



Collective Impact for Toronto Youth (CITY) Overview

Using a collective impact model, we are working with our partners to create an integrated system of care where *all* young people have the supports they need to graduate. Our model of change focuses on building increased knowledge of the intersectional oppressions faced by racialized youth, strengthened engagement and leadership of racialized youth and their families, improved cross-sector coordination, and the integration of shared measurement systems into our work and the work of partners.

Our population level impact by 2025 will be to elevate the graduation rates of racialized youth to parity with the Ministry of Education's general population goal for high school graduation of 85%. This will represent as much as a 34% increase for some racialized groups. Based on research and our experience, we recognize that racialized youth face diverse barriers to graduation. A holistic approach across five dimensions, executed at neighbourhood and city-wide levels, will be required to achieve our population level impact.

The five dimensions are: health, safety, justice, civic engagement, and education/economic resources, and align closely with the provincial Stepping Up youth strategy framework (MCYS, 2012). Our Theory of Change demonstrates how our activities will produce interim positive outcomes for youth in each of these dimensions at both the neighbourhood and city-wide levels. These interim outcomes will support the achievement of our ultimate goal. Our partners intentionally include key players from these five dimensions. Behind the selection of each of these interim outcomes is a substantial amount of research we have gathered that is providing a framework for pathways of care in each dimension and across dimensions. We have outlined through the research quite specific indicators or milestones that youth should be achieving in order to overcome barriers in the dimension and succeed in graduating from high school.

Long term Vision and Impact

We strive towards a vision of a Toronto where all youth experience maximum health, are skilled, safe and equitable participants in city life. CITY's work focuses on coalescing efforts of many partners and creating the necessary conditions to address the key youth outcomes within the five dimensions, which we believe contribute to overall graduation rates of racialized youth. Our long-term goal is



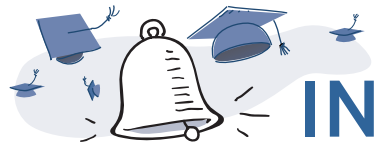
to facilitate the development of an integrated system of care and support across the five dimensions among our partners, which will impact positively the quality, and sustainability of support available to racialized youth.

Working at Neighbourhood & City-Wide Level

In order to achieve our integrated system of care and support, we are working to create synergy between family, school and community efforts at the neighbourhood level. As well, we are constructing a space for dialogue and action at both a neighbourhood and city-wide level to address broader structural issues and to improve system level coordination and efficacy.

We recognize that neighbourhoods' capacity, need and purposes differ. Our role as a backbone is to meet them where they are at, supporting them to build a strong collective impact framework for their integrated work. Indeed, the strength of our model is the recognition that neighbourhood based work has the advantage of engaging youth, families and supporters authentically and effectively and will champion the priorities of each neighbourhood within the CITY framework.

CITY is facilitating dialogue and creating opportunities for sharing and learning between and within different neighbourhood clusters and city-wide cluster members. CITY's value is in hearing those neighbourhood voices through shared measurement and best practice and amplifying them to the cross-sectoral influencers at the city-wide cluster to remove barriers and drive system change. Our model prescribes key outcomes across each of the 5 dimensions, but we are working with each neighbourhood to select its own priorities within the model and the shared measurement system. Each cluster has identified some initial priority outcomes and will be confirming an outcome for each dimension January to March 2016. We are building on, and integrating the work they are already doing, into the collective action.



INCREASED GRADUATION RATES OF RACIALIZED YOUTH

who are farthest away from opportunities

CITY MODEL

Neighbourhood Clusters

Synergy of family, school and community efforts.

*

Integrating services and programs by:

Knowledge Sharing
Across Sectors, Best Practice

Defined Care Pathways

Professional and Youth
Leadership Development

City-wide Cluster

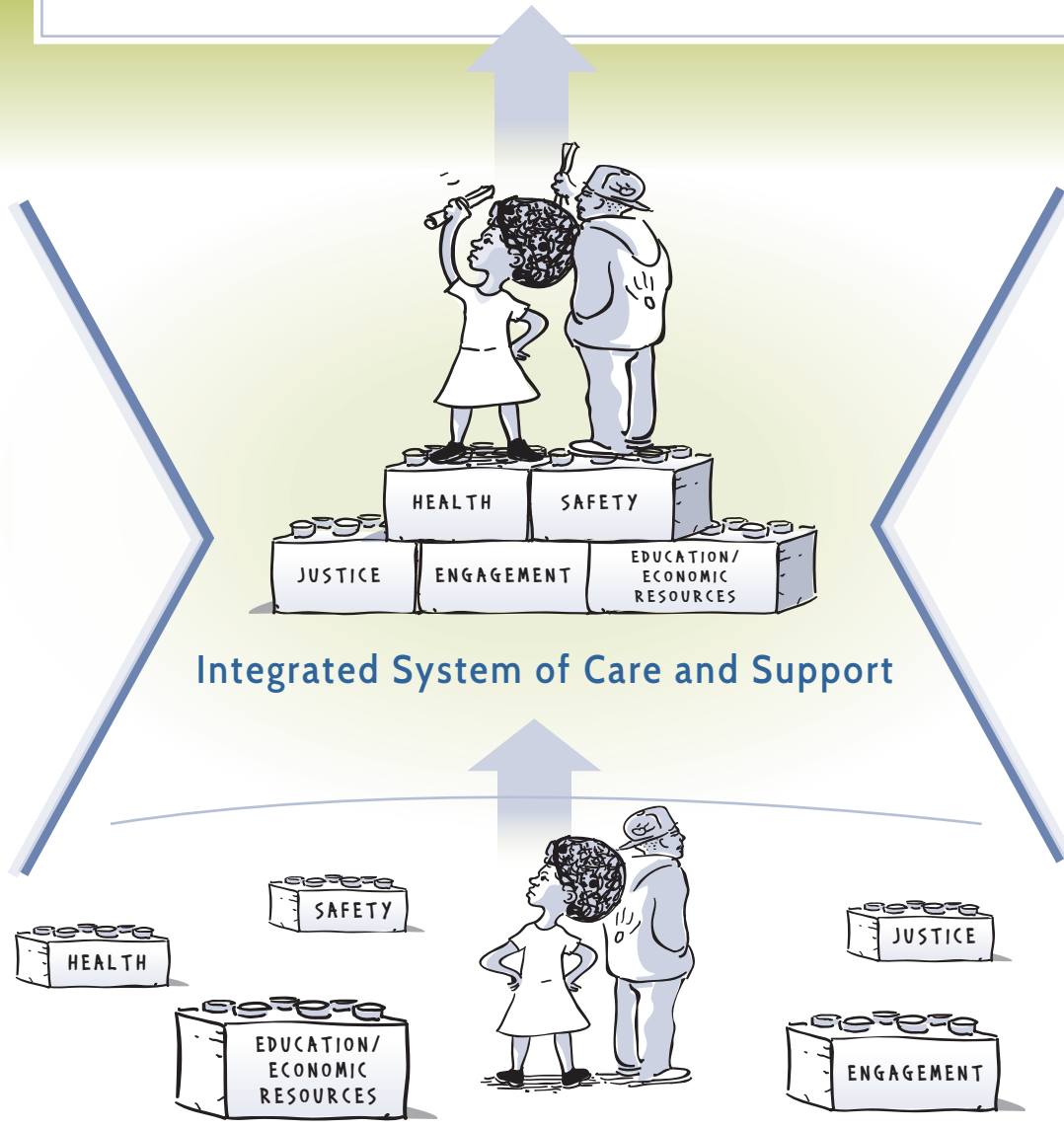
Synergy of system-level efforts across five dimensions city-wide.

*

Seeking synergies in:

Policy, Planning and
Advocacy

Removing Barriers
to Success



Integrated System of Care and Support

Five Youth Dimensions



INCREASED GRADUATION RATES OF RACIALIZED YOUTH

who are farthest away from opportunities



Young people face complex barriers to graduation that extend well beyond the classroom. We need coordinated efforts across sectors to truly support academic success.²² Here's a snapshot of the research:

HEALTH

- Young people with mental health disorders are at a greater risk of dropping out and ending up incarcerated.¹
- Youth who are supported by at least one caring and consistent adult find it easier to develop their identity, empathize, and regulate their emotions.²
- **Youth who experience racial discrimination are more likely to have lower grades, more problem behaviours, and poorer mental health.**³
- Racialized students are less likely to meet daily physical activity guidelines compared with White students.⁴
- 18% of Toronto students reported that they did not feel comfortable talking to anyone about their personal problems.⁵

EDUCATION/ECONOMIC RESOURCES

- Students born in English-speaking Caribbean, Eastern Africa, and Central and South America and Mexico are less likely to graduate (50.8%, 69.2%, and 70% respectively vs 83% overall grad rate).⁶
- Students from low-income households are 17% less likely to graduate, and 24% less likely to pass the OSSLT.⁷
- **School belonging is key to the relationship between student motivation and academic success, particularly for African-American and Latin American students.**⁸
- Racialized families and individuals are 1.5-3 times more likely to live in poverty than the general Toronto population.⁹

ENGAGEMENT

- **There is a strong link between sense of community belonging and physical and mental health.**¹⁰
- Youth involvement in a range of extracurricular activities is linked to higher grades and educational expectations.¹¹
- Young people who are civically engaged have higher self-esteem and grades, are more physically active, and show more commitment to their friends, families and communities.¹²
- Low voter turnout is the greatest among Aboriginal, ethnocultural and unemployed youth as well as youth with disabilities or special needs.¹³

JUSTICE

- Self-identified Black (8.6%), Latin American (3.6%), Mixed (4.8%) and Middle Eastern (4.1%) students have relatively higher suspension rates.¹⁴
- 34.7% of youth charged with a violent offence are unemployed and not in school.¹⁵
- **Racialized students are more likely than White students to recognize discrimination in the way they are treated by teachers, use of suspensions, school's use of police and police treatment.**¹⁷
- There is a strong link between suspension & expulsions in school and involvement in the criminal justice system.¹⁶

SAFETY

- **Students of West African and Caribbean background are less likely than their peers, to feel their school is a safe and welcoming place.**¹⁸
- LGBTQ students are much more likely to experience bullying, including insults, exclusion, theft, physical bullying and cyber bullying.¹⁹
- Black/African Americans and Latin American youth who are victimized in school are at higher risk of dropping out.²⁰
- Danger and violence in a young person's community is associated with poorer educational outcomes.²¹



CITY: BUILDING AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF CARE AND SUPPORT.

REFERENCES

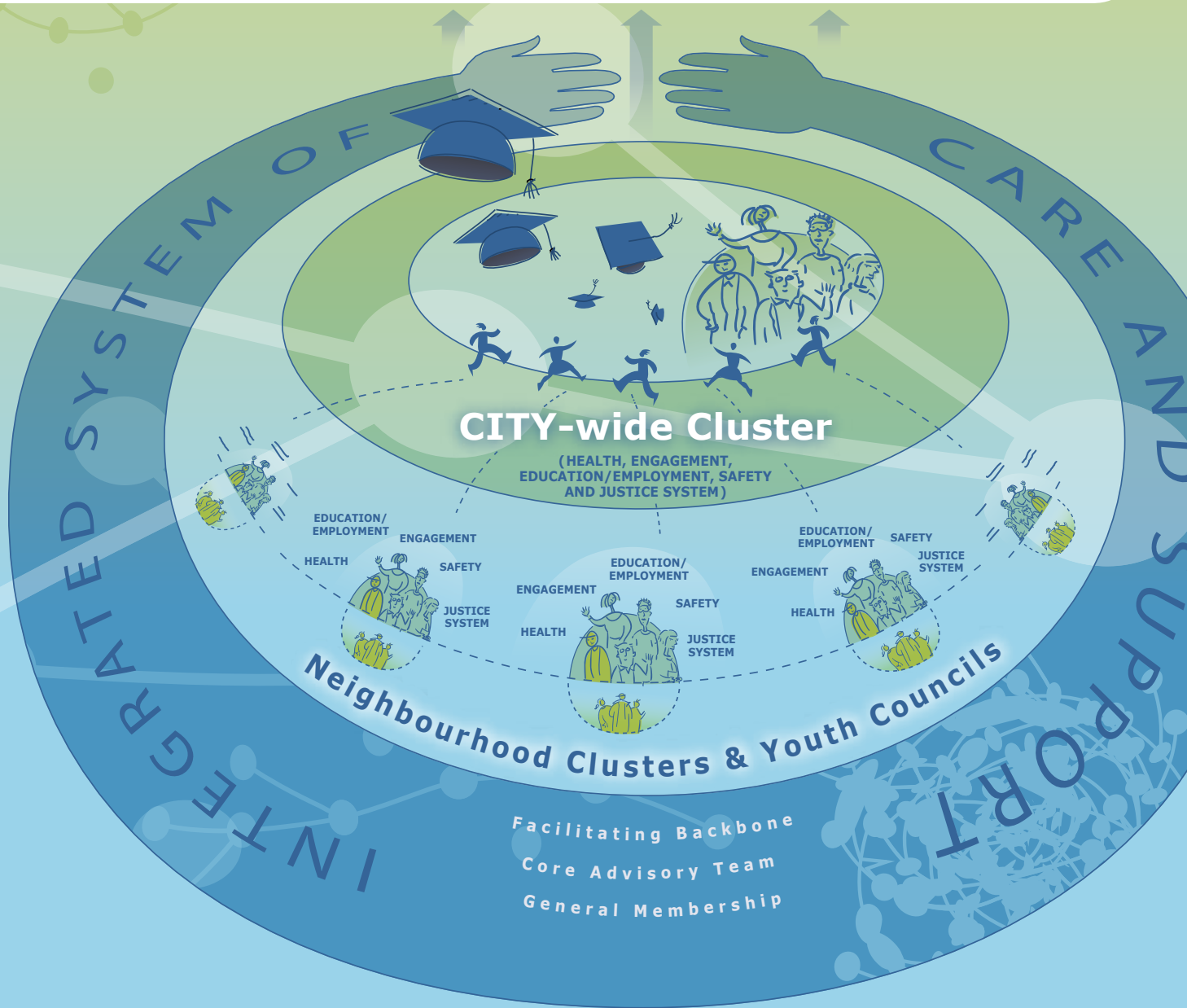


1. The United Nations Children's Fund (2002). *Adolescence: a time that matters*. (ISBN: 92-806-3737-1). (2002) New York: The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Retrieved from: http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/pub_adolescence_en.pdf
2. Ministry of Children and Youth Services (2014). *Stepping Up: A Strategic Framework to Help Ontario's Youth Succeed*. Ontario, Canada: Ministry of Children and Youth Services. Retrieved from: <http://www.children.gov.on.ca/htdocs/English/documents/topics/youthopportunities/steppingup/steppingup.pdf>
3. Wong, C. A., Eccles, J. S., & Sameroff, A. (2003). The influence of ethnic discrimination and ethnic identification on African American adolescents' school and socioemotional adjustment. *Journal of Personality*, 71, 1197-1232.
4. Toronto Public Health (2014). *Healthy Futures: 2014 Toronto Public Health Student Survey*. Toronto, Ontario: Toronto Public Health. Retrieved from: <https://www1.toronto.ca/City%20of%20Toronto/Toronto%20Public%20Health/Performance%20&%20Standards/Healthy%20School/Files/pdf/StudentHealthSurveyWeb.pdf>
5. Toronto Public Health (2014). *Healthy Futures: 2014 Toronto Public Health Student Survey*. Toronto, Ontario: Toronto Public Health. Retrieved from: <https://www1.toronto.ca/City%20of%20Toronto/Toronto%20Public%20Health/Performance%20&%20Standards/Healthy%20School/Files/pdf/StudentHealthSurveyWeb.pdf>
6. The Toronto District School Board (2012). *TDSB Grade 9 Cohort 2006-2011: Trend Data Fact Sheet No.1 & 2*. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Toronto District School Board. Retrieved from: <http://www.tdsb.on.ca/Portals/0/Community/Community%20Advisory%20committees/ICAC/research/September%202012%20Cohort%20dataAcrobat%20Document.pdf>
7. The Toronto District School Board (2012). *TDSB Grade 9 Cohort 2006-2011: Trend Data Fact Sheet No.1 & 2*. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Toronto District School Board. Retrieved from: <http://www.tdsb.on.ca/Portals/0/Community/Community%20Advisory%20committees/ICAC/research/September%202012%20Cohort%20dataAcrobat%20Document.pdf>
8. The Toronto District School Board (2014). *The 2013-2014 Environmental Scan of the Toronto District School Board*. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Toronto District School Board. Retrieved from: <http://www.tdsb.on.ca/Portals/0/AboutUs/Research/2013-2014TDSBEnvironmentalScan.pdf>
9. City of Toronto (2015). *TO Prosperity: Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy* (Reference No: AFS # 20364). Toronto, Ontario, Canada: City of Toronto. Retrieved from: <http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2015/ex/bgrd/backgroundfile-81607.pdf>
10. The Toronto Foundation (2013). *Toronto's Vital Signs: 2013 Report*. Toronto, Ontario: The Toronto Foundation. Retrieved from: <http://torontosvitalsigns.ca/>
11. Busseri, M. A., Rose-Krasnor, L., Willoughby, T. & Chalmers, H. (2006). Longitudinal examination of breadth and intensity of youth activity involvement and successful development. *Developmental Psychology*, 42, 1313-1326.
12. Ministry of Children and Youth Services (2014). *Stepping Up: A Strategic Framework to Help Ontario's Youth Succeed*. Ontario, Canada: Ministry of Children and Youth Services. Retrieved from: <http://www.children.gov.on.ca/htdocs/English/documents/topics/youthopportunities/steppingup/steppingup.pdf>
13. Ministry of Children and Youth Services (2014). *Stepping Up: A Strategic Framework to Help Ontario's Youth Succeed*. Ontario, Canada: Ministry of Children and Youth Services. Retrieved from: <http://www.children.gov.on.ca/htdocs/English/documents/topics/youthopportunities/steppingup/steppingup.pdf>
14. The Toronto District School Board (2013). *Suspension Rates by Students' Demographics and Family Background Characteristics*. TDSB FACTS: Caring and Safe Schools: Issue 3, 2013. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Toronto District School Board. Retrieved from: <http://www.tdsb.on.ca/Portals/0/AboutUs/Research/CaringSafeSchoolsCensus201112.pdf>
15. Busseri, M. A., Rose-Krasnor, L., Willoughby, T. & Chalmers, H. (2006). Longitudinal examination of breadth and intensity of youth activity involvement and successful development. *Developmental Psychology*, 42, 1313-1326.
16. Rocque, M. & Paternoster, R. (2011). Understanding the antecedents of the "school-to-jail" link: The relationship between race and school discipline. *The Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology*, 101, 633-665.
17. Ruck, M. D. & Wortley, S. (2002). Racial and ethnic minority high school students' perceptions of school disciplinary practices: A look at some Canadian findings. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 31, 185-195.
18. The Toronto District School Board. (2015) *Ethno-Racial Series: Black Student Report*. Census Portraits: Understanding Our Students' Backgrounds (Report No: 14/15-15). Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Toronto District School Board. Retrieved from: http://www.tdsb.on.ca/Portals/research/docs/reports/Portrait_Census2011-12_Black_FINAL_report.pdf
19. The Toronto Foundation (2013). *Toronto's Vital Signs: 2013 Report*. Toronto, Ontario: The Toronto Foundation. Retrieved from: <http://torontosvitalsigns.ca/>
20. Peguero, A. A. (2011). Violence, schools, and dropping out: Racial and ethnic disparities in the educational consequence of student victimization. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 26, 3753-3722.
21. Bowen, N. K. & Bowen, G. L. (1999). Effects of crime and violence in neighborhoods and schools on the school behavior and performance of adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 14, 319-342.
21. Milam, A. J., Furr-Holden, C. D. M., & Leaf, P. J. (2010). Perceived school and neighborhood safety, neighborhood violence and academic achievement in urban school children. *Urban Review*, 42, 458-467.
22. John Hopkins University (2016). *Social Determinants of Education*. Urban Health Institute, Baltimore MD: John Hopkins University. Retrieved from: http://urbanhealth.jhu.edu/Social_Determinants_of_Health/SDE.html



CITY FRAMEWORK

Increased Graduation Rates of Racialized Youth



PROGRAM FUNCTIONS

City-wide Cluster

The City-wide Cluster develops system-level coordination and efficacy around our goal city-wide.

Neighbourhood Clusters

Neighbourhood Clusters contain organizations that deliver programs and services in the neighbourhood. They implement the collective impact model to provide a consistent, coherent system of youth development and care that contributes to the overall project goal in each of the outcome areas.

Neighbourhood Youth Councils

The CITY Neighbourhood Youth Councils will engage young people and their voices, meet regularly to research, discuss and mobilize around achieving the outcomes of CITY by addressing the barriers of their choosing. They will also participate in and advise the Neighbourhood Cluster, ensuring broad youth voice is engaged on all CITY initiatives.

Facilitating Backbone (FBB)

Paid staff are seconded from 3 to 6 organizations to ensure diversity of organizational expertise and knowledge is embedded in the work. One lead organization co-ordinates all staff to execute the workplan, as directed by the Core Advisory Team.

GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

Core Advisory Team (CAT)

The Core Advisory Team facilitates project decisions. It supports, monitors and gives direction to the Facilitating Backbone (FBB) and steers the CITY initiative.

General Membership

Members of CITY are those who are participating or interested in participating in CITY either currently or in the future as members of Neighbourhood Clusters, service delivery organizations at the neighbourhood level, members of the City-Wide Cluster, or those who are interested in learning more about participation in CITY specifically.



Theory of Change

Ultimate outcome: Parity for racialized youth as adults: **CITY focus:** Parity in graduation rates for racialized youth

Context: Racialized youth face diverse barriers to graduation, which perpetuate inequities in adulthood. Parity will be achieved by integrating and aligning efforts across 5 key dimensions to create an integrated system of care and support for youth furthest from opportunities. Our vision is a city where all youth are healthy, safe, skilled and equal participants in city life.

