

LA County Data Equity Walk

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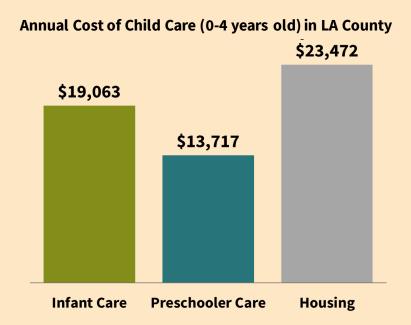
LA COUNTY DATA EQUITY WALK – GUIDING QUESTIONS

- 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 solutions can you think of to address the issues raised by these data?
- What additional information would be helpful?

EARLY LEARNING AND CARE | Child Care Affordability and Accessibility

71% of LA County residents ranked the cost of child care for families with young children as an extremely or very serious issue.

- The average annual cost of infant care for families in LA County is \$19,063—that's \$1,589 each month.
- Child care for a preschooler costs \$13,717 per year, or \$1,143 each month.



In 2021, less than 1 in 4 children with working parents had access to available licensed child care spaces in LA County.

Availability of Child Care for Working Families



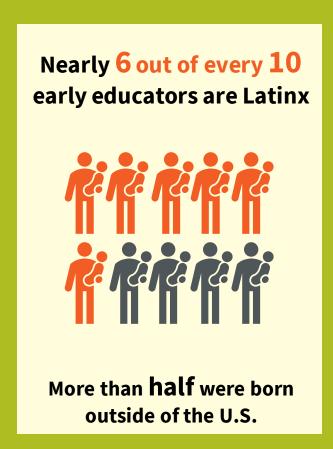
24% of children have access to available spaces

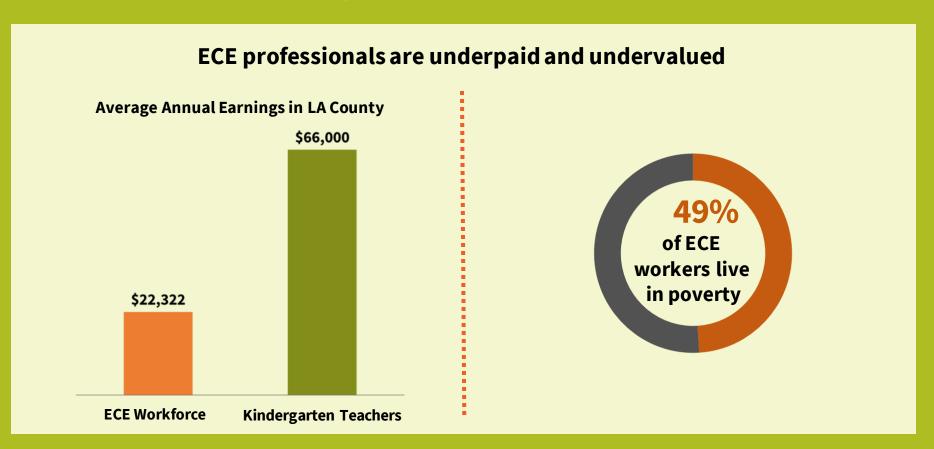
76% of children do not have access to available spaces

Source: Kids Data Center, Annual Cost of Childcare (2021), Fair Market Rent (2020), Availability of Child Care for Working Families (2021); Los Angeles County Early Childhood Care & Education Survey, Unite-LA (2020)

EARLY LEARNING AND CARE | ECE Workforce Demographics and Compensation

LA County's 34,000+ early care and education (ECE) professionals are largely immigrant women of color, are only paid about \$14.62 per hour, and belong to low-income households. (Source: UNITE-LA, 2021)

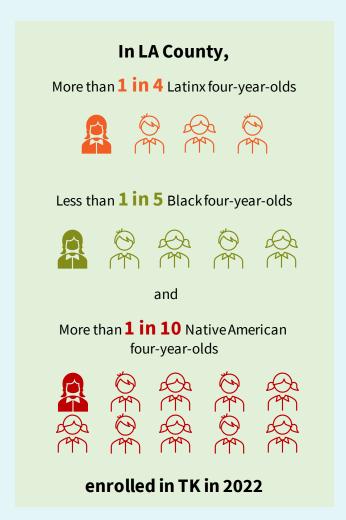


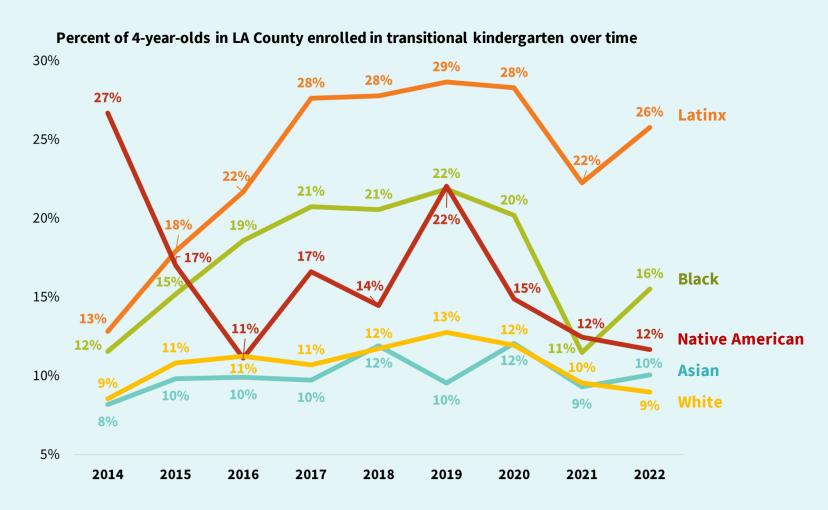


Ever-growing research supports the importance of high-quality early learning programs for a child's long-term health, educational, and employment outcomes. Undervaluing early educators is a disservice to both them and California's children.

TK-12 | Transitional Kindergarten (TK) Enrollment Over Time

Access to TK – a year of learning before kindergarten – has wide-ranging positive effects. Children who enroll in TK are better prepared for kindergarten and experience a positive impact on language, math, and literacy skills.



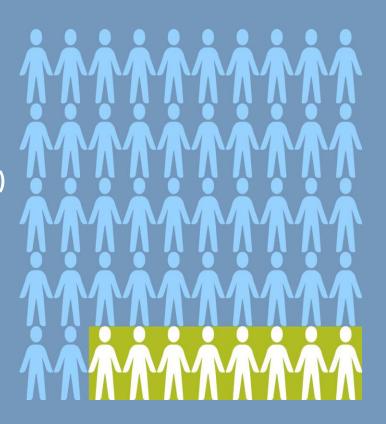


Source: CDE, "Transitional Kindergarten Enrollment"; Department of Finance, "Complete P-3 Race/Ethnicity and Sex by Age for California and Counties"; American Institutes for Research, "The Impact of TK on California's Students", 2017.



TK – 12 | Student and Teacher Diversity in LA County

of LA County K-12 students are students of color (2022-23)

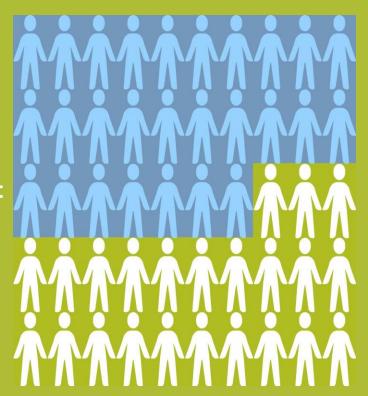


Only

of LA County 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





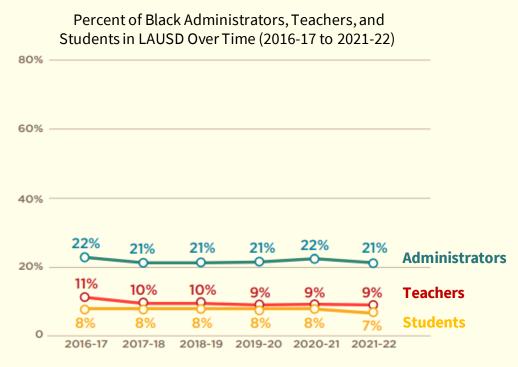


TK – 12 | Student and Educator Diversity in Los Angeles Unified School District

While the Los Angeles Unified School District – California's largest district, and 2nd largest in the nation, which serves over 538,000 students – has an overall proportional representation of Black educators, Latinx educator representation falls short.

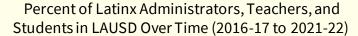


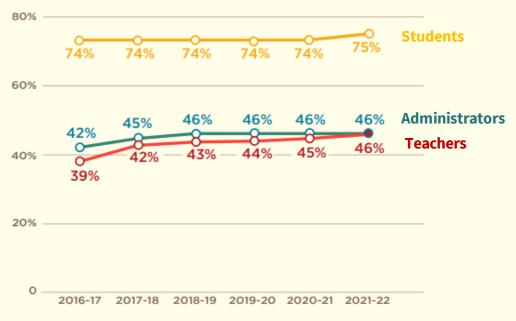
In LAUSD, 1 in 5 administrators is Black — a higher ratio than the rest of the county and the state.





While three quarters of students are Latinx in LAUSD, less than half of their administrators and teachers are Latinx.





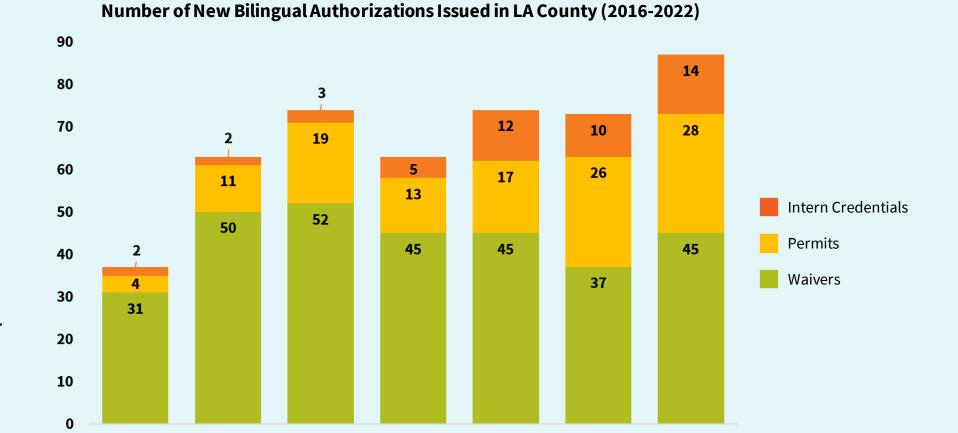
Visual Source: "Within Reach: Racially Diverse School Leadership and the K-12 Educator Pipeline in Los Angeles County", Diversity in Leadership Institute; "Black Educators in L.A. Unified", Los Angeles Unified Personnel Research & Analysis.



TK-12 | Bilingual Authorizations in LA County

The number of bilingual authorizations issued in LA County has grown since 2016* but districts still struggle to find bilingual educators and demand is growing as more schools plan to open bilingual programs.

*Passed in 1998 and then repealed in 2016, **Proposition 227** required multilingual learners to be taught in **English-only** classrooms unless their parents signed a waiver.



2019-20

2020-21

2021-22

Source: "Other Teacher Supply: Bilingual Authorizations", Commission on Teacher Credentialing, 2022. "California bilingual programs ready to grow after slowing during pandemic", EdSource, 2021.

2017-18

2016-17

2015-16

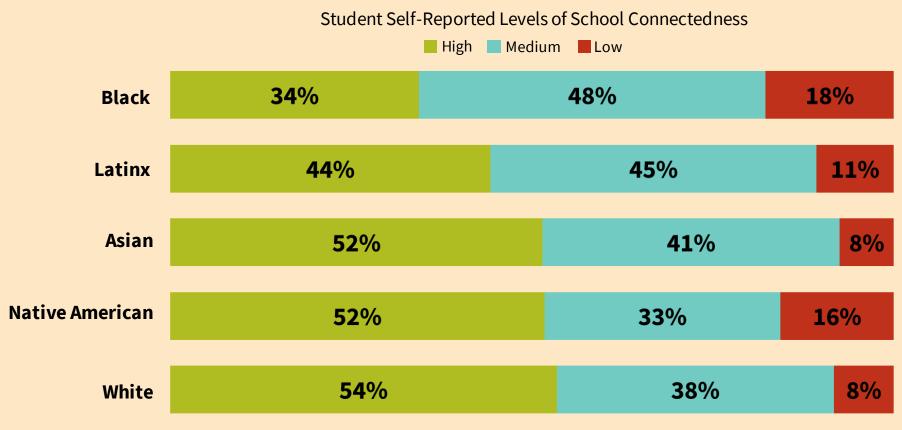


2018-19

TK – 12 | Student Wellbeing, School Climate, and Culture



Only 34% of Black students in LA County report high levels of feeling happy, safe, connected, and supported at school – the lowest share of any racial/ethnic student group.



Source: CA Healthy Kids survey, School Connectedness, 2017-19

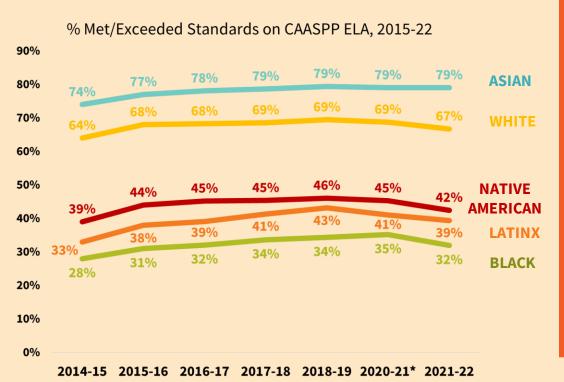


TK – 12 | Academic Outcomes

Test score decreases across student groups reflect the impact of the pandemic on student learning. Equity gaps that existed before the pandemic have persisted in LA County. (Source: Smarter Balanced Results, 2015-22)

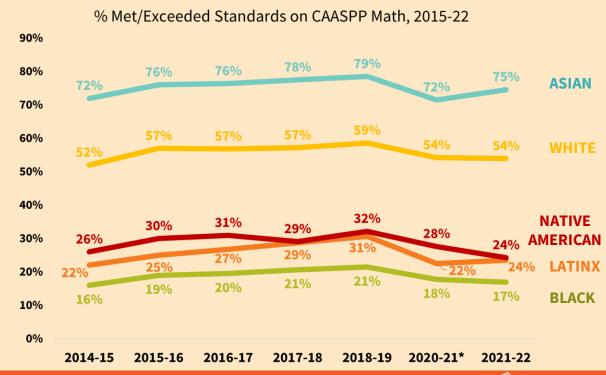


Only 39% of Latinx students and 32% of Black students in LA County are at or above grade level in English Language Arts.



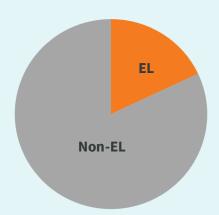


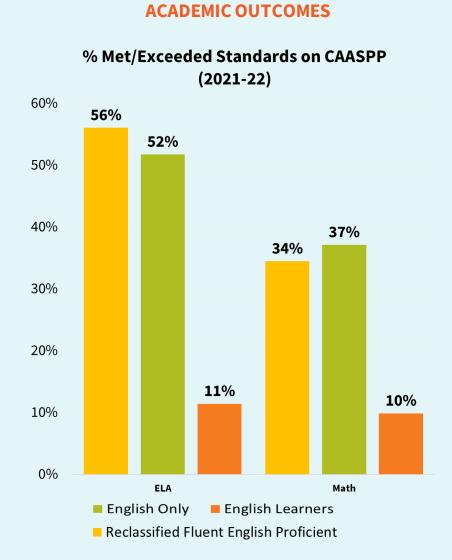
Only 24% of Latinx students and 17% of Black students in LA County are at or above grade level in Math.



TK – 12 | English Learners in LA County

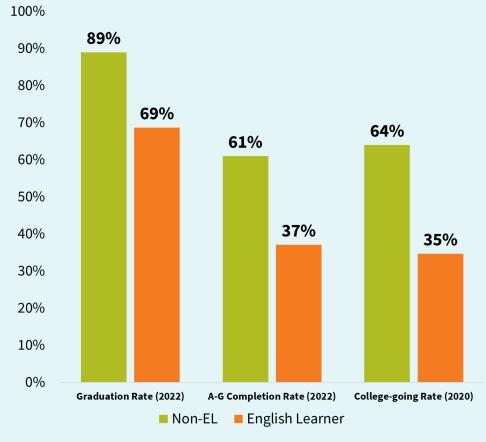
Over 242,000
English learners
attend LA County
public schools,
making up 18% of
total enrollment.





COLLEGE READINESS OUTCOMES





Source: CDE English Learner Data (2021-22); CAASPP outcomes data (2021-22); Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate data (2021-22); College-going Rates data (2019-20).



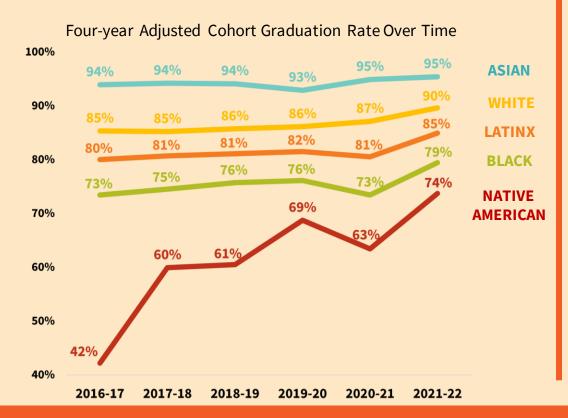
COLLEGE ACCESS AND SUCCESS | Graduation and A-G Completion Rates

Although graduation rates for LA County students of color have increased over time, school systems are failing to ensure students of color access and complete coursework required to enroll in UCs/CSUs. (Source: Four-year Adjusted Cohort

Graduation Rate & Outcomes, 2016-17 to 2021-22)

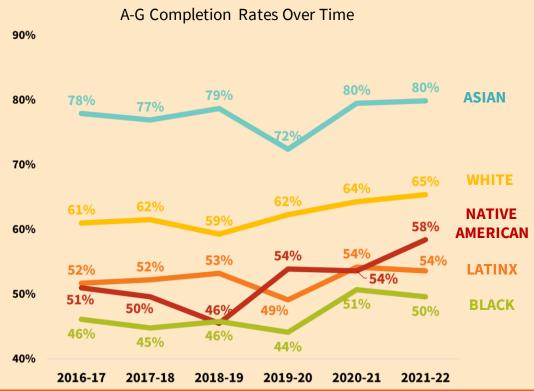


Since 2016, the graduation rate for Native American students has increased by over 30 percentage points.



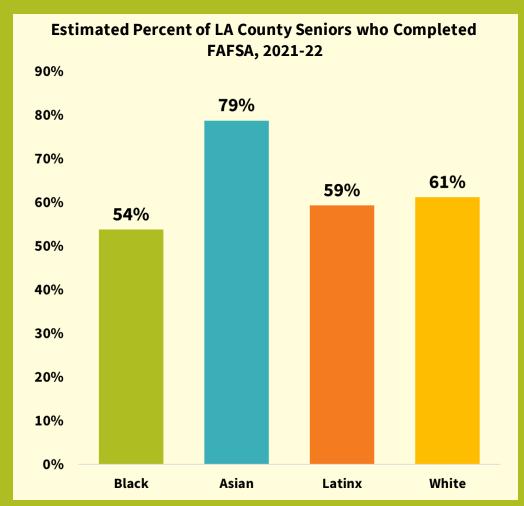


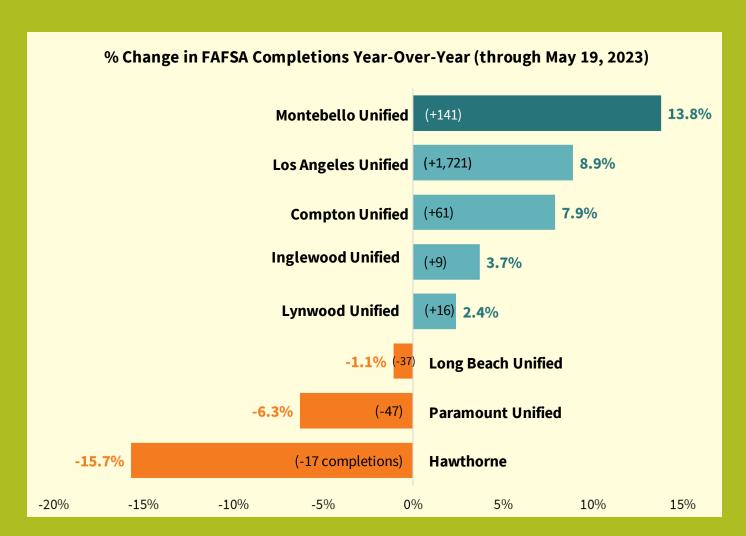
Only 50% of Black, 55% of Latinx, and 58% of Native American students were supported to access and complete the A-G course sequence.



COLLEGE ACCESS AND SUCCESS | Financial Aid Application Completion

BRIGHT SPOT: Through May 19, 2023, there have been 1,166 FAFSA completions in Montebello Unified, a 13.8% increase compared to last academic year. (Source: National College Attainment Network, 2023; Form Your Future FAFSA TRACKER, CSAC, 2022; CDE Enrollment Data, 2021-22)





Note: Estimated FAFSA completion rates are underestimates due to data suppression.

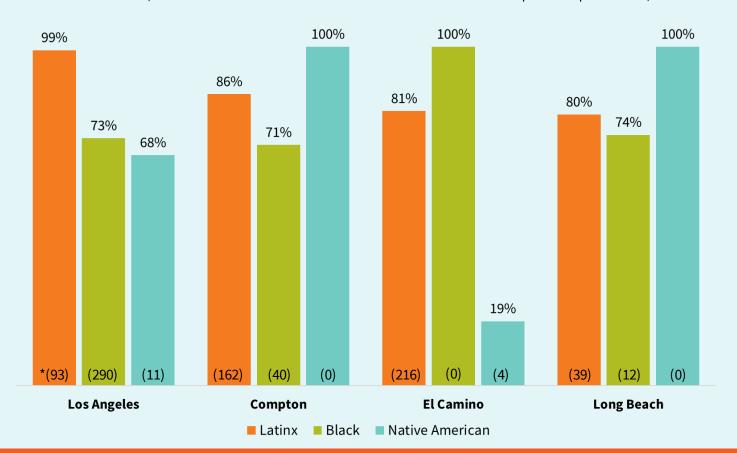


COLLEGE ACCESS AND SUCCESS | Dual Enrollment Participation in LA County

Dual enrollment, which allows high school students to take college courses and earn college credit, sets students on a trajectory to attend and be successful in college. Participation among LA County students of color varies across Community College Districts (CCD), and access remains inequitable.

Dual Enrollment Participation Scores %

*(number of additional students each CCD needs to enroll to reach equitable representation)



Los Angeles CCD needs to enroll an additional

93 Latinx students,

290 Black students, and

11 Native American students to equitably represent each racial-ethnic group in dual enrollment courses.

Note: Participation scores measure the extent to which the proportion of dual enrollment participants that identify with a given racial/ethnic group reflects the proportion of high school students in the same group. For example, CCDs with a participation score of 100% for Black students enroll a percentage of Black students in dual enrollment that is equal to the percentage of Black students in its high school feeder schools.

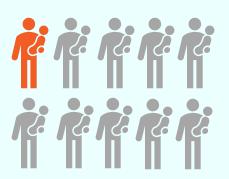
Source: The Education Trust – West, "Jumpstart" analysis of fall 2019 data.



COLLEGE ACCESS AND SUCCESS | Parenting Students

California's 300,000+ student parents have greater financial need than their non-parenting peers and are less likely to complete a degree or certificate, despite having higher GPAs.

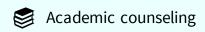
1 out of every 10 students attending California Community Colleges is also parenting



BRIGHT SPOT: Los Angeles Valley College (LAVC)

The Family Resource Center (FRC) at LAVC serves as an efficient resource and supportive, welcoming space for student parents.

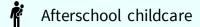
FRC's whole-family model offers various services, such as:











Social services, food, and housing assistance

54% of students who reported using the FRC agreed that because of the FRC, they were able to remain enrolled in school.



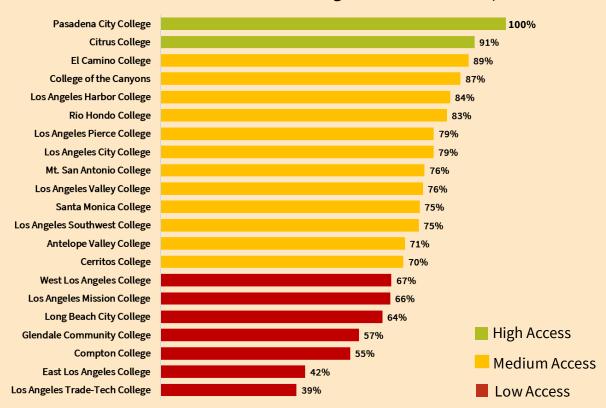
Sources: 1) California Competes calculation of California student parent population using US Census Bureau ACS 5-Yr Estimates; 2) A Portrait of Student Parents in the California Community Colleges, UC Davis Wheelhouse Analysis; 3) Fostering Student Parent Success at Los Angeles Valley College: The Role of the Family Resource Center, Institute for Women's Policy Research, July 2022.

COLLEGE ACCESS AND SUCCESS | Moving from Remediation to Acceleration

In recent years, community colleges in LA County have increased access to transfer-level (TL) courses. In 14 out of 21 colleges, at least 70% of first-time students are starting directly in a TL math course. (Source: PPIC, Fall 2020)

Although completion rates for Black, Latinx, and Native American students have increased since the passage of AB 705, the percentages of these students completing transfer-level courses are still notably low. (Cal-PASS Plus)

Percent of first-time students starting in a TL math course, fall 2020



Completion of Transfer-Level Courses by Race/Ethnicity Community Colleges in Los Angeles County

