

- **What are your general reactions to the data? What questions do these data raise for you?**
- **What's the story behind the data? How does this connect to your personal experience and/or what you know about education?**
- **What further information would be helpful?**
- **What solutions can you think of to address the issues raised by these data?**



95% of parents with young children support **expanding access** to quality, affordable child care, and preschool for California families.

- The average annual cost of infant care in California is \$16,945—that’s **\$1,412/month**.
- Child care for a 4-year-old costs \$11,475, or **\$956 each month**.
- California is ranked **3rd** out of 50 states and the District of Columbia for **most expensive infant care**.

Annual cost in California

College: \$8,020



Housing: \$16,693



4-year-old care: \$11,475



Infant care: \$16,945



Source: “California Parent Poll: COVID-19 and Early Childhood,” (Oakland, CA.: The Education Trust West, February 2021).; Economic Policy Institute, “The Cost of Child Care in: California”, <https://www.epi.org/child-care-costs-in-the-united-states/#/CA>



Key

- NCCPC Presence
- NCCPC Presence & Local CSA
- Local CSA

There are **16+ locally-operated** Child Savings Account programs in California.

- Local CSA programs in CA currently **provide 184,499 young people** (aged infant through high school) with more than **\$30 million** invested for their post-secondary educations

These programs aim to provide more than just money, but also:

- Relationships of trust with parents & students
- Partnerships with local schools & community programs
- Language diversity
- Services & resources: financial, educational, basic needs, child development

Source: Self-reported data from a survey of local CSA programs conducted by the CA CSA Coalition in October 2023.



Administered by the ScholarShare Investment Board and the CA Treasurer's Office, approx. **3,600,000 children** are now eligible for the CalKIDS Child Savings Account (CSA) program. This includes:

- All babies born in California on or after July 1, 2022 will receive up to **\$175** in a CSA
- Public school 1st-12th graders who are low-income, homeless and/or in the foster care system will receive up to **\$1,500** in a CSA

To date, roughly **15,000 high school graduates** have used nearly **\$10 million** for postsecondary education.

Sources: CalKIDS/ScholarShare Investment Board; CalKIDS Registration Data, published in October 2023 press release from the California State Treasurer's Office.

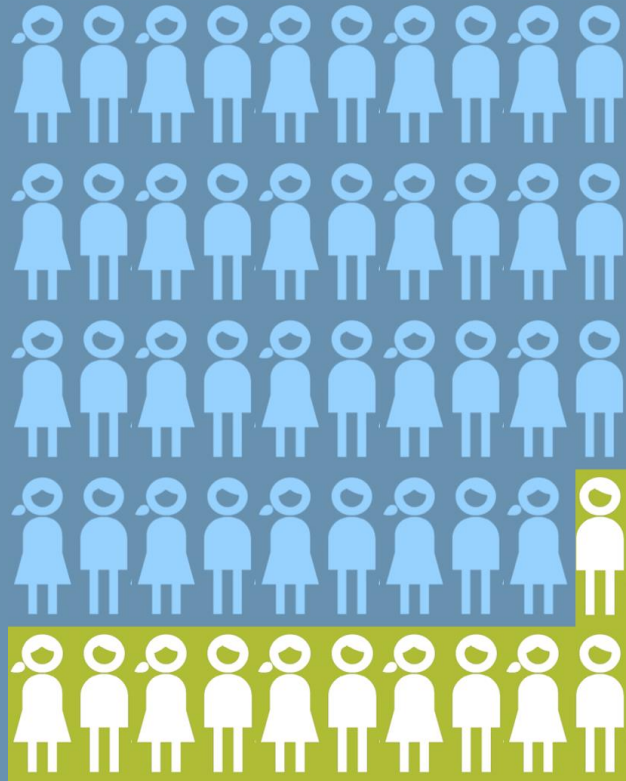
Only **6%**

of California families have claimed their **CalKIDS account** (2023 - CalKIDS registration data)



78%

of California
K-12 students
are students
of color (2021-22)



Only

34%

of California
teachers are
teachers of
color

(2018-19 – most recent
year of available data)



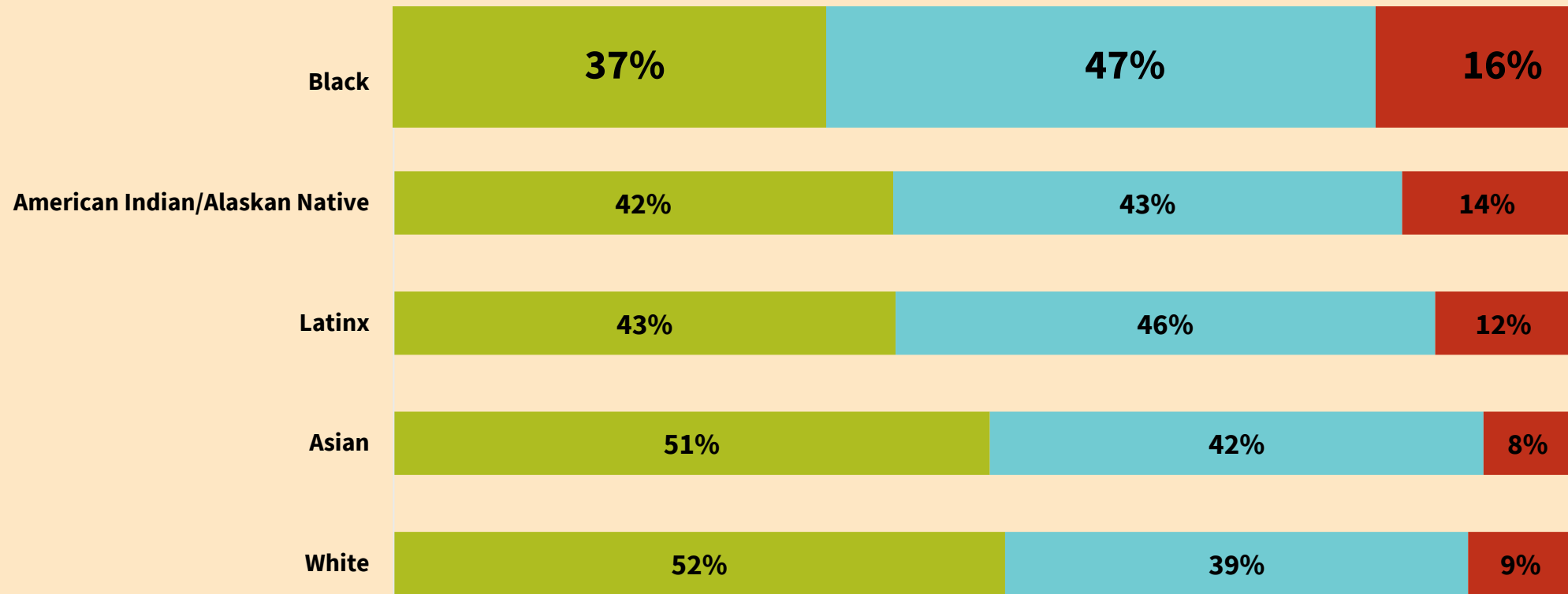
Source: CDE Data on Student Enrollment and Educator Demographics. Students and teachers of color includes individuals who are Black, Latinx, Asian, Filipino, Native American/Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders



Only **37%** of Black students report high levels of feeling happy, safe, connected, and supported at school (CA Healthy Kids survey, 2017-19).

Student Self-Reported Levels of School Connectedness

■ High ■ Medium ■ Low

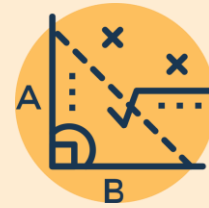
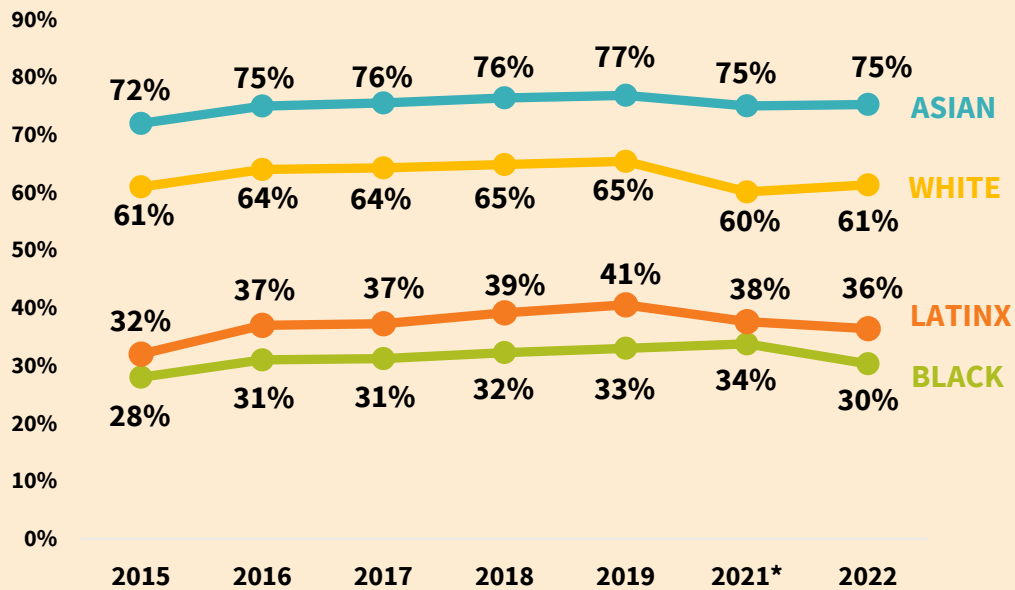


Test score decreases across student groups reflect the impact of the pandemic on student learning. Equity gaps that existed before the pandemic have persisted (Smarter Balanced Results, 2021-22).



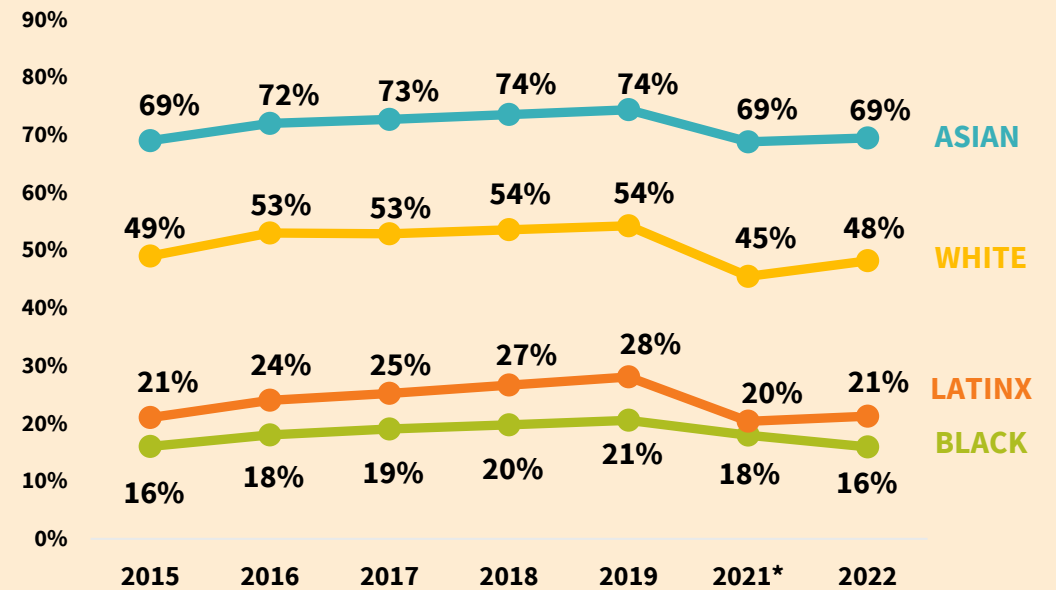
Only **36%** of Latinx students and **30%** of Black students are at or above grade level in English Language Arts.

% Met/Exceeded Standards on CAASPP ELA, 2021-22

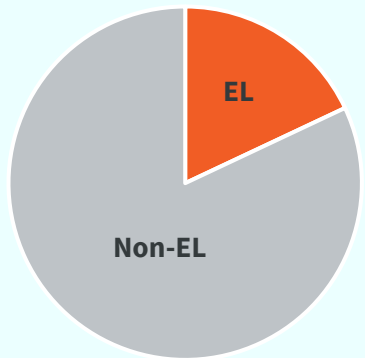


Only **21%** of Latinx students and **16%** of Black students are at or above grade level in Math.

% Met/Exceeded Standards on CAASPP Math, 2021-22

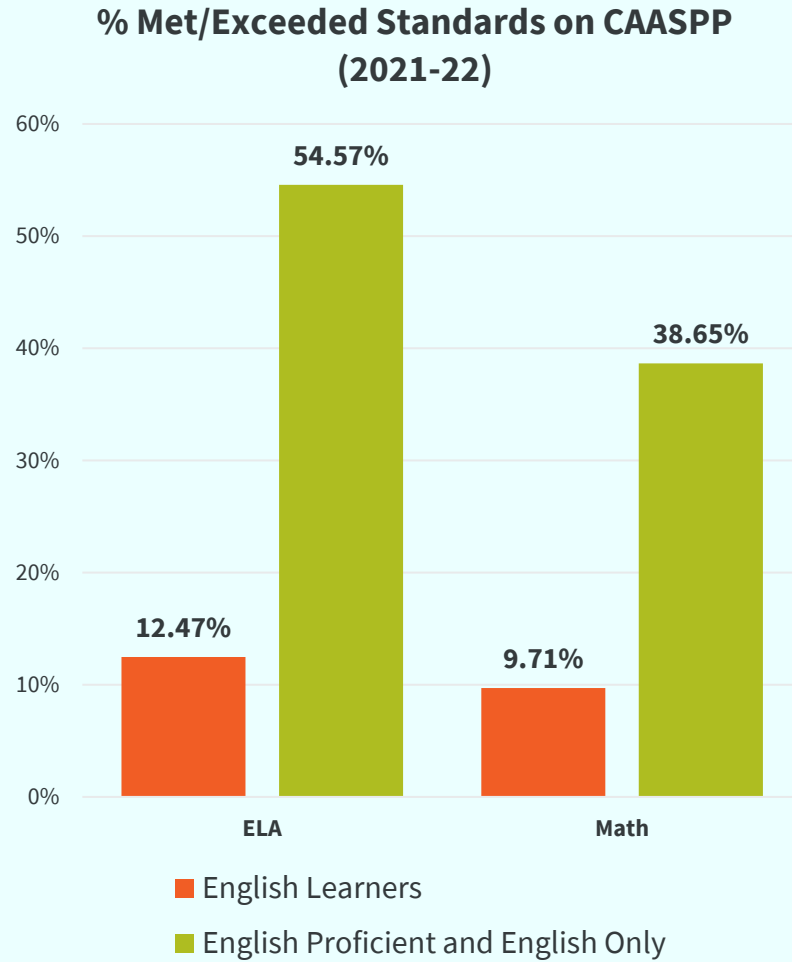


Over **1.1 million** English learners attend California public schools, making up **18%** of total enrollment.



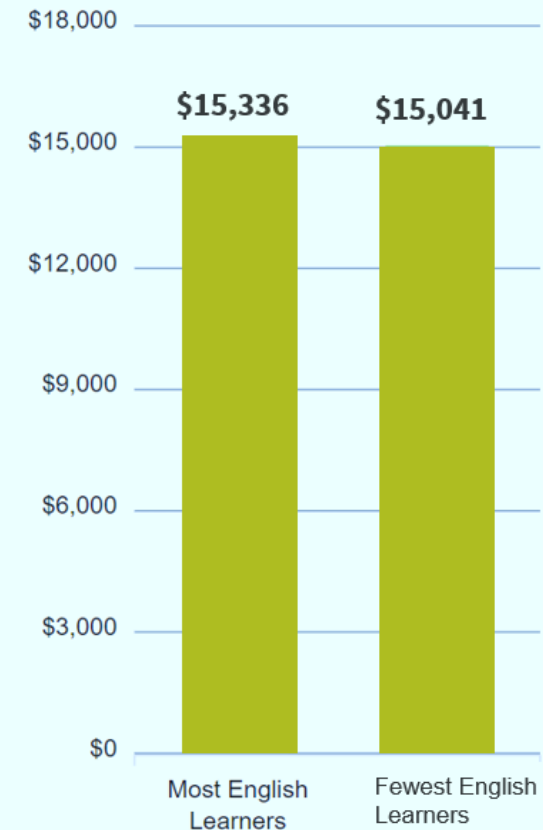
Source: CDE Facts About English Learners in California; 2021-22 CAASPP Results; Education Trust *The State of Funding Equity* Data Tool

ACADEMIC OUTCOMES



PER STUDENT EXPENDITURES

Average Per Student Expenditures In Districts With The Most And Fewest English Learners, 10 years after the passage of the Local Control Funding Formula

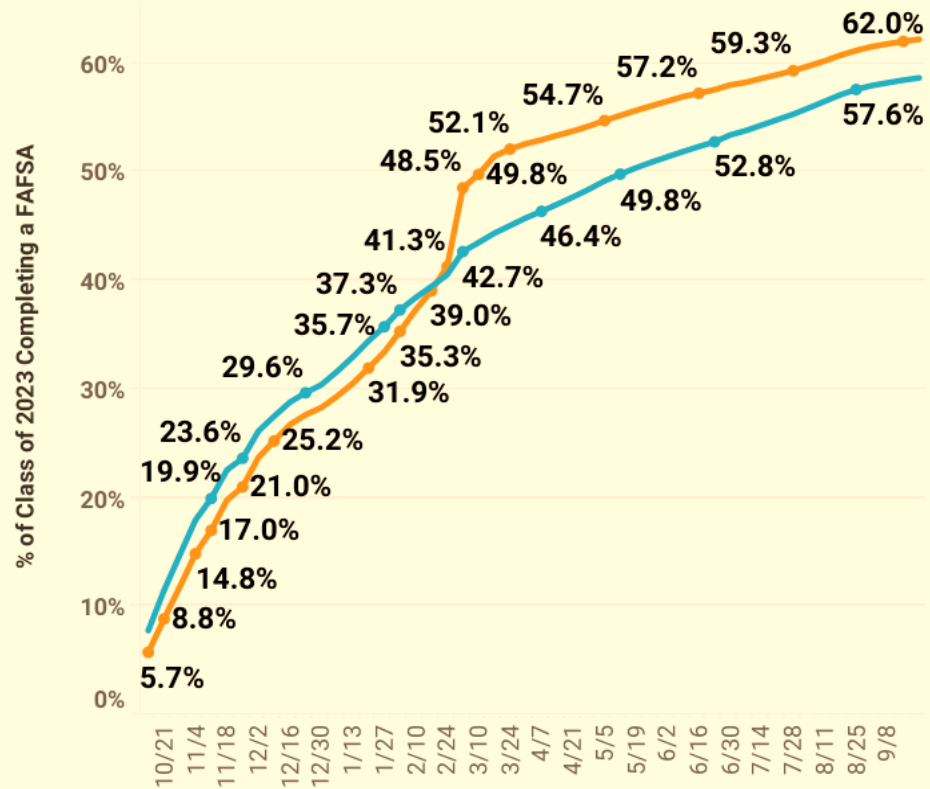


COLLEGE ACCESS AND SUCCESS | Financial Aid Application Completion

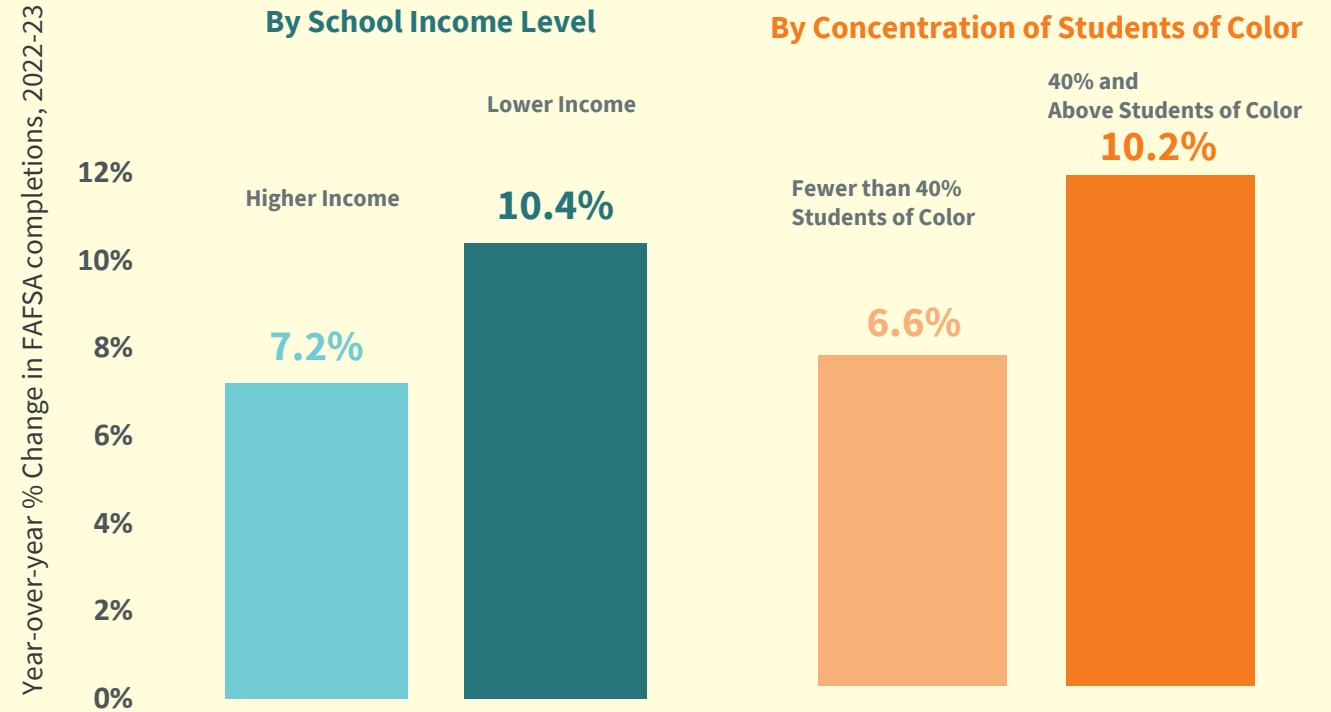
BRIGHT SPOT: Through September 29, 2023, 62.4% of the high school class of 2023 in California has completed a FAFSA for a total of 343,921 completions. This represents a **9% increase** compared to last academic year.

Estimated Percent of Seniors Completing a FAFSA

California vs National



% Change in FAFSA Completion Year-Over-Year by Selected Characteristics (California)



Source: National College Attainment Network, Form Your Future FAFSA TRACKER, accessed 10/27/2023

CAREER SUCCESS | Bay Area Growth Industries & Educational Attainment

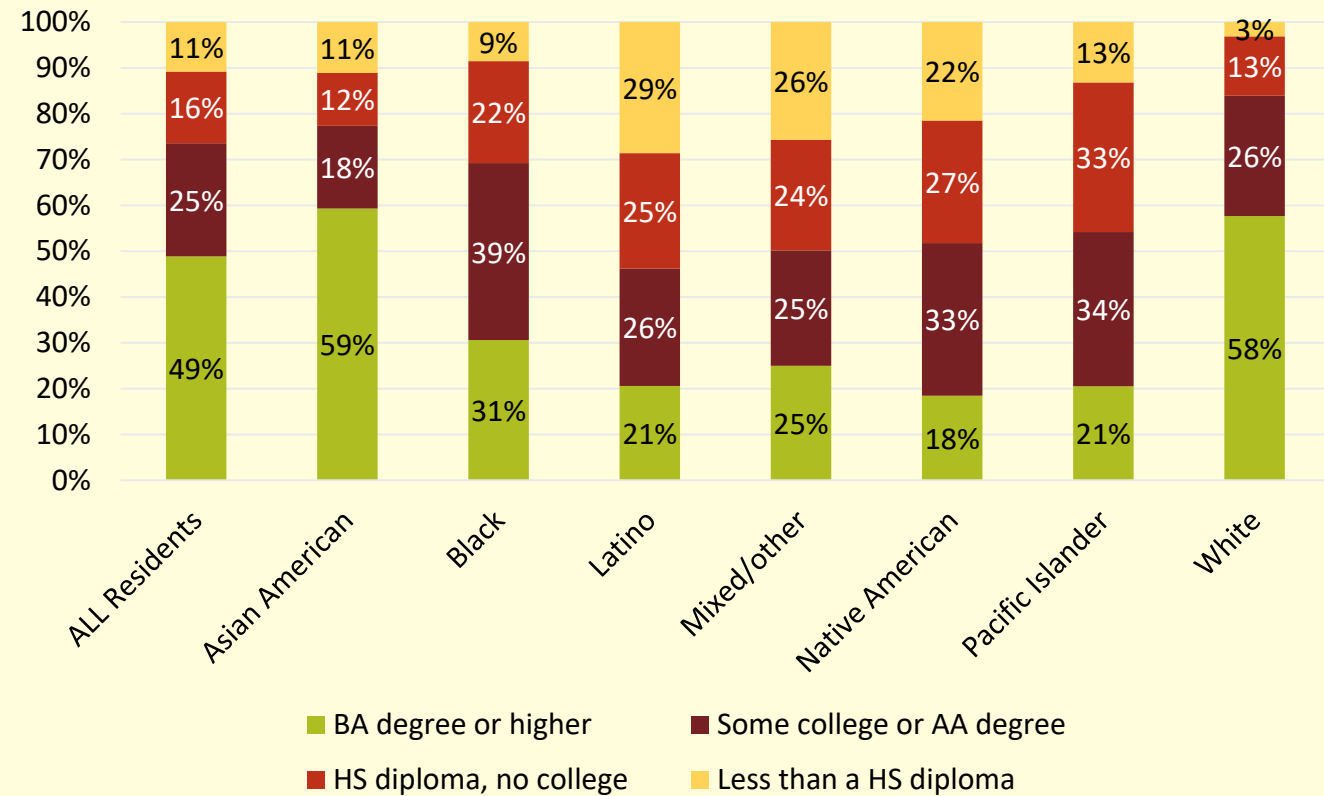
QUESTION: What kind of training will be necessary to succeed in the Bay Area’s growth industries? How might stubborn racial and ethnic disparities in college attainment affect the region – and how might we disrupt them?

Job Growth Trends in Select Bay Area Employment Sectors by 2040

	Sector	Job Growth Trend
	Construction	
	Health/Education	
	Professional/Managerial	
	Transportation/Utility	
	Agricultural/Natural Resources	
	Manufacturing + Wholesale	

The Bay Area is projected to see strong employment growth in sectors such as **construction**, **health** and **education**, and **professional** and **managerial services**. Manufacturing and resource extraction industries are expected to continue declining, as they have for decades.

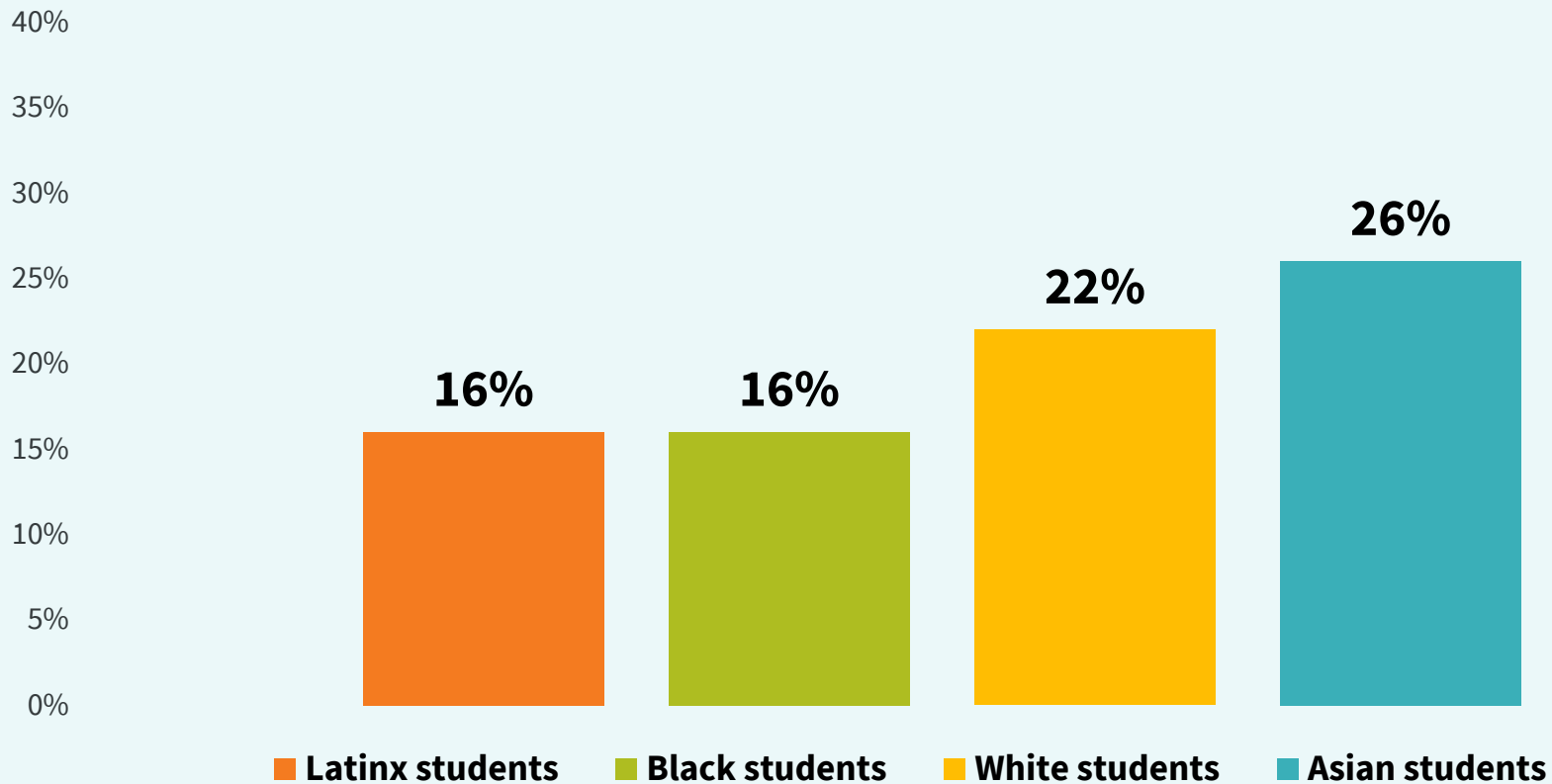
Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity in the Nine-County Bay Area (2020)



Sources: *Regional Forecast of Jobs, Population, and Housing, 2017*. Metropolitan Transportation Commission & Association of Bay Area Governments; Bay Area Equity Atlas.

Dual Enrollment participation has increased across all student groups in the last decade, but equity gaps remain.

Percent of Student Group Enrolled in Dual Enrollment Courses, 2018-19



Source: A Foot in the Door Growth in Participation and Equity in Dual Enrollment in California, UC Davis Wheelhouse, The Center for Community College Leadership and Research