

2016-2017 Community Action Plan

**California Department of
Community Services and Development**

Community Services Block Grant



PURPOSE

The Community Action Plan (CAP) serves as a two (2) year roadmap demonstrating how Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) eligible entities plan to deliver CSBG services. The CAP identifies and assesses poverty related needs and resources in the community and establishes a detailed plan, goals and priorities for delivering those services to individuals and families most affected by poverty. CSBG funds may be used to support activities that assist low-income families and individuals, homeless families and individuals, migrant or seasonal farm workers and elderly low-income individuals and families by removing obstacles and solving problems that block the achievement of self-sufficiency.

Community Action Plans must adhere to the following federal and state laws:

COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL LAW

To comply with the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act, [Public Law 105-285](#), Section 678B (11) eligible entities must complete a Community Action Plan (CAP), as a condition to receive funding through a Community Services Block Grant. Federal law mandates the eligible entities to include a community-needs assessment in the CAP for the community served.

COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAW

To comply with [California Government Code 12747](#) pertaining to the Community Services Block Grant Program, Community Action Plans are to be developed using a processes that assess poverty-related needs, available resources, feasible goals and strategies, and that yield program priorities consistent with standards of effectiveness established for the CSBG program. The CAP should identify eligible activities to be funded in the program service areas and the needs that each activity is designed to meet. Additionally, CAPs should provide for the contingency of reduced federal funding.

COMPLIANCE WITH CSBG ORGANIZATIONAL STANDARDS

As described in the Office of Community Services (OCS) [draft Information Memorandum \(IM\) dated March 24, 2014](#), CSBG eligible entities will comply with implementation of the Organizational Standards effective January 1, 2016. Additionally, States will report on the development and implementation of the Standards to OCS beginning January 1, 2016.

STATE PLAN AND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

As required by the CSBG Act, Public Law 105-285, states are required to submit a state plan as a condition to receive funding. Information provided in the CAP by eligible entities is included in CSDs State Plan.

STATE ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES

Alongside Organizational Standards, the state will be reporting on State Accountability Measures in order to ensure accountability and improve program performance. Information provided in the CAP may be used to meet the requirements of the new measures.

**COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT
2016/2017 PROGRAM YEAR COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN
COVER PAGE AND CERTIFICATION**

TO: Department of Community Services and Development
Attention: Field Operations Unit
2389 Gateway Oaks Drive #100
Sacramento, CA 95833

FROM: Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA)

Agency Contact Person Regarding Community Action Plan

Name: Victor Bonanno
Title: Workforce Development Analyst Supervisor
Phone: 916-263-4364 Ext: _____
Fax: 916-263-4139
Email: victor@delpaso.seta.net

CERTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN AND ASSURANCES

The undersigned hereby certifies that this agency complies with the Assurances and Requirements of this 2016/2017 Community Action Plan and the information in this CAP is correct and has been authorized by the governing body of this organization. Per Organizational Performance Standards the Community Assessment, which is part of the CAP, must be formerly accepted by the governing board.

Board Chairperson

Date

Executive Director

Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The CAP is to be arranged in the order below. Please include the appropriate page numbers for reference. Additional attachments are to be added as appendices.

	(Insert Page Numbers)
Cover Page and Certification.....	<u>1</u>
Checklist.....	<u>3</u>
Vision Statement.....	<u>4</u>
Mission Statement.....	<u>4</u>
Community Information Profile.....	<u>5</u>
Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment.....	<u>9</u>
Documentation of Public Hearing(s).....	<u>49</u>
Federal Assurances.....	<u>51</u>
State Assurances.....	<u>60</u>
Individual and Community Eligibility Requirements.....	<u>61</u>
Monitoring and Evaluation.....	<u>62</u>
Data Collection.....	<u>66</u>
CSBG/National Performance Indicator CAP Projections.....	<u>Attach.</u> <u>1&2</u>
Appendices (Optional).....	<u>Appendix</u> <u>1&2</u>

2016-2017 Community Action Plan Checklist

The following is a check list of the components to be included in the CAP. The CAP is to be received by CSD no later than **June 30, 2015**:

- Cover Page and Certification**
- Table of Contents**
- Vision Statement**
- Mission Statement**
- Community Information Profile**
- Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment**
- Documentation of Public Hearing(s)**
- Federal Assurances**
- State Assurances**
- Individual and Community Eligibility Requirements**
- Monitoring and Evaluation**
- Data Collection**
- CSBG/National Performance Indicators (NPI) CAP Projections**
- Appendices (Optional)**

VISION STATEMENT

Provide your agency's Vision Statement which describes your agency's values. The vision is broader than one any one agency can achieve; the agency collaborates with others in pursuit of this vision.

"Preparing People for Success: in school, in work, in life"

MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission Statement describes the agency's reason for existence and may state its role in achieving its vision.

The following Organizational Standard 4.1 references the Mission Statement for private and public entities.

Private Entities

The governing board has reviewed the Organization's mission statement within the past 5 years and assured that:

1. The mission addresses poverty; and
2. The Organization's programs and services are in alignment with the mission.

Public Entities

The tripartite board/advisory body has reviewed the Department's mission statement within the past 5 years and assured that:

1. The mission addresses poverty; and
2. The CSBG programs and services are in alignment with the mission.

Provide your agency's Mission Statement

Mission Statement (Insert Statement)

"Working with Families so Families can Work"

COMMUNITY INFORMATION PROFILE

The Community Information Profile describes the CAA's service area, target population and current economic conditions (i.e., major business in the area closed affecting employment status of community members, or, destructive fires in the service area impacting business, health, water supply, etc.). The profile provides a summary of the most impactful conditions affecting the community and the conditions the community members are facing. In the space provided, describe the Community Profile in approximately 2 pages.

Community Information Profile (Insert Narrative)

The SETA Community Action Area is comprised of all land within the borders of Sacramento County, California, and is a part of the Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Sacramento County includes the cities of Sacramento, Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Folsom, Galt, Isleton and Rancho Cordova, and clockwise from the North, is bordered by Sutter, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Solano and Yolo Counties. It is intersected by the American River, bordered on the West by the Sacramento River and has waterway access to San Francisco Bay from the Sacramento River. Consisting of 994 square miles of urban, suburban and rural areas, Sacramento County is bordered on all sides, with some exception, by open land, rural areas and farmland.

Current SETA target populations include adults and youth 16+ seeking employment and training related services, Head Start eligible families and all households living below Federal Poverty Income Guidelines in Sacramento County, which is comprised of vulnerable youth and seniors, refugees and asylees, parenting grandparents, persons who are unemployed or under-employed, veterans and persons who are homeless when accessing services anywhere in the SETA Community Action Area.

The most current Sacramento county poverty rate from the US Census 2013 American Community Survey is 18.7% for individuals and 14.6% for households. The highest individual poverty rate for any target group of individuals is for children under 5 years, at 28.6%. For households, the highest poverty rate is for female householders with no husband present and children 0-5 years, at 56.7%.

Although slower to enter the country's economic downturn and recovery, Sacramento County now boasts an unemployment rate that is less than half of its peak rate during the downturn, at 6.2% for December 2014. During that same month, 634,000 of the County's labor force of 675,600 were employed. The last time Sacramento County had an unemployment rate this low was in February 2008, as compared to a high of 13.1% in July 2010. Of particular interest is a difference of only 500 workers in the size of the labor force during the most recent unemployment rate noted (December 2014) and that of February 2008.

During the last two years, Sacramento County has suffered job losses as area employers downsize or realign their workforces to meet the realities of recovering from the 2007-2013 economic downturn. In 2013, 700 well-paying manufacturing jobs exited the area when Campbell's Soup closed its 66-year old South Sacramento plant. During the same month, Comcast relocated 1,000 jobs out of the state, 300 of them from Sacramento County. During the last 6 months of 2014, 665 jobs were lost to downsizing or business closure. These losses are only the ones reported by companies laying off 50 or more employees. Harder to quantify are the number of companies changing their hiring strategies to include a higher rate of part-time and temporary workers, many at lower than pre-economic downturn wages, increasing the ranks of the working poor in the County.

Most recently, construction has begun on the new Sacramento Sports and Entertainment Complex, a multifaceted development in downtown Sacramento providing multiple jobs and apprenticeship opportunities during its construction, and once completed, in its maintenance and operation. Healthcare jobs are abundant in the area as major healthcare providers ramp up to meet the promise of the Affordable Care Act in serving all their newly insured customers. During the last 7 months, SETA reports assisting employers in filling over 2,300 positions in the Sacramento County. Overall, nearly 30,000 job announcements were posted in the Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area during the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2014.

With the exceptions of difficulty in finding a medical home that accepts Medicaid based health insurance and the nationally ubiquitous obesity epidemic, the state of health services in Sacramento County is quite good. This area is home to four major medical systems including Kaiser Permanente, Sutter Healthcare Systems, Dignity Health and UC Davis, a teaching hospital. These hospital systems have also established a regional health foundation, the Sierra Health Foundation, which has partnered to fund many important health-related projects in our communities, including the training of nurses and allied health field paraprofessionals.

Also active in the region is the United Way California Capitol Region (UWCCR) Health Impact Council, co-chaired by CSBG funded staff, that operates “Fit Kids,” a project that provides for student and family-based education in nutrition, preparing healthy meals, active recreation activities and directly tracks the physical performance and athleticism of over 700 students on a proprietary national tracking system. This is a multi-year, multi-partner project to reduce obesity in Sacramento County.

Drought conditions persist in Sacramento County with the water content of the Sierra snowpack East of Sacramento at only 5% of the historical average, a condition that hasn’t occurred since 1991. During that year, the region experienced a “miracle March” with a deluge of rain. Weather forecasters do not foresee similar relief occurring in 2015. Some rural farmers are experiencing reduced water allocations for their crops and reduced work opportunities for seasonal and migrant farm workers. Because Sacramento County is made up of 20 water purveyors and districts, individual communities facing serious shortages of drinking water, such as the Orangevale area of Sacramento County, have plans in place for supplemental water shipments and rerouting of water resources if the drought persists, mitigating its negative effects on households.

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Public law 105-285 requires the state to secure from each eligible entity, as a condition to receive funding, a CAP which includes a community-needs assessment for the community served. Additionally, state law requires each CSBG eligible entity to develop a CAP that assess poverty-related needs, available resources, feasible goals and strategies, and that yields

program priorities consistent with standards of effectiveness established for the program (*California Government Code 12747(a)*).

Organizational Performance Standards

Eligible entities will comply with implementation of the Organizational Performance Standards set forth by OCS. Compliance with Organizational Standards will be reported to OCS. In the section below, agencies are asked to provide a narrative description on the Community Needs Assessment. In this section agencies should address how they will comply with the Organizational Standards, specifically those standards pertaining to the Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment, which are outlined here.

CSBG Organizational Performance Standards [click here](#)

CONSUMER INPUT AND INVOLVEMENT

Standard 1.2 organization/department analyzes information collected directly from low-income individuals as part of the Community Assessment.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Standard 2.2: Organization/department utilizes information gathered from key sectors of the community in assessing needs and resources, during the community assessment process or other times. This sectors would include at minimum: community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, private sector, public sector, and educational institutions.

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Private Agency - Standard 3.1: Organization conducted a Community Assessment and issued a report within the past 3 year period.

Public Agency - Standard 3.1: Department conducted a Community Assessment and issued a report within the past 3 year period, if no other report exists.

Standard 3.2: As part of the Community assessment the organization/department collects and analyzes both current data specific to poverty and its prevalence related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity for their service area(s).

Standard 3.3: Organization/department collects and analyzes both qualitative and quantitative data on its geographic service area(s) in the Community Assessment.

Standard 3.5: The community assessment includes key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs of communities assessed.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

Private Agency Standard 6.4: Customer satisfaction data and customer input, collected as part of the Community Assessment, is included in the strategic planning process.

Public Agency Standard 6.4: Customer satisfaction data and customer input, collected as part of the Community Assessment, is included in the strategic planning process, or comparable planning process.

The Needs Assessment captures the problems and conditions of poverty in the agency's service area based on objective, verifiable data and information gathered through various sources. Identified problems and conditions must be substantiated by corroboration through public forums, customer questionnaires, surveys, statistical data, evaluation studies, key informants, and/or other reliable sources. The Community Needs Assessment should be comprehensive and serve as the basis for the agency's goals, and program delivery strategies as reported on the CSBG/National Performance Indicators (NPIs). The Community Needs Assessment should describe local poverty-related needs and be used to prioritize eligible activities offered to low-income community members over the next two (2) years.

In the space below, provide a narrative description of the causes and conditions of poverty affecting the community in your service area such as: child care, community housing, crime, educational achievement, employment/unemployment, income management, healthcare, homelessness, nutrition, and other factors not listed. In particular, describe how the agency ensures that the Community Needs Assessment reflects the current priorities of the low-income population in the service area, beyond the legal requirement for a local public hearing of the CAP.

Agencies should describe the methods and strategies used to collect the information and should include a use a combination of activities and tools such as: focus groups, surveys; community dialogue, asset mapping, interviews, and public records.

Helpful Resources		
United States Census Bureau Poverty Data click here	State of California Department of Justice Statistics by City and County click here	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Homelessness Assistance click here
Employment Development Department Unemployment Insurance Information by County click here	California Department of Education Facts about California Schools Using DataQuest click here	California Department of Public Health Statistical Data click here
Bureau of Labor Statistics Labor Data click here	California Department of Finance Housing Estimates click here	Community Action Partnership Community Needs Assessment Tool click here
A Community Action Guide to a Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment click here		

Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment (Insert Narrative)

SACRAMENTO COUNTY POVERTY ABSTRACT

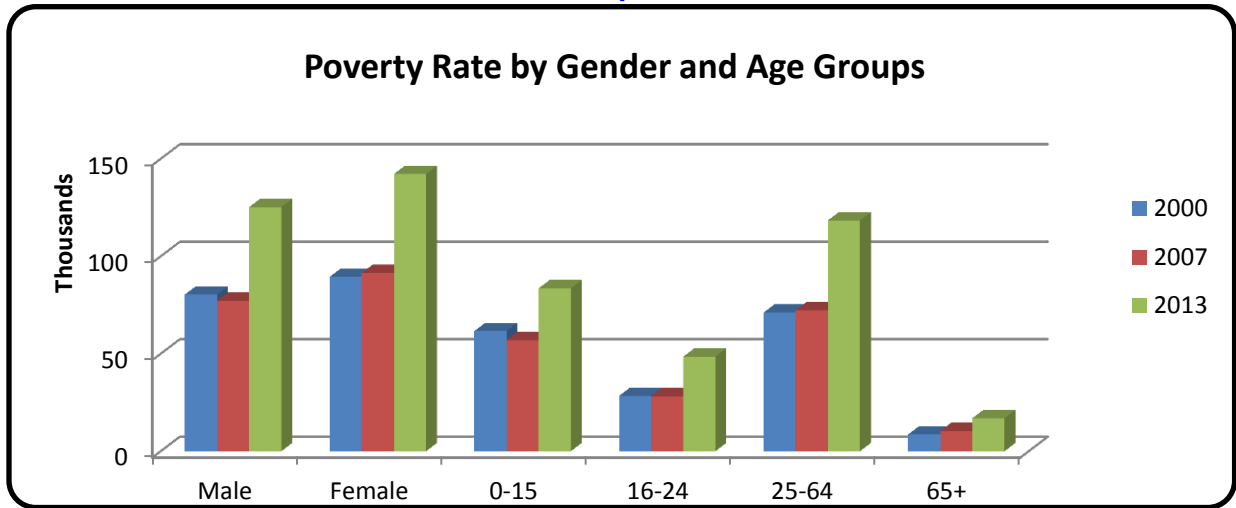
The 2013 American Community Survey reports that persons with incomes below federal poverty income guidelines in Sacramento County account for 18.7% of the total population, or 267,494 persons living in poverty. This represents a 15.6% increase in the number of Sacramento County residents who were living below federal poverty income guidelines just two years earlier. Six years after the end of the Great Recession the economic situation is still deteriorating for households of the most modest means. It should be noted that since 2007, just prior to the Great Recession, there has been a 58.6% increase in the number of Sacramento County residents living in poverty. Of additional concern is the 74% increase in the number of residents living in extreme poverty (below 50% of Federal Poverty Income Guidelines) between 2007 and 2013.

Between April 14, 2014 and March 15, 2015, an average of 33,604 individuals per month received cash aid through their participation in the CalWORKs program. This represents nearly 5.3% of the Sacramento County population.

The purpose of Graphs 1, 2, 4 and 5 highlight the pace at which the poverty rate of vulnerable and in-crisis Sacramento County adults and children has changed since just before the Great

Recession, which began in December 2007, as well as over the last fourteen years.

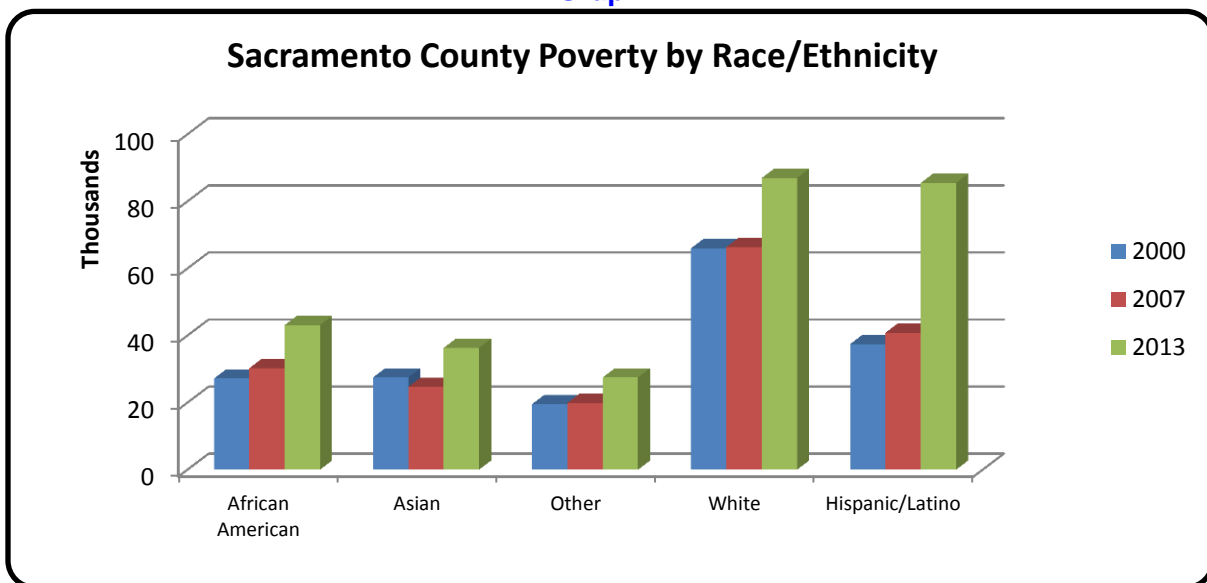
Graph 1



Source: U.S. Census Table B17001, 2007 and 2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, and U.S. Decennial Census 2000 Table PCT049, for Sacramento County

The number of people in poverty went up considerably for all target groups outlined above, both between 2000 and 2013 and between 2007 and 2013. The largest increase in number of people living in poverty from 2000 to 2013 (93.5%) was among individuals aged 65 and older (8,638 to 16,967). The poverty rate among this population is still a relatively modest 10%, but this rate has been climbing over the past several years. The largest increase in number of people in poverty between 2007 and 2013 (71.4%) was among individuals 16 to 24 (28,313 to 48,539). This is followed closely by a 63.6% rise in poverty among 25- to 64-year-olds (72,392 to 118,397), and a 60.6% rise among people aged 65 and older (10,396 to 16,967).

Graph 2



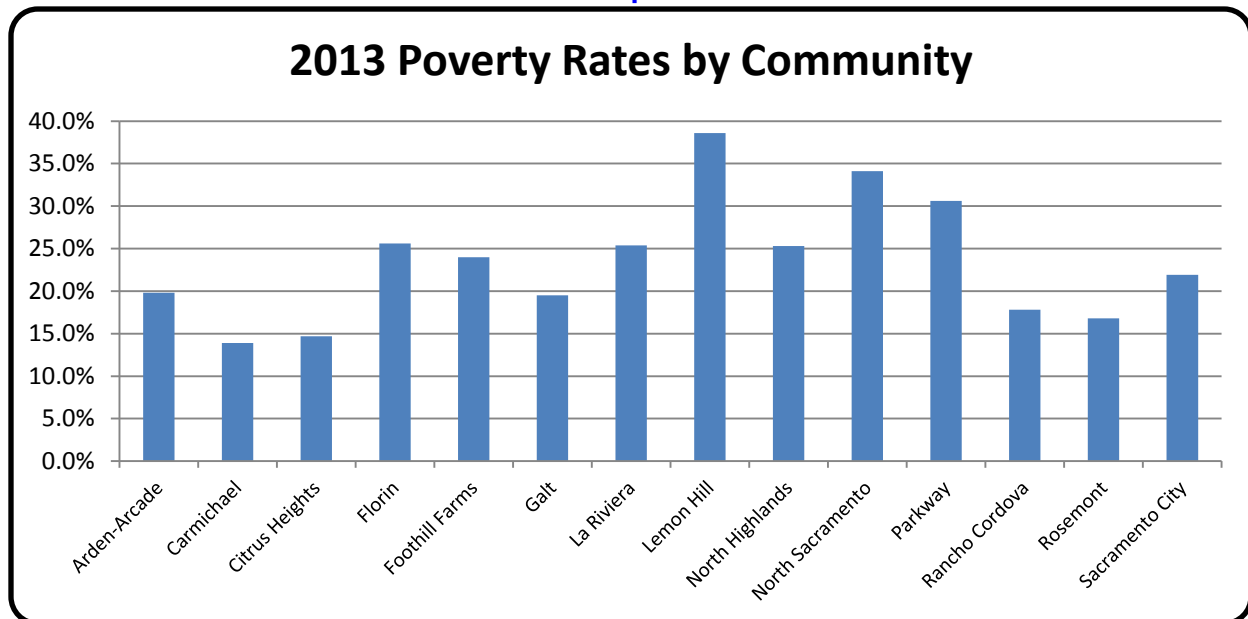
Source: U.S. Census Table B17001, 2007 and 2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, and U.S. Decennial Census

2000 Table PCT059, for Sacramento County racial/ethnic groups specified above.

Gains made by some target groups between 1999 and 2007 were reversed, and they continually declined between 2007 and 2013. A significant change in the poverty rate occurred in the Hispanic/Latino community. Whereas in 2007, 45,925 people of Hispanic or Latino heritage were living in poverty, that number rose to 85,488 by 2013, an increase of 86%.

Graph 3 identifies Sacramento communities that have populations of over 10,000 residents and 5-year average poverty rates (2008-2013) over 10%. The purpose of the graph is to highlight pockets of concentrated poverty in Sacramento County as target areas for the siting of services likely to meet the needs of families and individuals living below Federal Poverty Income Guidelines and for consideration in implementing innovative anti-poverty strategies within communities where they will have the greatest impact.

Graph 3



Source: U.S. Census Table S1701, American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Estimates, for relevant communities in Sacramento County

Communities designated as CSBG target areas listed below were selected from all Sacramento County communities with populations of 10,000+, poverty rates averaging 20% or higher, and available Census data as a baseline to measure outcomes. Identified CSBG target communities and their poverty rates follow in **Table 1**.

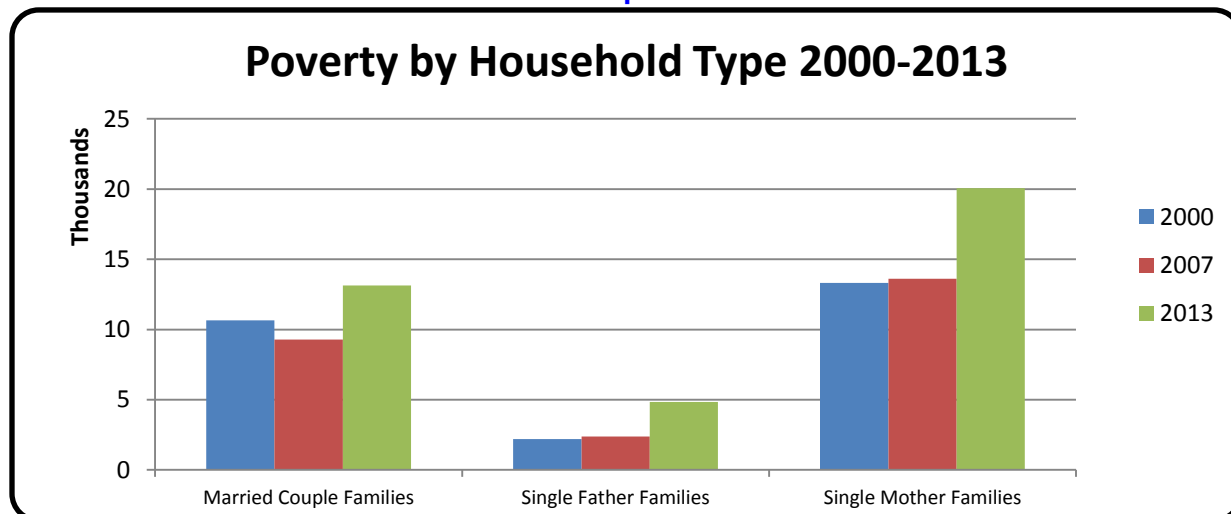
Table 1

Community	Poverty Rate	Community	Poverty Rate
Arden Arcade	19.8%	Florin	25.6%
Foothill Farms	24.0%	Galt	19.5%

La Riviera	25.4%	Lemon Hill	38.6%
North Highlands	25.3%	Parkway	30.6%
Sacramento City	21.9%	North Sacramento	34.1%

While poverty was experienced by all family types, it was more pronounced in families headed by a single mother. In 2013, 11.9% of two-parent families (13,131 families), were living in poverty. During the same period, 40.4% of families headed by a single female (20,063 families), and 25.3% families headed by a single male (4,846 families), were living in poverty. The rate of poverty among families headed by a single male held steady between 2000 and 2007 at around 16%, and experienced the increase to 25.3% between 2007 and 2013. The poverty rate is steadily rising for all family types, despite the end of the recession.

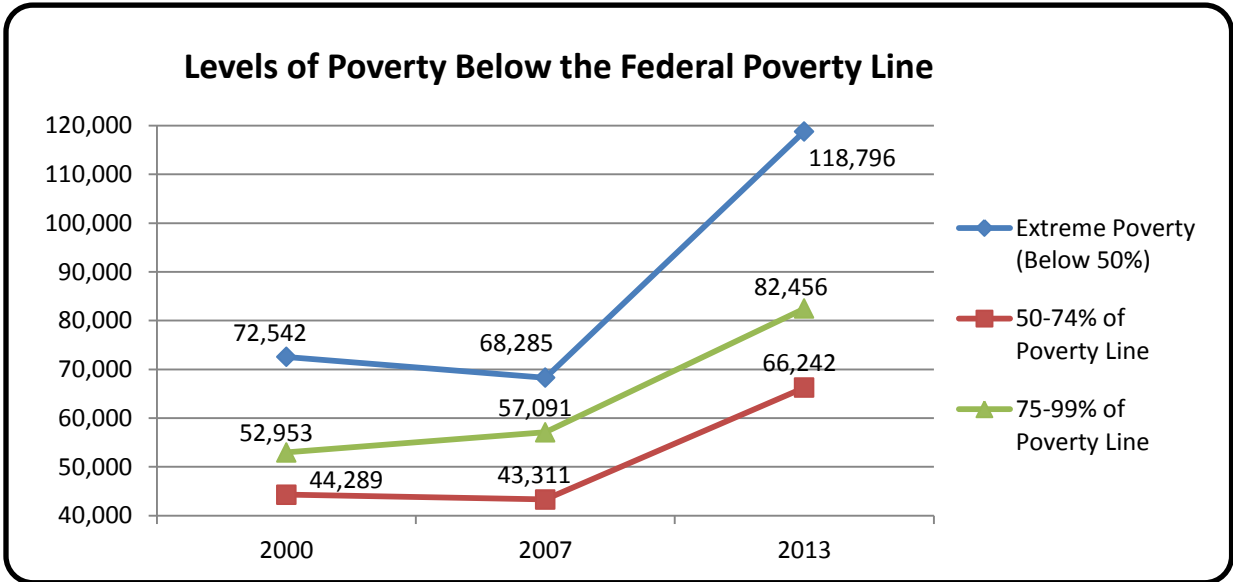
Graph 4



Source: U.S. Census Table B17010, American Community Survey 2007 and 2013 3-Year Estimates, and U.S. Census Table P090 Census 2000 Summary, for Sacramento County

Of particular concern, as seen in **Graph 5** below, is the addition of 11,210 adults and children living in extreme poverty between 2011 and 2013. Between 2007 and 2013, 50,511 adults and children were added to the numbers of people living in extreme poverty. This 74% increase in extreme poverty should be compared with the increase of 5.4% in the Sacramento County population for the same five-year period.

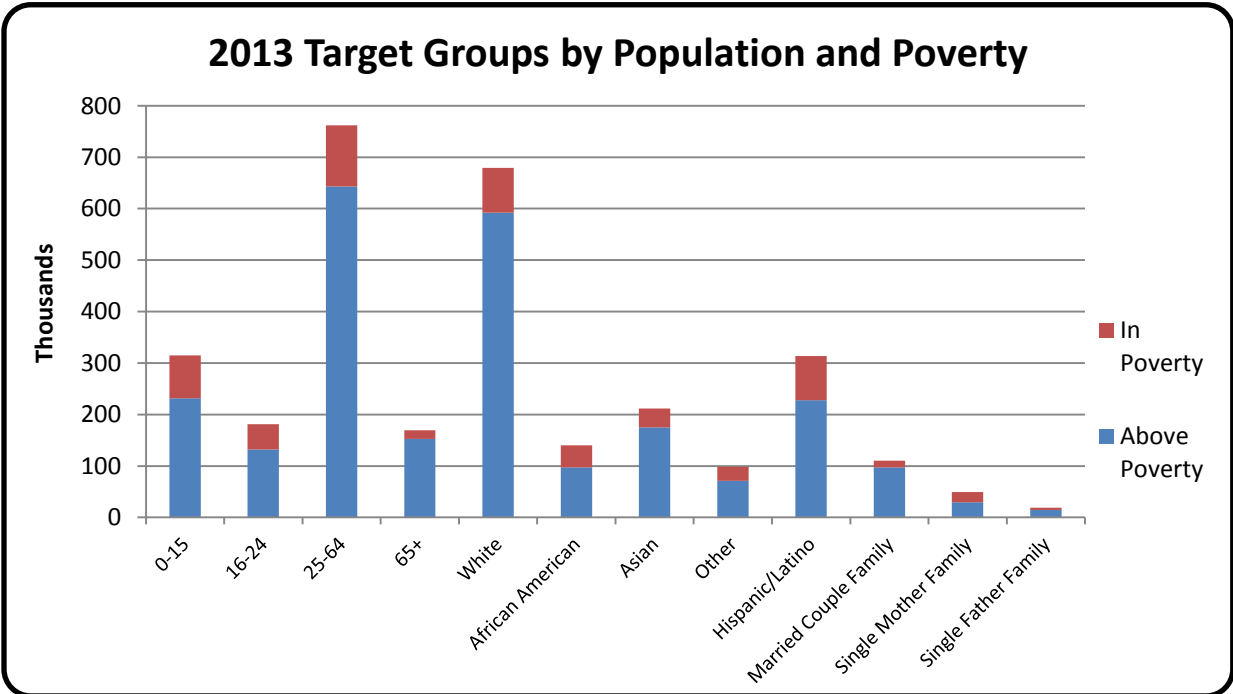
Graph 5



Source: U.S. Census Table B17002, American Community Survey 2007 and 2013 3-Year Estimates, and U.S. Census Table P090 Census 2000 Summary, for Sacramento County

The purpose of Graph 6 is to identify a target group’s vulnerability to living in poverty and an important indicator for the identification of priority groups targeted for emergency safety-net and family self-sufficiency services envisioned in the SETA 2016-2017 Community Action Plan.

Graph 6



Source: U.S. Census Table C17001, 2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, for Sacramento County racial/ethnic groups specified above

As an example, Graph 6 shows that there are 315,031 children 0-15 living in Sacramento

County, but 83,591 of them live below 100% of the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines. At a 26.5% poverty rate, this is significantly higher than the 18.7% poverty rate for the population as a whole.

There are 169,568 seniors 65+ in Sacramento County (11.9% of the general population); with a 10% poverty rate, they are under-represented among all persons living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines at 10%. In the example above, children 0-15 have a poverty rate that is over 40% higher than that of Sacramento County as a whole while seniors, as a group, have a lower rate at nearly one-half of Sacramento County's poverty rate of 18.7%. While seniors are still considerably better off than their younger counterparts, they are a growing segment of Sacramento County residents living in poverty.

According to the 2013 American Community Survey, there are 92,643 veterans in Sacramento County or about 8.5% of the general population. Twenty-four thousand, seven hundred and fifty-three (24,753) Sacramento County veterans have a disability; 16,944 of them have service-related disabilities. Approximately 7,463 veterans live below federal poverty income guidelines and as many as 300 are estimated to live in shelters or in transitional housing on any given night.

Definitions of Poverty: *The poverty data used in this report and for the comparisons below represent individuals living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines, the federal definition of poverty. They do not represent all individuals unable to sustain themselves and their families without public and private supports. Nonetheless, it is a primary indicator used to track the growth and effects of poverty. A broader definition of poverty can include all persons unable to minimally sustain themselves without some level of public or private supports to provide for basic family shelter, nutrition, clothing, health and safety.*

Statistical Data – *Unless otherwise identified, a current (2013) data source was used in this report, the American Community Survey. The American Community Survey is a product of the U.S. Census Bureau and is the highest quality data source for demographic information of its kind available during the decade-long census interval. Data from the 2013 survey was collected in that year and released in fall of 2014.*

SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES

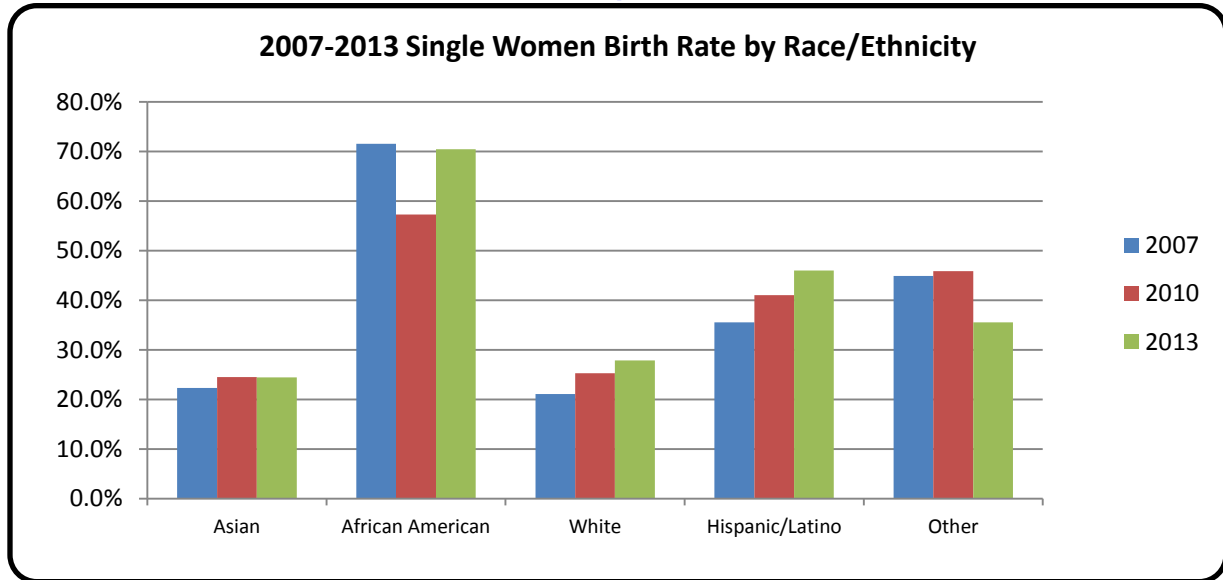
According to the 2013 American Community Survey, 38.4% (68,784) of Sacramento County families with children under the age of 18 (178,943) are headed by a single parent, higher than the state rate of 33.3%. Female-headed households represent over 72% of all single parent families in Sacramento County and over 80% of all the single parent households in poverty.

Among single parent families with children under 18 years in Sacramento County, 36.2% were living below federal poverty income guidelines. Among female-headed families, the poverty rate was 40.4% or nearly 3.5 times the poverty rate for married couple families (11.9%). For female-

headed families with children under 5 years, the poverty rate was 50.6%.

The purpose of **Graph 7** is to identify racial/ethnic groups at greatest risk of experiencing poverty-related outcomes associated with being a member of a single parent household. According to an August, 2014 report by the Centers for Disease Control, non-marital birth rates have begun to decline in the United States, especially among African American and Hispanic/Latino women. However, as is apparent from Graph 7 below, Sacramento County trends are showing increases in the single women birth rate for African Americans, Whites, and Hispanics/Latinos.

Graph 7

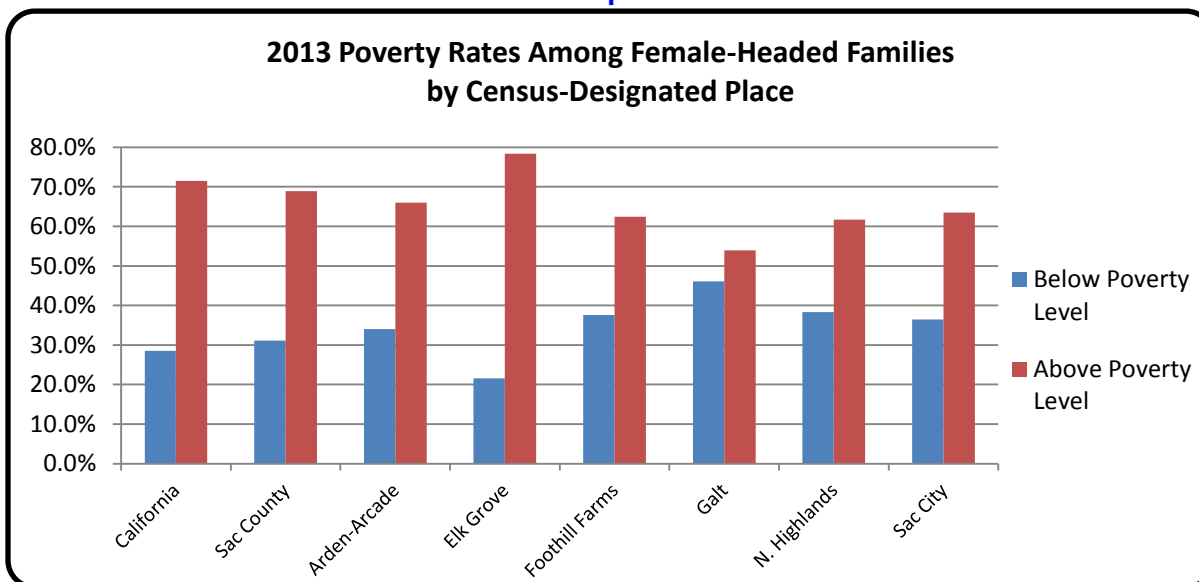


NOTE: American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander data was omitted from this graph because of unreliably small sample sizes.

Source: U.S. Census Table 13002, Years 2005-2007, 2008-2010, and 2011-2013, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, selected for the specific racial/ethnic groups listed above, for Sacramento County.

The **purpose of Graph 8** is to identify the level of poverty among single female-headed families in Census Designated Areas for the year 2013, and to demonstrate high levels of poverty in this population in designated places within the county.

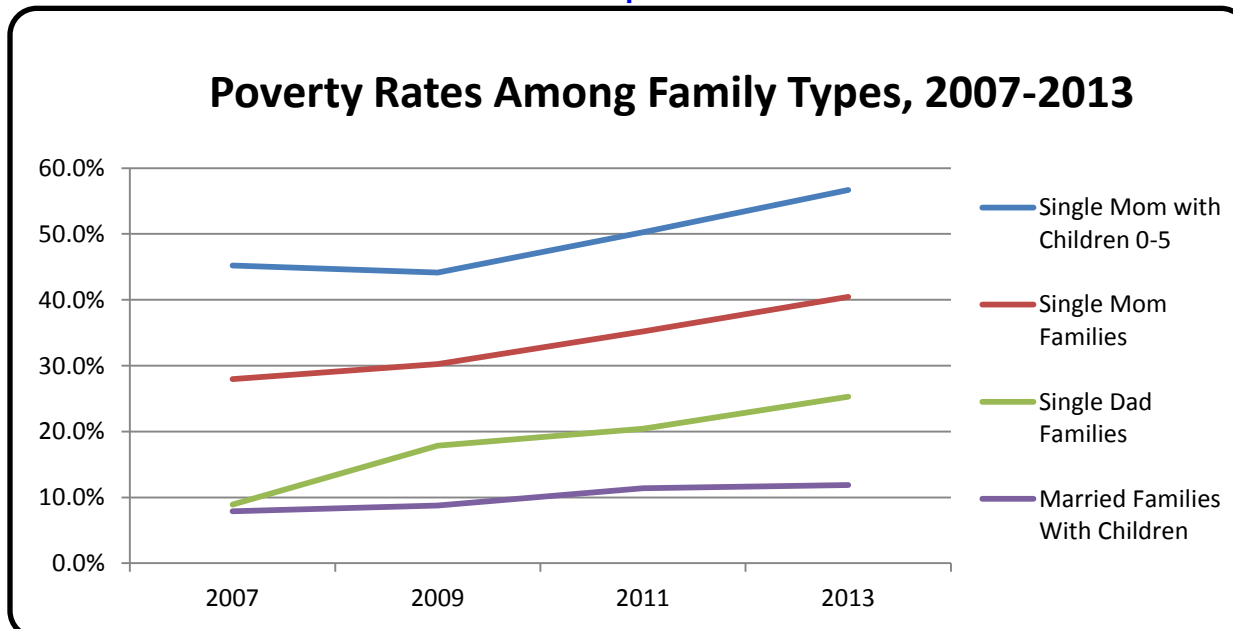
Graph 8



Source: U.S. Census Table C17017, 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates for Sacramento County

Graph 9 shows the rise in poverty levels among married-couple families, single father families, and single mother families. As demonstrated in this chart, families of all types are experiencing a rise in poverty; however, single mothers, especially single mothers with children 0-5 years of age, are experiencing a particularly steep rise in poverty rate.

Graph 9

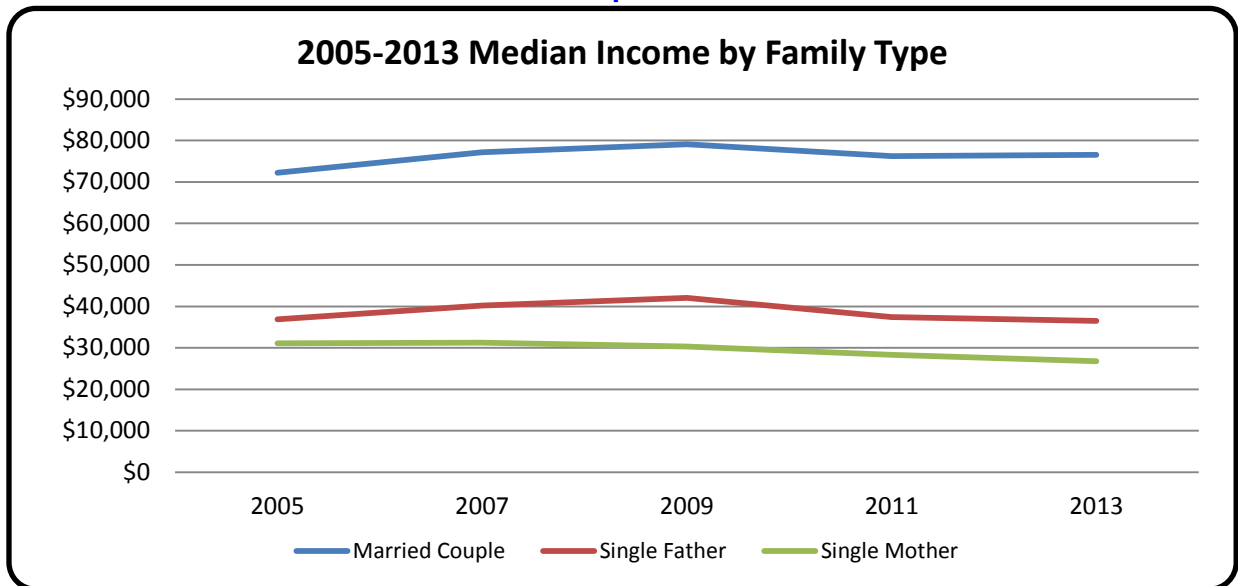


Source: U.S. Census Table B17010, 2007-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates for Sacramento County

Chart 10 shows that from 2005 to 2013, median incomes for single female-headed families have been steadily declining. The median income for single female-headed families decreased

by \$1,504 between 2011 and 2013. Single male-headed families and married-couple families both increased their median incomes, by \$4,864 and \$595 respectively, to pre-recession levels. Only the incomes for single female-headed families decreased consistently during this period; they are doing worse than ever before. This reflects a national trend among single female-headed households. The incomes for households headed by single mothers and single fathers have decreased over this time period. However, between 2005 and 2013, the incomes for single fathers increased and then returned to 2005 levels (\$36,907 to \$42,066 and back to \$36,493); never as high as single fathers to begin with, the incomes for single mothers have steadily declined from 2005 to 2013 (\$31,061 to \$26,784).

Graph 10



Source: U.S. Census Table B19126, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates for Sacramento County

For comparison, the Living Wage Calculator for Sacramento County reports that the annual income necessary to make a single parent with two children minimally self-sufficient is \$50,631, or \$24.34 per hour, if the parent is employed full-time. The graph above reflects a 2013 median annual salary of \$26,784 for single mothers in Sacramento County. For a two parent family with two children and one parent working, the annual income for minimal self-sufficiency was less at \$41,949 or \$20.17 per hour, if one parent is employed full-time and the other parent provides childcare and other services for the family.

POVERTY AMONG OLDER ADULTS

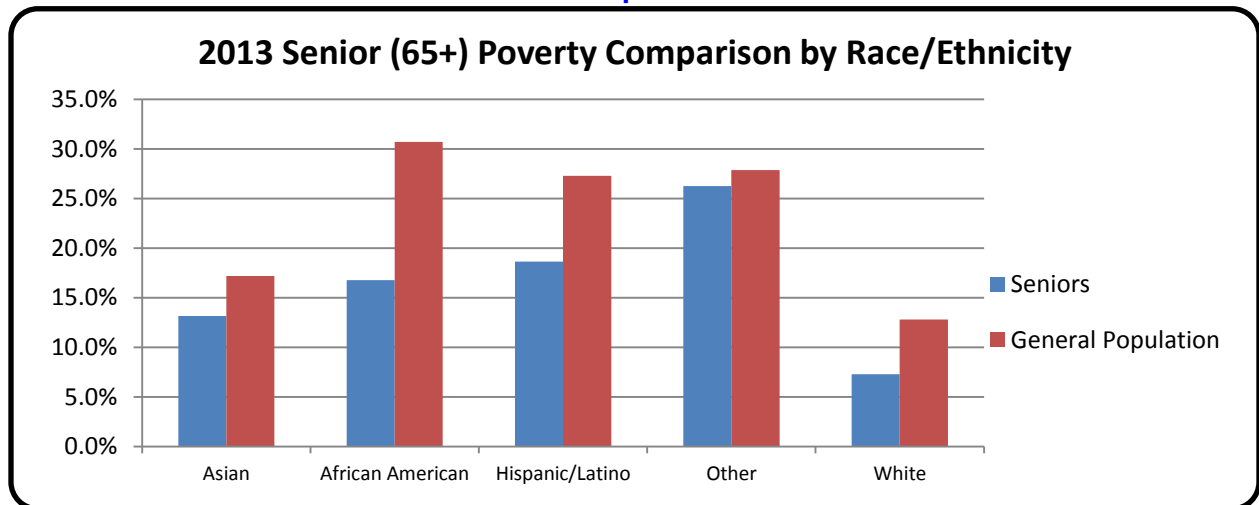
Since 2006, the 65+ population in Sacramento County increased by over 10%, from 145,903 persons to 169,568 persons in 2013. During the same period, the poverty rate for seniors has risen by one percentage point to 10% and the rate of seniors experiencing extreme poverty

(below 50% of Federal Poverty Income Guidelines) has remained steady at 32% of all seniors in poverty.

From July 2013 through June 2014, 4,762 unduplicated Sacramento County seniors 65+ relied on 460,311 congregate or home delivered meals to supplement their nutrition. This figure represents only the meals funded by the federal Older Americans Act of 1965, and does not include the large number of meals provided to seniors through local food banks, churches, and cultural organizations.

According to the 2013 American Community Survey, the median annual household income for householders 65+ is \$41,934, or 66% of the median income for householders in the 45- to 64-year-old age group (\$63,657). Thirty-seven percent of the persons 65+ live alone. The typical person 65+ will be female, living alone, and with limited income. As is true throughout most of the economy, women 65+ who are living alone have a smaller median income (\$22,577) than their male counterparts (\$33,110).

Graph 11

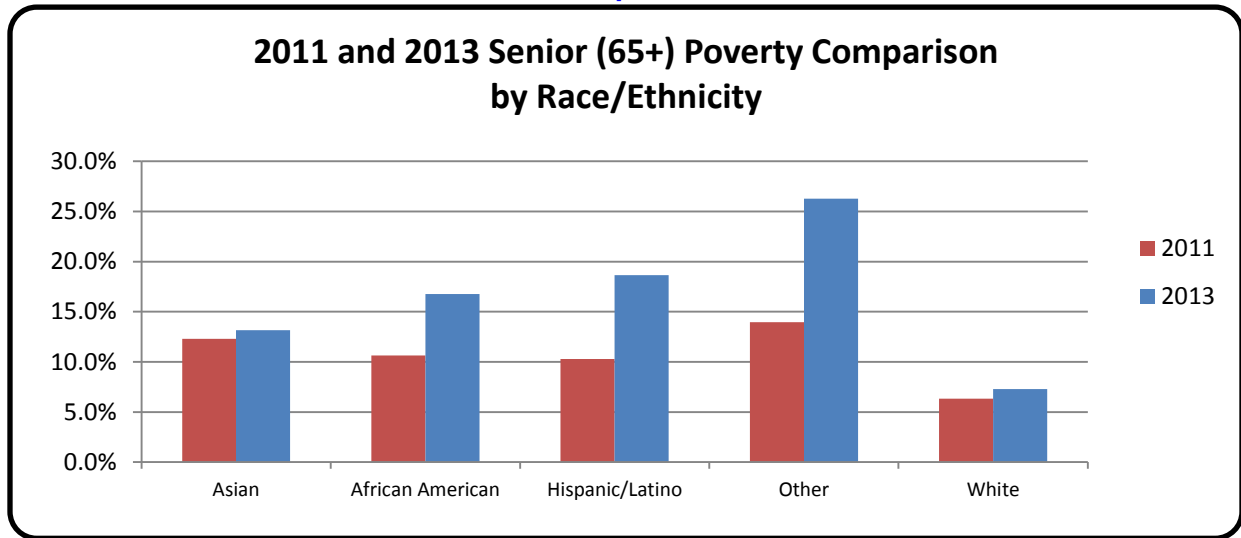


Source: U.S. Census Table B17001, 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, selected for the specific racial/ethnic groups listed above, for Sacramento County.

The purpose of **Graph 11** above is to compare the poverty rate of seniors with the poverty rate of the general population, by race. While there are lower rates of poverty for seniors than for the general population, the poverty rate for seniors has gone up within the past two years, as demonstrated in Graph 12.

Graph 12 shows the rise in poverty levels among the different racial/ethnic groups of seniors 65+ within the period 2011 and 2013. This graph demonstrates the particularly dramatic rise in poverty levels for seniors identifying as African American, Hispanic/Latino, and Other. The increase in poverty rate may be due in part to the cuts in California's Social Security or Supplemental Security Income amounts, which were implemented as a result of a California budget deficit.

Graph 12



Source: U.S. Census Tables 2009-2011 and 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, selected for the specific racial/ethnic groups listed above, for Sacramento County.

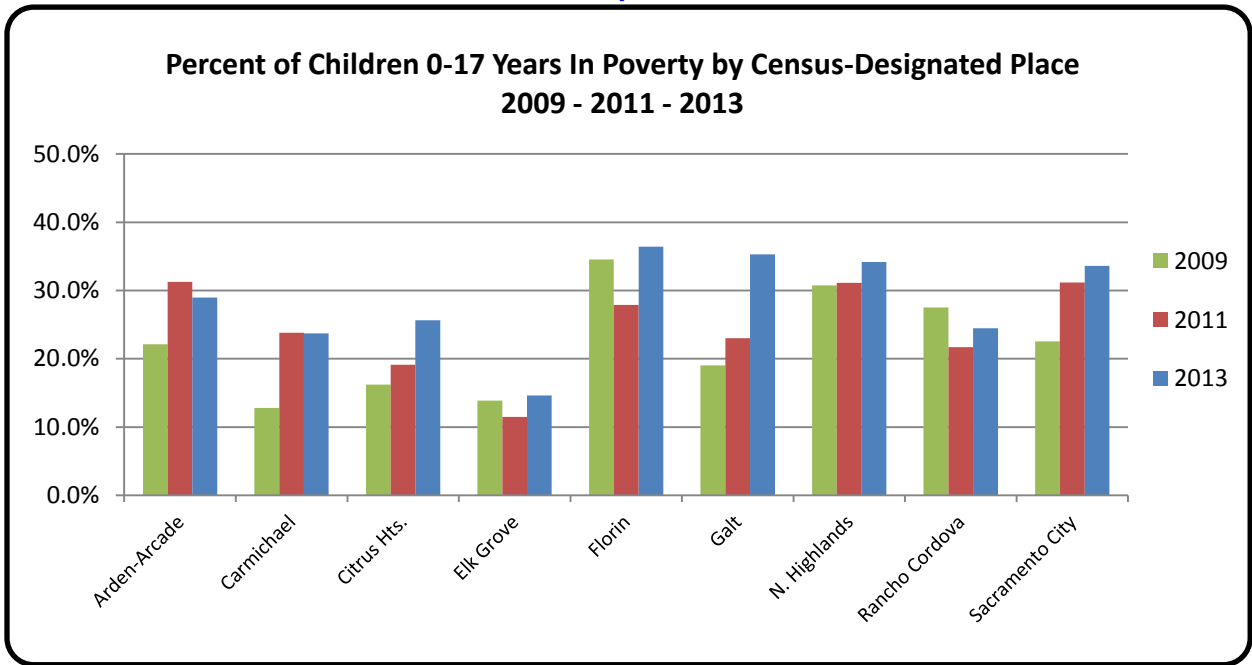
The 2013 American Community Survey estimates that 14.0% (24,249) of persons 65+ were in the workforce. Of that population, 9.5% (2,304) were unemployed, a rate similar to 2011 (10.2%). Of the unemployed, 53% were women, 6% less than the same rate in 2011; a slightly larger number of senior men are not working, but actively looking (47%), than two years earlier.

POVERTY AMONG YOUTH

According to the most recent American Community Survey data available (2013), children aged 0 through 17 years (361,097 individuals) comprise 25% of Sacramento County's total population. Among this age group, the poverty rate is 26.1%, about 5 percentage points higher than the same poverty rate in 2011 and 7.4 percentage points higher than Sacramento County's overall poverty rate (18.7%). Children under 5 years have traditionally maintained the highest poverty rate among any other age group. The year 2013 was no different, with a poverty rate for the under 5 years target group at 28.6%.

Graph 13 compares averaged poverty rate data collected during 2013, for children 0-17 in the communities and cities noted.

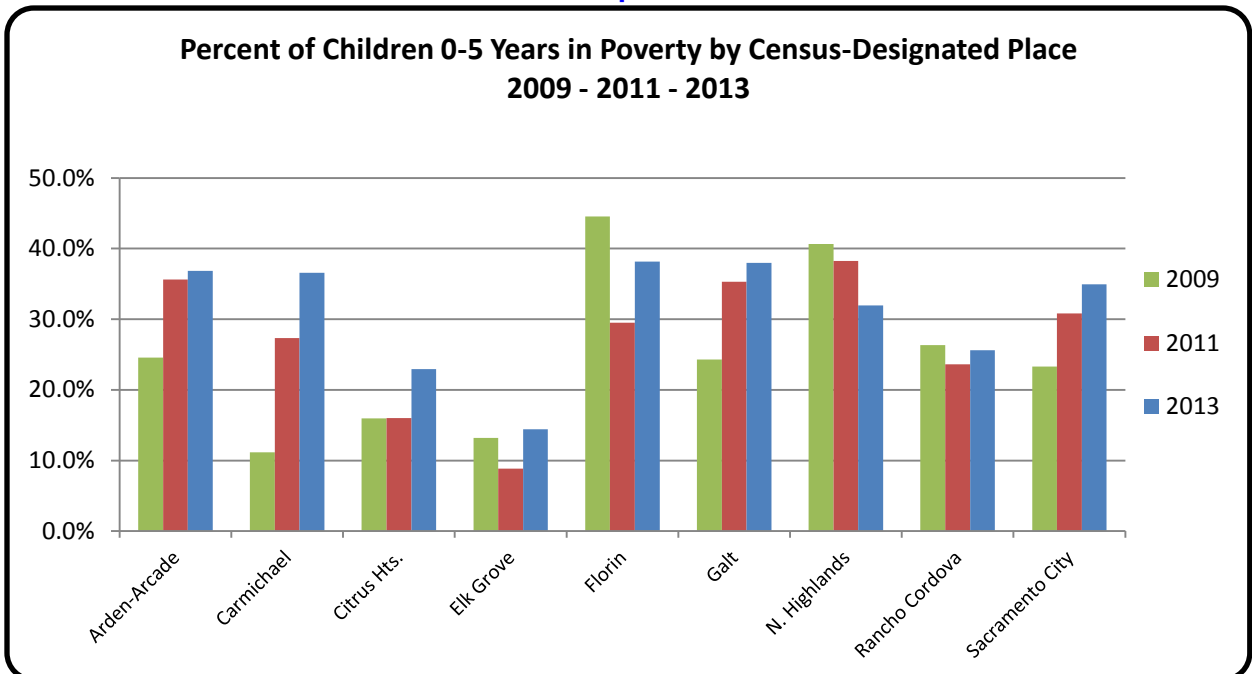
Graph 13



Source: U.S. Census Table B17001 2007-2009, 2009-2011, and 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, for Sacramento County

Graph 14 compares averaged poverty rate data collected during 2013, for children 0-5 in the communities and cities noted.

Graph 14



Source: U.S. Census Table B17001 2007-2009, 2009-2011, and 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, for Sacramento County

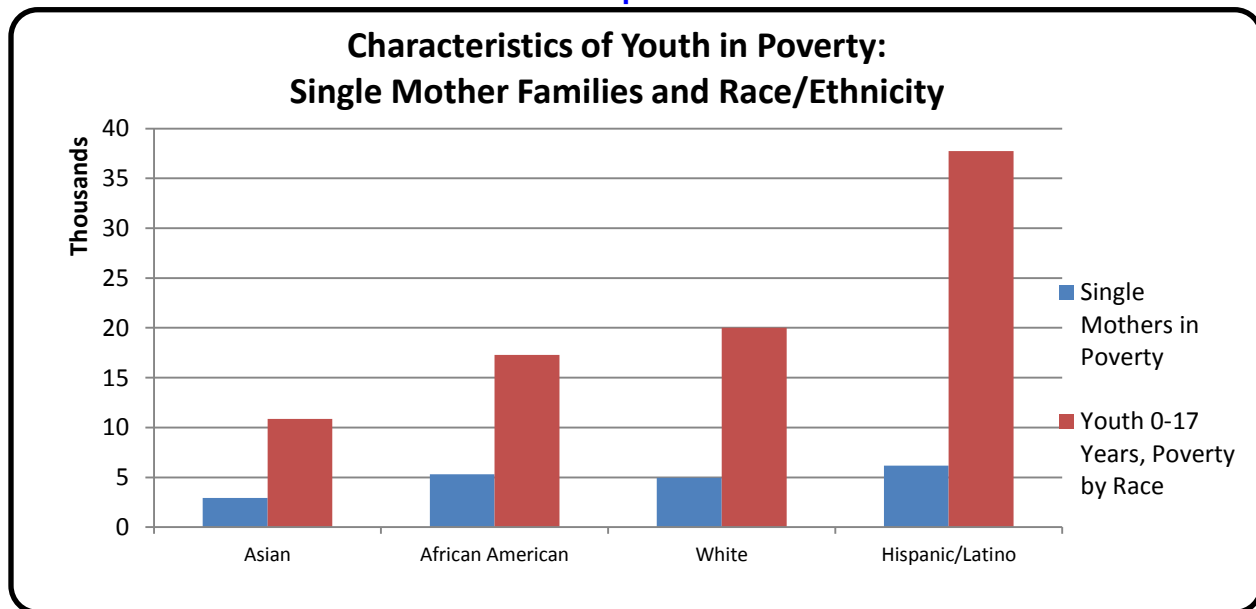
The purpose of Table 2 is to help identify target communities for serving Sacramento County's most vulnerable families and children.

Table 2

Place	Children Age 0-5 in Poverty	Children Age 0-5 in Single Parent Female Households, in Poverty	Children Age 0-5 in Extreme Poverty
Arden-Arcade	2,688	1,356	1,345
Carmichael	1,562	827	796
Citrus Hts.	1,397	638	548
Elk Grove	1,664	694	719
Florin	1,908	914	746
Galt	817	516	376
N. Highlands	1,406	665	646
Rancho Cordova	1,665	983	696
Sacramento City	14,050	7,521	6,784

The purpose of Graph 15 is to illustrate the rates of child poverty by race compared with a primary predictor of poverty for children, being a child in a single parent household.

Graph 15



Source: U.S. Census Tables C17001 and C17010 2013 3-Year Estimates for Sacramento County, for racial/ethnic groups listed in this graph

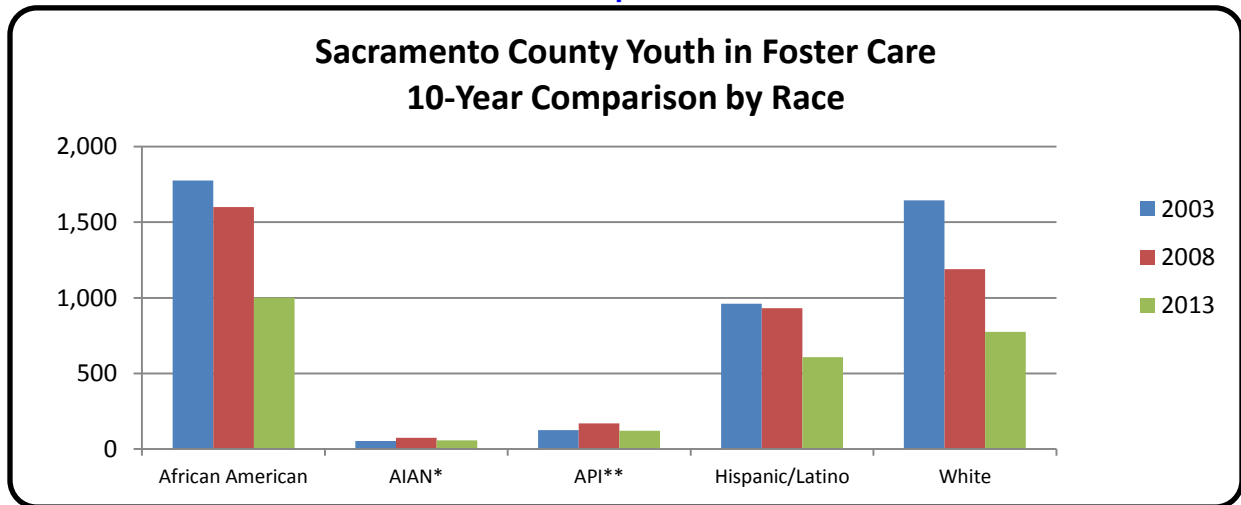
FOSTER YOUTH:

In almost every category, the number of children in foster care has decreased over the last 5 years. On January 1, 2015, there were 2,988 children in foster care in Sacramento County,

16.6% less than on the same date in 2010 (3,810). During 2014, 1,713 children entered foster care, a 10.3% drop over the entry numbers in 2009 and 1,482 children exited the foster care system, a 37.7% drop over the same time period. For the most recent 12 month period for which data is available, April 2013-March 2014, 63 youth were emancipated from the Child Welfare foster care system in Sacramento County.

The purpose of Graph 16 is two-fold: to represent the number of youth in the Sacramento County foster care system during 2013 by racial/ethnic group, and to illustrate the reduction in youth entering the foster care system over a 5-year and a 10-year time span from 2003-2013.

Graph 16

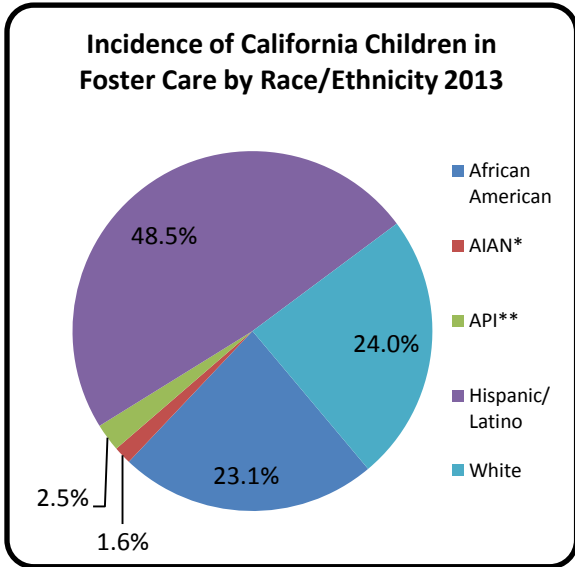


* American Indian/Alaskan Native ** Asian/Pacific Islander

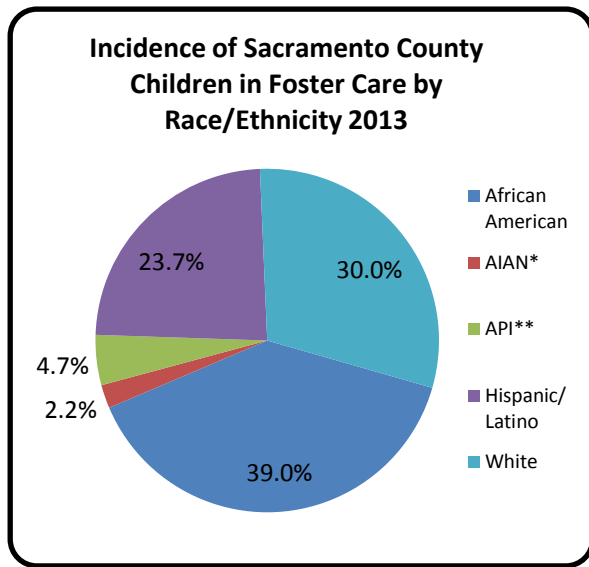
Source: Kidsdata.org, Lucille Packard Foundation

The purpose of Graphs 17 and 18 is to present a side-by-side comparison of the incidence of children in the Sacramento County and California foster care systems by race/ethnicity for each group.

Graph 17



Graph 18

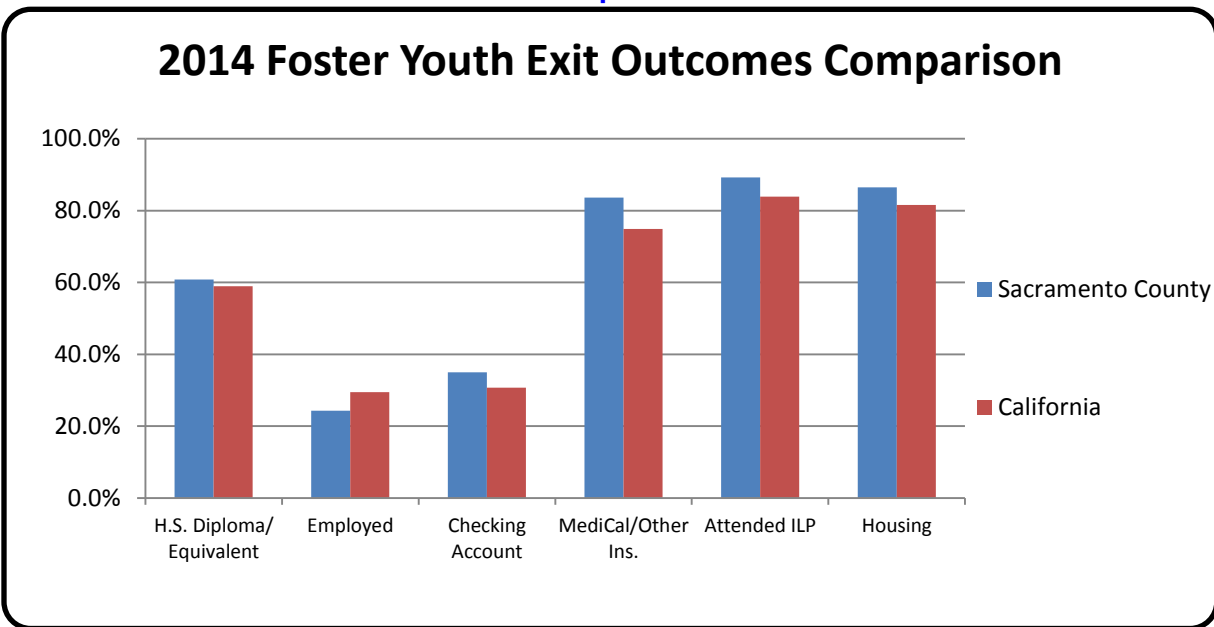


* American Indian/Alaskan Native ** Asian/Pacific Islander

Source: Kidsdata.org, Lucille Packard Foundation

The purpose of Graph 19 is to illustrate a Sacramento County/California comparison of general exit outcomes for foster youth aging out or legally emancipating during 2014.

Graph 19



Source: Kidsdata.org, Lucille Packard Foundation

During the same period, the following comparison between Sacramento County and California foster youth exit outcomes were made:

- No permanency connection was established or known for 12 exited foster youth (16.2%), a

connection to a committed adult prior to being exited from the system, as compared with the State of California at 14.3% of exits;

- One Sacramento County foster youth was exited into an emergency shelter, compared with only four for the entire State of California;
- Three Sacramento County foster youth (4.1%) had no known housing connection when exited, as compared with 67 for the State of California, or 5.2% of exits;
- In statistics that mirror those of the State, nearly 40% of the youth exiting foster care have not earned a high school diploma or its equivalent;
- Seventeen Sacramento County youth had applied for CalFresh services (23.0%), as compared with 334 for the State of California, or 25.9% of exits.

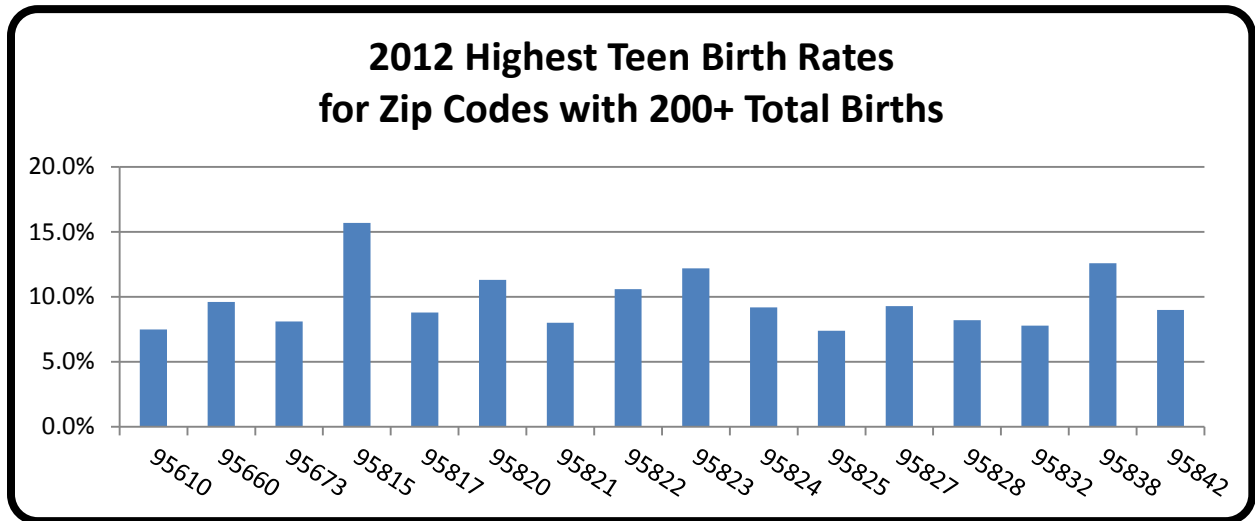
In many measures, foster youth being exited from the child welfare system in Sacramento County seem somewhat better prepared to reach self-sufficiency or escape homelessness than their peers, statewide. However, there are areas of concern for both populations. Of particular concern is that during the 12-month time period noted above, 4 Sacramento County teens or young adults (5.4%) were exited into a condition of homelessness or an emergency shelter, a statistic mirrored at the State level (5.5%). Others, without a job, a basic education or a trusted adult to guide them, face significant barriers without some type of intervention or safety-net supports.

TEEN BIRTHS

In 2012, there were 19,442 total births in Sacramento County, of which 1,308 were births to girls and women under the age of 20 years. This represents an overall teen birth rate of 6.7%, down from a rate of 7.3% in 2011, and is consistent with a downward trend from a peak in 2007 of 2,122 teen births (over 42 births per 1,000 girls and women aged 15-19 years) to the 2012 rates noted above.

The purpose of Graph 20, below, is to illustrate zip codes with more than 200 total births in 2012 that were identified as having the highest teen birthrates. These teen birthrates range from 15.7% to 7.4% of all 2012 births for the identified zip codes. The overall teen birthrate for these zip codes was 10.1%.

Graph 20



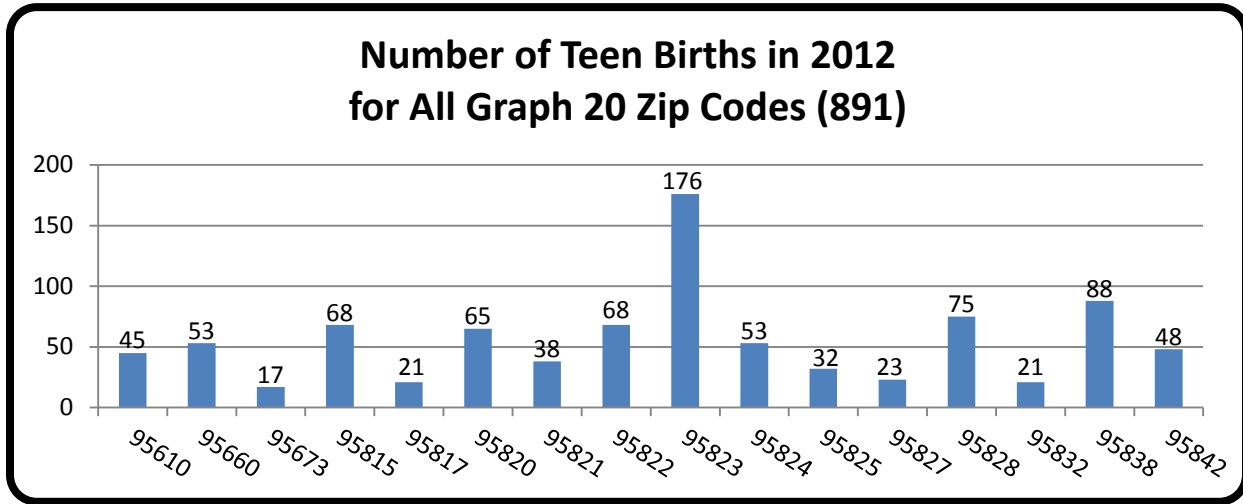
Source: California Department of Public Health, 2012 Birth Records for Live Births by Zip Code of Mother's Residence, by Mother's Race/Ethnicity and Age

Well over half (68%) of Sacramento's adolescent mothers reside in the sixteen county zip code areas illustrated above. The 8 communities represented by these zip codes are Arden Arcade, Citrus Heights, East City, Land Park/Pocket, North Sacramento, North Highlands/Foothill Farms, Rancho Cordova, and South Sacramento.

Teen mothers are disproportionately poor, more likely to rely on public assistance and are comprised of a higher representation of ethnic minorities than in the general population. In 2010, Child Trends (an independent research group in Washington D.C.) reported that one in three (34%) of teen mothers had not earned a diploma or a GED by age 22, compared with 6% of young women who had not given birth.

The purpose of Graph 21 is to illustrate the number of teen births in each of the zip codes identified in Graph 20 and to help identify target areas for services likely to mitigate teen birth rates in high incidence communities.

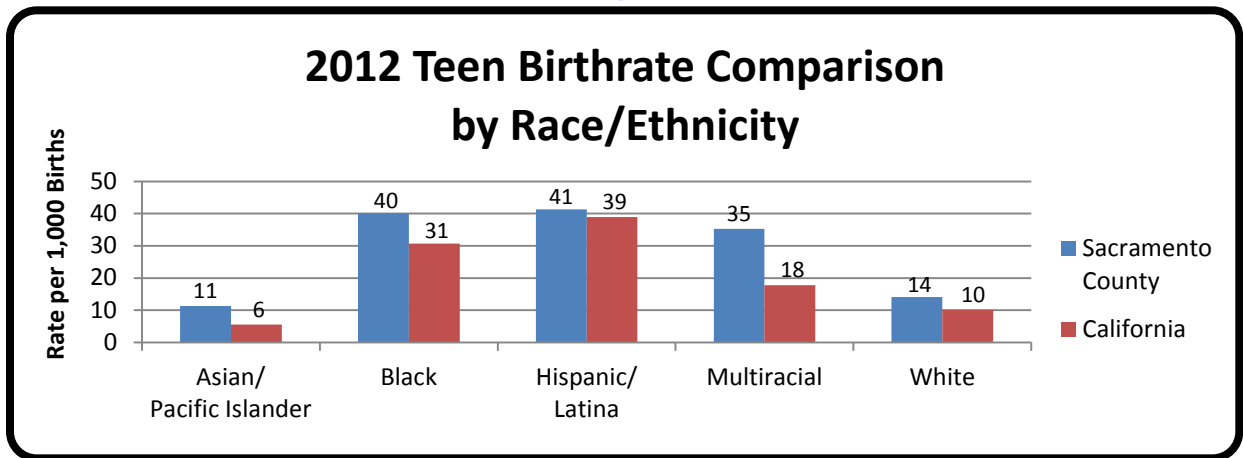
Graph 21



Source: California Department of Public Health, 2012 Birth Records for Live Births by Zip Code of Mother's Residence, by Mother's Race/Ethnicity and Age

The purpose of Graph 22 is to represent disparities between racial/ethnic groups and how Sacramento County is fairing when compared across the mean of all counties in the State of California. For every racial/ethnic group identified, Sacramento County rates for teen births exceeded that of the state. However, when compared with data across the United States, Sacramento County's teen birth rates were lower for African American, Hispanic/Latina and White racial/ethnic groups. The following graph is representative of Sacramento County and California females aged 15-19 years.

Graph 22



Source: Kidsdata.org – 2012 Teen Births for Females 15-19 years, by Race/Ethnicity – Rate per 1,000

The number of 2012 Sacramento County teen births by racial/ethnic group are found in the following table:

Table 3

Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic/Latina	Multiracial	White
87	249	579	117	267

YOUTH OFFENDERS/JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

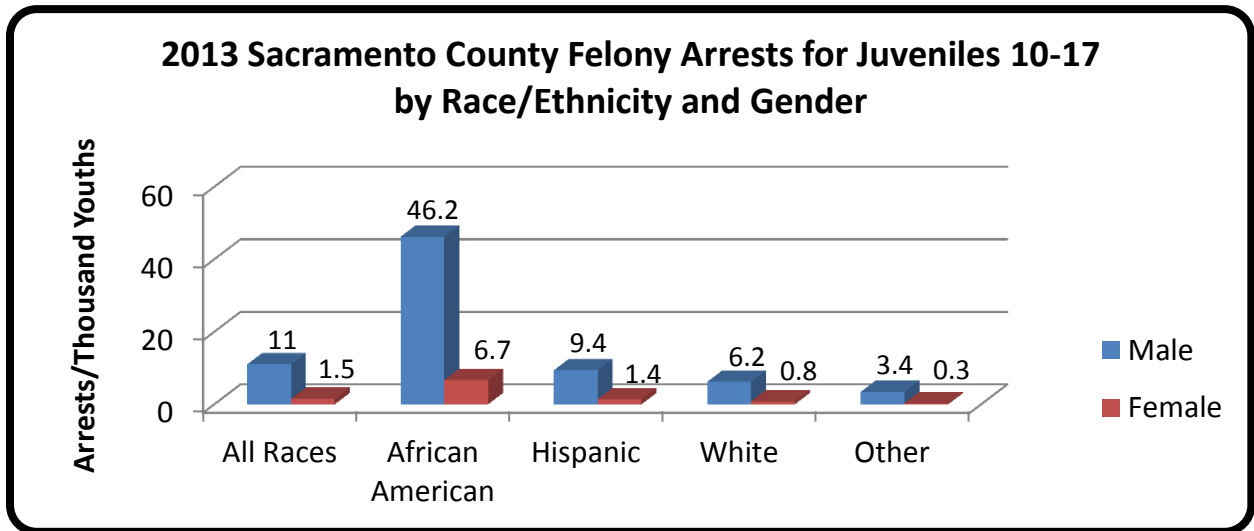
The youth offender section that follows will provide data and analysis for juvenile arrests occurring in 2013, the most recent year for which accurate crime statistics are available from the State Attorney General's Office. Although not all arrests result in convictions and penalties, or can be attributed to a crime actually taking place, they represent the entry point into the Juvenile Justice system for many, and the beginning of a criminal record that can affect a juvenile's future pursuits and employability as an adult.

In 2013, there were 162,670 youth aged 10-17 years in Sacramento County. This represents nearly 4% of the same target group for all California counties (4,156,018 youth). Yet, Sacramento County felony arrests of juveniles 10-17 years represent a little less than 3.5% of all felony crimes in California and is emblematic of an overall and sometimes steep decline in felony and misdemeanor crime over the previous decade. Reasons for the decline are unclear, but may include law enforcement staffing levels, shifts in priorities or policies, or successful crime reduction strategies.

According to the most currently available data for this report, Sacramento County had a nearly 15% lower juvenile felony arrest rate during 2013 than the State of California. The California rate for felony juvenile offenders was 7.4 arrests/1,000 youths aged 10-17.

The purpose of **Graph 23** is to highlight felony arrest rates for target groups by race/ethnicity and adjusted for relative group populations in Sacramento County. The graph includes 2013 arrest data for Sacramento County from the State of California Office of the Attorney General and population data from the 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

Graph 23



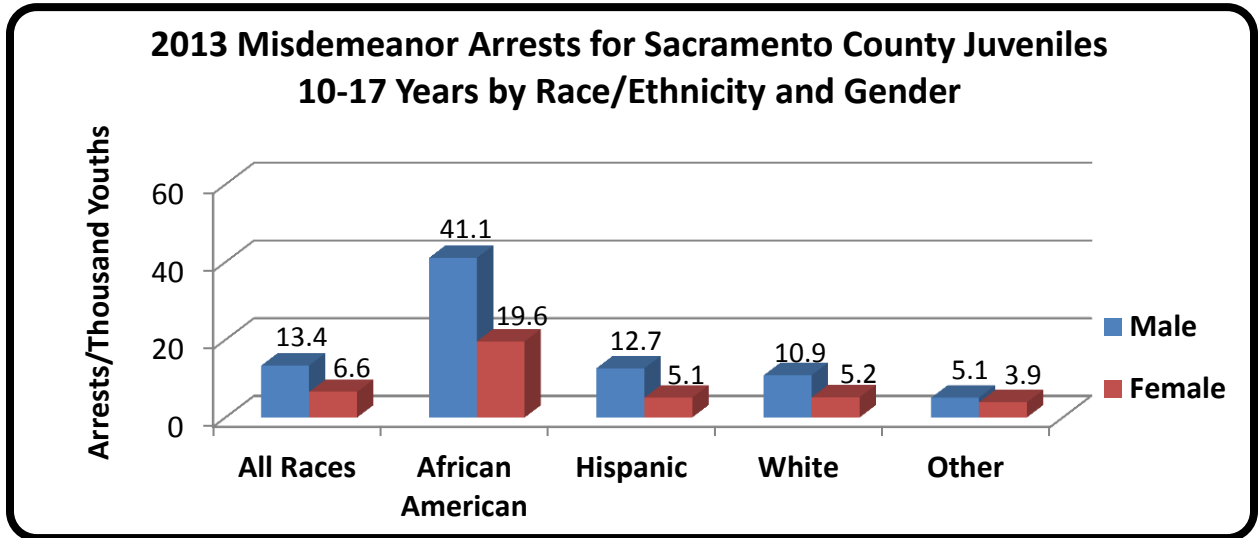
Of particular note is the high incidence of felony arrests for males and females (10-17 years) within the African American community, at approximately 420% of the rate for all juvenile males (10-17 years), and approximately 446% of the rate for all juvenile females (10-17 years), in Sacramento County.

Although African American juvenile males 10-17 years represent a little over 11% of the total juvenile male population 10-17 years, they represent nearly 56% of all juvenile males arrested for violent crimes and over 52% of all felony burglary arrests for their age group in Sacramento County.

Although the raw number of arrests has generally declined for this group over the decade for these indicators, the data continues to indicate a target group, African American males, that remains unresponsive to existing strategies or underserved by existing programs and resources.

The purpose of **Graph 24** is to illustrate that all of the five major felony arrest categories in Sacramento County for which the Attorney General's office keeps statistics (violent, property, drug, sex, and other offenses) have experienced a drop, some dramatic, in just the last two years, after remaining somewhat stable over the preceding 8 years of the past decade.

Graph 24



According to the most currently available California Department of Justice data available for this report, Sacramento County appears to have had a 23% lower juvenile misdemeanor arrest rate during 2013 than the State of California. The rate for misdemeanor juvenile offenders in California was 13 arrests/1,000 youths aged 10-17. A breakdown of some juvenile (10-17 years) arrest categories in Sacramento County are as follows:

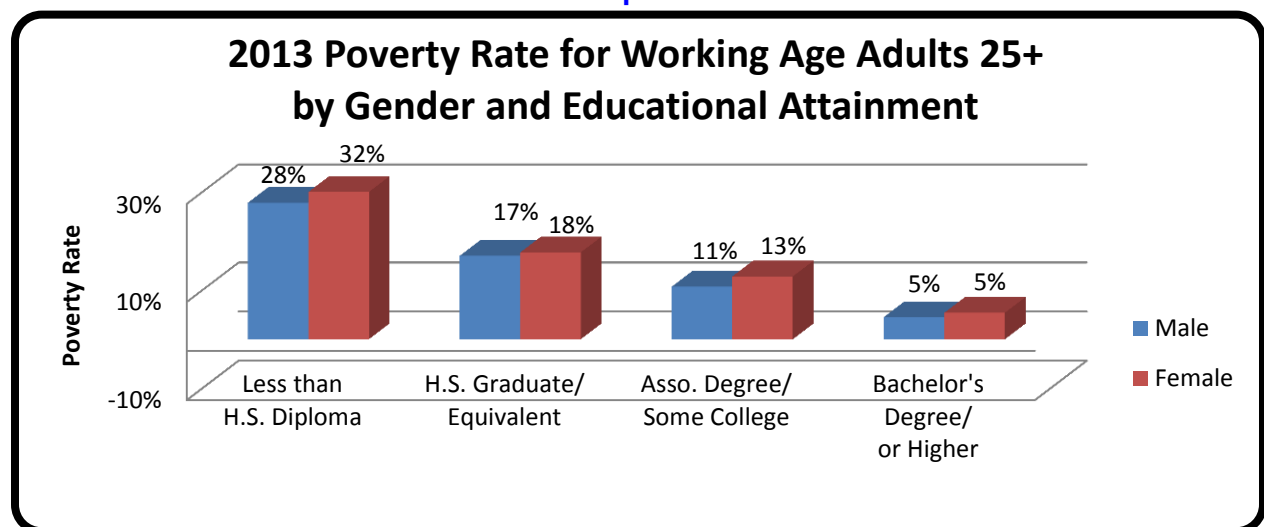
- The highest arrest numbers for a particular offense was for petty theft at 459 arrests, down from a high of 1,482 in 2004.
- Felony weapons arrests are at the lowest point in a decade at 112 arrests, down nearly 50% from a high in 2006 at 216 arrests. Seventy-five percent of these arrests accrue to Hispanic/Latino and African-American males.
- Misdemeanor DUI arrests were at their lowest level in a decade in 2013 at 11 arrests, down from a high of 79 arrests in 2002, and nearly half the rate for 2012 at 21 arrests.
- Misdemeanor assault and battery arrests of juveniles in 2013 were at their lowest in a decade at 395 arrests, but remained relatively stable over the past decade. Males of all races accounted for nearly 65% these arrests, nearly 72% of which accrued to African-American and Hispanic/Latino youth.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Data from the 2013 American Community Survey illustrates a strong correlation between an individual's level of education, their median income, and instances of poverty. It may also illustrate gender disparities in wages.

The purpose of Graph 25, below, is to demonstrate the coincidence of low educational attainment and poverty, and treats all persons at a defined educational level as a specific group. As shown in Graph 25, for all Sacramento County persons aged 25+ without a high school diploma, the poverty rate in 2013 was 28% for males and 32% for females; these rates are well above the overall poverty rate for Sacramento County at 18.7% and more than double that of all persons who have an Associate Degree or have completed some college courses.

Graph 25

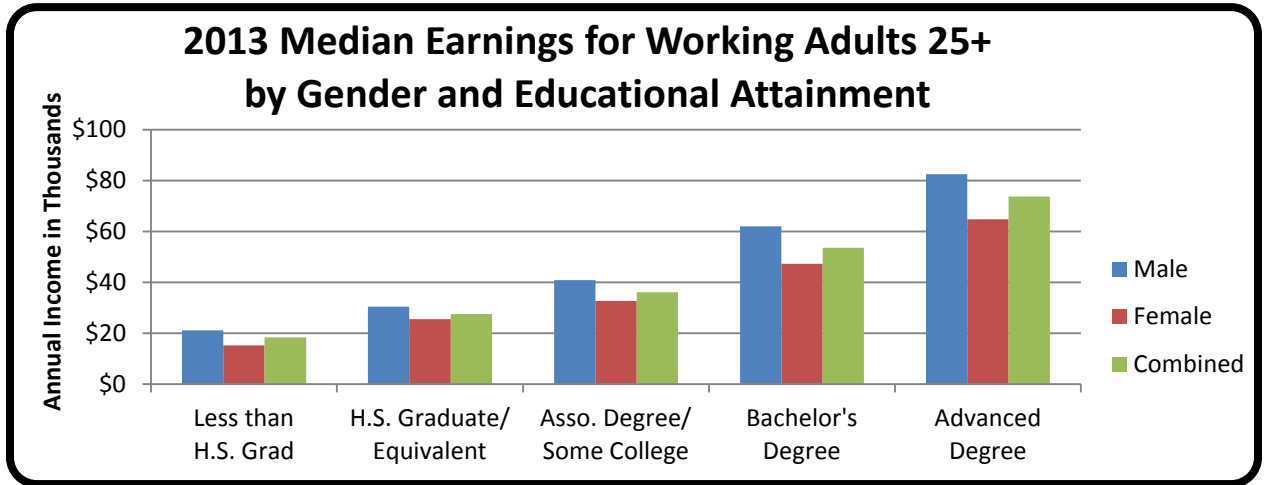


Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Educational Attainment, Table S1501

As Graph 25 demonstrates, there are dramatic reductions in poverty for those with a bachelor's degree or higher. But in all educational levels shown above, women experienced greater incidences of poverty than their male counterparts. When compared to the State of California, Sacramento County had a slightly higher rate of poverty in each educational level target group, except "Bachelor's Degree/or Higher." The same gender disparity for the rate of Sacramento County females in poverty is also evident for the State of California, but at all educational levels.

The purpose of Graph 26 is to illustrate median incomes for individuals of each gender and the educational attainment level groups, noted below. Females in Graph 26 exhibit substantial median income inequality compared to males at every educational attainment level.

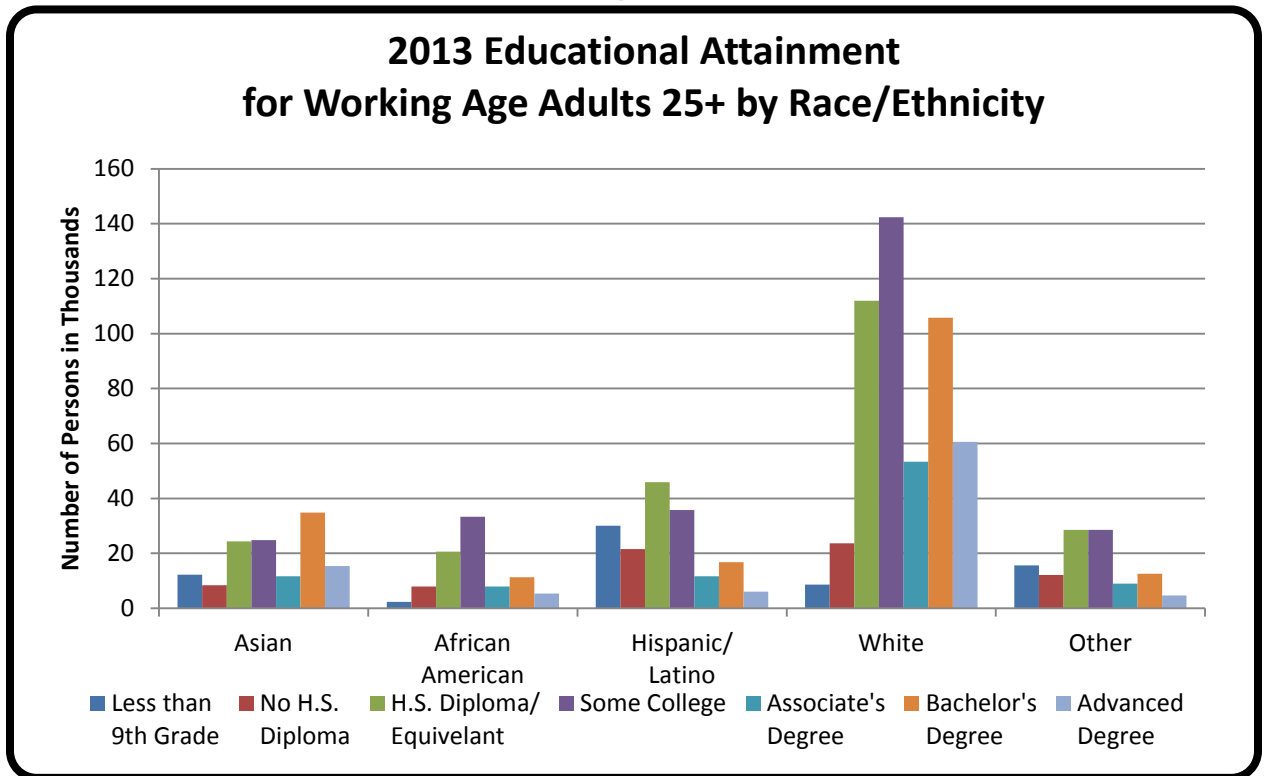
Graph 26



Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Educational Attainment, Table S1501

The purpose of Graph 27 is to compare educational attainment profiles by race. Disparities between races may be driven by Sacramento County centric factors such as rates of immigration for a particular race/culture and/or educational opportunities in the country of their nativity.

Graph 27



Source: 20011-2013 American Community Survey, Educational Attainment, Tables B15002B-1

Table 4, below, demonstrates median earnings in Sacramento County by educational attainment for the years 2009, 2011 and 2013. At every educational attainment level, males are

recovering from the economic recession with their 2013 median earnings higher than at any time in the previous 5 years. Results for females are mixed, however, with a lower median income for women in the lowest educational level, and at every level, a substantially lower median income than males at every level.

Table 4

<i>Group Characteristic</i>	<i>Median Earnings Male</i>			<i>Median Earnings Female</i>		
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2013</i>
<i>Less Than High School Graduate</i>	\$20,563	\$19,915	\$21,095	\$14,176	\$15,875	\$15,160
<i>High School Graduate or Equivalent</i>	\$29,017	\$27,393	\$30,414	\$23,917	\$23,662	\$25,548
<i>Some College/ Associate's Degree</i>	\$38,095	\$38,796	\$40,870	\$31,108	\$31,301	\$32,654
<i>Bachelor's Degree</i>	\$56,505	\$60,983	\$62,048	\$42,486	\$50,311	\$47,278
<i>Graduate or Professional Degree</i>	\$81,446	\$80,119	\$82,481	\$64,532	\$62,301	\$64,793

NOTE: Median income represents that amount at which half of the working population in any of the categories above makes more income, and the other half makes less.

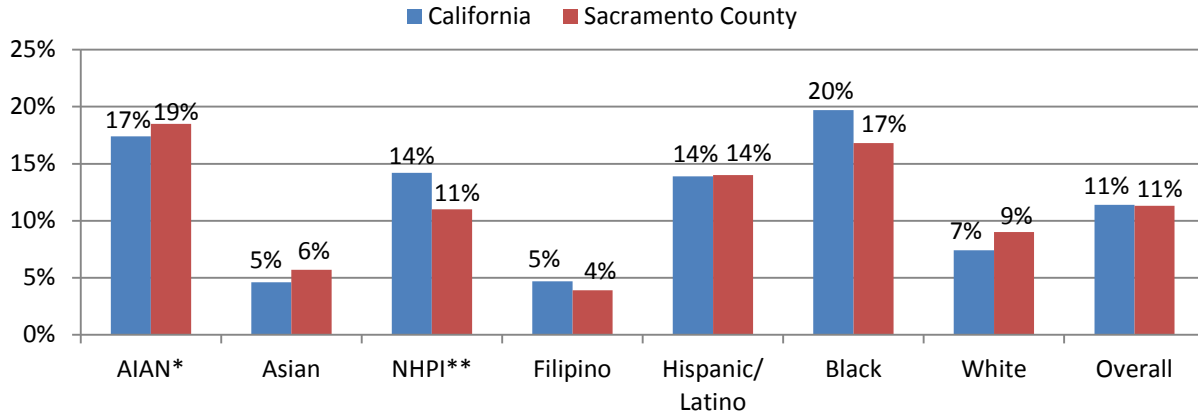
Women over the age of 25 who have never graduated from high school have a median annual income of only \$15,160 (down from \$15,875 in 2011), which is less than half of the median income for women who have completed some college courses. Fair market rent for a 1-bedroom apartment in Sacramento County (\$855/month) would consume 65% of this pre-tax income.

Most workers 25 years or older with the lowest educational attainment levels are either working age immigrants from countries without broad-based educational opportunities or high school dropouts. They make up the majority of the target group often referred to as the working poor.

The purpose of Graph 28, below, is to illustrate the dropout rate comparison between Sacramento County and California by race and gender.

Graph 28

2012-2013 High School Dropout Rate Comparison by Race and Gender



Source: Kidsdata.org, High School Dropouts, by Race/Ethnicity

* American Indian/Alaskan Native ** Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

In [Youth and Young Adult At Risk Information](#), the Sacramento County Office of Education found that the following factors correlate with dropping out of school:

- Two or more years behind grade level
- Pregnancy
- Coming from a household where mother or father was absent when youth was age 14
- Coming from a home where a parent dropped out of school
- Having relatively little knowledge of the labor market.

Rick Brazier, former Chief of Police for the City of Sacramento, has projected that reducing the dropout rate by a mere 10% would result in 22 fewer homicides and 1,100 aggravated assaults annually in Sacramento County.

HOUSING

This section describes the current state of rental housing and its effects on low-income households in Sacramento County. The upheaval in the real estate market during the economic downturn created family instability for owners and renters alike, who had been forced to move

from single and multi-family housing due to foreclosures.

CoreLogic, a California-based real estate information service reported in May 2013, that as of March 2013, foreclosures were down in the Greater Sacramento Area from the same month a year ago, from 2.71% to 1.26%, respectively. Delinquent mortgages also dropped dramatically from 7% to 4.4% during the same period.

Current fair market rental rates identified in **Table 4** below have shifted with area demands and sitting inventories. According to the fair market value listed by the Housing and Urban Development (HUD), most apartments had a rise in rates in 2013; however, all rents have decreased since 2013. Despite the decrease in fair market rent, the hourly wage needed to pay for apartments in Sacramento County is still beyond the reach of many residents, as indicated in **Table 5**, below.

Table 5. Fair market rent for Sacramento County is typically driven by demand and the rate of rental unit inventories available in the market place. Changes in the cost of rental housing are represented in the table below:

Table 5

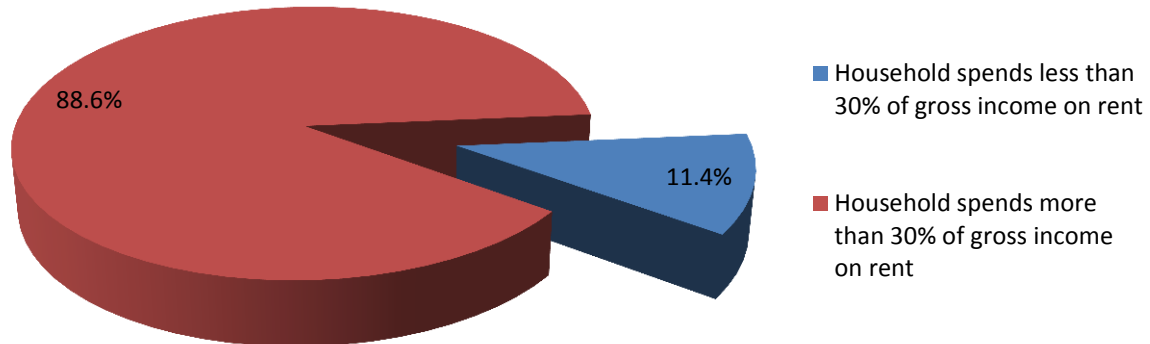
2010-2015 Fair Market Rent Comparison for Sacramento County (HUD)				
	2010	2013	2015	Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Rent in 2015*
Studio Unit	\$749	\$717	\$676	\$13.00
One-Bedroom Unit	\$852	\$855	\$806	\$15.50
Two-Bedroom Unit	\$1,039	\$1,073	\$1,012	\$19.62
Three-Bedroom Unit	\$1,499	\$1,581	\$1,491	\$28.67
Four-Bedroom Unit	\$1,719	\$1,900	\$1,792	\$34.46

* Assumes the equivalent of one third of gross income from a F/T job is spent on rent

Low wage families are particularly challenged to afford even modest rent. This is best represented by the number of families spending more than 30% of their income on rent. **Graph 29** depicts this disparity among households earning less than \$35,000 annually.

Graph 29

2013 Rent Burden Comparison of Households Making Less than \$35,000/yr. in Gross Income



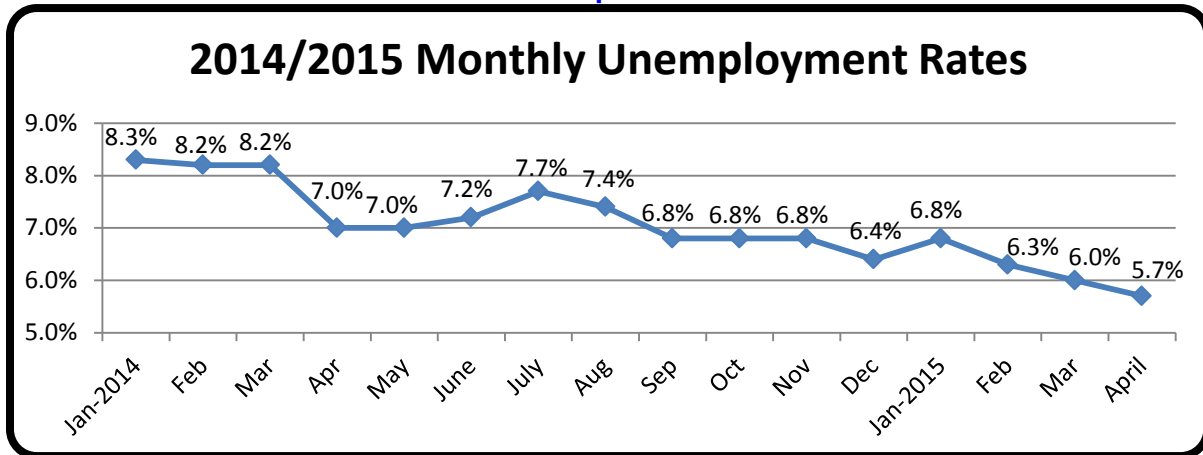
Source: U.S. Census Table B25106 2013 3-Year Estimates for Sacramento County

Over time, a greater number of households in this income range carry a rental burden equivalent to 30% or more of their gross income. Between 2007 and 2011, the rate of households in this group had experienced 5% growth. Additionally, the number of households in this group had risen by nearly 19%, or more than 5 times faster than Sacramento County population growth during the same period (3.44%). Growing rental burdens on low-income households may translate into a greater need for emergency services to keep families stabilized and safe.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

California had an preliminary unemployment rate of 6.1% in April 2015 as compared with a 5.7% for Sacramento County. During the 15 month period from January 2014 to April 2015, as illustrated in **Graph 30** below, the unemployment rate has fallen by over 27% in Sacramento County, and employment has risen by approximately 18,500 persons, a nearly 3% increase. California increased by 3.79% during the same period.

Graph 30



Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, Historical Civilian Labor Force Data, Sacramento County

Although there is a steady decrease in the unemployment rate and increase in the number of people employed, **Table 6** below demonstrates that persistent pockets of very high unemployment still exist in the Northeastern and South County/River Delta areas.

Table 6 – April 2015 Unemployment data for Cities and Census Designated Places¹

Area Name	Out of Work	Rate
Arden Arcade	2,800	6.5%
Carmichael	1,900	6.5%
Citrus Heights	2,600	6.0%
Elk Grove	3,300	4.4%
Fair Oaks	800	4.9%
Florin	1,700	8.7%
Folsom	1,300	3.7%
Foothill Farms	900	5.9%
Galt	700	6.7%
Isleton	Not Avail.	9.9%
La Riviera	300	6.1%

Area Name	Out of Work	Rate
North Highlands	900	5.1%
Orangevale	1,000	5.8%
Rancho Cordova	2,000	6.3%
Rancho Murieta	100	3.6%
Rio Linda	400	5.5%
Rosemont	600	5.5%
Sacramento	13,600	6.0%
Vineyard	500	4.3%
Walnut Grove	100	10.1%
Wilton	Not Avail.	3.0%

Also not included at this stage of the recovery are persons who have exhausted their unemployment benefits and are no longer counted as part of the labor force. This data may

¹ Non-Seasonally Adjusted Data Provided by EDD's Labor Market Information Division

indicate priority target areas for increased levels of Safety-Net, Family Self-Sufficiency and employment services in the future.

During 2014, the number of job openings advertised in the Sacramento – Arden Arcade – Roseville Metropolitan Statistical Area soared to nearly 30,000 while the number of Sacramento County’s unemployed dropped by over 6,000 persons during the same period. Between January 2015 and April 2015, the number of unemployed dropped by over 8,000 persons to 38,800, the lowest number of Sacramento County unemployed since November 2007.

The top 5 occupations with the most jobs advertised in 2014 were Registered Nurses, Retail Sales Supervisors, Retail Salespersons, Office and Administrative Support Supervisors and Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Drivers.

The Top 5 employers with the most jobs advertised in 2014 were from Kaiser Permanente, Dignity Health, the State of California, Intel and Sutter Health.

¹ Non-Seasonally Adjusted Data Provided by EDD’s Labor Market Information Division

INCIDENCE OF HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is a condition in which individuals lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. People who are homeless may be living in structures that are not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, or abandoned buildings; in this case, they would be considered unsheltered. They may also be staying in homeless shelters or other temporary housing. Chronic homelessness is a condition in which individuals have experienced homelessness for a year or longer, or in which they have had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years and have a disability.

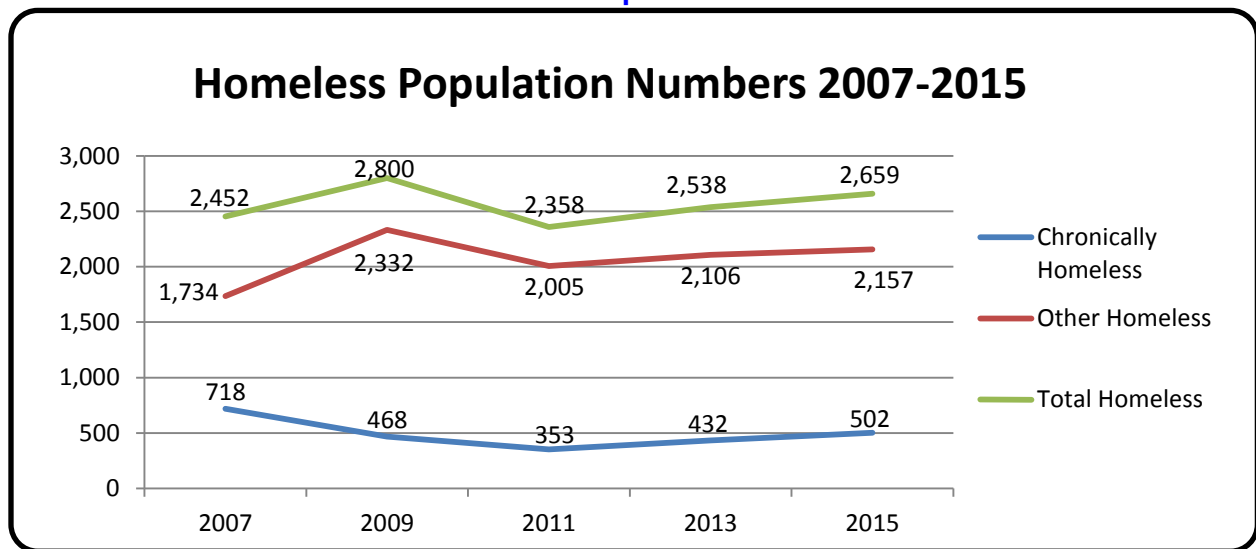
The most accurate count of homelessness in Sacramento County comes from the biennial homeless point-in-time count, coordinated by Sacramento Steps Forward, which attempts to estimate the number of homeless persons who are unsheltered or sheltered by public and private entities. The most recent count for which statistics are available was performed on January 28, 2015, and will be reported in the Sacramento Steps Forward, [2015 Sacramento Countywide Homeless Count Report](#). While that document was not available to the public when the Community Action Plan was published, data from the 2015 homeless count was obtained and is included here.

Sacramento Steps Forward reports that during the January 2015 count, approximately 2,659 adults and children from 2,115 households were living in shelters, transitional housing or places not meant for human habitation. The total number of people without permanent shelter

increased by 121 individuals since the January 2013 count. Approximately 64% of the homeless counted were safely sheltered and 36% were unsheltered compared to 69% and 31%, respectively, in 2013. This represents a 20% increase in unsheltered homeless persons in two years, from 786 to 948.

Graph 27 presents a comparison between the general and chronic homeless populations in Sacramento County between 2007 and 2015. According to the 2011 Point in Time Homeless Count, Sacramento’s Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness, begun in 2007, helped 515 chronically homeless individuals move to permanent supportive housing. The Homeless Prevention & Rapid Re-Housing Program, which was funded by ARRA, helped over 1800 Sacramento County households get off the streets between 2009 and 2011. After that time, the number of homeless began rising again; the numbers are almost as high as they were in 2009. It is worth noting that numbers are rising for both the chronically homeless and the recently homeless.

Graph 31

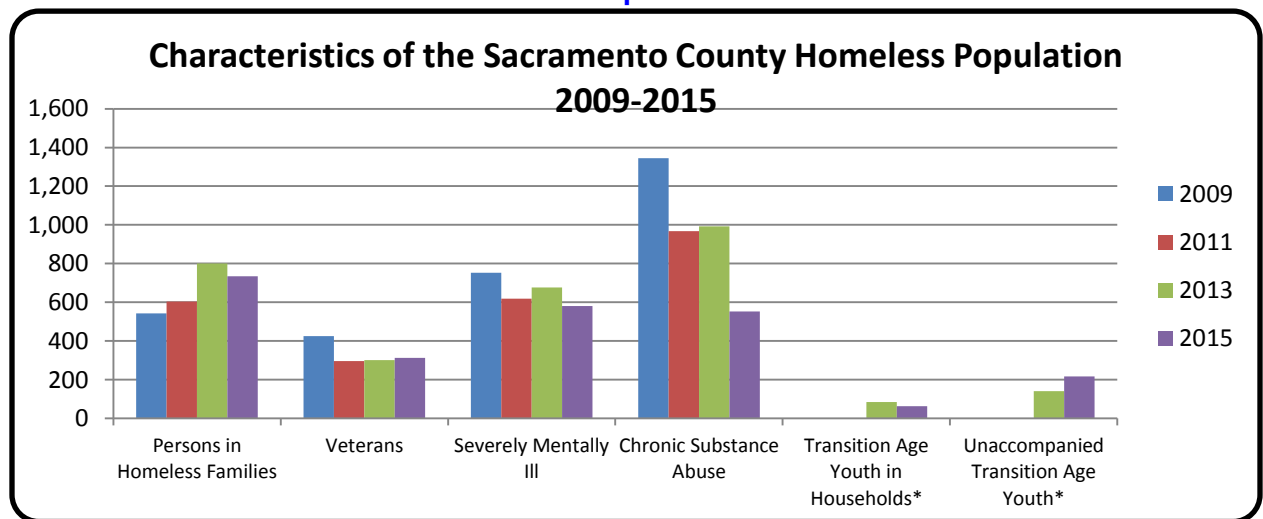


Source: Sacramento 2013 Homeless Point in Time Count Report; 2015 Homeless Point in Time Count Data

Two new homeless population categories described in HUD guidelines were measured in the 2013 count: chronically homeless families, and transition age youth (18-24). These measures will form a baseline for future comparisons over time. The number of people counted in chronically homeless families rose from 8 to 36 during the interval 2013 to 2015, a 350% increase. However, this is still a relatively small number and may not be statistically significant. The count for unaccompanied transition age youth increased 53%. Staff and affiliated youth from a local organization dedicated to helping homeless youth participated in the 2015 Point in Time Count, which likely contributed to the increase in youth who were counted for this project.

The purpose of **Graph 28** is to show the trend of select characteristics in the homeless population between 2009 and 2015.

Graph 32



Source: Sacramento 2013 Homeless Point in Time Count Report; 2015 Homeless Point in Time Count Data

The 2013 homeless count revealed a 47.5% increase from the 2009 count in the number of persons who are members of homeless families (543 family members to 801 family members). While this estimate decreased to 734 in the 2015 homeless count, it is still a 35.2% increase from 2009. These families were found living in shelters, transitional housing or places not meant for human habitation.

Homeless persons surveyed during the January 2015 homeless count reported the following conditions:

- 502 were chronically homeless individuals (up 7.3% from 2009; up 16.2% from 2013)
- 581 were severely mentally ill (down 22.8% from 2009)
- 313 were veterans (down 26.5% from 2009)
- 563 were chronic substance abusers (down 58.9% from 2009)
- 335 were victims of domestic violence (down 52.1% from 2009)²
- 37 had HIV/AIDS (down 38.3% from 2009)¹
- 36 were in chronically homeless families (up 350% from 2013)¹
- 64 were transition age youth in households (down 24.7% from 2013)¹
- 217 were unaccompanied transition age youth (up 53.9% from 2013)

Analysis for the 2015 Homeless Point-in-Time Count was not published at the time of this document. However, in 2013 Sacramento Steps Forward identified the following recommendations to fill gaps in existing shelter services for homeless individuals, families and youth in Sacramento County; these recommendations continue to be relevant today:

- Increased need for families (150 conservative estimate on waiting list)

² Small sample size may affect the reliability of domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, chronically homeless families, and transition age youth in households data.

- Increased need for single men (*all but one provider, Salvation Army, operate on a 1st-come 1st-serve basis with no waiting list*)
- Increased need for those with behavioral health and substance abuse problems
- Increased need for those who have pets
- Increased need for youth, ages 19-25, including straight, gay, bisexual, transgender (*currently crossing county lines to West Sacramento*)

Data from the Homeless Point in Time Counts suggest that efforts to assist homeless mentally ill and chronic substance abusers have been successful, since the presence of these two factors in the Sacramento County homeless population was observed less frequently than in 2009. However, people with mental health and substance abuse issues continue to dominate the homeless population in numbers. People in homeless families are a continuing presence in the homeless population; while there was a slight decline from 2013, the rate is still considerably higher than it was in 2009.

In its 2015 annual report, Sacramento Loaves and Fishes reported services in its Maryhouse daytime hospitality program to 3,455 women and children. Mustard Seed school reported serving 211 children, aged 3-15, with an average stay of 3-4 weeks.

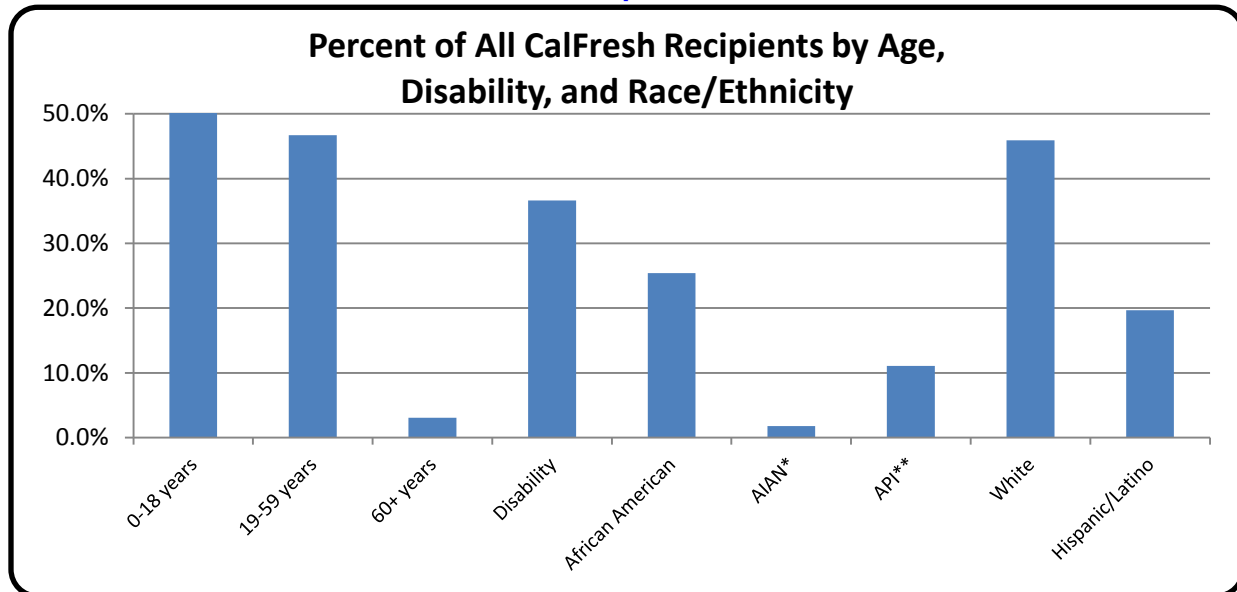
Winter Sanctuary, a collaboration of faith-based and community organizations, finished its fifth season on March 31, 2015, serving a total of 446 unduplicated individuals with shelter, food and services to remove barriers preventing the homeless from reintegrating into their communities. Winter Sanctuary housed an average of 85 people per night in churches and other houses of worship.

HUNGER IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

In a February 2013 report, California Food Policy Advocates noted that among states in 2011, California ranked last in their participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), called CalFresh in California, with only 55% of eligible Californians receiving assistance. Among counties in California, Sacramento County ranked 9th in program participation, a rank it retained in 2012. In 2012, 235,937 individuals were deemed income-eligible for CalFresh in Sacramento County; 33,919 of those individuals did not participate in the program. During 2014, the Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance reported a monthly average of 101,325 CalFresh cases in Sacramento County. According to the California Department of Social Services website, the average CalFresh allotment per household is \$311 per month with an average of 2.3 persons per household. While almost 70% of recipients are female heads of households, single-person CalFresh-only households make up 51% of beneficiaries. The percentage of persons receiving CalFresh in Sacramento County (14.7% as of January, 2014) was slightly higher than the percentage receiving CalFresh in California (11.3%).

The purpose of Graph 31, below, is to show the demographic breakdown of all persons receiving CalFresh by age, disability status, and race/ethnicity.

Graph 33



Source: Kidsdata.org, *CalFresh (Food Stamp) Participation, by Race/Ethnicity*; California Dept. of Social Services website, *CalFresh Data Trends, CalFresh Percent of Population Receiving CalFresh by County, January, 2014*.

As a result of the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA), there was a temporary increase in CalFresh benefits. In November, 2013, the ARRA benefit increase expired; the California average household benefit fell by an average of \$28.00.

Food insecurity is defined as a lack of consistent, reliable access to nutritious food. Among other complications it can lead to chronic health conditions, poor oral health, behavior problems in children, and poor academic performance. The organization, Feeding America, determined that in 2013, Sacramento County had a food insecurity rate of 17.1%, representing 245,480 people. The child food insecurity rate was 24.5%, or 88,790 children. In 2013, there were 135,542 children participating in the Free/Reduced Price Meals program in Sacramento County; that translates into 58.6% of students in Sacramento County.

Marie Jachino, Executive Director of Elk Grove Food Bank Services, stated that the Elk Grove Food Bank distributed 1 million pounds of food in 2014. The food bank had an overall increase of 92% in people served between 2010 and 2014, from 2,100 people per month to 4,000 per month, with a 75% increase in the number of children served. However, the largest increase was in senior clients: in 2013 they served 299 seniors monthly, and by 2015 that number grew to 900 per month, a 280% increase.

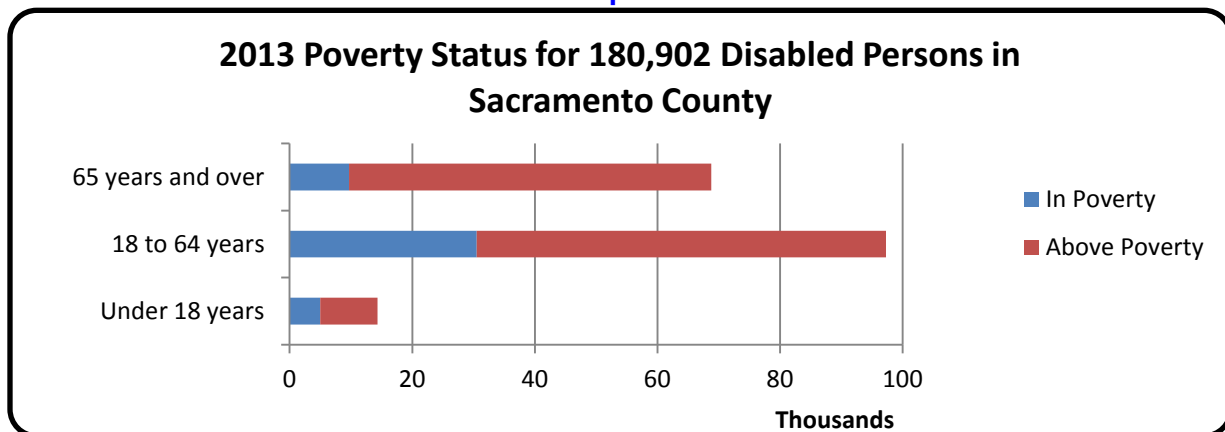
Eileen Thomas, Executive Director of River City Food Bank, echoed this concern: their fastest-growing demographic is seniors, who now comprise 10% of their clients. In 2014, River City Food Bank distributed 2,000,000 pounds of food to over 75,000 people or families. Ms. Thomas

reported a slight decline in the number of people served in 2015. However, she stated she has received many calls from people who are house-bound seniors and that low-income apartment complexes, schools, and community centers are requesting that food be delivered to them. She speculated that there may be a growing problem with people accessing the food bank due to transportation or mobility challenges.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

There are four main categories of disability considered in compiling the following data: hearing, vision, cognition and ambulation. A person is considered disabled in one or more of these categories when the disability becomes a barrier to their own self-care or their ability to lead independent lives.

Graph 34



Source: U.S. Census Table C18130, American Community Survey 2013 3-Year Estimates

The American Community Survey reports cited above estimate that there are 180,902 persons, 12.6% of the general population, who are identified as being disabled in Sacramento County. The rate of disabled persons in California is slightly lower, at 10.3%.

Of Sacramento County's disabled, 45,205 are living below federal poverty income guidelines. That represents an overall poverty rate for this target group of 24.3%; of that number, 37% are living in extreme poverty (below 50% of federal poverty income guidelines). In **Graph 32**, above, the poverty rate for disabled persons 18-64 years is 31.4%, and for disabled children under 18 years, the rate is higher at 34.9%. Each of these rates has gone up 5% between 2011 and 2013. The California poverty rate for disabled persons is slightly lower than Sacramento County's (24.3%) at 21.1% and an extreme poverty rate within a percentage point of Sacramento County's extreme poverty rate for the disabled.

Households with one or more disabled persons account for 36.6% of the households that rely on Sacramento County's CalFresh program to mitigate their food insecurity or to increase nutrition in their diet. This does not include the number of disabled households that rely solely

on community food closets for supplemental food and nutrition. Recipients of SSI are often not eligible for CalFresh, and many people with disabilities in Sacramento County rely on SSI as their sole source of income.

Regarding employment, Sacramento County's disabled persons have a slightly higher employment rate (18.8%) than California's disabled population and enjoy a higher representation in all annual income sectors above \$25,000/year than the state's disabled. Median annual income for disabled persons in Sacramento County is \$23,177, which is \$1,760 higher than California's disabled (\$21,417) and \$14,255 less than for the general Sacramento County population (\$37,432).

While public healthcare coverage plays a role in meeting the healthcare needs for most of the disabled, 8.7% of disabled persons (15,704) have no health insurance of any kind (2011-2013 American Community Survey). With the introduction of the Affordable Care Act in October 2013, it is hoped that this rate will decrease over time. It should be noted that this data only includes disabled citizens and persons with legal status in the United States.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY NEEDS ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Changing Sacramento County demographics, which include extremely high rates of child poverty, deteriorating median incomes of single-parent female households during a time of recovery, and rising rates of extreme poverty (living on less than 50% of Federal Poverty Income Guidelines), point to a re-evaluation of current SETA poverty reduction strategies. In the past, and as a response to Sacramento's high unemployment rate in 2008, SETA dedicated approximately 60% (\$474,700 in 2015) of available CSBG resources annually to meet family Safety-Net emergency service needs. The remaining 40% (\$325,300 in 2015) had been allocated to programs that provide wellness and assistance programs for seniors (\$101,300), programs that improve family functioning for youth (\$83,500), housing assistance (\$78,000) and programs that case manage families to become self-sufficient (\$62,500).

Rising employment rates have removed some of the demand for emergency services and may allow for a shift of resources towards meeting the needs of the growing demographic of the working poor by improving access to emergency resources, and towards more programs that attempt to break generational cycles of poverty in some of Sacramento County's most vulnerable families – single parent families with children 0-5 years. As a result of the needs assessment data noted above, and assuming unchanged funding at 2015 levels, staff makes the following recommendations:

1. Shift the ratio of Safety-Net services to 40% (\$320,000) of CSBG community funding, from its current 60%.

2. Make the full array of Safety-Net services available to the working poor at multiple sites throughout the county, with after-hours services by subcontractors at least one day each week.
3. Shift the ratio of Self-Sufficiency case-managed, employment-based program services for vulnerable families in challenged communities to 40% (\$320,000) of available CSBG community funding.

With the shifts noted above, 20% (\$160,000) would remain available to meet the needs of other vital programs that focus on youth services and senior wellness/housing maintenance services.

With poverty, insufficient income and underemployment a growing challenge in Sacramento County, staff would also recommend closer collaborations of case managed family Self-Sufficiency programs with SETA Sacramento Works America's Job Centers for job training and employment services, and a priority for single-parent families with children in Head Start or other high quality childcare, leveraging their ability to focus on their transition to self-sufficiency. This two-generational strategy will ensure the success of the parent, the household, and most importantly, the child(ren) who will emerge prepared for their own school success, a reliable indicator of future self-sufficiency in adulthood.

A secondary effect of targeting challenged communities with a high density of vulnerable families, such as single parent households, is the example they will set for their neighborhood peers, that with some effort and the assistance of Job Center and other paraprofessional staff, it is possible to overcome poverty for themselves and their families.

Community Needs				
Top Needs	Agency Priority (Yes/No)	Description of Programs/Services Directly Provided by Your Agency	Coordination Efforts	NPI(s)
Improved system of support, employment and training related services for single-parent, foster youth and adjudicated youth target groups	Yes	SETA operates a system of 5 Sacramento Works America's Job Centers throughout Sacramento County, offering a variety of employment and training related services.	Coordination of SETA Job Centers is now under the oversight of a single Workforce Development Manager to increase efficiency, eliminate duplication and to ensure quality of the job-seeker experience across all sites and for all target groups.	NPI 1.1-A NPI 1.2-F NPI 1.2-H
Increased coordination and colocation of emergency safety-net resources for impoverished families and after-hours access to resources that meet the emergency needs of the working poor	Yes	SETA currently coordinates emergency safety-net services and resources distribution through a network of 14 separate CSBG funded non-profit organizations and agencies. Provided resources include food, energy assistance, housing assistance, transportation assistance, shelter, employment supports and hygiene supplies.	SETA procures delegate agencies based on their ability to reliably and efficiently make a broad range of emergency safety-net resources/services available to impoverished families and the working poor throughout Sacramento County.	NPI 6.2-A NPI 6.2-B NPI 6.2-C NPI 6.2-E NPI 6.2-I NPI 6.2-K
Services and	Yes	SETA supports a centrally located family	SETA will continue to	NPI 1.1-A

resources likely to ensure the successful transition of homeless families, homeless youth, and homeless pregnant and parenting teens into housing and self-sufficiency.		shelter; job training, support services and benchmark incentives for formerly homeless adults and families transitioning from supportive housing to self-sufficiency; an 18 month resident program for pregnant and parenting teens; and services to help homeless and imminently homeless adults and families find safe, adequate and affordable housing.	coordinate its efforts with local partners Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance, Volunteers of America and SETA delegate agencies to expand services and resources for transitional housing residents and homeless youth and adults.	NPI 1.2-H NPI 6.3-B7
Intervention services for youth in jeopardy of dropping out of school or exhibiting gang or pre-gang behaviors	Yes	SETA supports mentors who intervene into the lives of target group youth with on-site and in-home services that include the entire family, to help implement improved family functioning.		NPI 6.3-I
Legal services for impoverished seniors to avoid victimization of this vulnerable population and for working-age adults seeking to expunge past criminal convictions to	Yes	SETA provides for the Senior Legal Hotline, a product of Legal Services of Northern California, serving impoverished seniors and parenting grandparents, without the resources to afford private pay legal representation. SETA provides for criminal record expungement clinics through Voluntary Legal Services of Northern California and in conjunction with the SETA's		NPI 6.2-H

enhance their options for employment and self-sufficiency		Sacramento Works America's Job Centers.		
Services to reintegrate foster and adjudicated youth through completion of secondary education and entry into post-secondary education as a strategy towards their self-sufficiency	Yes	SETA currently provides for a consultant that recruits CSBG eligible adjudicated youth from juvenile detention facilities and foster youth for the purpose of enrolling them in college, securing financial assistance through grants and the judicious use of financial aid, and providing on-going counseling and support during their tenure at college.		NPI 6.3-B6
Home visitation and errand services for impoverished homebound seniors and disabled persons, as necessary for them to maintain tenure in their housing of choice	Yes	SETA supports programs that provide for home visitors to check-in with and provide social and emotional support for seniors and the disabled who are too frail to leave their residence unattended. These senior companions also help transport clients to vital services such as grocery shopping and medical appointments. SETA also supports group socialization opportunities where seniors learn strategies to manage their physical and mental health.		NPI 6.1-A NPI 6.1-B

--	--	--	--	--

Instructions:

Top Needs: list the top needs from your most recent Needs Assessment

Agency Priority: Enter a Yes or No in the box, to indicate if the need will be addressed directly or indirectly. If the need will not be met please provide explanation in narrative section below.

Description of programs/services/activities: Briefly describe the program, service or activity that your entity will directly provide.

Coordination: If your agency will address the need through coordination, describe what organizations and/or coalitions you will work with to meet the need, including the roles of each party.

National Performance Indicators (NPIs): List the NPIs that correspond with the services/activities

Insert Narrative (Explain why need will not be met.)

DOCUMENTATION OF PUBLIC HEARING(S)

[California Government Code 12747\(b\)-\(d\)](#) requires all eligible entities to conduct a public hearing in conjunction with their CAP. In pursuant with this Article, agencies are to identify all testimony presented by the low-income and identify whether or not the concerns expressed by that testimony are addressed in the CAP.

Provide a narrative description of the agency's public hearing process and methods used to invite the local community to the public hearing(s), and the methods used to gather the information about the low-income community's needs. Examples include: Surveys, public forums, and secondary data collection.

Note: Public hearing(s) shall not be held outside of the service area(s).

Public Hearing Process (Insert Narrative)

Public hearings continue to be a vital component of the SETA community conditions data collection process. These public hearings are held during two separate events, one month apart, at properly noticed Community Action Board public meetings. Hearings notices are posted on SETA's public website and copies of the notice are distributed through SETA partners, to the communities and target group households they serve. Each presenter is afforded 3-5 minutes to present their concern or statement, followed by an opportunity to respond to any questions posed by Community Action Board members.

SETA staffpersons record speaker concerns presented during the hearings and their notes are compared to assure the accuracy of subsequently prepared summaries. Official records of all presenters are also captured in summary by the SETA clerk of the boards and are posted publicly as minutes-for-approval in subsequent board agendas, and available in the "Board Agendas" section of the SETA web site. Presenter statement summaries and SETA responses are further reviewed by the Community Action Board and SETA Governing Board before final approval and submission to CSD as part of this Community Action Plan.

Additionally, SETA has conducted an expansive "Sacramento County Vital Services Gap Survey" utilizing multiple community penetration strategies including 1900+ randomly selected Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California Network customers being sent Survey Monkey versions of the same survey, distribution at a well-attended March 27, 2015 homeless employment fair that included postage-paid return envelopes, a mailing to 300 former CSBG clients that included postage-paid return envelopes, distribution at Mather Community Campus, Sacramento County's largest transitional housing program, a special outreach to Opportunity Youth (16-24, not working, not in school) conducted through street distribution of surveys with postage-paid envelopes, and a homeless-youth focus group held at a safe haven in downtown Sacramento on April 10, 2015.

Directors of SETA partner agencies were invited to speak at either of the two public hearings as experts in their field for the communities and target groups they serve. Oral or written

statements have also been solicited and will be recorded and responded to in the CAP as though they were provided in person at the public hearings. Survey results and analysis appear in Appendix A.

Below is an example of a diagram that can be used to capture and identify testimony of the low income.

Comment/Concern	Was the concern addressed in the CAP?	If so, indicate the page #	If not, indicate the reason
Job training needs	Yes	32	N/A
Transportation needs in ABC, CA	No	N/A	Due to limited funding, agency meets 50% of the transportation needs in ABC, CA.

Attachments

- Provide a copy of each public hearing notice published in the media.
- Provide a summary of all testimony presented by the low-income population:

PUBLIC NOTICE

Announcement of Community Services Block Grant Public Hearings

To: ALL INTERESTED PARTIES

Since 1983, the Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA) has been designated as a Community Action Agency for the purpose of administering Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) funds for Sacramento County. CSBG funds are meant to help alleviate root causes of poverty not adequately served by existing community resources. Indicators of unmet community-needs will be gathered from a variety of sources including members of the community. To this end, SETA will begin gathering public testimony at two scheduled public hearings before the Community Action Board (CAB). Members of the public with information or concerns regarding the delivery of poverty related services to families and individuals in Sacramento County are welcomed and encouraged to testify during hearings before the Board.

Dates and locations of the public hearings are as follows:

**April 8, 2015 (Wednesday)
10:00A.M. – 12:00P.M.**

and

**May 13, 2015 (Wednesday)
10:00A.M. – 12:00P.M.**

Location for Both Public Hearings:
**SETA Board Room
925 Del Paso Boulevard, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95815**

Information gathered at the hearings and from other sources will be compiled in a draft of the 2016/2017 SETA Community Action Plan with copies available for public review on May 22, 2015 on the SETA website (www.seta.net).

Members of the community with questions, a request for a printed copy of the draft plan, or wishing to submit written testimony may mail it to the attention of Victor Bonanno at the address noted above, e-mail him at victor@delpaso.seta.net, or call him directly at (916) 263-4364.

FEDERAL ASSURANCES

Public Law 105-285 establishes programmatic assurances for the State and eligible entities as a condition of receiving CSBG funds. Provide a detailed narrative describing the activities your agency will conduct that will enable low-income families and individuals to achieve the programmatic purposes listed below. **(Federal Assurances can be found on Public Law pages 2736-2739)**

1. Programmatic Purposes

(A) to support activities that are designed to assist low-income families and individuals, including families and individuals receiving assistance under part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), homeless families and individuals, migrant or seasonal farm workers and elderly low-income individuals and families, and a description of how such activities will enable the families and individuals—

(i) to remove obstacles and solve problems that block the achievement of self-sufficiency, (including self-sufficiency for families and individuals who are attempting to transition off a State program carried out under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act);

SETA provides a variety of services, supported or leveraged by CSBG funds, designed to remove obstacles and solve problems that are barriers to self-sufficiency. Primary among them is the guidance, planning, support and advocacy provided by case managers working

one-on-one with CSBG eligible client families, including recipients of TANF and SSI. These dedicated staff mentor families in the process of planning, organizing and coordinating their lives and help them locate existing community resources when necessary to meet their goals.

Secondary, but sometimes just as important, are the many safety-net services that can provide transportation, utility service restoration, food, shelter and other vital resources when emergencies threaten to derail a family's stability, employability or safety.

(ii) secure and retain meaningful employment;

Nearly all SETA employment services are linked to SETA's Sacramento Works America's Job Centers of California network, with five strategically located sites throughout Sacramento County and funded, in part, by CSBG resources. These centers are the result of a collaboration of partners that provide a full spectrum of training, employment and employment follow-up services available to eligible CSBG client families.

(iii) attain an adequate education, with particular attention toward improving literacy skills of low-income families in the communities involved, which may include carrying out family literacy initiatives;

With a particular focus on incarcerated youth and emancipated foster youth, SETA provides education services designed to help this target group attain a GED or High School Diploma and to secure fee waivers and student aid to facilitate their enrollment in the college of their choice. Eligible adults are also encouraged to take advantage of Workforce Investment Act funded GED, adult basic education and vocational or on-the-job training opportunities towards an outcome of gaining employment and attaining family self-sufficiency through SETA's Sacramento Works America's Job Centers Network. A complete list of all State of California approved training providers and accredited postsecondary education providers, and their employment success rates, are available to all SETA clients and the general public on the SETA web site at www.seta.net. For Sacramento County refugees and immigrants with poor English skills, vocational English as a second language (VESL) training is available through SETA funded partners as an employability strategy.

(iv) make better use of available income;

SETA case managers and coaches are skilled in assisting clients in family budgeting as a necessary step in assuring family stability during intensive services provision at any CSBG partner or Sacramento Works, America's Job Centers of California Network sites located throughout Sacramento County. Additionally, SETA staff participate in the California Capital Region Assets & Opportunity Network, working to quantify and improve liquid and physical assets for economically challenged families, as a strategy toward their achievement of self-sufficiency.

(v) obtain and maintain adequate housing and a suitable living environment;

Homeless and imminently homeless individuals and families will be provided with assistance in maintaining their current housing, qualifying for transitional housing, or locating affordable, adequate and safe housing by trained and experienced staff. Temporary emergency shelter will

also be provided for families and unattended youth while a plan for transitional or permanent housing is prepared and implemented.

(vi) obtain emergency assistance through loans, grants or other means to meet immediate and urgent family and individual needs; and

All SETA staff and community partners have access to available CSBG emergency assistance for food, transportation, utility restoration, legal assistance, shelter/housing and other miscellaneous items necessary to meet immediate and urgent family and individual needs. These services are available to CSBG eligible families and individuals when all other available community resources are exhausted or inaccessible.

(vii) achieve greater participation in the affairs of the communities involved, including the development of public and private grassroots partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, local housing authorities, private foundations, and other public and private partners to;

(I) document best practices based on successful grassroots intervention in urban areas, to develop methodologies for widespread replication; and;

SETA currently supports successful grassroots community interventions by providing CSBG funded staff to help plan and coordinate activities with community members and partners. Best practices are, and will continue to be, documented at the community level and developed into methodologies proposed to public and private funders for the purpose of widespread replication.

(II) strengthen and improve relationships with local law enforcement agencies, which may include participation in activities such as neighborhood or community policing efforts;

CSBG staff currently support and will continue to support partnerships with law enforcement agencies for the purpose of crime reduction in troubled communities. On-going activities include law enforcement membership on grassroots community boards and steering committees and creating opportunities for law enforcement officers to engage concerned, immigrant, trafficked and low-income community members in planning future enforcement activities.

Management level staff currently represent SETA on the Community Corrections Partnership Committee for the purpose of realignment of community outcomes for some felony offenders. Committee members include the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department, the Department of Probation and the District Attorney's office. SETA also works with law enforcement to provide soft-skills training and follow-up for Folsom Prison inmates in both the men's and women's prison facility to help them prepare for their release and subsequent employment.

2. Youth

(B) To address the needs of youth in low-income communities through youth development programs that support the primary role of the family, give priority to

the prevention of youth problems and crime, and promote increased community coordination and collaboration in meeting the needs of youth, and support development and expansion of innovative community-based youth development programs that have demonstrated success in preventing or reducing youth crime, such as—

(i) programs for the establishment of violence-free zones that would involve youth development and intervention models (such as models involving youth mediation, youth mentoring, life skills training, job creation, and entrepreneurship programs); and

SETA's youth services are delivered collaboratively in the SETA's Sacramento Works America's Job Centers of California Network. Five (5) Youth Specialists, each stationed at a different Job Center, provide services to help youth access employment, education and training resources. The SETA year-round Youth Employment Program provides case management, mentoring, leadership, employment and educational services for youth 16-25.

In addition, SETA supports Project Reach, a school attendance and gang membership intervention/prevention program serving youth ages 7-19, who are at risk of dropping out of school, are expressing pre-gang behaviors and/or are gang-affiliated. Services include on-site programs and in-home visits to evaluate and work with the entire family towards healthy family functioning and a replacement of pre-gang/gang activities with mentoring, education, life skills training and employment related pursuits.

(ii) after-school childcare programs

Although SETA offers services for youth at the Sacramento Works America's Job Centers of California Network, they are not primarily for the purpose of after-school childcare, but rather to instill in them the attitudes and skill sets that will propel them into labor market success and the next stages of their lives. Through SETA's Children and Family Services Department Head Start program, nearly 7,000 children 0-5 are provided with all-day and part-day child enrichment, childcare services each day, but these efforts are not for the purposes of "after-school childcare."

3. Coordination

(C)To make more effective use of, and to coordinate with, other programs (including State welfare reform efforts)

SETA currently collaborates with and provides leveraged funding for over 20 different programs related to the purpose of this subtitle.

Children's Receiving Home	Provides case managed services leading emancipated foster youth to self-sufficiency
County of Sacramento, Department of Health and Human Services	Provides for the coordination of peer counselors and other supportive services for homebound seniors and the disabled, keeping them engaged and in their housing-of-choice for as long as is medically prudent

Elk Grove Food Bank	Provides emergency food packages for Sacramento County families
Folsom Cordova Community Partnership	Provides emergency services including food, transportation, shelter, crisis counseling, rental and utility assistance and employment supports to homeless families and the working poor
Francis House	Provides emergency food, transportation assistance, housing vouchers, crisis counseling and employment services to homeless families and the working poor
Greater Sacramento Urban League	Provides emergency utility assistance, transportation assistance and eviction avoidance to homeless families and the working poor
Hmong Women's Heritage Association	Provides case management for low-income immigrant seniors to grow their capacity to manage chronic health conditions
La Familia Counseling Center	Provides case management and family counseling services to increase youth school attendance, mitigate pre-gang behaviors and end gang membership
Legal Services of Northern California, Inc.	Over-the-phone legal aid, representation and informative group presentations targeting the housing and financial abuse needs of low-income seniors, and grandparent caregivers
My Sister's House	Provides rental assistance, eviction avoidance, utilities assistance and safe haven for abused and battered women and their children; delivered with an Asian/Pacific Islander cultural competency
River City Food Bank	Provides emergency food packages for Sacramento County families
Roberts Family Development Center	Provides case management, information and referral services to households in two designated public housing projects
Sacramento Area Emergency Housing Center	Provides utility assistance, eviction avoidance, emergency rental assistance, off-site shelter, transportation, employment supports, shelter stays of up to 30 days, intake and screening for long term (up to 2 years) transitional housing programs and assistance in finding and funding permanent housing for homeless individuals and families
Sacramento Self Help Housing	Assists individuals and families in finding or maintaining stable housing
South County Services	Provides emergency food, transportation, eviction avoidance and utilities assistance
The Salvation Army	Provides emergency rental assistance, off-site shelter, eviction avoidance and utility assistance
Travelers Aid Emergency Assistance Agency	Provides emergency food, off-site shelter, eviction avoidance and utility assistance.
Visions Unlimited, Inc.	Provides for mental health counseling and the coordination of peer counselors and other supportive services for homebound seniors and the disabled, keeping them engaged and in their housing-of-choice for as long as is medically prudent.
Voluntary Legal Services Program of Northern California	One-on-one legal consultation and informative group presentations targeting the criminal record expungement needs of adults seeking to remove employment barriers
Volunteers of America	Provides emergency utilities assistance and rental assistance for homeless veterans
Waking the Village	A transitional housing program for parenting teen youth and their partners to help them develop survival, parenting and self-sufficiency skills
WIND Youth Center	Provides a day shelter, brownbag and prepared meals, counseling, legal assistance, case management and emergency housing for homeless and in-crisis youth

4. Emergency Food and Nutrition

Describe how your agency will provide emergency supplies and services, nutritious foods, and related services to counteract conditions of starvation and malnutrition among low-income individuals.

SETA currently provides, on an emergency basis, locally redeemable food vouchers or foodstuffs to counteract conditions of hunger and malnutrition among low-income CSBG eligible individuals and families when access to available community food and nutrition resources is unavailable. These services can be accessed at SETA delegate agencies such as South County Services (also a food closet site) in the Galt/River Delta area, Francis House in the downtown area, River City Food Bank in the midtown area, Travelers Aid in the South Sacramento/Meadowview area, Folsom Cordova Community Partnership in the Rancho Cordova/Gold River area, Elk Grove Food Bank in the Elk Grove Area and The Salvation Army throughout Sacramento County.

5. Employment and Training

Describe how your agency will coordinate with, and establish linkages between, governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of services and avoid duplication; and describe coordination of employment and training activities under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

SETA has been involved in and will continue to be involved in many collaborative efforts with governmental and other social services programs to avoid duplication and to create a more efficient service delivery system for low-income individuals in Sacramento County and the greater Sacramento region.

SETA's Workforce Investment Board administers Workforce Investment Act funding for job training and employment assistance in Sacramento County and has received initial designation under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA), effective July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2017.

SETA is the designated operator of the Sacramento Works America's Job Centers of California Network for Sacramento County, which integrates academic, vocational, and social services with job training and employment. Five (5) Job Centers are located strategically throughout Sacramento County for the purpose of connecting job seekers with employers, including low-income families and individuals.

The Job Centers bring agency partners together, from both the public and private sectors, which represent employment and training, education, state and local government, and other social services. Among these entities are the Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance, the State Departments of Rehabilitation and Employment Development, the Sacramento County Office of Education, six local school districts, the Los Rios Community College District, local Chambers of Commerce, employers, community-based organizations, and economic development organizations.

6. Low-Income Home Energy Assistance

Describe how your agency will ensure coordination between antipoverty programs in each community in the State, and ensure, where appropriate, that the emergency

energy crisis intervention programs under title XXVI (relating to low-income home energy assistance) are conducted in the community.

Within Sacramento County and regionally, SETA will continue to coordinate with appropriate antipoverty programs whenever possible such as the Sacramento Cities and County Board on Homelessness.

Although SETA does not administer the local Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) it does augment outreach for those services by making referrals of appropriate CSBG safety-net and case-managed clients for energy related purposes to Community Resource Project, the local LIHEAP provider. In addition, SETA/CSBG case managers and geographically representative delegate agencies will provide limited home energy assistance to CSBG eligible clients if for any reason they are unable to locally access available emergency energy crisis intervention or programs under Title XXVI.

7. Faith-Based Organizations, Charitable Groups, and Community Organization Partnerships

Describe how your agency will to the maximum extent possible, coordinate programs with and form partnerships with other organizations serving low-income residents of the communities and members of the groups served by the State, including religious organizations, charitable groups, and community organizations.

As a fund administrator, SETA has a long history of forming partnerships and coordinating programs with organizations serving low-income residents of the communities and members of groups served by the State, including religious organizations, charitable groups, and community organizations. SETA continues to actively coordinate and leverage the vital services offered by these organizations on behalf of low-income residents in Sacramento County.

8. Establishment of Procedures for Adequate Board Representation

Describe your agency's procedures for establishing adequate board representation under which a low-income individual, community organization, religious organization, or representative of low-income individuals that considers its organization, or low-income individuals, to be inadequately represented on the board (or other mechanism).

Any low-income individual, community organization, religious organization, or representative of low-income individuals that considers its organization, or low-income individuals, to be inadequately represented on SETA's Community Action Board, may petition the SETA Governing Board directly. The SETA Community Action Board By-Laws provide that in February of each year, the SETA Governing Board designates four (4) low-income organizations at a public meeting through a democratic process.

When the number of qualified low-income sector organizations interested in participating on the Community Action Board exceeds the number of seats designated for the low-income sector, the SETA Governing Board may choose not to reappoint organizations which have been represented on the board for one (1) year or more so that the opportunity to participate will be shared equitably among all interested petitioners.

9. Participation in ROMA, or Alternative System for Measuring Performance

Does your agency participate in ROMA? Yes No

Describe how your agency addresses ROMA or another performance measure system which the Secretary facilitated development pursuant to section 678E(b), or an alternative system for measuring performance and results that meets the requirements of that section, and a description of outcome measures to be used to measure eligible entity performance in promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.

SETA began utilizing a client outcomes based performance measurement system in 1996. SETA will continue to participate in ROMA or another performance measure system for which the Secretary facilitated development pursuant to section 678E(b), or an alternative system for measuring performance and results that meets the requirements of that section, and a description of outcome measures to be used to measure eligible entity performance in promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.

10. Cost and Accounting Standards

Describe how your agency will ensure that cost and accounting standards of the Office of Management and Budget apply to a recipient of the funds.

SETA will comply with all applicable cost and accounting standards of the Office of Management and Budget as it applies to the administration of funds under this subtitle.

11. Service Delivery System

Provide a description of your agency’s service delivery system, for services provided or coordinated with CSBG funds targeted to low-income individuals and families in communities within the State.

The first component of SETA’s service delivery system for services coordinated with funds made available through grants under section 675C(a), is comprised of 22 independent non-profit, governmental and faith-based delegate agencies, each having demonstrated a high level of expertise in working with Community Action Plan target groups and priority area(s) they have contracted to affect. Each delegate agency is required to adhere to all CSBG and SETA standards for eligibility determination, documentation, reporting, case management and efficacy, and is monitored for process, outcomes and fiscal integrity during each contract year.

The second component of SETA’s service delivery system for services provided with funds made available through grants under section 675C(a) is comprised of a SETA staff person responsible for the case management and follow-up of clients in Sacramento County’s largest self-sufficiency oriented transitional housing site, Mather Community Campus.

A third component of SETA’s service delivery system for services coordinated with funds made available through grants under section 675C(a), is the SETA Bridge Project, wherein CSBG funded SETA staff assist CSBG eligible CalWORKs recipients avoid financial sanctions for not completing state and federally mandated work requirements. In coordination with the Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance, staff assist participants in finding additional and qualifying activities such as volunteering in the community or engaging in job-

search activities to round out their current part-time employment or job training schedule.

12. Linkages

Describe how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services, through the provision of information, referrals, case management, and follow-up consultations.

SETA and delegate agency case managers are trained and skilled in the provision of information, referrals, case management and follow-up consultations for CSBG clients. When gaps are identified for specific clients, a system of tiered supports is available to all staff serving CSBG clients. Primary support is through staff's direct supervisors and backed up by a SETA CSBG staff person. The staff person is available to advise/train on appropriate community resources or case management processes, and are authorized to establish new linkages likely to mitigate client barriers.

13. Funds Coordination

Describe how CSBG funds will be coordinated with other public and private resources.

Annually, CSBG funding comprises less than 2% of SETA's budgeted expenditures. Less than half of these funds are utilized to augment SETA's administrative infrastructure that supports the many necessary services (contracting, monitoring, case manager/service provider supports, fiscal/legal services, CSBG staff salaries, etc.) required for CSBG services to be provided throughout Sacramento County. These necessary supports, unsustainable through CSBG funding alone, are only possible through the coordination of all SETA funding sources.

Nearly half of SETA's CSBG funds are directed, through delegate agencies and SETA staff, to provide direct community services identified in the SETA Community Action Plan. Although delegate agencies are not asked to provide matching funds, they are selected, based in part, on existing strong infrastructures and a history of sustained funding from public and/or private resources. It is these resources, coordinated with their award of CSBG funds through SETA, which leverage the geographic and programmatic scope of CSBG services in Sacramento County.

14. Innovative Community and Neighborhood Initiatives (Including Fatherhood/Parental Responsibility)

Describe how your agency will use funds to support innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives related to the purposes of this subtitle which may include fatherhood and other initiatives with the goal of strengthening families and encouraging parental responsibility.

CSBG funded staff directly support innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives related to the purposes of this subtitle. Examples of this support are as follows:

- SETA staff.
- Collaboration between the Mather Sacramento Works Americas Job Center Network affiliate and Mather Community Campus, a long-term transitional housing program preparing families and individuals for reentry into the job market, improved family functioning and self-sufficiency.
- Serving on the Health Impact Council for the United Way California Capital Region, SETA staff contribute to the effort to fund and monitor programs that provide vulnerable children and families with anti-obesity, financial literacy and early reading programs. These efforts target the Greater Sacramento Region including Sacramento, Yolo, Placer, El Dorado and Amador counties.
- SETA staff serve on boards, provide grant oversight, assist with the writing of grant proposals and participate in fundraising activities that support health access and improved family functioning for poor families and children, refugees and immigrants, housing for the homeless, food for those who are hungry, services for seniors and life skills for youth 16-21 years old.
- SETA staff are members of the Sacramento Anti-Trafficking Coalition for the purpose of coordinating efforts to combat human trafficking of adults and children in the Greater Sacramento County Region.

It should be noted that the examples above are in addition to the innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives directly receiving CSBG funds through SETA.

STATE ASSURANCES

California State Law establishes assurances for the State and eligible entities. Provide narrative descriptions of how your agency is meeting each assurance.

[California Government Code 12747](#) (a): Community action plans shall provide for the contingency of reduced federal funding.

SETA is well aware of the possibility of federal budgetary reductions and has in the past implemented existing policy in preparation of such a reduction while securing additional sources of revenue to ensure that services to the poor would not be eliminated or reduced, and to prevent staff reductions. Efforts to increase SETA's funding base and the capacity of the agency's program operators have been successful. During the last fiscal year, SETA applied for and/or received several grants above and beyond its standard allocation. Among them are: **\$793,608** in National Emergency Grants (NEG) through the State Workforce Investment Board; **\$1,022,662** from the State Department of Social Services for targeted refugee assistance and employment social services; **\$992,046** for the Veteran's Employment Assistance Program; **\$3,368,915** from the State Employment Development Department, Workforce Investment Division for the 25% Additional Assistance Grant; **\$141,214** for the Veteran's Employment Assistance Program;

SETA staff will continue to research sources of funding, assist community based organizations

in their application for funding and develop linkages to seek additional funds for the community. SETA will continue to encourage the coordination of planning for its various funded programs, including Head Start, Community Services Block Grant, Refugee Assistance, and the Workforce Investment Act to improve services for clients, create increased utilization of available resources, and fill gaps in the delivery of services.

Should there be a reduction in CSBG funding, SETA will hold a series of public hearings before the Community Action Board to assess in which areas funding can be reduced or supplemented by other grants administered by this agency. Collaborative efforts with community-based organizations and public and private non-profit agencies will be expanded. Public testimony will also be solicited to identify services that are essential for survival in the community, what services are most lacking in the county, and how services can be more effectively coordinated. Adjustments in funding and service level distribution will then be made accordingly. If necessary, SETA would establish a system of prioritization to serve CSBG clients who are determined to be most in need.

[California Government Code § 12760](#): Community action agencies funded under this article shall coordinate their plans and activities with other eligible entities funded under Articles 7 (commencing with Section 12765) and 8 (commencing with Section 12770) that serve any part of their communities, so that funds are not used to duplicate particular services to the same beneficiaries and plans and policies affecting all grantees under this chapter are shaped, to the extent possible, so as to be equitable and beneficial to all community agencies and the populations they serve.

SETA will continue to coordinate its plans and activities with other eligible entities funded under Article 7, which includes the California Human Development Corporation, South County Services and all providers of services to migrant and seasonal farm workers and their families. The Executive Director of the California Indian Manpower Consortium, the agency that provides CSBG and WIA services to Native Americans throughout California, is a member of the SETA Workforce Investment Board (WIB), thus creating opportunities to exchange mutual program information on an on-going basis.

[California Government Code §12768](#): Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) entities funded by the department shall coordinate their plans and activities with other eligible entities funded by the department to avoid duplication of services and to maximize services for all eligible beneficiaries. If you are not an MSFW, write “not applicable”.

not applicable

INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Describe how your agency verifies participant income eligibility:

Pay Stubs

- Social Security Award Letters
- Bank Statements
- Tax Statements
- Zero-income Statements
- Unemployment Insurance Letters
- Qualification for other need-based program, describe

- Other, describe:

A self-attestation of income and financial status

Income eligibility for general/short term services: For services with limited in-take procedures (where individual income verification is not possible or practical), describe how your agency generally verifies income eligibility for services? An example of these services is emergency food assistance.

A self-attestation of income and financial status

Community-targeted services: For services that provide a community-wide benefit (e.g. development of community assets/facilities; building partnerships with other organizations), describe how your agency ensures the services target low-income communities?

not applicable

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

CSBG eligible entities are required to be actively involved in the evaluation of your community action programs. Provide a narrative description of the specific method(s) of evaluation, frequency, and monitoring conducted that ensures high standards of program and fiscal performance.

1. Describe your methods for evaluating programs and services.

All SETA programs are monitored in four critical dimensions – Compliance with all SETA and CSBG policies and procedures – Achievement of projected program and service goals – Program management practices – Adherence to all SETA fiscal policies and standard accounting practices.

2. Describe the frequency of evaluations conducted.

Program compliance with all SETA and CSBG policies and procedures is ongoing, but formally evaluated annually. Achievement of projected program and service goals are evaluated after the end of the second, third and fourth quarter of the program year. Program management practices are evaluated independently for program and fiscal practices, annually. Program adherence to all SETA fiscal policies and standard accounting procedures is evaluated annually.

3. Describe specific monitoring activities and how they are related to establishing and maintaining the integrity of the CSBG program.

A. EVALUATION AND MONITORING

Monitoring has always been a crucial element of program management. With the increased concern about fraud and abuse and regulatory emphasis on financial accountability and cash management, the role of monitoring becomes even more significant. Contract monitoring results provide the most effective tool management has to ensure that a program is operating in accordance with regulations, guidelines, and the program plan. It is not only useful, it is required. The intent of the monitoring effort is to determine and measure each program's effectiveness and compliance. Monitoring combines quantitative and qualitative analysis of operations and at the same time provides technical assistance.

Four different types of monitoring occur for each program during the program year. These include:

1. Compliance Monitoring
2. Plan vs. Actual Monitoring
3. Managerial Monitoring
4. Fiscal Monitoring

Specific details on the intent of each monitoring type follows.

1. Compliance Monitoring

The purpose of compliance monitoring is to ensure that the requirement of a specific agreement or document is met. This activity seeks to ensure that contract requirements, fiscal responsibilities, and administrative guidelines and regulations are met. Fiscal monitoring in this regard deals with accounting standards and property controls through the use of checklists or questionnaires. The monitor reviews all pertinent regulations, the subcontract, and all CSD bulletins before undertaking any compliance monitoring activity.

2. Plan vs. Actual Monitoring

The purpose of plan vs. actual monitoring is to provide the program operator, the policy maker, and the CSBG monitor with current information on the extent to which programs and program components are achieving established goals. This activity provides delegate agencies and CSBG staff with information regarding an agency's ability to achieve goals outlined in its contracted work plan as well as in its proposal and contract narrative. Actual performance is measured against planned performance in such areas as enrollment levels, types of services available, services delivered, client progress toward self-sufficiency and timeliness of service delivery. The results of plan vs. actual monitoring analyses are used to assess progress toward goals and objectives prior to commencing on-site monitoring or initiating corrective action.

3. Managerial Monitoring

The purpose of managerial monitoring is to review the quality of the program and the effectiveness of services to the clients. Managerial monitoring focuses on specific problems as they are discovered and determines the reason why performance varies from plan. Problems discovered during compliance, plan vs. actual, or fiscal analysis trigger managerial monitoring which specifically engages in problem-solving activities and results in corrective action plans and recommendations.

4. Fiscal Monitoring

Fiscal monitoring insures that all program expenditures are in compliance with contractual agreements and federal/state regulations. Monitoring reviews in this area provide CSBG staff with feedback on fiscal performance and adequacy of accounting records. As in other areas of monitoring, fiscal procedures are designed to lend technical assistance in solving problems as they occur. During the final audit phase, contract closeouts are reviewed and expenditures, which are not properly designated or are unallowable, may become a liability to the subagent. Fiscal monitoring is aimed at analyzing the fiscal accountability and cost efficiency of various program components within the local service area.

B. REPORTING

An essential element of the monitoring effort is reporting. It is the monitor/analyst's official record of assessment activities. Reports become the basis for final program evaluations, future planning activities, and immediate implementation of technical assistance. Monitoring reports outline the following items:

1. Purpose for the visit (e.g., annual on-site review, participant feedback indicating problems, inconsistency, etc.)
2. Review of:
 - a. Enrollment levels
 - b. Enrolled client eligibility
 - c. Schedule of operations
 - d. Document security
 - e. Grievance procedures
 - f. Requested service response times
 - g. Staff CSBG procedures review

- h. Progress towards service goals
- i. Reporting timeliness and accuracy
- j. Community resource referrals and follow-up documentation
- k. Client progress toward self-sufficiency
- l. Client feedback (interview with randomly selected clients)
- m. Target population

3. Program site inspection

4. Responsiveness to monitor's recommendation, corrective action and request for information

An integral part of monitoring includes reporting from CSBG service providers. Delegate agencies are required to submit evidence of an internal evaluation and monitoring process as well as on-going program progress reviews. The progress reviews highlight activities, concerns and problems encountered on a monthly basis. This information is reviewed by CSBG staff to assess progress in reaching goals and analyze needs for technical assistance, immediate on-site monitoring, program deficiencies and/or corrective action measures.

In addition to the monthly progress review, a standard CSBG Client Intake form is used by delegate agencies to provide demographic information on low-income residents of Sacramento County whenever feasible, but always includes information to determine a client's eligibility for CSBG services.

Client enrollment forms and client progress/outcome reports are collected monthly for internal evaluation purposes and for semi-annual and annual reports required by CSD. Reports will continue to be submitted to CSD on a timely basis, no later than the 20th of the month following the report period, as required by CSD. To ensure timely submission, SETA will require delegate agencies, through subcontract agreement, and program staff to submit program data and activity reports 15 days prior to CSD reporting deadlines.

To ensure data collection documents evidence the positive impact made on families assisted in a Family Self-Sufficiency program, SETA requires the funded Family Self-Sufficiency delegate agency to develop a plan of action for each enrolled family including benchmarks, goals, and progress made towards goals. The delegate agency will be required to report family progress to SETA on a monthly basis for the purpose of program evaluation.

C. EVALUATION

SETA CSBG staff are responsible for on-going program evaluation. An evaluation team is convened periodically which consists of SETA staff, board members and delegate agency staff. Evaluations of CSBG delegate agencies are conducted to determine the effect CSBG services had on the lives of SETA clients and if planned goals and objectives have been met. Impact evaluation will determine what effect CSBG services had on the lives of clients served. Reports received from SETA staff and program operators, client surveys, focus groups and interviews, and participant satisfaction surveys tell if the clients' needs are being met and goals achieved, provide information on the quality of services received, and indicate the clients' satisfaction with the overall program. All reports, client interview results and surveys

will be summarized in a report which will be shared with SETA management, the SETA Community Action Board and SETA Governing Board members for consideration, and submitted to CSD on or before required due dates. By carrying out the evaluation, SETA can assess the value and purpose of its programs and make administrative and programmatic adjustments for succeeding years.

DATA COLLECTION

The success of the CSBG Network relies heavily on the quality and relevance of data collected on individuals and families served. To comply with the requirements set forth by OCS with the [State and Federal Accountability Measures](#), provide a narrative description on your agency's data collection and reporting process. Explain how your agency ensures accurate data is collected and reported on ALL agency activities, not just CSBG funded activities. Describe the system(s) your agency has in place to ensure accuracy, and review the data prior to submission to the State, and how the data is used, analyzed and acted on to improve agency programs and services.

Describe the data collection process.

All SETA delegate agencies and CSBG staff providing direct client services are required to submit standardized monthly reports that identify the following information items for each individual or family served:

- Individual or family names or identifiers
- Individual or family residence and contact information
- Designation of individuals or families as residing in or being homeless in Sacramento County, SETA's Community Action Area
- Designation of individuals or families as being a TANF or SSI recipient or as having eligibility to do so
- Individual or family demographics
- Gross household income
- Quantity of emergency Safety-Net services provided during the report period
- Monthly updates on the status of all case-managed households
- Program exit status, and if applicable, exit dates
- Year-to-date status of services provided, for comparison with quarterly and annual service projections

All SETA data collection for CSBG is submitted electronically utilizing a SETA-developed Excel-based tool. SETA delegate agencies providing CSBG services are required to submit monthly reports by the 5th calendar day following the month being reported on.

Describe the data reporting process.

All CSBG delegate agency and staff program data is reported monthly utilizing standardized reporting formats that satisfy federal, state, local government, private funder and ROMA evaluation requirements and reviewed by program analyst staff for accuracy and completeness. Compiled reports are reviewed against projected program goals quarterly, or more frequently for

any programs experiencing challenges. Programs not meeting agreed upon goals are engaged to review the conditions leading to any underachievement and to discuss corrective actions, if necessary. Training and technical assistance by experienced SETA staff is always an offered option, as appropriate.

In the instance of CSBG, draft reports are prepared by a Workforce Development Analyst Supervisor for review by a Workforce Development Manager, before a timely submission to the California Department of Community Services and Development (CSD).

Describe how the data is used, analyzed and acted on to improve agency programs and services.

Any indications of poor program performance are reviewed, investigated, and corrective action taken, as required. Programs demonstrating outstanding performance are noted and their structures duplicated in new programs, as funding permits. For programs not meeting performance standards, recommendations for corrective actions are submitted to the Workforce Development Manager for final review and any appropriate program action.

CSBG/NATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (NPI) CAP PROJECTIONS (CSD 801)

The National Performance Indicators (NPI) were created collaboratively within the CSBG Network to enable the more than 1,000 Community Action Agencies in 52 States and territories to present a more uniform and coherent national picture of the work and accomplishments. This reporting process is an important component of the broader CSBG initiative to use results-focused management principles to strengthen the entire CSBG Network.

The NPIs contains 16 broad outcome measures or indicators that will capture the universal accomplishments of the various local and state CSBG agencies in our Community Services Network. The indicators are crucial in telling the story of what community action accomplishes as a national Network. At the same time, these indicators have been designed to evaluate performance of community action in assessing the needs of our communities and to address poverty alleviation in a comprehensive way.

As part of the CAP process, each agency is asked to review and identify the appropriate National Performance Indicators, and develop two years of projections/goals and strategies. These National Performance Indicators were developed using the six National Goals and Outcome Measures.

The CSBG/NPI CAP Projections (CSD 801 CAP) will be monitored and evaluated by CSD Field Operations Representatives.

1. To access the CSBG/NPI CAP Projections (CSD 801 CAP) visit the CSD Provider's Website at <http://providers.csd.ca.gov/CSBG> under the tab "Forms".
2. When complete, save the Excel spreadsheets and include the workbook as an attachment to the CAP.

Helpful resources to complete the CSBG NPI CAP Projections (CSD 801) are the [CSBG Information System \(IS\) Instruction Manual for National Performance Indicators \(NPI\)](#) and the [NASCS Targeting Field Manual](#).

APPENDICES (OPTIONAL)

All appendices should be labeled as an appendix (i.e., Appendix A: Community Survey Results) and submitted with the CAP.

APPENDIX A

As a result of nearly 2,500 email requests to access community input online through Survey Monkey and 450 postage-paid mail-in surveys distributed to adults and youth within challenged communities, the following data was compiled.

Survey Question #1: What are the biggest problems faced by you or your family during the past 12 months?

Not Enough Income	84
Can't Find a Job	72
Homelessness	64
Not Enough Food/Nutrition	38
Health Problems	37
No Public Transportation	35
No Bank Account	31
Drug or Alcohol Abuse	30
Don't Know Where Help Is	29
Loneliness	28
Criminal Record	26
Car Unusable	25
No Job Skills	23
High School Drop Out	22
Electricity/Gas Turned Off	19
Can't Get Child Care	18
Eviction Notice	18
Neighborhood Crime	17
Disabled and Needs Help	13
I was a Victim of Crime	13
No Phone or Email	12
Family Violence	11
Housing Unsafe (repairs)	11
No Warm Clothing	11
Elderly and Needs Help	8
No Safe Afterschool Sites	6
Unfilled Prescriptions	6
Teen Pregnancy	3

Survey Question #2: Which community services would have been most important to you or your family during the past 12 months?

Bus Passes or Gas for Car	94
Job Training	84
Help with Rent	69
Food Bank	64
Job/Career Counseling	61
Help to Find Services	59
Clothing for work or school	54
Shelter	54
Healthcare	48
Keeping SMUD and PG&E on	43
Mental Health Counseling	41
Eye Glasses	39
Drug Rehabilitation	34
Help with Criminal Record	31
Legal Services	31
Child Care	27
HS Diploma/GED Classes	23
Car Repair	22
Drug/Alcohol Counseling	22
Assistance for the Elderly	13
In-Home Care (disabled)	11
Mobility Help (disabled)	6
Anti-Gang Counseling	3
Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	2

Results of the survey indicate a continuing support for safety-net resources availability and for more intensive self-sufficiency related services and resources leading to employment, better employment and/or increased household income.

APPENDIX B
Homeless Youth Forum
April 10, 2015

On April 10, 2015, SETA staff met with 12 homeless and formerly homeless youth ages 17-22 years at the WIND day center for homeless youth. During the 90 minute discussion that ensued, they spoke of problems they had experienced during the preceding 6 months that included the lack of public bathrooms, unaffordable housing, being robbed in shelters, homeless prejudice and difficulty in finding a job while homeless.

When they were asked about what services would be most important for them to become self-sufficient, they responded as follows:

1. Transitional housing for youth
2. Shelters with longer stays and other services to help them get back on their feet
3. Job training and help finding employment
4. Intra- and interstate transportation assistance to reach housing with family members who would take them in.
5. A one-on-one mentor they could talk to and who could help advocate for them, if needed.
6. Substance abuse counseling

Most of the youth spend the day sleeping in the safety of the WIND center after spending the previous night constantly moving to avoid assault while sleeping outside. Some of the youth spoke of the serious physical and emotional abuse they had suffered at the hands of their parents and caretakers, including one youth who had been diagnosed with PTSD. Although none of the youth spoke of needing mental health counseling, WIND staff interviewed noted that changes in the Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services had made it very difficult to access the mental health services that most of these youth need.

NOTE: For the purpose of this forum, youth requested that their names not be used in the 2016-2017 SETA Community Action Plan.

ATTACHMENT 1

2016-2017 Community Action Plan
National Performance Indicators Projections
CSD 801 CAP

2016-2017 CSBG/NPICAP Projections

Contractor Name: Sacramento Employment and Training Agency
 Contact Person and Title: Julie Davis-Jaffe, Workforce Development Manager
 Phone Number: (916) 263-3929 Ext. Number: _____
 E-mail Address: Jmdjaffe@delpaso.seta.net Fax Number: _____

Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.

NPI 1.1: Employment

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Problem: Persistently high rates of unemployment, few employment supports and inadequate support services for special populations who are low-skilled in Sacramento County's low-income communities.

Cause of the Problem: Very limited case management opportunities for coordination of available supports and Workforce Investment Act funded training/employment programs

Target Group(s) Affected: High poverty rate household, especially single parent households

Location of Those Affected: Communities with the highest density of child poverty

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Planned Activities: Pre-employment skills training, GED/ABE attainment, job training, job search and on-the-job training opportunities with Sacramento County employers

Delivery Strategy: Develop partnerships with public community-based entities serving the target group in conjunction with SETA Sacramento Works America's Job Centers

Service Description: Provide pre-employment workshops, GED/ABE referrals, case-managed employment services and employment supports

Service Delivery: Services are provided at partner and SETA Sacramento Works America's Job Center sites

National Performance <u>Indicator 1.1</u> Employment The number and percentage of low-income participants who get a job or become self-employed, as a result of Community Action Assistance, as measured by one or more of the following:	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome (#)	
	2016	2017
A. Unemployed and obtained a job	25	25
B. Employed and maintained a job for a least 90 days	15	15
C. Employed and obtained an increase in employment income and/or benefits		
D. Achieved "living wage" employment and/or benefits		

In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 1.1 that were not captured above.

--	--	--

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.

NPI 1.2: Employment Supports

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Problem: A lack of reliable transportation or stable housing creates a high barrier to seeking, acquiring or maintaining employment

Cause of the Problem: The delayed Great Recession recovery of Sacramento County's lowest wage earner households

Target Group(s) Affected: Unemployed and under-employed working-age homeless and transitional housing residents seeking self-sufficiency

Location of Those Affected: Sacramento County

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Planned Activities: Transitional housing support and providing resources necessary to assure access to transportation or DMV services

Delivery Strategy: Staff will provide on-site client casemanagement as part of a team working towards a successful client transition to self-sufficiency.

Service Description: Staff will provide access to reliable transportation, DMV resources and resources necessary for the maintenance or acquisition of safe and affordable housing, as necessary to gain or maintain employment.

Service Delivery: Staff will be co-located at one transitional housing site.

National Performance <u>Indicator 1.2</u> Employment Supports The number of low-income participants for whom barriers to initial or continuous employment are reduced or eliminated through assistance from Community Action, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome (#)	
	2016	2017
A. Obtained skills/competencies required for employment		
B. Completed ABE/GED and received certificate or diploma		
C. Completed post-secondary education program and obtained certificate or diploma		
D. Enrolled children in "before" or "after" school programs		
E. Obtained care for child or other dependant		
F. Obtained access to reliable transportation and/or driver's license	85	85
G. Obtained health care services for themselves or a family member		
H. Obtained safe and affordable housing	800	800
I. Obtained food assistance		
J. Obtained non-emergency LIHEAP energy assistance		
K. Obtained non-emergency WX energy assistance		
L. Obtained other non-emergency energy assistance (State/local/private energy programs. Do Not Include LIHEAP or WX)		

In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 1.1 that were not captured above.

--	--	--

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.

NPI 1.3: Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

National Performance <u>Indicator 1.3</u> Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization The number and percentage of low-income households that achieve an increase in financial assets and/or financial skills as a result of Community Action assistance, and the aggregated amount of those assets and resources for all participants achieving the outcome, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome (#)	
	2016	2017
ENHANCEMENT		
A. Number and percent of participants in tax preparation programs who qualified for any type of Federal or State tax credit and the expected aggregated dollar amount of credits.		
B. Number and percent of participants who obtained court-ordered child support payments and the expected annual aggregated dollar amount of payments.		
C. Number and percent of participants who were enrolled in telephone lifeline and/or energy discounts with the assistance of the agency and the expected aggregated dollar amount of savings.		
UTILIZATION		
D. Number and percent of participants demonstrating ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days		
E. Number and percent of participants opening an Individual Development Account (IDA) or other savings account		
F. Number and percent of participants who increased their savings through IDA or other savings accounts and the aggregated amount of savings		
G. Number and percent of participants capitalizing a small business due to accumulated savings		
H. Number and percent of participants pursuing post-secondary education with accumulated savings		
I. Number and percent of participants purchasing a home with accumulated savings		
J. Number and percent of participants purchasing other assets with accumulated savings		

In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 1.3 that were not captured above.

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Contractor Name: Sacramento Employment and Training Agency
 Contact Person and Title: Julie Davis-Jaffe, Workforce Development Manager
 Phone Number: (916) 263-3929 Ext. Number: _____
 E-mail Address: Jmdjaffe@delpaso.seta.net Fax Number: _____

Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.

NPI 2.1: Community Improvement and Revitalization

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

National Performance Indicator 2.1 Community Improvement and Revitalization Increase in, or safeguarding of, threatened opportunities and community resources or services for low-income people in the community as a result of Community Action projects/initiatives or advocacy with other public and private agencies, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS			
	Number of Projects or Initiatives Expected to Achieve (#)		Number of Opportunities or Community Resources Preserved or Increased Expected to Achieve (#)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
A. Jobs created, or saved, from reduction or elimination in the community.				
B. Accessible "living wage" jobs created, or saved, from reduction or elimination in the community.				
C. Safe and affordable housing units created in the community				
D. Safe and affordable housing units in the community preserved or improved through construction, weatherization, or rehabilitation achieved by community action activity or advocacy				
E. Accessible and affordable health care services/facilities for low-income people created or saved from reduction or elimination				
F. Accessible safe and affordable child care or child development placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or				
G. Accessible "before school" and "after school" program placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or elimination				
H. Accessible new or expanded transportation resources, or those that are saved from reduction or elimination, that are available to low-income people, including public or private transportation.				
I. Accessible or increased educational and training placement opportunities, or those that are saved from reduction or elimination, that are available for low-income people in the community, including vocational, literacy, and life skill training, ABE/GED, and post-secondary education				

In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 2.1 that were not captured above.

--	--	--	--	--

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.

NPI 2.2: Community Quality of Life and Assets

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

National Performance Indicator 2.2 Community Quality of Life and Assets The quality of life and assets in low-income neighborhoods are improved by Community Action initiative or advocacy, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS			
	Number of Program Initiatives or Advocacy Efforts Expected to Achieve (#)		Number of Community Assets, Services or Facilities Preserved or Increased Expected to Achieve (#)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
A. Increases in community assets as a result of a change in law, regulation, or policy, which results in improvements in quality of life and assets				
B. Increase in the availability or preservation of community facilities				
C. Increase in the availability or preservation of community services to improve public health and safety				
D. Increase in the availability or preservation of commercial services within low-income neighborhoods				
E. Increase or preservation of neighborhood quality-of-life resources				

In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 2.2 that were not captured above.

--	--	--	--	--

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.

NPI 2.3: Community Engagement

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

National Performance Indicator 2.3	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS	
Community Engagement The number of community members working with Community Action to improve conditions in the community.	Number of Total Contribution by Community Expected to Achieve (#)	
	2016	2017
A. Number of community members mobilized by Community Action that participate in community revitalization and anti-poverty initiatives		
B. Number of volunteer hours donated to the agency (This will be All volunteer hours)		

In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 2.3 that were not captured above.

--	--	--

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Contractor Name: Sacramento Employment and Training Agency
 Contact Person and Title: Julie Davis-Jaffe, Workforce Development Manager
 Phone Number: (916) 263-3929 Ext. Number: _____
 E-mail Address: Jmdjaffe@delpaso.seta.net Fax Number: _____

Goal 3: Low-income people own a stake in their community.

NPI 3.1: Community Enhancement Through Maximum Feasible Participation

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

National Performance <u>Indicator 3.1</u> Community Enhancement Through Maximum Feasible Participation The number of volunteer hours donated to Community Action.	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS Total Number of Volunteer Hours Expected to Achieve (#)	
	2016	2017
A. The total number of volunteer hours donated by low-income individuals to Community Action. (This is ONLY the number of volunteer hours from individuals who are low-income.)		
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 3.1 that were not captured above.</i>		

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Goal 3: Low-income people own a stake in their community.

NPI 3.2: Community Empowerment Through Maximum Feasible Participation

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

National Performance <u>Indicator 3.2</u> Community Empowerment Through Maximum Feasible Participation	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS Number of Low-Income People Expected to Achieve (#)	
The number of low-income people mobilized as a direct result of Community Action initiative to engage in activities that support and promote their own well-being and that of their community, as measured by <u>one</u> or <u>more</u> of the following:	2016	2017
A. Number of low-income people participating in formal community organizations, government, boards, or councils that provide input to decision making and policy setting through Community Action efforts		
B. Number of low-income people acquiring businesses in their community as a result of Community Action assistance		
C. Number of low-income people purchasing their own home in their community as a result of Community Action assistance		
D. Number of low-income people engaged in non-governance community activities or groups created or supported by Community Action		
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 3.2 that were not captured above.</i>		

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Contractor Name: Sacramento Employment and Training Agency
 Contact Person and Title: Julie Davis-Jaffe, Workforce Development Manager
 Phone Number: (916) 263-3929 Ext. Number: _____
 E-mail Address: Jmdjaffe@delpaso.seta.net Fax Number: _____

Goal 4: Partnerships among supporters and providers of services to low-income people are achieved.

NPI 4.1: Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Problem: No single Sacramento County entity has adequate resources or depth of staff experience to help overcome all self-sufficiency barriers facing CSBG eligible households.

Cause of Problem: The complex and siloed nature of social service funding streams

Target Group Affected: CSBG eligible households

Location of Those Affected: Sacramento County

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Planned Activities: Planning and the delegation of roles and resources to partners.

Delivery Strategies: Community integration and alignment.

Service Description: Partners coordinate and implement related activities intended to ameliorate barriers to CSBG eligible households achieving self-sufficiency.

Service Delivery: Each partnering entity commits to an anti-poverty role identified in the current Sacramento County Community Action Plan and for which they have a demonstrated expertise and history of success.

National Performance Indicator 4.1 Expanding Opportunities Through Community-Wide Partnerships The number of organizations, both public and private, Community Action actively works with to expand resources and opportunities in order to achieve family and community outcomes.	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS			
	Number of Organizations Expected to Achieve (#)		Number of Partnerships Expected to Achieve (#)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
A. Non-Profit	18	18	18	18
B. Faith Based	4	4	4	4
C. Local Government	5	5	5	5
D. State Government	4	4	4	4
E. Federal Government	2	2	2	2
F. For-Profit Business or Corporation	6	6	6	6
G. Consortiums/Collaboration	2	2	2	2
H. Housing Consortiums/Collaboration	3	3	3	3
I. School Districts	3	3	3	3
J. Institutions of post secondary education/training	2	2	2	2
K. Financial/Banking Institutions				
L. Health Service Institutions	1	1	1	1

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

M. State wide associations or collaborations	2	2	2	2
---	---	---	---	---

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

In the rows below, please add other types of partners with which your CAA has formed relationships that were not captured

N. Total number of organizations and total number of partnerships CAAs work with to promote family and community outcomes (automatically calculates)	52	52	52	52

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Contractor Name: Sacramento Employment and Training Agency
 Contact Person and Title: Julie Davis-Jaffe, Workforce Development Manager
 Phone Number: (916) 263-3929 Ext. Number: _____
 E-mail Address: Jmdjaffe@delpaso.seta.net Fax Number: _____

Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.

NPI 5.1: Agency Development

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Problem: Inadequate human capital resources to achieve planned family and community outcomes

Cause of Problem: The rapidly changing face of poverty and evidenced based/informed anti-poverty strategies

Target Group Affected: CSBG eligible households

Location of Those Affected: Sacramento County

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Planned Activities: Staff and Community Action Board training.

Delivery Strategies: Staff and Community Action Board members are prepared with an understanding of the latest anti-poverty strategies and best practices.

Service Description: Staff and Community Action Board receive training in areas critical to reaching planned family and community outcomes.

Service Delivery: On-site and off-site training.

National Performance Indicator 5.1	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS	
Agency Development	Number of Resources in Agency Expected to Achieve (#)	
The number of human capital resources available to Community Action that increase agency capacity to achieve family and community outcomes, as measured by one or more of the following:	2016	2017
A. Number of Certified Community Action Professionals		
B. Number of ROMA Trainers		
C. Number of Family Development Trainers		
D. Number of Child Development Trainers		
E. Number of staff attending trainings	400	400
F. Number of board members attending trainings	75	75
G. Hours of staff in trainings	12,000	12,000
H. Hours of board members in trainings	225	225

In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.

--	--	--

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Contractor Name: Sacramento Employment and Training Agency
 Contact Person and Title: Julie Davis-Jaffe, Workforce Development Manager
 Phone Number: (916) 263-3929 Ext. Number: _____
 E-mail Address: Jmdjaffe@delpaso.seta.net Fax Number: _____

Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

NPI 6.1: Independent Living

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Problem: Homebound or disabled seniors without adequate family or financial resources are unable to live safely in their housing-of-choice

Cause of the Problem: Members of the senior's traditional support system are estranged, have died, moved away or are too frail to assist

Target Group Affected: Homebound seniors and disabled seniors 60+ who are unable to perform all of life's basic physical

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Planned Activities: Staff will provide for regularly scheduled in-home visits, telephone check-ins, transportation assistance and the delivery of surplus food commodities

Delivery Strategies: All services will be provided through the senior's assigned staff (peer mentor) to build trust

Service Description: Staff will provide companionship, assist with shopping and help the senior access needed resources or services available in the community

Service Delivery: Services will be provided off-site in the senior's home

National Performance Indicator 6.1	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS	
Independent Living The number of vulnerable individuals receiving services from Community Action who maintain an independent living situation as a result of those services:	Number of Vulnerable Individuals Living Independently Expected to Achieve (#)	
	2016	2017
A. Senior Citizens (<i>seniors can be reported twice, once under Senior Citizens and again, if they are disabled, under Individuals with Disabilities, ages 55-over.</i>)	120	120
B. Individuals with Disabilities Ages:		
a. 0-17		
b. 18-54		
c. 55-over	50	50
d. Age Unknown		
Total Individuals with Disabilities:	50	50

In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 6.1 that were not captured above.

--	--	--

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

--	--	--

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

NPI 6.2: Emergency Assistance

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Problem: Federal, state and local resources are not adequate to meet the vital emergency needs of families living below federal poverty income guidelines

Cause of the Problem: Unemployment, the growing trend of under-employment for low-wage workers, and state and local public sector cut-backs in resources serving the poor

Target Group Affected: Persons living below federal poverty income guidelines

Location of those Affected: Sacramento County

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Planned Activities: Provide direct emergency "Safety-Net" resources through CSBG funded case managers and SETA Workforce Development Professionals

Delivery Strategies: Utilize all SETA partnering agencies serving target group individuals and families, and Sacramento County's comprehensive referral system, 2-1-1 Sacramento, for service referrals.

Service Description: Provide for food packages, prepared hot food, food vouchers, housing and utility vendor payments, temporary shelter, legal assistance, clothing and transportation.

Service Delivery: Establish service delivery sites at conveniently located partner locations and at SETA Sacramento Works

National Performance Indicator 6.2	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS	
Emergency Assistance The number of low-income individuals served by Community Action who sought emergency assistance and the number of those individuals for whom assistance was provided.	Number of Individuals Expected to Achieve (#)	
	2016	2017
A. Emergency Food	5,500	5,500
B. Emergency fuel or utility payments funded by LIHEAP or other public and private funding sources	400	400
C. Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance	300	300
D. Emergency Car or Home Repair (i.e. structural appliance, heating systems, etc.)		
E. Emergency Temporary Shelter	268	268
F. Emergency Medical Care		
G. Emergency Protection from Violence		
H. Emergency Legal Assistance	1,200	1,200
I. Emergency Transportation	700	700
J. Emergency Disaster Relief		
K. Emergency Clothing	150	150

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

	450	450
--	-----	-----

In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 6.2 that were not captured above.

--	--	--

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Goal 6: *Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.*

NPI 6.3: Child and Family Development

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Problem: Many children do not have the benefit of adequate out-of-school oversight, positive role models to mentor them or families with healthy family functioning, to learn life skills necessary to become self-sufficient

Cause of the Problem: Inadequate public resources for out-of-school youth activities, the high rate of single parent households, mono-lingual immigrant households struggling to bridge old world cultures with new and an abundance of violent gangs vying for new members from disassociated youth

Target Group Affected: Youth, foster youth, single-parent household children, emancipated foster youth, incarcerated and probation youth

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Planned Activities: After school social/educational enrichment programs, gang intervention programs, GED/college outreach and assistance programs, single parent employment/child enrichment programs and programs that support healthy family functioning

Delivery Strategies: Whenever possible, services will include the entire family unit and focus on healthy family functioning. In the instance of homeless youth, unless involving the family poses a physical or emotional threat to the youth, every effort will be made to include appropriate family members in youth decisions or in a decision to reunify with the family. When possible, youth mentors will be utilized to guide their peers at on-campus college sites.

Service Description: Family interventions to prevent or stop gang involvement will occur in client homes and in safe havens. In-crisis families will receive support in reaching a level of healthy family functioning. Single parent families with children 0-5 will receive case-managed employment and family services, foster and formerly incarcerated youth will be enrolled in college and homeless youth will be provided with safe shelter or housing.

Service Delivery: Services for youth, children and single parents will be provided off-site in their homes whenever possible, in

National Performance Indicator 6.3 Child and Family Development The number and percentage of all infants, children, youth, parents, and other adults participating in developmental or enrichment programs that achieve program goals, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome (#)	
	2016	2017
INFANTS & CHILDREN		
A. Infants and children obtain age appropriate immunizations, medical, and dental care		
B. Infant and child health and physical development are improved as a result of adequate nutrition		
C. Children participate in pre-school activities to develop school readiness skills	25	25
D. Children who participate in pre-school activities are developmentally ready to enter Kindergarten or 1st Grade		
YOUTH		
E. Youth improve health and physical development		
F. Youth improve social/emotional development		
G. Youth avoid risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time		

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

H. Youth have reduced involvement with criminal justice system		
I. Youth increase academic, athletic, or social skills for school success	35	35
PARENTS AND OTHER ADULTS		
J. Parents and other adults learn and exhibit improved parenting skills		
K. Parents and other adults learn and exhibit improved family functioning skills		

In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 6.3 that were not captured above.

L. Foster and adjudicated youth transition into college	45	45
M. Homeless youth in safe shelter or housing	45	45

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

NPI 6.4: Family Supports

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

National Performance <u>Indicator 6.4</u> Family Supports (Seniors, Disabled and Caregivers) Low-income people who are unable to work, especially seniors, adults with disabilities, and caregivers, for whom barriers to family stability are reduced or eliminated, as measured by one or more of the following: 	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS	
	Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome (#)	
	2016	2017
A. Enrolled children in before or after school programs		
B. Obtained care for child or other dependent		
C. Obtained access to reliable transportation and/or driver's license		
D. Obtained health care services for themselves or family member		
E. Obtained and/or maintained safe and affordable housing		
F. Obtained food assistance		
G. Obtained non-emergency LIHEAP energy assistance		
H. Obtained non-emergency WX energy assistance		
I. Obtained other non-emergency energy assistance. (State/local/private energy programs. Do Not Include LIHEAP or WX)		
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 6.4 that were not captured above.</i>		

2016-2017 CSBG/NPI CAP Projections

Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

NPI 6.5: Service Counts

Problem Statement: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

Program Activities and Delivery Strategies: (If additional space is needed, please attach a separate sheet.)

National Performance <u>Indicator 6.5</u>	CAP 2 YEAR PROJECTIONS	
	Number of Services Expected (#)	
	2016	2017
Service Counts The number of services provided to low-income individuals and/or families, as measured by one or more of the following:		
A. Food Boxes		
B. Pounds of Food		
C. Units of Clothing		
D. Rides Provided		
E. Information and Referral Calls		
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators for NPI 6.5 that were not captured above.</i>		

ATTACHMENT 2
Public Hearings Summaries

Comment/Concern	Was the concern addressed in the CAP?	If so, indicate the page#.	If not, indicate the reason.
Jasmine Hill Wilson of Folsom Cordova Community Collaborative spoke of the need for expanded transportation assistance to meet the needs of economically challenged families transporting young children to school and for teens who must rely on public transportation to attend high school	Yes	Page 44	Not Applicable
Evette Rodriquez of La Familia spoke of the need for expanded transportation services for youth and for programs and services that keep children and teens from dropping out of school and joining gangs in their communities. She reported a waiting list for these services for lack of adequate funding.	Yes	Pages 44 & 45	Not Applicable
Vicki Jacobs of Voluntary Legal Services of Northern California spoke of the plight of persons convicted of crimes reentering communities after incarceration and the many facets of their lives that are affected. These can include difficulty finding housing, employment and guardianship of family members. Vicki recommends increased resources to provide criminal record expungement clinics.	Yes	Page 45	Not Applicable
Judy Sala of Elk Grove Food Bank reported on the growing demand for food and nutrition services in the 7-Zip code area they serve. She noted that in the last 3 years, service requests from seniors have increased from 8% of their client base to 19%.	Yes	Page 44	Not Applicable
Mazelle Lolmaugh, House and Internship Director for Waking the Village, a program serving homeless pregnant and parenting teens, spoke of the need for greater access to mental health services in Sacramento county for their clients and others who have experienced physical and emotional trauma in their lives.	No		SETA's Head Start department provides for mental health workers, including social workers, a marriage and family therapist and intervention specialists to meet the mental health needs of children 0-5 and their families. However, these services are not currently extended to SETA clients served by SETA delegate agencies or partners.

ATTACHMENT 2
Public Hearings Summaries

Comment/Concern	Was the concern addressed in the CAP?	If so, indicate the page#.	If not, indicate the reason.
<p>Corradine “Cece” McDonald, a resident at Tubman House, spoke of being asked to leave her mother’s house 5 months pregnant and living in a car for a week and her separation from her 4 year old son while in a shelter awaiting a space in Tubman House. She said there should be a priority for homeless students like herself to get enrolled into college and to get the classes they need to graduate in the shortest time possible because of their tenuous circumstances.</p>	Yes	Page 46	Not Applicable
<p>Daren Maeda, Executive Director for Linkage to Education, spoke of the importance of continuing to serve foster and adjudicated youth in their reintegration into society with guidance and supports to help them enroll and be successful in college, because once they are released or emancipated they rarely have any adult support system on which they can rely. Mr. Maeda also spoke about the lack of access to mental health services for physically and emotionally traumatized youth in Sacramento County</p>	<p>Yes for foster and adjudicated youth services</p> <p>No for mental health services</p>	Page 46	<p>SETA’s Head Start department provides for mental health workers, including social workers, a marriage and family therapist and intervention specialists to meet the mental health needs of children 0-5 and their families. However, these services are not currently extended to SETA clients served by SETA delegate agencies or partners.</p>
<p>Susan Hernandez, a formerly homeless family member spoke of the importance of shelters that keep families together, the loving, supportive environment provided at the shelter and the support she received that resulted in her finding stable, safe housing and employment within 30 days of entering the Next Move shelter.</p>	Yes	Page 44	Not Applicable
<p>Laura Barajas, a single mother of 4 boys ages 4-13 spoke through an interpreter about the importance of having a program to help her with transportation, housing and the mentoring of her oldest son in life skills. She said the mentor was like an “older brother” to the boys.</p>	Yes	Page 45	Not Applicable
<p>Patrick Ting, Staff Attorney for Senior Legal Hotline, submitted a written statement that described how funding limitations prevent them from serving as many as 50 senior and parenting grandparent households each month</p>	Yes	Page 45	Not Applicable

ATTACHMENT 2
Public Hearings Summaries

Comment/Concern	Was the concern addressed in the CAP?	If so, indicate the page#.	If not, indicate the reason.
needing legal assistance for eviction defense, access to public benefits programs, grandparents' rights, and other civil matters afflicting families in poverty.			