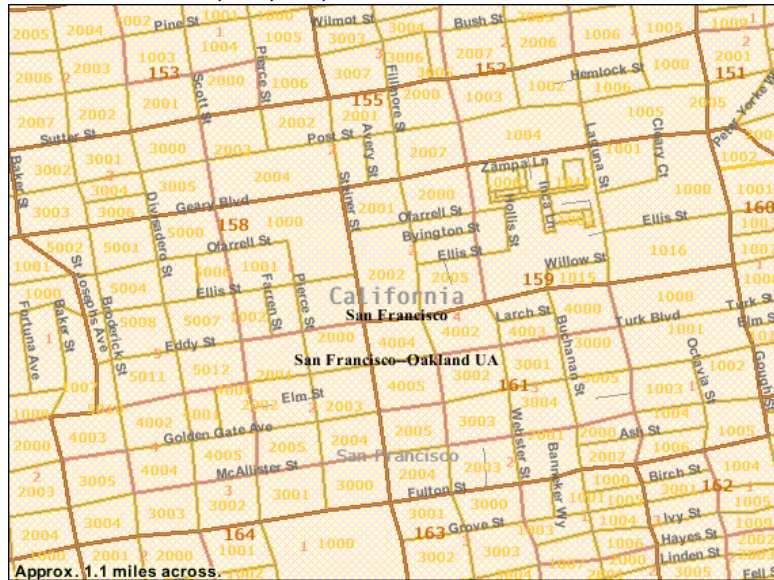


# Western Addition Service Providers Cohort

## Community Needs & Resource Requests

Census Tracts 155,158,159,161



### Background

The Western Addition Service Providers Cohort, in partnership with the Mayor's Office of Housing, District 5 Supervisor Ross Mirkarimi and CompassPoint Nonprofit Services, has been meeting over the past seven months to:

- Identify Western Addition community assets and key needs
- Increase trust, cooperation and collaboration among Western Addition core service providers
- Identify areas of joint advocacy for the Western Addition community

### Project Partners

The Western Addition Core Service Providers Cohort is a broad spectrum of community-based nonprofits and service providers serving Western Addition residents.

Mayor's Office of Housing, Community Development Division

- Pierre V. Stroud, Community Builder

District 5

- Supervisor Ross Mirkarimi
- Vallie Brown, Legislative Aide

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- Sheryl Davis, Director

CompassPoint Nonprofit Services

- Byron Johnson, Senior Project Director

- Adriana Rocha, Practice Director

As part of this community planning process, the Western Addition Service Provider Cohort has prioritized the following four areas of need in the Western Addition, with the understanding that there is significant overlap and synergy between these areas. The following is a snapshot of the service-related data as compiled from various sources.

## **Education**

### **NEED**

- According to SFUSD, students from the Western Addition had the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest graduation rate in the 2007-2008 academic year (out of 26 neighborhoods).<sup>1</sup>
- Students from the 94115 ZIP code attending SFUSD schools scored significantly lower proficiency rates in both English Language Arts and Math than the district average on the California Standards Tests, with the gap widening significantly in both areas in middle and high schools<sup>2</sup>
  - By 11<sup>th</sup> grade, only 10% of Western Addition students tested as proficient in Math, compared to 36% for all other neighborhoods
  - By 11<sup>th</sup> grade, only 27% tested as proficient in English Language Arts, compared to 51% for all other neighborhoods
  - For all students, grades 2-11, 45% of Western Addition students tested proficient in English Language Arts, compared to 56% for all other neighborhoods; 39% in Math, compared to 55% in all other neighborhoods
  - For African-American students from the Western Addition the disparity is enormous—only 19.6% in grades 2-11 tested as proficient in Math (compared to 55% for all SFUSD students), and 27.5% in English Language Arts (compared to 56% for all SFUSD students)
- In the 2009/2010 Youth Vote survey of over 8,000 SFUSD students, 42% said they did not receive help from their parents/guardians on homework when they needed it.<sup>3</sup>
  - Older students were less likely to receive assistance from their parent/guardians; 54% of 12th graders reported not receiving the help they needed

### **REQUEST**

- Out of School, Academic Enrichment and Academic Support programs need to be protected; Western Addition children are falling further behind their peers
- More support for Western Addition low-income students, from early childhood through college
- More Head-Start slots for neighborhood children
- Replace funding for summer learning programs, lack of summer school is a serious education and violence prevention challenge

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<sup>1</sup> DCYF Index of Need by Neighborhood, 2010

<sup>2</sup> SFUSD California Standards Tests, Spring 2010

<sup>3</sup> Youth Vote Student Survey, Fall 2009 and Spring 2010

- Support programs that combine education and social support, which show stronger outcomes
- Pressure leadership of the University of San Francisco to commit to supporting community programs that benefit residents, including Upward Bound

## **Workforce Development**

### **NEED**

- In the 2000 Census, over 33% of Western Addition households had annual incomes below \$20,000, compared to only 19% citywide.
- The Western Addition has the fifth highest percentage of SF residents receiving CalWorks amongst San Francisco's 26 neighborhoods.<sup>4</sup>
- The demand for workforce development services is demonstrated by the fact that the Western Addition One Stop has seen 2309 job seekers during the 18 month period from 7/1/09 to 12/31/10.<sup>5</sup>
- The vast majority of One Stop clients are from the 94115 zip code and the majority of them are between the ages of 19-24.

### **REQUEST**

- Maintain funding for workforce development programs, particularly for ages 19-24, that are highly structured; provide barrier removal, pre-training, life skills support; and honor the resilience and experiences of youth in the community.
- Through Local Hire, ensure that Western Addition residents are employed on local projects
- Advocate for and support subsidized employment programs
- The Mayor and Supervisor, in conjunction with city departments and service providers, create a partnership with the private sector to support youth jobs, either by providing employment or contributing funds.

## **Family Support Services**

### **NEED**

- Out of 26 total neighborhoods in San Francisco, the Western Addition was ranked 4<sup>th</sup> highest in terms of neighborhood need<sup>6</sup>
- According to the Child Care Planning and Advisory Council 2007 Needs Assessment, there were 1323 children aged 0-5 living in the Western Addition, and 15% were below Federal Poverty (205 children total)<sup>7</sup>
- Between 2002 and 2006 the Western Addition lost more Head Start slots than any other neighborhood, from 160 to only 36 slots<sup>8</sup>
- Out of the 1,610 Western Addition children ages 0-12 eligible for subsidized child care, only 423 (26%) received a subsidy, meaning that 1,187 eligible children did not receive subsidized care.

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<sup>4</sup> DCYF Index of Need by Neighborhood, 2010

<sup>5</sup> Information provided by Office of Economic and Workforce Development.

<sup>6</sup> DCYF Index of Need by Neighborhood, 2010

<sup>7</sup> Child Care Planning and Advisory Council, San Francisco Child Care Needs Assessment 2007, pp. 7 and 13

<sup>8</sup> Child Care Planning and Advisory Council, San Francisco Child Care Needs Assessment 2007, p. 34

This gap will only increase with the Governor's proposed reductions regarding CalWORKS subsidized childcare.<sup>9</sup>

- 32% of Western Addition children between 6-11 were living below the Federal Poverty Line, the third highest percentage out of San Francisco's 26 neighborhoods.<sup>10</sup>
- In 1999 the Western Addition had the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest median family income in SF<sup>11</sup>
- According to the 2000 Census, 20% of Western Addition households spent 50% or more of their monthly income on rent.
- According to the 2000 Census, 24% of Western Addition residents under the age of 18 lived in a household below the federal poverty threshold (\$16,895 for a family of four)
- Out of 4213 seniors living in the Western Addition in 2000, 1605 (or 38%) were living below 150% of federal poverty<sup>12</sup>

### **REQUEST**

- Increase subsidized child care and Head Start slots for neighborhood children
- Low-income parents in the Western Addition need more support, including childcare, workforce development, mental health, and parenting education
- Maintain funding for services to low-income seniors in the Western Addition

### **Youth Services**

#### **NEED**

- Western Addition ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in terms of % population under age 18 living below poverty out of San Francisco's 26 neighborhoods<sup>13</sup>
- In 2008 the Western Addition ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in terms of juvenile probation referrals<sup>14</sup>
- Despite being identified as a "promising practice" in the 2008 DCYF Community Needs Assessment (CNA), San Francisco's largest youth employment program, the Mayor's Youth Employment and Education Program (MYEEP) was cut by \$1 million in the 2010 – 2011 city budget.<sup>15</sup>
- Federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) or "stimulus" funds mitigated the impact of local cuts to youth employment services. However, in 2011, San Francisco will lose over 1000 employment opportunities for youth due to the loss of stimulus funds and local budget reductions.
- The dramatic decline of youth employment opportunities has occurred despite the fact that youth in San Francisco have consistently identified employment opportunities as their highest priority. According to the 2008, 2009, and 2010 Youth Vote Student Survey conducted by the

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<sup>9</sup> Child Care Planning and Advisory Council, San Francisco Child Care Needs Assessment 2007, p. 68

<sup>10</sup> Child Care Planning and Advisory Council, San Francisco Child Care Needs Assessment 2007, p. 13

<sup>11</sup> DCYF Index of Need by Neighborhood, 2010

<sup>12</sup> Information provided by Department of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS)

<sup>13</sup> DCYF Index of Need by Neighborhood, 2010

<sup>14</sup> DCYF Index of Need by Neighborhood, 2010

<sup>15</sup> This and next four bullet points provided by Japanese Community Youth Council's Fact Sheet on Youth Employment 2010-2011

San Francisco Youth Commission, when asked about extra-curricular activities of interest, the most frequent response was “finding a job/internship.”

- Youth who work while in high school earn higher wages in their later teen years and have lower rates of dropping out of school.<sup>16</sup>
- According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment opportunities for youth 16 – 24 years of age have reached historic lows. In July of 2010, unemployment amongst youth was the highest on record (since 1948).
- 10% of SFUSD students are chronically truant, according to the San Francisco District Attorney’s Office.
- The Youth Risk Behavior Survey, High School Report for San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) for 2007 provides information on indicators of mental health needs among SF children and youth. Depression symptoms are reported by 33% of female and 22% of male high school students. In San Francisco, 10.7% (over 6,000) public school students were enrolled in special education in 2008; with 6.4% of those having emotional disturbances. Thirteen percent of high school students report “seriously considered suicide” in the past year. African American youth report the highest rate of suicide attempts.

#### **REQUEST**

- Maintain funding for youth services and summer employment.
- Prioritize youth Employment - subsidized employment, private public partnership and opportunities for stipends.
- Prioritize youth programming - enrichment and activities that keep youth engaged especially during the out of school time, it is a matter of public safety and preparing for the future. Restore funding to MYEEP program and protect it from further cuts
- Prioritize youth employment programs, particularly through OEWD’s investment of Community Development Block Grant and Workforce Investment Act federal funding
- Ensure that mental health services for youth are accessible and properly funded
- In order to increase successful outcomes for youth and diminish involvement in the juvenile justice system, invest in assessment and case management, life skills, mental health, truancy prevention and intervention services, and mentoring programs

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<sup>16</sup> “The Historically Low Summer and Year Round 2008 Teen Employment Rate” Sept., 2008