

Report to the Legislature on the Cal-Learn Program

2013



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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Contents

SECTION	PAGE
Legislative Mandate.....	3
Executive Summary.....	4
Background.....	6
County Implementation of Cal-Learn	9
Teen Parents Served by CalWORKs.....	10
Outcomes of the Cal-Learn Program.....	16
Conclusion	22

Legislative Mandate

SB 1041 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 47, Statutes of 2012, Section 22), added the following provision in law:

Welfare and Institutions Code 11334.6:

(a) The department shall provide to the budget committees of the Legislature, no later than February 1, 2013, and, notwithstanding Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, on February 1 annually thereafter, a report that includes all of the following information:

- (1) The number of counties implementing a Cal-Learn Program.
 - (2) The number of recipients being served in each county with intensive case management services.
 - (3) Outcomes for recipients, including graduation rates and repeat pregnancies.
- (b) The report described in subdivision (a) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

A copy of this report can be obtained from:

California Department of Social Services
Office of Legislation
744 P Street, M.S. 16-32
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An electronic copy of this report is accessible at:

www.cdss.ca.gov/cdssweb/pg2400.htm

Executive Summary

Introduction

This report describes the status and outcomes of the Cal-Learn program, as required by SB 1041 (Chapter 47, Statutes of 2012). Cal-Learn is a statewide, mandatory program for pregnant and parenting teens in the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program. It is designed to encourage pregnant and parenting teens to graduate from high school or its equivalent and become self-sufficient.

Cal-Learn was suspended from July 1, 2011, until June 30, 2012. During this suspension, the Cal-Learn case management services component of the program was eliminated and teen parents were required to enroll in the CalWORKs Welfare-to-Work (WTW) program, in which their only requirement was to attend school. While Cal-Learn was suspended, case management services were restricted to what individual counties were able to provide through their WTW programs; however, bonuses for satisfactory grades and graduation continued to be issued during the suspension.

The suspension of Cal-Learn ended with the passage of SB 1041. A phase-in period allows counties flexibility to re-implement their Cal-Learn programs between July 1, 2012, and March 31, 2013.

This report discusses when counties plan to restore the Cal-Learn program, as well as the number of participants in the program, and outcomes including graduation rates. This report was prepared using data provided to the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) by the counties in monthly data reports, and a survey of counties conducted by the County Welfare Directors Association (CWDA).

Methodology

This report includes data on the number of teen parents that received services during FY 2011-12 under the WTW Teen Parent program. Since data collected on the STAT 45 report on the restored Cal-Learn program had not yet been collected at the time this report was drafted, information obtained on the STAT 45 after July 1, 2012, is not reflected. Data collected for FY 2010-11 are also provided for comparison purposes, when appropriate. In addition, because the revisions to the report used to track Cal-Learn data (STAT 45) had not yet been completed at the time this report was drafted, information on repeat pregnancies among teen parents was not available. Further data about the restoration of Cal-Learn will be available in the February 1, 2014, report to the Legislature. Finally, CWDA surveyed the 58 counties regarding the dates they planned to restore their individual Cal-Learn programs and reported that information to CDSS.

Results

At the time of the August 2012 survey, 27 counties intended to restore their Cal-Learn programs between July and September of 2012. Another 21 counties intended to restore their Cal-Learn programs before the end of 2012. The remaining 10 counties intended to restore their programs before the March 31, 2013, deadline. CDSS is currently collecting the survey results and will report the final outcome in the February 1, 2014 report.

An average of 11,018 teens were served by the Cal-Learn program each month during FY 2010-11. During that time, an average of 158 teens received graduation bonuses each month, while nearly 212 left the program each month due to graduation. The difference in the number of students graduating versus the number of students receiving a bonus can be attributed to a variety of reasons including; 1) students who did not submit verification of graduation; 2) students who were in the program for less than 90 days; and 3) students who fail the California High School Exit Examination in which a student would be considered graduated but not receive a diploma. During the FY 2011-12 suspension, the average monthly number of teens in the WTW Teen Program decreased to approximately 9,824 teens. During the suspension, an average of 144 teens received graduation bonuses each month, or 1.5 percent of the population. This percentage is approximately the same as the previous year. At this time, insufficient information exists to definitively determine the reasons for the reduction in program participation, or why the rate of graduation held steady.

At this time, the outcomes are limited to the rates of graduation. Future reports will include the number of repeat pregnancies reported by the program.

Background

Purpose

This report describes the level of participation in the Cal-Learn program and selected program outcomes. SB 1041 restored the Cal-Learn program after the FY 2011-12 suspension, and included a requirement for CDSS to provide a report to the budget committees of the legislature on the Cal-Learn program. This report includes when counties plan to implement the Cal-Learn program as well as the number of participants in the program and outcomes including graduation rates. This report was prepared using data provided to CDSS by the counties in monthly data reports and by a survey of counties conducted by the CWDA.

State Law

The Cal-Learn program was authorized by SB 35 (Chapter 69, Statutes of 1993) and SB 1078 (Chapter 1252, Statutes of 1993). AB 2772 (Chapter 902, Statutes of 1998) changed the status of the Cal-Learn program from a five-year federal demonstration project to a permanent program.

The Cal-Learn program provides services to encourage teen parents to stay in high school or an equivalent program and earn a diploma. Case management activities must meet the standards and scope of the state Adolescent Family Life Program (AFLP). The AFLP is a program within the California Department of Public Health that addresses the social, health, educational, and economic consequences of adolescent pregnancy by providing comprehensive case management services to pregnant and parenting teens and their children. Those standards include case management activities such as arrangement and management of supportive services, development and review of the report card schedule, exemption and deferral recommendations, and recommendations for bonuses and sanctions. These services are also provided by the Cal-Learn program. Local providers coordinate services to ensure that there is no duplication of aid.

Cal-Learn serves pregnant and parenting teens in the CalWORKs program. Individuals age 18 or younger automatically qualify for the program. A Cal-Learn teen that turns 19, but has not earned a high school diploma or equivalent, may choose to continue in the program as a volunteer until he or she turns 20 or earns a diploma or equivalent.

SB 72 (Chapter 8, Statutes of 2011) suspended the Cal-Learn program from July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012. During this time, case management services were restricted to what individual counties were able to provide through their WTW programs. The teen parents in the program were required to participate in WTW, but because they were under the age of 20 and did not possess high school diplomas, their only requirement in WTW was to attend school.

In accordance with SB 1041, the Cal-Learn suspension ended July 1, 2012. Counties were given until March 31, 2013, to restore their Cal-Learn programs. Instructions regarding the transition of county programs and teen parents from WTW to Cal-Learn were distributed to counties in All County Letter 12-60, released on October 31, 2012.

SB 1041 also required CDSS to report the following information to the Legislature annually:

- The number of counties implementing a Cal-Learn program.
- The number of recipients being served in each county with intensive case management services.
- Outcomes for recipients, including graduation rates and repeat pregnancies.

In order to gather the information required by the Legislature, CDSS revised the STAT 45 report from counties to include information on repeat pregnancies and the Cal-Learn implementation date for each county. All other information was collected through the existing Cal-Learn reporting process.

Methodology

This report includes data on the number of teen parents that received services during FY 2011-12. Since data on the restored Cal-Learn program had not yet been collected at the time this report was drafted, information after July 1, 2012, is not yet available. Data collected for FY 2010-11 are also provided for comparison purposes. In addition, because the revisions to the STAT 45 report had not yet been completed at the time this report was drafted, information on repeat pregnancies among teen parents was not available. Further data about the restoration of Cal-Learn will be available in the February 1, 2014, report to the legislature.

The STAT 45 is a data report completed by the county welfare departments to provide information on teen parents to CDSS. The report provides county, state, and federal entities with information needed for budgeting, staffing, program planning, and other purposes.

CWDA surveyed the 58 counties regarding dates they planned to restore their individual Cal-Learn programs and reported that information to CDSS. CDSS intends to perform a follow-up survey in summer 2013 to collect the actual dates of restoration and will include those responses in the February 1, 2014, report.

Results

The following sections detail the data collected by CDSS regarding the Cal-Learn program.

- The first section includes a listing of when counties are expected to restore their Cal-Learn programs following the FY 2011-12 suspension. At the time of the August 2012 survey, 27 counties intended to restore their Cal-Learn programs between July and September of 2012. Another 21 intended to restore their Cal-

Learn programs before the end of 2012. The remaining 10 counties intended to restore their program before the March 31, 2013, deadline. CDSS will begin conducting another survey in summer 2013 to determine when county Cal-Learn programs were restored.

- The second section shows the teens served with intensive case management in Cal-Learn and those that continued to participate in the WTW program as teen parents during the FY 2011-12 suspension. In addition to the average number of pregnant and parenting teens served, this report includes the number of teens exempted or deferred from participation, the number of bonuses provided, and the number of sanctions imposed. An average of 11,018 teens were served by the Cal-Learn program each month during FY 2010-11, while approximately 9,824 teens were served in the WTW Teen Parent Program each month during the FY 2011-12 suspension.
- The third section describes the outcomes of the program. At this time, the outcomes are limited to the rates of graduation. An average of 158 teens received graduation bonuses each month during FY 2010-11, while an average of 212 left the program due to graduation. During the FY 2011-12 suspension, approximately 144 teens received graduation bonuses each month. Future reports will include the number of repeat pregnancies reported by the program.

County Implementation of Cal-Learn

This section discusses the expected restoration dates of each county's Cal-Learn program. CWDA provided CDSS with individual county data in August of 2012. For each quarter, from July 1, 2012, through April 1, 2013, the table below indicates which counties intend to implement Cal-Learn within that quarter.

Quarter	County
July - September, 2012	Alameda, Amador, Calaveras, Del Norte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Kings, Lake, Los Angeles, Marin, Mariposa, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, San Benito, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba
October – December, 2012	Butte, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Imperial, Inyo, Lassen, Madera, Mendocino, Merced, Mono, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Bernardino, Santa Clara, Sierra, Stanislaus, Ventura
January – March, 2013	Alpine, Colusa, Kern, Riverside, San Diego, San Joaquin, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Trinity

Source: CWDA survey, August, 2012.

Information about the Cal-Learn restoration was communicated to counties in All County Letter 12-60, released on October 31, 2012. Further information will be included in the February 1, 2014, report.

Teen Parents Served by CalWORKs

Teen Parents Served Under Cal-Learn (FY 2010-11)

This section discusses the number of teen parents served in the Cal-Learn program. The data were collected by CDSS through the STAT 45 monthly report. On average, 11,018 teens were served each month with intensive case management during FY 2010-11.

Cal-Learn teens would not be required to participate if exempted or deferred. Exemptions from the program include injury or illness, being expelled from school, and supportive services being unavailable for three months or more. Deferrals include temporary (less than 3 months) lack of supportive services, lack of case management, or special needs. On average, seven teens had an exemption each month in FY 2010-11, while 31 were deferred. These are not unique totals, as a teen with an exemption or deferral that lasts more than one month would be reported in each month he or she met the exemption or deferral criteria. However, an exemption or deferral from Cal-Learn did not change a teen's requirement to attend school.

Bonuses were awarded when a Cal-Learn teen maintained a minimum 2.0 grade point average (\$100 bonus) or graduated (\$500 bonus) in a given quarter. The satisfactory progress bonus is added to the family's grant, while the bonus for graduation is paid directly to the Cal-Learn teen. On average, 806 teens received a bonus each month for FY 2010-11. A breakdown of how many satisfactory progress bonuses were earned compared to graduation bonuses is contained in the next section.

Sanctions for Cal-Learn teens are the result of failing to maintain a minimum of a 1.0 grade point average (or equivalent). The \$100 sanction was applied over two months as \$50 penalties to the family grant, though the sanction was only reported in the initial month on the STAT 45. On average, 343 teens received sanctions in a given month during FY 2010-11.

Teen Parents Served by County Under Cal-Learn, FY 2010-11

County:	Average monthly population	Average Exemptions	Average Deferrals	Average number of bonuses	Average number of Sanctions
Statewide	11,018	7	31	806	343
Alameda	166	0	0	8	2
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	1	0	0	0	0
Butte	88	0	1	6	5
Calaveras	1	0	0	0	0
Colusa	3	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	199	0	0	13	5
Del Norte	15	0	0	3	2
El Dorado	9	0	0	0	0
Fresno	760	4	0	88	37
Glenn	8	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	34	0	0	5	1
Imperial	89	0	0	8	5
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	453	0	0	37	19
Kings	87	0	0	8	1
Lake	19	0	0	4	2
Lassen	3	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	3,227	0	0	162	58
Madera	68	0	0	8	3
Marin	19	0	1	1	0
Mariposa	5	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	31	0	0	2	0
Merced	158	0	0	18	7
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	90	0	0	9	3
Napa	7	0	0	1	0
Nevada	6	0	0	0	0
Orange	436	0	3	23	19
Placer	23	0	0	3	2
Plumas	1	0	0	0	0
Riverside	806	1	0	44	10
Sacramento	489	0	1	58	19
San Benito	10	0	0	0	1
San Bernardino	1,256	0	0	84	8
San Diego	374	0	0	36	27
San Francisco	65	0	0	8	5

County:	Average monthly population	Average Exemptions	Average Deferrals	Average number of bonuses	Average number of Sanctions
San Joaquin	351	0	0	19	22
San Luis Obispo	28	1	0	4	1
San Mateo	45	0	1	2	1
Santa Barbara	80	0	1	11	1
Santa Clara	263	0	0	21	7
Santa Cruz	51	0	0	6	2
Shasta	72	0	0	7	3
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	18	0	0	2	0
Solano	74	0	0	5	0
Sonoma	67	0	0	8	3
Stanislaus	228	0	0	19	6
Sutter	37	0	0	5	1
Tehama	28	0	1	3	2
Trinity	3	0	0	0	0
Tulare	413	1	22	38	41
Tuolumne	7	0	0	1	0
Ventura	158	0	0	10	9
Yolo	46	0	0	4	2
Yuba	43	0	0	4	1

Source: STAT 45 monthly report

Teen Parents Served Under WTW (FY 2011-12)

During the FY 2011-12 suspension, the STAT 45 was modified to reflect the changed rules which governed the pregnant and parenting teens under the WTW Teen Parent program. While bonuses continued and the pregnant or parenting teens had no participation requirement besides attending school, there were differences in how the teens were served.

Under the Cal-Learn program, aid is available upon the verification of pregnancy, regardless of trimester. Part of the Cal-Learn suspension included the suspension of the statutory authority to serve pregnant teens upon the verification of pregnancy. Instead, eligibility of pregnant teens was restricted to those in the third trimester of pregnancy, which is standard for CalWORKs.

The WTW Teen Parent program does not allow deferrals but does offer good cause, which was not available in Cal-Learn. In general, good cause under WTW reflected the reasons for a Cal-Learn deferral, such as supportive services not being available. An average of 59 teens were given good cause each month during FY 2011-12.

Bonuses under WTW were identical to those issued under Cal-Learn. Bonuses were awarded when a WTW teen maintained a minimum 2.0 grade point average (\$100 bonus) or graduated (\$500 bonus) in a given quarter. The satisfactory progress bonus is added to the family's grant, while the bonus for graduation is paid directly to the WTW teen. On average, 615 teens received a bonus each month for FY 2011-12. A breakdown of how many satisfactory progress bonuses were earned compared to graduation bonuses is contained in the Outcomes of the Cal-Learn Program section of this report.

Teens under the WTW Teen Parent program were subject to ongoing financial sanctions for noncompliance, rather than a one-time financial penalty. A sanction for not making satisfactory progress would be lifted when the recipient provides proof of satisfactory progress. An average of 226 teens were in sanction status each month during FY 2011-12.

On average, fewer teens were enrolled in the WTW Teen Parent program compared to the Cal-Learn program. The causes are undetermined and can include teens leaving the CalWORKs program rather than transitioning to WTW or the restriction of eligibility for pregnant teens.

Teen Parents Served by County Under WTW, FY 2011-12

County:	Average monthly population	Average Exemptions	Average Good Cause	Average number of bonuses	Average number of Sanctions
Statewide	9,824	60	59	615	226
Alameda	176	0	1	9	1
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	89	1	0	11	2
Calaveras	2	0	0	0	0
Colusa	3	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	158	1	2	11	1
Del Norte	13	0	0	2	0
El Dorado	3	0	0	0	0
Fresno	879	0	0	79	42
Glenn	4	1	0	0	1
Humboldt	27	1	1	1	0
Imperial	103	2	2	8	5
Inyo	2	0	0	0	0
Kern	566	12	5	41	28
Kings	88	1	1	8	2
Lake	18	0	0	2	1
Lassen	2	1	0	0	0
Los Angeles	2,221	0	0	109	6
Madera	76	1	1	4	0
Marin	8	0	0	0	0
Mariposa	3	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	33	0	0	4	1
Merced	161	3	4	18	3
Modoc	1	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	150	2	10	5	8
Napa	7	0	0	0	1
Nevada	9	0	0	0	0
Orange	398	1	1	18	11
Placer	17	0	0	1	1
Plumas	2	0	0	0	0
Riverside	655	14	24	24	15
Sacramento	214	1	0	37	0
San Benito	9	3	0	0	0
San Bernardino	1,074	0	0	72	17
San Diego	449	1	1	16	1
San Francisco	65	0	0	5	5

County:	Average monthly population	Average Exemptions	Average Good Cause	Average number of bonuses	Average number of Sanctions
San Joaquin	354	6	2	11	15
San Luis Obispo	22	2	0	3	1
San Mateo	42	0	0	0	0
Santa Barbara	81	0	0	7	0
Santa Clara	229	1	0	20	3
Santa Cruz	49	0	0	4	0
Shasta	69	0	1	3	1
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	12	1	0	1	0
Solano	62	0	0	1	0
Sonoma	57	0	0	4	2
Stanislaus	267	4	0	29	11
Sutter	35	0	0	6	1
Tehama	25	0	2	3	2
Trinity	3	0	0	0	0
Tulare	591	0	1	26	31
Tuolumne	7	0	0	1	0
Ventura	151	0	0	5	1
Yolo	44	0	0	3	0
Yuba	39	0	0	3	6

Source: STAT 45 monthly report

Outcomes of the Cal-Learn Program

Outcomes Under Cal-Learn (FY 2010-11)

This section presents the outcomes for teen parents in the Cal-Learn program. The data were collected by CDSS through the STAT 45 monthly report.

There are two types of bonuses for Cal-Learn teens. The first is a \$100 satisfactory progress bonus for earning a 2.0 grade point average or higher, while the second is a \$500 bonus for earning a high school diploma or equivalent. Bonuses may only be earned once a quarter. If a Cal-Learn teen receives his or her high school diploma in the same quarter that he or she qualifies for a \$100 satisfactory progress bonus, that teen would only receive the \$500 graduation bonus. Conversely, a Cal-Learn teen would not receive the \$500 graduation bonus if he or she did not submit verification of graduation or if he or she fails the California High School Exit Examination and does not receive a diploma. Additionally, the Cal-Learn teen would need to be in the program for more than 90 days.

On average, Cal-Learn teens earned 648 satisfactory progress bonuses and 158 graduation bonuses each month during FY 2010-11. Compared to the total participants (11,018 average), approximately 5.9 percent of students received a satisfactory progress bonus each month and 1.4 percent received a graduation bonus during FY 2010-11.

Graduation rates among Cal-Learn participants are expressed in two ways. The first is the number of graduation bonuses issued to students. The second is the number of students that left the program because they earned a high school diploma. The number of bonuses paid is less than the total graduates. This difference can be attributed to a variety of reasons including; 1) students who did not submit verification of graduation 2) students who were in the program for less than 90 days and 3) students who fail the California High School Exit Examination in which a student would be considered graduated but not receive a diploma. On average, 212 students left the program due to graduation each month during FY 2010-11. This represents approximately 1.9 percent of the population each month.

There are currently no data collected on the number of repeat pregnancies among Cal-Learn students. After the restoration of Cal-Learn on July 1, 2012, the STAT 45 report was revised to include that outcome and is expected to be included in the February 1, 2014, report.

Outcomes for Teen Parents Under Cal-Learn, FY 2010-11

County:	Satisfactory Progress bonus (monthly average)	Satisfactory Progress bonus (FY total)	Graduation bonuses (Monthly Average)	Graduation Bonuses (FY Total)	Leaving program (Monthly average)	Leaving program (FY total)
Statewide	648	7,746	158	1,860	212	2,506
Alameda	5	56	3	32	3	38
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	1	0	1	0	0
Butte	4	44	2	19	1	9
Calaveras	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	10	115	3	37	4	44
Del Norte	2	19	1	6	1	8
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fresno	77	918	11	131	17	198
Glenn	0	5	0	2	0	3
Humboldt	4	47	1	11	1	15
Imperial	7	84	1	14	1	13
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	30	365	7	85	7	88
Kings	6	73	2	23	2	21
Lake	3	33	1	8	1	9
Lassen	0	0	0	3	0	4
Los Angeles	129	1,553	33	395	47	558
Madera	7	88	1	16	2	18
Marin	0	4	1	6	0	4
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mendocino	2	24	0	4	1	6
Merced	14	168	4	47	5	57
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	7	81	2	21	2	22
Napa	1	7	0	2	0	2
Nevada	0	4	0	0	0	3
Orange	17	203	6	76	8	92
Placer	3	30	0	3	0	4
Plumas	0	1	0	0	0	0
Riverside	36	431	8	98	14	172
Sacramento	47	558	11	129	13	154
San Benito	0	0	0	3	0	2
San Bernardino	70	835	14	164	23	277
San Diego	30	356	6	66	8	91

County:	Satisfactory Progress bonus (monthly average)	Satisfactory Progress bonus (FY total)	Graduation bonuses (Monthly Average)	Graduation Bonuses (FY Total)	Leaving program (Monthly average)	Leaving program (FY total)
San Francisco	7	89	1	10	1	12
San Joaquin	14	170	5	56	9	104
San Luis Obispo	3	32	1	10	1	15
San Mateo	2	29	0	5	1	6
Santa Barbara	9	103	2	25	2	18
Santa Clara	17	207	4	47	7	79
Santa Cruz	4	51	2	20	2	18
Shasta	5	63	2	20	2	25
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	2	23	0	2	1	8
Solano	3	36	2	23	1	17
Sonoma	6	74	2	25	2	27
Stanislaus	13	159	6	69	7	82
Sutter	4	48	1	8	1	7
Tehama	2	19	1	7	1	7
Trinity	0	1	0	1	0	1
Tulare	31	369	7	80	9	110
Tuolumne	1	9	0	2	0	2
Ventura	8	99	2	28	3	33
Yolo	3	30	1	8	0	5
Yuba	3	32	1	12	1	13

Source: STAT 45 monthly report

Outcomes Under WTW

During the FY 2011-12 suspension, the STAT 45 was modified to reflect the changed rules which governed the pregnant and parenting teens. Information was not collected on the number of teens that left the program due to earning a high school diploma or equivalent. Therefore the number of graduating teens is expressed only through the number of bonuses paid.

There are two types of bonuses for WTW Teen Parent program participants. The first is a \$100 satisfactory progress bonus for earning a 2.0 grade point average or higher, while the second is a \$500 bonus for earning a high school diploma or equivalent. Bonuses may only be earned once a quarter. If a WTW teen receives his or her high school diploma in the same quarter that he or she qualifies for a \$100 satisfactory progress bonus, that teen would only receive the \$500 graduation bonus. On average, WTW teens earned 471 satisfactory progress bonuses and 144 graduation bonuses each month during FY 2011-12. Compared to total participants (9,824 average), approximately 4.8 percent of students received a satisfactory progress bonus each month and 1.5 percent received a graduation bonus during FY 2011-12.

Information on repeat pregnancies was not collected during the Cal-Learn suspension. After the restoration of Cal-Learn on July 1, 2012, the STAT 45 report was revised to include that outcome and will be included in the February 1, 2014, report.

The table below compares teen parent performance in FY 2010-11 to FY 2011-12. As the table shows, satisfactory progress bonuses fell slightly in the absence of Cal-Learn while graduation bonuses remained essentially unchanged.

Comparison of Monthly Outcomes in the Teen Parent Program

	FY 10-11	Percentage of Total Population	FY 11-12	Percentage of Total Population
Satisfactory Progress Bonuses	648	5.9%	471	4.8%
Graduation Bonuses	158	1.4%	144	1.5%
Sanctions	343	3.1%	226	2.3%
No bonus or penalty	9,869	89.6%	8,983	91.4%
Total Monthly Participants	11,018	100%	9,824	100%

Source: STAT 45 monthly report

Outcomes for Teen Parents Under WTW, FY 2011-12

County:	Satisfactory Progress bonus (Monthly average)	Satisfactory Progress bonus (FY total)	Graduation bonuses (Monthly Average)	Graduation Bonuses (FY Total)
Statewide	471	5,643	144	1,718
Alameda	7	79	2	29
Alpine	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	0	0	0
Butte	7	86	4	43
Calaveras	0	0	0	0
Colusa	0	1	0	0
Contra Costa	9	103	2	24
Del Norte	1	16	1	6
El Dorado	0	0	0	2
Fresno	68	812	11	129
Glenn	0	1	0	0
Humboldt	1	11	0	5
Imperial	5	57	3	34
Inyo	0	1	0	1
Kern	32	387	9	109
Kings	6	66	2	25
Lake	2	29	0	4
Lassen	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	77	927	32	380
Madera	3	33	1	9
Marin	0	2	0	1
Mariposa	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	3	40	1	8
Merced	13	155	5	54
Modoc	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0
Monterey	3	38	2	20
Napa	0	5	0	4
Nevada	0	1	0	0
Orange	13	160	5	60
Placer	1	6	0	3
Plumas	0	0	0	0
Riverside	17	203	7	88
Sacramento	31	367	6	77
San Benito	0	0	0	1
San Bernardino	59	707	13	159
San Diego	13	156	3	34
San Francisco	4	48	1	10

County:	Satisfactory Progress bonus (Monthly average)	Satisfactory Progress bonus (FY total)	Graduation bonuses (Monthly Average)	Graduation Bonuses (FY Total)
San Joaquin	5	65	6	73
San Luis Obispo	2	23	1	10
San Mateo	0	3	0	3
Santa Barbara	5	65	2	20
Santa Clara	16	193	4	46
Santa Cruz	3	33	1	12
Shasta	2	29	1	12
Sierra	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	1	8	0	5
Solano	0	4	1	13
Sonoma	3	32	1	13
Stanislaus	23	275	6	70
Sutter	5	57	1	6
Tehama	2	18	1	8
Trinity	0	0	0	0
Tulare	20	235	6	74
Tuolumne	1	8	0	2
Ventura	4	44	1	17
Yolo	2	25	1	7
Yuba	2	29	1	8

Source: STAT 45 monthly report

Conclusion

In accordance with SB 1041, CDSS provides this report to inform the Legislature of the status and outcomes of the Cal-Learn program. The Cal-Learn program assists thousands of pregnant and parenting teens in earning high school diplomas or equivalents each year. With the restoration of Cal-Learn following the FY 2011-12 suspension, CDSS will provide annual updates to the Legislature on the status and outcomes of the Cal-Learn program.

On average, 11,018 teens were served by the Cal-Learn program each month during FY 2010-11. During the FY 2011-12 suspension, approximately 9,824 teens were served in the WTW Teen Parent Program each month.

During FY 2010-11, an average of 158 teens (1.4 percent) received graduation bonuses each month under Cal-Learn, while nearly 212 teens (1.9 percent) left the program due to graduation. During the suspension, an average of about 144 teens (1.5 percent) received graduation bonuses each month.