



Ready by 21[®] all youth ready for college, work & life

State Education Policies and Strategies for Fostering Youth Development

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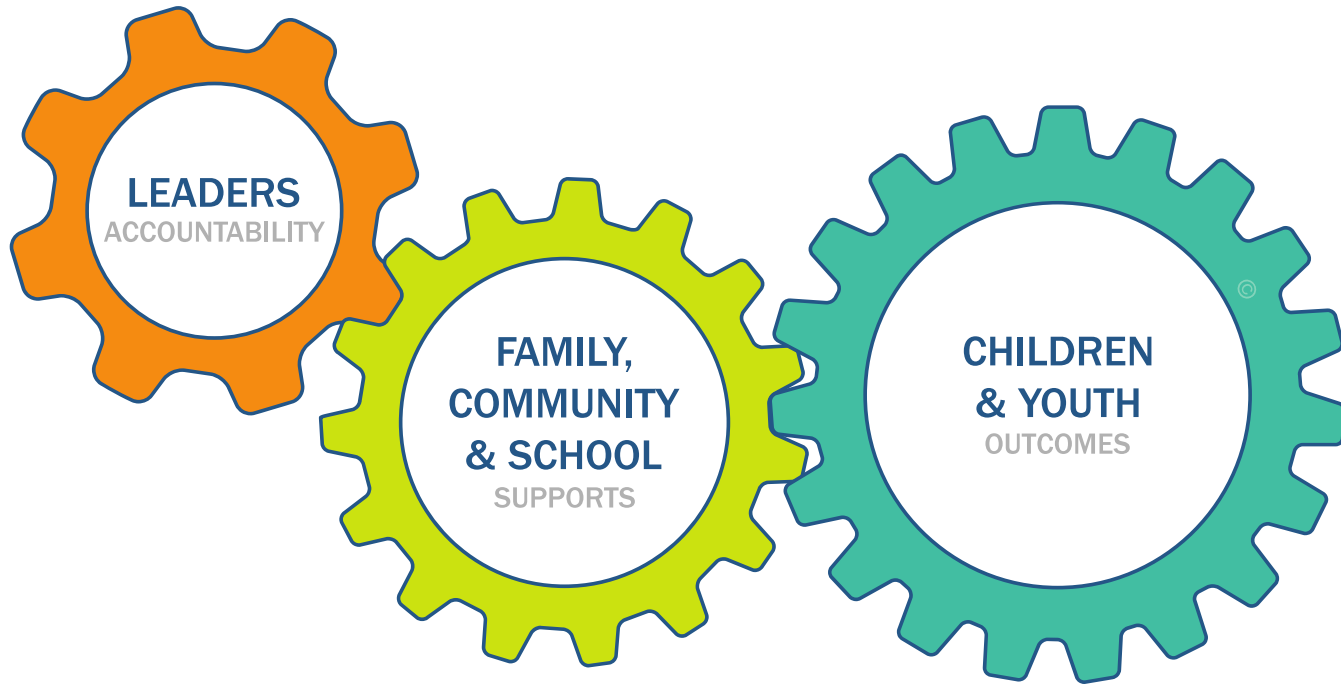


The Forum for Youth Investment is a nonprofit, nonpartisan “action tank” dedicated to helping communities and the nation make sure all young people are **Ready by 21 -- ready for college, work and life.**

Working in partnership with government, business, education and nonprofits, we provide a framework, coaching and tools for leaders who care about youth and care about change.



Ready by 21 Theory of Change



Children and youth



Child and youth well being trends in the U.S.

Economic well being:

- **Teens not in school and not working**
 - 32 states got worse

Education:

- **Youth not graduating on time**
 - 19 states got worse or stayed the same

Health:

- **Low birth weight babies**
 - 25 states got worse
- **Young Adult Male Obesity Rate**
 - 28 states got worse

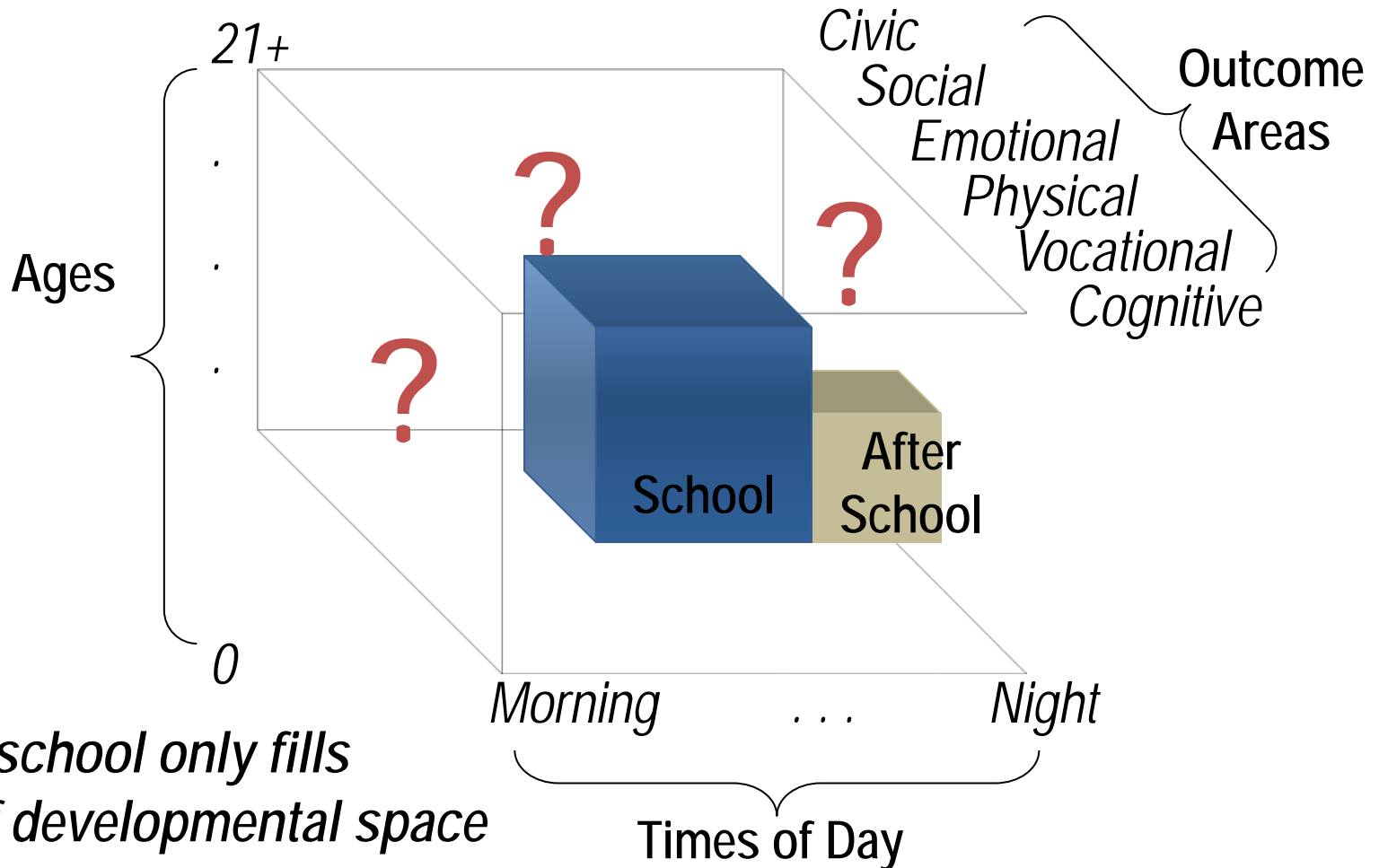
Family and Community:

- **Children living in high poverty areas**
 - 40 states got worse
- **Young Adults 18-24 poverty rate**
 - 18 states got worse
- **Teen births**
 - 23 states got worse

National Kids Count 2013
data



Thinking Outside of the Box



At its best, school only fills a portion of developmental space



Communities Supporting Youth

Reducing Youth Problems

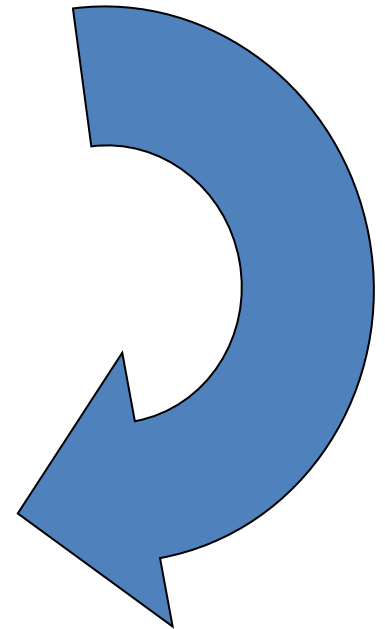
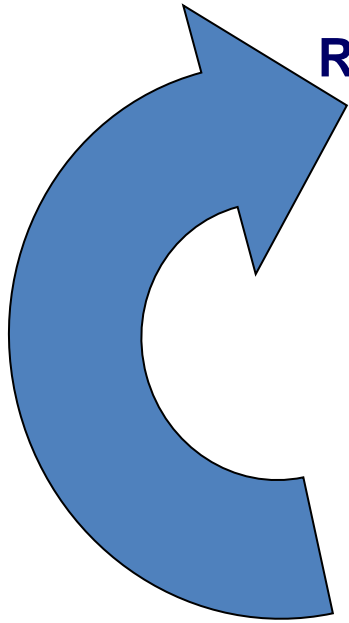
Preventing Youth Problems

Promoting Youth Preparation

Promoting Youth Participation

Engaging Youth as Problem Solvers

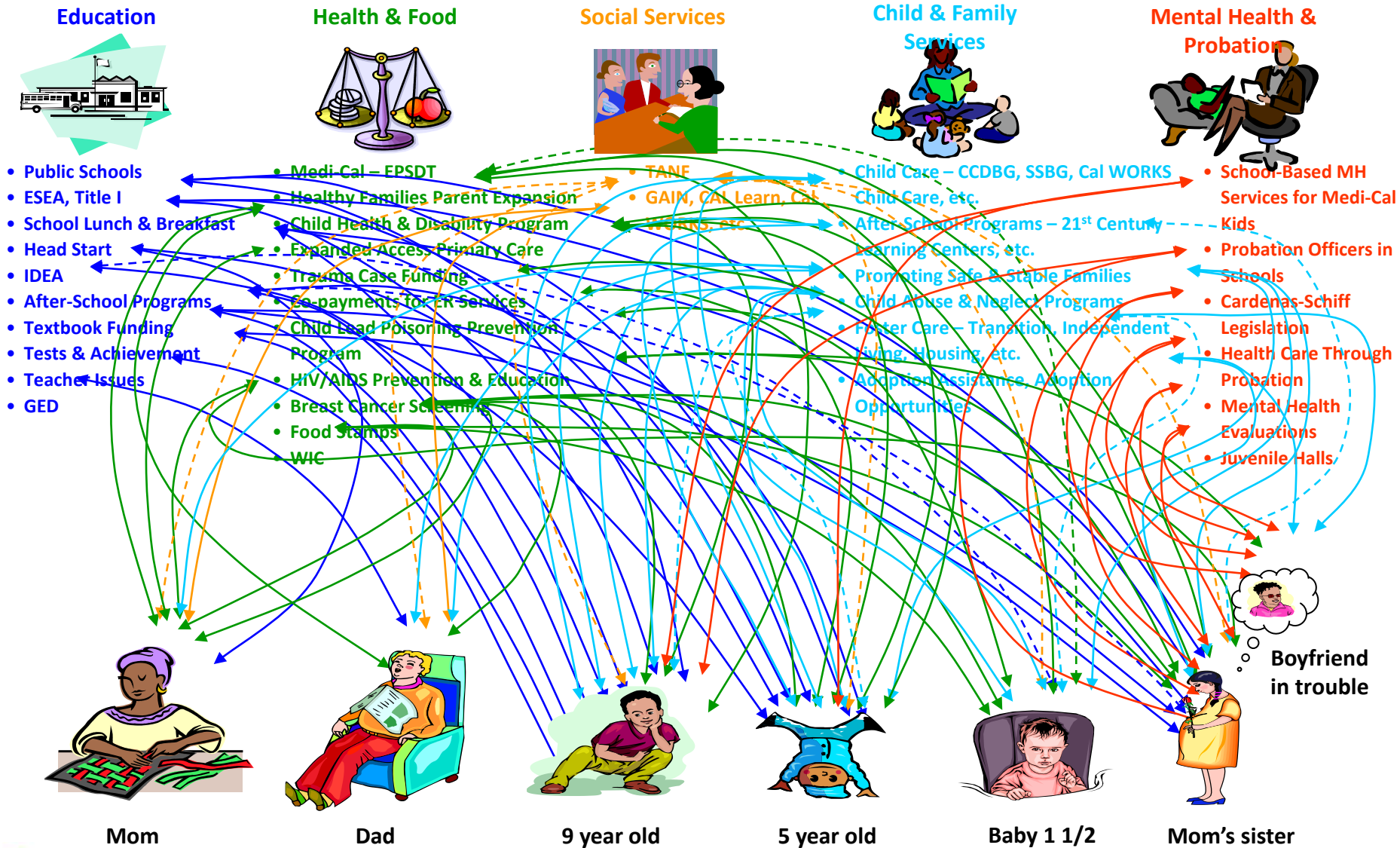
Youth Supporting Communities



The Readiness Target

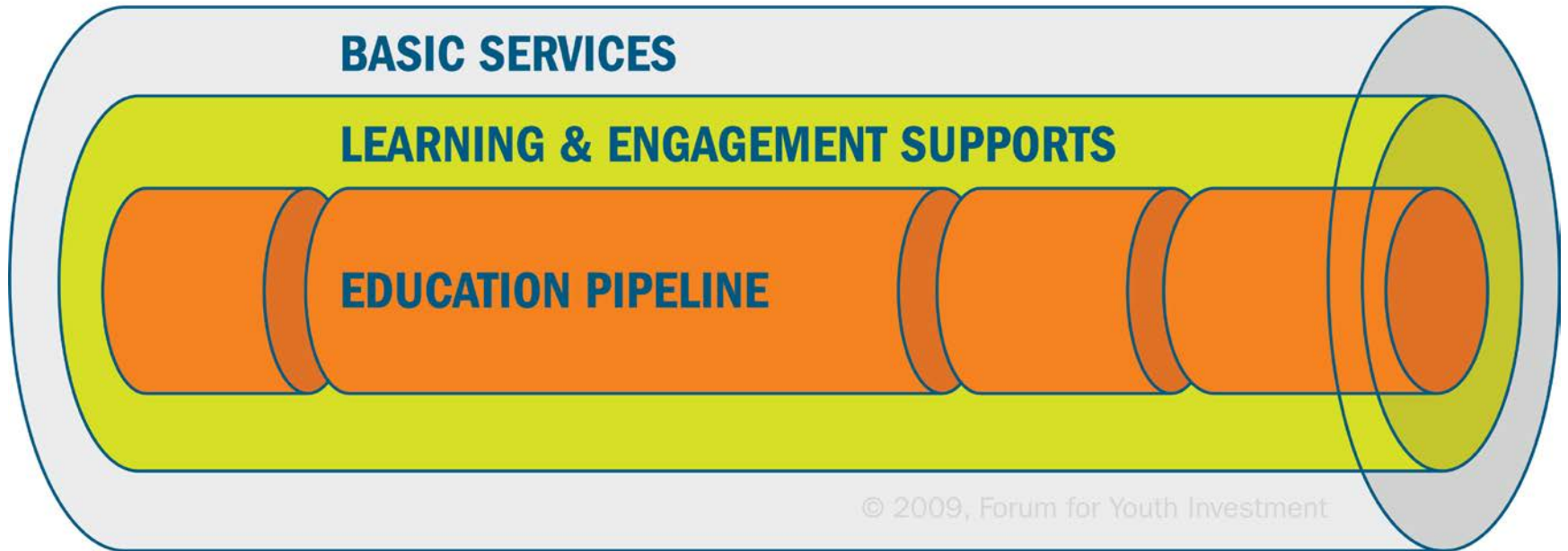


A Tangled Set of Services

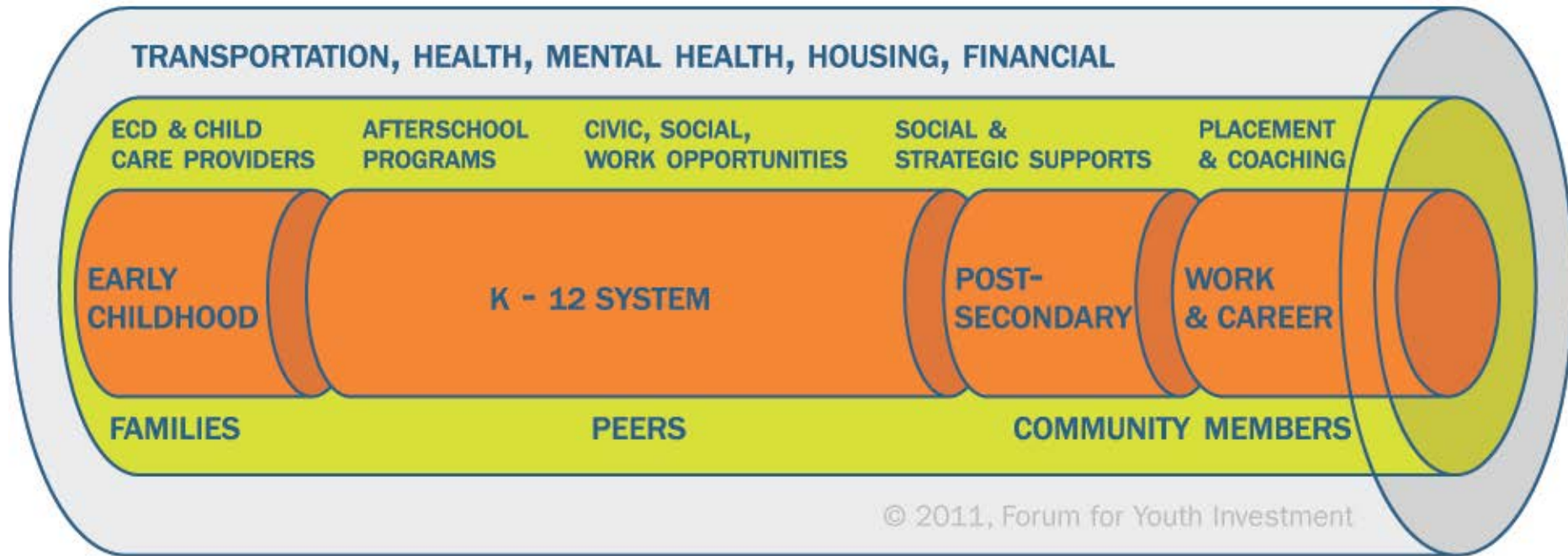




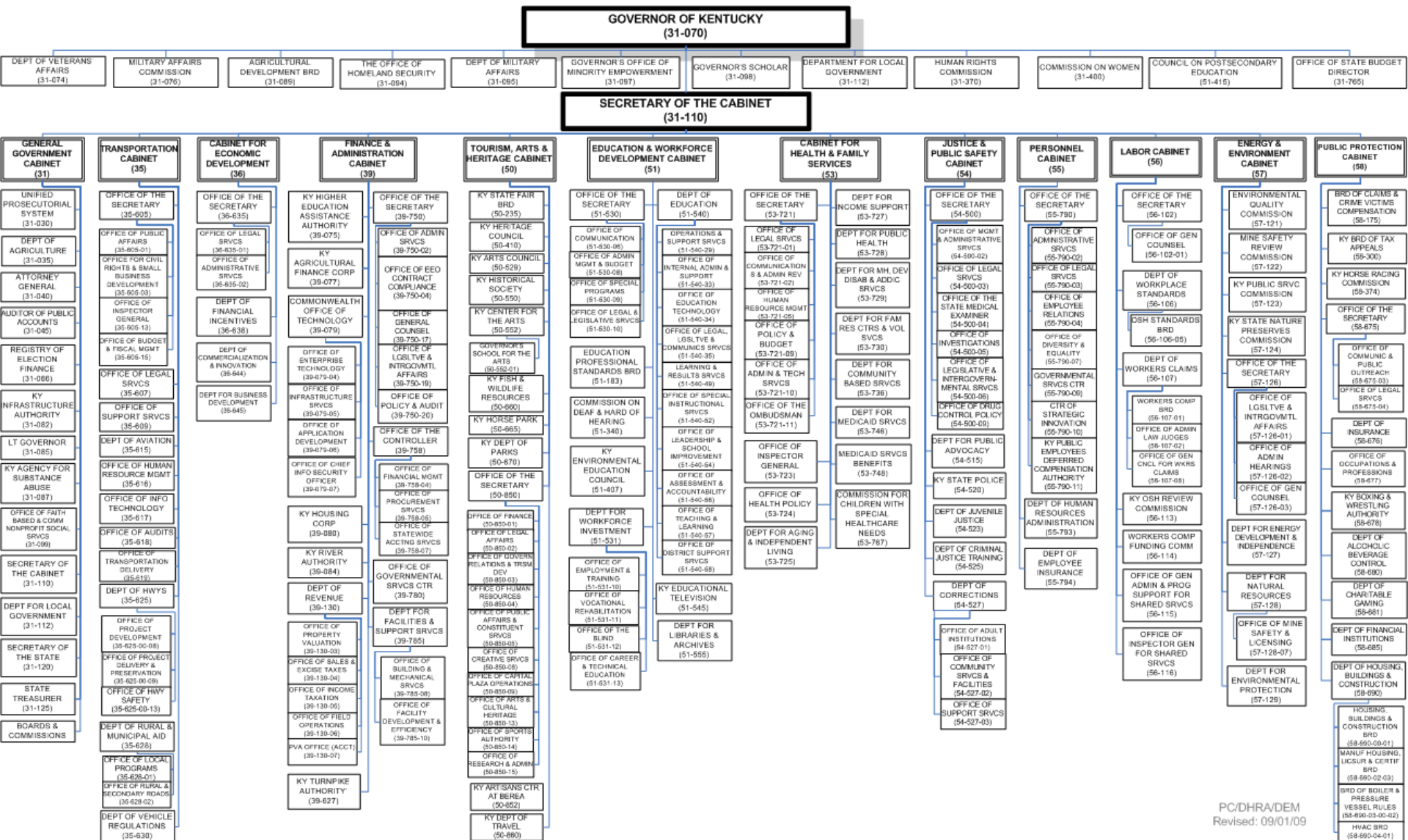
Insulated Education Pipeline



Age Appropriate Supports



Fragmented government structures





Taking Bolder Action to:

- Improve and coordinate existing programs and supports across systems and settings.
- Align existing policies and resources.
- Engage youth and families in ongoing opportunities for leadership and participation.
- Increase public, political, bureaucratic demand for improved outcomes.

Ready by 21 Theory of Change

Moving the small gear makes a big difference



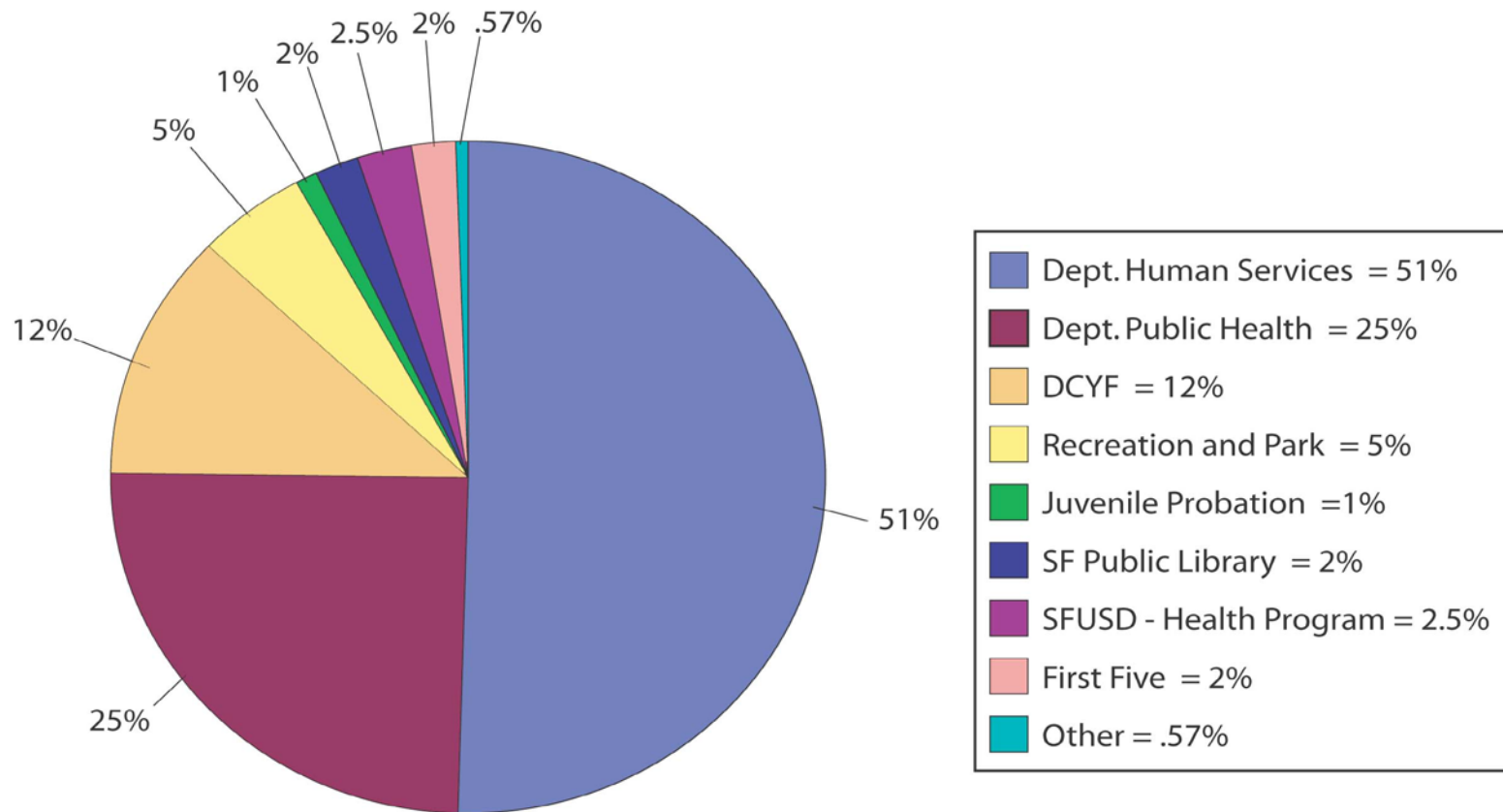
Broad Partnerships
Big Goals
Better Data
Bold Actions

Coordinated
Accessible
Well-Attended
High Quality

Developmentally On Track
Productive
Connected
Healthy & Safe

The Typical Government Centered Approach: what portion of our funds are spent on young people?

Allocation of Funds by City Department
Allocation by City Department

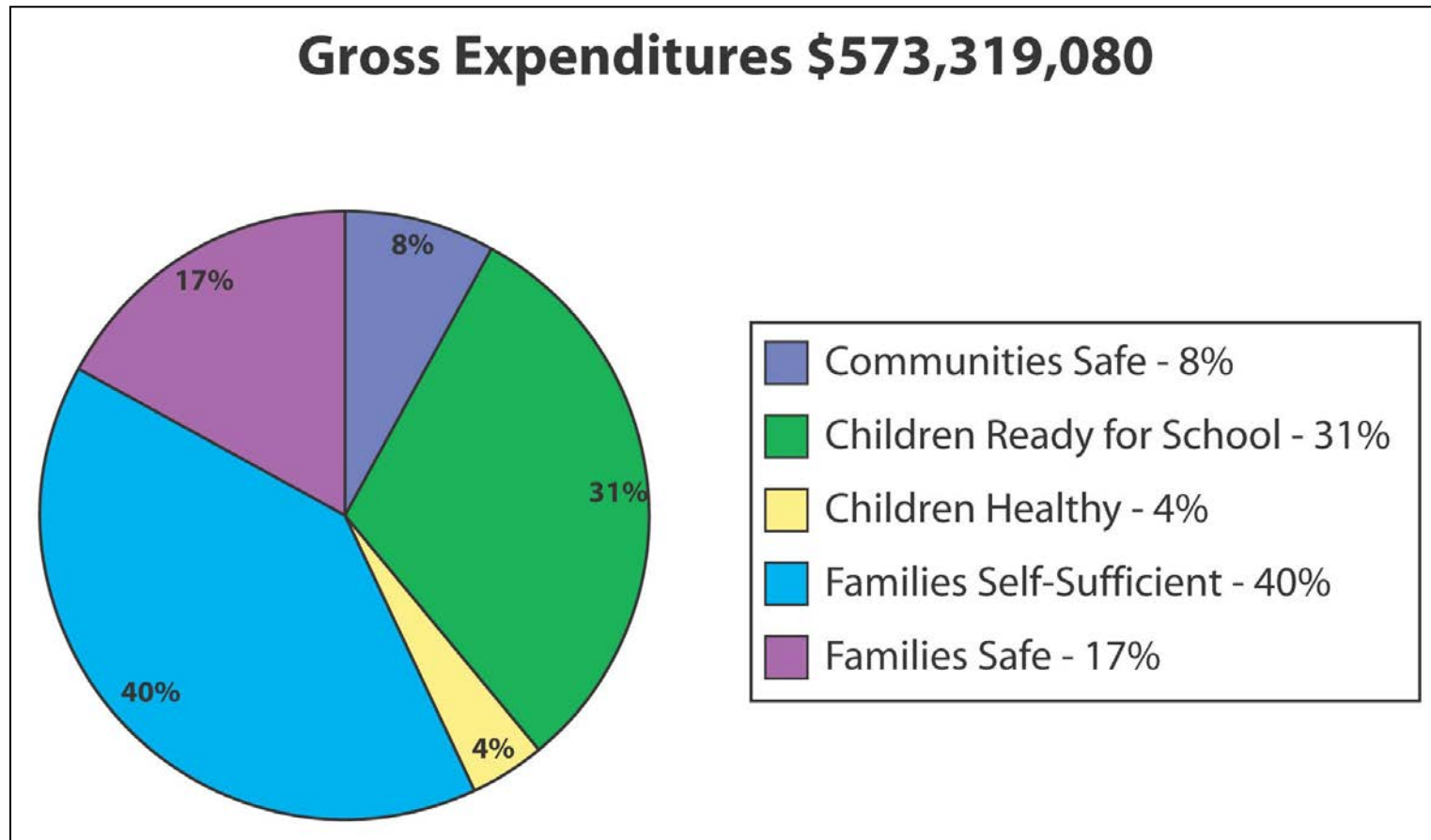


Source: www.dcyf.org/Pubs/csap/CSAP_final_1125.pdf (November 2003)



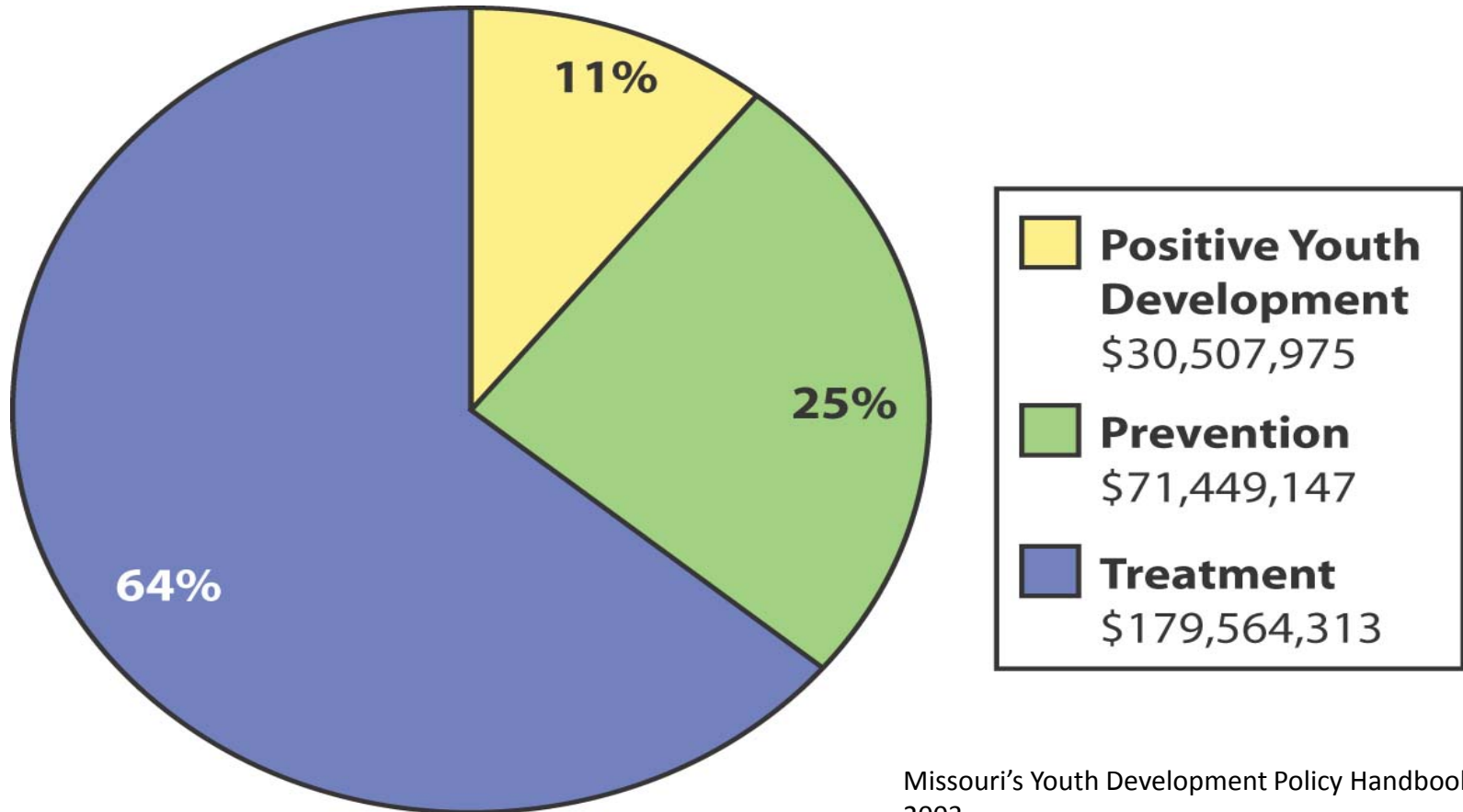
Expenditures by Outcome Area

How diversified are the funding streams by outcome area?



Identify and align spending with priorities:

How is the budget spent on young people distributed by segment (i.e. spending on youth development, prevention or treatment)?

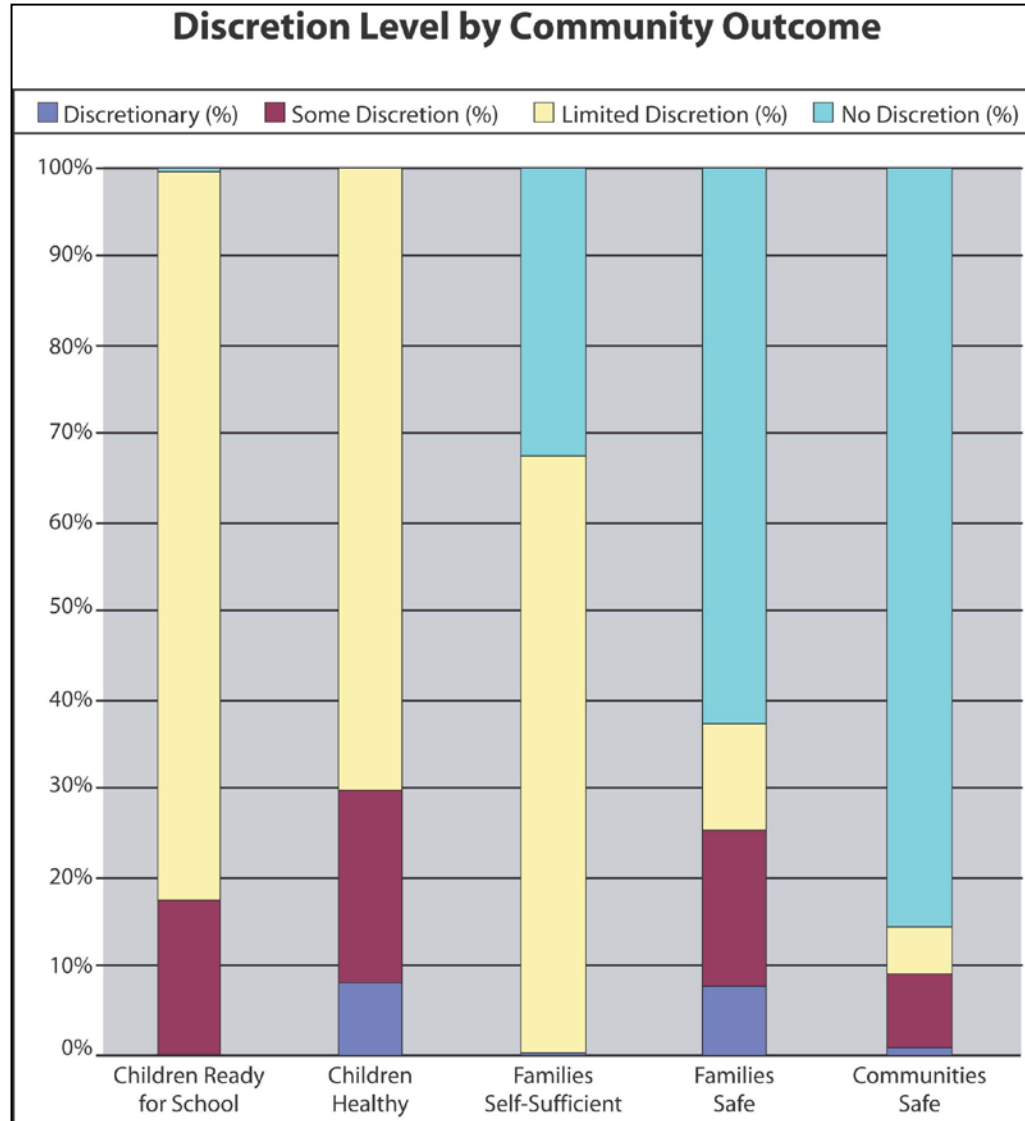


Missouri's Youth Development Policy Handbook
2003



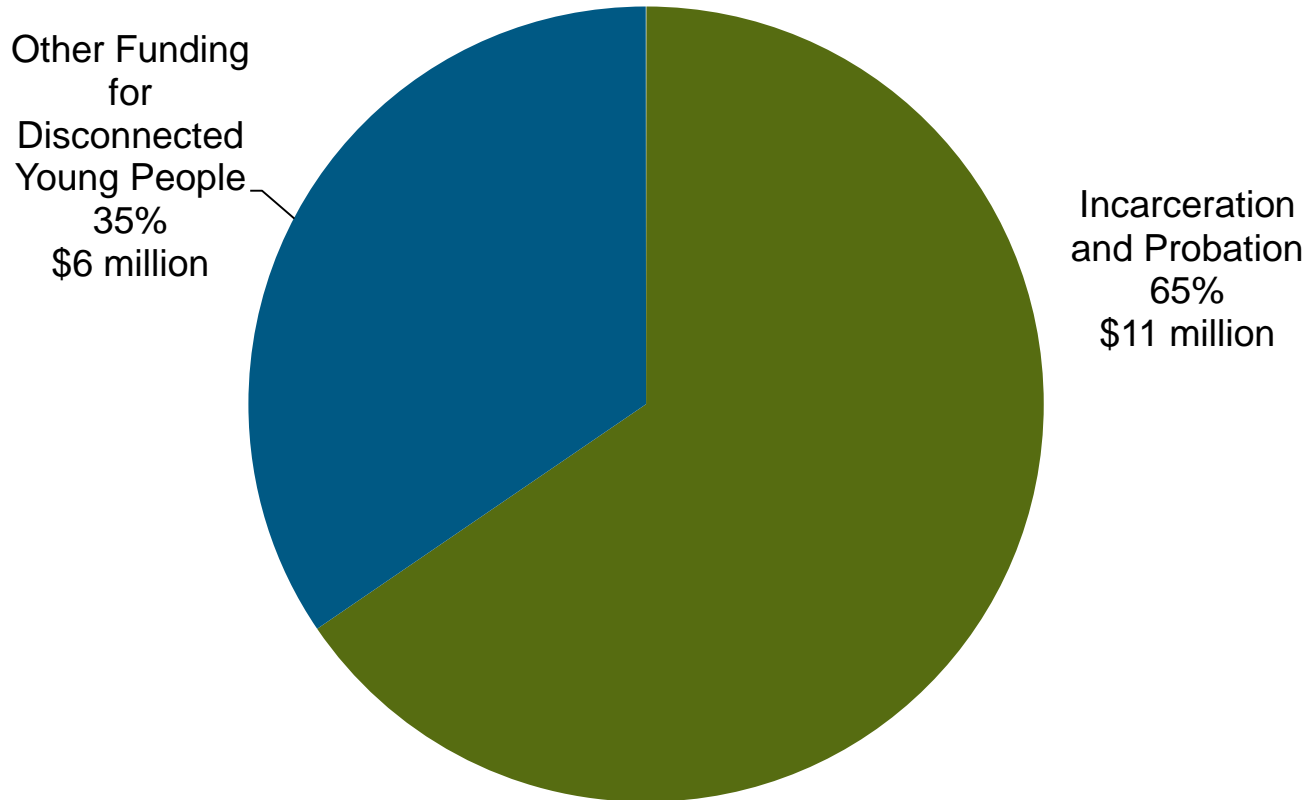
Discretion over Funding Sources

Which funding sources are flexible and in what area(s)?



Disconnected Funding to Back End

Funding for Disconnected Young People

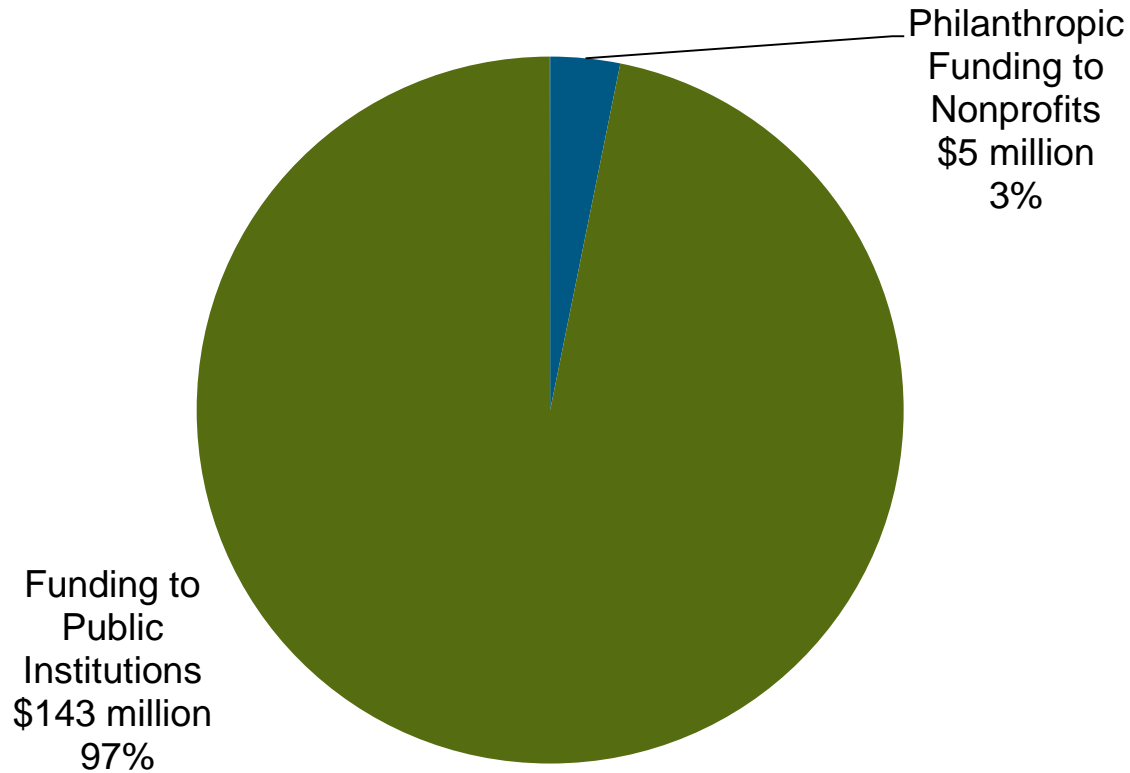


Note: Funding includes detention services, which is not included in the rest of the survey due to late submission.



Public Funding for 14-to-24 year-olds Dwarfs Philanthropy

Comparing philanthropic funding to public programs



Note: Public Funding includes 8-12 Grade Instructional Services



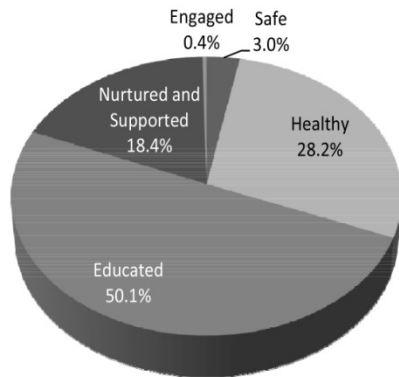


Expenditures for Children in Tennessee

Information from TCCY's Resource Mapping Project 2014

Expenditures by Primary Outcome Area

FY 2012-13



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth Resource Mapping Project

Resource Mapping Statewide Overview

Fiscal Year 2012-2013

Number of Agencies	23
Number of Data Records	3,235
Number of Children Served	18,153,769
Total Expenditures	\$9,346,346,355

Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth Resource Mapping Project

Resource Mapping 2014 Recommendations

- Resource mapping reveals **prevention and early intervention services cost significantly less per child than more intensive intervention.** But these less expensive, more cost-effective programs often do not receive the resources necessary to prevent poor outcomes that eventually require more intensive intervention at a higher cost to taxpayers.
- The easiest and most beneficial way for Tennessee to **infuse substantial additional federal dollars into the state's economy would be to accept Medicaid expansion funding for TennCare.** The multiplier effect of additional TennCare expenditures is substantial. The benefits would accrue to children and families, the state's health care system (especially rural hospitals whose survival is in jeopardy) and the state's economy as a whole.
- This report presents the very **heavy reliance on federal funding for the provision of essential services and supports for children and families.** The state must continue to take advantage of all possible sources of federal funding.



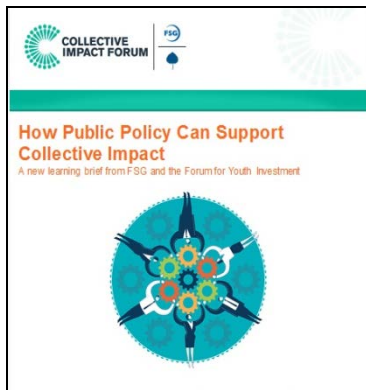
We set off to understand how public policy could support collective impact on child and youth outcomes....

Making Public Policy Collective Impact Friendly

Stanford Social Innovation Review

August 2014

<http://collectiveimpactforum.org/resources/making-public-policy-collective-impact-friendly>



How Public Policy Can Support Collective Impact

Collective Impact Forum

November 2014

<http://collectiveimpactforum.org/resources/how-public-policy-can-support-collective-impact>

Collective Impact for Policymakers: Working Together for Children and Youth

September 2014

http://forumfyi.org/files/collective_impact_for_policymakers.pdf



Public policy can enable a community's collective impact efforts – or disable them



What do we mean by public policymakers?

- An elected government official
- An appointed government official
- A career civil servant

What do we mean by public policies?

- Legislation at any level
- Guidelines in procurement such as RFPs
- Program requirements
- Regulations that govern programs
- Cross-agency initiatives
- Mayoral or gubernatorial initiatives

Policymakers can play roles beyond just passing policies



Championing the need for a collective impact initiative: In King County, Washington, County Executive Dow Constantine and Council member Rod Dembowski called for making better coordination of youth programs, services, and funding in the County a top priority.



Serving as backbone support: Alexandria’s Child and Youth Master Plan is supported by City and School leadership and advised by a broader group of community stakeholders on a Commission on Children, Youth and Families.



Collecting data for a state or community: The Maryland Governor’s Office for Children has tracked the Results for Child Well-Being for 15 years. The data, which depict trends over time, are used by advocates, legislators, local coordinating bodies, and various state agencies.



Acting as a member of a partnership convened outside of government: The various Durham, NC city and county public agencies participate alongside business and other leaders as part of the collective impact partnership known as Made in Durham.



Policies...

Inhibiting Collective Impact

Enhancing Collective Impact

PROHIBITING
partnerships
from taking
actions necessary
to achieve
collective impact

Example
The Family
Educational
Rights and
Privacy Act

**NOT
PROHIBITING**
partnerships
from taking
actions necessary
to achieve
collective impact

Example
Drug Free
Communities
Support Program

**EXPLICITLY
ALLOWING**
partnerships to
take actions
necessary to
achieve collective
impact

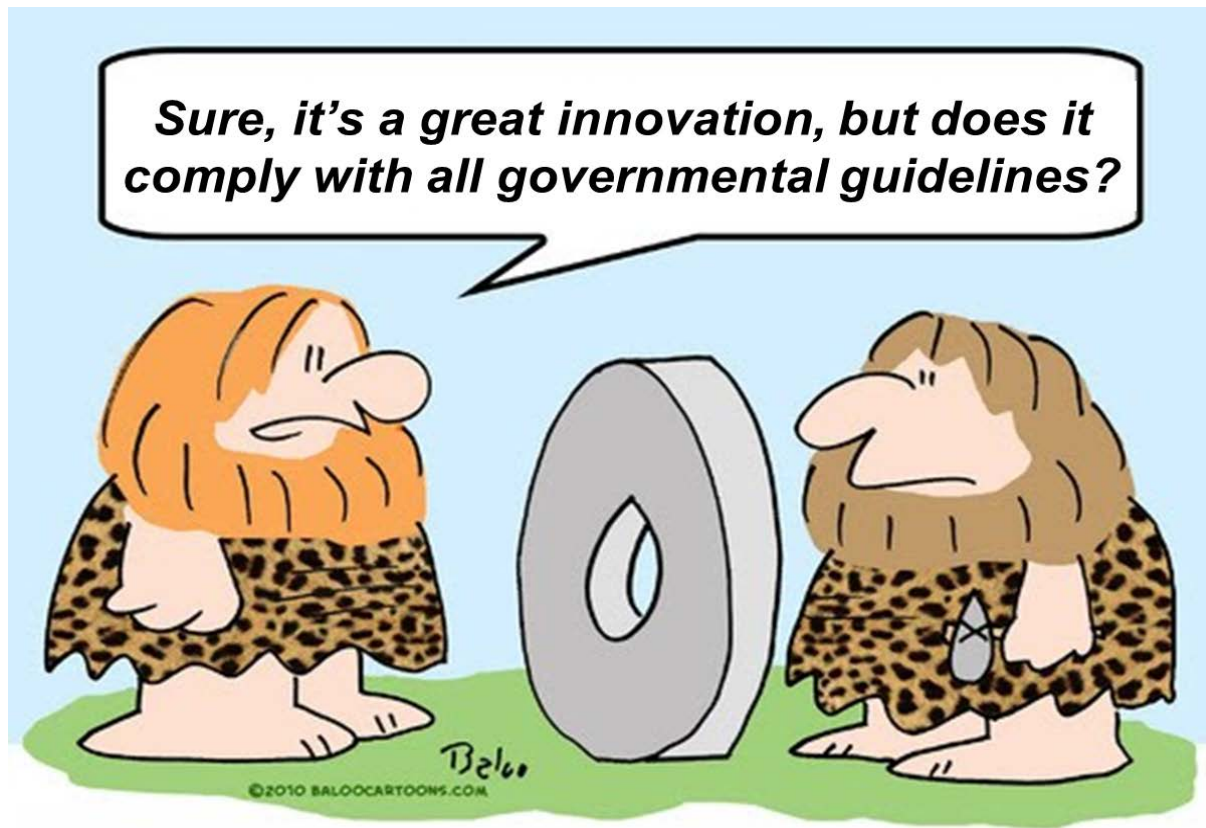
Example
Performance
Partnership Pilots

INCENTIVIZING
partnerships to
take actions
necessary to
achieve collective
impact

Example
Promise
Neighborhoods



Risk-averse government culture



“Schools, school districts, and state education agencies see more risks than benefits in doing business differently...Their concern about unforeseen consequences creates a culture of timidity that constrains educators at all levels from doing things differently.”

-Institute for Educational Leadership

Focus on services delivered, not results achieved

“Most government social service funding today is dedicated to purchasing slots in programs. Programs are managed to deliver a defined set of services to a fixed number of people rather than to achieve any particular outcome...

Rather than managing programs based on the quantity of services provided, government agencies need to track outcomes for specific target populations and manage their programs to achieve outcome goals.”

*- former White House Office of Management and Budget Chief
Economist Jeffrey Liebmann*



State Positive Youth Development efforts

- Colorado Youth Development Plan
- Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development
- Oregon Youth Development Council
- Virginia Children's Cabinet
- Florida Children and Youth Cabinet
- Tennessee Children's Cabinet



Does your state...

- Have a way to coordinate across committees, branches of government and levels of government to support children and youth?
- Have a common set of outcomes it is working towards?
- Clearly define the age groups of focus?
- Ask for budget reports based on the outcomes you are driving toward?

