

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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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?

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

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

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Why Are Children In Poverty

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

Poor Education	Substance Abuse	Lack of Transportation
School Dropout	Domestic Violence	No Driver's License
Lack of Credentials	Affordable Child Care	Criminal Record
Poor Health		

III. Why Do Children Perpetuate the Cycle of Poverty?

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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

Poor Early Childhood Development	Delinquency
Poor K-5 Education	Teen Pregnancy
Poor 6 – 12 Education	Homelessness
Child Abuse and Neglect	Abandonment
Domestic Violence	Substance Abuse
Truancy	School Drop-out

**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

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

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**

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

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**

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

Children Ages	Add	Children Ages	Add	Children Ages	Add	Children Ages	Add	Children Ages
0 - 4	5 yrs.	5 - 9	5 yrs.	10 - 14	5yrs.	15 - 19	5yrs.	21 - 24
5 - 9	5yrs.	10 - 14	5 yrs.	15 - 19	5 yrs.	20 - 21	5 yrs.	25 - 29
10 - 14	5 yrs.	15 -19	5 yrs.	20 - 24	5 yrs.	25 - 29	5 yrs.	30 -34
15 - 19	5 yrs.	20 - 24	5 yrs.	25 - 29	5 yrs.	30 - 34	5 yrs.	35 - 39
20 - 24	5 yrs.	25 - 29	5 yrs.	30 - 34	5 yrs.	35 - 39	5 yrs.	40 - 44
25 - 29	5 yrs.	30 - 34	5 yrs.	35 - 39	5 yrs.	40 -44	5 yrs.	45 -49
30 - 34	5 yrs.	35 - 39	5 yrs.	40 - 44	5 yrs.	45 - 49	5 yrs.	50 - 55
35 - 39	5 yrs	40 -44	5 yrs.	45 - 49	5 yrs.	50 -54	5 yrs.	56 - 60

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

Overview

- ◉ 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 of 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

Theories behind the Premise

- ◉ 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

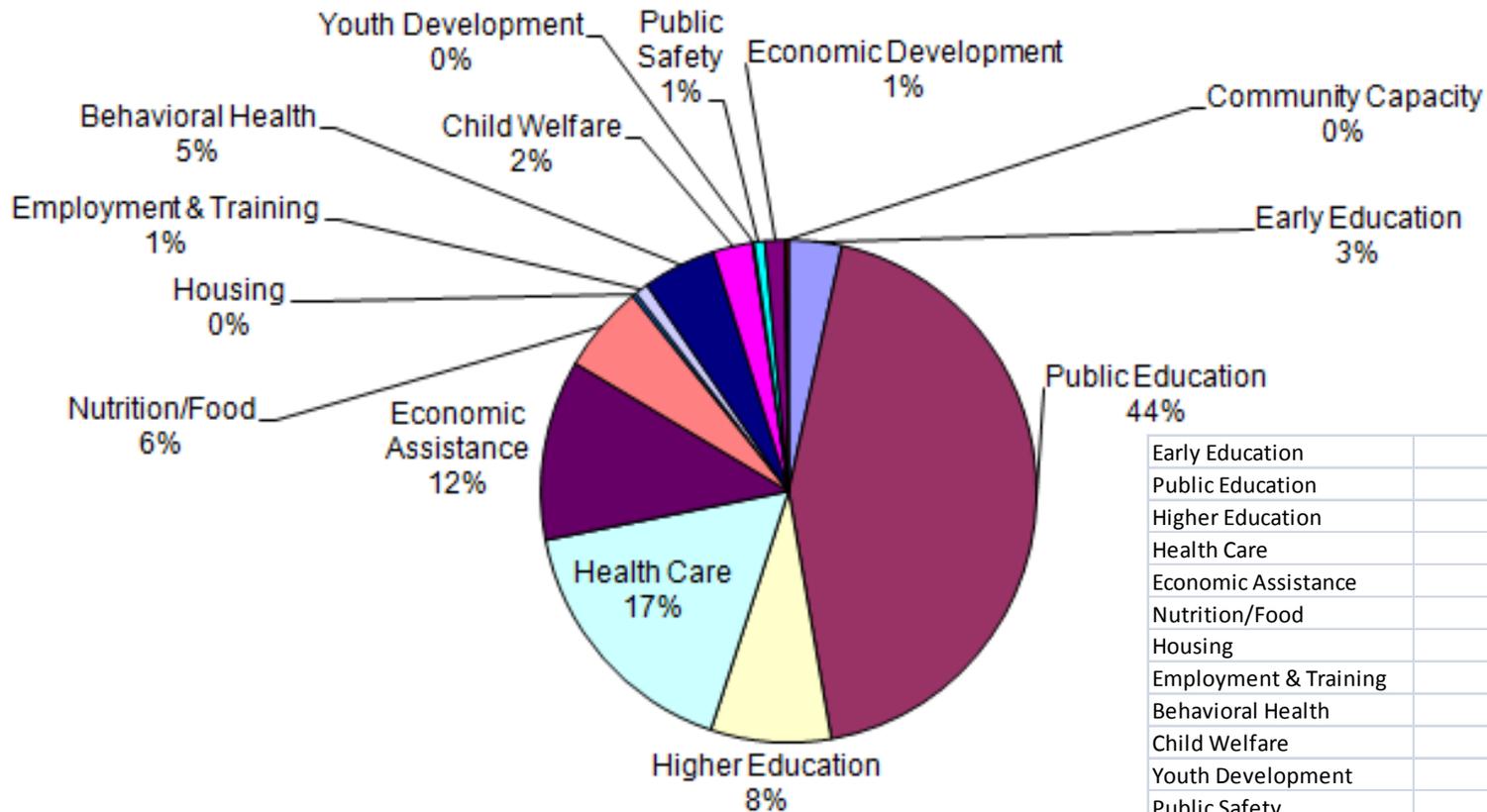
Composition of Funding

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)



Early Education	179,000,000
Public Education	2,273,400,000
Higher Education	407,100,000
Health Care	872,020,000
Economic Assistance	602,110,000
Nutrition/Food	293,959,000
Housing	14,445,000
Employment & Training	45,320,000
Behavioral Health	248,280,000
Child Welfare	133,135,000
Youth Development	5,460,000
Public Safety	36,080,000
Economic Development	67400000
Community Capacity	12715000
Total	\$5,190,424,000.00

Big Picture Funding Summary

FY 2001 Distribution of Public Expenditures

West Virginia

Youth Development	\$5,460,000.00	0.11%
Community Capacity	\$12,715,000.00	0.24%
Housing	\$14,445,000.00	0.28%
Public Safety	\$36,080,000.00	0.70%
Employment & Training	\$45,320,000.00	0.87%
Economic Development	\$67,400,000.00	1.30%
Child Welfare	\$133,135,000.00	2.57%
Early Education	\$179,000,000.00	3.45%
Behavioral Health	\$248,280,000.00	4.78%
Nutrition/Food	\$293,959,000.00	5.66%
Higher Education	\$407,100,000.00	7.84%
Economic Assistance	\$602,110,000.00	11.60%
Health Care	\$872,020,000.00	16.80%
Public Education	\$2,273,400,000.00	43.80%
Total	\$5,190,424,000.00	

**It Has Specific Goals and a
Structure of Accountability**

Summary of Federal and State Expenditures FY 2007

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

Local Education \$816,470,978

Total Education \$6,386,260,047

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 Steven Heasley
 Heasley Consulting Services

Through an agreement with:
 WV Prevention Resource Center
 Marshall University

Summary of Federal and State Expenditures FY 2007

<u>Health Care</u>	<u>Total Federal</u>	<u>Total State</u>	<u>% Federal</u>	<u>% State</u>
Total Health Care	\$848,258,633	\$355,735,572	70.5%	29.5%

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Summary of Federal and State Expenditures FY 2007

<u>Economic Support</u>	<u>Total Federal</u>	<u>Total State</u>	<u>% Federal</u>	<u>% State</u>
Economic Assistance	\$558,799,749	\$29,208,774	95.0%	5.0%
Nutrition/Food	\$407,751,617	\$2,791,455	99.3%	0.7%
Housing	\$13,597,644	\$0	100.0%	0.0%
Employment & Training	\$23,282,939	\$0	100.0%	0.0%
Total Economic Support	\$1,003,431,949	\$32,000,229	96.9%	3.1%

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Summary of Federal and State Expenditures FY 2007

<u>Safety and Family Stability</u>	<u>Total Federal</u>	<u>Total State</u>	<u>% Federal</u>	<u>% State</u>
Behavioral Health	\$241,019,608	\$136,289,132	63.9%	36.1%
Child Welfare	\$77,603,635	\$115,680,235	40.2%	59.8%
Youth Development	\$4,509,237	\$0	100.0%	0.0%
Public Safety	\$28,556,762	\$43,086,151	39.9%	60.1%
Total Safety and Family Stability	\$351,689,242	\$295,055,518	54.4%	45.6%

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Summary of Federal and State Expenditures FY 2007

<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Federal</u>	<u>Total State</u>	<u>% Federal</u>	<u>% State</u>
Total Economic Development	\$30,671,992	\$43,191,374	41.5%	58.5%
Total Community Capacity Building	\$8,824,321	\$1,615,985	84.5%	15.5%

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Summary of Federal and State Expenditures FY 2007

<u>Summary</u>	<u>Total Federal</u>	<u>Total State</u>	<u>% Federal</u>	<u>% State</u>
Total Education	\$423,595,959	\$2,175,718,295	16.3%	83.7%
Total Health Care	\$848,258,633	\$355,735,572	70.5%	29.5%
Total Economic Support	\$1,003,431,949	\$32,000,229	96.9%	3.1%
Total Safety and Family Stability	\$351,689,242	\$295,055,518	54.4%	45.6%
Total Economic Development	\$30,671,992	\$43,191,374	41.5%	58.5%
Total Community Capacity Building	\$8,824,321	\$1,615,985	84.5%	15.5%
Total Expenditures	\$2,666,472,096	\$2,903,316,973	47.9%	52.1%

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

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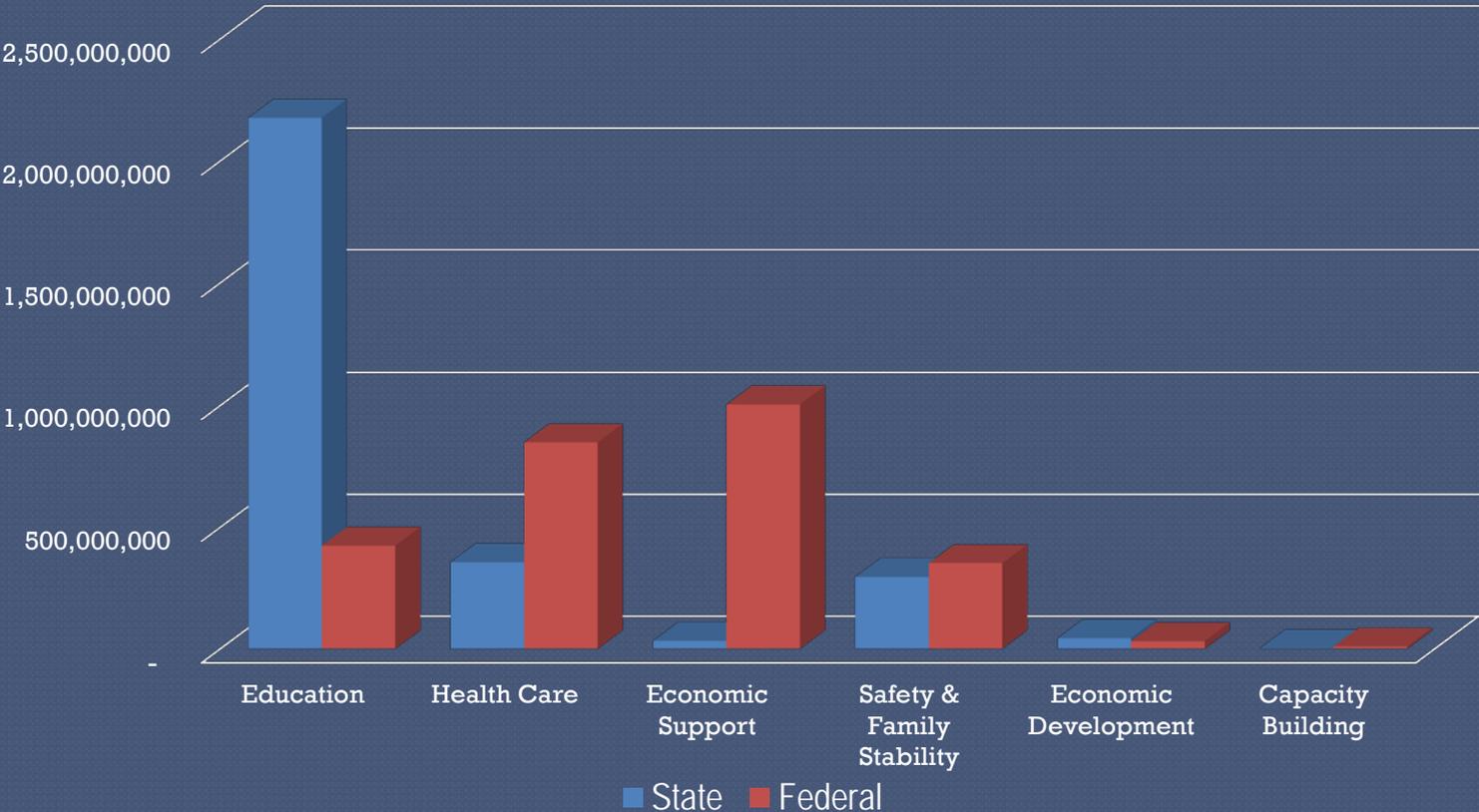
Summary of Federal and State Expenditures FY 2007

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

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Relative Proportion of State and Federal Expenditures - FY 2007

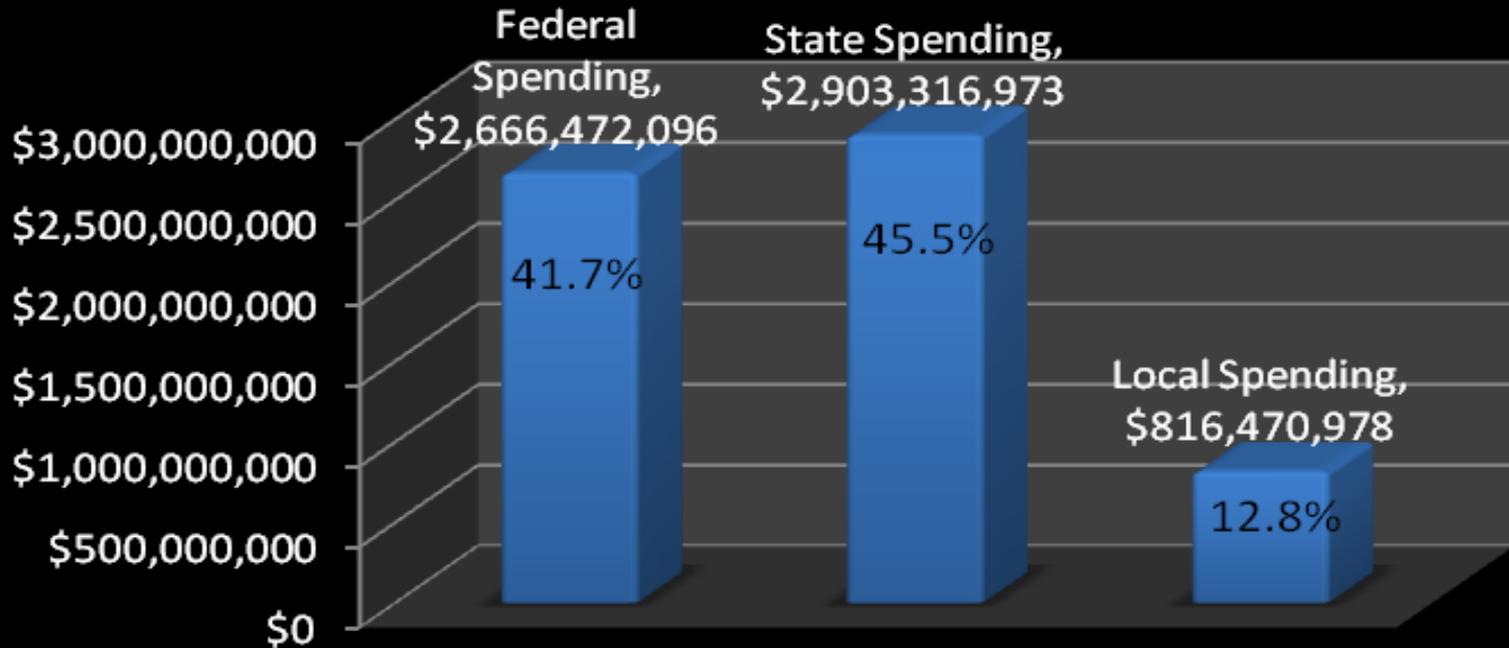


	State	Federal
Education	2,175,718,295	423,595,959
Health Care	355,735,572	848,258,633
Economic Support	32,000,229	1,003,431,949
Safety & Family Stability	295,055,518	351,689,242
Economic Development	43,191,374	30,671,992
Capacity Building	1,615,985	8,824,321
	2,903,316,973	2,666,472,096

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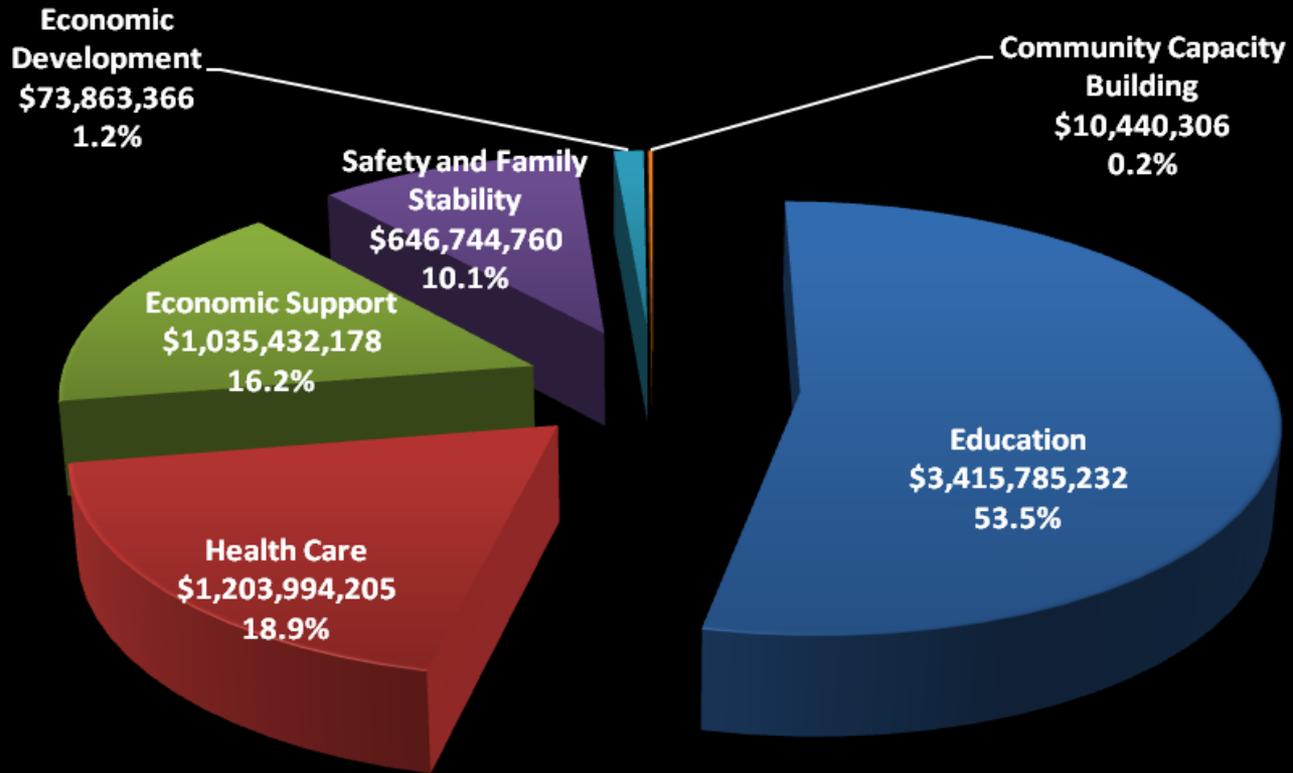
Total Expenditures for FY 2007 by Source of Revenue



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Total Expenditures by Functional Category - FY 2007



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Overview of a Comprehensive Plan and Template to Address Child Poverty

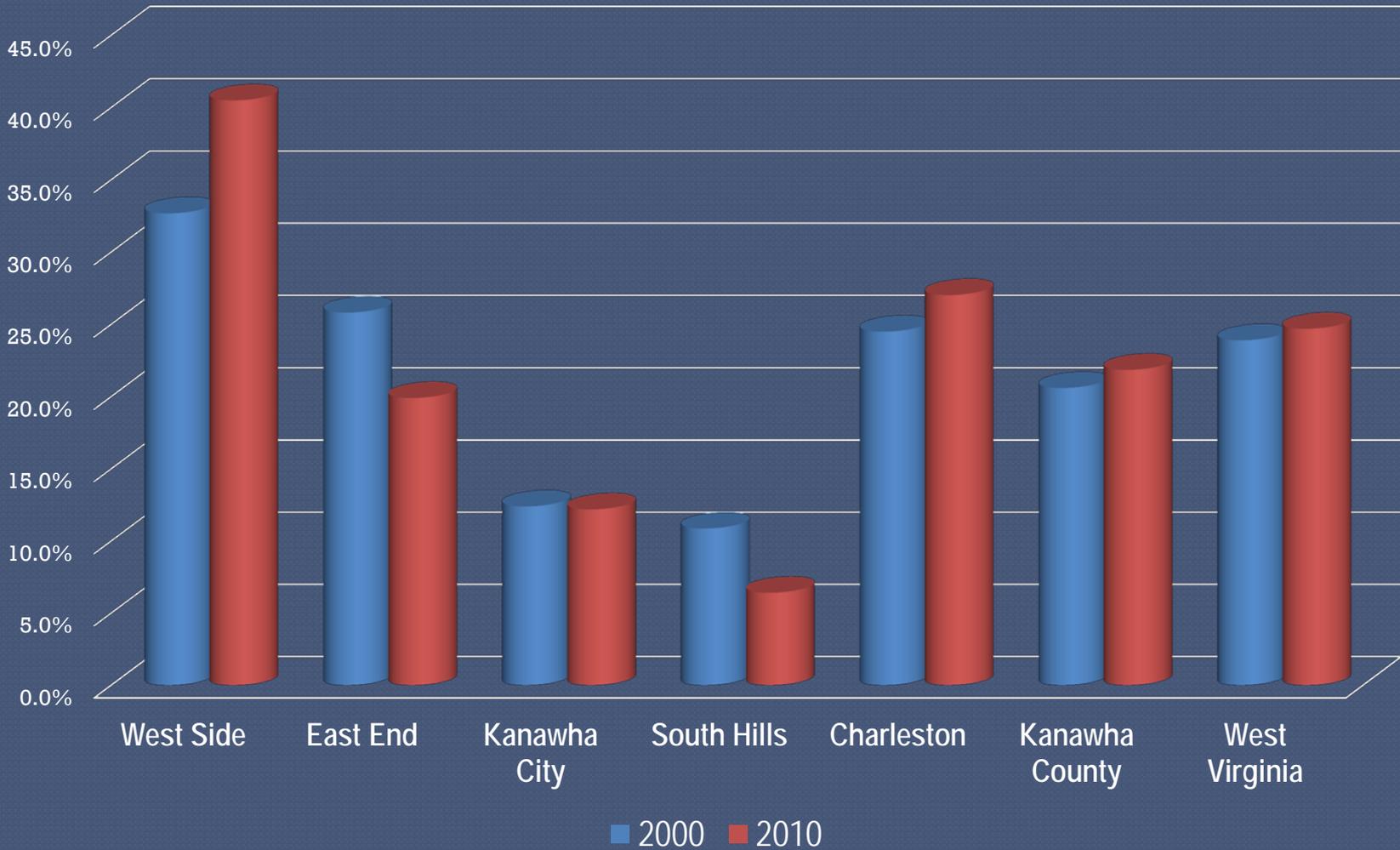
**VI. West Side Revive —
Demonstration Project to
Address Child and Family
Poverty**

The West Side of Charleston Has The Need

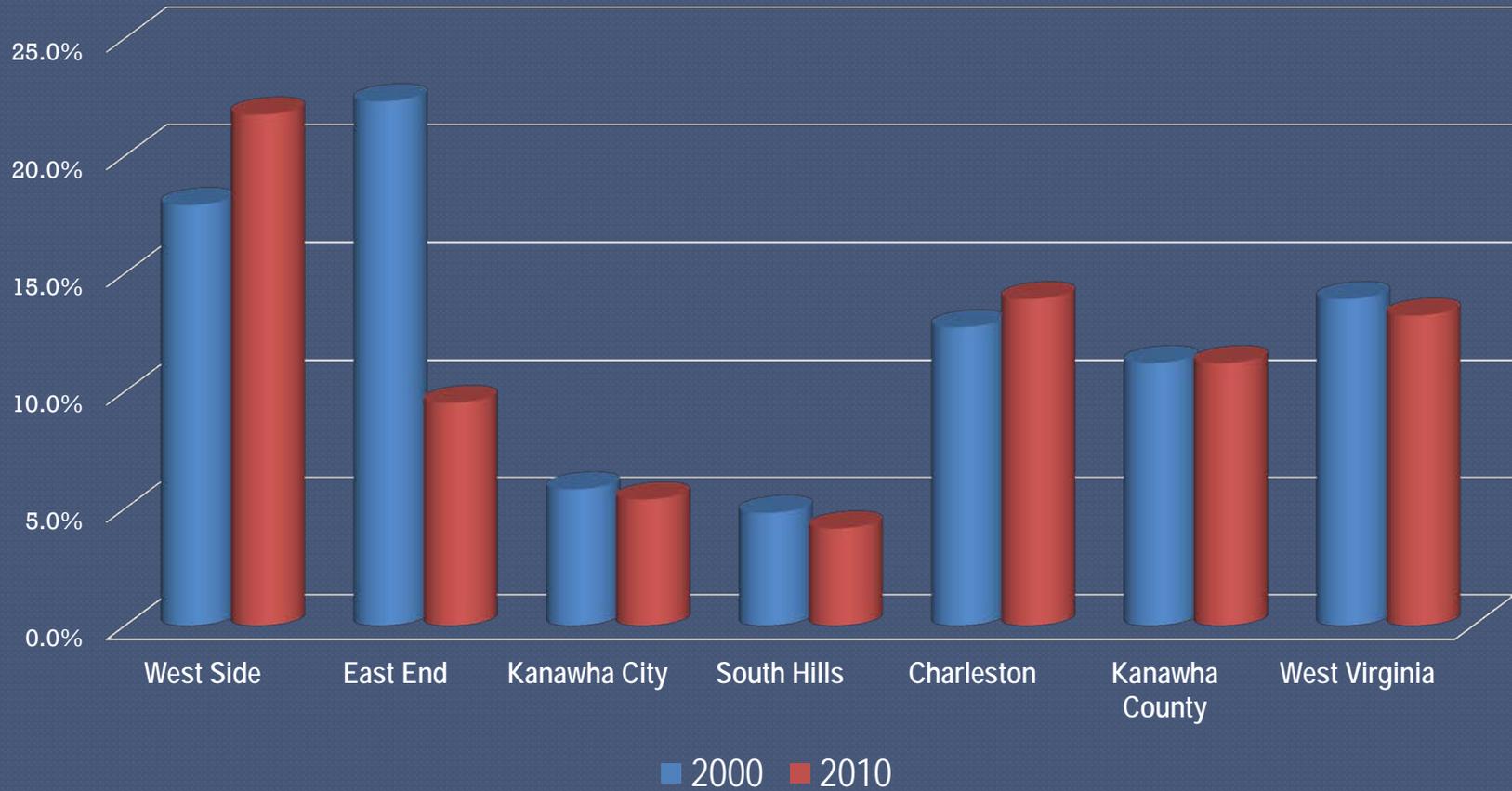
Child Poverty

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



Family Poverty 2010 - 2000 Comparison



West Side School Rankings:

Combined West Test Scores

Elementary School	West Virginia (399)	Kanawha County (43)
Grandview	378	40
J.E. Robins	386	41
Mary C. Snow West Side	393	42
Watts	395	43
Middle School	West Virginia (155)	Kanawha County (14)
Stonewall Jackson	105	10

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

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