DEMOGRAPHICS

9,026,052 Children Live in California¹

Children of color account for the majority of California's child population.² Pie Chart:

- Black 5.4%
- American Indian/Alaska Native 0.4%
- Asian American 12.7%
- Latinx 47.9%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 0.3%
- White 29.2%
- Multiracial 4.0%

POVERTY

Despite the state's prosperity, California has one of the highest child poverty rates in the nation.³ Child Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity ⁴

- 117,166 (25.7%) Black children lived in poverty in 2019.
- 164,357 (7.4%) White children lived in poverty in 2019.
- 952,382 (21%) Latino children lived in poverty in 2019.
- 82,954 (8%) Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander lived in poverty in 2019.
- 16,576 (23.6%) Native American/Alaska Native lived in poverty in 2019.
- 87,281 (10.8%) Two or More Races lived in poverty in 2019.

HEALTH

Unfortunately, between 2016-2019, the state saw an 11% increase in the number of uninsured children an estimated 35,000 additional children became uninsured, leaving a total of 334,000 California children without coverage.⁵

MENTAL HEALTH

- Only 5% of children with Medi-Cal receive a behavioral health service⁶
- Only 35% of youth in California who report needing mental health support actually receive it
- California ranks **43rd** among states in providing behavioral, social and developmental screenings, which are key to identifying early signs of challenge

²Child Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2020, kidsdata.org

³2019 Current Population Survey data (CPS), U.S. Census Bureau.

⁴"Children in Poverty by Race and Ethnicity | KIDS COUNT Data Center," @aecfkidscount, 2019,https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/44-children-in-poverty-by-race-and-ethnicity#detailed/2/6/fal se/1729,37,871,870,573,869,36,868,867,133/10,11,9,12,1,185,13/324,323. ⁵HIC-5_ACS. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State--Children Under 19: 2008 to 2019 ⁶The California Children's Trust Initiative: Reimagining Child Well-Being

¹"Child Population by Race/Ethnicity", KidsData.org. Lucile Packard Foundation for Children's Health, 2020. 2, Oct. 2020. <u>https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/33/child-population-race/table#fmt=140&loc=2,127,347,1763,331,348,336,171,321,345,357,332, 324,369,358, 362,360,337,327,364,356,217,353,328,354,323,352,320,339,334,365,343,330,367,344,355,366,368,265,349,361,4,273,59,370,326,333,322,341,338,350,342,329,325,359,351,363,340,335&tf=110&ch=7,11,726,10,72,9,73,87&sortColumnId=0&sortType=asc</u>

- 70% of youth involved in California's juvenile justice system have unmet behavioral health needs⁷
- **24%** of children did not receive necessary mental health care in 2017, reflecting a sharp increase from 16% in 2016 and putting California in the bottom quartile of states for children's mental health access.⁸

EDUCATION

Even though public school funding has increased considerably since the passage of Proposition 30 and the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), California lags behind many states in per pupil funding.⁹

On average, California spends \$12,498 per pupil, compared to over \$20,000 per pupil in places like New York, New Jersey, and Washington DC.¹⁰

- There are 6.2 million students attending public schools in California.¹¹ 62% of all students are lower-income, English Learner students, or foster youth.¹²
- Educational outcomes vary substantially across race, income, language and other factors.
 - Chart: In 2019, 48.5% of all third graders met or exceeded the state's literacy standards, compared to:
 - 21.3% of students with disabilities
 - 36.6% of low-income students
 - 18.4% of English Learner students
 - 31.3% of Black students
 - 38.5% of Latinx students¹³
 - 36.9% of Native American students
- In 2019, 36.6% of all eighth graders met or exceeded the state's math standards, compared to:
 - 7.6% of students with disabilities
 - 23.9% of low-income students
 - 6.0% of English Learner students
 - 17.0% of Black students
 - 24.2% of Latinx students¹⁴
 - 24.0% of Native American students

⁹https://edsource.org/2017/how-does-california-rank-in-per-pupil-spending-it-all-depends/577405

⁷The California Children's Trust Initiative: Reimagining Child Well'Being

https://cachildrenstrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/PolicyBriefReimaginngChildWellBeing.pdf

⁸The Commonwealth Fund, 2020.Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2019. https://2019scorecard. commonwealthfund.org/files/California.pdf

¹⁰<u>https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2020/comm/school-system-spending.html</u>

¹¹6,163,001 California Department of Education, DataQuest

https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/dqcensus/EnrEthGrd.aspx?cds=00&agglevel=state&year=2019-20

¹²Unduplicated Pupil Count of Free/Reduced-Price Meals, English Learners & Foster Youth 2019 https://www.ed-data.org/state/CA ¹³California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress

https://caaspp-elpac.cde.ca.gov/caaspp/DashViewReport?ps=true&lstTestYear=2019&lstTestType=B&lstGroup=1&lstSubGroup=1&lst-Grade=3&lstSchoolType=A&lstCounty=00&lstDistrict=00000&lstSchool=0000000&lstFocus=a

California is home to the nation's largest population of students classified as English Learners in K-12 schools, and Dual Language Learners (DLLs), who are children, birth to age five, learning two or more languages simultaneously.¹⁵ Twenty percent of all K-12 students are English Learners¹⁶ and 60% of children under age six are from homes in which languages other than English are spoken.¹⁷ Overall, 41% or 2.5 million students speak a language other than English in their homes.¹⁸ Students in California speak over 75 different languages.¹⁹

CHILD WELFARE

- In 2018, approximately 486,634²⁰ children in California were victims of abuse and neglect and approximately 59,172²¹ children were placed in foster care, group homes, or congregate care settings

 often as a result of systemic factors like racism and poverty.²²
- LGBTQ+ youth are 3X more likely to live in a foster home or group care, or awaiting placement than non-LGBTQ+ youth.²³
- Foster care children and youth are more likely to have contact with the delinquency system. In LA County, 4 out of 5 youths in probation placement or camp had been referred to child protective services for maltreatment at least once.²⁴

IMMIGRATION

- Nearly half of all California children (about 4 million) have at least one immigrant parent.²⁵
- About 1 in 6 children in California have at least one parent who is undocumented.²⁶
- California is home to more DACA-enrolled individuals 200,000 more than any other state.²⁷

TECHNOLOGY

 Only one in ten California elementary students receives interactive and engaging science instruction on a regular basis.²⁸

¹⁴California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. https://caaspp-elpac.cde.ca.gov/ caaspp/DashViewReport?ps=true&lstTestYear=2019&lstTestType=B&lstGroup=5&lstSubGroup=75&lstGrade=8&lstSchoolType=A&lstCounty=00&lstDistrict=00000&lstSchool=000000&lstFocus=a

¹⁵J. Sugarman, and C. Geary, English learners in California: Demographics, outcomes, and state accountability policies, (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2018), https://www.migrationpolicy.org > files > EL-factsheet2018-California_Final.

¹⁷https://www.advancementprojectca.org/tools-we-use/publications/the-dual-language-learn-policy-platform-informing-californias-earlylearning-and-care-policies-and-investments-in-2020-21-and-beyond

¹⁸Language of English Learners https://www.ed-data.org/state/CA

¹⁹Facts about English Learners in California - CalEdFacts https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/cb/cefelfacts.asp

 $^{^{20}} https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/1/reported-abuse/table\#fmt=492\&loc=2\&tf=108\&sortColumnId=0\&sortType=ascillational abuse/table#fmt=492\&loc=2\&tf=108\&sortColumnId=0\&sortType=ascillational abuse/table#fmt=492\&sortColumnId=0\&sortColumnId=0\&sortColumnId=0\&sortType=ascillational abuse/table#fmt=492\&sortColumnId=0\&sortColumnId=0\&sortColumnId=0\&sortColumnId=0&sortColumNd=0&sortColumNd=0&sortColumNd=0&sortCo$

²¹https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/20/foster-in-care/table#fmt=16&l oc=2,127,347,1763,331,348,336,171,321,345,357,332,324,369,358,362,36 0,337,327,364,356,217,353,328,354,323,352,320,339,334,365,343,330,367,344,355,366,368,265,349,361,4,273,59,370,326,333,322,34 1,338,350,342,329,325,359,351,363,340,335&tf=108&sortType=asc

 $^{^{22}} Kids data.org\ https://www.kids data.org/topic/1/reported-abuse/table \# fmt = 492 \& loc = 2 \& tf = 108 \& sort Column Id = 0 \& sort Type = a score table = 100 \& sort Type = 100 \& sort T$

²³The Children's Partnership, LGBTQ+ children and youth health fact sheet

²⁴https://www.datanetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/CrossoverYouth.pdf

²⁵2019 ACS Community Survey 1-year Estimates

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=children%20nativity%20of%20parents&g=0400000US06&tid=ACSDT1Y2019.C05009&hidePre-view=false

- Disparities persist for children of color in terms of STEM education and careers. In 2011, 39 percent
 of White eighth graders reached the proficiency level in science while only 8 percent of Black students and 11 percent of Latino students reached that level (NAEP, 2013)²⁹
- Latino families are still much less likely to have broadband than Blacks, Asian, and White families. (graphic: Latinos (52%), Blacks (71%), Asians (75%), and Whites (81%))³⁰
- In rural areas of California, approximately 43 percent of households reported internet access was unavailable, or unreliable.³¹
- 20% of California public school students do not have access to internet at home.³²

YOUTH JUSTICE

- As of June 2020, Latinx youth accounted for 59% of youth incarcerated in the state-run youth prison system (CA Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Division of Juvenile Justice, "DJJ") and Black youth accounted for 29%. Black youth are 31 times more likely to be committed to DJJ than their white peers.³³
- Among California's incarcerated youth, about 1 in 10 boys and 1 in 2 girls are LGBTQ+. Over 90% of incarcerated LGBTQ youth are children of color.³⁴
- From 2010-2019, statewide crime rates fell by 12%, including a 5% decrease in violent crimes and a 13% decline in property crimes.³⁵ California's 2019 crime rate was the lowest since 1969 when the state first began to compile statewide crime statistics.





²⁶Pastor, Manuel, and Enrico A. Marcelli. What's at Stake for the State: Undocumented Californians, Immigration Reform, and Our Future Together. Report. Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration, USC. May 2013. Accessed January 2018. http://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/731/docs/whats_at_stake_for_the_state.pdf.

²⁷López, Gustavo, and Jens Manuel Krogstad. Key Facts about Unauthorized Immigrants Enrolled in DACA. Report. Pew Research Center. September 2017. Accessed January 2018. <u>http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/09/25/key-facts-about-unauthorized-immi-</u> grants-enrolled-in-daca/.

²⁸https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5512595/

²⁹https://www.cde.ca.gov/pd/ca/sc/documents/innovate.pdf

³⁰http://www.ppic.org/publication/californias-digital-divide/

 $^{{}^{31}} http://www.govtech.com/network/Addressing-the-Digital-Divide-in-California.html$

³²https://www.sacbee.com/opinion/article243065856.html

³³Menart, Renée, Ridolfi, Laura, and Villa, Israel. California Youth Face Heightened Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Division of Juvenile Justice. California Alliance for Youth and Community Justice, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, and W. Haywood Burns Institute. August 2020. Available at: <u>http://www.cjcj.org/uploads/cjcj/documents/2020_DJJ_realignment_racial_and_ethnic_disparities.pdf</u> ³⁴TCP, LGBTQ Fact sheet

³⁵Males, Mike. California's 2019 Crime is the Lowest in Recorded State History. Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice. September 2020. Available at: http://www.cjcj.org/uploads/cjcj/documents/californias_2019_crime_rate_is_the_lowest_in_recorded_state_history.pdf