First 5 Solano Community-Level Lead Indicators Review

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Prepared For
First 5 Solano Children and Families Commission

Prepared By
LFA Group: *Learning for Action*

LFA Group: *Learning for Action* enhances the impact and sustainability of social sector organizations through highly customized research, strategy development, and evaluation services.

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Introduction

This report contains a review of the most recently available data for First 5 Solano's community-level indicators and a set of Solano County "lead" indicators. First 5 Solano, in conjunction with their evaluator LFA Group, identified a set of lead indicators in 2004 and have since periodically updated these indicators, including reporting trend data where possible. Community-level indicator data are generally less current than program-level information (i.e., can lag 2-3 years behind). In addition, community-level indicators may change slowly, or fluctuate; thus, a year-to-year comparison is usually less useful than a longer-term (3-5 year) comparison.

In general, *"indicators"* are the measures against which progress and success can be analyzed and tracked. *"Program-level" indicators* measure the progress of a particular program (or set of services) toward meeting its stated outcomes for the population served. *"Community-level" indicators* are broader measures of community health and well-being that are not tied to a particular program, strategy or service provider. Community-level indicators are tracked over time to assess whether the general well-being of a given population is improving or declining. These measures can be analyzed to suggest whether Commission-funded initiatives are *contributing* to improvements across the County as a whole.

While a program and a community may track the same indicator (for example, prenatal services providers track the birth weight of children born while served in their programs, and County-level data on the birth weights of all Solano newborns is also tracked), there are important differences in the two measures. A program measures the indicator only for its population served to help indicate whether the services to those particular clients were effective. At the community level, the indicator serves as a proxy for the general health and well-being of newborns in Solano, whether their mothers received any services of any kind or not. An effective prenatal services program can contribute to a trend of improvements in birth outcomes in the County.

At the community level, lead indicators are those measures that are:

- Supported by research as being the best "proxies" for intended results;
- Represent reliable and valid trend data; and
- Tracked by national, regional and local agencies.

The Community-Level Lead Indicators Review provides a profile of the status of children 0-5 and their families in Solano County through a trend analysis of indicators that measure progress towards progress with respect to selected results in the First 5 Solano Strategic Plan. Data and information from a variety of sources are provided on lead indicators to inform Commissioners' reflection and planning.

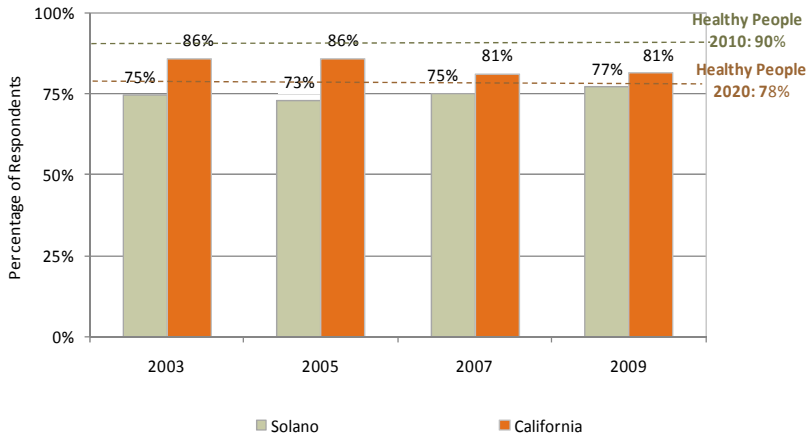
Strategic Plan Priority 1: Health and Well Being

Indicator 1.1: Number and percentage of mothers who receive prenatal care by trimester

In Solano County, the rate of women receiving prenatal in the first trimester increased in 2009 (to 77%, up from 75% in 2007), but still remained below rates for California as a whole. Relative to national Healthy People[1] goals, Solano County's rate in 2009 was below the Healthy People 2010 goal of 90% but essentially at the Healthy People 2020 goal of 78% of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester.

Exhibit 1

Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester, 2003-2009

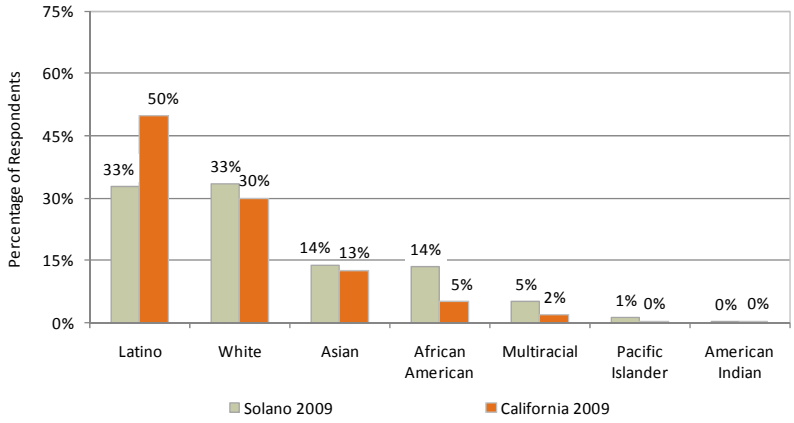


Source: CA Dept. of Health Services, Vital Stats, Birth Records 2009[i]

Looking at the data by ethnicity as shown in Exhibit 2 reveals that White and Latina mothers sought prenatal care in the first trimester at the highest percentages (33% and 33% respectively), reflecting those populations' representation in the overall County demographic profile. Every ethnic group in Solano County, with the notable exception of Latinos, had higher rates of early prenatal care in comparison to the ethnic groups statewide. It would appear that the discrepancy between the rates for Solano County Latina mothers and California Latina mothers accounts for the fact that Solano County lags behind the State as a whole in terms of receiving prenatal care in the first trimester.

Exhibit 2

Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester By Ethnicity in Solano County, 2009



Source: CA Dept. of Health Services, Vital Stats, Birth Records 2009[ii]

The percentage of pregnant women in Solano County initiating prenatal care in the first trimester increased between 2000 and 2009 from 64% to 77%. In those nine years, the rate of mothers who

[1] The targets for some Healthy People objectives have changed from the 2010 to 2020 versions of Healthy People. Some targets have been lowered in the 2020 version (e.g. mothers receiving prenatal care in the 1st trimester, infant mortality have been lowered). The First 5 Solano Children and Families Commission has chosen to work towards meeting the Healthy People 2010 objectives in those instances where the change in targets has meant that the standard for achieving healthy outcomes has been lowered.

delayed prenatal care until the 2nd or 3rd trimester remained consistent (see Exhibit 3). The rate of California mothers who initiated prenatal care in the first trimester fluctuated slightly from 83-86% between 2000 and 2006, but remained at 81% from 2007 to 2009.

Exhibit 3

Prenatal Care by Trimester Initiation in Solano County

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1st Trimester	64%	75%	73%	75%	74%	73%	71%	75%	77%	77%
2nd Trimester	16%	19%	20%	20%	21%	22%	24%	21%	18%	18%
3rd Trimester	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%
No Prenatal Care	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Unknown	15%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%

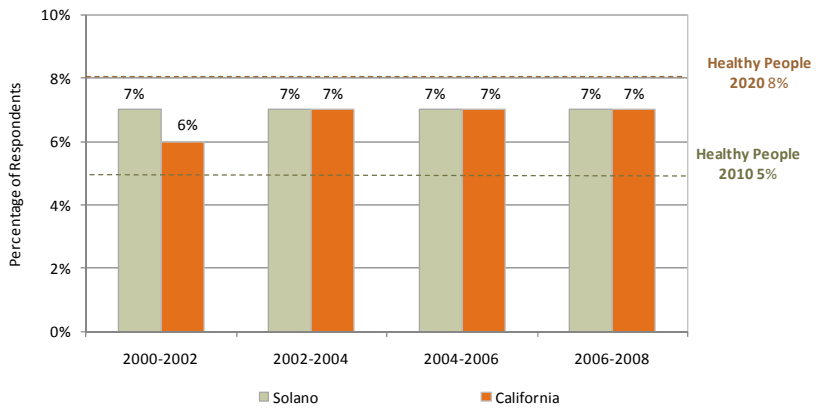
Source: CA Dept. of Health Services, Vital Stats, Birth Records 2000 - 2009[iii]
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Indicator 2.2: Number and percentage of live births at low and at very low birth weight

Between 2006 and 2008, 7% of Solano County babies were born with a low birth weight. This rate has remained consistent since 2002. In both Solano County and California, the percentage of low birth weight infants was slightly worse than the Healthy People 2010 goal of 5%, but slightly better than the Healthy People 2020 objective of 8%.

Exhibit 4

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Infants by Three Year Average in Solano County and California

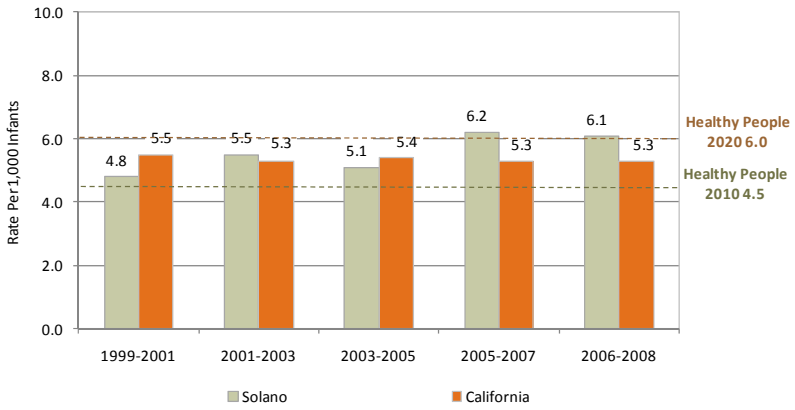


Source: California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles 2004-2010.[iv]

The infant mortality rate in Solano County has increased since 1999 (see Exhibit 5). The 2005-2007 and 2006-2008 three-year average infant mortality rates slightly exceed the Healthy People 2020 objective of 6.0, and represent a significant increase from 5.1 in 2003-2005. In contrast, the California rate has stayed consistent, at a rate of between 5.3 and 5.5 from 1999-2001 to 2006-2008. The national infant mortality estimate for 2011 is 6.1, a decrease from 6.8 in 2007.[vi,vii]

Exhibit 5

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Infants in Solano County and California



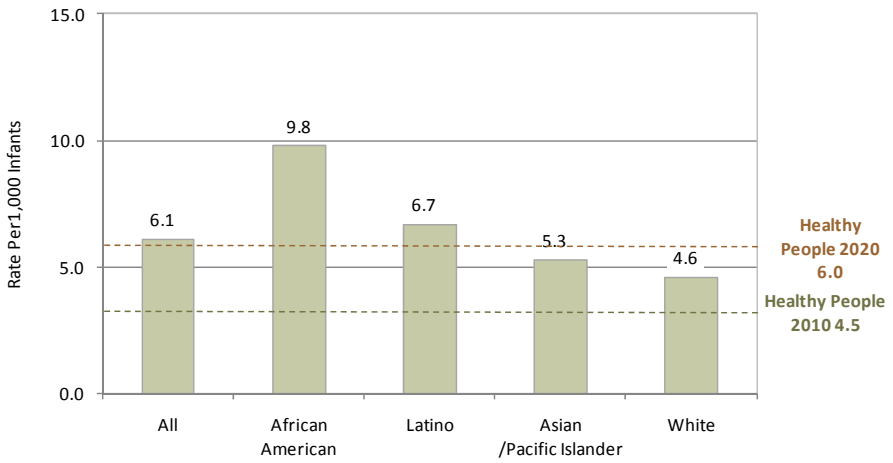
Source: California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles 2004 – 2011.[v]

As seen in Exhibit 6 below,

Whites and Asians had the lowest infant mortality rates in the county in 2006-2008. Rates of Latino and African-American infant mortality both exceed the Healthy People objective. African-American infants in Solano County are particularly at risk with a mortality rate of 9.8 per 1,000 infants. ***However, note that rates for African-Americans, Latinos and Whites are deemed statistically unreliable because they are based on fewer than 20 data elements.***

Exhibit 6

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Infants in Solano County by Ethnicity, 2006-2008



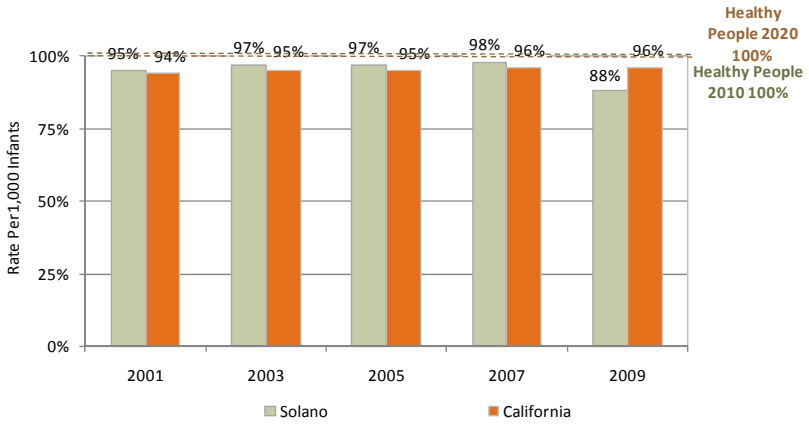
Source: California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles 2011.[viii]

Indicator 3.1: Number and percentage of children who have health insurance (including vision and hearing screening)

According to California Health Interview Survey data, the rate of children 0-5 in Solano County with health insurance increased steadily from 2001 to 2007, with almost all (95-98%) Solano County children covered. However, in 2009, the rate of insured children in Solano County dropped to 88%, setting the County back from reaching the Healthy People 2020 objective of 100%.

Exhibit 7

Percentage of Children 0 - 5 Who Have Health Insurance in Solano County and California



Source: California Health Interview Survey 2001-2009, UCLA.[ix]

Dental insurance coverage stayed relatively consistent from 2003 to 2007, with 85% of Solano County children 0-5 covered in 2007. No more recent data are available.

Exhibit 8

Dental Insurance Coverage for Children 0-5 in Solano County and California

	2003	2005	2007
Solano	85%	88%	85%
California	84%	81%	82%

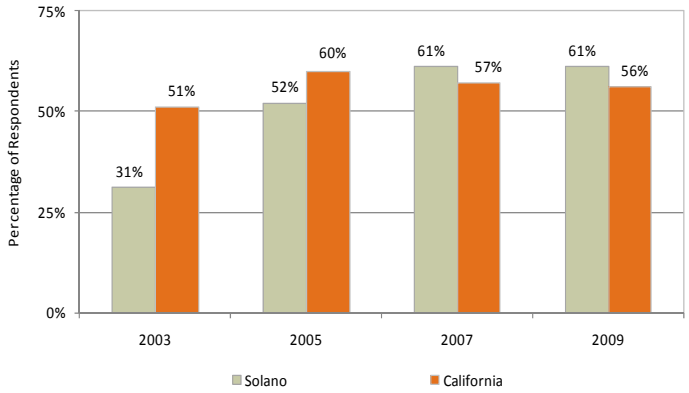
Source: California Health Interview Survey 2003-2007, UCLA.[x]

Indicator: Daily servings of fruits and vegetables

Children 0-5 in Solano County greatly increased their daily fruit and vegetable intake from 2003 to 2009. ***Note that data for Solano County in 2003 in Exhibit 9 and data on Asian and Multiracial children in Exhibit 10 are statistically unstable because of small sample sizes; CHIS researchers caution against generalizing from these statistics.***

Exhibit 9

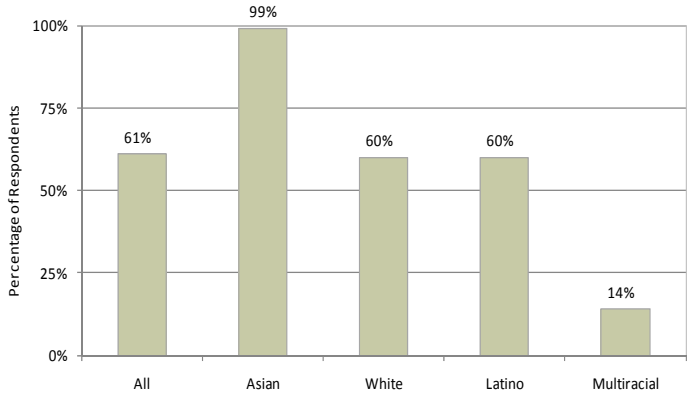
Percentage of Children 0-5 Eating at Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Daily in Solano County and California



Source: California Health Interview Survey 2003-2009, UCLA.[xi]

Exhibit 10

Percentage of Solano County Children 0-5 Eating at Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Daily by Ethnicity, 2009



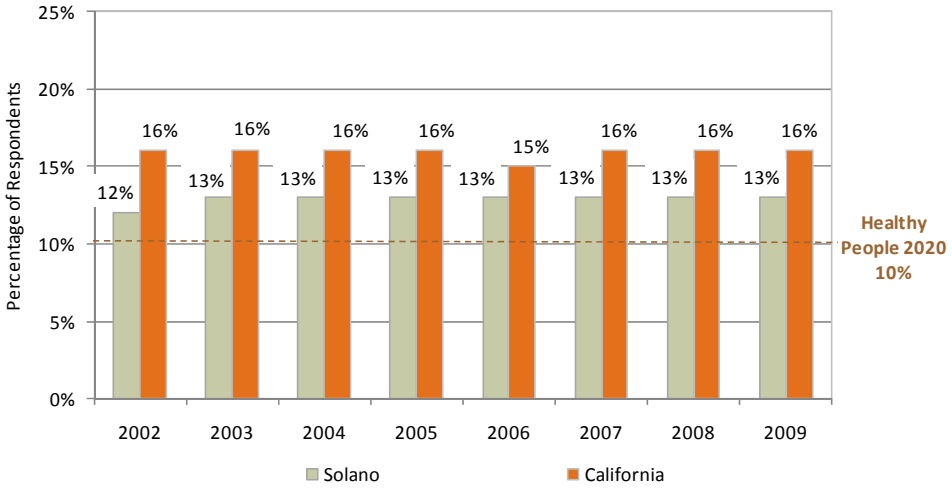
Source: California Health Interview Survey 2009, UCLA.[xii]
Note: *No data are available for African-American children ages 0-5.*

Indicator: Childhood obesity among children 0-5

Over one in ten children 0-5 in Solano County were obese in 2009. Between 2002 and 2009, both Solano County and California exceeded the Healthy People 2020 objective of no more than 10% of children being obese.

Exhibit 11

Childhood Obesity Among Children 0-5 in Solano County and California

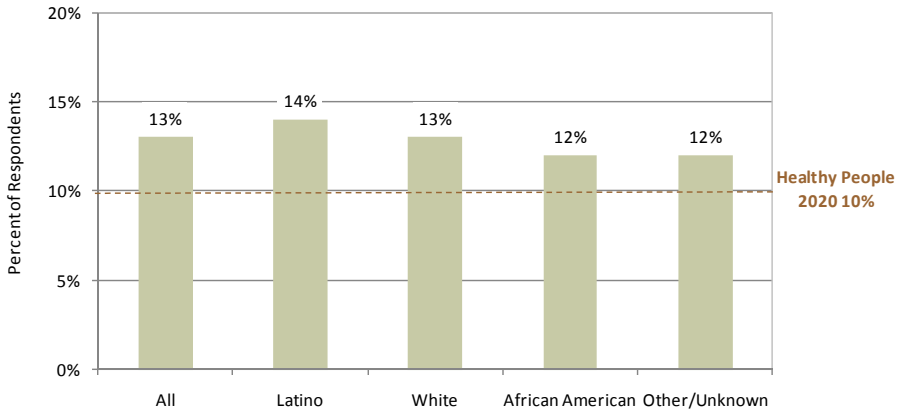


Source: PedNSS Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System, California, Comparison of Growth and Anemia Indicators by County, Children Aged <5 years, 2002-2009[xiii]

As seen in Exhibit 12, Latino children in Solano County had slightly higher rates of obesity in 2009 in comparison to other ethnicities.

Exhibit 12

Childhood Obesity Among Children 0-5 in Solano County by Ethnicity, 2009



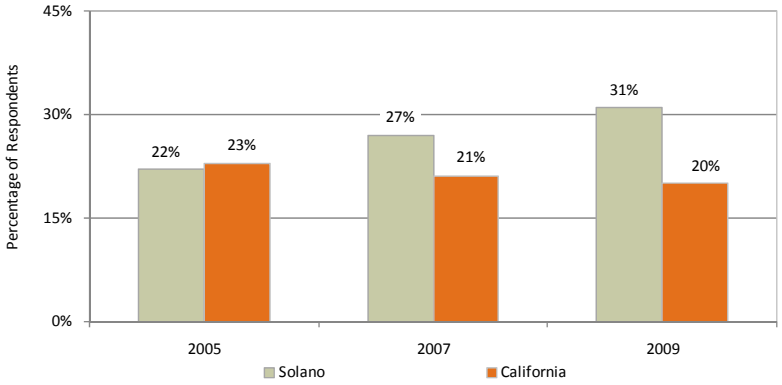
Source: PedNSS Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System, California, Comparison of Growth and Anemia Indicators by County, Children Aged <5 years, 2009.[xiv]

Indicator: Unintended accidents among children 0-5

Between 2005 and 2009, there has been a significant increase in the number of children 0-5 visiting emergency rooms in Solano County. Almost one-third of children 0-5 visited the emergency room in 2009, in contrast to 20% in California. The increase in children using the emergency room may be related to the decrease in health insurance (see Exhibit 7) if families are using the emergency room as their "medical home."

Exhibit 13

Percentage of Children 0-5 Who Visited the Emergency Room in the Past 12 Months in Solano County and California



Source: California Health Interview Survey 2005-2009, UCLA.[xv]

Indicator: Asthma prevalence and related problems among children 0-5

Asthma and other respiratory symptoms affect a significant proportion of 0-5 year-olds in Solano County. As seen in Exhibit 14, nearly one in ten children 1-5[2] had been diagnosed with asthma as of 2009. ***However, note that data for Solano County in Exhibit 14 are statistically unstable because of small sample sizes; CHIS researchers caution against generalizing from these statistics.***

Exhibit 14

Rates of Asthma Diagnosis in Children 1-5 in Solano County and California, 2009

	2005	2007	2009
Solano County	9%	11%	9%
California	11%	11%	7%

Source: California Health Interview Survey 2005, 2007, 2009. UCLA[xvi]

[2] These data were available for 1-5 years olds only.

The prevalence of asthma attacks across all Solano County asthmatics aged 0-5 was high in both 2007 and 2009. In 2007, according to the data source (which disclaims limitations due to being statistically unstable), 100% of asthmatics ages 0-5 visited the ER or urgent care for an asthma-related issue. The percentage of children visiting the ER or urgent care for asthma decreased to 86% in 2009; however, this rate was still significantly greater than the percentage of 0-5 asthmatics visiting the ER or urgent care statewide. Both Solano County and California are greatly exceeding the Healthy People 2010 and 2020 objectives of 1%. ***However, note that data for Solano County in Exhibit 15 are statistically unstable because of small sample sizes; CHIS researchers caution against generalizing from these statistics.***

Exhibit 15

Rate of ER/Urgent Care Visits for Asthmatic Children 0-5 in the Past 12 Months, in Solano County and California, 2009

	2005	2007	2009
Solano County	40%	100%	86%
California	48%	39%	32%

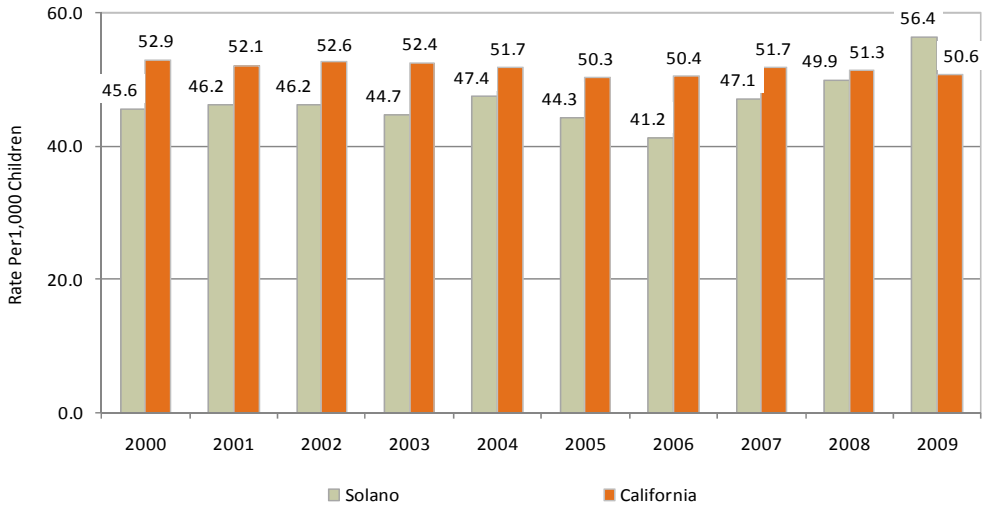
Source: California Health Interview Survey 2009. UCLA[xvii]

Indicator: Number of reported cases of child abuse

In 2009, 56.4 cases of child maltreatment allegations were made for every 1,000 children 0-5 in Solano County, rising above the statewide rate for allegations for the first time in 10 years. The number of allegations fluctuated from 2000-2009, but increased steadily from 2006 to 2009.

Exhibit 16

Rate of Child Maltreatment Allegations per 1,000 Children 0-5 in Solano County and California

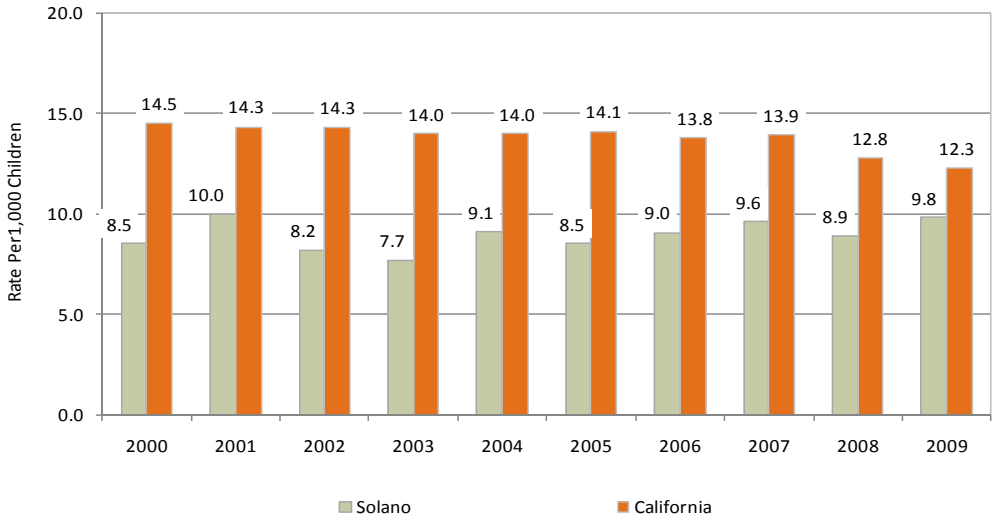


Source: CWS/CMS Dynamic Report System, 2000-2010.[xviii]

As seen in Exhibit 17 below, the number of allegations that were substantiated also increased from 2000 to 2009, with 9.8 cases substantiated for every 1,000 children 0-5 in Solano County in 2009, up from 8.5 in 2000. However, the rate at which alleged cases of child abuse were substantiated from 2000-2009 was consistently below the statewide rate.

Exhibit 17

Rate of Child Maltreatment Substantiations per 1,000 Children 0-5 in Solano County and California



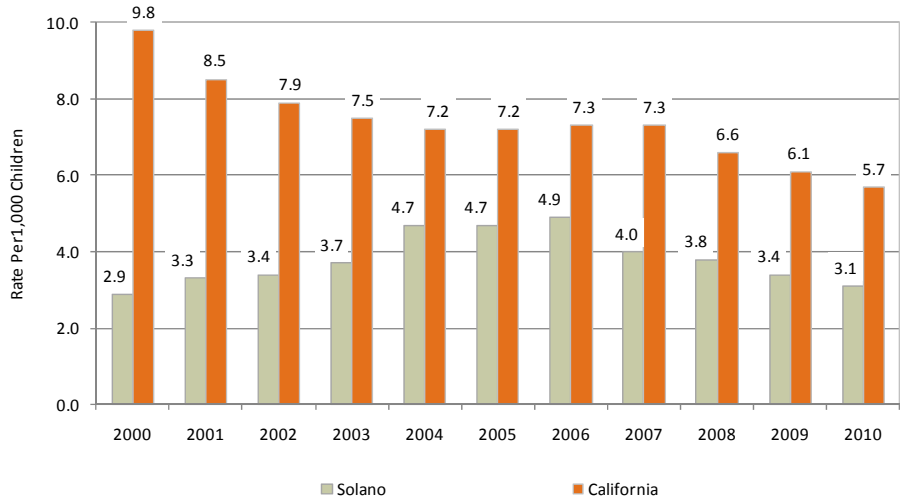
Source: CWS/CMS Dynamic Report System, 2000-2010.[xix]

Indicator 6.6: Rate of children 0 - 5 who have lived in foster care within the past year

For every 1,000 children 0-5 in Solano County, 3.1 lived in child welfare supervised foster care in 2010. This represents a decrease from the 2006 rate of 4.9 per 1,000 children, which was the highest in the past decade. Solano County's rates of foster care between 2000 and 2010 were consistently below statewide rates.

Exhibit 18

Number of Children 0-5 in Child Welfare Supervised Foster Care in Solano County and California



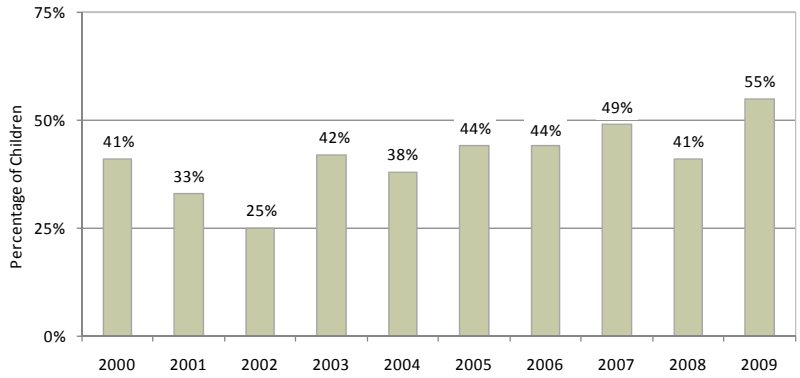
Source: CWS/CMS Dynamic Report System, 2000-2010.[xx]

Indicator 6.7: Number and percentage of children 0 - 5 in foster care who are placed in a permanent home or have family reunification plans

In 2009, over half of children 0-5 in foster care in Solano County exited the system into permanent placements. While there have been fluctuations over the past decade, the current rate is at a 10-year high for Solano County.

Exhibit 19

Percentage of Solano County Children 0-5 in Foster Care Who Exited to Permanency



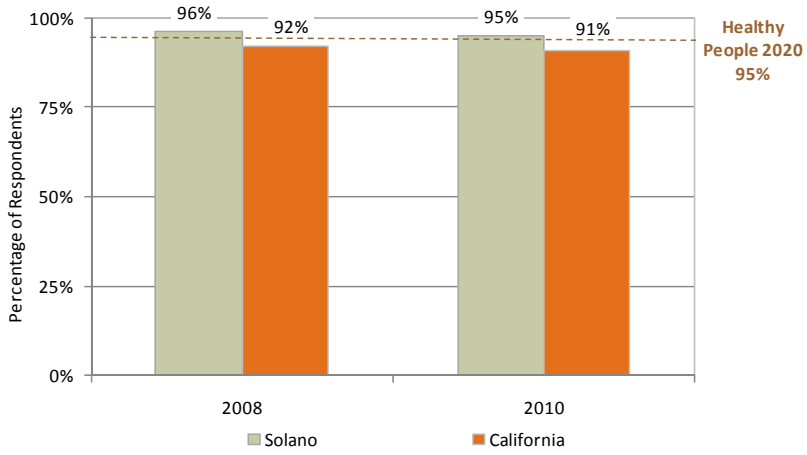
Source: CWS/CMS Dynamic Report System, 2000-2009.[xxi]

Indicator 7.1: Number and percentage of children who receive the recommended vaccines for their age (immunization rates)

In both 2008 and 2010, immunization rates for Solano County kindergarten entrants met the Healthy People 2020 objective of 95%. In 2008 and 2010, immunization rates in Solano County were slightly higher in comparison to statewide rates.

Exhibit 20

Percentage of Kindergarten Entrants with Full Immunization Coverage in Solano County and California

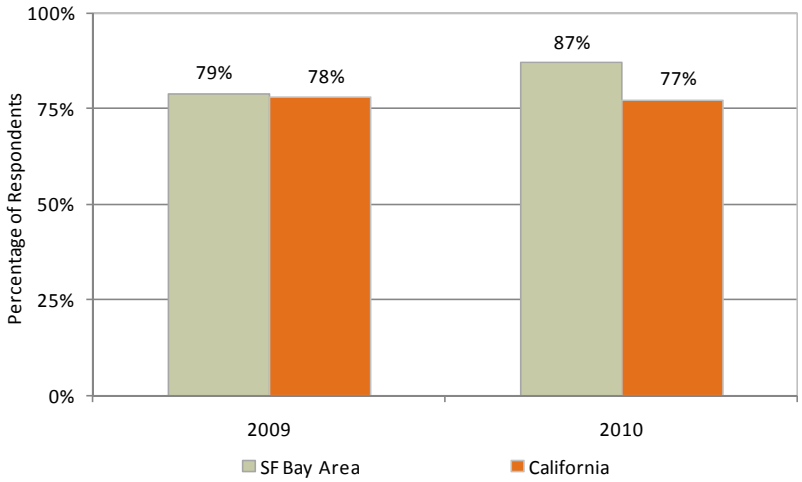


Source: CA DHS Division of Communicable Disease Control – Immunization Branch. School Immunization Rates in California.[xxii]

Moreover, data from the 2010 Kindergarten Retrospective Survey (the California Department of Health's immunization coverage report) show that 87% of kindergarten entrants across the Bay Area were fully immunized at 24 months.

Exhibit 21

Percentage of Kindergarteners Fully Immunized at 24 Months in the San Francisco Bay Area and in California



Source: CA DHS Division of Communicable Disease Control – Immunization Branch. 2010 Kindergarten Retrospective Study.[xxiii]

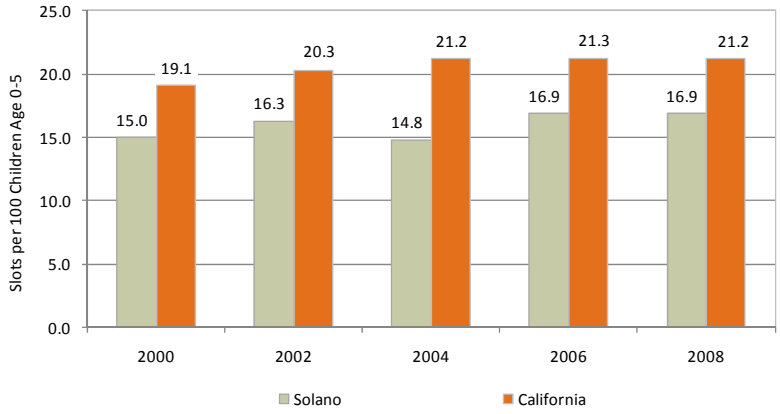
Strategic Plan Priority 2: Early Childhood Learning and Development

Indicator 11.1: Number of licensed center child-care slots per 100 children

Compared to California as a whole, Solano County had lower rates of licensed child care centers slots for children 0-5 between 2000 and 2008. The number of slots per 100 children 0-5 in Solano County remained consistent at 16.9 in 2006 and 2008.

Exhibit 22

Licensed Child Care Center Slots per 100 Children 0-5 in Solano County and California



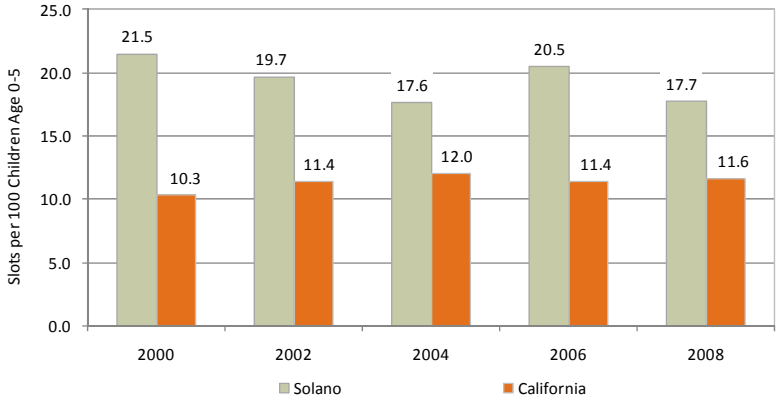
Source: California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, California[xxiv] and Solano County[xxv] Reports. California Child Care Portfolio. 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009.

Indicator 11.2: Number of licensed family child-care slots per 100 children

The number of licensed family child-care slots per 100 children 0-5 in Solano County fluctuated from 2000 to 2008, but remained greater than the number of slots available statewide. From 2000 to 2008, there were more family child-care slots available in Solano County than there are licensed center child-care slots (see Exhibits 23 and 22).

Exhibit 23

Licensed Family Child Care Home Slots per 100 Children 0-5 in Solano County and California



Source: California Child Care Resource and Referral Network. California[xxvi] and Solano County[xxvii] Reports. 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2009. California Child Care Portfolio.

Although Solano County currently has more family child care slots available per 100 children than does California as a whole, the number of slots increased by 1% in California from 2000-2008. In contrast, Solano County family child care slots decreased by 4% from 2000-2008 (see Exhibit 24 on next page).

Exhibit 24

Percent Change in Total Licensed Family Child Care Slots in Solano County and California

	Overall Change From 2000-2002	Overall Change From 2002-2004	Overall Change From 2004-2006	Overall Change From 2006-2008	Total Percent Change from 2000-2008
Solano County	↓2%	↓2%	↑3%	↓3%	↓4%
California	↑1%	↑1%	↓1%	↑0%	↑1%

Indicator: Level of education of providers

In 2009-10, nearly two-thirds of CARES child care center providers had some college education, 29% held associate degrees and the remaining 6% a bachelor's degree.

Exhibit 25

Education Level Among CARES Providers in Child Care Centers, 2002/03 - 2009/10

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
HS/GED	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	0%
Some College	62%	74%	66%	46%	51%	62%	62%	65%
AA	17%	17%	21%	34%	29%	38%	17%	29%
BA	17%	4%	9%	17%	19%	0%	11%	6%
Some Graduate	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Graduate Degree	0%	4%	5%	2%	1%	0%	4%	0%

Source: Children's Network *Solano CARES Program Year Project Updates*

The majority of CARES family child care providers have at least some college education. Similar to CARES child care center providers, the number of providers in family child care with any post-secondary experience remains consistently low.

Exhibit 26

Education Level Among CARES Providers in Family Child Care, 2002/03 - 2009/10

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
HS/GED	2%	0%	0%	11%	11%	0%	0%	4%
Some College	62%	74%	66%	55%	71%	64%	70%	73%
AA	17%	17%	21%	16%	15%	21%	17%	12%
BA	17%	4%	9%	7%	2%	7%	4%	12%
Some Graduate	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Graduate Degree	0%	4%	5%	4%	0%	0%	4%	4%

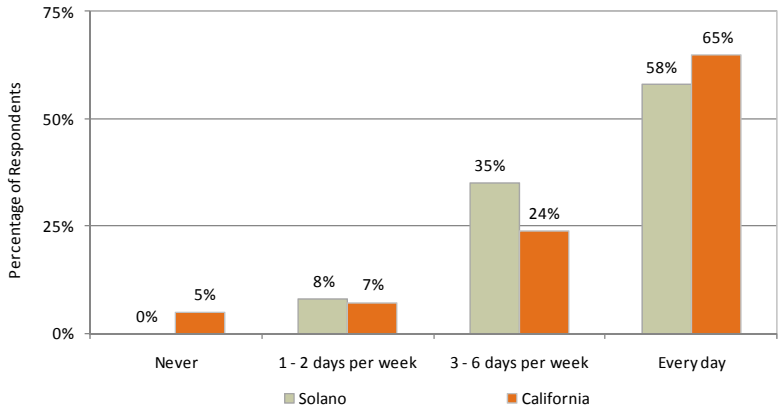
Source: Children's Network *Solano CARES Program Year Project Updates*

Indicator 15.2: Number and percentage of families who report reading or telling stories regularly to their children 0-5 (e.g. Read at least 3 times/week)

The California Health Interview Survey reports that over half of parents of children 0-5 in Solano County reported reading to their children every day in 2009, compared to 65% statewide. An additional 35% reported reading to their children 3 to 6 days per week, compared to 24% statewide. ***However, note that data for Solano County in Exhibit 27 are statistically unstable because of small sample sizes; CHIS researchers caution against generalizing from these statistics.***

Exhibit 27

Frequency of Parents Reading to Children 0-5 in Solano County and California, 2009



Source: California Health Interview Survey 2009, UCLA.[xxviii]

The rate of Solano parents reading to their children every day has fluctuated over the years, as seen in Exhibit 28, ranging from 58% to 76% between 2005 and 2009.

In LFA Group's findings from the 2011 Family Survey Report[3], 65% of Solano County parents surveyed report readings stories or showing pictures to their child daily. ***Note that data marked with an asterisk in Exhibit 28 are statistically unstable.***

Exhibit 28

Frequency of Parents Reading to Children 0-5 in Solano County

	2005	2007	2009
Never	2%*	0%	0%
1 - 2 days per week	6%*	8%*	8%*
3 - 6 days per week	26%	16%*	35%
Every day	67%	76%	58%

Source: California Health Interview Survey 2009, UCLA.[xxix]

Indicator 15.4: Number and percentage of families who engage in activities that prepare their child(ren) for school

Data from the 2010-11 Kindergarten Readiness Assessment at four School Readiness sites show that the vast majority of parents engage in activities that prepare their children for school (Exhibit 29 on next page).

On a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 being "not at all" and 4 being "frequently (daily)," parents reported engaging in most school readiness activities on a daily or weekly basis, with the exception of taking their child to the library. From the 2007-08 school year through the 2010-11 school year, parents reported taking their child to the library "a little/monthly." In contrast, parents consistently reported that playing active outdoor or indoor games with their child is their most frequent activity.

[3] Prepared by LFA Group: *Learning for Action*, May 2011.

Exhibit 29

Frequency of Activities Solano County Children Participated In Before Kindergarten, Mean Assessments

(1=Not at all, 2=A little/monthly, 3=Sometimes/weekly, 4=Frequently/daily)

In the 12 months before child started kindergarten, how often did parent or anyone else in household:	Mean 2004-05	Mean 2005-06	Mean 2006-07	Mean 2007-08	Mean 2008-09	Mean 2009-10	Mean 2010-11
Play active outdoor or indoor games (e.g. toss a ball, skip, jump, climb)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Read stories to this child	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Practice counting with this child	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Sing songs with this child	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
Participate in other outdoor activities	NA	NA	NA	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Spend time outdoors with this child to learn about nature (e.g. visit the beach, star watch, hike, visit a national park)	NA	NA	NA	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
Take this child to the library	NA	NA	NA	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1

Source: First 5 Solano Children and Families Commission School Readiness Initiative 2010-11 Kindergarten Readiness Report. Prepared by LFA Group: *Learning for Action*, March 2011.

Indicator 16.1: Percentage of entering kindergarteners with formal pre-K experience (including Head Start, State Preschool, Summer Camps/Academies, etc.)

Data from the 2007 Children Now California County Data Book show that over one-third (38%) of Solano County children ages 4 and 5 attended preschool. This rate is lower than the 55% of Solano County children who attended preschool in 2005 as well as the state rate of 42% in 2005. No recent community-level data are available; however, according to the 2010-2011 Kindergarten Readiness Report (KRR), which assessed four School Readiness sites, just over one-quarter (27%) of kindergarteners attended a Pre-Kindergarten Academy, a First 5 Solano program with the goal of preparing children for kindergarten. Two-thirds of kindergartners assessed had some kind of prior school experience (including Pre-K Academies, Head Start, or other pre-school experience).

Indicator 16.3: Number of Head Start/State Preschool slots per 100 low-income children

According to Child Start Update staff, Head Start served a total of 756 three and four year olds in Solano County in 2007. Over three-quarters (86%) of these 756 children were living within poverty guidelines.[4]

As seen in Exhibit 30, the number of enrollment slots for both Head Start and Early Head Start in Solano County remained consistent from FY2004-05 to FY2005-06, with a significant increase in the number of slots available in FY2006-07.[xxx]

Exhibit 30

Enrollment Slots for Head Start and Early Head Start in Solano County, 2004-2006

	Enrollment Slots for Head Start	Enrollment Slots for Early Head Start
FY2004-2005	668	36
FY2005-2006	667	36
FY2006-2007	756	--

Source: 2007 Solano County Child Start Update.

[4] These data are not included in the 2003 or 2005 County Data Books.

Economic Indicators

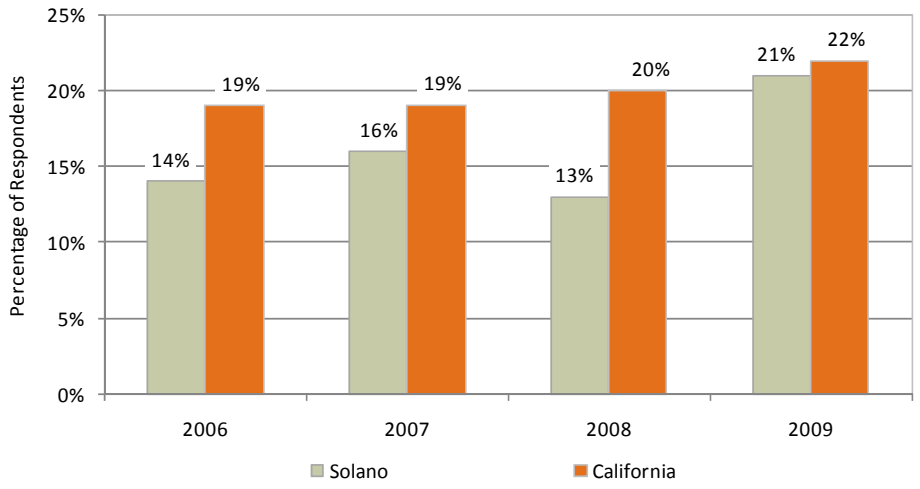
Indicator E1: Poverty rates

Just over one in ten Solano County residents were living in poverty in 2009, according to the U.S. Census (not depicted). The 2009 poverty rate for all *families* in Solano County was 9%, an increase from 6% in 2008.[xxxi] This is comparable to statewide and nationwide poverty rates, as 2005-2009 Census data indicate that about one in ten families were below the poverty level in California and nationwide.[xxxii]

Until 2009, the percentage of children 0-5 living in poverty in Solano County was significantly lower than the statewide rate; however, in 2009, the Solano County rate caught up to the statewide rate. As seen in Exhibit 31, about one in every five children (21%) in Solano County were living in poverty in 2009. This is a significant increase from 13% in 2008.

Exhibit 31

Percentage of Children 0-5 Living in Poverty in Solano County and California, 2006-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey[xxxiii]

Indicator E2: Self-sufficiency

In order to be self-sufficient in Solano County, a single parent with an infant and preschooler needed to earn $51,911 in 2008. For a two-adult household with an infant and preschooler, the adults needed to earn a total of $59,300 annually to be self-sufficient.

In 2007, Bay Area Latino and African-American families were at high risk for having households that are below the self-sufficiency standards. Almost half of Bay Area Latino families were below self-sufficiency standards, as well as over one-third of Bay Area African-American families (see Exhibit 33). Single-mother households were at even greater risk, with about half or more of single-mother households in the Bay Area not meeting self-sufficiency standards (see Exhibit 34 on the next page). Over three-quarters of Bay Area Latino and 70% of African American single-mother households did not meet the self-sufficiency standard in 2007.

Exhibit 32

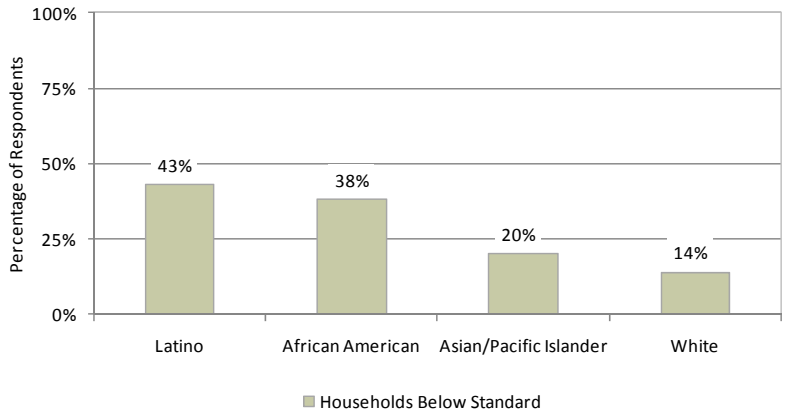
Self-Sufficiency Standard Data for Solano County, 2008

Monthly Cost	Adult + Infant + Preschooler	2 Adults + Infant + Preschooler
Housing	$1,090	$1,090
Child Care	$1,426	$1,426
Food	$476	$684
Transportation	$262	$500
Health Care	$270	$328
Miscellaneous	$352	$403
Taxes	$717	$777
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	$0	$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	$-100	$-100
Child Tax Credit (-)	$-167	$-167
Self-Sufficiency Wage		
Hourly	$24.58	$14.04 per adult
Monthly	$4,326	$4,942
Annually	$51,911	$59,300

Source: Insight Center for Community Economic Development, The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Solano County 2008[xxxiv]

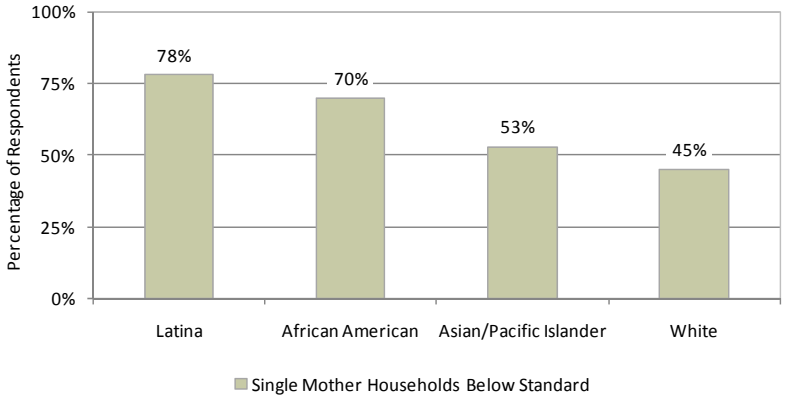
Exhibit 33

Bay Area Self-Sufficiency Standard: Race and Income Inadequacy, 2007



Source: United Way Self-sufficiency Standard[xxxv]

Exhibit 34
Bay Area Self-Sufficiency Standard: Race and Income Inadequacy in Single Mother Households, 2007

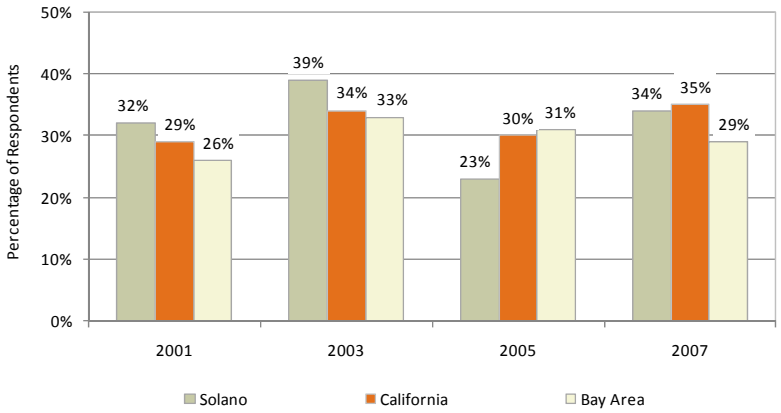


Source: United Way Self-sufficiency Standard[xxxvi]

Indicator E3: Access to food

In 2007, about one-third of Solano County residents were unable to afford enough food. This represents an increase from 23% in 2005, but a slight decrease from 2003, when 39% were unable to afford enough food. In 2007, Solano County's rate was comparable to the California rate, but greater than the Bay Area rate of 29%.

Exhibit 35
Percentage of Population Unable to Afford Enough Food in Solano County, Bay Area and California, 2001-2007

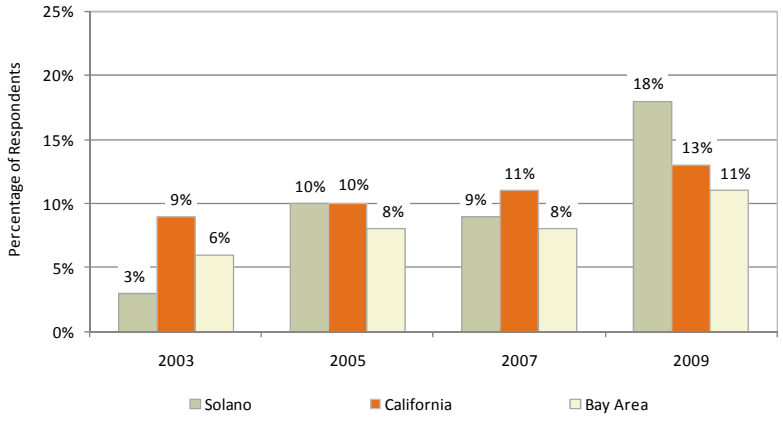


Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, UCLA.[xxxvii]

In 2009, the percentage of Solano County residents who received food stamps was six times greater than the percent who received food stamps in 2003. In 2009, almost one of every five Solano County residents were receiving food stamps, greater than the rate in the Bay Area (11%) and California (13%). CalWORKs cash assistance recipients also increased over the past four years.[5] ***Note that data for 2003 and 2007 for Solano County in Exhibit 36 are statistically unstable.***

Exhibit 36

Percentage of Population Receiving Food Stamps in Solano County, San Francisco Bay Area and California, 2003-2009



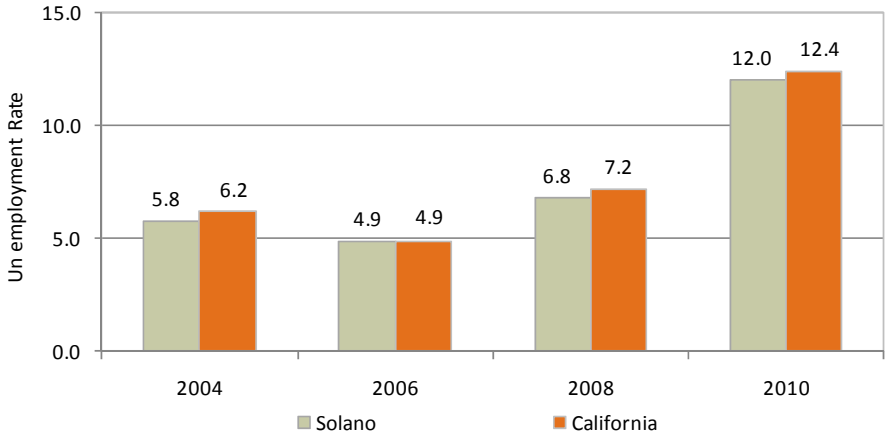
Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, UCLA.[xxxviii]

Indicator E4: Unemployment rates

The unemployment rate in both Solano County and California doubled from 2004 to 2010. In Solano County, unemployment rates fluctuated slightly between 2004 and 2008, but then increased significantly from 6.8 in 2008 to 12.0 in 2010.

Exhibit 37

Unemployment Rate in Solano County and California, 2004-2010



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics[xxxix] and Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division[xl]

[5] Solano County Health & Social Services, *H&SS Indicators* 2008-2009.

Indicator E5: Foreclosure rates

Foreclosures in Solano County almost tripled between 2007 and 2008. The number decreased somewhat in 2009, but still were double the number of foreclosures in 2009 than 2007. Foreclosures in California followed a similar pattern.

Exhibit 38

Number of Foreclosures in Solano County and California, 2007-2009

	2007	2008	2009
Solano	1,800	5,200	4,000
California	100,000	250,000	200,000

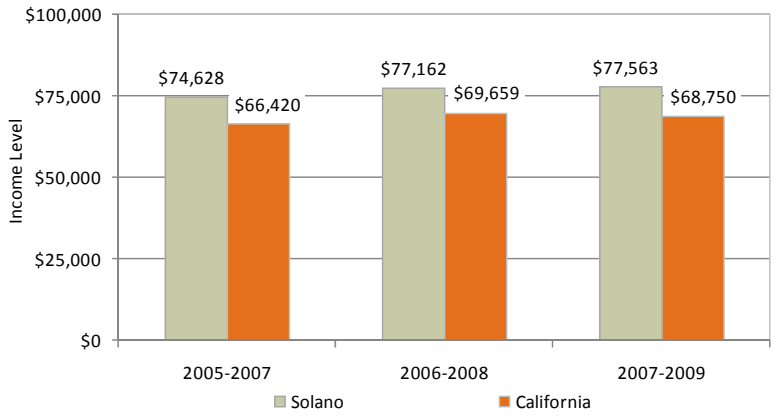
Source: Estimates from the Solano County 2010 Index on Economic and Community Progress[xli]

Indicator E6: Income levels

Despite increases in poverty rates and home foreclosures, the median income for Solano County and California families remained about the same from 2005 to 2009. As seen in Exhibit 40, Solano County families with children under 18 consistently had a lower median income in comparison to families overall (Exhibit 39).

Exhibit 39

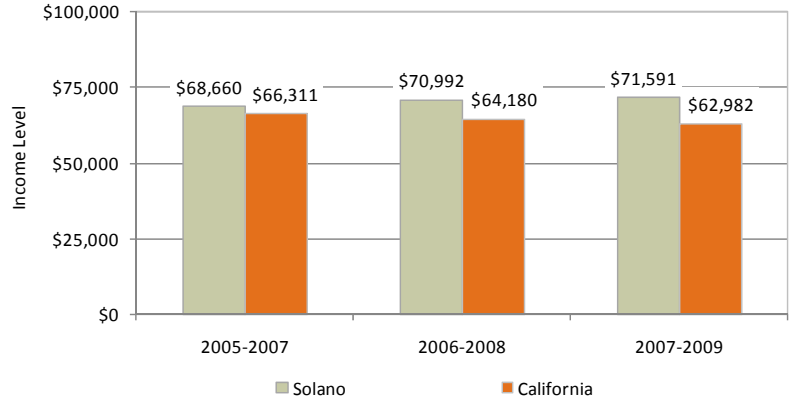
Median Income for Families in Solano County and California, 2005-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey[xlii]

Exhibit 40

Median Income for Families with Children Under 18 in Solano County and California, 2005-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey[xliii]

Indicator E7: Child care costs

In Solano County, the average annual cost of having a preschooler in a licensed child care center increased by $738 between 2002 and 2004 (see Exhibit 41). However, the increase from 2004 to 2006 was only $128. The cost for licensed child care center enrollment in California between 2002 and 2006 was comparable.

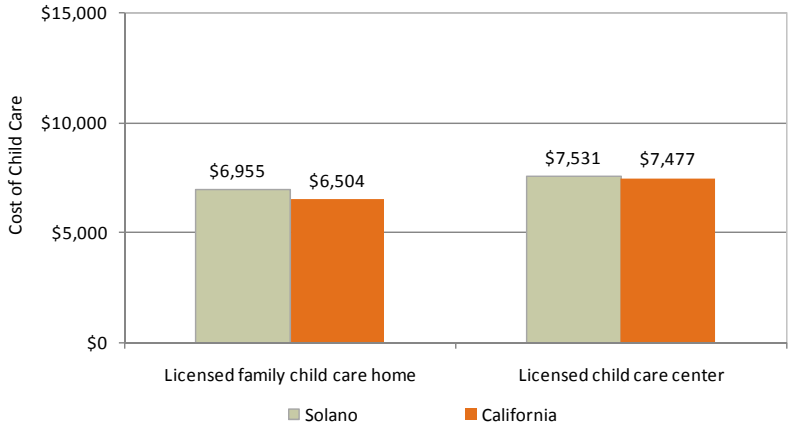
Exhibit 41
Average Annual Cost of Preschooler in Licensed Child Care Center in Solano County and California 2002-2004

	2002	2004	2006
Solano	$6,664	$7,402	$7,531
California	$6,739	$7,485	$7,477

Source: California Child Care Resource & Referral Network California & Solano County Child Care Portfolios: 2003, 2005, 2007.

In 2006, the average annual cost for having a preschooler in a licensed child care center in Solano County was $576 more expensive than having a preschooler in a licensed family child care home (see Exhibit 42).

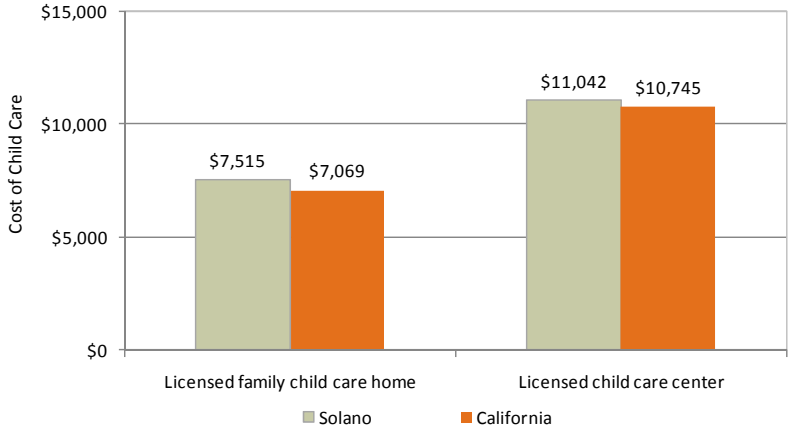
Exhibit 42
Cost of Child Care for Preschooler in Solano County and California, 2006



Source: California Child Care Resource & Referral Network California & Solano County Child Care Portfolios: 2007.

In 2006, the average annual cost for having an infant or toddler in a licensed child care center in Solano County was $11,042, over three thousand dollars greater than having an infant or toddler in a licensed family child care home.

Exhibit 43
Cost of Child Care for One Infant/Toddler in Solano County and California, 2006



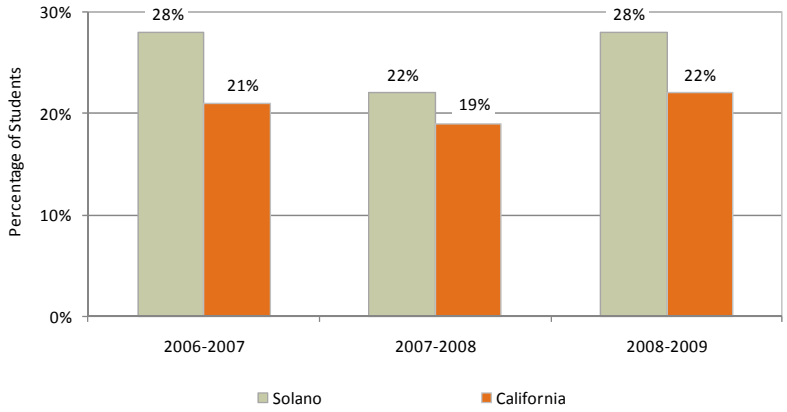
Source: California Child Care Resource & Referral Network California & Solano County Child Care Portfolios: 2007.

Indicator E8: High school dropout and graduation rates

Since the 2006-07 school year, Solano County has had higher high school dropout rates than California overall.

Exhibit 44

High School Dropout Rates in Solano County and California, 2006 - 2009

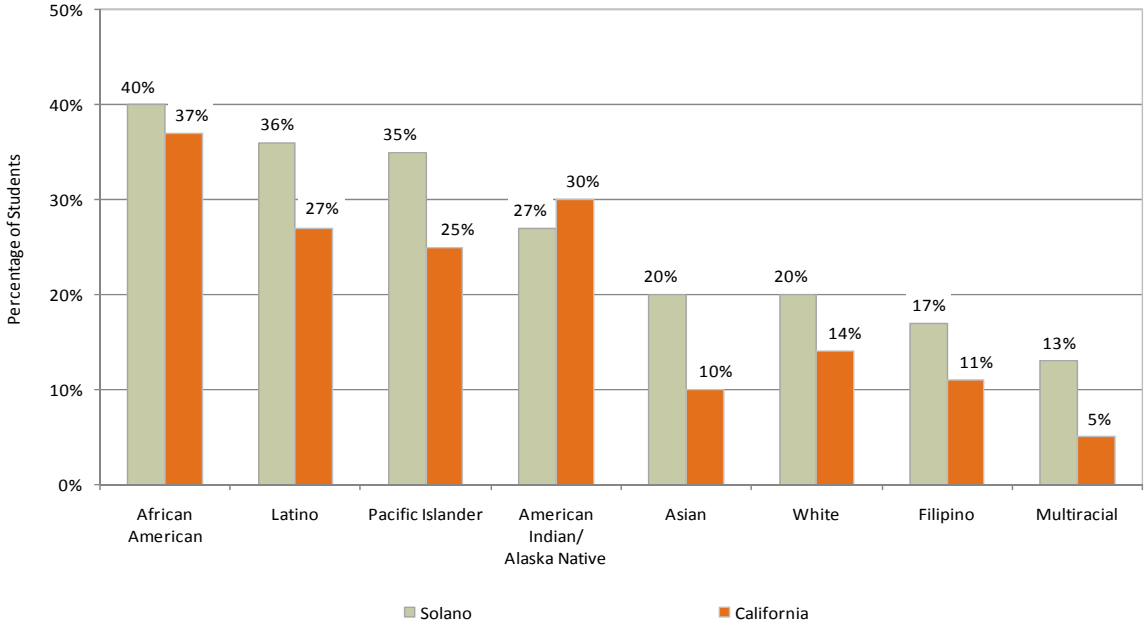


Source: CA Dept of Education, Data and Statistics, Grade 9-12 Four-year Derived Dropout Rate[xliv]
Adjusted Grade 9-12 four-year derived rate by Grade[xlv]

In Solano County, African-American, Latino and Pacific Islander students were at particular risk for dropping out of high school, with 40%, 36% and 35% dropping out during the 2008-09 school year.

Exhibit 45

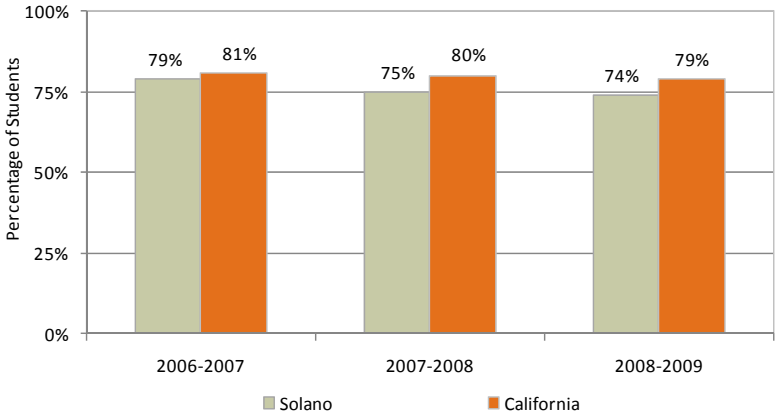
High School Dropout Rates in Solano County and California by Ethnicity, 2008 - 2009



Source: CA Dept of Education, Data and Statistics, Grade 9-12 Four-year Derived Dropout Rate[xlvi]
Adjusted Grade 9-12 four-year derived rate by Grade[xlvii]

Graduation rates in Solano County decreased slightly between the 2006-07 school year and the 2008-09 school year, from 79% to 74%. Over these years, Solano County's graduation rates remained slightly below graduation rates statewide.

Exhibit 46
Graduation Rates in Solano County and California, 2006-2009



Source: CA Dept of Education, Data and Statistics, Graduation Rates based on National Center for Education Statistics Definition[xlviii]

Appendix A: Exhibit Response Counts

Report Exhibit	Exhibit Title	*n*	
		Solano County	California
Exhibit 1	Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester, 2003-2009	2003: 5,818 2005: 5,737 2007: 5,847 2009: 5,392	2003: 540,827 2005: 548,700 2007: 566,137 2009: 526,774
Exhibit 2:	Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester in Solano County, 2009	4,152	428,449
Exhibit 3:	Prenatal Care by Trimester Initiation in Solano County	2000: 5,891 2001: 5,763 2002: 5,851 2003: 5,818 2004: 5,699 2005: 5,737 2006: 5,801 2007: 5,847 2008: 5,607 2009: 5,392	N/A
Exhibit 4:	Percentage of Low Birth Weight Infants by Three Year Average in Solano County and California	2000-2002: 5,835 2002-2004: 5,786 2004-2006: 5,742 2006-2008: 5,752	2000-2002: 529,293 2002-2004: 538,239 2004-2006: 551,827 2006-2008: 559,936
Exhibit 5:	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Infants in Solano County and California	1999-2001: 5,732 2001-2003: 5,811 2003-2005: 5,748 2005-2007: 5,743 2006-2008: 5,735	1999-2001: 525,635 2001-2003: 532,506 2003-2005: 544,822 2005-2007: 559,229 2006-2008: 560,208
Exhibit 6:	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Infants in Solano County by Ethnicity, 2006-2008	All: 5,735 African American: 745 Latino: 2,001 Asian/Pacific Islander: 824 White: 1,831	N/A
Exhibit 7:	Percentage of Children 0 - 5 Who Have Health Insurance in Solano County and California Note: The sample size (n) represents total estimated population	2001: 35,000 2003: 30,000 2005: 34,000 2007: 34,000 2009: 42,000	2001: 2,985,000 2003: 3,006,000 2005: 3,174,000 2007: 3,211,000 2009: 3,256,000
Exhibit 8:	Dental Insurance Coverage for Children 0-5 in Solano County and California Note: The sample size (n) represents total estimated population	2003: 29,000 2005: 17,000 2007: 30,000	2003: 2,289,000 2005: 1,430,000 2007: 2,679,000
Exhibit 9:	Percentage of Children 0-5 Eating at Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Daily in Solano County and California Note: The sample size (n) represents total estimated population	2003: 17,000 2005: 22,000 2007: 28,000 2009: 35,000	2003: 1,994,000 2005: 2,047,000 2007: 2,147,000 2009: 2,183,000
Exhibit 10:	Percentage of Solano County Children 0-5 Eating at Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Daily by Ethnicity, 2009 Note: The sample size (n) represents total estimated population	All: 35,000 Asian: 5,050 White: 5,000 Latino: 14,000 Multiracial: 7,000	N/A

Report Exhibit	Exhibit Title	*n*	
		Solano County	California
Exhibit 11:	Childhood Obesity Among Children 0-5 in Solano County and California	2002: 6,044 2003: 6,789 2004: 6,388 2005: 7,152 2006: 9,570 2007: 9,486 2008: 8,282 2009: 7,437	2002: 850,756 2003: 871,865 2004: 866,124 2005: 864,004 2006: 1,056,397 2007: 1,016,899 2008: 989,591 2009: 1,035,387
Exhibit 12:	Childhood Obesity Among Children 0-5 in Solano County by Ethnicity, 2009	All: 7,737 Latino: 2,311 White: 871 African American: 599 Other/Unknown: 3,494	
Exhibit 13:	Percentage of Children 0-5 Who Visited the Emergency Room in the Past 12 Months in Solano County and California Note: The sample size (n) represents total estimated population	2005: 34,000 2007: 34,000 2009: 42,000	2005: 3,174,000 2007: 3,211,000 2009: 3,256,000
Exhibit 14:	Rates of Asthma Diagnosis in Children 1-5 in Solano County and California, 2009 Note: The sample size (n) represents total estimated population	2005: 28,000 2007: 30,000 2009: 42,000	2005: 2,601,000 2007: 2,690,000 2009: 3,256,000
Exhibit 15:	Rate of ER/Urgent Care Visits for Asthmatic Children 0-5 in the Past 12 Months, in Solano County and California, 2009 Note: The sample size (n) represents total estimated population	2005: 2,000 2007: 2,000 2009: 1,167	2005: 215,000 2007: 221,000 2009: 174,000
Exhibit 16:	Rate of Child Maltreatment Allegations per 1,000 Children 0-5 in Solano County and California	Sample size data does not apply because rate per 1,000	Sample size data does not apply because rate per 1,000
Exhibit 17:	Rate of Child Maltreatment Substantiations per 1,000 Children 0-5 in Solano County and California	Sample size data does not apply because rate per 1,000	Sample size data does not apply because rate per 1,000
Exhibit 18:	Number of Children 0-5 in Child Welfare Supervised Foster Care in Solano County and California	Sample size data does not apply because rate per 1,000	Sample size data does not apply because rate per 1,000
Exhibit 19:	Percentage of Solano County Children 0-5 in Foster Care Who Exited to Permanency	2000: 93 2001: 85 2002: 120 2003: 117 2004: 135 2005: 160 2006: 149 2007: 124 2008: 126 2009: 99	N/A
Exhibit 20:	Percentage of Kindergarten Entrants with Full Immunization Coverage in Solano County and California	2008: 5,247 2010: 5,230	2008: 459,920 2010: 509,616
Exhibit 21:	Percentage of Kindergarteners Fully Immunized at 24 Months in San Francisco Bay Area and in California	2009: 533 2010: 930	2009: 2,659 2010: 4,192
Exhibit 22:	Licensed Child Care Center Slots per 100 Children 0-5 in Solano County and California	Sample size data does not apply because rate per 100	Sample size data does not apply because rate per 100
Exhibit 23:	Licensed Family Child Care Home Slots per 100 Children 0-5 in Solano County and California	Sample size data does not apply because rate per 100	Sample size data does not apply because rate per 100
Exhibit 24:	Percent Change in Total Licensed Family Child Care Slots in Solano County and California	Sample size data does not apply	Sample size data does not apply

Report Exhibit	Exhibit Title	*n*	
		Solano County	California
Exhibit 25:	Education Level Among CARES Providers in Child Care Centers 2002/03 - 2009/10	2002-2003: not available 2003-2004: not available 2004-2005: not available 2005-2006: not available 2006-2007:176 2007-2008: 26 2008-2009: 47 2009-2010: 48	N/A
Exhibit 26:	Education Level Among CARES Providers in Family Child Care 2002/03 - 2009/10	2002-2003: not available 2003-2004: not available 2004-2005: not available 2005-2006: not available 2006-2007:91 2007-2008: 14 2008-2009: 23 2009-2010: 26	N/A
Exhibit 27:	Frequency of Parents Reading to Children 0-5 in Solano County and California, 2009 Note: The sample size (n) represents total estimated population	42,000	3,256,000
Exhibit 28:	Frequency of Parents Reading to Children 0-5 in Solano County	2005: 34,000 2007: 34,000 2009: 42,000	N/A
Exhibit 29:	Frequency of Activities Solano County Children Participated In Before Kindergarten Mean Assessments	2004-2005: 236 2005-2006: 237 +/- 2 2006-2007: 161 +/- 2 2007-2008: 154 +/- 68 2008-2009: 235 +/- 1 2009-2010: 240 +/- 86 2010-2011: 234 +/- 4	N/A
Exhibit 30:	Enrollment Slots for Head Start and Early Head Start in Solano County, 2004-2006	Sample size data does not apply	Sample size data does not apply
Exhibit 31:	Percentage of Children 0-5 Living in Poverty in Solano County and California, 2006-2009	Sample size data is not available	Sample size data is not available
Exhibit 32:	Self-Sufficiency Standard Data for Solano County, 2008	Sample size data does not apply	Sample size data does not apply
Exhibit 33:	Bay Area Self-Sufficiency Standard: Race and Income Inadequacy, 2007	Latino: 350,525 African American: 140,991 Asian/Pacific Islander: 424,123 White: 1,048,005	N/A
Exhibit 34:	Bay Area Self-Sufficiency Standard: Race and Income Inadequacy in Single Mother Households, 2007	79,913	
Exhibit 35:	Percentage of Population Unable to Afford Enough Food in Solano County, California and Bay Area, 2001-2007 Note: The sample size (n) represents total estimated population	Solano: 2001: 71,000 2003: 72,000 2005: 61,000 2007: 64,000	California: 2001: 8,704,000 2003: 8,635,000 2005: 8,290,500 2007: 8,262,000 Bay Area: 2001: 1,201,000 2003: 1,199,000 2005: 1,228,000 2007: 1,195,000

Report Exhibit	Exhibit Title	*n*	
		Solano County	California
Exhibit 36:	Percentage of Population Receiving Food Stamps in Solano County, San Francisco Bay Area and California, 2003-2009 Note: The sample size (n) represents total estimated population	Solano: 2003: 167,000 2005: 145,000 2007: 177,000 2009: 212,000	California: 2003: 17,927,000 2005: 17,111,000 2007: 17,208,000 2009: 19,859,000 Bay Area: 2003: 2,506,000 2005: 2,411,000 2007: 1,436,000 2009: 2,842,000
Exhibit 37:	Unemployment Rate in Solano County and California, 2004-2010	2004: 207,103 2006: 208,365 2008: 211,241 2010: 214,863	2004: 17,444,436 2006: 17,686,689 2008: 18,191,023 2010: 18,176,230
Exhibit 38:	Number of Foreclosures in Solano County and California, 2007-2009	Sample size data does not apply	Sample size data does not apply
Exhibit 39:	Median Income for Families in Solano County and California, 2005-2009	2005-2007: 99,011 2006-2008: 97,541 2007-2009: 97,804	2005-2007: 8,293,161 2006-2008: 8,289,681 2007-2009: 8,320,337
Exhibit 40:	Median Income for Families with Children Under 18 in Solano County and California, 2005-2009	2005-2007: 50,397 2006-2008: 46,946 2007-2009: 50,858	2005-2007: 4,221,219 2006-2008: 4,177,999 2007-2009: 4,118,567
Exhibit 41:	Average Annual Cost of Preschooler in Licensed Child Care Center in Solano County and California 2002-2004	Sample size data does not apply	Sample size data does not apply
Exhibit 42:	Cost of Child Care for Preschooler in Solano County and California, 2006	Sample size data does not apply	Sample size data does not apply
Exhibit 43:	Cost of Child Care for One Infant/Toddler in Solano County and California, 2006	Sample size data does not apply	Sample size data does not apply
Exhibit 44:	High School Dropout Rates in Solano County and California, 2006 - 2009	2006-2007: 23,149 2007-2008: 22,534 2008-2009: 22,147	2006-2007: 1,997,181 2007-2008: 2,015,720 2008-2009: 2,017,636
Exhibit 45:	High School Dropout Rates in Solano County and California by Ethnicity, 2008 - 2009	American Indian: 137 Asian: 979 Pacific Islander: 338 Filipino: 2,237 Latino: 5,533 African American: 4,485 White: 7,446 Multiracial: 992	American Indian: 15,950 Asian: 176,103 Pacific Islander: 13,293 Filipino: 56,391 Latino: 935,076 African American: 159,737 White: 609,533 Multiracial: 51,593
Exhibit 46:	Graduation Rates in Solano County and California, 2006-2009	2006-2007: 5,348 2007-2008: 5,255 2008-2009: 5,816	2006-2007: 440,298 2007-2008: 469,318 2008-2009: 487,214

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[ii] CA Dept. of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Query System 2009. Count, Solano, DataBase Selection: Birth, Place of Residence, Primary Selection Criteria: Race/Ethnicity, All Races, All Mother Ages, All Genders, All Birthweights, All Prenatal Care. [http://www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/Default.asp]
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[iv] California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles. 2004, page 49-50. 2006, page 49-50. 2008, page 59-60. 2010 page 59-60.
[v] California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles. 2004, page 39-40. 2006, page 39-40. 2008, page 49-50. 2010 page 49-50.
[vi] Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook. [https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2091rank.html].
[vii] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 58, Number 19, May 20,2010, page 1.
[viii] California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles. 2010 page 49-58.
[ix] California Health Interview Survey, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009. Solano County and California. Age 0-5. Health Insurance, Current Coverage, Currently Insured.
[x] California Health Interview Survey, 2003, 2005, 2007. Solano County and California. Age 0-5. Oral Health, Current Dental Insurance.
[xi] California Health Interview Survey, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009. Solano County and California. Age 0-5. Health Behaviors, Diet, Eat five or more servings of fruits and vegetables.
[xii] California Health Interview Survey, 2009. Solano County and California. Age 0-5. Population by Ethnicity. Health Behaviors, Diet, Eat five or more servings of fruits and vegetables.
[xiii] PedNSS Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System, California, Comparison of Growth and Anemia Indicators by County, Children Aged <5 years, 2002-2009. [http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/chdp/Pages/PedNSS2009.aspx]. The Healthy People 2010 objective of 10% was for children 12-19, and therefore it is not included.
[xiv] PedNSS Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System, California, Comparison of Growth and Anemia Indicators by County, Children Aged <5 years, 2009. Growth Indicators by Race/Ethnicity and Age. [http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/chdp/Pages/PedNSS2009.aspx]. The Healthy People 2010 objective of 10% was for children 12-19, and therefore it is not included.
[xv] California Health Interview Survey, 2005, 2007, 2009. Solano County and California. Age 0-5. Access and Utilization, Emergency Room Use, Visited ER in the past 12 months.
[xvi] California Health Interview Survey, 2009. Solano County and California. Age 0-5. Health Conditions, Asthma, Ever diagnosed with Asthma.
[xvii] California Health Interview Survey, 2009. Solano County and California. Age 0-5. Health Conditions, Asthma, Had ER/Urgent care visit for asthma within the past 12 months (current asthmatics).
[xviii] CWS/CMS Dynamic Report System, 2000-2010. Rates, In Care Rates, Multiple time periods summary table (California and All Counties), Allegations (Incidence per 1,000 children), Age 0-5, all ethnicities, all genders. [http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/]
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[xxiii] CA DHS Division of Communicable Disease Control – Immunization Branch. 2010 Kindergarten Retrospective Study. [http://www.cdph.ca.gov/PROGRAMS/IMMUNIZE/Pages/ImmunizationLevels.aspx]
[xxiv] California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, California Reports. California Child Care Portfolio. 2001 page 2, 2003 page 2, 2005 page 2, 2007 page 2, and 2009 page 2.
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xxvi California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, California Reports. California Child Care Portfolio. 2001 page 2, 2003 page 2, 2005 page 2, 2007 page 2, and 2009 page 2.
[xxvii] California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, Solano County Reports. California Child Care Portfolio. 2001 page 5, 2003 page 2, 2005 page 2, 2007 page 2, and 2009 page 2.
xxviii California Health Interview Survey, 2009. Solano County. Age 0-5. Child Care/Parental Involvement, Parenting/Parental Involvement, Days per week reading books with child (0-5 years).
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[xxxv] United Way Self-sufficiency standard (page 4)[http://www.liveunitedca.org/pdfs/Make_ends_meet_report.pdf]
[xxxvi] United Way Self-sufficiency standard (page 4)[http://www.liveunitedca.org/pdfs/Make_ends_meet_report.pdf]
xxxvii California Health Interview Survey, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007. Public Program Participation, Food Security (Ability to afford enough food. Asked of adults whose income is less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.
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[xlii] U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey [http://fastfacts.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=05000US06095&-qr_name=ACS_2009_3YR_G00_S1903&-ds_name=ACS_2009_3YR_G00_&-_lang=en&-redoLog=false]
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xliv CA Dept of Education, Data and Statistics, Grade 9-12 Four-year Derived Dropout Rate [http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/]

xlv Dropout terms: 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, by race/ethnicity. A new student data tracking system was implemented in 2007; exercise caution in comparing rates before and after that year. Dropout rates can be skewed by an extremely high percentage of dropouts in a single grade or by inaccurate enrollment data. As such, dropout rates greater than 75.0 may be inaccurate. The "Multiple or No Response" category is a racial/ethnic designation that began in 1998-99 and only is used to report aggregated data from districts and schools that allow parents/students to identify more than one race or ethnicity, or none. Years presented are the final year of a school year, e.g., 2007-2008 is shown as 2008. LNE (Low Number Events) refers to data that have been suppressed because there were fewer than 20 combined high school dropouts in a given racial/ethnic group. N/A means that data are not available. Data are not shown for schools operated by County Offices of Education because of the difficulty in interpreting dropout figures for high-mobility schools.
xlvi CA Dept of Education, Data and Statistics, Grade 9-12 Four-year Derived Dropout Rate [http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/]
xlvii Dropout terms: Adjusted Dropouts - Reported Grade 9-12 Dropout Total minus Reenrolled Grade 9-12 Dropouts plus Grade 9-12 Lost Transfers. The 4-year derived dropout rate is an estimate of the percent of students who would drop out in a four-year period based on data collected for a single year
xlviii CA Dept of Education, Data and Statistics, Graduation Rates based on National Center for Education Statistics Definition [http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/]

About First 5 Solano

The First 5 Solano Children and Families Commission was established in 1999 with a mission of creating and fostering programs and partnerships with community entities to promote, support and improve the lives of young children, their families and their communities. First 5 Solano's vision is that all Solano County children are loved, healthy, confident, eager to learn, nurtured by their families, caregivers and the community, and enter to school ready to learn. In order to realize this vision, First 5 Solano is responsible for adopting a Strategic Plan for children 0-5 and their families that is based on community input and community needs. First 5 funds are deployed across the spectrum of children's healthy development in accordance with this Strategic Plan. First 5 Solano has invested over $4 million each year in the form of grants to community partners that seek to improve the health, well-being, safety and development of Solano County's children 0-5, their families and their providers.

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About the Community-Level Lead Indicators Review

The Community-Level Lead Indicators Review, established in 2004 and updated periodically, provides a profile of the status of children 0-5 and their families in Solano County through a trend analysis of indicators that measure progress with respect to selected results in the First 5 Solano Strategic Plan. Data and information from a variety of sources are provided on lead indicators to inform the Commissioners' reflection and planning.

About LFA Group: *Learning for Action*

Established in 2000 and with offices in San Francisco, Southern California, and Seattle, LFA Group: *Learning for Action* provides highly customized research, strategy, and evaluation services that enhance the impact and sustainability of social sector organizations across the U.S. and beyond. LFA Group's technical expertise and community-based experience ensure that the insights and information we deliver to nonprofits, foundations, and public agencies can be put directly into action. In the consulting process, we build organizational capacity, not dependence. We engage deeply with organizations as partners, facilitating processes to draw on strengths, while also providing expert guidance. Our high quality services are accessible to the full spectrum of social sector organizations, from grassroots community-based efforts to large-scale national and international foundations and initiatives.

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