

The California School Age Families Education (Cal-SAFE) Program

15-Year Evaluation: 2000-15 [Final Report]

The California School Age Families Education (Cal-SAFE) Program, established by Senate Bill 1064 (Chapter 1078, Statutes of 1998), began serving expectant and parenting students and their children during the 2000–01 school year. The program offered a comprehensive, integrated, community-linked, school-based program that sought to improve the educational experiences for expectant and parenting students. As part of the program, enrolled students received a wide variety of educational support services, including child care and development services for their children.

Over the 15 years since its implementation in 2000, the Cal-SAFE Program has enrolled almost 130,000 expectant and parenting students, along with over 84,000 of their young children. During that time, 164 agencies in 44 California counties provided a wide range of academic and support services for at least one academic year.

During its first 10 years, a report submitted May 2010 to the California Legislature indicated substantive progress on the program goals established by the Legislature when it authorized the funding for The Cal-SAFE Program in 1998. This current, and final, report adds data for the most recent five school terms: 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15.

Key outcomes for the period 2000 to June 30, 2015 include the following:

- Over 73% of the students left the Cal-SAFE Program having successfully completed their high school education. This graduation rate for teen mothers far exceeds the 38% graduation rate for teen mothers cited by Perper, Peterson, and Manlove in their 2010 report titled *Diploma Attainment Among Teen Mothers*.¹
- Only 8% of the babies born while their parents were enrolled in the program represented repeat births. This percentage falls considerably below the 18.3% teen repeat birth rate in 2010 for the nation.²
- Only 7.05% of children born while their parents were enrolled in the Cal-SAFE Program weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth (the definition of low birth weight). This percentage is lower than the 2013 national low birth weight rate of 12.29% for mothers under 15, and 9.31% for mothers aged fifteen to nineteen.³
- 63% of the children of Cal-SAFE students attended a child care center funded by the Cal-SAFE Program and received services based on assessed developmental needs. 95% of the children enrolled in Cal-SAFE sponsored child care were up-to-date on their immunizations.

Despite these positive outcomes for students and their children, the Cal-SAFE Program today no longer officially exists in the eyes of the California Department of Education. From 2000 to 2009, agencies that received Cal-SAFE Program funds operated under specific requirements regarding program services and procedures. However, in February 2009 in response to budget deficits, Senate Bill 4 of the Third Extraordinary Session (SBX3-4) placed the California School Age Families Education (Cal-SAFE) Program and many other categorical programs into a block grant (Tier 3), allowing local educational

¹ Perper, K., Peterson, K., & Manlove, J. (2010). *Diploma attainment among teen mothers*. Retrieved February 15, 2010 from http://www.childtrends.org/Files/Child_Trends-2010_01_22_FS_DiplomaAttainment.pdf

² Vital Signs: Repeat Births Among Teens — United States, 2007–2010, April 5, 2013 <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6213a4.htm>

³ Center for Disease Control. (January 15, 2015). From *National vital statistics reports*, Volume 64, Number 1. Retrieved September 13, 2015 from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_01.pdf. See Table 25: PreTerm and low birthweight births, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2013 on page 55.

agencies flexibility with regard to use of funds and program requirements. Furthermore, funding amounts were frozen at 2008 levels and all mandatory reporting requirements were dropped. While many of the 144 school districts that received Tier 3 Cal-SAFE funds continued to provide targeted services to expectant and parenting students, some districts opted to sweep their Cal-SAFE Program funds into their general coffers to serve all students rather than the specific subpopulation of expectant and parenting students. As the years passed, fewer districts continued to provide targeted services and even fewer continued to report the number of expectant and parenting students they served.

Then in 2013, California enacted the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), a new method of allocating state funds to school districts that “create[d] base, supplemental, and concentration grants in place of most previously existing K–12 funding streams, including revenue limits and most state categorical programs.”⁴ The implementation of LCFF essentially ended the California Department of Education’s support for the Cal-SAFE Program. While school districts could elect to continue serving expectant and parenting students and their children, the CDE no longer provided any targeted funding or technical support to agencies.

This removal of the targeted state funding resulted in a dramatic drop in the reported number of expectant and parenting students served. From a peak of 13,270 enrolled students during the 2007-08 school year, the number of students reported as served dropped to only 1,938 for the 2014-15 school year.

This precipitous drop occurred for two primary reasons. First, starting with the 2009-10 school year, school districts no longer had to target their Cal-SAFE Program funds towards serving expectant and parenting students. Districts were granted flexibility in using the funds for any legitimate educational cost. Thus, some districts opted to sweep their Cal-SAFE Program funds into their general coffers to serve all students rather than the specific subpopulation of expectant and parenting students.

The second primary reason for the drastic drop in the reported number of student served also stems from the flexibility that districts were allowed once the California Department of Education moved the Cal-SAFE Program to Tier 3. Starting with the 2009-10 school year, agencies were no longer bound by certain mandatory reporting requirements formerly associated with the Cal-SAFE Program. Districts no longer had to report to the CDE the numbers of expectant and parenting students they served during the school year. This elimination of any reporting requirement had a deleterious effect on the data submitted by school districts. By the 2014-15 school year, only 52 of the original 144 agencies that received Cal-SAFE Program allocations for the 2009-10 school year voluntarily reported the numbers of expectant and parenting students they served.

⁴ California Department of Education (n.d.) Local Control Funding Formula Overview Retrieved from <http://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/aa/lc/lcffoverview.asp>

The California School Age Families Education (Cal-SAFE) Program

15-Year Evaluation: 2000-15 [Final Report]

Background Information

Program Description

The Cal-SAFE Program, established by Senate Bill 1064 (Chapter 1078, Statutes of 1998), began serving expectant and parenting students and their children during the 2000–01 school year. The Cal-SAFE Program offered a comprehensive, integrated, community-linked, school-based program that sought to improve the educational experiences for expectant and parenting students. The program was designed to improve the educational experience, increase the availability of support services and provide child care and development services for the children of enrolled students. When it was established in 1998, the Cal-SAFE Program represented the first opportunity for local educational agencies (LEAs) throughout California to access sufficient resources to support a seamless, cost-effective service delivery system from point of entry into the program until graduation.

Program History

In 1998, Senate Bill 1064 (Chapter 1078, Statutes of 1998) established the Cal-SAFE Program [California *Education Code (EC)* sections 54740 through 54749.5]. The program became operational July 1, 2000, and incorporated many elements of the former Pregnant Minors Program (PMP), School Age Parenting and Infant Development (SAPID) Program, and the Pregnant and Lactating Students (PALS) Program, administered by the CDE.

In February 2009, because of the large State budget deficit, SBX3-4 placed the Cal-SAFE Program and many other categorical programs into a block grant (Tier 3), allowing the LEAs flexibility in how they used their allocated Cal-SAFE funds. Essentially, school districts continued receiving Cal-SAFE Program funds at the same level as they received in 2007-08, but they could now use the money for any educational purpose. They no longer needed to target the funds towards providing services to expectant and parenting students and their children. Furthermore, the Tier 3 status removed all reporting and compliance requirements associated with the Cal-SAFE Program. However, in July 2009, SBX4-2 restored the Cal-SAFE Program requirements for the child care and development component of the program.

In 2013, California enacted the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), a new method of allocating state funds to school districts that “creates base, supplemental, and concentration grants in place of most previously existing K–12 funding streams, including revenue limits and most state categorical programs.”⁵ The implementation of LCFF essentially ended the California Department of Education’s support for the Cal-SAFE Program. While school districts could elect to continue serving expectant and parenting students and their children, the CDE no longer provided any targeted funding or technical support to agencies.

Although after the move to Tier 3 and the implementation of the LCFF some of the former Cal-SAFE Program districts have continued providing some services to children and/or students, it is currently unknown just how many programs today actually adhere to the recommended Cal-SAFE Program service model.

After eight years of growth, the change to Tier 3 status in 2009 and the implementation of the LCFF in 2013 resulted in a dramatic drop in the number of expectant or parenting students reported as served. At its peak, during the 2007-08 school year, 145 Cal-SAFE Program agencies served 13,270 students. However, starting in the 2009-10, the first year with no mandatory reporting requirements, the Cal-SAFE Program saw a dramatic drop in the reported number of students receiving services.

⁵ California Department of Education (n.d.) Local Control Funding Formula Overview Retrieved from <http://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/aa/lc/lcffoverview.asp>

During the 2009-10 school year, only 9,096 students were reported as having received services state-wide. This figure represents a 30% drop in just one year. During this time, eight agencies closed their Cal-SAFE Programs.

The 2010-11 and 2011-12 school years continued this decline in the reported number of students served. During the 2010-11 school year, only 121 Cal-SAFE Program agencies provided services to expectant and/or parenting students. Of these 121 active agencies, 111 voluntarily reported serving 7,351 students during the school year.

As for the 2011-12 school year, only 118 agencies – a decline of three agencies from the previous year – indicated that they provided Cal-SAFE Program services to students and their children. Consequently, the reported number of students served continued to decline, with only 5,506 students reported as served.

The school years 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15 continued this steep decline in the reported numbers of students served. During the 2012-13 school year, only 89 agencies voluntarily submitted enrollment numbers showing that they served 4,372 expectant and/or parenting students. The numbers continued to drop in 2013-14 with only 72 agencies voluntarily submitting information that showed they served 2,777 students. The 2014-15 school year showed an even more dramatic drop, with only 52 agencies voluntarily reporting that they served only 1,938 students and 1,175 of their children.

An online survey conducted in December 2012 by the Cal-SAFE Program Advisory Work Group, a volunteer group of Cal-SAFE Program coordinators, found that 90 out of the 143 agencies that received Cal-SAFE allocations for the 2012-13 school year were actually serving expectant and parenting students, while 14 agencies indicated that they were no longer offering services.⁶ The status of services in the remaining 39 agencies was not confirmed.

Student Eligibility

As conceived, the Cal-SAFE Program provided services to both female and male students, age 18 and younger who had not yet graduated from high school and were expectant parents, custodial parents, or non-custodial parents taking an active role in the care and supervision of their child. Enrollment into the program was voluntary by the student. A student with an Individualized Education Program (IEP) was eligible as long as there was an active IEP. If a student had been continuously enrolled in the program and had not yet graduated before reaching age 19, the student could be enrolled for one additional semester.

As long as students were enrolled in the Cal-SAFE Program, their children were eligible for child development services until age five or entry into kindergarten, whichever came first. Enrollment of the children in the Cal-SAFE child care was also voluntary. Child care and development services provided through the program must meet California *Code of Regulations*, Title 5 (5 CCR), and Title 22 (22 CCR) requirements.

⁶ 104 of the 143 Cal-SAFE Programs (72%) that received Cal-SAFE funding for the 2012-13 school year provided information about the current status of their services for expectant and parenting students.

Status on the Cal-SAFE Program Legislative Goals

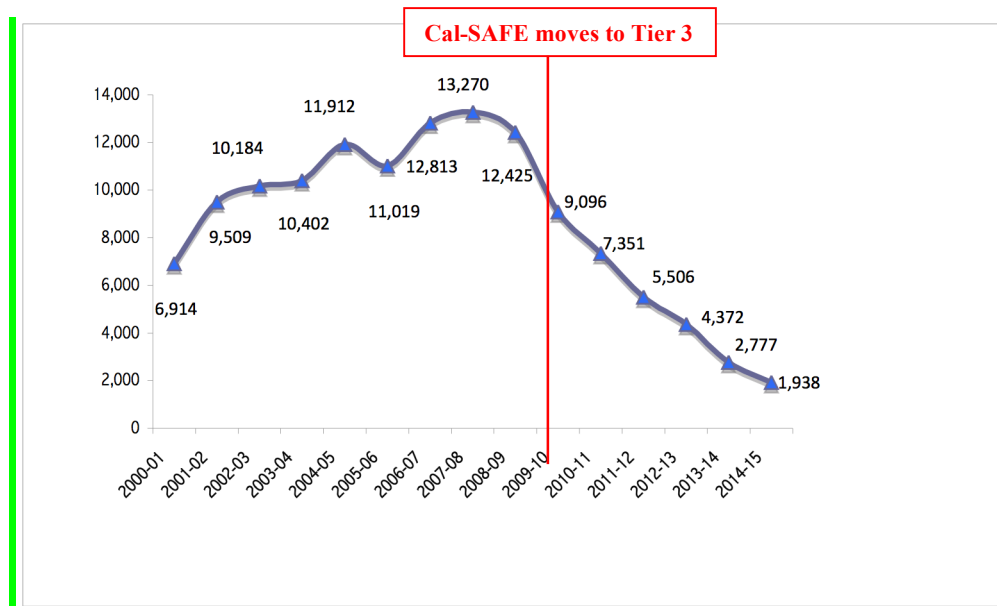
When it established the Cal-SAFE Program, the California State Legislature set 11 goals to guide the program [EC Section 54742(b)]. Data collected since the program's inception in 2000 indicate substantive progress on these goals, with the exception of Goal 1.

Goal 1: A significant number of eligible female and male students in need of targeted supportive services related to school success will be served.

Over the past 15 years since its implementation in the 2000–2001 school year, the Cal-SAFE Program has enrolled 129,488 expectant and/or parenting students and 84,114 of their young children.⁷

Years of progress towards meeting Goal 1 came to a halt in February 2009 when the Legislature froze the Cal-SAFE Program funds at 2008 levels and allowed school districts flexibility in using the funds. Schools were no longer required to target their Cal-SAFE money towards serving expectant and parenting students and their children. The Cal-SAFE Program funds could be swept into a district's general coffers to pay for any legitimate educational costs for any group of students. Over the subsequent years, this move resulted in a smaller and smaller proportion of California's teen mothers and fathers being reported as served by the Cal-SAFE Program.

Graph 1: Cal-SAFE Program Students Served, 2000-15, Actual Reported Counts



⁷ The counts for students and children served are duplicated counts calculated by adding up the number of students and children reported as served each school year from July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2015. With the Cal-SAFE Program's move to Tier 3 in 2009, mandatory reporting requirements were dropped. Consequently, the counts for 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15 represent counts voluntarily reported by agencies. Beginning with the 2009-10 school year when mandatory reporting requirements ceased, 125 of the 144 agencies receiving Cal-SAFE Program funds reported student and child counts. However, by the 2014-15 school year, the number of reporting agencies had shrunk to only 52 agencies.

Table 1: Percentage of California’s Teen Moms Who Were Served by the Cal-SAFE Program, 2001-11⁸

YEAR	Number of CA births to Teens, Age 15-19	Teens who birthed a child and were served by Cal-SAFE during the birth year	% of Teen Moms served by Cal-SAFE Program State-wide
2001	52,966	1,728	3.26%
2002	50,201	2,453	4.89%
2003	50,042	2,494	4.98%
2004	49,330	3,466	7.03%
2005	50,017	3,385	6.77%
2006	52,770	3,624	6.87%
2007	53,393	4,090	7.66%
2008	51,704	3,372	6.52%
2009	47,811	1,983	4.15%
2010	43,127	1,550	3.59%
2011	38,328	1,086	2.83%

Moved to Tier 3

Goal 2: Students shall have the opportunity to be continuously enrolled in the Cal-SAFE program through graduation from high school.

Data from 2005 to 2015 show that the vast majority (61%) of Cal-SAFE Program students attended classes in a mainstreamed setting (comprehensive, continuation, alternative education high schools) for all or a portion of the year. Just over 21% received some or all of their academic instruction in a self-contained classroom. Additionally, at some part of the school year, almost 19% received their academic services through an independent study arrangement and only 5.09% received home or hospital academic services for a portion of the school year.

Goal 3: Students who receive program services for one or more years will earn a high school diploma or its equivalent or demonstrate progress towards completion of education goals.

During the six school years for which comparable data are available (2001–02, 2002–03, 2003–04, 2008–09 to 2014-15), over 73% of the students who exited the Cal-SAFE Program completed their high school education, with 96% attaining a high school diploma rather than taking the General Education Degree (GED) exam or the California High School Proficiency Exam (CHSPE).

This successful completion rate for Cal-SAFE students far exceeds both the 38% graduation rate for teen mothers cited by Perper, Peterson, and Manlove in their 2010 report titled *Diploma Attainment Among Teen Mothers*⁹ and the expected 30% rate for the nation reported

⁸ The number of Cal-SAFE new teen mothers comes from the download of GradStar Pregnancy Outcome Form data, while the number of births to teen mothers comes from TABLE 2-1. NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER, CALIFORNIA, 1960-2011 (By Place of Residence) available at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Pages/StatewideBirthStatisticalDataTables.aspx>

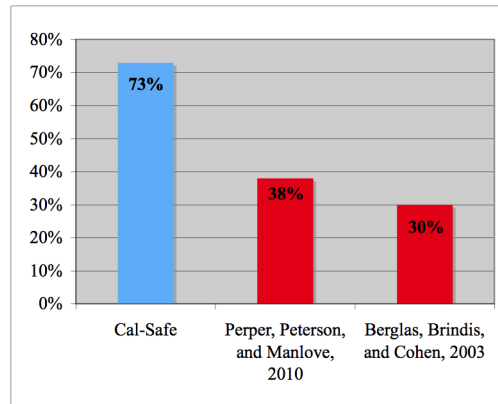
⁹ Perper, K., Peterson, K., & Manlove, J. (2010). *Diploma attainment among teen mothers*. Retrieved February 15, 2010 from http://www.childtrends.org/Files/Child_Trends-2010_01_22_FS_DiplomaAttainment.pdf

by Berglas, Brindis, and Cohen in their 2003 study titled *Adolescent Pregnancy and Childbearing in California*.¹⁰ [See Graph 2 below.]

Over this same 10-year period, only 17.93% of the students who left the Cal-SAFE Program dropped out of school, aged out (exceeding the age limit), or were expelled from school.

Furthermore, data from 2008 to 2015 indicate that 71% of the 12th grade Cal-SAFE students demonstrated progress towards graduation by passing the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE).

Graph 2: Cal-SAFE Program Graduation Rate Overtime for Exiting Students, 2000-15



Goal 4: Students served who graduate will transition to postsecondary education, including a technical school, or into the world of work.

Data concerning progress on this goal are available for 10 of the 15 years, (2002–2005 and 2009-15). Over this time period, many exiting students indicated that they would pursue further education or employment after leaving the Cal-SAFE Program, with 39% planning to enroll in a local community college.

Goal 5: Students served and their children will not become welfare-dependent.

Due to funding limitations from the outset for evaluations, no longitudinal data were collected concerning Cal-SAFE Program students' dependence on welfare.

Goal 6: Students served will demonstrate effective parenting skills.

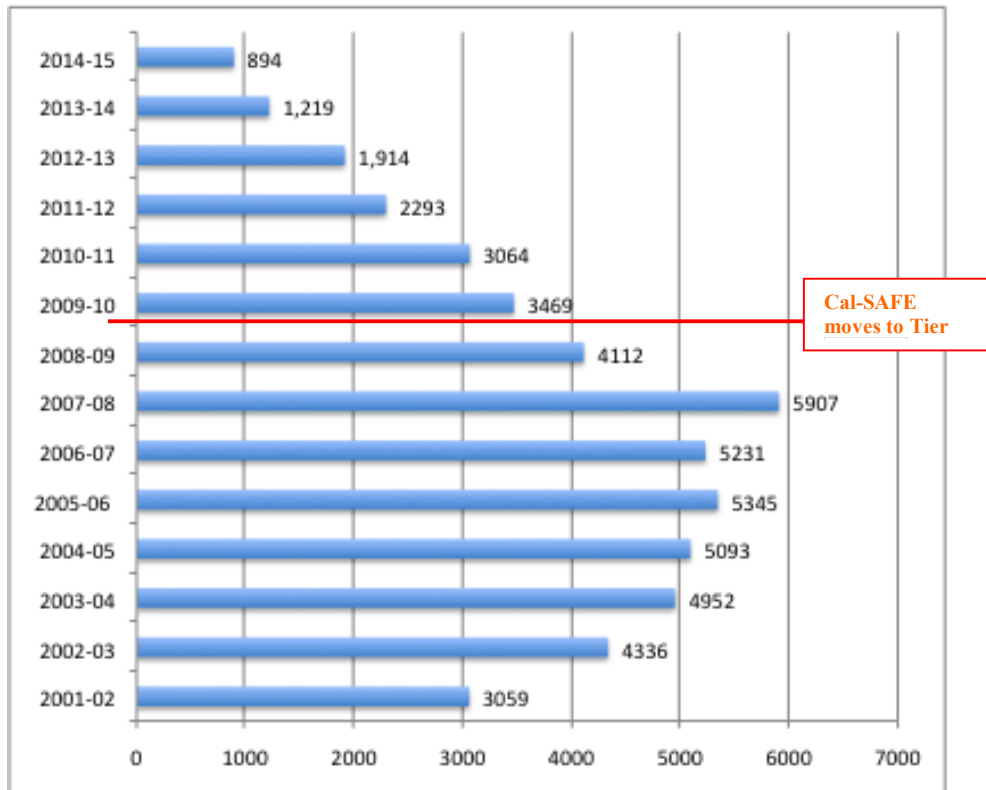
Although no specific data were collected to determine the quality of Cal-SAFE students' parenting skills, several data items can act as indicators.

- Over the 15 years the Cal-SAFE Program operated, the vast majority of students enrolled in the program received parenting and life skills training as part of their instructional schedules.
- Over 95% of the children of students enrolled in child care funded by the Cal-SAFE Program from 2001 to 2004 and from 2009 to 2015 were up-to-date on their immunization schedule. There were no data available on immunization rates for the 2004–2005, 2005–2006, and 2006–2007 school years when, due to budget limitations, only minimal data were collected using the Consolidated Application required by the California Department of Education.

¹⁰ Berglas, N., Brindis, C., & Cohen, J. (2003). *Adolescent pregnancy and childbearing in California*. Retrieved March 1, 2005 from <http://www.library.ca.gov/crb/03/07/03-007.pdf>

- Data available for 11 of the 15 years show that 52% of the students reported having a high degree of involvement with their child’s other parent. This could indicate that both the mother and father provide parenting to the child.
- Finally, 63% of the children of Cal-SAFE students attended a Cal-SAFE funded child care center that met 5 CCR, and 22 CCR requirements for services and a quality early education program. Placing their children in a quality child care setting demonstrates effective parenting decisions. Graph 3 below shows the number of children served from 2001-02 to 2014-15.

Graph 3: Number of Children Served in a Cal-SAFE-Sponsored Child Care Setting, 2001-15



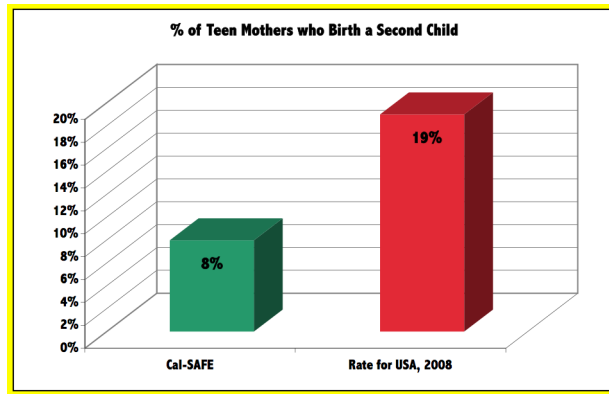
Goal 7: Students served will not have a repeat birth or father a repeat pregnancy before graduating from high school.

Overwhelmingly, students in the Cal-SAFE Program did not have a repeat birth or father a repeat pregnancy while enrolled in the program. Data from 2004 to 2015 indicated that 8% of the children born to Cal-SAFE mothers during these years were repeat pregnancies.

This percentage falls considerably below the 19%¹¹ repeat birth rate in 2008 for the nation. [See Graph 4 below.]

¹¹ Hamilton, B. E., Martin, J. A. , & Ventura, S. J. (2010). *Births: Preliminary Data for 2008*. Retrieved April 21, 2011 from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_16.pdf

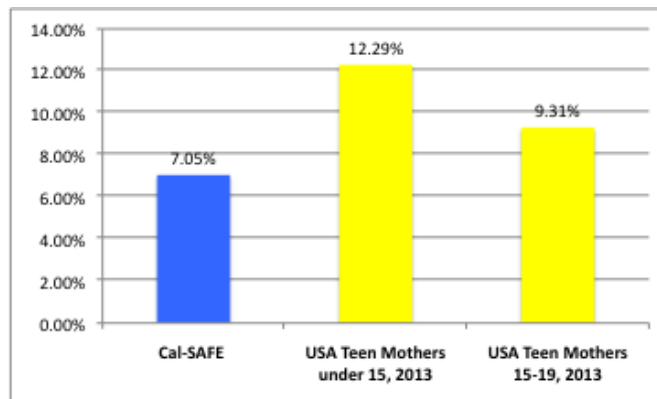
Graph 4: Repeat Birth Rate for Cal-SAFE Program Students, 2004-15



Goal 8: Pregnant students served will not have a low birth weight baby.

The data show that only 7.05% of the children born while their parents were enrolled in the Cal-SAFE Program weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth (the definition of low birth weight). [See Graph 5 below.] This is lower than the 2013 national rate of 12.29% for mothers under fifteen, and 9.31% for mothers aged fifteen to nineteen.¹²

Graph 5: Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies Born to Cal-SAFE Program Students, 2001-15



Goal 9: Children of enrolled teen parents will receive child care and development services based upon the assessed developmental and health needs of each child.

Just over 63% of the 84,109 children of Cal-SAFE students for the 14-year period from 2001–2015 attended a Cal-SAFE Program funded child care center. Within 60 days of initial enrollment, the center’s staff assessed each child’s social, emotional, physical, and learning competencies using the Desired Results Development Profile (DRDP). The staff then used this information, along with subsequent periodic DRDP and other assessments, to design programming and services to meet the developmental needs of the children attending the center. These best-practices, child-centered programming mirrors research-proven practices that prepare children for success in school.¹³

¹² Center for Disease Control. (January 15, 2015). From *National vital statistics reports*, Volume 64, Number 1. Retrieved September 13, 2015 from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_01.pdf. See Table 25: Preterm and low birthweight births, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2013 on page 55.

¹³ Karoly, L. A., Kilburn, M. R., & Cannon, J. S. (2005). *Early Childhood Interventions: Proven Results, Future Promise*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, MG-341. Available at http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/.../RAND_MG341.pdf.

Goal 10: Children of enrolled teen parents will receive health screening and immunizations except when the custodial parent annually provides a written request for an exemption pursuant to Section 49451 and Section 120365 of the *Health and Safety Code*.

Over 95% of the children of students enrolled from 2001–2004 and 2008–20015 in child care sponsored by the Cal-SAFE Program were up-to-date on their immunization schedule, while 94.26% of all children of Cal-SAFE students were up-to-date. No data on immunization among Cal-SAFE children were obtained for 2005–2007, when, due to budget limitations, only minimal data were collected using the Consolidated Application required by the California Department of Education.

Goal 11: Children of enrolled teen parents will have enhanced school readiness, demonstrate progress towards meeting their assessed developmental goals, or both.

Although no specific data were collected to determine the level of school readiness of children whose parents were enrolled in the Cal-SAFE Program, we do know that, for the 14-year period from 2001–2015, just over 63% of the children attended a Cal-SAFE Program funded child care center that employed child development practices shown by research to have positive effects on a child’s readiness for school.

Academic and Support Services

To help students remain in school, agencies provided a variety of support services to Cal-SAFE program students. Specifically, during 2005–2015, Cal-SAFE agencies provided the following support services to a majority of the students enrolled statewide:

- Academic Support, Mentoring
- Attendance, Case Management, Counseling
- Career Counseling, Job Training
- Health, Nutrition, Prenatal Education
- Meal Supplements
- Parenting and Life Skills Education
- Prevention Services

In addition, 37% the students received transportation services to attend school.

Data Sources

The data shared in this report came from two major sources:

The first major source of data came from the GradStar Management Information System (MIS), developed and maintained by the Branagh Information Group, under contract with the CDE until July 2010. Staff at each of the Cal-SAFE Program agencies collected the data and entered the information into the GradStar MIS. When the CDE contract ended June 30, 2010, Cal-SAFE Program agencies voluntarily paid a \$250 annual subscriptions fee to maintain an online version of GradStar. TeenNow California, a not-for-profit group established in 1971 to prevent adolescent childbearing promote and the health and well-being of expectant and parenting teenagers and their young children, acted as the fiscal agent.

During the 2010-11 school year, 77 of the 121 still active Cal-SAFE Program agencies paid the GradStar subscription fee, while only 53% (63 of the 118 active agencies) subscribed for the 2011-12 academic year. The Cal-SAFE Program Advisory Work Group that spearheaded the continuation of the GradStar data collection system encouraged all active Cal-SAFE Programs to continue entering data whether or not the agencies paid subscription fees. Consequently, 111 of the 121 active agencies provided student and/or child information during 2010-11 school year and 96 did so for the 2011-12 academic term. [See Appendix A for a list of the agencies that voluntarily entered student and child information into the Online GradStar Database.]

However, as the years passed, fewer and fewer agencies entered their student and child data into the Online GradStar Database and even fewer paid the annual subscription fee to maintain the data collection service.

By the 2014-15 academic year, only 52 agencies entered GradStar data, with only 11 having paid the subscription fee. This lack of participation coupled with dwindling funds prompted the Advisory Work Group to discontinue the Online GradStar Database on July 1, 2015.

The second source of data came from the 2005–06, 2006–07, 2007–08, and 2008–09 Consolidated Application forms that LEAs submitted to the California Department of Education. These forms included the data covering the 2004–05, 2005–06, 2006–07, and 2007–08 school years.

The following is a complete listing of the data sources:

1. State-wide GradStar MIS data covering July 2001 to December 31, 2004, including:
 - a. Student Enrollment Form Parts I, II, and III
 - b. Pregnancy Outcome Form
 - c. Student Exit/Temporary Withdrawal Form
 - d. Child Care Enrollment Form
2. Online GradStar State-wide Database information entered by LEAs during the 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15 academic years including:
 - a. Student Enrollment Form
 - b. Pregnancy Outcome Form
 - c. Student Exit/Withdrawal Form
 - d. Child Information Form
 - e. Care Enrollment Form
 - f. Support Services RECEIVED Form
 - g. Exit Outcome Update Form (only for years 2008-09 to 2012-13)
3. CDE Form E Site Information for 2000–01, 2001–02, 2002–03, 2003–04, and 2004–05.
4. CDE contact information for the program coordinators, site leaders, and childcare coordinators for each of the nine funded school years; 2000–01, 2001–02, 2002–03, 2003–04, 2004–05, 2005–06, 2006–07, 2007–08, and 2008–09.
5. Data from the Implementation Surveys conducted in spring 2001.
6. Data from the 2005–06, 2006–07, 2007–08, and 2008–09 Consolidated Applications that collected data for the 2004–05, 2005–06, 2006–07, and 2007–08 school years.
7. 2004–05 Coordinated Compliance Review GradStar reports submitted voluntarily by 53 agencies representing 52% of the students served state-wide.

Appendix A:
Agencies That Provided Student and Child Information
During the 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15 School Years

In February 2009, SBX3-4 placed the Cal-SAFE Program and several other categorical programs into a block grant (Tier 3), allowing the LEAs flexibility with regard to the use of funds and program requirements through 2013. This flexibility was later extended to 2015.

The 2009-10 academic term was the first year that the Cal-SAFE Program operated as a Tier 3 categorical program. As a Tier 3 program, the California Department of Education no longer required participating agencies to enter student and child data into the GradStar state-wide database.

Despite this lack of a data-reporting requirement, 125 (91%) of the 137 Cal-SAFE agencies that operated during the 2009-10 school year entered data into the Online GradStar Database. Below is a listing of the 125 agencies that provided the 2009-10 data used in this report.

On June 30, 2010, the CDE contract funding for data collection and evaluation services ended. Recognizing the importance of these activities, the Cal-SAFE Program agencies continued to fund GradStar by voluntarily paying a \$250 annual subscriptions fee. TeenNow California, a not-for-profit group established in 1971 to prevent adolescent childbearing and promote the health and well-being of expectant and parenting teenagers and their young children, acted as the fiscal agent.

During the 2010-11 school year, 77 (64%) of the 121 still active Cal-SAFE Program agencies paid the GradStar subscription fee, while during the following year, 2011-12, only 63 (53%) of the 118 active agencies elected to pay for a GradStar subscription. The Cal-SAFE Program Advisory Work Group that spearheaded the continuation of the GradStar data collection system encouraged all active Cal-SAFE Programs to continue entering data whether or not the agencies paid subscription fees. Consequently, during 2010-11 school year, 111 (92%) of the 121 active agencies provided student and/or child information for this report. However, for the 2011-12 school year, the percentage of active agencies entering data dropped to 81%.

During the 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15 academic years, some agencies continued to voluntarily enter their student and child information into the Online GradStar Database. However, no information was gathered during these years to determine which agencies that previously received Cal-SAFE Program monies were still actively serving expectant and parenting students and their children. As far as the California Department of Education was concerned, the Cal-SAFE Program was defunct.

List of the 125 (91%) of the 137 active Cal-SAFE Program Agencies
That Voluntarily Provided Student and/or Child Information for the 2009-10 School Year

ABC
ALEMEDA CITY
ALEMEDA COE
ANAHEIM UNION HSD
APPLE VALLEY
BALDWIN PARK USD
BARSTOW USD
BASSETT
BERKELEY
CAPISTRANO
CARLSBAD
CENTRAL UNION
CHARTER OAK
CHICO
CHINO VALLEY
CLOVIS

COLTON
CORNING UNION
CORONA-NORCO
COVINA-VALLEY
CUTLER-OROSI
DAVIS
DEL NORTE
DELANO
DINUBA
EAST SIDE
EL DORADO COE
ELK GROVE USD
ESCONDIDO UNION
EUREKA CITY
FOLSOM CORDOVA
FONTANA
FORTUNA
FREMONT UNION
FREMONTUSD
FRESNO
FULLERTON
GARDEN GROVE
GILROY
GLENDALE
GROSSMONT
HACIENDA LA PUENTE
HUNTINGTON BEACH
KERN CSS
KINGS CANYON
KLAMATH TRINITY
LINDSAY
LODI
LONG BEACH
LOS ANGELES COE
LOS ANGELES USD
LUCIA MAR
MADERA USD
MANTECA
MERCED UNION
MILPITAS
MODESTO CITY
MONTEREY PENINSULA
MORENO
MOUNTAIN VIEW
MT DIABLO
NAPA VALLEY
NEVADA
NORTH MONTEREY
OCEANSIDE
OROVILLE
PAJARO VALLEY
PARAMOUNT
PARLIER
PASO ROBLES
PETALUMA
PLACENTIA-YORBA

PLACER UNION
PLEASANTON
POMONA
PORTERVILLE
RED BLUFF
REDLANDS
RIVERSIDE COE
RIVERSIDE USD
ROWLAND
SACRAMENTO CITY
SALINAS UNION HSD
SAN BERNARDINO CITY
SAN DIEGO COE
SAN DIEGO USD
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN JOAQUIN COE
SAN JOSE USD
SAN MARCOS
SAN MATEO UNION
SANGER
SANTA ANA
SANTA BARBARA COE
SANTA BARBARA HSD
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ CITY HSD
SANTA CRUZ COE
SANTA MONICA-MALIBU
SANTA ROSA CITY
SEQUOIA UNION
SHASTA UNION
SIERRA SANDS
SOLEDAD
SONOMA COE
SONOMA VALLEY
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
STANISLAUS COE
STOCKTON CITY
TAHOE TRUCKEE
TRACY
TULARE COE
TUOLUMNE
TWIN RIVERS
UPLAND
VENTURA COE
VENTURA USD
VISALIA
VISTA
WALNUT VALLEY
WASHINGTON UNION
WEST COVINA
WHITTIER UNION
WINDSOR
WOODLAND
YUCAIPA-CALIMESA

**List of the 111 (92%) of the 121 active Cal-SAFE Program Agencies
That Voluntarily Provided Student and/or Child Information for the 2010-11 School Year**

ABC USD
ALAMEDA CITY USD
ALAMEDA COE
ANAHEIM UNION HSD
BALDWIN PARK USD
BARSTOW USD
BASSETT USD
BERKELEY USD
CAPISTRANO USD
CARLSBAD USD
CENTRAL UNION HSD
CHICO USD
CHINO VALLEY USD
COLTON JUSD
CORONA-NORCO USD
COVINA-VALLEY USD
CUTLER-OROSI USD
DAVIS JUSD
DEL NORTE USD
DELANO JUHSD
DINUBA USD
EAST SIDE UNION HSD
ESCONDIDO UNION HSD
EUREKA CITY USD
FOLSOM CORDOVA USD
FREMONT UNION HSD
FREMONT USD
FRESNO USD
FULLERTON JUHSD
GARDEN GROVE USD
GLENDALE USD
GROSSMONT UNION HSD
HACIENDA LA PUENTE USD
HUNTINGTON BEACH UNION HSD
KERN CSS
KINGS CANYON JUSD
LINDSAY USD
LODI USD
LONG BEACH USD
LOS ANGELES COE
LOS ANGELES USD
LUCIA MAR USD
MADERA USD
MANTECA USD
MERCED UNION HSD
MILPITAS USD
MODESTO CITY HSD
MONTEBELLO USD
MONTEREY PENINSULA USD
MORENO VALLEY USD
MOUNTAIN VIEW-LOS ALTOS UNION HSD
MT DIABLO USD

NAPA VALLEY USD
NORTH MONTEREY COUNTY USD
OCEANSIDE USD
OROVILLE UHSD
OXNARD UNION
PAJARO VALLEY USD
PARAMOUNT USD
PARLIER USD
PASO ROBLES JUSD
PETALUMA JUHSD
PLACER UNION HSD
PLEASANTON USD
POMONA USD
PORTERVILLE USD
RED BLUFF JUHSD
REDLANDS USD
RIVERSIDE COE
RIVERSIDE USD
ROWLAND USD
SACRAMENTO CITY USD
SALINAS UNION HSD
SAN BERNARDINO CITY USD
SAN DIEGO COE
SAN DIEGO USD
SAN FRANCISCO COE/USD
SAN JOAQUIN COE
SAN JOSE USD
SAN MARCOS USD
SAN MATEO UNION HSD
SANTA ANA USD
SANTA BARBARA COE
SANTA BARBARA HSD
SANTA CLARA USD
SANTA CRUZ CITY HSD
SANTA CRUZ COE
SANTA MONICA-MALIBU USD
SANTA ROSA CITY SCHOOLS
SEQUOIA UNION HSD
SHASTA UNION HSD
SIERRA SANDS USD
SOLEDAD USD
SONOMA COE
SONOMA VALLEY USD
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO USD
STANISLAUS COE
STOCKTON CITY USD
TAHOE TRUCKEE USD
TRACY JUSD
TULARE COE
TUOLUMNE COE
TWIN RIVERS USD
UPLAND USD
VENTURA COE
VENTURA USD
VISALIA USD
VISTA USD

WEST COVINA USD
WHITTIER UNION HSD
WINDSOR USD

**List of the 96 (81%) of the 118 active Cal-SAFE Program Agencies
That Voluntarily Provided Student and/or Child Information for the 2011-12 School Year**

ABC USD
ALAMEDA CITY USD
ALAMEDA COE
ANDERSON UNION HSD
BALDWIN PARK USD
BARSTOW USD
BASSETT USD
BERKELEY USD
CARLSBAD USD
CENTRAL UNION HSD
CHICO USD
CHINO VALLEY USD
CORONA-NORCO USD
COVINA-VALLEY USD
CUTLER-OROSI USD
DAVIS JUSD
DEL NORTE USD
DELANO JUHSD
DINUBA USD
EL DORADO COE
ESCONDIDO UNION HSD
EUREKA CITY USD
FOLSOM CORDOVA USD
FREMONT USD
FRESNO USD
FULLERTON JUHSD
GARDEN GROVE USD
GLENDALE USD
GROSSMONT UNION HSD
HACIENDA LA PUENTE USD
HUNTINGTON BEACH UNION HSD
KERN CSS
KINGS CANYON JUSD
LODI USD
LOS ANGELES COE
LOS ANGELES USD
LUCIA MAR USD
MADERA USD
MANTECA USD
MERCED UNION HSD
MILPITAS USD
MODESTO CITY HSD
MONTEBELLO USD
MONTEREY PENINSULA USD
MORENO VALLEY USD
MOUNTAIN VIEW/LOS ALTOS UNION HSD
MT DIABLO USD/Crossroads
NAPA VALLEY USD
OCEANSIDE USD

OROVILLE UHSD
 PAJARO VALLEY USD
 PARAMOUNT USD
 PARLIER USD
 PASO ROBLES JUSD
 PETALUMA JUHSD
 PLACER UNION HSD
 PLEASANTON USD
 POMONA USD
 PORTERVILLE USD
 RED BLUFF JUHSD
 RIVERSIDE COE
 ROWLAND USD
 SALINAS UNION HSD
 SAN BERNARDINO CITY USD
 SAN DIEGO CITY USD
 SAN DIEGO COE
 SAN FRANCISCO COE/USD
 SAN JOAQUIN COE
 SAN MARCOS USD
 SAN MATEO UNION HSD
 SANGER USD
 SANTA ANA USD
 SANTA BARBARA COE
 SANTA BARBARA SECONDARY DISTRICTS
 SANTA CLARA USD
 SANTA CRUZ COE
 SANTA MONICA-MALIBU USD
 SANTA ROSA CITY SCHOOLS
 SEQUOIA UNION HSD
 SHASTA UNION HSD
 SONOMA VALLEY USD
 SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO USD
 STANISLAUS COE
 STOCKTON CITY USD
 TAHOE TRUCKEE USD
 TRACY JUSD
 TULARE COE
 TUOLUMNE COE
 TWIN RIVERS USD
 UPLAND USD
 VENTURA COE/Oxnard Union
 VENTURA USD
 VISALIA USD
 VISTA USD
 WEST COVINA USD
 WHITTIER UNION HSD

Note: REDLANDS USD provided end-of-the-year counts of students enrolled and children served in child care but entered no data into the online GradStar Database.

**List of the 88 Cal-SAFE Program Agencies
 That Voluntarily Provided Student and/or Child Information for the 2012-13 School Year**

ABCUSD
 Alameda City Unified

Alameda County Office of Education
Baldwin Park Unified School District
Barstow Unified School District
Bassett Unified School District
Berkeley Unified School District
Central Union High School District
Chico Unified School District
Corona-Norco USD
Covina-Valley USD
Cutler-Orosi Joint Unified
Davis Joint Unified School District
Del Norte County Unified School District
Delano Joint Union High School District
Dinuba Unified
El Dorado County Office of Education
Escondido Union High School District
Folsom Cordova Unified School District
Fremont Unified School District
Fullerton Joint Union High
Garden Grove Unified
Gilroy Unified
Grossmont Union High School District
Hacienda La Puente USD
Hayward Unified
Huntington Beach Union High School District
Kern County Office of Education
Kings Canyon JUSD
Lodi Unified School District
Los Angeles Unified School District
Lucia Mar Unified
Madera County Office of Education
Madera Unified School District
Manteca Unified
Merced Union High School District
Milpitas Unified
Modesto City Schools
Montebello Unified School District
Monterey Peninsula Unified School District
Moreno Valley Unified
Mountain View Los Altos High School District
Mt. Diablo Unified School District
Napa Valley Unified School District
Oceanside Unified School District
Paramount Unified
Parlier Unified School District
Paso Robles Joint Unified
Petaluma City School District
Placer Union High School District
Pleasanton Unified School District
Pomona Unified School District
Porterville Unified School District
Red Bluff Joint Union High School District
Riverside County Office of Education
Rowland Unified
Salinas Union High School District
San Bernardino City Unified School District

San Diego City USD
 San Diego County Office of Education
 San Francisco Unified School District
 San Joaquin County Office of Ed.
 San Jose Unified
 San Marcos Unified
 San Mateo Union High School District
 Sanger Unified School District
 Santa Ana Unified
 Santa Barbara County Education Office
 Santa Barbara Unified School District
 Santa Clara Unified School District
 Santa Cruz County Office of Education
 Santa Monica-Malibu Unified
 Santa Rosa City Schools
 Sequoia Union High School District
 Shasta Union School District
 Sonoma Valley Unified School District
 South San Francisco USD
 Stanislaus COE
 Stockton Unified School District
 Tahoe Truckee Unified School District
 Tracy Unified School District
 Tulare county office of Education
 Twin Rivers Unified School District
 Upland Unified
 Ventura Unified School District
 Visalia Unified School District
 Vista Unified School District
 West Covina Unified School District

Note: Redlands USD provided end-of-the-year counts of students enrolled and children served in child care but entered no data into the online GradStar Database.

**List of the 72 Cal-SAFE Program Agencies
 That Voluntarily Provided Student and/or Child Information for the 2013-14 School Year**

ABC USD
 ALAMEDA CITY USD
 ALAMEDA COE
 BALDWIN PARK USD
 BARSTOW USD
 BERKELEY USD
 CENTRAL UNION HSD
 CHICO USD
 CORONA-NORCO USD
 COVINA-VALLEY USD
 DEL NORTE USD
 DELANO JUHSD
 EL DORADO COE
 ESCONDIDO UNION HSD
 FOLSOM CORDOVA USD
 FREMONT USD
 FULLERTON JUHSD
 GARDEN GROVE USD
 GILROY USD

GROSSMONT UNION HSD
HACIENDA LA PUENTE USD
HUNTINGTON BEACH UNION HSD
KERN CSS
KINGS CANYON JUSD
LINDSAY USD
LODI USD
LOS ANGELES USD
LUCIA MAR USD
MADERA USD
MERCED UNION HSD
MODESTO CITY HSD
MONTEBELLO USD
MONTEREY PENINSULA USD
MORENO VALLEY USD
MOUNTAIN VIEW-LOS ALTOS UNION HSD
OCEANSIDE USD
PAJARO VALLEY USD
PARAMOUNT USD
PARLIER USD
PLACER UNION HSD
PLEASANTON USD
POMONA USD
PORTERVILLE USD
RED BLUFF JUHSD
REDLANDS USD
RIVERSIDE COE
ROWLAND USD
SALINAS UNION HSD
SAN DIEGO COE
SAN FRANCISCO COE/USD
SAN MARCOS USD
SAN MATEO UNION HSD
SANGER USD
SANTA ANA USD
SANTA BARBARA COE
SANTA BARBARA HSD
SANTA CLARA USD
SANTA MONICA-MALIBU USD
SEQUOIA UNION HSD
SHASTA UNION HSD
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO USD
STANISLAUS COE
STOCKTON CITY USD
TAHOE TRUCKEE USD
TRACY JUSD
TULARE COE
TWIN RIVERS USD
UPLAND USD
Ventura USD
VISALIA USD
VISTA USD
WEST COVINA USD

Note: REDLANDS USD provided end-of-the-year counts of students enrolled and children served in child care but entered no data into the online GradStar Database.

**List of the 52 of Cal-SAFE Program Agencies
That Voluntarily Provided Student and/or Child Information for the 2014-15 School Year**

ABC USD
Alameda County Office of Education
Baldwin Park Unified
Barstow Unified
Berkeley Unified
Central Union High
Chico Unified
Del Norte County Unified
Delano Joint Union High
El Dorado County Office of Education
Escondido Union High
Folsom-Cordova Unified
Fullerton Joint Union High
Gilroy Unified
Grossmont Union High
Hacienda la Puente Unified
Huntington Beach Union High
Kings Canyon Joint Unified
Lodi Unified
Lucia Mar Unified
Madera Unified
Merced Union High
Modesto City High
Montebello Unified
Moreno Valley Unified
Oceanside Unified
Pajaro Valley Unified
Parlier Unified
Pleasanton Unified
Pomona Unified
Porterville Unified
Red Bluff Joint Union High
Rowland Unified
Salinas Union High
San Francisco County Office of Education
San Marcos Unified
San Mateo Union High
Sanger Unified
Santa Ana Unified
Santa Barbara County Office of Education
Santa Clara Unified
Santa Monica-Malibu Unified
Sequoia Union High
Shasta Union High
Stanislaus County Office of Education
Tahoe-Truckee Joint Unified
Upland Unified
Ventura Unified
Visalia Unified
Vista Unified
West Covina Unified

Note: Redlands USD provided end-of-the-year counts of students enrolled and children served in child care but entered no data into the online GradStar Database.

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