Quick Guide

2011

The 17th Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County

Executive Summary
The First Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County was developed in 1993 and presented information and data on 28 indicators describing the status of Orange County's children. The stated purpose of the report was “to provide a comprehensive picture of the present condition of children in Orange County and to establish a baseline from which to measure future progress and track changing conditions.” This report, the 17th Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County, 2011, has been expanded to include 40 indicators, but the purpose of the report remains the same.

As with past reports, the indicators are presented in four sections - Good Health, Economic Well-Being, Educational Achievement, and Safe Homes and Communities. Each section opens with a vignette describing an Orange County child and family - a real life perspective the numbers cannot fully portray. Each indicator is defined and the findings and trends are presented along with a discussion of why the indicator is important and what is happening in Orange County. More detailed data and information on most indicators can be found at the back of the report in the Supplemental Tables and Appendices.

This year, in the 17th Annual Report, the Special Section focuses on domestic and family violence and its impact on the individual, family, and community. The Discussion Topics include: Mental Health of Children and Youth in the Good Health section; Workforce Development for Youth in the Economic Well-Being section; Positive Impact of Mentoring Programs in the Education section; and Collaborative Courts in the Safe Homes and Community section.

The Report's reputation as a fair and accurate assessment of the conditions of children in Orange County is measured by the evolving improvement of indicators presented. In keeping with tradition, whenever possible the report continues to record ten years of historical data to demonstrate trends and outcomes. The Quick Guide, posted as an on-line resource, serves as a user-friendly abridged version of the report's key indicators.

The Orange County Children’s Partnership (OCCP) continually reviews the purpose and content of this report and welcomes input from those who use it. If you have any suggestions for improving the report or would like to obtain additional copies, please contact Orangewood Childrens Foundation at 714-704-8777, or Michelle G. Berelowitz at the Center for Community Collaboration at 657-278-5681 or mberelowitz@fullerton.edu.

In addition, the entire report and links to resources are available at http://ochealthinfo.com/occp/report or at http://hhd.fullerton.edu/ccc/.

NOTE: Any revisions/corrections to the report will be noted on the website.
SNAPSHOT OF ORANGE COUNTY

- 736,659 children 0-17 years old (U.S. Census, 2010)
- 0-17 year olds are 24.5% of total population (3,010,232)
- 40,431 births recorded in 2009
- 502,903 students recorded for Fall 2010 public school K-12 enrollment in 28 school districts
- Of the total student enrollment (2009/10):
  - Hispanic or Latino 47.2%
  - Non-Hispanic White 31.2%
  - Asian, Pacific Islander, or Filipino 16.7%
  - Black or African American 1.6%
  - American Indian or Alaskan Native 0.5%
  - Other (Multi-racial or Other Race and Ethnicity) 2.6%
- 34 incorporated cities, covering 798 square miles
- Cities with largest 0-17 population (U.S. Census, 2010):
  - Santa Ana (99,678)
  - Anaheim (91,917)
  - Irvine (45,675)
  - Garden Grove (43,763)
  - Huntington Beach (39,128)

Child Population (0-17) and Total Population of Orange County, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Annual Report on the Conditions of Children Sponsored by:

Orange County Board of Supervisors, 2010
Janet Nguyen, First District
John M.W. Moorlach, Second District
Bill Campbell, Third District
Shawn Nelson, Fourth District
Patricia Bates, Fifth District

Children and Families Commission of Orange County

Orange County Children’s Partnership
The Orange County Children’s Partnership (OCCP) is a 22-member advisory body that was established by the Board of Supervisors in November 1982. A complete list of members can be found on the inside front cover of the full report.

The responsibilities of the OCCP include sharing information on services for wards, dependents, and seriously emotionally and/or behaviorally disturbed children, identifying gaps in the service system for high-risk children and their families, and recommending collaborative programs to better serve this population. Since August 1993, the OCCP has sponsored the Annual Report on the Conditions of Children.
First the Good News

For several of the indicators in the Conditions of Children Report, definite improvements are visible over time. The improvement in these indicators can be explained by several factors including state funding increases, the impact of expanded community-based programs, expanded outreach, changes in consumer attitudes and behaviors, and increased knowledge about certain issues. Although the data does not establish a causal link between improvements in the indicators and these expanded programmatic efforts, several leaders in the health, human services, education, and criminal justice fields have made statements underscoring the importance of these connections. The following is a summary of several indicators in which there has been a visible improvement in the trend line.

Good Health

• Enrollments in the past ten years in Medi-Cal and Healthy Families increased by 54% from 193,069 in 2002 to 298,280 in 2011. However, the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau estimated that 10.4% of children in Orange County (or nearly 79,000) were uninsured.

• Since 2000, the percent of Birth to Teen mothers in Orange County fell from 7.7% to 6.8% in 2009, while the number of births per 1,000 teenage females fell from 38.2 to 23.6, a 38% decline. California dropped from a rate of 48.1 per 1,000 in 2000 to 32.1 in 2009, while the United States' rate decreased from 47.7 in 2000 to 39.1 in 2009.

Economic Well-Being

• In the past ten years, there has been a 10.1% decrease in the number of Child Support Cases from 99,903 (2001/02) to 89,852 (2010/11). Net collections increased 9.8% from $163 million (2001/02) to $179 million (2010/11). The percent of current support distributed increased 26.6% from 46.6% (2001/02) to 59% (2010/11).

Educational Achievement

• Orange County has been collecting Academic Performance Index (API) Growth score data since 2003. In the eighth year of API data collection, Orange County schools’ API scores have increased. Seventy-two percent of Orange County schools made the API target of 800 in 2010. In comparison, only 49% of schools in the state made the target of 800.

Safe Homes and Communities

• From 2000/01 to 2009/10, the monthly average number of Dependent Children decreased by 34.6% and Children in Out-of-Home Care decreased 36.8% (4,618 to 3,022 and 3,475 to 2,195, respectively). After a steady downward trend to a low of 3,187 in 2005/06, there was a 15.3% increase in dependents of the court to 3,675 in 2007/08. However, in the last two years, the average monthly number of dependents fell 17.8% to a ten-year low of 3,022.

While improvements in these indicators are important signs of progress made in the overall conditions of children in Orange County, it is important to go a step further to disaggregate the data and determine whether or not success is being achieved for all age groups, ethnicities, and racial groups. Given the diversity of Orange County’s youth population, it is meaningful to use these disaggregated numbers as evidence of where progress is being made and as a guide to where additional focus should be placed to drive more improvements.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Conditions Needing Improvement

For all the progress outlined in the previous section, several other indicators exhibit trend lines that are not improving as much as would be desirable. The following is a summary of several indicators in which there is room for improvement and concern.

Good Health

• Between 2000 and 2009, the percentage of Orange County resident births with Low Birth Weight increased from 5.4% to 6.6%. The Healthy People 2010 Goal was to reduce low birth weight to a maximum incidence of 5% of live births (pg. 44).

• Compared to 2002 levels, there was a decrease in Obesity Prevalence among low-income children in Orange County that peaked in 2005 for all three age groups. However, the Healthy People 2010 Goal states obesity needs to be reduced in children to 5% for ages 6 to 19 years of age. For ages 0 to 4 year olds, the percent of low income obese children decreased from 15.4% (2002) to 14% (2009); in addition, for ages 5 to 19 year olds the percent decreased from 21.1% (2002) to 20.6% (2009).

Economic Well-Being

• There was a 7.4% increase in the number of children receiving Financial Assistance through CalWORKs from 39,826 in 2000/01 to 42,793 in 2009/10. However, in the past two years the number of children receiving financial assistance increased by 34% from a ten-year low of 31,932 in 2007/08 to 42,793 in 2009/10.

• The Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL) indicator is a proxy for children living at or near the poverty level. There was a 19.4% increase in the total number of students receiving free and reduced lunch in Orange County between 2001/02 and 2010/11 (190,979 to 228,121). The proportion of students receiving free and reduced lunch as a percent of the total public school enrollment also increased from 38% in 2001/02 to 45% in 2010/11. Over the last two years, the number of students receiving free and reduced lunch increased 8% from 211,179 in 2008/09 to 228,121 in 2010/11, to its highest level of 45% of all students.

Educational Achievement

• The Total Public School Enrollment decreased slightly between 2001/02 and 2010/11 from 503,351 to 502,903. However, there has been a decline from the high of 515,464 in 2003/04.

• During 2009/10, the Average per Pupil Expenditure for grades K-12 in Orange County was $7,852, a decrease of 10% from $8,724 in 2008/09. Comparatively, in California, the average expenditure per pupil was $8,846, while for the United States, the average amount was $10,586.

Safe Homes and Communities

• From 2001 to 2010, the number of known Gang Members 8 to 17 years of age increased by 72% from 942 to 1,624. After a steady increase, from a low of 830 in 2002, the number of known gang members in Orange County decreased by 14.3% over the last two years from 1,896 (2008) to 1,624 (2010).

For many of the indicators in this year’s Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County, there are data available to provide an analysis of the trends over the past ten years. A summary of all the indicators is provided on pages 8 and 9, which reports on the most recent data, the earliest available data of the past ten years, and California and national comparisons, where available. In addition, the summary of indicators identifies whether or not the indicator demonstrates an improvement (I), a need for improvement (NI), or remains constant (RC). There may be indicators in which a determination of improvement based on an increase or decrease in the number or rate is difficult to assess (DA) due to the nature of the condition. For some indicators, the status reflects the earliest recent years rather than the ten-year trend.
## Summary of Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Name and Description</th>
<th>Past 10-Year Data Value (Year)</th>
<th>New Data Value (Year)</th>
<th>Status* (Year)</th>
<th>California (Year)</th>
<th>United States (Year)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Good Health</strong></td>
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<td>Access to Health Care</td>
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<td>Number of children receiving health care through:</td>
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<tr>
<td>California Kids</td>
<td>3,784 (2002)</td>
<td>1,590 (2011)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of births that received early prenatal care</td>
<td>88% (2000)</td>
<td>88% (2009)</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>81.3% (2009)</td>
<td>82.0% (2007)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance-Exposed Infants in Out-of-Home Care</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of infants taken into protective custody as a result of testing positive for alcohol/drug exposure at birth</td>
<td>93 (00/01)</td>
<td>89 (09/10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Birth Weight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of infants born with very-low birth weight (weighing under 1,500 grams)</td>
<td>0.9% (2000)</td>
<td>1.0% (2009)</td>
<td>RC</td>
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<td>1.5% (2004)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality</td>
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<td>Breastfeeding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of mothers breastfeeding (Any)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>92.8% (2010)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>90.8% (2010)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of mothers breastfeeding (Exclusive)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>55.2% (2010)</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>56.8% (2010)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunization of Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of children who received combined series immunization coverage by 2 years of age</td>
<td>70% (2000)</td>
<td>76.6% (2010)</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>76.9% (2010)</td>
<td>69.9% (2009)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Developmental Disabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of children under 18 years of age served at Regional Centers who are diagnosed with developmental disabilities</td>
<td>5,462 (2000)</td>
<td>9,443 (2009)</td>
<td>DA</td>
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<td>Physical Activity</td>
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<td>Percentage of Students Passing at least 5 out of 6 Fitness Standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grade 5</td>
<td>53.6% (00/01)</td>
<td>62.2% (09/10)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>55.4% (09/10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 7</td>
<td>60.3% (00/01)</td>
<td>70.5% (09/10)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>61.8% (09/10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 9</td>
<td>59.7% (00/01)</td>
<td>73.7% (09/10)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>66.1% (09/10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obesity: Percent of records with weight greater than the 95th percentile on the Pediatric Growth Chart, 5 to 19 years</td>
<td>21.1% (2002)</td>
<td>20.6% (2009)</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>32.1% (2009)</td>
<td>32.6% (2009)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births to Teens</td>
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<td>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chlamydia case rates per 100,000 children and youth 10-17 years of age</td>
<td>175.5 (2001)</td>
<td>189.3 (2010)</td>
<td>NI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea case rates per 100,000 children and youth 10-17 years of age</td>
<td>9.3 (2001)</td>
<td>10.6 (2010)</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Syphilis case rates per 100,000 children and youth 10-17 years of age</td>
<td>0.6 (2001)</td>
<td>0.6 (2010)</td>
<td>RC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental Health Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of children through age 25 served by Children and Youth Services</td>
<td>12,893 (00/01)</td>
<td>13,006 (09/10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of adolescents 17 and under receiving outpatient, residential, and specialized services</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>6,204 (09/10)</td>
<td>DA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of adolescents 17 and under receiving treatment services</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>427 (09/10)</td>
<td>DA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Well-Being</td>
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<td>Children Living in Poverty</td>
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<td>CalWORKS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of children receiving financial assistance through CalWORKS</td>
<td>39,826 (00/01)</td>
<td>42,793 (09/10)</td>
<td>NI</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of children receiving CalWORKs of total population</td>
<td>4.9% (00/01)</td>
<td>5.4% (09/10)</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>11.3% (09/10)</td>
<td>9.5% (2010)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free and Reduced Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program</td>
<td>38% (01/02)</td>
<td>45% (10/11)</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>53% (10/11)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplemental Nutritional Programs: Women Infant and Children (WIC) &amp; Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of participants served by the WIC program</td>
<td>99,632 (00/01)</td>
<td>100,434 (09/10)</td>
<td>DA</td>
<td>1,459,460 (2010)</td>
<td>9,175,478 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of women and children served by CFSP</td>
<td>4,860 (00/01)</td>
<td>768 (09/10)</td>
<td>DA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of child support cases</td>
<td>99,903 (01/02)</td>
<td>89,852 (10/11)</td>
<td>DA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual per case collection</td>
<td>$1,636 (01/02)</td>
<td>$1,998 (10/11)</td>
<td>I</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost of Early Care and Education</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Average cost per week for child care, infant</td>
<td>$171 (01/02)</td>
<td>$230 (10/11)</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average cost per week for child care, preschool</td>
<td>$132 (01/02)</td>
<td>$175 (10/11)</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average cost per week for child care, school age</td>
<td>$196 (01/02)</td>
<td>$149 (10/11)</td>
<td>NE</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Legend:
The status of each indicator is determined by the ten-year trend data analysis and the healthy standards set for the well-being of children.

I Improving
DA Difficult to Assess
NI Needs Improvement
NA Not Applicable
RC Remaining Constant
## SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

### Indicator Name and Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Name and Description</th>
<th>Past Year Value (Year)</th>
<th>New Data Value (Year)</th>
<th>Status* (Year)</th>
<th>California Value (Year)</th>
<th>United States Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Education Data
- Total public school enrollment: 503,351 (01/02) vs. 502,903 (10/11) - **NA** 6,217,113 (10/11)

#### Early Care and Education

#### Academic Performance Index (API)

#### 4th Grade Reading Scores

#### English Learners (EL)
- Percent English Learners of total enrollment: 30.5% (00/01) vs. 27.7% (09/10) - **I** 24.0% (09/10)

#### Average Dollar Expenditure per Pupil
- Average dollar expenditure per pupil: $6,156 (00/01) vs. $7,852 (09/10) - **NI** $8,846 (09/10) vs. $10,586 (09/10)

#### Average Class Size
- Average number of students per class for grades K-12: 28.2 (99/00) vs. 27.4 (08/09) - **RC** 25.4 (08/09)

#### High School Dropout Rates
- Four year derived high school dropout rates: 7.5 (00/01) vs. 7.1 (09/10) - **I** 13.3 (09/10)

#### High School Exit Exam
- Percent of 10th grade students passing Mathematics: 83% (2005) vs. 88% (2011) - **I** 83% (2011)
- Percent of 10th grade students passing English Language Arts: 83% (2005) vs. 88% (2011) - **I** 83% (2011)

#### SAT Reasoning Scores
- Average combined SAT Reasoning Scores: 1,592 (05/06) vs. 1,616 (09/10) - **I** 1,512 (09/10) vs. 1,509 (09/10)

#### Higher Education
- Number of high school graduates entering college as first time freshmen, CC: 10,183 (2000) vs. 11,760 (2009) - **DA** 678,929 (10/11)
- Number of high school graduates entering college as first time freshmen, CSU: 2,737 (2000) vs. 3,985 (2009) - **I**
- Number of high school graduates entering college as first time freshmen, UC: 2,768 (2000) vs. 2,669 (2009) - **NI**

#### Special Education
- Total number of students K-12 receiving special education services: 49,013 (01/02) vs. 51,208 (10/11) - **DA** 678,929 (10/11)
- Percent of students K-12 receiving special education services relative to total enrollment: 9.7% (01/02) vs. 10.2% (10/11) - **DA** 10.9% (10/11)

#### Child and Youth Deaths
- Death rates per 100,000 children 1 to 14 years of age: 15.8 (2000) vs. 13.7 (2009) - **I** 14.4 (2009) vs. 17.5 (2009)
- Death rates by unintentional injury, homicide, and suicide per 100,000 youth 15 to 19 years of age: 24.1 (2000) vs. 17.7 (2009) - **I** 20.7 (2008)

#### Child Abuse Reports
- Total number of child abuse reports filed: 37,015 (03/04) vs. 37,977 (09/10) - **RC** 479,470 (2010) vs. 3,300,000 (2009)

#### Child Abuse: Dependency Petitions
- Total number of dependency petitions filed: 1,882 (00/01) vs. 1,874 (09/10) - **I**
- Percent of petitions filed from child abuse reports: 7.2% (00/01) vs. 4.9% (09/10) - **I**

#### Dependents of the Court & Out-of-Home Care
- Average monthly number of children in out-of-home care: 3,475 (00/01) vs. 2,195 (09/10) - **I**
- Average monthly number of dependents of the court: 4,618 (00/01) vs. 3,022 (09/10) - **I**

#### Foster Care
- Total number of children in foster care: 3,378 (2002) vs. 2,294 (2011) - **I**

#### Emancipation Services
- Number of youth ages 15-20 receiving emancipation services (Monthly Average): 1,586 (00/01) vs. 1,981 (09/10) - **I**

#### Adoptions
- Total number of children placed in adoptive homes: 419 (00/01) vs. 355 (09/10) - **DA**

#### Juvenile Arrests
- Juvenile arrest rates per 100,000 youth 10 to 17 years of age: 5,078 (2000) vs. 4,014 (2009) - **I** 4,510 (2009)
- Felony arrest rates per 100,000 youth 10 to 17 years of age: 1,196 (2000) vs. 1,157 (2009) - **I** 1,290 (2009)

#### Referrals to Probation
- Total number of juvenile referrals 10 to 18 years of age: 11,044 (2000) vs. 11,531 (2009) - **NI**

#### Gang Membership
- Total number of known gang members among children and youth 8 to 17 years of age: 942 (2001) vs. 1,624 (2010) - **NI**

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1 Percentage based on children who were adequately immunized between 19 to 35 months of age.

*Legend*
The status of each indicator is determined by the ten-year trend data analysis and the healthy standards set for the well-being of children.

- **I** Improving
- **DA** Difficult to Assess
- **NI** Needs Improvement
- **NA** Not Applicable
- **RC** Remaining Constant
Enrollment

The Orange County Department of Education (OCDE) recorded a total of 502,903 students in Fall 2010. The total public school enrollment slightly decreased between 2001/02 and 2010/11. Orange County schools continue to serve a population with increasingly diverse needs. There are 28 school districts serving K-12 students in Orange County.

Total Public School Enrollment, 2001/02 through 2010/11

Source: Orange County Department of Education, DataQuest.

Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

In 2001/02, the Hispanic or Latino student population represented the largest racial or ethnic group in the county’s K-12 public school enrollment at 42.9%. Non-Hispanic White students were the second largest racial or ethnic group representing 39.8% of students, followed by Asian, Pacific Islander, or Filipino at 14.3%; Black or African American at 1.9%; and American Indian or Alaska Native at 0.6%.

In 2010/11, the largest racial or ethnic student group represented in the county was still the Hispanic or Latino student population at 47.2%. The Non-Hispanic White student population was the second largest racial or ethnic group representing 31.2% of students, followed by Asian, Pacific Islander or Filipino, 16.7%; Black or African American, 1.6%; American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.5%; and Other, 2.6%.

2001/02 School Year

American Indian or Alaska Native
0.6%

Asian, Pacific Islander, or Filipino
14.3%

Non-Hispanic White
39.8%

Hispanic or Latino
42.9%

Black or African American
1.9%

2010/11 School Year

American Indian or Alaska Native
0.5%

Asian, Pacific Islander, or Filipino
16.7%

Non-Hispanic White
31.2%

Hispanic or Latino
47.2%

Black or African American
1.6%

Other*
2.6%

*Other: Includes Multiple or No response categories
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest.
Overview

The table below shows demographics for all school districts in Orange County. The data are broken down by Fall 2010 enrollment totals, percent of English Learners (EL) (see page 94), percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL) Program (see page 74), Average Academic Performance Index Score (see page 90), and Spring 2011 California Content Standards Test mean scale score.

For Fall 2009, EL students accounted for 27.7% of the K-12 students in Orange County. There were 228,121 (45.6%) students participating in the FRL program in the Fall of 2010.

### Orange County School Districts’ Demographics - 2010/11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School District</th>
<th>2010/11 Total Number of Students</th>
<th>2009/10 English Learner %</th>
<th>2011 Academic Performance Index</th>
<th>2011 Spring Mean Scale Score California Standards Test</th>
<th>4th grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elementary Districts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaheim City</td>
<td>19095</td>
<td>61.6%</td>
<td>85.5%</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Park</td>
<td>5,296</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
<td>72.9%</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centralia</td>
<td>4,540</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>57.0%</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress</td>
<td>3,950</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fountain Valley</td>
<td>6,312</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fullerton</td>
<td>13,661</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntington Beach City</td>
<td>7,002</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Habra City</td>
<td>5,431</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowell Joint</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia</td>
<td>6,347</td>
<td>54.1%</td>
<td>80.3%</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean View</td>
<td>9,554</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>37.6%</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>2,323</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
<td>69.0%</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>9,725</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High School Districts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaheim Union</td>
<td>33,156</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fullerton Joint Union</td>
<td>14,726</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntington Beach Union</td>
<td>16,320</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unified Districts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brea-Olinda Unified</td>
<td>5,927</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capistrano Unified</td>
<td>53,192</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Grove Unified</td>
<td>48,659</td>
<td>43.4%</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irvine Unified</td>
<td>27,262</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laguna Beach Unified</td>
<td>3,037</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Alamitos Unified</td>
<td>9,640</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport-Mesa Unified</td>
<td>21,811</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Unified</td>
<td>30,373</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC Office of Education</td>
<td>7,607</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placentia/Yorba Linda Unified</td>
<td>25,821</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddleback Valley Unified</td>
<td>31,724</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ana Unified</td>
<td>57,319</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
<td>84.3%</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tustin Unified</td>
<td>23,093</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>502,903</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide Total</strong></td>
<td>6,141,125</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>55.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mean Scale Score. (For further information, see page 90).
Source: California Standards Test for Public Schools, California Department of Education, DataQuest

**General Math and Language Art scores are available only up to the 7th grade. Scores on more advanced Math subjects are available at www.cde.ca.gov/ac
Note: Capistrano USD, Orange USD, Saddleback Valley USD, and Santa Ana USD include charter school data.
Source: CBEDS, California Department of Education
SPECIAL SECTION: THE IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN

Introduction

The term “family violence” is gaining new ground among social service, law enforcement, and community professionals because it can encompass the impact that violence can have in the home – not just for the victim and the perpetrator, but for the children who witness and/or experience the violence.

Children who witness family violence suffer many of the same physical and psychological effects as those who are the direct recipients of abuse. Additionally, in many homes with family violence, the child does not have a close relationship with either parent, leading to neglect as an indirect consequence. Children who witness family violence are also more likely to become abusers later in life. National statistics showcase the prevalence and effects of family violence. Twenty-five percent of women have or will experience domestic violence. In addition, 15.5 million children live in homes where domestic violence has occurred in the past year. Indeed, in a recent large national survey, more than one-third of all 14 to 17 year-olds reported that they had seen a parent assaulted.

Orange County is no exception to the problem of family violence. On average, 111 reports of child abuse are made each day. In 2010, 23 deaths related to domestic violence were reported.

The Relationship between Family Violence/Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment

The link between domestic violence and child maltreatment is significant and is the primary reason for this shift towards the term family violence. Not only do children experience trauma when they are exposed to violence against one of their parents, evidence suggests that violence against a spouse or partner often leads directly to violence against children. As studies have shown, in cases where adult victims experience severe forms of domestic violence, children are also in danger of suffering serious physical harm. A national survey of more than 6,000 American families found that 50% of men who frequently assaulted their wives were also found to have frequently assaulted their children. In fact, studies from domestic violence shelters, child protection data, and other sources show that both child maltreatment and violence against women co-occur in 30 to 60% of families where either form of abuse is identified. The occurrence of domestic violence in the home is the single most common precursor to child deaths in the United States.

Factors Contributing to Family Violence

Family violence is a complicated issue; but there are several factors known to contribute to family violence. Research has found that substance abusers are more likely to instigate domestic abuse, during both intoxication and sobriety. Substance abusers are more frequent and harmful in their violence and they are more likely to inflict sexual abuse. Family violence is preceded by alcohol abuse in 25 to 50% of all cases.

Financial stress and the economic downturn have also been linked to family violence, although no direct causal relationship has been found. In a study done through the National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH), callers were asked two questions. Fifty-four percent of the participating callers affirmed that there had been a change in their household’s financial situation in the past year and an even greater 64% affirmed that abusive
Facts-at-a-Glance: The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children

Each year, millions of children are abused and neglected, exposed to domestic violence, or witness other forms of violence in their communities. While violence impacts each child differently based on the frequency of the violence, the child’s coping skills, and other protective factors, children who are exposed to domestic violence and other forms of violence:

- May experience lasting physical, mental, and emotional harm that may include difficulties with attachment, regressive behavior, anxiety and depression, poor school performance, developmental delays, aggression, and other conduct problems.
- Are less likely to be completely immunized and to have optimal well-child care, and are more likely to have asthma, visit the emergency department, and cost health plans more money.
- May be more prone to dating violence, delinquency, further victimization, and involvement with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.
- May experience impairments in their capacity to partner and parent later in life, thus continuing the cycle of violence into the next generation.
- Have a higher likelihood of being involved in a teen pregnancy. Boys exposed to domestic abuse are more likely than their peers to be involved in teen pregnancy. Adolescent girls who experience physical and sexual violence by a dating partner are six times more likely to become pregnant than their non-abused peers.
- Are more likely to abuse drugs and alcohol. In particular, adolescent girls who witnessed domestic violence were two to three times more likely to report tobacco and marijuana use, drinking alcohol or using drugs before having sex, and having sex with multiple partners.

Mitigating the impact of exposure to violence:

- Children exposed to domestic violence are impacted differently based both on a range of environmental characteristics (e.g., the extent and frequency of the violence) and protective factors (e.g., a strong relationship with a parent or other caring adult).
- Early identification of domestic violence followed by intervention can help decrease the impact on children exposed to violence. Model programs exist for both children and mothers.
- Family members, service providers including home visitors, and others are in a unique position to prevent and decrease the harms associated with domestic violence exposure.
RESOURCES

**County of Orange**  
Hall of Administration  
10 Civic Center Plaza, Santa Ana, CA 92701  
(714) 834-5400  
http://www.ocgov.com

**Children and Families Commission of Orange County**  
17320 Redhill Ave., Suite 200, Irvine, CA, 92614  
(714) 834-5310  
http://www.occhildrenandfamilies.org

**Orange County Department of Education**  
200 Kalmus Drive  
P.O. Box 9050, Costa Mesa, CA 92628  
(714) 966-4000  
http://www.ocde.us

**Orange County District Attorney’s Office**  
401 Civic Center Drive West, Santa Ana, CA 92701  
(714) 834-3600  
http://www.orangecountyda.com

**Orange County Health Care Agency**  
1725 W. 17th St., Santa Ana, CA 92706  
(714) 834-4722  
http://www.ochealthinfo.com

**Orange County Probation Department**  
909 North Main Street, Santa Ana, CA 92701  
(714) 569-2000  
http://www.ocgov.com/ocgov/Probation

**Orange County Social Services Agency**  
888 North Main Street, Santa Ana, CA 92701  
(714) 541-7700  
http://www.ssa.ocgov.com

**Regional Center of Orange County**  
801 Civic Center Drive West Suite 100, Santa Ana, CA 92701  
(714) 796-5100  
http://www.rcocdd.com

**Children’s Home Society of California**  
505 North Euclid Street, Suite 100, Anaheim, CA 92801  
(714) 817-8600  
http://www.chs-ca.org

**CalOptima**  
1120 West La Veta Ave., Orange, CA 92868  
(714) 246-8400  
http://www.caloptima.org
2011

THE 17TH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE
Conditions of Children
in ORANGE COUNTY

QUICK GUIDE

To obtain copies of the complete report, contact Tricia Smith at 714-245-6296 or Tricia.Smith@ssa.ocgov.com, or Michelle G.Berelowitz at the Center for Community Collaboration at 657-278-5681 or mberelowitz@fullerton.edu. Report and links are also available at www.ochealthinfo.com/csoc/report or http://hhd.fullerton.edu/ccc