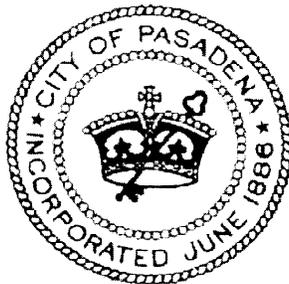


PASADENA POLICY ON CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES 2006 UPDATE



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Item I

**PASADENA
POLICY ON CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES
2006 UPDATE**

Policy Review Task Force

**Valerie Babinski-Manlic
Rosanna Esparza, Chair
Maura Harrington
Sue Miele
Joan Whitenack
Martha Yohalem**

Human Services Commission

**Suzanne Berberian
Maura Harrington
Gregory Harrison, Chair
Mildred Hawkins
Samuel T. Johnson, Jr.
Jim Marlatt
Margaret Martinez
Ricardo Olivarez, Vice Chair
Kathleen Rodarte
Charles H. Thomas
Martha Yohalem**

Contributors

**Sonya Amos
Margaret Belton
Suzanne Berberian
Brian Biery
Catherine Cole**

**Isabelle Cordova
Brence Culp
John Depew
Anne Erdman
Karen Germain**

**Tahra Goraya
Steve Kress
Anne Lansing
Mario Leonard
Charles Livingstone**

**Sarah Mendoza
Lorna Miller
Greg Robinson
Tony Santilena
Peggy Sisson**

**Christine Soto
Zack Stromburg
Nadine Washington
Judith Wolfe**

*1997 Status Report
Nurturing A Family Community*

**Family Community Council Steering Committee
Robert Ketch, Chair
Nina Aguayo Sorkin, Vice Chair
Karen Evans, Treasurer
Bonnie Armstrong, former Chair
Cristina Alvarado
Jacquie Fennessy
Victor Gordo
John Hancock
Belinda Johnson
Michelle Keith
Margo Morales Fuller
Joseph Adriano, Project Coordinator**

*1989 Policy on Children, Youth & Families
Pasadena: A Family Community*

**Bonnie Armstrong, Chair
Rosemary Freitag
J.C. Lowery
Sue Miele
Judy Morse
Bessie Shenk
Eleanor Torres
George Van Alstine**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Pasadena Policy on Children Youth and Families 2006 Update* began with a request from Pasadena City Council asking the City Human Services Commission to review the then-current Policy and, where appropriate, recommend updates or changes. The Commission initiated a review of the background and history of this Policy, including meeting with residents who drafted the original *Policy on Children, Youth and Families* adopted by the City in 1989, as well as reviewing both the 1989 *Policy* report and the 1997 update, “*Nurturing a Family Community*”.

The Commission established a Policy Review Task Force which conducted an extensive review of literature, studies and data relevant to addressing current children, youth and family issues, as well as interviewed key informants to identify existing and emerging issues. The Task Force submitted a draft of the proposed 2006 update to the full Commission for review and comment, after which the document was made available for broad community review and public comment, including a public meeting conducted on October 25, 2006. At the Human Services Commission meeting of November 8, 2006, the Commission unanimously recommended that City Council adopt the Policy. At the City Council meeting of March 26, 2007, the Policy was unanimously adopted by Council.

This 2006 Update recognizes local efforts and progress toward making Pasadena a family-friendly community. It also highlights key issue areas and local unmet needs that require attention and action to nurture children, youth and families. Throughout this document references to “children, youth and families” are inclusive, addressing all children, youth and families without regard to race, gender, religious creed, sexual orientation, color, marital status, national origin, parental status, ancestry, disability, medical condition, or age.

The document includes the two-page *Pasadena Policy on Children Youth and Families 2006 Update* “Policy Statement”, including “Strategies for Action” addressing 6 issue areas:

1. Good Health
2. Safety and Survival
3. Economic Well-Being
4. Social and Emotional Well-Being
5. Education
6. Information and Access

The final narrative includes a one-page summary for each issue area. The summary addresses how the item differs from previous policies, provides current information related to the issue, and highlights what has happened since previous policies or, for new areas, what is needed to promote the issues.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION

Pasadena has a wealth of service providers, programs, and activities supporting and enriching our children, youth, and families. The number of providers and programs is large for a City of our size and are strikingly large in comparison to neighboring communities. In many ways, Pasadena is a service hub for much of the San Gabriel Valley.

This abundance of opportunities may simultaneously be both a benefit and an obstacle for individuals and families trying to connect with appropriate programs and services. Simply finding the right program when so much is available is daunting, and coordinating multiple services from a variety of providers can be difficult both for clients and providers. Whether there are redundancies or costly duplications in services should be assessed.

There has been notable progress on many fronts since the original *Policy on Children Youth and Families* was adopted in 1989. Almost every section of this *2006 Policy Update* reports positive action in the “What has Happened Since Previous Policies” sections.

While many positive steps have been taken, there remain significant unmet needs. In addition to on-going concerns, the *2006 Policy Update* identifies six areas which were not prominent in the initial 1989 *Policy* reports: hunger; obesity; the needs of emancipating youth; literacy and English language acquisition; and information about and access to services.

While there are many constants in a policy addressing children, youth, and families, areas of concern rise and recede in importance depending on a complex set of factors, many of which are beyond the power or ability of a single jurisdiction to influence or control. Since the Policy Review Task Force began working in 2005, concerns about such issues as obesity and affordable housing have become the subject of daily headlines and study groups. In the time between the first draft of the Policy update and this final document, there have been growing local concerns about a possible rise in teenage pregnancies, gang activity, and youth-on-youth violence.

In light of these observations, the Human Services Commission proposes three recommendations to City Council:

1. That the City Council adopt the *Pasadena Policy on Children, Youth, and Families 2006 Update*;
2. That the Human Services Commission conduct biennial reviews of the *Policy* and when needed, recommend updates or changes to City Council for consideration;
3. That the City create a Children, Youth, and Family Coordinator staff position with the responsibility for ongoing implementation of the *Policy*.

PASADENA POLICY ON CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES 2006 UPDATE

The City of Pasadena is committed to being a community that nurtures children, youth and families. The City acknowledges every child as a person worthy of the opportunity to develop to his or her fullest potential. The City of Pasadena recognizes that the quality of life of its residents is enriched when every member of the community has access to shelter, food, protection, health care, education, recreation and creative opportunities.

The City of Pasadena will consider the direct or indirect impact of all its actions upon local children, youth and families during planning processes and as it makes decisions.

The City of Pasadena recognizes that the goals of this Policy can be accomplished only through cooperative action. The City will lead a community-wide movement to make Pasadena a Family Community by working with parents, businesses, civic and youth groups, educational institutions, faith-based organizations and service providers to achieve a shared acceptance of the challenges and a shared commitment to the policy and its implementation.

The City of Pasadena will pursue public policies that promote Good Health, Safety and Survival, Economic Well-Being, Social and Emotional Well-Being, Education and Workforce Readiness, and Information and Access to Services.

STRATEGIES FOR ACTION

1. Good Health:

- 1.1 Promote and sustain the operation of the Public Health Department and the accessibility of other primary, preventive, urgent and emergency care services.
- 1.2 Curtail the availability of alcohol and tobacco to minors, reduce the availability of other drugs on the streets, and provide positive alternative activities.
- 1.3 Alleviate hunger and food insecurity in our community by increasing the availability and accessibility of nutritious food.
- 1.4 Commit community resources to fight obesity and diabetes through nutrition education, increased access to nutritious food and physical activity.

2. Safety and Survival:

- 2.1 Assure the availability of safe and secure environments in which to live, learn, work, and play.
- 2.2 Commit local resources that will eliminate harm to children by working to prevent child abuse, neglect, exploitation, youth and family violence.
- 2.3 Increase the supply of adequate and affordable housing, particularly for Pasadena families with children, and recognize that safe, clean and sanitary housing is critical to the quality of life and the vitality of Pasadena.

- 2.4 Support the goals and objectives outlined in the City of Pasadena's *10-Year Plan to End Homelessness (2005)* while continuing to serve and care for individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.
- 2.5 Assure access to supportive services for youth emancipating from foster care and institutional living.

3. Economic Well-Being:

- 3.1 Promote business practices that lead to training and job opportunities, in both professional and vocational fields, for hard-to-employ and underemployed populations including youth and young adults.
- 3.2 Provide easy access to affordable transportation that links residents to schools, jobs, services and social, cultural, and recreational opportunities.

4. Social and Emotional Well-Being:

- 4.1 Affirm cultural diversity and find common ground that reflects we are one city with many faces, languages, lifestyles and cultures.
- 4.2 Recognize the potential for added academic, economic, and social obstacles faced by children living in linguistically isolated families and support diverse opportunities for families to acquire English Language proficiency and literacy.
- 4.3 Promote strong and supportive neighborhoods to build and nurture strong families.
- 4.4 Facilitate access to high quality, affordable child care for all families who require it, either in their own neighborhood or near their workplaces.

5. Education:

- 5.1 In collaboration with Pasadena Unified School District and other educational institutions and agencies serving children and families, promote the education of our children as a priority for Pasadena, with high expectations for all students backed by high levels of support.
- 5.2 Encourage the coordination of a comprehensive range of recreational, creative, and educational opportunities for every child and youth during non-school hours.
- 5.3 Include young people as valued citizens in the process of City governance.

6. Information and Access to Services:

- 6.1 Provide leadership in innovative thinking and approaches to serving children, youth and families.
- 6.2 Maintain current information about local services and facilitate access to make this vital information readily available to residents and service providers.
- 6.3 Provide leadership to promote the application of information technology by leveraging resources in the community to enhance services.

1.1 GOOD HEALTH: Health Care Access

PROMOTE AND SUSTAIN THE OPERATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND THE ACCESSIBILITY OF OTHER PRIMARY, PREVENTIVE, URGENT AND EMERGENCY CARE SERVICES.

POLICY CHANGES: The policy is expanded to include broad public health and healthcare access issues for all residents.

CURRENT ISSUES

- The City of Pasadena is one of only three cities in the state of California that maintains its own independent local health jurisdiction with responsibility for a wide variety of services for all residents.
- Pasadena Public Health Department (PPHD) has initiated a number of community focused efforts including the development and publication of the City of Pasadena *Quality of Life Index*, new partnerships with community based organizations and neighborhood groups as well as its MAP Strategic Planning Campaign to develop a community-driven plan to improve health and well-being throughout the City.
- Focus groups around the community point to the continued need for improved access to services, both in terms of availability and affordability of medical, dental and mental health services.
- Access to affordable insurance remains a great concern for the community despite great strides made in helping families access free or low cost insurance.
- Children, youth and families with special needs face unique challenges and gaps in service with regard to health, education, daily activities, respite care, and social and emotional support services.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- The opening of two community health clinics – the Bill Moore Clinic in 1995 and the Community Health Alliance of Pasadena (CHAP) in 1998 – have increased the availability of regular care for lower income residents.
- The closing of St. Luke Medical Center and the elimination of the urgent care department of Huntington Memorial Hospital have severely reduced access to urgent and emergency care services.
- A federal grant has been awarded to the Pasadena Healthcare Consortium, a network of local clinics and providers, for the provision of medical services.
- Areas in Northwest Pasadena have the greatest need for urgent care services and health education.
- The decline in local teen pregnancy rates has been documented. Prevention efforts show promising results in reducing the number of unintended teen pregnancies.
- The federal Healthy People 2010 goal is that at least 90% of mothers receive prenatal care in their first trimester. In 2003, Pasadena's rate of prenatal care was 87%. While programs such as Black Infant Health, Pasadena Birthing Project and Planned Parenthood have steadily grown, there remain disparities in maternal and child health among racial and ethnic groups.
- Health disparities such as low birth weight, rate of chronic diseases (i.e. diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease), and overall physical and mental health continue among racial and ethnic groups.

1.2 GOOD HEALTH: Curtailing Substance Abuse

**CURTAIN THE AVAILABILITY OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TO MINORS,
REDUCE THE AVAILABILITY OF OTHER DRUGS ON THE STREETS, AND
PROVIDE POSITIVE ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITIES.**

POLICY CHANGES: The policy focuses on limiting access to abusive substances, and reflects the successes and current efforts of the City and its partners in the prior policy.

CURRENT ISSUES

- Pasadena's overall rate of youth substance abuse is lower than the national average but there is a higher than average prevalence of inhalant and methamphetamine abuse.
- Nearly half of adult smokers started smoking before the age of 18, suggesting that intervention and tobacco use prevention are still needed.
- Despite strong efforts and strides in policy to limit youth access to tobacco and alcohol, enforcement will continue to be a concern as there is often little or no funding for the implementation of these policies.
- There has been an increase in the use of "designer drugs" because they are more easily accessible and affordable.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- Once signed into law, the *STOP Act* will coordinate all federal programs and research initiatives on underage drinking, make permanent an Ad Council national media campaign directed at parents that started last year, and provide grants to institutions of higher education, states and non-profit organizations to combat underage drinking in communities. The *STOP Act* will also support crucial research on the health effects of underage drinking and require the federal government to produce an annual status report on underage drinking in our country.
- Partnerships between the City and among community based organizations have grown to provide prevention education and provide positive alternative activities for young people.
- The City has been on the cutting edge of new policy, having been one of the first cities to outlaw smoking in restaurants and bars and most recently with its adoption of no-smoking ordinances in parks.
- Task forces of City departments work closely with Neighborhood Connections and the City Prosecutor's office to identify neighborhood nuisances that involve drug sales.
- Special Investigations Section of the Pasadena Police Department routinely conducts minor decoy programs to limit sales to minors by liquor and tobacco merchants.
- In addition to providing positive alternatives for youth, Day One works with Neighborhood Action Teams to address nonconforming, problem liquor stores.
- The IMPACT Program provides intervention for students caught with alcohol and other drugs on campus.
- LA County Office of Education offers prevention education and prevention activities to teach positive uses of leisure.
- The City of Pasadena Tobacco Control Program (TCP) addresses access to tobacco products as well as limits exposure to the effects of second hand smoke. TCP works in collaboration with PUSD and other agencies to provide anti-smoking campaigns for youth.

1.3 GOOD HEALTH: Food Security

**ALLEVIATE HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY IN OUR COMMUNITY BY
INCREASING THE ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIOUS FOOD.**

POLICY CHANGES: New for the 2006 Policy Update.

CURRENT ISSUES

- “Lack of assured access to enough food, through socially acceptable means, is termed ‘food insecurity’ by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In its extreme form, food insecurity results in hunger – going without food. Those who are food insecure yet not experiencing hunger are considered to be at risk for hunger.”ⁱ
- In the City of Pasadena approximately 35% of adults with a family income of less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) –about 9,000 individuals—are food insecure.¹
- Food insecurity impacts people of all ages and is of particular concern for pregnant women, children, elderly persons, and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.
- Hunger decreases worker productivity, reduces a child’s ability to learn and weakens a person’s resistance to disease.ⁱⁱ
- More than half (62.4%) of Pasadena Unified school children receive free or reduced priced meals.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO INCREASE FOOD SECURITY

- In 2003 the Pasadena Food Policy Council gathered data from community surveys, focus groups, local, state and national research to identify priority areas in Pasadena. The identified priorities are to:
 - Increase food security in Pasadena/Altadena
 - Improve access to fresh fruits and vegetables
 - Expand child nutrition programs for children and youth with special attention during spring, summer and winter breaks
 - Reduce obesity
- Foods that are most available to low-income families are often foods that are high in calories, fat and sugar (including fast food) and low in nutritional value.
- Food security requires nutritious food to alleviate hunger and promote health.
- Pasadena has few social service agencies with the capacity to provide the quantity and quality of healthy foods necessary to sustain a minimum quality of nutritional life for those in need.
 - Storage space, refrigerators, freezers, transportation, insurance, paid staff, volunteers and distribution sites are significant issues.
 - Budget cuts to social service programs have negatively impacted emergency food providers.
- In addition to the other strategies, access to community gardens and farmers markets could be alternative strategies to addressing food insecurity.
- Access to living wage jobs, food stamps, Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program or other support assures greater access to nutritious food.

1.4 GOOD HEALTH: Obesity Epidemic

COMMIT COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO FIGHT OBESITY AND DIABETES THROUGH NUTRITION EDUCATION, INCREASED ACCESS TO NUTRITIOUS FOOD AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY.

POLICY CHANGE: New for the 2006 Policy Update.

CURRENT ISSUES

- Direct effects of food insecurity include obesity and diabetes, which have become an epidemic in young people. Ironically, obesity – which affects about 19% of Pasadena area children – is often an extension of food insecurity and low incomes.
- According to the most current National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 32% of children 2 to 5 years, 47% of children 6 to 19 years and 65% of adults are obese or overweight.
- Children who are overweight are at a much greater risk of developing type 2 diabetes, pulmonary complications (asthma and sleep apnea) and hypertension.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Efforts are being made in the schools, as a result of recent legislation, to combat obesity, serve healthy nutritious meals, remove snacks high in calories and sugar from vending machines, and promote daily exercise.
- Reduction of physical activity and fitness programs in the schools has placed school-age children at greater risk for obesity. Further, such a reduction sacrifices a valuable opportunity to encourage a physically active life style.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO REDUCE OBESITY

- Community wide education campaigns, enhanced access to places that promote physical activity and refinement of urban planning strategies to promote walking, biking and spaces for such activities are needed to help children and families become more active.
- People with limited incomes need better access to healthier foods.
- The kind of food consumed by the food insecure (including fast foods and convenience foods) often has refined grains, sugars and fats because those ingredients cost less than fruits, vegetables and high protein foods. Nutrition education and meal planning assistance for local households is needed to promote the purchase and consumption of healthy foods.
- The integration of physical activity into daily life is key to improving health and preventing or reducing obesity.

2.1 SAFETY AND SURVIVAL: Providing Safety and Protection

ASSURE THE AVAILABILITY OF SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENTS IN WHICH TO LIVE, LEARN, WORK AND PLAY.

POLICY CHANGES: There is a greater focus placed on pursuing public policy and working collaboratively.

CURRENT ISSUES

- Based on crime data^{iv} for 1992 through 2004 Pasadena is now safer for children and families than it was when the *Policy on Children, Youth and Families* was adopted in 1989. For example, robberies have decreased 65%; aggravated assaults have decreased 60%; murders have decreased 44%, and rapes have decreased 53%.
- These improvements reflect national safety trends, but Pasadena's community policing efforts and its recent programs aimed at racial reconciliation must be credited and commended.
- Some residents remain concerned for their personal safety, and some parents / caregivers remain fearful of allowing children to play outdoors.
- Concerns for safety in public schools (i.e. bullying, student violence, harassment and issues with facility safety) have been voiced by some residents.
- Gang prevalence / violence remains a concern for the community.
- Requests for pedestrian crossings, cyclist lanes and additional park space have increased.
- The City's Green Space and Recreation Element of the General Plan, along with the Recreation and Parks Master Plan, are identifying unmet need and opportunities for more parks and open space.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- The Pasadena Police Department (PPD) leadership has reached out, collaborated with and engaged the community in an attempt to promote a safer community environment.
- The PPD has implemented preventative and early intervention efforts aimed at curbing youth violence and child abuse, neglect and exploitation through the Youth Accountability Board (YAB), Gang Outreach Specialists, the Police Activities League, and drunk driving and drug prevention programs. The YAB works with first time youth offenders to curb future criminal behavior.
- The Northwest Service Area Advisory Board, a collaborative effort among the Police Department, the Public Health Department and residents, addresses safety issues in Northwest Pasadena.
- CRASH Teams (Community Resources Against Slum Housing) deal with code violations and substandard living conditions.
- Neighborhood Connections has made strong efforts to engage ethnically and economically diverse neighborhoods to help resolve problems and prevent conflict.
- The PPD has recently assumed the role of policing the Pasadena Unified School District.
- Implementation of the City's pedestrian plan and mobility element supports pedestrian crossings, cyclist lanes, speed humps and other pedestrian/ traffic related issues.
- Community agencies offer a variety of safe activities for children, youth and families.

2.2 SAFETY AND SURVIVAL: Addressing Family Violence

COMMIT LOCAL RESOURCES THAT WILL ELIMINATE HARM TO CHILDREN BY WORKING TO PREVENT CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, EXPLOITATION AND FAMILY VIOLENCE.

POLICY CHANGES: Focus has been expanded from children (child abuse and foster care) to include aspects of family violence that impact a child's well-being.

CURRENT ISSUES

- Family Violence
 - Nationally, domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women ages 15 to 44.^v
 - Domestic violence is not just a single isolated incident; it is distinguishable from a one time event by frequency and severity. Domestic violence can occur over a period of many years and usually becomes more frequent over time.
 - Domestic violence is the cause of more emergency department visits by women than any other cause of injury. It is estimated that nearly one-third of the women treated in emergency rooms nationwide are there due to physical abuse by a current or former domestic partner.
 - Over one-third of all murders in America take place between family members.
 - Nationally, abused women have higher rates of miscarriage, stillbirth, premature labor, low birth weight babies and fetal injury.
 - In Pasadena, there were 317 domestic violence investigations in 2004.^{vi}
 - Immigrants, especially those who do not speak English, often avoid reporting incidents of domestic violence due to fear of deportation and general mistrust of the legal system.
- Child Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation
 - Child abuse exists in many forms. Nationally, during 2004, 62.4 % of child abuse victims experienced neglect, 17.5 % were physically abused, 9.7 % were sexually abused, 7 % were psychologically maltreated, and 2.1 % were medically neglected. In addition, 14.5 % of victims experienced such "other" types of maltreatment as "abandonment," "threats of harm to the child," or "congenital drug addiction."^{vii**}
 - In California approximately 15 out of every 1000 children are abused.
 - In Pasadena, there were 61 child abuse investigations and 32 arrests for child abuse in 2004. The number of children placed in protective custody was not reported.^{viii}
- Elder Abuse
 - The City's Senior Commission and Senior Master Plan address elder abuse.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- Reporting practices and laws for child abuse and domestic violence have changed.
- Teen dating violence is now recognized as a critical concern with State legislation aimed at ensuring education programs and new reporting requirements.
- The Pasadena Commission on the Status of Women advises the City Council on the special needs and concerns of women of all ages, races, ethnic and cultural backgrounds. In addition, several agencies in Pasadena provide local prevention and intervention services.

2.3 SAFETY AND SURVIVAL: Living Space

INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF ADEQUATE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING, PARTICULARLY FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, AND RECOGNIZE THAT SAFE, CLEAN, AND SANITARY HOUSING IS CRITICAL TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND VITALITY OF PASADENA.

POLICY CHANGES: Added emphasis on the relationship between the cost of housing and Pasadena as a place for families. Homelessness is identified as a related, but separate, issue (see 2.4).

CURRENT ISSUES

- In the years since the City of Pasadena *Policy for Children, Youth and Families* was adopted, Pasadena, like all of Southern California, has faced relentless increases in the cost of housing.
- While fortunate homeowners have benefited from significant growth in their home equity, financial pressures for first-time home buyers are enormous. Fewer middle and low income families are able to rent or buy adequate housing without housing subsidies from the government, private agencies, employers, or their families.
- One measure of the health of a city is the proportion of its population under age 18. The *Kid Friendly Cities Report Card 2004* suggests that “23.4 is the ideal percent of kids under 18 in a city.” By this measure, in 2000 Pasadena was on target with 23.1% of its population under 18. However, the recent loss of children from PUSD may indicate that some families are leaving the City, which may threaten the “health” of the City.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

Median Income and Median Price of Single Family Homes

	1990		2000		May, 2006 st
	Median Income	Median Price	Median Income	Median Price	Median Price
91101	\$27,000	\$232,500	\$38,000	\$245,000	\$552,000
91103	26,400	160,000	34,800	189,000	615,000
91104	33,800	218,000	41,800	265,000	670,000
91105	63,400	482,000	83,700	520,000	907,000
91106	36,000	314,700	46,000	423,500	823,000
91107	41,500	298,000	56,400	318,000	725,000

Source: US Census, American FactFinder, SF3, table
DataQuick Information Systems

- As of July, 2006, and including the newly built Orange Grove Gardens, there are 1,945 units of affordable housing in Pasadena. In addition to these units, the City has been able to provide approximately 1,300 Section 8 vouchers to qualifying residents. The number of families who qualify for Section 8 exceeds the number of vouchers available.
- Approximately 1,400 children have left PUSD since the 2004-2005 school year.
- The City has approved an inclusionary ordinance to require that residential and mixed use projects include a share of housing that is affordable to low and moderate income households.

2.4 SAFETY AND SURVIVAL: Homelessness

SUPPORT THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OUTLINED IN THE CITY OF PASADENA'S 10-YEAR PLAN TO END HOMELESSNESS (2005) WHILE CONTINUING TO SERVE AND CARE FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WHO ARE HOMELESS OR AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS.

POLICY CHANGES: The policy statement changed in 2006 to recognize the *10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness*.

CURRENT ISSUES

- The City of Pasadena Homeless Count shows that *on any given day* there are 1,217 people who are homeless in Pasadena. Of these, 37.5% are under 18 and for the first time in Pasadena history, the number of homeless women and children (57.6%) exceeds the population of single men.^x
- The Pasadena Unified School District's *Families in Transition Project* reports 378 homeless children attend local schools.
- Lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender and questioning youth are disproportionately represented in Pasadena's homeless population. Family conflicts over sexual identity have reportedly forced 26% of these youth to leave their homes.
- Racial and ethnic minority youth are disproportionately represented in Pasadena's homeless population. This may be because these youth have a history of residential instability and are often from limited income households.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- Housing costs and other costs of living, including utilities, food and gasoline, have increased while incomes for middle and lower income households have remained stagnant.
- Numerous publications, including *The Los Angeles Times*, the *New York Times*, and the *Wall Street Journal*, have reported on the national shift of economic risk from business to individuals and on the erosion in recent years of opportunities for social and economic mobility.
- Women make up nearly half (40%) of the homeless population that live on the streets or in homeless facilities in the City of Pasadena.^{xi}
- A history of foster care and/or youth emancipation correlates with becoming homeless at an earlier age and remaining homeless for a longer period of time. Of persons in federally funded homeless shelters, 40% were former foster and/or emancipated youth.
- State budget cuts and more restrictive eligibility in the CalWORKs program, In-Home Supportive Services, and aid to elderly persons and persons with disabilities, shift the burden of balancing the state budget to those with the lowest incomes who are at risk for becoming homeless.
- The City of Pasadena has developed and adopted a *10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness* by 2015. Implementation of the Plan will help address this issue.

2.5 SAFETY AND SURVIVAL: “Aging Out” Youth

ASSURE ACCESS TO SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR YOUTH EMANCIPATING FROM FOSTER CARE AND INSTITUTIONAL LIVING.

POLICY CHANGES: New for the 2006 Policy Update.

CURRENT ISSUES

- Emancipating youth includes youth aging out of the foster care system as well as a broader group of youth becoming independent adults before the age of 18. Aging out youth refers to youth who are reaching the age of 18 and thus legally defined as adults so are no longer eligible for those foster care benefits/services limited to persons under 18 years of age.
- One-third of California’s foster youth live in Los Angeles County.
- Pasadena has one of the highest concentrations of “aging out youth” in LA County due to the history of local institutions and agencies providing services to this population.
- Generally, funding for foster youth stops when the individual turns 18 years old.
- Pasadena youth emancipating in 2006 are doing so at a time where there is a lack of affordable housing and a lack of jobs for which they are educated, thus increasing their risk of homelessness.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- In 2004 Casey Family Programs in Pasadena brought together human service agencies that have a responsibility to provide services to emancipating youth. These agencies came together to form Pasadena Transition Partners.
- The Transition Partners are working toward solving the housing, employment and life skills issues that face the emancipating youth population.
- The Human Services Commission and City Council recommended funding to support Journey House and their “Emancipated Youth Service Expansion Project” for 2006 - 2007.
- Journey House and Hillside Homes have opened emancipated youth transitional housing programs.
- The Pasadena Workforce Investment Board (WIB) received a grant from the Department of Labor to serve “aging out” youth in the Pasadena area. The WIB has further established collaborations with the Casey Alumni Center, Hillside Homes, Journey House, Five Acres, Hathaway-Sycamores, Foothill Family Services, LA County Department of Children and Family Services, and Adecco Temporary Agency.

3.1 ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: Employment and Training Opportunities

PROMOTE BUSINESS PRACTICES THAT LEAD TO TRAINING AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES, IN BOTH PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL FIELDS, FOR HARD-TO-EMPLOY AND UNDEREMPLOYED POPULATIONS INCLUDING YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS.

POLICY CHANGES: No substantive changes.

CURRENT ISSUES

- At a national and local level, jobs requiring only basic skills have declined significantly.
- Increased housing costs have re-defined the parameters of what constitutes an adequate family income.
- Older youth and young adults, especially those emancipating from the foster care system, need employment and training opportunities that will lead to a meaningful career path.
- Public assistance programs and youth employment programs have declined substantially, thus eliminating a major economic safety net for the community.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- A job center for day laborers^{xiii} was created in 2001. Annually there are approximately 21,576 daily registrations (414 individual registrations weekly). Over the course of the year individuals secured 11,118 work assignments. The project averaged 213 temporary job placements weekly.
- The City has approved a first source ordinance to encourage local hiring on construction projects in the City of Pasadena.
- The Workforce Investment Board (WIB) continues to encourage strong collaboration among educational, job training, and social service agencies in the community.
- PUSD and Pasadena City College are working closely on strengthening both academic and vocational “bridge” programs to increase the number of students who seek higher education.
- The Community Education Center has created the Stepping Up Program to offer life skills and educational planning to PUSD students unable to graduate from high school.
- Organizations supporting job training and placement, such as Women at Work, continue working to place individuals in jobs that pay a living wage.
- The Pasadena Urban League no longer provides local job training and placement services.
- Access to living wage jobs is essential to maintaining and promoting basic needs such as food security, adequate living space and transportation.

3.2 ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: Transportation

PROVIDE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE TRANSPORTATION THAT LINKS RESIDENTS TO SCHOOL, JOBS, AND SERVICES, AND TO SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

POLICY CHANGES: No substantive changes.

CURRENT ISSUES

- In Pasadena, most persons 16 and older (87%) working outside the home have their own transportation and nearly all of those who have transportation drive alone.
- In Pasadena, renters tend to have less access to cars than homeowners. 17.7% of renters and 4.2% of homeowners in Pasadena do not have vehicle availability.
- As compared to other nearby jurisdictions, Pasadena has a well-developed, affordable public transportation system.
- Most community surveys find that access to transportation remains a need for residents without private transportation.
- Some residents are concerned that taxis are slow to arrive, costly and may be unavailable when needed.
- For all drivers, increasing and unpredictable gas prices are burdensome.
- While there is a variety of options for transportation, the options do not often meet the need of the consumer.
- Reliance on vehicle transportation has reduced physical activity in the community. Many people rarely consider walking or biking for various reasons, including safety concerns.
- The availability of transportation for families with special needs is a challenge in Pasadena.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- The Gold Line light rail system that links Pasadena to downtown Los Angeles opened in summer of 2003.
- The Pasadena Area Rapid Transit System (ARTS) buses run regularly along most major transportation corridors and are heavily used by older students for school related transportation.
- Dial-A-Ride and the Beverly Center NewIdeas for Senior Transportation Program offer adequate, if limited, transportation options for residents aged 60 or older and for individuals under 60 with a physician certified disability. Children may use Dial-A-Ride buses when accompanying a qualified rider.
- The City of Pasadena created a separate Transportation Department which has increased the visibility and focus of transportation issues
- While transportation issues are primarily addressed through the Transportation Department, this remains a significant issue for the City's children, youth and families.

4.1 SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING: Cultural Diversity/Finding Common Ground

AFFIRM CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND FIND COMMON GROUND THAT REFLECTS WE ARE ONE CITY WITH MANY FACES, LANGUAGES AND CULTURES.

POLICY CHANGES: Policy reflects past accomplishments and the inclusion of current issues.

CURRENT ISSUES

- There is a growing economic divide between the “haves” and the “have nots”.
- Changes in racial, ethnic and economic demographics in neighborhoods are leading to discord in some communities or neighborhoods.
- Segregation and overt discrimination of the past continue to have repercussions on the everyday life of many residents
- Rumors and misinformation about anti-terrorism, racial profiling, and immigration can be divisive.
- The increased cost of housing has impacted neighborhoods citywide.
- Recent immigration bills in Congress and the ongoing immigration debate may be fueling some local conflict.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- The City of Pasadena’s Human Relations Commission has expanded efforts to promote cultural diversity throughout the community.
- A growing network of organizations including non-profits, faith-based, neighborhood, and advocacy groups collectively contribute a deeper understanding of evolving issues rooted in the City.
- Activities to aid in the elimination of prejudice, intolerance and discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, sexual preference or cultural heritage flourish.
- Increased participation by ethnic minorities in legislative and governance issues has been noted.
- Political access improved with redistricting with the goal of a City Council reflecting the community, but the political voice of the Hispanic population remains under-represented in City elections as a consequence of low voter registration.
- External events, such as terrorism and immigration issues, have presented challenges to the community.
- Office of Creative Connections celebrates its 20th anniversary by hosting roundtable discussions and interviews asking: What changes have occurred over the last 20 years? What are the current concerns? Is there hope for the future? Where will our children live and go to school?
- Pasadena celebrates a wide range of cultural events including Black History, Latino History, Cinco de Mayo, the Cherry Blossom Festival, One-City-One-Story and many more.
- Cultural diversity, while sometimes challenging, can enhance the quality of life in the community.

4.2 SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING: Literacy and English Language Acquisition

RECOGNIZE THE POTENTIAL FOR ADDED ACADEMIC, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL OBSTACLES FACED BY CHILDREN LIVING IN LINGUISTICALLY ISOLATED FAMILIES AND SUPPORT DIVERSE OPPORTUNITIES FOR FAMILIES TO ACQUIRE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND LITERACY.

POLICY CHANGES: New for the 2006 Policy Update, recognizing the extent that different histories, experiences, educational attainment, economic security, culture and other factors have on literacy and English language acquisition.

CURRENT ISSUES

- In Pasadena, 55% of the population over the age of 5 speaks English only and 45% of the population speaks a language other than English in their homes.
- Between 20,000 and 41,000 Pasadena adults cannot read a newspaper, read and understand the directions on a bottle of medicine, or fill out a job application.^{xiii}
- Research has indicated that it is easier and faster to learn a language as a child than as an adult.
- Greater effort is needed to identify informal support systems linking residents to formal support systems, such as home-based or neighborhood-based activities that comfortably connect residents to organizations that deliver services.
- The development of kinship language and literacy activities that are multigenerational is important to facilitate language and literacy on persons of all ages.
- The value of being bilingual can not be minimized and there must be an effort to support grammar, reading and writing of languages other than English. There should be opportunities for monolingual English speakers to learn another language.
- Participation of more women in the work force creates a greater reliance on adult English language programs that offer child care services, evening, and weekend hours.
- More bilingual public safety officers are needed to effectively serve the diverse local community.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- Schools, social service agencies and others report that non-English speakers are more assertive in expressing their needs (social, political, economic) for literacy and language programs.
- Increasing acculturation of younger English speakers requires parents to actively seek solutions related to illiteracy and English language acquisition for themselves.
- There are many ESL and literacy programs in place.

4.3 SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING: Caring Neighborhoods

**PROMOTE STRONG AND SUPPORTIVE NEIGHBORHOODS TO BUILD AND
NURTURE STRONG FAMILIES.**

POLICY CHANGES: No substantive change.

CURRENT ISSUES

- Neighborhoods desire more open space in a city that is built out.
- There is growing concern about the density of new housing developments in the downtown area and elsewhere.
- Segregation based on housing had been an issue in the past.
- Rising housing prices and greater racial, ethnic and economic diversity have combined to create new types of conflicts in neighborhoods.
- Pasadena continues to have active neighborhood associations, many of which issue newsletters, conduct regular meetings and host annual events.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- The Neighborhood Connections Office provides an avenue for communication and grassroots involvement in shaping community life through strong neighborhood associations. Currently there are 93 registered neighborhood associations in Pasadena.
- Since 2001 the Pasadena Neighborhood Leadership Institute has trained more than 100 residents to become more effective leaders in the community.
- Leadership Pasadena has recruited existing and emerging leaders in the community to provide an intensive training and networking experience.
- Neighborhood Connections has been successful in coordinating neighborhood issues because there is staff dedicated to issues that affect neighborhood residents.
- The Pasadena Police Department has assigned a community services officer to each of Pasadena's service areas to support and strengthen Neighborhood Watch and other local programs.
- Faith-based institutions in the community have increased the types of services they provide.
- In May 2006, the Neighborhood Summit brought together adults and youth to discuss housing, education, jobs and disaster preparedness. There is an action plan being developed for each area discussed at the Neighborhood Summit.

4.4 SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING: Quality Child Care

FACILITATE ACCESS TO HIGH QUALITY, AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE FOR ALL FAMILIES WHO REQUIRE IT, EITHER IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBORHOOD OR NEAR THEIR WORKPLACE.

POLICY CHANGES: No substantive change

CURRENT ISSUES

- State funding for essential child care subsidies for lower income families continues to be at risk each budget year.
- Waiting lists for child care assistance are long and CalWorks child care dollars are at risk, particularly for “working poor” families funded through Alternative Payments (AP).
- State licensing fees have increased sharply while state visits to licensed facilities have decreased.
- Efforts continue to assure quality child care through increased training and higher educational requirements of staff; however, wages for child care providers remain low.
- There is increasing pressure on early child care providers serving children ages 0-5 to adjust curricula to be entirely academic rather than including social and emotional development components.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- The Pasadena City Child Care Coordinator represents the City on the Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee and Service Planning Area 3. The Coordinator is also a member of the LA County Childcare Roundtable and the First 5 LA Universal Preschool Content Committee which developed the master plan for LA Unified Preschool (LAUP).
- Since 2000, the City Child Care Office and Child Care Information Service have co-sponsored an annual conference for child care providers.
- First 5 LA funded a five year Pasadena Collaborative Literacy Project to increase the quality of child care through early literacy. Classes are offered to 100 child care providers per year. Collaborators are Child Care Information Service (lead agency), Pacific Oaks College, the Frostig Center, Center for Community and Family Service, Pasadena Public Library, and UCLA (for evaluation).
- Since 2001, the City and the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce have collaborated to present the annual “Pasadena Employer of the Year Award for Working Parents”. Large and small businesses, including non-profits, are recognized for family-friendly benefits and activities.
- The City Child Care Coordinator facilitates monthly child care center directors’ meetings.
- Two Pasadena area child care centers were selected by LAUP to provide model Universal Preschool programs, funded by First 5 LA.

5.1 EDUCATION: Educational Opportunities

ASSURE THAT THE EDUCATION OF OUR CHILDREN IS A PRIORITY FOR PASADENA, WITH HIGH EXPECTATIONS FOR ALL STUDENTS BACKED BY HIGH LEVELS OF SUPPORT.

POLICY CHANGES: No substantive change

CURRENT ISSUES

- Pasadena Unified School District enrollment has declined steadily and quickly over the past five years. PUSD has 10% fewer students in 2006 than in 2001.
- Declining enrollment along with volatile State funding issues has forced the Board of Education to make the difficult decision to close four elementary schools in the fall of 2006: Allendale, Linda Vista, Edison, and Noyes.
- Pasadena continues to have one of the highest rates in California of school age children enrolled in private schools.
- The demographics of the PUSD student population do not reflect City demographics in such terms as ethnicity, language spoken at home, and income.
- 62.4% of PUSD students are eligible for the free and reduced meal program.
- Despite some progress, many of the vital school issues identified in the 1989 *Policy* remain significant concerns.
- The City and PUSD continue to explore the implementation of collaborative projects.
- PUSD is known for its academies, which continue to develop and flourish, offering high school students the opportunity to learn and gain experience in high growth professions.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- A RAND study (January 2005) showed that California schools are \$600 below the national average in per pupil spending and at the same time are near the top of the rankings in “challenges”^{xiv} faced.
- Graduation rates in PUSD were 80.1% in 2004 and 79.6% in 2005.
- In 2005, 25 of the District’s 32 schools posted improvements on their school-wide Academic Performance Index score. Fourteen schools now exceed the 700 mark as compared to three in 2000.
- In 1997 voters passed by 73% Measure Y, a \$240 million local school bond to renovate 31 school facilities. PUSD also received \$47 million from Proposition 1A, a State School Bond measure, bringing the total to \$287 million invested in local school facilities since 1996.
- The development of seven academics within PUSD, the opening of five Charter Schools, and the open enrollment policy provide families with more options for their children’s education. Open enrollment means families can apply to attend a school of the family’s choice in the District.
- Recently, as PUSD faced an extreme budget crisis, the City Council and School Board began holding joint meetings to discuss areas of cooperation and support.
- Elected officials and staff of PUSD and PCC are working together to increase opportunities for students in both vocational and transfer educational programs.
- Local residents have formed The Parent Education Network (PEN), an organization to encourage residents utilizing private schools to consider PUSD for their children.
- There are many examples of the City and PUSD sharing expertise, facilities, and other resources. This has expanded as PUSD has faced an extreme budget crisis in 2005/06.

5.2 EDUCATION: Enrichment Opportunities

PROMOTE THE COORDINATION OF A COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF RECREATIONAL, CREATIVE, AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR EVERY CHILD AND YOUTH DURING NON-SCHOOL HOURS.

POLICY CHANGES: The policy statement now recognizes that a full range of out of school programs requires collaboration among the City, PUSD, and community agencies.

CURRENT ISSUES

- Many schools offer multiple after school programs, but collaboration and cooperation among programs appears to be limited.
- Finding a balance among academic, physical, and cultural activities continues to be a challenge.
- Few after school programs conduct evaluations to determine program effectiveness and cost efficiencies of programs.
- Public entities and community agencies have been generating new programs without a complete picture of current needs and capacity.
- Many after school programs lack an ongoing source of revenue. Identifying sustainable funding sources is critical.
- Pay scales, retention rates and qualifications for staff remain low.
- Income can be a barrier to participating in the cultural life of the City. In some cases admittance fees for activities are too costly for working families.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- An After School Capacity Study was completed in 2006 and identified sufficient capacity to serve local children in kindergarten through 8th grade.
- Major museums and educational institutions have increased family programming.
- A wide range of free and low cost activities are available to the community.
- PUSD's PasadenaLEARNS program was established in 1999 and now serves 2,000 students for 220 days of the year at 20 PUSD school sites.
- The City of Pasadena Department of Human Services and Recreation operates drop-in programs at 13 school playgrounds 15 hours per week for 40 weeks of the year and at 4 sites during summer months. Peak attendance is 1,800 per day. A wide variety of other recreation and sports programs are offered through this Department.
- The Afterschool Resource and Pasadena Summer Youth Resource Guides are distributed throughout the greater Pasadena area and available on the City's web page.
- The City is developing a Master Plan for Recreation and Parks.
- The Cultural Nexus Action Plan has as a priority "Support the efforts of the community's arts education providers in all three sectors of the field: in-school, after-school, and lifelong learning."
- The Partnership for Children, Youth, and Families meets monthly for the purpose of collaboration, coordination, and the dissemination of information.
- The CORAL initiative, funded by The James Irvine Foundation, assisted with the start-up of numerous community-based after school programs with an emphasis on literacy.
- Lights On After School offers an annual community celebration of after school programs.

5.3 EDUCATION: Youth Participation

INCLUDE YOUNG PEOPLE AS VALUED CITIZENS IN THE PROCESS OF CITY GOVERNANCE.

POLICY CHANGES: No substantive changes.

CURRENT ISSUES

- Meaningful youth involvement in the process of community decision-making and governance remains a concern for those who work most closely with Pasadena youth.
- Youth serving agencies have increased their focus on positive youth development strategies, most of which are attempting to identify best practices to build on the strengths of youth rather than respond to anti-social and destructive behavior.
- A significant number of youth are still acting out through negative behaviors, despite the large number of service agencies reaching out to engage them.
- There continues to be concern regarding the lack of a youth master plan, teen center, an empowered youth council, and creative and engaging outlets for older youth.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE PREVIOUS POLICIES

- The Pasadena Youth Council disbanded in 2001 due to issues related to sustainability.
- Between October 2003 and February 2004 a needs assessment was conducted to gather input on the most effective and meaningful way to redesign a youth advisory body for the City, and a new "Student Interns on Commissions" program was created. Implemented in September 2004, the program involved 11th and 12th graders participating on City advisory bodies, with the goal of youth participation and perspective and to offer youth experience with city government and the public meeting process. Due to limited participation, this program ended in June 2006.
- The Human Services Commission recommended revitalization of the Pasadena Youth Council. A 6 month pilot program, initiated in late 2006, will assess interest, define function and responsibility, recruit participants, and network. Based on the pilot, recommendations will go to City Council for consideration in 2007.
- For 12 years the City and Day One have organized August Youth Month, planning a full month of activities and opportunities during the slowest part of the summer.
- An Asset Development Network was formed in 2001 as a collaborative of youth serving agencies to promote positive youth development throughout the community. The Network coordinates annual teen summit events and works cooperatively with PUSD principals and schools.
- The Center for Research in Child and Adolescent Development at Fuller Theological Seminary has conducted a sizeable research project focused on Pasadena youth. Their findings will inform this community about ecological factors that promote well-being and the prevention of risk among youth. Special attention is given to the unique role community resources play in shaping positive youth development.
- Summer youth employment and training opportunities continue to be in great demand by local teens.

6.1 INFORMATION AND ACCESS: Supporting Innovation

PROVIDE LEADERSHIP IN SUPPORTING INNOVATIVE THINKING AND APPROACHES TO SERVING CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES.

POLICY CHANGES: New for the 2006 Policy Update.

CURRENT ISSUES

- Pasadena has a long tradition of innovation and leadership in the delivery of human services.
- Pasadena is a service hub for much of the San Gabriel Valley and supports a significantly larger number of service organizations in comparison to neighboring cities.
 - There are close to 400 public and private services providers in Pasadena, supported through combinations of grants, donations, fees and volunteer services.
 - Collectively, non-profit agencies are a major employer of local people. While it cannot be assumed that all of them worked in Pasadena, the 2000 U.S. Census reports that 8,200 Pasadena residents were employed as private, not-for-profit workers.
 - Residents contribute significant financial support and volunteer time to Pasadena non-profits.
- Numerous publications, including *The Los Angeles Times*, the *New York Times*, and the *Wall Street Journal*, have reported the national shift of economic risk from business to individuals and on the erosion in recent years of opportunities for social and economic mobility. Potentially the need for services in the Pasadena area can increase dramatically.
- The goal of coordinated services does not suggest the elimination of services; rather it supports effective, efficient providers.
- Pasadena's population size, compact boundaries, and creative resources make truly coordinated and innovative approaches to services feasible.
- Unpredictable state and federal funding for services year to year creates a difficult climate for innovation.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO SUPPORT INNOVATION

- Innovation thrives when City, County, foundation and other local leadership promote and reward creative service delivery methods.
- Models of integrated data management among service providers that can be adapted broadly throughout the Pasadena service sector include:
 - A coordinated data system among programs for the homeless is being piloted in Los Angeles County;
 - The Pasadena Health Care Consortium is piloting a shared data system;
 - Nationally, there are several model programs testing "one-stop application systems" or "passport systems" in which individuals complete one intake application to gain access to multiple services among multiple providers.
- Innovation would be encouraged through more stable funding sources and amounts, longer funding cycles, and less demanding or less restrictive application processes.

6.2 INFORMATION AND ACCESS: Access to Information

MAINTAIN CURRENT INFORMATION ABOUT LOCAL SERVICES AND FACILITATE ACCESS TO MAKE THIS VITAL INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS.

POLICY CHANGES: New for the 2006 Policy Update.

CURRENT ISSUES

- Partial service directories have been identified but comprehensive directories have not been easily found or are not readily accessible.
- For residents to take advantage of the full range of services and programs offered, they must be aware of what is available. Much information about human services is learned by word-of-mouth or from service providers who themselves may have limited access to information about other programs or providers.
- Planning and needs assessments for grant-making benefiting children, youth, and families are dependent on accurate, up-to-date, community-wide information. Grant-making procedures and awards would be more open and effective if requests for proposals and grant reviews were supported by a broader picture of Pasadena's unmet needs.
- It is often difficult for agencies to access needs assessment data and service delivery numbers from other non-profit agencies. The reluctance to share information may be due to concerns about potential competition for diminishing resources and issues of confidentiality.
- In 2006, the Flintridge Foundation is leading an effort to develop a comprehensive inventory of services. The HSC Policy Review Task Force also developed an inventory of tax-certified non-profits organized by zip-code.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO INCREASE ACCESS TO INFORMATION

- A comprehensive index of services can be maintained and information distributed electronically for relatively little cost. However, print copies of directories remain essential for persons without ready computer access or computer skills.
- Potential mechanisms for disseminating information include:
 - Enhanced listing of services on the City of Pasadena web-site or on established on-line sites such as *Healthy City*;
 - Information kiosks such as those maintained by the Foothill Workforce Investment Board.
- There needs to be an individual or team whose job it is to keep service information up to date and current, and who encourages collaboration and networking of agencies and programs within the City.

6.3 INFORMATION AND ACCESS: Application of Information Technology

PROVIDE LEADERSHIP TO PROMOTE THE APPLICATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BY LEVERAGING RESOURCES IN THE COMMUNITY TO ENHANCE SERVICES.

POLICY CHANGES: New for the 2006 Policy Update.

CURRENT ISSUES

- Few non-profits have the capability to fully apply the benefits of technology to their internal data management systems. Some potential barriers for integrating technology into the non-profit sector include equipment, software, training and long term support expenses.
- The potential benefits to the City and community of applied information technology to the human service sector are large.
 - Within service organizations the time and costs of internal data management are minimized.
 - Data sharing among service providers is simplified.
 - A comprehensive and current inventory of services and resources becomes feasible.
 - Needs assessments, as required by most grantors, can be simplified and potentially consolidated in a single, city-wide assessment.
- With expanded use of available technology, innovation in such areas as “one portal” entry for recipients into the service system, and in the development of common applications and report formats among grantors, is more likely.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO PROMOTE THE APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY

- Barriers for integrating technology must be overcome.
 - There are many models of applying information technology within service systems that can be adapted to Pasadena’s needs.
 - The Los Angeles Center for Nonprofit Management and TechSoup Los Angeles are examples of organizations that offer assistance in developing information systems and computer training.
 - There are a wide range of tech resources available to nonprofits, including sources for free or low cost hardware and software.
 - Pasadena has many outstanding information and technology resources. Local institutions and businesses could be asked provide leadership and direction in developing a technologically sophisticated service system.
 - Potentially, free and reliable tech support could be provided by the students of the numerous area schools which promote community service for their students.
- Leadership is required to develop this integration of technology in human services.
 - The City and other local grantors can encourage service providers to apply information technology within their organizations through City grant procedures or incentives.
 - Leadership can be required to develop and implement coordinated information systems among providers, grant making organizations, and the City.

ENDNOTES

- ⁱ *UCLA Center for Health Policy Research Policy Brief “Hunger in Los Angeles County Affect Over 200,000 Low-income Adults. Another 560,000 at Risk”* released June, 2004
- ⁱⁱ *Los Angeles Regional Food bank, Report on Hunger in Los Angeles County, June, 2006*
County of Los Angeles, Department of Health Services, Food Insecurity. L.A. Health at a Glance, April, 2001
- ⁱⁱⁱ Crawford,P., “*A Snapshot of the Obesity Problem in the U.S. with a Focus on Low-Income and Minority Populations in Proceedings of the Roundtable on Understanding the Paradox of Hunger, Obesity, Food Research and Action Center, Washington D.C. 2005.*”
- ^{iv} Monthly statistical reports from the Pasadena Police Department
- ^v L.A. Commission on Assaults against Women: Myths & Realities of Battering, 2005.
- ^{vi} ICAN 2005 Data Report
- ^{vii} US Department of Health and Human Services
- ^{viii} ICAN 2005 Data Report
- ^{ix} LA Times May 2006
- ^x *City of Pasadena’s 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness*
- ^{xi} 2000 US Census Data
- ^{xii} Day laborers can be U.S. Citizens as well as documented and undocumented workers.
- ^{xiii} Pasadena Reads: Adult Literacy Program (2005)
- ^{xiv} Challenges referenced include low test scores, academic barriers, language barriers and teen pregnancy.

APPENDIX A
LIST OF KEY SOURCE MATERIALS REVIEWED IN COMPLETING
THE PASADENA POLICY ON CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES
2006 UPDATE

DEMOGRAPHICS

U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov>

American Fact Finder

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

American Community Survey

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html>

Neighborhood Knowledge California

<http://nkca.ucla.edu>

Counting California

<http://countingcalifornia.cdlib.org>

SERVICES INVENTORIES

National Center for Charitable Statistics

<http://www.nccsdataweb.urban.org>

GuideStar

<http://www.guidestar.org>

HealthyCity (formerly INFOLine)

<http://www.healthycity.org>

Bridge the Gap: 2004-2005 Service Directory

<http://www.unitedwayla.org>

California Department of Social Services- Community Care Licensing Division

<http://ccl.dss.cahwnet.gov>

California Drug Rehabilitation Treatment Centers

<http://www.soberrecovery.com>

Charity Navigator

<http://www.charitynavigator.org>

Pasadena Chamber of Commerce Child Care and Family Services

<http://www.64.175.99.174/chamber.searc>

Pasadena Family Resource Guide

<http://www.geocities.com>

Pasadena Kid's Page

<http://www.pasadenakids.com>

Pasadena City Center: Community Organizations

<http://www.pasadenacitycenter.com>

PRINT SERVICE INVENTORIES

City of Pasadena Commission on the Status of Women

- *Survival Guide for Individuals, Families, and Groups 2003*

Citizens Guide to County Services, County of Los Angeles 2004

REGIONAL/STATE/NATIONAL MODELS AND REPORTS

Building Community Through Development of Family Resource Centers (Draft 3/6/00)

California Working Families Policy Summit (1/7/05)

- *Child Care Law Center: Policy Recommendations on Child Care*
- *Health Access: Policy Recommendations: Access to Health Care*
- *Western Center on Law & Poverty: Recommendations on Health Care: Medi-Cal Reform*
- *100% Campaign: Policy Recommendations on Health Care: Coverage for All California Children*
- *CA Task Force on Youth and Workplace Wellness: Policy Recommendations on Nutrition and Physical Activity*
- *CA WIC Association: Policy Recommendations on Improving Childhood Nutrition*
- *Policy Recommendation on Physical Education*
- *CA Food Policy Advocates: Policy Recommendations on Nutrition Assistance and Obesity Prevention*
- *Western Center on Law and Poverty: Policy Recommendations on Cash Assistance Programs*
- *CA School-Age Consortium: Recommendations for After-School Care*

Center for Community and Family Services

- *CCFS Head Start 2002: Community Assessment*
- *2001 Community Information Profile*

Center for Law and Social Policy

<http://www.clasp.org>

Center for the Study of Social Policy

<http://www.cssp.org>

- *Policy Matters: Tracking State Supports to Children and Families*
(Recommendations of standards against which state policies can be measured)

CORAL: Communities Organizing Resources to Advance Learning

- *Five Cities One Vision*

David and Lucile Packard Foundation

- *When School is Out (1999)*

Elements of a Community Action Plan

Future Builders England Investment Plan 2004-06

Developing a common plan for community investment of public and private funds, volunteer efforts

Los Angeles County Children's Planning Council

- *Walking the Collaboration Talk*
- *Population Profile 2000 (SPA 3)*
- *Children's Scorecard 1999 (SPA 3)*
- *Profile Maps and Tables*

National Center for Children in Poverty

<http://www.nccp.org>

Web-based resource simulators for calculating potentially available work-supports
(California not yet available)

National Economic Development and Law Center

<http://www.nedlc.org>

- *Using the California Self-Sufficiency Standard in Practice*
- *Self-Sufficiency Standard for Los Angeles County*

The Finance Project

<http://www.thefinanceproject.org>

Resources for developing children's budgets, results based accountability

Search Institute: Characteristics of Asset-Building Communities

Snapshot: San Francisco's Children and Youth Today (2002)

<http://www.dcyf.org>

The New York Times (3/24/05) "Vibrant Cities Find One Thing Missing: Children"

The New York Times (6/20/2004) "The Harlem Project"

United Way of Greater Los Angeles

- *A Tale of Two Cities*
- *Latino Scorecard 2003: Grading the American Dream*

Washington [D.C.] Area Regional Association of Grantmakers

- Common Grant Letter of Intent
- Common Grant Application

Washington Post Award for Excellence in Nonprofit Management; 2001 Score Sheet

PASADENA POLICY ON CHILDREN YOUTH AND FAMILIES

Pasadena: A Family Community (10/17/89)

Pasadena: A Family Community 1992 Scorecard

The Family Community Council

- *Nurturing a Family Community: Status Report of Our Children, Youth and Families, 1997*

City of Pasadena Child Care Policy (Adopted 4/11/1988 and 7/11/1994)

PASADENA MASTER PLANS/STRATEGIC PLANS

Center for Community and Family Services/Community Action Program

- 2001 Community Information Profile (6/4/01)
- CCFS Head Start 2002: Community Assessment
- Update 1999-2003

City of Pasadena 10 Year Strategy to End Homelessness

- *Implementing a Strategy to End Homelessness*
- 2005 Homeless Count: Final Report

City of Pasadena 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan: Summary

City of Pasadena Land Use Element (11/2004)

City of Pasadena Police Department

- Looking Forward: A Five-Year Strategic Plan, 2003-2007

City of Pasadena Public Health Department

- Pasadena Altadena Quality of Life 2002 Index

City of Pasadena Senior Master Plan: 2002 Status Report**City of Pasadena Community Development Commission, Public Housing Agency**

- Annual Plan, Fiscal Year 2005-2006 (3/28/05 DRAFT)

Huntington Hospital

- Community Needs Assessment Executive Summary 2004

ADVOCACY

Governor Releases FY 2005-06 Budget Proposal

Legislative Analyst Reviews Governor's FY 2005-06 Budget

A History of Major Legislation Affecting Child Care and Preschool Funding

Pasadena Star News (1/31/05) "Area charities taking big hit"

Pasadena Star News (2/3/05) "SoCal report card not golden"

Pasadena Star News (2/7/05) "Study: Residents rapidly leaving state"

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

Pasadena Star News (3/26/04) "Reading program bridges school divide"

HEALTH/HUNGER/OBESITY

California Food Policy Advocates

<http://www.cfpa.net>

- Los Angeles County Nutrition Profile

UCLA Center for Health Policy Research

- California Health Interview Survey (<http://www.healthpolicy.ucla>)
- Hunger in LA County Affects over 200,000 Low-Income Adults (<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>)
- Mexican Immigrants Lack Health Services in the U.S.
- Health Status of the Uninsured: Opportunities for Improvement
- Health Profile of California Adolescents

California Center for Public Health Advocacy

<http://www.publichealthadvocacy.org>

- An Epidemic of Overweight and Unfit Children : 21st Assembly District

Pasadena Food Policy Council

- Encouraging Physical Activity & Nutrition

2nd California Food Security Summit: June 10th (YY?) Panel Notes**Pasadena Parent Education and Community Awareness Work Group****PlzC Year in Review FY 2003-2003**

California Department of Health Services

- 2003 Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance, Table 16B

HOUSING

DataQuick Information Services Pasadena Home Resale Data by Zip code, 1988-2004**City of Pasadena Housing and Community Development Department**

- Affordable Housing Initiatives (9/11/97)

City of Pasadena Community Development Commission

- Housing Vision
- Affordable Housing Programs Summary 2004-2005
- Affordable Housing Programs FY 2204-2005 Funding Summary
- Affordable Housing Projects

LA Times (2/17/05) "Consensus Builds on Need for Housing"

Governor & state Democrats align in support for more/cheaper housing

City of Pasadena Agenda Report 6/9/2003

- Staff Considerations on the Final Report to the City Council from the Housing Affordability Task Force

Public Policy Institute of California

- Special Survey on Californians and Their Housing (11/2004)

JUSTICE

LA Times (11/19/04) "The Poor Get a Hand With Civil Justice System"

- Valencia Pilot Program utilizing student volunteers for the California Justice Corps

LITERACY

The L.A. Workforce Literacy Project

- Literacy@Work

PRE-SCHOOL

US Department of Health and Human Service, Child Care Bureau

- National Estimates of Child Care and Subsidy Receipt for Children Ages 0 to 6 (10/04)

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

- California Preschool Shortage, A Missed Opportunity for Crime Prevention

First 5 LA Issues [...] Grants for Community Development Programs

PASADENA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT (PUSD)

Pasadena Unified School District Profile

Pasadena Star News (2/8/05) "English learners get more fluent"

Pasadena Star News (2/8/05) "District facing enrollment drop"

Pasadena Star News (4/3/05) "Attendance down, but scores up" (report on LEARNS)

California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit

<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

- District and School Enrollment by Grade
- District Enrollment by Ethnicity
- District 2003-04 Academic Performance Index Growth Report
- California HS Exit Exams Results for Math and English Language Arts
- District Financial Statement
- District Report Alternative Education Enrollment
- PUSD Expulsion Information for 2002-03
- Selected District Level Data

County of Los Angeles Commission for Public Social Services

- DPSS Population Data and Trends 11/22/04

SAFETY

Pasadena Police Department

- Monthly Statistical Report, December 2004 (cumulative for 2004)

Pasadena Star News (4/4/05) "Police chief seeks racial healing in Pasadena"

TECHNOLOGY

Center for Nonprofit Management

- *The IT Revolution & Nonprofit Organizations in Los Angeles*
- *Npower Los Angeles*

The NonProfit Times (11/1/2004) Special Report: "Technology Spending is Picking Up"

YOUTH

Assets Development Network of Greater Pasadena

- A Portrait of Pasadena Building Asset (Conference 4/22/04)

LA County Employment Development Department

- Projection: Occupations with greatest absolute job growth, 2001-2008) (1/2004)

APPENDIX B
LIST OF SUGGESTED SOURCES FOR A PRELIMINARY INVENTORY
OF LOCAL HUMAN SERVICES

Internal Revenue Service Publication 78

<http://apps.irs.gov/portal/site/pub78>

National Center for Charitable Statistics

<http://nccsdataweb.urban.org>

Guidestar

<http://www.guidestar.org/search/index/jsp>

HealthyCity

<http://www.healthycity.org>

Info-Line of Los Angeles (now HealthyCity)

<http://www.infoline-la.org>

City of Pasadena

<http://cityofpasadena.net>

Pasadena City Center

<http://www.pasadeancitycenter.com/community/charitable.asp>

California Department of Education

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/>

DataQuest

Ed-Data

Data Resource Guide (DRG)

California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS)

State of California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General

Pasadena Unified School District

<http://www.pusd.us>

California Child Care Resource and Referral Network

<http://www.rrnetwork.org>

Mustangs on the Move

<http://www.flintridgfoundation.org/commserv/mustangs-body.html>

idealist.org

<http://www.idealists.org>

California Alliance of Information and Referral Services

<http://www.cairs.org>