MarinKids 2014
Data and Action Guide Overview
MarinKids Action Guide Indicators

- Three Indicator Areas of Child Wellbeing
  1. Economic Sufficiency
  2. Academic Success
  3. Health & Wellbeing

- Tracking progress and opportunity gaps for children 0-21
Most children in Marin are doing well. As a high percentage, they are healthy, meeting academic benchmarks and graduating from high school and attending college.
But in Marin County, there are two very different realities for children.

Poor and low income children and Latino and African American children are faring poorly compared to White and Asian children on key indicators such as academic achievement, and health and wellbeing.
PERCENTAGE OF MARIN CHILDREN LIVING ABOVE OR BELOW THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL), 2013

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013

200% of FPL = Maximum of $47,700 for a family of 4 in 2014
Family Self-Sufficiency in Marin for a family of 4 is estimated at $102,211
“Growing up in poverty is one of the greatest threats to healthy child development. Poverty and financial stress can impede children’s cognitive development and their ability to learn. It can contribute to behavioral, social and emotional problems and poor health.” (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2014)
About 27% of our public school students qualify for free or reduced-price meals.

1,100 school children were identified as homeless or living in precarious housing situations.

As many as 800 families are waiting for affordable child care.

As many as 16% of Marin children do not have sufficient food for healthy growth.
MarinKids Recommends:

- Provide breakfast and lunch at schools to assure all children have a healthy start to their day.

- Enroll every family in family supports for which they are eligible.

- Expand child care subsidies for low- to moderate income families on a sliding scale.

- Expand affordable housing options for families.

- Provide breakfast and lunch to children during summer and school breaks.
Education

All children are ready for school, reaching academic benchmarks and graduating ready for higher education or careers.
In Marin County poor, Latino and African American children confront serious educational disparities.
Indications that we are losing ground as rates of attendance have fallen.
3RD GRADE STUDENTS SCORING PROFICIENT OR HIGHER ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS, CST BY ECONOMIC STATUS, 2012-13

- **Economically Disadvantaged**
  - 2011: 30%
  - 2012: 36%
  - 2013: 34%

- **Not Economically Disadvantaged**
  - 2011: 82%
  - 2012: 82%
  - 2013: 77%

California Department of Education, CST, 2013
STUDENTS SCORING PROFICIENT OR HIGHER ON ALGEBRA 1 CST BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2013

- White: 63%
- Hispanic/Latino: 26%
- Asian American: 80%
- African American: 10%
- Multiracial: 63%

California Department of Education, CST, 2013

All 7th – 11th grade students CST Algebra, 2013
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES COMPLETING REQUIREMENTS FOR UC/CSU ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2012/2013

- African American: 19% (2012), 28% (2013)
- Asian: 75% (2012), 76% (2013)
- Latino: 32% (2012), 37% (2013)
- White: 68% (2012), 71% (2013)
- Overall: 59% (2012), 61% (2013)

California Department of Education, 2013
Higher educational achievement means a brighter future for our children and our economy.
Overall enrollment rate was 76%.
MARIN HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 2007 PERCENTAGE COMPLETING COLLEGE WITHIN 6 YRS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- White: 57%
- Hispanic/Latino: 25%
- Asian American: 57%
- African American: 20%
- County Overall: 51%

National College Clearinghouse
MarinKids Recommends:

- Access to preschool for every 4-year old in Marin.
- College preparatory programs for all students.
- Support for disadvantaged students to aim toward college through scholarships, mentoring and outreach.
- Academic assistance available to every child who needs it.
- Afterschool and out of school programs.
Health & Wellness

Every child has access to comprehensive healthcare and prevention services critical to growing up healthy and being able to succeed in school.
More than 97% of Marin’s children have health insurance!

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE:
PERCENTAGE UNINSURED BY AGE, 2010-2012

As cited on kidsdata.org, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (Dec. 2013)
STUDENTS WHO ARE AT A HEALTHY WEIGHT OR UNDERWEIGHT BY ECONOMIC STATUS, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Economically Disadvantaged</th>
<th>Not Economically Disadvantaged</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5th Grade</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>81%</td>
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<tr>
<td>7th Grade</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>83%</td>
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<tr>
<td>9th Grade</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>80%</td>
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California Department of Education, Physical Fitness Testing, 2013
Dental Care

- 91% of children in Marin had seen a dentist in the past year.
- 12% of children 2-11 years of age in Marin had never seen a dentist.
- This is higher than the statewide rate of 10% of children 2-11 having never seen a dentist.

California Health Information Survey, 2012
More than 20% of Marin students in 7th, 9th and 11th grades reported feeling so sad or hopeless in the past 12 months almost every day for two or more weeks that they stopped doing usual activity.

Rates of reported emotional distress were highest among White teens with 53% reporting depression compared to 3% of African American and 29% of Latino teens.

California Healthy Kids Survey, 2009-11 and 2011-13, WestEd
Support universal early screening and referrals for interventions including developmental, social-emotional, vision, hearing and oral health.

Ongoing access to healthcare coverage for all children.

Expanded access to dental and mental health services.

Promote physical activity and healthy eating programs in early care settings through K-12.

Change policies regarding immunizations.
Want a Great Rate of Return?
Invest in Our Kids
Investing in early childhood has a rate of return at between 6% and 10% annually according to Nobel prizning winning economist James Heckman and other noted economists – better than the stock market over the long term.
Investing in Early Childhood Pays Off

$7 → $1
Education yields high returns for the public

Compared to a high school dropout, a single high school graduate yields a public benefit of over $200,000 more in lower government spending and higher tax revenues

Afterschool and Out of School ROI

- Students who regularly attend afterschool programs are likely to show improvements in academic achievement and are less likely to drop out of school.

- Afterschool programs generate between $1 and $5 in public savings for every dollar invested.

(Afterschool Alliance, Washington, DC, 2008)