

2022/2023
Community Needs Assessment and
Community Action Plan

California Department of
Community Services and Development
Community Services Block Grant



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Introduction

The Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) has developed the 2022/2023 Community Needs Assessment (CNA) and Community Action Plan (CAP) template for the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) network. Each agency must submit a completed CAP, including a CNA to CSD on or before **June 30, 2021**. In an effort to reduce administrative burden during the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, CSD has made changes to the CAP template. The changes are detailed below in the “What’s New for 2022/2023?” section. Provide all narrative responses in 12-point Arial font with 1.5 spacing. When the CNA and CAP are complete, they should not exceed 52 pages, excluding the appendices.

Purpose

Public Law 105-285 (the CSBG Act) and the California Government Code require that CSD secure a CAP, including a CNA from each agency. Section 676(b)(11) of the CSBG Act directs that receipt of a CAP is a condition to receive funding. Section 12747(a) of the California Government Code requires the CAP to assess poverty-related needs, available resources, feasible goals and strategies that yield program priorities consistent with standards of effectiveness established for the program. Although CSD may prescribe statewide priorities or strategies that shall be considered and addressed at the local level, each agency is authorized to set its own program priorities in conformance to its determination of local needs. The CAP supported by the CNA is a two-year plan that shows how agencies will deliver CSBG services. CSBG funds are by their nature designed to be flexible. They shall be used to support activities that increase the capacity of low-income families and individuals to become self-sufficient.

Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances and Certification

The Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances are found in section 676(b) of the CSBG Act. These assurances are an integral part of the information included in the CSBG State Plan. A list of the assurances that are applicable to CSBG agencies has been provided in the Federal Programmatic Assurances section of this template. CSBG agencies should review these assurances and certify that they are in compliance.

State Assurances and Certification

As required by the CSBG Act, states are required to submit a State Plan as a condition to receive funding. Information provided in agencies’ CAPs will be included in the CSBG State Plan. Alongside Organizational Standards, the state will be reporting on [State Accountability Measures](#) in order to ensure accountability and program performance improvement. A list of the applicable State Assurances and the agency certification for them are found in the State Assurances section of this template.

Compliance with CSBG Organizational Standards

As described in the Office of Community Services (OCS) [Information Memorandum \(IM\) #138 dated January 26, 2015](#), CSBG agencies will comply with implementation of the Organizational Standards. CSD has identified the Organizational Standards that are met through the completion of the CAP and the CNA. A list of Organizational Standards that will be met upon completion of the CAP can be found in the Organizational Standards section of this template. Agencies are encouraged to utilize this list as a resource when reporting on the Organizational Standards annually.

What's New For 2022/2023?

Two-Part Layout. The 2022/2023 template has been divided into two parts:

Part I: Community Needs Assessment (CNA); and

Part II: Community Action Plan (CAP).

The CNA portion has sections for the needs assessment narrative and the results. Surveys and analysis documents may be attached as appendices. The CAP portion encompasses all the usual topics such as Vision and Mission Statement, Tripartite Board of Directors, Service Delivery System, Linkages, Monitoring, etc.

Revised Public Hearing Section. In addition to including the statute for the public hearing requirement, CSD has incorporated new guidelines for issuing the Notice of Public Hearing and the draft CAP, and documenting low-income testimony delivered at the public hearing. The Low-Income Testimony and Agency Response document will be required as an appendix. See the section on Public Hearing(s) for more details.

CNA Helpful Resources. Part I: Community Needs Assessment contains resources on conducting a needs assessment, influence of COVID-19 on the process, and updated links to state and national quantitative data sets.

Revised and Reduced Narrative Sections. Every effort has been made to reduce the administrative burden of conducting a CNA and preparing a CAP during an active pandemic. Although these tasks are fundamental to CSBG and should not be overlooked, CSD is aware of the reduced capacity and other circumstances under which many of the agencies are functioning. CSD has removed questions, utilized check boxes when possible, and made some questions optional. Many questions about the federal and state assurances have been removed. However, agencies are still required to certify that they are in compliance with the assurances. In the sections pertaining to the Tripartite Board of Directors and Linkages, for instance, agencies may indicate whether there are changes to the response in the 2020-2021 CAP or whether they would like CSD to accept the 2020-2021 CAP response without adaptations. Please keep in mind that these flexibilities are made because of the COVID-19 pandemic and may not be utilized in future years.

Additional Information. CSD has added a section to address disaster preparedness and agency capacity building. While this information is not directly mandated by statute, it is important to know agencies have disaster response plans in place and are making efforts to increase their own capacities. Responses to these questions are optional.

Federal and State Assurances Certification. Pertaining to the federal and state assurances, CSD removed questions where possible. If compliance to an assurance could be demonstrated without a narrative, the question was removed. However, agencies will still be required to certify that the Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances and the State Assurances are being met. Agency certifications are found in those sections.

CSBG State Plan References. Information for the CSBG State Plan comes largely from CAPs submitted by agencies. To help agencies understand their roll in preparing the CSBG State Plan, CSD has indicated which questions contribute to the development of the annual CSBG State Plan.

Checklist

- Cover Page and Certification**
- Public Hearing(s)**

Part I: Community Needs Assessment

- Narrative**
- Results**

Part II: Community Action Plan

- Vision Statement**
- Mission Statement**
- Tripartite Board of Directors**
- Service Delivery System**
- Linkages and Funding Coordination**
- Monitoring**
- Data Analysis and Evaluation**
- Additional Information (Optional)**
- Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances and Certification**
- State Assurances and Certification**
- Organizational Standards**
- Appendices**

**COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG)
2022/2023 Community Needs Assessment and Community Action Plan
Cover Page and Certification**

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Agency Name | Sacramento Employment and Training Agency |
| Name of CAP Contact | Julie Davis-Jaffe |
| Title | Workforce Development Manager |
| Phone | 916/283-3929 |
| Email | Julie.jaffe@seta.net |

CNA Completed MM/DD/YYYY:
(Organizational Standard 3.1)

April 22, 2021

Board and Agency Certification

The undersigned hereby certifies that this agency complies with the Federal CSBG Programmatic and State Assurances as outlined in the CSBG Act and California Government Code, respectively for services provided under the Federal Fiscal Year 2022/2023 Community Action Plan. The undersigned further certifies the information in this Community Needs Assessment and the Community Action Plan is correct and has been authorized by the governing body of this organization. (Organizational Standard 3.5)

| | | |
|--|--|-------------|
| Sophia Scherman |  | 04/10/21 |
| Board Chair (printed name) | Board Chair (signature) | Date |
| Kathy Kossick |  | 6/15/21 |
| Executive Director (printed name) | Executive Director (signature) | Date |

Certification of ROMA Trainer/Implementer (if applicable)

The undersigned hereby certifies that this agency's Community Action Plan and strategic plan documents the continuous use of the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) system (assessment, planning, implementation, achievement of results, and evaluation).

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Wilmer Brown, Jr. |  | 8/19/2021 |
| NCRT/NCRI (printed name) | NCRT/NCRI (signature) | Date |

CSD Use Only

| Dates CAP (Parts I & II) | | Accepted By |
|--------------------------|-----------|--|
| Received | Accepted | |
| 6/30/2021 | 8/19/2021 |  |

Public Hearing(s)

California Government Code Section 12747(b)-(d)

State Statute Requirements

As required by California Government Code Section 12747(b)-(d), agencies are required to conduct a public hearing for the purpose of reviewing the draft CAP. All testimony presented by low-income individuals and families during the public hearing shall be identified in the final CAP. Agencies shall indicate whether or not the concerns expressed by low-income individuals and families have been addressed. If an agency determines that any of the concerns have not been addressed in the CAP, the agency shall include in its response document, information about the concerns and comment as to their validity.

Public Hearing Guidelines

Notice of Public Hearing

1. Notice of the hearing and comment period must be published at least 15 calendar days prior to the public hearing.
2. The notice may be published on the agency's website, Facebook page, social media channels, and/or in newspaper(s) of local distribution.
3. The notice must include information about the draft CAP; where members of the community may review, or how they may receive a copy of, the draft CAP; the dates of the comment period; where written comments may be sent; date, time, and location of the public hearing; and the agency contact information.
4. The comment period should be open for at least 15 calendar days prior to the hearing. Agencies may opt to extend the comment period for a selected number of days after the hearing.
5. The draft CAP must be made available for public review and inspection at least 30 days prior to the hearing. The draft CAP can be posted on the agency's website, Facebook page, social media channels, and distributed electronically or in paper format.
6. Attach a copy of the Notice(s) of Public Hearing as Appendix A to the final CAP.

Public Hearing

1. Agencies must conduct at least one public hearing on the draft CAP.
2. Public hearing(s) shall not be held outside of the service area(s).
3. Low-income testimony presented at the hearing or received during the comment period must be memorialized verbatim in the Low-Income Testimony and Agency's Response document and appended to the final CAP as Appendix B.
4. The Low-Income Testimony and Agency's Response document should include the name of low-income individual, his/her verbatim testimony, an indication of whether or not the need was addressed in the draft CAP, and the agency's response to the testimony if the concern was not addressed in the draft CAP.

Guidance for Public Hearings During COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic poses unique challenges to fulfilling the public hearing requirement. CSD asks that agencies adhere to state and county public health guidance to slow the spread of the virus and ensure public safety. The health and safety of agency staff and the communities you serve is paramount. If a public hearing cannot be conducted in person, CSD encourages agencies to utilize other formats or methods that will still adhere to the state and county public health guidance. If conducting a public hearing through other formats or methods is still not possible, agencies must contact their Field Representative at CSD at least 30 days prior to the submission of the CAP for additional guidance. Agencies will be required to provide documentation to support their constraints to meet the public hearing requirement.

Public Hearing Report

| | |
|--|---|
| Date(s) of Public Hearing(s) | May 24, 2021, 10:00 a.m. |
| Location(s) of Public Hearing(s) | Virtual meeting on Zoom platform |
| Dates of the Comment Period(s) | April 22, 2021-May 24, 2021 |
| Where was the Notice of Public Hearing published? (agency website, newspaper, social media channels) | Agency website and in the local newspaper, The Sacramento Bee |
| Date the Notice(s) of Public Hearing(s) was published | April 22, 2021 |
| Number of Attendees at the Public Hearing(s) (Approximately) | 20 |

Part I: Community Needs Assessment

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(11)

California Government Code Section 12747(a)

Helpful Resources

In 2011, NASCSP published a [Community Action to Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment Tool](#) that supports planning and implementing a comprehensive CNA. The tool lays out design choices, planning steps, implementation practices, analysis, and presentation options.

The National Community Action Partnership has [resources](#) such as an online Community Needs Assessment Tool and information about conducting a needs assessment during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Partnership also has a [Data Hub](#) designed specifically for the community needs assessment process.

To provide a comprehensive “picture” of the community needs in your service area(s), agencies will collect and analyze both quantitative and qualitative data. Links to several national and state quantitative data sets are given below. Local and agency data also provide information about the needs of the community.

| National and State Data Sets | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Data | U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Economic Data | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Housing Data & Report | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Data Portal |
| Baseline Census Data by County | | National Low-Income Housing Coalition Housing Needs by State | National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS |
| California Department of Finance Demographics | California Attorney General Access RSS Data | California Department of Public Health Various Data Sets | California Governor's Office Covid-19 Data |
| California Department of Education School Data via DataQuest | | California Employment Development Department UI Data by County | |

Community Needs Assessment Narrative

CSBG Act Sections 676(b)(3)(C), 676(b)(9)

Organizational Standards 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4

State Plan

1. How did the agency share the CAP, including the CNA, with the community, stakeholders, partner organizations? (Check all that apply.)

- The agency's website
- Posted on the agency's Facebook page
- Electronic reports were sent
- Printed copies were distributed
- Social media channels
- Other

2. Describe how your agency collected and included current data specific to poverty and its prevalence related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity for your service area. (Organizational Standard 3.2, State Plan)

Data regarding current conditions and symptoms of poverty is collected throughout each program year. Data collection becomes more deliberate and coordinated during the development of the Community Action Plan. Year-over-year data is compared to analyze poverty, gender, race, age, or other poverty-related trends.

Data on household conditions is gathered in a variety of ways to inform the Plan. Key data sources include: U.S. Census; customer satisfaction comments and success stories; State/local government websites; local media; Sacramento Steps Forward Point-In-Time homeless count; special reports on target groups and target areas; surveys; and public meetings. Available data is compiled, analyzed, reported, and used during the ROMA planning process.

3. Describe the geographic location(s) that your agency is funded to serve. If applicable, include a description of the various pockets, high-need areas, or neighborhoods of poverty that are being served by your agency.

SETA serves Sacramento County in various capacities; it is the funding area for all of its programming, including but not limited to CSBG, disability and refugee services, WIOA, and Head Start programs under its purview. Fourteen Sacramento Works America's Job Centers of California are located in low-income areas throughout Sacramento County. CSBG services target low-income areas as well, as outlined in the attached community needs assessment.

4. Indicate from which sources your agency collected and analyzed quantitative data for the CNA. (Check all that apply.) (Organizational Standard 3.3)

Federal Government/National Data Sets

- Census Bureau
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Department of Housing & Urban Development
- Department of Health & Human Services
- National Low-Income Housing Coalition
- National Center for Education Statistics
- Other online data resources
- Other

California State Data Sets

- Employment Development Department
- Department of Education
- Department of Public Health
- Attorney General
- Department of Finance
- State Covid-19 Data
- Other

Surveys

- Clients
- Partners and other service providers
- General public
- Staff
- Board members
- Private sector
- Public sector
- Educational institutions

Local Data Sets

- Local crime statistics
- High school graduation rate
- School district school readiness
- Local employers
- Local labor market
- Childcare providers
- Public benefits usage
- County Public Health Department
- Other

Agency Data Sets

- Client demographics
- Service data
- CSBG Annual Report
- Client satisfaction data
- Other

5. If you selected "Other" in any of the data sets in Question 4, list the additional sources.

Research/position papers: UC Davis Center for Poverty Research (homeless issues); The Williams Institute (LGBT data); Valley Vision (for COVID-19 data); Center for American Progress (child poverty), Feeding America (hunger issues).

6. Indicate the approaches your agency took to gather qualitative data for the CNA. (Check all that apply.) (Organizational Standard 3.3)

Surveys

- Clients
- Partners and other service providers
- General public
- Staff
- Board members
- Private sector
- Public sector
- Educational institutions

Focus Groups

- Local leaders
- Elected officials
- Partner organizations' leadership
- Board members
- New and potential partners
- Clients
- Staff

Interviews

- Local leaders
- Elected officials
- Partner organizations' leadership
- Board members
- New and potential partners
- Clients

Community Forums

Asset Mapping

Other

7. If you selected "Other" in Question 6, please list the additional approaches your agency took to gather qualitative data.

Local newspaper ([The Sacramento Bee](#)), local Public Radio station ([Capital Public Radio](#)), stories.

8. Describe your agency's analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data collected from low-income individuals and families. Include a description of the data collected. (Organizational Standards 1.1, 1.2, 3.3; State Plan)

Qualitative data includes economic and behavioral trends, anecdotal feedback from partners and local media, testimony or comments by CSBG customers, and monthly reports by service providers and partners. Quantitative data includes counts of households, families, and individuals. This data may also include counts of households, families and individuals experiencing symptoms of poverty including homelessness, hunger, abuse, unsafe living conditions, and neglect.

9. Summarize the data gathered from each sector of the community listed below and detail how your agency used the information to assess needs and resources in your agency's service area(s). Your agency must demonstrate that each sector was included in the needs assessment; A response for each sector is required. (CSBG Act Sections 676(b)(3)(C), 676(b)(9); Organizational Standard 2.2; State Plan)

A. Community-based organizations: In SETA's CSBG program, information is gathered for the community needs assessment by inviting members of local community-based organizations (CBOs) to speak at the Community Action Board (CAB) meetings, the Public Forum and the Public Hearing. Many of these CBOs are CSBG subgrantees, so a relationship already exists. Information is gathered from CSBG subgrantees on a monthly basis, providing useful information on service needs and demographics. This information is rolled into the ROMA process as SETA continually refines and revises its strategies to address the causes and conditions of poverty in Sacramento County.

B. Faith-based organizations: Invitations to our Community Action Board (CAB) meetings are posted on the SETA website. Some of SETA's CSBG subgrantee partners, such as The Salvation Army, are faith-based. These organizations are invited to speak at CAB meetings and other public forums, and encouraged to bring community members, as preparation for the needs assessment.

C. Private sector (local utility companies, charitable organizations, local food banks): Representatives of a local municipal electric company (SMUD) and of a local food bank (Sacramento Food Bank) are active Board members for SETA's CAB. SETA's CSBG program includes funding for two local food banks; they are invited to speak at CAB meetings, and SETA involves them in discussions on food insecurity issues.

D. Public sector (social services departments, state agencies): Representatives of both Sacramento County's Department of Human Assistance, and the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency, are active members of SETA's CAB. County-level data from California's Department of Human Services and Department of Social Services were both used in preparing the needs assessment.

E. Educational institutions (local school districts, colleges): County-level data from the California Department of Education was used in preparing the needs assessment.

10. "Causes of poverty" are the negative factors that create or foster barriers to self-sufficiency and/or reduce access to resources in communities in which low-income individuals live. After review and analysis of the data, describe the causes of poverty in your agency's service area(s). (Organizational Standard 3.4, State Plan)

Factors which create or foster poverty in Sacramento County are a combination of location, inborn or adopted characteristics which have historically presented barriers to self-sufficiency, and access to opportunities for advancement. Single mother families and their children, people with disabilities, youth and seniors of color, and low-income neighborhoods in Sacramento County continue to experience disproportionate rates of poverty. Young persons of color still account for a large majority of justice-involved persons. Socioeconomically disadvantaged youth, and youth from specific minority populations, experience a higher rate of school suspensions and expulsions.

11. "Conditions of poverty" are the negative environmental, safety, health and/or economic conditions that may reduce investment or growth in communities where low-income individuals live. After review and analysis of the data, describe the conditions of poverty in your agency's service area(s). (Organizational Standard 3.4, State Plan)

As of 2019, the most recent U.S. Census data available, fewer Sacramento County households had incomes below Federal Poverty Income Guidelines. However, COVID-19 erased gains made by the most vulnerable populations, causing job loss or insecurity, social isolation, a challenging educational environment, and an uncertain future for many people. Pandemic-related income loss has made long-term housing more insecure for families in an already tight rental market.

More broadly, SETA's Community Action Board, and the Agency as a whole, recognize that historical, systemic issues and barriers (such as racial, gender, and other class-based divisions) require attention to address matters of inequity and successful social empowerment. Such a focus is critical to long-standing stabilization and change for all families, a goal which is central to community action. Recognition of these systemic issues and barriers, and defined agency responses to address them, will be incorporated into future programs receiving CSBG funding to serve Sacramento County.

12. Describe your agency's approach or system for collecting, analyzing, and reporting customer satisfaction data to the governing board. (Organizational Standard 6.4, State Plan)

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

Community Needs Assessment Results

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(11)

California Government Code Section 12747(a)

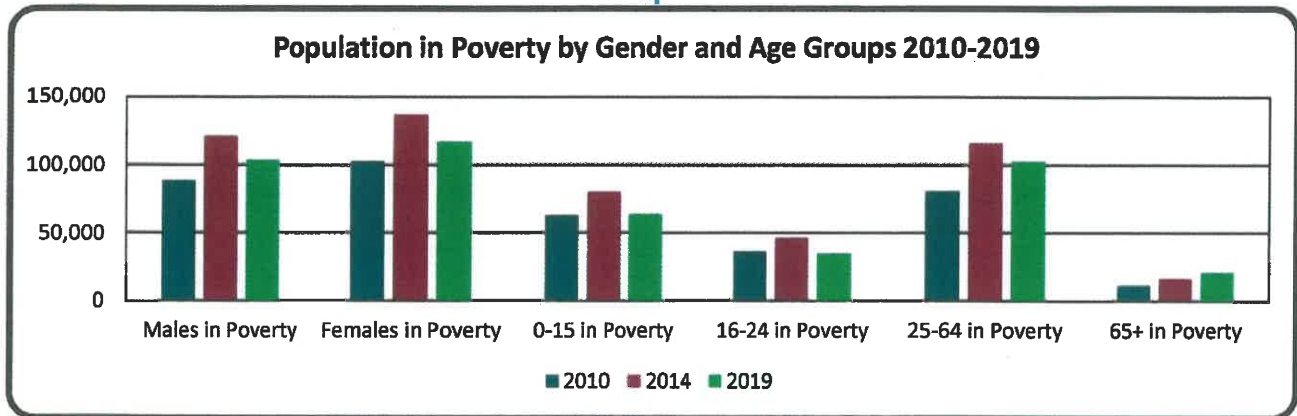
Located in the Central Valley of California, Sacramento County covers 994 square miles. It includes a Delta region in the south, which has access to the San Francisco Bay, and borders the Sierra Nevada foothills to the north and northeast. There are seven incorporated cities; the City of Sacramento is the largest, at a population of 505,230. The unincorporated regions of Sacramento County have an additional 592,079 people, making it the fifth largest population in the state. Sacramento County encompasses urban, suburban and rural environments, with the former two centered around the City of Sacramento. The City of Sacramento is the California capital, and State government is a major employer in the County. Other major industries include healthcare, IT, banking and finance, agriculture, transportation, and travel and leisure. The racial/ethnic breakdown of the population is 57.3% white, 9.8% African American, 15.7% Asian, 7.9% Some Other Race, 7.5% two or more races, 1.1% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 0.7% American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 23.2% Hispanic/Latino.

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) reports that in 2019, persons with incomes below Federal Poverty Guidelines in Sacramento County accounted for 14.7% of the total population, or 220,713 persons living in poverty. This represents a decrease of 37,318 people living in poverty, and a 3.4 percentage point decrease in the number of people living in poverty, from five years earlier. Both the number and percent of people in poverty decreased from 2014 to 2019 despite the fact that the population of Sacramento County increased by 5.1% during that same time, indicating that the effects of the Great Recession were starting to recede. The onset of the pandemic had a negative impact on this recovery, as will be discussed throughout this assessment.

In July 2018, 58,508 individuals received cash aid through participation in the CalWORKs program; of those, 78.6% were children. The number of people receiving CalWORKs has continually decreased in recent years. In 2015 an average of 70,943 individuals, 74.4% of whom were children, received cash aid; in just 3 years, the number of individuals receiving CalWORKS decreased by over 21%. Also in July 2018, 197,498 individuals received CalFresh; 46.0% of whom were children. This number has also decreased, with 224,857 individuals receiving CalFresh just three years earlier.

Graphs 1, 2 and 3 highlight the pace at which the poverty rate of vulnerable and in-crisis Sacramento County adults and children has changed over the past nine years. As of 2019, the number of people in poverty had decreased for all groups represented below, aside from seniors. However, the numbers below still represent a poverty rate of 20% for all youth under 25, and a poverty rate of 10% for seniors.

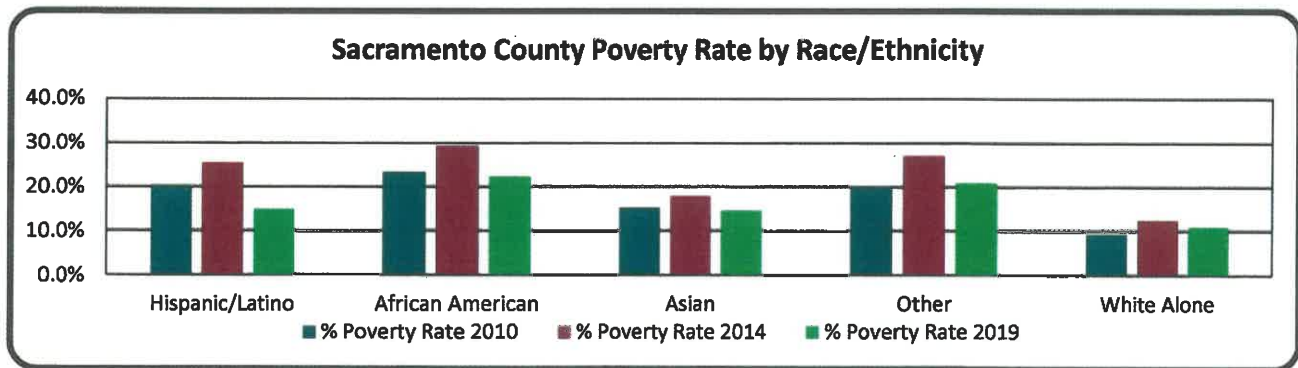
Graph 1



Source: US Census Table B17001, 2010, 2014 & 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates, for Sacramento County

Graph 2 shows the racial/ethnic breakdown of poverty rates over a ten-year period. All racial/ethnic groups shown have experienced a decline in poverty rates, a sign of the continuing recovery from the Great Recession. However, poverty rates among minority populations, particularly African Americans and people identifying as Some Other Race Alone, remain disproportionately high.

Graph 2



Source: US Census Table B17001, 2010, 2014 & 2019, 5-Year Estimates, for Sacramento County, breakdown by racial/ethnic group

In Table 1, below, communities listed as CSBG target areas were selected from all Sacramento County communities with populations of 10,000+ and poverty rates averaging 15% or higher, based on the most recent Census data, 2019. While all of these target areas' poverty rates have declined in the past two years, they remain high.

Table 1

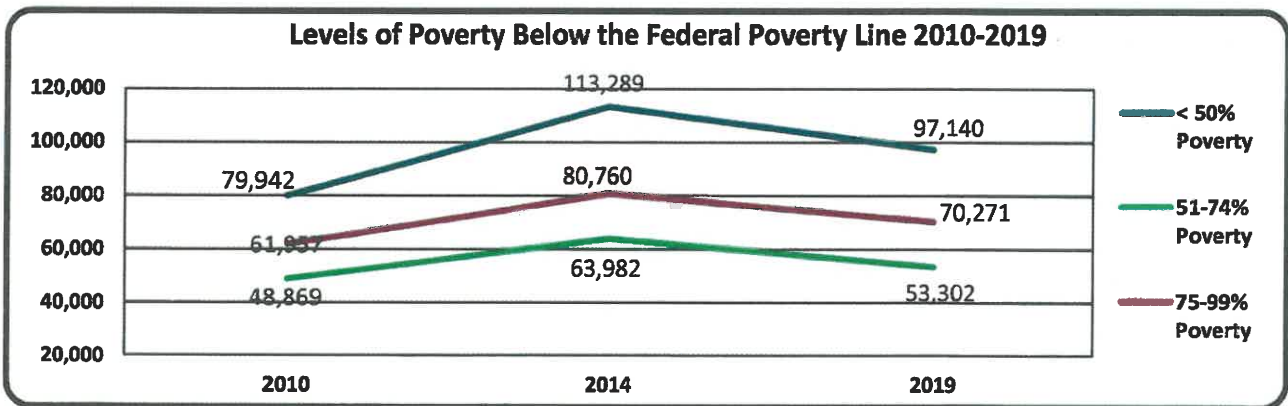
| Community | Poverty Rate | Column1 | Column2 |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|
| Lemon Hill | 37.9% | Sacramento City | 16.6% |
| North Sacramento | 36.3% | La Riviera | 15.5% |
| Parkway | 28.3% | Rio Linda | 15.5% |
| North Highlands | 26.8% | Rosemont | 14.6% |
| Florin | 24.7% | Rancho Cordova | 13.3% |
| Arden Arcade | 22.0% | Carmichael | 13.2% |
| Foothill Farms | 21.9% | Galt | 9.1% |

*Oak Park is defined as zip codes 95817 and 95820

**North Sacramento is defined as zip code 95815

As seen in **Graph 3** below, the number of adults and children living under the federal income poverty level has declined for all levels of poverty.

Graph 3



Source: US Census Table B17024, ACS 2010, 2014 & 2019, for Sacramento County

One striking statistic is the high number of people in poverty who are experiencing extreme poverty, meaning they are living below 50% of the federal income poverty level. Among most age groups in Sacramento County, at least 40% of people experiencing poverty fell into the extreme poverty category. The exception was people over age 65, for whom 33.1% of those in poverty were living in extreme poverty. Almost 56% of 18- to 24-year-olds living in poverty were living in extreme poverty. The 97,140 people living in extreme poverty are at particular risk of not meeting daily needs, much less reaching beyond daily living requirements to attain self-sufficiency and thrive.

Over 20% of Sacramento County's population is foreign-born, reflecting the great diversity of the Capital region. In 2019, 15% of this population was living below the federal poverty income guidelines. This rate decreases with greater time spent in the United States. Of those individuals who arrived after 2010, 25.8% were living in poverty in 2019; of those individuals who arrived before 2000, only 9.8% were living in poverty in 2019.

According to the 2019 ACS, there are 81,541 civilian veterans in Sacramento County (about 5.5% of the general population). There are 23,418 veterans living with a disability; 16,412 have service-related disabilities. Approximately 7,270 veterans live below federal poverty guidelines and as many as 300 are estimated to live in shelters or in transitional housing on any given night.

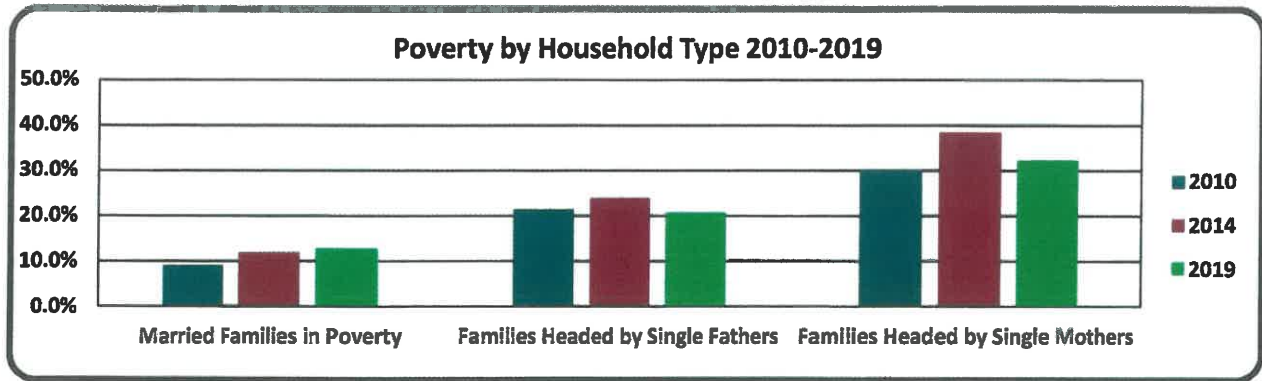
Definitions of Poverty: *The poverty data used in this report and for the comparisons below represent individuals living below 100% of Federal Poverty Guidelines, the federal definition of poverty. They do not represent all individuals unable to sustain themselves and their families without public and 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, the 2019 ACS data was used to prepare this report. The ACS 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 2019 survey was collected in that year and released in Fall 2020.*

SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

Poverty is experienced by all family types. However, it is most pronounced in families headed by a single mother. According to the 2019 ACS, 36% (62,293) of Sacramento County households with children under age 18 (178,549) are headed by a single parent, compared to the state rate of 31.5%. Female-headed single parent households represent 71.5% of all single parent households, and 78.2% of all single parent households living in poverty. As illustrated in **Graph 4**, 12.8% of two-parent families (15,831 families), 32.2% of percent of families headed by a single female (14,928 families), and 20.7% of families headed by a single male (3,825 families), were living in poverty.

Graph 4

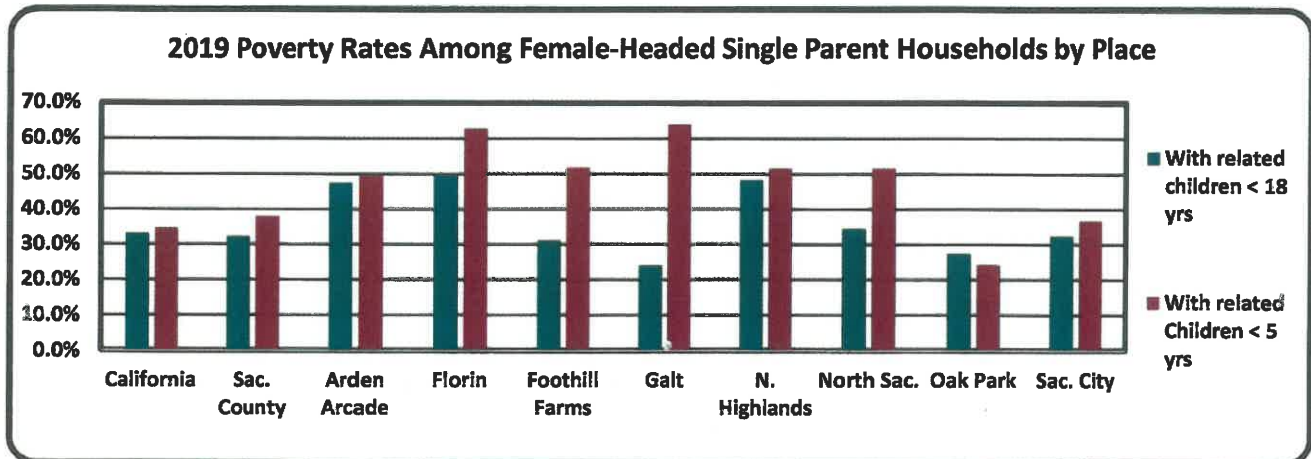


Source: US Census Table B17010, ACS 2010, 2014, & 2019, 5-Year Estimates, for Sacramento County

Among single parent households with children under 18, 22.4% were living below federal poverty guidelines. Among female-headed households, the rate was 32.2% or 3.5 times the poverty rate for married couple families (10.5%). For female-headed households with children under 5, the poverty rate was 38%.

Poverty rates vary with location for all family types, and this is true for female-headed households. Graph 5 identifies the poverty rates among single female-headed households in high-poverty areas of Sacramento County.

Graph 5

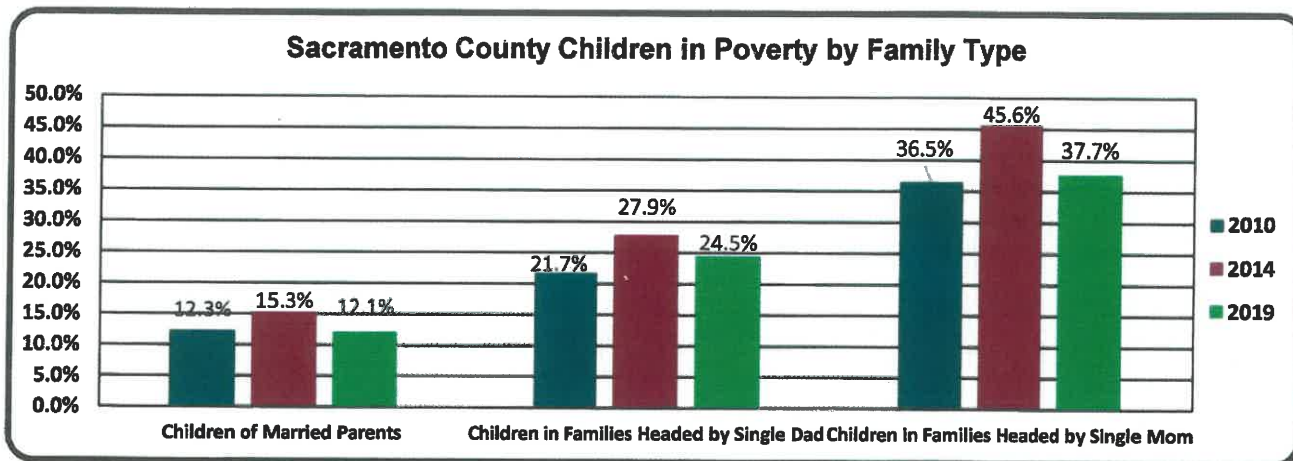


Source: U.S. Census Table B17012, 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates for Sacramento County; North Sac. is defined as zip code 95815, and Oak Park as zip codes 95817 & 95820

As Graph 6 demonstrates, children in single parent households are considerably more likely to be poor than children in two-parent households. This is particularly true for children of single mothers. The poverty rate for the children in any of the family types considered here is higher

than the poverty rate for the children in other family types. This is likely due to the presence of multiple children in the household.

Graph 6



Source: U.S. Census Table B17006, ACS 2010, 2014 & 2019 5-Year Estimates for Sacramento County

The income for single parent female-headed households in Sacramento County is consistently lower than other household types. The 2019 median income for single female-headed households was \$32,924, which was \$13,657 lower than the median income for single male-headed households (at \$46,581) and \$62,708 lower than that of married households with children (at \$95,632).

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 \$96,096, or \$46.20 per hour, if the parent is employed full-time. In 2019, the median annual salary for single mothers was \$32,924 – \$63,172 less than the minimum living wage income for single mothers with two children. For a two-parent household with two children and one parent working, the annual income for minimal self-sufficiency is less at \$80,579, or \$38.74 per hour, if one parent is employed full-time and the other parent provides childcare and other services for the family.

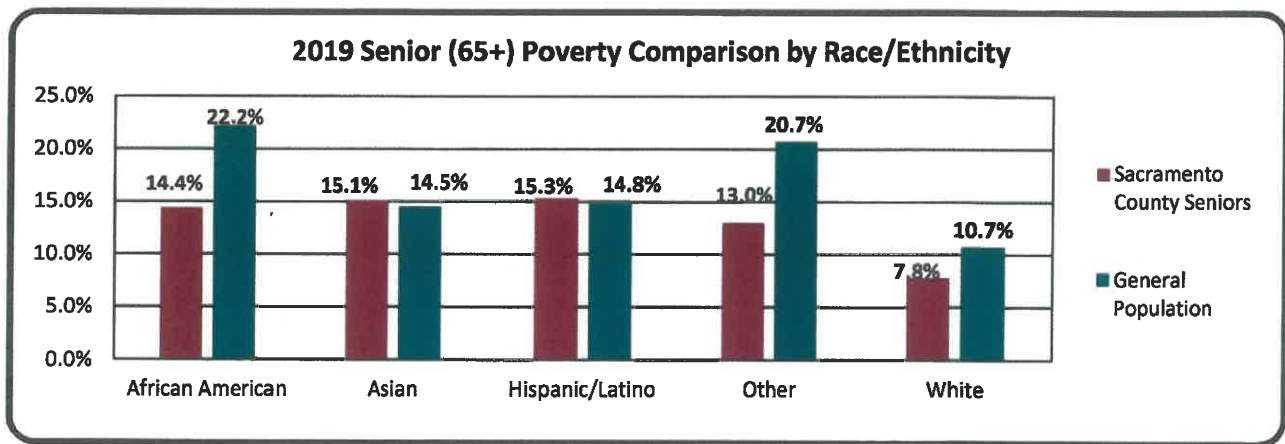
POVERTY AMONG OLDER ADULTS

The population aged 65 and older in Sacramento County is 209,576, or 13.7% of the general population. The senior population has increased by 17% since 2014 (from 173,676 persons to 209,576). During the same 5-year period, the poverty rate for seniors remained the same, at 10% of individuals 65 years and older; this rate is 68% of Sacramento County’s poverty rate of

14.7%. The rate of seniors experiencing extreme poverty (below 50% of Federal Poverty Guidelines) remained at 33% of all seniors in poverty.

According to the 2019 ACS, the median annual household income for householders 65+ is \$53,574, and for 45- to 64-year-old householders is \$81,211. Sixty-nine percent of persons 65+ are females living alone, an increase of four percentage points in just two years. Senior females are also more likely to be living in poverty than their male counterparts; while the poverty rate of males 65+ is 8.5%, the poverty rate for females 65+ is 11.5%. 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.

Graph 7



Source: U.S. Census Table B17001, 2019 ACS 5-Year Est., selected for the racial/ethnic groups listed above, for Sacramento County

Graph 7, above, compares the poverty rate of seniors with the poverty rate of the general population, by race. In all instances, as with the general population, the poverty rate of seniors is higher for people of color than for their white counterparts.

The 2019 ACS estimates that 15.3% (31,964) of persons 65+ were in the workforce, an increase of 3,751 (0.8%) from just two years previously. Of that population, 3.5% (1,131) were unemployed, a lower rate than in 2017 (5.2%, or 1,466). Of the unemployed, 36.8% were women, 6% fewer than in 2017. A slightly smaller number of senior men are not working, but actively looking (4.2%), than in 2017 (5.6%).

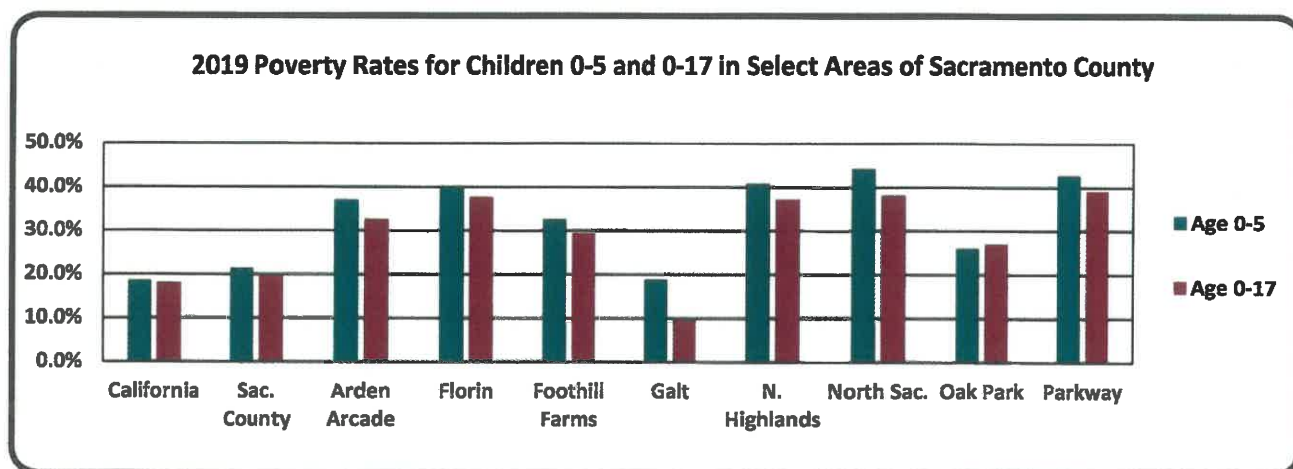
POVERTY AMONG YOUTH

According to the most recent ACS (2019), children aged 0 through 17 years (363,176 individuals) comprise 23.8% of Sacramento County's total population. Among this age group, the poverty rate is 19.8%, about 2.9 percentage points lower than the same poverty rate in 2014. Children under 5 years have traditionally maintained the highest poverty rate among children 0-17 years. The 20.9% poverty rate for children under 5 years is 1.1 percentage points higher than children aged 0-17. The slight decrease in poverty rates for children overall is an improvement, and the poverty rate for children 0-5 years is 4.9% lower than just two years previously, in 2017. However, the poverty rate for youth aged 0-17 is still 5.1 percentage points higher than the overall poverty rate of 14.7%; the poverty rate for children under age 5 is 6.2 percentage points higher than the overall poverty rate.

Based on the 2019 5-year census data, of the 357,516 children 0-17 living in Sacramento County, 70,802 of them are living below 100% of Federal Poverty Guidelines. The poverty rate for this population has declined from 22.6% to 19.8% in just two years. However, a child's location in Sacramento County has a significant impact on the likelihood of living in poverty. Even with a County-wide poverty rate of 14.7%, 30% or more of the children in Arden Arcade, Florin, Foothill Farms, North Highlands, North Sacramento, and Parkway are living in poverty.

Graph 8 compares poverty rate data collected during 2019, for children 0-5 and 0-17, in the communities noted. These poverty rates represent hundreds, often thousands, of children in the communities listed.

Graph 8



Source: U.S. Census TablesS1701 ACS 2019 5-Yr. Estimates, for Sacramento County

FOSTER YOUTH

In almost every category, the number of children in foster care has dropped over the last 5 years. On January 1, 2021, there were 2,070 children in foster care in Sacramento County, 25% less than 2014 (2,778). During 2020, 789 children entered foster care in Sacramento County, a 49% decrease over the entry numbers in 2014 (1,556), and 735 youth exited the foster care system, a 48% decrease over the same number of exits in 2014 (1,408). During 2020, 74 youth were emancipated from the foster care system in Sacramento County.

Since 2019 outcome statistics are currently unavailable due to reporting mandate changes, 2017 data is considered for this assessment. Foster youth outcome statistics of concern from the 2017 data are included here:

- No permanent connection to a committed adult was established or known for 6 exited foster youth (4%), prior to being exited from the system;
- Fifty-seven (38%) exited without obtaining employment;
- Twelve Sacramento County foster youth (8%) had no known housing connection when exited;
- Over 27% (41) of youth exiting the Sacramento County foster care system did not earn a high school diploma or its equivalent.

Without a job, basic education, housing, or a trusted adult to guide them, these youth face significant barriers and would benefit from some type of intervention or safety-net supports.

YOUTH OFFENDERS/JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

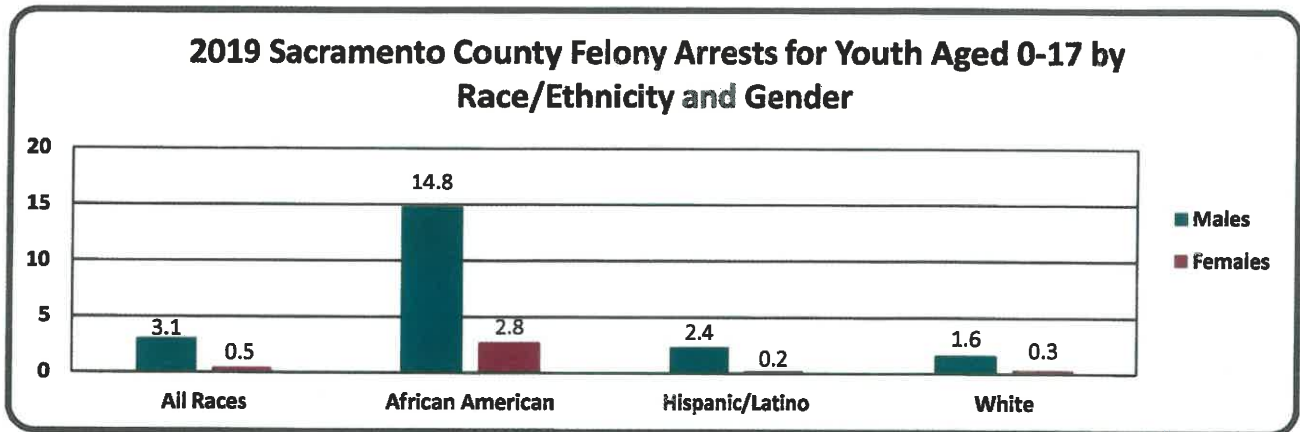
The following section provides data and analysis for juvenile arrests occurring in 2019, the most recent year for which accurate crime statistics are available from the State. Although not all arrests result in convictions and penalties, or can be attributed to a crime actually taking place, they represent 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 2019, there were 363,176 youth under age 18 in Sacramento County. This represents 23.8% of the total population, which is comparable to the percentage represented in all California counties (9,022,146 youth). 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 higher juvenile felony arrest rate during 2019 (3.1 arrests/1,000 youths aged 0-17) than the State of California (1.8 arrests/1,000 youths aged 0-17).

Graph 9 illustrates the felony arrest rates for target groups by race/ethnicity and adjusted for relative group populations in Sacramento County.

Graph 9



Source: CA Dept. of Justice Juvenile Felony Arrest Statistics for 2019, & US Census Table B01001 2019 ACS, 5-Yr. Est., for Sacramento County

Of particular note is the high incidence of felony arrests for African American males (0-17 years) or approximately 377% of the rate for all juvenile males (0-17 years), and for African American females, approximately 460% of the rate for all juvenile females (0-17 years), in Sacramento County.

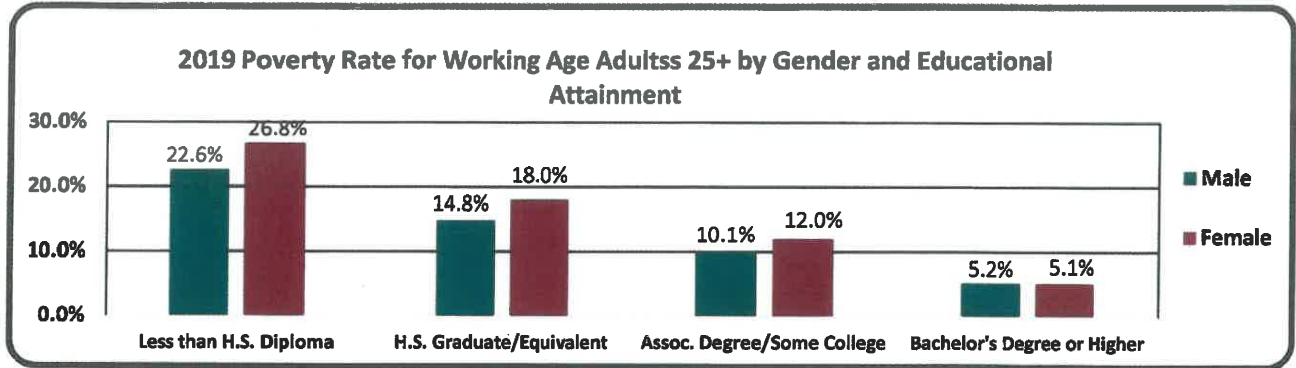
African American juvenile males 0-17 represent less than 10% of the total juvenile male population 0-17, but they represent nearly 54% of all juvenile males arrested for violent crimes and over 50% of all felony property offenses for their age group in Sacramento County. Although the raw number of arrests has generally declined for this group over the past decade, the data continues to indicate that African American males and females remain underserved by existing programs and resources.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Data from the 2019 ACS illustrates a strong correlation between level of education, median income, and poverty. It also illustrates gender disparities in wages.

Graph 10, below, demonstrates the correlation of low educational attainment and poverty by showing poverty at defined educational levels in Sacramento County. The poverty rate of persons without a High School diploma is more than double that of all persons who have an Associate's Degree or some college coursework.

Graph 10



Source: US Census Table B17003, 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates, for Sacramento County

Graph 10 demonstrates there is a significantly lower rate of poverty for those with a bachelor's degree or higher. In all educational levels, women experienced greater incidences of poverty than men. As shown in **Graph 10**, for all Sacramento County persons age 25+ without a high school diploma, the poverty rate in 2019 was 22.6% for males and 26.8% for females. These rates are decreasing: in 2015 the poverty rate for males without a high school diploma was 29% and for females without a high school diploma was 33.7%. However, the decrease is likely attributable to the corresponding decrease in the overall poverty rate rather than a change in prospects for those without a high school diploma.

Table 2, below, demonstrates median earnings in Sacramento County by educational attainment for 2019. 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 36% less than their male counterparts. Women over the age of 25 who have never graduated from high school have a median annual income of only \$18,788; that is just over half of the median income for women who have completed some college courses. HUD's estimate of fair market rent for a 1-bedroom apartment in Sacramento County (\$1,188/month) would consume 76% of this pre-tax income.

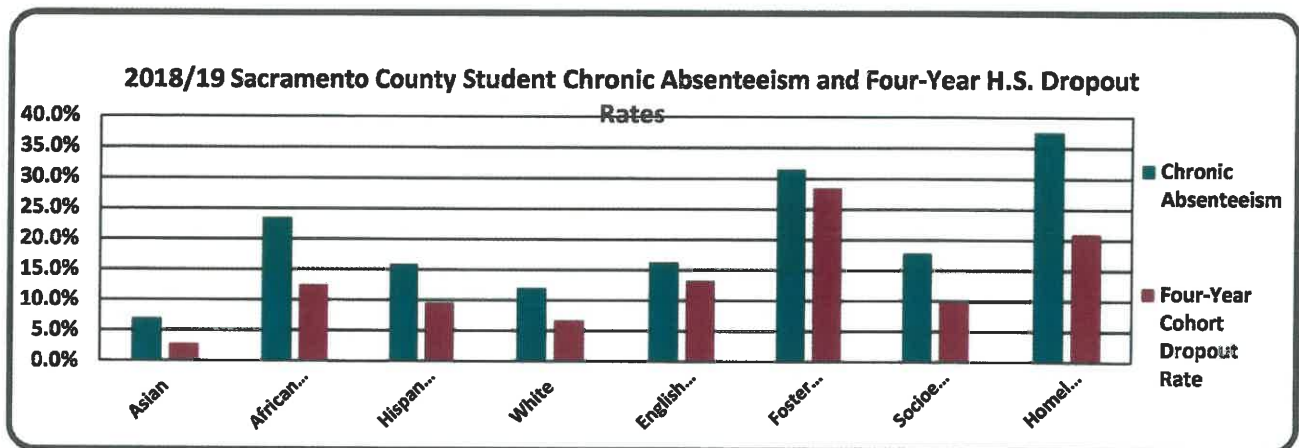
Table 2

| Group Characteristic | Less Than High School Graduate | H.S. Graduate or Equivalent | Some College/ Associate's Degree | Bachelor's Degree | Graduate or Professional Degree |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Males | \$29,377 | \$31,339 | \$41,120 | \$62,253 | \$90,386 |
| Females | \$18,788 | \$26,909 | \$34,698 | \$52,950 | \$72,781 |

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.

According to Educationdata.org, a website which presents and evaluates national education statistics, in 2018/19, excessive absences were the most commonly cited reason for dropping out of high school by 44.1% of males and 42.7% of females. In Sacramento County, chronic absenteeism was a concern for 17.8% (28,441) of socioeconomically disadvantaged students in 2018/19, 9.8% (1,269) of whom dropped out of high school. Chronic absenteeism, and dropout rates for key populations, are presented in **Graph 11**. These numbers are likely exacerbated by the pandemic.

Graph 11



Source: CA Dept. of Educ. DataQuest EdData; Dropouts by Ethnic Designation by Grade, 2018/19, for Sacramento County

EducationData.org research shows that high school dropouts are more likely to be poor and unemployed; over half are on public assistance; female high school dropouts are nine times more likely to be single mothers; and lack of a high school degree is characteristic of 83% of incarcerated individuals. 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.

Suspensions and expulsions are also factors suggesting youth disengagement from the educational environment, and thus ultimately a risk factor for poverty. Both rates have declined in recent years, but they remain a factor for a considerable number of youth. While schools need access to effective disciplinary techniques, certain disciplinary practices in American schools disproportionately affect low-income, disabled students and students of color, and can ultimately lead to incarceration in what has been called the school-to-prison pipeline. **Table 3** shows the number of youth in selected groups who were suspended and expelled from Sacramento County schools during the 2019/20 school year.

Table 3

| | African Americans | Hispanic/Latino | White | Socioeconomically Disadvantaged | People with Disabilities | Total |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Suspensions | 3,029 (30.7%) | 3,145 (42.9%) | 1,894 (19.2%) | 7,800 (79.2%) | 2,599 (26.4%) | 9,847 |
| Expulsions | 18 (24.3%) | 23 (31.1%) | 14 (18.9%) | 63 (85.1%) | 16 (18.9%) | 74 |

Implementation of the pandemic-induced online learning model has been particularly difficult for the low-income community and its students. An October 14, 2020 article from the [Sacramento Bee](#) illustrated the situation in the Sacramento City Unified School District (SCUSD):

Most of the district’s 46,000 students live in low-income families; about 72 percent qualify for free or reduced lunch. The financially strained district must not only educate through distance learning, but also offer healthy meals to thousands of students, provide after-school programming and outdoor exercise, create safe spaces for foster and homeless youth, and help English learners and children with special needs thrive.

In some neighborhoods covered by the district, as many as one in four households don’t have a broadband subscription. It took weeks for the district to distribute Google Chromebooks to students in need. SCUSD issued nearly 27,000 Chromebooks to the students who requested them, roughly 64 percent of the population.

A February 21, 2021 story on Capital Public Radio reported that almost one thousand K-12 students in SCUSD were “significantly disengaged”, meaning they were logging into school two days per week or less. This story identified youth who are African American, housing insecure; and involved in the foster care system as having particular difficulty with the online learning platform. While SCUSD is highlighted in these examples, the problems are not exclusive to that school district. During the 2019/2020 school year, 1,789 foster youth and 10,116 homeless youth, 29,396 African American youth, and 158,395 socioeconomically disadvantaged youth were enrolled in Sacramento County schools.

The Sacramento County school system responded to the pandemic restrictions as best it could in a crisis situation; however, online learning exacerbated the challenges already faced by low-income students. Education is a way out of poverty, and the challenges magnified during the pandemic will likely have lasting impacts on this generation of students.

HOUSING

This section describes the current state of rental housing and its effects on low-income

households in Sacramento County. According to Realtor.com, Sacramento is the top real estate market in the country in 2021. As of February, 2021, Sacramento County single family homes are selling for 102% of asking price; home values have increased 11.9% in a year, with a median selling price of \$395,000. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a significant decrease in the number of available homes for sale, due in part to a significant increase in Bay Area buyers who are able to work from home and are attracted by Sacramento’s comparatively low housing costs. The increased activity rate of the rental housing market has also led to a limited rental vacancy rate throughout the area. In 2019, Sacramento’s vacancy rate was 2.76%, a rate which has steadily declined since 2007.

Fair market rent for Sacramento County is typically driven by demand and the rate of rental unit inventories available in the marketplace. According to the fair market value listed by the Housing and Urban Development (HUD), most apartments have increased rents from 2017. The hourly wage needed to pay for apartments in Sacramento County has not kept up with the increases in rent, and is beyond the reach of many residents, as indicated in **Table 4**, below.

Table 4

| <i>2017-2021 Fair Market Rent Comparison for Sacramento County (HUD)</i> | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | <i>2017</i> | <i>2019</i> | <i>2021</i> | <i>Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Rent in 2021*</i> |
| Studio Unit | \$720 | \$853 | \$1,060 | \$21.86 |
| One-Bedroom Unit | \$821 | \$968 | \$1,188 | \$24.50 |
| Two-Bedroom Unit | \$1,036 | \$1,220 | \$1,495 | \$30.83 |
| Three-Bedroom Unit | \$1,508 | \$1,764 | \$2,140 | \$44.14 |
| Four-Bedroom Unit | \$1,825 | \$2,143 | \$2,588 | \$53.38 |

* 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. While the median income for Sacramento County is \$67,151, large areas in the north and south parts of the City of Sacramento earn considerably below the median. American Community Survey data from 2019 shows that 29.2% of Sacramento County residents earning less than \$35,000 per year pay at least 35% of their income on rent and rents have continued to rise since that time. In a separate study, data showed 18.4% of Sacramento region’s renters were severely impacted, meaning they paid more than 50% of their income towards rent. This has become even more pronounced due to the pandemic, with 37.4% of Californians expressing difficulty in paying regular household expenses during this time. Rob Warnock, researcher at apartmentlist.com, argues that rent debt

disproportionately affects people of color, a situation made even worse by economic and health problems caused by the pandemic (Rent Debt and Racial Inequality in 2021). Growing rental burdens on low-income households, compounded by pandemic-related income loss, indicate a greater need for housing services to keep families stabilized and safe.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

California and Sacramento County had similar preliminary unemployment rates in January 2020, of 3.9% and 4.0% respectively. During the 13-month period from January 2020 through February 2021, as illustrated in **Table 5** below, the unemployment rate has fluctuated significantly. At its height during the Great Recession, the Sacramento County unemployment rate was 12.3%, representing 83,800 people (October, 2009). At its height during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Sacramento County unemployment rate was 14.9% (April, 2020), representing 103,800 people. This rate does not include the people who lost jobs but were ineligible for unemployment, such as those working in the previously healthy gig economy with Uber, Lyft, and other entry-level jobs.

Table 5 traces the impact on jobs due to closures brought on by the pandemic in areas of high unemployment in Sacramento County. As demonstrated in the highlighted fields, there was a sudden increase in unemployment between March and April, 2020. While the unemployment rate has decreased as of February, 2021, in many areas it has remained double what it was in January, 2020.

Table 5

| | Sac County | Arden Arcade | Citrus Hts. | Florin | Foothill Farms | Galt | Rancho Cordova | Sac. City |
|--------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------|----------------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| Jan-20 | 4.0% | 5.2% | 3.9% | 7.1% | 4.9% | 7.0% | 3.9% | 4.1% |
| Feb-20 | 3.7% | 4.9% | 3.6% | 6.7% | 4.6% | 6.4% | 3.7% | 3.8% |
| Mar-20 | 4.3% | 5.7% | 4.2% | 7.7% | 5.3% | 7.1% | 4.1% | 4.4% |
| Apr-20 | 14.9% | 19.0% | 16.0% | 24.5% | 17.8% | 15.2% | 14.8% | 15.0% |
| May-20 | 14.3% | 18.3% | 14.7% | 23.6% | 17.2% | 12.7% | 14.1% | 14.6% |
| Jun-20 | 12.9% | 16.5% | 12.4% | 21.4% | 15.5% | 11.5% | 12.7% | 13.2% |
| Jul-20 | 12.1% | 15.5% | 11.5% | 20.2% | 14.5% | 10.6% | 12.0% | 12.6% |
| Aug-20 | 10.9% | 14.0% | 10.2% | 18.4% | 13.1% | 9.3% | 10.7% | 11.4% |
| Sep-20 | 10.0% | 13.0% | 9.2% | 17.1% | 12.1% | 8.7% | 9.9% | 10.6% |
| Oct-20 | 8.8% | 11.4% | 7.9% | 15.1% | 10.7% | 8.4% | 9.1% | 9.5% |
| Nov-20 | 7.3% | 9.6% | 6.4% | 12.7% | 8.9% | 7.7% | 7.5% | 7.9% |
| Dec-20 | 8.3% | 10.8% | 7.6% | 14.3% | 10.1% | 9.7% | 8.3% | 8.9% |
| Jan-21 | 8.1% | 7.3% | 7.8% | 14.1% | 9.9% | 6.4% | 7.9% | 8.7% |
| Feb-21 | 7.7% | 11.1% | 7.3% | 11.3% | 8.3% | 10.5% | 7.6% | 8.1% |

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

Reports from SETA's Employer Services Department indicate that from January through July, 2020, 466 businesses in Sacramento County had temporarily or permanently closed for a sufficiently long period of time to warrant announcement of a WARN notice to their employees, suggesting the damage that COVID-19 has inflicted on local businesses. The closures affected 20,796 employees during that period.

INCIDENCE OF HOMELESSNESS

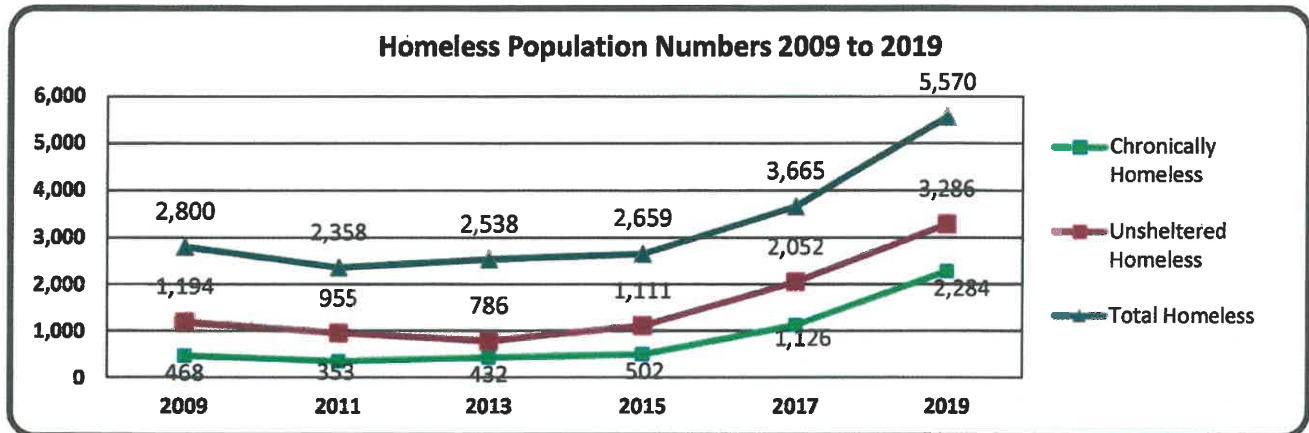
Homelessness is a condition in which individuals lack a fixed, regular, and adequate residence over which they exercise reasonable tenants' or ownership control. People who are homeless may live in cars, parks, sidewalks, or structures that are not meant for human habitation; in this case, they would 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 30 and 31, 2019, and was reported in the Sacramento Steps Forward, 2019 Sacramento Countywide Homeless Count Report in June, 2019.

During the January 2019 count, approximately 5,570 adults and children from 3,960 households were living in shelters, transitional housing or places not meant for human habitation. The total number of people without permanent shelter increased by 2,105 individuals since the January 2017 count – a 57% increase in only two years. Approximately 30% of the homeless counted were safely sheltered and 70% were unsheltered compared to 64% and 36%, respectively, in 2015. This represents a 90% increase in unsheltered homeless persons in two years (2,052 to 3,900), and a 251% increase in unsheltered homeless in four years (1,111 to 3,900).

Graph 14 presents a comparison between the general and chronic homeless populations in Sacramento County between 2009 and 2019. By 2017, the number of homeless in Sacramento County had considerably surpassed the 2009 high, which was during the height of the Great Recession. During that time ARRA Rapid Re-Housing funding provided relief to 1,800 Sacramento County homeless; once that funding was exhausted, the rate of homelessness began to rise again.

Graph 14



Source: Sacramento 2019 Homeless Point in Time Count Report; 2009-2019 Sacramento Homeless Point in Time Count Data

Homeless persons surveyed during the January 2019 homeless count reported the following:

- 3,286 (59%) were chronically homeless individuals, up 60% since 2017
- 667 were veterans (up 42% since 2017, at 469 veterans)
- 1,139 people (20%) were homeless as families with children; 52% of whom were unsheltered
- 415 were transition age youth (a 76% increase from 2017), 59% of whom were unsheltered

The increase in families and transition age youth may be a result of improved identification rather than an increase in actual numbers; these populations have been difficult to locate in past years.

In its 2020 annual report, Loaves and Fishes reported services in its Maryhouse daytime shelter hospitality program to 1,248 women, 2 single fathers, and 939 children. Also during 2020, Genesis, Loaves and Fishes' mental health program, provided 2,577 assessment, therapy, referral and outreach services to homeless guests. Loaves and Fishes and Maryhouse provided 53,504 hot breakfasts, and almost 163,000 supplies such as hygiene items, sleeping bags, diapers, clothing, and other items.

Homeless students are present at all levels of the educational system. In 2020, despite the pandemic-related constraints on school attendance, Loaves and Fishes' Mustard Seed school

reported serving 95 children, representing 1,274 pupil hours, and returned 31 children to public schools. In 2018, Sacramento County identified 10,965 public school students as homeless; of those, 5,657 were in pre-Kindergarten through fifth grade. Eighty-five percent reported doubling up with family and friends, and an additional 6.1% reported staying in a motel; thus over 90% of public school students identifying themselves as homeless may not be counted in a Point-In-Time homeless count. College students also report periods of homelessness. Studies of housing issues of students in postsecondary education reveal that 11% of CSU students, 5% of UC students, and 19% of community college students, have experienced one or more periods of homelessness in the previous year.

Due to the pandemic, the homeless Point-In-Time count planned for 2021 was cancelled. Sacramento County's housing crisis continues, with increasingly high rent and limited availability, so it is safe to assume that the number of people experiencing homelessness has not decreased. With the advent of shelter-in-place, shelter programs limited capacity or temporarily closed, which further reduced the options available to people seeking temporary shelter. Through Project Roomkey, California provided shelter for unhoused individuals who were particularly vulnerable to, or who had been exposed to, COVID-19 or who were at high risk of contracting the disease. As of the December 7, 2020 report, 556 Sacramento County Roomkey participants were being processed for permanent housing; of those, 42 were already housed. The COVID-19 pandemic and resultant income instability have caused many housed individuals and families to worry about eviction, as shown in the service gap survey (Appendix A), the U.S. Census Household Pulse survey, and the Valley Vision surveys, discussed later in this needs assessment. A rise in evictions would put even more people on the streets, prompting greater need for services for people experiencing homelessness.

A U.C. Davis survey of 198 unhoused individuals from Loaves and Fishes examined the effects of the pandemic on the homeless population (Policy Brief, Center for Poverty and Inequality Research, March 2021). At the time of the study (October, 2020), only 30% reported staying in temporary shelters. Thirty-nine percent reported having lost employment or income between February and October 2020; but only 45% reported having received a stimulus check, compared with 86% of very-low-income housed Californians. The paper concluded that the pandemic served to magnify conditions already experienced by unhoused people in the

community, creating greater economic and social vulnerability in this population than before the pandemic.

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. Current data reflecting the impact of the pandemic is not available regarding food insecurity in Sacramento County. However, the Feeding America website has projected a Sacramento County food insecurity rate for all age groups of 16.9%, up from 11.9% in 2018, and a child food insecurity rate of 25.7%, up from 16.9% in 2018. In the 2018/19 school year, 149,656 children participated in the Free/Reduced Price Meals program in Sacramento County; that translates to 60% of students in Sacramento County.

During 2020, the CDSS website reported that an average of 115,705 households (21.3% of all households) received CalFresh benefits in Sacramento County. In those households were 208,110 individuals who received CalFresh benefits; 41.4% of those recipients were children, and another 10.9% were seniors. The median income for CalFresh households was \$24,984. Nearly 88% of recipients were in households where at least one person worked in the previous 12 months. According to the CDSS website, the average CalFresh allotment per household is \$166 per person, per month, with an average of 2.1 persons per household.

Food insecurity skyrocketed during 2020, with local food banks reporting record increases in visits. In April, 2020, shortly after the shelter-in-place order closed schools and businesses to the public, SETA polled local CSBG partners who distribute food. The Salvation Army reported an 800% increase in visits to its food bank. Elk Grove Food Bank Services reported a 650% increase, with 55 new families signing up each day for the two weeks ending March 31. River City Food Bank reported that 4,000 families had visited during the last week of March, 2020 alone, including many who had never visited a food bank. New visitors reported a sudden loss of employment, coupled with a lack of transportation to obtain free and reduced-price meals at schools for students who were no longer attending class in person.

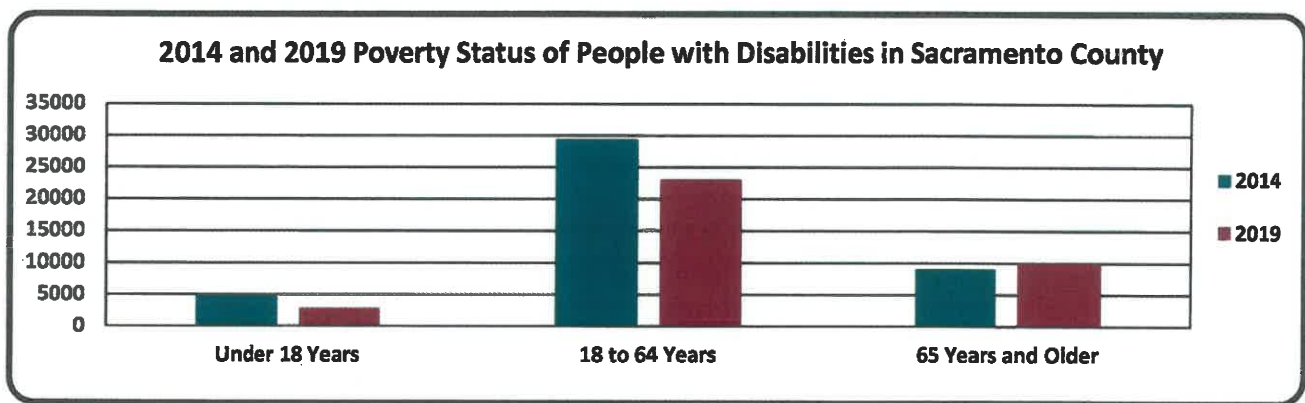
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

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 ACS reports estimate that there are 178,441 persons, 11.9% of the general population, who are identified as being disabled in Sacramento County, with 36,043 living below Federal Poverty Guidelines. This represents an overall poverty rate of 20.2%; of that number, 7.3% (13,193) are living in extreme poverty (below 50% of federal poverty income guidelines). As shown in **Graph 15**, below, the number of people with disabilities has decreased from 2014 to 2019 for people under the age of 65. For people 65 years of age and older, the poverty rate remained the same, but the number of people with disabilities living in poverty increased by about 1,000. Numerically, most people with disabilities are in the working age population; vulnerable populations in this age group have been hard hit by the socioeconomic conditions of the pandemic.

Graph 15



Source: U.S. Census Table C18130, 2014 and 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates for Sacramento County

Households with one or more disabled persons account for 34.5% 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.

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 \$27,007, which is \$1,017 higher than California's disabled (\$25,990) and \$10,554 less than that of the non-disabled Sacramento County population (\$37,561).

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 2019, 3% of Sacramento County's people with disabilities were uninsured. Despite the availability of free or greatly reduced health insurance, 5,611 Sacramento County persons with disabilities remained uninsured in 2019. It should also be noted that this data only includes disabled citizens and persons with legal status in the United States.

SEXUAL ORIENTATION/GENDER IDENTITY

Although research is not available at the local level, sexual orientation or gender identity can also be correlated to the likelihood of living in a condition of poverty. A study, "LGBT Poverty in the United States" (The Williams Institute, October, 2019) found that people identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) had a poverty rate approximately 5% higher than that of their straight peers. Poverty was more pronounced when the LGBT individual was a person of color, was female, had a disability, or was transgender. The same report cited increased rates of food insecurity, involvement with the foster care and prison system, and higher rates of economic insecurity among this population, all risk factors for poverty. The 2019 Sacramento County Point-In-Time Count reported that 9% of those interviewed identified as LGBT, a rate double that of the general population, which is estimated at 4.5% (Gallup Poll, 2019). The same poll reported that identification as LGBT was more common among people interviewed from younger generations. Wind Youth Services reported that 40% of the youth with whom it worked identified as LGBT, an indication of negative familial reaction to a youth's sexual orientation.

IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON SACRAMENTO COUNTY POVERTY

The U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey provides information about the concerns of Californians following the onset of the pandemic and related shutdowns. Data for this survey was collected from August 19, 2020 through October 26, 2020. Because socioeconomic changes resulting from the pandemic are not reflected in U.S. Census data on a county level, the California-level data from the Household Pulse Survey is presented below. The information has been interpreted based on number of households in Sacramento County. The 2019 household population estimate of 543,025 for Sacramento County would translate to the following estimates for Sacramento County, assuming an equivalent number of survey responders.

- 25% of Californians expected someone in their household to lose income in the four weeks following the census interview (estimated 135,756 Sacramento County households);
- 11.1% of Californians interviewed had sometimes or often not had enough to eat within the previous 7 days (estimated 60,276 Sacramento County households);
- 7.4% had missed a rent or mortgage payment within the past month, or had little confidence that they would be able to meet their subsequent one (an estimated 40,184 Sacramento County households);
- 33.6% of Californians believed they were likely to receive an eviction or foreclosure notice (an estimated 182,456 Sacramento County households); and
- 37.4% had difficulty paying for usual household expenses (an estimated 203,091 Sacramento County households).

Valley Vision, a Capital Region research organization and think tank, teamed up with local public radio station Capital Public Radio to conduct a series of COVID-19 Resilience Polls for the Sacramento Valley region. These surveys gauged the economic, physical, emotional and mental health of our region. While they do not exclusively address Sacramento County, it is a representative snapshot of the conditions faced here. The most recent poll was completed in September, 2020. The following is a summary of the information which may apply to the low-income population in Sacramento County.

- 44% of people surveyed with incomes below \$30,000, and 40% of those surveyed with incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000, were “very concerned” about personal finances.
- 40% of those with incomes under \$30,000 were “very concerned” about job security.
- Access to medical services and supplies was particularly difficult for people of African American heritage, with 77% listing difficulty accessing medical care, 57% listing difficulty accessing medical supplies, and over 50% mentioning difficulty obtaining prescription medicine, mental health services, non-prescription medicine, and medical advice.
- 82% of those surveyed had experienced feelings of stress, anxiety, hopelessness or depression within the past seven days; the age group most commonly expressing stress or anxiety was between 18-38 years of age.
- 47% of those surveyed had lost income as a result of the pandemic, with people aged 18-38 most likely to report a loss of income. 27% of people with incomes under \$30,000 reported a significant loss of income.

- Of those who have lost income or employment due to the pandemic, 41% expressed concern about the availability of jobs, and 29% about their own professional skill sets. Concern about job availability was most commonly expressed by people identifying as African American (67%) and Hispanic (45%).
- 61% stated that having children at home for schooling has negatively impacted their ability to do their jobs. That number increased to 75% for 18 to 38-year-olds, who were more likely to have young children at home. Aside from concern about being able to handle their own responsibilities (66%), 61% expressed concern about their children falling behind academically, and 52% expressed concern about lost services (such as lunch or counseling) and lack of child care. At 39% of those surveyed, women were more likely than men (13%) to identify a significant impact of children being home.

While the pandemic has affected everyone, this survey suggests that those most likely to be adversely affected are women, people of color, young adults, people with children, and people with low-paying jobs. As has been demonstrated in the needs assessment, these populations are already vulnerable to the effects of poverty.

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2022-2023 SETA COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

Single parenthood remains a factor in poverty among Sacramento County residents, and single mothers comprise the large majority of this group. In 2019, 14,928 families headed by a single mother and 3,825 families headed by a single father were living in poverty, at poverty rates of 32.2% and 20.7% respectively. Despite improvements in the economy up to 2019, the poverty rates remained higher for both single parent family types. Single mothers with children under the age of 5 experience a particularly high rate of poverty, at 38%. Children in single parent households are also struggling: 24.5% of children in single father households, and almost 38% of children in single mother households, live in poverty.

The statistics on youth poverty cited above follow national trends: characteristics perpetuating youth poverty include living in families with unstable housing and food insecurity, with single mothers as head of households, and with heads of households who have low-wage jobs and low educational attainment. Therefore, one of the best strategies for countering youth poverty is to address these conditions among the families and heads of households in Sacramento County.

Nevertheless, Sacramento County's youth merit their own attention. While still comparatively high, the rate of youth poverty in Sacramento County was declining prior to the pandemic. The

poverty rate among Sacramento County residents aged 0-17 rests at 19.8%, and the poverty rate for children 0-5 at 20.9%, 5% and 6% higher than the general population, respectively. The presence of poverty is compounded by risk factors associated with involvement in the foster care system, gang or pre-gang activities, and the juvenile justice system. For example, one-third of unsheltered youth included in the 2019 Homeless Point-In-Time count stated that they had spent time in foster care or a group home. The estimated child food insecurity rate of 25.7% makes it harder for Sacramento County children to concentrate on school and make positive life choices, at a time when both pursuits are already harder due to the pandemic. As detailed in the Community Needs Assessment, the disproportionately high arrest rate among African American males continues to be a concern. This rate differs from the rate of actual convictions, but the impact of court costs, time spent in youth detention awaiting trial, and eventual arrest record contribute to long-term conditions of poverty. In the 2019/2020 school year, suspensions and expulsions were concentrated among students who are African-American, Latino, socioeconomically disadvantaged, and/or disabled. With the pandemic, and the resultant online learning platform, low-income students are having even greater challenges to successful school completion.

The need to address homelessness continues to be a prominent concern in the poverty assessments utilized for this Community Action Plan. Affordable housing was cited by 27.6% of all community survey respondents, and homelessness was listed as a problem by 12.2% of respondents. The 2019 Homeless Point-In-Time Count reported 5,570 individuals experiencing homelessness, a 57% increase in two years. That number is likely to increase again when the Point-In-time Count can again be held, once the pandemic allows it to be done safely. While efforts have been made to shelter the homeless population most vulnerable to COVID-19 through Project Roomkey, there remains a large percentage who could not be helped. The eviction moratorium which was put in place to protect renters during the pandemic did not erase the back rent owed, and may result in a large number of evictions once it is lifted – putting more people on the streets than ever before.

The impact of the pandemic on Sacramento County's low-income community cannot be understated. While white-collar workers turned to working from home, low-wage and direct-service workers were unable to do so. Many people lost their jobs, worried about going to work safely and finding dependent care, struggled to ensure a quality online education for children, and experienced heightened levels of anxiety and depression. Complete current data is not

available on the pandemic's impact on Sacramento County's residents. However, initial information suggests that it had the severest impact on the most economically vulnerable segments of our population. Despite all of the barriers to success prior to the pandemic, there were hopeful signs that the economic situation was improving in 2019. The mass unemployment, financial insecurity, emotional stress, and social isolation as a result of the pandemic have further set back Sacramento County's low-income community on its path to self-sufficiency.

The number of people with disabilities living below the poverty level declined between 2014 and 2019, but the onset of COVID-19 has likely changed that positive trend. Prior to the pandemic, there were 36,043 people with disabilities living in poverty; of those, 10,046 were 65 years of age or older. This is the one segment of the population with disabilities that grew between 2014 and 2019. These frail, vulnerable elderly are in need of additional assistance to keep them in their homes.

Both SETA's Public Forum and its Community Survey echoed findings in the Community Needs Assessment, about the need of financial assistance for emergency services among the County's low-income community, which has been made more pressing by COVID-19. Assistance with all basic necessities, including utilities, rent, transportation, and food, ranked most highly among services which would be helpful to families surveyed. Also ranked near the top of the surveys and the hearing testimony were car repair, food, temporary shelter, and work clothing. The cost of child care, and requests for help with that cost, ranked highly among the respondents of the surveys. Emergency supports in these categories would meet critical needs in Sacramento County's low-income community, helping to stabilize families so they can concentrate on maintaining self-sufficiency. Almost 17% of respondents identified depression and loneliness as significant problems within the previous year, and an equal percentage identified mental health counseling as an important need, a reflection of Valley Vision's findings regarding the stress on families during the pandemic.

The most prominent feature in the community survey results was the number of people who identified employment as a major problem over the previous 12 months, at 64% of respondents; 54% identified the pandemic as a major factor. Career counseling was cited by 37% of respondents, and job training was cited by 28%. There is a definite need for additional employment services in Sacramento County as a result of the pandemic.

Table 1: Needs Table

Complete the table below. Insert a row if additional space is needed.

| Needs Identified | Level | Integral to Agency Mission (Y/N) | Currently Addressing (Y/N) | Agency Priority (Y/N) |
|---|--------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Single parents need help stabilizing their households and support systems in preparation for achieving employment on their road to self-sufficiency. | Family | Y | Y | Y |
| At-risk youth need mentoring and support in attaining healthy behaviors and stability, particularly in light of the social isolation and challenging educational environment created by the pandemic. | Family | Y | Y | Y |
| Sacramento County persons experiencing homelessness need shelter and housing, and assistance finding both | Family | Y | Y | Y |
| People with disabilities need help attaining self-sufficiency in work and housing | Family | Y | Y | Y |
| Low income elderly, particularly people of color, need support in maintaining independence and daily living | Family | Y | Y | Y |
| Low income people need financial assistance with rent and basic necessities to maintain independent living | Family | Y | Y | Y |
| Low-income people need help finding employment as a means of recovering from the pandemic | Family | Y | Y | Y |

Needs Identified: List the needs identified in your most recent CNA.

Level: List the need level, i.e. community or family. **Community Level:** Does the issue impact the community, not just clients or potential clients of the agency? For example, a community level employment need is: There is a lack of good paying jobs in our community. **Family Level:** Does the need concern individuals/families who have identified things in their own life that are lacking? An example of a family level employment need would be: Individuals do not have good paying jobs.

Integral to Agency Mission: Indicate if the identified need aligns with your agency's mission.

Currently Addressing: Indicate if your agency is already addressing the identified need.

Agency Priority: Indicate if the identified need will be addressed either directly or indirectly.

Table 2: Priority Ranking Table

Prioritize all needs identified as an agency priority in Table 1. Insert a row if additional space is needed.

| Agency Priorities | Description of programs, services, activities | Indicator(s)/Service(s) Category (CNPI, FNPI, SRV) |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Single mothers need help attaining self-sufficiency | Case managed programs help clients move to employment and self-sufficiency | FNPI 1b |
| 1. At-risk youth need mentoring and support in attaining healthy behaviors and stability | Case managed programs help youth to decrease risky behavior and predilection to gang involvement | FNPI 5i |
| 1. Sacramento County people experiencing homelessness need shelter and housing, and assistance finding both | Case managed programs help homeless find temporary and/or long-term housing | FNPI 4a, 4b |
| 1. Low income elderly, particularly people of color, need support in maintaining independence and daily living | Case managed programs help seniors maintain independent living | FNPI 5f |
| 1. Young African Americans need guidance and support in reducing the disproportionately high arrest rate in that population | Case managed programs help African American youths demonstrate improved mental and behavioral health and well-being | FNPI 5c |
| 1. Low income people need financial assistance with rent, utilities, food, temporary shelter, transportation, obtaining driver's licenses, and clothing, to obtain or maintain housing and employment | Services are provided to individuals experiencing economic crisis | SRV 4, SRV 5, SRV 7 |
| 2. People with disabilities need help attaining self-sufficiency in work and housing | Case managed programs help people with disabilities to find jobs and maintain self-sufficiency. | FNPI 5g |
| 2. Youth need educational support in returning to a pre-pandemic school environment | Case managed after-school programs to help youth return to pre-pandemic approaches to learning | FNPI 2d |

NOTE: SETA considers most priorities listed above to be of primary importance. Therefore, the table above lists most of the items as Priority 1, and two additional items as Priority 2.

Agency Priorities: Rank your agency priorities.

Description of programs, services, activities: Briefly describe the program, services or activities that your agency will provide to address the need. Identify the number of clients to be served or the number of units offered, including timeframes for each.

Indicator/Service Category (CNPI, FNPI, SRV): List the indicator(s) or service(s) that will be reported in annual report.

Part II: Community Action Plan

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(11)

California Government Code Sections 12745(e), 12747(a)

California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 11, Chapter 1, Sections 100651 and 100655

Vision and Mission Statement

1. Provide your agency's Vision Statement.

A Community United in the Fight Against Poverty.

2. Provide your agency's Mission Statement.

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

Tripartite Board of Directors

CSBG Act Sections 676B(a); 676(b)(10)

California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 11, Chapter 1, Section 100605

State Plan

1. Describe how your Advisory or Governing Board is involved in the decision-making process and participates in the development, planning, implementation and evaluation of programs to serve low-income communities. (CSBG Act Section 676B(a))

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

2. Describe your agency's procedures 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 your agency's board to petition for adequate representation. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(10), State Plan)

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

3. Describe your Advisory or Governing Board's policy for filling board vacancies in accordance with established bylaws. Include the recruiting process, democratic selections process for low-income board members, and the timeframe established by your agency to fill vacancies. (State Plan)

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

Service Delivery System

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(A)

State Plan

1. Describe your agency's service delivery system. Include a description of your client intake process or system and specify whether services are delivered via direct services or subcontractors, or a combination of both. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(A), State Plan)

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). Enrollment for CSBG programs is determined by an intake form which establishes the individual's income and geographical eligibility; this is balanced by an evaluation of suitability for the delegate agency's specific program parameters. 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.

SETA's service delivery system for services provided with funds made available through grants under section 675C(a) includes SETA staff responsible for the case management and

follow-up of clients in Sacramento County's largest self-sufficiency oriented transitional housing site, Mather Community Campus.

SETA's service delivery system for services coordinated with funds made available through grants under section 675C(a), includes the SETA Bridge Project, wherein with SWAJCC support, CSBG funded SETA staff assist CSBG eligible CalWORKs recipients avoid financial sanctions for not completing state and federally mandated work requirements.

- List your agency's proposed programs/services/activities that will be funded by CSBG. Include a brief explanation as to why these were chosen and how they relate to the CNA. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(A), State Plan)

The following is a list of SETA's current CSBG programs. The list may change upon completion of the 2022/2023 CSBG procurement process.

| | |
|---|---|
| Elk Grove Food Bank, River City Food Bank | Provide 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 |
| The Intl. Rescue Committee | Provides family stabilization and employment services to refugee and immigrant families |
| 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 Dev. | Provides employment services to homeless families and the working poor |
| 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 |
| South County Svcs | Provides emergency food, transportation, rent and utilities assistance |
| Elk Grove Adult and Comm. Educ. | Provides emergency supports and case-managed employment services to low-income individuals and families |
| Women's Empowerment | Provides employment services to homeless and housing-insecure women |
| Rose Family Creative Empowerment | Provides intensive case management, advocacy and mentoring to African American youth through the Healing the Hood Project, to decrease justice involvement and encourage healthy behaviors |

| | |
|---|---|
| Saint John's Program for Real Change | Provides family stabilization and employment services for homeless single-female parents, and provides a youth empowerment program for the youth residents |
| The Salvation Army | Provides emergency rental assistance, off-site shelter, eviction avoidance and utility assistance |
| Volunteers of America | Provides emergency utilities assistance and rental assistance for homeless veterans |
| Waking the Village | Offers an arts enrichment program to homeless transitional-aged youth as a means to initial engagement and stabilization |
| WIND Youth Center | Provides a day shelter, brownbag and prepared meals, housing solutions, identification assistance, transportation and employment supports, for stabilization and employment services to homeless youth |

Linkages and Funding Coordination

CSBG Act Sections 676(b)(1)(B) and (C), (3)(C) and (D), 676(b)(4), (5), (6), and (9)

California Government Code Sections 12747, 12760

Organizational Standards 2.1, 2.4

State Plan

1. Describe how your agency coordinates funding with other providers in your service area. If there is a formalized coalition of social service providers in your service area, list the coalition(s) by name and methods used to coordinate services/funding. (CSBG Act Sections 676(b)(1)(C), 676(b)(3)(C); Organizational Standard 2.1; State Plan)

All employment services are linked to SETA's network of 14 Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California sites. These centers are the result of a collaboration of partners that provide a full spectrum of training, employment and related services with language competency including Hindi, Hmong, Russian, Spanish, Ukrainian, American Sign, Lao, Mandarin, Thai, Vietnamese, Mien, French, Portuguese, Punjabi, Korean, Persian, and Tagalog.

The Centers bring multiple partners together, from the public and private sectors, representing employment and training, education, state/local government, non-profits and other social services. Examples include the County Department of Human Assistance, the State Departments of Rehabilitation and Employment Development, the County Office of Education, local school districts, the Community College District, local Chambers of Commerce, and economic development organizations.

2. Provide information on any memorandums of understanding and/or service agreements your agency has with other entities regarding coordination of services/funding. (Organizational Standard 2.1, State Plan)

The CSBG program does not utilize memoranda of understanding for subgrantees; it utilizes service contracts which detail agreed-upon funding, budget, monitoring standards, insurance requirements, and service projections. These contracts are reviewed prior to the annual monitoring which SETA conducts on all CSBG subgrantees.

3. Describe how services are targeted to low-income individuals and families and indicate how staff is involved, i.e. attend community meetings, provide information, make referrals, etc. Include how you ensure that funds are not used to duplicate services. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(9), California Government Code Section 12760, State Plan)

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

4. Describe how your agency will leverage other funding sources and increase programmatic and/or organizational capacity. (California Government Code Section 12747, State Plan)

CSBG funding comprises less than 2% of SETA's budget. Less than half of these funds are utilized to cover SETA's administrative supports that provide 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.

About 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.

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.

5. Describe your agency's contingency plan for potential funding reductions. (California Government Code Section 12747, State Plan)

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

6. Describe how your agency documents the number of volunteers and hours mobilized to support your activities. (Organizational Standard 2.4)

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

7. Describe how your agency will address the needs of youth in low-income communities through youth development programs and promote increased community coordination and collaboration in meeting the needs of youth. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(1)(B), State Plan)

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

8. Describe how your agency will promote increased community coordination and collaboration in meeting the needs of youth, and support development and expansion of innovative community-based youth development programs such as the establishment of violence-free zones, youth mediation, youth mentoring, life skills training, job creation, entrepreneurship programs, after after-school child care. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(1)(B), State Plan)

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

9. If your agency uses CSBG funding to provide employment and training services, describe the coordination of employment and training activities as defined in Section 3 of the Workforce and Innovation and Opportunity Act [29 U.S.C. 3102]. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(5), State Plan)

Sacramento Works, Inc., is the Local Workforce Development Board and oversees the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act funding for job training and employment assistance in

Sacramento County. SETA is the grant administrator and designated operator of the Sacramento Works America's Job Center of California Network which integrates academic, vocational, and social services with job training and employment. Fourteen (14) Job Centers are located strategically throughout Sacramento County for the purpose of connecting job seekers with employers, including low-income families and individuals. In an effort to further prepare its families for self-sufficiency, use of the Job Centers is built into the program design for SETA's employment-based Family Self-Sufficiency programs, and use of the job center system is encouraged for all CSBG program participants. In addition, CSBG Safety-Net services are utilized to help connect customers to longer-term workforce development services available through the SWAJCCs.

10. Describe how your agency will provide emergency supplies and services, nutritious foods, and related services, as may be necessary, to counteract conditions of starvation and malnutrition among low-income individuals. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(4), State Plan)

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

11. Describe how your agency coordinates with other antipoverty programs in your area, including the emergency energy crisis intervention programs under title XVI (relating to low-income home energy assistance) that are conducted in the community. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(6), State Plan)

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

12. Describe how your agency will use funds to support innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives, which may include fatherhood and other initiatives, with the goal of strengthening families and encouraging effective parenting. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(3)(D), State Plan)

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

Monitoring

CSBG Act Section 678D(a)(1)(A) and (B)

1. Describe how your agency's monitoring activities are related to establishing and maintaining the integrity of the CSBG program. Include your process for maintaining high standards of program and fiscal performance.

Monitoring has always been a crucial element of program management, with the purpose of determining and measuring each program's effectiveness and compliance. Monitoring combines quantitative and qualitative analysis of operations and provides technical assistance. Both programmatic and fiscal monitoring occurs for each program during the program year.

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 conducting monitoring activity.

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 technical assistance, corrective action plans, and recommendations.

2. If your agency utilizes subcontractors, please describe your process for monitoring the subcontractors. Include the frequency, type of monitoring, i.e., onsite, desk review, or both, follow-up on corrective action, and issuance of formal monitoring reports.

In a typical year, the monitoring of subcontractors includes informal visits to program sites to review processes, observe services and the delivery environment, and provide technical assistance as needed to ensure services are delivered as contracted. In addition, formal on-site visits are conducted to each program which may incorporate desk audits, case file reviews, and interviews with program staff and participants. Due to the pandemic, at this time both

informal and formal visits are being conducted remotely; file review documents are submitted for review electronically.

Data Analysis and Evaluation

CSBG Act Section 676(b)(12)

Organizational Standards 4.2, 4.3

1. Describe your agency's method for evaluating the effectiveness of programs and services. Include information about the types of measurement tools, the data sources and collection procedures, and the frequency of data collection and reporting. (Organizational Standard 4.3)

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.

Program compliance with all SETA and CSBG policies and procedures is ongoing, but formally evaluated annually. Achievement of projected program and service goals is evaluated quarterly. 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.

SETA CSBG staff are responsible for ongoing program evaluation. 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. 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.

2. Applying the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) cycle of assessment, planning, implementation, achievement of results, and evaluation, describe one change your agency made to improve low-income individuals' and families' capacity for self-sufficiency. (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(12), Organizational Standard 4.2)

No change to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP.

Adaptations to the response in your agency's 2020-2021 CAP are described below.

3. Applying the full ROMA cycle, describe one change your agency facilitated to help revitalize the low-income communities in your agency's service area(s). (CSBG Act Section 676(b)(12), Organizational Standard 4.2) (Optional)

Additional Information (Optional)

Disaster Preparedness

1. Does your agency have a disaster plan in place that includes strategies on how to remain operational and continue providing services to low-income individuals and families during and following a disaster?

Yes

No

2. If so, when was the disaster plan last updated?

April 4, 2020

3. Briefly describe your agency's main strategies to remain operational during and after a disaster.

The plan outlines modification of staff work assignments and locations, for essential and non-essential employees, and outlines the process for obtaining emergency administrative leave for those employees who are unable to continue working either remotely or in person.

Agency Capacity Building

1. Although the CNA focused on Community and Family Level needs, if your agency identified Agency Level need(s) during the CNA process, list them here.

Agency-Level needs were not identified during this CNA process.

2. Describe the steps your agency is planning to take to address the Agency Level need(s).

N/A

Federal CSBG Programmatic Assurances and Certification

CSBG Act 676(b)

Use of CSBG Funds Supporting Local Activities

676(b)(1)(A): The state will assure “that funds made available through grant or allotment will be used – (A) to support activities that are designed to assist low-income families and individuals, including families and individuals receiving assistance under title IV of the Social Security Act, homeless families and individuals, migrant or seasonal farmworkers, 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 (particularly for families and individuals who are attempting to transition off a State program carried out underpart A of title IV of the Social Security Act);
 - ii. to secure and retain meaningful employment;
 - iii. to attain an adequate education with particular attention toward improving literacy skills of the low-income families in the community, which may include family literacy initiatives;
 - iv. to make better use of available income;
 - v. to obtain and maintain adequate housing and a suitable living environment;
 - vi. to obtain emergency assistance through loans, grants, or other means to meet immediate and urgent individual and family needs;
 - vii. to achieve greater participation in the affairs of the communities involved, including the development of public and private grassroots
 - viii. 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 wide-spread replication; and
 - II. strengthen and improve relationships with local law enforcement agencies, which may include participation in activities such as neighborhood or community policing efforts;

Needs of Youth

676(b)(1)(B) The state will assure “that funds made available through grant or allotment will be used – (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

II. after-school childcare programs.

Coordination of Other Programs

676(b)(1)(C) The state will assure “that funds made available through grant or allotment will be used – (C) to make more effective use of, and to coordinate with, other programs related to the purposes of this subtitle (including state welfare reform efforts)

Eligible Entity Service Delivery System

676(b)(3)(A) Eligible entities will describe “the service delivery system, for services provided or coordinated with funds made available through grants made under 675C(a), targeted to low-income individuals and families in communities within the state;

Eligible Entity Linkages – Approach to Filling Service Gaps

676(b)(3)(B) Eligible entities will describe “how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in the services, through the provision of information, referrals, case management, and follow-up consultations.”

Coordination of Eligible Entity Allocation 90 Percent Funds with Public/Private Resources

676(b)(3)(C) Eligible entities will describe how funds made available through grants made under 675C(a) will be coordinated with other public and private resources.”

Eligible Entity Innovative Community and Neighborhood Initiatives, Including Fatherhood/Parental Responsibility

676(b)(3)(D) Eligible entities will describe “how the local entity will use the funds [made available under 675C(a)] to support innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives related to the purposes of this subtitle, which may include fatherhood initiatives and other initiatives with the goal of strengthening families and encouraging parenting.”

Eligible Entity Emergency Food and Nutrition Services

676(b)(4) An assurance “that eligible entities in the state will provide, on an emergency basis, for the provision of such supplies and services, nutritious foods, and related services, as may be necessary to counteract conditions of starvation and malnutrition among low-income individuals.”

State and Eligible Entity Coordination/linkages and Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Employment and Training Activities

676(b)(5) An assurance “that the State and eligible entities in the State will coordinate, and establish linkages between, governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of such services, and [describe] how the State and the eligible entities will coordinate the provision of employment and training activities, as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, in the State and in communities with entities providing activities through statewide and local workforce development systems under such Act.”

State Coordination/Linkages and Low-income Home Energy Assistance

676(b)(6) “[A]n assurance that the State will ensure coordination between antipoverty programs in each community in the State, and ensure, where appropriate, that emergency energy crisis

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

Community Organizations

676(b)(9) An assurance “that the State and eligible entities in the state 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.”

Eligible Entity Tripartite Board Representation

676(b)(10) “[T]he State will require each eligible entity in the State to establish procedures under which a low-income individual, community organization, or 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) of the eligible entity to petition for adequate representation.”

Eligible Entity Community Action Plans and Community Needs Assessments

676(b)(11) “[A]n assurance that the State will secure from each eligible entity in the State, as a condition to receipt of funding by the entity through a community service block grant made under this subtitle for a program, a community action plan (which shall be submitted to the Secretary, at the request of the Secretary, with the State Plan) that includes a community needs assessment for the community serviced, which may be coordinated with the community needs assessment conducted for other programs.”

State and Eligible Entity Performance Measurement: ROMA or Alternate System

676(b)(12) “[A]n assurance that the State and all eligible entities in the State will, not later than fiscal year 2001, participate in the Results Oriented Management and Accountability System, another performance measure system for which the Secretary facilitated development pursuant to section 678E(b), or an alternative system for measuring performance and results that meets the requirements of that section, and [describe] outcome measures to be used to measure eligible entity performance in promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.”

Fiscal Controls, Audits, and Withholding

678D(a)(1)(B) An assurance that cost and accounting standards of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) are maintained.

- By checking this box and signing the Cover Page and Certification, the agency’s Executive Director and Board Chair are certifying that the agency meets the assurances set out above.**

State Assurances and Certification

California Government Code Sections 12747(a), 12760, 12768

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

[California Government Code § 12760](#): CSBG agencies funded under this article shall coordinate their plans and activities with other agencies 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.

For MSFW Agencies Only

[California Government Code § 12768](#): Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) entities funded by the department shall coordinate their plans and activities with other agencies funded by the department to avoid duplication of services and to maximize services for all eligible beneficiaries.

- By checking this box and signing the Cover Page and Certification, the agency's Executive Director and Board Chair are certifying the agency meets assurances set out above.**

Organizational Standards

MAXIMUM FEASIBLE PARTICIPATION

Category One: Consumer Input and Involvement

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

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

Category Two: Community Engagement

Standard 2.1 The organization/department has documented or demonstrated partnerships across the community, for specifically identified purposes; partnerships include other anti-poverty organizations in the area.

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. These sectors would include at minimum: community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, private sector, public sector, and educational institutions.

Standard 2.4 The organization/department documents the number of volunteers and hours mobilized in support of its activities.

Category Three: Community Assessment

Private Agency - Standard 3.1 Organization conducted a community assessment and issued a report within the past 3 years.

Public Agency - Standard 3.1 The department conducted or was engaged in 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 includes current data specific to poverty and its prevalence related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity for their service area(s).

Standard 3.3 The 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.

VISION AND DIRECTION

Category Four: Organizational Leadership

Private Agency - Standard 4.1 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 Agency - Standard 4.1 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.

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 or comparable system (assessment, planning, implementation, achievement of results, and evaluation). In addition, the organization documents having used the services of a ROMA-certified trainer (or equivalent) to assist in implementation.

Category Six: Strategic Planning

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.

Appendices

Please complete the table below by entering the title of the document and its assigned appendix letter. Agencies must provide a copy of the Notice(s) of Public Hearing and the Low-Income Testimony and the Agency's Response document as appendices A and B, respectively. Other appendices such as need assessment surveys, maps, graphs, executive summaries, analytical summaries are encouraged. All appendices should be labeled as an appendix (e.g., Appendix A: Copy of the Notice of Public Hearing) and submitted with the CAP.

| Document Title | Appendix Location |
|--|-------------------|
| Notice of Public Hearing | A |
| Public Hearing Testimony and Agency Response | B |
| Notice of Public Forum | C |
| Public Forum Testimony and Agency Response | D |
| SETA's CSBG Community Service Gap Survey | E |
| Results of the Community Service Gap Survey | F |
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Sacramento
Employment and
Training
Agency

APPENDIX A: NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

PUBLIC NOTICE

Announcement of Community Services Block Grant Public Hearing

GOVERNING BOARD

ERIC GUERRA
Councilmember
City of Sacramento

PATRICK KENNEDY
Board of Supervisors
County of Sacramento

DON NOTTOLI
Board of Supervisors
County of Sacramento

SOPHIA SCHERMAN
Public Representative

MAI VANG
Councilmember
City of Sacramento

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, including a public forum in April 2021, will be included in a needs assessment and serve as the basis for a Community Action Plan (CAP) in the Agency's fight against poverty in the County. Responses to this CAP will be received at the May meeting of the Community Action Board (CAB). Members of the public with responses to the Community Action Plan being proposed for Sacramento County are encouraged to testify during this hearing. It is anticipated that this meeting will be held on Zoom, and can be accessed by the following link:

Monday, May 24, 2021

11:00 a.m.

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86944888318?pwd=djd4YUxINzhJaUcwZWZZNOJIZDBKZz09>

Meeting ID: 869 4488 8318 Passcode: 280947

One tap mobile +16699006833,86944888318# US (San Jose)

Dial by your location +1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)

Meeting ID: 869 4488 8318

Any changes to the meeting date/time will be posted at SETA's website. The draft of the 2022/2023 SETA Community Action Plan will be available for public review on April 22, 2021 on the SETA website (www.seta.net) under the Public Notices/RFP.

Members of the community with questions, or who wish to submit written testimony, may contact Pamela Moore at pamela.moore@seta.net, or call her directly at (916)263-3734.

KATHY KOSSICK
Executive Director

925 Del Paso Blvd.,
Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95815

Main Office
(916) 263-3800

Head Start
(916) 263-3804

Website:
<http://www.seta.net>

"Preparing People for Success: in School, in Work, in Life"

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC HEARING TESTIMONY AND AGENCY RESPONSE

(Testimony will be entered upon completion of the Public Hearing on May 24, 2021.)

The following testimonies were presented via email:

Gulshan Yusufzai, Executive Director, MAS-SSF: Thank you for getting back to me about the next opportunity to give input.

One clarifying question, do our public comments have to be on the draft action plan or can it be on the Afghan community's overall need since they are the highest # of refugees in Sac county. I reviewed the draft plan and it does not include them. If I am wrong please let me know. Thank you and again I appreciate your help.

SETA Response: On page 19 of the 2022-2023 Draft Community Needs Assessment and Community Action Plan, the poverty rate for Sacramento County's foreign-born population was addressed. This rate does include the poverty rate of the local Afghan community, who are a part of Sacramento County's foreign-born residents.

Lucas Johnson, Workforce Development Manager, The International Rescue Committee: I did want to lend some comment as there was discussion on the topic of which immigrant populations to focus on. IRC does expect refugee arrivals to Sacramento County to increase alongside the Biden Administration's plan to significantly increase refugee admissions. In addition, Special Immigrant Visa arrivals are expected to increase based on estimates of these visas that have been processed and approved overseas. IRC's CSBG programs have been effective at serving these populations alongside the other resources available to refugees and these populations should remain a focus of the Community Action Plan. However, CSBG programs are also uniquely positioned to serve other forms of immigrants who are often not eligible for assistance elsewhere. These immigrants can include undocumented workers, individuals on family visas that are now separated, asylum seekers, and diversity lottery visa holders. As Arghawan [Ahmadzai] mentioned during the public discussion on April 14th, these populations are often in the most need for comprehensive case management and IRC's FSS program focuses on women and single-mothers within these populations. I do appreciate how this plan both addresses the needs for refugees and other immigrants and focuses on the needs of single mothers.

Thanks to you and your team for the hard work that was put in the Community Action Plan. It is truly an in-depth analysis of Sacramento County's needs and I look forward to using it as a guiding document in future programs.

SETA Response: On page 19 of the 2022-2023 Draft Community Needs Assessment and Community Action Plan, the poverty rate for Sacramento County's foreign-born population was addressed.



Sacramento
Employment and
Training
Agency

APPENDIX C: NOTICE OF PUBLIC FORUM

PUBLIC NOTICE

GOVERNING BOARD

Announcement of Community Services Block Grant Public Forum

ERIC GUERRA
Councilmember
City of Sacramento

PATRICK KENNEDY
Board of Supervisors
County of Sacramento

DON NOTTOLI
Board of Supervisors
County of Sacramento

SOPHIA SCHERMAN
Public Representative

MAI VANG
Councilmember
City of Sacramento

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 a public forum 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 encouraged to testify during this Forum. This meeting will be held on Zoom, and can be accessed by the following link:

Wednesday, April 14, 2021

10:00 a.m.

KATHY KOSSICK
Executive Director
925 Del Paso Blvd., Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95815

Main Office
(916) 263-3800

Head Start
(916) 263-3804

Website:
<http://www.seta.net>

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86944888318?pwd=djd4YUxINzhJaUcwZWZZNOJIZDBKZz09>

Meeting ID: 869 4488 8318 **Passcode:** 280947
One tap mobile +16699006833,86944888318# US (San Jose)
Dial by your location +1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)
Meeting ID: 869 4488 8318

Information gathered at this forum, and from other sources, will be compiled in a draft of the 2022/2023 SETA Community Action Plan and will be available for public review on April 27, 2021 on the SETA website (www.seta.net) under the Public Notices/RFP.

Members of the community with questions, or who wish to submit written testimony, may email Pamela Moore at pamela.moore@seta.net, or call her directly at (916)263-3734.

“Preparing People for Success: in School, in Work, in Life”

APPENDIX D: PUBLIC FORUM TESTIMONY AND AGENCY RESPONSE

Arghawan Ahmadzai, Employment Specialist, The International Rescue Committee: Ms. Ahmadzai described some of the challenges faced by refugee women. Many women with whom she works come from countries where working outside of the home and having a driver's license are frowned upon. If they do get work in the United States, they are still expected to care for the children. Some of the women are not literate. She helps these women obtain driver's licenses, learn English, and get employment. She encourages them and gives them confidence in themselves so they can become self-sufficient. She shared stories of women who are now working and feeling better about their lives, including a recorded testimony from one woman. [\(Addressed on pages 18, 38 of Needs Assessment\)](#)

Brenda Cioli, Youth Specialist, La Familia Counseling Center: Ms. Cioli works with at-risk youth, most of whom are from the Latino community. They are referred by schools and the court system because they are at risk of becoming involved with the justice system or with a gang. The support she provides helps them reclaim their lives and focus on a more positive, healthy direction. They provide help with counseling, housing, food, COVID-19 testing and vaccinations. [\(Addressed on pages 24-27 and 37 of Needs Assessment\)](#)

Michele Cook, Folsom Cordova Community Partnership (FCCP): FCCP has been a SETA partner with CSBG for many years. They also have a SETA-affiliated job center, and they have CARES Act funding through CSBG as well. FCCP is seeing an increase in requests for assistance with food, public transportation, rent/housing and utilities support; they expect to see continued requests for support because of COVID-19. The agency will continue to be flexible and assist with job support and utilities. They have particularly found that women with young children have been more affected by COVID-19, needing assistance with childcare and employment. FCCP continues to work for solutions with its clients. [\(Addressed on pages 35-37 of Needs Assessment\)](#)

Dee Horsley, Employment Specialist, Lao Family Community Development: Since COVID-19, Lao Family has seen an increase of women seeking financial assistance. The CSBG program has been efficient in getting women off TANF, paying their rent, and helping them provide for their families. Lao family continues to help women with low self-esteem gain entry-level jobs. The agency continues to reach out to men to provide hope, self-sufficiency, transportation assistance, and mock interviews. [\(Addressed on pages 19-21, 36 of Needs Assessment\)](#)

Bo Cassell, Family Outreach and Services Supervisor, The Salvation Army: The Salvation Army continues to assist with transitional housing, rent, utilities, and job assistance; the agency is very grateful for SETA's CSBG support. In 2020, The Salvation Army saw an increase of 220% in requests for assistance with rent and utilities, and has given out 60,000 food boxes. They have also enrolled 34 people in their food preparation and electrical assistant programs, with an 83% graduation rate. They are still seeing their clients struggle with the effects of the pandemic. [\(Addressed on pages 35-36 of Needs Assessment\)](#)

Elizabeth Bonilla, Employment Specialist, Elk Grove Unified School District (EGUSD): EGUSD continues to have in-person appointments. Since March, 2020, their office has helped 1,600 customers. They continue to assist with rent, utilities, employment, food, gas and eviction avoidance as people struggle with the effects of the pandemic. They refer customers to other resources and partners for assistance if they can't help them. EGUSD continues to assist

customers with money, families, children, and employment issues. (Addressed on pages 35-36 of Needs Assessment)

J Love, Waking the Village: As a former foster youth, this customer struggled to get on her feet while pregnant with her son. With their help, she became stable and was able to save \$20,000 in preparation for life on her own. She is so grateful to Waking the Village for helping her with transitional housing, a safe space, employment, mental health support and counseling. (Addressed on pages 22-23,31, 36-37 of Needs Assessment)

Grace Loescher, Creation District, Waking the Village: At-risk and homeless youth identify having a community and support and creative expression as being critical to making a meaningful life. Waking the Village's Creation District offers this to homeless and at-risk youth. As a part of Waking the Village's many programs, the Creation District provides that while the agency's other programs offer housing, practical guidance, parenting classes, and intensive coaching to youth so they can believe in themselves and create a healthy future. (Addressed on pages 22-23, 31, 36-37 of Needs Assessment)

Susie Alcala, Site Supervisor, La Familia Job Center: Ms. Alcala described some of the services offered at La Familia as summed up in the mural on the side of their building. Translated from the Spanish, it says, "Together We Can". La Familia assists families with food, financial assistance, COVID-19 testing and vaccinations, even going to a customer's location to vaccinate them when needed. Ms. Alcala has had families come to their agency, children in hand, to request help with food because they don't have enough to feed their family. She is thankful to be able to help. (Addressed on pages 35-36 of Needs Assessment)

Julie Baumgartner, Director, Volunteers of America-Veteran's Services: Ms. Baumgartner expressed appreciation that the CSBG funding is available to National Guard and Reserve members. Most of their funding is only for full-time current or former members of the military. (Addressed on page 18 of Needs Assessment)

APPENDIX E: SETA'S CSBG COMMUNITY SERVICE GAP SURVEY

The CSBG Service Gap Questionnaire was distributed electronically to Sacramento Works America's Job Centers of California Site Supervisors, with the request that they ask customers who came into the job centers to complete the questionnaire. Surveys were also distributed to SETA's CSBG subgrantees with the request that they administer the survey to customers who came for services. Surveys were returned by individual customers and by Agency staff; a total of 181 surveys were returned and are included in this summary. Based on the zip codes provided, the responses represented a wide range of areas in Sacramento County.

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 over the past 12 months? (Check three that apply)

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Food/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug or Alcohol Abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Warm Clothing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Immigration Status | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment | <input type="checkbox"/> No Phone or Email | <input type="checkbox"/> Teen Pregnancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Job Skills | <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Depression/Loneliness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness | <input type="checkbox"/> Human Trafficking | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of Utilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Crime/Neighborhood Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Elder Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet Access |

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"/> SMUD and PG&E Help | <input type="checkbox"/> Help to Find Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bus Passes or Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> Help w/ Criminal Records | <input type="checkbox"/> HS Diploma/GED Classes | <input type="checkbox"/> Assistance for the Elderly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car repair | <input type="checkbox"/> Work/School Clothing | <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"/> Mobility Help (disabled) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter | <input type="checkbox"/> Child Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Job Training | <input type="checkbox"/> In-Home Care (disabled) |

3. Which of the problems in #1 were made worse for you by the COVID-19 pandemic? (Check up to three)

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Food/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug or Alcohol Abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Warm Clothing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Immigration Status | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment | <input type="checkbox"/> No Phone or Email | <input type="checkbox"/> Teen Pregnancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Job Skills | <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Depression/Loneliness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness | <input type="checkbox"/> Human Trafficking | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of Utilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Crime/Neighborhood Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Elder Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet Access |

4. To help get services to your neighborhood, please provide your ZIP CODE. _____

**Please return this survey to the agency who gave it to you, or by email to
pamela.moore@seta.net.**

Thank you for your interest in helping your community

APPENDIX F: RESULTS OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE GAP SURVEY

Question 1: What are the biggest problems faced by you or your family over the past 12 months? (Check three that apply)

| Problem/Issue | Number of Responses (Percent of Total) |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Employment | 113 (21.3%) |
| Cost of Utilities | 52 (9.8%) |
| Affordable Housing | 50 (9.4%) |
| Lack of Food/Nutrition | 39 (7.4%) |
| Transportation | 38 (7.2%) |
| Depression/Loneliness | 36 (6.8%) |
| Job Skills | 30 (5.7%) |
| Health Problems | 25 (4.7%) |
| Homelessness | 25 (4.7%) |
| Child Care | 22 (4.2%) |
| Internet Access | 17 (3.2%) |
| Disabilities | 15(2.8%) |
| Criminal Record | 11(2.1%) |
| Elder Care | 11 (2.9%) |
| Unsafe Housing | 10 (1.9%) |
| Immigration Status | 8 (1.5%) |
| Crime/Neighborhood Violence | 6 (1.1%) |
| Domestic Violence | 6 (1.1%) |
| Drug or Alcohol Abuse | 5 (0.9%) |
| No Phone or Email | 5 (0.9%) |
| Warm Clothing | 4 (0.8%) |
| Human Trafficking | 1 (0.2%) |
| Teen Pregnancy | 1 (0.2%) |

Question 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)

| Problem/Issue | Number of Responses (Percent of Total) |
|----------------------------|---|
| Help with Rent | 80 (12.4%) |
| Job/Career Counseling | 67 (10.4%) |
| SMUD and PG&E Help | 60 (9.3%) |
| Help to Find Services | 51 (7.9%) |
| Job Training | 51 (7.9%) |
| Car Repair | 39 (6.1%) |
| Food Bank | 39 (6.1%) |
| Bus Passes or Gas | 37 (5.8%) |
| Healthcare | 36 (5.6%) |
| Mental Health Counseling | 31 (4.8%) |
| Shelter | 25 (3.9%) |
| Child Care | 24 (3.7%) |
| Eye Glasses | 22 (3.4%) |
| Work/School Clothing | 17 (2.6%) |
| HS Diploma/GED Classes | 16 (2.5%) |
| Help w/ Criminal Records | 15 (2.3%) |
| Legal Services | 13 (2.0%) |
| Assistance for the Elderly | 8 (1.2%) |
| In-Home Care (disabled) | 8 (1.2%) |
| Mobility Help (disabled) | 4 (0.6%) |

Question 3: Which of the problems in #1 were made worse for you by the COVID-19 pandemic? (Check up to three)

| Problem/Issue | Number of Responses (Percent of Total) |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Employment | 99 (21.7%) |
| Cost of Utilities | 41 (9.0%) |
| Lack of Food/Nutrition | 39 (8.5%) |
| Affordable Housing | 36 (7.9%) |
| Homelessness | 32 (7.0%) |
| Transportation | 31 (6.8%) |
| Depression/Loneliness | 29 (6.3%) |
| Child Care | 25 (5.5%) |
| Internet Access | 25 (5.5%) |
| Health Problems | 23 (5.0%) |
| Job Skills | 23 (5.0%) |
| Disabilities | 12 (2.6%) |
| Elder Care | 7 (1.5%) |
| Crime/Neighborhood Violence | 6 (1.3%) |
| Drug or Alcohol Abuse | 6 (1.3%) |
| Unsafe Housing | 5 (1.1%) |
| Criminal Record | 4 (0.9%) |
| Domestic Violence | 4 (0.9%) |
| Immigration Status | 4 (0.9%) |
| Human Trafficking | 3 (0.7%) |
| No Phone or Email | 2 (0.4%) |
| Warm Clothing | 1 (0.2%) |
| Teen Pregnancy | 0 (0.0%) |