

Sacramento Employment and Training Agency

2018-2019 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 676b (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 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) [Information Memorandum \(IM\) #138 dated January 26, 2015](#), CSBG eligible entities will comply with implementation of the Organizational Standards. Compliance with Organizational Standards will be reported to OCS on an annual basis via the CSBG Annual report. In the section below, CSD has identified the Organizational Standards that provide guidance for the development of a comprehensive community needs assessment. CAP responses should reflect compliance with the Organizational Standards and demonstrate a thorough understanding of the Organizational Standards throughout the development of a comprehensive community needs assessment.

CONSUMER INPUT AND INVOLVEMENT

Standard 1.1 The organization/department demonstrates low-income individuals' participation in its activities.

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

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Standard 2.2: The 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 sector 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 3.4: The community assessment includes key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs of the communities assessed.

Standard 3.5: The governing board or tripartite board/advisory body formally accepts the completed community assessment.

Standard 4.2: The organization's/department's Community Action plan is outcome-based, anti-poverty focused, and ties directly to the community assessment.

Standard 4.3: The organization's /department's Community Action Plan and strategic plan document the continuous use of the full Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) cycle.

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.

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 biennial State Plan and Application.

**COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT
2018/2019 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

Agency Contact Person Regarding Community Action Plan

Name: Julie Davis-Jaffe

Title: Workforce Development Manager

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Ext: _____

Fax: 916-263-4139

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CERTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN AND ASSURANCES

The undersigned hereby certifies that this agency complies with the Assurances and Requirements of this 2018/2019 Community Action Plan and the information in this CAP is correct and has been authorized by the governing body of this organization.

Board Chairperson

Date

Executive Director

Date

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2018 - 2019 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, 2017**:

- Cover Page and Certification**
- Table of Contents**
- Vision Statement**
- Mission Statement**
- Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment**
- Documentation of Public Hearing(s)**
- Federal Assurances**
- State Assurances**
- Individual and Community Eligibility Requirements**
- Monitoring and Evaluation**
- Data Collection**
- Appendices (Optional)**

VISION STATEMENT

Provide your agency's Vision Statement which describes your agency's values. The vision is broader than 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.

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)

"To coordinate a community response to address the root causes of poverty in Sacramento County"

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)*).

The Community 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. 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.

As a part of the Community Needs Assessment process, each organization will analyze both qualitative and quantitative data to provide a comprehensive "picture" of their service area. To assist the collection of quantitative data, CSD has provided a link to a data dashboard including instructions and a data dictionary. The link gives agencies access to data for every county in the state. The dashboard can be accessed by clicking on the link or copying and pasting the link in your browser.

https://public.tableau.com/views/Cap_Assessment/CAPData?:embed=y&:display_count=yes

This data can be used as a starting point for developing your needs assessment. It is derived from data sources that align to the federal assurances required for the Community Services Block Grant. Each respondent is responsible for providing information regarding the needs around each federal assurance to indicate whether the agency or some other entity is providing the services.

By clicking on the State and County level Data page, the user will have access to quantitative poverty data. Analysis of the data collected is critical and must include not only the summarization of findings, but the identification, measurement and reporting of improvements and changes in the community both in the conditions and resources to assist low-income consumers on their journey towards self-sufficiency.

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 utilize a combination of activities and tools such as: focus groups, surveys; community dialogue, asset mapping, interviews, and public records.

Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment (Insert Narrative)

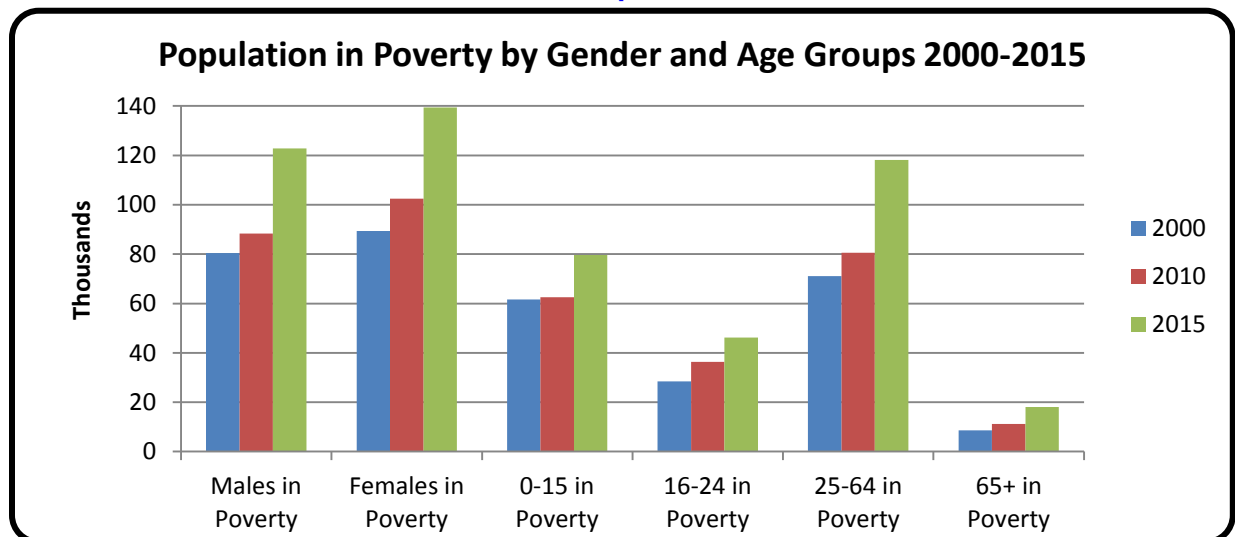
SACRAMENTO COUNTY ABSTRACT

The 2015 American Community Survey reports that persons with incomes below Federal Poverty Income Guidelines in Sacramento County account for 16.9% of the total population, or 249,973 persons living in poverty. This represents a 1.8 percentage point decrease in the number of Sacramento County residents who were living below federal poverty income guidelines two years earlier, indicating that the economy has started to improve since the Great Recession. While the poverty rate has decreased in Sacramento County, there continues to be a rise in the number of people in poverty, although the rate of increase has slowed down over the years. Between 2000 and 2005, there were 77% more people in poverty; between 2005 and 2010 there were 29% more people in poverty; between 2010 and 2015 there were 6.7% more people in poverty. The poverty rate has declined, but the number of people in poverty continues to increase.

During 2016, an average of 67,381 individuals per month received cash aid through their participation in the CalWORKs program; of those, 51,528 were children. This represents 5.1% of the Sacramento County population, a rate that has decreased in recent years. In 2012 an average of 79,833 individuals, 60,959 of whom were children, received cash aid; this represented 5.6% of the Sacramento County population.

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 at regular intervals over the last fifteen years. Although the economy has improved since 2010, a midpoint in the Great Recession, poverty rates have continued to climb for many people in Sacramento County.

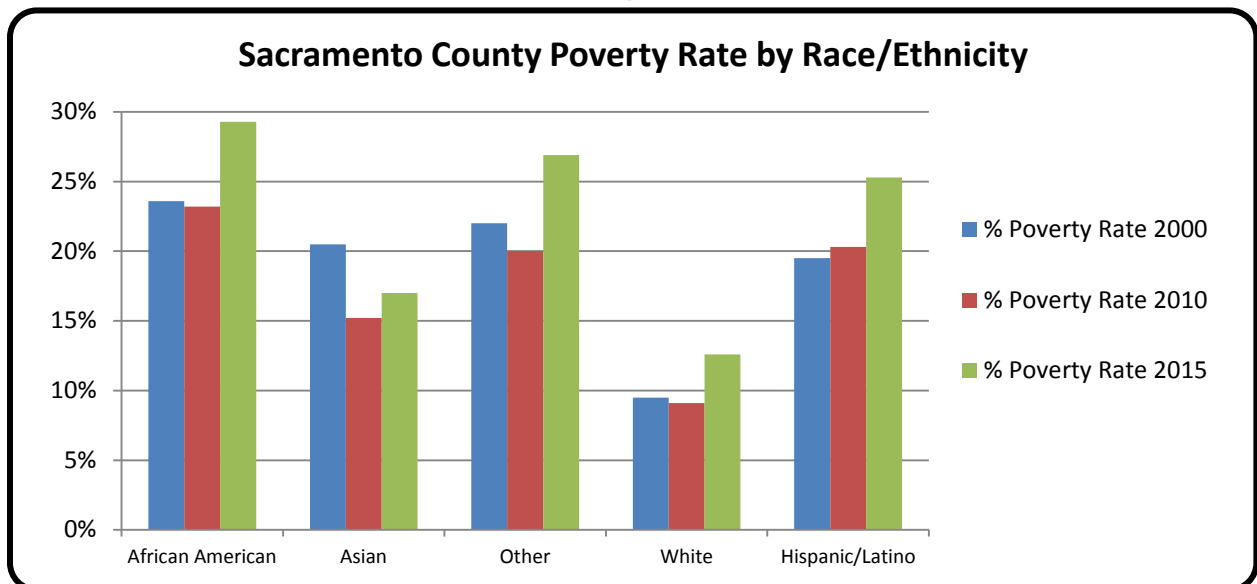
Graph 1



Source: US Census Table B17001, 2010 and 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, and US Decennial Census 2000 Table PCT049, for Sacramento County

While the number of people in poverty went up for all target groups outlined above, the greatest increases were exhibited by the most vulnerable age groups. The largest increase in the percent of people living in poverty from 2000 to 2015 (110.1%) was in the population 65 and older (8,628 to 18,128). The poverty rate among this population remains relatively low, at 10.2%, but it has been steadily rising. The largest increase in the actual number of people in poverty between 2010 and 2015 (71,138 to 118,165) was among individuals 25-64, representing a 46.5% increase, or an increase of 47,027 individuals.

Graph 2

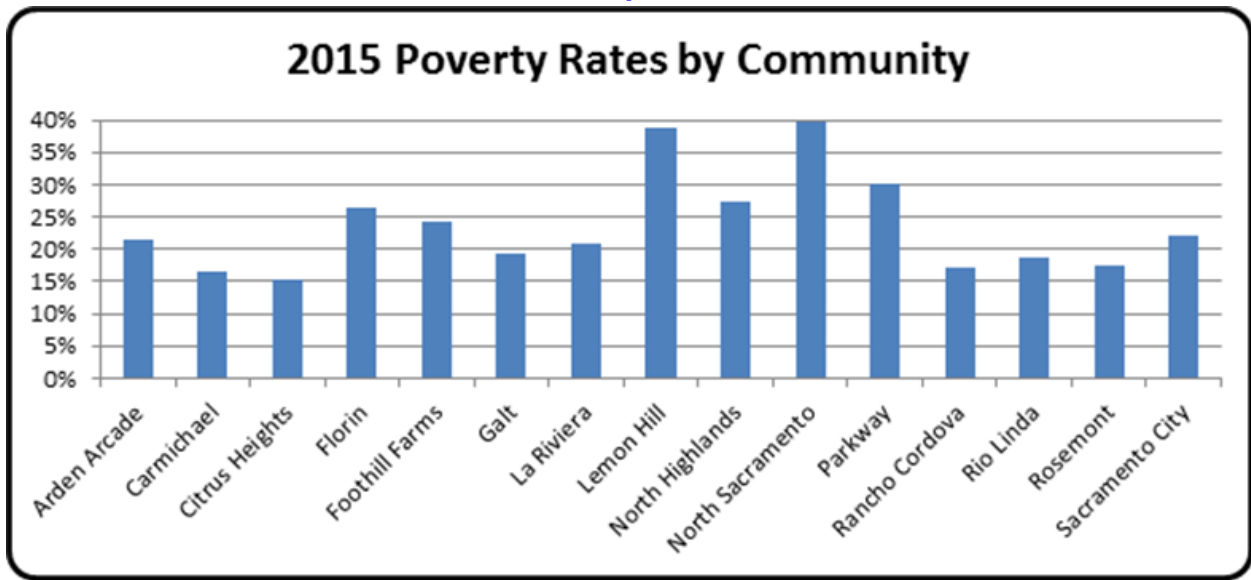


Source: US Census Table B17001, 2010 and 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, and US Decennial Census 2000 Table P159, for Sacramento County

Due to an increase in overall population, most target groups saw an increase in the number of people living in poverty even as these same groups experienced a decline in the rate of poverty. However in the Hispanic/Latino community, both the poverty rate and the number living in poverty rose. Whereas in 2010, 57,505 people of Hispanic or Latino origin were living in poverty, that number rose to 81,143 by 2015; this represents an increase of 41% as compared to a population growth of 13.5% during the same time period.

Graph 3 identifies Sacramento communities that have populations of over 10,000 residents and 5-year average poverty rates (2010-2015) over 15%. 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: US Census Table S1701, American Community Survey 2015 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, based on the most recent Census data, 2015. Identified CSBG target communities and their poverty rates follow in **Table 1**.

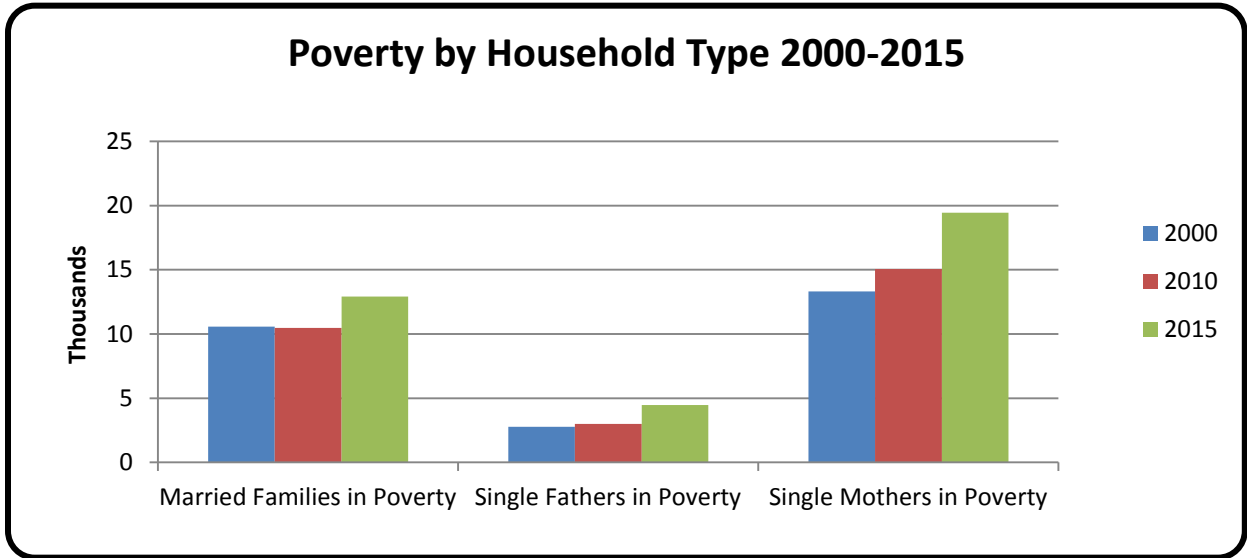
Table 1

Community	Poverty Rate	Community	Poverty Rate
Arden Arcade	21.4%	Florin	26.5%
Foothill Farms	24.3%	Galt	19.4%*
La Riviera	21.0%	Lemon Hill	38.9%
North Highlands	27.5%	Parkway	30.1%
Sacramento City	22.0%	North Sacramento	39.7%

*Included because of its location in an area with few available community service options

While poverty was experienced by all family types, it was more pronounced in families headed by a single mother. In 2015, 11.4% of two-parent families (12,928 families), were living in poverty. During the same period, 40.4% of families headed by a single female (19,449 families), and 25.1% of families headed by a single male (4,473 families), were living in poverty. The rate of poverty among families headed by a single male held steady between 2000 and 2010 at around 18%, and experienced the increase to 25.1% between 2010 and 2015. By 2010, Sacramento County was beginning to climb out of the recession; this is reflected in the slight decline in family poverty rates. However, between 2010 and 2015, poverty again began to rise for all family types despite the increasingly healthy economy.

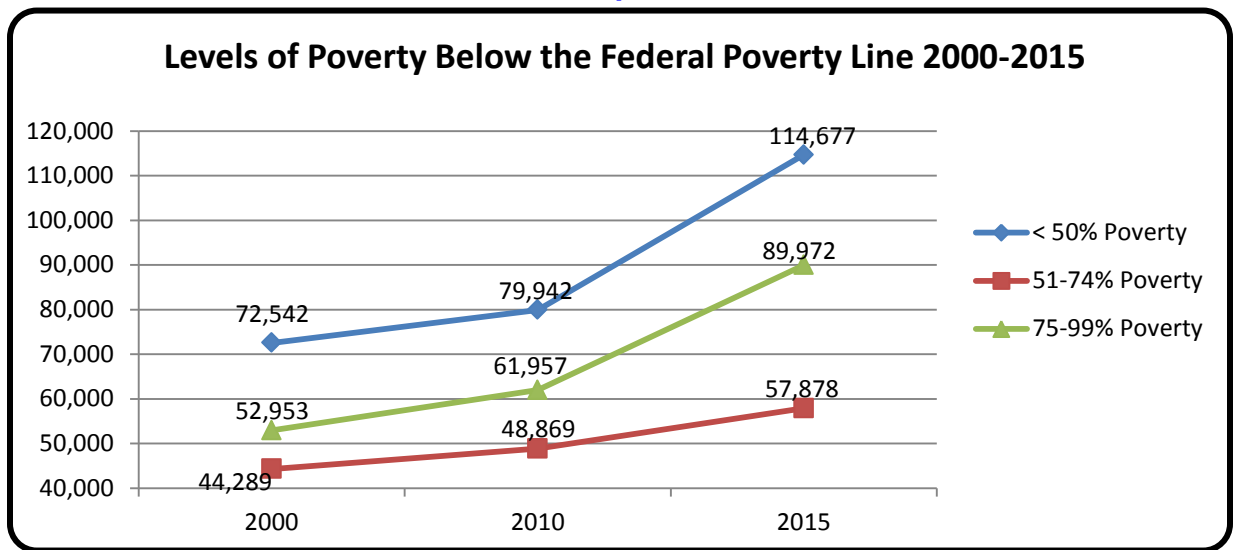
Graph 4



Source: US Census Table 17010, American Community Survey 2010 and 2015 5-Year Estimates, and US Census Table P090 Census 2000 Summary, for Sacramento County

Of particular concern, as seen in **Graph 5** below, is the addition of 34,735 adults and children living in extreme poverty between 2010 and 2015. Between 2000 and 2015 there has been a 58% increase in extreme poverty (below 50% of Federal Poverty Income Guidelines), compared with the increase of 5.1% in the Sacramento County population for the same five-year period.

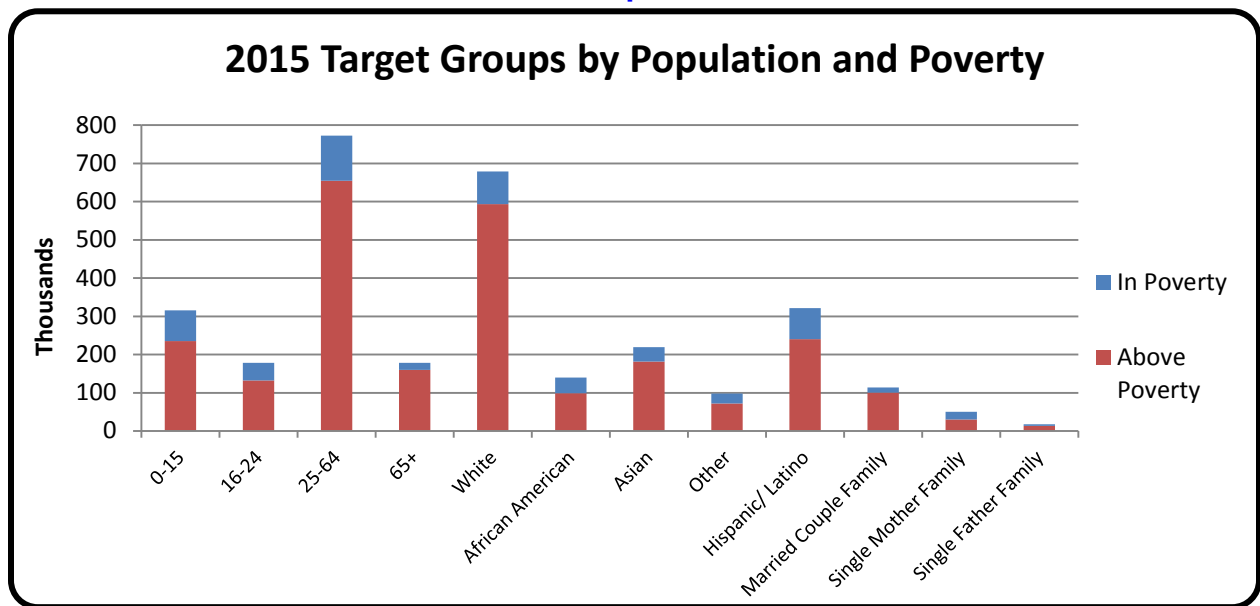
Graph 5



Source: U.S. Census Table B17024, American Community Survey 2010 and 2015 5-Year Estimates, and U.S. Census Table PCT050 Census 2000 Summary, for Sacramento County

The purpose of Graph 6 is to identify target group 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 this Community Action Plan.

Graph 6



Source: B17001, and B17001 for various racial/ethnic categories, and B17010, all from U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-year estimates

As an example, **Graph 6** shows that there are 315,319 children 0-15 living in Sacramento County, but 79,698 of them are living below 100% of Federal Poverty Income Guidelines. At a 25.3% poverty rate, this is significantly higher than the 16.9% poverty rate for the population as a whole.

Conversely, there are 178,069 seniors 65+ in Sacramento County (12.3% of the general population), yet they are under-represented among all persons living below 100% of Federal Poverty Income Guidelines at 10.2%, a rate which is two-thirds of Sacramento County's poverty rate of 16.9%.

According to the 2015 American Community Survey, there are 89,332 civilian veterans in Sacramento County or about 8.1% of the general population. Veterans with a disability number 24,621 in Sacramento County; 16,791 of them have service-related disabilities. Approximately 7,475 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 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 indicated, a current (2015) American Community Survey data source was used in the preparation of this report. 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. Data from the 2015 survey was collected in that year and released in Fall of 2016.*

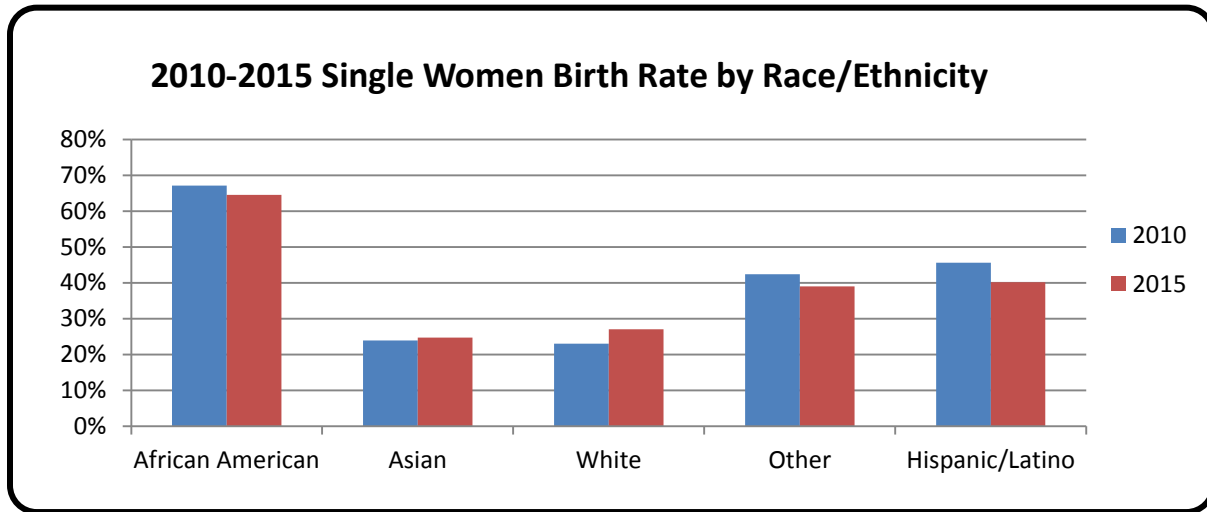
SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

According to the 2015 American Community Survey, 37.4% (67,818) of Sacramento County households with children under the age of 18 (181,343) are headed by a single parent, higher than the state rate of 32.8%. Female-headed households represent almost 74% of all single parent households in Sacramento County and over 81% of all Sacramento County single parent households in poverty.

Among single parent households with children under 18 years in Sacramento County, 35.3% were living below federal poverty income guidelines. Among female-headed households, the poverty rate was 39% or nearly 3.5 times the poverty rate for married couple families (11.4%). For female-headed households with children under 5 years, the poverty rate was 45.3%.

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. Although trends in Sacramento County generally reflect this pattern, there was a slight increase in White and Asian unmarried births during this period.

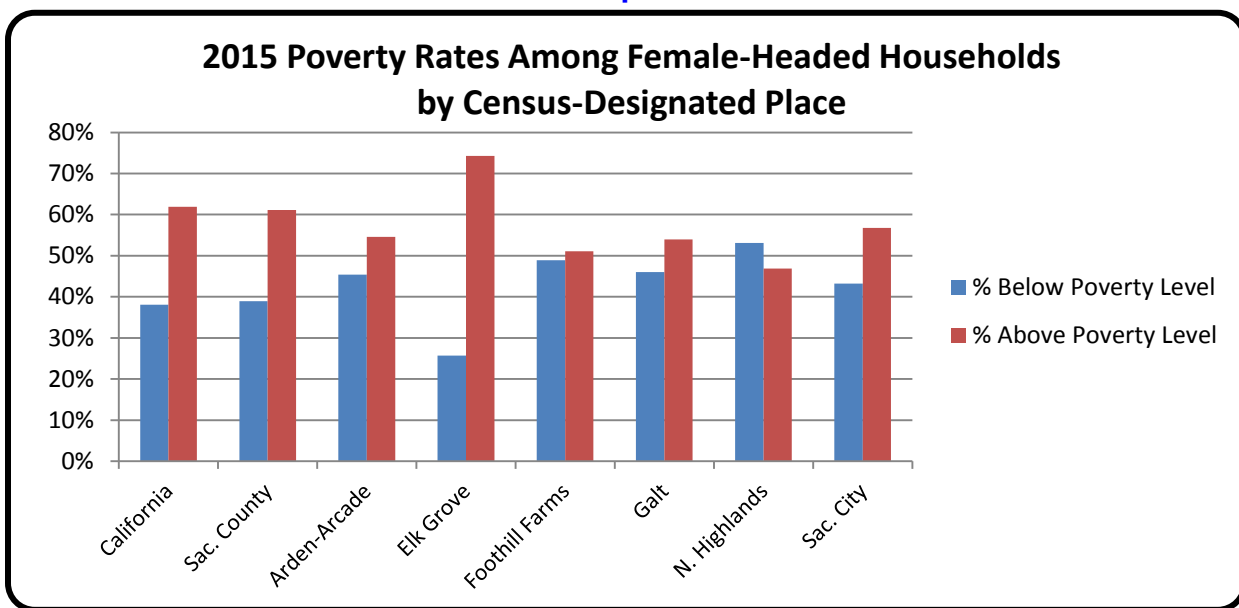
Graph 7



Source: U.S. Census Table 13002, 2006-10 and 2011-15 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, for the specified racial/ethnic groups listed above, for Sacramento County.

The purpose of Graph 8 is to identify the level of poverty among single female-headed households in Census Designated Areas for the year 2015, and to demonstrate high levels of poverty for this population in areas of the county where high quality data is available.

Graph 8

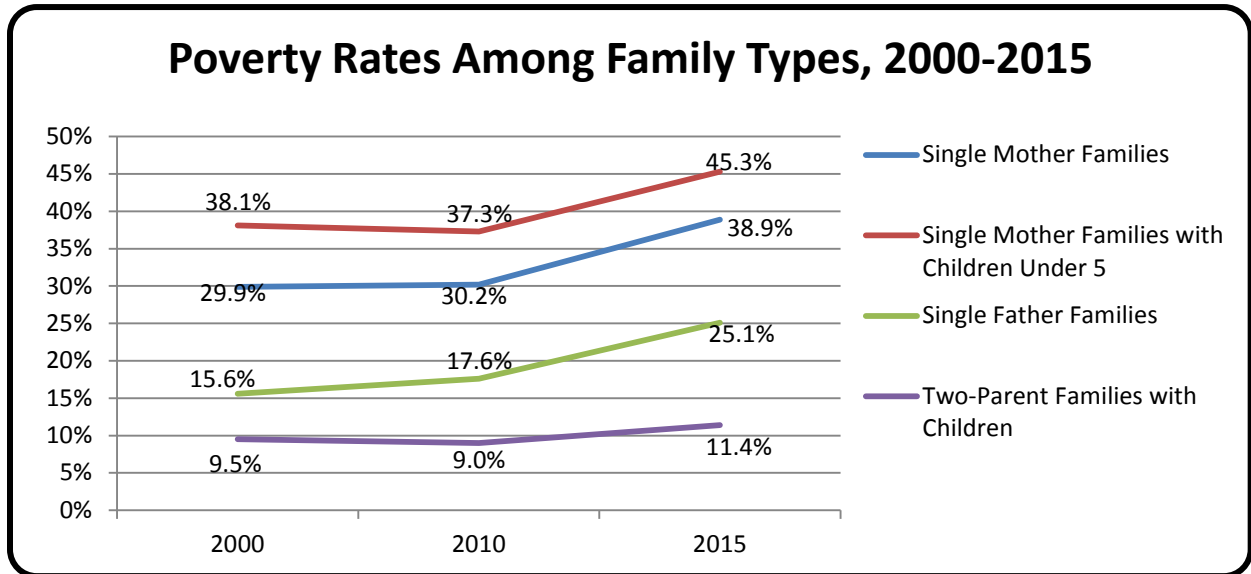


Source: U.S. Census Table B17012, 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for Sacramento County

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

particularly steep rise in the poverty rate. There has been some slowing of the rise in poverty since the 2015 Community Action Plan, but the rise in poverty rates among all family types continues.

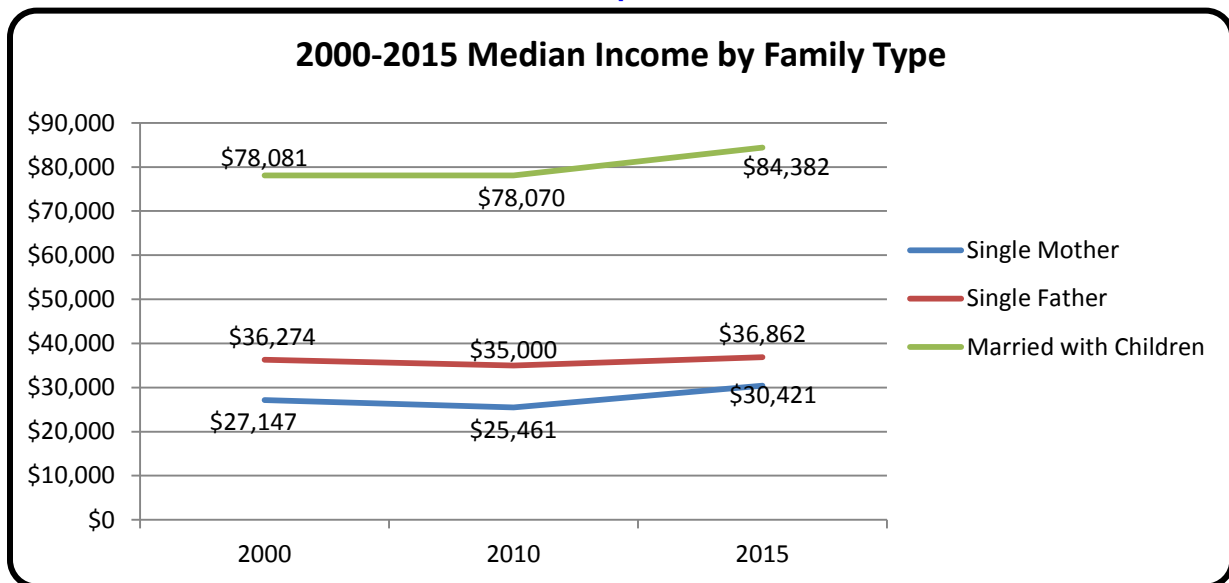
Graph 9



Source: U.S. Census Table B17010, 2010 and 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, and Decennial Census Table P090, for Sacramento County

Graph 10 shows that from 2010 to 2015, median incomes for single female-headed households have risen by almost \$5,000 per year. This rise brought the median income almost \$3,000 higher than it had been in 2000. However, the median income for single female-headed households remains \$6,441 lower than the median income for single male-headed households and \$53,961 lower than that of married households with children.

Graph 10



Source: U.S. Census Table B19126 2010 and 2015, American Community Survey 5-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 household with two children minimally self-sufficient is \$61,194, or \$29.42 per hour, if the parent is employed full-time. The graph above reflects a 2015 median annual salary of \$30,421 for single mothers in Sacramento County. For a two parent household with two children and one parent working, the annual income for minimal self-sufficiency was less at \$54,850 or \$26.37 per hour, if one parent is employed full-time and the other parent provides childcare and other services for the family.

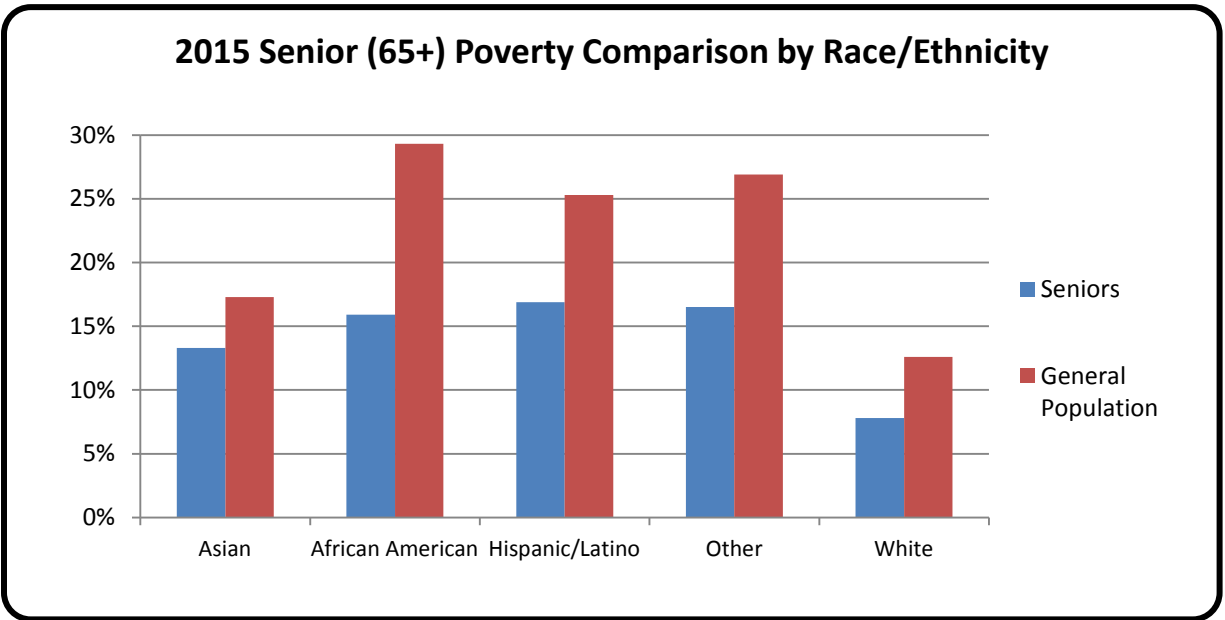
POVERTY AMONG OLDER ADULTS

Since 2010, the 65+ population in Sacramento County increased by over 19%, from 152,525 persons to 181,287 persons in 2015. During the same period, the poverty rate for seniors has risen almost three percentage points, from 7.5% to 10.2% and the rate of seniors experiencing extreme poverty (below 50% of Federal Poverty Income Guidelines) climbed from 32% to 34% of all seniors in poverty.

From July 2015 through June 2016, 4,129 unduplicated Sacramento County seniors 65+ relied on 451,061 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 2015 American Community Survey, the median annual household income for householders 65+ is \$44,364, or 66% of 45 to 64 year old householders at \$67,235. Thirty-six percent of persons 65+ live alone and are typically female, living alone and with very limited income. As is true throughout most of the economy, women 65+ who are living alone have a smaller median income, \$25,445, than their male counterparts at \$33,273. It is worth noting that the median income of women over the age of 65 who are living alone went up 12.7% since 2010, while the median income of men over the age of 65 went up 9%.

Graph 11

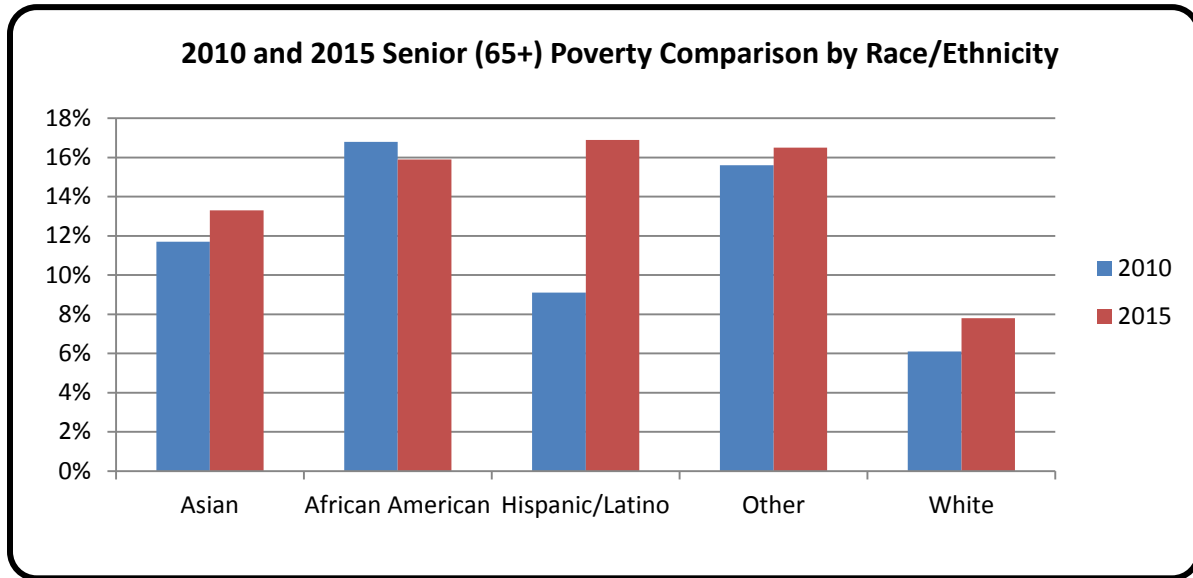


Source: U.S. Census Table B17001, 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, selected for the specific racial/ethnic groups listed above, for Sacramento County.

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 between 2010 and 2015, as demonstrated in Graph 12.

Graph 12 shows the rise in poverty levels among the different racial/ethnic groups of seniors 65+ between 2010 and 2015. While the poverty level went up slightly for most groups, this graph demonstrates the particularly dramatic rise in poverty levels for seniors identifying as Hispanic/Latino. The increase in poverty rates has slowed as time passes since the Great Recession; nevertheless, the poverty rate continues to rise. The increase in poverty rate may in part be due to cuts in California's Social Security or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) amounts, which were implemented as a result of the California budget deficit. Social Security and SSI are the sole income sources for many seniors, and recent cuts put many of them below the federal poverty line.

Graph 12



Source: U.S. Census Table B17001, 2010 and 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, selected for the specific racial/ethnic groups listed above, for Sacramento County.

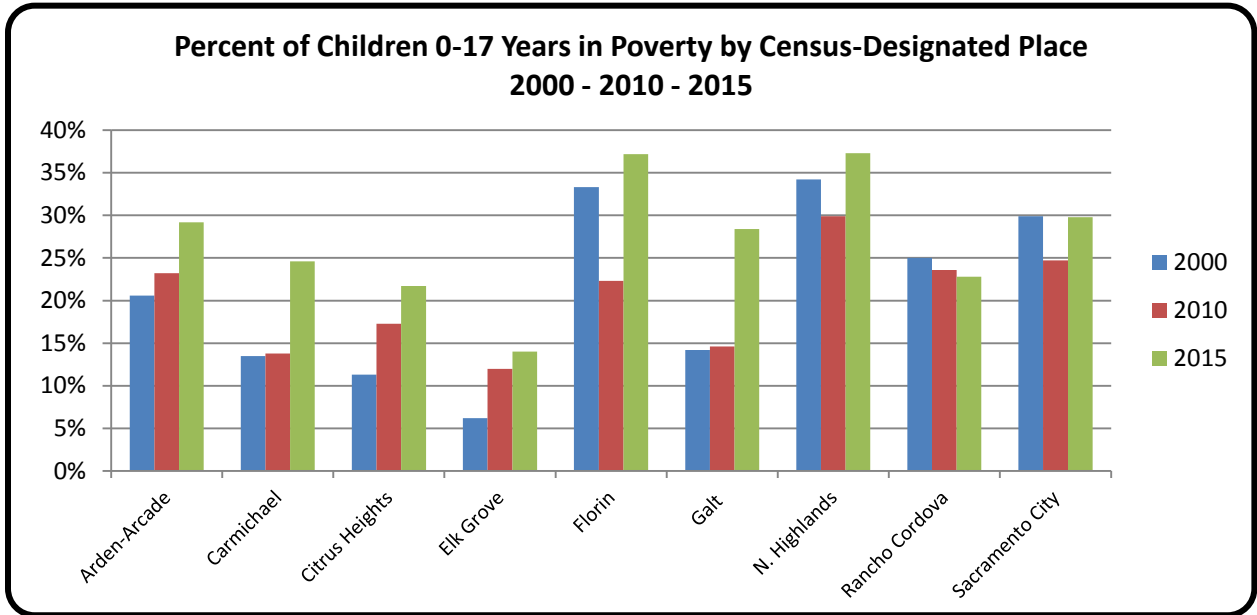
The 2015 American Community Survey estimates that 12.4% (25,836) of persons 65+ were in the workforce. Of that population, 8.1% (2,101) were unemployed, a higher rate than in 2010 (6.4%, or 1,357). Of the unemployed, 47.8% were women, 14.8% fewer than in 2010. A slightly larger number of senior men are not working, but actively looking, than in 2010. In 2010, 4.6% of men 65+ were not working but actively looking; by 2015, that rate had risen to 8%.

POVERTY AMONG YOUTH

According to the most recent American Community Survey data available (2015), children aged 0 through 17 years (355,583 individuals) comprise 25% of Sacramento County's total population. Among this age group, the poverty rate is 25%, about 5.3 percentage points higher than the same poverty rate in 2010 and 8 percentage points higher than Sacramento County's overall poverty rate of 16.9%. Children under 5 years have traditionally maintained the highest poverty rate among children 0-17 years. The year 2015 was no different with a poverty rate for the under 5 years target group 2.6 percentage points higher than the 0-17 years target group at 27%.

Graph 13 compares averaged poverty rate data collected during 2015, for children 0-17 in the communities and cities noted.

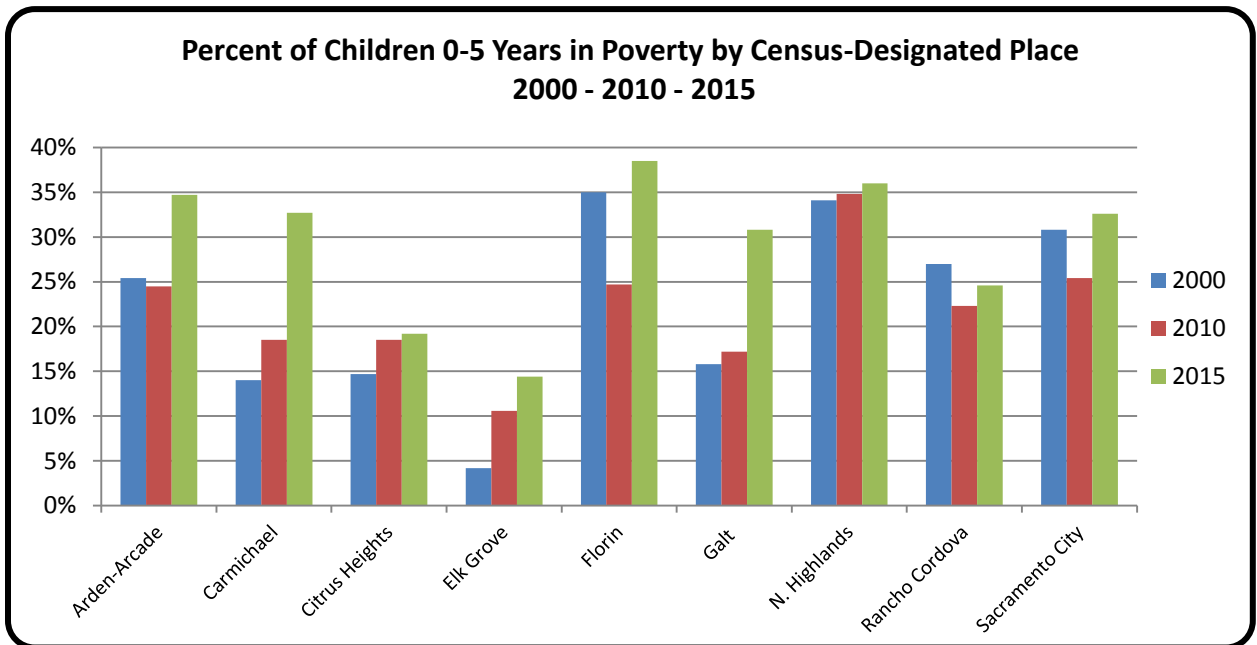
Graph 13



Source: U.S. Census Tables B17001 American Community Surveys for 2010 and 2015, 5-Year Estimates, and 2000 Decennial Census Table P087, for Sacramento County

Graph 14 compares averaged poverty rate data collected during 2015, for children 0-5 in the communities and cities noted.

Graph 14



Source: U.S. Census Tables B17001 American Community Surveys for 2010 and 2015, 5-Year Estimates, and 2000 Decennial Census Table P087, for Sacramento County

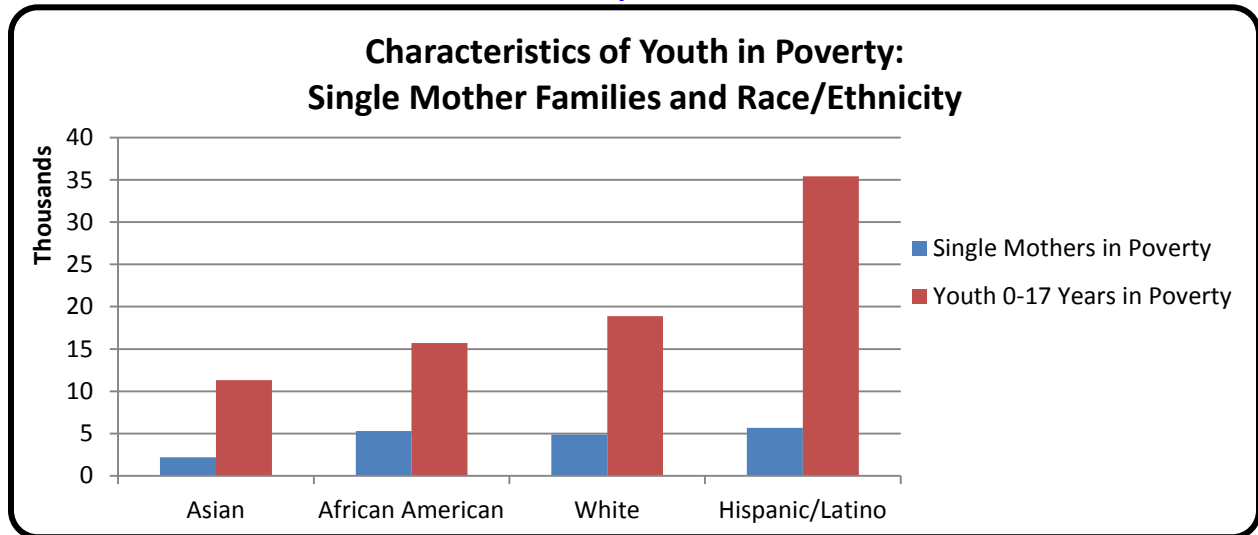
The purpose of Table 2 is to help identify target communities for serving Sacramento County's most vulnerable families and children.

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	2,567	1,329	1,349
Carmichael	1,360	744	599
Citrus Hts.	1,173	496	548
Elk Grove	1,828	572	707
Florin	1,875	943	735
Galt	544	326	227
N. Highlands	1,482	712	819
Rancho Cordova	1,529	947	549
Sacramento City	12,954	6,800	6,121

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 B17001 American Community Surveys for 2010 and 2015, 5-Year Estimates, for Sacramento County

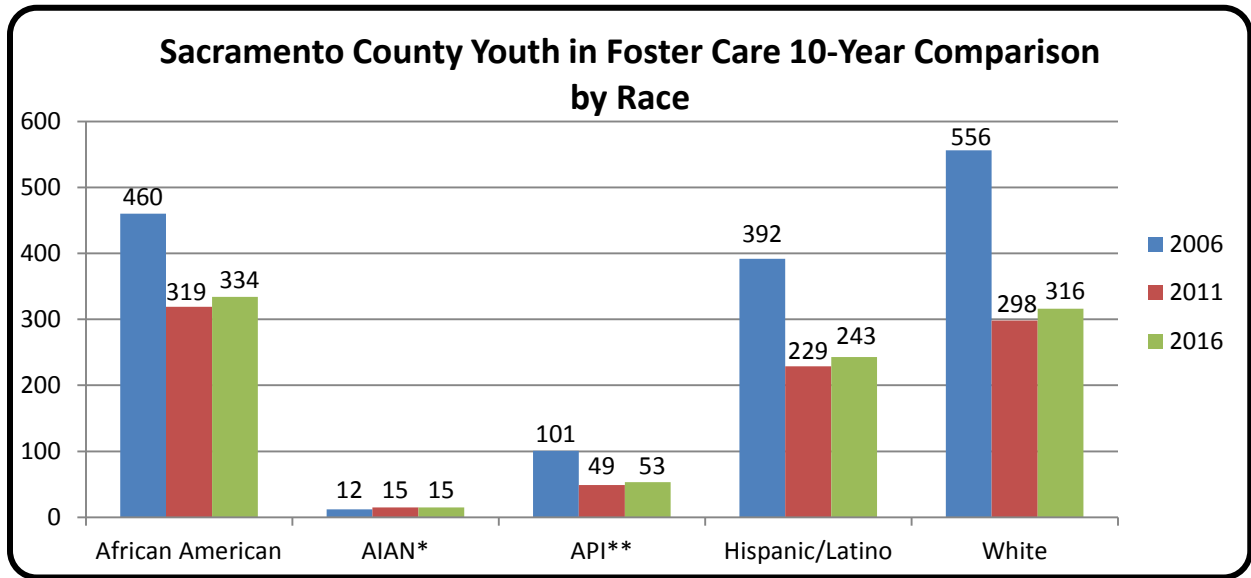
FOSTER YOUTH:

In almost every category, the number of children in foster care has remained relatively flat over the last 5 years. On January 1, 2017, there were 2,623 children in foster care in Sacramento County, 4.4% more than on the same date in 2012 (2,512). During 2016, 997 children entered foster care, a 7% increase over the entry numbers in 2011 (930), and 1,529 youth exited the foster care system, a 20% decrease over the same number

of exits in 2011 (1,840). During 2016, 150 youth were emancipated from the foster care system in Sacramento County.

The purpose of Graph 16 is two-fold: to demonstrate the number and percent of youth in the Sacramento County foster care system during 2015 by racial/ethnic group, and to illustrate the change in number of youth in the foster care system over a 5-year and a 10-year time span from 2006-2016.

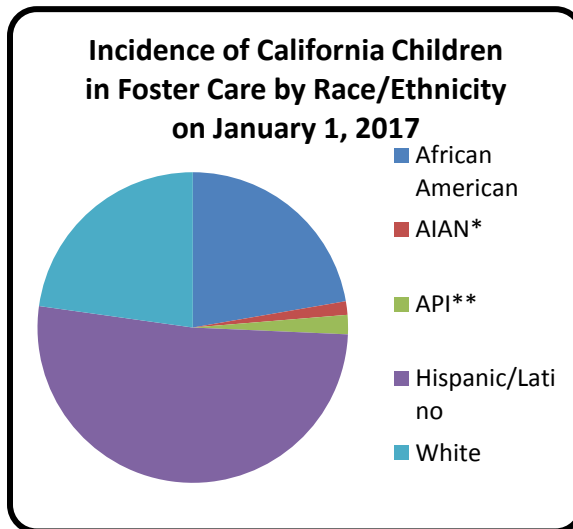
Graph 16



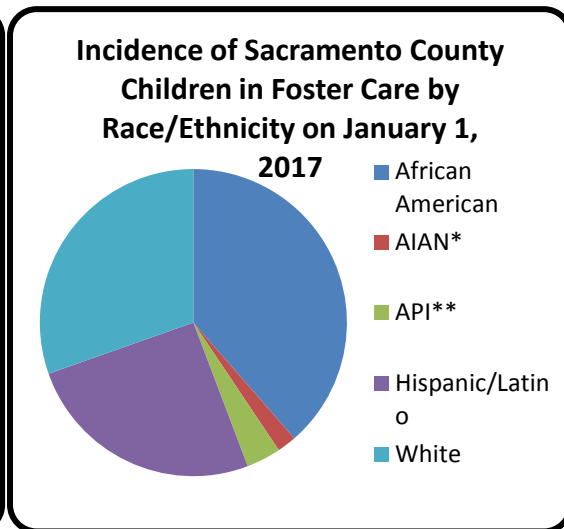
Source: California Child Welfare Indicators Project, U.C. Berkeley, 2006, 2011 & 2016 Outcomes for Foster Youth

The purpose of Graph 17 and 18 is to illustrate a comparison of the incidence of children in the Sacramento County and California foster care systems by race/ethnicity of youth in each group.

Graph 17



Graph 18

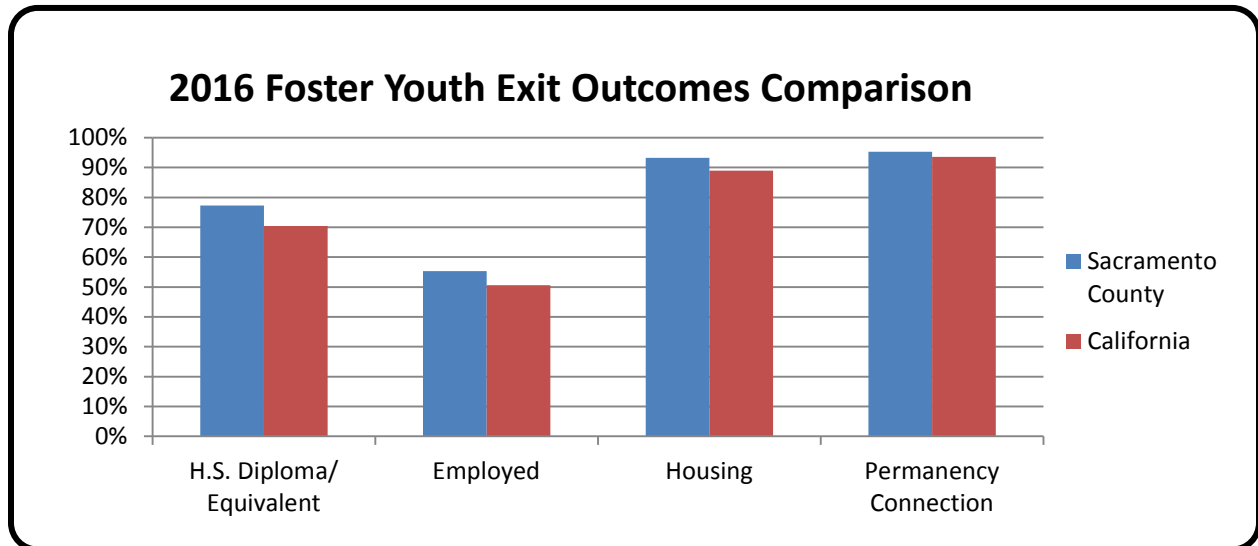


* American Indian/Alaskan Native ** Asian/Pacific Islander

Source: California Child Welfare Indicators Project, U.C. Berkeley, 2017 Point-in-Time Data for Foster Youth

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 2016.

Graph 19



Source: California Child Welfare Indicators Project, U.C. Berkeley, 2016 Outcomes for Foster Youth

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 7 exited foster youth (4.7%), a connection to a committed adult prior to being exited from the system, as compared with the State of California at 167 youth (6.4%);
- Sixty-seven (44.7%) exited without obtaining employment, which can be a significant factor in establishing stability, compared to 1,292 (49.3%) who exited without obtaining employment in the State of California;
- Ten Sacramento County foster youth (6.7%) had no known housing connection when exited, compared with 288 (11%) for the State of California;
- Nearly 23% (34) of the youth exiting the Sacramento County foster care system did not earn a high school diploma or its equivalent, compared to the State of California, at 29.6% (774).

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

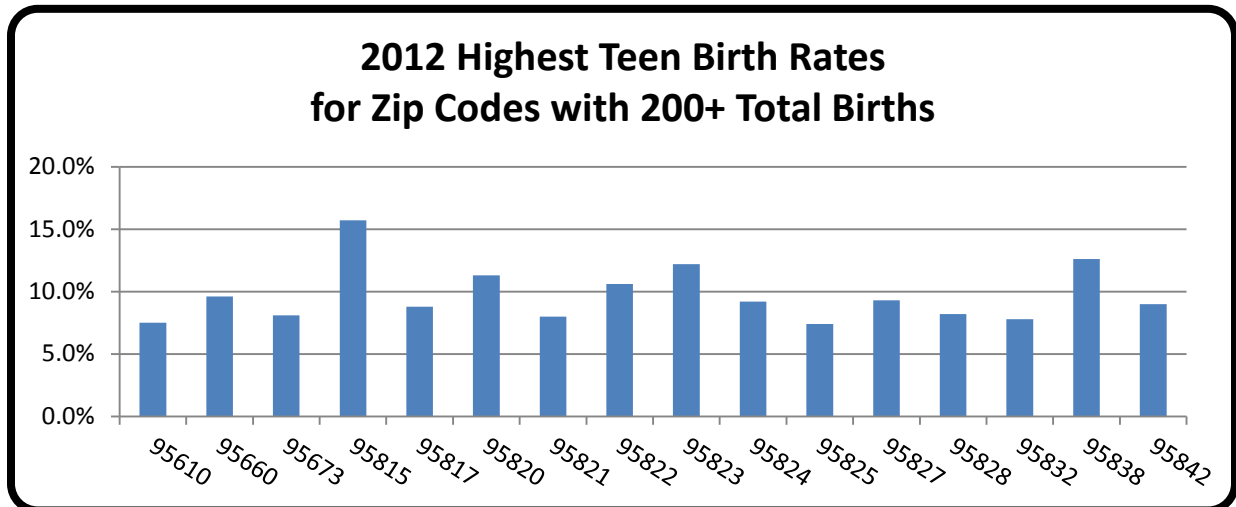
both populations. Of particular concern is that during the 12-month time period noted above, 10 teens or young adults were exited without a housing connection, into a community that has inadequate resources to shelter this vulnerable population. Others, without a job, a basic education or a trusted adult to guide them, face significant barriers without some type of intervention or safety-net supports.

Teen Births

In 2013, there were 19,367 total births in Sacramento County, of which 1,123 were births to girls and women under the age of 20 years, or nearly 12/1,000 births. This represents an overall teen birth rate of nearly 4%, 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 2013 rates noted above. Teen birth data more current than 2013, and teen birth data by zip code for Sacramento County more current than 2012, was unavailable at the time of this request. However, teen pregnancy was among the least expressed areas of concern among respondents to a poverty and needs assessment survey of Sacramento County residents.

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 birth rates. These teen birth rates range from 15.7% to 7.4% of all 2012 births for the identified zip codes. The overall teen birth rate for these zip codes was 10.1%.

Graph 20



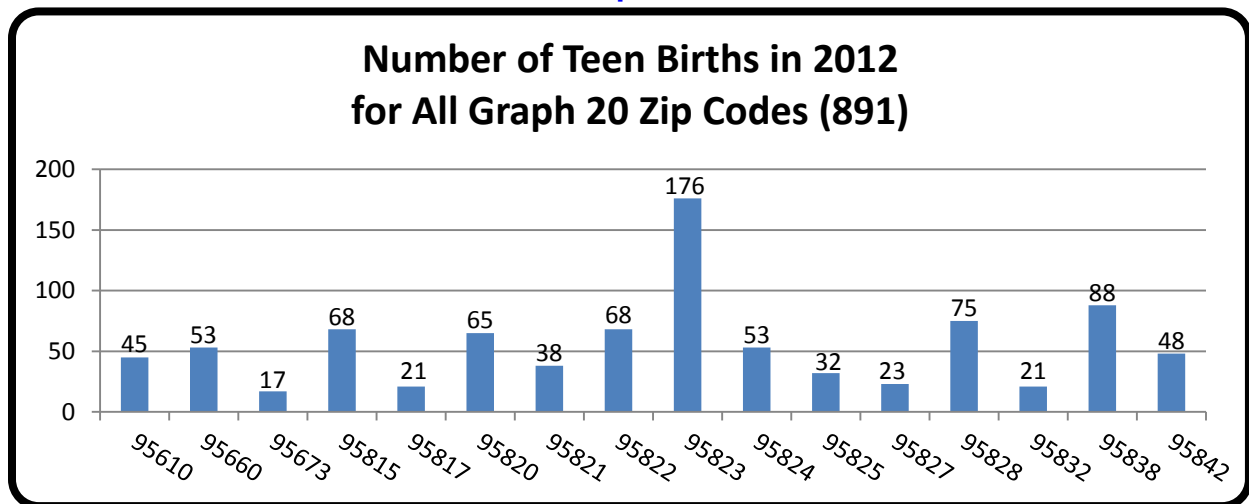
California Department of Public Health, 2012 Birth Records for Live Births by Zip Code of Mother's Residence, by Mother's Race/Ethnicity and Age

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.

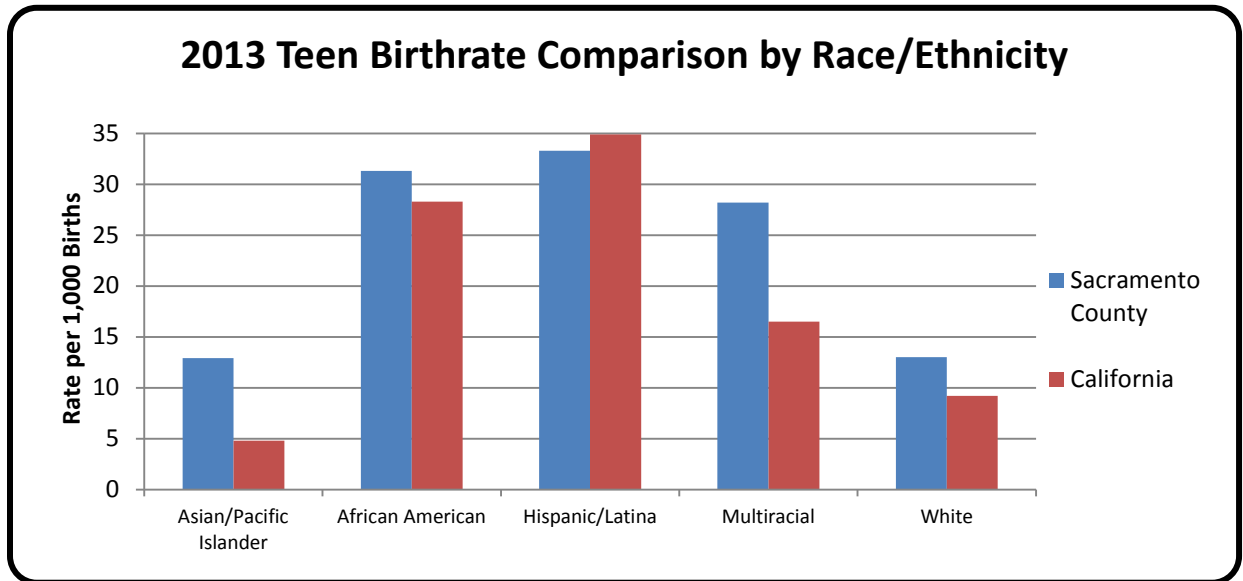
Graph 21



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 faring when compared across the mean of all counties in the State of California. For every racial group identified except Hispanic/Latina, Sacramento County rates for teen births exceeded those of the State’s. For teens identifying as Hispanic/Latina, the Sacramento County birth rate was slightly lower than 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, Teen Births, by Race/Ethnicity for 2013

The number of 2013 Sacramento County teen births by racial/ethnic group are found in the following table:

Table 3

Asian/Pacific Islander	African American	Hispanic/Latina	Multiracial	White
88	188	479	95	248

YOUTH OFFENDERS/JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The youth offender section that follows will provide data and analysis for juvenile arrests occurring in 2014 and 2015, the most recent years 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.

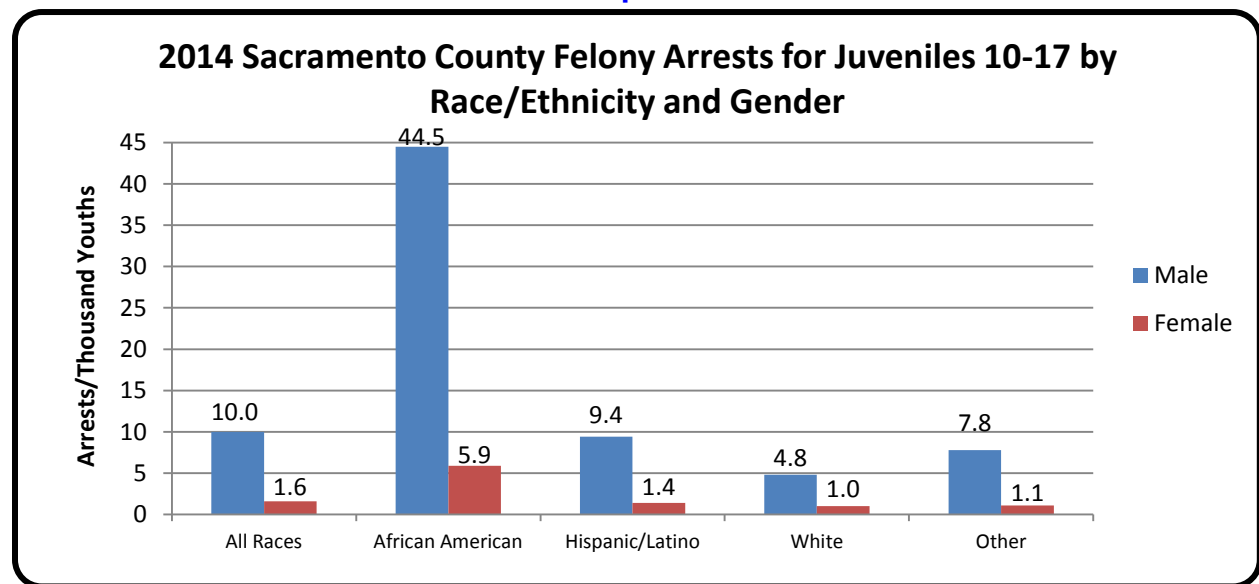
In 2015, there were 161,397 youth aged 10-17 years in Sacramento County. This represents 3.9% of the same target group for all California counties (4,087,336 youth).

Sacramento County felony arrests of juveniles 10-17 years represents 4.1% of all felony arrests in California, slightly higher than their representation in the State's target group population. It should be noted that there has been an overall and sometimes steep decline in felony and misdemeanor arrests 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 slightly higher juvenile felony arrest rate during 2015 (5.5 arrests/1,000 youths aged 10-17) than the State of California. The California rate for felony juvenile offenders was 5.3 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 2014 arrest data for Sacramento County from the State of California Office of the Attorney General and population data from the 2014 American Community Survey.

Graph 23

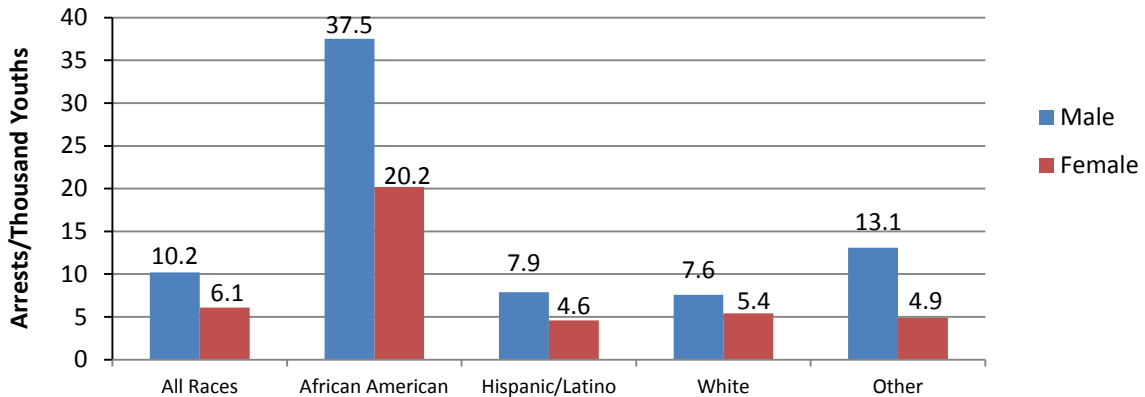


Source: State of California Department of Justice Juvenile Felony Arrest Statistics for 2014 by Gender/Ethnicity

Of particular note is the high incidence of felony arrests for African American males (10-17 years) or approximately 445% of the rate for all juvenile males (10-17 years), and for African American females, approximately 369% of the rate for all juvenile females (10-17 years), in Sacramento County. A similar discrepancy occurs in the rate of misdemeanor arrests, as shown in Graph 24.

Graph 24

**2014 Misdemeanor Arrests for Sacramento County Juveniles
10-17 Years by Race/Ethnicity and Gender**



Source: State of California Department of Justice Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrest Statistics for 2014 by Gender/Ethnicity

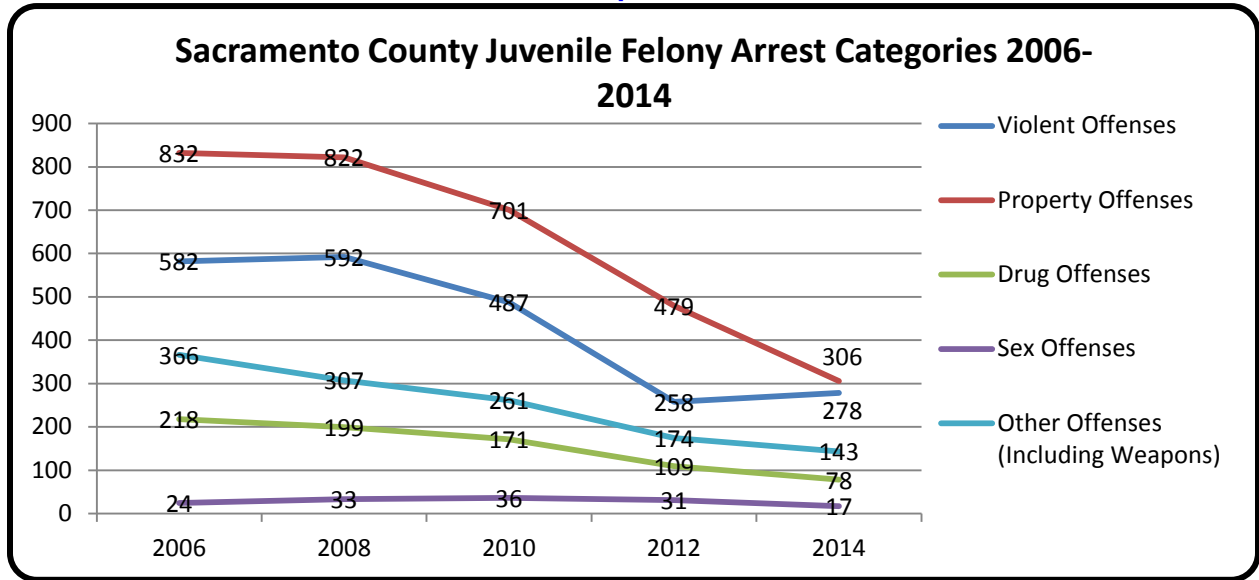
According to the most current California Department of Justice data available for this report, Sacramento County appears to have had a 1/3 lower juvenile misdemeanor arrest rate during 2014 than the State of California. The rate for misdemeanor juvenile offenders in California was 12 arrests/1,000 youths aged 10-17; for Sacramento County, that rate was 8 arrests/1,000 youths aged 10-17.

African American juvenile males 10-17 years represent less than 11% of the total juvenile male population 10-17 years, but they represent nearly 55% of all juvenile males arrested for violent crimes and over 57% 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 past decade for these indicators, the data continues to indicate a target group, African American males and females that remain unresponsive to existing strategies or underserved by existing programs and resources.

The purpose of Graph 25 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, over the past decade.

Graph 25



Source: State of California Department of Justice Juvenile Felony Arrest Statistics 2006-2014

A breakdown of some juvenile (10-17 years) arrest categories in Sacramento County are as follows:

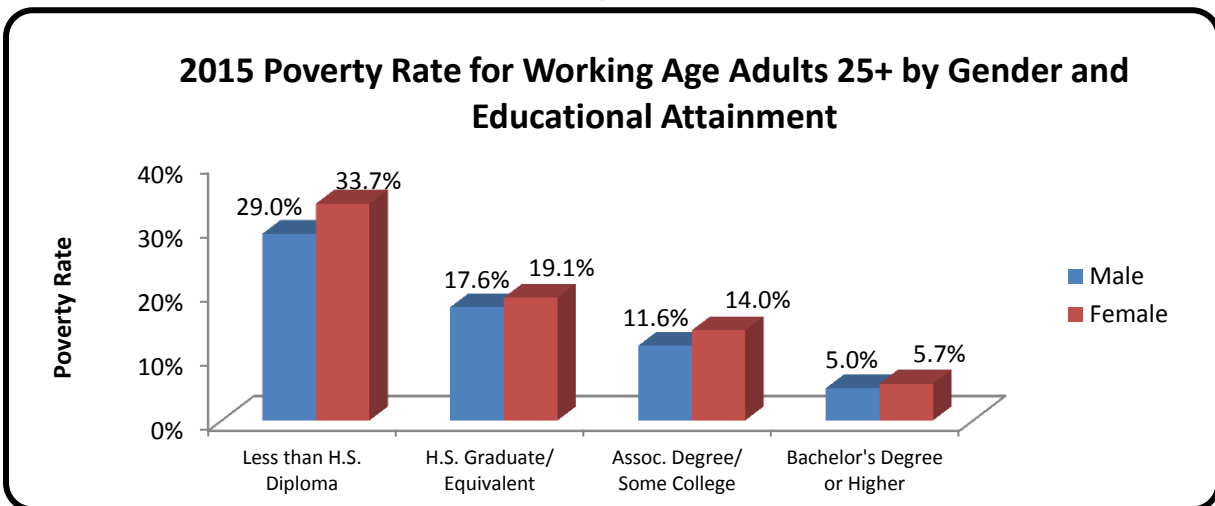
- The highest arrest numbers for a particular offense was for misdemeanor assault and battery at 374 arrests, down from a high of 768 in 2006. Males of all races accounted for nearly 69% these arrests; nearly 47% of which accrued to African-American youth, and another 43.8% were equally divided between Latino and White youth.
- Felony weapons arrests are at the lowest point in a decade at 105 arrests, down nearly 106% from a high in 2006 at 216 arrests. Seventy-four percent of these arrests accrue to Hispanic/Latino and African-American males.
- Misdemeanor DUI arrests continue to decline; in 2014 there were 5 arrests, down from a high of 83 arrests in 2001, and nearly half the rate for 2013 at 11 arrests.
- Petty theft arrests, identified as the highest rate of arrests in 2013 at 459, have again begun to decline; there were 314 arrests in 2014. Petty theft arrests have fallen from a high of 2,789 in 1997.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Data from the 2015 American Community Survey illustrates a strong correlation between an individual's level of education, their median income, and instances of poverty. It also illustrates gender disparities in wages.

The purpose of Graph 26, 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 26**, for all Sacramento County persons aged 25+ without a high school diploma, the poverty rate in 2015 was 29% for males and 33.7% for females; while these rates are increasing, the overall poverty rate for Sacramento County is decreasing at 16.9%. Poverty rates of persons without a High School diploma are more than double that of all persons who have an Associate Degree or have completed some college courses.

Graph 26



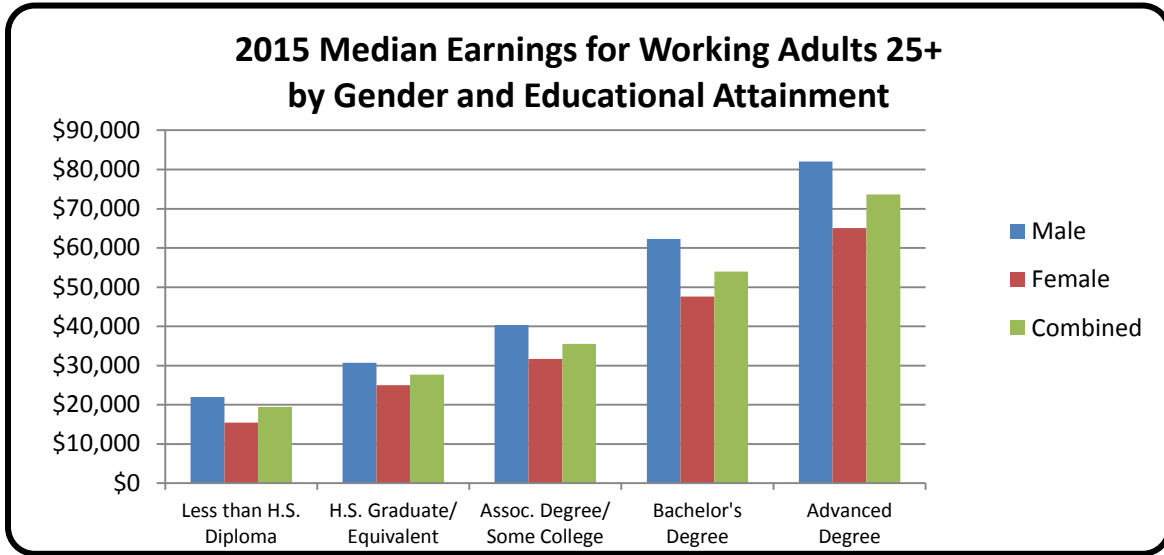
Source: 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for Sacramento County, Table S1501

As **Graph 26** demonstrates, there is a significantly lower rate of 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 27 is to illustrate median incomes for individuals of each gender and the educational attainment level groups, noted below. Females in Graph 27 exhibit

substantial median income inequality compared to males at every educational attainment level.

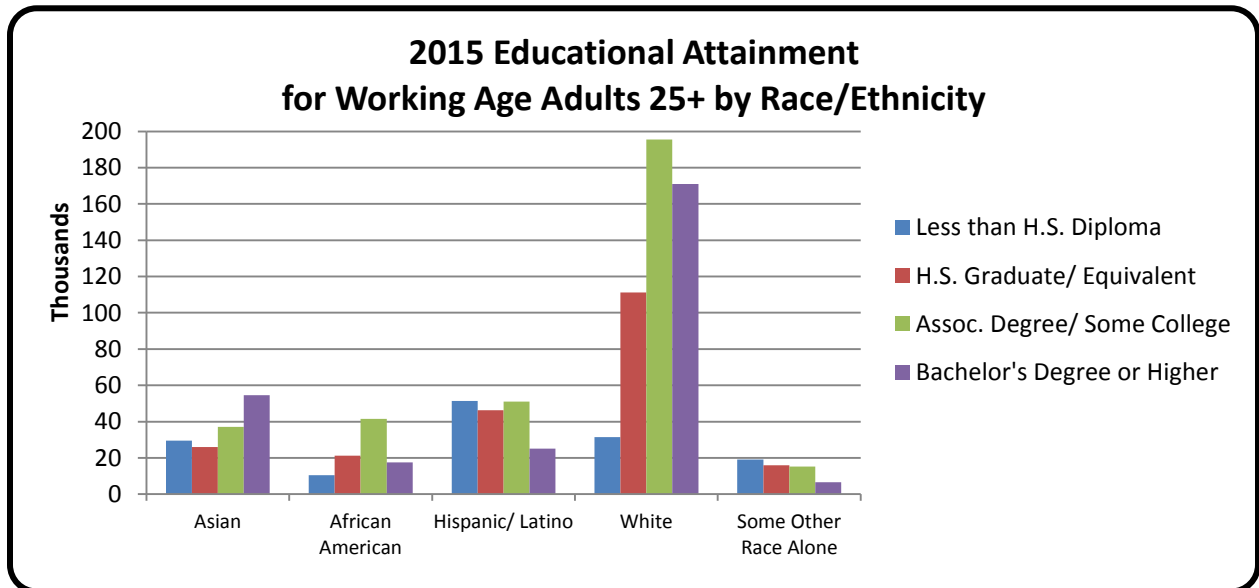
Graph 27



Source: 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for Sacramento County, Table B20004

The purpose of Graph 28 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 28



Source: U.S. Census Table C15002B-1 2015 5-Year Estimates for Sacramento County

Table 4, below, demonstrates median earnings in Sacramento County by educational attainment for the years 2005, 2010 and 2015. At almost every educational attainment level, males have experienced a reduction in income since 2010. The exception is for those with a graduate or professional degree; in this area, males experienced a modest 1% increase in salary. Results for females indicate that their incomes are holding steady or are in slight decline for those with an Associate's Degree or less; for those with a Bachelor's Degree or higher, there has been some improvement in salary. However, at every level of education, females earned a substantially lower median income than males. This is especially true for women who did not graduate from high school, who earn 42% less than their male counterparts.

Table 4

<i>Group Characteristic</i>	<i>Median Earnings Male</i>			<i>Median Earnings Female</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
<i>Less Than High School Graduate</i>	\$23,435	\$22,312	\$22,000	\$15,287	\$15,034	\$15,448
<i>High School Graduate or Equivalent</i>	\$31,337	\$32,774	\$30,741	\$22,483	\$25,124	\$25,032
<i>Some College/ Associate's Degree</i>	\$40,201	\$41,672	\$40,314	\$33,662	\$32,996	\$31,701
<i>Bachelor's Degree</i>	\$55,464	\$62,336	\$62,272	\$41,412	\$45,831	\$47,580
<i>Graduate or Professional Degree</i>	\$70,477	\$80,977	\$82,009	\$55,563	\$62,790	\$65,064

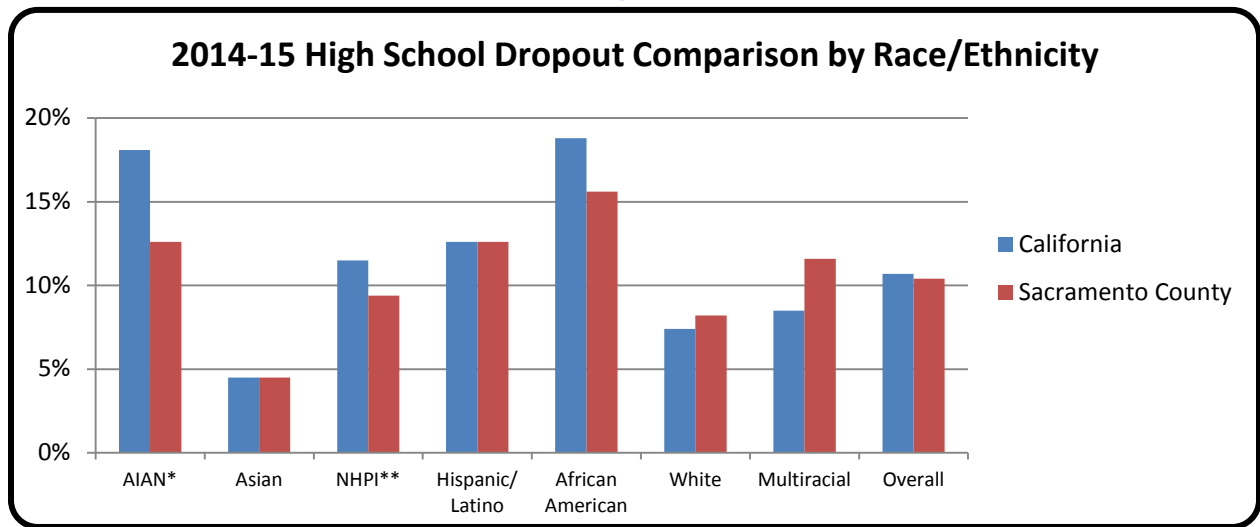
NOTE: Median income represents that amount at which half of the working population in any of the categories above makes more income, and the other half makes less.

Women over the age of 25 who have never graduated from high school have a median annual income of only \$15,448; that 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 (\$821/month) would consume almost 64% 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 29, below, is to illustrate the dropout rate comparison between Sacramento County and California by race and gender.

Graph 29



Source: Kidsdata.org, 2015 High School Dropouts by Race/Ethnicity
AIAN* American Indian/Alaskan Native NHPI** 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 a mother or father was absent when the youth was age 14
- Coming from a home where a parent dropped out of school
- Having relatively little knowledge of the labor market.

According to the Child Trends Databank, people who do not complete high school are more likely to struggle with employment and poverty, be dependent on welfare benefits, have poor physical and mental health, and engage in criminal activity than those with higher educational levels. The completion of a GED does contribute to an individual's economic prospects, but it does not replace the earning potential associated with earning a high school diploma.

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 were forced to move from single and multi-family housing due to foreclosures. This continues to impact the availability of rental housing in Sacramento County.

RealtyTrac, a real estate information service, reported in April 2017 that as of March 2017, the Greater Sacramento Area had a 0.05% foreclosure rate. This reflects a continued decline from 1.26% in March 2013.

Current fair market rental rates identified in **Table 5** 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 rents in 2017; however, aside from studio apartments, 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 **Tables 5 and 6**, below.

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

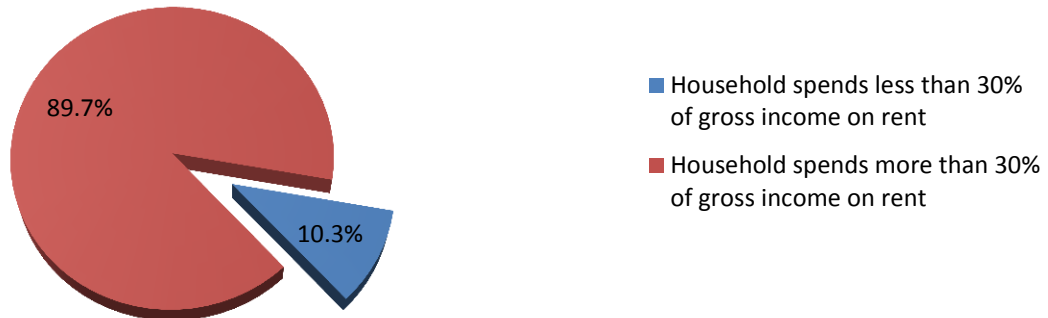
2010-2015 Fair Market Rent Comparison for Sacramento County (HUD)				
	2013	2015	2017	Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Rent in 2017*
Studio Unit	\$717	\$676	\$720	\$13.85
One-Bedroom Unit	\$855	\$806	\$821	\$15.79
Two-Bedroom Unit	\$1,073	\$1,012	\$1,036	\$19.92
Three-Bedroom Unit	\$1,581	\$1,491	\$1,508	\$29.00
Four-Bedroom Unit	\$1,900	\$1,792	\$1,825	\$35.10

* 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 30** depicts this disparity among households earning less than \$35,000 annually.

Graph 30

2015 Rent Burden Comparison of Households Making Less than \$35,000/yr. in Gross Income



Source: U.S. Census Table B25106 2015 5-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 2010 and 2015, the rate of households in this group had increased 1.9%. Additionally, the number of households in this group had risen by nearly 8.9%, or more than 3 times faster than Sacramento County population growth during the same period (2.8%). Growing rental burdens on low-income households may translate into a greater need for housing services to keep families stabilized and safe.

Table 6 presents low-income areas by zip code within Sacramento County, detailing the median monthly rents, percent increases on those rents over 2016-17, and the annual salaries needed to afford those rents. These figures were compiled by The Sacramento Bee, using the January, 2017 figures from the online real estate site, Zillow. They indicate the variation in rent on two-bedroom apartments for different areas of the County. The zip code poverty rates suggest the number of people who cannot afford a two-bedroom apartment for the area in which they live.

Table 6

Zip Code	Median Monthly Rent	% Increase from Jan 2016-Jan 2017	Annual Salary Needed to Afford Rent	Poverty Rate	Total Population
95660	\$1,255.00	12.7%	\$45,180.00	25.6%	34,464
95811	\$1,649.00	11.0%	\$59,364.00	33.1%	7,072
95815	\$1,203.00	9.0%	\$43,308.00	39.7%	25,394
95817	\$1,405.00	10.0%	\$50,580.00	30.7%	13,818

Zip Code	Median Monthly Rent	% Increase from Jan 2016-Jan 2017	Annual Salary Needed to Afford Rent	Poverty Rate	Total Population
95820	\$1,288.00	11.0%	\$46,368.00	27.2%	35,425
95821/ 95825	\$1,344.00	9.0%	\$48,384.00	27.8%	65,889
95822	\$1,339.00	7.0%	\$48,204.00	23.0%	43,427
95823	\$1,236.00	14.0%	\$44,496.00	30.1%	76,079
95824	\$1,216.00	10.0%	\$43,776.00	36.4%	30,053
95832	\$1,258.00	9.0%	\$45,288.00	26.2%	11,283
95838	\$1,200.00	11.0%	\$43,200.00	30.1%	37,133
95842	\$1,199.00	19.5%	\$43,164.00	26.8%	31,299

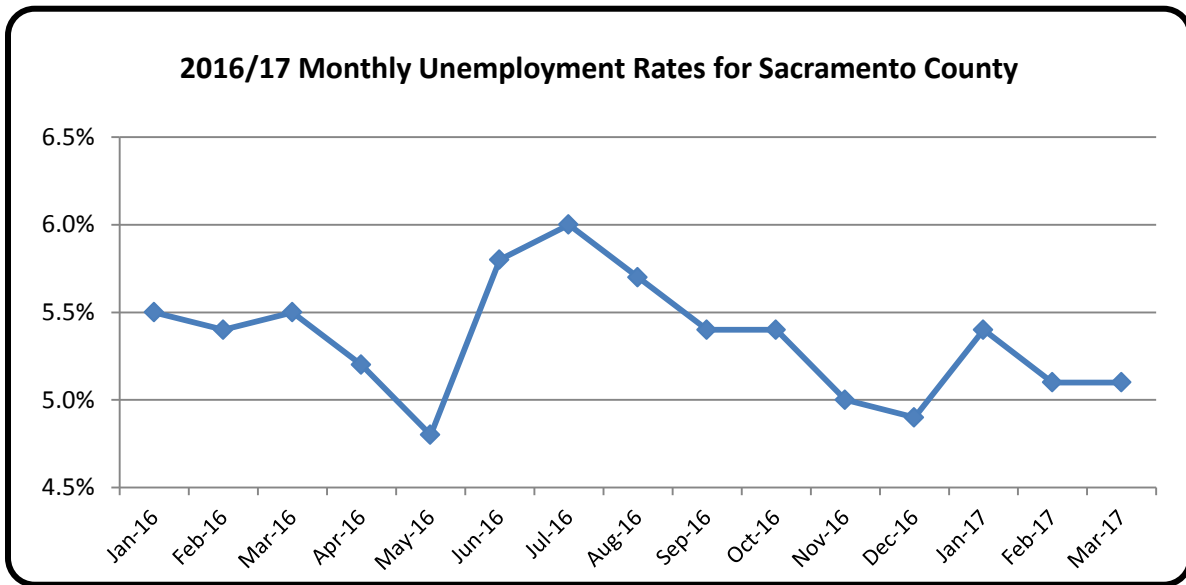
At first glance, it would appear that the two information sources noted for 2-bedroom apartment rents, HUD and Zillow, are not in concert with each other, with Zillow quotes averaging 5%-20% higher monthly costs. To help make sense of this, there are two factors to keep in mind:

1. HUD rates are based, in part, on currently rented properties, properties that began occupancy sometime in the past.
2. Zillow averages rental rates in the above zip codes based on advertised costs for apartments that will be occupied sometime in the future, and may reflect the direction of the market in low-vacancy-rate zip codes where affordable housing is at a premium. It should also be noted that in the case of Zillow estimates, lower priced apartments are being rented more quickly and may be underrepresented in the open marketplace data relied upon by Zillow.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

California had a preliminary unemployment rate of 5.1% in March 2017, the same as the rate for Sacramento County. During the 15 month period from January 2016 to March 2017, as illustrated in **Graph 31** below, the unemployment rate has fallen by nearly 0.5 percentage points in Sacramento County, and employment has risen by approximately 8,400 persons, a 1.3% increase. California increased by 2.2% during the same period.

Graph 31



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 higher than average unemployment still exist in the Northeastern and South County/River Delta areas.

Table 6 – April 2017 Unemployment data for Cities and Census Designated Places¹

Area Name	Out of Work	Rate	Area Name	Out of Work	Rate
Arden Arcade	2,900	6.5%	La Riviera	300	4.5%
Carmichael	1,700	5.6%	North Highlands	900	5.2%
Citrus Heights	2,300	5.4%	Orangevale	800	4.7%
Elk Grove	3,100	3.9%	Rancho Cordova	1,900	5.7%
Fair Oaks	800	4.8%	Rio Linda	300	4.3%
Florin	1,600	7.5%	Rosemont	700	5.7%
Folsom	1,200	3.3%	Sacramento	12,400	5.4%
Foothill Farms	700	4.9%	Vineyard	500	3.8%
Galt	700	6.0%	Walnut Grove	100	18.7%
Isleton	Not Avail.	8.8%	Wilton	100	2.3%

¹ Non-Seasonally Adjusted Data Provided by EDD's Labor Market Information Division. Small sampling size and rounding may result in unemployment rate fluctuations and affect the accuracy of unemployment numbers for the smallest communities.

These rates do not include persons who have exhausted their unemployment benefits and are no longer counted as part of the labor force. This data may indicate priority target areas for increased levels of Safety-Net, Family Self-Sufficiency and/or employment services in the future.

During 2016, the number of job openings advertised in the Sacramento–Arden Arcade – Roseville Metropolitan Statistical Area soared by nearly 20,200 while the number of Sacramento County’s unemployed dropped by over 3,800 persons during the same period. Between January 2017 and March 2017, the number of unemployed dropped by over 1,800 persons to 35,600. This compares to Sacramento County’s 10-year high in January 2011 of 88,600, or a 13% unemployment rate.

INCIDENCE OF HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is a condition in which individuals lack a fixed, regular, and adequate residence over which they exercise reasonable tenants’ or ownership control. People who are homeless may be living in cars, parks, sidewalks, or structures that are not meant for human habitation; in this case, they would be considered unsheltered. They may also be staying in homeless shelters or other temporary housing. In a broader sense, the homeless may also include households who find shelter with family or friends, without becoming an integral part of the household with whom they are sheltered. 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.

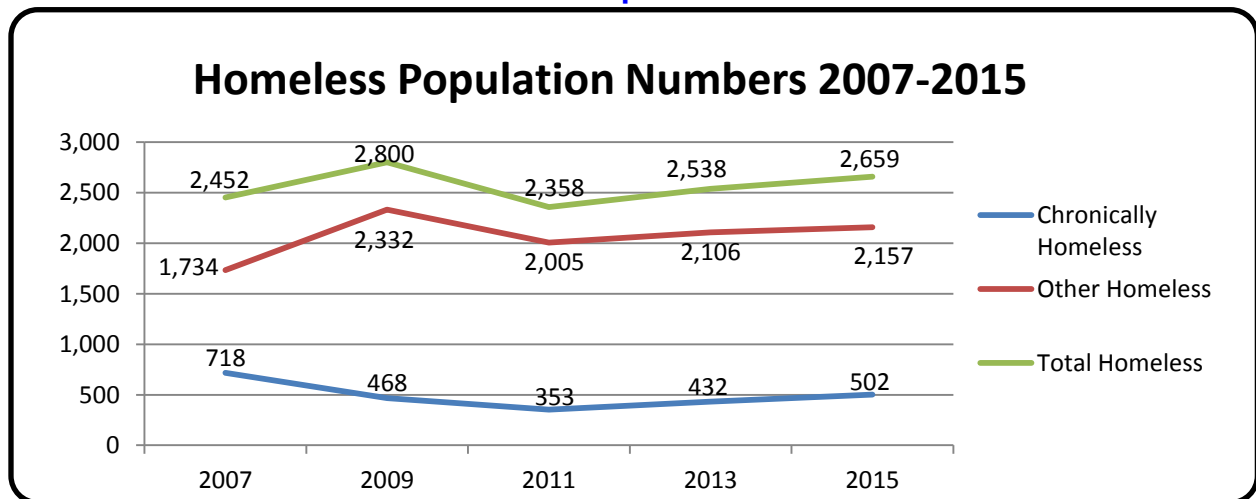
The most accurate count of homelessness in Sacramento County comes from the biennial *Homeless Point-In-Time Count*, coordinated by Sacramento Steps Forward, which attempts to estimate the number of homeless persons who are unsheltered or sheltered by public and private entities. The most recent count for which statistics are available was performed on January 25, 2017, and will be reported in the Sacramento Steps Forward, 2017 Sacramento Countywide Homeless Count Report in June, shortly after the state-mandated publication date of the 2018-2019 Community Action Plan. Since the most current data could not be made available, this section will instead rely upon January 2015 homeless point-in-time count data.

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 32 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 as funding for subsidized housing was exhausted; by 2015, the number of homeless nearly reached 2009 levels. It is worth noting that between 2011 and 2015, the number of both the chronically homeless and the recently homeless has been trending upward.

Graph 32

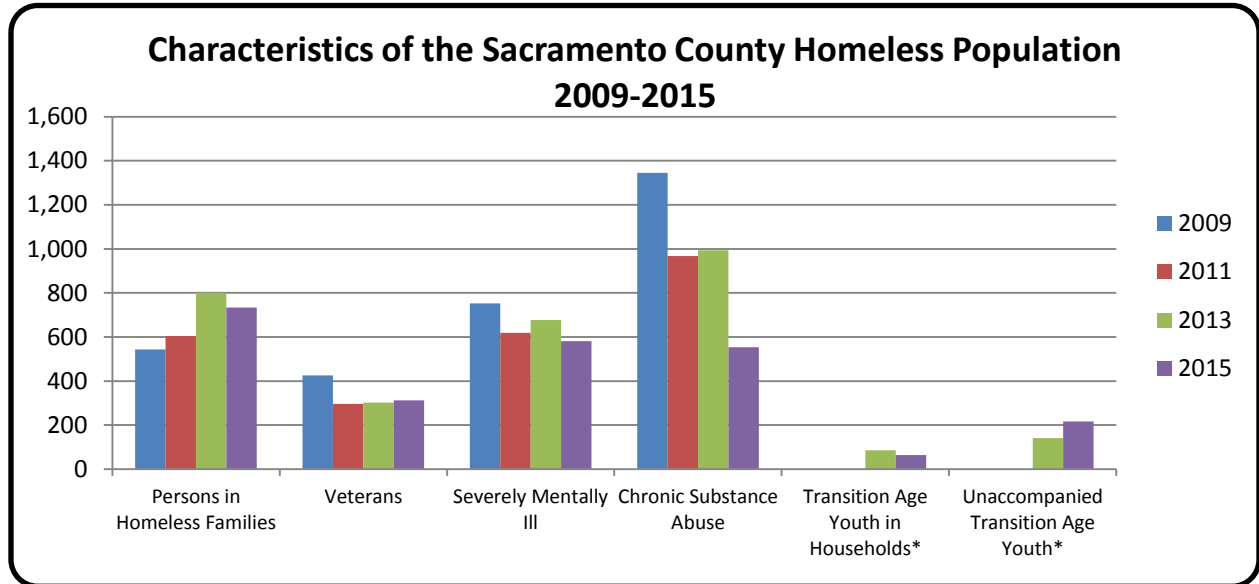


Source: Sacramento 2013 Homeless Point in Time Count Report; 2015 Homeless Point in Time Count Data

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 during this project.

The purpose of Graph 33 is to show the trend of select characteristics in the homeless population between 2009 and 2015.

Graph 33



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)

¹ Small sample size may affect the reliability of domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, chronically homeless families, and transition age youth in households data.

Among the youth population in 2014, 1,346 Sacramento County preschool through kindergarten children were identified by a public school as being homeless. Additionally, 159 transitional age youth and unaccompanied minors were identified in 2015 and reported to UC Berkeley and the Homeless Youth Project.

While there is little research on this topic, and even less locally, college students are increasingly finding themselves among the ranks of the homeless. A 2015 publication, "Hungry to Learn", studied 4,000 community college students nationwide and found that 13% of them reported experiences with homelessness. In the 2016 publication, "Struggling to Survive, Striving to Succeed", researchers in San Diego studied 3,647 California community college students and found that 32.8% had experienced housing insecurity. A study of California State University students, published in January 2016, found that between 8 and 12 percent of students are homeless.

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 were 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 2016 annual report, Sacramento Loaves and Fishes reported services in its Maryhouse daytime hospitality program to 2,342 women, 7 single fathers, and 1,696 children; that was a 17% increase in the number served in the previous year. Mustard Seed school reported serving 276 children, aged 3-15, a 31% increase in just one year.

HUNGER IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

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 2014, Sacramento County had a food insecurity rate of 16.7%, representing 242,830 people. The child food insecurity rate was 24.4%, or 88,290 children. In 2015, there were 136,162 children participating in the Free/Reduced Price Meals program in Sacramento County; that translates into 58% of students in Sacramento County.

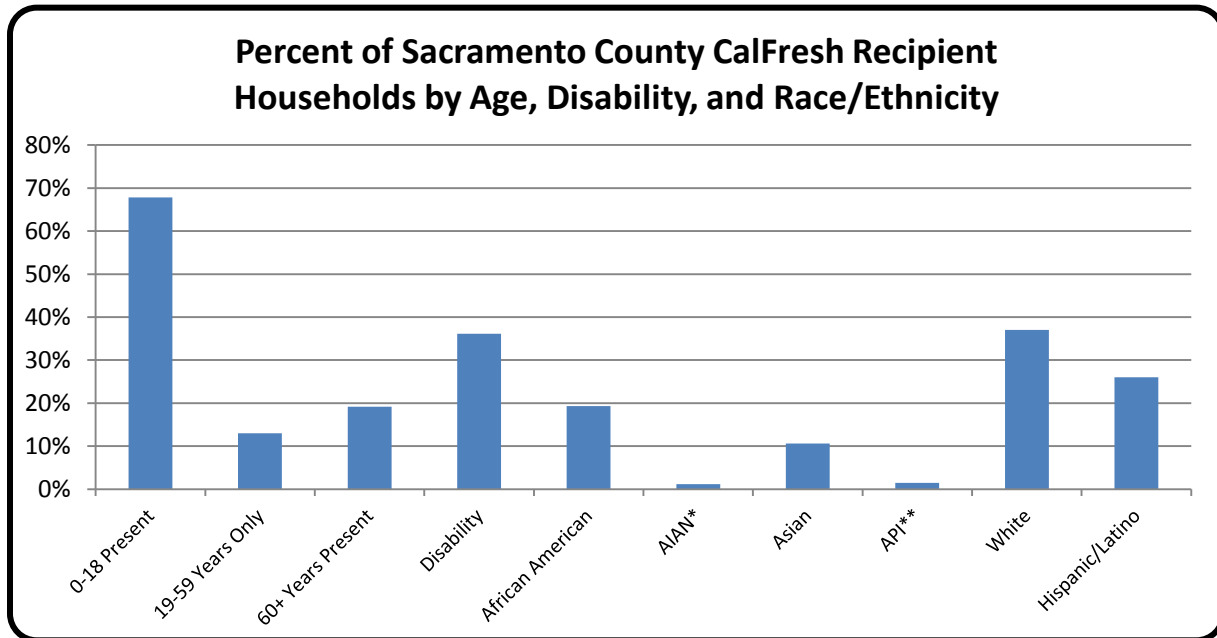
In a December 2016 report, California Food Policy Advocates noted that among states in 2013, California ranked third to last in their participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), called CalFresh in California, with 66% of eligible Californians receiving assistance. This is an improvement; in 2011 California ranked last, with 55% of eligible Californians receiving assistance. In response, the State of California eliminated numerous barriers to participants' applications and continued eligibility. California Food Policy Advocates speculates that continued improvements to processes would lower that figure further. Despite the improvements to California's standing, Sacramento County dropped from 4th to 13th in California county's participation.

During 2016, the California Department of Social Services website reported that 102,234 households (19.6% of all households) received CalFresh benefits in Sacramento County; 213,173 individuals received CalFresh benefits, and 57.3% of those recipients were children. Another 6.3% were seniors, but this is only a fraction of those eligible. According to the California Food Policy Advocates, "The number of food insecure seniors in California doubled from 2001 to 2014. In 2014, nearly 31%, or 644,000 low income seniors in California were food insecure. But only 18% of them participated in CalFresh" (California Food Policy Advocates website, 2016 State Administrative Agenda: CalFresh).

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

Graph 34



Source: U.S. Census Table B2202 and S2201, 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for Sacramento County
AIAN* American Indian or Alaskan Native API** Asian or Pacific Islander

As indicated above, in 2015 almost 68% of households participating in the CalFresh program had children under the age of 18 present; almost 20% included people over the age of 60 present. The median income for CalFresh households was \$22,956. Over 76% of recipients were in households where at least one person worked in the previous 12 months.

The Elk Grove Food Bank had an overall increase of 114% in people served between 2010 and 2016, from 2,100 people per month to 4,500 per month (54,000 annually). Of the Food Bank's emergency food recipients, 29% are children, 19% are seniors and most clients are among the working poor, on a fixed income, or unemployed. The largest increase was in senior clients: in 2013 they served 299 seniors monthly, and by 2016 that number grew to 900 per month, a 280% increase.

In 2017, River City Food Bank reported their fastest-growing demographic is seniors, who now comprise 10% of their clients. In 2016, River City Food Bank distributed food to 86,000 households, including regular home deliveries to over 90 homebound seniors and food for school-age youth through their backpack program.

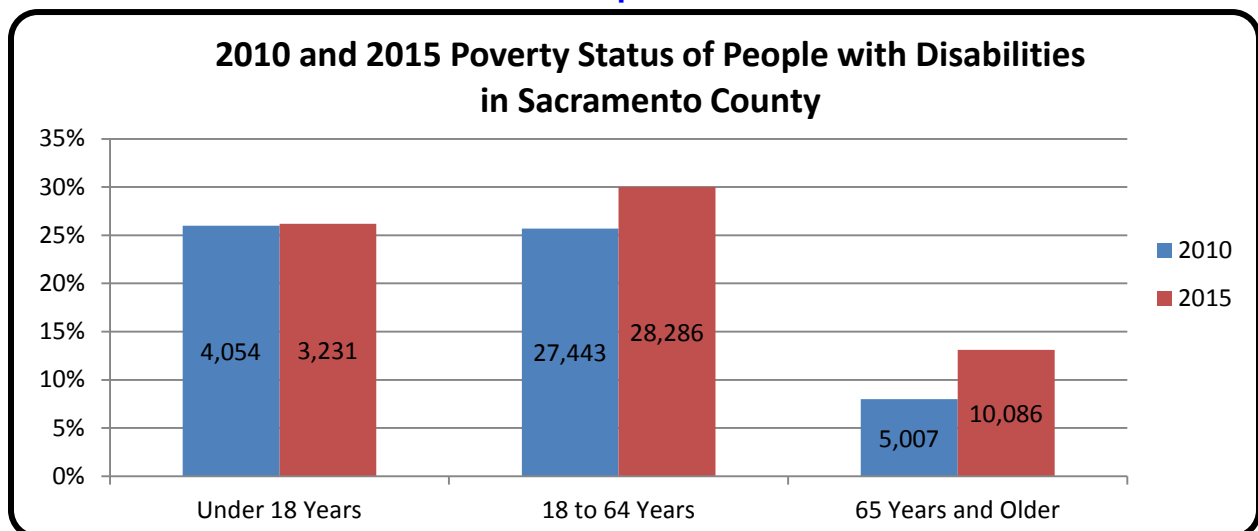
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

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 an independent life.

The American Community Survey reports cited above estimate that there are 185,210 persons, 12.8% of the general population, who are identified as being disabled in Sacramento County. The rate of disabled persons in California is lower, at 10.4%.

Of Sacramento County's disabled, 41,603 are living below Federal Poverty Income Guidelines. That represents an overall poverty rate for this target group of 22.7%; of that number, 32.7% are living in extreme poverty (below 50% of federal poverty income guidelines). In **Graph 35**, below, the poverty rate for disabled persons 18-64 years is 30%, and for disabled people over the age of 65 years, the rate is lower at 13.1%. As shown in the graph below, the poverty rates for both groups have gone up. In 2010, the poverty rate for disabled adults aged 18-64 was 25.7%; for disabled seniors, the poverty rate was 8%. The rate for disabled children has remained the same, at around 26%. The California poverty rate for disabled persons is slightly lower than Sacramento County's (22.7%) at 20%; the extreme poverty rate is within a percentage point of Sacramento County's extreme poverty rate for the disabled.

Graph 35



Source: U.S. Census Table 18130, 2010 and 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates for Sacramento County

Households with one or more disabled persons account for 36.1% 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 are within a percentage point of California's employment rate for disabled people; Sacramento County's disabled adults are represented in all income sectors at the same rate as disabled people statewide. Median annual income for disabled persons in Sacramento County is \$24,363, which is \$2,346 higher than California's disabled (\$22,017) and \$7,824 less than for the non-disabled Sacramento County population (\$32,187).

Public healthcare coverage plays a role in meeting the healthcare needs for most of the disabled, and the introduction of the Affordable Care Act in October 2013 contributed to a lower rate of uninsured people with disabilities. In 2015, 4% of Sacramento County's people with disabilities were uninsured; in 2010, that rate was 8%. Nevertheless, 7,418 Sacramento County persons with disabilities remain uninsured despite the availability of free or greatly reduced health insurance. It should also be noted that this data only includes disabled citizens and persons with legal status in the United States.

SETA 2018-2019 Community Action Plan

Key Findings

Improved Sacramento County employment rates continue to mitigate the economic effects of the recession and unemployment on poor families, however median incomes have not risen equitably across all sectors. The most vulnerable sector to ongoing unemployment or declining/stagnating income continues to be households at the lowest economic/educational level: households in extreme poverty and living on less than \$12,300/year for a family of four. Again in 2017, single parent female households with children 0-5 comprise the largest target group in this economic sector, along with homeless and housed individuals and families, and their children/youth.

The largest problems faced by the 186 households responding to the SETA Community Survey as to the largest problems they experienced during the previous 12 months were “employment,” at 63% of respondents, which was followed closely by “housing,” at 58% of respondents. The next three categories of problems flagged by respondents at a rate of 35% to 43% include transportation, food and household utilities, all services available at most SETA delegate agencies providing emergency safety-net services. When asked about community services most important to their households during the past 12 months, the number one response was rent assistance at 59% of respondents, followed by transportation at 51%, utilities assistance at 50%, food at 36%, and job/career assistance at 35%. Job training was also noted by 28% of respondents.

During public hearings before the SETA Community Action Board, many homeless, transitionally housed, and formerly homeless speakers reported on the effectiveness of support services such as food, clothing, childcare and housing assistance, along with professional guidance, in reestablishing their lives with employment and normalcy, and for some, reuniting with their children. During the hearings, many also spoke of how the guidance and support that stabilized their lives also helped them maintain their sobriety and avoid succumbing to the addictions that had wreaked havoc in their lives.

Another area of concern identified in this report and prioritized by the SETA Community Action Board is the disproportionately high African-American Juvenile (10-17) misdemeanor and felony arrest rate in Sacramento County, when compared with other racial and ethnic target group youth. Although youth arrest rates, like adult arrest rates, have been generally declining over the last decade, there are notable parallels with the risky behavior exhibited by arrested African-American youth: the disproportionately high death rate of African-American children and youth in Sacramento County chronicled annually by the Sacramento County Child Death Review Team and disproportionately high incarceration rates for African-American men.

SETA 2018-2019 Community Action Plan Recommendations

As a result of the data gathered in this report, anonymous surveys solicited countywide, priorities identified by the SETA Community Action Board, testimony and written submissions by concerned citizens, the service provider community and advocates for the poor, recommendations for the strategic use of CSBG funded resources are as follows:

1. Increase the emphasis on a self-sufficiency strategy of case management and adequate support services for the purpose of stabilizing the most vulnerable single-parent, homeless and extremely poor households in preparation for gainful employment through Sacramento Works America's Job Center sites, and a path to long-term self-sufficiency.
2. Increase the connectivity of safety-net services that mitigate emergency crises and sustain safe housing for households unable to benefit from self-sufficiency related services, which support the maintenance of working poor households facing immediate economic shortfalls, and that whenever possible, promote household choice in the determination of food and hygiene resources that fit a household's individual needs.
3. Continue to provide for case-managed prevention strategies that redirect the lives of in-crisis youth, foster youth, homeless youth, pregnant and parenting youth and youth engaging in reckless or unlawful behavior, through engagement, intervention and advocacy.
4. Prioritize high-impact communities with the greatest density of poor and extremely poor households, and communities with a scarcity of accessible and available community resources, for CSBG funded services.

Community Needs

Top Needs	Agency Priority (Yes/No)	Description of Programs/Services Directly Provided by Your Agency	Coordination Efforts	Page
Services that stabilize the most vulnerable single-parent, homeless and impoverished households in preparation for their participation in employment related services likely to lead to employment and long-term self-sufficiency	Yes	SETA operates a system of 13 Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California sites throughout Sacramento County, offering a variety of household stabilization and employment and training related services including those targeting single-parent, impoverished and homeless households.		Pages 9, 11
Emergency safety-net resources for impoverished and homeless/imminently homeless households and that includes after-hours access to resources that meet the emergency needs of the working poor	Yes	SETA currently coordinates off-site emergency safety-net services and resources distribution through a network of 12 separate CSBG funded non-profit and faith-based organizations, and through May 31, 2017, at 5 Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California sites. Provided resources include food, energy assistance, housing assistance, transportation assistance, shelter, employment supports and hygiene supplies.		Pages 8, 35, 38
Intervention services for youth/foster youth in jeopardy of dropping out of school or exhibiting gang, pre-gang or reckless behaviors.	Yes	SETA supports culturally appropriate Project Reach mentors who intervene into the lives of target group youth with on-site and in-home services that include the entire family, the Independent Living Program provided to foster youth through the Sacramento County Children's Receiving Home, and an employment-first pilot project with Stanford Youth Solutions.		Pages 18, 23, 27
Legal services for impoverished seniors to avoid victimization of this vulnerable population and for working-age adults seeking to expunge past	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		Pages 14, 33

criminal convictions to enhance their options for employment and self-sufficiency		to afford private pay legal representation. SETA provides for criminal record expungement clinics through Voluntary Legal Services of Northern California and in conjunction with Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California sites.	
Services to reintegrate foster and adjudicated youth through completion of secondary education and entry into post-secondary education as a strategy towards increased lifetime earnings and 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.	Page 27
Home visitation and errand services for impoverished homebound seniors and disabled persons, as necessary for them to maintain their quality of life and tenure in their housing of choice.	Yes	SETA supports 2 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.	Page 14

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.

Page: Please include the location where this information can be found.

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 staff persons 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, www.seta.net. 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 4800+ 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 April 7, 2017 homeless employment fair at Mather Community Campus that included postage-paid return envelopes, an all-foster youth event on April 13, 2017, an April 20, 2017 event for homeless and formerly homeless women at Women's Empowerment, distribution at Mather Community Campus affiliate Job Center, and a special outreach to Opportunity Youth (16-24, not working, not in school) conducted through street distribution of surveys with postage-paid envelopes.

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.

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 Services 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 welcome and encouraged to testify during hearings before the Board.

Dates and locations of the public hearings are as follows:

April 12, 2017 (Wednesday)

10:00A.M. – 12:00P.M.

and

May 10, 2017 (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 2018/2019 SETA Community Action Plan with copies available for public review on May 19, 2017 on the SETA website (www.seta.net).

Members of the community with questions, requests for copies of the draft plan, or wishing to submit written testimony, may e-mail Victor Bonanno at victor.bonanno@seta.net, or call him directly at (916) 263-4364.

Comment/Concern	Was the concern addressed in the CAP?	If so, indicate the page #	If not, indicate the reason
<p><u>Renee West, Case Manager, Elk Grove Food Bank Services</u> Ms. West reported that there are no social service organizations sited in Elk Grove, that from 2013-present, Elk Grove seniors visiting the food bank have increased 280%, and that the needs of Elk Grove seniors are many because of their limited incomes of \$800-\$1,000.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Judy Sala, CalFresh Coordinator/Case Manager, Elk Grove Food Bank Services</u> Ms. Sala reported that 9.7% of Elk Grove's 170,000 residents are living at, or below, Federal Poverty Income Guidelines, that of the 5,000 households visiting the food bank, seniors are the fastest growing population they serve, and that K-12 students and migrant farm workers are growing rapidly. As an aside, Ms. Sala noted that 5% of students in the Elk Grove Unified School District identify as homeless, and 1/3 of college students in Elk Grove are homeless.</p>	Yes	Page 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Eileen Thomas, Executive Director, River City Food Bank (RCFB)</u> Ms. Thomas reported that their downtown location provided food to 86,000 people in 2016, including regular deliveries to 90 homebound seniors, food for school-age youth through their backpack program, and breakfast bags for children arriving too late for school breakfast programs. They currently distribute and deliver 20,000 pounds of fresh and packaged food each month. She noted that the Arden Arcade area, where RCFB will be</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A

<p>opening a new 7,000 square foot food delivery site, had the highest density of low income persons of any other Sacramento County area. She also reported that there are plans to move 3,800 refugees into the Sacramento County area, many into the Arden Arcade area.</p>			
<p><u>Patrick Ting, Attorney, Legal Services of Northern California (LSNC), Senior Legal Hotline</u> Mr. Ting reported that in 2016, LSNC opened 1,000 cases for seniors and the disabled, of which, 561 were qualified to have their housing, public housing, public benefits and elder abuse concerns reviewed through CSBG program funding of the LSNC Senior Legal Hotline. Mr. Ting noted that over 1/3 of the cases serve the legal needs of the disabled.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Patricia Gonzales, Student, LaFamilia Project Reach Client</u> Introduced by Project Reach Coordinator, Onniel Sanchez, Ms. Gonzales recounted that in 2015, she was lost and unable to find any direction in her life and just wanted to “try new things.” (Listener’s note: By the tenor of Ms. Gonzales comment, it may be assumed that “new things” was being given a negative connotation.) Ms. Gonzales went on to note that her interactions with Project Reach had helped her find a new direction in her life and to visualize what her future can be.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Terry Kanowsky, Case Manager, The Salvation Army</u> Ms. Kanowsky reported that most of the clients she serves are disabled, and need emergency supports because of their limited incomes averaging \$895/month.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Gwendolyn Vinson, Past Recipient of The Salvation Army Services</u> Ms. Vinson reported that that she was self-sufficient and successful in business for 31 years before the loss of her child and becoming disabled in the year 2000. She credited the services she received from The Salvation Army, including food, housing and</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A

<p>utility assistance, as helping her during a time she needed it the most. Ms. Vinson also left the warning that any of us could find ourselves in a similar situation, regardless of our current or past economic successes.</p>			
<p><u>Kate McEachen, Former Client, Folsom Cordova Community Partnership</u> Ms. West said her husband left her and their 3-year-old son, and they had no money for bills, food or housing. The water was shut off, and they lost their home. In an effort to raise money for bills, she had a seizure trying to return clothing for her son and ended up in the hospital. Folsom Cordova Community Partnership helped her with food assistance, job training, and child care. They live in their own apartment now. She still needs assistance for toilet paper and feminine hygiene products, which are not covered. She credited FCCP with helping her during this difficult time.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Richard Martel, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Rich stated that he had been homeless since 2013. He wants to see the Mather program continue because it has been very helpful to him.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Allen English, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Alan stated that he was homeless off and on for several years due to PTSD and bipolar issues. Mather provided him with a place to stay, suits for interviews, and he's now in security guard training.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Mandeep Kaur, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Mandeep stated that she was homeless and at the end of her rope when she came to Mather; this program has given her self-confidence.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Deon Stuart, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Deon stated that she is 44 years old and has been battling homelessness and addiction for years. She either had a home and no income, or an income and no home. This program has given her a chance to get both.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A

<p><u>Audrey Perridon, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Audrey stated that she had a substance abuse problem for 18 years. Now that she's in Mather, she has been clean for 6 months, is 2 credits away from getting her high school degree, and she has her children back in her life.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Lynette Daniels, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Lynette stated that thanks to Mather she has been 2 years clean, has had the opportunity to get her driver's license, she has room and board, and most importantly she has purpose in her life.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Barbara Gaines, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Barbara stated that the help of the Mather community and staff, and the housing, have given her the support she needed to get her C.N.A. She now has purpose in her life, and the opportunity to develop goals and vision for herself.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Kirk Norris, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Kirk stated he went through a crisis: he lost his house, his car, his dog, and his job. Mather helped him get training, equipment and supplies to help him with his dream of becoming a chef or line cook. He has a security guard background, so he needs the kitchen at Mather to practice and clothes to dress as a cook. Without Mather, it would be that much harder for him to succeed.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Cari McCracken, VOA Case Manager, Mather Community Campus</u> Cari stated that the CSBG funding for Mather helps clients to become confident and self-sufficient.</p>	Yes	Page 62	N/A
<p><u>Michelle Evangelista, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Michelle emphasized the importance of the job training, self-improvement classes, clothing, and job tools help people at Mather to become motivated and self-sufficient. She said it is a great opportunity.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A

<p><u>Shannon Pinckney, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Shannon was one month homeless before she entered Mather. She was recently released from jail, where she had spent 6 months, and she had lost everything. In 7 months, she learned to write a resume, to dress for success, and to hold herself accountable for her actions. She now has a job, a car, and she's been clean and sober for 14 months; she's looking for housing, which she hopes to have by July 1st.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Jerry Rose, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Jerry stated he came from a rehab program; he has struggled with addition for 25 years. Now at Mather, he is in high school, he has new glasses so he can see, and he has a driver's license.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Barbara Boice, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Barbara was homeless for many years. Now she's an Uber driver, she's happily losing weight, and she's been working with Social Security to see what makes her tick.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Kathryn Gilford, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Catherine stated she thought life was over. Since she's been at Mather, she's accomplished things she never thought she could do: she got her driver's license back, and she's taking office technician classes.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Anzia Powell, Next Move Shelter Resident</u> Cynthia stated homelessness is new to her. She lost her job, so she lost her housing. She was referred to Next Move's shelter program by her case manager. She feels completely safe there, which she stated is important since she has a 10-year-old daughter. Her kids love it there, and look forward to going there at the end of the day. Her son is about to graduate from high school. She got her truck back, which was very helpful. She is grateful for the stability the program has provided.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>LaTisha Lawson, Next Move Program Manager</u></p>	Yes	Page 62	N/A

<p>Ms. Lawson reviewed the 3 programs supported with SETA CSBG funds. Home at Last is a housing program for 22 chronically homeless seniors. One resident, close to 100 years old, was homeless for over 25 years. SETA's CSBG program funds a case manager for the residents. Next Move's Family Self-Sufficiency program helps to provide housing and case management to individuals and families for up to 30 days. Ms. Lawson stressed the importance of the small connections to the residents, such as having meals every day. The safety net program provides utility and housing assistance; so far this year they have helped 23 people with utilities and 27 with keeping or getting housing. She stated they get calls every day from people who are living right on the edge, and these services are important to keeping them self-sufficient.</p>			
<p><u>Jaime Linares, Next Move Resident</u> Jaime stated that he is a single father of twin 3-year-old girls, who has been 2 years sober thanks to the involvement of CPS in their lives. He said he still has a long way to go, but this program offered him a respite; he couldn't stay on the street because of his daughters, and he couldn't stay with family members due to their substance abuse issues.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Vicky Jacobs, Voluntary Legal Services Program</u> Ms. Jacobs described the criminal records expungement and driver's license reinstatement clinic which is supported in part by funding from SETA's CSBG program. The 5 locations where the clinic is offered are all related to SETA in some way. Other agencies have requested that the expungement clinic be held at their location, but they simply do not have the resources. She stated they have several funding streams for this project, and some of that funding is in danger: they receive \$67,000 per year from DHA, and it will be partly cut in July but they do not yet know by how much. The Trump budget, set to begin in 2018, would zero out their program.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A

<p><u>Donald M. Clark, Castori Elementary School</u> Mr. Clark has 5 grandchildren, 3 of whom are in the Twin Rivers Unified School District. He stated that he sees lots of kids graduate who don't get access to mainstream opportunities in society. High school graduation is great, he stated, but it must be supplemented by college attendance, job training and jobs – not prisons. He described a Watchdogs mentoring program which began in Missouri; a chapter will soon be started in his area.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Jessica Kemp, Folsom Cordova Community Partnership</u> Jessica lost her family, her job, and her home. FCCP gave her resources for a hotel stay, child care, food, and helped her find housing. Now she is on her way to establishing herself.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Tricia Rosenbaum, Executive Director, Next Move and Francis House</u> Ms. Rosenbaum stated that while she oversees both Next Move and Francis House Center, she was present to discuss Francis House Center's Family Rescue Program. This program is funded with SETA's CSBG money. Through this program they serve over 200 families and about 450 children. She stressed that even though the program provides only a week of lodging, sometimes that's all that it takes. A client's rent may have gone up, and they need a week before they can get into a new apartment. During that week, people receive help to look for a new place.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Rachel Rios, Executive Director, La Familia Counseling Center</u> Ms. Rios described Project Reach, a program for youth at risk of gang involvement. She stated that poverty has an impact on people; it puts their health at risk and lowers employment prospects. She described a Project Reach participant who is 8 months pregnant with her second child, who has opportunities available to her because of Project Reach.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Brenda Miranda, Project Reach Lead Coordinator</u> Ms. Miranda further described the youth, who</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A

<p>was unable to attend the meeting. She was involved with both the foster care and juvenile justice programs. Due to the support of Project Reach, La Familia's Birth and Beyond, and other programs, she will graduate on June 17th with a 3.9 grade point average.</p>			
<p><u>Shaun Duran, Wind Youth Services participant</u> Shaun stated that he had been homeless, trying to warm up in MacDonal'd's after a particularly cold night on the streets, when somebody told him about Wind Youth Services. Wind helped him obtain his food-handling certificate and get shoes for work.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Emily Martin, Wind Youth Services Center Program Director</u> Ms. Martin stressed the importance of the food and transportation assistance, which Wind staff is able to provide youth as a result of SETA's CSBG funding.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A
<p><u>Renee Harvey, Mather Community Campus Resident</u> Ms. Harvey was battling a 20-year drug addiction. She stated that she is happy for Mather's support; she said they are like family, and she feels she can be human again. It is a big stress off her shoulders not to worry about a place to live.</p>	Yes	Pages 44, 62	N/A

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 households, 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 and services, 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;

All SETA employment services are linked to SETA's System of 13 Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California sites throughout Sacramento County. 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, and language competency in Hindi, Hmong, Russian, Spanish, Ukrainian, American Sign, Lao, Mandarin, Thai, Vietnamese, Mien, French, Portuguese, Punjabi, Korean, Persian, and Tagalog at various sites.

(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 Innovation and Opportunity 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 Center of California 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 toward family stability during intensive services provision at any CSBG partner or Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California Network sites located throughout Sacramento County. Additionally, SETA partner sites providing services to unhoused families provide budgeting classes as part of their living-skills programs.

(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 Black Child Legacy Project steering committee overseeing 7 sites countywide, each housing multidisciplinary teams including Sacramento County Sheriffs and Probation Officers, for the purpose of reducing the extraordinarily high mortality rate of African American infants children and youth in Sacramento County.

Please indicate the activities your agency sponsors to satisfy the Federal Assurance listed in #1 above (check all that apply):

- Disaster Preparedness and Relief
- Energy Support
- Job Training
- Asset Development Programs

- Educational Support
- Career Development
- Volunteer Coordination Efforts
- Food Resources
- Health Education
- Tax Preparation /Tax Credit Information
- Mentoring
- Parent Support
- Child Development Information
- Medical Service Access
- Home Visiting/Case management
- Childcare Services/Head Start
- Other: Click here to enter text.
- Other: Click here to enter text.

2. Needs of 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

Please select the types of programs your agency sponsors to address the needs of youth:

- Youth Mediation Programs
- Youth Mentoring Programs
- Tutoring
- Life Skills Training
- Youth Employment
- Entrepreneurship Programs for Youth
- Other: Click here to enter text.
- Other: Click here to enter text.
- Other: Click here to enter text.

Narrative Response:

SETA's youth services are delivered through collaborative partners at 10 of SETA's

Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California sites. A SETA year-round Youth Employment Program provides case management, mentoring, leadership, employment and educational services for youth 16-24.

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 through 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 of Other Programs

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

Please indicate the types of programs your agency coordinates services with:

- Local Workforce Investment Boards
- Social Service Departments
- CSBG MSFW Agency
- One-Stop Centers
- Child Care Centers
- Faith-Based Organizations
- Community Based Organizations
- Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Narrative Response:

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

Children's Receiving Home	Provides case managed services leading emancipated foster youth to self-sufficiency
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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 family stabilization and employment services to homeless families and the working poor
Francis House	Provides emergency food, transportation assistance, and temporary respite housing for homeless families with minor children, for the purpose of transitioning to housing or establishing other community supports
La Familia Counseling Center	Provides case management and family counseling services to increase youth school attendance, mitigate pre-gang behaviors and end gang membership
Lao Family Community Development	Provides emergency services including food, transportation, shelter, rental and utility assistance and employment supports and clothing to homeless families and the working poor
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
Sacramento Area Emergency Housing Center (Next Move)	Provides utility assistance, eviction avoidance, emergency rental assistance, Homeless senior housing, off-site shelter, transportation, employment supports, shelter stays of up to 30 days, and household stabilization and employment services leading to self-sufficiency
Sacramento Self Help Housing	Helps stabilize households with housing and employment services leading to self-sufficiency
South County Services	Provides emergency food, transportation, eviction avoidance and utilities assistance
St. John's Program for Real Change	Provides family stabilization and employment services for homeless single-female parents
The Salvation Army	Provides emergency rental assistance, off-site shelter, eviction avoidance and utility assistance
Visions Unlimited, Inc.	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
Voluntary Legal Services Program of Northern California	One-on-one legal consultation and informative group presentations targeting the criminal record expungement and reinstating driver's licenses for 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 pregnant and parenting teens that provides family stabilization and employment services for homeless single-female parents
WIND Youth Center	Provides a day shelter, brownbag and prepared meals, housing solutions, identification assistance, transportation and employment supports to provide stabilization and employment services for homeless 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, Lao Family Development 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 as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act [29 U.S.C. 3102]. .

Please indicate the types of entities your agency coordinates services with:

- Workforce Investment Boards
- Social Service Departments
- One-Stop Centers
- Child Care Centers
- Faith-Based Organizations
- Local Colleges
- Adult Education programs
- Job Training Organizations
- CSBG MSFW Agency
- CalWORKs
- Community Based Organizations
- Substance Abuse Treatment Providers
- Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Narrative Response:

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.

Sacramento Works, Inc., oversees the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act funding for job training and employment assistance in Sacramento County. SETA is the designated operator of the Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California Network for Sacramento County, which integrates academic, vocational, and social services with job training and employment. Thirteen (13) 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.

Please select the various organizations that your agency forms partnerships to serve low-income residents in your service area, check all that apply:

- Local school districts
- Social Service Departments
- State agencies
- Colleges
- Faith-Based Organizations
- Community Based Organizations
- Local Utility Companies
- Charitable Organizations
- Homeless Programs
- Participant in County Taskforce
- Local Food Banks
- Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Narrative Response:

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 from CSBG priority areas at a public meeting, and through a democratic process. These organizations will appoint low-income representatives, living in the priority areas they represent, to the SETA Community Action Board to represent the Sacramento County Low-Income Sector.

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. 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.

10. Service Delivery System

- a. 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.

- b. Provide 2-3 examples of changes made by your agency to improve service delivery to enhance the impact for individuals, families, and communities with low-incomes based an in-depth analysis of performance data.

- a. 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.

b. Examples of data-driven changes made by SETA to improve service delivery and enhance the impact for low-income individuals and families, are as follows:

1. Local area data indicates that single parent female households with children 0-5 represent the greatest shift of low-income families into extreme poverty. Conversely, these households are the most vulnerable to not completing pre-employment training and family self-sufficiency plans at Sacramento Works Americas job Center sites due to inadequate support systems.

In June 2015, The SETA Governing Board approved a new family self-sufficiency strategy for this target group. Beginning in 2016, 3 SETA delegate agencies began implementing the new strategy of stabilizing families with supportive housing or intensive in-home services, support services, before linking them to a Sacramento Works America's Job Center site in their community. Delegate agency case managers then provide on-going support through job training, if indicated, and finally through employment on their path towards self-sufficiency.

2. Sacramento County job seekers without adequate resources to fund transportation to employment resource sites, or to look presentable and express proper hygiene at meetings with potential employers, are at an immense disadvantage when competing for employment. Although resources can be made available for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act enrollees, not all job seekers are candidates for more intensive services or can afford multiple visits to Job Center sites. Homeless job seekers are especially vulnerable to these circumstances. Beginning in July 2016, SETA began providing for job search related resources for this target group, including food, clothing, hygiene, and transportation resources to remove barriers preventing them from utilizing Job Center resources or meeting with employers.

11. 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 with 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 is authorized to establish new linkages likely to mitigate client barriers.

12. 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.

13. 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 effective parenting. -.

Please select the community and neighborhood initiatives your agency will use to fulfill the purpose of this subtitle:

- Fatherhood Strengthening Classes
- Counseling
- Non-court-ordered parenting classes
- Co-parenting communication skills
- Classes assisting incarcerated or recently paroled men
- Job training and employment assistance
- Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Narrative Response:

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, supporting improved family functioning, income and self-sufficiency.
- Serving on the Square One Community Council for the United Way California Capital Region, SETA staff contribute to the effort to support programs that provide vulnerable children and families with anti-obesity, financial literacy and early reading programs in their school districts. This new initiative currently targets the Elverta Unified School District and is slated for replication throughout 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 improve 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 16-24 years old.

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 numerous grants above and beyond its annual awards for Head Start services for 6,000+ children, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act services for 50,000+ job seekers and integration services for 1,000+ refugees settling in Sacramento County.

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 Innovation and Opportunity 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 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 coordinate activities with California Human Development, an eligible entity under article 7 of the California Government Code, including services for MSFW youth.

[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 your agency is not an MSFW entity, please 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, 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 indicated. 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 SETA Community Action Board and 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

The Office of Community Services (OCS) published [CSBG IM #152 Annual Report](#) on January 19, 2017. The CSBG Annual Report replaces the current CSBG IS and includes an updated set of CSBG outcome measures that will replace the current NPI structure. CSBG Eligible Entities will begin data collection with the new structure beginning October 2017. As more information is gathered CSD will ask agencies to complete their projections in accordance with the new outcome reporting structure.

APPENDICES (OPTIONAL)

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

Email Introduction to the SETA Community Survey for Sacramento County

Dear Community Member,

Every 2 years, Sacramento measures the need for family and community services in neighborhoods like yours. This information will be used to develop a 2-year plan to help individuals and families thrive in today's economy.

Please take a moment to participate in this brief, 1-page survey found at the link, below. Any comments you wish to make in the survey would be particularly helpful. Of course, all responses are anonymous.

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/GapSurvey2017>

Thank you for your service to the City and County of Sacramento.

Any questions regarding this survey may be forwarded to:

Victor Bonanno
WD Analyst Supervisor
SETA Community Services
925 Del Paso Boulevard
Sacramento, CA 95815
victor.bonanno@seta.net
916-263-4364

SETA Community Survey for Sacramento County

Dear Community Member,

The Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (**SETA**), provides a broad variety of programs intended to help Sacramento County families become self-sufficient and thrive. You have been randomly selected to receive this survey. Our goal is to gather information about the types of services families consider important to help them during a crisis or other emergency. The results of the survey will be used to help plan future services for Sacramento County families and individuals. Thank you for helping your community by completing this survey.

1. What are the biggest problems faced by you or your family today or during the past 12 months?
(Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Enough Food/Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Cashing Checks	<input type="checkbox"/> Warm Clothing
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Record	<input type="checkbox"/> Drug or Alcohol Abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Unfilled Prescriptions
<input type="checkbox"/> Immigration Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> High School Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence
<input type="checkbox"/> Eviction	<input type="checkbox"/> Job Skills	<input type="checkbox"/> Child Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Teen Pregnancy
<input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness	<input type="checkbox"/> Human Trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Depression/Loneliness
<input type="checkbox"/> Household Electricity/Gas	<input type="checkbox"/> Crime	<input type="checkbox"/> Phone or Email Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Health Problems
<input type="checkbox"/> Elder Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Neighborhood Violence	<input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Dental/Hearing Problems
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Please describe other problems not included above.</u>			

2. Which of the following community services would have been most important to you or your family during the past 12 months? (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Food Bank	<input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare	<input type="checkbox"/> Drug Rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Help to Find Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Bus Passes or Gas for Car	<input type="checkbox"/> Help with Criminal Record	<input type="checkbox"/> HS Diploma/GED Classes	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance for the Elderly
<input type="checkbox"/> Car repair	<input type="checkbox"/> Clothing for work or school	<input type="checkbox"/> Job/Career Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Help with Rent	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/> Eye Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Teen Pregnancy/Parenting
<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Gang Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/> Job Training	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobility Help (disabled)
<input type="checkbox"/> SMUD and PG&E Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Child Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Drug/Alcohol Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Home Care (disabled)
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Please describe other services not included above.</u>			

3. To help get services to your neighborhood, please provide your Zip code. _____

Please return this survey by replying to the email you received, with this survey as an attachment, by email to victor.bonanno@seta.net, or by fax at (916) 263-4139.

Thank You

SETA Community Survey Results

Question 1: **What are the biggest problems faced by you or your family today or during the past 12 months?** (187 Respondents)

	Response Rate
	Number Responding
Employment	63.63% 119
Affordable Housing	60.42% 113
Transportation	46.52% 87
Enough Food/Nutrition	43.31% 81
Homelessness	38.50% 72
Household Electricity/Gas	32.62% 61
Depression/Loneliness	32.62% 61
Dental/Hearing Problems	28.88% 54
Disabilities	27.27% 51
Health Problems	22.99% 43
Job Skills	21.93% 41
Unsafe Housing	19.25% 36
Criminal Record	18.72% 35

Child Care	16.04% 30
Eviction	14.44% 27
Neighborhood Violence	12.83% 24
Crime	12.30% 23
Domestic Violence	9.09% 17
Warm Clothing	8.56% 16
Drug or Alcohol Abuse	6.95% 13
Phone or Email Access	6.42% 12
High School Education	5.88% 11
Elder Care	4.81% 9
Unfilled Prescriptions	3.74% 7
Human Trafficking	2.67% 5
Cashing Checks	2.67% 5
Teen Pregnancy	1.60% 3
Immigration Status	1.07% 2

Question 2: Which of the following community services would have been most important to you or your family during the past 12 months? (182 Respondents)

	Response Rate
	Number Responding
Help with Rent	58.79% 107
Bus Passes or Gas for Car	53.30% 97
SMUD and PG&E Assistance	50.55% 92
Food Bank	38.46% 70
Job/Career Counseling	33.52% 61
Mental Health Counseling	31.32% 57
Job Training	30.22% 55
Clothing for Work or School	29.67% 54
Eye Glasses	29.67% 54
Help to Find Services	28.02% 51
Healthcare	24.18% 44
Child Care	21.98% 40
Legal Services	21.43% 39
Help with Criminal Record	19.78% 36
Shelter	19.78% 36
HS Diploma/GED Classes	11.54% 21

Assistance for the Elderly	8.24% 15
Mobility Help (disabled)	6.59% 12
Car Repair	6.04% 11
In-Home Care (disabled)	6.04% 11
Drug/Alcohol Counseling	5.49% 10
Drug Rehabilitation	3.85% 7
Anti-Gang Counseling	2.20% 4
Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	0.55% 1

Comments left by Respondents to Question 1

What are the biggest problems faced by you or your family today or during the past 12 months? (20 Respondents)

Emergency housing, emergency is used for immediate need and there are no TRUE emergency housings out there. You gotta wait for months and by then I could have a new job and have moved in somewhere. But that doesn't help me right then, or my children.

4/29/2017 3:21 PM

community summer camps

4/18/2017 12:45 PM

Teenage homelessness

4/17/2017 3:30 PM

Sheriff dept not doing their job at all resulting in continued harassment from violent gang members. Property stolen, muggings, breaking and entering, abandoned homes, code enforcement people overstepping at every turn, employment opportunities are to deadend jobs, all about looking to help rather than actually helping, like senior legal aid so much B S.

4/17/2017 12:03 AM

There is alot of crime in our neighborhood. The police don't even show up when something happens. Red zone parking is also an issue. My cross streets are sam ave and Indian In. Thank you
4/12/2017 1:56 PM

Racial profiling
4/11/2017 4:41 PM

student loans
4/11/2017 2:19 PM

Local salaries do not keep up with exploding rent. In just two years, my rent has gone up \$150, but I am still only earning \$11 an hour.
4/11/2017 10:05 AM

We need some discount stores in the neighborhood. Such as Family Dollar, 99 Cent Stores, Walmart, Target
4/10/2017 6:05 PM

Pain in the body from prior automobile collisions in addition to abdominal area.
4/10/2017 5:44 PM

There is no bus transportation for high school students that live in Galt if you live in city limits. Bus passes would be great to help single parents.
4/10/2017 5:36 PM

Failed Assistance by the Department of Human Assistance Department. There are no resources for At-Risk Homeless families or options for housing or additional benefits for a short period of time. The only way you can receive assistance is if you and your entire family are "On the Street.....", only that is when they consider you homeless. Not families traveling from home to home out of a friend/family member which only provides a roof for less than 1 month. They need help NOW.....NO CHILD SHOULD BE ON THE STREET BECAUSE THE CITY'S HOMELESS CLASSIFICATIONS.
4/10/2017 3:03 PM

I have been unemployed for 7 mos. Son homeless for 2 years no help for him except me.
4/10/2017 1:19 PM

There should be more resources for people who have no way of paying or keeping up with rent to stay in their home when they lose their jobs and have no money and no savings.
4/10/2017 12:58 PM

County office officials that know what their doing and don't turn their head when you turn in 4 welfare fraud cases. Then call security on me to make me leave.
4/10/2017 12:30 PM

I am finding barriers preventing me to access of work / a career just to maintain a minimal comfort level of

existence. I have been trying for at least two years to get hired through the state for a position of stability for which I qualify. Without understanding what specific barriers there are, I cannot go beyond them. I do know that I do not intend to be taken care of from tax monies earned by hard working people. I am capable of working myself and building a nest-egg for my own future needs. I simply need assistance to pursue my goals.

4/10/2017 12:24 PM

My son's father who has money to pay for a lawyer keeps taking me to court to reduce child support by taking custody. I have has to use my financial aid from school, my tax refund money and my scholarships I have won to pay for college to get a lawyer. Now I can't afford to fix my car and catch up on my bills.

4/10/2017 11:51 AM

Overt Racism Subtle Racism Towards African Americans

4/10/2017 10:39 AM

There are few services for poor or disabled in my neighborhood, there are some private food banks, but only a few people know about them. Services and outreach are a real problem.

3/19/2017 11:27 AM

schools elder creek needs buses that bus kids to school kids that live far and should not walk to school at ages 7 8. its unsafe.

3/17/2017 3:17 AM

Skilled therapists/Specialized Counselors in PTSD – Sexual assault victims

(Mailed-in response)

Finding paid job training

(Mailed-in response)

Vision care

(Mailed-in response)

Financing my college education/affordable housing

(Mailed-in response)

Vision problems

(Mailed-in response)

Comments left by Respondents to Question 2

Q-2: Which of the following community services would have been most important to you or your family during the past 12 months? (16 Comments)

Housing that takes certain services and someone specifically to have a case plan to help me find housing.

4/29/2017 3:21 PM

Help with assistance for income based housing for new residents just moving in.

4/23/2017 6:23 PM

A police impound yard so when your recovered car is found it doesn't cost \$ 1,200.00 dollars to get a car worth \$800.00. Which you don't have so now you are walking through no fault of your own. A scam fully supported by Sheriff , police, county government and code enforcement people. So its your egnorent departments that created the problems for job security.

4/17/2017 12:03 AM

The biggest barriers are finding suitable and sustainable housing after getting an eviction due to domestic violence and the gap between the cost of living and income.

4/12/2017 12:40 AM

Help w/ finding a job; help w/ mortgage

4/11/2017 11:21 AM

Dental care

4/11/2017 10:00 AM

Food and Cash aids.

4/10/2017 3:30 PM

Transitonal Housing: Referrals that can be submitted by a County Worker for a family in need of immediate housing. Section 8: When immediate housing is needed due to At-Risk Familes due to Homelessness or Homeless Families.....they should be given a first priority with Verification. Verify families who are on Section 8 to see if they are qualified to be on Section 8 (Quarterly Audit)

4/10/2017 3:03 PM

College

4/10/2017 11:02 AM

To help with divorce

4/10/2017 10:53 AM

Legal services for non custodial parent inability to pay child support. On county assistance. Quarterly Child support order to hold funds still being processed even when arrears paid on time.

4/10/2017 10:02 AM

Outreach to at risk youth

3/20/2017 9:40 PM

Community and social services are mostly be for young families, and while it is very important to take care of our children the elderly are often just forgotten.

3/19/2017 11:27 AM

Police services.

3/17/2017 5:13 AM

Transportation to Sacramento works to use computer and internet to find a job.

3/16/2017 1:57 PM

Transitional permanent housing upon completion/graduation of year long Mather Community Campus Program (V.O.A)

3/16/2017 1:55 PM

Help with pet care/food for pets (dogs)

(Mailed-in response)

Assistance w/ help low income families that live unsafe with no safety-net

(Mailed-in response)

Financial aid

(Mailed-in response)

Legal services for tenant/landlord

(Mailed-in response)

Zip Codes Response Incidence

93665	1	95742	1	95823	14
95608	4	95747	1	95824	8
95610	5	95757	1	95825	7
95621	3	95758	1	95826	7
95624	2	95776	1	95827	3
95628	1	95811	7	95828	8
95632	3	95813	1	95829	2
95639	1	95814	1	95831	6
95641	2	95815	7	95832	1
95652	2	95816	2	95833	3
95655	2	95817	5	95834	3
95660	6	95818	5	95838	5
95667	1	95819	1	95841	4
95670	16	95820	3	95842	12
95673	1	95821	7	95843	1
95691	2	95822	3	95864	1