

Overall Child Well-Being in California

OVERALL RANK

41

Each domain below includes four key indicators. Find more information and the definitions and data sources for indicators at: datacenter.kidscount.org/databook/2012.

Trends for Child Well-Being Indicators in California



DOMAIN RANK

45



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Family economic success provides a critical foundation for healthy child development, which, in turn, promotes success in adulthood. Ongoing exposure to economic stress and hardship can negatively affect children’s physical and mental health, academic achievement and social-emotional well-being.

DOMAIN RANK

43



EDUCATION

Establishing the conditions that promote successful educational achievement for children begins before birth and continues into the early elementary school years. With a strong and healthy beginning, it is much easier to keep children on track to stay in school and graduate, pursue postsecondary education and training and successfully transition to young adulthood.

DOMAIN RANK

23



HEALTH

Children’s health is the foundation for their overall development, and ensuring that they are born healthy is the first step toward increasing the life chances of disadvantaged children. Poverty, poor nutrition, lack of preventive health care, substance abuse, maternal depression and family violence can put children’s health at risk, affecting later outcomes.

DOMAIN RANK

42



FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

When children are nurtured and well cared for during their first five years, they have better social-emotional, language and learning outcomes. These lead to more positive behavior and academic achievement in their later years. But when families and neighborhoods lack sufficient human and social resources, children’s well-being can suffer.

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Find more state and community-level data at the KIDS COUNT Data Center: datacenter.kidscount.org/CA.

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

GETTING BETTER

GETTING WORSE

NO CHANGE



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DOMAIN RANK
45

| Key Indicators | | National Trend | State Trend | |
|---|------|----------------|-------------|-----|
| Children in poverty | 2010 | 22% | 22% | 16% |
| | 2005 | 19% | 19% | |
| Children whose parents lack secure employment | 2010 | 33% | 36% | 20% |
| | 2008 | 27% | 30% | |
| Children living in households with a high housing cost burden | 2010 | 41% | 54% | 6% |
| | 2005 | 37% | 51% | |
| Teens not in school and not working | 2010 | 9% | 8% | 0% |
| | 2008 | 8% | 8% | |



EDUCATION

DOMAIN RANK
43

| Key Indicators | | National Trend | State Trend | |
|---|---------|----------------|-------------|-----|
| Children not attending preschool | 2008-10 | 53% | 52% | -5% |
| | 2005-07 | 56% | 55% | |
| Fourth graders not proficient in reading | 2011 | 68% | 75% | -5% |
| | 2005 | 70% | 79% | |
| Eighth graders not proficient in math | 2011 | 66% | 75% | -4% |
| | 2005 | 72% | 78% | |
| High school students not graduating on time | 2008/09 | 24% | 29% | -6% |
| | 2005/06 | 27% | 31% | |



HEALTH

DOMAIN RANK
23

| Key Indicators | | National Trend | State Trend | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------|------|
| Low-birthweight babies | 2009 | 8.2% | 6.8% | -1% |
| | 2005 | 8.2% | 6.9% | |
| Children without health insurance | 2010 | 8% | 9% | -18% |
| | 2008 | 10% | 11% | |
| Child and teen deaths per 100,000 | 2009 | 27 | 24 | -14% |
| | 2005 | 32 | 28 | |
| Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs | 2008-09 | 7% | 8% | 0% |
| | 2005-06 | 8% | 8% | |



FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

DOMAIN RANK
42

| Key Indicators | | National Trend | State Trend | |
|---|---------|----------------|-------------|-----|
| Children in single-parent families | 2010 | 34% | 33% | 10% |
| | 2005 | 32% | 30% | |
| Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma | 2010 | 15% | 26% | -4% |
| | 2005 | 16% | 27% | |
| Children living in high-poverty areas | 2006-10 | 11% | 11% | -8% |
| | 2000 | 9% | 12% | |
| Teen births per 1,000 | 2009 | 39 | 37 | -5% |
| | 2005 | 40 | 39 | |