



**Our Children,
Our Families Council**



OCOFC Outcomes Framework Measures: Baseline & Trend Report

DRAFT

JANUARY 31, 2017

CONTENTS

GOAL A. Living in safe and nurturing environments	2
A1. Feel Safe in neighborhood	2
A2. Juvenile justice system involvement.....	3
A3. Child Maltreatment	5
A4. Feel engaged and connected to communities and neighborhoods	6
Goal B. Attain economic security and housing stability	8
B1. Self-Sufficiency.....	8
B2. Stably housed (not homeless or in overcrowded conditions)	8
GOAL C. Are physically, emotionally, and mentally healthy	10
C1. Healthy births (birth after 37 weeks of pregnancy)	10
C2. Healthy bodies	11
C3. Oral health (without dental cavities)	12
C4. Mental wellbeing (without symptoms of depression).....	16
C5. Caring adults	17
GOAL D. Thrive in a 21st Century learning environment	17
D1. Enrollment in high-quality early care and education settings	19
D2. Kindergarten, middle school, and high school readiness	20
D3. Regular school attendance	21
D4. Proficiency in Reading, Math, Language Arts, and Science	23
GOAL E. Succeed in post-secondary and/or career paths	24
E1. High school graduation	24
E2. College degree or certificate completion.....	25
E3. Enrolled in school or working.....	27
E4. Career pathway participation.....	28

GOAL A:

Families, especially those most in need, live in a safe and nurturing environment for themselves and their children.

A1. FEEL SAFE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

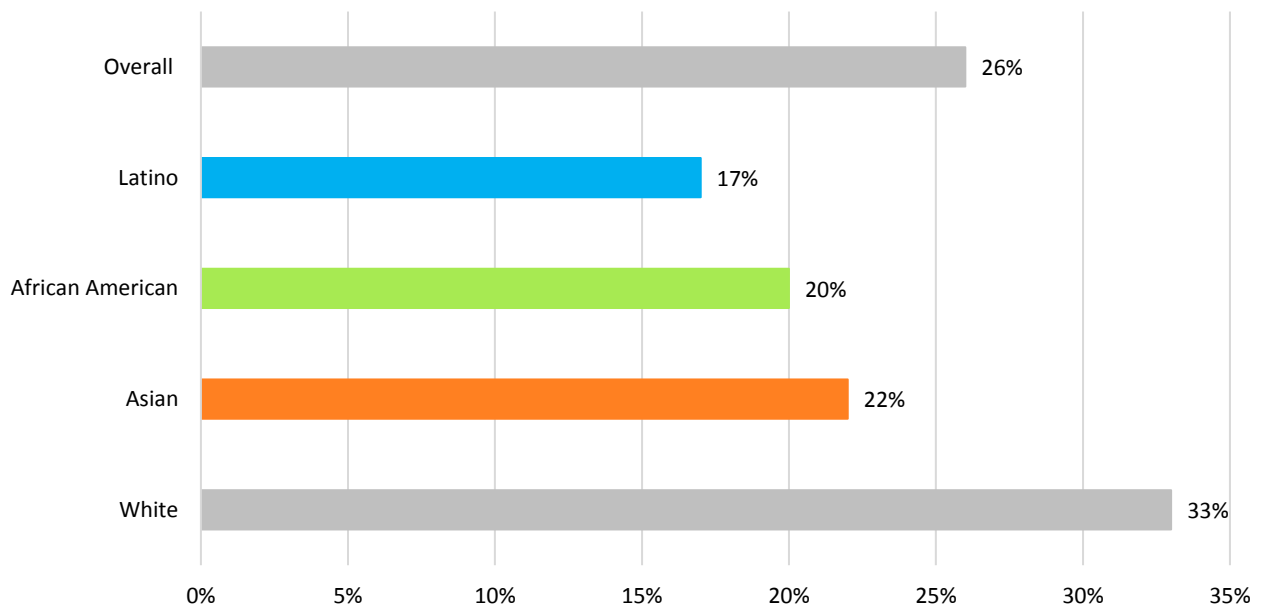
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We are measuring the percent of families who feel safe in their neighborhood. This measure is calculated by reporting the percent of parents who report they feel safe or very safe while walking alone in neighborhood during the day and at night in the Controller’s City Survey.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

About one-quarter of parents with children in San Francisco reported feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood both during the day and at night. Only 17 percent of Latino and 20 percent of African American parents reported feeling safe, compared to 33 percent of White parents.

Percent of parents who report feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood, 2015



n=539.

Note: Percent of parents (with children under 18) that report feeling safe or very safe walking alone in their neighborhood both during the day and at night.

Source: OCOF Analysis of the 2015 City Survey.

A2. JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT (JUVENILE PROBATION REFERRALS 2009-2014)

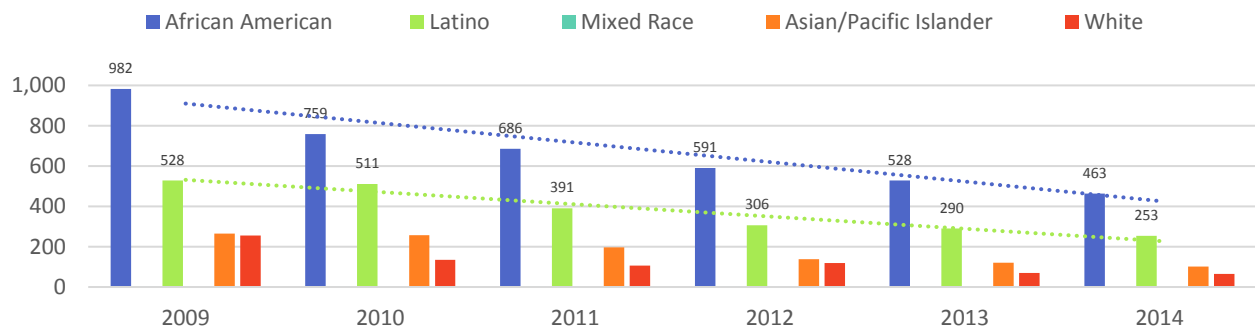
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We are measuring the number of youth involved with the juvenile justice system and/or the number of children and youth with incarcerated parents. At the time of this analysis, historical data on the number of children and youth with incarcerated parents was not available and therefore not included in this analysis. The number of youth that have incarcerated parents is an estimate based on a point in time survey of San Francisco County jail inmates who said they were a primary caregiver to a child under the age of 18. The number of youth involved in the juvenile justice system is defined as all juvenile probation referrals (all cases referred to the probation department for purposes of screening).

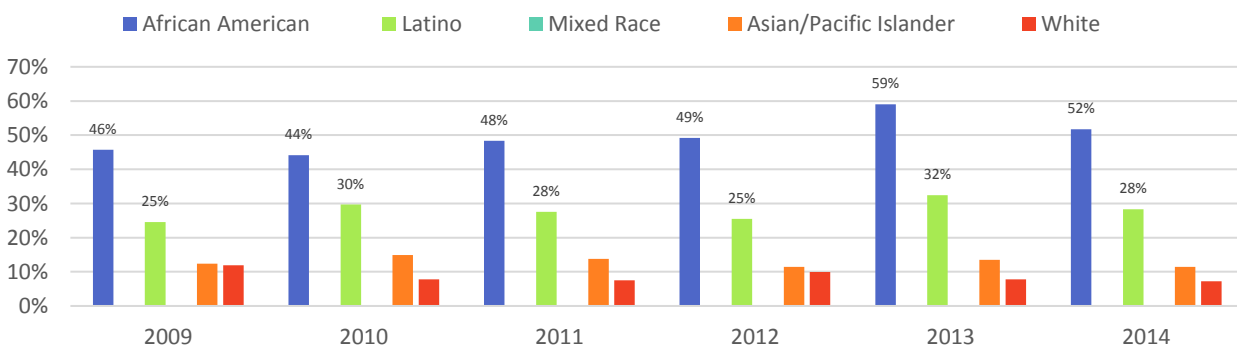
HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

Children and youth of color – particularly African Americans and Latinos – are disproportionately involved in the juvenile justice system. Although involvement in the juvenile justice system has decreased for African Americans and Latinos over time, they still make up the largest percentage of Juvenile Probation Department Referrals.

Number of SF Juvenile Probation Department Referrals, 2009-2014



Percent of SF Juvenile Probation Department Referrals, 2009-2014



Number and Percent of SF Juvenile Probation Department Referrals, 2009-2014

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
African American	982	45.76%	759	44.13%	686	48.34%	591	49.17%	528	51.26%	463	51.73%
Native American	3	0.14%	2	0.12%	2	0.14%	1	0.08%	2	0.19%	0	0.00%
Latino	528	24.60%	511	29.71%	391	27.55%	306	25.46%	290	28.16%	253	28.27%
Asian/PI	265	12.35%	257	14.90%	196	13.81%	138	11.48%	121	11.75%	102	11.40%
White	256	11.93%	134	7.79%	106	7.47%	119	9.90%	70	6.80%	65	7.26%
Other	112	5.22%	57	3.32%	38	2.68%	47	3.91%	19	1.84%	12	1.34%
n	2,146	100.00%	1,720	99.97%	1,419	99.99%	1,202	100.00%	1,030	100.00%	895	100.00%

Source: San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department, 2009- 2014 Statistical Reports.

A3. CHILD MALTREATMENT RATES

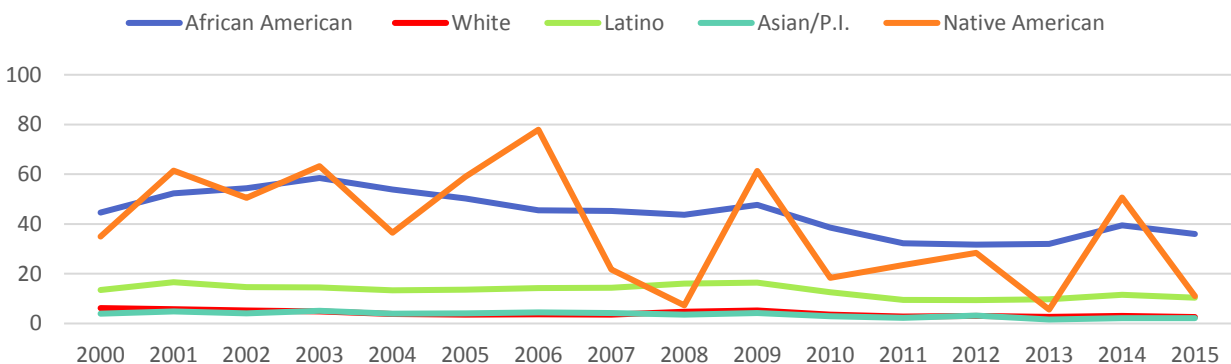
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We are measuring the rates of children experiencing maltreatment. The current measure is calculated by reporting the percent of substantiated (confirmed) rates of child maltreatment. Types of child maltreatment can include physical abuse, neglect, emotional abuse, and sexual abuse. Data is made available by the UC Berkeley and the California Dept. of Social Services California Child Welfare Indicators Project. The current system of measuring the rate of maltreatment is limited as it relies exclusively on reports and subsequent confirmation of maltreatment, and does not capture unreported cases. There are limited means available for capturing data on children who witness maltreatment or other abusive events.

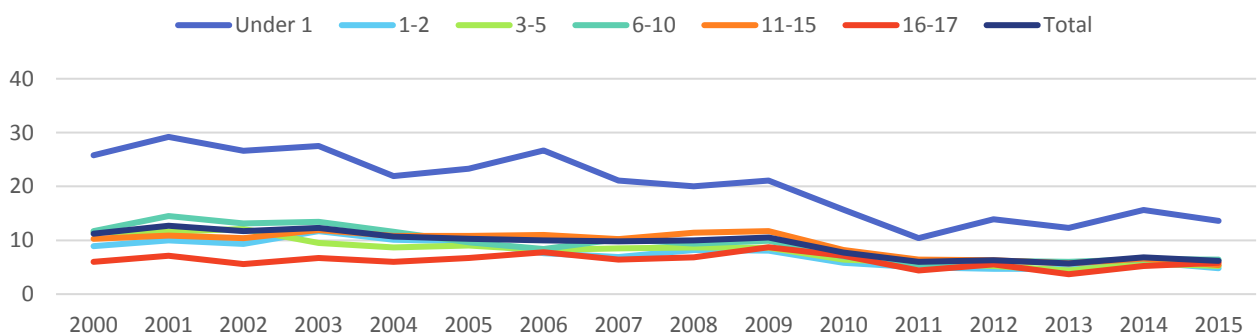
HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

Substantiated maltreatment incidences per 1,000 children in San Francisco have decreased since 2000. African American and Native American children typically have the highest rates of child maltreatment of all race/ethnic groups, followed by Latino children. Female children also have higher rates of maltreatment year over year. Children under age 1 also experienced higher rates of maltreatment year over year.

Child Maltreatment Substantiations (Incidence per 1,000 Children) by race/ethnicity

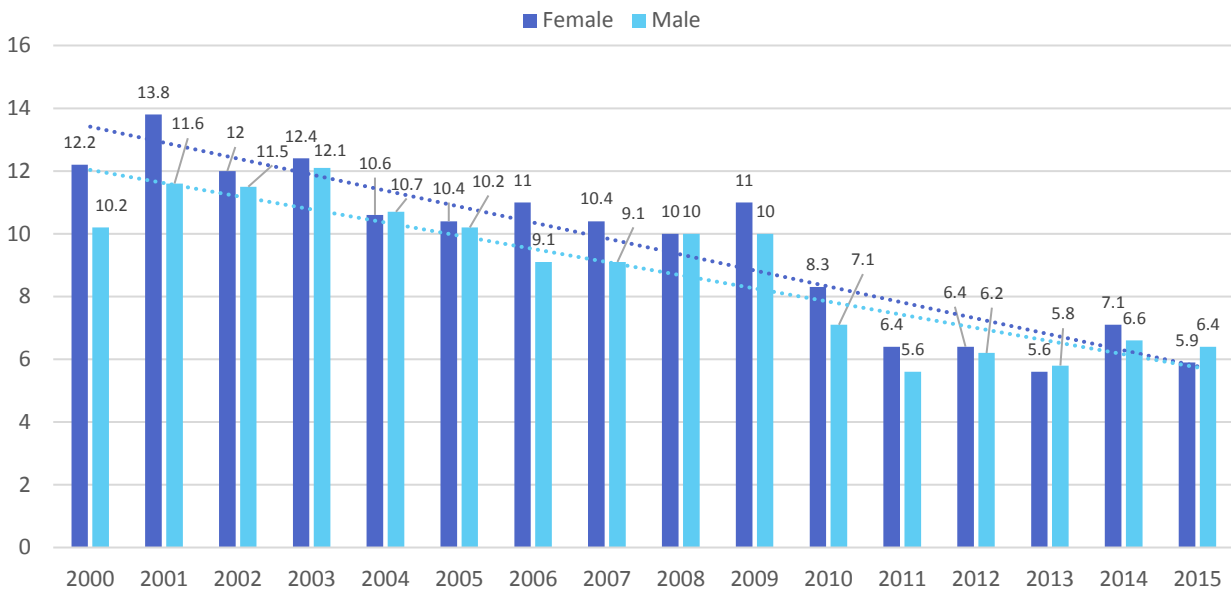


Child Maltreatment Substantiations (Incidence per 1,000 Children) by age



Source: California Child Welfare Indicators Project.

Child Maltreatment Substantiations (Incidence per 1,000 Children) by gender



Year	> 1	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	16-17	African American	White	Latino	Asian/P.I.	Native American	Female	Male	Average	N
2000	25.8	8.9	11.5	11.7	10.3	6	44.6	6.2	13.5	4	34.9	12.2	10.2	11.2	1,258
2001	29.2	10	11.6	14.5	10.9	7.1	52.3	5.7	16.6	4.8	61.5	13.8	11.6	12.7	1,481
2002	26.6	9.3	12.1	13.1	10.4	5.6	54.4	5.2	14.6	4.1	50.5	12	11.5	11.7	1,384
2003	27.5	11.7	9.5	13.4	11.9	6.7	58.5	4.9	14.5	5.1	63.2	12.4	12.1	12.3	1,448
2004	21.9	10.1	8.7	11.6	10.8	6	53.9	3.8	13.3	4	36.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	1,245
2005	23.3	9.8	9	9.6	10.8	6.7	50.2	3.6	13.6	4.1	59	10.4	10.2	10.3	1,175
2006	26.7	7.6	8.2	8.4	11	7.8	45.5	3.7	14.2	4.4	77.9	11	9.1	10	1,116
2007	21.1	6.9	8.5	10.2	10.2	6.4	45.2	3.6	14.4	4.2	21.7	10.4	9.1	9.8	1,069
2008	20	8.2	8.7	9.4	11.4	6.8	43.7	4.7	16	3.6	7.3	10	10	10	1,080
2009	21.1	8.1	8.6	9.9	11.7	8.7	47.7	5.2	16.4	4.2	61.3	11	10	10.5	1,103
2010	15.7	5.8	6.4	7	8.2	7.1	38.5	3.6	12.6	2.9	18.3	8.3	7.1	7.7	830
2011	10.4	5	5.8	5.5	6.4	4.4	32.2	2.8	9.5	2.3	23.5	6.4	5.6	6	662
2012	13.9	4.7	5.2	6.2	6.3	5.5	31.7	3.1	9.4	3.2	28.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	717
2013	12.3	4.7	4.4	6	5.7	3.7	32	2.7	9.8	1.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	661
2014	15.6	6	5.7	6.5	6.6	5.2	39.4	3.1	11.6	2.1	50.6	7.1	6.6	6.8	812
2015	13.6	4.8	5.2	6.4	5.4	5.8	36	2.6	10.4	2.2	11	5.9	6.4	6.2	753

Source: California Child Welfare Indicators Project.

A4. FEEL ENGAGED AND CONNECTED TO COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS

HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We would like to measure the percent of families who report they feel engaged and connected in their communities or neighborhoods. No known data source with a representative sample of families with children in San Francisco currently captures this measure, so an investment in a new data source would be needed. One possible new data source would be a survey of families which could include questions about how much support or connection they feel among their peers or neighbors.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

No data on this measure is currently available.

GOAL B:

Families and transitional age youth, especially those most in need, attain economic security and housing stability for themselves and their children.

B1. SELF-SUFFICIENCY

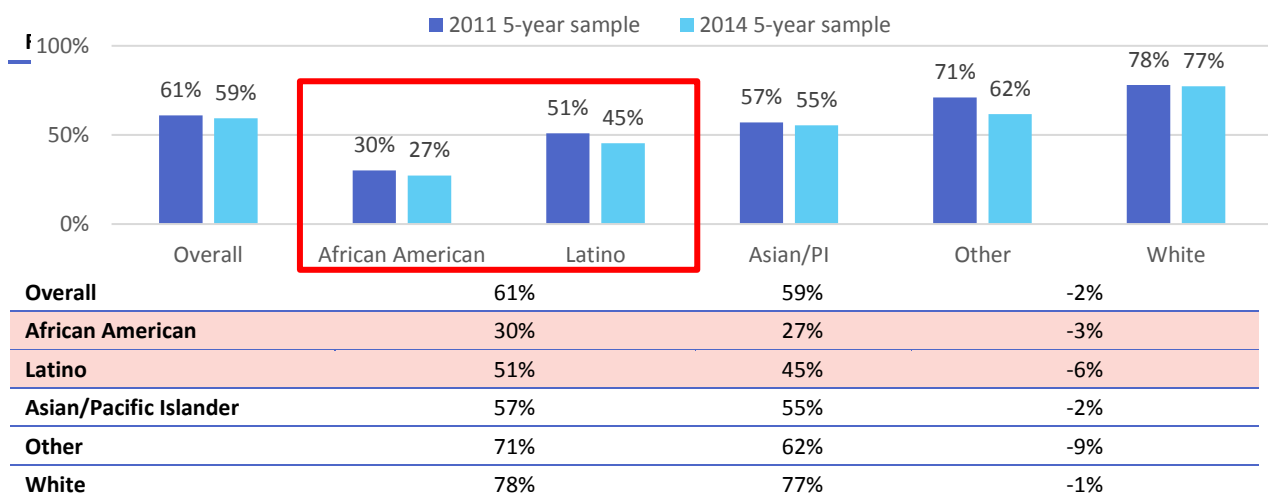
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We are measuring the percent of families with children and young adults who meet the Self-Sufficiency Standard (which is an alternative to the federal poverty level adjusted for local cost of living). The Self-Sufficiency Standard measures income needed for a single adult or family of a certain composition living in San Francisco to adequately meet minimal basic needs. It is based on the costs families face on a daily basis— including housing, food, child care, out-of-pocket medical expenses, transportation, and other necessary spending, and calculated by the Insight Center for Community Economic Development. Using American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data, estimates of the number of different compositions of families are created and the specific Self-Sufficiency Standard is applied. The Self-Sufficiency Standard for a single adult is applied to 18-24 year olds.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

African American and Latino families with children and young adults in San Francisco are typically less likely to earn enough to sustain their basic needs (meet the Self-Sufficiency Standard) followed by Latino families and young adults.

Percent of families with children and young adults who meet the Self Sufficiency Standard



Source: Human Services Agency of San Francisco analysis of 2011 5-Year and 2014 5-Year American Community Survey Sample Data.

B2. STABLY HOUSED (NOT HOMELESS OR IN OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS)

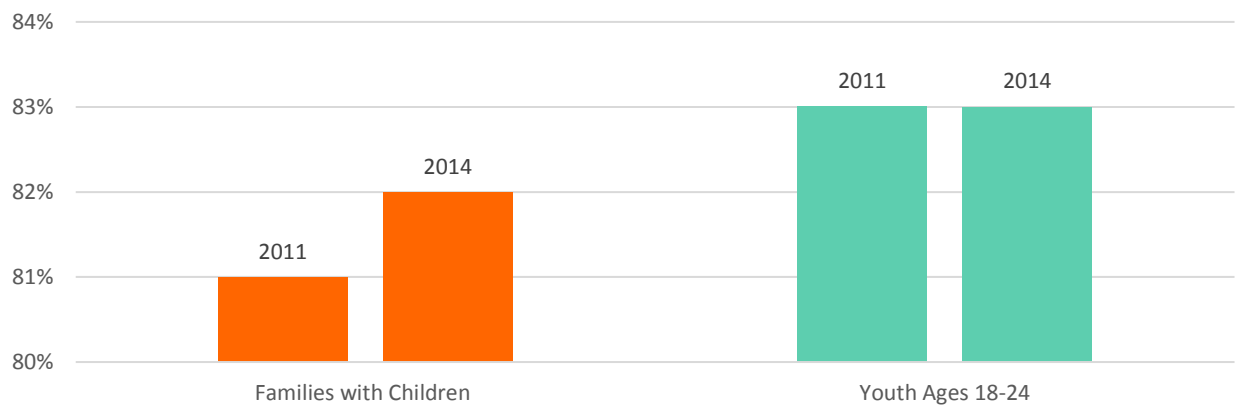
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We are measuring the percent of stably housed families and young adults. This measure is currently calculated by subtracting the number of homeless and the number of overcrowded families/youth ages 18-24 from total number of families/youth ages 18-24. Households are considered overcrowded if they have more than one person per room. A room includes whole rooms used for living purposes (includes bedrooms, kitchens, etc., and excludes bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, unfinished basements). The homeless data is from the San Francisco Homeless Point-In-Time Count that uses the federal definition of homeless, and the overcrowded data is the Human Services Agency’s analysis of American Community Survey PUMS data. OCOF would like to invest in a data source that would provide self-reported qualitative data about the condition of housing and perceptions of stability.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

Overall, youth ages 18 to 24 are stably housed (not living in overcrowded housing conditions or homeless) at a slightly higher rate than families with children. The sample size of homeless families and youth surveyed is not large enough to reliably disaggregate by race/ethnicity.

Percent of stably housed families and young adults



Year	2011	2014	% Change
Families with Children	81%	82%	+1%
Youth Ages 18-24	83%	83%	0%

Source: Human Services Agency of San Francisco analysis of 2011 3-Year American Community Survey and 2014 5-Year American Community Survey sample data and 2015 San Francisco homeless point-in-time count and survey.

GOAL C:

Children, youth and transitional age youth, especially those most in need, are physically, emotionally, and mentally healthy.

C1. HEALTHY BIRTHS (BIRTH AFTER 37 WEEKS OF PREGNANCY)

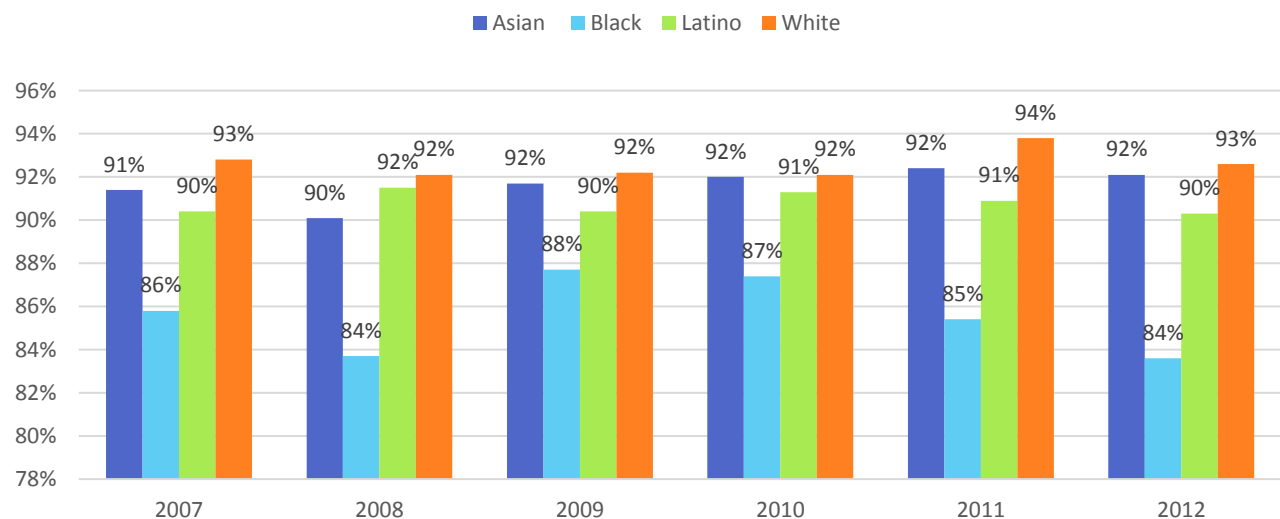
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We are measuring the percent of births that are full term. This measure is calculated by looking at the percentage of births that are full term in San Francisco, defined as more than 37 weeks of gestational age. This data is compiled through the California Dept. of Public Health California Birth Statistical Master Files by the San Francisco Dept. of Public Health.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

White and Asian women in San Francisco typically deliver full-term babies, occurring after 37 weeks of pregnancy while African American women are far less likely to have full-term births. San Francisco women also have full-term births at a higher rate than California as a state.

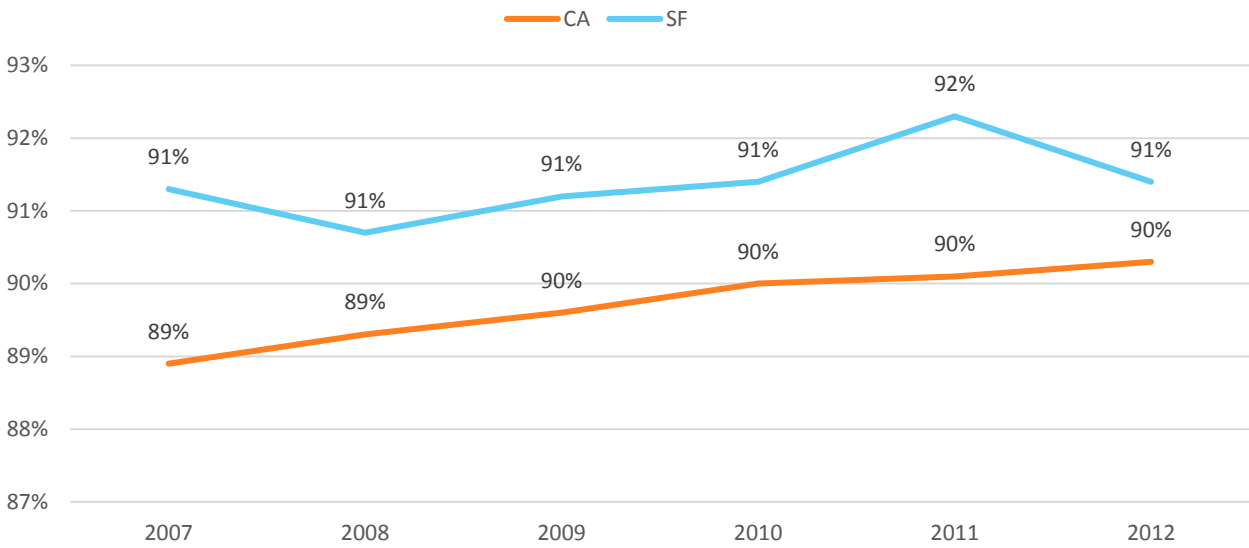
Percentage of live births that occurred after 37 completed weeks of gestation by race/ethnicity



Ethnicity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Asian	91%	90%	92%	92%	92%	92%
African American	86%	84%	88%	87%	85%	84%
Latino	90%	92%	90%	91%	91%	90%
White	93%	92%	92%	92%	94%	93%

Source: California Department of Public Health/San Francisco Department of Public Health, Life Course Indicators Databook, Maternal, Child, & Adolescent Health.

Percentage of live births that occurred after 37 completed weeks of gestation by jurisdiction



Jurisdiction	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CA	89%	89%	90%	90%	90%	90%
SF	91%	91%	91%	91%	92%	91%

Source: California Department of Public Health/San Francisco Department of Public Health, Life Course Indicators Databook, Maternal, Child, & Adolescent Health.

C2. HEALTHY BODIES

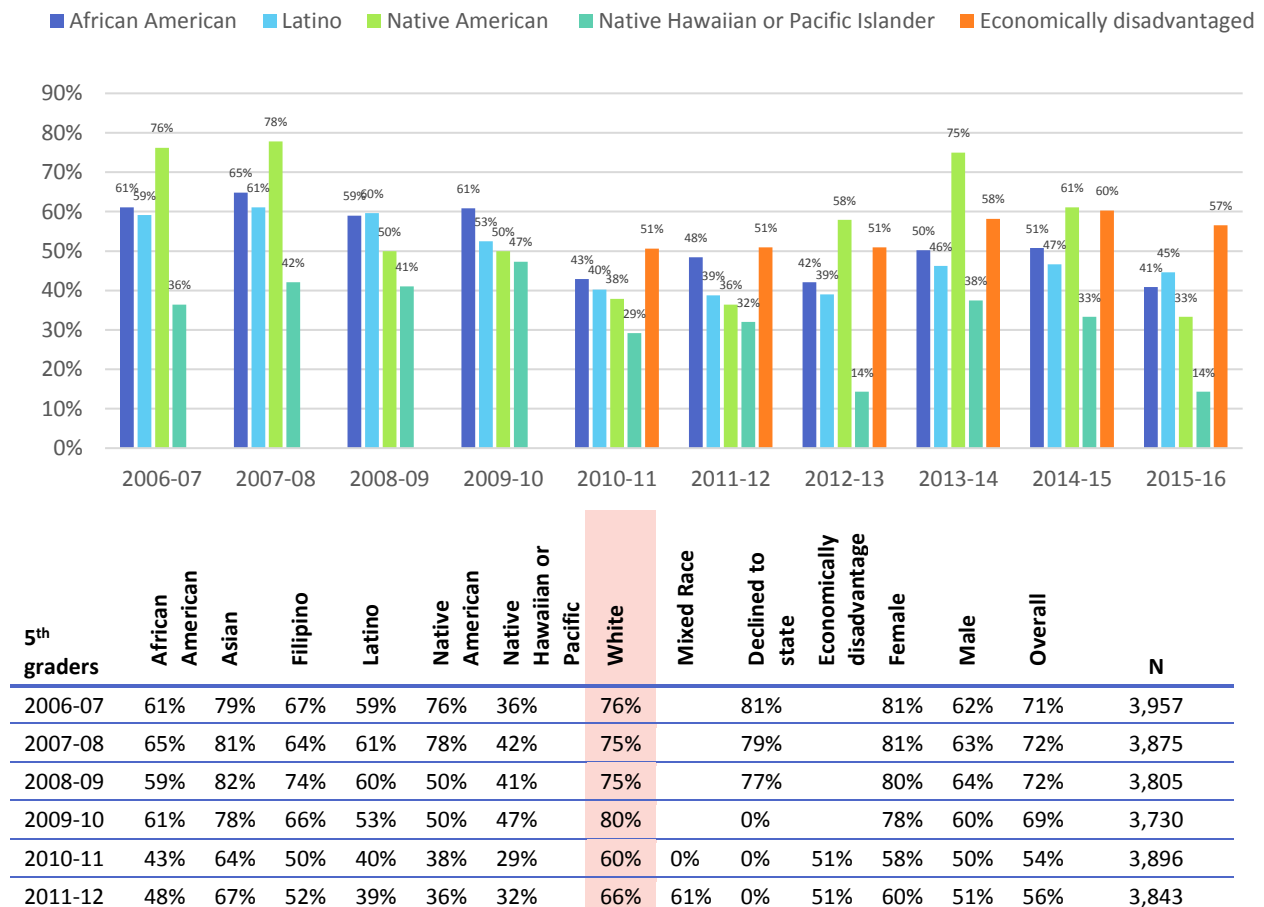
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We are measuring the percent of children and youth with a healthy body composition. For preschoolers participating in Preschool for All, this is defined as not identified as at risk of obesity (rapid BMI gain, overweight or obese). Data is collected through the San Francisco Department of Public Health’s Child Care Health Project. For SFUSD students, data is collected in grades 5, 7, and 9, and is defined as when a student has a body fat percentage OR a body mass index that falls within a “Healthy Fitness Zone” as defined through The Cooper Institute’s FITNESSGRAM protocol, used by California Department of Education.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Latino, African American students are less likely to have healthy body compositions compared to White and Asian students. The significant variation in Native American student body composition year to year may be attributable to a small sample size. Economically disadvantaged students are also less likely to have a healthy body composition.

Percent of 5th graders who have a healthy body composition 2006-2016



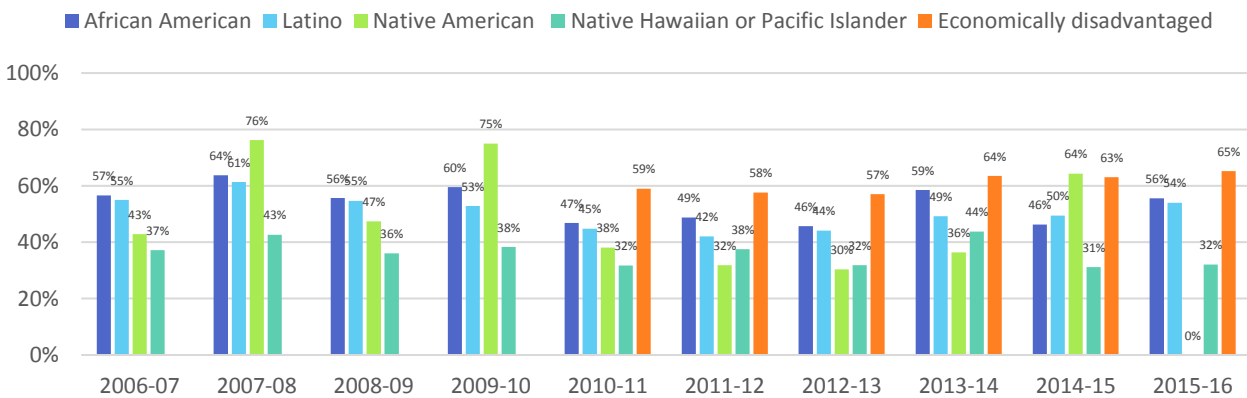
5 th graders	African American	Asian	Filipino	Latino	Native American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific	White	Mixed Race	Declined to state	Economically disadvantaged	Female	Male	Overall	N
2006-07	61%	79%	67%	59%	76%	36%	76%		81%		81%	62%	71%	3,957
2007-08	65%	81%	64%	61%	78%	42%	75%		79%		81%	63%	72%	3,875
2008-09	59%	82%	74%	60%	50%	41%	75%		77%		80%	64%	72%	3,805
2009-10	61%	78%	66%	53%	50%	47%	80%		0%		78%	60%	69%	3,730
2010-11	43%	64%	50%	40%	38%	29%	60%	0%	0%	51%	58%	50%	54%	3,896
2011-12	48%	67%	52%	39%	36%	32%	66%	61%	0%	51%	60%	51%	56%	3,843

2012-13	42%	67%	48%	39%	58%	14%	69%	65%	0%	51%	59%	53%	56%	3,839
2013-14	50%	73%	57%	46%	75%	38%	76%	73%	0%	58%	68%	60%	64%	3,731
2014-15	51%	75%	57%	47%	61%	33%	73%	71%	0%	60%	68%	62%	65%	3,730
2015-16	41%	76%	62%	45%	33%	14%	75%	62%	0%	57%	66%	59%	63%	4,014

Note: Data for 5th, 7th, and 9th graders reflects SFUSD students with a body fat percentage OR a body mass index that falls within a “Healthy Fitness Zone” as defined through The Cooper Institute’s FITNESSGRAM protocol, used by California Dept. of Education.

Sources: San Francisco Child Care Health Project and California Dept. of Education/Physical Fitness Test.

Percent of 7th graders who have a healthy body composition 2006-2016

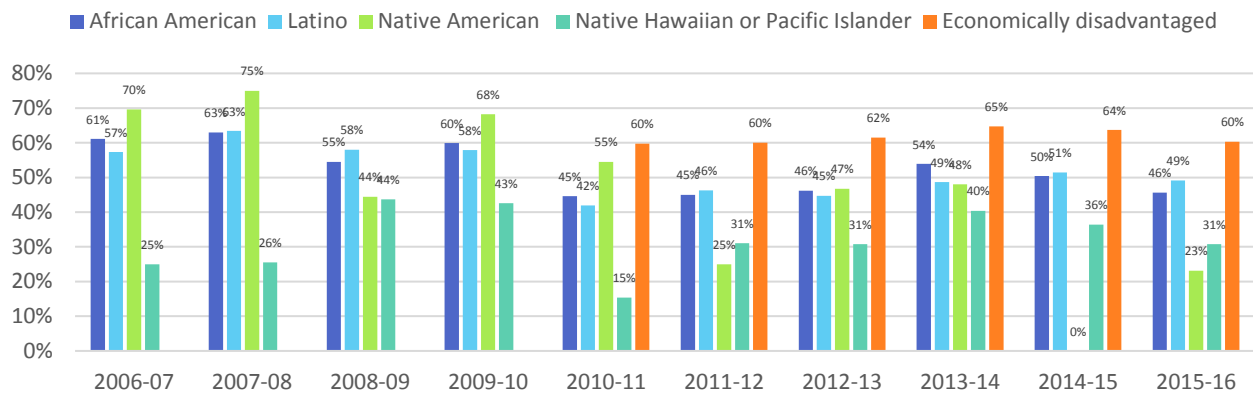


7 th graders	African American	Asian	Filipino	Latino	Native American	Native Hawaiian or	White	Mixed Race	Declined to state	Economically disadvantaged	Female	Male	Overall	N
2006-07	57%	82%	65%	55%	43%	37%	75%	0%	76%	0%	76%	65%	71%	3,832
2007-08	64%	83%	74%	61%	76%	43%	83%	0%	82%	0%	81%	69%	75%	3,779
2008-09	56%	80%	69%	55%	47%	36%	77%	0%	77%	0%	77%	64%	70%	3,658
2009-10	60%	79%	66%	53%	75%	38%	72%	0%	0%	0%	74%	64%	69%	3,606
2010-11	47%	74%	57%	45%	38%	32%	67%	0%	0%	59%	64%	59%	61%	3,498
2011-12	49%	73%	60%	42%	32%	38%	70%	73%	0%	58%	63%	60%	61%	3,463
2012-13	46%	71%	61%	44%	30%	32%	71%	67%	0%	57%	63%	58%	60%	3,519
2013-14	59%	76%	70%	49%	36%	44%	76%	73%	0%	64%	70%	63%	66%	3,528
2014-15	46%	79%	63%	50%	64%	31%	77%	72%	0%	63%	69%	64%	67%	3,293
2015-16	56%	81%	68%	54%	0%	32%	80%	73%	0%	65%	73%	67%	70%	3,372

Note: Data for 5th, 7th, and 9th graders reflects SFUSD students with a body fat percentage OR a body mass index that falls within a “Healthy Fitness Zone” as defined through The Cooper Institute’s FITNESSGRAM protocol, used by California Dept. of Education.

Sources: San Francisco Child Care Health Project and California Dept. of Education/Physical Fitness Test.

Percent of 9th graders who have a healthy body composition 2006-2016



9 th graders	African American	Asian	Filipino	Latino	Native American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Mixed Race	Declined to state	Economically disadvantaged	Female	Male	Overall	N
2006-07	61%	83%	74%	57%	70%	25%	79%	0%	77%	0%	75%	72%	73%	4,554
2007-08	63%	84%	75%	63%	75%	26%	80%	0%	83%	0%	77%	74%	75%	4,383
2008-09	55%	81%	66%	58%	44%	44%	75%	0%	78%	0%	74%	69%	71%	4,429
2009-10	60%	84%	71%	58%	68%	43%	78%	0%	0%	0%	75%	73%	74%	4,075
2010-11	45%	72%	60%	42%	55%	15%	67%	0%	0%	60%	63%	60%	61%	3,957
2011-12	45%	73%	59%	46%	25%	31%	62%	73%	0%	60%	64%	61%	62%	3,791
2012-13	46%	75%	62%	45%	47%	31%	67%	66%	0%	62%	65%	60%	63%	3,505
2013-14	54%	78%	65%	49%	48%	40%	73%	75%	0%	65%	68%	66%	67%	3,526
2014-15	50%	77%	62%	51%	0%	36%	75%	68%	0%	64%	69%	65%	67%	3,645
2015-16	46%	75%	65%	49%	23%	31%	73%	68%	0%	60%	69%	61%	65%	3,274

Note: Data for 5th, 7th, and 9th graders reflects SFUSD students with a body fat percentage OR a body mass index that falls within a “Healthy Fitness Zone” as defined through The Cooper Institute’s FITNESSGRAM protocol, used by California Dept. of Education.

Sources: San Francisco Child Care Health Project and California Dept. of Education/Physical Fitness Test.

C3. ORAL HEALTH (WITHOUT DENTAL CAVITIES)

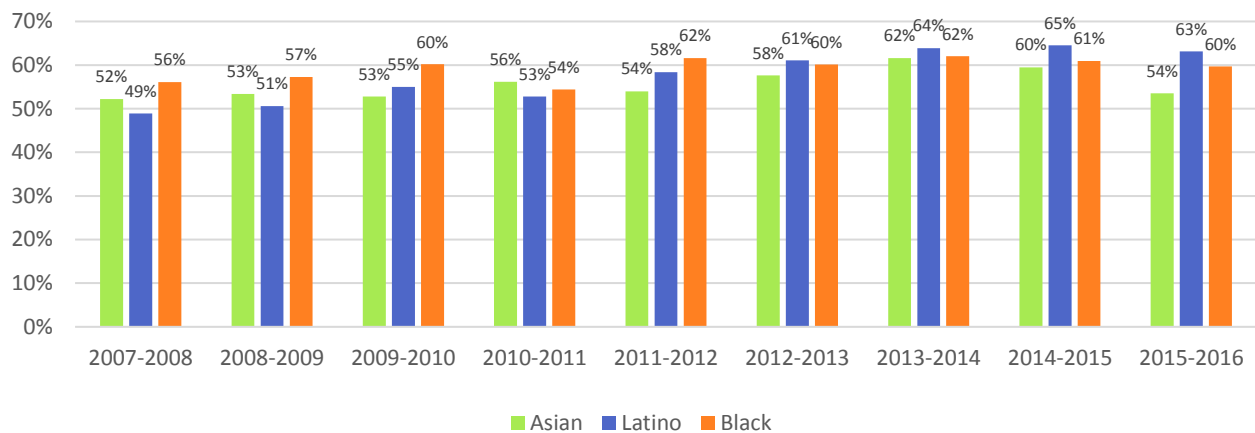
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We are measuring the percent of Kindergarteners without dental cavities. This measure is defined as the percent of children who have not experienced cavities (or tooth decay) in their primary or permanent teeth. Data is collected through the San Francisco Department of Public Health’s and SFUSD’s Oral Health Screening Program. Data is currently available for SFUSD Kindergarten students only.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

Nearly two-thirds of San Francisco kindergarteners did not have dental cavities in 2016. However Asian, Latino, and African American kindergarteners typically have more cavities than white kindergarteners.

Percent of Kindergarteners without dental cavities



	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Overall	56%	57%	59%	60%	61%	65%	68%	68%	65%
White	78%	77%	77%	79%	78%	83%	86%	86%	85%
Asian	52%	53%	53%	56%	54%	58%	62%	60%	54%
Latino	49%	51%	55%	53%	58%	61%	64%	65%	63%
African American	56%	57%	60%	54%	62%	60%	62%	61%	60%

Notes: Dental cavities in primary or permanent teeth.
 Source: San Francisco Unified School District Oral Health Screening Program.

C4. MENTAL WELLBEING (WITHOUT SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION)

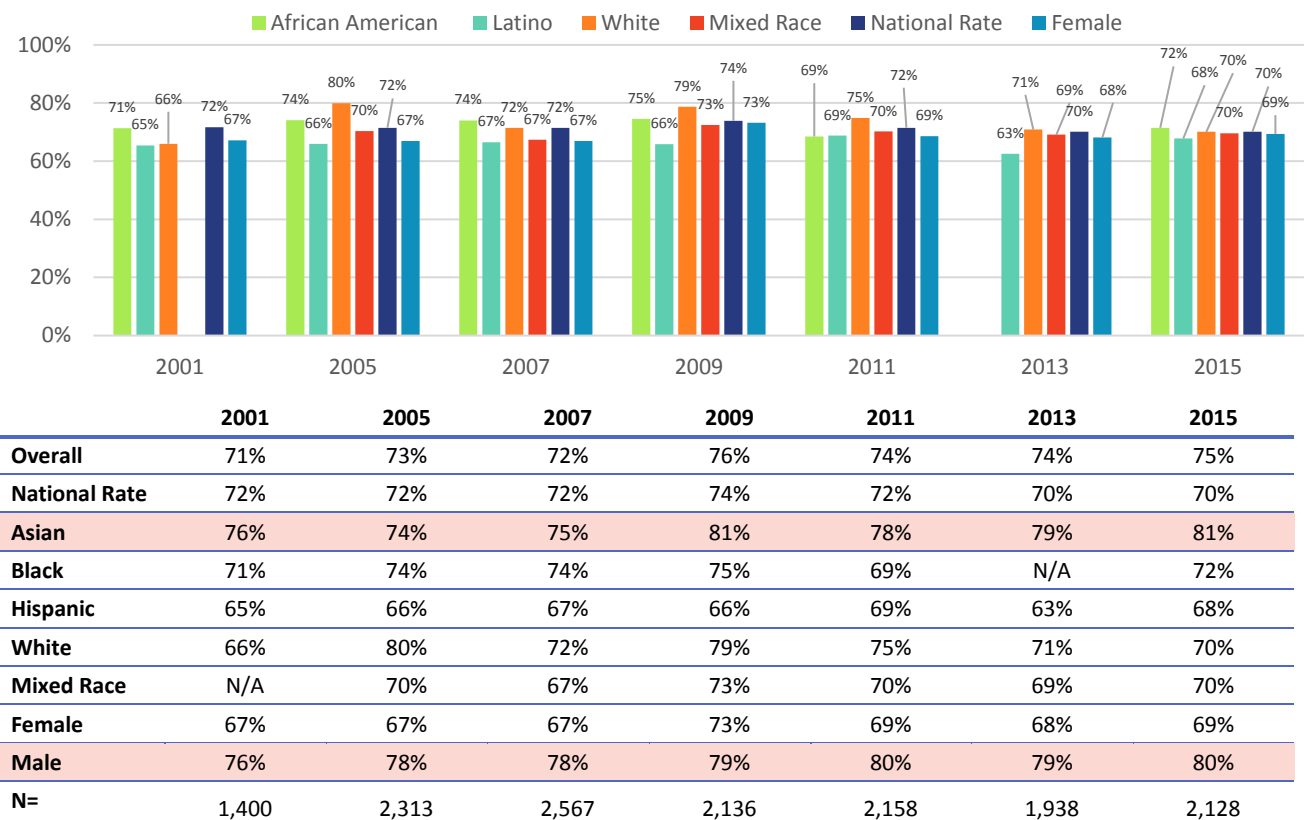
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We are measuring the percent of high school age youth who do not report experiencing symptoms of depression. This is measured through a survey question on the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) administered every other year by SFUSD. The question asks “During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?” We would need to invest in a data source for non-SFUSD students and transitional age youth.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

Overall, three-quarters of high schoolers did not report feeling so sad or hopeless that they stopped doing some of their usual activities in 2015. Males and Asians were less likely to report symptoms of depression than females and other racial/ethnic groups.

Percent of students who do not report feelings of depression 2001-2015



Note: Students reporting that during the past 12 months they never felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for SFUSD.

C5. CARING ADULTS

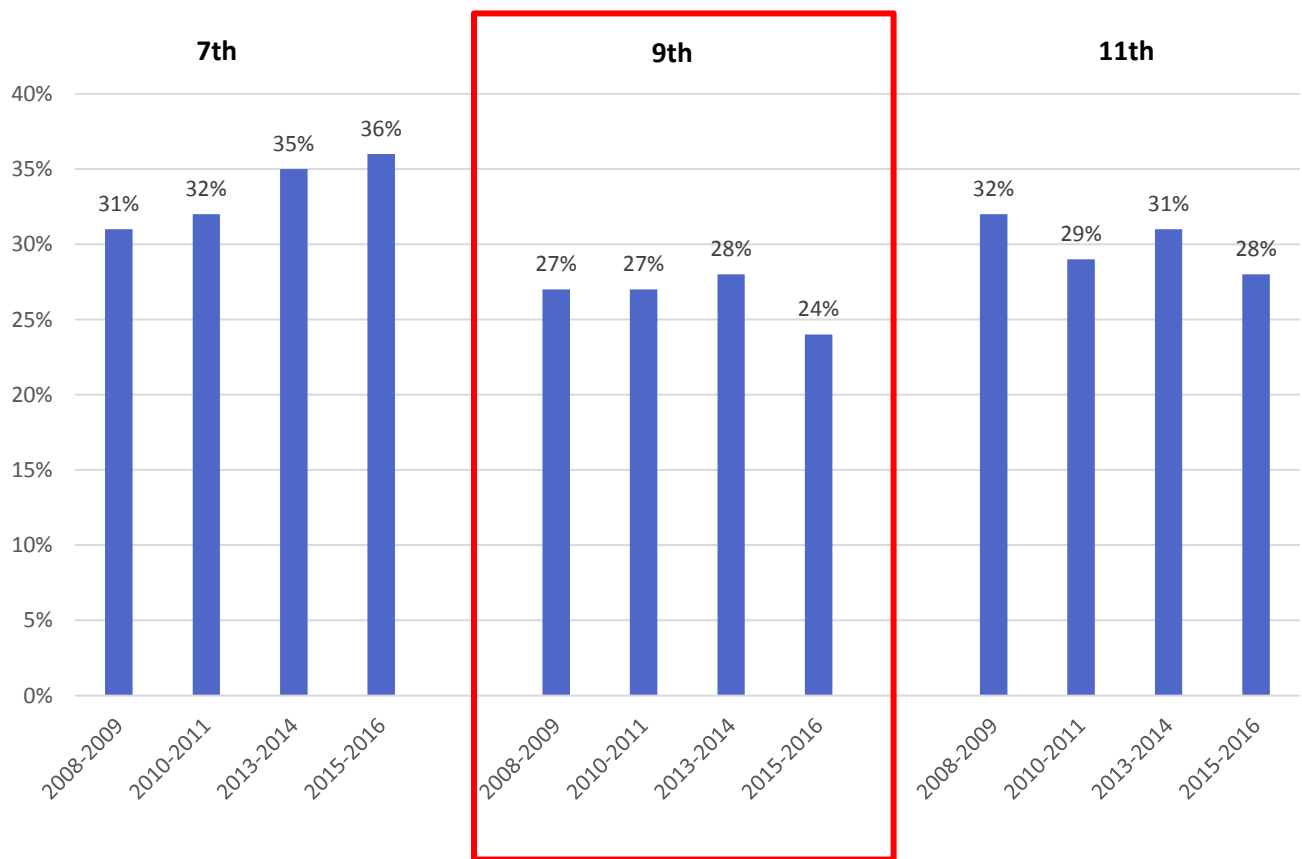
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We are measuring the percent of children, youth, and transitional age youth who report having a caring adult in their lives. This measure is the percent of children and youth who report there is an adult at school who really cares about them. It is a survey question on the California Healthy Kids Survey administered by SFUSD. Data is currently only available for SFUSD students in grades 7, 9, and 11. We would need to invest in a data source for non-SFUSD students and transitional age youth, and in a data source that captures caring adults beyond the school setting.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

In general, students in the 9th grade are less likely to report that there is a teacher or other adult at school that really cares about them, but White students tend to report the highest rates of feeling like there is a teacher or other adult at school who really cares about them year over year.

Percent of SFUSD students who report a caring relationship with an adult at school, 2008-2016



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey for SFUSD (Core Module Q35).

Percent of SFUSD 7, 9th, and 11th graders who report a caring relationship with an adult at school by grade, race, and gender 2008-2016

	Year	AI/AN	NH/PI	Asian	AA	Latino	White	Mixed	Overall	Female	Male	target sample	final number
7 th grade	2008-2009	26%	39%	26%	41%	36%	42%	37%	31%	27%	22%	2282	1908
	2010-2011	37%	28%	0%	36%	31%	39%	38%	32%	40%	20%	1277	1210
	2013-2014	40%	26%	30%	36%	38%	47%	37%	35%	35%	36%	3,386	2,684
	2015-2016	0%	23%	34%	38%	32%	49%	35%	36%	37%	35%	1,239	1,050
9 th grade	2008-2009	41%	37%	24%	37%	31%	39%	41%	27%	31%	23%	3658	2437
	2010-2011	28%	31%	22%	38%	28%	41%	36%	27%	30%	22%	4226	2603
	2013-2014	36%	35%	22%	44%	33%	32%	35%	28%	27%	30%	3,250	2,675
	2015-2016	0%	0%	20%	38%	25%	28%	26%	24%	21%	27%	1,330	1,059
11 th grade	2008-2009	46%	30%	27%	37%	36%	48%	40%	32%	29%	26%	3186	2458
	2010-2011	0%	37%	24%	42%	33%	45%	35%	29%	30%	22%	3969	2538
	2013-2014	35%	39%	27%	36%	34%	44%	37%	31%	31%	30%	3,367	2,634
	2015-2016	0%	36%	21%	32%	32%	40%	39%	28%	29%	28%	1,435	1,024

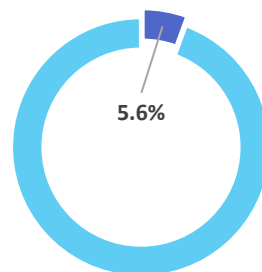
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey for SFUSD (Core Module Q35).

GOAL D:**Children, youth and transitional age youth, especially those most in need, thrive in a 21st Century learning environment.****D1. ENROLLMENT IN HIGH-QUALITY EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION SETTINGS****HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?**

We are measuring the percent of children (ages 0-5) enrolled in high-quality early care and education settings. This is calculated by dividing the total number of children ages 0-5 enrolled in high-quality early care and education settings by the total number of children ages 0-5. Early care and education settings include licensed child care centers and family child care homes. High-quality is currently defined as Tier 4 or higher on the locally adapted Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) matrix. Data is currently limited to City-funded early care and education settings, which largely enroll low- to moderate-income families, but could be expanded as additional resources become available. Data will be disaggregated, to the extent possible, by race/ethnicity, income, dual-language learners, and special needs. Further discussion is necessary to establish appropriate targets by age group for this measure, as 100% is neither achievable nor necessarily desirable. Data is collected by the Office of Early Care and Education and First 5 San Francisco.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

In 2014, approximately 5.6 percent of children ages 0-5 were enrolled in City-funded high-quality early and education settings, which largely enroll low- to moderate-income families. It is important to note that this percentage is low for several reasons: first, the City is in the early stages of rating high-quality early care and education programs. As of December 2014, only 140 sites of over 1,000 licensed centers and family child care homes in the City have been rated through the QRIS. Second, initial ratings during the startup phase of QRIS tended to be lower for reasons that have since been addressed, and upon re-rating, site scores have been trending upwards. And lastly, the data still needs to be disaggregated by age to properly benchmark expectations. Currently all children ages 0 to 5 are lumped into a single category, but centers and family child care homes may not necessarily be the best settings for all children at all ages.

Percent of children ages 0-5 enrolled in City-funded high-quality early care and education settings, 2014

Source: San Francisco Office of Early Care and Education and First 5 San Francisco; 2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

D2. KINDERGARTEN, MIDDLE SCHOOL, AND HIGH SCHOOL READINESS

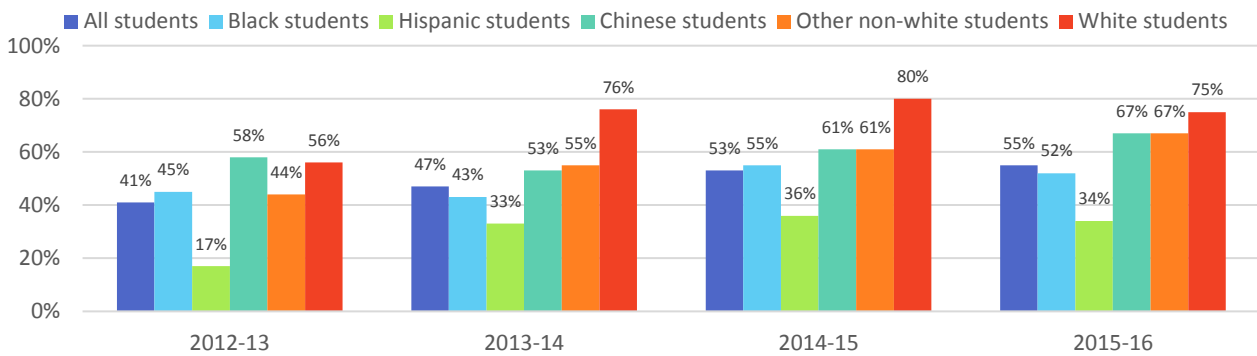
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We measure the percent of SFUSD students who are ready for kindergarten and high school. Data on middle school readiness is not yet available, but SFUSD is currently developing a set of measures. Kindergarten readiness is indicated by literacy awareness measured by the Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS). Data is currently only available for District kindergarteners, but this method could potentially be applied to non-SFUSD students in the future. High school readiness examines student performance on four measures in grade 8: GPA of 2.5 or better, attendance 96% or better, no D’s or F’s in ELA or Math in 8th grade, and never suspended in 8th grade.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

White students are ready for kindergarten at higher rates than other races. Latino students are typically the least ready for kindergarten. Asian, Filipino, and White students experience higher rates of high school readiness compared to Latinos, Special Education, and African American students.

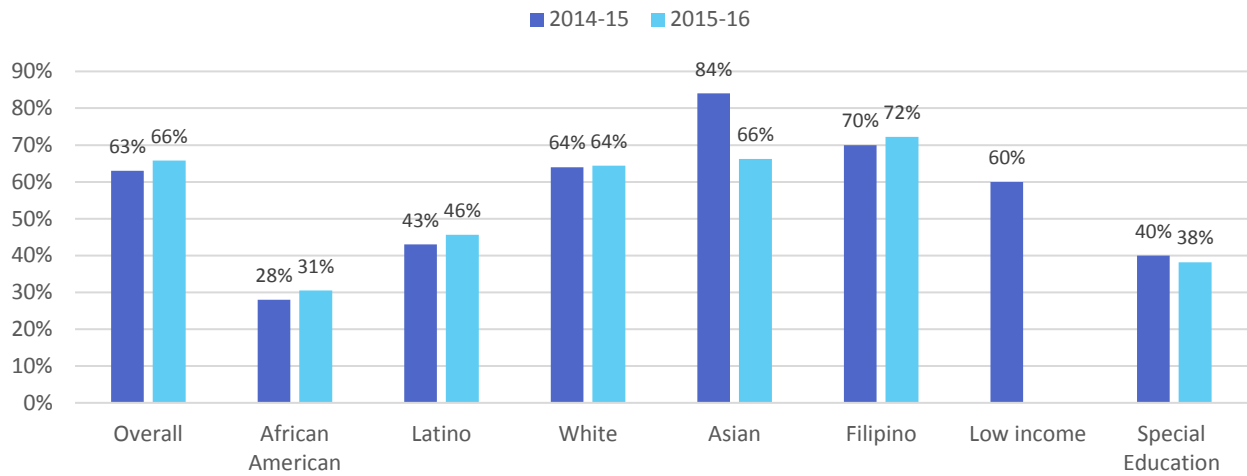
K-Readiness Status Based on PALS Scores only for Years 2012/13 to 2015/16



	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
All students	41%	47%	53%	55%
African American students	45%	43%	55%	52%
Latino students	17%	33%	36%	34%
Chinese students	58%	53%	61%	67%
Other non-white students	44%	55%	61%	67%
White students	56%	76%	80%	75%

Source: PALS K-Readiness Status based on PALS

Percent of SFUSD students ready for High School



	2014-15	2015-16
Overall	63%	66%
African American	28%	31%
Latino	43%	46%
White	64%	64%
Asian	84%	66%
Filipino	70%	72%
Low income	60%	
Special Education	40%	38%

Source: SFUSD High School Readiness.

D3. REGULAR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

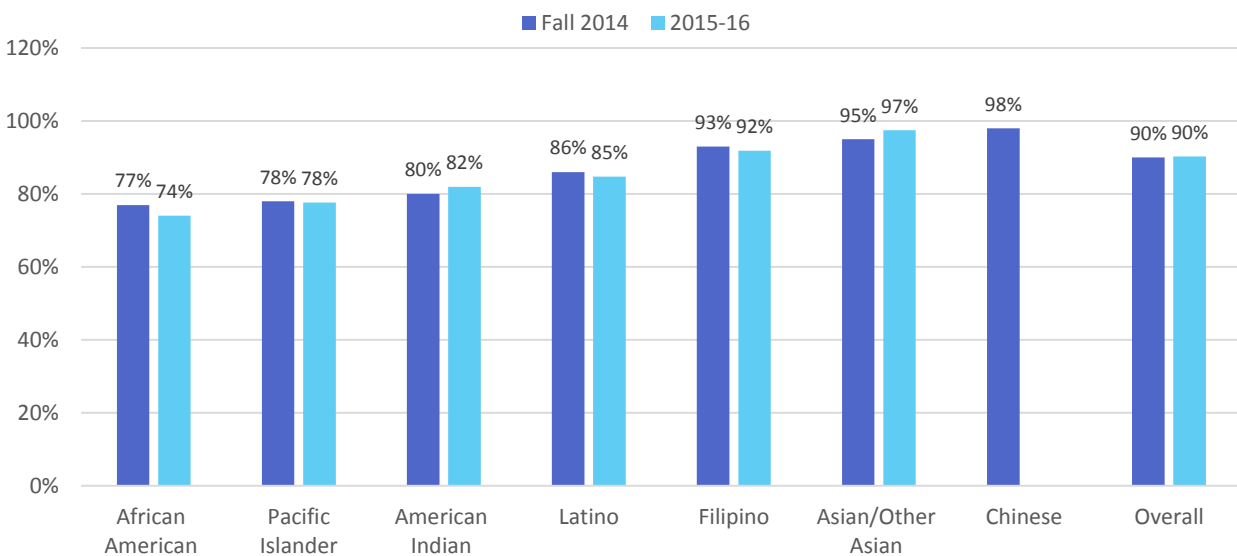
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We measure the percent of students who attend school regularly. Regular school attendance is defined as attending school more than 90% of the time. Data is currently only available for SFUSD students. In the future we would also like to capture preschool attendance. Data for preschool attendance would be collected through First 5/Preschool for All.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

Nine in every ten SFUSD students attend school regularly. However, some subgroups are far less likely to attend school regularly compared to other racial/ethnic groups. Over a fifth of African American and Pacific Islander students do not attend school more than 90 percent of the time.

Percent of K-12 SFUSD students attending school regularly (>90% attendance)



	Fall 2014	2015-16
African American	77%	74%
Pacific Islander	78%	78%
American Indian	80%	82%
Latino	86%	85%
Filipino	93%	92%
Asian/Other Asian	95%	97%
Chinese	98%	
Overall	90%	90%

Source: Fall 2014 data is SFUSD My Brother’s Keeper, “Snapshots of African American Student Data,” 2015, Kevin Truitt. 2015-16 data is Chronic Absenteeism School Level Totals (Approximation of CORE’s SQII Calculation).

D4. PROFICIENCY IN READING, MATH, LANGUAGE ARTS, AND SCIENCE

HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We measure the percent of SFUSD students in grades 3-5 proficient or above in reading; students grades in 3-8 and 11 meeting or exceeding standards in Language Arts and Math, and the percent of students grades in 5, 8, and 10 proficient or above in Science. The technology-based Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) assessments in Mathematics and Language Arts measure progress toward the California Common Core Standards. Unlike the previous state standardized tests, these assessments include a wider variety of questions, requiring students to explain how they solve problems, think critically, reason with evidence, and write analytically. The California Standards Tests (CSTs) for Science are administered only to students in California public schools, therefore data is currently only available for SFUSD students. It is important to note that the CSTs will be replaced by the new Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) in 2018-19, may be administered in different grades, and will not be comparable to the CSTs.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

Overall, about half of SFUSD's students meet or exceed standards in Reading, Language Arts, and Math, and 60 percent of students are proficient or above in Science. However many subgroups within the district are failing to meet standards. In particular, students enrolled in Special Education, low income students, English Learners, Pacific Islanders, Latinos, and African Americans have fallen the furthest behind on these measures.

Percent of SFUSD students proficient or above in Reading, Math, English-Language Arts (ELA), and Science, 2014-15

	Reading	ELA	Math	Science
Overall	51%	52%	48%	59%
Economically disadvantaged		42%	39%	50%
Special Education	18%	15%	14%	28%
English Learner	13%	21%	28%	18%
Male		47%	47%	58%
Female		58%	49%	60%
African American	21%	18%	11%	25%
Pacific Islander		23%	17%	27%
Latino	30%	27%	19%	32%
American Indian		49%	33%	56%
Filipino		56%	42%	50%
Mixed Race		61%	54%	72%
Asian		66%	69%	74%
White		77%	68%	82%
	n=5,382	n=25,237	n=26,102	n=10,604

Note: Reading scores are for students tested in grades 3-5; ELA and Math are for grades 3-8 and 11, and Science is for grades 5, 8, and 10.

Source: Scholastic Reading Inventory and California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress.

GOAL E:

Children, youth and transitional age youth, especially those most in need, succeed in post-secondary education and/or careers paths.

E1. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

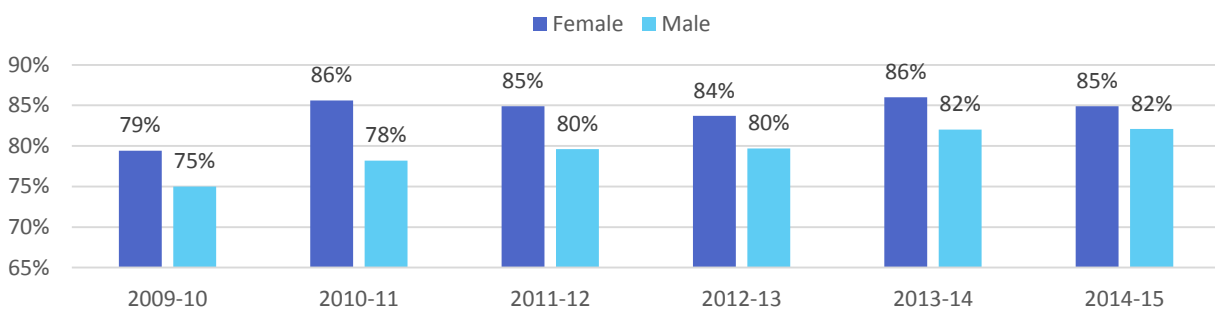
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We measure the percent of 9th graders that have graduated from high school. The four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. For any given cohort, students who are entering grade 9 for the first time form a cohort that is subsequently “adjusted” by adding any students who transfer into the cohort later during the next three years and subtracting any students who transfer out, emigrates to another country, or dies during that same period. SFUSD requires students to meet University of California/California State University eligibility requirements to graduate. Data is currently available for SFUSD students only.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

SFUSD’s overall graduation rates are on par with state-level rates but differences by ethnicity are greater than overall patterns in California. In 2014-15, the graduation rate from SFUSD high schools was 84% compared to 81% for California. Graduation rates for African American (64%) and Latino (69%) youth were lower than the rest of the district while graduation rates for Asian (92%) and White (87%) youth were higher.

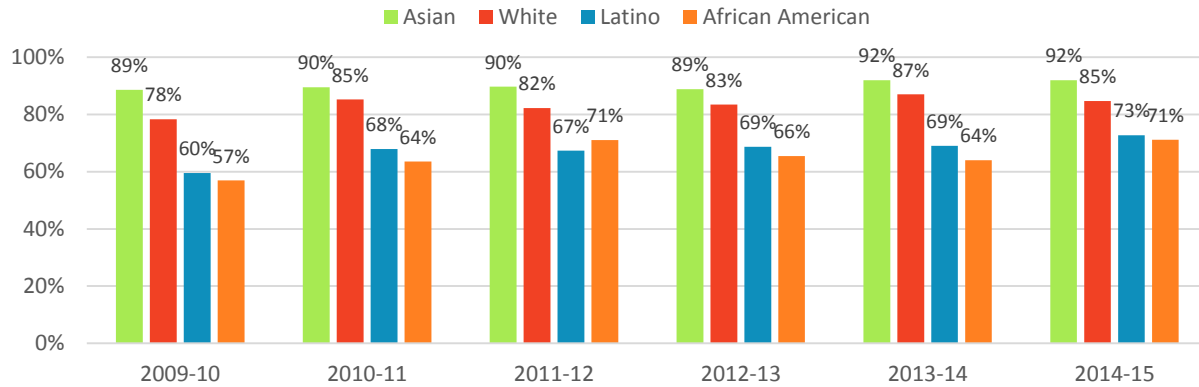
SFUSD Cohort High School Graduation Rate, 2009/10 - 2014/13 by gender



Graduation Rate	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Female	79%	86%	85%	84%	86%	85%
Male	75%	78%	80%	80%	82%	82%

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

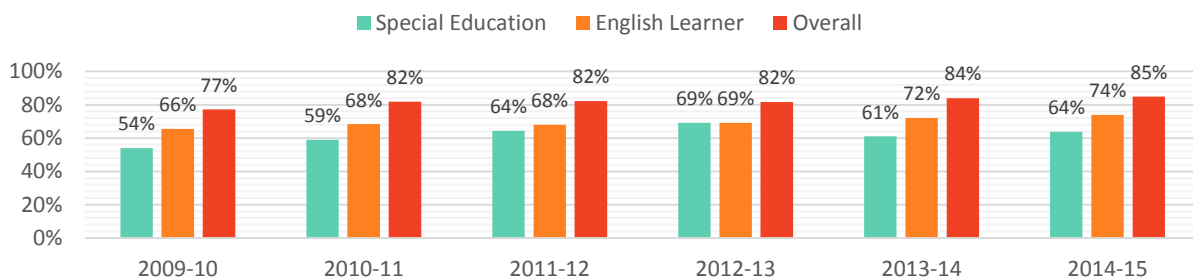
SFUSD Cohort High School Graduation Rate, 2009/10 - 2014/13 by race



Graduation Rate	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Asian	89%	90%	90%	89%	92%	92%
Mixed Race	90%	86%	78%	73%	90%	94%
Filipino	76%	84%	84%	86%	89%	90%
White	78%	85%	82%	83%	87%	85%
Pacific Islander	65%	61%	71%	80%	72%	88%
Latino	60%	68%	67%	69%	69%	73%
African American	57%	64%	71%	66%	64%	71%
Native American	71%	77%	71%	83%	38%	53%
N=	4,529	3,927	4,181	4,113	3,998	4,058

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

SFUSD Cohort High School Graduation Rate, 2009/10 - 2014/13 by other categories



Graduation Rate	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Economically disadvantaged	76%	81%	80%	80%	82%	83%
Special Education	54%	59%	64%	69%	61%	64%
English Learner	66%	68%	68%	69%	72%	74%
Overall	77%	82%	82%	82%	84%	85%
N=	4,529	3,927	4,181	4,113	3,998	4,058

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

E2. COLLEGE DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE COMPLETION

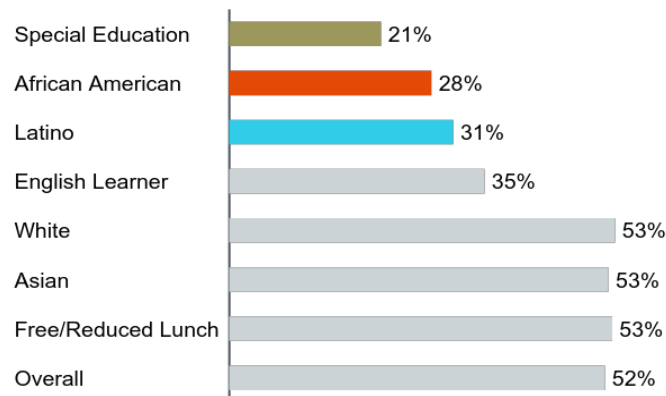
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We measure the percent of high school graduates who enroll in college and complete a degree or certificate within six years. Data is calculated for each graduating cohort through the National Student Clearinghouse. Data is currently available for only SFUSD students and only those completing college degrees. In the future, we would like this calculated for those who enroll (addressing the issue of access) and for those who complete (addressing the issue of completion) disaggregated by all racial/ethnic groups. Additionally, there is a rationale for collecting completion data at the 6-year mark. College graduation takes longer for students, often beyond 4 years, due to their inability to access courses and enrollment in remedial course sequences. Therefore, the U.S. Department of Education tracks 6-year graduation rates.⁵ While SFUSD does not currently collect certificate data but will do so in the future. Currently only Career Technical Education (CTE) certificate data is currently available for all of San Francisco County through CALPASS PLUS.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

Just over half of college attendees that graduated from SFUSD in 2007-08 have completed a degree within six years. Groups that have the lowest college completion rate within this time period are Special Education students, African Americans, and Latinos.

Percent of all SFUSD college attendees who complete a degree within six years (students that graduated HS 2007-08)



N=3,588.

Source: SFUSD/National Student Clearinghouse, November 2015.

E3. ENROLLED IN SCHOOL OR WORKING

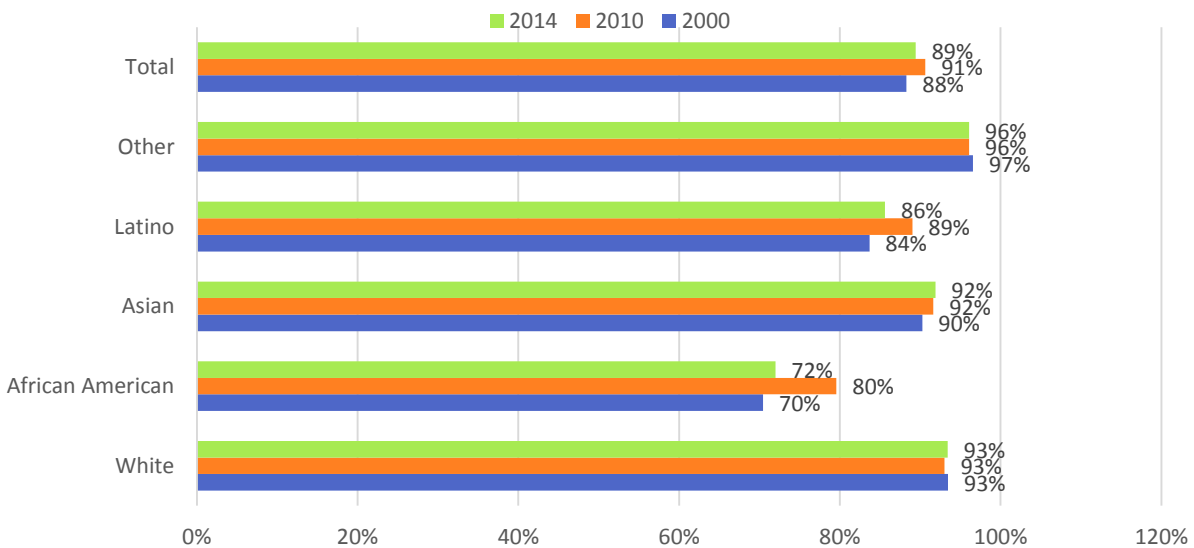
HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We measure the percent of youth ages 18 to 24 who are either enrolled in school or are working. This measure is calculated by taking the inverse of the percent of youth who are not enrolled in school, not employed, and not in the labor force. The measure is based on the Human Services Agency’s analysis of American Community Survey IPUMS data.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

Overall, most 18 to 24-year-olds in San Francisco are either enrolled in school or working. However, African Americans and Latinos are enrolled in school or working at a lower percentage compared to Whites and Asians.

Percent of youth 18-24 enrolled in school or working, 2000-2014



	2000	2010	2014
White	93%	93%	93%
African American	70%	80%	72%
Asian	90%	92%	92%
Latino	84%	89%	86%
Other	97%	96%	96%
Total	88%	91%	89%
N=	68,891	74,160	69,426

Sources: 1990 Decennial Census, 2000 Decennial Census, 2010 5-Year ACS, 2014 5-Year ACS (IPUMS)

E4. CAREER PATHWAY PARTICIPATION

HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

We measure the number of youth who participated in the SF Youth Jobs+ program and/or a SFUSD Career Technical Education (CTE) academies and internships. Youth Jobs+ is a city-wide program to help young adults (ages 16-24) find employment. This initiative is a partnership between the City of San Francisco, United Way of the Bay Area, the Department of Children, Youth & Their Families, the Office of Economic and Workforce Development, the San Francisco Unified School District, youth-serving nonprofits, and the San Francisco business community. SFUSD's CTE and pathway programs provides students with industry-related skills as well as "soft skills" like collaboration, networking, project management and critical thinking. Given the myriad of pathway collaboratives currently underway in the City, we hope expand this measure to capture additional participants across all programs in the city moving forward.

HOW DO WE CURRENTLY FAIR FROM AN EQUITY LENS

In 2014, over 7,600 youth ages 14-24 participated in the San Francisco Summer Youth Jobs+ Program. Asians, African American, and Latino youth combined represented the largest share of program participants. Over 4,800 of these youth were served through publicly-funded job training programs. On an annual basis, over 9,700 youth are served in programs across 17 City departments to help prepare them for college and careers. And in the 2014-2015 school year, 2,065 SFUSD high school students were enrolled in a Career Technical Education and pathway programs or internship. Asian students comprised the majority of CTE participants, followed by Latinos (21 percent).

Number of youth participating in the SF Youth Jobs+ program and/or a SFUSD Career Technical Education (CTE) academy or internship

	Youth Jobs+	SFUSD CTE Academies, Pathways, or Internships
Asian	35%	57%
Black	30%	6%
Latino	17%	21%
Mixed race	8%	2%
Pacific Islander		2%
White	7%	3%
All other groups/unspecified	3%	9%
Total participants	7,678	2,065

Youth Jobs+ data is from summer 2014. The numbers reported above are not unduplicated as there may be youth who participate in multiple programs. Consistent demographic data was not available for year-round programs offered by the City. Sources: 2014 Summer Jobs+ Report, Putting Young People to Work; SFUSD Office of College and Career Readiness One Pager, fall 2015.