This report was prepared by Bright Research Group on behalf of San Francisco’s Department of Children, Youth and Their Families (DCYF).

DCYF contracted with Bright Research Group (BRG), an independent research group, to produce this report. Founded in 2010 by Brightstar Ohlson, BRG is a community-centered design and research firm based in Oakland, California. BRG is a women- and minority-owned firm and a certified small local emerging business in Alameda County. Learn more at www.brightresearchgroup.com.

Production of this publication was managed and supervised by the following individuals: Sarah Duffy (Project Lead), Dori Caminong, Emily Davis, Michelle Gallarza, Colin Kimzey, and Celeste Middleton.

Authors

Brightstar Ohlson, MS
Vanetta Thomas, MPH
Holly Joshi, MA


Comments, questions, and requests for additional information can be directed as follows:

Sarah Duffy, Data and Evaluation Manager
San Francisco, Department of Children, Youth and Their Families
(415) 554-8416
sarah.duffy@dcyf.org
About the Family Summits

Between October and December of 2019, the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families (DCYF) held family summits in each of the 11 supervisorial districts in San Francisco. The goal of the family summits was to gather feedback from the community in each district and learn about the lived experiences of families, including the greatest pain points in their daily lives, what is working, what could work better, and what the City and County of San Francisco could do to help improve their quality of life. This document summarizes the key themes from the summits. The Department of Children, Youth and Their Families will use this information to inform the Community Needs Assessment. For more information about the Community Needs Assessment process, please visit https://www.dcyf.org/cna.

Methods

Each summit began with opening remarks from the district supervisor and DCYF staff. Participants listened to a presentation about the department and its Community Needs Assessment process, then engaged in breakout table discussions, facilitated by Bright Research Group (BRG), for approximately 50 minutes. Participants were divided into groups by language as well as by Family/Youth and Community Based Organization (CBO) service-provider groups. In-language facilitation and interpretation were provided at each summit for speakers of Spanish and Chinese, and Filipino, Arabic, Vietnamese, and Russian interpretation was available at select districts. Adult family members participated in a day-in-the-life activity in which they mapped the easy and difficult parts of their day, then discussed their family’s and community’s needs and shared recommendations for how San Francisco could help them thrive. At some of the family summits, youth spoke in separate breakout groups about the same topics as those discussed by the family members. Service providers participated in separate breakout groups at each summit in which they shared their perspectives about the needs of the children, youth, and families they serve and how the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families could help them thrive.

A notetaker recorded notes on a computer at each of the summit breakout groups. For in-language facilitation, the notes were later translated and provided to BRG. The notes were analyzed in order to reveal key themes across all the summits and were categorized by district, population, and the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families’ major result areas. An appendix at the end of this Executive Summary includes a table summarizing the key themes by district.

There are several limitations to this data. At many of the family summits, some participants who checked in at the registration table did not participate in the breakout groups. It is not possible to determine the characteristics of those who registered but did not participate in the discussion. Some demographic groups, such as service providers and Chinese youth and family members, were strongly represented at the family summits, whereas others, such as African American and Latin@ families, were underrepresented. Finally, many participants attended the family summits accompanied by staff from
community-based organizations and providers. DCYF made the decision to redact the names of community-based organizations out of concern that the organizations had varying levels of capacity to organize their participants to attend family summits. These data should not be taken as representative of the opinions and priorities of all demographic groups in San Francisco or those groups specifically served by DCYF.

Participants in the Family Summits

The tables below depict the demographic characteristics of the participants at the DCYF family summits. A total of 526 people participated in the eleven family-summits including 123 adolescents and young adults (i.e., 14–24 years old), 162 parents and caregivers, and 241 providers.

![Race/Ethnicity of Family Members, Adolescents and Young Adults (n = 285)]

Around two-thirds of family members, parents, and caregivers (excluding providers) reported having children under 11 years old. A majority of the registrants were Asian and indicated that English was their preferred language; however, participants who speak Chinese, Spanish, Filipino, Russian, and Arabic also participated in family breakout groups facilitated in their preferred language.

---

1 Demographic data were compiled on the basis of community members who registered at each summit. Some participants did not register.
2 Registrants were asked to select all applicable race/ethnicity categories. Not all registrants provided their race/ethnicity.
3 The chart displays ages of children of adult registrants who did not work for city-funded service providers. Respondents were asked to select which age groups described their child(ren) but not how many children they had in each age group.
4 Arabic- and Russian-speaking family-summit participants accounted for less than 1% of the total number of summit participants.
Summary of the Key Themes

The key themes from the family summits were reported on the basis of major result areas identified by DCYF:

- Children and Youth Are Supported by Nurturing Families and Communities
- Children and Youth Are Emotionally and Physically Healthy
- Children and Youth Are Ready to Learn and Succeed in School
- Youth Are Ready for College, Work, and Productive Adulthood
- Additional Feedback on Specific Population
CHILDREN AND YOUTH ARE SUPPORTED BY NURTURING FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

Family Strengths and Multigenerational Needs

When asked about their day-to-day lives and what makes family life easier, participants at eight family summits described family members, grandparents, and friends/loved ones as core sources of support for their families. Grandparents can be counted on to pick up children from school or aftercare programs and provide coverage during school and summer breaks—for Chinese families in particular. At the District 1 summit, Chinese grandparents discussed traveling to Chinatown to participate in senior-oriented programming and their role as the primary source of childcare for their grandchildren; they recommended expanding multigenerational programs at neighborhood-based community centers. For Latin@ and Black families, displacement and gentrification mean that extended family and churches are no longer easily accessible sources of support within their neighborhoods.

Culturally Relevant and Positive Youth-Development Programming

Young people, providers, and family members spoke about the value of community-based partners in providing culturally relevant and positive youth-development programs at nine of the family summits. In a rapidly changing city, culturally specific community-based providers are playing an increasingly important role as anchor institutions and safe spaces. In particular, families highlighted the role of organizations that serve Samoan, Filipino, Chinese, Black, and Latin@ youth in providing culturally relevant programming. Their physical presence was a visual reminder that there is still a place for youth of color in the city. Participants in the family summits spoke about the importance of young people being able to learn about their history, develop the ability to analyze the implications of political decisions affecting their communities, and advocate for more just and equitable policies, environments, and systems. However, families and providers from Districts 5, 6, and 10 expressed worry about the sustainability of these programs, noting that oftentimes the programs that provide culturally relevant services specific to under-resourced minority populations are competing for funding with larger organizations that do not offer the same level of culturally responsive support to families.

Gentrification, Affordability, and Housing

At nine of the family summits, participants talked about how gentrification, the rising cost of living, and the housing crisis are negatively impacting children, youth, and families. Rising inequality and inequitable development mean that San Francisco is increasingly becoming a city that no longer belongs to Black, Brown, working-class, and middle-income families. Families are being pushed out or facing homelessness; community-based organizations can no longer afford to pay salaries to retain people from “the community” in their positions; and neighborhoods look and feel like they no longer belong to “us.” Participants emphasized that youth and families who have called San Francisco home for generations now reside outside the city, though young people may still attend school, afterschool, or summer programs in the city. Displacement poses practical problems for youth and families alike as well as deeper questions related to belonging and place. What does it mean for a young person of color to see San Francisco invest in condominiums or office buildings for the tech sector and its employees but
not in housing that this young person could afford? Participants shared a sense that San Francisco increasingly belongs to communities and people who are white, wealthy, and not from here.

The lack of affordable and safe housing was a concern for many participants. Black families in particular reported feeling like they are being pushed out of the city at the highest rates. Latin@ families reported that they live in a constant state of fear with respect to eviction; they also reported living in substandard housing with mold or rodent infestation but did not report these conditions out of fear of eviction.

At one of the family summits, a parent who is currently homeless described her experience of trying to find temporary or permanent housing for herself and her daughter. At another summit, Chinese immigrant participants discussed the commonness of multigenerational families living together in single-resident-occupancy units and the stress associated with living in such crowded conditions. Chinese youth explained that their parents have to work multiple jobs and unreasonably long hours in order to live in San Francisco and described the stress that their families experience as a result. Families called for support with housing applications, lower rents, and subsidized-housing options.

While many providers acknowledged that the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families could do little to stem rising inequality or ameliorate the housing crisis, they believed that DCYF has a role in advocating for the needs, rights, and well-being of families in the city at a policy and funding level. Some participants recommended that the department prioritize allocating resources to the neighborhoods in the city with the greatest need; others recommended increasing funding to community-based providers; and others suggested that DCYF advocate for more family-friendly policies in the forums in which the agency is present.

Community Safety: Issues with Neighborhood Blight, Homelessness, and Gun Violence

Community safety was a key theme at nine of the family summits, though participants expressed diverse concerns and recommendations for creating safe and livable communities. Pedestrian safety was a major theme at the family summits in Districts 1, 2, and 4; gun and gang violence were major themes at the summits in Districts, 3, 7, 9, and 10; and anxiety around violence caused by individuals struggling with homelessness, substance abuse, and untreated mental health issues was commonly expressed at the summits in Districts 6, 9, and 10. A lack of police presence and responsiveness was a major concern in Districts 6 and 10; and burglaries and car break-ins were frequently mentioned safety concerns in Districts 2, 3, and 8. Assaults against senior citizens were also noted, particularly toward Chinese immigrant senior citizens in Chinatown. In addition, families were also concerned about safety at public parks and within schools.

Providers expressed concerns about the safety of Black youth, explaining that they are regularly harassed by the police, sexually harassed on the streets, and seen as a threat by others in the community. They also voiced concern that the closure of juvenile hall would result in more young people being sentenced to adult jail and described the need to increase access to supportive and restorative services for at-risk youth. At the District 10 summit, parents reported that police were not
Responsive to neighborhood concerns and suggested that officers needed to be trained in trauma-informed approaches and culturally competent community engagement.

**Accessible Neighborhood Parks, Community Resources, and Programming**

The importance of accessible neighborhood parks, community resources, and programming was discussed at 10 of the family summits. Participants cited San Francisco’s public spaces, community centers, and nonprofit organizations as key community resources that make San Francisco a great city in which to raise a family. Parents of young children appreciated neighborhood parks with age-appropriate play structures and equipment for adults. Neighborhood-based community centers, especially those that offer free programming for children, youth, and families, serve as anchors in the community. Caregivers at the District 4 summit linked time spent outside to preventative mental health and cited a need for more outdoor community spaces. At the District 3 summit, Chinese immigrant families who live in single-resident-occupancy units expressed a need for more accessible community spaces to ease the stress of overcrowded living quarters. Participants urged DCYF to expand the availability of free programming to families and invest in making public and underutilized spaces more accessible.

**Children and Youth Are Physically and Emotionally Healthy**

**Mental Health Challenges**

At three of the family summits, parents and providers shared a common view that youth are facing increasing mental-health-related challenges, including anxiety, depression, and suicide. Providers in District 11 explicitly stated concern about increased suicidal ideation among Filipino youth. Chinese immigrant youth, foster youth, and children of incarcerated parents were also populations identified as having increased anxiety and suicidality.

At eight of the family summits, parents and providers highlighted the need for ongoing therapeutic services and cited gaps in culturally relevant mental health supports, especially for youth of color and families whose primary language is not English. District 4 providers specifically expressed the need for more mental health services for foster youth; providers and parents from Districts 3 and 6 discussed the need for more multilingual therapists; and District 8 providers expressed a need for increased mental health providers who specialize in supporting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) youth as well as transgender nonconforming (TGNC) youth. Middle-income families described being caught between a rock and a hard place, as they do not qualify for subsidized mental health services but cannot afford the cost of private therapy. Parents and providers from Districts 2, 6, and 10 spoke to the need for therapists and counselors that are more trauma-informed. One parent felt that the crisis-response system she had accessed when her daughter experienced a significant mental health crisis was highly supportive, but she found that there were long wait lists and insufficient availability for long-term therapeutic services.

**Children and Youth Are Ready to Learn and Succeed in School**
Transportation Barriers to School Due to School Assignment

At each family summit, participants were asked about the pain points in the daily life of their family. The most frequently mentioned pain point for families, discussed at 10 of the summits, was getting their children to and from schools located outside their neighborhoods. Parents attributed these challenges to the San Francisco Unified School District’s school-assignment policy of sending children and youth to schools across the city, expressing in many cases strong opposition to and a critique of the school-assignment policy. Among the most common challenges faced by parents when it comes to transportation are the following: picking up and dropping off multiple children who attend different schools in different parts of the city; getting from their jobs to day care or afterschool programs on time, especially when traveling from downtown to different parts of the city; and unreliable public transportation.

Similarly, youth also cited transportation to and from school, afterschool activities, and home as the biggest challenge in their day. Buses are notoriously late, unreliable, and overcrowded. Youth participants across a majority of the family summits said that teachers mark students down for arriving late despite their tardiness being out of their control.

High Demand for Afterschool Programs

Participants at every family summit talked about the importance of high-quality afterschool programs for school-age children. When asked what made the day-to-day life of their family less stressful, parents cited the availability of strong afterschool programs with caring staff whom they trust as an important support. In general, participants felt that the quality of afterschool programs they accessed for their children was high and that the staff employed by community-based providers were trustworthy and well qualified. However, parents and providers at all 11 summits concurred that the demand for afterschool programs far outstrips supply. Wait lists are long; families that are not aware of registration deadlines and timelines miss the window to sign up their children for afterschool programs; and there is a shared perception that there are simply not enough spots in afterschool programs to meet families’ needs. Providers identified the need for a more equitable distribution of afterschool-program resources, encouraging DCYF to provide increased funding to school sites and districts that serve a greater portion of San Francisco youth.

Parents at several of the summits explained that the process of signing up for afterschool programs and getting information about other relevant programs for their children is currently disconnected from schools and fragmented from the school-enrollment process. While schools seem like natural places for parents to receive information and sign up for afterschool programs, sign-up timelines operate independently of other school processes, and parents find out about these deadlines through word of mouth. Some parents recommended that the city create an app to centralize relevant information for parents.
Chinese and Latin@ immigrant parents discussed their need for additional homework assistance and recommended that assistance be made available through afterschool programs. Some felt unequipped to help their children with homework due to limited English proficiency. In addition, youth at the District 2 and 5 summits said they were in need of greater linguistic support and academic tutoring.

**Affordable Preschool and Early Care**

Parents of young children spoke at seven of the family summits about the value of high-quality neighborhood-based day care and preschool and the seeming lack of affordable care in San Francisco. Many parents travel to other neighborhoods for care or endure long wait lists in order for their child to gain access to preschool. For example, a mother from District 6 shared her distress about contacting over 10 childcare providers in her neighborhood, only to be told by all that they were not accepting new children. Middle-income and working-class parents noted that they are ineligible for subsidized childcare and often can’t afford the cost of full-time childcare. Stay-at-home parents appreciated the availability of free or low-cost programming for young children in their neighborhoods.

**School Climate**

School climate was discussed at eight of the family summits. Youth who participated in the summits described their high schools as boring, unsafe, and a low point in their day. They emphasized that their high schools do not provide an engaging, connected experience for them, with the exception of a few teachers. Some youth said their schools lack adequate supplies, healthy school lunches, engaging teachers, and the resources young people need to graduate and pursue college or career goals. Some youth were concerned about their safety at school. Others found caring teachers to be an important source of support during the school day.

At three of the family summits, youth and the providers who serve them discussed the racism that Black youth experience at school and in the community. At the District 2 summit, providers expressed concerns that students of color have little representation and feel isolated and unwelcome in the city. Providers at the District 5 summit explained that Black youth experience SFUSD schools as unsupportive and punitive environments and described the regularity with which Black students are sent out of classrooms for minor issues. Youth at the District 3 summit expressed concern over issues of structural racism, a lack of cultural competency, and sexual harassment at school.

**Youth are ready for college, work, and a productive adulthood**

Participants at the family summits provided little input on needs related to young people’s transition to adulthood and getting ready for college and career. DCYF will gather additional information on this result area through the priority-population input phase.
Youth-Employment Opportunities

Youth-employment opportunities were a key theme at seven of the family summits. Young people spoke about wanting assistance with finding their first job and the need for youth jobs in general. Providers spoke about the importance of providing youth with career-exploration opportunities and entry into trades or professions that pay a living wage and enable youth of color to stay in San Francisco. In District 10, providers felt that there was too much focus on high-tech jobs for youth and that San Francisco should create mentoring and pathways to public-sector and nonprofit careers. At the District 8 summit, providers suggested that DCYF support and strengthen the Youth Employment Coalition and the Transitional Age Youth Collaborative so that organizations working on these issues can become more coordinated and aligned. Providers also spoke about the need for a particular focus on providing transition-age, homeless, and LGBTQ youth with specific career-development opportunities.

Additional Population-Specific Feedback

Some family members and providers spoke about the needs and experiences of specific populations of children, youth, and families at the family summits. The key themes are reported here. These data are not representative of all the priority populations reached through DCYF investments. In addition to assessing needs through the family-summit data, DCYF is conducting additional priority-population input in 2020 to address gaps in existing data and reviewing documents and data sources regarding its priority populations.

Cultural Barriers Between Immigrant Parents and Their Children

At nine of the family summits, the existence of cultural barriers between immigrant parents and their children was a key theme, particularly among Latin@ parents, Chinese parents, and service providers. Specifically, parents described a disconnect with their children in terms of communication, cultural norms, and expectations. Some immigrant parents noticed that their children were speaking with them less and adopting American standards of dress, musical tastes, and ways of relating to their elders—all of which concerned them. Parents were worried that they didn’t have information about how their child was doing in school, how their child’s performance compared to that of other students, and whether their children were socializing with a positive peer group. They wanted support with bridging the cultural gaps between the culture they grew up with and the one that their children have adopted. Latin@ parents, in particular, were concerned about their children’s use of technology and the amount of time that young people spend on their phones.

Youth also discussed the presence of cultural gaps between them and their parents. Asian youth at the District 2 family summit, for example, described the need for additional services to help their parents acclimate to American culture and specifically expressed a need for more translation services for their parents.
Support for Foster Care Youth, System-Involved Youth, and Children of Incarcerated Parents

At six of the family summits, youth who had been separated from their parents by the foster care or criminal justice systems—and the providers who serve them—spoke about the value of community-based and school-based supports designed specifically for youth with shared lived experience in these systems. In particular, youth impacted by these supervisory systems cited their relationships with peers “who have been through the same thing,” caring teachers, and nonprofit staff as sources of strength and high points in their daily lives. Service providers who work with youth in foster care described the impact of gentrification and the housing crisis on this population. The lack of affordable housing has led to fewer San Franciscans having a spare bedroom, and as a result, youth in the foster care system are frequently placed outside the City and County of San Francisco and even out of state. The end result is that youth are not only disconnected from their most important relationships—their family—but also from the community and place they call home. At the District 4 family summit, providers expressed specific concern regarding the lack of residential group homes for girls in San Francisco. Providers and youth alike called for more investment in programs that support children of incarcerated parents and youth in the foster care system.

Support for Middle-Income and Working-Class Families

At seven of the family summits, participants discussed the need for subsidized support and services for middle-income and working-class families. One parent at the District 1 family summit emphasized that many families in San Francisco live above the poverty level, are not eligible for most free or subsidized programs and therefore struggle to make ends meet. One provider noted that the only families able to remain in the city are those with multiple adults contributing to the family income, a rent-controlled apartment, or multiple families residing in the same apartment. Families emphasized the need for subsidized and free services for the families that remain in the city—in particular, mental health services, housing, early childcare, and afterschool programming. Parents and grandparents of young children also appreciated free community-based programs and events in their neighborhood that families could access regardless of income. At a policy level, participants recommended that San Francisco adopt income-eligibility guidelines that reflect the high cost of living in the city.

Support for Children with Disabilities

Advocates for and parents of children and youth with disabilities attended five of the family summits and shared the challenges that young people with disabilities and their parents experience when it comes to accessing inclusive summer and afterschool programs. The limited number of programs for youth with disabilities means that parents must pay out of pocket for summer and afterschool care and that youth with disabilities are often socially isolated from their peers.
### APPENDIX: ANALYSIS OF THE KEY THEMES BY DISTRICT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUTH AND THEIR FAMILIES’ RESULT AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result Area</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>D1</th>
<th>D2</th>
<th>D3</th>
<th>D4</th>
<th>D5</th>
<th>D6</th>
<th>D7</th>
<th>D8</th>
<th>D9</th>
<th>D10</th>
<th>D11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority populations</td>
<td>Cultural Barriers for Immigrant Parents and Children: Disconnect between parents and youth in terms of communication, cultural norms, and expectations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for Foster Care Youth, System-Involved Youth, and Children of Incarcerated Parents: Support for youth and families impacted by supervisory systems (child welfare, criminal justice); concern about displacement of system-impacted youth out of SF</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for Middle-Income and Working-Class Families: Access to services, and programming for families that do not qualify for free or reduced-cost services</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for Children with Disabilities: Support for children with disabilities, including the need for inclusive services year-round</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and youth are supported by nurturing families and communities</td>
<td>Family Strengths and Multigenerational Needs: Grandparents and extended family provide care and support to children; they would like to see more resources in their community supporting extended family</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Culturally Relevant and Positive Youth-Development Programming: Value of community-based partners in providing culturally relevant and</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COPYRIGHT © 2020 BRIGHT RESEARCH GROUP | 13
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result Area</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>D1</th>
<th>D2</th>
<th>D3</th>
<th>D4</th>
<th>D5</th>
<th>D6</th>
<th>D7</th>
<th>D8</th>
<th>D9</th>
<th>D10</th>
<th>D11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>positive youth-development programs for youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Gentrification, Affordability, and Housing:</em> Families are being pushed out; housing is unaffordable; families are dealing with homelessness and the high cost of living; community-based organizations can’t afford to pay salaries to employ people from the community; neighborhood are no longer for “us”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Community Safety:</em> Issues with community safety, family violence, blight, homelessness, and gun violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Accessible Neighborhood Parks, Community Resources, and Programming:</em> Need for safe and accessible community spaces, including parks, community resource centers, and free programming in parks for families; need for additional resources for communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Mental Health:</em> Mental health challenges for specific ethnic groups. Lack of mental health services, especially culturally relevant ones, for children, youth, and families</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and youth are physically and emotionally healthy</td>
<td><em>Transportation Barriers with Getting to School, Programs, and Home:</em> Poor quality of Muni services; SFUSD school assignment creates transportation barriers; late, overcrowded buses; distance from school to home or from work to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result Area</td>
<td>Theme</td>
<td>D1</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>D6</td>
<td>D7</td>
<td>D8</td>
<td>D9</td>
<td>D10</td>
<td>D11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>school; challenges getting to afterschool programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Demand for Afterschool Programs</em>: Long wait lists; insufficient capacity; strong support for afterschool programs; inequitable distribution of funds for afterschool programs; lack of information about programs for children and youth in schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Homework Help for Immigrant Youth</em>: Additional homework support for immigrant parents who are not able to assist their children with homework</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Affordable Preschool and Early Care</em>: Value of high-quality care in neighborhoods; long wait lists; lack of affordable care; value of free programs for families with young children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>School Climate</em>: Lack of resources, including books; unengaged and overworked teachers and counselors; uninteresting curricula; unhealthy, culturally irrelevant instruction; poor-quality/ unhealthy lunches; school safety, including gun violence and bullying at school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth are ready for college, work, and a productive adulthood</td>
<td><em>Youth-Employment Opportunities</em>: Jobs for young people; help with finding their first job; career pathways that enable young people of color to stay in San Francisco; supports for TAY, homeless youth, and LGBTQ youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>