

Data Report for Our Children, Our Families Council

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2014, the San Francisco voters approved Proposition C which created the Our Children, Our Families Council (OFOC), an advisory body co-led by the Mayor and the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) Superintendent that aims to align city, school district, and community efforts to improve outcomes for children, youth, and families.

The legislation specifies that every five years the OCOF Council will develop a shared outcomes framework to articulate the milestones San Francisco wants all children, youth, and families to reach. The Council will also develop a five-year plan with recommendations on how to reach those outcomes.

This data report is designed to inform the planning efforts of the OCOF Council by:

- Presenting a comprehensive overview of the status of children, youth, and families in San Francisco;
- Drawing on the most recent data available and conversations with data leaders from key youth-serving public agencies throughout San Francisco; and
- Providing statistics and key findings of interest on demographics, economic well-being, health, education, community factors, and justice system involvement.

Demographics

Although San Francisco has a relatively small proportion of households with children compared to the state overall, the number of school-aged children is projected to rise while the city's overall demographics become increasingly diverse.

- As of 2013, San Francisco was home to 58,000 families with children. There were approximately 114,600 children under the age of 18 and an estimated 8,000 disconnected transitional age youth ages 16-24.
- Although the overall number of children under 18 decreased 7% in the last 20 years, the number of school-aged children is projected to rise by 28% by 2020.
- The overwhelming majority (86%) of children in the city are White, Asian, and Latino.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders and Latinos are a growing share of the city's population while the number of African American residents is rapidly shrinking.

Economic Well-Being

San Francisco has a higher median household income than California as a whole. However, large income disparities exist within the city. A disproportionate number African American and Latino families with children live below the Federal Poverty Line and Self-Sufficiency Standard.

- Despite increases in the minimum wage, the high cost of living in San Francisco is particularly difficult for low-wage families with children. A family of two adults with one preschooler and one school-age child in San Francisco would need both adults to work almost two full-time minimum wage jobs each to meet their basic needs.
- Unemployment in the city overall has decreased since 2010, but unemployment rates remain high for African American residents and in neighborhoods on the south side of San Francisco.
- In terms of social safety net programs, more than 4,000 families received CalWORKs benefits, including 6,485 individual children and youth as of March 2015, and more than 10,000 families participated in CalFresh, or the state's food assistance program. As of June 2015, 46,958 children ages 0 to 17 were enrolled in Medi-Cal.
- Housing in San Francisco is increasingly unaffordable for many residents across the income spectrum: Over a fifth of households spend half or more of their income on rent.

- Overcrowding varies by neighborhood and race/ethnicity, with Chinatown having the highest rates of overcrowding. Citywide, the majority of overcrowded households are Latino, Asian/Pacific Islander, or African American.
- While African Americans comprise 6% of San Francisco residents, they account for an estimated 42% of public housing residents. Over half of the 3,000 children in public housing are African American.
- A total of 226 families with children (a total of 630 family members) were identified as homeless in 2015, down from a total of 679 family members in 2013. Forty-six percent of homeless adults with children surveyed were African American, and 82% were female. Youth ages 18 to 24 accounted for 17% of homeless individuals.

Health, Health Coverage, and Access

San Francisco residents are relatively healthy and have higher rates of health insurance coverage compared to the state overall. Yet patterns of disparities in health outcomes by race/ethnicity and socio-economic status recur across many of the dimensions of health including poor birth outcomes, higher rates of obesity and asthma, and greater rates of tooth decay.

- An estimated 97% of city residents have access to health insurance or comprehensive health care through the Healthy San Francisco program. While most hospitals and clinics are accessible by transit, many individuals, including youth clients of city-funded mental health services, do not live near clinics and hospitals or in areas with ready access to transportation.
- Although overall birth outcomes for San Francisco and California are similar, poor birth outcomes disproportionately affect low-income and African American groups in San Francisco.
- Nearly 40% of 5th graders in public school are at an unhealthy body weight with important variations by racial/ethnic groups.
- While older youth are hospitalized for mental health treatment more than younger youth, younger youth, especially those who identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual, are more likely to report considering suicide. Latinos and African Americans made up the majority of youth receiving city-funded mental health services.
- More than half of youth ages 0 to 20 enrolled in Denti-Cal (the dental benefits program under Medi-Cal) did not see a dentist in 2011-2013, and 32% of kindergartners in SFUSD had experienced dental caries.

Early Learning

Participation in quality Early Childhood Education (ECE) programs has steadily increased in San Francisco, but access to affordable ECE programs remains a challenge for many families. A sizable number of children continue to enter kindergarten without the foundational skills necessary for success in school.

- About half of SFUSD kindergartners start school ready to learn.
- Approximately 70% of three- and four-year olds in San Francisco attended preschool.
- While many children participate in formal early care and education services, affordability and access to subsidized care remains a challenge for many low-income and middle-class families.
- About 38% of families receiving vouchers for care choose to enroll their children in unregulated, license-exempt early care and education settings, for which no evidence related to quality currently exists.

School and Learning

In 2014-2015, more than 59,000 students were enrolled in public schools and 23,000 in private schools in San Francisco. Among students enrolled in public schools, the racial/ethnic composition was 35% Asian, 29% Latino, 13% White, and 10% African American.

- In 2013-2014, the graduation rate from SFUSD high schools was 80%. Graduation rates for African American (57%) and Latino (61%) youth were lower than the rest of the district while graduation rates for Asian (89%) and White (84%) youth were higher.
- Of 2013-2014 high school graduates, 77% enrolled in college, and 63% enrolled 4-year schools. Only 47% of SFUSD graduates from the class of 2008 earned a college degree within six years.
- Although San Francisco suspension rates are lower than the state, African American and Latino students continue to be suspended at higher rates and account for a disproportionate percentage of suspensions.
- While students feel safer in schools than in previous years, bullying and harassment remains an issue, particularly for lesbian, gay, and bisexual students.
- The demand for after school and summer programs for students in grades K-8 exceeds supply, and Asian and Latino youth make up a majority of participants in programs at the high school level.

Community Factors

Residents of Southeast San Francisco experience the most crime and report feeling less safe than other city residents. The southeast neighborhoods are less accessible to public transportation and open spaces, but many residents of these neighborhoods live in close proximity to community centers that serve youth.

- About half of the residents from the Bayview Hunters Point (51%), SOMA (49%), and Hayes Valley/Tenderloin/ North of Market (47%) neighborhoods report feeling unsafe or very unsafe at night, compared to 25% of all residents in San Francisco.
- Residents of Bayview Hunters Point and Visitacion Valley are among the least likely to take advantage of MUNI's free pass program for low-income youth, but a larger percentage of residents in these neighborhoods live within a quarter mile of community centers serving youth than the rest of the city.

Safe Families

In San Francisco, most children and youth feel supported by their parents and the rates of maltreatment and placement into foster care mirror those of California as a whole. The rate of entry into foster care has dropped sharply in recent years, and youth aging out of foster care in San Francisco enjoy better educational and employment outcomes than other foster care youth across the state.

- In 2014, there were 5,169 alleged child maltreatment cases, with the maltreatment confirmed in 816 cases. More than one-third of reported child maltreatment victims are subject to repeat allegations. African American and Latino children are at increased risk of child maltreatment.
- The number of San Francisco children placed in foster care has dropped dramatically since 2000, but African American children still have disproportionate contact with the foster care system. More than 80% of foster children are victims of neglect, many move between multiple placements, and over half are placed in care outside of San Francisco.

Justice-Involved Youth and Young Adults

While juvenile offenses and detention have fallen sharply in San Francisco, recidivism and disproportionate contact among African American and low-income youth remain problematic. Most arrested youth receive city-funded services targeted at youth offenders.

- Since 2008, there has been a decline in the youth crime rate but little change in the recidivism rate or contact with law enforcement among African American and low-income youth.
- In 2013, more than 1,100 youth were arrested, a significant drop from 2008. About one-quarter of youth committing crimes in San Francisco lived outside the city. The number of young adults ages 18-24 on probation dropped from about 1,200 in December 2008 to less than 500 in June 2015.

Conclusion

As illustrated throughout this report, access to opportunities and resources in San Francisco varies considerably by race/ethnicity, income-level, and neighborhood. There are persistent racial and income disparities in almost all areas of well-being, many of which are more pronounced in San Francisco than they are for the rest of California. Low-income children and families in San Francisco face a confluence of interconnected challenges, underscoring the need for a coordinated city-wide and inter-agency effort to close gaps in services and think creatively about how best to create a comprehensive web of support for San Francisco's most vulnerable residents.

INTRODUCTION

In November 2014, the San Francisco voters approved Proposition C which created the Our Children, Our Families Council (OCOF), an advisory body co-led by the Mayor and the San Francisco Unified School District Superintendent that aims to align city, school district, and community efforts to improve outcomes for children, youth, and families. The legislation indicates that every five years the OCOF Council will develop a shared outcomes framework that will articulate the milestones we want all children, youth and families to reach. The Council will also develop a five-year plan with recommendations on how to reach those outcomes.

This data report, developed by Social Policy Research Associates, is designed to inform the development of the first OCOF outcomes framework and five-year plan. It presents a comprehensive overview of the status of children, youth, and families in San Francisco, drawing on the most recent data available and conversations with data leaders from key youth-serving public agencies throughout San Francisco. The report provides statistics and key findings of interest on demographics, economic well-being, health, school and learning, community factors, safe families, and juvenile justice. To the degree possible, data is disaggregated by race/ethnicity, neighborhood, and other characteristics of children, youth, and families. Details about data sources are included in the end notes for each section.

The data presented in this document illustrates that access to opportunities and resources in San Francisco varies considerably based on race/ethnicity, income-level, and neighborhood. For instance, African American children are much more likely to grow up in poverty than White children, a fact that contributes to persistent racial disparities in a variety of life quality indicators, such as health, education, and risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. As illustrated throughout this report, low-income children and families in San Francisco face a confluence of challenges, underscoring the need for a coordinated city-wide and inter-agency effort to close gaps in services and think creatively about how best to create a comprehensive web of support for San Francisco's most vulnerable residents.

Demographics

San Francisco's population of children, youth, and families is constantly changing. This section explores demographic indicators for San Francisco's residents, including changing patterns in age, race/ethnicity, neighborhood composition, and languages spoken. Key findings include a declining number of children over the past 20 years, continued out-migration of African American residents from San Francisco, and an otherwise increasingly diverse and multi-lingual city.

Specific findings include:

- The number of children under 18 decreased 7% in the last 20 years but is projected to increase in coming years.
- As of 2014, an estimated 114,600 children under the age of 18 and about 8,000 disconnected Transitional-Age Youth ages 18 to 24 live in San Francisco.
- As of 2013, a smaller percentage of households in San Francisco had children than across the state: 16% (an estimated 58,000) compared to 32%.
- Specific neighborhoods in San Francisco have changed dramatically over the past two years, including a 34% increase in White residents (7,600) and 26% decrease in Latino residents in the Mission (8,700); and a 300% increase in Latino residents (6,600) accompanied by a 31% decrease in African American residents in Bayview Hunters Point (5,300).
- Between 1990 and 2010, the number of African American residents decreased by 43% and is projected to continue decreasing as the Asian/Pacific Islander and Latino populations continue to increase.

Why it matters: Demographic indicators are important for understanding the changing needs of San Francisco's population. Named one of the fastest growing cities in 2015,¹ in part due to low unemployment and the continued growth of the technology sector, San Francisco has seen an explosion of growth in recent years with projections for continued growth. Similar to the state of California, the population of San Francisco is expected to grow 10% by 2030.²

Findings: Although San Francisco has a relatively small proportion of households with children compared to the state of California, the number of school-aged children is projected rise in the coming years.

- **As of 2014, San Francisco was home to an estimated 114,600 children and youth under the age of 18.**³ Of the 114,600 children and youth, approximately 35% were ages 0-4 (39,400), 48% ages 5-13 (53,100), and 20% ages 14-17 (21,000). San Francisco's children and youth are predominantly Asian, Latino, and White. Based on estimates from 2014, White children and youth make up the largest group (33%), followed by Asian (31%) and Latino (22%). African American children and youth make up 6% (just over 7,000), similar to the state (5%), but down from 14% in 1995.⁴ In 2014, about 65,800 18-24 year olds lived in San Francisco.⁵
- **As of 2013, about 58,000 families with children or youth lived in San Francisco.** Compared to the state, a small percentage of households have children: As of 2013, 17% of San Francisco households were households with children (estimated 58,000 households) compared to 32% of households in California.^{a,6}
- **While the Asian/Pacific Islander and Latino population is growing, the number of African American residents is shrinking rapidly.** Between 1990 and 2010, the number of African American residents decreased by 43% while the number of Asian/Pacific Islander residents increased by 24% and the number

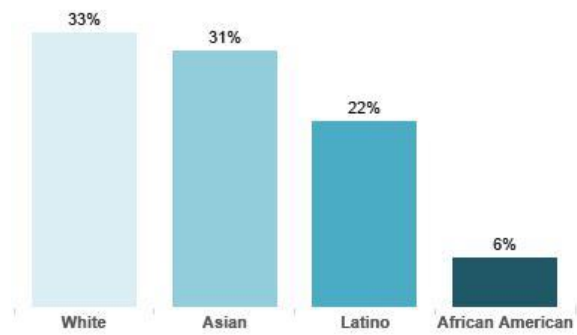
^a Defined as the estimated percentage of households with children under 18.

of Latino residents increased by 21%.⁷ By 2030, the California Department of Finance projects that the number of African American residents will decrease an additional 3% while the number of Latino residents will increase by 22%.⁸

- **Although the overall number of children under 18 decreased 7% in the last 20 years, the number of school-aged children is projected to rise by over 28% by 2020.** The number of children decreased about 7% between 1990 and 2010 while the number of adults increased by 13%.⁹ Between 2010 and 2020, however, the California Department of Finance projects the number of school-aged children (5-17) will grow by 28%, from an estimated 72,40 to 92,800, and the number of adults over 64 is projected to increase by 38%, from an estimated 110,600 to 152,600. Over the same period, the number of children under five is projected to grow by 27%, and the number of working age adults (25-64) is projected to increase by only 7%.¹⁰
- **Over the last 20 years, the concentration of children under age 18 in some neighborhoods has decreased, and several neighborhoods experienced large shifts in their overall residents' racial/ethnic composition.** In 1990, several neighborhoods in San Francisco had high concentrations of children under the age of 18, including the Mission, Western Addition, and several southeast neighborhoods. By 2010, none of these neighborhoods had a high concentration of children. In 2010, the highest concentrations were in Bayview Hunters Point, Sunset, and along the Excelsior/Bernal Heights corridor. During the same time period, several neighborhoods experienced significant shifts in concentration of residents of certain races/ethnicities. The Mission district experienced a 34% increase of White residents (7,600) and a decrease of 26% Latino residents (6,600). Bayview Hunters Point experienced overall growth of 24% largely driven by a 300% increase in its Latino population (6,600) despite a 31% decrease in its African American population (5,300), and Visitation Valley experienced overall growth of 13% largely driven by a 53% increase in Asian and Pacific Islander residents (7,700).¹¹
- **Most recent estimates indicate about 10% of 16-24 year olds in San Francisco, or roughly 8,000 young people, are at risk of not transitioning successfully into adulthood, referred to as disconnected Transitional Age Youth.** Many of these youth are involved in multiple public systems or face multiple challenges. For example, in 2012, 80% of young adults age 18-25 on Adult Probation lacked a high school diploma or GED, and 75% were unemployed at the time of arrest. In 2011, approximately 8% of foster youth age 16 or older ran away from placement. In 2014, 37% of foster care youth were in mental health services.¹²
- **Out-migration rates are high for children and young adults.** As of 2012, in-migration to San Francisco was disproportionately 25 to 34 year olds (median of 27 years old), 72% of whom had never been married. By race/ethnicity, in-migration was 52% White, 27% Asian, 13% Latino, 4% African American, and less than 1% Native American.¹³ As of the same year, out-migrations rates were highest for young adults ages 18 to 19 (an estimated 17% of all out-migrations), followed by 25-29 year olds (14%), 20-24 year olds (13%), 30 to 34 year olds (12%) and children under 4 (11%).¹⁴
- **San Francisco continues to be one of the most diverse cities in the US.**¹⁵ Over a third (35%) of residents are immigrants, and residents speak over 100 different languages.¹⁶ Nearly half (45%) of residents speak a language other than English at home: 18% speak Chinese, 12% speak Spanish, and 3% speak Tagalog.¹⁷ Over half of children ages 0-17 are estimated to be living with one or more foreign born parents (57% versus 50% for the state).¹⁸ Similarly, 12% of children under the age of 18 in San Francisco are foreign-born compared to 8% across all of California.¹⁹

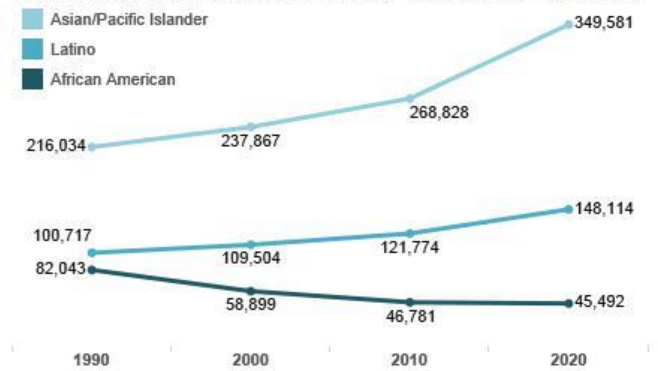
Demographics

Child Population, by Race/Ethnicity
 Estimated percentage of children by race/ethnicity (2014)



U.S. Census Bureau
 California Department of Finance

Total Population, by Race/Ethnicity
 Actual and projected population by race/ethnicity (1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020)



San Francisco Human Services Agency - U.S. Census Bureau
 California Department of Finance

Economic Well-Being

Families need access to stable employment and adequate wages in order to meet their needs for housing, food, health care, child care, and education. This section explores indicators for income and wages, employment, use of workforce services, the social safety net, and housing. Findings show racial and ethnic disparities along multiple dimensions of economic well-being, including self-sufficiency, unemployment, utilization of workforce services, CalWorks, CalFresh, Medi-Cal, and public housing.

Specific findings include:

- As of 2011, an estimated 82% of White families with children were above the Self-Sufficiency Standard compared to 24% of African American, 39% of Latino, and 51% of API families.
- Despite increases in the minimum wage, the high cost of living in San Francisco is particularly difficult for low-wage families with children: To meet the Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four in 2014 (\$79,092 per year), parents earning minimum wage would have to work 1.8 full-time jobs each or 3.5 full-time jobs total.
- Overall unemployment has decreased from 9% to 3% between January 2010 and April 2015, but in 2013, approximately 4,900 families with children had an unemployed head of household or spouse (8.5% compared to the overall estimated rate of 7.5%). As of 2013, African American residents overall continued to experience the highest unemployment (17%) as did residents of Bayview Hunters Point (16%) and Visitation Valley and Portola (13%).
- In 2013-2014, Bayview Hunters Point had the largest number of residents participating (3,024) in city-funded workforce programs, followed by Excelsior, Ocean View, and Ingleside (1,850), and African American residents made up the largest percentage of clients (32%) across the city.
- As of March 2015, 4,035 families received CalWORKs benefits, including 6,485 individual children and youth. In 2014, 10,011 families with children participated in CalFresh. As of June 2015, 46,958 children ages 0 to 17 were on Medi-Cal.
- Many households in San Francisco spend 50% or more of their income on rent. In 2014, an individual would need to work 3.5 full-time minimum wage jobs and 1.5 median wage jobs to afford a two-bedroom apartment.
- In 2010, 42% of overcrowded households were Latino, 37% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and 25% were African American. Only 18% of overcrowded households were White. Neighborhoods with the highest rates of overcrowding were Chinatown and the Tenderloin.
- In 2015, a total of 226 families with children (which included 630 family members) were identified as homeless, down from a total of 679 family members in 2013. Forty-six percent of homeless adults with children surveyed were African American, and 82% were female. Youth aged 18 to 24 accounted for 17% of homeless individuals.

Income

Why it matters: The ability of parents to provide for their families is affected by income, and income is related to many other child outcomes, such as education. Children who live in low-income households have worse school performance, are more likely to drop out of high school, and are less healthy; and the negative effects can also persist into adulthood.^{20, 21, 22}

The Federal Poverty Line and the Self-Sufficiency Standard are two measures of income used to identify households with low incomes. Although the Federal Poverty Line is used by government agencies to determine eligibility for safety net programs, it does not account for differences in the cost of living across states and metropolitan areas and fails to identify all families who are in need of social services.²⁵ The Self-Sufficiency Standard takes the local context into account and calculates the amount of income a household needs to pay for food, housing, child care, transportation, healthcare and taxes, based on the number of and age of household members.²⁶

Measures of Poverty and Self-Sufficiency for San Francisco

- 2015 Federal Poverty Line for a family of four: \$24,250.²³
- 2014 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family with two adults, one preschooler, and one school-age child in San Francisco: \$79,092.²⁴

Findings: San Francisco has a higher median household income for families with children than California as a whole. However, large income disparities exist within San Francisco: A disproportionate number of African American and Latino families with children live below the Federal Poverty Line and Self-Sufficiency Standard.

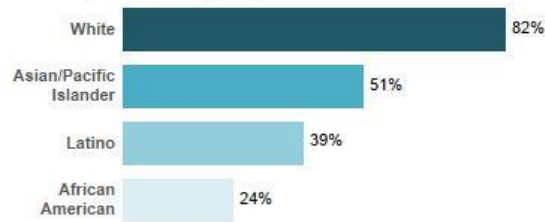
- **The median household income for families with children in San Francisco is higher than for the entire state of California, but there are large disparities in income for single parent households.** In 2013, the estimated median household income for married couples with children in San Francisco was an estimated \$126,200, compared to \$82,300 for California as a whole.²⁷ In San Francisco for the same time period, the estimated median income for single parents with children was considerably lower, at \$54,100 for single male householders and \$33,300 for single female householders.²⁸
- **Within San Francisco, African American, Asian/Pacific Islander (API), and Latino families with children have much larger concentrations of households living below the Self-Sufficiency Standard.** In 2011, while 82% of White families with children were above the Self-Sufficiency Standard, this was true for only 51% of API families, 39% of Latino families, and 24% of African American families.²⁹
- **Children in African American families are vastly more likely to be living in poverty than children in White families.** Compared to 3% of White families with children, 13% of Asian families, 17% of Latino families, and 49% of African American families with children had incomes below the Federal Poverty Line based on 2011-2013 data.³⁰ These percentages translate to an estimated 700 White families, 2,900 Asian families, 1,900 Latino families, and 2,200 African American families with children living below the Federal Poverty Line.
- **Income inequality in San Francisco has been growing in recent years, and by some measures San Francisco has the worst inequality in the nation.** In 2013, San Francisco had the second worst income inequality in the country, with the 95th percentile earning an estimated \$423,171 while the bottom 20th percentile earned \$24,815, a ratio of 17.1.^b Compared to other major cities, San Francisco experienced the highest increase in income inequality between 2007 and 2013, with the poor becoming poorer and the rich becoming richer.³¹

^b One way to measure income inequality statistically is to look at the income at which a household earns more than 95% of all other households and to divide that by the income at which a household earns more than only 20% of all other households. This represents the distance between a household that is almost making the top 5% of all incomes locally, and one that just falls into the bottom 20%.

Income

Self-Sufficiency, by Ethnicity

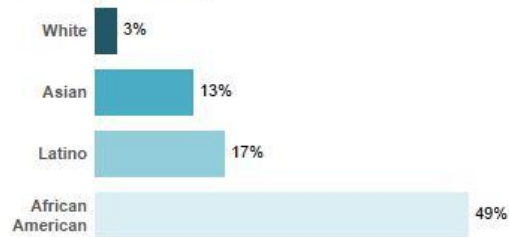
Percentage of families with own children at or above Self-Sufficiency Standard by race/ethnicity (2011)



San Francisco Human Services Agency
2011 5-Year American Community Survey PUMS

Poverty, by Ethnicity

Percentage of families with own children below Federal Poverty Line by race/ethnicity (2011-2013)



San Francisco Human Services Agency
2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey

Wages

Why it matters: Earned wages are the main source of income for most middle and low income households, making them an important indicator of how well families are able to meet their children's needs for adequate housing, health care, food, and child care.³²

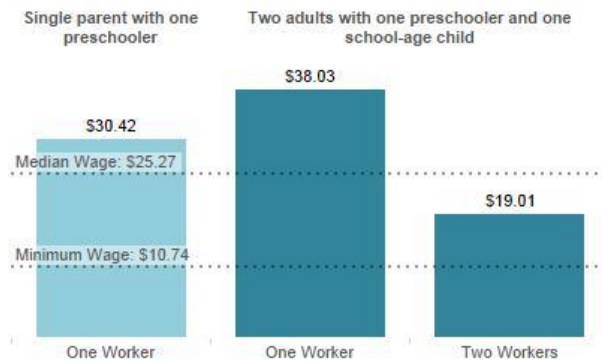
Findings: Despite increases in the minimum wage, the high cost of living in San Francisco is particularly difficult for low-wage families with children, particularly single-parent households.

- **A family with two parents working and two children in San Francisco would need to work almost two full-time minimum wage jobs each to meet their basic needs.** The hourly wage needed to earn enough to reach the 2014 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of two adults with one preschooler and one school-age child in San Francisco was \$19.01 per adult or \$38.03 total. For one adult and one preschooler, the hourly wage needed was \$30.42 an hour. To meet the Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four, both adults would have to work 1.8 full-time minimum-wage jobs (based on the 2014 minimum wage of \$10.74) each or one adult would need to have 3.5 full-time minimum-wage jobs. For a family with one adult and one preschooler, an adult would have to work 1.2 full-time median-wage jobs or 2.8 full-time minimum wage jobs.³³
- **While the gap between the minimum wage and the wage to meet the Self-Sufficiency Standard is large, it has decreased slightly since 2011.** The minimum wage in San Francisco has been steadily increasing since 2011, from \$9.92 in 2011 to \$12.25 in 2015. Although the steady increases in the minimum wage since 2011 have helped to reduce the gap between the minimum wage and the Self-Sufficiency Standard for working families, the gap remains large. For example, the number of full-time minimum wage jobs needed to reach the Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family with one adult and one preschooler decreased from 3 in 2011 to 2.8 in 2014.³⁴
- **Low-wage jobs are projected to grow much faster than higher paying jobs.** Among the top five occupations projected to have the fastest growth between 2012 and 2020, 89% of the jobs will pay a median hourly wage of \$11.59 compared to a range of \$38.79 to \$58.88 for the others.³⁵

Wages

Self-Sufficiency Wage, by Family Type

Hourly wage needed to meet self-sufficiency standard with median and minimum wage comparisons (2014)



Insight Center for Community Economic Development
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Jobs Needed to meet Self-Sufficiency Standard:

Single parent with one preschooler

1.2 median wage jobs
2.8 minimum wage jobs

Two adults with one preschooler and one school-age child (one worker)

1.5 median wage jobs
3.5 minimum wage jobs

Two adults with one preschooler and one school-age child (two workers)

0.8 median wage jobs
1.8 minimum wage jobs

Employment

Why it matters: Unemployment can negatively affect families and children. Periods of parental unemployment often negatively impacts children and adolescents, as families struggle to meet their children's basic needs and deal with the stress of financial instability. Families with unemployed parents are much more likely to fall below the poverty line.³⁶ Furthermore, children with unemployed parents have also been shown to have lower test scores and more frequent school absences,³⁷ and the stress of dealing with unemployment can lead parents to discipline their children more harshly.³⁸

Findings: In 2013, approximately 4,900 families with children had an unemployed head of household or spouse. Overall, unemployment is particularly high among African American residents and in neighborhoods on the south side of San Francisco but has decreased overall since 2010.^c

- **Overall unemployment has decreased since 2010.** The overall unemployment rate has decreased from a high of 9% in January 2010 to 3% in April 2015.³⁹ In 2013, approximately 4,900 families with children had an unemployed head of household or spouse (8.5% compared to the overall estimated rate of 7.5%).⁴⁰
- **Unemployment is highest among residents in the Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood, followed by other neighborhoods in the southern part of the city.** Based on zipcodes, estimated unemployment for all residents in the Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood (94124) was 16% between 2009 and 2013,^d compared to an estimate of 8% for the entire city. Estimated unemployment rates during the same time were 13% for Visitation Valley and Portola (94134), 11% for Lake Merced, Merced Manor, and Lake Shore (94132), and 11% for Excelsior, Ocean View, and Ingleside (94112). Estimated unemployment for the Mission/Bernal heights (94110) was 8%.⁴¹
- **African American residents experience the highest rates of unemployment while Whites experience the lowest.** During 2011-2013, estimated unemployment for African American residents was 17% compared to 5% for Whites.⁴²
- **Women have a slightly lower unemployment rate than men, except for women with children under six.** In 2013, the estimated unemployment rate for men ages 20 to 64 was 8% compared to only 7% for

^c Unemployment statistics often undercount the number of people unemployed because they do not count individuals who are not actively seeking work.

^d In order to provide reliable zipcode-level estimates, this analysis uses five years of data (2009-2013), which has lower variability and allows neighborhood-level analysis.

women aged 20 to 64. However, the unemployment rate for women ages 20 to 64 with children under six was higher, at 9%.⁴³

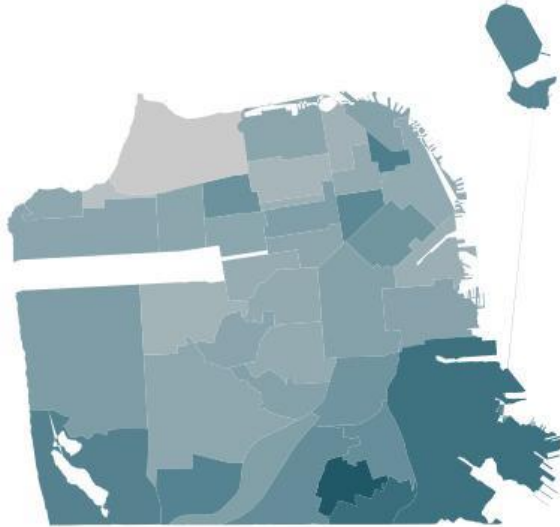
- **Unemployment rates for younger age groups are higher while unemployment for older age groups are lower than San Francisco as a whole.** In 2013, the estimated unemployment rates were 32% for 16 to 19 year-olds, 13% for 20 to 24 year olds, 5% for 65 to 74 year olds, and 4% for those 75 and older.⁴⁴

Employment

Employment by Neighborhood

Estimated employment rates by zipcode (2009-2013)

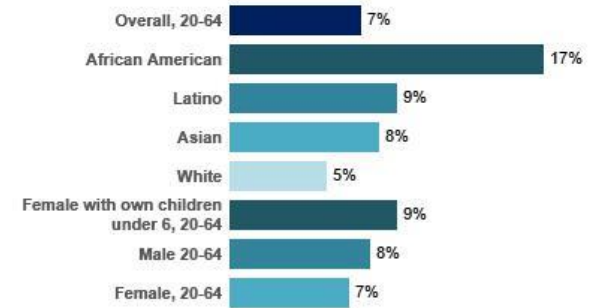
80%  99%



SF Indicator Project - American Community Survey

Unemployment Rates, by Group

Estimated unemployment rates by race/ethnicity and gender (2011-2013)



American Community Survey

Workforce Services

Why it matters: Some San Francisco residents face multiple barriers to employment, which make them more likely to become unemployed and earn lower wages. These barriers include lack of a high school diploma/GED, limited English skills, homelessness or unstable housing, mental health issues, substance abuse, and a criminal history. The City and County of San Francisco has a workforce system that provides services to help residents overcome barriers to employment, gain occupational skills, and secure job placements with employers.⁴⁵

Findings: Populations with higher rates of unemployment, including African Americans and residents of specific neighborhoods, also receive publicly-funded workforce services more frequently.

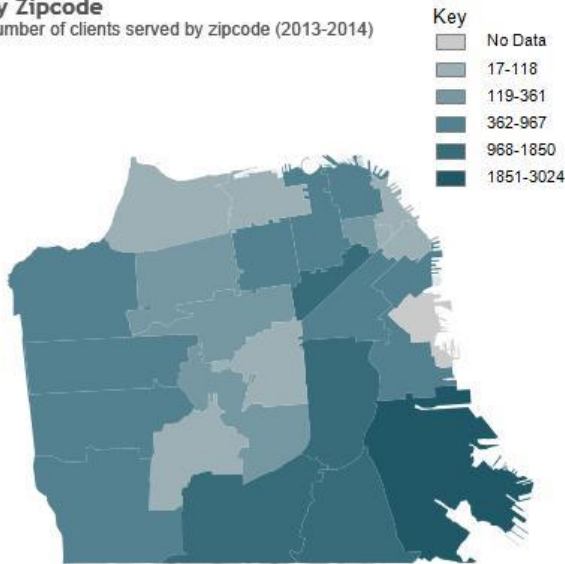
- **The zip codes with the highest number of clients receiving workforce services are also the zip codes with the highest overall unemployment rates.** The 94124 zip code, which covers the Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood, had the largest number of clients (3,024) in city-funded workforce programs in the 2013-2014 fiscal year and the highest estimated unemployment rate between 2009 and 2013 (16%). The 94112 zip code, which includes the Excelsior, Ocean View and Ingleside neighborhoods, had 1,850 workforce clients and an estimated unemployment rate of 11%. The 94134 zip code, which covers the Visitacion Valley and Portola neighborhoods, had 1,587 workforce clients and an estimated unemployment rate of 11%.⁴⁶ Data is not available for city-funded workforce clients who are parents/caregivers.
- **Racial/ethnic groups with the highest unemployment rate are more likely to receive workforce services.** As described under the Employment section above, African American residents have a much higher unemployment rate than other groups. African American residents made up 32% of the Office of

Economic and Workforce Development’s workforce clients from July 2013 to June 2014, although they represent only 6% of residents in the labor force.⁴⁷

Workforce Services

By Zipcode

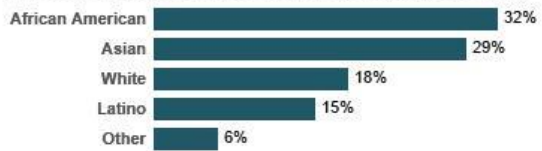
Number of clients served by zipcode (2013-2014)



City & County of San Francisco

By Ethnicity

Percentage of workforce services clients by ethnicity (2013-2014)



Social Safety Net

Why it matters: Social safety nets, such as CalWORKs, CalFresh, and Medi-Cal, play an important role for many San Francisco families, including those that are chronically poor and those needing temporary support to overcome financial difficulties, such as losing a job. California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) is a federal and state-funded program that provides time-limited financial assistance to eligible families with (or expecting) children. The program also provides employment services and other supports to remove barriers to employment, including subsidized child care. Families receiving CalWORKs also receive benefits from CalFresh, a program that provides assistance with purchasing food, and Medi-Cal, a publicly funded health insurance program for low-income persons. Some families receive CalFresh and Medi-Cal without participating in CalWORKs.

Findings: As of March 2015, 4,035 families received CalWORKs benefits, including 6,485 individual children and youth. In 2014, 10,011 families with children participated in CalFresh. The majority of children and youth who rely on social safety net services, such as CalWORKs and CalFresh, are located in four zip codes in the Southeast section of the San Francisco.

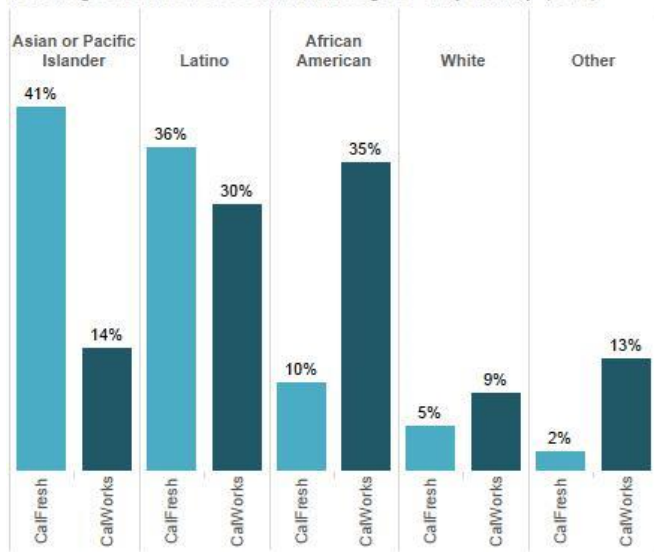
- As of March 2015, 4,035 families received CalWORKs benefits, including 6,485 individual children and youth.** The caseload included 1,015 families with parents who had exhausted their lifetime limits for cash assistance but continued to receive other support services. (Eligible parents may be able to receive assistance with child care, Medi-Cal, CalFresh and other benefits after passing their lifetime limit on cash assistance.) Another 1,022 cases involved children who were receiving assistance, but whose parents were not, most often because they were receiving Supplemental Security income (SSI) or were undocumented and ineligible for CalWORKs themselves.^{e,48}

^e Between January 1998 and June 2011, the lifetime limit on parents receiving CalWORKs cash assistance was 60 months; however, as of July 1, 2011 the lifetime limit had been reduced to 48 months. Children who are eligible may continue to receive cash assistance after their parents’ have passed their lifetime limit.

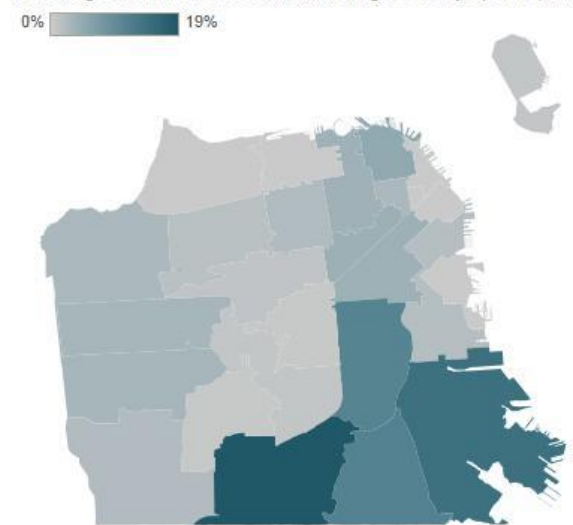
- **In 2014, 10,011 families with children under 18 participated in CalFresh.**⁴⁹ As of September 2013, 19,370 individual children and youth received CalFresh assistance, including 12,816 who received CalFresh only and no cash assistance, and another 6,554 who received CalFresh in conjunction with CalWORKS and other public assistance.⁵⁰
- **Eligible Asian and Pacific Islander families seem less likely to utilize CalWORKs than African American and Latino families.** While Asian and Pacific Islander families comprise about one-third of very low-income families,⁵¹ they only made up 14% of CalWORKs cases as of March 2015.⁵² On the other hand, African American and Latino families accounted for 45% of very low-income families⁵³ and comprised two-thirds of CalWORKs caseloads (35% and 30% respectively) as of March 2015.⁵⁴
- **Among all ethnicities, Asian and Pacific Islander families make up the largest number of CalFresh cases.** Asian and Pacific Islander families accounted for 41% of CalFresh families in 2014 while Latino families accounted for 36%, African American families accounted for 10%, and White families accounted for 5%.⁵⁵
- **Bayview Hunters Point, Visitacion Valley, the Inner Mission/Bernal Heights, and the Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside account for the highest number of CalWORKs and CalFresh families.**^f Bayview Hunters Point had the most families participating in CalWORKs (945, or 23% of all participating families) and the Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside had the most families receiving CalFresh (1,948, or 20% of all participating families with children ages 0-17).⁵⁶ Together these four neighborhoods account for 54% of CalWORKs families and 57% of CalFresh families with children ages 0-17.

Social Safety Net: CalFresh and CalWORKs

CalFresh and CalWORKs Cases with Children, by Ethnicity
Percentage of CalFresh cases with children ages 0-17 by ethnicity (2014)



CalFresh Cases with Children, by Neighborhood
Percentage of CalFresh cases with children ages 0-17 by zipcode (2014)



San Francisco Department of Human Services

- **Asian and Pacific Islander children also make up the largest percentage of children on Medi-Cal.** As of June 2015, there were 15,826 children ages 0-5 and 46,958 children ages 0-17 on Medi-Cal, representing approximately 42% of children ages 0-17 in San Francisco.⁵⁷ The percentages of children by race and ethnicity who are receiving Medi-Cal were closely proportional to the breakdown of children who were eligible according to the census. As of June 2015, the number of families with children under the age of 17 who are on Medi-Cal was 30,468.

^f Neighborhoods are defined by zip codes as follows: Bayview Hunters Point (94124), Visitacion Valley (94134), the Inner Mission/Bernal Heights (94110), and the Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside (94112).

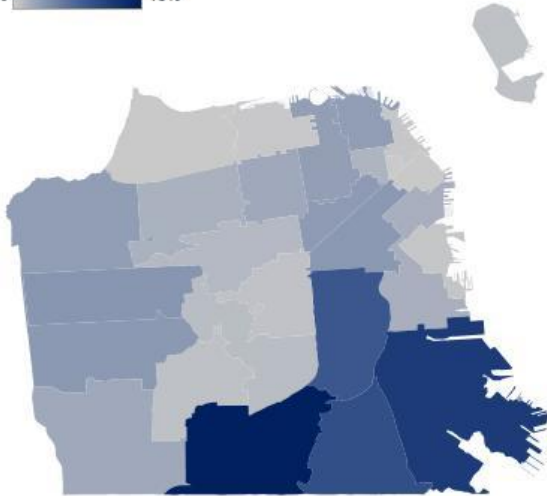
- **The neighborhoods on the south and southeastern part of the city account for the most Medi-Cal cases, including the Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside, Bayview, and Visitacion Valley.** Outer Mission/Excelsior/Ingleside neighborhoods had the most families with children participating in Medi-Cal (5,226 or 18%). Bayview (13%), Visitacion Valley (11%), and Mission (10%) neighborhoods also had high percentages of cases on Medi-Cal.⁵⁸

Social Safety Net: Medi-Cal

Medi-Cal Cases with Children, by Neighborhood

Percentage of Medi-Cal cases with children age 0-17 by zipcode (2015)

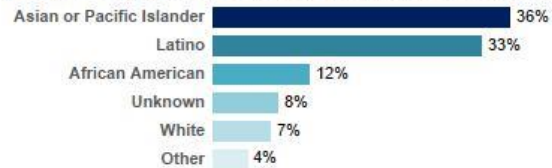
0%  18%



CalWIN Medi-Cal Monthly Extracts (June 2015)

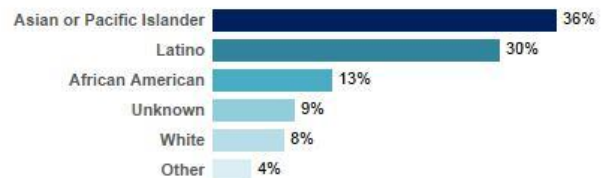
Children on Medi-Cal, by Race/Ethnicity

Percentage of children ages 0-17 on Medi-Cal by race/ethnicity (2015)



Families with Children on Medi-Cal, by Race/Ethnicity

Percentage of families with children ages 0-17 on Medi-Cal by race/ethnicity (2015)



Housing

Living in stable, adequate housing improves children’s development and health outcomes and makes it easier for transitional age youth to access education and employment. However, the extremely high cost of housing in San Francisco has made it difficult for many families with children and transitional age youth to access affordable, quality housing. Important dimensions influencing housing include affordability, overcrowding, and homelessness.

Affordability

Why it matters: When families are unable to find adequate affordable housing, they may be forced to live in substandard or overcrowded housing, leave the city, or experience homelessness. Families may also spend a large portion of their household income on housing, leaving less disposable income available for other necessities such as food, medical care, and transportation.

Findings: Housing in San Francisco has continued to become increasingly unaffordable for many residents across the income spectrum, from very-low to moderate income, with many households expending half or more than half of their income on rent.

- **There is a shortage of housing for moderate income and very low-income families.** Between 2007 and 2014, San Francisco only produced enough units to meet 34% of the demand for very low-income housing (defined as 50% of Area Median income) and 16% of the demand for moderate income housing (defined as 120% of Area Median income).^{6,59}

⁶ Area Median income (AMI) identifies the midpoint in the distribution of household income for a particular geographic area. Half of households have income above the median income, and half of households have income below the median income. Federal agencies such as HUD use the Area Median Income (AMI) to determine eligibility for some programs.

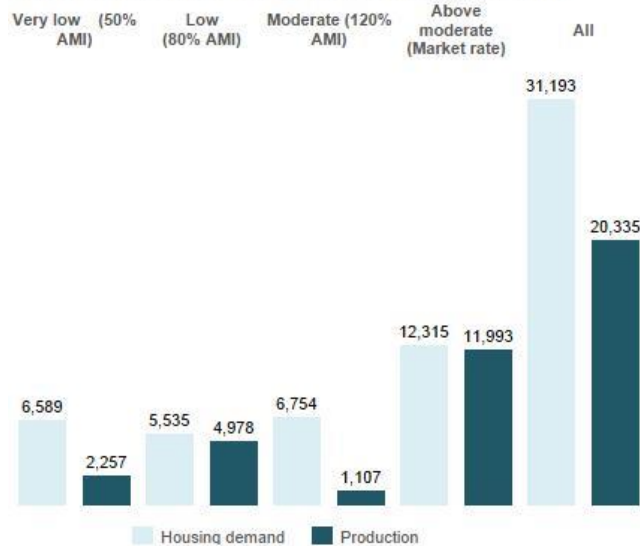
- **Neighborhoods with the largest percentage of residents paying more than half of their income on rent are concentrated in the southwestern part of the city and in the Tenderloin.** Drawing on data from 2009 to 2013, these neighborhoods include Oceanview/Merced/Ingleside (36%), the Tenderloin (34%), and Excelsior (30%).⁶⁰ Across all of San Francisco, the percentage of residents whose rent is 50% or more of their income is 22%.^h
- **To afford a two-bedroom fair market rent apartment in San Francisco, two earners would need to work 3.5 full-time minimum wage jobs total or 1.75 full-time minimum wage jobs each.** While the cost of housing relative to the minimum wage for two earners decreased between 2011 and 2013 (from 178% to 164%), it rose again in 2014 to 175%. In 2014, the hourly wage needed for two earners to afford a two-bedroom apartment at fair market rent was \$18.81 each, 75% of the median wage in San Francisco (\$25.27).⁶¹ In May 2015, the minimum wage in San Francisco increased to \$12.25, but the estimated hourly wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment also increased to \$39.65 total (or \$19.83 each for two earners).⁶² These analyses assume 30% of income spent on rent, the national income standard for housing affordability, but a recent study from the National Low Income Housing Coalition found that more than 60% of San Franciscans spend more than 30% of their income on housing.⁶³
- **As of 2009, an estimated 1,100 to 1,200 children lived in Single Room Occupancy (SRO) hotels.** Of the children living in SROs in San Francisco as of 2009, 65% lived in Chinatown, 59% were Chinese, and 60% were English Language learners.⁶⁴ Use of social services among families living in SROs is uneven, with over 77% enrolled in SFUSD's free and reduced price lunch program, but few participating in subsidized childcare or receiving TANF support.⁶⁵ Information on children living in SRO hotels is sparse, and since the last major study was conducted in 2009, the City and County of San Francisco has made efforts to move children out of these hotels. However, the current count of children in SROs is not known.
- **A disproportionate number of public housing residents are African Americans.** As of 2012, African Americans made up 6% of San Francisco residents but an estimated 42% of public housing residents. Of the over 3,000 children in public housing, half were African American (1,515), representing 19% of the African American children in San Francisco. Overall, children make up 41% of residents in public housing while about 45% of the households in family public housing did not have children under 18 on the lease.⁶⁶

^h In order to provide zipcode-level estimates, the San Francisco Indicator Project uses five years of data (2009-2013), which has lower variability and allows neighborhood-level analysis. These estimates include information from 2009 and may not reflect the current rent burden experienced by residents in San Francisco neighborhoods.

Affordability

Housing Demand & Production

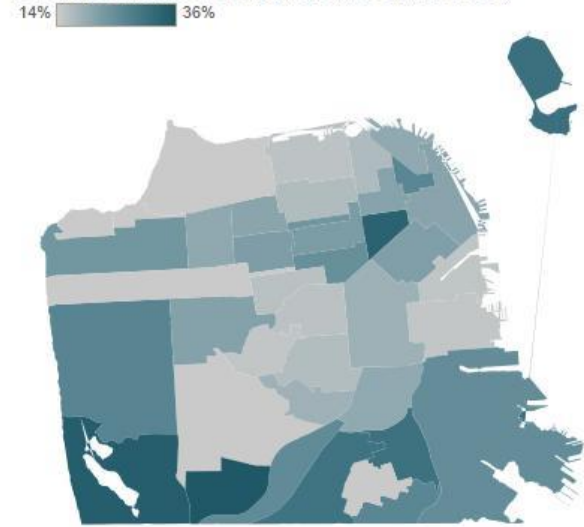
Units at very low, low, moderate, and above market rates (2007-2014)



SF Indicator Project - Production Calculated by the SF Planning Department

Extreme Rent Burden by Neighborhood

Percentage of households paying more than 50% (2009-2013)



SF Indicator Project - American Community Survey (2009-2013)

Overcrowding

Why it matters: A lack of affordable housing can lead to overcrowding. Some families “double up” in order to reduce housing costs or move in with friends or family temporarily when they lose their housing. Overcrowding has negative impacts on children’s health and development.⁶⁷

Findings: By neighborhood, Chinatown has the most overcrowding among residents. The majority of overcrowded households of all types (not specific to families with children) across the city are Latino, Asian/Pacific Islander, or African American.

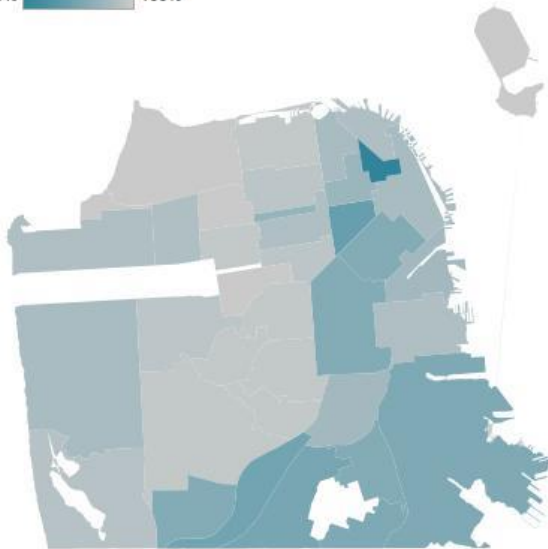
- **The neighborhoods with the most overcrowding are concentrated downtown and in the southeastern part of the San Francisco.** Based on 2009-2013 data, Chinatown has the most overcrowding, with 27% of households overcrowded, followed by the Tenderloin (16%), Outer Mission (14%), Excelsior (13%), Visitacion Valley (12%), and Bayview Hunters Point (12%).⁶⁸ Overcrowded is defined as more than one person living in each habitable room.
- **A large proportion of overcrowded households are Latino, Asian/Pacific Islander, or African American.** In 2010, 42% of overcrowded households were Latino, 37% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and 25% were African American. Only 18% of overcrowded households were White.⁶⁹

Overcrowding

Overcrowding by Neighborhood

Percentage of households NOT overcrowded (2009-2013)

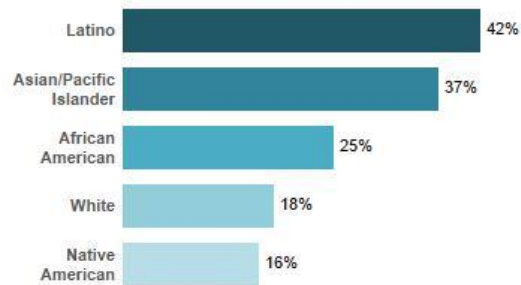
73% 100%



Note: Data not available for neighborhoods with no shading.
SF Indicator Project - American Community Survey (2009-2013)

Overcrowded Households by Race and Ethnicity

Percentage of households that are doubled up (2010)



San Francisco Human Services Administration - American Community Survey (2010)

Homelessness

Why it matters: Studies show that periods of homelessness have serious negative impacts on children. Homeless children are more likely to have health problems such as asthma and ear infections, mental health issues such as anxiety and depression, and are more likely to be developmentally delayed. Being homeless can also make it more difficult for children to enroll in and attend school.⁷⁰ Homeless youth also have more difficulty finding employment and have much higher HIV infection rates than other youth.^{71,72}

Findings: Although there has been a decrease in the absolute number of family members identified as homeless between 2013 and 2015, a disproportionate number of homeless families with children are African American and female, and a disproportionate number of homeless individuals are transitional age youth (18-24).

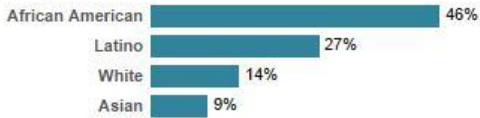
- **A total of 226 families with 630 family members were identified as homeless in 2015, down from 679 family members in 2013.** Ninety-five percent of individuals in families identified during the San Francisco's bi-annual count were staying in shelters or residential facilities.⁷³
- **Homeless families with children are disproportionately African American and female.** In 2015, 46% of homeless adults with children surveyed were African American, and 82% were female. Latino adult individuals made up the second largest group of homeless individuals with children at 27% while White adults were only 14% and Asians made up only 9%.^{74,75}
- **Reasons for homelessness for families with children varied, but the most common reason was domestic violence.** Over a quarter of homeless adults in families reported domestic violence as the primary cause for homelessness (27%), followed by job loss (23%), divorce, separation, or breakup (18%), argument with family/friend (18%), and eviction (14%).⁷⁶
- **Transitional age youth are disproportionately represented among the homeless.** In 2015, 19% of surveyed homeless individuals identified in the San Francisco Homeless Count were transitional age youth

(18-24),ⁱ while transitional age youth represent approximately 9% of the total San Francisco population.⁷⁷ Transitional age youth are also more likely to be identified in an outdoor encampment or sleep on the streets and in parks than older homeless individuals (86% versus 55%).⁷⁸ Residents who are not officially on a lease in public housing but who reside there, often referred to as “off-lease residents,” are also disproportionately transitional age youth.⁷⁹

Homelessness and Individuals With Children

By Ethnicity

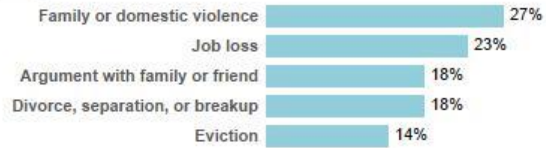
Percentage of homeless individuals with children by ethnicity (2015)



Applied Survey Research

Primary Cause of Homelessness

Top five primary causes of homelessness for individuals with children (2015)



Applied Survey Research

ⁱ While the transitional age youth group typically includes youth aged 16 and 17, the homelessness count report groups youth ages 18-24 together and youth younger than 18 together. Youth under 18 comprised 1% of the survey respondents in the 2015 point-in-time homelessness count.

Health, Health Coverage, and Health Access

Physical and mental health is central to happiness, well-being, and economic self-sufficiency. This section provides an overview of key indicators and findings related to physical and mental health, organized under healthy pregnancies and early care, healthy children, oral health, and mental health. The section further explores health insurance and dental coverage, accessibility of care, and preventable emergency room visits. Although San Francisco residents are relatively healthy compared to state averages, disparities in health outcomes exist for low-income families and specific racial/ethnic groups living in the city. Similarly, San Francisco residents have higher rates of health insurance coverage compared to California as a whole, but there are challenges in utilizing Denti-Cal (the dental program under Medi-Cal) and disparities in emergency room visits by race/ethnicity, geography, and type of insurance.

Specific findings include:

- From 2000 to 2012, there was a decrease in both the number and the rate of teen births (from 456 to 202 births and from 26.9 to 11.8 births per 1,000 females ages 15-19); African American and Latina teen mothers make up the majority of teen births (53 and 104 or 77% combined) with higher teen birth rates than San Francisco as a whole (41.2 and 29.4).
- While 90% of infants were born to mothers who received prenatal care in their first trimester, only 43% of Pacific Islander and 65% of African American mothers received first trimester prenatal care in 2012. Similarly, only 68% of mothers living in the Tenderloin and Hayes Valley (94102) and only 74% in Bayview Hunters Point (94124) received first trimester prenatal care.
- African American mothers are the most likely to have low-birth weight babies (15.2%) as well as pre-term births (11.3%), compared to other racial/ethnic groups. Similar trends exist for women in public housing, single room occupancies, and transitional housing.
- By 5th grade, nearly 40% of children in San Francisco are at an unhealthy body weight with fewer Pacific Islander, Latino, and African American youth at a healthy weight compared to their Asian, White, and multi-racial peers (37% to 55% versus 73% to 78%).
- Although cigarette use among San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) high school students decreased from 11% to 8% from 2011 to 2013, binge drinking has remained steady at roughly 10%.
- Increasing asthma rates may reflect increased screening and diagnosis but show trends by age, ethnicity, and neighborhood: Age-adjusted rates for hospitalization per 10,000 are highest for children aged 0-4 (23.7), African American youth (37.7), and youth in Bayview Hunters Point (30.3) compared to youth in San Francisco overall (14.0).
- While older youth are hospitalized for mental health treatment at higher rates than younger youth (8.1 versus 1.9 per 1,000), more younger youth report considering suicide, especially those who identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (36% at high school versus 53% at middle school level).
- In 2012-2013, 8% of White kindergartners had untreated tooth decay compared to 16% of Latino, 17% of African American, and 23% of Chinese kindergartners. In 2011-2012, over half (52%) of youth aged 0-20 enrolled in Denti-Cal, the dental benefits program under Medi-Cal, did not see a dentist.
- In 2013, more children in San Francisco were insured compared to California (97% versus 93%) with fewer disparities in coverage by race/ethnicity. For example, in 2013, the uninsured rate for

African American youth in San Francisco was around 2.5% compared to 5% for California.

- While 82% of hospitals and clinics were located in “good” or “very good” transit areas in 2012, many youth clients of city-funded mental health services lived in Bayview Hunters Point and Ingleside-Excelsior (29%) in 2013-2014, which lack ready access to public transit and are not home to many service locations.
- In 2011-2013, African Americans were four times more likely to have a preventable ER visit than residents of San Francisco as a whole, and the neighborhoods with the highest rates of preventable ER visits were Bayview Hunters Point and Hayes Valley.

In 2011-2012, 60% of San Francisco residents reported being in *excellent* or *very good* health while 15% reported being in *fair* or *poor* health.⁸⁰ Although sample sizes are small and unstable for some disaggregations, data suggest variation by ethnicity and income levels: Just over 70% of White respondents reported being in *excellent* or *very good* health compared to 41% of Latino, 54% of African American, and 55% of Asian respondents. Similarly, nearly three-quarters of individuals at 300% or above the Federal Poverty Line (annual income more than \$72,750 for a family of four) reported *excellent* or *very good* health compared to 36% below 100% of the poverty line (annual income of \$24,250 for a family of four).^{81,82} These patterns of disparities in perceptions of health status by race/ethnicity and socio-economic status recur across many of the dimensions of health outcomes quantitatively measured and discussed in the following sections, including poor birth outcomes, higher rates of obesity and asthma, and greater rates of tooth decay.

Healthy Pregnancies and Early Care

Healthy pregnancies and infant care set the stage for the well-being of children and future families. Important indicators that underpin healthy pregnancies and early care begin with conception and continue through pre-natal care and birth outcomes to breastfeeding in early infancy.

Planned Pregnancies and Pre-Conception Care

Why it matters: Unintended pregnancies are associated with increased risks for both mothers and their babies for a number of reasons, including health and the economic security of the mother during pregnancy. Women with unintended pregnancies face increased risks, including delayed pre-natal care, poor health choices during pregnancies, poor birth outcomes for the child, and poor mother-child relationships. National trends reflect disparities in unintended pregnancies, including higher rates among teenagers, low-income and less-educated women, and African American women.⁸³

Findings: San Francisco’s rates of unplanned pregnancies and births to teenage mothers are lower than that of California. However, birth rates among African American teens are disproportionately higher than the state.

- **Rates of mistimed or unwanted pregnancies (that resulted in births) to San Francisco mothers are significantly lower than estimates for California.** In 2012, an estimated 22% of mothers with residence in San Francisco County had mistimed or unwanted pregnancies that resulted in births, which is significantly lower than the state average of 41%.⁸⁴ This translated to an estimated nearly 2,000 mistimed or unintended pregnancies resulting in births in San Francisco in 2012.⁸⁵ By income level, 41% of births to women living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Line were intended, compared to 82% of births to high income women (above 400% Federal Poverty Line).⁸⁶
- **While overall teen birth rates and absolute number of births to teenage mothers have dropped by more than 50% in San Francisco between 2000 and 2012, disparities by ethnicity remain.** In 2012 in San Francisco, there were 202 births to mothers under the age of 20 (roughly 2% of all births).⁸⁷ Between 2000 and 2012, the number of births to teen mothers dropped from 456 to 202, reflecting a 50% drop in teen birth rates.^{j, 88} In 2012, slightly over half the teen births were to Latina teen mothers (104) and about

^j The teen birth in 2000 was 26.9 per 1,000 females aged 15-19 compared to 11.8 in 2012, half the overall state rate of 25.7.

a quarter were to African American teen mothers (53), reflecting considerably higher teen birth rates for these groups.^{k,89}

- **Over 20% of mothers in San Francisco do not have access to a usual source of care before pregnancy.** In 2012, an estimated 77% of mothers in San Francisco had access to pre-pregnancy care, compared to 72% for California.⁹⁰

Planned Pregnancies and Early Care

Teen Births Over Time

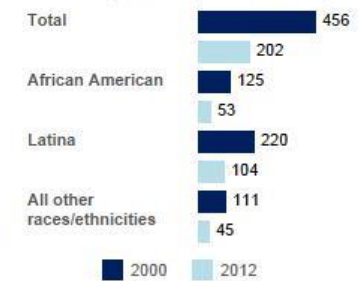
Per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (2000-2012)



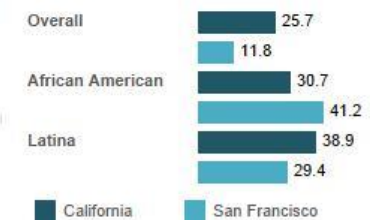
California Birth Statistical Master File

Teen Births by Ethnicity

Number of teen births to mothers in San Francisco ages 15-19 (2000 and 2012)



Teen Birth Rate Per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (2012)



Pre-natal Care

Why it matters: Early and on-going pre-natal care supports positive outcomes for mothers and children by: reducing risk of infant mortality, low birth weight, and premature birth; identifying and addressing potential medical issues; and connecting expecting mothers with guidance, encouragement, and resources.⁹¹ Healthy People 2020, a national health promotion and disease prevention initiative,¹ has set a national goal of 77.9% of pregnant women receiving pre-natal care during the first trimester.

Findings: While 89% of infants were born to mothers who received early prenatal care,⁹² important disparities by age, race/ethnicity, geography, and type of insurance persist.

- **Teen mothers in San Francisco are less likely to participate in early pre-natal care than older mothers.** Between 66%-68% of teen mothers received prenatal care during their first trimester compared to between 85%-94% for mothers older than 25.⁹³ Of the 202 births to teen mothers, just under 70 did not receive early pre-natal care.⁹⁴
- **A lower percentage of Pacific Islander and African American mothers receive early pre-natal care than mothers of other races/ethnicities.** In 2012, only 43% (19) of infants born to Pacific Islander mothers and 65% (268) of infants born to African American mothers in San Francisco had mothers who received pre-

^k In 2012, the teen birth rates for African American mothers were 41.2 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 and for Latina teen mothers, it was 29.4, compared to 11.8 overall.

¹ In 2010, the U.S. Department of Health and Human services unveiled Healthy People 2020, the newest 10-year plan for promoting health and preventing disease. Healthy People 2020 integrates input from a wide range of stakeholders including public health and prevention experts, federal, state, and local officials, more than 2,000 organizations, and the public.

natal care during the first trimester compared to 81% (1,331) for Latina mothers and 95% for White mothers (3,373)^{m,95}

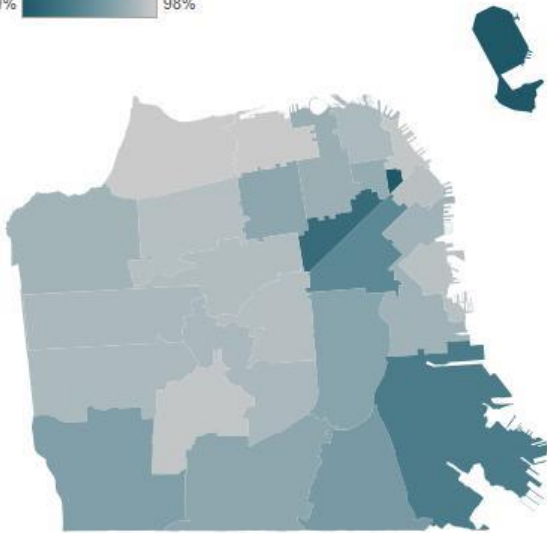
- Participation in early pre-natal care varies by neighborhood.** Using zip code level data, the Tenderloin and Hayes Valley (94102) and Bayview Hunters Point (94124) had the lowest percentage of mothers who began pre-natal care in the first trimester (68% and 73%) in 2012, while St. Francis Wood/West Portal (97%) and the Marina were among the highest (98%).⁹⁶ Nearly half of the mothers who waited until their third trimester to begin pre-natal care (46% or 66 mothers) were concentrated in Hayes Valley/Tenderloin/North of Market (94102), Bayview Hunters Point (94124), South of Market (94103), and Visitacion Valley (94134).
- Significant disparities in prenatal care exist by type of health insurance.** In 2012, 78% of women with Medi-Cal had first trimester prenatal care compared to 96% of women with private insurance. During the same year, 59% of African American women with Medi-Cal had first trimester prenatal care compared to 94% of African American women with private insurance.⁹⁷
- On-going prenatal care is a predictor of better birth outcomes.** In 2012 in San Francisco, 35% of singleton births to mothers who received fewer than three prenatal care visits were preterm compared to 6% of singleton births to mothers who had had three or more prenatal care visits.⁹⁸

Prenatal Care

By Geography

Percentage of mothers receiving first trimester care by zipcode (2012)

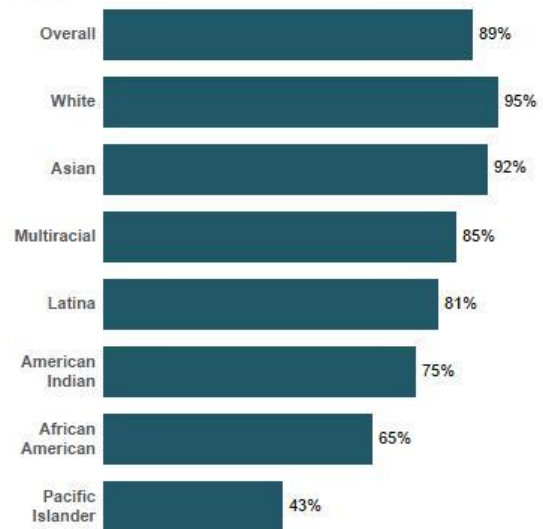
60%  98%



California Birth Statistical Master File

By Ethnicity

Percentage of mothers receiving first trimester care by race/ethnicity (2012)



San Francisco Health Improvement Partnership (SFHIP)

Birth Outcomes

Why it matters: Low birth weight and pre-term birth puts babies at higher risk of death during the first year of life as well as risk of developing long-term disabilities (e.g., developmental and learning delays, respiratory problems, hearing and vision impairment, and autism).⁹⁹

Findings: Although overall birth outcomes for San Francisco and California are similar, poor birth outcomes disproportionately affect low-income and African American groups in San Francisco.

^m It is important to note that births to White (39%), Asian (25%), and Latina (18%) mothers made up a majority of births in 2012 while births to Pacific Islander (less than 1%) and African American (5%) mothers were a much smaller absolute number as well as relative percentage of total births.

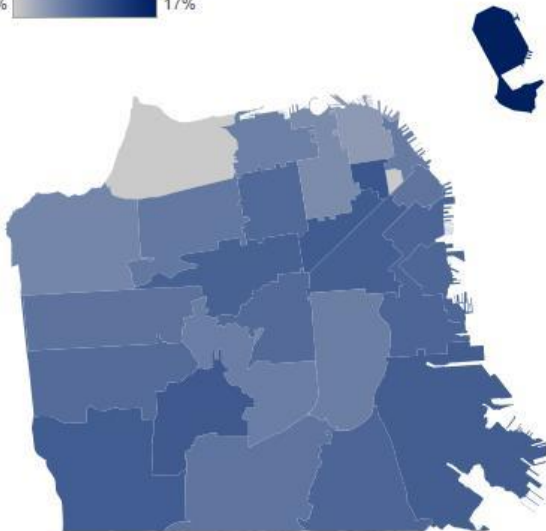
- **Birth outcomes are similar for San Francisco and the overall state of California.** In 2012, 6.7% of babies in California were born with low birth weight (less than 5 lbs, 8 oz) compared to 7.0% in San Francisco.¹⁰⁰ Similarly, 9.6% were born pre-term (before 37 weeks) in California compared to 9.1% in San Francisco.¹⁰¹
- **In San Francisco, infants born to African American mothers are more likely to be born at low birth weight.** In 2012, 15.2% of babies born to African American mothers (or 64 babies) were low birth weight, compared to 5.7% for White mothers, 6.6% for Latina mothers, and 7.4% for Asian mothers.¹⁰²
- **African American mothers and low-income mothers are more likely to have pre-term births than other mothers.** In 2011, 11.3% of babies born to African American mothers (or 50 babies) were pre-term compared to 4.7% for White mothers, 6.6% for Asian mothers, and 7.8 for Latina mothers.¹⁰³ Housing status is also related to pre-term births: In 2012, 8% of births to women in standard housing were pre-term compared to 12% in public housing, 15% in single room occupancies (SROs), and 15% in transitional housing.¹⁰⁴

Birth Outcomes

Low Birth Weight by Geography

Percentage of babies born with low birth weight by zipcode (2012)

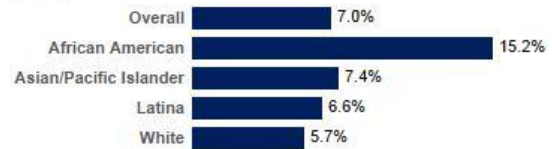
0%  17%



California Birth Statistical Master File

Low Birth Weight by Ethnicity

Percentage of babies born with low birth weight by ethnicity of mother (2012)



Pre-Term by Ethnicity

Percentage of babies born pre-term by ethnicity of mother (2009-2011)



Number of babies born pre-term by ethnicity of mother (2009-2011)



California Birth Statistical Master File, San Francisco Department of Public Health

Healthy Children

The health of San Francisco's children is critical to their ability to succeed in school and develop into thriving adults. Key aspects of health among children include obesity, physical activity and diet, substance use, and asthma.

Obesity

Why it matters: According to recent reports from the Center for Disease Control (CDC), over 30% of children and youth between the ages of 2-19 are overweight or obese, more than double since the early 1970's.¹⁰⁵ Childhood obesity carries serious short-term and long-term effects, including increased risk for cardiovascular disease, diabetes, various types of cancer, and social and psychological issues.¹⁰⁶

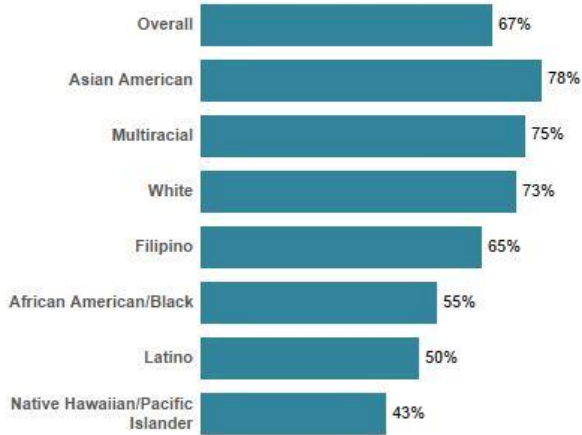
Findings: As early as 5th grade, nearly 40% of public school children in San Francisco are at an unhealthy body weight with important variations by racial/ethnic groups. By high school, nearly half of all SFUSD students report trying to lose weight.

- **Among school-age students in San Francisco, there are variations in healthy body weight by both race and socio-economic status.** According to physical fitness tests, in 2014, 63% to 67% of students in grades 5, 7, and 9 in San Francisco were at a healthy weight, slightly above the state averages.¹⁰⁷ Roughly 14-15% fell into the Health Risk category for body composition based on body mass index (BMI) and skinfold measurement. Fewer Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Latino, and African American youth were at a healthy weight compared to their Asian American, White, and multi-racial peers (37% to 55% versus 73% to 78%).¹⁰⁸ Although not as pronounced, socio-economically disadvantaged youth were less likely to be healthy compared to those who were not socio-economically disadvantaged (58% to 65% versus 72% to 74%).¹⁰⁹
- **Poor body image is an issue for SFUSD students, particularly at the high school level.** While only 13% of high school students who participated in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) were overweight, 30% described themselves as *slightly overweight* or *very overweight* and nearly half (49%) reported they are currently trying to lose weight.¹¹⁰ Among middle school students, 24% described themselves as *slightly overweight* or *very overweight* and 39% reported trying to lose weight.¹¹¹

Obesity

Body Composition

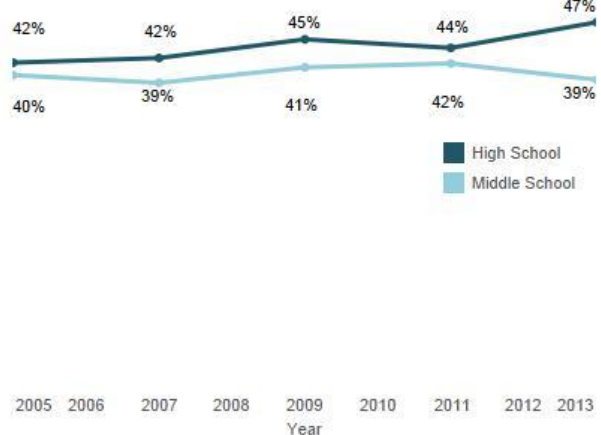
Percentage of 9th graders in San Francisco County at healthy weight or underweight on Physical Fitness Test: *Fitnessgram* (2013-2014)



California Department of Education

Weight Loss Efforts

Percentage of SFUSD high school and middle school students who reported trying to lose weight (2007-2013)



San Francisco Unified School District - Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Physical Activity and Diet

Why it matters: Engaging in regular physical activity in childhood and adolescence has numerous life-long benefits, including increased fitness and health outcomes as well as reduced anxiety and stress.¹¹² According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, children and adolescents should participate in moderate-to-vigorous exercise at least 60 minutes every day.¹¹³ Like physical activity, good nutrition is seen as critical to fostering healthy growth and development and is an important approach to counteracting obesity. While a good diet can prevent and lower the risk for disease, a poor diet can have long-term negative health consequences.¹¹⁴ Many well-regarded sources recommend five servings of fruits and vegetables per day¹¹⁵ and drinking water instead of caloric beverages to prevent obesity.¹¹⁶

Findings: Physical activity among SFUSD students has increased over the past five years, but there is room for continued improvement, especially among older youth, certain racial and ethnic groups, and economically disadvantaged students. While older youth report eating slightly more fruits and vegetables than younger youth, they also report more soda consumption.

- **While adolescents in San Francisco Unified School District are more physically active than in previous years, fewer than 40% are regularly active.** In 2013, 36% of high school students reported being physically

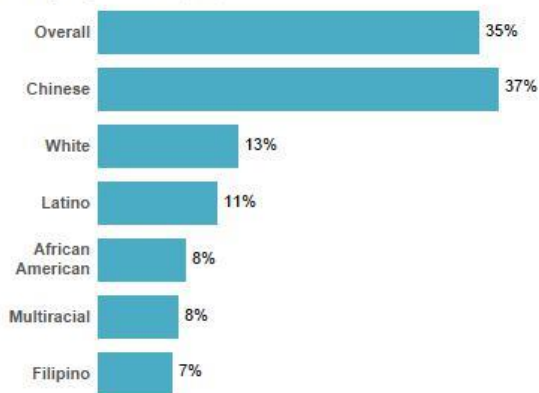
active for at least one hour per day on five or more days, up from 25% in 2005.¹¹⁷ African American and Filipino youth were the least likely to be physically active (7% and 8%) while Chinese youth were the most likely (37%). In contrast to high-school age youth, 63% of middle school students reported being physically active on a regular basis, (e.g., 88% of middle school students reported attending daily physical education classes).¹¹⁸ According to SFUSD policy, the requirements for physical education translate to 20 minutes per day at the elementary school level and 40 minutes per day at the middle and high school level.ⁿ

- Students in SFUSD trail the state on overall fitness but perform similarly on measures of aerobic capacity.** In 2013-2014, fewer students in SFUSD met all six standards on the state fitness test, FITNESSGRAM than in the state overall (e.g., 21% of 5th graders in SFUSD versus 27% of 5th graders for the state; 31% of 9th graders in SFUSD versus 38% of 9th graders for the state). Looking at aerobic capacity specifically, however, students in San Francisco performed comparably to the state, with between 64% and 70% of SFUSD students in the Healthy Fitness Zone.¹¹⁹ Among SFUSD students, there was some variation by race/ethnicity and socio-economic status. A greater percentage of Asian and White participants were in the Healthy Fitness Zone for aerobic capacity compared to African American, American Indian, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander youth. Similarly, fewer economically disadvantaged students were in the Healthy Fitness Zone for aerobic capacity than students not identified as economically disadvantaged.
- Less than a quarter of SFUSD students report eating the recommended servings of fruit and vegetables per day.** In 2013, 20% of high school students and 20% of middle school students reported eating five or more servings of fruit or vegetables. At both the middle school and high school levels, data suggest a potential relationship between healthy eating and academic achievement with more students who received mostly A's and B's eating fruits and vegetables than students who received C's and D's.¹²⁰
- Consumption of soft drinks is higher among SFUSD high school students than middle school students.** In 2013, 63% of high school students reported drinking a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop, such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite in the past week compared to 41% of middle school students.¹²¹

Physical Activity and Diet

Physical Activity

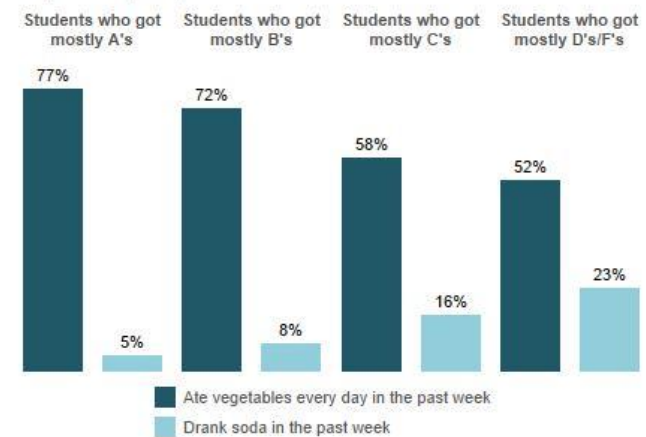
Percentage of high school students who reported being physically active for 5+ days in past week (2013)



San Francisco Unified School District - Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Healthy Eating and Academic Achievement

Percentage of high school students who reported eating vegetables and soda in the past week (2013)



San Francisco Unified School District - Youth Risk Behavior Survey

ⁿThe SFUSD requirements for physical education are 200 minutes for every 10 school days at the elementary level and 400 minutes for every 10 school days at the middle and high school levels. Students at the high school level may be excused or exempted (San Francisco Unified School District *Physical Education*, retrieved from [website](#)).

Substance Use and Abuse

Why it matters: Alcohol and tobacco use among youth has been associated with a broad range of academic, social, and health issues. Teen alcohol use, particularly binge drinking, has been linked to risky health behaviors as well as poor academic performance, cognitive functioning problems, violence, car accidents, crime, and suicide attempts.¹²² Beginning cigarette use in early years has also been connected to other risky behaviors (e.g., drinking and other drug use)¹²³ as well as developing long-term smoking habits that can lead to cancer, heart disease, respiratory illness, and other health problems.¹²⁴

Findings: Binge drinking among San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) high school students has not decreased over time, and e-cigarette use poses a potential new and emerging challenge to curtailing tobacco use among youth.

- Over time, the percentage of SFUSD students who reported binge drinking has decreased slightly at the middle school level but remained the same at the high school level.** In 2013, 10% of high school students reported drinking five or more drinks in a row on one or more of the past 30 days.¹²⁵ At the middle school level, there was a small decrease, from roughly 5% in 2003 through 2007 to 3% in 2011.^o Notable variations at the middle school level include 16% of students identifying as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB), 4% of African American youth, and 5% of Latino youth engaging in binge drinking.¹²⁶
- Although cigarette use has decreased among SFUSD middle and high school students, e-cigarette use is on the rise and surpassing traditional cigarettes.** From 2011 to 2013, the percentage of high school students who reported smoking cigarettes on one or more days in the past month dropped from 11% in 2011 to 8%, and the percentage of middle school students dropped from 3% to 2%.¹²⁷ However, on a different survey, students who report smoking four or more times reported using e-cigarettes more than traditional cigarettes: At the middle school level, 5% reported frequent e-cigarette use compared to 2% for regular cigarette use, while at the high school level 7% reported frequent e-cigarette use compared to 4% for regular cigarette use.¹²⁸

Substance Use and Abuse

Binge Drinking

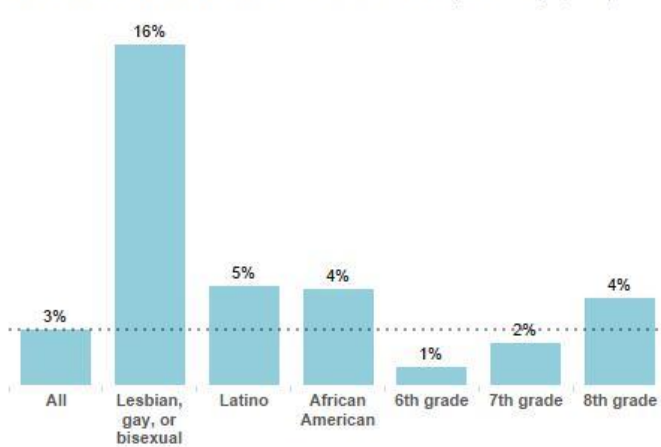
Percentage of high school and middle school students who reported having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the past 30 days (2005-2013)



San Francisco Unified School District - Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Binge Drinking

Percentage of different groups of middle school students who reported having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the past 30 days (2013)



San Francisco Unified School District - Youth Risk Behavior Survey

^o Not surprisingly, older students middle school students reported higher rates than younger youth (4% in 8th grade compared to 1% in 6th grade and 2% in 7th grade), reflecting increasing trends in binge drinking as youth age.

Asthma

Why it matters: Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases among children and is a leading cause of school absenteeism in San Francisco County.¹²⁹ According to some estimates, over 10% of youth in San Francisco miss 11 or more days each year due to asthma.¹³⁰

Findings: Asthma rates appear to be on the rise in San Francisco, possibly reflecting increased screening and diagnosis, and reflect age, ethnicity, and neighborhood disparities.

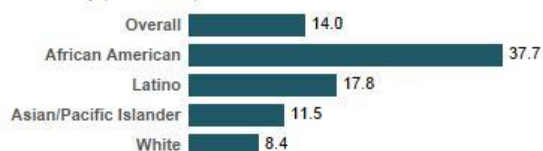
- **Past years have seen overall increases in estimated asthma rates among children and youth in San Francisco County but not as dramatically in hospital discharges.** Estimated asthma rates in San Francisco rose from 11% in 2007 to 23% in 2011-12, compared to relatively flat rates of 14% to 15% for California over the same period.¹³¹ Increases in estimated asthma rates, however, could reflect increases in screening among school-age youth in San Francisco. During the same period, asthma/bronchitis accounted for the largest percentage of primary discharges for hospitalizations for children aged 0 to 17 in San Francisco, but rose only from 9% (or 272 cases 2007) to 11% (or 300 cases in 2013).¹³²
- **Rates of age-adjusted hospitalizations per 10,000 reflect age, ethnicity, and neighborhood disparities.** Children aged 0-4 have higher hospitalization rates related to asthma than older youth, aged 5-17 (23.7 or 102 cases versus 8.5 or 71 cases)¹³³ and may reflect different factors, including that younger children may be more likely to become sick; parents may be more likely to bring younger children into the emergency room; and policy requirements that school-age children in SFUSD have an asthma emergency care plan on file. African American youth under the age of 18 have a considerably higher age-adjusted hospitalization rate than other racial/ethnic groups (37.7), followed by Latino youth (17.8), Asian or Pacific Islander youth (11.5), and White youth (8.4). Finally, youth in Bayview Hunters Point have the highest rates of hospitalization for asthma (30.3), followed by Visitacion Valley (24.6), much higher than the overall hospitalization rate for San Francisco (14.0).¹³⁴

For information air quality, see additional findings in Appendix 1.

Asthma

By Ethnicity

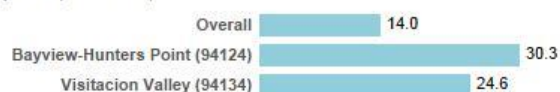
Age-adjusted hospitalization rate per 10,000 due to pediatric asthma by race/ethnicity (2011-2013)



California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD)

By Geography

Age-adjusted hospitalization rate per 10,000 due to pediatric asthma by zipcode (2011-2013)



California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD)

Oral Health

Why it matters: While largely preventable, tooth decay has been cited as the most chronic disease among children age 6-18.¹³⁵ Cavities and gum disease have been linked with a host of health problems as well as decreased quality of life in other areas, including sleep, nutrition, ability to concentrate, and school attendance. National trends show tooth decay and other oral diseases disproportionately affect low-income children and children of color. Since 2014, pediatric oral health care is one the ten “essential health benefits” that all qualified health plans are required to cover under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

Findings: Most children and adults in San Francisco regularly see a dentist, but there are differences in preventive oral care and incidence of tooth decay (*dental caries*) along racial/ethnic and socio-economic lines.

- **Most children regularly see a dentist yet nearly 1 in 10 has never had dental care.** Among youth aged 2-11 in 2011-2012, 76% saw a dentist in the past 6 months while only 8% had never seen a dentist.¹³⁶ Due to small sample sizes, it is difficult to explore trends in San Francisco by race/ethnicity or other

characteristics. Earlier data from 2009 suggest that White children and teens are more likely than Latino children and teens to have seen a dentist in the past year (82% versus 78%), but existing data does not allow for comparisons among other groups.¹³⁷ Although most people see a dentist, many do not start seeing a dentist from birth. For example, in 2011-2012, 60% of Denti-Cal eligible children ages 0-3 living in San Francisco did not see a dentist.¹³⁸

- **While there have been improvements in the oral health of San Francisco children in recent years, disparities remain.** Between 2007 and 2013, the percentage of kindergartners in SFUSD who had experienced dental caries declined from 45% to 32%.¹³⁹ Between 2007-2014, children of color have remained two to three times more likely to have untreated tooth decay: In 2013-2014, 5% of White SFUSD kindergartners had untreated caries compared to 15% of African American, 15% of Latino, and 19% of Asian children.¹⁴⁰
- **While most adults have seen a dentist, a quarter have not seen a dentist in the past year.** Only 3% of adults reported never seeing a dentist, but 26% reported a lapse of more than one year in seeing a dentist. There are persistent differences by race/ethnicity and socio-economic status, including: 1) White adults are more likely to have seen a dentist (77%) in the past year than Latino (66%), African American (68%), or Asian (65%) adults; and 2) 75% of adults at 300% of the federal poverty line and above have seen a dentist in the past year while only 55% of adults below the federal poverty line have.¹⁴¹

Oral Health

Untreated Dental Caries

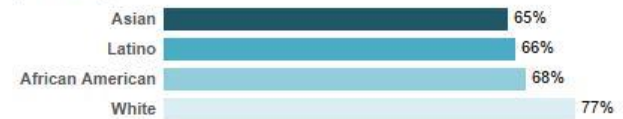
Percentage of SFUSD kindergartners with dental caries by race/ethnicity (2013-2014)



California Department of Public Health

Annual Cleanings

Percentage of adults who reported annual visits to the dentist by race/ethnicity (2011-2012)



California Health Interview Survey

Mental Health

Why it matters: Researchers and leading health organizations widely recognize mental health as an integral part of overall health.¹⁴² Mental health issues in childhood often go untreated with lasting results into adulthood.¹⁴³

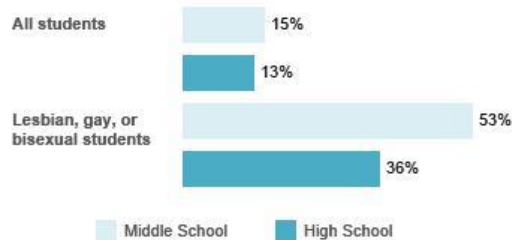
National studies show that an estimated 11% of youth are diagnosed with depression by 18, and that youth with depression are more likely to engage in risky behaviors, including suicidal behavior, unsafe sex, using alcohol or drugs, and dropping out of school.¹⁴⁴ While having a parent with a mental health condition does not always lead to mental health issues for children, children of parents with mental health issues are at a higher risk of developing mental health condition themselves.¹⁴⁵

Findings: While older youth are hospitalized for mental health treatment more than younger youth, more younger youth report considering suicide, especially those who identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual.

Mental Health

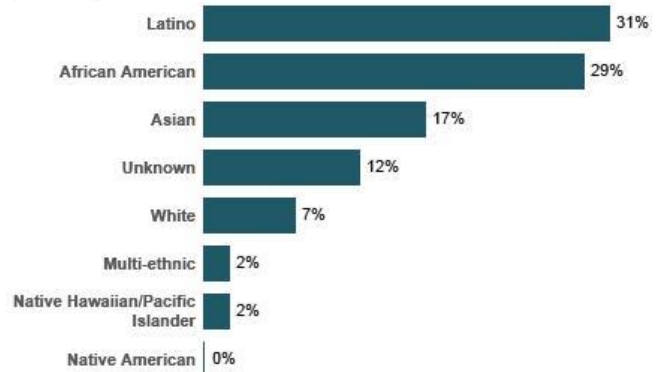
Contemplating Suicide

Percentage of SFUSD high school and middle school students and SFUSD high school and middle school students identifying as lesbian, gay, or bisexual who reported seriously considering suicide (2013)



Mental Health Service Utilization

Community Behavioral Health Services mental health clients by ethnicity for youth (2012-2013)



San Francisco Unified School District - Youth Risk Behavior Survey

San Francisco Department of Public Health

- More than one in ten children and youth under the age of 18 in San Francisco has had three or more Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).** Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) have been found to negatively impact the healthy development and lifelong health of individuals. ACEs include experiences ranging from family problems to experiencing violence, abuse, discrimination, or extreme poverty. In 2011-2012, an estimated 11.1% or 11,901 children in San Francisco had three or more ACEs.¹⁴⁶
- Nearly a quarter of high school-age youth report depression, and older youth are more likely to be hospitalized for mental health issues than younger youth.** Roughly a quarter of SFUSD high school students reported feeling so sad or hopeless they stopped doing some of their usual activities (26%).¹⁴⁷ In 2013, 403 youth were hospitalized for mental health treatment with older youth much more likely to be hospitalized for mental health issues than younger youth (8.1 per 1,000 youth aged 15-19, or 290 cases, compared to 1.9 for youth aged 5-14, or 113 cases).¹⁴⁸ In 2013, mental diseases and disorders accounted for the second largest percentage of primary discharges for hospitalization at 10%, just behind asthma (289 cases compared to 300 cases).¹⁴⁹
- Youth suicide rates in San Francisco are similar to the state but thoughts of suicide are common among youth, especially lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth.** In 2011, the youth suicide rate for San Francisco was 7.4 per 100,000 youth aged 15-24, compared to 7.6 across the state.¹⁵⁰ At the high school level, approximately 12.8% of SFUSD students reported ever seriously considering suicide, with lesbian, gay, and bisexual students and transgender at higher risk (36% and 32%).¹⁵¹ At the middle school level, 15% of SFUSD students reported seriously considering suicide, and 6% reported attempting suicide. Even more so than in high school, lesbian, gay, and bisexual students in SFUSD middle school are at a much higher risk than their peers with over half (53%) reporting seriously considering suicide, and 29% reporting attempted suicide.¹⁵²
- Latinos and African Americans made up the majority of youth receiving city-funded mental health services including youth from Bayview Hunters Point, Ingelside-Excelsior, Visitacion Valley, and the Mission.** In 2012-2013, 25,832 individuals received city-funded mental health services through the Department of Public Health's Community Behavioral Health Services^P network, including 4,692 youth. Among youth clients, Latinos (31%, an estimated 1,450) and African Americans (29%, an estimated 1,360) comprised the largest groups, contrasted with adult participants, who were mostly White (36%, an estimated 7,610), followed by African American (19%, an estimated 4,020) and Latino (16%, an estimated

^P Community Behavioral Health Services (CBHS) is a city-funded culturally diverse network of community behavioral health programs, clinics and private psychiatrists, psychologists, and therapists. Services are available to residents of San Francisco who receive Medi-Cal benefits, San Francisco Health Plan members, and to other San Francisco residents with limited resources.

3,380).¹⁵³ In 2013-2014, the largest percentage of youth clients came from Bayview Hunters Point (94124: 17% or 814 youth), followed by Ingelside-Excelsior (94112: 12% or 561 youth), Visitacion Valley (94134: 9% or 445 youth), and Mission/Bernal (94110: 9% or 436 youth).^{154,q}

- **The most prominent issues of youth who received treatment from city-funded mental health services included family discord, anxiety, school achievement, and depression.** Among youth who received services from Child, Youth, & Family behavioral health programs in the San Francisco Department of Public Health's Community Behavioral Health Services network in 2013-2014, family discord was the highest rated item of need, with nearly 50% of youth exhibiting moderate or severe problems with parents, siblings, and/or other family members. Roughly 40% of youth receiving services exhibited moderate or severe issues in the areas of anxiety, school achievement, and depression.¹⁵⁵

Health Coverage and Access

Although insurance coverage is a necessary pre-requisite to obtaining regular preventative care, it is not always sufficient for insuring access to quality health and dental care. While nearly all San Francisco residents have access to some form of health coverage, over 10% delayed or did not receive care in 2011-2012.¹⁵⁶

Health Insurance

Why it matters: With the high and ever rising costs of medical care, insurance plays a critical role in diagnostic and preventative care as well as treatment. Individuals without health insurance are more likely to forgo care as long as possible, often leading to more costly interventions and financial strain as well as poorer health outcomes.¹⁵⁷

Finding: Compared to California, more children and families are insured in San Francisco with fewer disparities in coverage.

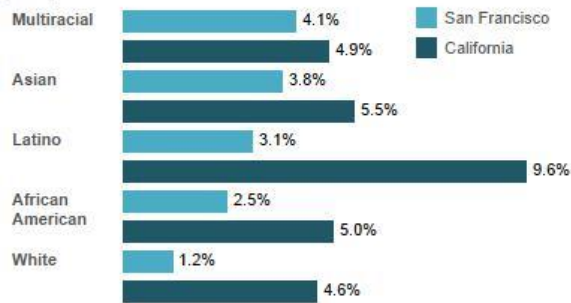
- **Nearly all residents of San Francisco have health insurance or are enrolled in a comprehensive access program.** As of June 2015, the San Francisco Department of Public Health estimates that 97% of San Franciscans have access to health insurance (95%) or comprehensive health care through the Healthy San Francisco program (2%).¹⁵⁸ Prior to the launch of the Affordable Care Act in 2014, approximately 89% of San Franciscans had public or private health insurance, and another 6-7% were Healthy San Francisco participants. Since January 2014, Healthy San Francisco has experienced a 70% decline in participation, as many participants have shifted to Medi-Cal or Covered California.¹⁵⁹
- **Compared to California, more children in San Francisco are insured overall and through private insurance.** In 2013, an estimated 97% of children ages 0 to 17 had health insurance in San Francisco, compared to 93% for the state.¹⁶⁰ An estimated 70% had private insurance compared to 54% at the state level.
- **Differences in coverage by race/ethnicity are less pronounced in San Francisco than in California as a whole.** In 2013, uninsured rates for youth under 18 across the state ranged from 12.0% (American Indian/Alaska Native) to 4.6% (White) while uninsured rates in San Francisco ranged from 4.1% (multi-racial) to 1.2% (White).¹⁶¹ The uninsured rates for African American youth in San Francisco were 2.5% compared to 5.0% across California.

^q Roughly 15% of youth clients served through the Community Behavioral Health Services network in 2013-2014 had missing zipcodes or zipcodes outside San Francisco County.

Health Insurance

Uninsured By Ethnicity

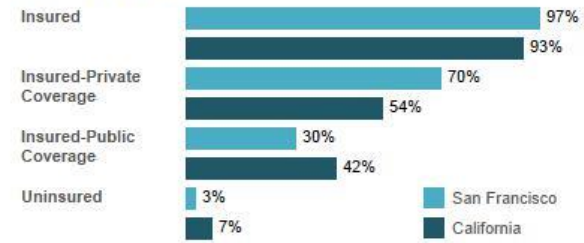
Estimated percentage of children under 18 without insurance by ethnicity (2013)



American Community Survey

Insurance Type

Estimated percentage of children under 18 with insurance by insurance coverage type (2013)



American Community Survey

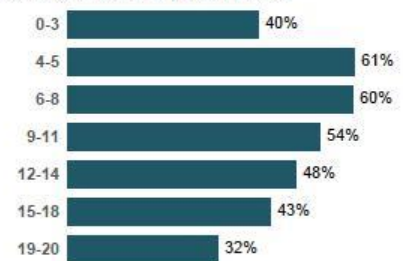
Dental Coverage

Why it matters: Although tooth decay is a chronic issue for children and adults (see Oral Health), fewer people have dental insurance than medical insurance.¹⁶² Recent policy changes, including the re-instatement of some adult Medi-Cal dental benefits in 2014 and the requirement of dental plans for members under 19 on Covered California plans in 2015, are promising for increasing coverage. Even with increases in coverage, however, finding dentists who accept dental insurance for low income individuals in San Francisco poses significant challenges.

Finding: Dental coverage alone does not ensure access to and use of dental care for low income families. In 2011-2012, over half (52%) of youth ages 0 to 20 enrolled in Denti-Cal, the dental benefits program under Medi-Cal, did not see a dentist. Utilization rates were lowest for children ages 0 to 3 (40%) and youth ages 19 to 20 (32%).¹⁶³ One contributing factor to low utilization rates may be the challenge of finding clinics that accept dental benefits under Medi-Cal. For example, in San Francisco, the number of offices and clinics that accepted Denti-Cal dropped from 50 in 2011 to 43 in 2014.¹⁶⁴ Similarly, according to one recent report, in 2013, there was only one active provider per 184 beneficiaries and only one office or provider willing to accept new patients under the Medi-Cal dental program per 606 beneficiaries in San Francisco County.¹⁶⁵

Denti-Cal Utilization

Percentage of Denti-Cal eligible children receiving Denti-Cal services by age (2011-2012)



San Francisco Department of Public Health

Accessibility

Why it matters: Accessibility of health care facilities by public transportation is important to ensuring individuals, especially those without cars, are able to obtain timely care.

Finding: While most hospitals and clinics are in locations that are accessible to transit, many individuals, including youth clients of city-funded mental health services, do not live near clinics and hospitals or in areas with ready access to transportation.

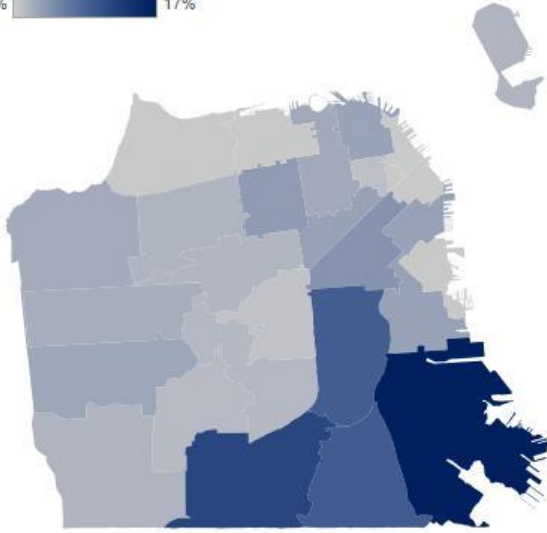
- **A majority of hospitals and clinics in San Francisco are accessible by transit.** In 2012, 82% of hospitals and clinics (public health facilities, which exclude private doctors' offices, specialty clinics, home health agencies, and others) were in "good" or "very good" transit areas.¹⁶⁶ However, while public health facilities may mostly be accessible by transit, transit scores do not take into account the number of transfers, cost, or access to transportation from homes or other locations.
- **While some city-funded mental health services are in neighborhoods of youth clients, many are not.** For example, in 2013-2014, Bayview Hunters Point (94124) and Ingleside-Excelsior (94112) accounted for 29%

of youth clients (1,375 youth) but only 10% of service locations (6), all in Bayview Hunters Point.^f In contrast, the Outer Sunset housed nearly 20% of locations (19) and was home to 3% of youth clients (128). In contrast, Mission/Bernal Heights was home to 9% of clients (436) and 31% of service locations (18).

Access to City-Funded Mental Health Services

Youth Clients of City-Funded Mental Health Services
Distribution of clients under 18 receiving services (2013-2014)

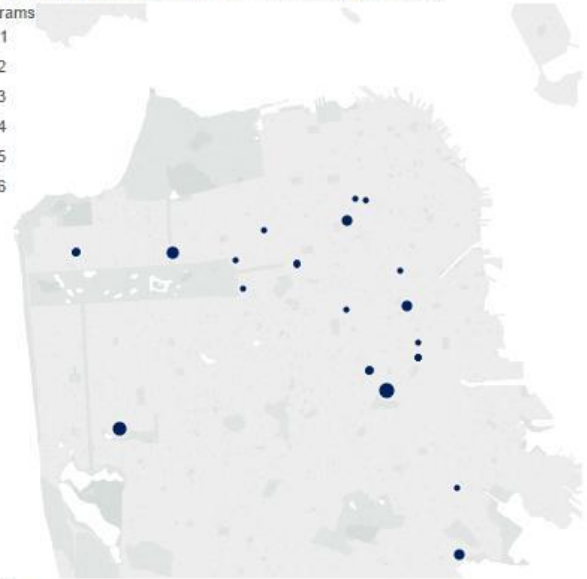
0%  17%



Locations of City-Funded Mental Health Facilities
Community Behavioral Health Services Network (2013-2014)

Programs

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6



Community Behavioral Health Services, San Francisco Department of Public Health
Note: Location of health facilities sized by number of programs at location

Emergency Room Visits

Why it matters: Emergency room (ER) visits, especially preventable ER visits, are often considered an indicator of individuals without sufficient access to care. Individuals without access to preventative or primary care often rely on emergency care, and research estimates put rates of preventable ER visits between 33% and over 70%.¹⁶⁷

Finding: Emergency room visits are most common among African Americans and individuals on Medicaid or other public insurance.

- **Preventable emergency room visits reflect disparities by race/ethnicity and geography in San Francisco.** In 2011-2013, African Americans were nearly four times as likely to have a preventable ER visit than residents of San Francisco as a whole (943.9 versus 237.6 per 10,000 population). The neighborhoods with the highest rates of preventable ER visits were Bayview Hunters Point (94124) and Hayes Valley (94102).¹⁶⁸
- **Emergency room visits are common for children without private insurance.** In 2011-2012, an estimated 60% of ER visits for children ages 0-17 were covered by Medicaid or other public insurance in San Francisco compared to roughly 30% covered by employer-based or other private insurance.¹⁶⁹

^f Of the 85 providers in the city-funded Community Behavioral Health Services network in 2013-2014, 59 had street-level locations in San Francisco. Percentages presented in text are based on these 59 locations and do not necessarily reflect programs located in San Francisco.

Early Learning

Children who participate in high quality early care and education experiences are more likely to have strong language, academic, and social skills. This section highlights kindergarten readiness, access to and quality of early care and education, and early learning at home. Although participation in quality Early Care and Education (ECE) programs has steadily increased in San Francisco, access to affordable ECE programs remains a challenge for many families. A sizable number of children continue to enter kindergarten without the foundational skills that prepare them for success in school.

Specific findings include:

- About half (45%) of entering SFUSD kindergarteners are considered “ready to learn” when they begin school.
- Between 2005 and 2013, participation in Early Care and Education (ECE) programs increased from 61% to 71% among three- and four-year olds while ECE attendance remained at 48% among this age group across the state.
- Most preschool classrooms are rated as “good” (with a score of 4-5 on a scale of 1-7) and receive higher scores in the area of emotional and behavioral support with lower scores in instructional support.

Kindergarten Readiness

Why it matters: Children’s physical, intellectual and emotional growth in the first five years creates the foundation for their future. Being ready for kindergarten builds the foundation for future success in school. Research shows that kindergarteners who begin school with strong foundational skills, such as basic numeracy and the ability to get along with others, have higher academic achievement later in life than those that do not.¹⁷⁰ Consequently, the importance of kindergarten readiness has received more attention on a national, state, and local level in recent years. San Francisco Unified School District currently tracks kindergarten readiness for all entering kindergarteners.

Findings: While many entering kindergarteners lack foundational literacy and socio-emotional skills, San Francisco preschools can play a role in overcoming this challenge.

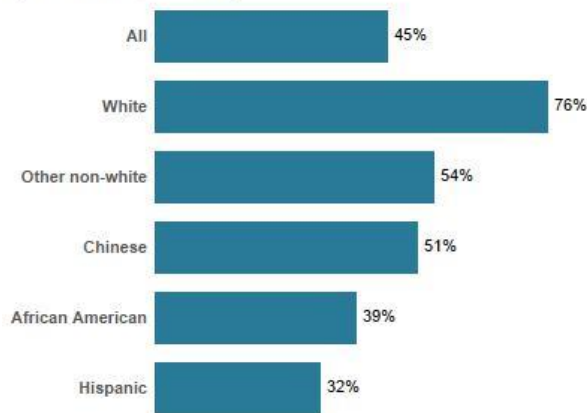
- **About half of San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) kindergarteners start school ready to learn.** Using a series of kindergarten readiness assessments, SFUSD found that 45% of entering kindergarteners were ready for school in 2013.^{5,171} African American and Latino students were the least likely to be ready for kindergarten while White students were most likely.
- **Students with preschool experience are more likely to be ready for kindergarten than their peers.** A representative study of entering SFUSD kindergarteners conducted in 2009 found 58% of children with preschool experience were ready for kindergarten, compared to 50% of those without preschool experience.¹⁷² Even after adjusting for family characteristics such as income and education levels, preschool experience was associated with greater proficiency in important pre-literacy skills like engaging with books and writing first names. For vulnerable populations, participation in high-quality preschool mitigated other risk factors associated with low kindergarten readiness, including being economically disadvantaged. Others factors associated with kindergarten readiness included being older, being a girl, coming from a family that uses local resources, and having parents who were more confident in their parenting abilities, had someone to talk to when they needed help, and coped well with the day-to-day demands of parenting.

⁵ SFUSD used the Phonological Awareness Language Screening and the Desires Results Developmental Profile to assess school readiness among entering kindergarteners.

- **Teachers believe entering SFUSD kindergarteners are most ready in the domain of Kindergarten Academics and least ready in the domain of Self-Regulation.** In the same study of entering SFUSD kindergarteners, teachers reported that 58% of children met their expectations in the domain of Self-Regulation, or the ability to control one’s attention, thoughts, emotions, and behaviors.¹⁷³ In the study, researchers gave entering kindergarteners an average score of 3.2 in the area of Self-Regulation, compared to an average score of 3.5 in Self-Care and Motor Skills.

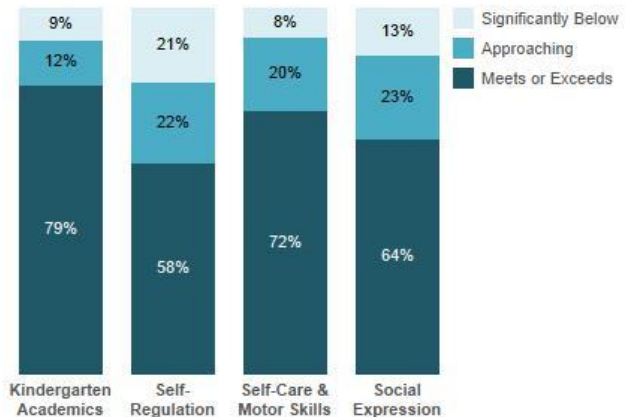
Kindergarten Readiness

Percent of Entering Kindergarteners Ready for School
Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening and the Desired Results Developmental Profile (2013-2014)



San Francisco Unified School District

Readiness of Kindergarteners Across Domains
Percent of kindergarteners who met teachers’ desired level of proficiency (2009)*



* This data is based on teachers observations of kindergarteners and is based on a different assessment than the data in the accompanying graph.

Applied Survey Research

Access to Early Care and Education Programs

Why it matters: Early Care and Education (ECE) programs help children build the skills they need for success in kindergarten and can help close the achievement gap. Children who attend high-quality ECE programs before kindergarten perform better on assessments of reading and math skills and socio-emotional development.¹⁷⁴ Due to the high cost of quality ECE programs in San Francisco, low-income families face significant barriers. San Francisco created the Preschool for All program to help all children access a quality preschool, regardless of income.[†]

Findings: While many children in San Francisco participate in formal early care and education, and some children receive developmental screenings through their program, affordability and access to high-quality subsidized care remains a challenge for many low-income and middle-class families.

- **Preschool enrollment in San Francisco has increased since 2005, likely due to an increase in public funding to provide free or reduced cost options.** In 2013, 71% of three- and four-year olds in San Francisco attended preschool, compared to 61% in 2005. This rate of preschool attendance far surpasses the rate of preschool attendance in California as a whole (48% in 2013).¹⁷⁵ Looking at four-year olds only, 83% of San Francisco’s four-year-olds attended preschool in 2009, compared to 74% nationwide.¹⁷⁶ Most of the gains in attendance have been among African American and Latino children, whose attendance soared to 79% and 80% respectively, from previous levels of 68% and 54% in 2007 (before Preschool for All became universal).¹⁷⁷
- **Through their participation in preschool, many San Francisco children receive beneficial developmental screenings.** Developmental screening can greatly increase the chances of identifying and helping children

[†] The Preschool for All is a citywide preschool initiative that offers free and reduced cost preschool for four-year olds who reside in San Francisco County. The program funds both private and public preschools.

before their issues become permanent disabilities.¹⁷⁸ In 2013-2014, 2,965 children who attended Preschool for All programs (52% of enrolled students) received developmental screenings.^{u,179}

- **Demand for subsidized services consistently surpasses supply.** Despite an increase in the number of children receiving subsidized early care and education^v between 2006 and 2012, a total of 3,370 eligible children ages 0-5 remain on a waiting list for subsidized early care and education as of May 2015, compared to 2,889 in October of 2006.¹⁸⁰ The neighborhoods that account for the largest proportion of these children include Ingleside-Excelsior (94112), Bayview Hunters Point (94124), and Portola (94134).¹⁸¹
- **Many middle class families earn an income that is too high to qualify for subsidized child care and too low to afford the high cost of quality child care in San Francisco.** The annual median cost for full-time infant care is \$19,032 at a child care center and \$13,236 at a family-based child care home,¹⁸² while the maximum income for a family of four to qualify for a child care subsidy was \$63,768 in 2013.¹⁸³

Access to Early Care and Education Programs

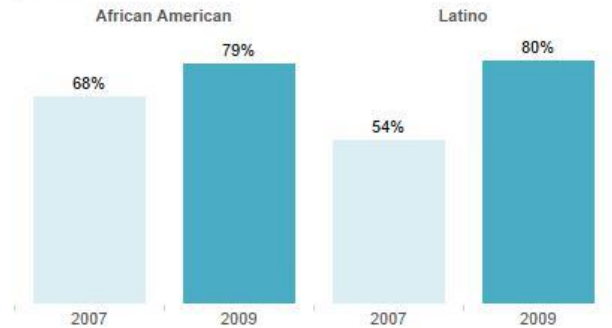
Preschool Enrollment

Percentage of three- and four-year-olds enrolled in preschool



American Community Survey (3-Year Estimates)

Percentage of African American and Latino four-year-olds enrolled in preschool



Applied Survey Research

Quality of Early Care and Education

Why it matters: Not all early care and education programs have an equal effect on the children they serve. Research demonstrates that the quality of programming influences the cognitive and socio-emotional development of young children.¹⁸⁴ In light of this, San Francisco has invested significant funding in assessing and improving the quality of ECE programs.

Findings: Although evidence exists to support the level of quality of licensed ECE providers in San Francisco, many families choose to enroll their children in unregulated, license-exempt ECE settings, for which no evidence related to quality currently exists.

- **Overall, San Francisco's licensed early care and education providers offer positive early learning programs, especially in the areas of emotional support.** In 2013-2014, nearly all rated preschool classrooms in San Francisco were rated as good (4-5 on a scale of 1-7), suggesting that, overall, program quality is strong.^{w,185} Preschool classrooms scored highest in measures of emotional support for children and lower in instructional support; toddler classrooms scored highest in emotional and behavioral support and lower in engaged support for learning.

^u Preschool for All is a citywide preschool initiative that offers free and reduced cost preschool at childcare centers and family childcare homes. Developmental screenings identify if a child is learning basic skills when he or she should, helping children with delays access necessary services as soon as possible.

^v Subsidized care programs include child care voucher programs and contracted child care services funded by the federal, state, and local governments.

^w Programs were rated using the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS) tool, where a score of 5 indicates good care and anything approaching a seven indicates excellent care. The ratings include 244 preschool classrooms and 149 infant/toddler classrooms.

- **A significant number of children ages 3 to 5 participate in unregulated child care.** In 2012-2013, 38% of children ages 3-5 receiving voucher subsidies through the CalWorks program participate in license exempt care (524 children).¹⁸⁶ Because license exempt providers are unregulated, there is currently limited evidence as to the quality of care or positive outcomes for children.

Quality of Child Care

Program Quality

Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS) (2013-2014)



First 5 San Francisco

Early Learning at Home

Why it matters: The home learning environment and parenting practices are critical components to children’s future success in school.¹⁸⁷ Parenting practices such as reading to children, using complex language, providing stimulating activities, and maintaining warm interactions are associated with better developmental outcomes and motivation to learn.¹⁸⁸ In fact, studies conducted with San Francisco kindergarten students demonstrated that children who were read to and whose families made greater use of local resources, such as the library, zoo, museums, parks, and family resource centers, were more prepared for kindergarten, even when accounting for family-level factors such as income and parental education.¹⁸⁹

Findings: San Francisco families find ways to engage their children in stimulating activities at home and in the community.

- **Most families in San Francisco read, sing, and/or play music with their young children regularly.** 79% of families surveyed in San Francisco report reading to their children every day and 67% report playing music or singing songs every day.¹⁹⁰
- **Many young children have regular access to public parks.** Over half (54%) of San Francisco families with children ages 0-5 report going to a park at least ten days per month.¹⁹¹
- **Almost half of families with young children regularly access city libraries.** 53% of families with children ages 0-5 report visiting the library at least once per month.¹⁹²

Early Learning at Home

Percentage of parents who report engaging children in early learning activities



* California Health Interview Survey (2011-2012)

** San Francisco Office of the Controller City Survey (2013)

School and Learning

The school-age years (5-18) are characterized by rapid academic, social, and emotional development that in turn sets the stage for later success in life. This section explores key educational indicators for this age group including high school graduation and post-secondary enrollment, instructional time, growth and achievement, climate and safety, and informal learning. Findings show that there are persistent disparities by racial/ethnic groups along a range of academic outcomes, room for improvement in school climate for lesbian, gay, and bisexual students, and demand for more out-of-school time programming to support informal learning opportunities for youth.

Specific findings include:

- In 2013-2014, SFUSD's overall graduation rate (80%) was on par with the state overall, but there are notable differences by ethnicity. African American (57%) and Latino (61%) youth in SFUSD high schools have lower graduation rates compared to their peers at the state level (68% and 76%), and their Asian (89%) and White (84%) counterparts within SFUSD.
- Among SFUSD high school graduates from the class of 2008, 47% earned a college degree within six years, including 23% of African American, 27% of Latino, 31% of English learners (ELs), and 48% of high school graduates on free- and reduced-price meals.
- In 2013-2014, African American students at the high school level missed the equivalent of 33 days of instruction while Latino students missed an average of almost 24 days, compared to the overall average of 14 missed days.
- In 2013, only 33% and 36% of African American and 39% and 47% of Latino students performed at advanced or proficient levels in English Language Arts (ELA) and Math, compared to 81% and 84% of White and 73% and 87% of Asian students.
- From 2003 to 2013, the percentage of SFUSD middle school students who reported skipping school for safety reasons decreased from 10% to 6%, but 26% of students who identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual reported skipping school for safety reasons in 2013.
- Of the estimated 40,000 youth who wanted access to after-school or summer programming in FY2013-2014, approximately 88% of youth (35,000) had access to after-school programs during the 2013-2014 school year and 55% of the youth (22,000) who wanted to attend summer programs had access in Summer 2014.

In 2014-2015, over 59,000 students were enrolled in public schools and 23,000 in private schools in San Francisco.^{x,193} While comprehensive data is not available on patterns in public versus private school enrollment by race/ethnicity, education, and socio-economic status, data from 2013 suggest higher rates of enrollment in private schools among parents who were White, college-educated, and had household incomes above \$100,000. As of 2013, an estimated 71% of parents with children ages 6 to 18 had a child in public school while 19% had a child enrolled in private school, down from 26% in 2011.¹⁹⁴ White parents were least likely to enroll their children in public schools (48%) while Asian/Pacific Islander and Latino were most likely (83% and 74%). Fewer college graduates enrolled their children in public schools (58%) than less than high school or high school only graduates (97%) and parents with household incomes over \$100,000 were less likely (49%) than those with incomes in any of the ranges below \$100,000 to enroll children in public school.

^x A total of 59,105 students were enrolled in public schools, including 58,414 in SFUSD schools, 398 in county schools, 2014 in Mission Preparatory, and 89 in San Francisco Flex Academy. A total of 23,252 students were enrolled in reporting enrollments of six or more students on their Private School Affidavits.

Among students enrolled in public schools in 2014-2015, the breakdown by race/ethnicity was 35% Asian, 29% Latino, 13% White, and 10% African American.^y During 2013-2014, just under 7,000 students were classified as special education students (roughly 10%),^z and in 2014-2015, over 16,000 students were categorized as English learners (28%), with Spanish and Cantonese comprising the largest groups (47% and 30%).^{aa}

High School Graduation and Post-Secondary Enrollment

Why it matters: Not completing high school is associated with poor employment and life outcomes, including unemployment and lower wages, dependence on welfare services, poor physical and mental health, and a greater likelihood of engaging in criminal activity.¹⁹⁵ A recent report from the California Department of Justice estimated high school dropouts cost the state \$46 billion annually.¹⁹⁶ In contrast, completing higher education has been associated with more employment opportunities, greater earning potential, and better overall health.¹⁹⁷

Findings: Most students who graduate from high school enroll in post-secondary institutions, but there are considerable differences in graduation rates by race/ethnicity.

- **SFUSD's overall graduation rates are on par with state-level rates but differences by ethnicity are greater than overall patterns in California.** In 2013-2014, the graduation rate^{bb} from SFUSD high schools was 80% compared to 81% for California. Graduation rates for African American (57%) and Latino (61%) youth were lower than the rest of the district while graduation rates for Asian (89%) and White (84%) youth were higher. At the state level, graduation rates were higher for African Americans and Latino youth, but they followed similar patterns of disparity: Across California, graduation rates were 68% for African American, 76% for Latino, 87% for White, and 92% for Asian youth.¹⁹⁸ Between 2012-2013 and 2013-2014, graduation rates for African American and Latino students in SFUSD dropped over 7%.¹⁹⁹ One possible explanation for lower graduation rates could be the implementation of more rigorous A-G graduation requirements.²⁰⁰
- **Indicators for on-track for graduation foreshadow disparities by ethnicity and English learner (EL) status among SFUSD students.** As of Spring 2015, about 61% of the class of 2016 was on track to graduate (D or higher in classes), and 49% was on track to be UC/CSU eligible by the end of the school year (earning a C or better in A-G classes^{cc}). On-track-to-graduate status varied considerably by ethnic groups with Chinese (78%), Filipino (68%), and White (68%) students on one end of the spectrum and African American (29%), Latino (36%), and Samoan (36%) students on the other end. By spring of their junior year, only 26% of EL students were on track to graduate compared with 68% of non-EL students.²⁰¹
- **A majority of students who graduate from SFUSD high schools enroll in college and attend 4-year institutions although less than half complete college within six years.** Of 2013-2014 high school graduates, 77% enrolled in college, and 63% enrolled 4-year schools.²⁰² Variations in enrollment exist by race/ethnicity among high school graduates: From the class of 2014, 86% of Asian graduates enrolled in college during the first fall following high school graduation, 80% of White, 72% of Pacific Islander, 66% of Latino, and 63% of African American graduates.²⁰³ Only 47% of SFUSD graduates from the class of 2008 earned a college degree within six years with differences by race/ethnicity and type of student: 23% of African American, 27% of Latino, and 31% of English learner (EL) high school graduates.²⁰⁴

^y Racial/ethnic groups comprising less than 5% included: Filipino: 5%, unreported: 4%, multi-racial: 3%, Pacific Islander: 1%, and American Indian or Alaska Native: less than 1%.

^z Across the whole county, as of December 2014, there were 6,952 special education students, with nearly 40% categorized as specific learning disability.

^{aa} In 2014-2015, there were 16,447 English learners with 47% (7747 students) speaking Spanish as their first language and 30% (4876) speaking Cantonese as their first language.

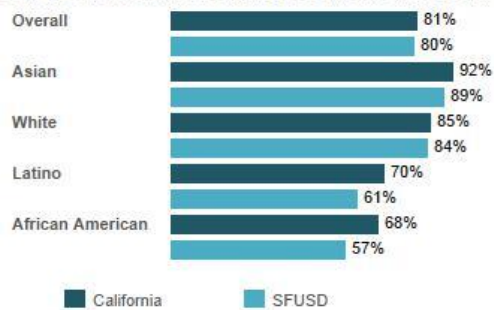
^{bb} Graduation rates are calculated based on 4-year adjusted cohort rates, sourced from the U.S. Department of Education's High School Graduation Rate - Non-regulatory Guidance, December 22, 2008 ([website](#)).

^{cc} A-G requirements refers to the rigorous sequence of courses in seven subject areas required to be eligible for acceptance into University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) systems. The courses must be certified through the UC approval process and include the following subject areas: history/social science (2 years), English (4 years), mathematics (3 years), laboratory science (2 years), foreign language (2 years), visual/performing arts (1 year), and college preparatory elective (1 year).

Graduation

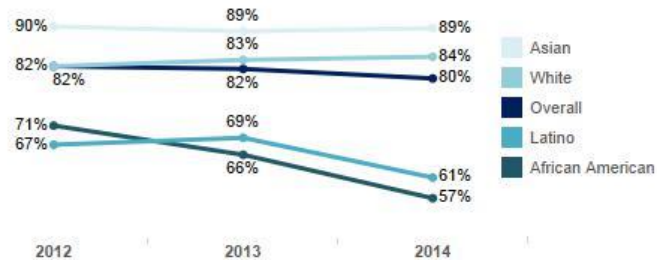
Graduation Rates by Ethnicity

Cohort Graduation Rates compared to California (2013-2014)



Graduation rates by Ethnicity

Cohort Graduation Rates (2011-2012 to 2013-2014)



California Department of Education

Instructional Time

Why it matters: Educators widely acknowledge that time spent in school is critical to overall student learning and that quality of time spent in school can vary greatly.²⁰⁵ Although an imperfect measure of time spent learning, *instructional time*, defined as the percentage of time a student is present in class, is an important starting point for understanding *access* to opportunities for learning. In its 2013-2015 Strategic Plan, SFUSD identified increasing instructional time by decreasing the disproportionate suspensions of African American and Latino students as a priority as recent data show many of these students are missing instructional time due to suspensions for behavior issues or being sent out of class by teachers.²⁰⁶

Findings: African American and Latino SFUSD students have lower instructional time percentages than their peers and are disproportionately affected by suspensions and office discipline referrals.

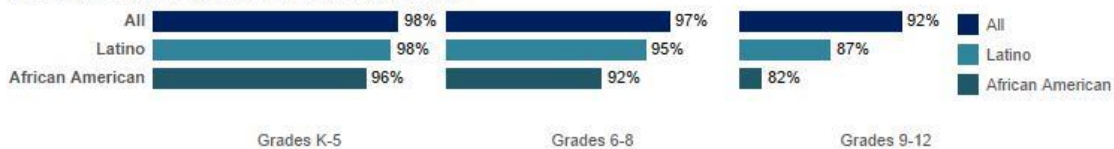
- The gap in instructional time between African American and Latino SFUSD students and their counterparts increases with age.** In 2013-2014, the difference in instructional time between African American youth and their peers grew from 2.4% at the elementary school level (96.0% versus 98.4%) to 5.1% at the middle school level (91.7% versus 96.8%) to 10.5% at the high school level (81.7% versus 92.2%). Although not as dramatic, the differences in instructional time for Latino youth compared to peers followed a similar pattern, from a difference of 0.5% in the elementary grades to 1.8% in middle school and 5.3% in high school.²⁰⁷ Of the 180 instructional days in 2013-2014, African American students at the high school level missed the equivalent of 33 days of instruction while Latino students missed an average of almost 24 days, compared to the overall average of 14 missed days.
- Although San Francisco suspension rates are lower than the state, African American and Latino students continue to be suspended at higher rates and account for a disproportionate percentage of suspensions.** In 2013-2014, the overall suspension rate in California was 4.4% compared to 1.5% for SFUSD.²⁰⁸ Among African Americans in SFUSD, the suspension rate was 7.8% (lower than the state rate of 11.9%), yet African American youth made up nearly half of all suspensions in SFUSD (49% or 596 suspensions). While the suspension rate for Latinos in SFUSD was considerably lower at 1.9% (also lower than the state rate of 4.6%), Latinos still accounted for a large percentage of suspensions in SFUSD: 29% or 351 suspensions. Since 2011-2012, suspensions rates have declined in SFUSD overall and for African American and Latino students, but African American and Latino students continue to account for the largest proportions of suspensions.²⁰⁹
- African American youth are also disproportionately affected by being sent out of class by teachers for behavior issues, referred to as classroom referrals.** The 2014-2015 school year marked the first year of online recording of classroom referrals in SFUSD. Teacher participation in the new online system, called the Counseling Online Referral system, increased significantly throughout the year although only 40% of all referrals were entered in the system. The remaining 60% continued to be recorded on paper. Based on

the available data in the new online system, patterns of classroom referrals are similar to suspensions with African Americans having the highest rate of referrals per student by ethnicity (0.036), the greatest rate of interventions per student by ethnicity (0.186), and the greatest amount of instructional time lost as a result of referral (over 1,191 hours for all African American students reported in the system compared to 106 hours for all White students reported in the system).²¹⁰

Instructional Time and Suspensions

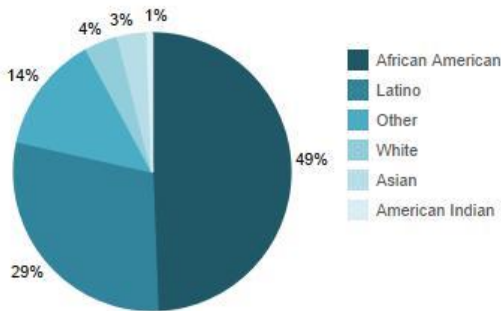
Instructional Time

Percentage of instructional time, by ethnicity (2013-2014)



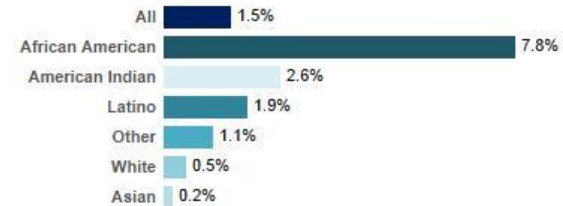
Suspensions, by Ethnicity

Percentage of suspensions made up by racial/ethnic group (2013-2014)



Suspension Rate, by Ethnicity

Percentage of racial/ethnic group suspended (2013-2014)



San Francisco Unified School District - Research, Planning & Accountability (RPA), 2013-2014

Growth and Achievement

Why it matters: Measures of growth and performance are important for monitoring the progress of students as they move through the grades. While SFUSD previously relied on standardized testing and state ratings to measure academic achievement, SFUSD, along with nine other districts in California, received permission to create a more holistic measure of success under the CORE waiver. The new CORE model for California's waiver includes meeting grade-level standards in English Language Arts and math, English learner re-designation rates, and an early warning indicator for 8th graders, along with graduation (described above), in its School Quality Improvement Index (SQII).²¹¹ Because the SQII is still under development, this section explores data drawing on previous indicators, some of which will be incorporated into the model. The section also explores pass rates for the California High School Exit Examination (CAHSEE).

Findings: While students in SFUSD have higher rates of English learner (EL) reclassification and proficiency on the California Standards Test (CST) than the state as a whole, there are large gaps between African American, Latino students and Pacific Islander students and their classmates within SFUSD as well as gaps between these students and their counterparts at the state level for some measures of achievement.

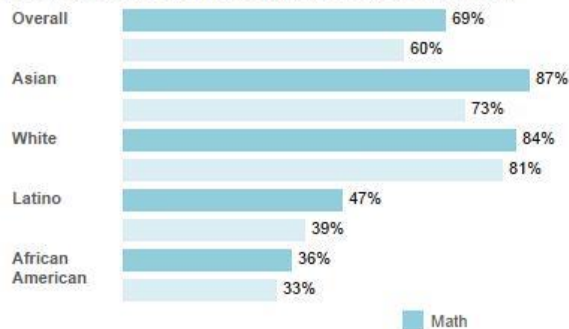
- Proficiency in English Language Arts (ELA) and Math varies by ethnicity.** On the 2012-2013 California Standards Test (CST), across all students and grade levels tested in SFUSD, approximately 60% of students reached advanced or proficient levels for ELA and 69% for Math, compared to 56% for ELA and 63% for Math across the state. Only 33% and 36% of African American, 39% and 47% of Latino students, and 33% and 47% of Pacific Islander students in SFUSD performed at advanced or proficient levels in ELA and Math, compared to 81% and 84% of White and 73% and 87% of Asian students.²¹²

- SFUSD has slightly higher English learner redesignation rates than California.** In 2014-2015, 15.1% of English learners in SFUSD were redesignated to Fluent English Proficiency (FEP) compared to 11.0% overall for the state.²¹³ Across SFUSD, the percentage of students classified as English learner appears to decrease as students progress through the grades, ranging from between 44% and 47% of students classified as ELs in transitional kindergarten through 3rd grade, 26% to 33% of students in fourth and 5th grade, and less than 20% in 6th through 12th grade.²¹⁴
- Early warning indicators highlight emerging differences across race/ethnicity and English proficiency at the beginning of high school.** SFUSD's early warning indicator (EWI) takes both attendance and GPA into account and identifies 9th grade students with attendance rates below 87.5% and/or GPAs below 2.0. The indicators were designed to identify students in need of additional support on the first day of 9th grade. Among all 9th graders in 2014-2015, 5% (167 9th graders) were flagged for both indicators while 83% were not flagged for either. In contrast, only 59% of African American students, 68% of Latino students, and 70% of English learners were not flagged for either indicator. African American students had the largest percentage of students flagged for attendance issues (27% or 81 9th graders) and for low GPA (31% or 92 9th graders).
- CAHSEE pass rates vary by race/ethnicity, English learner status, and socio-economic background.** In 2013-2014, the overall CAHSEE pass rates among SFUSD 10th graders were 77% for English Language Arts (ELA) and 82% for Math. While economically disadvantaged students had pass rates of only a few percentage points lower than overall rates, English learners passed at considerable lower rates (16% and 52%) as did African American (55% and 51%) and Latino youth (62% and 64%). Overall CAHSEE pass rates were only slightly lower than the state, but African American and Latino pass rates were appreciably lower than their state-level counterparts.²¹⁵

Growth and Achievement

California Standards Test (CST)

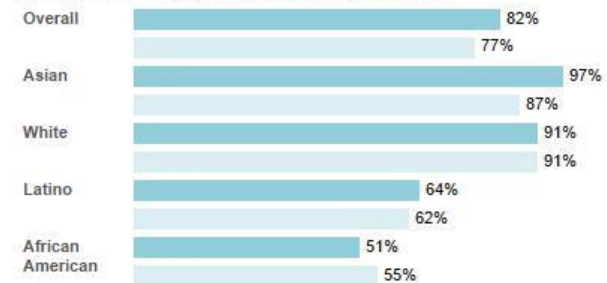
Percentage advanced or proficient by race/ethnicity (2012-2013)



California Department of Education

California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE)

Pass rates in 10th grade by race/ethnicity (2013-2014)



SFUSD - Achievement Assessments Office

Climate and School Safety

Why it matters: Research consistently shows that positive school climate can affect a wide range of student outcomes, from decreasing absenteeism and suspensions to improving academic achievement.²¹⁶ While there are no universally accepted dimensions of positive school climate, the U.S. Department of Education's Safe and Supportive Schools model identifies three domains: *student engagement*, *safety*, and *school environment*.²¹⁷ Within these domains, two important components and priorities for SFUSD, which aims to foster a pro-social, equitable learning environment where all children thrive, based on the most recent Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) findings are perceived safety and bullying.

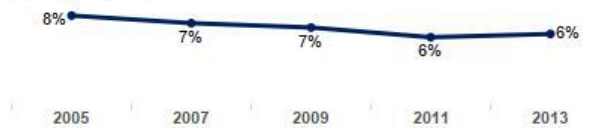
Findings: While students feel more safe in schools than in previous years, bullying and harassment remains an issue, particularly for lesbian, gay, and bisexual students:

- Fewer students in SFUSD middle schools and high schools report skipping school for safety reasons compared to previous years.** From 2005 to 2013, the percentage of high school students who skipped school in the past month for fear of being unsafe at school or on the way to or from school decreased from 8% to 6%.²¹⁸ Similarly, the percentage of middle school students who skipped school in the past year due to feeling unsafe decreased from 12% in 2005 to 6% in 2013.²¹⁹ More students who identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB), however, reported skipping school for safety reasons: 26% at the middle school level and 19% at the high school level.²²⁰
- Overall bullying rates have not changed over time, and harassment based on sexual orientation remains an area for improvement.** Since 2009, the percentage of high school students who report being bullied on school property has not changed (13%).²²¹ Similarly, since 2009, the percentage of middle school students who report being ever bullied has not changed significantly (40% versus 38%). Furthermore, in 2013, nearly 60% of middle school students identifying as lesbian, gay or bisexual reported being bullied.²²² Many middle school and high school students report hearing other students make harassing statements based on sexual orientation, especially students who identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB). For example, at the middle school level, 60% of students identifying as heterosexual reported hearing harassing remarks based on sexual orientation compared with 73% of students identifying as LGB reported hearing harassing remarks.²²³

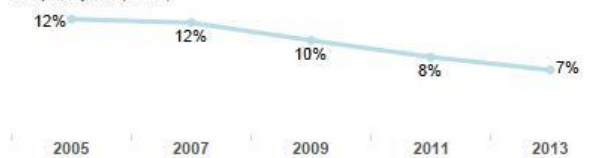
School Climate

School Safety

Percentage of SFUSD high school students who reported skipping school for fear of being unsafe at school or on the way to or from school in the past month (2013)



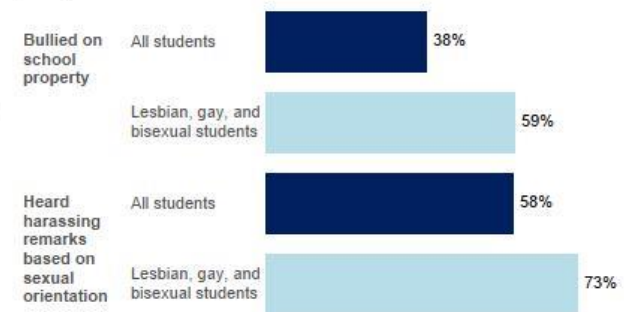
Percentage of SFUSD middle school students who reported skipping school for fear of being unsafe at school or on the way to or from school in the past year (2013)



Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Bullying and Harassing Remarks

Percentage of SFUSD middle school students who reported being bullied on school property and hearing harassing remarks based on sexual orientation (2013)



Youth Risk Behavior Survey and SFUSD

Informal Learning

Why it matters: Informal learning in after-school or out-of-school time programs plays a critical role in supporting the development of children and youth. Research on after-school programs and initiatives has shown positive effects on academic, socio-emotional, prevention, and health and wellness outcomes given quality programming, sustained participation, and strong partnerships with families, community organizations, and schools.²²⁴ Access to out-of-school time programming is particularly important for youth from low-income families.²²⁵

Findings: While it is challenging to estimate the need for after-school programs as well as the number of available slots, it appears demand exceeds supply and that Asian and Latino youth make up a majority of participants in programs at the high school level.

- Demand for after-school and summer programs exceeds supply for youth in grades K-8.** Based on estimates, about 88% of youth grades K-8 who wanted after-school programs had access in 2013-2014 (about 35,000 youth had access while about 5,000 did not). In the same year, only about 22,000 youth in grades K-8 were enrolled in summer programs, while 18,000 were not. Types of organized after-school and summer programs included licensed childcare centers, family childcare homes, private school

programs, SFUSD ExCEL and early education school age programs, DCYF-funded programs, and San Francisco Recreation and Parks programs.²²⁶

- **While there are no comprehensive estimates of demand and supply for high school age youth, it is likely not all high-school age youth have access to publicly-funded after-school options.** Across SFUSD’s ExCEL Afterschool Programs at the high school level, SFUSD school-year extended learning, SFUSD athletics, San Francisco Recreation and Park Department, and DCYF-funded programs for teens, there were approximately 11,000 program spots in 2013-2014.²²⁷ During the same year, the SFUSD high school enrollment alone (excluding private school students) was over 18,500, and 2010 Census estimates put the youth population from ages 14-18 at nearly 31,000 in San Francisco four years prior, in 2010.²²⁸
- **Among after-school providers of high-school age programs with demographic data, participation varied some by racial/ethnic groups.** In general, Asian, Latino, and African American youth made up the majority of participants. Asians made up the largest percentage of high school athletics (50%), ExCEL participants (43%), and DCYF participants (37%). Latino youth made up the largest percentage of SFUSD extended day participants (34%) and second largest percentage of participants in ExCEL (27%) and DCYF (24%) programs. African American youth made up roughly 10% of participants across programs, except DCYF programs, in which they comprised 19% of participants.²²⁹ As a point of reference, the breakdown of students by race/ethnicity in SFUSD high schools in 2013-2014 was 41% Latino, 26% Latino, 11% African American, and 10% White.²³⁰

Informal Learning

K-8 After-school and Summer Programs

Estimated demand for and number served in after-school and summer programs (FY2013-2014)



DCYF K-8 Slot Tracker

Percentage of Demand Met

Year-Round After-school Programs

88%

Summer Programs

55%

Community Factors

Community factors shape the health and lives of children, youth, and families. The following section explores key indicators related to the community, including violence and crime, transportation, and access to parks and recreation. Findings show that residents of Southeast San Francisco experience the most crime and report feeling less safe than other city residents and that although neighborhoods in the southeast are less accessible to public transportation and open spaces, many residents of these neighborhoods live in close proximity to community centers that serve youth.

Specific findings include:

- The crime rate in San Francisco is double the overall rate in California. South of Market, the Tenderloin, McLaren Park, the Financial District, the Mission, and Bayview Hunters Point experience the highest rates of crime.
- Residents of Bayview Hunters Point, Visitacion Valley and Potrero Hill have little access to reliable public transportation compared to other parts of the city; these neighborhoods received public transit scores of 14, 16, and 18 respectively on a scale of 1-100, compared to an average score of 25 across the city.
- In 2011, 71% of Bayview Hunters Point residents and 81% Visitacion Valley residents lived within one-quarter mile of a community center serving youth, compared to 47% of residents across the city.

Violence and Crime

Why it matters: Children and youth who are repeatedly exposed to community violence suffer from chronic stress, and their bodies' physical response to on-going stress puts them at higher risk of health and social problems, including asthma, diabetes, obesity, and learning difficulties.²³¹ Exposure can occur through direct victimization, witnessing violent events, and hearing about violent acts.²³² In light of the negative consequences caused by exposure to violence, the federal government has set a goal to reduce children's exposure to violence by 10% between 2008 and 2020 through the Healthy People 2020 initiative.

Findings: Although the level of violent crime has varied over the last ten years, the neighborhoods experiencing the most crime have remained unchanged: South of Market, the Tenderloin, McLaren Park, the Financial District, the Mission, and Bayview Hunters Point.²³³ Residents of these neighborhoods report feeling less safe than other San Francisco residents.

- **The crime rate in San Francisco is about double the overall crime rate in California.** The property crime rate and violent crime rate in San Francisco are approximately double the crime rates in San Diego, San Jose, and the state overall.²³⁴ While the rate of property crimes in San Francisco was similar to the rate in Oakland in 2013, the violent crime rate in San Francisco was less than half that of Oakland.²³⁵
- **Both violent and property crime are concentrated on the east side of San Francisco.** In 2012-2014, South of Market, the Tenderloin, McLaren Park, the Financial District, the Mission, and Bayview Hunters Point experienced the highest rates of crime.^{dd236} These are the same neighborhoods that experienced the most crime in the 2010-2012 period.²³⁷
- **Violent crime increased by 21% from 2012 to 2013, bringing the level of crime back to where it had been in 2008.**²³⁸ This rise stems from an increase in robberies (a 21% increase from 3,484 incidents to 4,202 incidents), rapes (a 56% increase from 108 incidents to 161 incidents), and aggravated assaults (a

^{dd} Crime data is presented by planning neighborhoods. One exception to the trend listed above is Lincoln Park, in the Southwest corner of the city, which had the highest crime rate in the city (321 offenses per 1,000 residents).

25% increase from 2,116 incidents to 2,653 incidents), whereas the number of homicides dropped from 68 to 48 (30% decrease).²³⁹

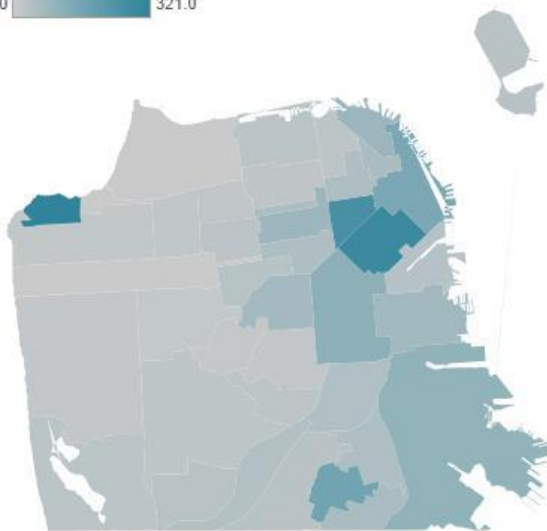
- **The neighborhoods where residents report feeling less safe are in the east side of the city, mirroring the neighborhoods experiencing the most crime.** According to the 2013 City Survey conducted by the City Controller’s Office, about half of the residents from Bayview Hunters Point (94124 - 51%), South of Market (94103 - 49%), and Hayes Valley/Tenderloin/ North of Market (94102 - 47%) neighborhoods report feeling unsafe or very unsafe at night, compared to 25% of all residents in San Francisco. Despite a low level of crime in the southern part of the city, a relatively large number of residents in these neighborhoods, including Lake Merced (94132 – 28%) and Ingleside-Excelsior (94112 – 38%) also reported feeling unsafe.²⁴⁰

Violence and Crime

Violent Crime

Number of offenses/1,000 residents (2012-2014)

1.0  321.0

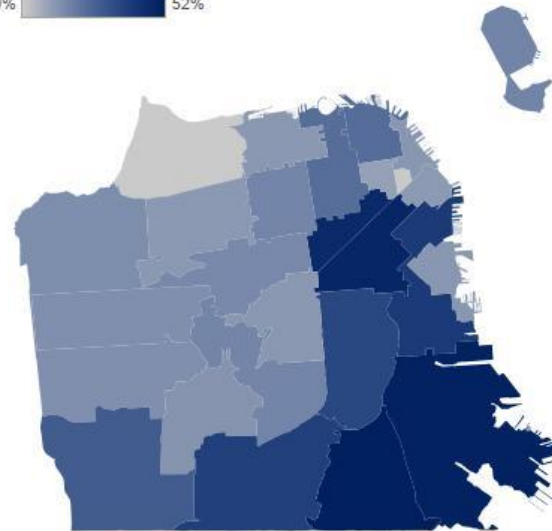


SF Indicator Project - San Francisco Police Department

Perceived Safety

Percentage of residents reporting feeling unsafe or very unsafe (2013)

0%  52%



SF Indicator Project - City Controller's Office

Transportation

Why it matters: Reliable transportation is a strong factor in the odds of escaping poverty.²⁴¹ Moreover, access to public transportation not only links residents to school and work, it can also produce health benefits by encouraging physical activity, reducing pollution, avoiding traffic-related fatalities and injuries, and creating social cohesion.²⁴² Walking or cycling for transportation is a key strategy for increasing daily physical activity,²⁴³ which has positive health benefits including improving heart and muscular fitness and bone health and reducing obesity among children and youth.²⁴⁴

Findings: Residents of Southeast San Francisco are among the least likely to take advantage of MUNI’s free pass program for low-income youth, and many SFUSD students commute to school by car, missing the benefits of walking or biking.

- **Residents of Southeast San Francisco, an area that faces some of the city’s highest unemployment and poverty levels, have insufficient access to reliable transportation.** On a scale of 1-100 (with 100 as the highest score), Bayview Hunters Point, Visitacion Valley, and Potrero Hill received public transit scores of

14, 16, and 18 respectively in 2010.^{ee245} More accessible neighborhoods include Chinatown (score of 90), Nob Hill (89), the Financial District (72) and Russian Hill (59).

- **More than three-quarters of eligible low-income youth are taking advantage of the Free Muni Youth Program.** Just over three-quarters (76%) or 6,962, of youth under the Bay Area median income (\$101,900 for a family of four) participated in the program in 2014.^{ff} The neighborhoods with the highest participation rate include Haight-Ashbury/Cole Valley (94117), Hayes Valley/Tenderloin/ North of Market (94102), Outer Sunset (94116), South of Market (94103), and Chinatown (94108).²⁴⁶ Youth from the southeastern neighborhoods that lack access to public transportation are less likely than other youth to use the free program. For example, only 61% of eligible youth in Potrero Hill (94107) and 67% of eligible youth from Bayview Hunters Point (94124) have Free Muni Youth passes.
- **Many SFUSD students commute to school by family car.** Over half of SFUSD Kindergarten and 5th grade students surveyed commute to school by family car, with approximately one quarter walking to and from school. Most 6th and 9th graders surveyed also commute to school by family car, although more than half of 9th graders take a public bus home from school. The 2014-15 survey of more than 12,500 SFUSD students demonstrates that many students at varying grade levels rely on the family care to get to and from school, which may be in part due to about 40% of elementary school students surveyed living within one mile of their school and most middle and high school students surveyed living two to three miles from their school.²⁴⁷
- **Nearly a third of SFUSD schools are located in areas with high rates of transportation-related injuries.** 31% of SFUSD schools are located in the city's high injury network, the 12% of city streets where over 70% of severe and fatal transportation-related injuries are concentrated. Neighborhoods most impacted include the Tenderloin, South of Market, and Chinatown communities.²⁴⁸

Parks and Recreation

Why it matters: By providing space for social engagement and recreational activities, parks, recreational areas, and community centers encourage social cohesion and enrich the lives of children, youth, and families. Research suggests that residents of neighborhoods that enjoy social cohesiveness may have lower mortality rates compared to neighborhoods that do not have strong social bonds.²⁴⁹ Access to open space may increase wellbeing among families living in poverty, as research also shows that contact with green spaces can improve functioning in children with Attention Deficient and Hyperactivity Disorder as well as cognitive functioning in people living in public housing.²⁵⁰

Findings: Although Southeast San Francisco has few parks and open spaces, Bayview Hunters Point and Visitacion Valley benefit from a number of recreational and community centers serving youth.

- **The east side of the city enjoys fewer acres of open space and parks than the rest of San Francisco.** In particular, the neighborhoods near the Financial District, Mission Bay, and Potrero Hill received the lowest scores related to recreational space, followed by neighborhoods in downtown San Francisco (Chinatown, North Beach, and South of Market) and the southeast of San Francisco (Bayview Hunters Point, the Mission, and Visitacion Valley).^{gg251}
- **Compared to residents in San Francisco overall, more residents from Bayview Hunters Point and Visitacion Valley (the neighborhoods with the highest proportion of youth in the city) live near**

^{ee} Public Transit Scores are a relative measure of the number of transit routes within one mile, weighted by frequency and distance. Data is presented by planning neighborhoods, not by zip code.

^{ff} This measure may overestimate the percentage of eligible youth receiving MUNI passes in some neighborhoods. To estimate the number of youth who qualify, this measure uses the number of youth under 399% of the federal poverty level (\$96,758 for a family of four in 2015) according to the American Community Survey as an estimate. Because the Bay Area median income is above 399% of the federal poverty line, the measure underestimates the number of eligible youth.

^{gg} Recreational area scores are a relative measure of the number of acres of public recreation space within two miles, weighted by distance. Data is presented by planning neighborhoods, as defined by the San Francisco Department of Public Health.

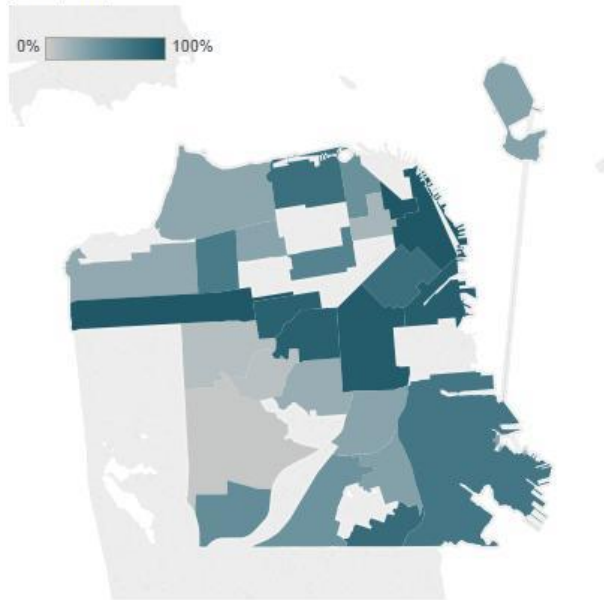
recreation and community centers that serve youth. In Bayview Hunters Point, 57% of the population lives within one-quarter mile of a recreation center, and 71% of the population lives within one-quarter mile of a community center serving youth. In Visitacion Valley, 71% of residents live near a recreation center, and 80% live near a community center serving youth.²⁵²

For additional findings related to Air Quality, see Appendix 1.

Parks and Recreation

Youth Community Centers

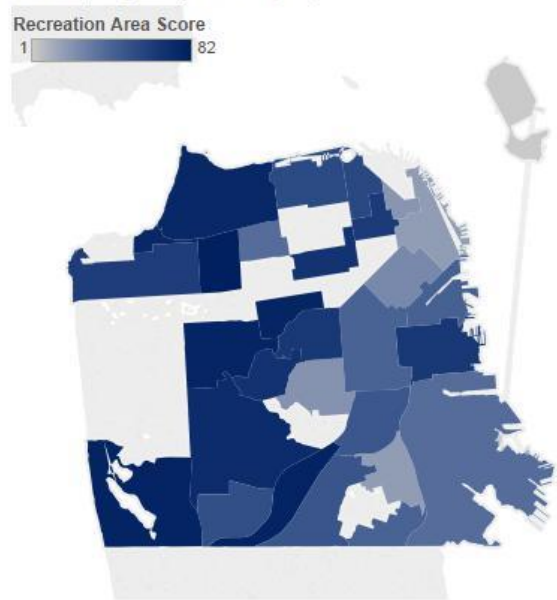
Percentage of population within 1/2 mile of a community center serving youth (2011)



Note: Neighborhoods with the lightest gray shading are missing data.
SF Indicator Project

Open Spaces

Relative measure of the number of acres of public recreation space within two miles, weighted by distance (2011)



Note: Neighborhoods with the lightest gray shading are missing data.
SF Indicator Project

Safe Families

Safety and stability have profound implications for child and youth development. This section explores key family-level indicators of safety and stability, including the support provided by caregivers, the rate of child maltreatment, the number of youth in foster care, and parental incarcerations. Findings show that most children and youth generally feel supported by their parents, the rate of child maltreatment varies greatly by race, and the rate of entry into foster care has dropped sharply in recent years.

Specific findings include:

- Two-thirds of SFUSD high school students report they can talk to their parents/guardians when they have problems, and more than half (52%) feel understood at home.
- The rate of child maltreatment varies greatly by race: 19% of African American children and youth were the subject of a child maltreatment allegation, compared to 6% of Latino children and 2% of Asian and White children.
- The number of children and youth in foster care declined from 2,532 to 800 between the years of 2000 and 2014.

Supportive Caregivers

Why it matters: Supportive caregiving plays a profound role in the development of children and youth. Children and youth who are raised in families marked by stable relationships, positive parenting, warmth, and emotional availability are more engaged in school, enjoy more academic success, and have higher self-confidence.²⁵³ Positive and consistent care giving can also mitigate other risk factors, such as poverty.

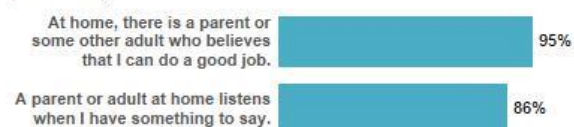
Findings: Overall, SFUSD students feel supported by their parents and caregivers, reporting that they feel close to their caregivers and that their caregivers listen to and believe in them.

- **Most SFUSD 5th graders feel that their parents or caregivers listen when they have something to say.** 86% of 5th graders reported that their parent or some other adult at home listen when they have something to say at least most of the time. Only 2% reported that their parents never listened.²⁵⁴
- **Almost all SFUSD 5th graders feel that their parents believe in them.** 95% of 5th graders report that their parents believe that they can do a good job at least most of the time. Only 5% reported that their parents either never or sometimes believed that they could do a good job or believed that they could do a good job some of the time.²⁵⁵
- **About a third of SFUSD high school students report that they cannot talk to their parents/guardians when they have problems.** In 2011, 33% of all high school students reported that there is not a parent/guardian/adult family member whom they can talk with when they have problems.²⁵⁶ In 2012, 67% reported feeling close to their parent/guardian and 52% agreed or strongly agreed that their parent/guardian understood what their life is like.²⁵⁷

Supportive Caregivers

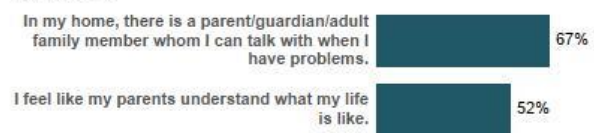
Relationships with Parents and Guardians

Percentage of SFUSD 5th graders who agree most or all of the time (2012-2013).



California Health Kids Survey

Percentage of SFUSD high school students who agree or strongly agree (2011, 2012).



YouthVote

Child Maltreatment

Why it matters: Child maltreatment is associated with adverse outcomes later in life in multiple domains, including physical health, cognitive development, language skills, and socio-emotional wellbeing.²⁵⁸ National research suggests that children younger than four years of age and children or youth with special needs, such as disabilities, mental health issues, chronic physical illness, are at increased risk.²⁵⁹ Caregiver risk factors include lack of understanding of child development and parenting skills, substance abuse, young age, low income, and social isolation. Strong social networks buffer families from the risk of child maltreatment.

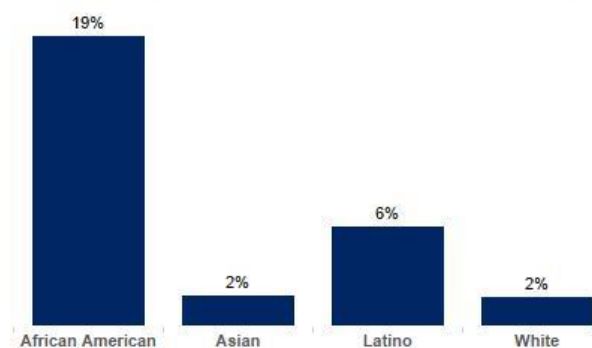
Findings: In 2014, 5,169 children had an alleged child maltreatment case and the maltreatment was confirmed in 816 cases. African American and Latino children are at increased risk of child maltreatment and more than one-third of reported child maltreatment victims are subject to repeat allegations.

- In 2014, 5,169 children had an alleged child maltreatment case and the maltreatment was confirmed in 816 cases.**²⁶⁰ The rate of child maltreatment in San Francisco is stable and similar to the overall rate in California. In both San Francisco and across the state, the rate of child maltreatment allegations has hovered around 5% of the child population since 2000. Between 2000 and 2009, between 20-30% of these allegations were substantiated, or confirmed by Child Protective Services. Since 2010, the rate of substantiation has fluctuated between 11 and 16%. And of the substantiated cases in 2014, the largest shares of maltreatment cases were among 6-10 year-olds (25%) and 11-15 year-olds (22%).
- The rate of child maltreatment allegations varies greatly by ethnicity and by neighborhood.** In 2014, 19% of African American children and youth were subject to a child maltreatment allegation, compared to 6% of Latino children and 2% of Asian and White children.²⁶¹ The child maltreatment rate was almost three times the city-wide rate in Bayview Hunters Point (94124), where 979 children were reported to Child Protective Services.^{hh262}
- In more than one-third of child maltreatment cases from 2012, children were reported to Child Protective Services again within 24 months.** 37% of children who had a first-time maltreatment allegation in 2012 were reported to Child Protective Services again within 24 months.ⁱⁱ²⁶³ Of the 37% who were subject to another allegation, 29% of those cases were substantiated (11% of all first-time maltreatment allegations). The rate of repeat allegation does not vary consistently by race or ethnicity.

Childhood Maltreatment

Rates of Maltreatment Allegations

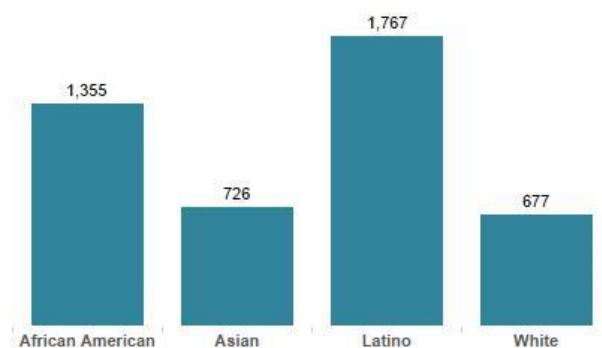
Percentage of children subject to a child maltreatment allegation (2014)



California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP)

Maltreatment Allegations

Number of children with maltreatment allegations (2014)



^{hh} The child maltreatment rate in Bayview Hunters Point was 114 incidents per 1,000 children, compared to 44 per 1,000 in San Francisco. The Financial District (94104) and Treasure Island (94130) also had high rates of child maltreatment allegations (276 per 1,000 and 128 per 1,000).

ⁱⁱ This does not include At Risk, Sibling Abused and Substantial Risk Allegations.

Youth in Foster Care

Why it matters: Foster care youth are more likely to suffer from medical, mental health, or developmental problems as a result of exposure to poverty, maltreatment, and, for some children, the foster care experience itself.²⁶⁴ Many youth exiting foster care face a number of long-term challenges, including substance abuse, criminal behavior, and difficulty transitioning to independence.²⁶⁵

Findings: Due to changes in the city's children's population and changes in child welfare practice emphasizing family preservation, the number of San Francisco children placed in foster care has dropped dramatically since 2000. African American children still have disproportionate contact with the foster care system. More than 80% of foster children are victims of neglect, sometimes move between multiple placements, and over half are placed in care outside of San Francisco. About half of children admitted to foster care do not reunify with their families, and those that are reunited are at higher risk of repeated abuse.

Overview of Foster Children and Youth

- **The number and rate of children and youth in foster care has declined dramatically since 2000.** As of July 1, 2014, 800 San Francisco children ages 0-17 were in foster care (6.7 per 1,000 children), compared to 2,532 as of July 1, 2000 (22.6 per 1,000).²⁶⁶ The decline in the use of foster care is consistent across racial and ethnic groups. While the prevalence rate of foster care was about twice as high in San Francisco compared to California in 2000 (22.6 versus 11.0 per 1,000), the rate in San Francisco is now almost the same (6.7 versus 6.0 per 1,000).²⁶⁷ Most foster children and youth (60%) are placed outside San Francisco.²⁶⁸
- **Most children enter the foster care system due to neglect.** Neglect was the reason for entry in 82% of new cases in 2014. Victims of physical abuse comprised 12% of children entering foster care; 2% were victims of sexual abuse.^{jj269} Children ages 6-10 were more likely than others to be removed from their home due to physical abuse (19% versus 12% of all foster care cases).
- **Infants under one year old are at the highest risk of entering the foster care system.** Although 16-17 year olds had the highest rate of foster care placement (13.3 per 1,000) in 2014, children under 1 year old entered foster care at the highest rate.²⁷⁰ In 2014, 81 infants younger than one year old (9.1 per 1,000) entered the foster care system, whereas the overall rate of entry for all ages was 3.6 per 1,000.
- **African American children are more likely than other children in San Francisco to enter foster care.^{kk} At the same time, African American children from San Francisco are more likely than other African American children across the state to enter foster care.** In 2014, their rate of entry was 26.6 per 1,000 children, compared to 3.6 for all San Francisco children and 11.7 for African American children across the state.²⁷¹ This translates to 192 African American children, or 2.7% of all African American children in San Francisco, entering the foster care system in 2014.
- **More than one-third of foster youth ages 11-17 have been in foster care for more than five years and most received multiple placements in their first year.** More than half of foster youth ages 18-20 and more than one-third of 11-17 year olds in foster care have been in foster care for over five years (55% of 18-20 year olds, 35% of 11-15 year olds, and 38% of 16-17 year olds).²⁷² Of children who entered care for the first time between January 2013 and June 2013 and were still in foster care 12 months later, only 39% were still in their first placement. 33% were in their second placement, 9% were in their third placement, and 19% were in four or more placements.²⁷³

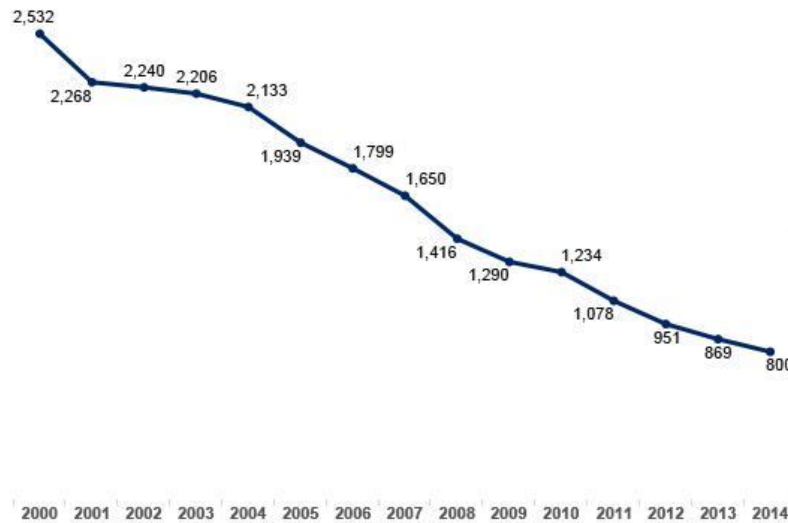
^{jj} The remaining 5% entered voluntarily or for other reasons.

^{kk} In 2014, Native American children had the highest rate of entry into foster care, but the rate varies greatly year to year because there are few Native American children live in San Francisco. In 2014, the rate of entry of Native Americans was 44.9, while the rate of entry was 0 per 1,000 children in 2010 and 2011.

Youth in Foster Care

Total Youth in Care

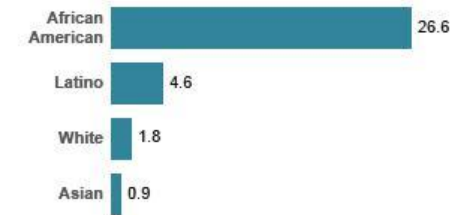
Child Population (0-17), Number in Care (2000-2014)



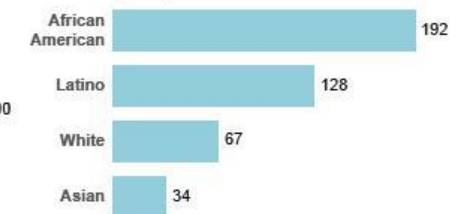
California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP)

Entry into Foster Care by Race/Ethnicity

Incidence per 1,000 children (2014)



Total entries (2014)



Exiting Foster Care

- About half of all foster children are reunited with their families within four years after entering foster care; reunification usually occurs within the first year.** Of children entering foster care in 2010 (and who spent at least eight days in the system), 40% were reunited within one year. After four years, a total of 50% were reunited with their families.²⁷⁴ Children under one month old and older youth ages 16-17 were the least likely to be reunited with their families within four years (40% and 15% respectively). Of the children who reunited with their families in 2014, the median time before reunification was 6.5 months.²⁷⁵ Children ages 11-15 remained in foster care for the longest period before reunification (median of 12.5 months). The remaining youth were adopted (16%), under guardianship (15%), emancipated (7%), or still in care (11%).^{ll}
- Children reunified with their families after foster care are at risk of repeated abuse.** More than half of all children who reunited with their families had a recurrent allegation within 24 months (60%) and 21% had a substantiated allegation.²⁷⁶ 18% of children return to foster care within 12 months of reunification.^{mmm277} In contrast, about one-third of children who exited under legal guardianship had a recurrent allegation of maltreatment (34% of those in the kin-GAP program and 32% of children under other legal guardianship.)ⁿⁿ
- Compared to other youth aging out of the foster care system in California, San Francisco youth who aged out of foster care had better outcomes on measures of education and employment.** The 40 youth who aged out of foster care in 2014 were more likely to complete high school or equivalency (68% versus 59%) and were more likely to obtain employment (50% versus 30%).²⁷⁸ On the other hand, they were less likely to have a permanency connection to an adult that they can go to for support, advice, and guidance compared to other foster youth in CA (78% versus 86%).

^{ll} The exit status of 1% of children and youth was listed as "other."

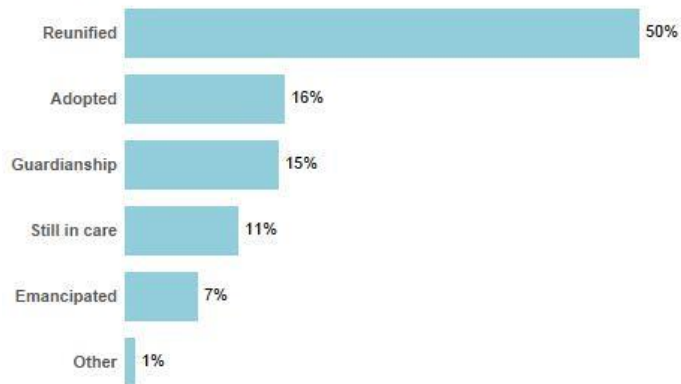
^{mmm} In comparison, 12% of foster care children in California return to foster care within 12 months of reunification.

ⁿⁿ The Kin-GAP Program offers a subsidy to children who leave the juvenile court system to live with a relative legal guardian.

Youth Exiting Foster Care

Exit Status

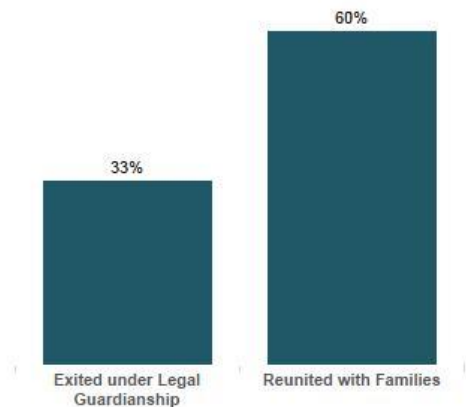
Status of children and youth four years after entering foster care (January-June 2010 Entry Cohort)



California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP)

Recurrent Allegations

Percent of children who experience a recurrent allegation after exiting foster care



Parental Incarceration

Why it matters: Children with one or more incarcerated caregivers often face financial insecurity, instability in their family structure, residential mobility, and social stigma. Research has found that children often experience trauma, family disruption, and loss of their primary caregiver as a result of parental incarceration.²⁷⁹

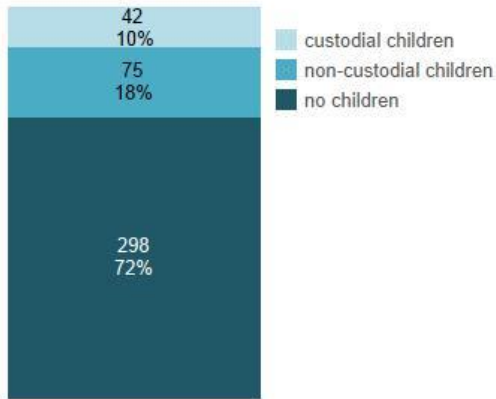
Findings: More than half of individuals in the San Francisco County Jail are the parents or primary caregivers of a child under 26 years old and more than one-quarter of young adults on probation have children. About one-quarter of parents in the county jail report that their children have had to move because of their incarceration.

- **A 2014 self report survey of individuals incarcerated in San Francisco County Jail found that 59% of survey respondents were the parent or primary caregiver of a child under 26 years old.**²⁸⁰ Of these incarcerated parents, 16% reported that their children were present at the time of their arrest. 63% of all surveyed parents reported that their children live with their other parent.
- **About one-quarter of parents incarcerated in county jail do not have contact with their children.** In the same survey, 26% of parents reported that they do not have any contact with their children, including jail visits, phone calls, or letters. About one-third (34%) had jail visits with their children.²⁸¹ Frequently cited barriers to contact included the costs associated with contact and the wellbeing of the children. Overall, 33% reported that phone calls were too expensive, 31% reported that the costs associated with visits was too high, 25% reported that they did not have money for stamps, and 26% reported that contact was not “good for the child.”
- **The children of about one-quarter of parents in jail move at least once due to parental incarceration.** 26% of incarcerated parents in the same survey reported that their children moved at least once and 16% had to change schools at least once because of their incarceration.²⁸²
- **Approximately one-quarter of young adults under the supervision of San Francisco’s Adult Probation Department have children.** Among young adults ages 18-25 served by the Transitional Age Youth program at the Adult Probation Department, 117 (28%) have children.²⁸³ Of those, about one-third (36%) live with their children.

Parental Incarceration

Parental Status

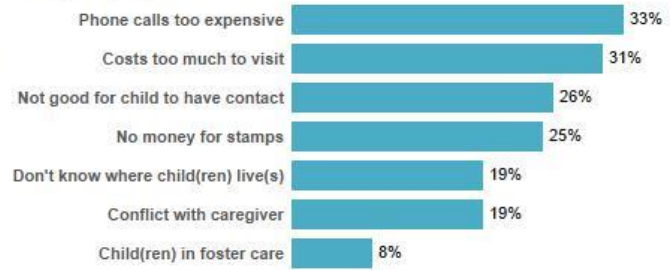
Among probationers ages 18-25 (2015)



San Francisco Adult Probation Department

Barriers to Contact

Reported barriers to contact among incarcerated parents at the San Francisco County Jail (2014)



Children of Incarcerated Parents Jail Survey

Justice-Involved Youth and Young Adults

Juvenile crime negatively affects the youth involved, their families, and their communities. This section reviews the rate of juvenile offenses, the profile of youth offenders, and the juvenile justice response to youth offenders, including juvenile detention and diversion programs. Findings show that San Francisco's juvenile and young adult crime rate has dropped steadily since 2008, but there has been little change in recidivism or in the disproportionate contact with law enforcement among African American and low-income youth. Most arrested youth receive city-funded services targeted at youth offenders.

Specific findings include:

- In 2013, 1,152 juveniles were arrested. The number of young adults ages 18-24 on probation dropped from 1,246 in December 2008 to 496 in June 2015.
- African American youth comprised 52% of all youth referred to the Juvenile Probation Department in 2014 and 50% of young adults supervised by the Adult Probation Department as of June 2015.
- Between 2008 and 2014, the number of juvenile hall bookings for criminal offenses dropped by 64%, from 1,289 to 461, and the average juvenile hall daily population decreased by 44%, from 124 to 70.
- In 2012, 89% of San Francisco youth arrested in the city received city-funded diversion services.

Juvenile and Young Adult Offenses

Why it matters: In addition to the negative effects juvenile crime has on the community, youth offenders are also more likely to be victimized by violent crime and engage in criminal activity as adults. Studies also find that youth involved in the criminal justice system are at increased risk for substance use, disconnection from school and employment, and early pregnancy.²⁸⁴

Findings: In 2013, 1,152 juveniles were arrested. Since 2008, San Francisco youth are committing fewer crimes, but there has been little change in recidivism or in the disproportionate contact with law enforcement among African American and low-income youth.

Overview of Juvenile and Young Adult Crime

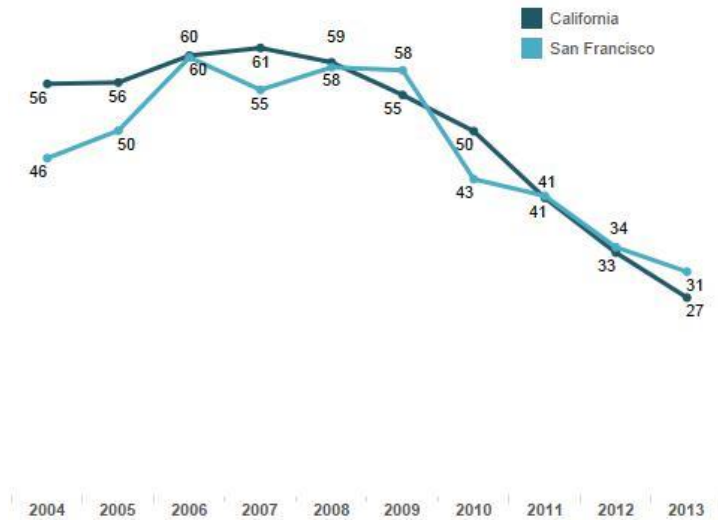
- **The number of juvenile arrests has declined steadily since 2008, dropping from 2,388 to 1,152 in 2013.** Between 2008 and 2013, the number of juvenile arrests dropped by 52% and the juvenile arrest rate dropped by 48%.²⁸⁵ This trend mirrors a similar decline in juvenile arrests across the state, where the juvenile arrest rate dropped by 54% between 2008 and 2013.
- **The number of young adults on probation dropped from 1,246 in December 2008 to 496 in June 2015.**²⁸⁶ This decline amounts to a 60% drop in the caseload of young adults ages 18-24 at the Adult Probation Department over six years.
- **About one-quarter of youth committing crimes in San Francisco live outside the city.** In 2014, 23% of youth referred to juvenile hall and 27% of youth booked into juvenile hall lived outside the city.²⁸⁷ Males booked into juvenile hall were more likely to live outside San Francisco than were females (29% versus 15%).
- **San Francisco youth offenders were more likely to be arrested for serious crimes than other youth in California.** In 2013, more than half of all juvenile arrests in San Francisco were made for felony offenses

(53%), compared to 32% of juvenile arrests across California.^{oo288} It is unclear whether youth offenders in San Francisco are committing more serious crimes or if San Francisco police are more likely to admonish youth who commit less serious crimes without making an arrest.

Juvenile Offenses

Juvenile Arrest Rate

Arrest Rate of Youth (per 1,000) in San Francisco and California by Year (2000-2013)



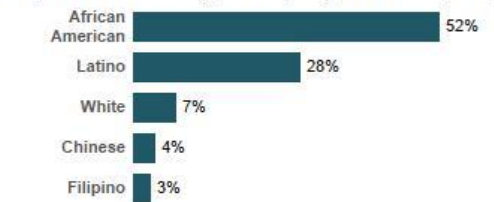
California Department of Justice's Criminal Justice Statistics Center
California Department of Finance. Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail

Juvenile Referrals

Top 5 neighborhoods by percentage of youth referred (2014)



Top 5 race/ethnicities by percentage of youth referred (2014)



San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department

Profile of Youth and Young Adult Offenders

- Males and African Americans are overrepresented among youth and young adult offenders.** In 2014, 895 youth were referred to the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department (JPD), including 691 San Francisco youth and 204 out-of-county youth.²⁸⁹ In terms of gender, 75% were male, and 25% were female. Similarly, males accounted for 85% of the 496 young adults ages 18-24 who were supervised by the San Francisco Adult Probation Department (APD) as of June 2015. African Americans comprised more than half (52%) of all youth referred to JPD in 2014 and 50% of young adults supervised by APD as of June 2015. In comparison, African Americans comprised 9% of youth ages 10 to 17 in San Francisco.²⁹⁰
- Involvement in the justice system seems to increase with age among youth and young adults.** More than two out of three youth referred to JPD were between 16 and 18 years old (70%). 46% of 18-24 year olds supervised by APD are between 23 and 24 years old, while 4% are between 18 and 19 years old.
- Youth offenders are concentrated in low-income neighborhoods.** In 2014, the largest percentage of youth referred to JPD came from Bayview Hunters Point (94124, 21%), Visitacion Valley (94134 - 10%), and Ingelside-Excelsior (94112 - 8%).²⁹¹ Likewise, 27% of young adult probationers were from Bayview Hunters Point. Residents of Mission/Bernal Heights, Hayes Valley, Visitacion Valley, South of Market, Ingelside-Excelsior each comprised between 8-11% of the young adult probation population.
- In 2014, 15% of juveniles booked into juvenile hall for criminal offenses had already been booked for a criminal offense that same year.** This recidivism rate has not changed significantly since 2008.^{pp292}

^{oo} It is difficult to disaggregate the types of felony and misdemeanor offenses youth are committing because the majority of arrests are classified as "other felony offenses" (30% of all arrests) or "other misdemeanors" (37%).

^{pp} The recidivism rates were as follows: 17% in 2013, 18% in 2012, 19% in 2011, 18% in 2010, 18% in 2009, 21% in 2008.

Females are consistently less likely to be booked multiple times (7% in 2014) compared to their male counterparts (17% in 2014).²⁹³

- **Female offenders are more likely to become involved in the juvenile justice system for misdemeanors and property crimes than their male counterparts.** Females were more likely to receive a petition^{qq} for a property crime (35% versus 21%) and less likely to be petitioned for a drug crime (8% versus 3%).²⁹⁴ Females were more likely than males to receive a petition for a misdemeanor (29% versus 16%) and be booked in juvenile hall for a misdemeanor (19% versus 10%).

Juvenile Justice Response

Why it matters: The juvenile justice system aims to both protect public safety and rehabilitate the youth offenders in its care. Programs that serve youth offenders, both within and outside of juvenile hall, can help youth develop life skills and make positive contributions to their communities.²⁹⁵

Findings: Juvenile detention rates and the number of youth receiving out-of-home placements are lower now than they have been since 2008. Although the majority of justice-involved youth participate in city-funded programming targeted at youth offenders, 11% do not access these services, such as life skills training, job training, case management, and enrichment activities.

Juvenile Detention

- **Juvenile hall bookings have fallen sharply since 2008.** Between 2008 and 2014, the number of juvenile hall bookings for criminal offenses dropped by 64%, from 1,289 to 461, and the average juvenile hall daily population decreased by 44%, from 124 to 70.²⁹⁶ This trend stems from the drop in juvenile crime, as well as a series of reforms aimed at curtailing detention of youth. For example, of the 746 San Francisco youth arrested in the city in 2012, 426 (57%) were cited, released, and referred to the Community Assessment and Referral Center (CARC)^{rr} as an alternative to being booked into juvenile hall.²⁹⁷ Of the 320 youth booked into juvenile hall, 107 were placed on home supervision pending their hearing, 129 were detained at juvenile hall awaiting their hearing, and the remaining youth were released without a petition being filed.^{ss}
- **The majority of youth booked at juvenile hall were arrested for serious offenses.** Only 15% of youth booked had committed non-violent, less serious crimes, while 85% of youth were booked for more serious crimes.^{tt298} Youth who committed less serious offenses may be booked because they have a history of prior criminal conduct or they were in violation of their probation conditions.
- **Males and African Americans are overrepresented among detained youth.** Males constitute the majority of juvenile hall admissions in 2014 (81%) and, they remained in custody longer.²⁹⁹ The average length of stay among males was 41 days, compared to 25 days for females.³⁰⁰ African Americans accounted for 59% of all admissions and 71% of all female admissions.
- **Compared to the past, fewer adjudicated youth are removed from their homes.**^{uu} Between 2008 and 2014, the number of youth removed from their homes for a criminal offense fell by 43%, from 176 to 100.³⁰¹ Since 2012, 100 youth or fewer were removed from their homes each year. In 2014, 82 youth were

^{qq} A petition is a formal charge brought by the District Attorney's Office.

^{rr} CARC is the point of entry for diversion services for youth who have committed misdemeanor offenses.

^{ss} The numbers of youth booked and released, placed on home supervision after their detention hearing, and detained at juvenile hall after their detention add up to 330, not 320.

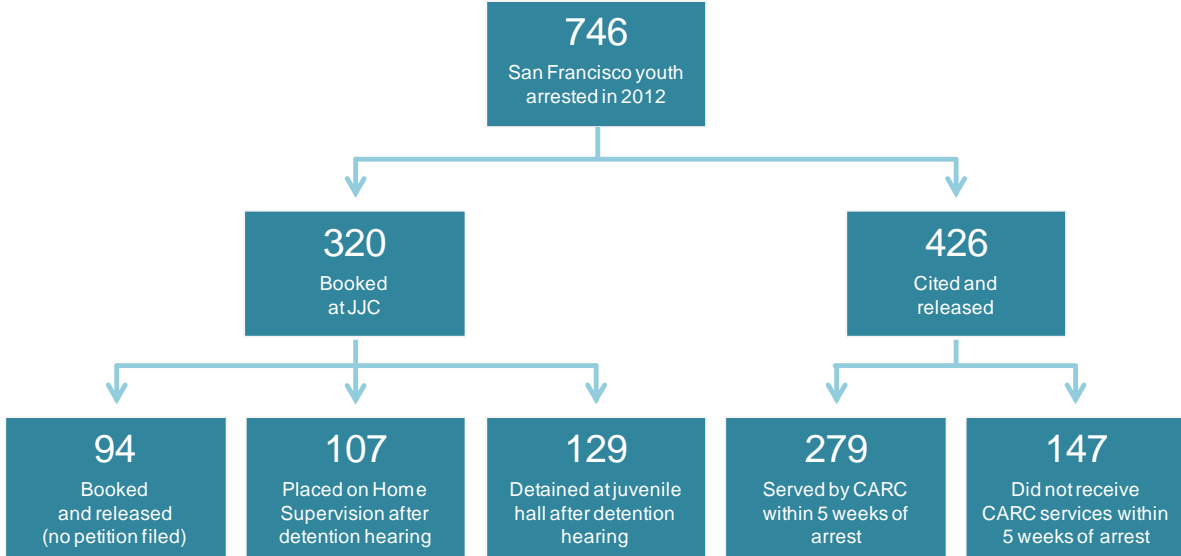
^{tt} More serious crimes include Part 1 crimes and Part 2 crimes involving violence. Part 1 crimes, as defined by U.S. Department of Justice, include violent crimes (aggravated assault, forcible rape, homicide and robbery) and serious property crimes (arson, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft). Part 2 crimes involving violence include simple assault and weapons offenses. Non-violent Part 2 crimes include fraud; buying, receiving, or possessing stolen property; vandalism; drug offenses; disorderly conduct; and misdemeanor sex offenses.

^{uu} Youth removed from their homes may be placed in a foster home with a relative caregiver or guardian, in a group home, at Log Cabin Ranch, or with the California Department of Juvenile Justice.

placed with a relative caregiver or guardian or in a group home, 17 youth were placed at Log Cabin Ranch, and one youth was sent to the state Department of Juvenile Justice facility.

Juvenile Detention

Flow of Arrested Youth in the Juvenile Justice System (2012)



Mission Analytics

Programs and Services for Justice-Involved Youth

- Most youth arrested in San Francisco participated in city-funded programs for justice-involved youth.^w** In 2012, 89% of San Francisco youth arrested in the city received services through diversion programs, detention-based programs, or after care programs through the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) or Youth Workforce Development programs for Justice System Involved Youth (YWD-JSI).³⁰²
- Not all youth cited and referred to CARC accessed CARC services.** Of the 426 youth who were arrested, cited, and referred to CARC in 2012, 279 (65%) accessed CARC services from CARC within five weeks of their arrest.³⁰³ Another 13 youth received other services from VPI or YWD-JSI programs, while 134 youth (31%) did not access any VPI or YWD-JSI programs within five weeks of their arrest.
- Within five weeks of their hearing, about three-quarters of adjudicated youth had participated in VPI or YWD-JSI programs.** Youth who did not receive services may have been served by other community-based agencies, may have accessed VPI or YWD-JSI services later, or may not have accessed services at all.³⁰⁴

^w The Department of Children, Youth, and Their Families, JPD, and the Department of Public Health partner to fund the Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiative (VPI) and Youth Workforce Development programs for Justice System Involved youth (YWD-JSI). These initiatives target youth who have had formal contact with the juvenile or criminal justice system, offering life skills training, job training, case management, enrichment activities, and/or supervision.

Conclusion

The data sources included in this report are designed to inform the creation of an OCOF outcomes framework and five-year plan. Although there is abundant data on the status of children and families in San Francisco, it varies in quality, completeness, and timeliness. Furthermore, variations in the definitions of populations, neighborhoods, and in how data is collected make it difficult to “connect the dots” or “tell a coherent story” across data sets. The current lack of linked individual-level data across public data systems contributes to an incomplete picture of the experiences of populations that are served by numerous agencies or organizations, such as justice-involved youth or very-low income families.

If individual-level data were shared and linked, it would become possible to develop a fuller understanding of the experiences of the children, youth and families that interact with multiple public services and systems. Such a system could potentially help agency staff to identify and address service “gaps” for vulnerable families, as well as play a critical role in coordinating services with a youth- or family-centric approach. In addition, the lack of data captured about which adults receiving public services are parents or caregivers is a barrier to developing a better understanding of how parents/caregivers are faring and being supported in San Francisco.

Despite variations in data quality on individual indicators, the overall take away from the data is clear. There are persistent racial and income disparities in almost all areas of well-being, many of which are more pronounced in San Francisco than they are for the rest of California. This is particularly true for the African American children, youth and families across the age spectrum, from early childhood through adulthood. The breadth of challenges is such that they cannot be addressed by any one agency or organization, suggesting that a coordinated approach for addressing poverty and its consequences for families and children is needed.

Appendix 1: Additional Findings

This section provides additional findings not included in the main body of the report, organized by section.

Economic Self-Sufficiency

This section includes additional findings related to teen unemployment:

Findings: Unemployment among teens increased between 2010 and 2013, even as overall unemployment decreased. The year-round unemployment rate among youth aged 16-19 decreased from 31.1% in 2010 to 22.6% in 2011. After 2011, however, the unemployment rate among this age group began to increase, rising to 28.6% in 2012 and 36.5% in 2013.³⁰⁵

Health, Health Coverage, and Health Access

This section summarizes additional findings for the section on health, health coverage, and health access:

Breastfeeding

Findings: While mothers from San Francisco breastfeed at higher rates than other counties and California as a whole, there are racial/ethnic differences in breastfeeding practices.

- **Mothers from San Francisco initiate breast feeding at higher rates than California.** In 2012, the percentage of newborns fed any breast milk (96%) or exclusive breast milk (80%) during their hospitalization exceeded state-level rates (92% and 63% respectively).³⁰⁶ Similarly, 74% of mothers from San Francisco reported any breastfeeding three months after delivery compared to 65% for California.³⁰⁷
- **More White and Latina mothers breastfeed exclusively after delivery than Asian and African American mothers.** Among mothers from San Francisco who delivered in hospitals, 91% of White and 88% of Latina mothers breastfeed exclusively during hospitalization while only 65% of Asian and 67% of African American mothers did.³⁰⁸ Despite high citywide rates of breastfeeding initiation, only 23% of low income women WIC participants in 2013 exclusively breastfed for two months and only 17% exclusively breastfed for six months.³⁰⁹

Sexual Health

Findings: Roughly 80% of high school students learn about HIV/AIDs, and 65% use a condom during sexual intercourse.

- **The percentage of high school students taught about HIV/AIDS remains around 80%.** In 2011, 81.1% reported being taught about HIV/AIDs compared to 79.3% in 2013.³¹⁰
- **Over half of sexually active high school students use condoms.** In 2013, of high school students engaged in sexual intercourse, 65% reported using a condom.³¹¹

Community Factors

This section summarizes additional findings for the section on community factors.

Air Quality

Findings: San Francisco experiences moderate air quality, with fewer good air quality days and fewer unhealthy air quality days than in the past.

- **After improving during the last two decades of the 20th century, air quality in San Francisco has generally declined.** Between 1992 and 1998, the EPA assessed San Francisco's air quality as "good" an average of 89% of days per year. In comparison, San Francisco residents have enjoyed good air quality an

average of 72% of days per year since 1999. [EPA assesses air quality along the following ratings: good, moderate, unhealthy for sensitive groups, unhealthy, and very unhealthy.]

- **Air quality is increasingly assessed as moderate, with fewer days of both good quality air and unhealthy air.** San Francisco residents have been exposed to fewer days of good quality air since 2003 (78% versus 70% since 2004), but they have not experienced a single day of unhealthy air since 2002.

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- ¹ Forbes Magazine (2015). *America's Fastest Growing Cities*. Retrieved from [website](#).
- ² California Department of Finance Demographic Research Unit (2014). *Report P-1 (Race/Ethnicity) State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity*. Retrieved from [website](#).
- ³ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division (2014). *PEPAGEX: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014*. Accessed through American FactFinder [website](#).
- ⁴ California Dept. of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2010, 2010-2060 (2014) and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Estimates (2014). *Child Population, by Race/Ethnicity*. As accessed through kidsdata [website](#). For trend data for African American youth, see [website](#). Note: These numbers differ from the 2010 Census data as reported in City and County of San Francisco presentation *Jobs, Housing, and Inequality* (May 2015), which lists the child population as 27% White, 35% Asian and Pacific Islander, 23% Latino, and 7% African American.
- ⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division (2014). *PEPAGEX: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014*. Accessed through American FactFinder [website](#).
- ⁶ American Community Survey (2011-2013). S1101: Households and Families. Accessed through American FactFinder [website](#).
- ⁷ Census data (1990-2010) as cited in San Francisco Department of Human Services (2014). *San Francisco's Widening Income Inequality*. Provided by San Francisco Human Services Agency.
- ⁸ California Department of Finance Demographic Research Unit (2014). *Report P-1 (Race/Ethnicity) State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity*. Retrieved from [website](#); and Census data as cited in San Francisco Department of Human Services (2014). *Family Flight Presentation*. Document provided by San Francisco Department of Human Services.
- ⁹ Census data as cited in San Francisco Department of Human Services (2014). *San Francisco's Widening Income Inequality*. Provided by San Francisco Human Services Agency.
- ¹⁰ California Department of Finance Demographic Research Unit. (2014) *Report P-1 (Age) State and County Population Projections by Major Age Groups*. Retrieved from [website](#).
- ¹¹ Data drawn from the 1990 and 2000 Census, and 2011 5-Year American Community Survey, as cited in San Francisco Human Services Agency (2014). *San Francisco's Widening Income Inequality*.
- ¹² Transitional Age Youth San Francisco (2014). *Policy Priorities for Transitional Age Youth: Vision and Goals 2014-2016*. Retrieved from [website](#).
- ¹³ American Community Survey (2010-2012) as reported in City and County of San Francisco presentation *Jobs, Housing, and Inequality* (May 2015). Retrieved from [website](#).
- ¹⁴ American Community Survey (2010-2012) as reported in City and County of San Francisco presentation *Jobs, Housing, and Inequality* (May 2015). Retrieved from [website](#).
- ¹⁵ Priceonomics (2014). *The Most and Least Diverse Cities in America*. Retrieved from [website](#).
- ¹⁶ Sources include American Community Survey (2013). *S0501 Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-born Population*. Accessed through American FactFinder [website](#); CBS SF Bay Area (2014) *Tagalog Certified As Third Language To Be Used In SF City Services Communications*. Retrieved from [website](#);
- ¹⁷ San Francisco Department of Public Health (2012). *San Francisco Community Health Assessment & Profile*. Retrieved from [website](#)
- ¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013). *Children Living with One or More Foreign-Born Parent (Regions of 65,000 Residents or More)*. As accessed through kidsdata.org [website](#).
- ¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013). *Foreign-Born Population (Regions of 65,000 Residents or More), by Age Group*. As accessed through kidsdata.org [website](#).
- ²⁰ See, for example: Brooks-Gunn, J., Duncan, G. J., & Maritato, N. (1997). *Poor Families, Poor Outcomes: The Well-Being of Children and Youth*. In *Consequences of Growing up Poor*, edited by Greg J. Duncan and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn (1–17). New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- ²¹ See, for example: Singh, G. K., Siahpush, M., Hiatt, R. A., & Timsina, L. R. (2011). Dramatic increases in obesity and overweight prevalence and body mass index among ethnic-immigrant and social class groups in the United States, 1976-2008. *Journal of Community Health*, 36(1), 94-110.
- ²² Sandstrom, H. & Huerta, S. (2013). *The Negative Effects of Instability on Child Development: A Research Synthesis*. Urban Institute. Retrieved from [website](#).
- ²³ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (2015). *U.S. Federal Poverty Guidelines Used to Determine Financial Eligibility for Certain Federal Programs*. Retrieved from [website](#).
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- ²²⁸ Across the listed sources of programs, there was an estimated total of 10,770 spots (not unduplicated) compared to 18,548 SFUSD students between 9th and 12th grade and 30,955 14 to 18 year olds based on the 2010 Census, as accessed through American FactFinder.
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