West Side Revive
 Demonstration Community Development Project
 Essential Component of a Strategy to End Child and Family Poverty on the West Side of Charleston

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HOPE Community Development Corporation
304-343-4673 -- hopewdc@aol.com
Presentation Overview

I. Why Are Children In Poverty?

II. Factors That Contribute to Poverty

III. Why Do Children Perpetuate the Cycle of Poverty?

IV. Factors That Contribute to the Perpetuation of Childhood Poverty

V. Big Picture Spending Summary

VI. Overview of a Comprehensive Plan & Template to Address Child Poverty

VII. West Side Revive Demonstration Project to Address Child Poverty

VIII. Components of Neighborhood Content to Address Child Poverty

IX. Legislative Structure to Address Child Poverty

X. Funding Goals and Structure of Accountability
Brief History of Senate Bill 611, Linkages to:

1. Truancy Diversion Reduction
2. Improving Educational Outcomes
3. Reducing Child Abuse & Neglect
4. Reducing Out of Homes Placement
5. Reducing Delinquency
6. Improving Educational Outcomes
7. Improving the efficiency & Effectiveness of the Social Services Delivery System
I. Why Are Children In Poverty?
Why Are Children In Poverty

Children are in poverty for one of the following reasons:

Their parents or guardians for one reason or another are either

1. Under-Educated
2. Under-Skilled
3. Under-Employed
4. Un-Employable
5. Lack Economic Opportunities

For one or more of the following reasons, the parents or guardians are unable to generate an income to keep the children above the poverty level.
II. Factors that Contribute to Poverty
**Why Are Children In Poverty**

There may be anyone of many factors why parents are unable to obtain employment that pays a livable wage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poor Education</th>
<th>Substance Abuse</th>
<th>Lack of Transportation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Dropout</td>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>No Driver’s License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Credentials</td>
<td>Affordable Child Care</td>
<td>Criminal Record</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Why Do Children Perpetuate the Cycle of Poverty?
Why Do Children Perpetuate the Cycle of Poverty?

Children perpetuate the cycle of poverty because they don’t obtain the basic education skills during their K-12 educational experience to prepare them for the workforce or preferable for post secondary education that will prepare them to be employed in a living wage job.
IV. Factors That Contribute to the Perpetuation of Childhood Poverty
Essential Components of a Strategy to End Child and Family Poverty on the West Side of Charleston

There may be any one of a number of contributing factors as to why a child perpetuates the cycle of poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poor Early Childhood Development</th>
<th>Delinquency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor K-5 Education</td>
<td>Teen Pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor 6 – 12 Education</td>
<td>Homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse and Neglect</td>
<td>Abandonment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truancy</td>
<td>School Drop-out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. It Must Have a Template to Address Child Poverty
Essential Components of a Strategy to End Child and Family Poverty on the West Side of Charleston

A. It Must Be Done In The Context of a Neighborhood or Community With Key Components

1. Education Component
2. Housing Component
3. Community Development Component
4. Workforce Development Component
5. Economic Development Component
6. Health & Wellness Component
7. Social Service Coordination Component
B. *It Must Have a Legislative Infrastructure to Create an Operating Environment*
Essential Components of a Strategy to End Child and Family Poverty on the West Side of Charleston

B. It Must Have a Legislative Infrastructure to Create an Operating Environment

1. 2001 – Senate Bill 53 – Minority Economic Development Legislation

2. 2004 – Senate Bill 4669 – Professional Development School Legislation

3. 2009 – House Bill 2952 – Neighborhood Housing and Economic Stabilization
B. **It Must Have a Legislative Infrastructure to Create an Operating Environment**

4. 2010 – Senate Bill 2009 – Community Development School Pilot Project Legislation

5. 2011 – Senate Bill 228 – Local Solutions Dropout Prevention Recovery Legislation

6. 2012 – Senate Bill 611 – Community-Based Pilot Project to Improve Outcomes for At-Risk youth with the Youth and Family Services Clearinghouse
It Must Have Funding, Goals, and a Structure of Accountability
C. **It Must Have Adequate Funding and Measurable Goals**

1. It must be adequately funded by the Legislature to attract private funding

2. It must have clearly spelled out measurable benchmarks, performance metrics and goals

3. It must be anchored in the Community not in the government
D. It Must Have a Comprehensive, Short, Medium and Long Range Plan
Our Children, Our Future – the movement to end child poverty on the West Side of Charleston must have the following components to be effective.

**It Must Have a Short, Medium, and Long Range Strategic Comprehensive Plan**

1. It must target low income families with dependent children ages 0 to 21 years old.

   **Rationale:** Strengthening families with dependent children both directly and indirectly helps the children by building family resiliency which builds resilience in the children.

2. It must have a special strategy to promote job training and employment for parents of children in low income families.

   **Rationale:** Children in low income families are dependent on their parents to lift them out of poverty while they are children.
Essential Components of a Strategy to End Child and Family Poverty on the West Side of Charleston

It Must Have a Short, Medium, and Long Range Strategic Comprehensive Plan

3. It must have a specific strategy to reduce teen pregnancy and out of wedlock teen births.

   **Rationale:** Out of wedlock teen births is a major contributor to child poverty.

4. It must have a specific strategy to promote job training and employment for non-custodial parents, normally fathers, so that they can make their child support payments.

   **Rationale:** The poorest children are children of single mothers and the mothers often do not receive child support from the fathers.
Essential Components of a Strategy to End Child and Family Poverty on the West Side of Charleston

It Must Have a Short, Medium, and Long Range Strategic Comprehensive Plan

5. It must have a specific strategy to promote job training and employment for 16 – 24 year old “disconnected” out of school unemployed youth.

**Rationale:** According to Kids Count, there are over 56,000 teens and young adults in West Virginia who are not in school and jobless, veering toward a path of chronic unemployment as adults. Over 20% (11,200) of this population are already parents. This group is most likely to be parents of poor children.

6. It must have a specific strategy that promotes early childhood development from pre-natal to kindergarten.

**Rationale:** We now know how critical the pre-natal and early years are to a child’s brain development and future learning capacity.
It Must Have a Short, Medium, and Long Range Strategic Comprehensive Plan

7. It must have a specific strategy that promotes successful early education from K-5 with the goal of every child reading at grade level by the end of the third grade.

**Rationale:** We know that children learn to read from P-K to 3rd grade. They, then, read to learn from 4th grade and for the rest of their lives. We also know that if children are not reading on grade level by the end of the fifth grade, the chances of them catching up are slim.
It Must Have a Short, Medium, and Long Range Strategic Comprehensive Plan

8. It must have a specific strategy that promotes successful education for youth in middle school, 6th through 8th grades.

**Rationale:** We know that the middle school years are particularly critical for youth as they enter those adolescent pre-teen and early teen years. Peer pressure becomes stronger during these years and youth are more likely to be exposed to drugs, tobacco and alcohol and pre-marital sex.
It Must Have a Short, Medium, and Long Range Strategic Comprehensive Plan

9. It must have a specific strategy that promotes high school graduation for 9th to 12th graders.

   **Rationale:** Research shows that youth that drop-out of high school are more likely to end up in poverty than those youth who finished high school.

10. It must have a specific strategy that promotes directing low-income high school graduates in the appropriate post-secondary job training or education program.

   **Rationale:** To obtain employment that pays a livable wage, young adults will need job training or education beyond a high school diploma.
**Essential Components of a Strategy to End Child and Family Poverty on the West Side of Charleston**

**Timeline for Targeting Children in Low Income Families**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children Ages</th>
<th>Add</th>
<th>Children Ages</th>
<th>Add</th>
<th>Children Ages</th>
<th>Add</th>
<th>Children Ages</th>
<th>Add</th>
<th>Children Ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 4</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>5 - 9</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>10 - 14</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>21 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 9</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>10 - 14</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>20 - 21</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>25 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 14</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>30 - 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>35 - 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>40 - 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>45 - 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>45 - 49</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>50 - 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>45 - 49</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>50 - 54</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>56 - 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Components of Neighborhood Context to Address Child Poverty
V. Big Picture Spending Summary
Where Are We Spending Money?
The Big Picture

WV-Children and Families Preliminary Funding Report
Compiled by interagency group of policymakers and practitioners from 1998 – 2001

Issued by WV Division of Criminal Justice Services (WVDCJS in 2003)

The study focused on 252 different funding streams administered by WV State agencies totaling $5.2 billion dollars
Funding streams catalogued into six functional spending categories:

- Healthcare
- Economic Support
- Education
- Safety and Family Stability
- Economic Development
- Community Capacity Building
Premise of the Study

- Many youth were being underserved or over-served because of a lack of a coordinated, comprehensive planning process that would provide adequate and appropriate resources where they were most needed.
Lack of agreed upon statewide goals for improving services delivery and child well-being

Lack of accountability for reaching programmatic goals

Lack of information about family service needs

Lack of information about availability and use of child family services in WV
Federal and State funding streams were included in analysis:

- That benefited children directly
- That supported families
- That strengthened communities
## Big Picture Funding Summary
### FY 2001 Distribution of Public Expenditures
#### West Virginia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth Development</td>
<td>$5,460,000.00</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Capacity</td>
<td>$12,715,000.00</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>$14,445,000.00</td>
<td>0.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>$36,080,000.00</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment &amp; Training</td>
<td>$45,320,000.00</td>
<td>0.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>$67,400,000.00</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Welfare</td>
<td>$133,135,000.00</td>
<td>2.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Education</td>
<td>$179,000,000.00</td>
<td>3.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>$248,280,000.00</td>
<td>4.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition/Food</td>
<td>$293,959,000.00</td>
<td>5.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>$407,100,000.00</td>
<td>7.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Assistance</td>
<td>$602,110,000.00</td>
<td>11.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>$872,020,000.00</td>
<td>16.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Education</td>
<td>$2,273,400,000.00</td>
<td>43.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,190,424,000.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It Has Specific Goals and a Structure of Accountability
## Summary of Federal and State Expenditures FY 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Total Federal</th>
<th>Total State</th>
<th>% Federal</th>
<th>% State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Care and Education</td>
<td>$133,186,474</td>
<td>$80,065,810</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Education</td>
<td>$273,562,709</td>
<td>$1,682,991,466</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>86.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>$16,846,776</td>
<td>$412,661,019</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>96.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Education</strong></td>
<td><strong>$423,595,959</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,175,718,295</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.3%</strong></td>
<td><strong>83.7%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local Education $816,470,978  
Total Education $6,386,260,047
## Summary of Federal and State Expenditures FY 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Care</th>
<th>Total Federal</th>
<th>Total State</th>
<th>% Federal</th>
<th>% State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Health Care</td>
<td>$848,258,633</td>
<td>$355,735,572</td>
<td>70.5%</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This report was prepared by:
Steven Heasley
Heasley Consulting Services

Through an agreement with:
WV Prevention Resource Center
Marshall University
## Summary of Federal and State Expenditures FY 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Support</th>
<th>Total Federal</th>
<th>Total State</th>
<th>% Federal</th>
<th>% State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Assistance</td>
<td>$558,799,749</td>
<td>$29,208,774</td>
<td>95.0%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition/Food</td>
<td>$407,751,617</td>
<td>$2,791,455</td>
<td>99.3%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>$13,597,644</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment &amp; Training</td>
<td>$23,282,939</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Economic Support</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,003,431,949</strong></td>
<td><strong>$32,000,229</strong></td>
<td><strong>96.9%</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.1%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety and Family Stability</th>
<th>Total Federal</th>
<th>Total State</th>
<th>% Federal</th>
<th>% State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>$241,019,608</td>
<td>$136,289,132</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Welfare</td>
<td>$77,603,635</td>
<td>$115,680,235</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>59.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Development</td>
<td>$4,509,237</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>$28,556,762</td>
<td>$43,086,151</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Safety and Family Stability</strong></td>
<td><strong>$351,689,242</strong></td>
<td><strong>$295,055,518</strong></td>
<td><strong>54.4%</strong></td>
<td><strong>45.6%</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total Federal</th>
<th>Total State</th>
<th>% Federal</th>
<th>% State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Economic Development</td>
<td>$30,671,992</td>
<td>$43,191,374</td>
<td>41.5%</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Community Capacity Building</td>
<td>$8,824,321</td>
<td>$1,615,985</td>
<td>84.5%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
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<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,666,472,096</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,903,316,973</strong></td>
<td><strong>47.9%</strong></td>
<td><strong>52.1%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local Education - $816,470,978
Total Expenditures $6,386,260,047

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# Summary of Federal and State Expenditures FY 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Education</td>
<td>$3,415,785,232</td>
<td>53.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Health Care</td>
<td>$1,203,994,205</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Economic Support</td>
<td>$1,035,432,178</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Safety and Family Stability</td>
<td>$646,744,760</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Economic Development</td>
<td>$73,863,366</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Community Capacity Building</td>
<td>$10,440,306</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,386,260,047</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Relative Proportion of State and Federal Expenditures - FY 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Federal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,175,718,295</td>
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<td>32,000,229</td>
<td>1,003,431,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety &amp; Family Stability</td>
<td>295,055,518</td>
<td>351,689,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>43,191,374</td>
<td>30,671,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Building</td>
<td>1,615,985</td>
<td>8,824,321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Total Expenditures for FY 2007 by Source of Revenue

Federal Spending, $2,666,472,096
- 41.7%

State Spending, $2,903,316,973
- 45.5%

Local Spending, $816,470,978
- 12.8%
Total Expenditures by Functional Category - FY 2007

- **Economic Development**: $73,863,366 (1.2%)
- **Safety and Family Stability**: $646,744,760 (10.1%)
- **Community Capacity Building**: $10,440,306 (0.2%)
- **Economic Support**: $1,035,432,178 (16.2%)
- **Health Care**: $1,203,994,205 (18.9%)
- **Education**: $3,415,785,232 (53.5%)
Overview of a Comprehensive Plan and Template to Address Child Poverty
VI. West Side Revive — Demonstration Project to Address Child and Family Poverty
The West Side of Charleston Has The Need
Child Poverty

Research conducted for the United States Department of Education revealed a downward trend in education performance for children in schools when there is concentrated poverty in schools. Charleston supports that trend.
Child Poverty
2010 - 2000 Comparison

West Side
East End
Kanawha City
South Hills
Charleston
Kanawha County
West Virginia

2000 2010
Family Poverty
2010 - 2000 Comparison

West Side East End Kanawha City South Hills Charleston Kanawha County West Virginia

0.0% 5.0% 10.0% 15.0% 20.0% 25.0%

2000 2010
## West Side School Rankings:

### Combined West Test Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elementary School</th>
<th>West Virginia (399)</th>
<th>Kanawha County (43)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grandview</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.E. Robins</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary C. Snow West Side</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watts</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle School</strong></td>
<td><strong>West Virginia (155)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kanawha County (14)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonewall Jackson</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The West Side Revive Has A Comprehensive Plan
A Comprehensive Plan

• 1996 – West Side Revitalization Plan
• 2008 – City of Charleston – Charleston Urban Renewal Plan
• 2010 – Promise Neighborhood Plan
• 2011 – Choice Neighborhood Plan
• 2012 – Charleston Comprehensive Plan
The West Side Revive Has Strategic Components
Strategic Components —

• Safe, Affordable, Low Income Housing
• Education Initiatives
• Health & Wellness Initiatives
• Social Services Initiatives
• Community Development Initiatives
• Workforce Development Initiatives
• Economic Development Initiatives
The West Side Revive Has A Legislative Infrastructure
Legislative Infrastructure —

- 2001 – Senate Bill 573 – Minority Economic Development Legislation
- 2004 – Senate Bill 4669 – Professional Development Legislation
- 2009 – House Bill 2950 – Neighborhood Housing Economic Stabilization
- 2010 – Senate Bill 2009 – Community Development School Pilot Project Legislation
- 2011 – Senate Bill 228 – Dropout Prevention and Recovery Legislation
- 2012 – Senate Bill 611 – Community Based Pilot Project to Improve Outcomes for At-Risk Youth – Youth and Family Services Clearinghouse
Recommendations
Recommendations to the Senate Select Committee on Child Poverty

1. Allocate Funding to Implement the 2012 Senate Bill 611 – Special Community Based Pilot Project to Improve Outcomes for At-Risk Youth

2. Review the Big Picture Spending Summary to determine where to appropriately allocate funding

3. Identify and allocate resources for Youth Development, Community Development, Economic Development, Workforce Development and to build community capacity in low income communities

4. Use the West Side Revive Community Development Project as a Pilot Program to study Child Poverty and to identify best practices.
The West Side Revive Invites the Senate Select Committee on Child Poverty to Come Over to Our Side – The West Side – To Be A Part of the New West Side Story
West Side Revive
Demonstration Community Development Project

Essential Component of a Strategy to End Child and Family Poverty on the West Side of Charleston

Reverend Matthew J. Watts, President & CEO
HOPE Community Development Corporation