



MarinKids
Opportunity Around Every Corner

Every child in Marin is safe, fed, housed, healthy, nurtured and educated to his or her full potential.

Our Aims

With our partners, we work to increase equitable access to services and support that will ensure each child and youth in Marin has:

- ▣ **Consistent, preventive medical, dental and mental health screening and care**
- ▣ **Access to affordable, quality child care**
- ▣ **A preschool experience that prepares him/her for kindergarten success**
- ▣ **An exemplary education each and every year of school K-12**
- ▣ **Freedom from obesity, with good nutrition and physical fitness**
- ▣ **The opportunity to attend college or learn a rewarding occupation**
- ▣ **A safe, suitable place to live and enough healthy food to eat**



MarinKids Action Guide Metrics

- Three Areas of Child Wellbeing Tracked
 1. Economic Sufficiency
 2. Academic Success
 3. Health & Wellbeing
- Tracking metrics and opportunity gaps for children 0-21



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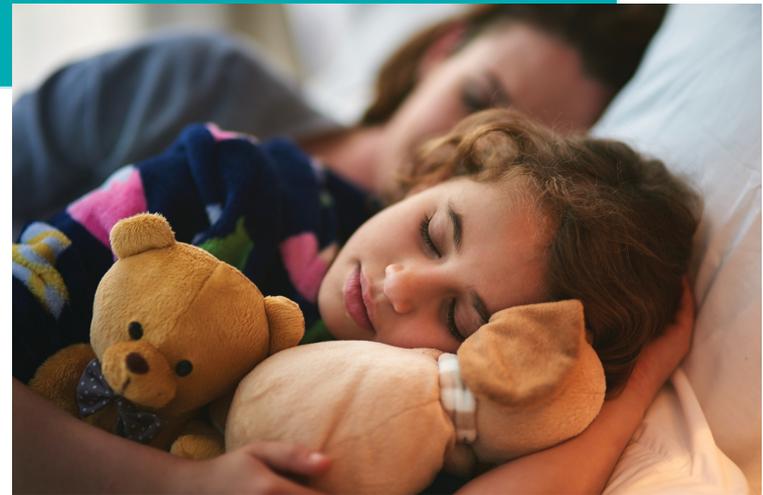
**In Marin County,
there are two very different realities for children**

Poor and low income children and Latino and African American children are faring far worse than white and Asian children on key indicators such as academic achievement, and health and wellbeing.

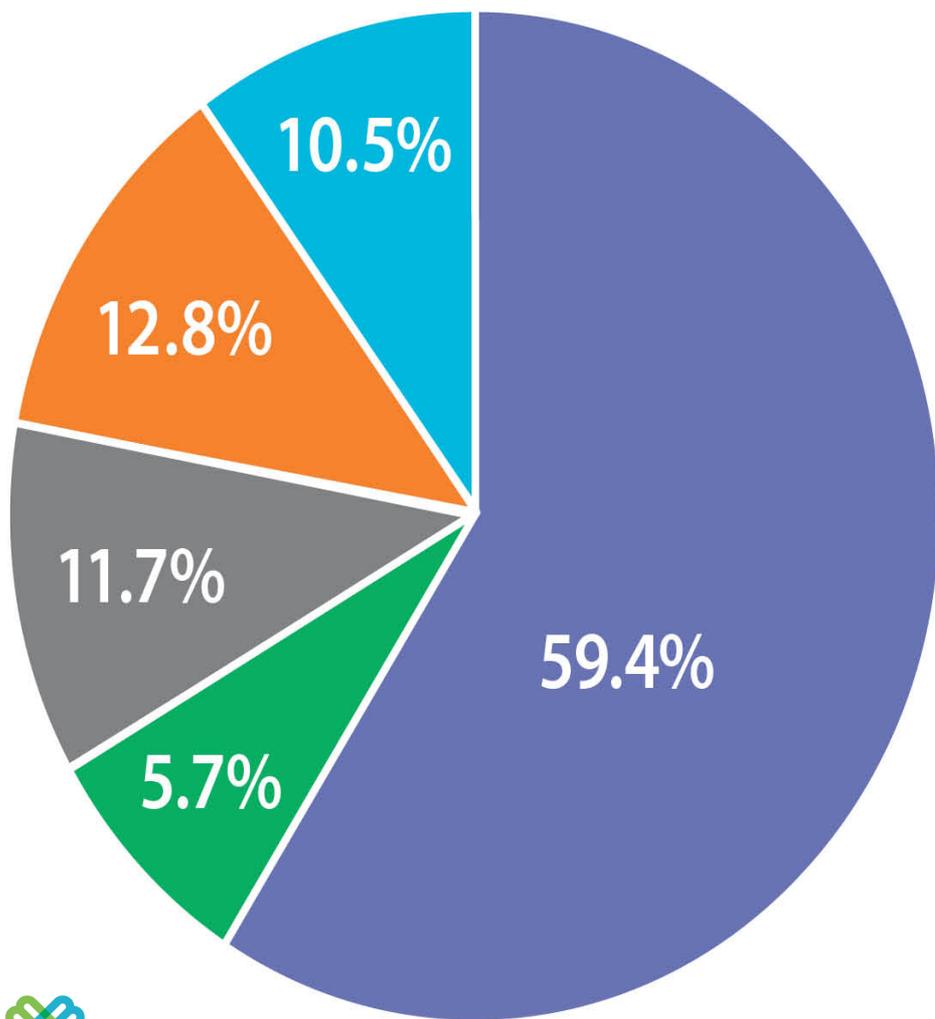
Economic Sufficiency

“Poverty hurts children and destroys their dreams, hopes, and opportunities. Child poverty can be ended and prevented if we want to.”

Marian Wright Edelman



PERCENTAGE OF MARIN CHILDREN LIVING ABOVE OR BELOW THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL), 2014



- 0-99% of FPL (>\$24,000)*
- 100-199% of FPL (>\$47,190)
- 200-299% of FPL (>\$71,550)
- 300-399% of FPL (>\$95,400)
- 400% + of FPL (\$95,400+)

* Maximum for a family of 4 (2014)

U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey, 2015
Cited on kidsdata.org, Jan 2017

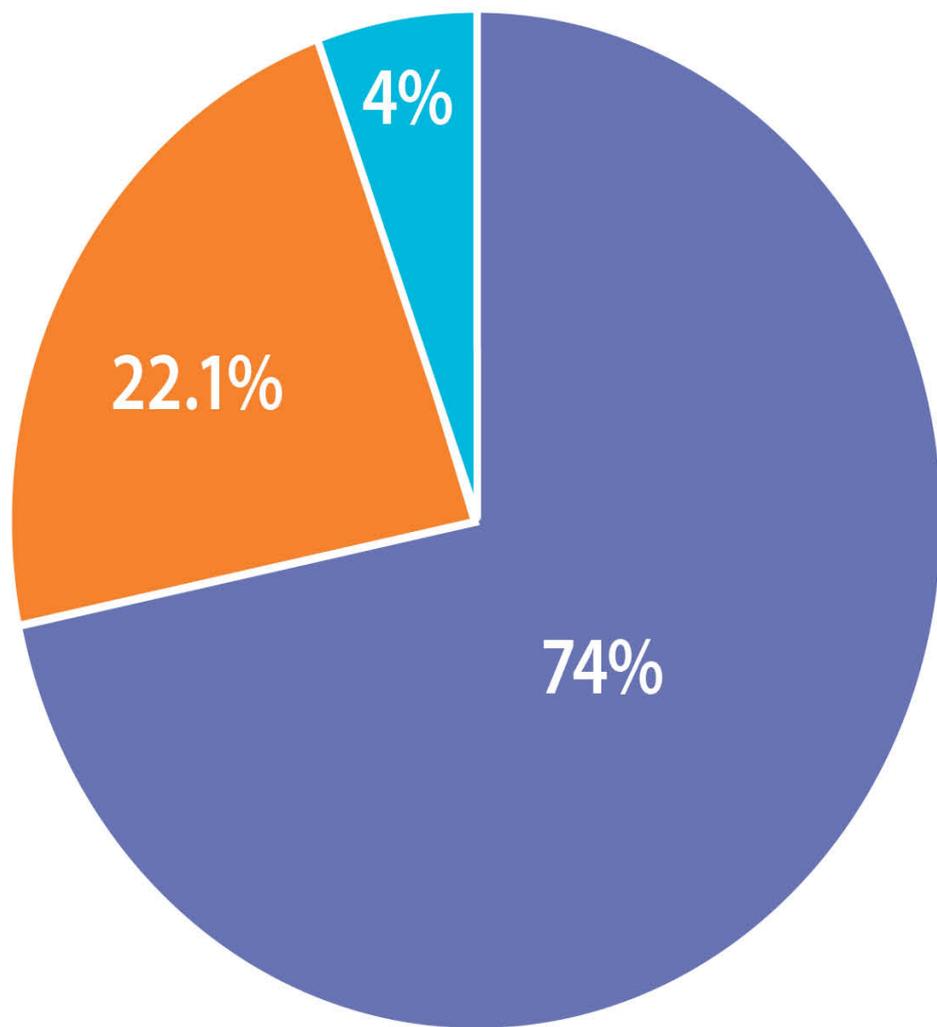
Access to Food for Healthy Development



Nearly 19% of children (10,130 children) in Marin live in homes where there is not enough food for healthy growth.

Only 45% of these children were eligible for nutrition programs.

MARIN COUNTY STUDENT ELIGIBILITY FOR FREE OR REDUCED PRICE SCHOOL MEALS BY STATUS, 2015



TOTAL CHILDREN = 8,494

- Eligible for Free Meals
- Eligible for Reduced Price Meals
- Not Eligible

Child Care Affordability: Out of Reach for Many Families



CHILD CARE AND PRESCHOOL COSTS IN MARIN COUNTY, 2015

AGE RANGE	CHILD CARE CENTER	FAMILY CHILD CARE HOME
Infant 0-2 yrs.	\$18,321 or \$1,527/mo.	\$13,219 or \$1,115/mo.
Preschool 3-5 yrs.	\$13,412 \$1,118/mo.	\$12,477 or \$1,044/mo.

Cited on Kidsdata.org, 2015



A young woman with long dark hair, wearing a black graduation cap with a gold tassel and a black graduation gown, is smiling warmly. She is the central focus of the image, with other graduates in similar attire visible in the background, slightly out of focus. The background is a bright, outdoor setting with green foliage.

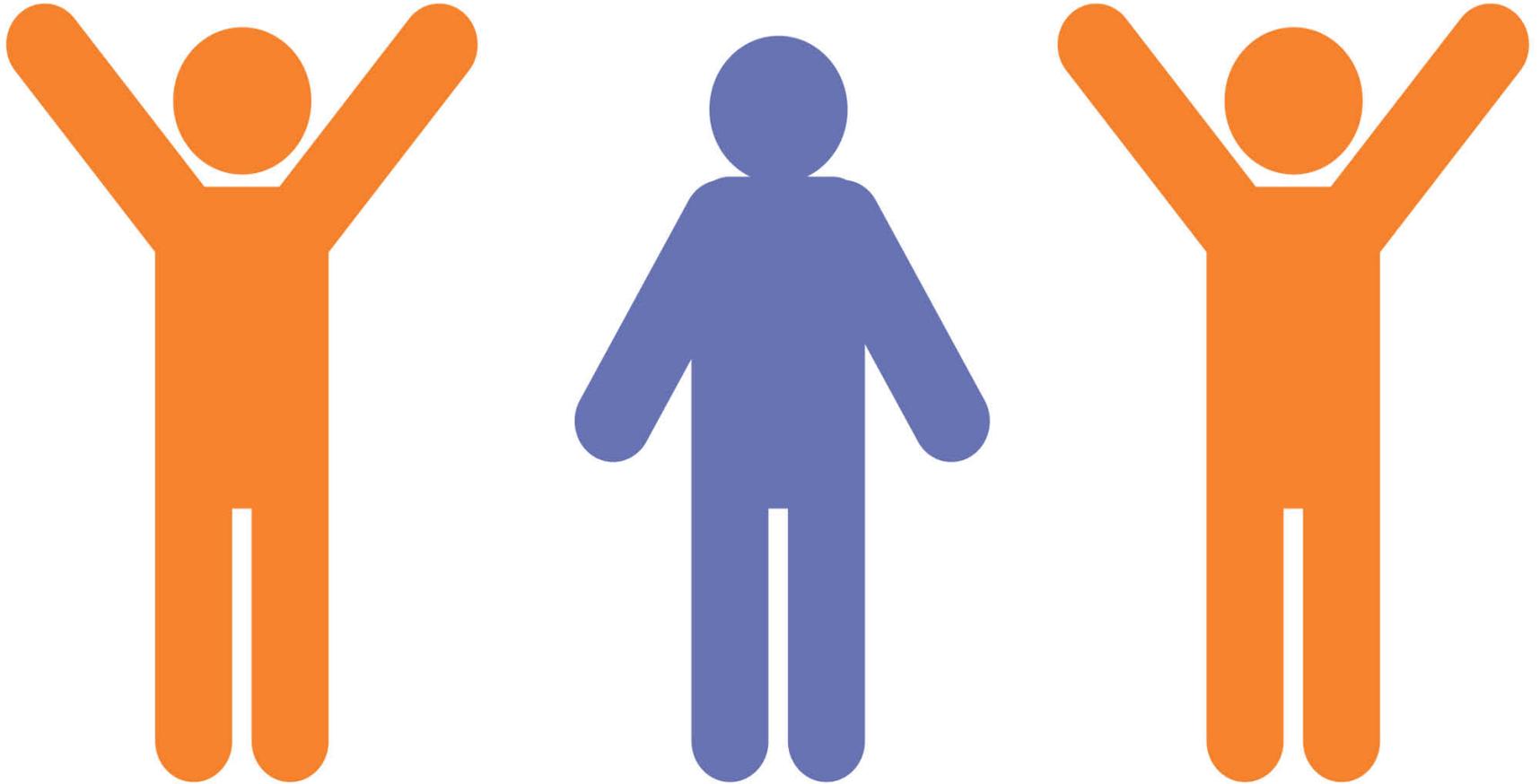
“It is vital to the economic and social wellbeing of our county that we invest in providing equitable, quality education that prepares all our children for a brighter future.”
Judy Arnold, President, Marin County Board of Supervisors

Education



All children are ready for school, reaching academic benchmarks and graduating ready for higher education or careers.

NEARLY 1 IN 3 CHILDREN 3-4 YEARS OLD IN MARIN DOES NOT ATTEND PRESCHOOL

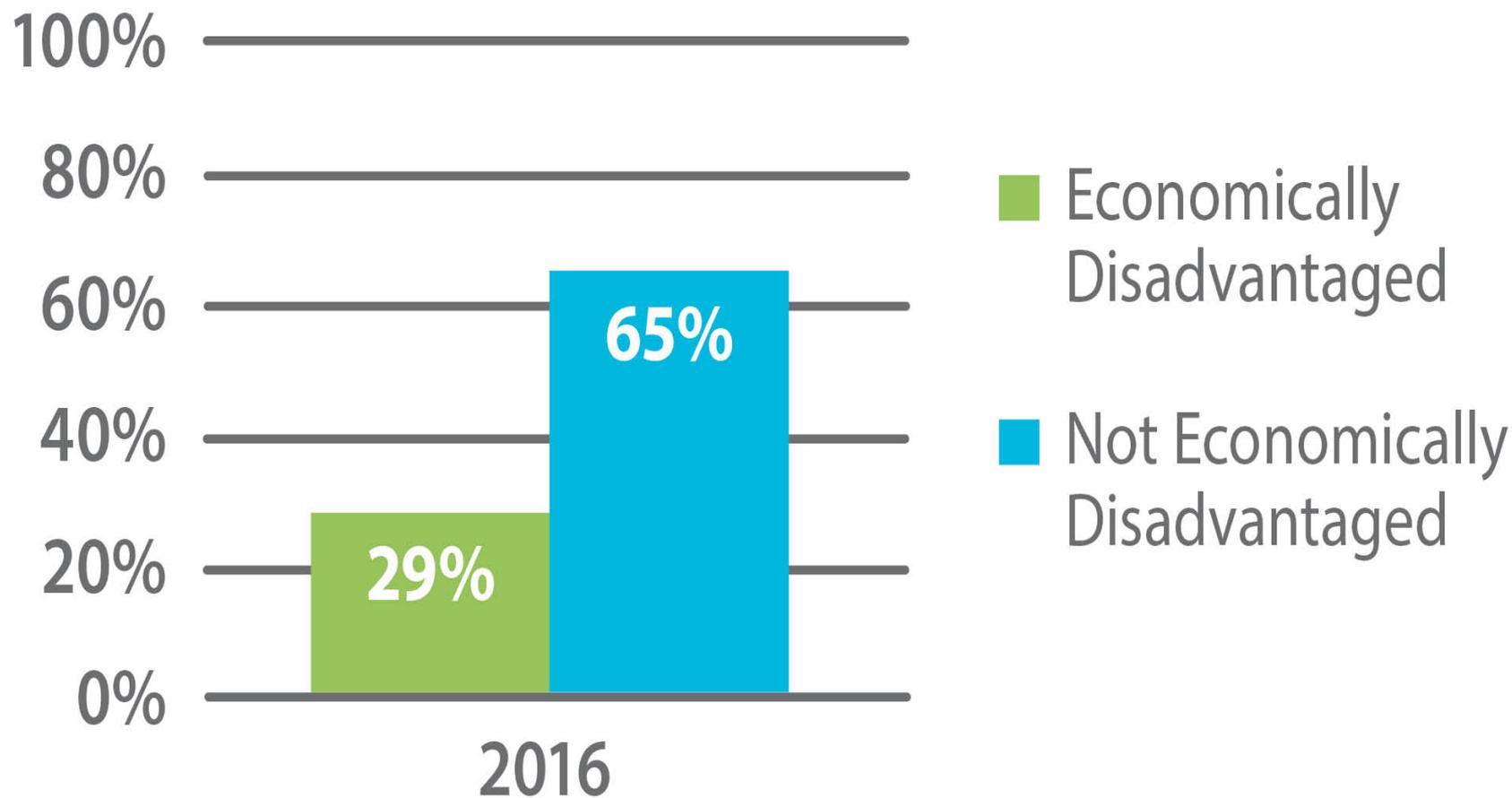


68% of children 3-4 years old attend preschool.

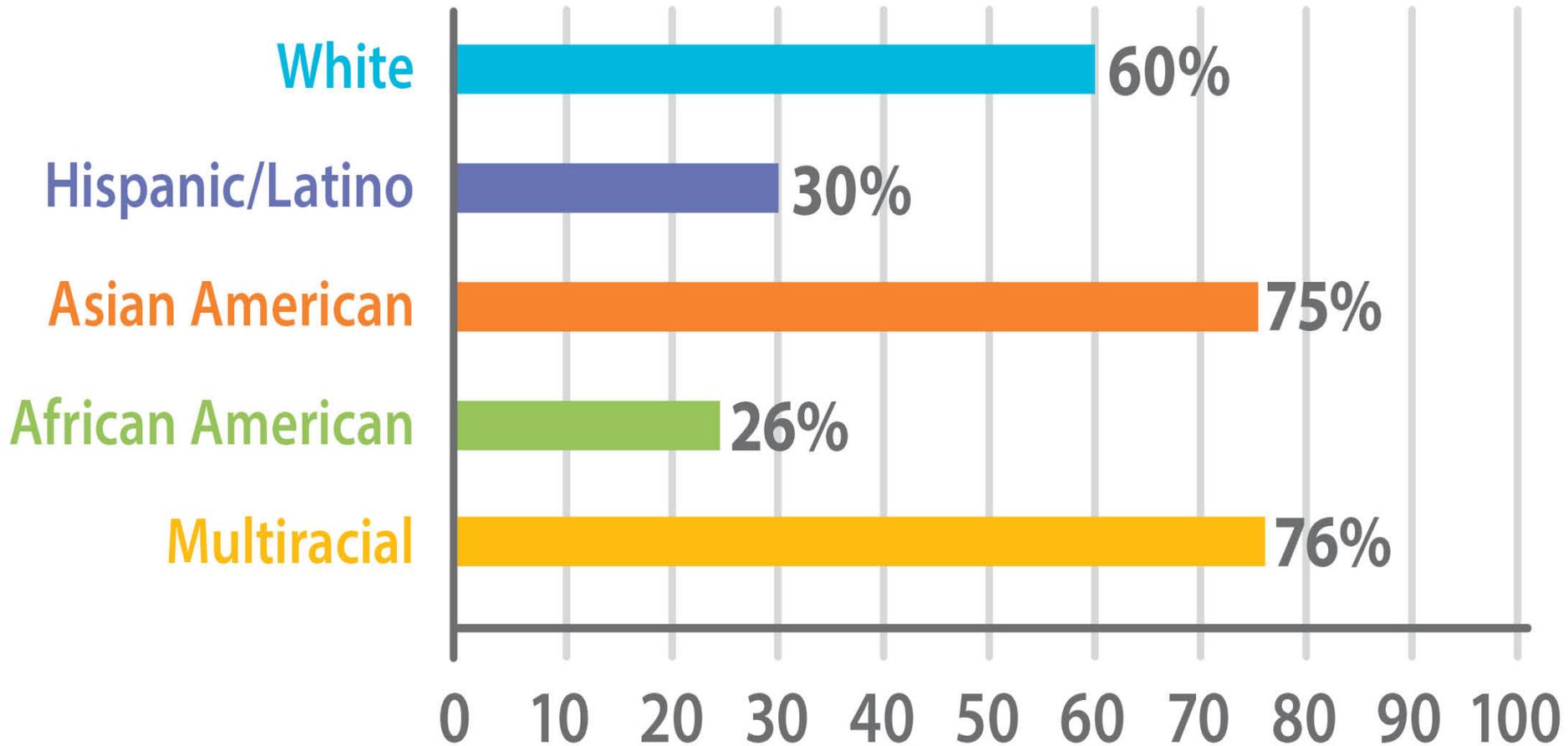
82% of white children attend.

Children Now County Report Card, 2016 from U.S. Census, 2012

3RD GRADE STUDENTS SCORING PROFICIENT OR HIGHER ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS CAASPP BY ECONOMIC STATUS, 2016



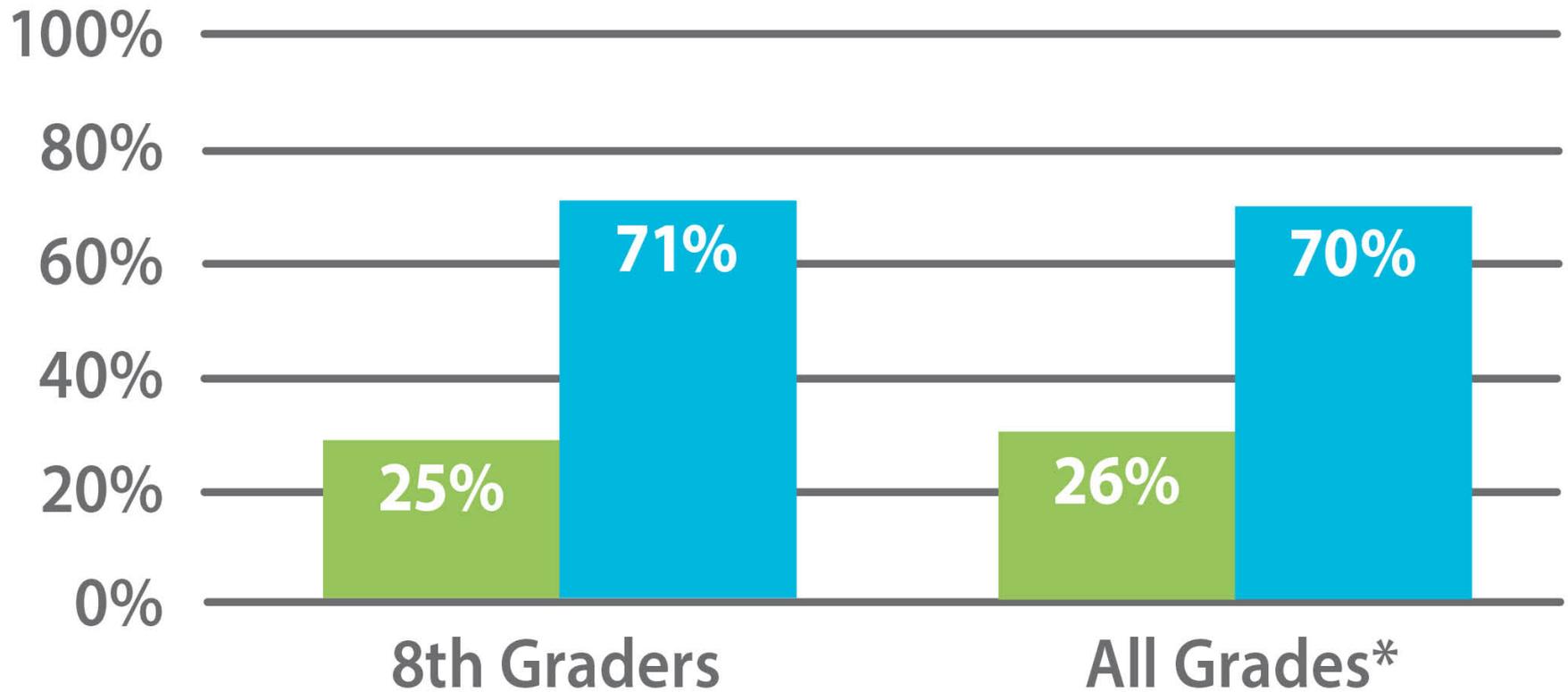
PERCENTAGE OF 3RD GRADERS SCORING PROFICIENT OR HIGHER ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS CAASPP BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2016



California Department of Education, CAASPP, Nov 2016



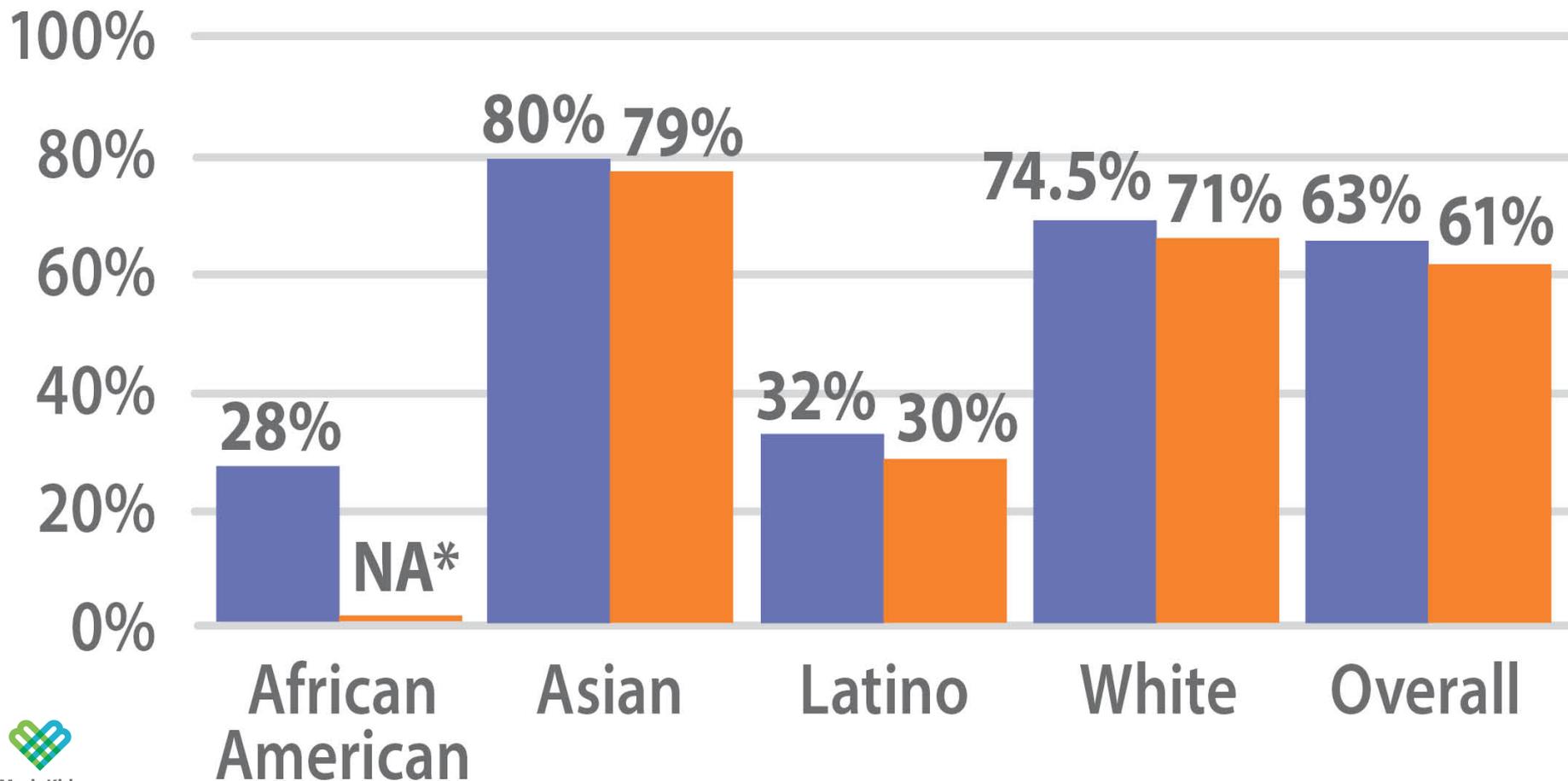
PERCENTAGE OF 8TH GRADERS SCORING PROFICIENT OR HIGHER ON MATHEMATICS CAASPP BY ECONOMIC STATUS, 2016



-  Economically Disadvantaged
-  Not Economically Disadvantaged

* Grades 3-8 and 11

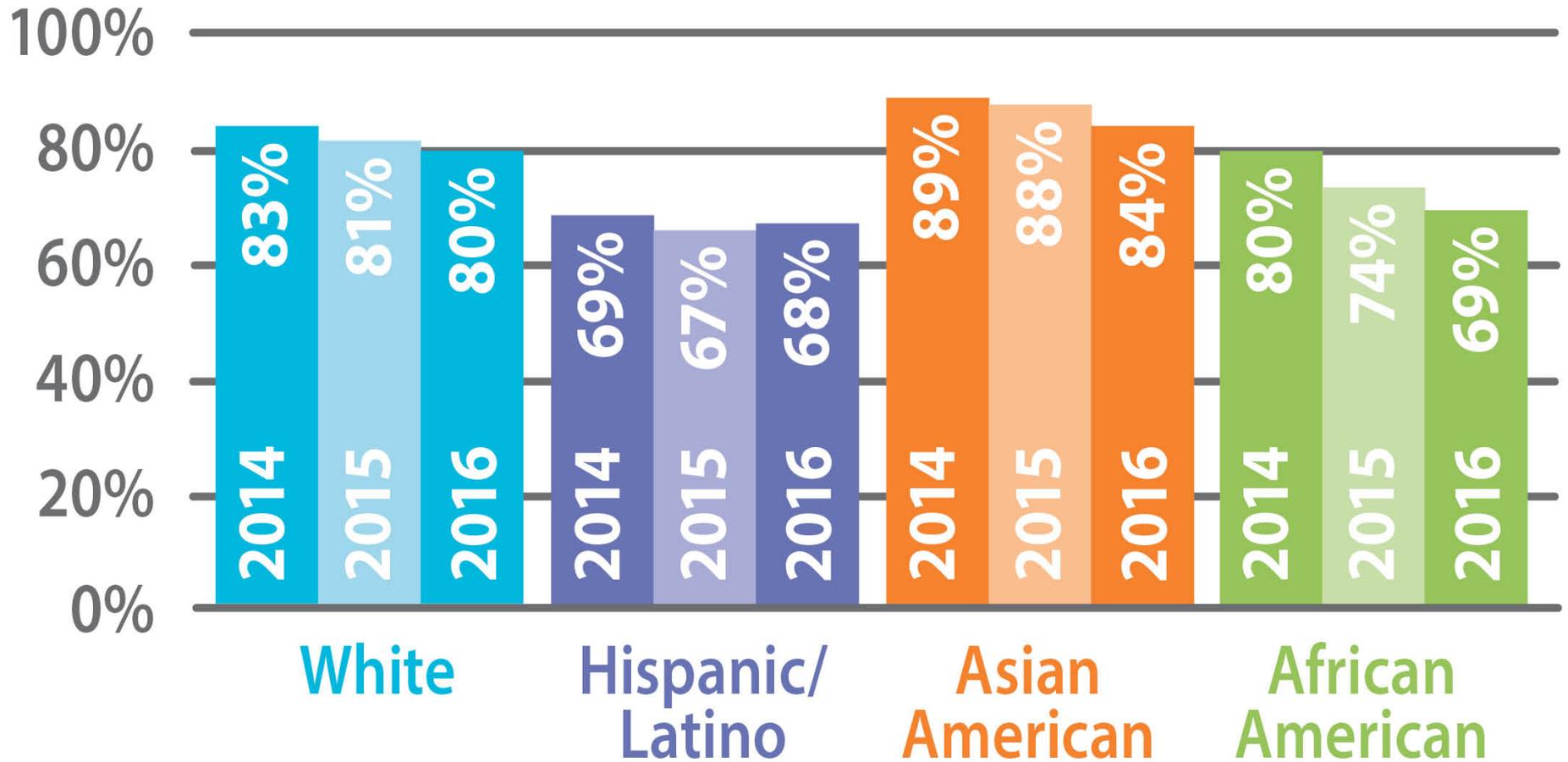
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES COMPLETING REQUIREMENTS FOR UC/CSU ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2014/2015



■ 2014 ■ 2015

* Fewer than 20 graduates measured
California Department of Education, 2015

2014, 2015, 2016 MARIN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENROLLED IN COLLEGE BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Overall enrollment rate in 2016 was 77%
Cited on marinpromise.org, 2017



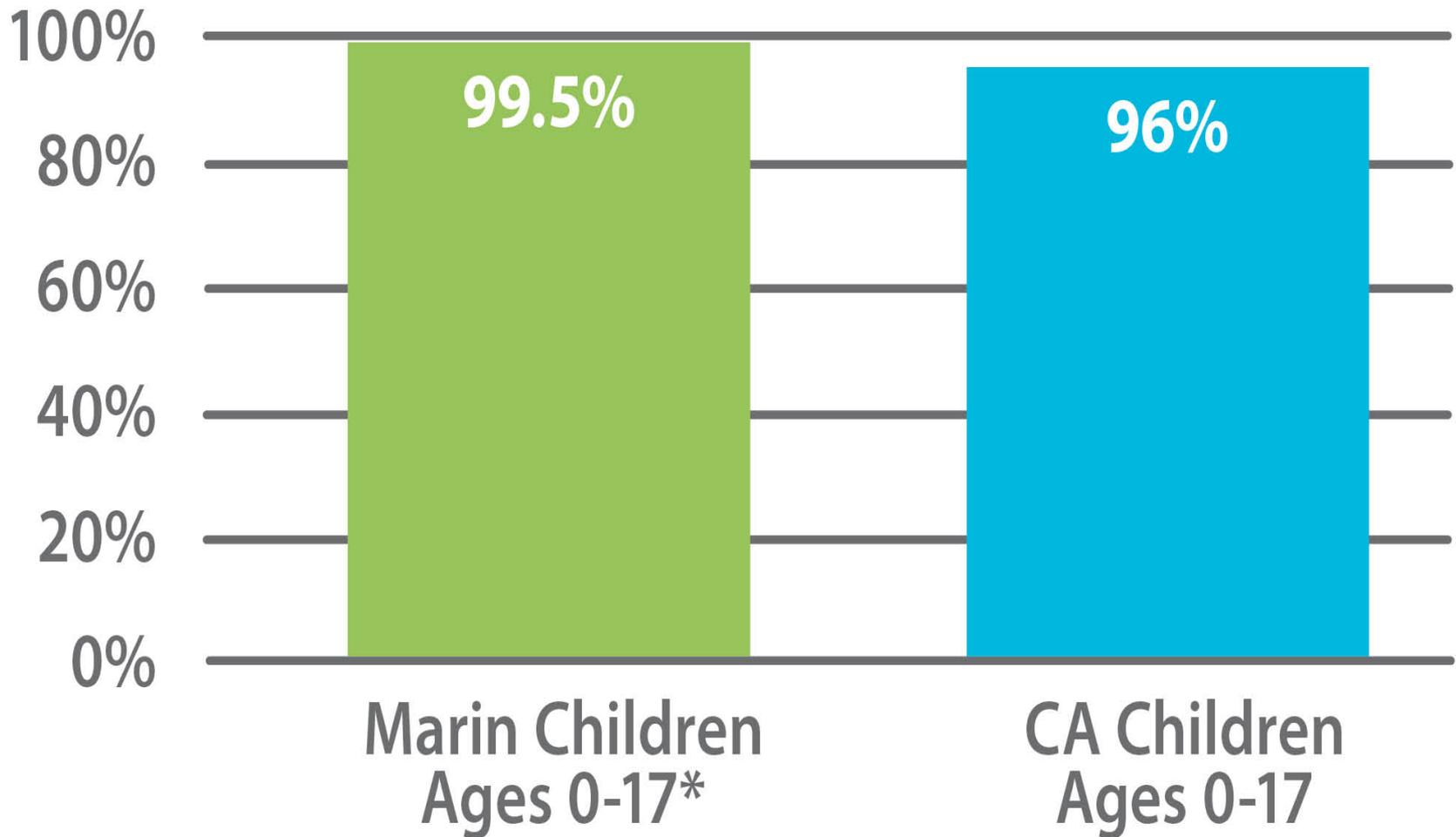
Health & Wellness



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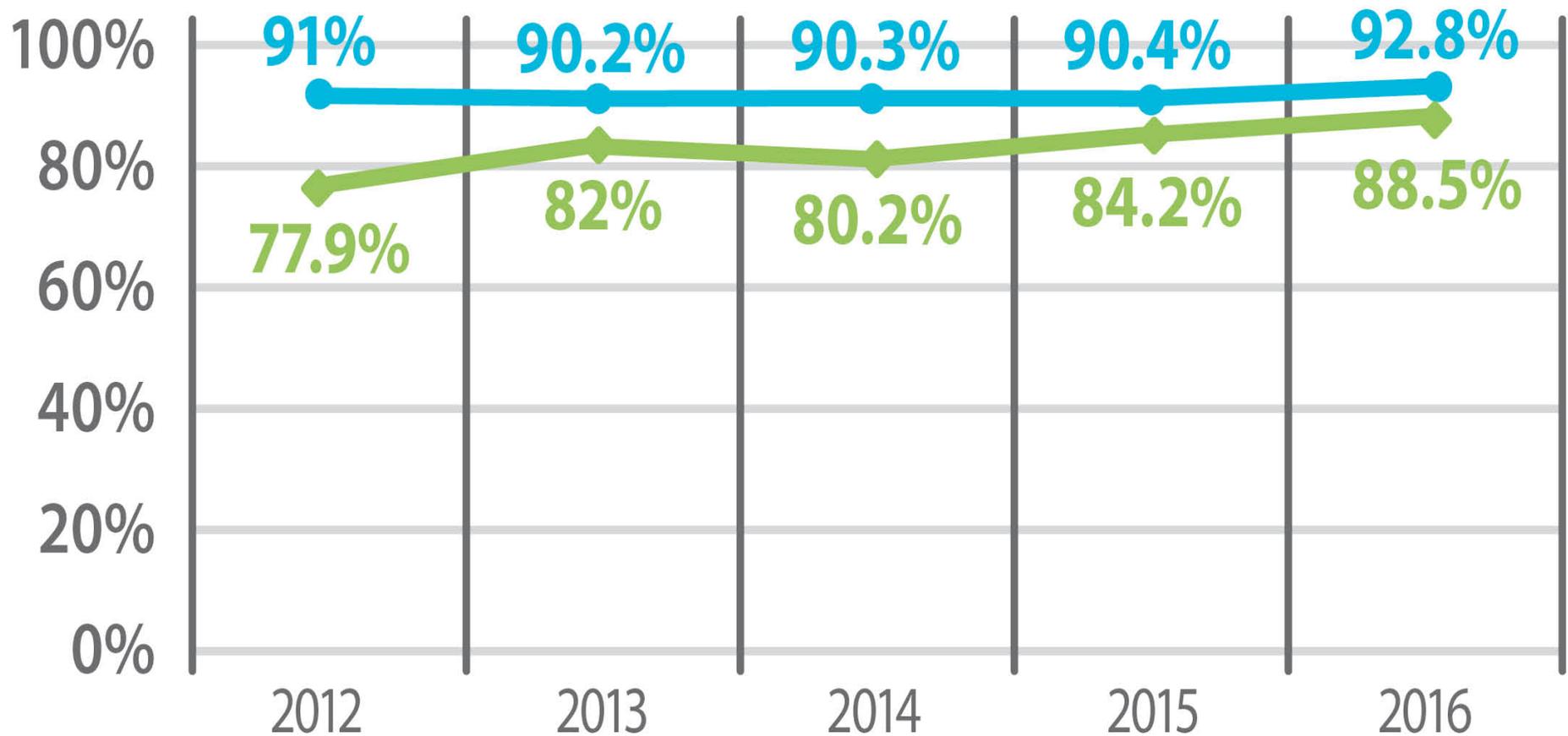
Every child has access to comprehensive healthcare and prevention services critical to growing up healthy and being able to succeed in school.

CHILDREN COVERED BY HEALTH INSURANCE IN MARIN, 2015



* 22% insured through public coverage
U.S. Census 2012, American Community Survey, 2016

PERCENTAGE OF KINDERGARTNERS WITH ALL REQUIRED IMMUNIZATIONS BY YEAR, 2012 TO 2016



■ California
■ Marin County

As cited on kidsdata.org, California Dept. of Public Health, Immunization Branch, Kindergarten Assessment Results (Feb. 2016)

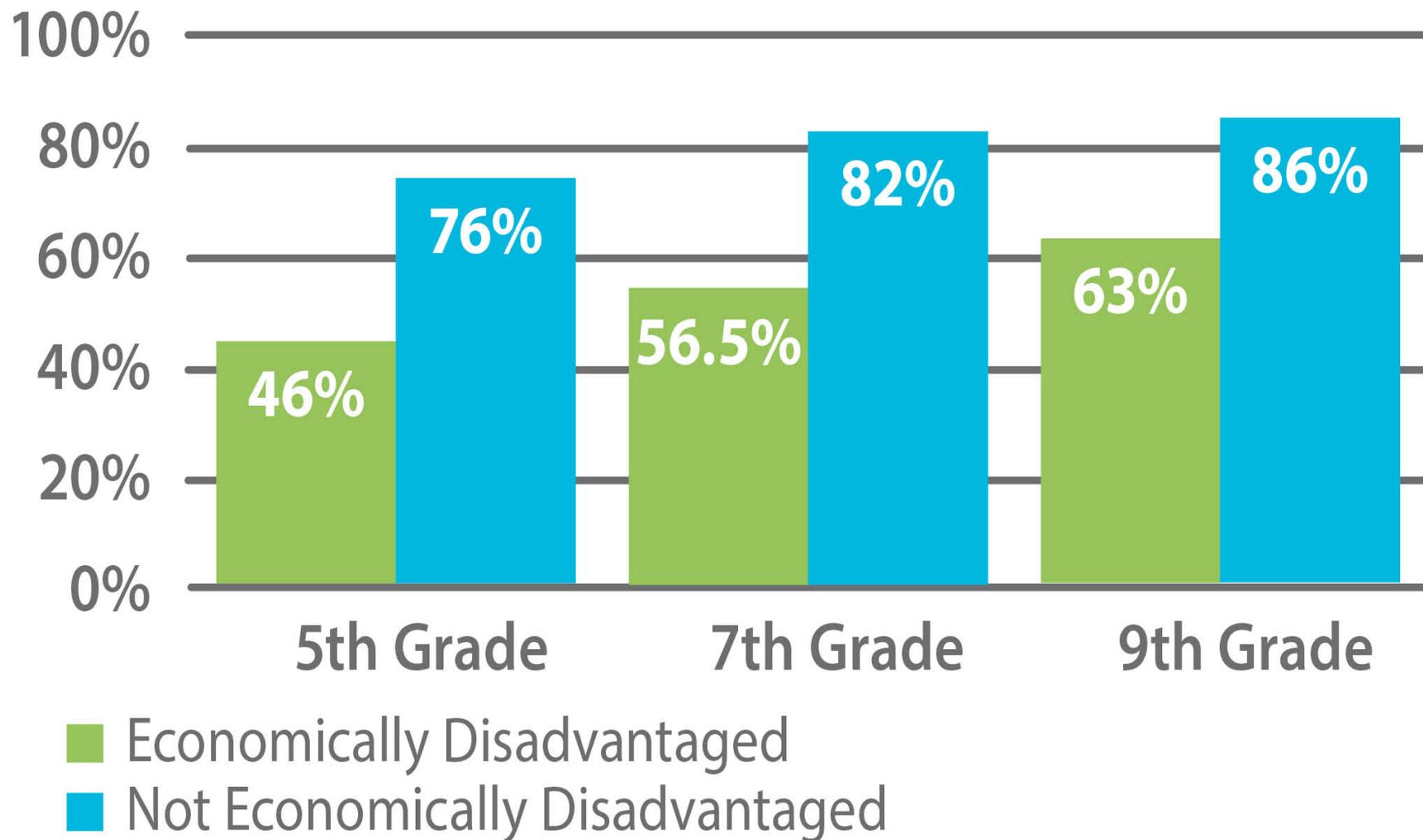
Dental Care



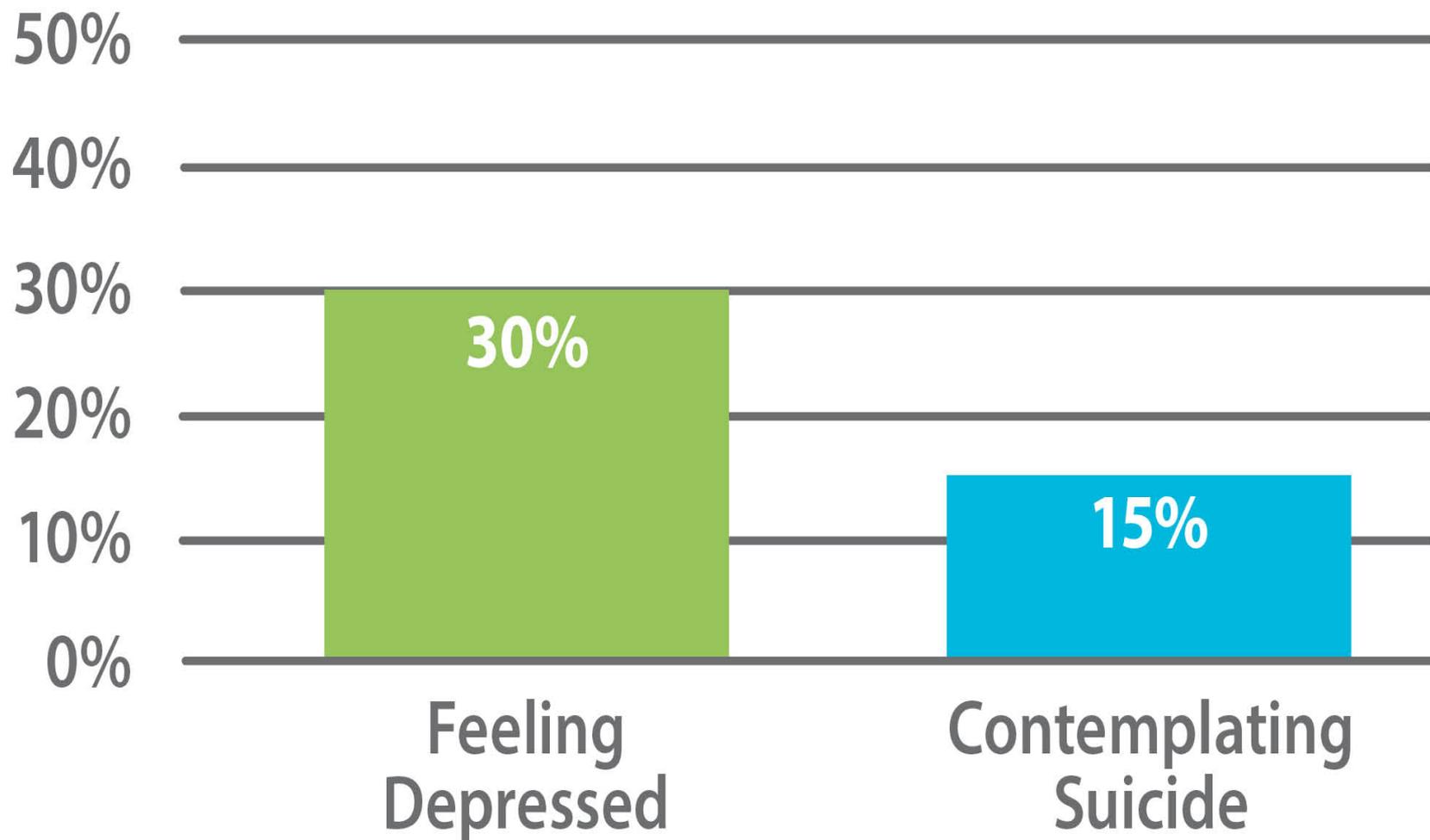
66% of low income Marin children 0-3 years of age visited a dentist in the last year (Cited from Children Now County Scorecard, 2016).

48% of low income children had not seen a dentist in the past year (California State Audit Report, December 2014).

STUDENTS WHO ARE AT A HEALTHY WEIGHT OR UNDERWEIGHT BY ECONOMIC STATUS, 2015



MARIN 11TH GRADERS REPORTING MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES, 2016



California Healthy Kids Survey 2015-16, WestEd

Substance Use

- ▣ **40% of Marin 9th graders had their first drink by age 14.**
- ▣ Nearly 19% of **11th graders** reported using alcohol three plus times in the last month, (CHKS, 2014).
- ▣ **25% of 9th graders and nearly 50% of 11th graders reported using drugs or alcohol in the last month (CHKS, 2016).**
- ▣ Among **11th graders, 25% reported binge drinking** in the last month (CHKS, 2016).
- ▣ **Sixteen percent of Marin 11th graders reported use of prescription opiates with 7% reporting use four or more times (CHKS, 2014).**
- ▣ **151% of Marin 11th graders reported having used marijuana.** As much as 40% reported using the drug four or more times and 20% reported use in the past month (CHKS, 2014).

Critical Ongoing Policy Items

- ▣ Quality Preschool for all
- ▣ Increased access to child care subsidies
- ▣ Support food access, e.g., SNAP enrollment and education
- ▣ Expand reading programs in the community and access to books for all children
- ▣ Advance nutrition education programs and gardens
- ▣ Expand access to mental health programs for children and youth
- ▣ Support early screening programs e.g. dental and developmental
- ▣ Prepare all kids for college to assure they have choices in their future