

**First 5 Ventura County
Strategic Plan Literature Review**

ISSUE	KEY FACTS <i>Why is it important?</i>	KEY FACTS- VENTURA COUNTY <i>How does it play out in Ventura County?</i>																																								
<p>Early Childhood Education (ECE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ample evidence suggests that a year or two of center-based ECE for three- and four-year-olds, provided in a developmentally appropriate program, will improve children’s early language, literacy, and mathematics skills. Decades of research clearly demonstrate that high-quality, developmentally appropriate early childhood programs produce short- and long-term positive effects on children's cognitive and social development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-quality child care can predict academic success, adjustment to school, and reduced behavioral problems for children. Studies demonstrate that children's success or failure during the first years of school often predicts the course of later schooling. Using data on the long-term life outcomes of program participants and non-participants, assessments of the Perry Preschool program and the Chicago Child-Parent Centers found that every dollar invested yielded a return of \$7 or higher. <p><i>[Source: Yoshikawa, H. et al., Investing in Our Future: The Evidence Base on Preschool Education]</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Ventura County, 50% of three- and four- year-olds attend preschool, down from 54% in 2012. White children in Ventura County were much more likely to attend preschool (69%) compared to Latino children (36%). This is slightly better than the statewide rate of 47%, which is also down from 50% in 2012. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The numbers are worse for children in poverty, with 37% not attending preschool compared to 57% in wealthier families. In FY 2012-2013, 1,616 children attended F5VC funded preschools. Of these children, 70% were from families at risk for educational challenges. A July 2014 F5VC analysis of preschool spaces found the following gaps in high need districts: <table border="1" data-bbox="1188 906 1948 1214"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rio</th> <th>Oxnard</th> <th>Hueneme</th> <th>Ocean View</th> <th>Fillmore</th> <th>Santa Paula</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Licensed Capacity for 3 and 4 y.o.</td> <td>445</td> <td>1,419</td> <td>418</td> <td>254</td> <td>233</td> <td>203</td> <td>2,972</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Kindergarteners</td> <td>639</td> <td>2,111</td> <td>1,010</td> <td>304</td> <td>356</td> <td>455</td> <td>4,875</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional PreK Capacity Needed</td> <td>194</td> <td>692</td> <td>592</td> <td>50</td> <td>123</td> <td>252</td> <td>1,903</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of licensed capacity to serve K's</td> <td>70%</td> <td>67%</td> <td>41%</td> <td>84%</td> <td>65%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>61%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Rio	Oxnard	Hueneme	Ocean View	Fillmore	Santa Paula	TOTAL	Total Licensed Capacity for 3 and 4 y.o.	445	1,419	418	254	233	203	2,972	Total Kindergarteners	639	2,111	1,010	304	356	455	4,875	Additional PreK Capacity Needed	194	692	592	50	123	252	1,903	% of licensed capacity to serve K's	70%	67%	41%	84%	65%	45%	61%
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	<p><i>Important Indicators- 3rd and 4th Grade Reading Scores</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to 3rd grade, children are learning to read, a skill that is then utilized for all subsequent learning. If this foundation is weak, it will impact future academic success. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children who do not read proficiently by the end of third grade are four times more likely to leave school without a diploma than proficient readers. - Black and Hispanic children who are not reading proficiently in third grade are twice as likely as similar white children not to graduate from high school. • School readiness is a significant factor in 3rd grade reading proficiency. Preschool attendance ranks among the strongest influences on the school readiness of children, especially those from low-income families. • Children who fall behind in language and early literacy development are less likely to become successful early readers – and less likely to close that gap in later grades: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of 50 children who have trouble reading in first grade, 44 will still have trouble in fourth grade. <p><i>[Sources: Annie E. Casey Foundation, Early Warning Confirmed: A Research Update on 3rd Grade Reading Scores]</i></p> <p><i>Important Indicators- DRDP</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The California Department of Education (CDE) Early Education and Support Division (EESD) Results (DR) system is designed to improve the quality of programs and services provided to all children, birth through 12 years of age, who are enrolled in early care and education programs and before-and after-school programs, and their families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44% of Ventura County 3rd graders are reading proficiently, similar to the statewide rate of 45%. • Significant variances are seen when the data is viewed by ethnicity with only 27% of Latino 3rd graders and 42% of black 3rd graders reading proficiently compared to 67% of white 3rd graders and 69% of Asian 3rd graders. <p><i>[Sources: Children Now 2014-2015 California County Scorecard; Kids Count Data Center]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F5VC funded programs and programs that participate in Ventura’s QRIS use the DRDP. In 2012-2013, 87% of all 4-year-old children attending F5VC preschool programs achieved the “building” or “integrating” levels on measures of developmental competency.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desired Results are defined as conditions of well-being for children and families. The DR system was developed based on six Desired Results – four for children and two for their families. • The DRDP can serve as a kindergarten assessment tool, giving teachers valuable information on incoming students and the opportunity to evaluate differences on DRDP scores based on preschool participation and level of quality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - However, local school districts are not required to use a kindergarten assessment tool. <p><i>Other emerging trends- Quality improvements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher-quality preschool programs have larger impacts on children’s development while children are enrolled in the program and are more likely to create gains that are sustained after the child leaves preschool. • 20 states received federal Race to the Top funds to implement a QRIS system. Due to the influx of Federal funds plus the allocation of state resources to quality, 41 states have implemented a QRIS system, with the other 9 states either in the planning or pilot phase. • Crucial to preschool quality is the retention of a highly educated staff. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teachers are strongly encouraged to attain an AA or BA degree in early childhood education. <p><i>[Sources: Yoshikawa, H. et al., Investing in Our Future: The Evidence Base on Preschool Education; QRIS National Learning Network; Early Childhood Teacher:Early Childhood Education Jobs in California; Lin, 2011: California Watch]</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DRDP is not used consistently across the county by all preschool providers, nor is it used by many local school districts as a kindergarten entry assessment tool, which misses an opportunity to compare preschool outcomes by programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any kindergarten entry assessment is being done district by district with no consistency across the county. • Federal funds for California, upon which Ventura County relies, are set to expire at the end of December 2015, leaving uncertainty as to how the local QRIS infrastructure will be maintained. • New funds from the State of California may help keep the QRIS system active; however, these monies are strictly for sites operating State Preschool. • President Obama’s 2015 budget calls for \$1.3 billion in funds over ten years to provide all low and moderate income 4-year-olds with high quality, publicly funded preschool. The Child Care & Development Fund (or Child Care Block Grants) were recently reauthorized, providing \$5.3 billion to help low-income families access preschool services and to improve preschool quality. • Locally, 116 providers (include 46 family childcare centers) participate in QRIS, serving approximately 4,063 children. However, QRIS participation is limited to sites that serve low-income families (as determined by sites in low elementary school API districts.)

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	<p><i>Other emerging trends- Birth or Preschool-3rd Grade Lens</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing that the first eight years of life are instrumental in setting children on a path to success, there has been an emergence of a birth-3rd grade or preschool to 3rd grade lens. • Gains made in high-quality pre-k programs must be sustained by quality education throughout the K–3 years. • State K-12 systems may not connect with state early childhood education systems. As a result, a huge opportunity to influence student learning during the years when children have the greatest growth potential is missed. • Studies show that children participating in educational programs that support their transition to school and continuity throughout the early years of school perform better than their peers who do not. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New research shows significantly better 3rd grade reading skills for children attending both pre-k and half-day Kindergarten than those who one attended only one year of full-day Kindergarten. • Efforts include the alignment of standards, curriculum, instruction, assessments, family engagement and professional development efforts across pre-k-grade 3 classrooms. <p>http://firstschool.fpg.unc.edu/firstschool-and-prek-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 84% of F5VC funded sites were rated between “good” and “excellent quality” in the local QRIS system. • Through funding from First 5 California’s CARES Plus program, 99 local preschool teachers received stipends for completing coursework leading to an AA or BA degree in ECE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 teachers received an AA and 7 received a BA in the 2013-2014 fiscal year. • However, teacher salaries remain low, with a median annual salary in Ventura of \$32,490 (by comparison, a Ventura County kindergarten teacher makes on average \$65,000). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federal poverty level for a family of 4 is \$22,350, although Insight Center for Community Economic Development’s analysis shows a family of four in CA needs more than \$63,000 a year for basic needs. • Recognizing the impact of early childhood education on later educational outcomes, the California Department of Education’s new funding formula, entitled “Local Control Funding Formula” (LCFF) allows for local districts to invest in early childhood education. • For this first year, local districts have tended to utilize funds from LCFF to bolster previously cut programs.

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<p>Developmental Screening</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 in 4 children in U.S. age 0-5 are at moderate or high risk for developmental, behavioral, or social delays <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fewer than 30% of delays are identified by the time children enter school. - Less than 29% of U.S. children under the age of 6 received screening in FY 2011-12. <p><i>[Source: Child Trends Data Bank: Screening and Risk for Developmental Delay]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early intervention programs nationwide serve 2.3% of children under the age of 3 years, in comparison with approximately 10% who may be eligible. <p><i>[Source: AAP Developmental Screenings in Early Childhood Systems Summary Report]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young children who live in low-income families are more likely to experience developmental delay. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hispanic and black children are more than twice as likely as white children to be at high risk for delays as are children of parents who lack a high school diploma. <p><i>[Source: Child Trends Data Bank: Screening and Risk for Developmental Delay]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developmental concerns and delays impact school readiness and are linked to later behavior problems and poor academic achievement. • Developmental and behavioral disorders are linked to high costs and long-term consequences for health, mental health, education, child welfare, and justice systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In FY 2013-14, 8,965 Ventura County children were screened by physicians, health educators and early learning programs (RTT/QRIS), reaching nearly 14% of the Ventura County 0-5 population. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nearly 60% of children screened were less than age 3, a point in time where based on eligibility criteria children were more likely to be eligible for services. - Approximately 17% of children had a positive screen and another 16% had a negative screen, but significant parent concerns. - Areas of positive screens or concern include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communication: 60% ○ Behavior: 19% ○ Gross motor: 8% ○ Fine motor: 5% ○ Personal/social: 2% ○ Problem solving: 2% ○ Social emotional: 1% ○ Other: 3% • All children with positive screens were offered referrals; high percentages of children referred were found eligible for early intervention services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VCBH --78% eligible - Early Start -- 75% eligible - School District -- 41% eligible • In FY 2013-14, Ventura County received formal designation as a Help Me Grow site. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through collaboration across multiple sectors, HMG builds on existing resources identifying children with delays and then helps families find community-based programs and services.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screenings and follow-up services can be delivered anywhere young children and families spend time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the home through home visitation. - In the community through child care, Head Start, mental health, early intervention and special education programs, primary health care, child welfare. <p><i>[Source: Birth to 5. Watch Me Thrive! A Community Guide for Developmental and Behavioral Screening]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a streamlined, coordinated system of screening, referral, feedback, and follow-up across settings provides the greatest chance that children will be identified and ultimately reach available early intervention services. <p><i>[Source: Help Me Grow National Center Resources]</i></p>	<p><i>[Sources: Ventura County Public Health Q4 Progress Report data, First 5 Ventura County Annual Report Data]</i></p>
<p>Mixteco Population/ Migrant Farm Workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of a \$22 billion industry, an estimated 400,000 to 1.1 million (depending upon the time of the year) farmworkers tend crops throughout California. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among these farmworkers are an estimated 120,000 indigenous Mexican farm workers, accompanied by as many as 45,000 children. • Migrant and seasonal farmworkers represent one of the most economically disadvantaged populations in the U.S. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nearly three-quarters of farmworkers earn less than \$10,000 a year. - Three out of five farmworker families have incomes below the poverty level. - Among farmworkers with a child 0-5 in the home: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 42% earned <100% of the poverty level. o 25% earned 101-130% of the poverty level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An estimated 18,000 to 20,000 indigenous Mexican farm workers and accompanying children live in Ventura County. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majority speak neither Spanish nor English, but their native language, Mixteco. <p><i>[Source: Mixteco Indigena Community Organizing Project (MICOP); Dr. Damooei's analysis of California's Indigenous Farmworkers]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A recent survey of almost 1,000 Mixtec residents of the Oxnard area conducted by the UCLA Fielding School of Public Health found: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approximately half (52%) have accessed services through First 5 NfL family resource centers and/or attend regular community meetings provided by MICOP. - Concerns among community members include cost/quality of medical care (98%), availability of interpreters (98%), public transit (94%), immigration status (99%), and housing costs/quality (>98%).

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 33% earned 121-200% of the poverty level. ● Indigenous farm workers face numerous challenges beyond those affecting all farmworkers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They come from more isolated, rural communities, with lower levels of education and literacy. - Many are monolingual, speaking only indigenous languages. - They are typically more recent arrivals in the U.S. and are therefore less familiar with accessing health and social services than other farm workers. - Patterns of ethnic discrimination from Mexico are often continued in the U.S., further exacerbating these challenges. - Many live in extreme poverty and lack basic provisions such as adequate housing, food, clothing, and other necessities of life. <p><i>[Sources: National Center for Farmworker Health; California's Indigenous Farmworkers: Indigenous Farmworker Survey, 2012 Report: Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Supplement to the National Agricultural Worker Survey]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Migrant lifestyle imposes both physical and mental stresses on children and their families: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 53% of sampled migrant children had an unmet medical need - 24 times the rate for U.S. children overall. - Estimates of food insecurity among farmworkers range from 45-66%. - One third of the homes of migrant farmworker children have been found to be substandard, with nearly half of these "severely substandard". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parents report not being able to access the following health services for their children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Medical care (10%) ○ Vision care (14%) ○ Dental care (12%) ○ Medications (12%) - 43% of adults report not being able to access health care for themselves when needed. - 59% report limitations in transportation - 66% report struggling economically and 57% sometimes don't have enough to eat. - 76% report they are able to access childcare/preschool education opportunities. ● A significant number reported concerns in the community about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drugs and alcohol problems (91%). - Violence (94%). - Pesticide exposure (97%). ● Most lived in homes with 2 adults and 3 children. 80% have lived in the same address for a year, with the remainder spending part of the year in Salinas, Santa Maria, and Watsonville. ● Languages spoken at home include Spanish (77%) and Mixteco (80%) with only a few (7%) speaking English. <p><i>[Source: Mixteco Community Needs Assessment, MICOP/UCLA Fielding School of Public Health]</i></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Though farmworkers meet the eligibility profile for public assistance, there are many barriers to obtaining benefits, and few obtain benefits or apply. - Farmworker homes have high levels of pesticides, a particular concern for young children. This is either due to transporting pesticides home on shoes/clothing or residences located near fields where there is pesticide drift. - Most childcare consists of unlicensed home family day care, where providers offer little early childhood enrichment; likewise, many farmworker homes lack the basics such as books and materials that are supportive to early childhood development. - Migrant farmworker women, as primary caregivers of children, face particular concerns, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Less reliable employment and lower wages. o Domestic violence, with increased barriers and less support to leave abusive situations. o Less frequent access to primary care. <p><i>[Sources: National Center for Farmworker Health, National Farmworker Ministry]</i></p>	
Children Facing Hardship (ACE and Toxic Stress)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant hardships have a profound impact on children's developing brains and bodies, many with significant lasting impacts on health and livelihood throughout their lifetimes. • Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), include abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction (including parental mental illness, interpersonal violence, substance abuse, and death/divorce). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly 60% of adults have 1 or more ACEs and 15.2% have 4 or more ACEs, exceeding the rate for surrounding counties. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State average is 16.7%. <p><i>[Source: Center for Youth Wellness Data Report – A Hidden Crisis: Findings on Adverse Childhood Experiences in California]</i></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACEs are associated with developmental, behavioral, health and mental health problems across the lifespan and increased mortality. • Toxic stress is stress caused by “frequent, extreme, or prolonged adversity without the buffering presence of a supportive adult.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Toxic stress causes changes to a child’s brain structure and function, developing immune and hormone systems. - Changes impact learning, social interactions, and long-term physical and mental health. - Particularly the case for very young children, before the age of 5, where critical periods of brain development take place and both positive and negative experiences can deeply impact brain development. • Traumatic events such as homelessness and involvement in the child welfare system have been shown to have similar harmful effects on children. • ACEs affect people regardless of race, income, or education, but higher scores are concentrated among the poor, less educated, unemployed, and uninsured/without a regular source of health care. • Two-thirds of children have at least one ACE, and 12% had four or more. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children with four or more ACEs are 32 times more likely to have learning or behavior problems. 	

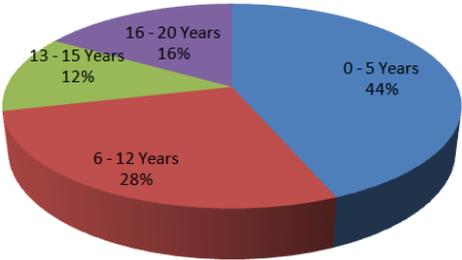
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationwide, two thirds of adults have one or more ACEs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12.5% have experienced four or more. - In California, one in six have experienced four or more. • Adults with 4 or more ACEs are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12.2 times more likely to attempt suicide (an estimated 66%-80% of all attempted suicides are attributed to adverse childhood experiences). - 10.3 times more likely to use injection drugs. - 7.4 times more likely to be an alcoholic. - Twice as likely to have heart disease, stroke, or cancer. - 1.6 times more likely to have diabetes. <p><i>[Source: Center for Youth Wellness Data Report – A Hidden Crisis: Findings on Adverse Childhood Experiences in California]</i></p>	
<p>Child Homelessness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One in 30 U.S. children (2.5 million) are homeless. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rate of child/family homelessness continues to climb. - 40% of homeless children are between the ages of 0 and 5. • Homeless children are hungry and sick more often, struggling in school, experiencing chronic absence, repeating grades or dropping out. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children who experience homelessness are more likely to have developmental delays, behavioral issues, and suffer from toxic stress. - 25% of homeless preschool children have mental health problems; this figure increases to 40% by school age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Ventura County 2014 Homeless Count, there were 232 homeless unsheltered children, representing 16% of all individuals counted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18% increase from the prior year. - Does not factor in families doubled up with friends or family or in hotels/motels. • Rate of homeless students nearly doubled from 2.2% in 2011, to 4.4% in 2013. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nearly 90% doubling up with friends and family. <p><i>[Sources: Ventura County Homeless Count, Jamshid Damooei]</i></p>

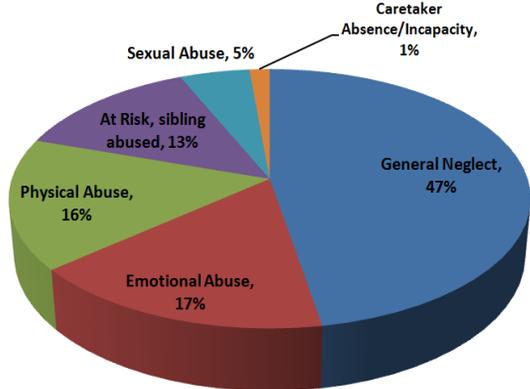
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	<p><i>[Sources: National Center for Family Homelessness – Americas Youngest Outcasts: A Report Card on Child Homelessness; Reaching the Most Vulnerable Children: A Look at Child Homelessness]</i></p>	
<p>Child Abuse and Neglect; Children in Foster Care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young children 0-5, especially infants and toddlers, experience higher rates of abuse and neglect than older children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Largest single group entering foster care. - More likely than older children to be abused and neglected while in foster care. - Stay in foster care longer. - More likely to re-enter care over the course of their childhood. - More likely to be adopted than reunified. • Each time an infant or toddler experiences a change in foster care placement, their odds of reaching permanency decrease by 32%. • Children who are abused or neglected often experience physical, cognitive, emotional, behavioral, and social problems, including attachment disorders, cognitive delays, and altered brain development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 82% of maltreated infants show disturbances in their attachment to their caregivers. - Two fifths of children ages 0-5 investigated for maltreatment had a developmental delay and were in need of early intervention services. - Only a small percent (12.7%) were receiving services. • Maltreated children are more likely to have physical health problems such as neonatal problems, failure to thrive, and dental disease. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40% of young children in foster care are born low birth weight, premature, or both. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013, 3,662 Ventura County children ages 0-5 were reported as experiencing child abuse or neglect, a rate of 55.4/1000 children. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exceeds the state average - Has been steadily increasing since 2010, peaking in 2012 at 61.4. • Hispanic and African American children experience abuse and neglect at significantly higher rates (59/1000 and 129/1000 respectively in 2013) than white (37/1000) or Asian (7/1000) children. • Substantiated cases of abuse and neglect continue to increase since 2010 at 7.4/1000 nearing the State average of 8.9/1000. • The rate of children ages 0-5 of children in foster care has nearly doubled from 2.6/1000 in 2009 to 5.1/1000 in 2013. <p><i>[Sources: KidsData]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In FY 2012-13, with First 5 support, Ventura County Human Services Agency (HSA) completed a review of systems and policies relevant to children ages 0-5 in the Ventura County child welfare system. Based on that review, HSA implemented a series of specific changes focused on the needs of the 0-5 population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted trainings relevant to 0-5 population, including training on 5 Protective Factors and trauma informed care. - Training content has been integrated into specific work flow documents and policies. - Developed policies and procedures to integrate best practices impacting permanency and well being for children 0-5. - Completed review of detailed quality assurance to assess referrals to appropriate services.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than half suffer from serious health problems including elevated blood levels and chronic diseases such as asthma. <p><i>[Source: Zero to Three – Securing a Bright Future: Infants and Toddlers in Foster Care]</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopted specific policy changes for young children around relative placement, visitation, and work with CASAs to look for developmental milestones and red flags. • In 2013, children ages 0-5 made up 44% of the Ventura County foster care population. • In a recent review of Ventura County Child Welfare cases, of 42 new cases, 23 were ages 0-5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 years: 12 - 1 year: 2 - 2 years: 0 - 3 years: 1 - 4 years: 2 - 5 years: 6 <p><i>[Sources: HSA Systems Change 2014 Q4 Progress Report]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">What Age are Children in Foster Care & Extended Foster Care?*</p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Data for: What Age are Children in Foster Care & Extended Foster Care?*</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - 5 Years</td> <td>44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 - 12 Years</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13 - 15 Years</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16 - 20 Years</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age Group	Percentage	0 - 5 Years	44%	6 - 12 Years	28%	13 - 15 Years	12%	16 - 20 Years	16%
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First 5 Ventura County
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