

Children's Council Annual Report - DRAFT

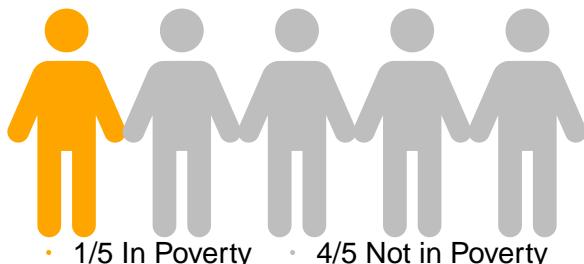
11 March 2019

Overview

The data provided in this Children's Council report are intended to provide a context for the well-being of our children in Monterey County. The data are not intended to show improvement that has occurred because of Children's Council's efforts.

Age Range	Count
Under 5 years	32,846
5 to 9 years	31,904
10 to 14 years	31,906
15 to 19 years	30,321
20 to 24 years	32,631

There are approximately **114,000** children under 18 living in Monterey County. That is 26.4% of the population¹. Of them, **21.6%** live in poverty². For 18 to 24 year olds, 17%³ live in poverty.



For children under six, 96.8% have health insurance. For six to 18 year olds, 98.3% have health insurance and for 19 to 25 year olds 86.2% have insurance⁴.

¹American Community Survey 2017 5-year estimate Table DP05

²American Community Survey 2017 5-year estimate Table DP03

³American Community Survey 2017 5-year estimate Table B17001

⁴American Community Survey 2017 1-year estimate Table S2701

Demographics

Monterey County enrolled K-12 students represent a diversity of backgrounds. Socioeconomically Disadvantaged⁵ students (74%) and Latinx⁶ students (79%) make up the largest proportion of our students⁷. Of children under 5, 76% are Latinx, and of youth 18 to 24, 66% are Latinx⁸.



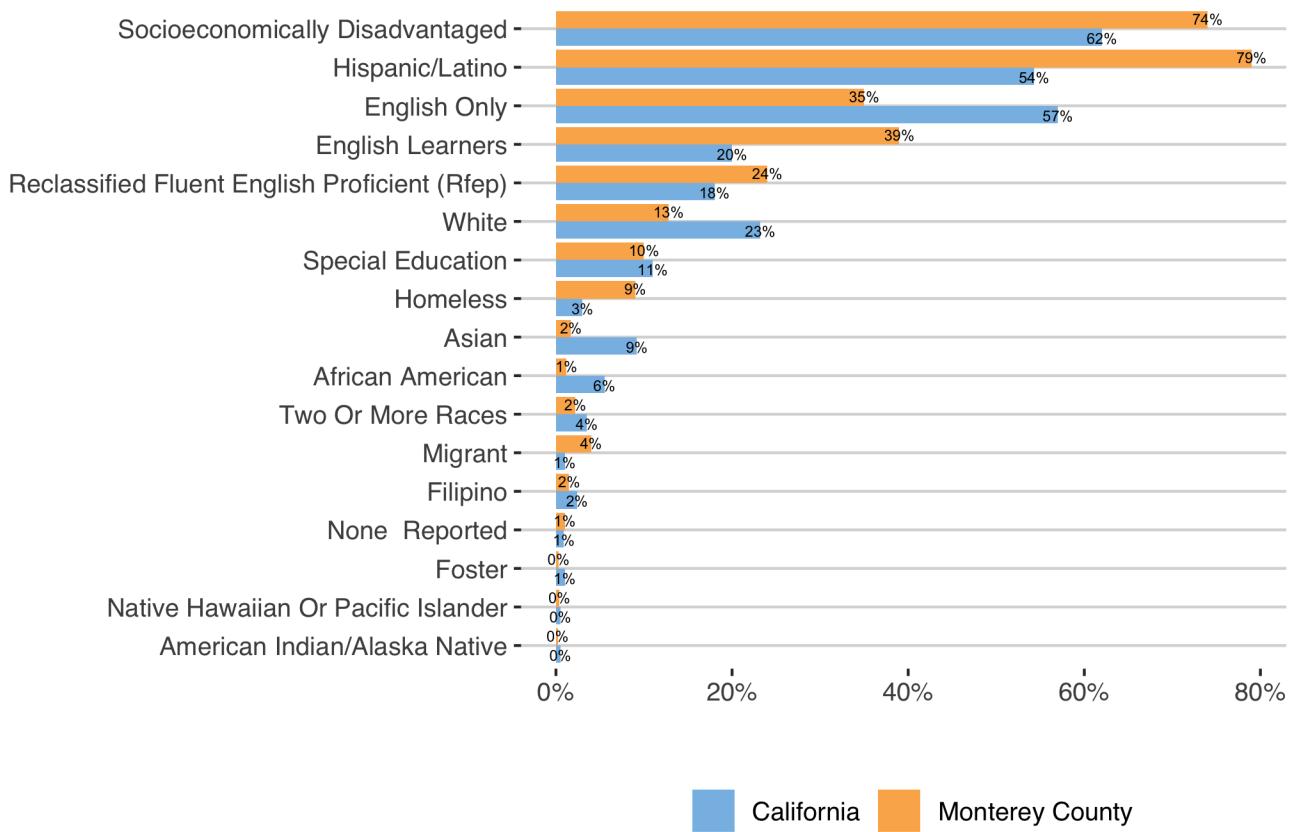
⁵Socioeconomically Disadvantaged students are defined by the 2018 California School Dashboard Technical Guide FINAL VERSION: 2018–19 School Year as: * They were migrant, foster, homeless at any time during the academic year, or * They were eligible for Free or Reduced-Priced Meal (FRPM) Program (also known as the National School Lunch Program), or had direct certification for FRPM at any time during the academic year at the testing school, or * The parent education level is marked as “both parents did not receive a high school diploma” at the time of testing.

⁶Different data sources use different terms to identify individuals in racial or ethnic categories. For sake of consistency, the term Latinx is used in this report.

⁷Dataquest County Level Enrollment 2017-18

⁸American Community Survey 2017 5-year estimate Table B01001I

Figure 1: K-12 Student Demographics



Source: Dataquest County Level Enrollment 2017-18

Enrollment in licensed early care and education is lower than state averages, with 32.5% of working families with children ages zero to five having access⁹. About 54% of three to five year-olds in the county are enrolled in preschool or kindergarten, compared to 61% statewide¹⁰.

⁹Calculated by F5MC by dividing the total number of spaces in licensed child care centers and family child care homes (10,352 in 2014; California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, California Child Care Portfolio, 2015) by the number of children under six years of age living with one or both parents, with one or both of their parents in the labor force (32,410 in 2014; U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2014 1-year estimate).

¹⁰Kidsdata, Children Ages 3-5 Not Enrolled in Preschool or Kindergarten (Regions of 10,000 Residents or More) <https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/785/no-preschool10/table#fmt=1200&loc=320,2&tf=90&sortType=asc>



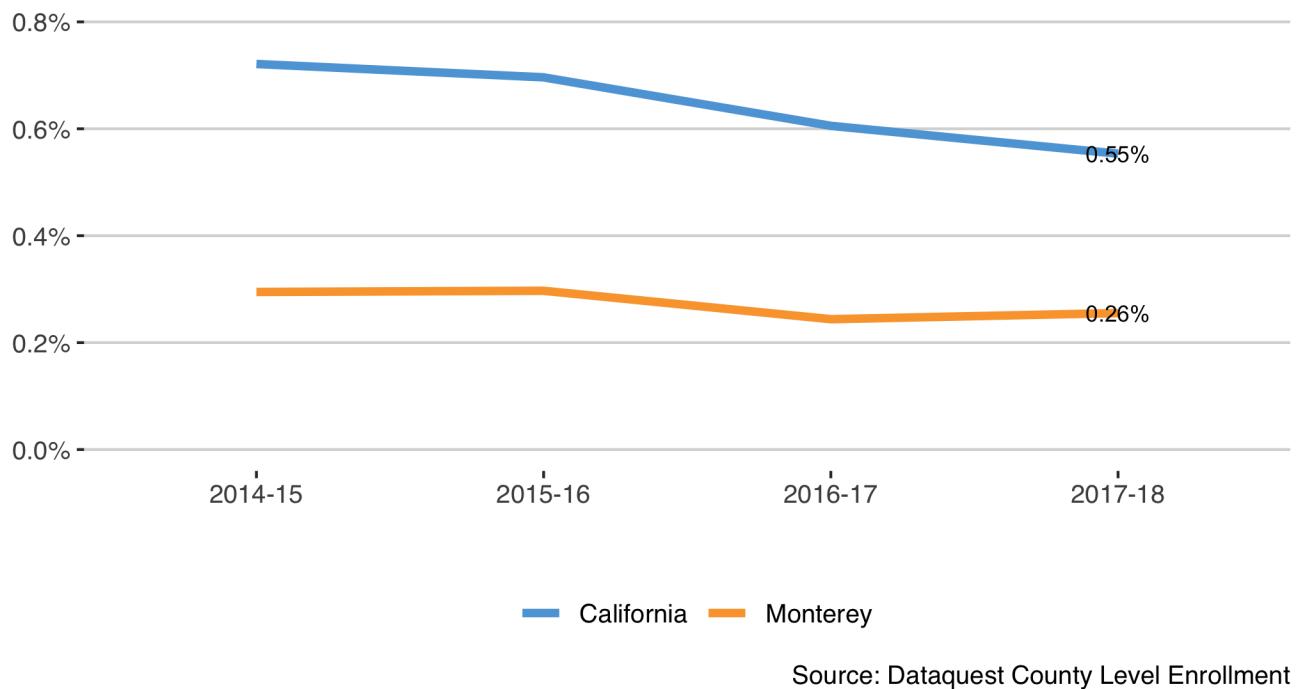
There were 8,882 migrant students in 2017-18 in Monterey County. This is 11.4% of enrolled students compared with 1.4% for California¹¹. A child is considered “migratory” if the parent or guardian is a migratory worker in the agricultural, dairy, lumber, or fishing industries and whose family has moved during the past three years. A “qualifying” move can range from moving from one residence to another or across school district boundaries due to economic necessity¹². Monterey County has the second largest migrant program in the state.

Looking at Foster Youth, the figure below shows that while the rate for California has gone down over the past four years it is still more than double the rate in Monterey County. The rate for Monterey County has remained relatively flat. There were 199 identified foster youth enrolled in 2017-18. While a small number of students, this important group has the lowest graduation rate for Monterey County.

¹¹Migrant Student Information Network through West Ed

¹²Overview of Migrant Education in California <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/me/mt/overview.asp>

Figure 2: Rates Foster Children in K-12 School Over Time



Source: Dataquest County Level Enrollment

The percentage of enrolled students who are living in housing-insecure or homeless situations doubled between 2014-15 and 2015-16 and has remained steady since then according to DataQuest. Monterey County's rate for housing-insecure students is more than double that of California. The number of housing-insecure or homeless students in 2016-17 was 9,041 and in 2017-18 it was 8,049¹³. These numbers are larger than what is reported in Dataquest (6764 in 2017-18) and furthermore it is suspected that the available data still may underreport the total number of students who meet the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness. For McKinney-Vento, students who lack a fixed, regular and adequate night-time residence includes:

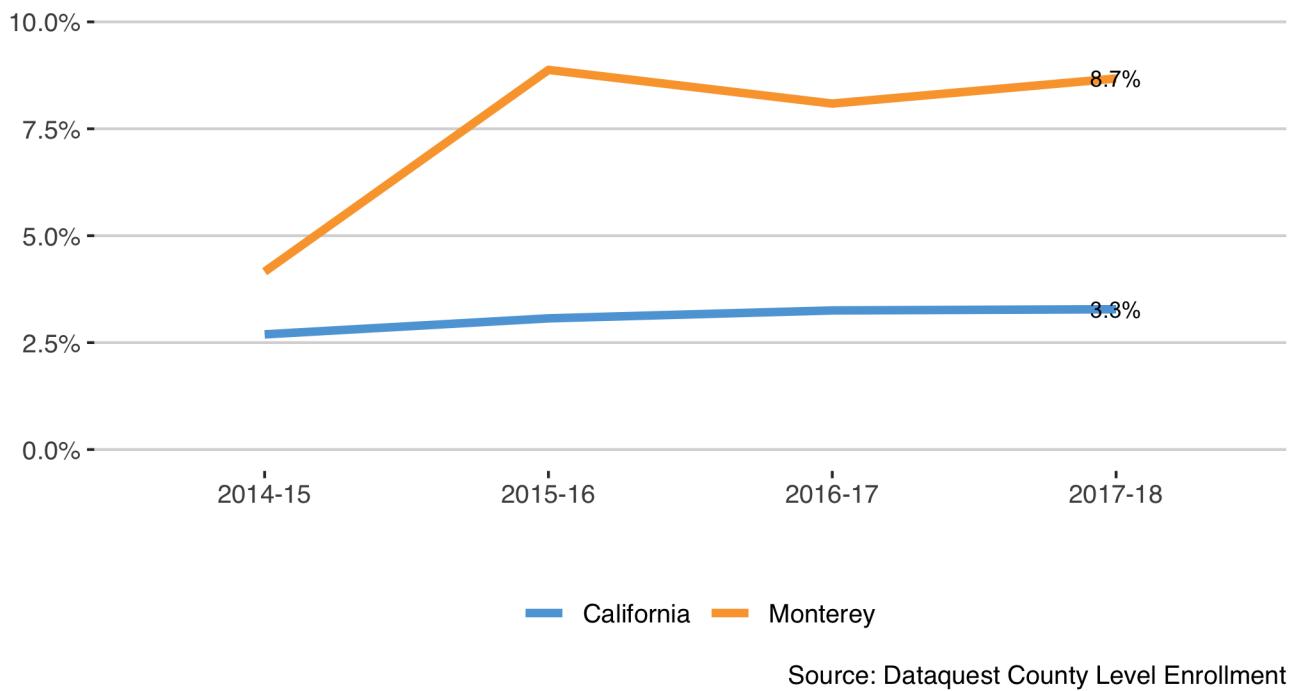
- Shared housing due to loss of housing or economic hardships
- Living in cars, parks, sub-standard housing, hotels or motels
- Primary night-time residence is a public or private place not designed for regular sleeping accommodations for a human being
- Unaccompanied Minors (children & youth under 18, not in the physical custody of a parent or court-appointed guardian)

According to the Monterey County Homeless Census Point-in-Time Report, among the homeless population in Monterey County, approximately 13% of homeless individuals or 598 people are under the age of 25¹⁴.

¹³California Department of Education via Monterey County Student Services McKinney-Vento Coordinator

¹⁴Monterey County Homeless Census Report, page 20-21.

Figure 3: Rates Homeless K-12 Students Over Time



Kindergarten Readiness

In 2015, 21% of kindergartners had comprehensive mastery at kindergarten entry. Comprehensive mastery indicates that a child is well-prepared to enter kindergarten across all four developmental domains assessed by teachers using the Desired Results Developmental Profile—School Readiness (DRDP-SR). Teachers rated children’s competency on each item of the DRDP-SR using the following five-point scale: (1) Exploring, (2) Developing, (3) Building, (4) Integrating, and (5) Applying. Scores of (4) Integrating and (5) Applying indicate mastery of that item. The term comprehensive mastery is used to identify children with an average score of 4 or above across all items in the DRDP-SR excluding the English Language Development domain¹⁵.

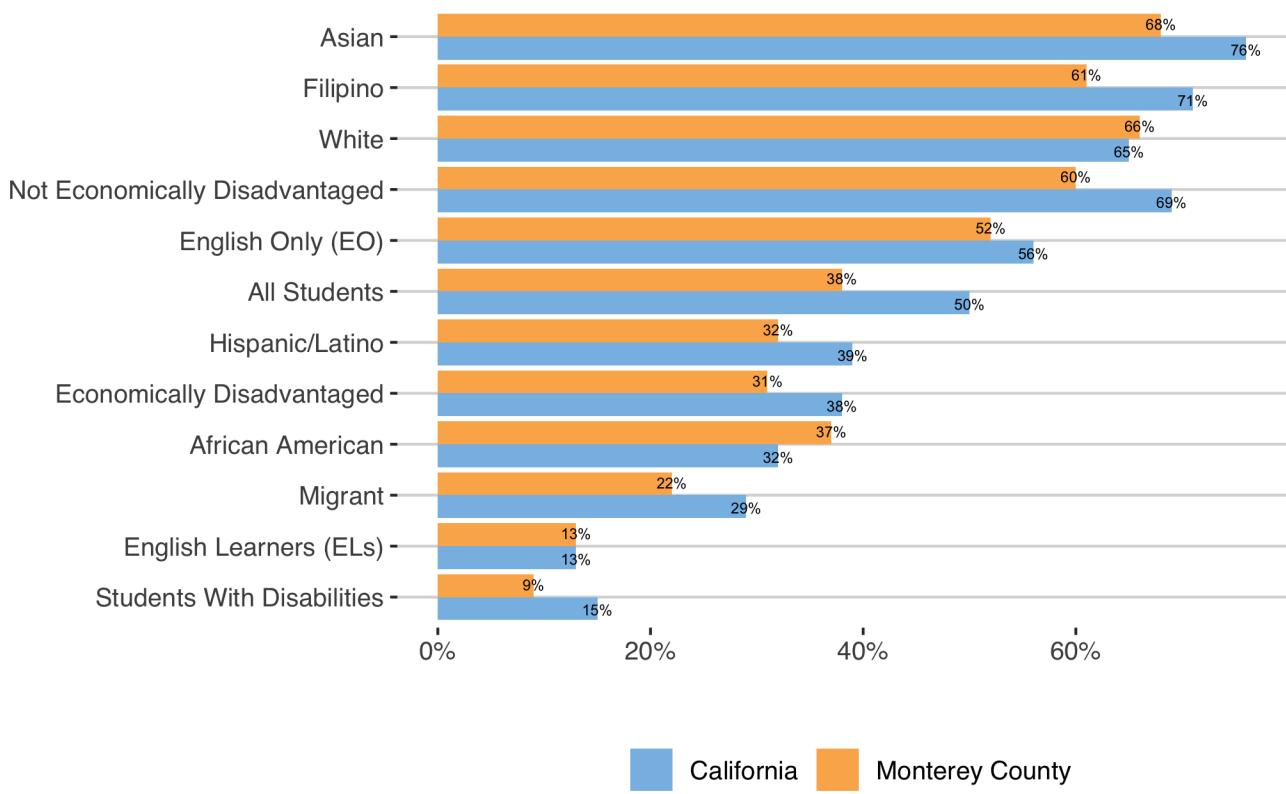
CAASPP Scores

The California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) System shows both successes and disparities that exist in our county. African Americans in Monterey County are achieving standards on both ELA and Math tests at greater rates than California as a whole. White students in Monterey County are also achieving standards on ELA tests

¹⁵Nurturing Success: A Portrait of Kindergarten Readiness in Monterey County. First 5 Monterey County and Harder+Co.

at greater rates than California. However, almost all subpopulations as defined by race or other demographic category in Monterey County are achieving standards at lower rates than that same subpopulation in California¹⁶.

Figure 4: Percent of Students Meeting or Exceeding Standard for 2018 CAASPP ELA

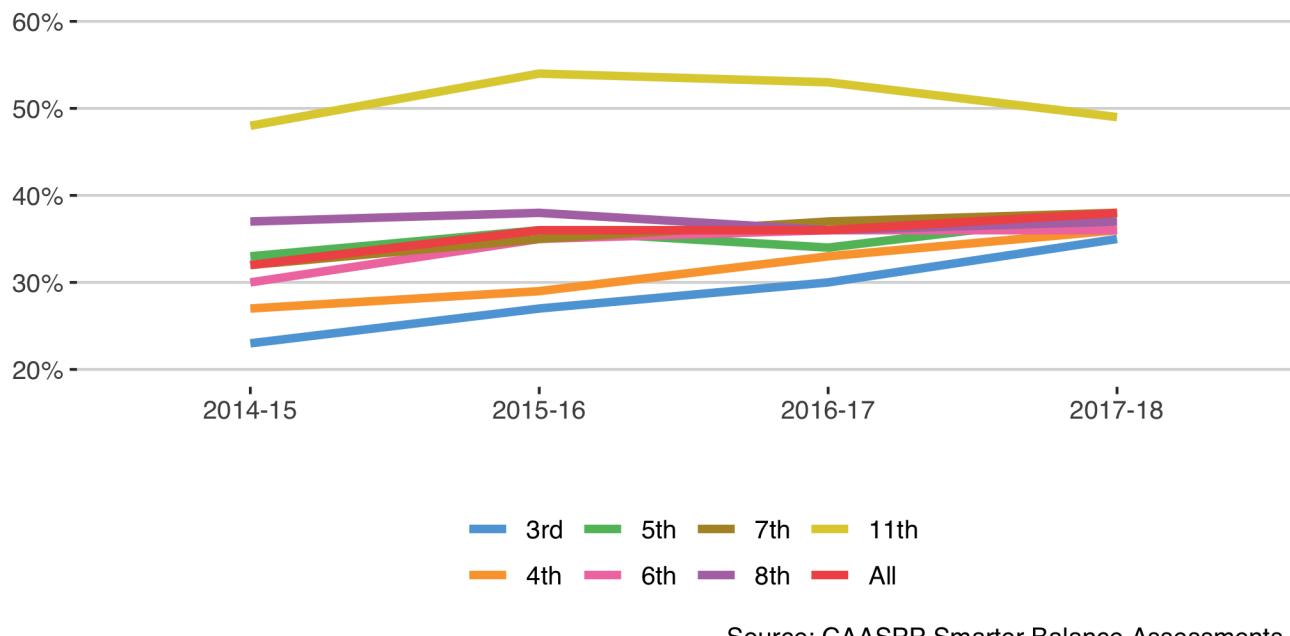


Source: CAASPP Smarter Balance Assessments

Looking over time, most grades and subgroups have continued to improve annually on both the ELA and Math CAASPP tests. The below charts and data tables show changes since 2014-15 when CAASPP was first implemented.

¹⁶CAASPP Smarter Balance Assessments

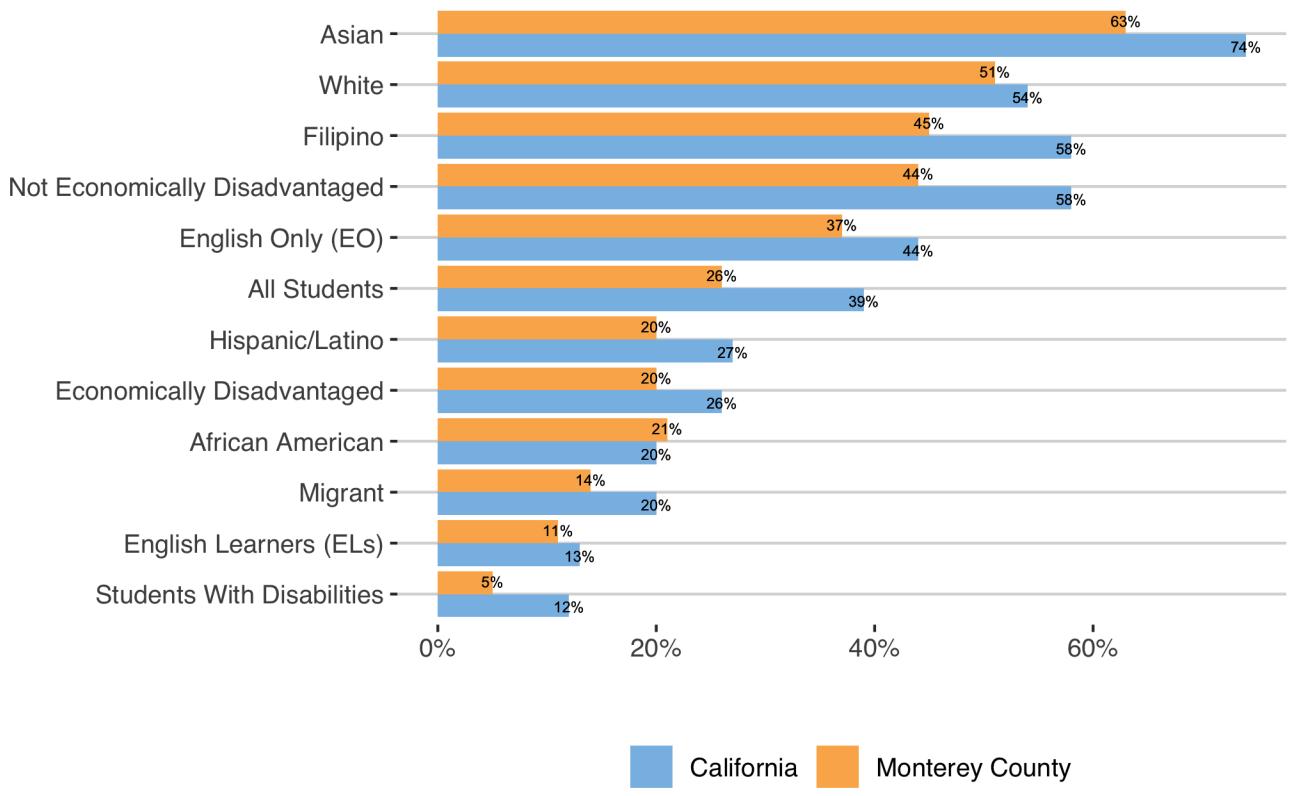
Figure 5: Percent of Students Meeting or Exceeding Standard for CAASPP ELA by Grade Level Over Time for Monterey County



Source: CAASPP Smarter Balance Assessments

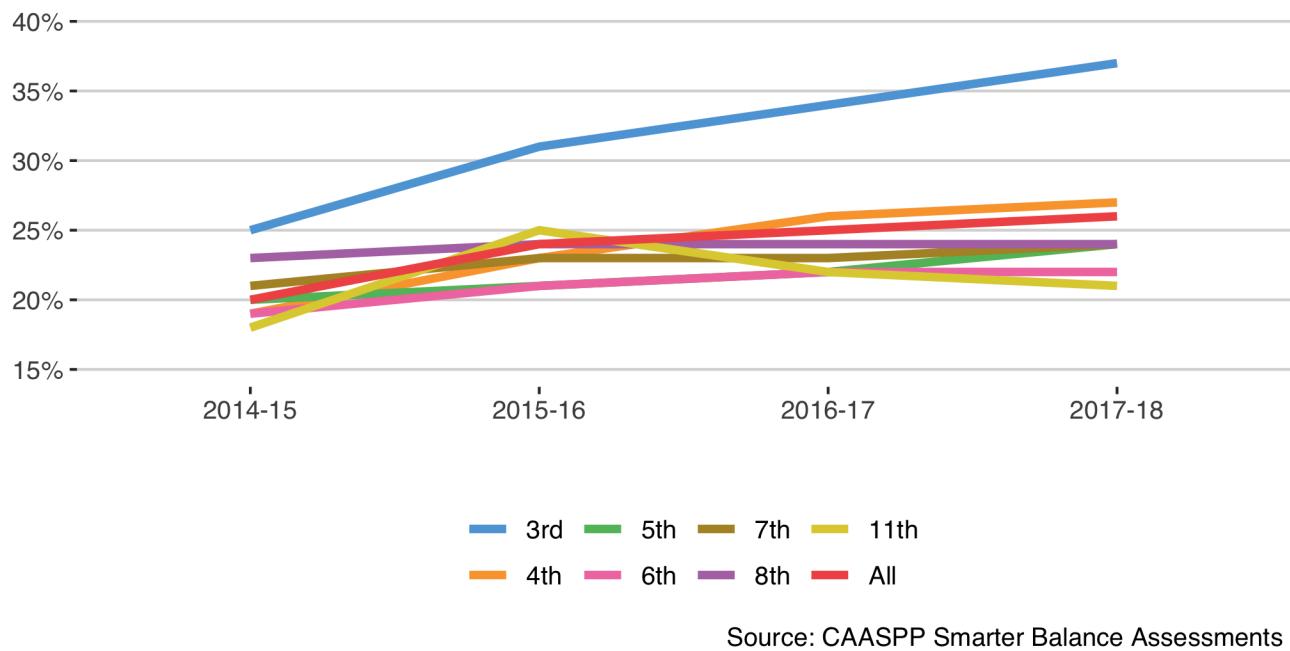
Subgroup	Geo	English Language Arts			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
All Students	Monterey County	32%	36%	36%	38%
	California	44%	49%	49%	50%
African American	Monterey County	32%	36%	34%	37%
	California	28%	31%	31%	32%
Asian	Monterey County	61%	65%	65%	68%
	California	72%	75%	76%	76%
Filipino	Monterey County	58%	62%	61%	61%
	California	65%	70%	70%	71%
Hispanic/Latino	Monterey County	25%	29%	30%	32%
	California	32%	37%	37%	39%
White	Monterey County	61%	64%	64%	66%
	California	61%	64%	64%	65%
Economically Disadvantaged	Monterey County	23%	27%	29%	31%
	California	31%	35%	36%	38%
Not Economically Disadvantaged	Monterey County	57%	61%	60%	60%
	California	64%	69%	68%	69%
English Learners (ELs)	Monterey County	7%	8%	9%	13%
	California	11%	13%	12%	13%
English Only (EO)	Monterey County	47%	50%	50%	52%
	California	51%	55%	54%	56%
Migrant	Monterey County	16%	19%	21%	22%
	California	21%	24%	26%	29%
Students With Disabilities	Monterey County	7%	9%	8%	9%
	California	12%	13%	14%	15%

Figure 6: Percent of Students Meeting or Exceeding Standard for 2018 CAASPP Math



Source: CAASPP Smarter Balance Assessments

Figure 7: Percent of Students Meeting or Exceeding Standard for CAASPP Math by Grade Level Over Time for Monterey County



Source: CAASPP Smarter Balance Assessments

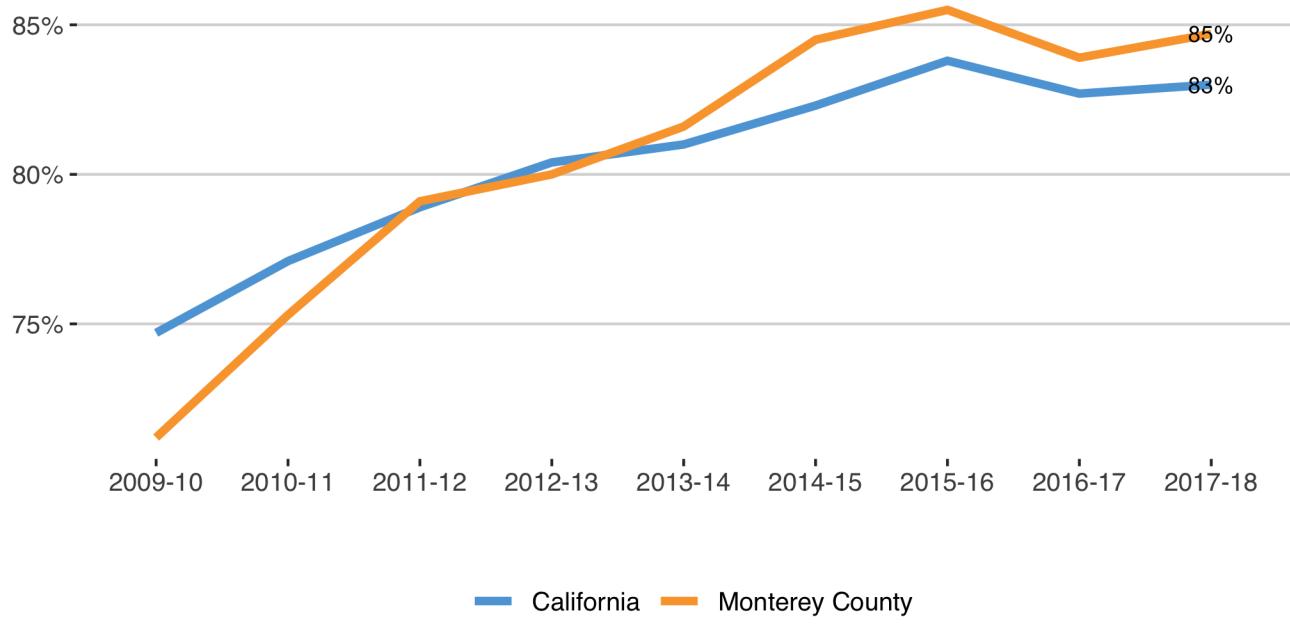
Subgroup	Geo	Math			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
All Students	Monterey County	20%	24%	25%	26%
	California	33%	37%	38%	39%
African American	Monterey County	16%	18%	18%	21%
	California	16%	18%	19%	20%
Asian	Monterey County	53%	57%	57%	63%
	California	69%	72%	73%	74%
Filipino	Monterey County	40%	41%	44%	45%
	California	52%	57%	57%	58%
Hispanic/Latino	Monterey County	15%	18%	19%	20%
	California	21%	24%	25%	27%
White	Monterey County	46%	50%	50%	51%
	California	49%	53%	53%	54%
Economically Disadvantaged	Monterey County	14%	17%	18%	20%
	California	21%	23%	25%	26%
Not Economically Disadvantaged	Monterey County	41%	45%	45%	44%
	California	53%	58%	57%	58%
English Learners (ELs)	Monterey County	6%	7%	8%	11%
	California	11%	12%	12%	13%
English Only (EO)	Monterey County	32%	35%	36%	37%
	California	39%	42%	43%	44%
Migrant	Monterey County	11%	14%	17%	14%
	California	14%	17%	19%	20%
Students With Disabilities	Monterey County	5%	6%	6%	5%
	California	9%	11%	11%	12%

Graduation

Over the past decade, the percentage of students graduating has steadily risen and is a higher rate than California as a whole. Of graduates, 44.4% in Monterey County and 49.9%

in California meet UC/CSU Requirements¹⁷.

Figure 8: Graduation Rates Over Time



Source: Dataquest County Level Four-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate

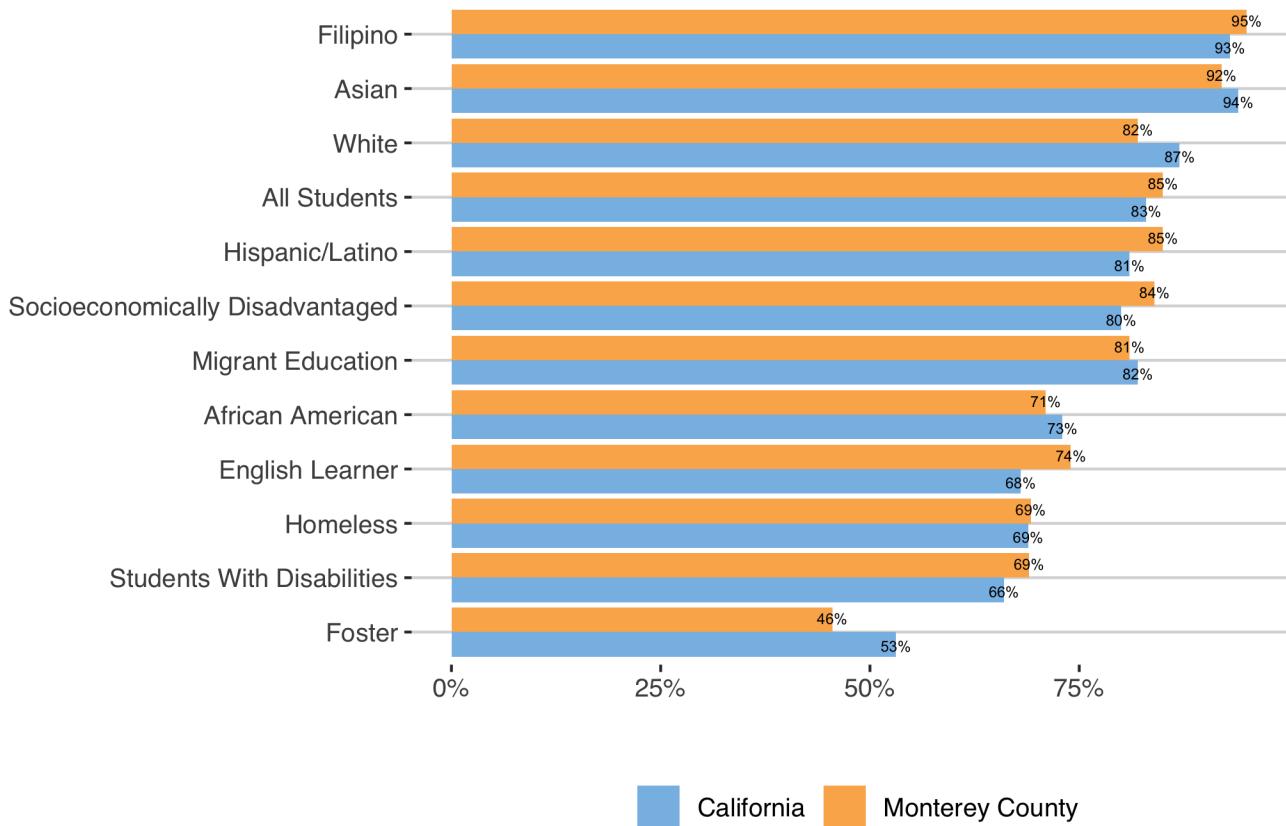


Looking at groups of students we see variance in the rates of graduation. For the most part, the patterns parallel California with Filipino and Asian students showing the highest graduation rates on average, while African American students, English Learners and Students with

¹⁷Dataquest County Level Four-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate

Disabilities showing the lowest graduation rates on average. Nonetheless Monterey County's rates for English Learners and Students with Disabilities are higher than the rates for these groups in California. We also have higher rates for Latinx students and Socioeconomically disadvantaged students than California.¹⁸.

Figure 9: Graduation Rates by Subgroup



Source: Dataquest County Level Four-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate

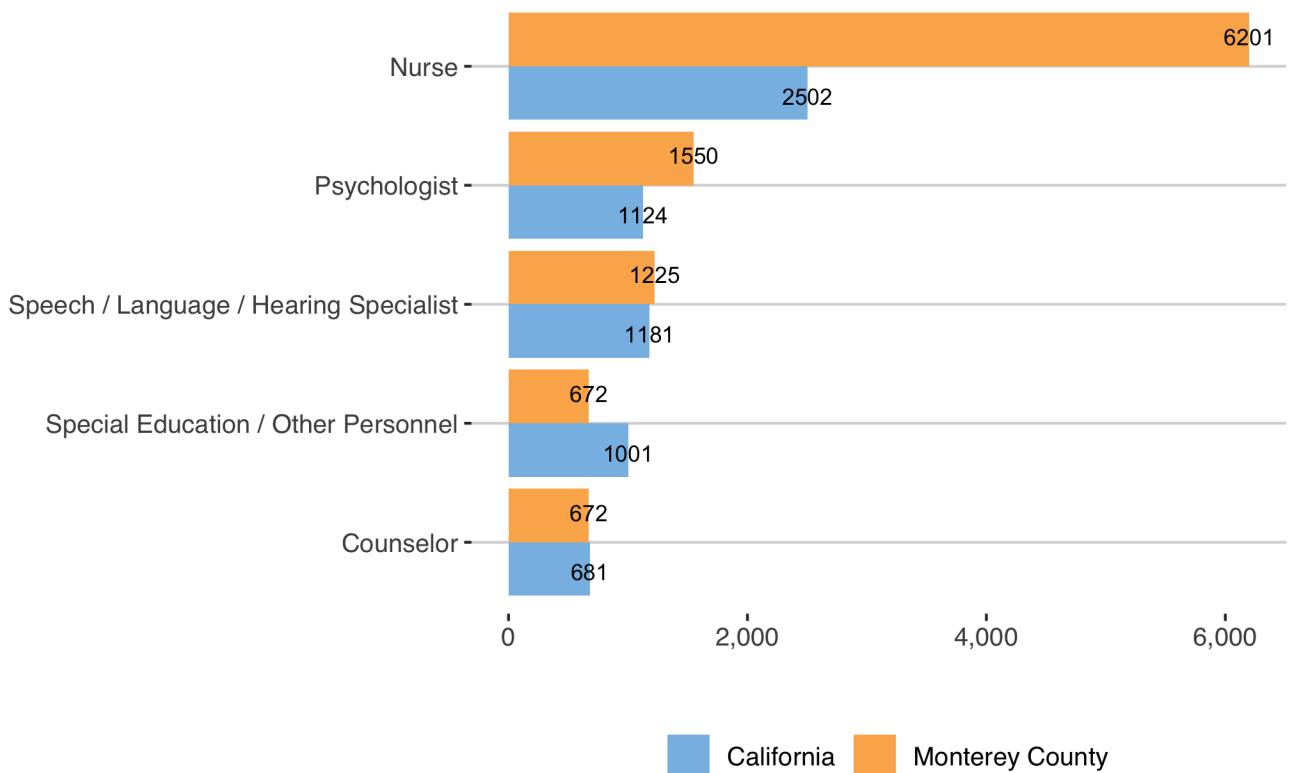
School Context

Support personnel such as nurses and psychologists can make a large impact in the atmosphere of the school as well as holistically supporting our young community members. Monterey County support personnel have to assist more students each than their peers throughout the state. In other words there are fewer of these support personnel locally than there are elsewhere in the state¹⁹.

¹⁸Dataquest County Level Four-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate

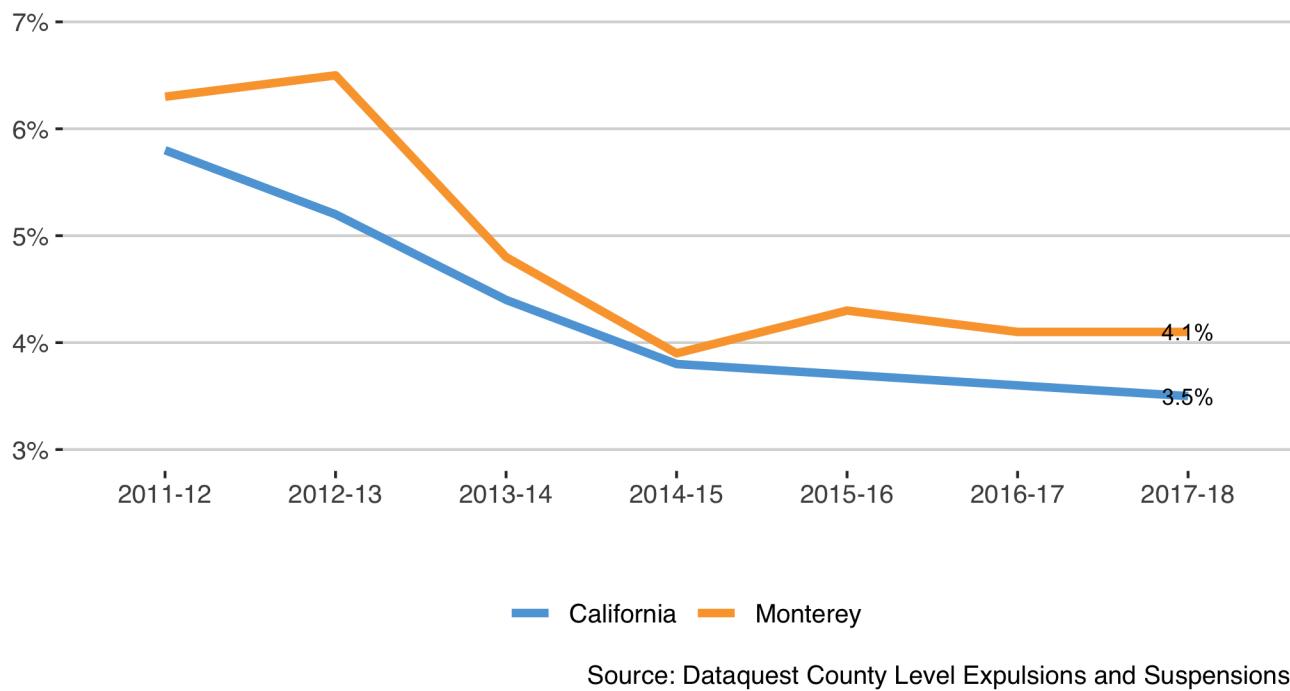
¹⁹Kidsdata Ratio of Students to Pupil Support Service Personnel, by Type of Personnel

Figure 10: Number of Students per Support Person
Shorter bars indicate better ratios



Source: Kidsdata Ratio of Students to Pupil Support Service Personnel, by Type of Personnel

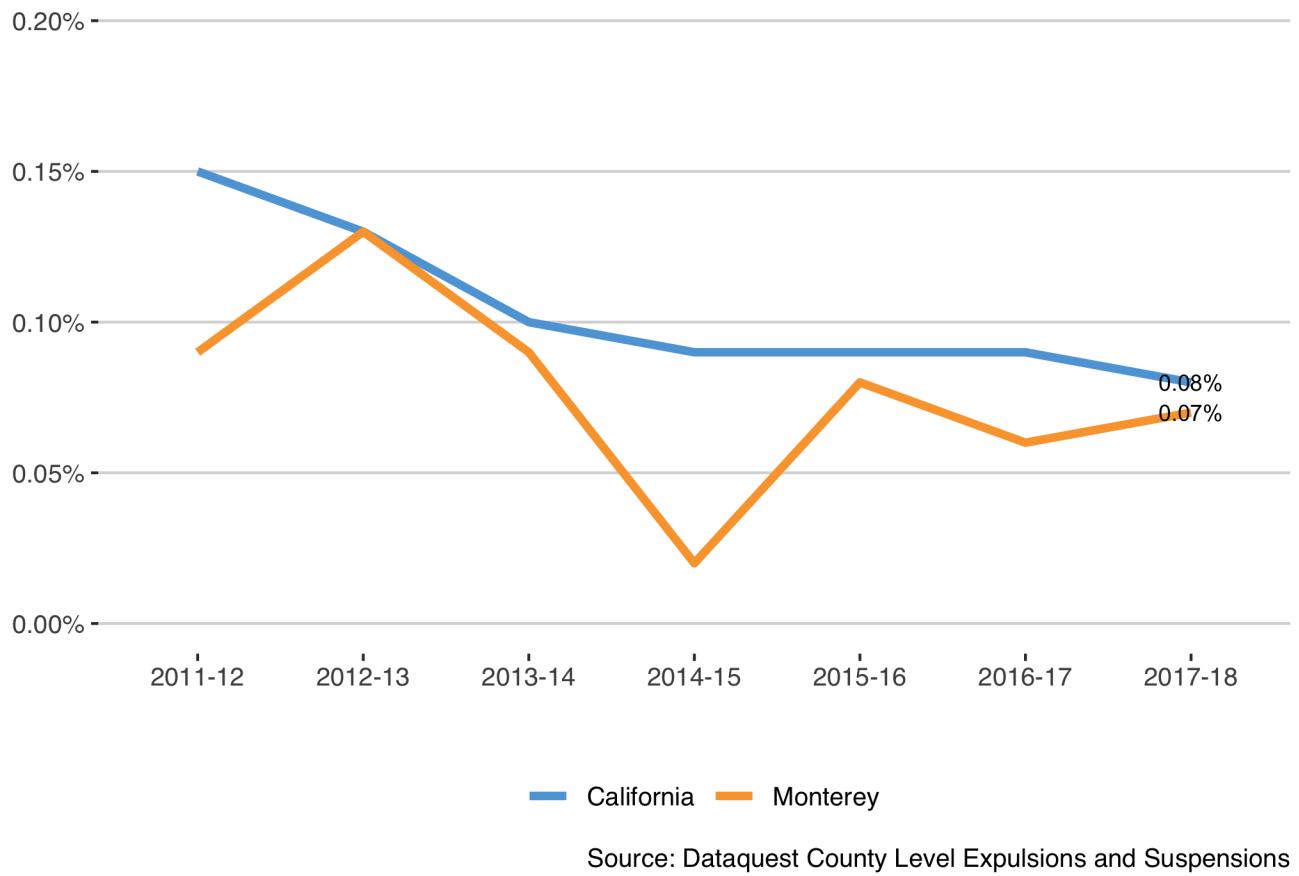
Figure 11: K-12 Suspension Rates Over Time



Suspensions have decreased in the past decade, and they remain higher than the rate for California as a whole. Whereas expulsions, while varying more because of low numbers, remain lower than California as a whole. For both there was a substantial decrease from 2011-12 to 2014-15. Since then suspensions have plateaued²⁰.

²⁰Dataquest County Level Expulsions and Suspensions

Figure 12: K-12 Expulsion Rates Over Time



Source: Dataquest County Level Expulsions and Suspensions



Data Highlights

Areas of Success

- A higher proportion of students served in Monterey County are migrant students than California as a whole.
- More African Americans in Monterey County are achieving standards on CAASPP ELA and Math tests than California.
- More white students in Monterey County are achieving standards on CAASPP ELA tests than California.
- For the past four years, ELA and Math CAASPP scores have increased annually for most grade levels.
- For the past four years, ELA and Math CAASPP scores have increased annually for most subgroups.
- Graduation rates have steadily grown over the past decade and are now higher than California.
- Suspension and Expulsion rates have dropped since 2011-12.

Areas for Growth

- Almost all subpopulations in Monterey County are achieving standards on CAASPP ELA and Math tests at lower rates than California.
- Monterey County has more than twice the rate of homeless students than California.
- African American students, English Learners and Students with Disabilities have the lowest graduation rates in Monterey County and in California.
- Monterey County schools have fewer nurses and psychologists for students than California as a whole.
- Suspension rates have remained steady since 2014-15.