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DCYF Overview for the Youth Commission September 19, 2016

Agenda



- Overview of DCYF and the Children and Youth Fund (15 min)
- Planning Process Overview (5 min)
- CNA Overview (20 min)
- Questions



DCYF Overview



Making San Francisco a Great Place to Grow Up!

Bring together City government, schools, and community based organizations to help our city's children and youth, birth to age 24, and their families lead lives full of opportunity and happiness.

Strive to make San Francisco a great place to grow up and this requires resources, collaboration, coordination, and creativity. Through our work we help children and youth to be:

- successful in school and prepare for the future;
- engage in positive activities when school is out;
- and live in safe and supported communities.

DCYF Overview



DCYF was created when a ballot measure called the Children and Youth Fund passed in 1991. The Fund was reauthorized in 2014.

Strong voice at the heart of San Francisco's commitment to children, youth, transitional age youth, and their families.

Broad experience, community engagement, creative thinking, and thoughtful decision making to make a measurable impact.

Children and Youth Fund Overview



- Nov. 2014, the Children and Youth Fund was reauthorized through June 30, 2041 by nearly 75% of San Francisco voters
- Key changes to The Fund:
 - Increase the Fund amount from 3 cents for each \$100 of assessed property tax to 4 cents – phased in over 4 years
 - Extend the eligible age to 24 years old (TAY)
 - Create a Five Year Planning Cycle
 - Establish an Oversight and Advisory Committee (OAC)
 - Create a Service Provider Working Group
 - Extend the Children and Youth Funds for 25 years (until June 30, 2041)

DCYF Overview – Funding areas



The primary areas of DCYF funding are:

- early care and education
- out-of-school time
- youth empowerment
- youth workforce development
- family support
- health and wellness
- violence prevention

DCYF Overview – By the Numbers



- FY14-15...
 - helped support over 50k children and youth, birth to age 24, and their families
 - provided approx. 60 million in direct service grants to over 450 programs

DCYF Overview – Budget



- The Children and Youth Fund is projected to grow to \$69.2M in FY 16-17 an increase of \$9.3M over the FY 15-16 budgeted level of \$59.9M.
- This new projection is \$2.0M greater than what was assumed in the budget last year.
- The Fund is projected to grow to \$77.5M in FY17-18, a further increase of \$8.3M.

Planning Process – CNA and SAP



Grantmaking process and planning cycle is based on an extensive multi-year timeline.

Two key planning milestones include:

- A Community Needs Assessment (CNA) that provides an update on the status of children, youth, and their families and service needs
 - Wrapping up this phase now
- The creation of a Services Allocation Plan, outlining how funds will be allocated to meet service needs outlined in the CNA
 - Beginning this phase now

Planning Process - RFPs



- Master RFP – Will be issued Summer 2017
- Other DCYF RFPs

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- Follow us on Twitter @SF_DCYF
- Follow us on Facebook @SFDCYF

CNA - Introduction



- CNA is one of several current reports on children, youth & family services in San Francisco, including:
 - *Our Children, Our Families Council, Data Report*
 - *Our Children, Our Families Council, Outcomes Framework*
 - *Office of Early Care & Education, Citywide Strategic Plan*
- CNA is the first step in a multi-year planning process for Children & Youth Fund
- Passage of Proposition C extended planning cycle from 3 to 5 years



CNA - Introduction



CNA identifies key areas of service needs & highlights disparities between populations along 5 interconnected areas of the OCOF Outcomes Framework:

1. **Economic Security & Housing Stability:** describes how San Francisco fares on measures of poverty and self-sufficiency; examines extent to which residents are stably housed.
2. **Safe & Nurturing Environments:** examines perceptions of neighborhood safety among city residents, crime, and violence.
3. **Physical, Emotional, & Mental Health:** describes disparities on dimensions of health that intersect with other challenges raised across other sections of the CNA.
4. **21st Century Learning Environment:** describes early care and education settings and examines disparities around school readiness and K-12 school outcomes.
5. **Post-Secondary Education & Career Paths:** Successful transition into adulthood is the ultimate targeted outcome of all these efforts; this section examines some of the challenges associated with this transition.

CNA - Domains



- 1. Economic Security & Housing Stability**
2. Safe & Nurturing Environments
3. Physical, Emotional, & Mental Health
4. 21st Century Learning Environment
5. Post-Secondary Education & Career Paths

CNA - Economic Security & Housing Stability



San Francisco is experiencing one of the longest economic growths in history, yet many families are struggling to stay in the city as their incomes fall short of what it costs to live here.

CNA - Economic Security & Housing Stability



❖ Families struggle to be self-sufficient

- An estimated 38,900 children & youth live in households below the self-sufficiency standard for San Francisco.
- 27% of households fall below SSS, but above FPL (\$23,850).
- Given the high cost of living in SF, 300% of FPL is the approximate living wage.

❖ Wage gaps exists for women, immigrants, & people of color

- The gender-gap persists, with women earning 80 cents on the male dollar.
- Language barriers pose employment challenges for San Francisco's large immigrant population.
- 45% of immigrant respondents to a recent survey indicate that they are out of work, 21% report underemployment.

CNA - Economic Security & Housing Stability



❖ Housing needs are widespread

- Families are having to “double up”: Chinatown and the Tenderloin had the highest rates of overcrowding.
- Latino and Asian households are disproportionately overcrowded (14% of Latino and 12% of Asian households).

❖ Homelessness persists

- Homeless adults with children are disproportionately African American (46%) and disproportionately female (82%).
- In 2015, there were nearly 2,100 homeless or marginally housed children in SFUSD, which represents a staggering 110% increase since 2007.
- In 2014, 699 families with minor children were counted as living in SROs. 40% of SROs – a mere 8 x 10 square feet in size – had 4 or more people living in them.

CNA - Domains



1. Economic Security & Housing Stability
- 2. Safe & Nurturing Environments**
3. Physical, Emotional, & Mental Health
4. 21st Century Learning Environment
5. Post-Secondary Education & Career Paths

CNA - Safe & Nurturing Environments



Neighborhoods with the highest concentration of low-income households experience the highest levels of violence.

Trust in law enforcement and government to address safety concerns is low, particularly where the need for such services is greatest.

CNA - Safe & Nurturing Environments



❖ Some children, youth and families are disproportionately exposed to violence

- African Americans account for 6% of residents, but 53% of homicides and 63% of shooting victims.
- The child maltreatment rate is close to 3x the city average in Bayview-Hunters Point.
- 68% of LGBTQ respondents to a 2015 survey reported experiencing physical violence; 97% of homeless TAY surveyed experienced some form of abuse before experiencing homelessness.
- 7% of SFUSD high school girls reported experiencing physical dating violence and 11% reported experiencing sexual dating violence.

CNA - Domains



1. Economic Security & Housing Stability
2. Safe & Nurturing Environments
- 3. Physical, Emotional, & Mental Health**
4. 21st Century Learning Environment
5. Post-Secondary Education & Career Paths

CNA - Physical, Emotional & Mental Health



The stress and trauma experienced by many of the city's families and transitional age youth often goes unaddressed, negatively impacting other aspects of their life.

CNA - Physical, Emotional & Mental Health



❖ Communities of color have greater health challenges

- Tenderloin, SoMA, Excelsior, Bayview, Vis Valley have higher rates of no first trimester prenatal care, low birth-weight babies, & preterm births.
- 11% of babies born to African American mothers and 8% of Latina-born babies were preterm in 2012, compared to 5% for white mothers.
- 15% of births to women in SROs are preterm, compared to 8% to women in standard housing.
- 84% of SRO residents are at high nutritional risk, often due to lack of kitchen facilities.
- 63% of SRO residents complained of respiratory problems.

CNA - Physical, Emotional & Mental Health



❖ Mental health needs are diverse across the city

- An estimated 1 in 10 children under 18 has had 3 or more Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).
- 59% of incarcerated adults surveyed in the SF County jail system were parents to over 1,100 children.
- Of the homeless TAY surveyed in the most recent point-in-time homeless count, 33% had been involved with the juvenile justice system.
- 23% of SFUSD middle school females and 13% of males have seriously considered suicide.
- 60% of LGB SFUSD middle school students and 42% of transgender students have considered suicide.

CNA - Domains



1. Economic Security & Housing Stability
2. Safe & Nurturing Environments
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- 4. 21st Century Learning Environment**
- 5. Post-Secondary Education & Career Paths**

CNA - 21st Century Learning & Post Secondary Education & Career Paths



Many children must make great strides to catch up to their peers from the time they enter kindergarten. Although many will succeed academically despite the challenges they face, others will leave high school without the skills needed to successfully transition to college, vocational programs or careers.

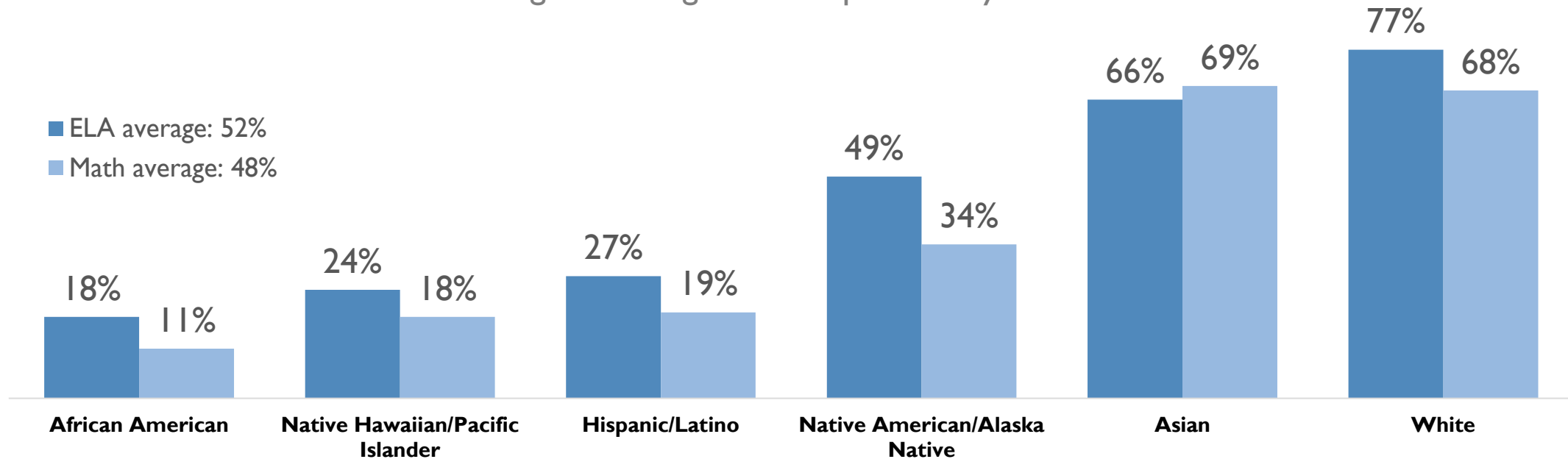
CNA - 21st Century Learning Environment



Racial/ethnic disparities in academic achievement persist:

- African American and Latino students have lower proficiency levels on standardized tests.

Percent meeting/exceeding CAASPP proficiency levels 2015



Source: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress Results, California Department of Education.

CNA - 21st Century Learning Environment



❖ Academic Achievement is Uneven

- 62% of entering SFUSD kindergarten class in 2015 demonstrated readiness skills; 40% of African Americans & 48% of Latino children demonstrated readiness skills.
- In 2013-14 African American, Latino & Pacific Islander students had the highest rates of absenteeism.
- English Language Learners in the SFUSD are less likely to be on track to graduate- 26% of ELL students were on track by spring of junior year 2013 compared to 68% non-ELL students.
- Students with disabilities (64%), African American (71%), and Latino (73%) students high school graduation rates lag below White (85%) and Asian Students (92%).

CNA - Post-Secondary Education & Career Paths



❖ College Enrollment & Completion Varies

- Less than half (47%) of SFUSD graduates from the class of 2008 earned a college degree within six years: 23% of African American, 27% of Latino, and 31% of EL high school graduates completed a bachelor's degree within six years.
- Some families, particularly recent immigrant and/or monolingual non-English speaking families, have never had a family member attend college and are not aware of the process for applying to college and for financial aid.

❖ Career paths are least clear for the city's most vulnerable youth

- 41% of homeless youth had a high school degree or a GED, compared to 61% of the general 18-24 year-old population in SF.
- An estimated 5,000 undocumented 14-24 year olds have little to no legal options for employment.

CNA - Equity Analysis - Background



The San Francisco City Charter mandates that:

*The CNA shall include an **equity analysis** of services and resources for parents, children, and youth.*

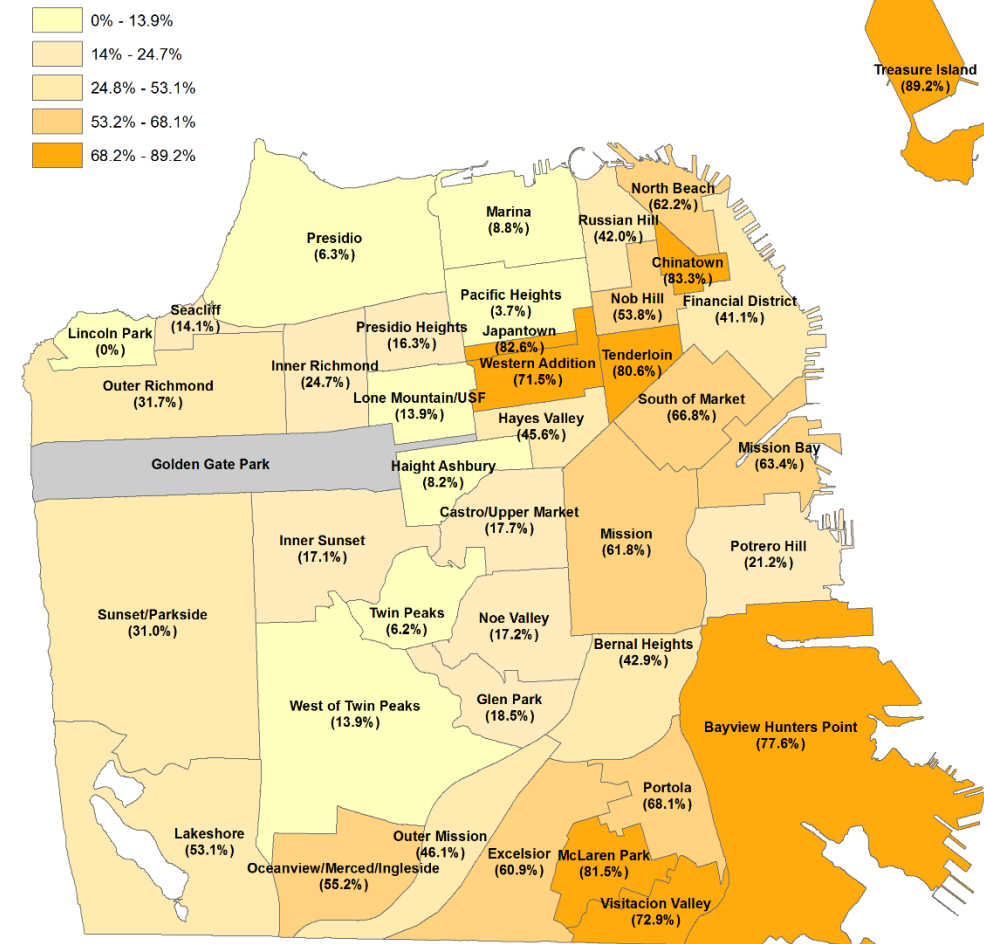
*DCYF shall develop a set of equity metrics to be used to establish a **baseline** of existing **services** and **resources** in **low-income** neighborhoods and disadvantaged communities, compared to services and resources available in the City as a whole.*

CNA - Equity Analysis: Low-Income Neighborhoods



Identification of low-income neighborhoods:

- Percent of Youth 0-17 Below 300% of Federal Poverty Line, by Neighborhood



Source: Income data from U.S. Census Bureau
American Community Survey, 2010-14 5-year estimates

CNA - Equity Analysis: Disadvantaged Communities



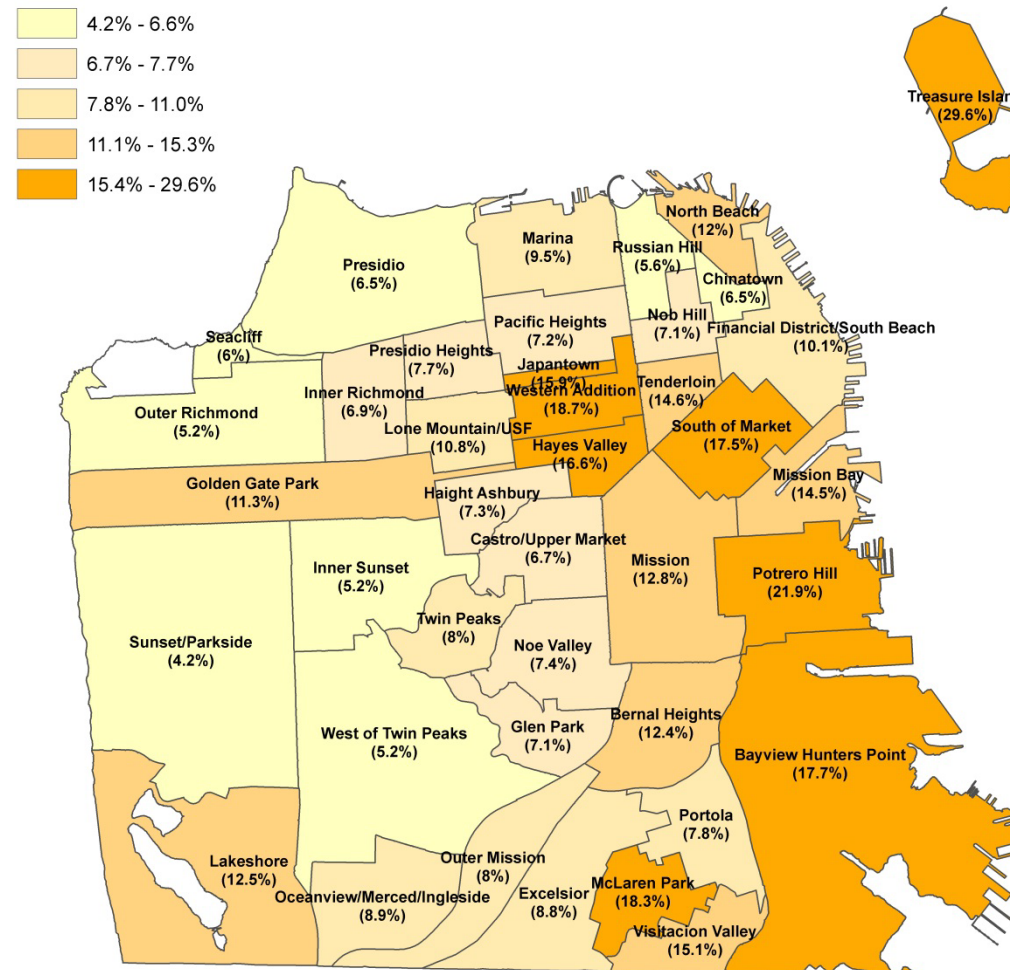
Youth from highly disadvantaged race/ethnic groups – African American, Hispanic/Latino, and Pacific Islander youth are disadvantaged on a broad range of measures:

- Higher poverty rates
- Lower academic achievement
- Higher rates of juvenile justice system involvement

Disconnected transitional age (ages 18-24) youth (TAY)

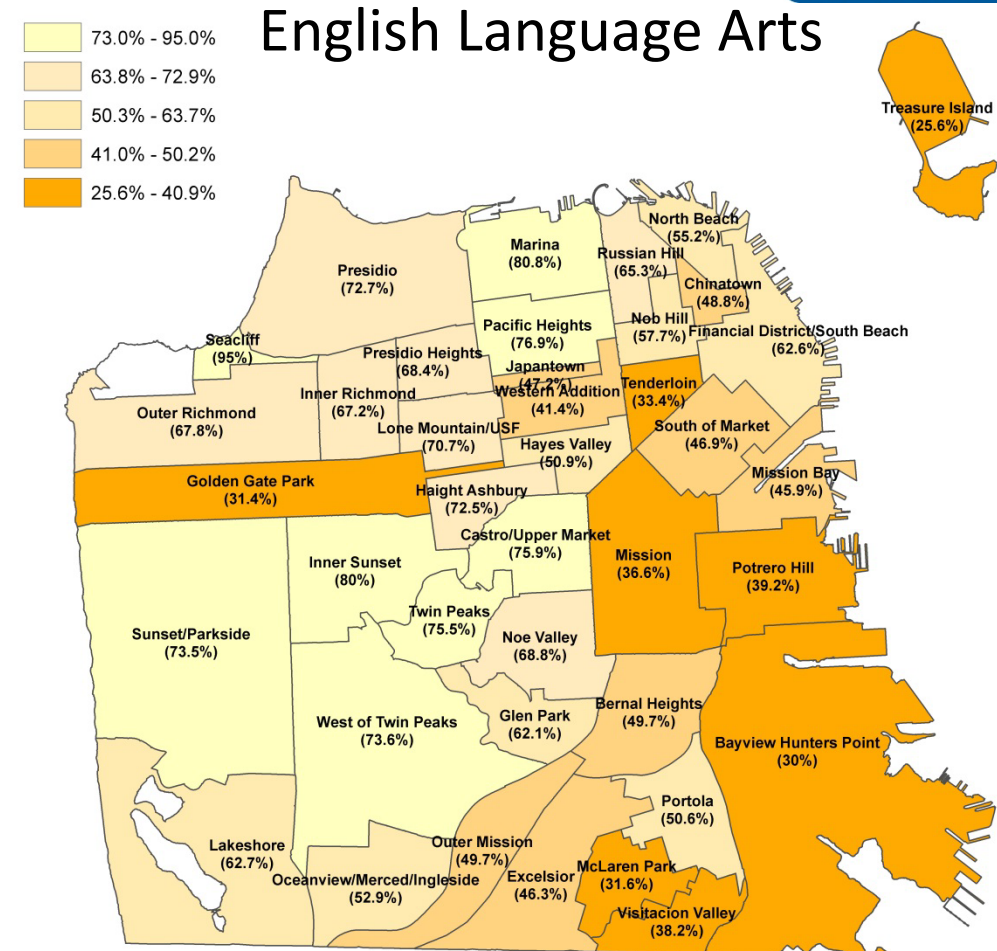
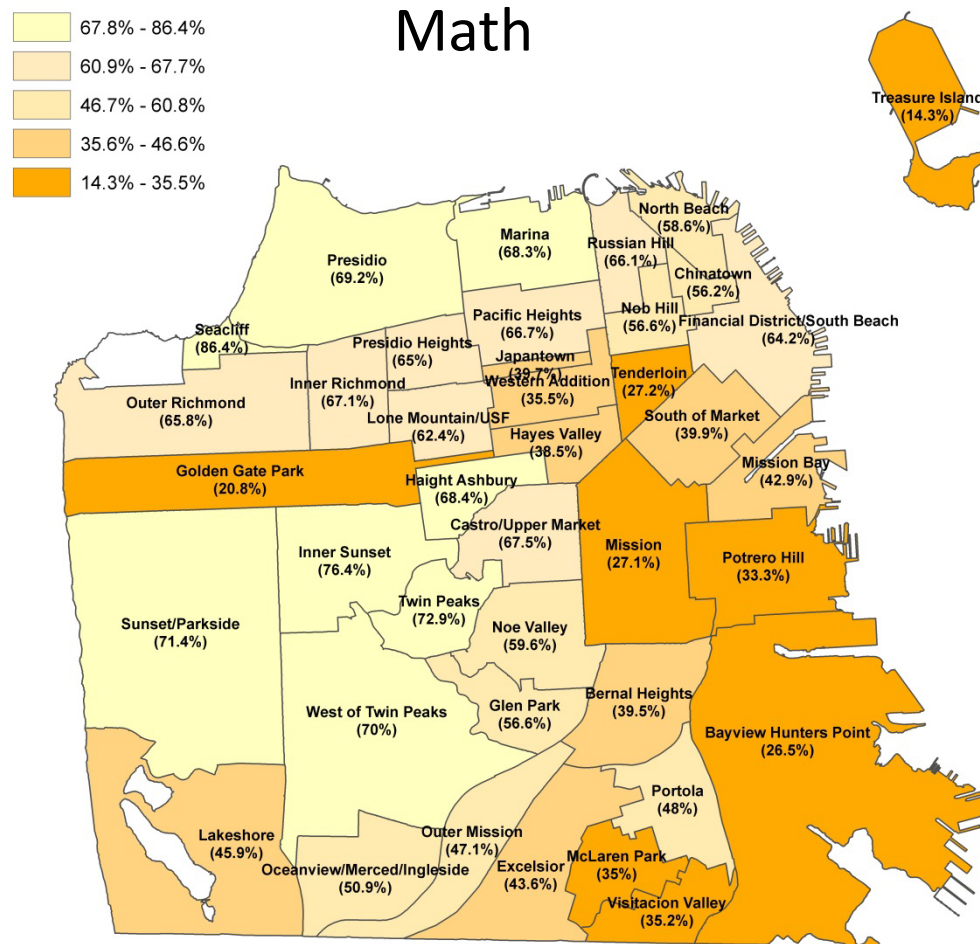
- In need of additional supports for successful transition to adulthood

% of SFUSD Youth Chronically Absent By Neighborhood 14-15



Source: SFUSD

% of SFUSD Youth Meeting/Exceeding Standards for Math and English Language Arts by Neighborhood, 14-15

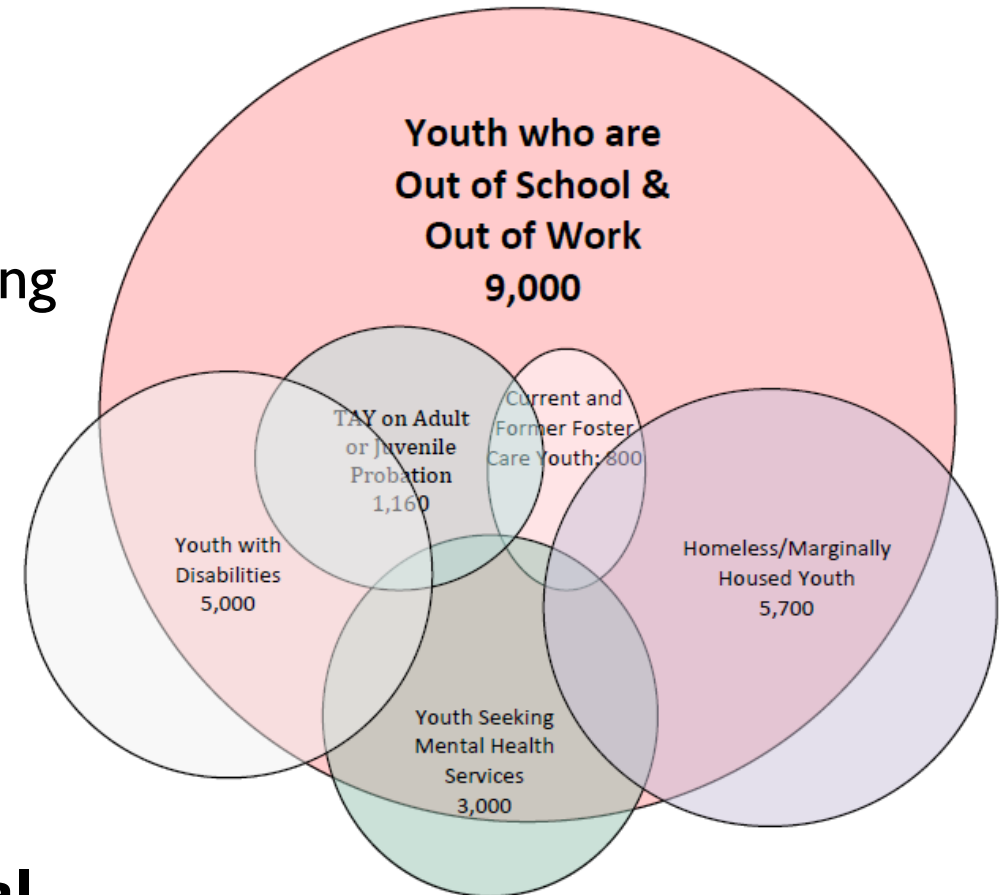


Source: SFUSD

CNA - Equity Analysis: Disconnected Transitional Age Youth



- **Are homeless or in danger of homelessness,**
- **Have dropped out of high school,**
- Have a disability or other special needs, including **substance abuse,**
- Are low-income parents,
- **Are undocumented,**
- Are new immigrants/and or English Learners,
- Are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Questioning ('LGBTQQ'), and/or
- **Are transitioning from the foster care, juvenile justice, criminal justice, or special education system(s).**



Source: TAYSF Policy Priorities for Transitional Age Youth (2014)

Questions?

