



2014 Update Report

Community Needs Assessment

Submitted by:

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Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker and Webster

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INTRODUCTION

Community Action Agencies have been key players in the war on poverty since their inception in the 1960s. Because they work directly with low-income individuals and families in dealing with the problems of poverty on a daily basis Community Action Agencies are uniquely qualified to examine the needs of communities and individuals as they strive to eliminate poverty. In most cases, Community Action Agencies provide a wide range of services that address a variety of poverty problems.

Why, then, does poverty continue to affect so many Americans? How can North Central West Virginia Community Action Association (NCWVCAA) develop and improve strategies to be more effective in helping people move out of poverty? Before answering these questions and deciding upon an approach, NCWVCAA must determine what NEEDS to be done in Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties. Before determining a plan of action, NCWVCAA must develop a deep understanding of the current conditions, likely future trends, and issues of greatest concern within those 10 counties.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2011, North Central West Virginia Community Action Association (NCWVCAA) enlisted the assistance of Kingery and Company, LLC, to conduct a comprehensive ten county needs assessment in Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker and Webster Counties. The project included surveying residents, surveying community stakeholders, conducting secondary data research, facilitating an analysis retreat, and providing a summary report with key findings and recommendations. The comprehensive report was completed in February 2012 and thus became the 2012 report. An update to the Community Needs Assessment was conducted by gathering secondary research that was available in 2012 and early 2013. The report served as the 2013 Update Report.

A second update to the Community Needs Assessment was conducted by gathering current secondary research available in 2013 and early 2014. NCWVCAA Head Start and Early Head Start data (pages 296-365), County Action Plans (pages 392-438) and PY49 County Early Head Start and Head Start Conclusions and Justifications (pages 438-442) were also updated in this report. This report serves as the 2014 Update Report.

The following key poverty indicators contain updated secondary data:

- Employment
 - National poverty guidelines (page 75)
 - Median household income (page 76)
 - Unemployment rate (page 77)
 - Industries providing employment (page 78)
 - Top employers per county (page 79)
- Education
 - WV Department of Education school enrollment (page 92-95)
 - WV Department of Education special education data (pages 100-104)
- Housing
 - Fair Market Rents (pages 131-133)
- Health
 - County health overview - top disease concerns, access to health care including hospitals, primary care facilities, dentists, eye doctors, mental health providers (pages 158-161)

- Public Health services (page 163-164)
- Nutrition
 - County nutrition overview – obesity rates, access to grocery stores, number of food pantries (pages 187-190)
- Transportation
 - County transportation overview – availability of public transportation. (pages 228-230)

Goal:

Plan and conduct an all-inclusive Community Needs Assessment for NCWVCAA in 2012 and Update Assessments in 2013 and 2014 with an emphasis on meeting the Community Services Block Grant and Head Start/Early Head Start program requirements. (Again, this report serves as the 2014 Update Report.)

Objectives:

- Provide a broad view of demographic and economic changes, region and county infrastructure, and community-wide changes.
- Focus on providing a localized assessment of needs by reporting county level data.
- Collect **primary** data by gathering external community feedback through surveys and one-on-one interviews with key stakeholders, etc.
- Collect **secondary** data by researching national, state and local data resources, and **utilizing NCWVCAA's customer outcome tracking system.**
- Facilitate an analysis process that identifies potential causes of poverty.
- Mobilizes NCWVCAA and community resources in action plans that address priority needs.

Coverage Area: Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties, West Virginia

NCWVCAA Agency Overview:

NCWVCAA is one of the largest Community Action Agencies in West Virginia with approximately 300 employees and a budget of roughly \$12 million per year. Established in 1966, NCWVCAA is a private, non-profit corporation that provides a wide variety of services to low-income individuals and families. NCWVCAA strives to make North Central West Virginia's communities a better place to live.

NCWVCAA Mission: NCWVCAA helps individuals and families reach their highest levels of social and economic independence by providing a broad range of anti-poverty services and educational resources.

NCWVCCA Programs:

- EITC/VITA
- Head Start/Early Head Start
- Homeless Recovery
- Housing
- Weatherization
- Skills Enhancement Center
- Support Services for Veteran Families



Community needs assessments can and should be more than just a gathering and analyzing of data; they can also be a basis for **creating change**. A comprehensive community-based needs assessment can help an agency address community and family needs by providing a

snapshot of the community and families within that community, including their economic well-being, educational status, health, and welfare. A comprehensive assessment can provide important community information as to what other agencies or organizations may be working on to address particular issues, and where gaps in community services lie. It **provides a mechanism to meet and develop partnerships** with other community groups interested in strengthening services to citizens in the area. Finally, a comprehensive community needs assessment helps an agency in its planning process by providing the **foundation for strategic and operational planning, assessing the agency's impact** on meeting the needs of the community, determining what programs or strategies may have become obsolete, and deciding what strategies may provide new opportunities for the agency and the community.

A multi-level community needs assessment approach was used to provide guidance in the planning process for improving services and programs to **combat poverty** in North Central West Virginia. A comprehensive needs assessment can be used for a variety of situations, including the following:

- Guide board governance in sound decision-making
- Create opportunities for community buy-in to the agency's planning process
- Create opportunities for new alliances and connections with new partners
- Form successful strategies
- Ensure services meet the current needs of the community
- Build credibility
- Provide a foundation for pursuing new/different funding
- Guide staff training and educational planning
- Enhance NCWVCAA's capacity to respond to change
- Generate authentic input from stakeholders
- Indicate causes as well as conditions of poverty

Assessing Needs - The Four Step Process

Step One: Develop a Plan

The first step with any project begins with development of a plan, a plan that maintains focus on the big picture all the while accounting for every detail. A **work plan** comprised of tasks, timelines, responsible persons, and progress updates served to guide the needs assessment process.

As with any quality planning process, it was critical to bring the right people to the table. Thinking beyond NCWVCAA staff, it was important to engage members of the community in the needs assessment process. This took place in the formation of a **Needs Assessment Steering Committee** comprised of internal staff (management and county supervisors) and external community stakeholders. External stakeholders included representatives of Social Service Agencies, Family Resource Network, United Way, Law Enforcement, Board of Education, Ministerial Association/Pastor of Large Church, Principals, Workforce WV, Economic Development, County Assessor, **Convention and Visitor's Bureau** and WV Housing/Homeless Coalition. The Steering Committee served to set direction, assist with the collection of primary data, monitor progress, and analyze results.

Step Two: Collect Data

Since NCWVCAA is an anti-poverty organization, it was important to use the community action areas as the foundation on which to build the needs assessment. They include the following:

- To remove obstacles and solve problems that blocks the achievement of **self-sufficiency**.
- To secure and retain meaningful **employment**.
- To attain an adequate **education**, with particular attention toward improving literacy skills of the low-income families in the communities involved.
- To make better use of available **income**.
- To obtain and maintain adequate **housing** and a suitable living environment.
- To obtain **emergency assistance** through loans, grants, or other means to meet immediate and urgent family and individual needs.
- To achieve greater participation in the affairs of the **communities** involved, including the development of public and private grassroots partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, local housing authorities, private foundations, and other public and private partners.

With guidance from the WV Community Action Partnership, the state association representing 16 community action agencies, and the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity's, the following poverty indicators served as our primary and secondary data collection issue areas.

Poverty Indicators:

- Health
- Employment
- Transportation
- Education
- Use of Income
- Housing
- Nutrition
- Emergency Situations

Supplemental Indicators:

- Community Resources
- Children's Needs
- Sanitation

Primary and Secondary Data Collection

After determining the poverty indicators, our focus shifted to the identification of primary data collection sources. Primary sources included gathering quantitative and qualitative feedback through surveys and interviews.

Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Steering Committee provided input into the development of survey questions and identified survey distribution partners throughout the 10 county region. As a result, there were 644 needs assessment survey respondents. The largest segments of respondents were 335 adults and 309 youth respondents. The majority were female (63.5%), White (96.4%), with a monthly household income of \$2,001+ (24%) and listed high school/G.E.D. as the highest level of education they had completed (38.3%). Survey respondents were asked whether a key area or poverty indicator was an issue for them and/or their family.

The overall ranking of the eight key poverty indicators along with the top three reasons identified for each was as follows:

1. Health – 20.3%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of medical insurance
- Lack of free or low-cost medical services
- Lack of dental services

2. Employment – 17.2%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of employment opportunities
- Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
- Lack of education to obtain a job

3. Transportation – 11.5%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
- Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
- Do not own a vehicle/no access to a vehicle

4. Education – 9%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Availability and/or location of classes
- Lack of child care (school-related)
- Lack of vocational training

5. Use of Income – 8.9%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of knowledge on how to save money
- Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
- Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues

6. Housing – 8.1%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Affordability of rent/house payments
- Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
- Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.

7. Nutrition – 7.1%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Not enough income to cover food cost
- Lack of time to prepare meals
- Not eligible for food stamps

8. Emergency Situations*

The top three reasons identified were:

- Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
- No health insurance
- Access to medical emergency resources not covered by insurance

*(NOTE: The format of the Emergency Situations did not allow for a ranking or percentage; rather it asked respondents to *choose the three most important emergency situations that may be problems in the area.*)

Community Stakeholder Feedback

The second form of primary data collection came from interviewing community stakeholder representatives from a variety of social service agencies in the region including Workforce WV, WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Church of the Good Shepherd, Preston County Caring Council, Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network, United Way of Randolph County, and Greater Morgantown Convention and Visitors' Bureau. **The purpose of these interviews was to find out how other agencies might be addressing the key poverty indicators.**

Open-ended questions about each of the key poverty indicators encouraged expression of **qualitative feedback**. Questions such as, **"Is your agency addressing EMPLOYMENT issues in your community and if so, how?"** The responses in detail are included at the end of each poverty issue as part of the county reports. Overall questions and responses included the following feedback.

What one thing do you like most about your community?

- Friendly and helpful people.
- The sense of community, the local activities, the quiet country vibe.
- Good place for families.
- Agencies work together for the good of children and families
- I like the cultural feel of Randolph County. There are plenty of arts, music and theater events going on here for families to enjoy.
- Opportunities to succeed, Inclusiveness and overall generosity.

What is ONE thing you would change to improve your community?

- More public transportation options.
- More activities with a purpose (helping other people).
- More jobs.
- Decrease substance abuse and child abuse.
- Get parents to child dev. classes (parenting classes).
- I would like to eradicate bullying from schools.
- A community moral and values push.

What would your community look like without poverty?

- Better housing would be seen throughout community.
- Much nicer, and would create a ripple effect: the less poverty, the more attractive it would be to businesses, which creates jobs, and ends poverty.
- Happy families that are educated and have meaningful employment.
- Without poverty, this community would look empty. Honestly, most people here are below or barely above the poverty line. These people make up the bulk of the community.
- Impossible. Morgantown has all services for the down trodden. As more might move up or on, more will move in. Also, if everyone is raised above the poverty level then the poverty level will change too.

In your opinion, what keeps families in poverty in your community?

- Generational issues - individual is raised in poverty environment and continues that "tradition".
- Lack of jobs, lack of education, learned behaviors, the culture.
- Lack of education, lack of job opportunities.
- Lack of education and generational poverty.
- The current economy, inflation, rising utilities, medical bills, unemployment, disabilities and lack of skills keeps families in poverty.

- Entitlements, entitlement attitude and drugs. Of course this isn't everyone, but this is growing rapidly in WV.

Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data collection included gathering relevant and current statistics and research from reliable sources such as other social agencies and government entities in an effort to supplement the survey results and community stakeholder feedback. Research on each of the poverty indicators was compiled and are presented in detail as part of the Poverty Indicators sections of this report.

Data sources included:

Barbour County Development Authority	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Center for Budget & Policy	U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
Center for Excellence in Disabilities	West Virginia Birth to Three
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	West Virginia Division of Local Health
Davis Health System	West Virginia Genealogy Trails
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	Wikipedia
Greenbrier County Covention & Visitors Bureau.	Workforce West Virginia
Greenbrier ValleyMedical Center	WV Department of Health and Human Resources
Pre-K Now	WV Department of Education
Seneca Health Services	WV KIDS COUNT FUND
SHG Resources	WV State Police Department
Social Security Administration	WVU Extension Service
United States Census Bureau	
United States Department of Labor	

Step Three: Analyze Data

As part of a two-day debriefing retreat with the Needs Assessment Steering Committee that took place on January 18-19 2012, Kingery & Company presented primary and secondary data of each key poverty issue by county. Using a paired comparison technique, county representatives (NCWVCAA staff and external stakeholder representatives) analyzed the information presented and prioritized the issues that are in **most** need in their communities. In addition to the top three priority needs, **children's needs** was identified as the fourth issue in all counties. The top four issues per county are as follows:

Barbour

1. Employment
2. Use of Income
3. Housing
4. **Children's Needs**

Monongalia

1. Transportation
2. Use of Income
3. Housing
4. **Children's Needs**

Greenbrier

1. Use of Income
2. Employment
3. Transportation
4. **Children's Needs** – N/A

Pocahontas

1. Employment
2. Use of Income
3. Transportation
4. **Children's Needs**

Marion

1. Employment
2. Health
3. Education
4. **Children's Needs**

Preston

1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Health
4. **Children's Needs**

Randolph

1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Health
4. Children's Needs

Tucker

1. Transportation
2. Employment
3. Education
4. Children's Needs

Taylor

1. Employment
2. Housing
3. Emergency Situations
4. Children's Needs

Webster

1. Education
2. Employment
3. Emergency Situations
4. Children's Needs

Step Four: Write Report

The report is where it all comes together to tell the needs assessment story that **captures the process, results, and action plans**. The report that you are reading now provides a succinct record of the four step process: 1-Develop a plan; 2-Collect data; 3-Analyze results; and 4-Write report.

The final report was shared with the Needs Assessment Steering Committee in advance of the public release. Steering Committee members were asked to share the report with their own organizations and other groups in an effort to mobilize community resources to address needs beyond that of NCWVCAA. Although NCWVCAA spearheaded the needs assessment project, the agency considers the report as **the 'community's report'**. Results will be shared in a news release and electronic copies will be made available upon request. In addition, the report will be incorporated into the next agency-wide strategic planning process.

NCWVCAA: **AGENCY PROFILE & SERVICES**

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NCWVCAA AGENCY PROFILE & SERVICES



NCWVCAA Mission:

North Central West Virginia Community Action Association helps individuals and families reach their highest levels of social and economic independence by providing a broad range of anti-poverty services and educational resources.

NCWVCAA Vision:

NCWVCAA reduces the effects of poverty by empowering individuals, families and communities to meet the challenges of today and the changes of tomorrow.

North Central West Virginia Community Action Agency (NCWVCAA) is one of the largest Community Action Agencies in West Virginia. North Central operates one of the State's largest and most lauded Head Start/Early Head Start programs. Established in 1966, NCWVCAA is a private, non-profit corporation that provides a wide variety of services, from prenatal and early childhood/preschool education to housing to low-income individuals and families in Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties.

NCWVCAA reduces the effects of poverty by empowering individuals, families, and communities to meet the challenges of today, and the changes of tomorrow. NCWVCAA's goal is to assist North Central West Virginia's working families and their friends, neighbors, and employers to make each community a better place to live. North Central WV Community Action offers housing assistance, home repair loans, employment assistance, free tax preparation, weatherization, homeless services, affordable rental units, emergency services, and Head Start (HS) in nine counties and Early Head Start (EHS) in four counties.

NCWVCAA's Central Office is located in Fairmont, West Virginia. The service area of North Central is expansive, however, covering over 5,000 square miles from Preston and Monongalia Counties in the North, to Randolph, Pocahontas, and Greenbrier Counties in the South. North Central offers all services (Community Service Block Grant, Weatherization, and Head Start) in Barbour, Marion, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, and Tucker Counties, but only County or Community Service Block Grant (CSBG)-funded programs, and Weatherization services in Monongalia and Greenbrier. NCWVCAA offers only Head Start Services in Webster County (CSBG Services are offered by Mountain Community Action Partnership), and only Weatherization Services in Harrison County. Monongalia County Board of Education is the Head Start Delegate and Early Head Start Grantee in that county.

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance

The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Program offers free income tax preparation services to low to moderate-income people and assists eligible individuals in securing the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), a credit available to many working families in West Virginia.

The EITC is a special federal tax credit for working families who meet the eligibility requirements. Eligibility generally changes from year to year. If eligible, families may receive money back from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) even if they don't owe taxes, but a return must be filed. Working families in West Virginia may also qualify for the Child Tax Credit (CTC), depending on income and the number of dependent children in the household. Free Tax preparation is offered in every county that North Central WV Community Action serves. North Central also works with other organizations on a local and state level to ensure that free tax assistance, asset development, and financial literacy are offered to all working families. North Central offers EITC/VITA programs in the following counties: Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, and Tucker.

Head Start / Early Head Start

Head Start and Early Head Start is a national program that is federally funded and administered under the Department of Health and Human Services. The United States Government provides 80% of Head Start/Early Head Start funding while the remaining 20% must be provided by community sources, ensuring that each Head Start/Early Head Start Program reflects the strengths, needs, concerns, and cultures of the local community.

Early Head Start, offered in many of North Central WV Community Action's counties including Marion, Preston, Randolph, and Tucker provides Center and Home Based services to prenatal families and families with children ages birth to three, who are income eligible. Early Head Start was initiated in response to the changing needs of families and research indicating the critical importance of **the early years to a child's healthy growth and development. The Early Head Start Program** provides and supports comprehensive activities designed to foster this healthy growth and development.



The Head Start Program promotes school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of preschool children three to five years of age to income eligible families in Barbour, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties as illustrated in the map. The North Central WV Community Action Association Head Start/Early Head Start Program has emerged as a leader in collaboration with County Boards of Education in the implementation of Universal Pre-K education. Offering preschool children the opportunity to receive education in schools in their home attendance areas is one of the major goals of Universal Pre-K. Through partnerships, children and families are able to receive support services such as health, nutrition, and social services. This system enhances parent engagement **in their children's learning** and helps them make progress toward their educational, literacy, and employment goals.

Homeless Recovery

Homeless Services and Prevention are provided by North Central WV Community Action's two homeless services shelters: Scott Place Homeless Shelter in Fairmont and the Randolph County Homeless Shelter in Elkins. Both facilities are committed to providing a safe, sanitary, and cost-effective means of sheltering individuals and families who have little or no means of support.

North Central regards the emergency sheltering of homeless individuals and families as part of an overall framework to prepare the homeless for self-sufficiency. It is the belief of North Central that a shelter is not an obstacle to housing, but rather a critical component in an effort to usher the homeless into stable, permanent housing.

Homeless Recovery is a gradual process in which individuals or families who were previously homeless can understand the reasons they became homeless, work toward improving upon the life conditions that led to their homelessness, develop a support system, find employment, find and maintain permanent housing, and see an overall positive change in their lives.

Individuals and families at both shelters receive one-on-one case management services beginning with a needs assessment. Social service requirements and related obstacles to housing are processed in a comprehensive effort designed to assist participants in combating their homelessness. Upon admittance, guests are required to create a mutually agreed upon case plan that includes several health, training, education, employment and money management strategies.

North Central is also working to develop new and progressive programs in order to develop a true continuum of care in addressing the needs of the homeless including prevention of homelessness through transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, low-income rental housing and case management to formally homeless individuals and families. Transitional, supportive, and case management programs are provided to homeless veterans.

Housing

Mortgage and Home Repair Loans

North Central WV Community Action recognizes that safe and affordable housing is one of the most important steps in stabilizing a family and assisting their move toward self-sufficiency. North Central works diligently to provide loans to qualifying customers in every county to assist in both the purchase and repair of housing. Customers are assessed for eligibility and assisted with application for low-interest loans for either home purchase or home repair.

Group Workcamp

Group Workcamp is a collaborative program between North Central WV Community Action, the Group Work camps Foundation of Loveland, Colorado, local Boards of Education, and Church Groups. Group Workcamp is a week-long activity that occurs in a different county every year and focuses on home repairs for low-income, elderly, and disabled individuals and families. Every year, approximately 70-80 homes are painted and receive minor repairs or new porches and wheelchair ramps. The work is coordinated by North Central WV Community Action and performed by over 400 youth volunteers who come from all over the United States. All building supplies are purchased locally and the youth volunteers and their chaperones live in local public schools during the week.

Affordable Housing

North Central WV Community Action staff work every year to secure funding for the construction of affordable housing for rental and purchase. Locations are based on need and available funding on an annual basis. Projects can be located in any of North Central's nine counties. North Central

strives to provide low-income families with safe, clean, and affordable housing, realizing that housing is a core component in realizing the dream of each family to become self-sufficient.

On-site Systems Loan Program (OSLP)

The On-site Systems Loan Program (OSLP) provides low-cost financing for the elimination of non-point source pollution sites and to facilitate the connection to publicly owned treatment facilities. The OSLP program provides a low interest loan to fund repairs or replacement of existing on-site septic tank problems or costs of connecting to new sewer systems once they become available. Home Aeration Units (above ground) do not qualify for the program. North Central offers Housing programs in the following counties: Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, and Tucker.

Weatherization

North Central's nationally recognized Weatherization Program works to reduce the heating and cooling cost for low-income families (particularly for the elderly, people with disabilities, and families with children) by improving the energy efficiency of their homes and ensuring health and safety. Weatherization reduces energy costs through energy-efficient measures such as insulating attics, sidewalls, water tanks, water lines, ductwork, and performing air sealing measures.

Trained Service Specialists replace or repair heating systems with the highest efficiency equipment available. Weatherization is a comprehensive service that begins with client education and a computerized assessment to ascertain the energy efficiency of the heating system in a given home. An assessment of the insulation, glass composition, type of walls, and type of windows allows the Service Specialists to determine the proper size and capacity of the new heating system, duct size, and placement for the best comfort and energy savings in the home. Weatherization also assesses and replaces refrigerators based on their overall efficiency. North Central offers Weatherization programs in the following counties: Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Harrison.

Skills Enhancement Center

The primary focus of North Central Community Action's Skills Enhancement Center (SEC) is to teach skills to individuals that will help them gain employment, gain additional employment skills, and more effectively manage their finances. The SEC has 22 computers that interested individuals can use to find employment opportunities using the internet, apply for jobs on-line, and create and print cover letters and resumes. Classes are regularly offered on employment attainment topics such as finding and applying for jobs using the internet, writing cover letters and resumes, and interviewing skills. Examples of job skills classes include computer skills, using the internet, and using computer software programs (such as Microsoft Word, Excel, and PowerPoint). Financial Management classes include subjects such as budgeting, banking, and credit/loan management. The SEC also offers a variety of creative classes designed to allow those new to the SEC to just come in and learn something fun and become acquainted with the SEC.

Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SFVF)

The Supportive Services for Veteran Families program is designed to improve the housing stability of very low-income Veteran Families, by assisting families transitioning from homelessness to permanent housing and preventing at-risk families from becoming homeless. SSVF case managers work with individuals and families to provide comprehensive case management services with an emphasis on securing or maintaining permanent housing. In addition to case management services, North Central WV Community Action provides eligible families with outreach, temporary financial assistance, and assistance obtaining VA benefits.

ASSESSING NEEDS: THE FOUR STEP PROCESS



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STEP ONE: DEVELOP A PLAN

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Kingery & Company along with NCWVCAA management established a Needs Assessment Steering Committee to develop a plan that included setting direction, assisting with the collection of primary data, monitoring progress, and reviewing results.

Needs Assessment Steering Committee Members:

- Vicki Geary, Executive Director, NCWVCAA
- Ruth Ann Ponzurick, HS/EHS Children Services Director, NCWVCAA
- Jane Pingley, Community Services Director, NCWVCAA
- Jennifer Benedum Parr, Corporate Executive Assistant, NCWVCAA
- Cindy Hamrick, Randolph County Homeless Shelter Manager, NCWVCAA
- Roberta DeMarco, Marion County Children Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Jade Rusmisell, Barbour County Community Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Nancy Keller, Barbour & Webster Counties Children Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Sherri Hamrick, Webster County Program Aide, NCWVCAA
- Loretta Baker, Greenbrier & Pocahontas Counties Community Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Julie Plachta, Marion & Monongalia Counties Community Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Christine White, Marion County Children Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Bruce Miller, Preston County Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Gene Purkey, Randolph County Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Cindy Steenstra, Taylor County Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Barbara Simmons, Tucker County Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Brenda Yohn, Monongalia County Board of Education, Delegate
- Beth Nair, Early Childhood Specialist & Community Liaison, Monongalia County Board of Education
- Cindy Sigley, Principal, Belington Elementary School
- Janet Shelton, Manager, Workforce WV, Greenbrier Valley One Stop
- Zach Brown, HMIS Program Manager, WV Coalition to End Homelessness/WV Balance of State COC
- Ben Huffman, Conference Sales Manager, Morgantown Convention & Visitors Bureau
- **Scott Triplett, Pocahontas County Assessor's Office**
- Barbara Thorn, Executive Director, Preston County Family Resource Network
- Cindy Nucilli, Executive Director, United Way of Randolph County
- Bert Coffman, Reverend, The Church of the Good Shepherd
- Sam McDaniel, Assistant Superintendent, Taylor County Board of Education
- April Miller, Director, Tucker County Family Resource Network
- Andrea Thompson, United Way of Randolph County
- Peggy Myers-Smith, CEO/Executive Director, Morgantown Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Tricia Kingery, Facilitator, Kingery & Company, LLC
- Angie Paxton, Kingery & Company, LLC

At organizational and planning meetings, the Needs Assessment Steering Committee focused on conducting a situational analysis that included the following:

- Orienting the Needs Assessment Steering Committee to the purpose, process and roles.
- Conducting a media analysis by reviewing newspaper articles that reported on unmet needs.
- Identifying target participant individuals/groups for surveying.
- Reviewing **work plan** including tasks, responsibilities and deadlines.

The responsibilities of the Needs Assessment Steering Committee included:

- Attend three meetings (beginning, middle, and end of project).
- Assist in identifying places where the Community Needs Assessments survey might be distributed.
- Assist in providing access to secondary research information (research or data developed by other organizations that already exist).
- Play a key role in reviewing the data collected, determining priority community needs and identifying ways that NCWVCAA and other community organizations might meet the needs. (This took place at the third meeting in the form of a retreat.)
- Be recognized in the report, provided a draft copy of the report in advance of the public release and receive a final electronic PDF version so that they too can share the report with their stakeholders and colleagues.

Work Plan

Task	Responsible *Primary Responsibility	By When
Approve Community Needs Assessment Planning Process Work Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCWVCCA Executive Director* • NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison • NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program 	March 2011
Work with Executive Director and Community Needs Assessment Liaison to identify members of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee (internal and external representatives)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* • NCWVCAA Executive Director • NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison • NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program 	April 2011
Conduct organizational meeting of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee (internal and external representatives) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulate the project goal, determine oversight responsibilities and establish a development process • Informally identify unmet needs already known or talked about in the community by conducting a media analysis and reviewing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* • NCWVCAA Executive Director • NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison • NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program • Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee 	May 2011

<p>previous needs assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss data collection** methods (possible survey subjects, method of delivery, locations, etc.). • Review sample survey questions 		
<p>Work with County Supervisors on the county profiles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review expectations • Determine process • Establish deadlines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* • NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison • County Supervisors 	June 2011
<p>Meet with Roberta DeMarco and Cindy Hamrick to develop a plan to utilize NCWVCAA's customer outcome tracking system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* • Roberta DeMarco, NCWVCAA Program Specialist Supervisor, Head Start/Early Head Start • Cindy Hamrick, Randolph County Shelter Manager, DBA Systems Administrator 	June 2011
<p>Conduct Secondary Data Collection** of national, state and local data resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* 	June - December 2011
<p>Conduct second meeting of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize data collection methods (possible survey subjects, method of delivery, locations, etc.). • Finalize all surveys. • Review Secondary Data Collection** plan. • Identify key external stakeholders who could participate in focus groups and/or one-one-interview key stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* • NCWVCAA Executive Director • NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison • NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program • Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee 	July 2011
<p>Check in with County Supervisors on survey and county profile progress.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* • NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison • County Supervisors 	August 2011

Prepare online survey and hard copy packets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* 	August 2011
Check in with Roberta DeMarco and Cindy Hamrick to assess progress in utilizing NCWVCAA's customer outcome tracking system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* Roberta DeMarco, NCWVCAA Program Specialist Supervisor, Head Start/Early Head Start Cindy Hamrick, Randolph County Shelter Manager, DBA Systems Administrator 	August 2011
Collect Primary Data - electronic and hard copy surveys. County Service Assistants and Program Aides assist with survey input.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* 	September - October 2011
Check in with County Supervisors on survey and county profile progress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison County Supervisors 	October 2011
Conduct interviews with key community stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* 	November 2011
Finalize Secondary Data Collection**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* 	December 2011
Write draft report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* 	December 2011
Review draft report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Executive Director NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program 	December 2011 January 2011
Conduct third meeting of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee (NOTE: This would be a full-day retreat.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present primary and secondary data collection results Facilitate an analysis process that identifies potential causes of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Executive Director NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee 	January 2012

poverty and mobilizes NCWVCAA and community resources in a plan to address the issues.		
Prepare report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* 	February 2012
Final Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* 	February 2012

Needs Assessment Steering Committee Meetings

The committee met three times over a period of one year. The following information includes the meeting agendas with presentation topics, activities and assignments.

Meeting One: May 5, 2011 AGENDA

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 12:00 p.m. – 12:30 p.m. | Networking Lunch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Survey (if you haven't already) • Place newspaper articles on the table |
| 12:30 p.m. – 12:45 p.m. | Welcome and Introductions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda Review • About NCWVCAA |
| 12:45 p.m. – 1:15 p.m. | What is a Community Needs Assessment? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals and Objectives • Your Experience • Following the Rules and Guidelines • Introduction of the Four Assessment Steps |
| 1:15 p.m. – 2:15 p.m. | Step 1: Develop a Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Plan • Steering Committee Roles and Responsibilities • Community Action Key Areas • Media Analysis Activity |
| 2:15 p.m. – 2:30 p.m. | BREAK |
| 2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. | Step 2: Collect Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology (Surveys, Key Informant Interviews, Secondary Research) • Review Surveys Areas and Questions - Any Changes? |

- Survey Data Collection Plan - Determine Where Surveys Should be Distributed/Collected

3:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Step 3: Data Analysis Process - A Preview

- Six Steps

3:45 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Step 4: Writing the Report - A Preview

- Report Outline

4:00 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Wrap Up

- Questions
- Next Steps
- THANK YOU!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Meeting Two: August 4, 2012 AGENDA

Staff Meeting

10:30 a.m. – 10:40 a.m.

Welcome & Agenda Review

10:40 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Review Expectations

11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Determine process for collecting and submitting data

- Establish deadlines

12:00 p.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Determine process for Challenges & Goals Matrix

12:00 p.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Lunch

Full Steering Committee

12:30 p.m. – 12:45 p.m.

Welcome & Agenda Review

12:45 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Review Final Survey

1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Finalize Data Collection Methods

- Possible survey subjects
- Method of Delivery
- Location

2:00 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.

Break

2:15 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Review secondary data collection plan

3:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

One-on-One Interviews

- Identify key stakeholders who could participate in one-on-one interviews

3:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Wrap Up

- Questions
- Next Steps
- THANK YOU!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Meeting Three: January 18-19, 2012 AGENDA

Day One: January 18, 2012

10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Community Stakeholders and NCWVCAA Staff

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. Welcome, Introductions and Agenda Review | 10:00 a.m. |
| II. This or That? | 10:10 a.m. |
| III. Needs Assessment Process | 10:20 a.m. |
| IV. Presentation of Primary and Secondary Data
<i>What Did You Hear?, Trivia Questions and SWOT Analysis</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>County Analysis - County representatives</i>• <i>Regional Analysis - Management team</i>
Demographics
Employment
Education
Housing

LUNCH

Health
Nutrition
Use of Income
Transportation

BREAK

Emergency Situations
Children's Needs
Community Resources
Sanitation | 10:30 a.m.
10:45 a.m.
11:15 a.m.
11:45 p.m.

12:15 p.m.

12:45 p.m.
1:15 p.m.
1:45 p.m.
2:15 p.m.

2:30 p.m.

2:45 p.m.
3:15 p.m.
3:45 p.m.
3:55 p.m. |
| V. Prioritization Exercise <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Each County</i>• <i>Region</i> | 4:00 p.m. |
| VI. Presentation of Priority Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Each County</i>• <i>Region</i> | 4:30 p.m. |

VII. Day One Wrap Up and Next Steps

5:00 p.m.

Day Two: January 19, 2012

AGENDA

9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

NCWVCAA Staff

- | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------------|
| I. | Day One's Accomplishments and Today's Agenda | 9:00 a.m. |
| II. | Brief Review of 2011 Challenges and Goals Matrix
<i>Community Services and Children's Services Outcomes</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Each County</i> | 9:15 a.m. |
| | BREAK | 10:15 a.m. |
| III. | Issues, Challenges, Barriers and Goals Worksheet <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Each County</i>• <i>Region</i> | 10:30 a.m. |
| IV. | Presentation of Issues, Challenges, Barriers and Goals <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Each County</i>• <i>Region</i> | 11:45 a.m. |
| V. | Wrap Up and Next Steps | 12:45 p.m. |

STEP TWO: COLLECT DATA

Believing
in *your*
success!

Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

STEP TWO: Collect Data

Primary and secondary data sources were identified. Primary sources included quantitative surveys and qualitative feedback from community stakeholders.

Primary Data Collection

Survey Methodology

A needs assessment survey was developed to garner the opinion of North Central West Virginia area residents on the **indicators of poverty**.

The Needs Assessment Steering Committee identified a variety of methods to distribute the survey to Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster county residents.

- Survey areas explored the eight community action key areas that are indicators of poverty. They include employment, education, housing, health, nutrition, use of income, transportation, and emergency situations.
- **The survey also explored the areas of children's needs, community resources, and sanitation.**
- Utilizing input and direction from the Needs Assessment Steering Committee, the survey questions were short and to the point.
- The Needs Assessment Steering Committee identified target audiences including partners, services providers and community leaders, and the community at-large for survey delivery and developed an outreach plan that identified the method of survey delivery for each target audience, i.e. mail, electronic.
- In addition, two methods were used to obtain feedback from NCWVCAA clients. In one method, intake workers completed the needs assessment survey as part of the intake process. Clients were asked the questions versus asking the client to fill out the questionnaire. The other method involved surveying parents of NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start children.
- By utilizing Survey Monkey, an electronic online survey tool, NCWVCAA was able to effectively reach the majority of the target audiences. However, some hard copy surveys were distributed using strategic outreach partners. The process included Kingery & Company preparing hard copy versions of the survey and mailing packets directly to the survey distribution partners. A self-addressed postage paid envelope was also included to make it easy for them to return the surveys. Kingery & Company manually entered hard copy survey feedback into the Survey Monkey system.

Survey Data Collection Plan		
Target Population	Method of Delivery	Survey Distribution Partner
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	A letter was mailed to all NCWVCAA Early Head Start and Head Start parents giving them three options to complete the survey: online at home, come into the office and use a computer or fill out a paper survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCWVCAA EHS and HS parents
Teens (High School Students)	Paper copies were mailed to the principal of each high school.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pocahontas County High School • Greenbrier West High School • Tygarts Valley High School
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	Electronic surveys were distributed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCWVCAA Clients • Bartlett House • Marion County FRN • Taylor County FRN • Workforce WV – Morgantown Career Center
Adults (Community Members)	Electronic surveys were distributed to personal and professional contacts of Needs Assessment Team Members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCWVCAA Needs Assessment Steering Committee • Rotary Service Organization – Taylor County • Marion County Commission • Snowshoe Career Center • Kingwood Library • Philippi Library • Belington Public Library • Five Rivers Public Library
Seniors	Hard copy surveys were distributed to seniors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taylor County Senior Center • Marion County Senior Center • The Senior Monongalians • Pocahontas County Senior Programs • Randolph County Committee on Aging • Barbour County Senior Center

Survey Results Summary

There were 644 needs assessment survey respondents. The largest segment of respondents were 335 adults and 309 youth respondents. The majority were female (63.5%), White (96.4%), with a monthly household income of \$2,001+ (24%) and listed high school/G.E.D. as the highest level of education they had completed (38.3%). Survey respondents were asked whether a key area or poverty indicator was an issue for them and/or their family. The overall ranking of the eight community action key poverty indicators along with the top three reasons identified for each was as follows:

1. Health – 20.3%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of medical insurance
- Lack of free or low-cost medical services
- Lack of dental services

2. Employment – 17.2%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of employment opportunities
- Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
- Lack of education to obtain a job

3. Transportation – 11.5%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
- Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
- Do not own a vehicle/no access to a vehicle

4. Education – 9%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Availability and/or location of classes
- Lack of child care (school-related)
- Lack of vocational training

5. Use of Income – 8.9%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of knowledge on how to save money
- Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
- Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues

6. Housing – 8.1%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Affordability of rent/house payments
- Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
- Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.

7. Nutrition – 7.1%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Not enough income to cover food cost
- Lack of time to prepare meals
- Not eligible for food stamps

8. Emergency Situations*

The top three reasons identified were:

- Alcohol, drug abuse. and/or gambling
- No health insurance
- Access to medical emergency resources, not covered by insurance

*(NOTE: The format of the Emergency Situations did not allow for a ranking or percentage; rather it asked respondents to ***choose the three most important emergency situations that seem to be particular problems in the area.***)

The additional key areas were ranked as follows:

1. Community Resources –18.5%
2. Sanitation – 2.5%

Community Stakeholder Feedback

In an effort to gather qualitative primary data, external members of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee were asked open ended questions that focused on finding out how other agencies might be addressing the key poverty issues.

Area agencies provided in depth feedback on ways they are making an impact on the key poverty indicators. The agencies included:

- Workforce WV
- WV Coalition to End Homelessness
- Church of the Good Shepherd
- Preston County Caring Council, Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network
- United Way of Randolph County
- Greater Morgantown Convention and Visitors' Bureau

The process used to gather this information included an electronic survey that asked open ended questions about each of the key indicators of poverty, questions such as, "Is your agency addressing EMPLOYMENT issues in your community and if so, how? The responses in detail are included at the end of each poverty issue primary data collection section. Overall questions and responses included the following feedback.

What one thing do you like most about your community?

- Friendly and helpful people.
- The sense of community, the local activities, the quiet country vibe.
- Good place for families.
- Agencies work together for the good of children and families.
- I like the cultural feel of Randolph County. There are plenty of arts, music and theater events going on here for families to enjoy.
- Opportunities to succeed, Inclusiveness and overall generosity.

What is ONE thing you would change to improve your community?

- More public transportation options.
- More activities with a purpose (helping other people).
- More jobs.
- Decrease substance abuse and child abuse.
- Get parents to child dev. classes (parenting classes).
- I would like to eradicate bullying from schools.
- A community moral and values push.

What would your community look like without poverty?

- Better housing would be seen throughout community.
- Much nicer, and would create a ripple effect: the less poverty, the more attractive it would be to businesses, which creates jobs, and ends poverty.
- Happy families that are educated and has meaningful employment.
- Without poverty, this community would look empty. Honestly, most people here are below or barely above the poverty line. These people make up the bulk of the community.
- Impossible. Morgantown has all services for the down trodden. As more might move up or on, more will move in. Also, if everyone is raised above the poverty level then the poverty level will change too.

In your opinion, what keeps families in poverty in your community?

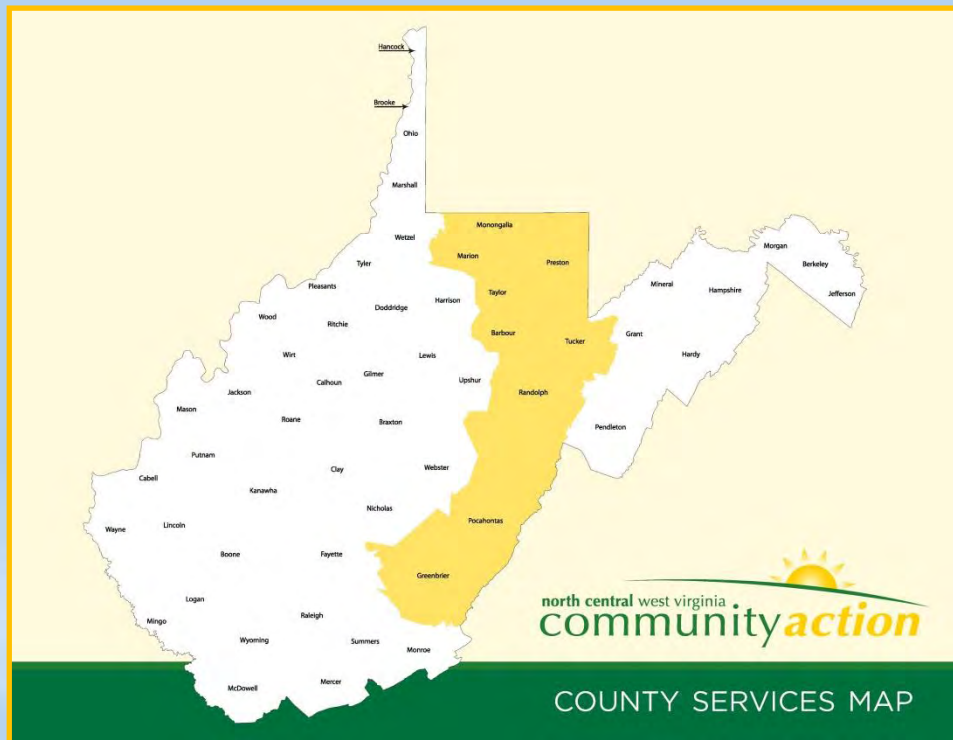
- Generational issues - individual is raised in poverty environment and continues that "tradition".
- Lack of jobs, lack of education, learned behaviors, the culture.
- Lack of education, lack of job opportunities.
- Lack of education and generational poverty.
- The current economy, inflation, rising utilities, medical bills, unemployment, disabilities and lack of skills keeps families in poverty.
- Entitlements, entitlement attitude, and drugs. Course this isn't everyone, but this is growing rapidly in WV.

Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data included collecting relevant and current statistics and research from reliable sources such as other non-profit agencies and government entities in an effort to complement the survey results and community stakeholder feedback. Research on each of the eight poverty indicators was compiled and are presented in detail as part of the Poverty Indicator sections.

SOURCES OF DATA
Barbour County Development Authority
Center for Budget & Policy. <i>West Virginia Federal Rental Assistant Facts</i>
Center for Excellence in Disabilities at West Virginia University
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Davis Health System
Federal Reserve Bank of New York
Greenbrier County Covention & Visitors Bureau
Greenbrier ValleyMedical Center
Pre-K Now West Virginia Profile
Seneca Health Services
SHG Resources. <i>Webster County History</i>
Social Security Administration
United States Census Bureau, 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey
United States Department of Labor
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
West Virginia Birth to Three
West Virginia Division of Local Health
Wikipedia. <i>Barbour County, West Virginia</i>
Wikipedia. <i>Marion County, West Virginia</i>
Wikipedia. <i>Tucker County, West Virginia</i>
Workforce West Virginia
WVDHHR
WV Department of Education
WV Department of Education, Office of Special Programs
WV KIDS COUNT FUND
WV State Police Department
WVU Extension Service

COUNTY PROFILES



Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

COUNTY PROFILES

BARBOUR COUNTY

History & Geography

Barbour County is located in north-central West Virginia. It was formed in 1843 when the region was still part of the state of Virginia. Philippi, the county seat, was chartered in 1844. Both county and city were named for Philip Pendleton Barbour (1783–1841), a U.S. Congressman from Virginia and Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Battle of Philippi, also known as the "Philippi Races", was fought in Barbour County on June 3, 1861. Although a minor action, it is generally considered the first land engagement of the American Civil War. (Wikipedia, 2011)

Nestled in the mountains of the Appalachian Plateau region, Barbour County is a rural area covering 341 square miles with a population of 16,256. U.S. Routes 250 and 119 and WV Routes 92, 76, 57, 38, and 20 serve as the main transportation arteries in the county, but none are four lane highways. The climate is dry and hot in the summer adding to health issues for residents, particularly respiratory problems. The winters are cold and snowy making travel dangerous. The mountains give runoff in rainy weather that increases flooding in low-lying areas. The land is rolling mountains, with a beautiful yet treacherous river with a rich historic past that lends itself to tourism. It is located in the central part of the state of West Virginia with access to major highways on the southern and northern ends of the county.

Population Facts

BARBOUR COUNTY	2010
Total Population	16,589
White	96.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%
Black or African American	0.7%
Asian	0.2%
Median Age	41.5
Population Under 5 Years	949

2010 American Community Survey

GREENBRIER COUNTY

History & Geography

Greenbrier County is the second largest county in West Virginia, with 1,021 square miles and a population of 35,373. The county was created by an act of the Virginia General Assembly in October 1777 from parts of Montgomery and Botetourt counties. It was named in honor of The Greenbrier River, a 173 mile long tributary of the New River. The river forms at Durbin and flows through Pocahontas, Greenbrier, and Summers County at which point it flows out into the New River at Hinton. (Greenbrier County Convention & Visitors Bureau, 2011)

Nestled in the Alleghany Mountains, the area offers many recreational opportunities and considers outdoor recreation and tourism one of its most important resources. The county seat and major town is Lewisburg, located in the southeastern part of the county. Interstate 64 runs east to west through the south central part of the county. The county also has rail connections and an airport. The northern and eastern corner sections of Greenbrier County are part of the Monongahela National Forest. In the southeast near Interstate 64 is the Greenbrier State Forest and in the north

on the border with Pocahontas County is Beartown State Park. (WVU Extension Service – Greenbrier County, 2011)

Population Facts

GREENBRIER COUNTY	2010
Total Population	35,480
White	94.6%
Black or African American	2.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%
Asian	0.4%
Median Age	45.0
Population Under 5 Years	1,845

2010 American Community Survey

MARION COUNTY

History & Geography

Marion County is located in northern central West Virginia covering 310 square miles with a population of 56,356. Marion County was formed on January 14, 1842 from portions of Harrison County and Monongalia County. It was named after Francis Marion, a.k.a. "Swamp Fox", a General in the Continental Army and later Brigade general of the South Carolina militia in the American Revolutionary War. (Wikipedia, 2011)

Population Facts

There are 182 people per square mile in Marion County, far exceeding the state average of 75. The City of Fairmont is the county seat and the largest municipality in Marion County with a population of just over 20,000. The remaining population of Marion County lives in mostly rural areas.

MARION COUNTY	2010
Total Population	56,418
White	94.3%
Black or African American	3.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Median Age	41.0
Population Under 5 Years	3,125

2010 American Community Survey

MONONGALIA COUNTY

History & Geography

Monongalia County was formed in 1776 and is located in the north central section of the state. It covers an area of 417.85 square miles. Morgantown houses the county seat and is the state's fifth largest city. Two-thirds of the county's population resides in remote rural sections of the county.

The county is divided into three districts. The central district, which is one of the largest population areas, contains the city of Morgantown. There are also several small communities in this district that surround Morgantown. The western district is a rural, resource poor location, isolated and

removed from Morgantown. This district is very mountainous near the Pennsylvania border and was heavily mined at one time.

Population Facts

Monongalia County is the largest and fastest growing county in the service area and is one of the most populous counties in West Virginia, with a population of 92,715.

MONONGALIA COUNTY	2010
Total Population	96,189
White	91.0%
Black or African American	3.6%
Asian	3.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Median Age	29.1
Population Under 5 Years	4,467

2010 American Community Survey

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

History & Geography

Pocahontas County, established in 1821, is the third largest county in West Virginia with 940 square miles. The county seat is Marlinton. Pocahontas County is the home to the National Radio Astronomy Observatory Green Bank Telescope. The highest point is believed to be Thorny Flat on Cheat Mountain in the northwestern part of the county. At an estimated 4,848 feet, it is the second-highest summit in West Virginia. Pocahontas County is mountainous and is prone to flooding in several low-lying areas. U.S. Routes 219 and 92, and WV Routes 39 serve as the major routes through Pocahontas County. None of these are four lane highways.

Population Facts

POCAHONTAS COUNTY	2010
Total Population	8,719
White	97.8%
Black or African American	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Median Age	47.1
Population Under 5 Years	394

2010 American Community Survey

PRESTON COUNTY

History & Geography

Preston County is located in the north central part of the state, bordering Pennsylvania to the north and Maryland to the east. The county is mountainous and has no metropolitan regions. The County seat is in Kingwood. Cranesville Swamp is located northeast of Terra Alta and is one of the first National Natural Landmarks to be designated by the National Park Service in 1965. Another "unique" location is the Cheat River "narrows," just north of Rowlesburg. This is a popular spot for white water enthusiasts. The Cheat River Canyon, a virtually impenetrable canyon beginning at

Albright and running to the northwest corner of Preston County, is said to hold some of the most challenging white water in the eastern United States.

Preston County is 648.37 square miles and has the distinction of being the WV County with the most roads making it difficult to deliver needed emergency services. U.S. Route 50 and 92 are the major east west highways with Interstate 68 cutting across a small northern section of the county. State Route 7 and 26 are the counties only other major highways. The rest are mainly secondary roads and can be extremely hazardous to travel in the winter months. Bus service is provided to portions of the county through the Buckwheat Express. On average, commuting time to work is 30 minutes.

Population Facts

PRESTON COUNTY	2010
Total Population	33,520
White	97.6%
Black or African American	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Asian	0.1%
Median Age	42.0
Population Under 5 Years	1,798

2010 American Community Survey

RANDOLPH COUNTY

History & Geography

Randolph County, the state's largest county, was created by an act of the Virginia General Assembly in October 1786 from Harrison County. Randolph County is a mountainous rural county that has a land area of 1,046.34 square miles and 27.2 persons per square mile. U.S. Routes 33, 219, 250 and WV 92 and 32 serve Randolph County as main arteries into the county. Sections of Corridor H have been completed and the eventual connection of Interstate 79 and Interstate 81 in Virginia could be a great stimulus to business growth in the county. None of the rivers in the county are navigable.

Population Facts

RANDOLPH COUNTY	2010
Total Population	29,405
White	97.3%
Black or African American	1.2%
Asian	0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Median Age	43.4
Population Under 5 Years	1,508

2010 American Community Survey

TAYLOR COUNTY

History & Geography

Taylor County consists of 173 square miles and is located in north central West Virginia. The county was formed in 1844 and was named for Senator John Taylor of Caroline. The county seat is Grafton. Pruntytown is the oldest community in present-day Taylor County. It was settled during the mid-1770s and was initially called Cross Roads because it was located at the intersection of the Washington Post Road and the Fairmont-Booths Ferry Pike (Genealogy Trails History Group, 2011).

The eastern portion of the county is quite mountainous and the lower areas are prone to flooding despite the Tygart Dam, the largest cement flood control dam east of the Mississippi River. U.S. Routes 250, 119, and 50 and W.V. Routes 310 and 76 serve Taylor County as the main arteries into Taylor County.

Population Facts

TAYLOR COUNTY	2010
Total Population	16,895
White	97.5%
Black or African American	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Median Age	42.3
Population Under 5 Years	969

2010 American Community Survey

TUCKER COUNTY

History & Geography

Tucker County was created in 1856 from a part of Randolph County, then part of Virginia. In 1871, a small part of Barbour County, West Virginia, was transferred to Tucker County. The county was named after Henry St. George Tucker, Sr., a judge and Congressman from Williamsburg, Virginia (Wikipedia, 2011).

While it is popular for winter sports, the cold snowy winters at higher elevations make life difficult for those who must travel the roads in all extreme weather conditions. Over 50% of Tucker County is national forest, federal wilderness, fish, and wildlife refuge and state park lands. Additional tourist attractions include: Timberline Four Seasons Resort and Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge. Nearly 900,000 acres of the Monongahela National Forest and parts of Dolly Sods Wilderness and Otter Creek Wilderness lie within the county. There are few retail stores and those that do exist are many miles apart and a great distance from several populated centers in the county. Social service agencies are primarily located in Parsons making transportation to services a problem as well.

Population Facts

Tucker County is extremely rural and has the service area's sparsest population of 7,173.

TUCKER COUNTY	2010
Total Population	7,141
White	98.7%
Asian	0.1%
Black or African American	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Median Age	46.3
Population Under 5 Years	331

2010 American Community Survey

WEBSTER COUNTY

History & Geography

Formed in 1860, Webster County is a remote, rural area in West Virginia approximately 556.1 square miles in size. Webster County was created by an act of the Virginia General Assembly on January 10, 1860 from parts of Braxton, Nicholas and Randolph counties. Because of its isolation and the lack of main roads connecting it to other settlements, Webster County was one of the last counties in the state to be settled (SHG Resources, 2011). A large portion of the county is unoccupied, held by large forestry companies for the vast timber resource.

Population Facts

WEBSTER COUNTY	2010
Total Population	9,154
White	98.6%
Black or African American	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.1%
Asian	0.1%
Median Age	44.1
Population Under 5 Years	543

2010 American Community Survey

SURVEY RESPONDENTS

PROFILE AND OVERALL RESULTS

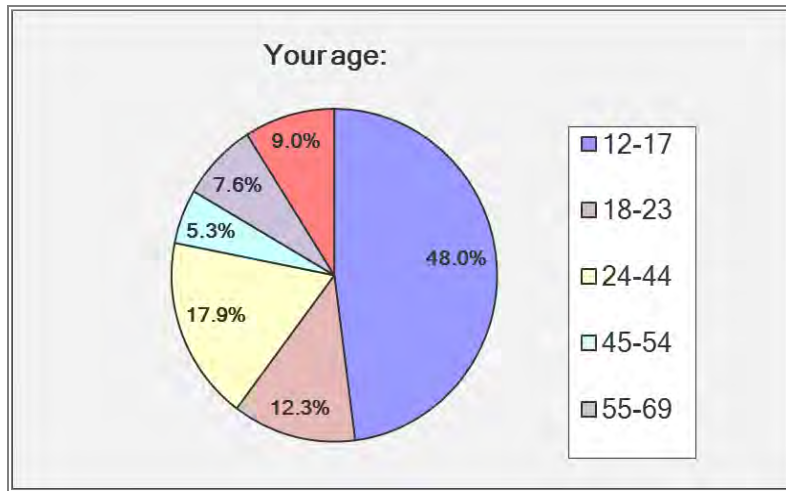


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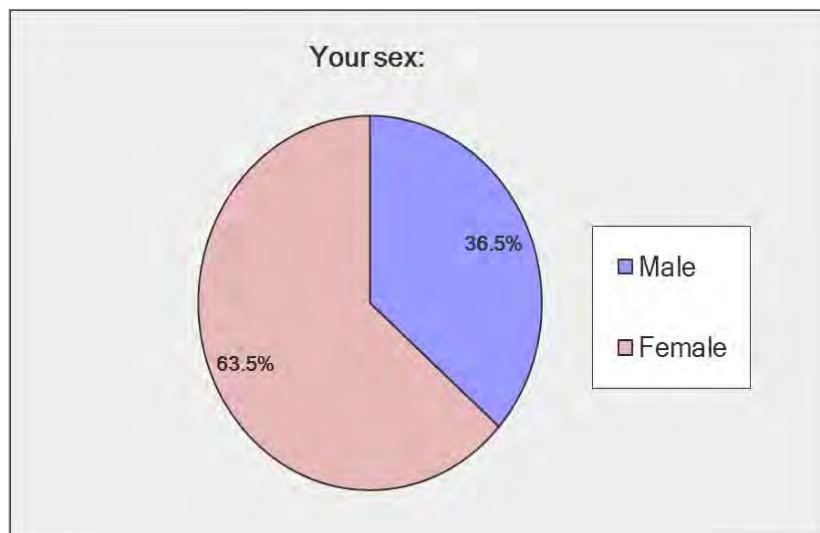
Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

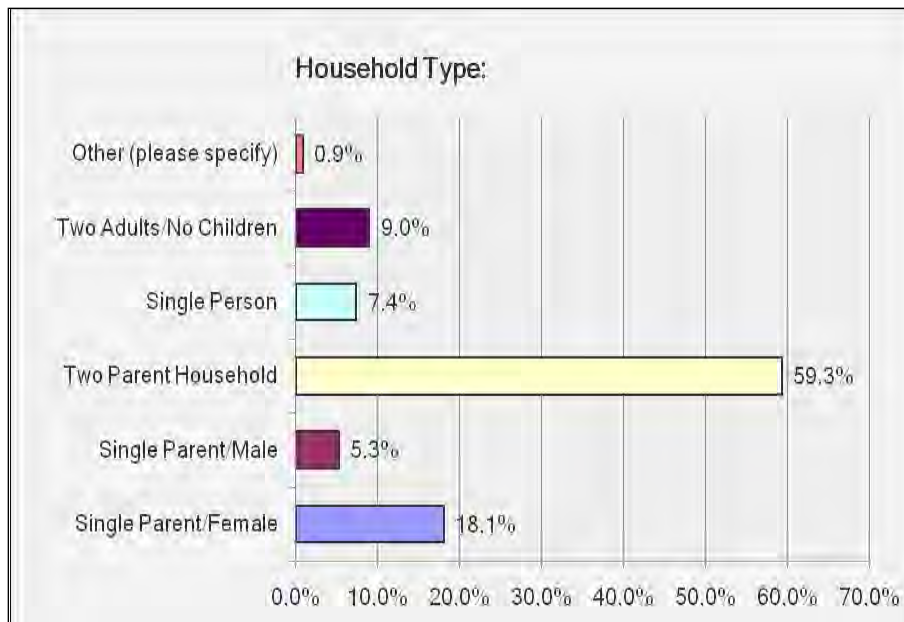
SURVEY RESPONDENT PROFILE

Throughout the survey process, **644** individuals who live in Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties, completed the Needs Assessment Survey. Participants included educators, high school students, employees and board members of various local non-profit organizations, and clients served by non-profit social service agencies. Below is a demographic synopsis of the individuals who took part in the process:



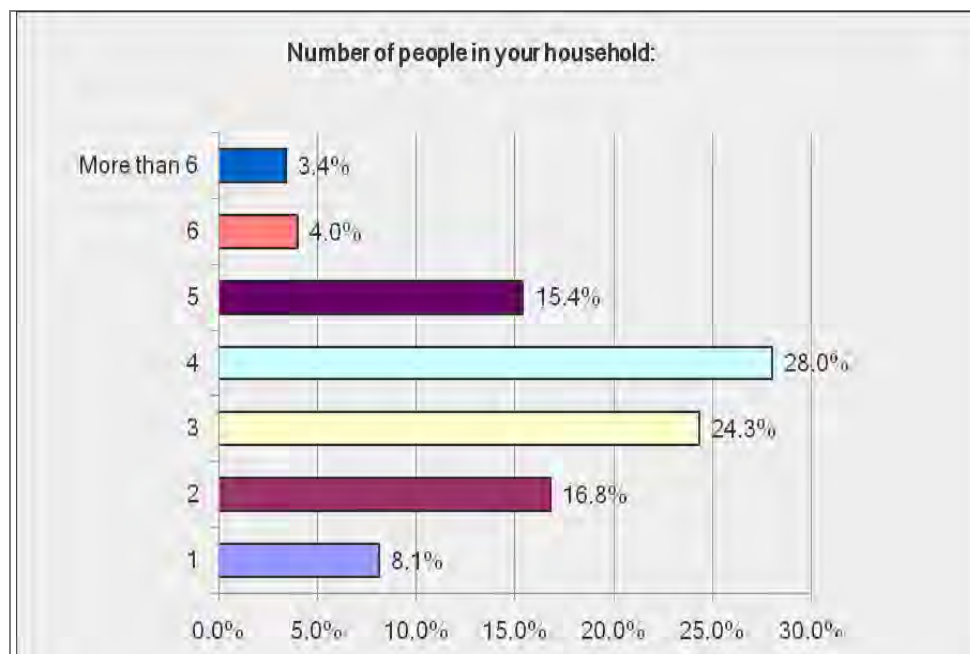
Respondents:
Youth – 309
Adults – 335

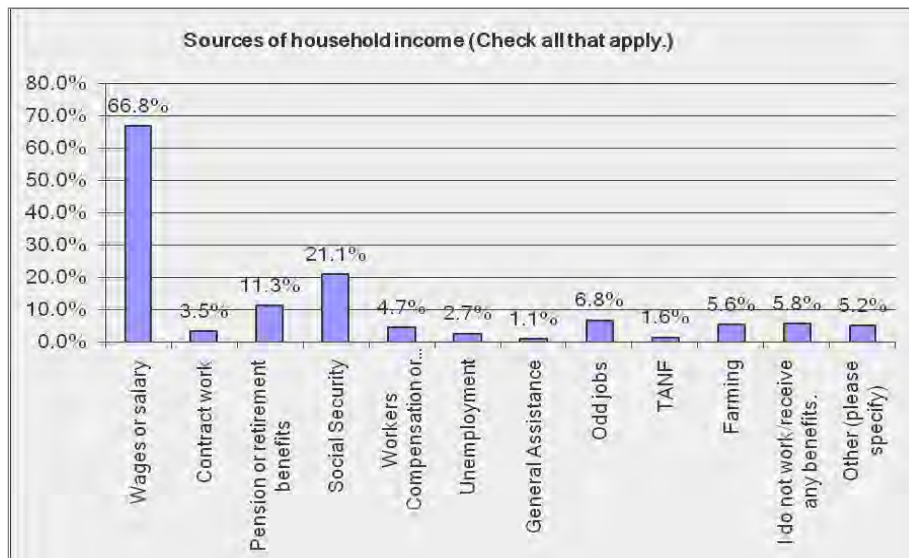




Other responses:

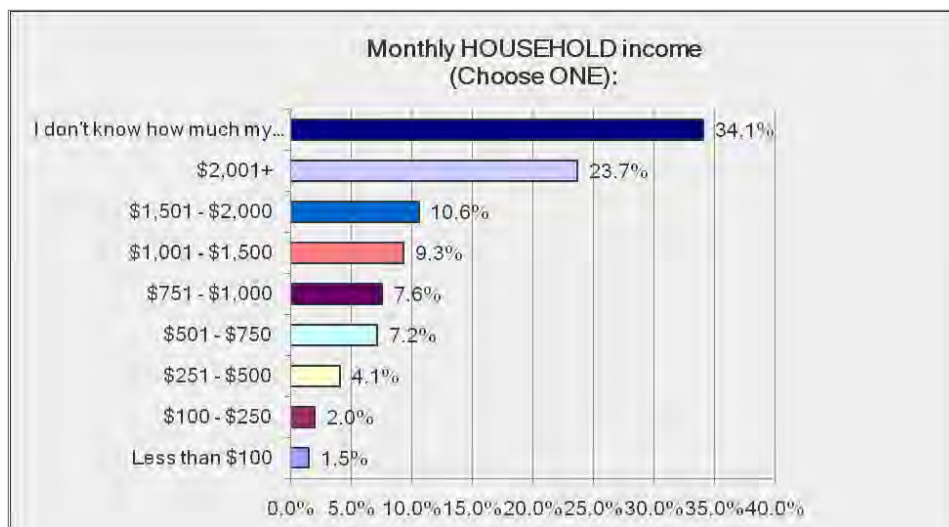
- Three adults and no children
- Two adults/one child
- Grandmother, son, grandson, daughter
- Single grandmother raising grandson
- Two adults, 3 children
- Three adults, Two children

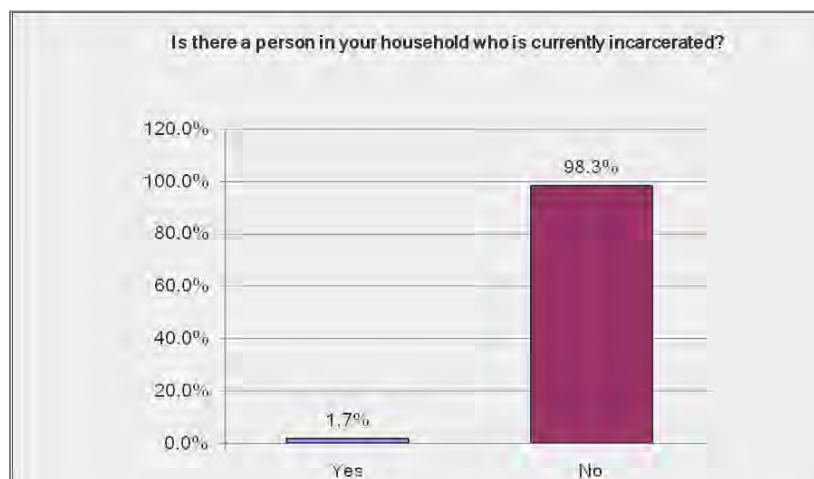
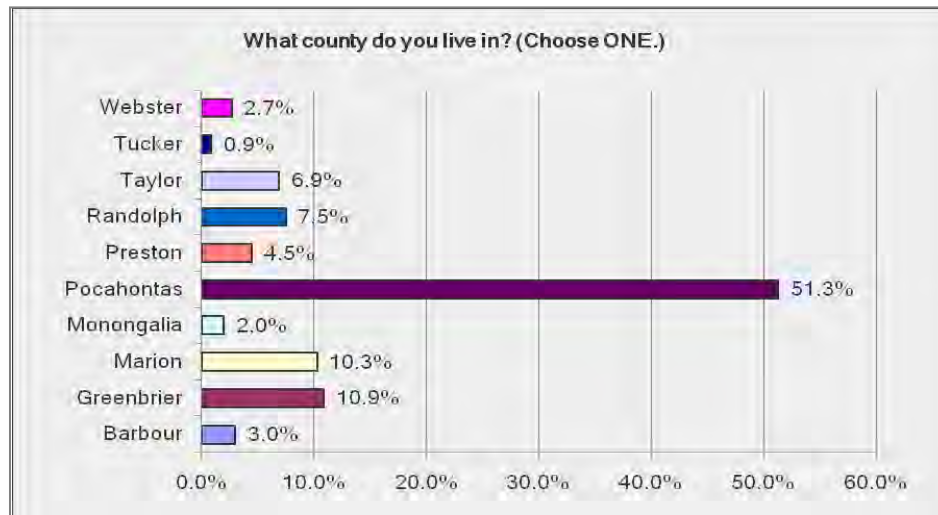
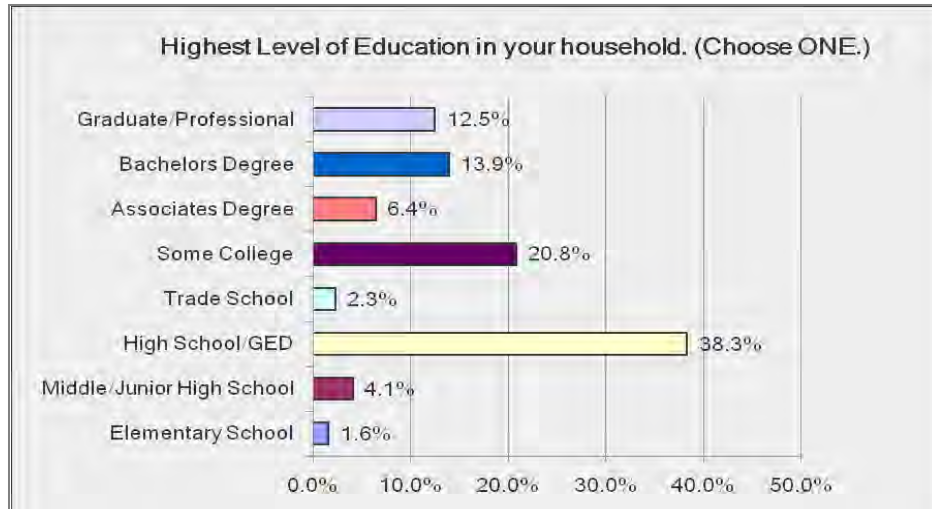


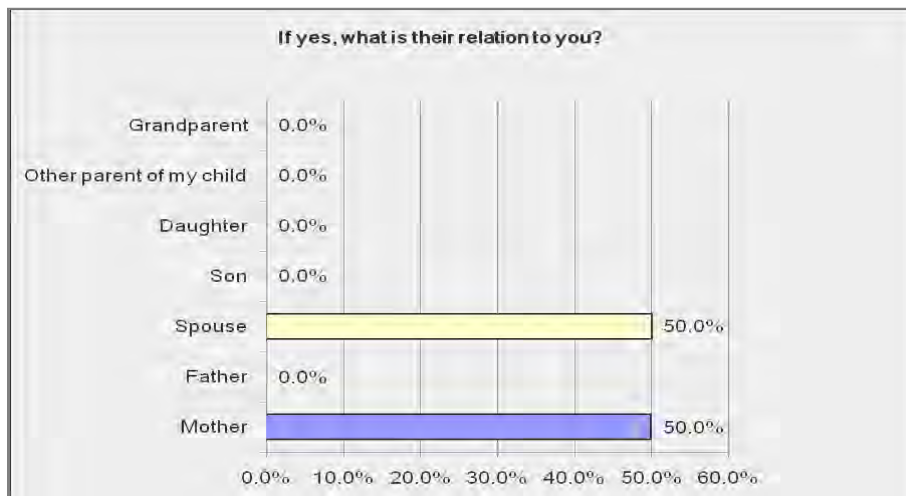


Other sources of household income:

- SSI
- Child support
- Logging
- Foster care
- Real estate
- Rent money
- Own a store.
- I don't know.
- I don't know
- I don't know
- WV Works
- I don't know
- Child Support
- Child support
- Child Support
- SSI
- Widow pay from VA
- Child Support
- Child Support
- Child Support for Grandson only from father
- Child Support
- Child support
- Child Support
- Alimony and Child Support, currently seeking employment.
- Rental income; interest income
- SNAP benefits
- Investments
- Child support but haven't received any lately
- Child support and student loans
- Child Support
- Child support
- Trust income





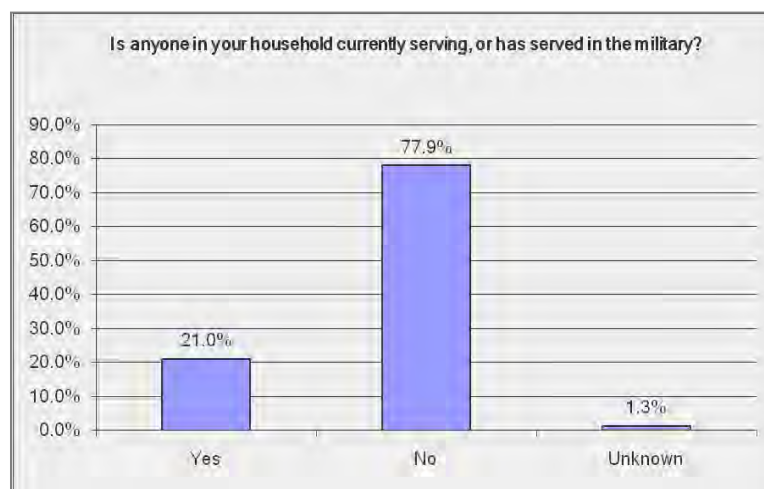


Other responses:

- Step-dad
- Sister
- Uncle
- Brother

Of those who answered yes:

- 89% are Veterans
- 17.8% are Active Military



Overall SURVEY RESULTS - Region and By County

The top three needs identified by the survey respondents were as follows:

NCWVCAA Region

1. Health (20.3%)
2. Employment (18%)
3. Transportation (12%)

Barbour

1. Employment (36.8%)
2. Health (33.3%)
3. Education (21.1%)
4. Housing (21.1%)

Greenbrier

1. Employment (21.4%)
2. Transportation (17%)
3. Use of Income (13%)

Marion

1. Health (32.3%)
2. Employment (29.2%)
3. Transportation (16%)

Monongalia

1. Health (27.3%)
2. Transportation (17%)
3. Nutrition (9%)

Pocahontas

1. Health (17%)
2. Employment (12.1%)
3. Transportation (10%)

Preston

1. Health (38%)
2. Use of Income (21.4%)
3. Employment (20.7%)

Randolph

1. Employment (21.7%)
2. Health (21%)
3. Education (15.2%)

Taylor

1. Health (18%)
2. Employment (12.2%)
3. Education (10%)
4. Use of Income (10%)

Tucker

1. Housing (60%)
2. Employment (50%)
3. Health (50%)

Webster

1. Health (35.3%)
2. Transportation (18%)
3. Employment (17.6%)

POVERTY INDICATOR: EMPLOYMENT

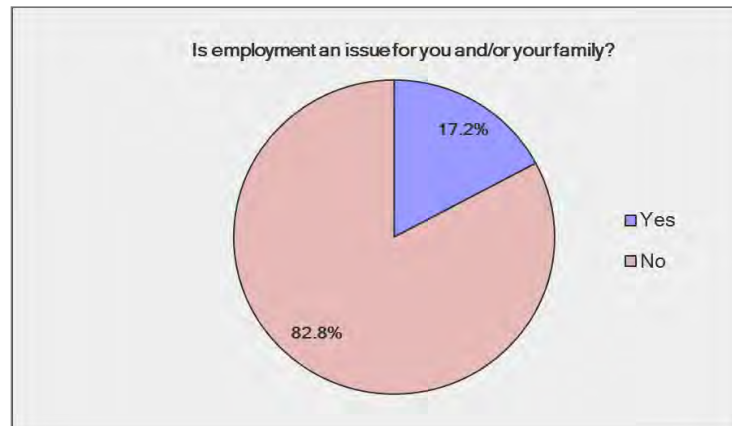


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Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

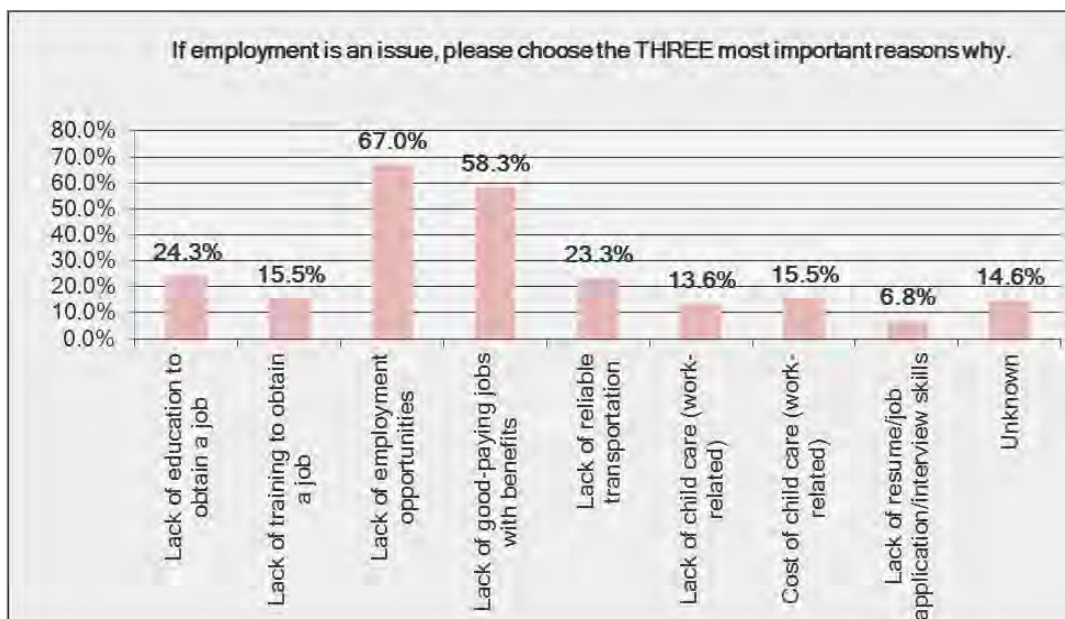
POVERTY INDICATOR: EMPLOYMENT

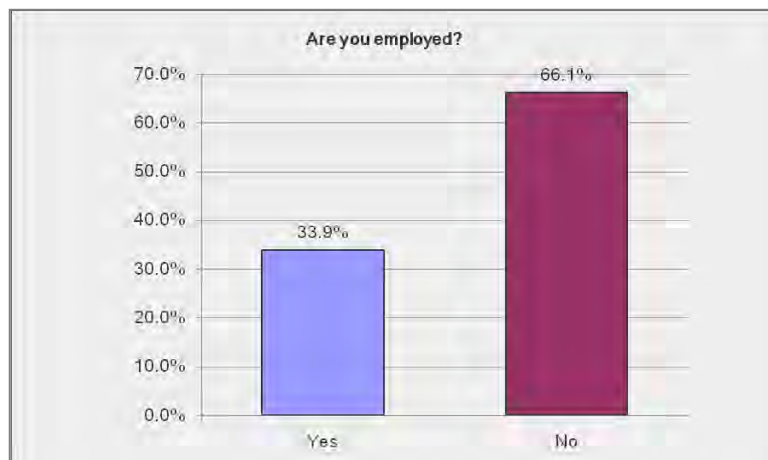
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is employment an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 644 individuals who answered the question, **17.2%** respondents felt that employment was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of employment issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY employment was an issue.



The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
3. Lack of education to obtain a job

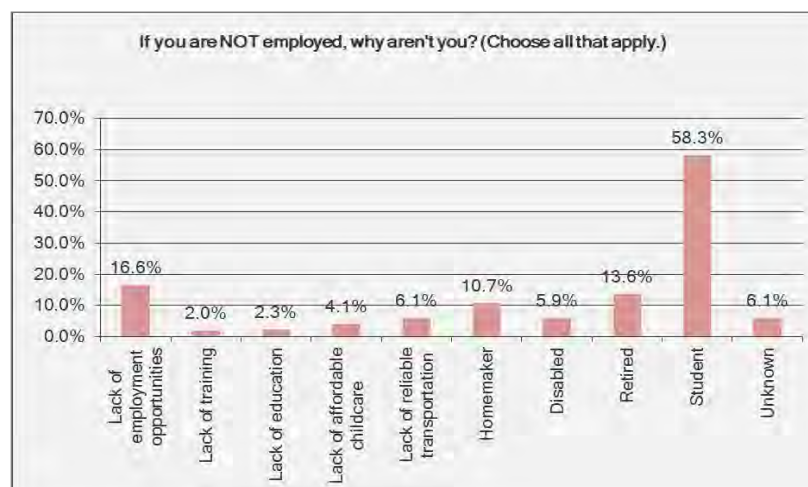




If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

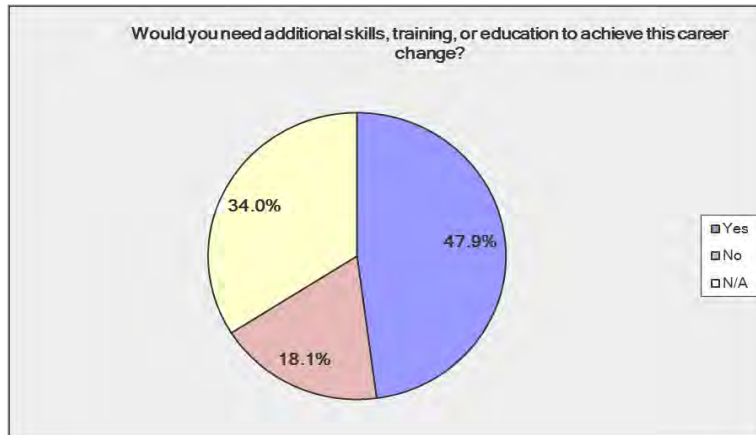
- Supervisor for food and beverage
- Nursing assistant/home care worker
- Supervisor
- Bio-Lab Tech
- Disability/Social Security
- Farming
- Vet office
- Sub Artist
- Cashier
- Waitress at KFC
- Farming
- Military
- Part-time mechanic
- Clerical
- Concrete, painting, other odd jobs
- OMS at Snowshoe
- Farm work
- Farming
- Dishwasher/busboy
- Work force
- Farming
- Work at a Pet Store
- Dairy Queen
- EMT-B
- Part-time
- Babysitter
- Farm work
- Sales clerk
- US Army
- Cass State Park/Odd Jobs
- Farming
- On Mountain Sales: Snowshoe
- Dairy Queen
- Waiter
- Dairy Queen
- Excavation
- Concrete Construction
- Building fences
- Office cleaner
- United States Air Force-Delayed Entry
- Stock boy
- Mechanic
- Selling
- Housekeeping
- Work at school by workforce
- Line cook
- Ski patrol, snowshoe
- Pretty Penny Cafe
- Dairy Queen
- Busgirl
- Janitor at school
- Cashier
- Odd jobs
- Day care worker
- Horse farm
- Work in family store
- Snowshoe Mountain
- Restaurant cashier
- LIFEGUARD
- Maintenance
- Odd jobs
- Farm work and work with trains
- Teacher
- Starbucks
- Dairy Queen
- Maintenance
- Nursing home
- Construction work
- Thrift store worker
- Family business
- Case Fire House
- Genesis Health Center
- US Army
- Farming
- House keeping
- Dairy Queen cashier
- Mowing lawns
- Yard work
- Varner Construction, run machinery
- Janitor
- Burns Motor Freight
- Hostess
- Part time
- Mechanic
- Cashier at Kroger
- Dawson Inn
- Cashier at Hardees
- Odd jobs
- Part time stock boy
- Part time hostess
- Part time stock girl
- Housekeeping
- Homemaker Aide
- Assistant cook and deli.
- Cook
- Care giver
- English Teacher
- Human Resource Assistant
- Receptionist
- Cosmetologist
- Care for aged persons in their homes
- CNA

- Food Service
- CLERICAL
- Work on contract for non-profits.
- Paralegal
- Office clerk
- Analyst
- Homemaker
- LPN
- Library director
- Optical Assistant
- POSTMASTER
- Cook/cashier
- Sales
- Claims adjuster
- Health Care
- Secretary / Clerk
- Home Health Aide
- Self- Employed
- Registered Nurse
- Support clerk/receptionist
- Registered Nurse
- Social Worker
- Program Director
- Management & Program Analyst
- Teaching
- Cashier---Owner
- Fiscal Officer Asst.
- Customer Service Representative
- College Professor
- Medical field
- Manger
- House keeper
- RN
- Preston county senior citizen
- Registrar also a full time student
- CNA
- Laborer
- Security Guard
- Co-owner of small business
- School Counselor
- Florist
- Counselor
- Non- profit Director
- Sales
- Teacher
- Computer assistant
- Personal chef
- Teacher
- RN
- Food service
- Janitor for a church/stay at home mom
- Supervisor/manageme nt
- Teacher
- Case Manager
- Advocate
- Nurse, Educator
- Nurse
- Administrative Secretary, Sr.
- Teacher
- Paper Delivery
- MANAGEMENT
- Homemaker
- Family Coord.
- Call center
- Accountant
- Homemaker
- Teacher
- Teacher
- Pharmacist
- Occupancy Specialist
- Teacher
- Social Worker
- In-field beneficiary service representative
- Assistant Superintendent of Schools
- Executive Director
- Social Services
- Community Services Supervisor
- Manager
- Social services
- Pastor
- Social services
- management
- Social Services
- Supervisor
- Executive Assistant
- Aircraft Mechanic
- Social Worker
- Social Worker
- Principal
- Nonprofit Director
- Social worker



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- A career that allows more time with family.
- A job that has less take it home items.
- Actor
- Advertising/Marketing, Self-employment
- Aerospace Engineer
- Any job – X
- Archaeologist
- Architect
- Army – X
- Author
- Behavioral Sciences
- Business Management – X
- Business - XXX
- Child Advocate
- Child care – X
- Child education – X
- Coal miner – X
- Coast Guard
- College Professor
- Computers/Car Mechanic
- Construction – X
- Counseling drug addicted teens
- Criminal Justice – XX
- Culinary Arts
- Dental assisting
- Dentistry
- Dietician
- Doctor assistant
- Doctor – X
- Don't know – XXXXXX
- Driving
- Elementary special education teacher
- Emergency Services
- Engineer
- Equine rehabilitation/medicine
- Farming
- Finance
- Forensics
- Forester – XX
- Graphic Design/Multimedia Production
- Graphics Technology
- Hair stylist
- Happy with current career
- Health Care – X
- Health Field-Epidemiology
- I love teaching!
- I want to work with Horses Training, teaching people to ride, and care for them
- I would find a job working from home
- I would love to advocate full time and do accounting work
- In college now for Psychology
- Information technology
- Journalist
- Juvenile justice, juvenile Probation
- Law - X
- Law enforcement
- Lawyer – X
- Massage therapy/Vet
- Mechanic- XXX
- Medical – XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Military - XX
- Musician
- N/A - XXXXXXXX
- NONE
- None - love my job
- Nurse – XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Nutrition
- Office assistant
- Pastor
- Pharmacy
- Photographer – X
- Physical Therapist - XX
- Professor
- Psychiatrist
- Public safety
- Retirement
- Satisfied with being a teacher
- Scientific Illustrator
- Secretary
- Special needed people
- Surveyor
- Taxidermy
- Teacher – XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Teaching or Medical Field
- Technology
- Unsure id pick something where id stop being laid off
- Veterinary, self-employed; or science/research
- Welding - XXXX
- Work/secretary
- Wouldn't change
- X-ray tech



If yes, list additional skills needed:

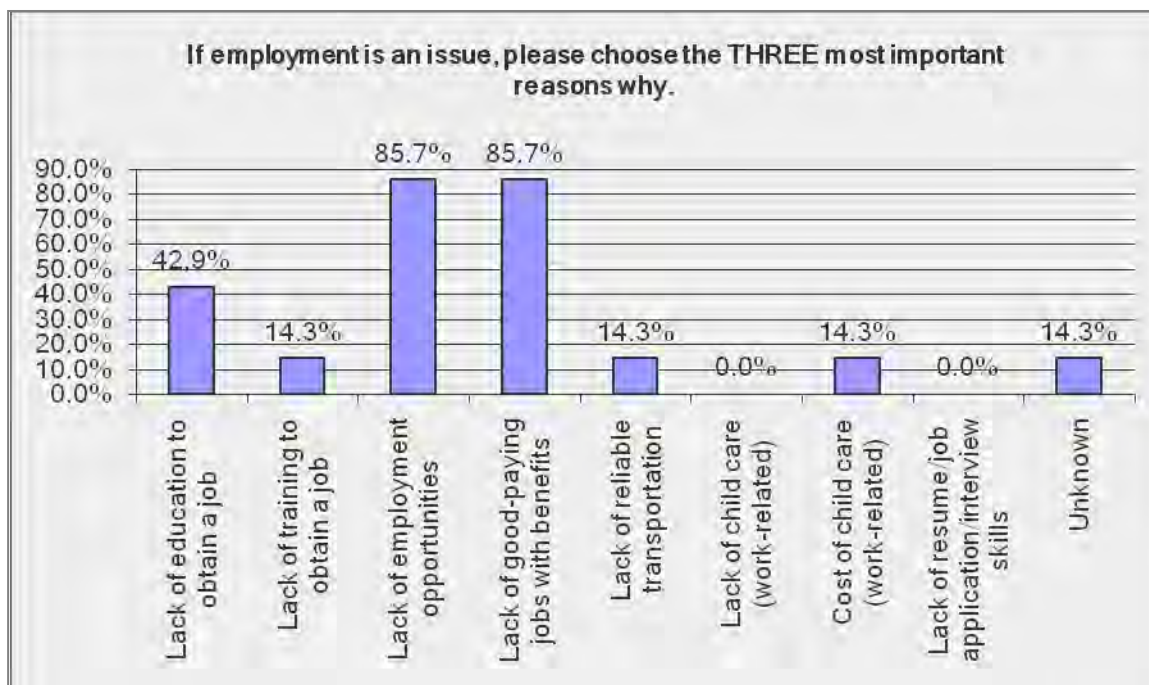
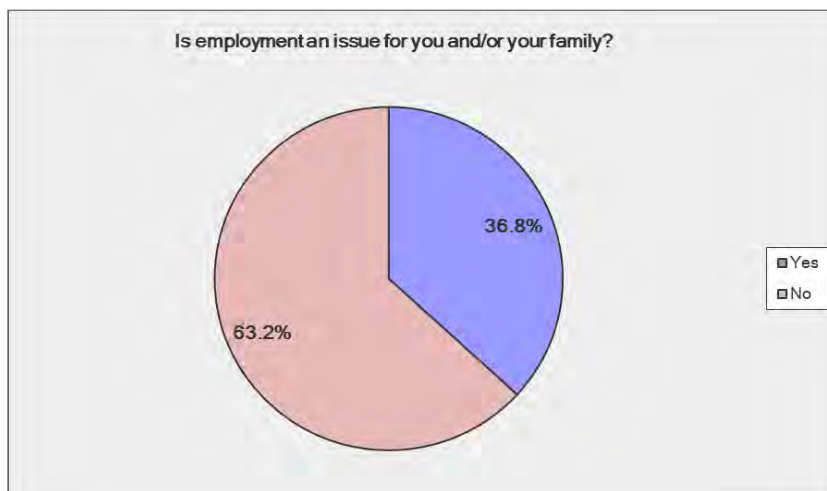
- 2 years of technical college.
- 4 year degree and some hands on experience
- A degree
- A degree in the criminal justice field.
- A lot
- A teaching degree
- Additional college – X
- Additional Schooling to become attorney
- At least a Bachelor's degree
- Bachelor's degree
- **Bachelor's** Degree in Information Technology
- Basic training
- B.S.A. in early childhood ed.
- Business management
- Certification regarding social work, etc.
- Coast Guard Academy and College
- Collage Degree -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
- college & child care during class hours
- College and graduate school
- College degree & training in the mentioned field
- College degree in Marketing
- College degree in nursing
- College, medical school
- Computer skills
- Computer skills, technology skills
- Counseling education
- Currently in school to obtain BA in this field
- Degree in Nursing
- **Don't know**
- Education - XX
- Education- Nursing School
- school
- Farming skills/training.
- Forensics schooling
- Further classes in the field
- GED
- GED and college education
- Health Science
- High School and apprenticeship
- Job training
- Law School
- License
- Master's Degree
- Mathematical
- M.B.A. in Accounting
- More college
- More computer program knowledge
- More education - XX
- Not sure- X
- Nursing – XXX
- Ph.D. or terminal degree from accredited college or university
- Refresher on chemistry and bio skills
- Schooling
- Seminary (education)
- Spanish Master
- Teaching techniques, guidelines, hands on work, rules and regulations
- Tech Degree – XX
- The know how to do it
- to be able to go back to college and finish degree
- Trade school
- Training – XX
- Training, school, medical

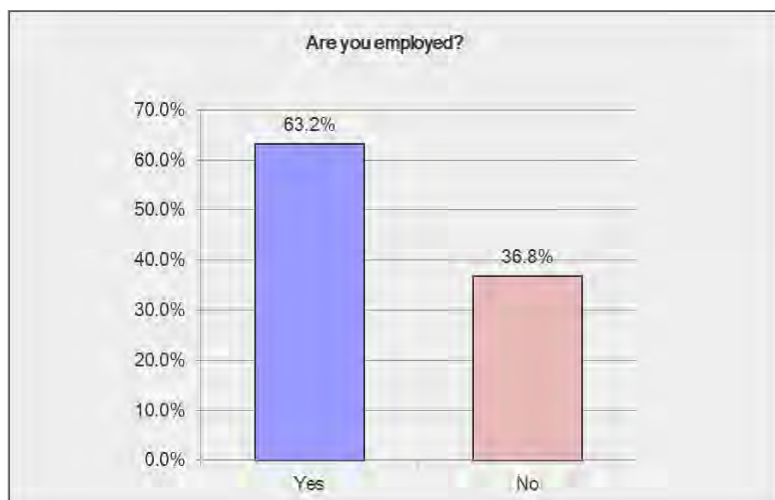
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family*. **36.8%** respondents in Barbour County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

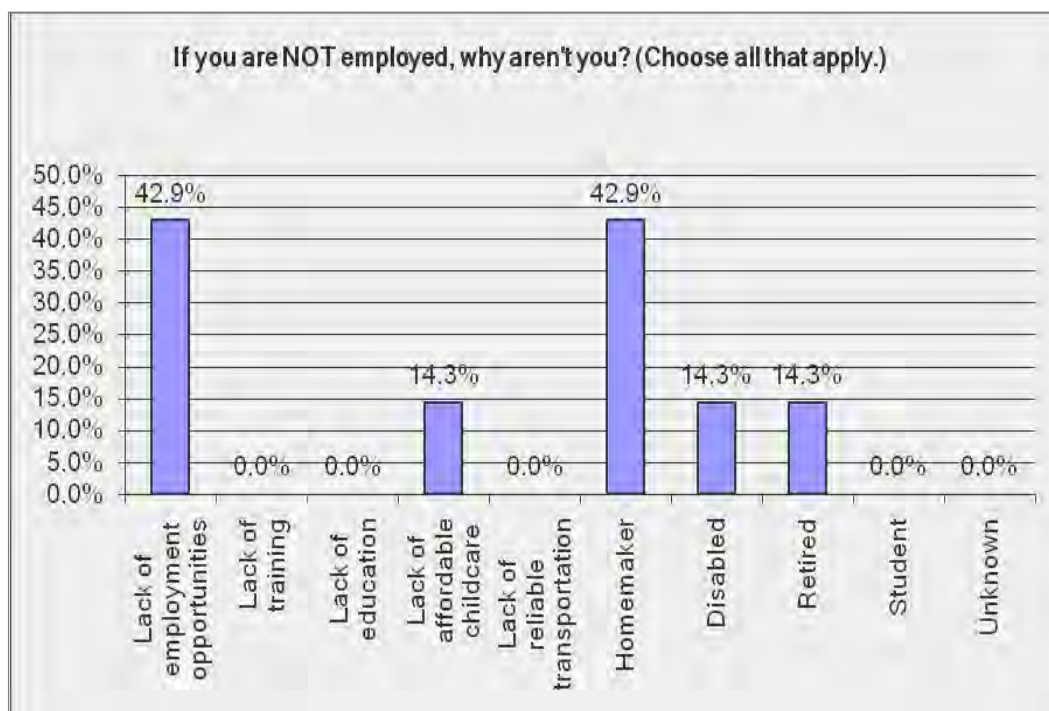
1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
3. Lack of education to obtain a job





If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Analyst
- Claims Adjuster
- College Professor
- Community Service Supervisor
- Cook
- Cosmetologist
- Library Director
- Manager
- Principal
- Registrar also a full time student
- Social Services
- Support Clerk/Receptionist



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| • Work/secretary | • Lawyer |
| • Doctor assistant, or nurse | • Not Sure |
| • Author | • Law |
| • Nursing | • Teaching |
| • Photography, art, library science | • Medical |
| • Archaeologist | |



If yes, list additional skills needed:

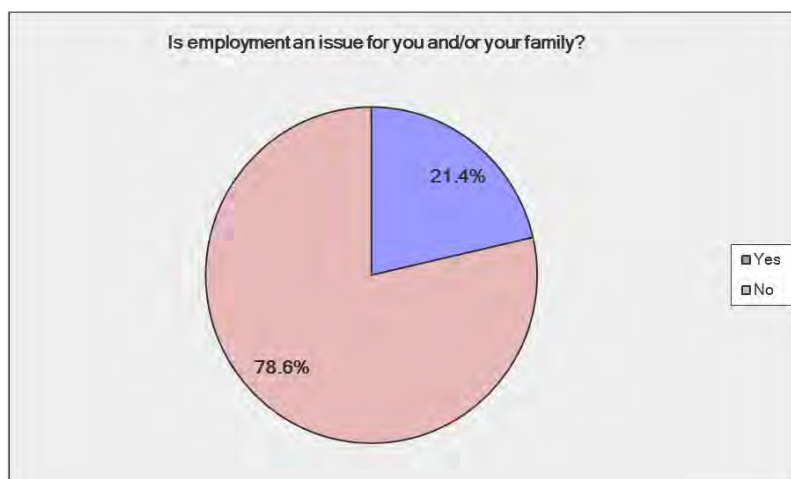
- Computer skills
- Not sure
- Nursing school
- college degree
- Education
- Law School
- Nursing

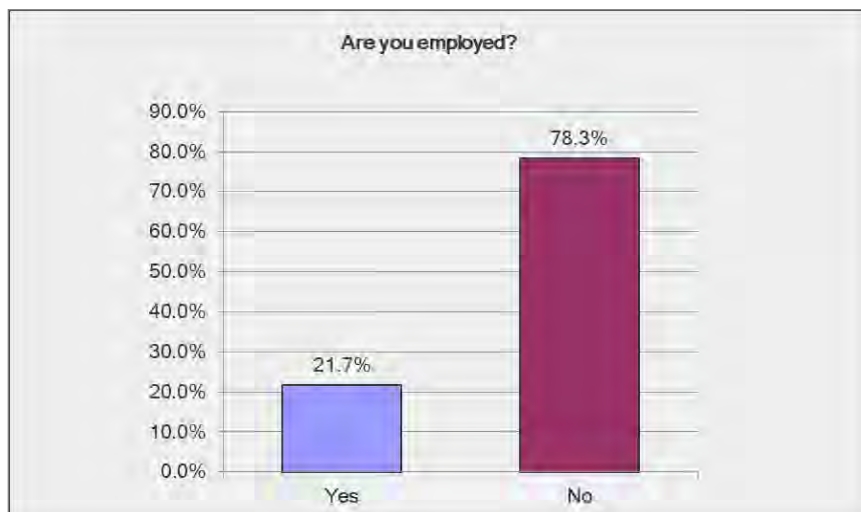
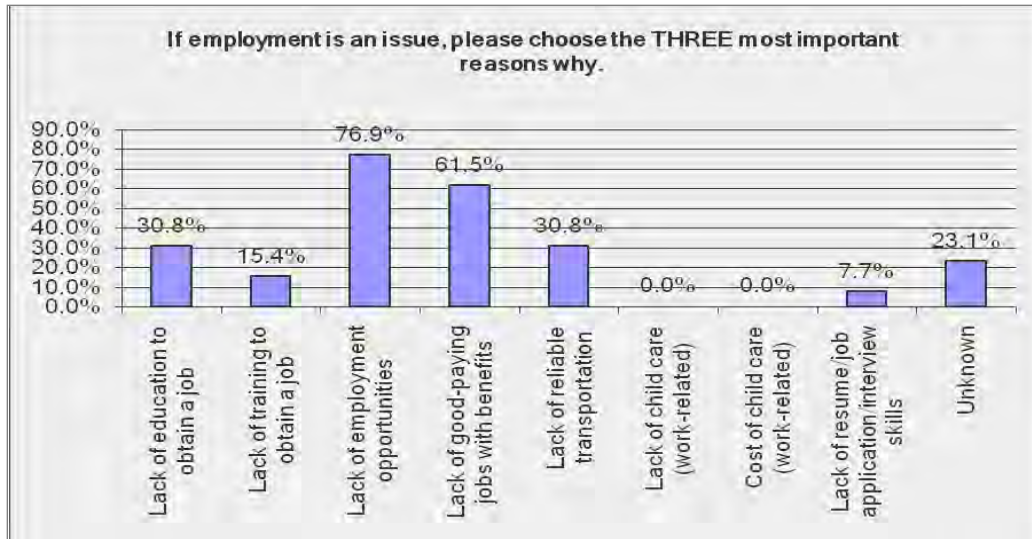
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is employment an issue for you and/or your family*. **21.4%** respondents in Greenbrier County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

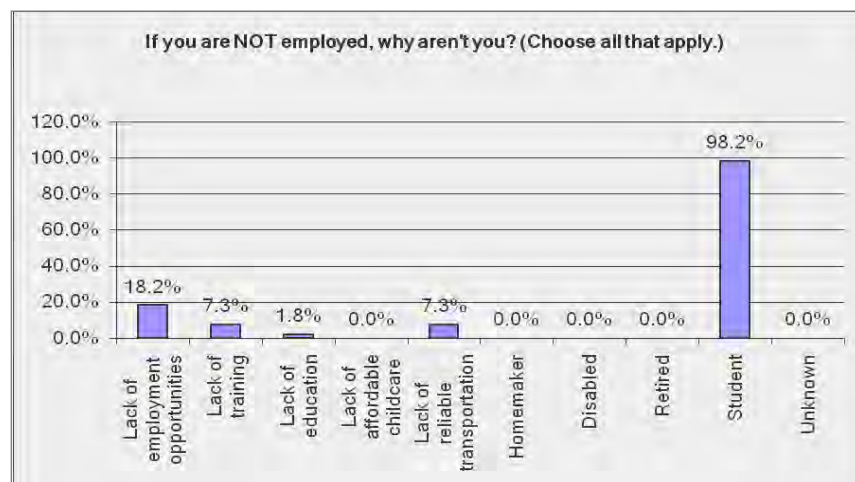
1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
3. Lack of education to obtain a job





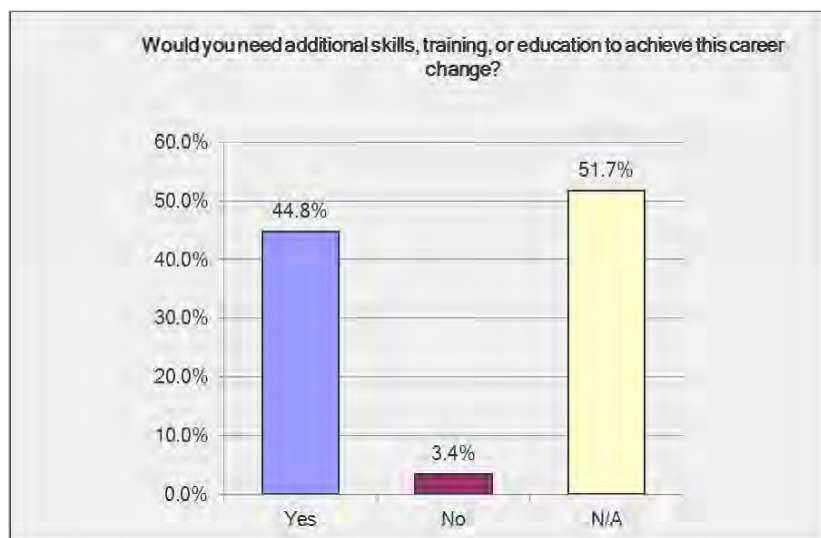
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Hostess
- Part time
- Mechanic
- Cashier at Kroger
- Dawson Inn
- Cashier at Hardees
- Odd jobs
- Part time stock boy
- Part time hostess
- Part time stock girl
- Social Worker



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Physical therapist
- Scientific Illustrator
- Mechanic
- Coast Guard
- Construction
- X-ray tech
- Psychiatrist
- Welding
- Military
- Anything
- Welding
- Hair stylist
- Daycare worker
- Education



If yes, list additional skills needed:

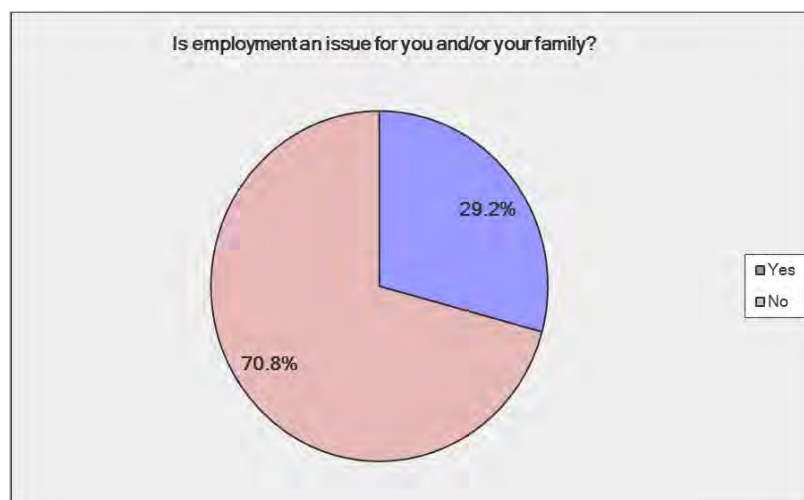
- College
- College
- College Education
- 2 years of technical college.
- Coast Guard Academy and College
- High School and apprenticeship
- Nursing degree
- College
- College
- College
- Mathematical
- Education

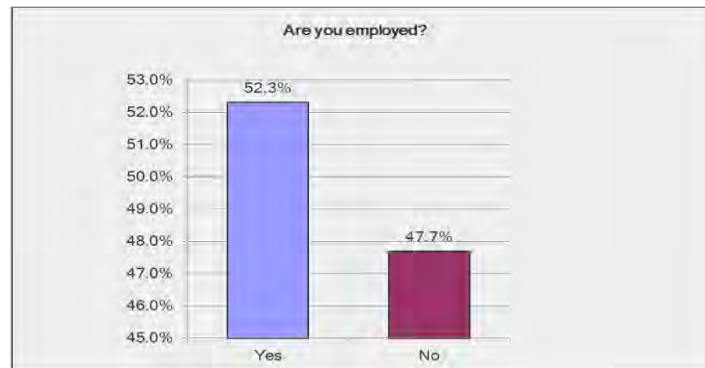
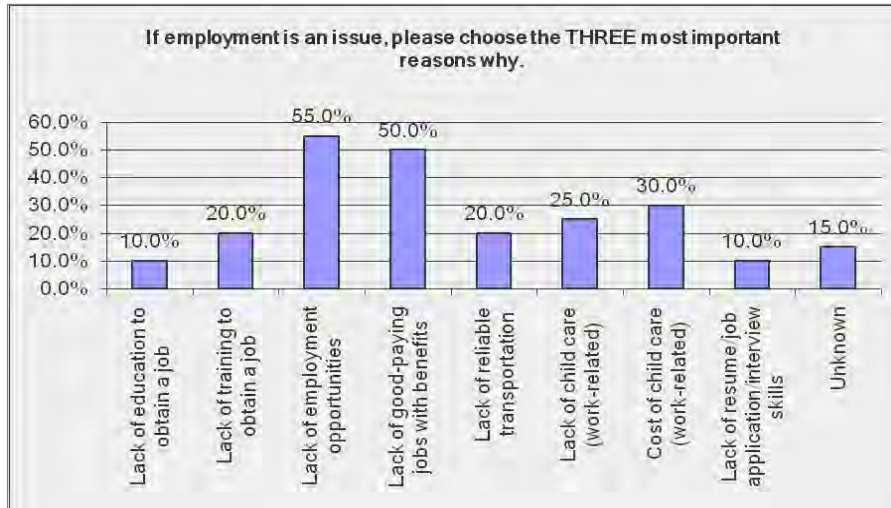
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family*. **29.2%** respondents in Marion County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

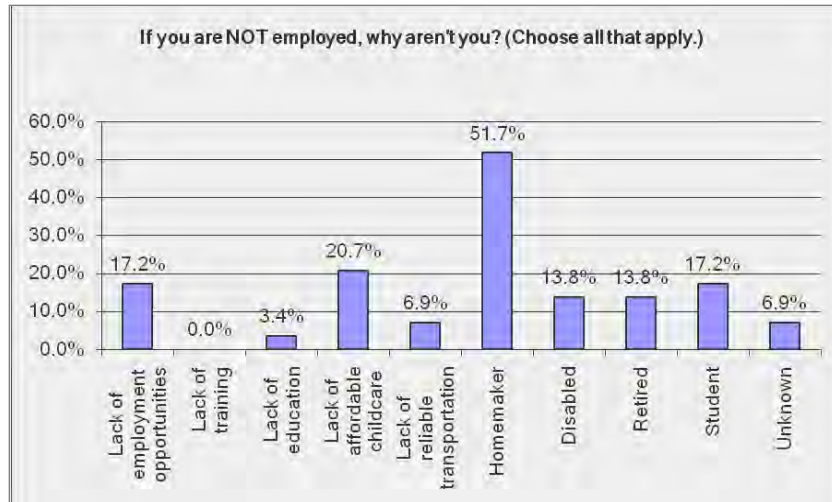
1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
3. Cost of child care (work-related)





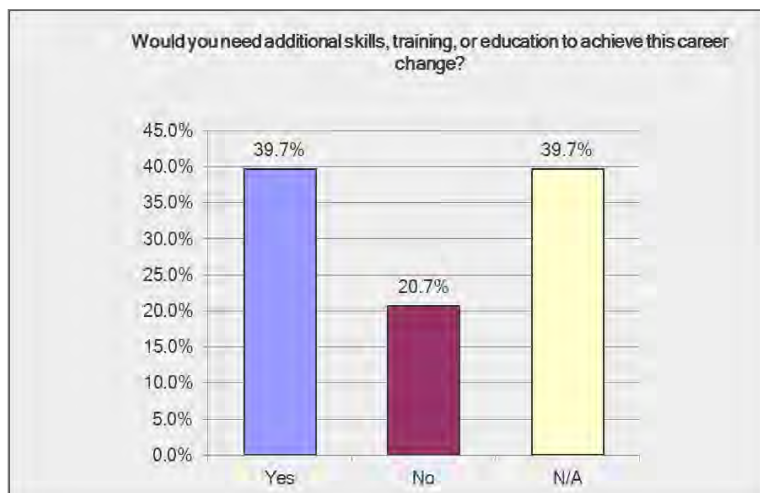
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- English Teacher
- Human Resource Assistant
- Receptionist
- CNA
- Food Service
- CLERICAL
- Work on contract for non-profits.
- Paralegal
- Office clerk
- Homemaker
- LPN
- Home Health Aide
- Teaching
- Co-owner of small business
- School Counselor
- Counselor
- Non- profit Director
- Teacher
- RN
- Case Manager
- Advocate
- Administrative Secretary, Sr.
- MANAGEMENT
- Homemaker
- Family Coordinator
- Occupancy Specialist
- Social Worker
- In-field beneficiary service representative
- Executive Director
- Manager
- Social Services
- Supervisor
- Executive Assistant



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Computers/Car Mechanic
- Don't know
- Teacher
- N/A- I'm happy with my career.
- Teacher
- Farming
- medical
- nurse
- Coal miner
- I would love to advocate full time and do accounting work
- Secretary
- counseling drug addicted teens
- Juvenile justice, juvenile Probation
- In college now for Psychology
- Happy with current career
- Medical
- None - love my job
- I love teaching!
- Dietician
- Business
- Child Advocate
- Child care
- Graphic Design/Multimedia Production
- Medical
- Photographer
- Graphics Technology
- Nursing
- Health Field- Epidemiology
- Teaching or Medical Field
- Dentistry

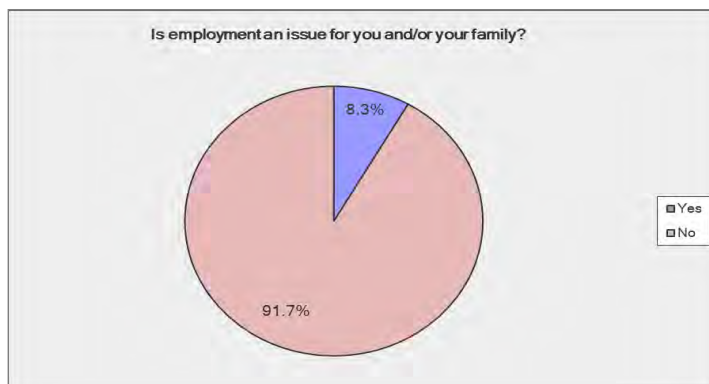


If yes, list additional skills needed:

- Tech Degree
- Teaching degree
- 4 year degree and some hands on experience
- Farming skills/training
- Additional Schooling to become attorney
- Nursing classes
- Job training
- Counseling education
- College
- Certification regarding social work, etc.
- Health Science

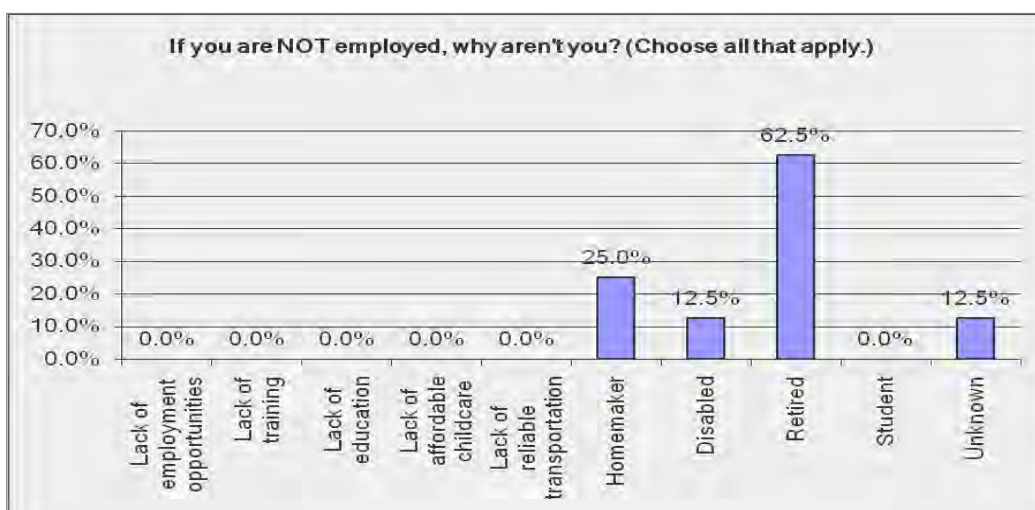
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family*. **8.3%** respondents in Monongalia County felt that employment was in fact an issue.



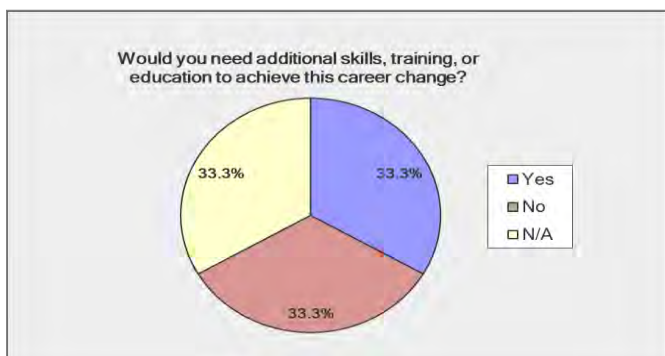
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Housekeeping
- Social Worker



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- I want to work with Horses Training, teaching people to ride, and care for them
- Lawyer



If yes, list additional skills needed:

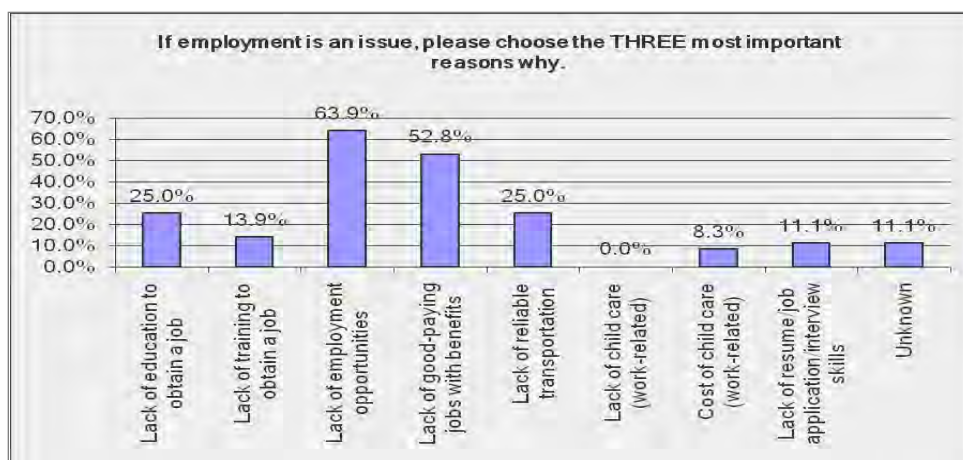
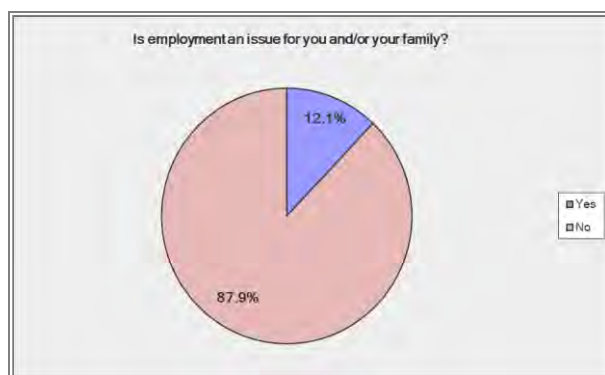
- Masters in Spanish
- More Education

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family*. **12.1%** respondents in Pocahontas County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

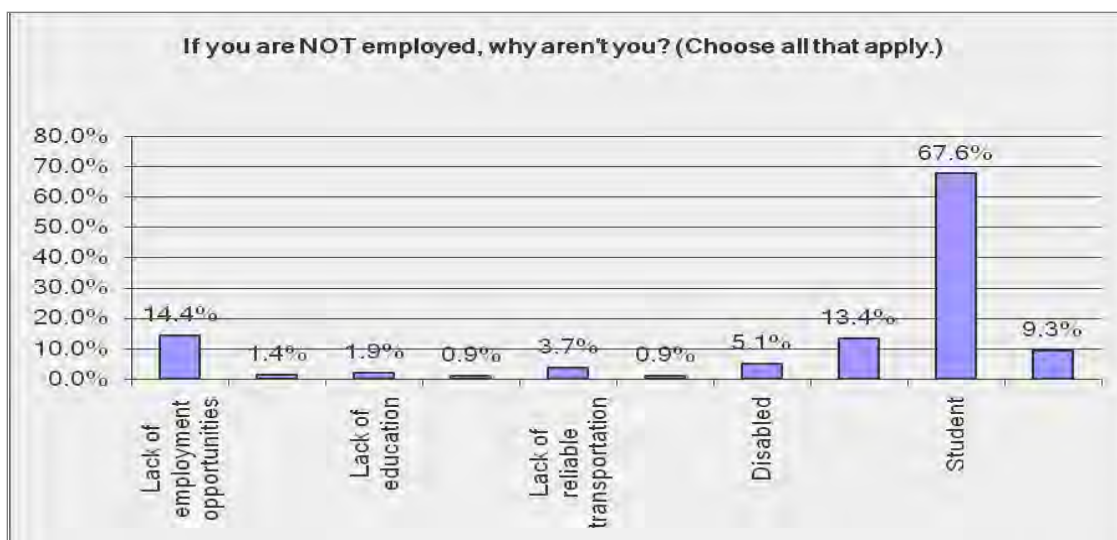
1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
3. Lack of education to obtain a job
4. Lack of reliable transportation





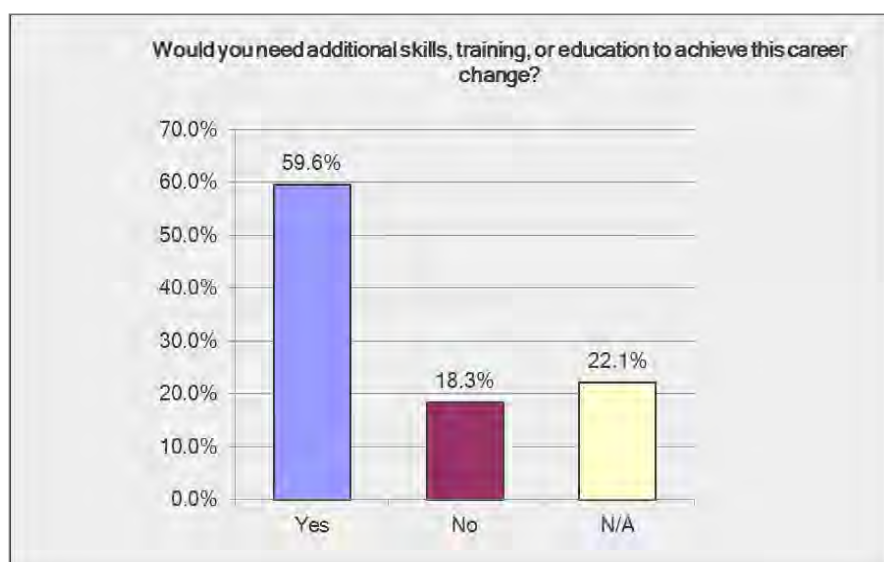
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Supervisor for food and beverage
- Nursing assistant/home care worker
- Supervisor
- Bio-Lab Tech
- Disability/Social Security
- Concrete, painting, other odd jobs
- OMS at Snowshoe
- Farm work
- Farming
- Dishwasher/busboy
- Work force
- Farming
- Work at a Pet Store
- Dairy Queen
- EMT-B
- Part-time
- Babysitter
- Farm work
- Sales clerk
- US Army
- Cass State Park/Odd Jobs
- Farming
- On Mountain Sales: Snowshoe
- Dairy Queen
- Waiter
- Dairy Queen
- Excavation
- Concrete Construction
- Building fences
- Office cleaner
- United States Air Force-Delayed Entry
- Stock boy
- Mechanic
- Selling
- Housekeeping
- Work at school by workforce
- Line cook
- Ski patrol, snowshoe
- Pretty Penny Cafe
- Dairy Queen
- Busgirl
- Janitor at school
- Cashier
- Odd jobs
- Day care worker
- Horse farm
- Work in family store
- Snowshoe Mountain
- Restaurant cashier
- LIFEGUARD
- Maintenance
- Odd jobs
- Farm work and work with trains
- Teacher
- Starbucks
- Dairy Queen
- Maintenance
- Nursing home
- Construction work
- Thrift store worker
- Family business
- Case Fire House
- Genesis Health Center
- US Army
- Farming
- House keeping
- Dairy Queen cashier
- Mowing lawns
- Yard work
- Varner Construction, run machinery
- Janitor
- Burns Motor Freight
- Secretary / Clerk



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Actor
- Aerospace Engineer
- Architect
- Army
- Army Chaplain
- Business Management
- Doctor
- Driving
- Emergency Services
- Engineer
- Equine rehabilitation/medicine
- Forestry
- Health Care / Human Resources
- Journalist
- Law
- Mechanic
- Medical
- Military
- Musician
- **Nurse's aid**
- Nursing
- Physical Therapist
- Public safety
- Surveyor
- Taxidermy
- Teacher
- Welding



If yes, list additional skills needed:

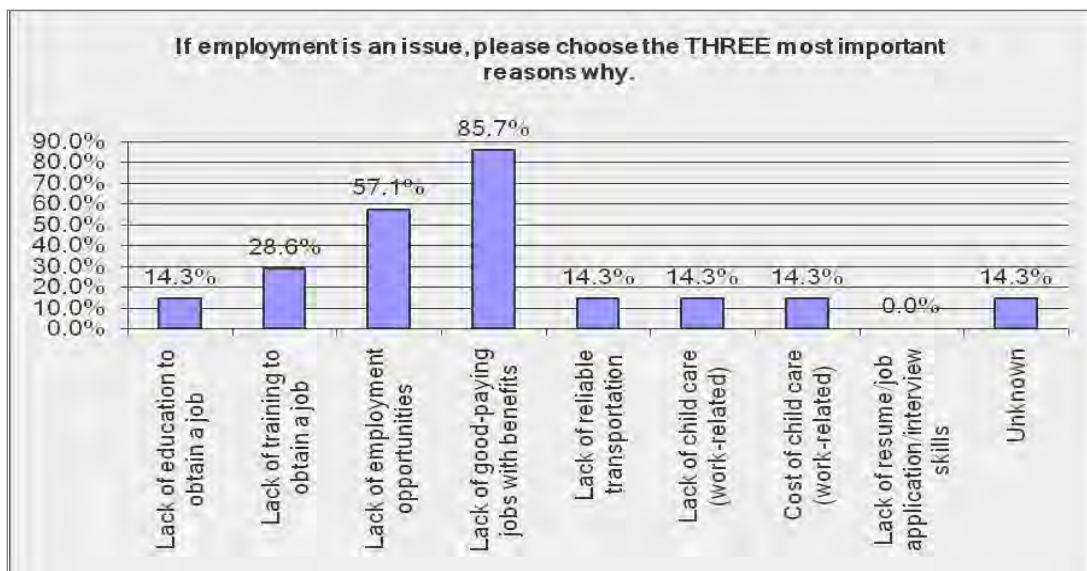
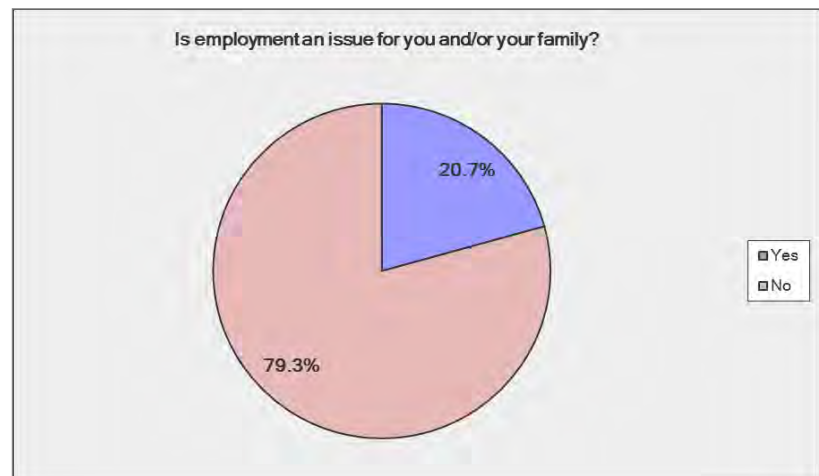
- At least a Bachelor's degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Basic training
- College - 30
- Child care during class hours
- Graduate school
- Medical school
- More school
- Refresher on chem and bio skills
- Tech school - X
- The know how to do it
- Trade school
- Training

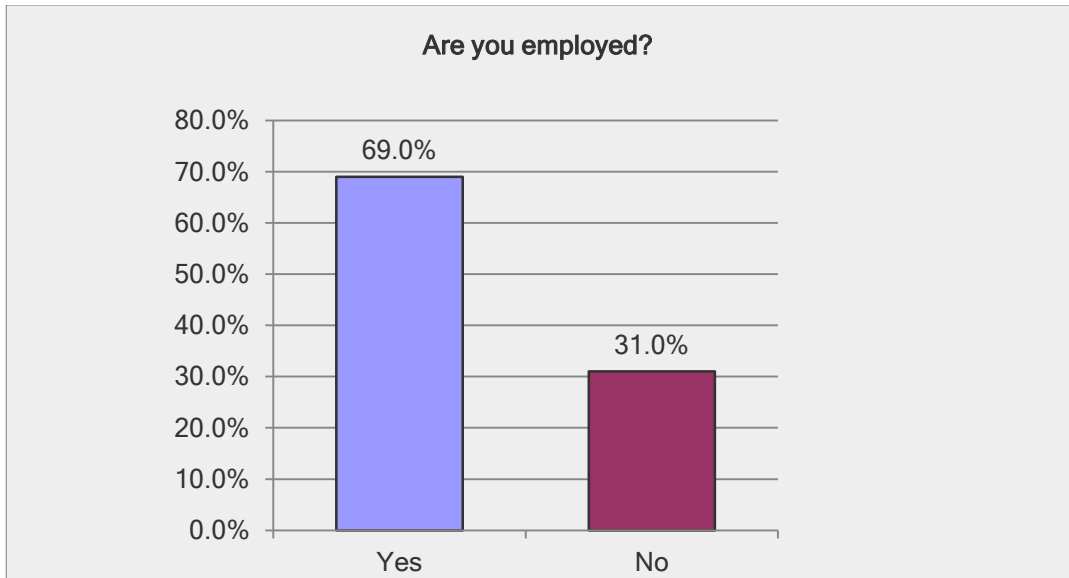
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family*. **20.7%** respondents in Preston County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

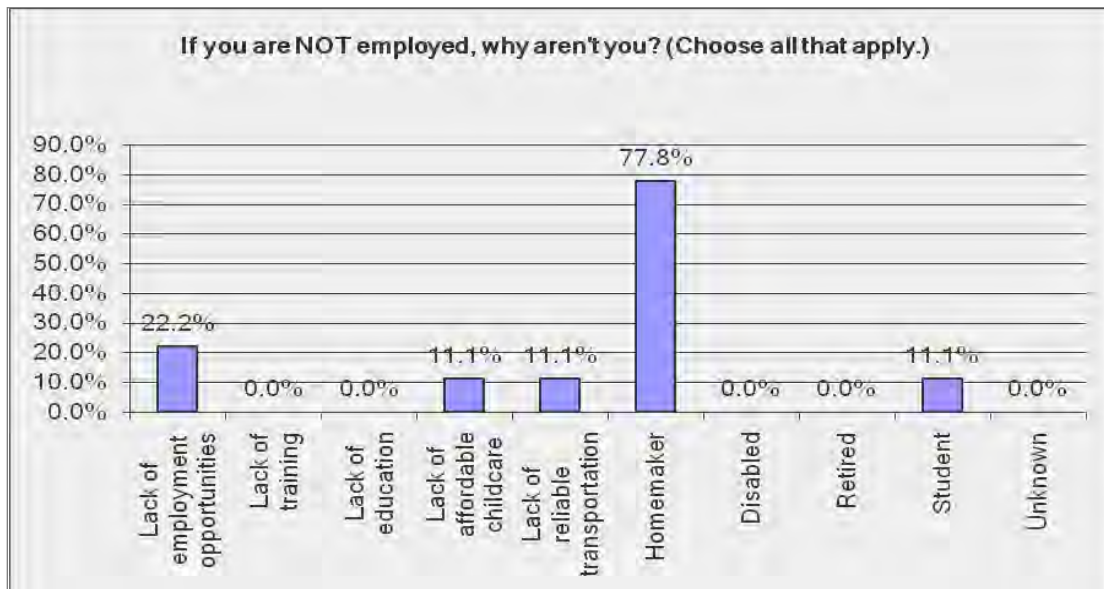
1. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
2. Lack of employment opportunities
3. Lack of training to obtain a job





If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

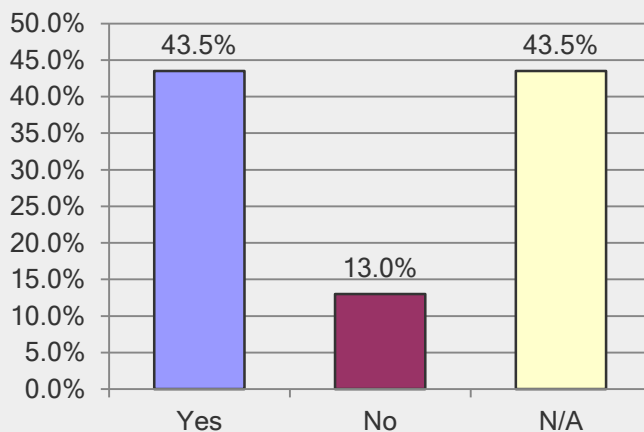
- Clerical
- POSTMASTER
- Registered Nurse
- Social Worker
- Management & Program Analyst
- Customer Service Representative
- Preston county senior citizen
- Security Guard
- Personal chef
- Food service
- Nurse
- Teacher
- Paper Delivery
- Accountant
- Pharmacist
- Social services
- Aircraft Mechanic
- Social worker



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- WELDING
- NONE
- child education
- Forensics
- Teaching
- Not sure
- Elementary special education teacher
- I would find a job working from home
- Behavioral Sciences
- Medical Transcription
- Business Management
- Information technology
- not sure
- Pastor

Would you need additional skills, training, or education to achieve this career change?



If yes, list additional skills needed:

- License
- College
- Forensics schooling
- Training education
- College degree
- Currently in school to obtain BA in this field
- Computer skills, technology skills
- **Bachelor's Degree in Information Technology**
- College
- Seminary (education)

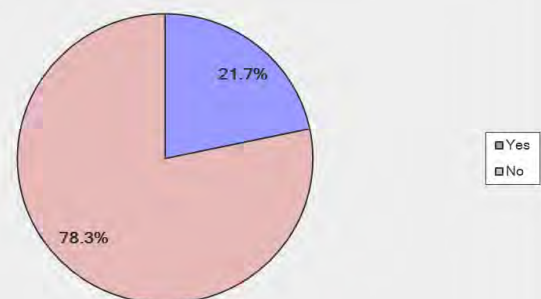
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

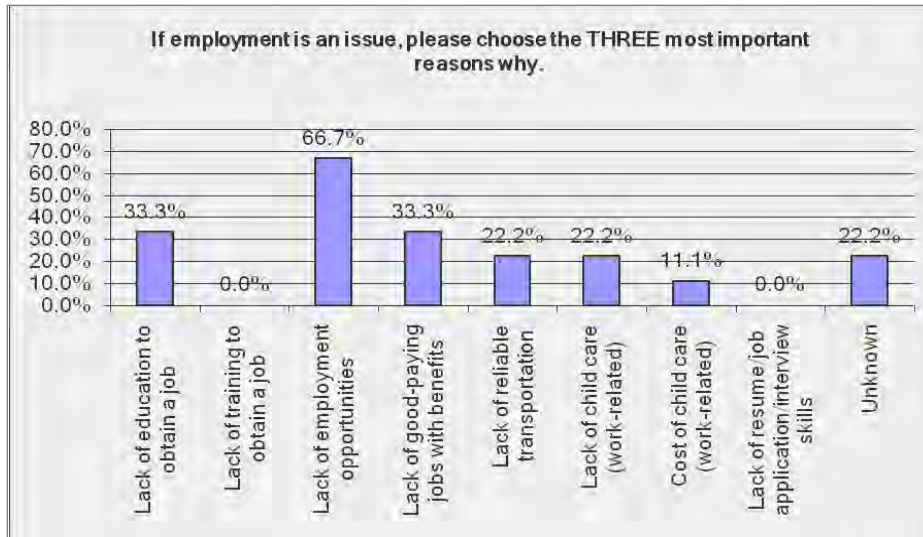
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is employment an issue for you and/or your family*. **21.7%** respondents in Randolph County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
3. Lack of education to obtain a job

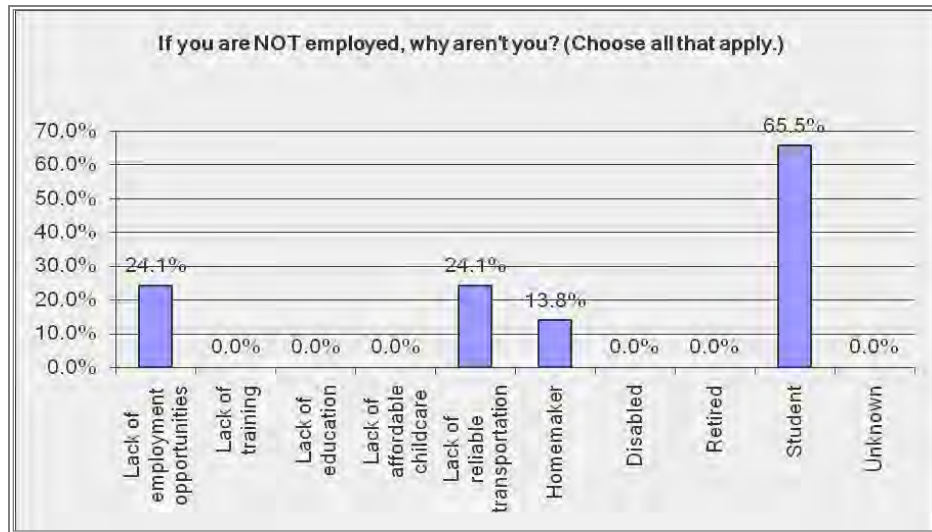
Is employment an issue for you and/or your family?





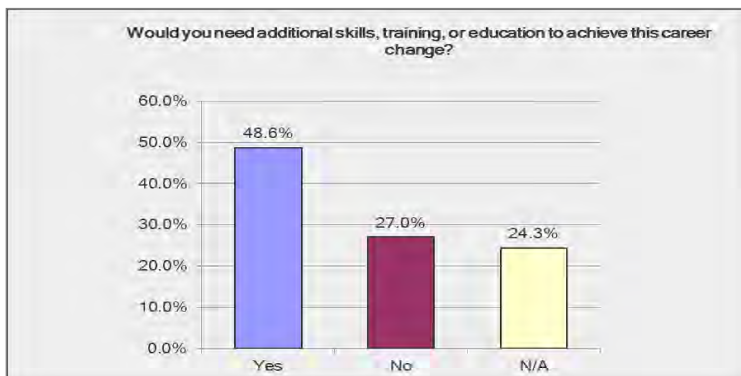
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Farming
- Vet office
- Sub Artist
- Cashier
- Waitress at KFC
- Farming
- Military
- Part-time mechanic
- Optical Assistant
- Fiscal Officer Asst.
- Florist
- Call center
- Homemaker
- Teacher
- Teacher
- Social Services
- Management
- Nonprofit Director



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Coal mines
- Forester
- Culinary Arts
- Construction
- Technology
- Forestry
- Medical field
- Nursing
- Physical Therapy
- Medical field
- Massage therapy/Veterinarian
- Any job
- Doctor
- Criminal Justice
- Nursing
- Business Owner
- Finance
- Advertising/Marketing, Self-employment
- **Teacher's aid or secretary**
- A career that allows more time with family.
- Professor
- Nursing
- College Professor



If yes, list additional skills needed:

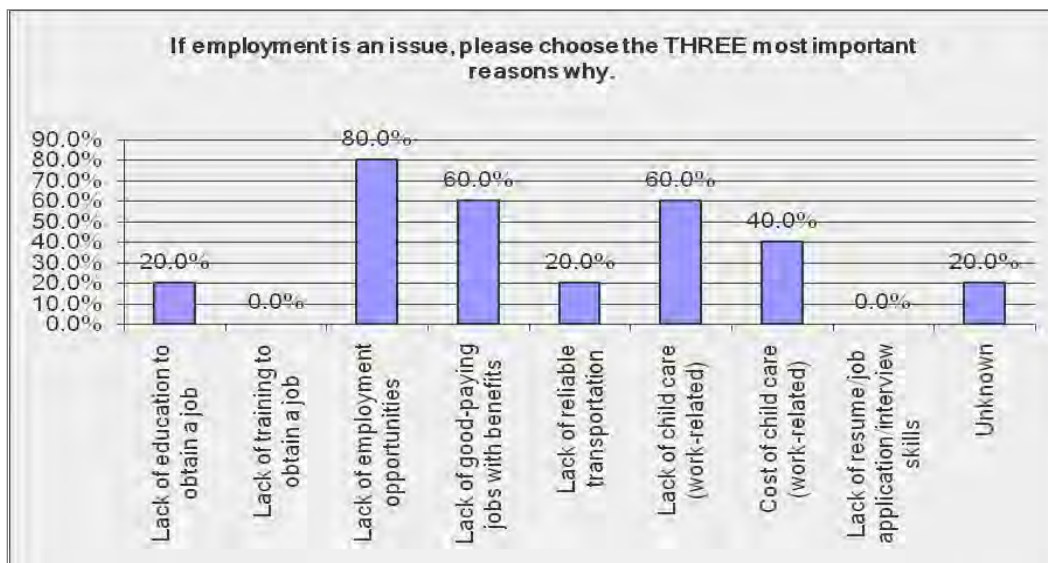
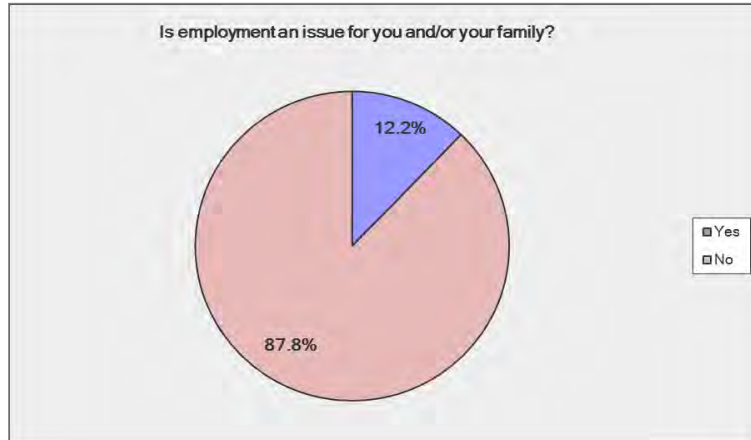
- Training and classes
- College
- Have to go to college and get a degree.
- More schooling
- College Education
- Training, school, medical school
- College and training
- Business management
- Further classes in the field
- College degree in Marketing
- Not sure
- Ph.D. or terminal degree from accredited college or university

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family*. **12.2%** respondents in Taylor County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

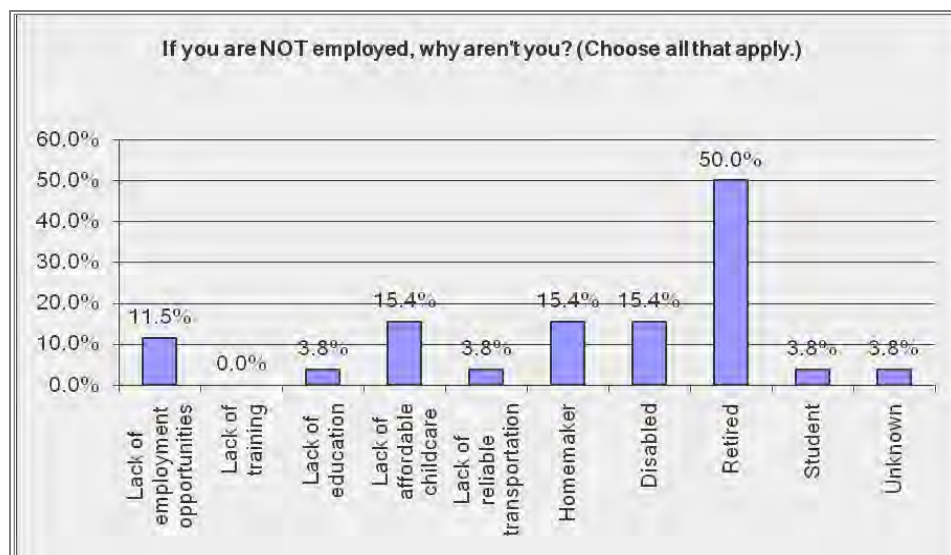
1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
3. Lack of child care (work-related)





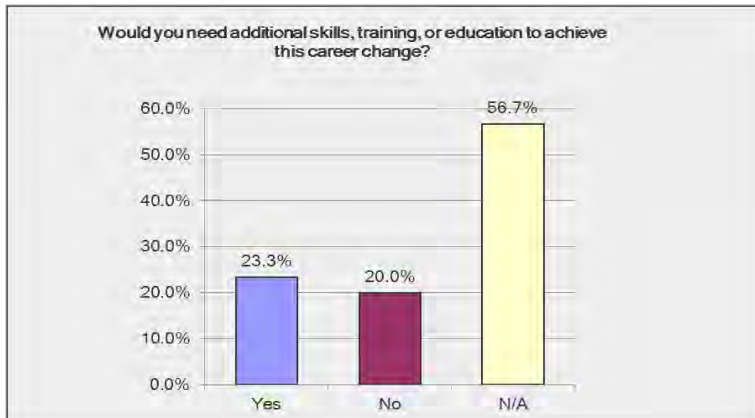
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Homemaker Aide
- Assistant cook and deli.
- Care giver
- Sales
- Health Care
- Teacher
- RN
- Computer assistant
- Teacher
- Janitor for a church/stay at home mom
- Supervisor/management
- Assistant Superintendent of Schools
- Pastor



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Nursing
- Special needed people
- No change
- Dental assisting
- Teaching
- Satisfied with being a teacher
- Education- math teacher
- Criminal justice or teaching
- Retirement
- Unsure - I would pick something where I would stop being laid off
- Medical Field



If yes, list additional skills needed:

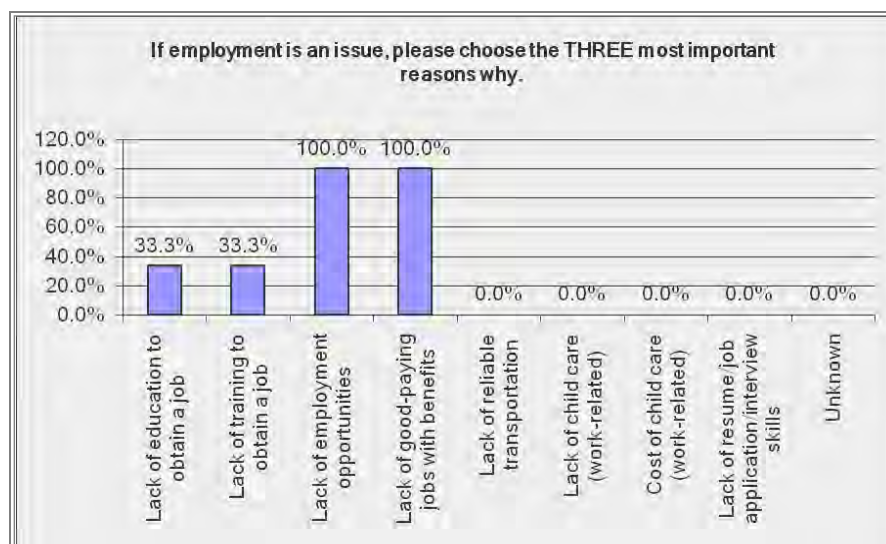
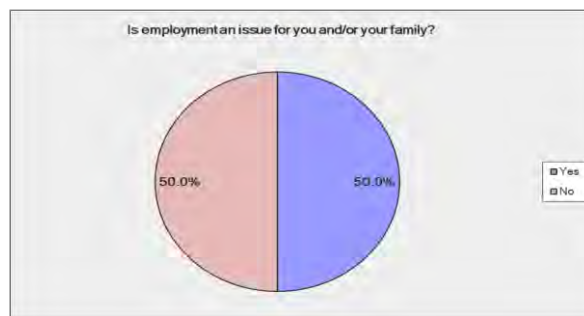
- GED
- College skills
- Education- Nursing School
- A degree – X
- College classes in education field and certification
- Teaching techniques, guidelines, hands on work, rules and regulations

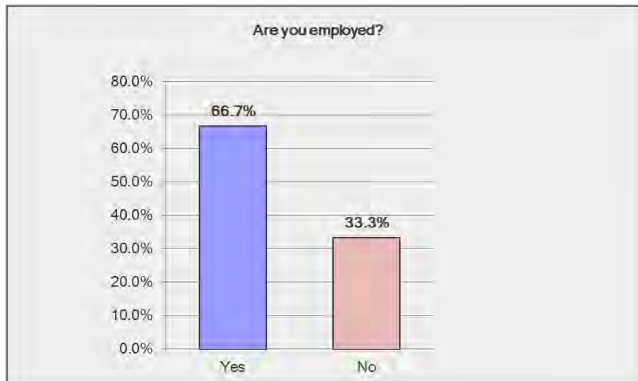
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is employment an issue for you and/or your family*. **50%** respondents in Tucker County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

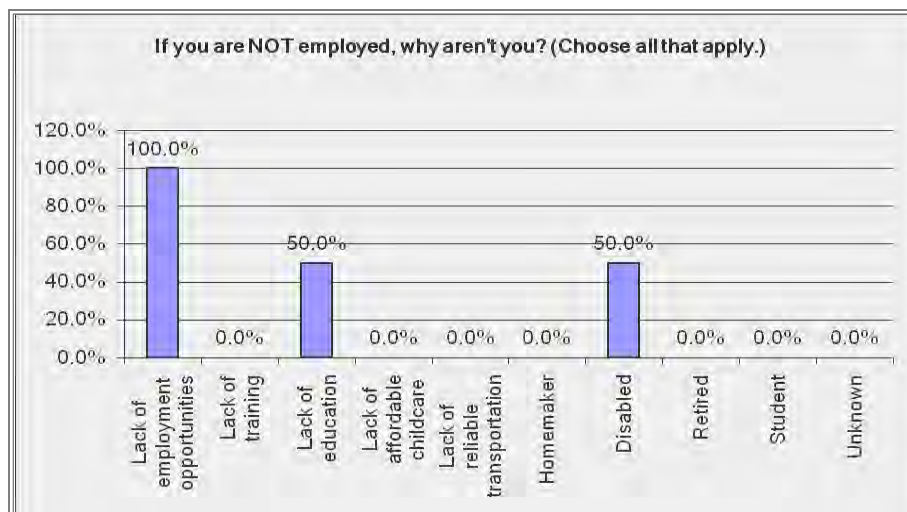
1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
3. Lack of education to obtain a job
4. Lack of training to obtain a job





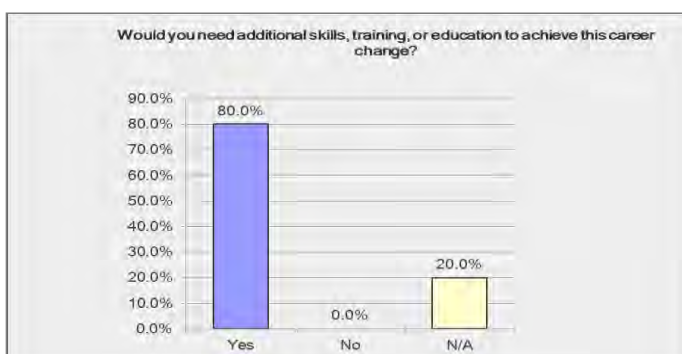
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Self Employed
- Program Director
- Medical Field
- Housekeeper
- Assistant Superintendent of Schools



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Health Care
- Veterinary, self-employed; or science/research
- Office assistant
- Medical



If yes, list additional skills needed:

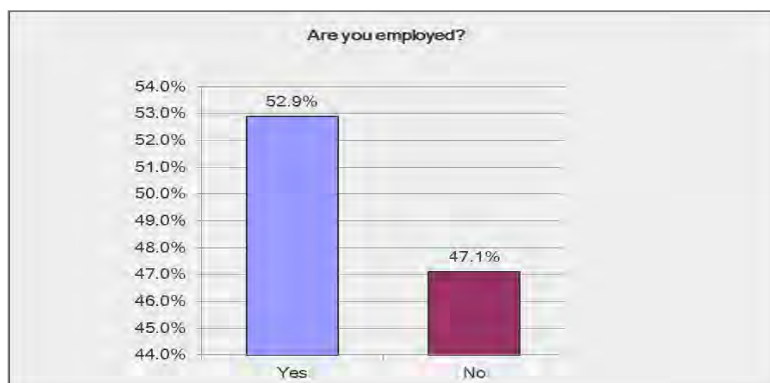
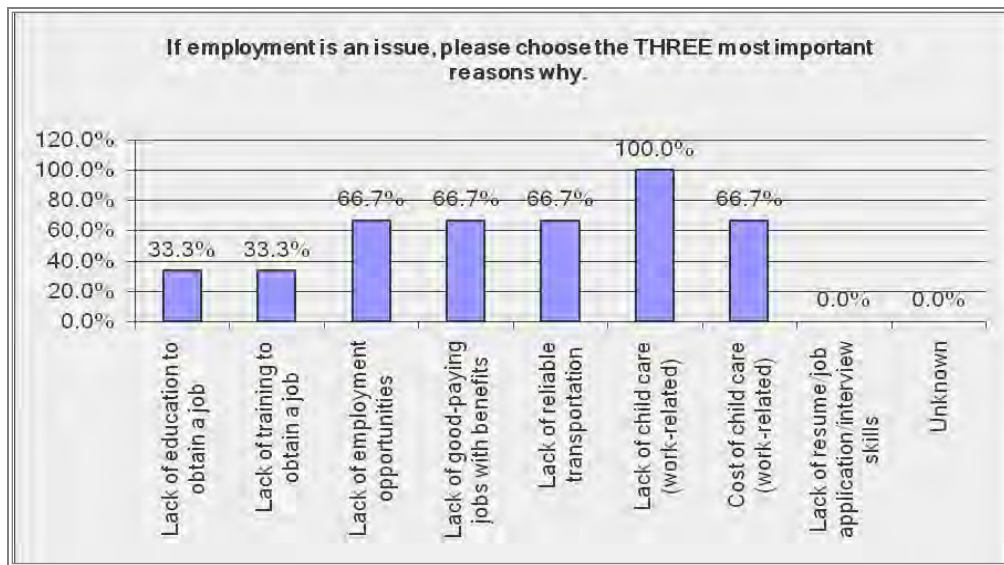
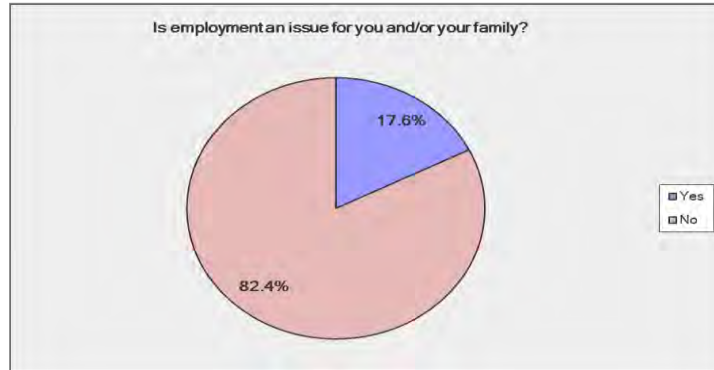
- Degree in Nursing
- More college
- More computer program knowledge
- Schooling

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family*. **17.6%** respondents in Webster County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

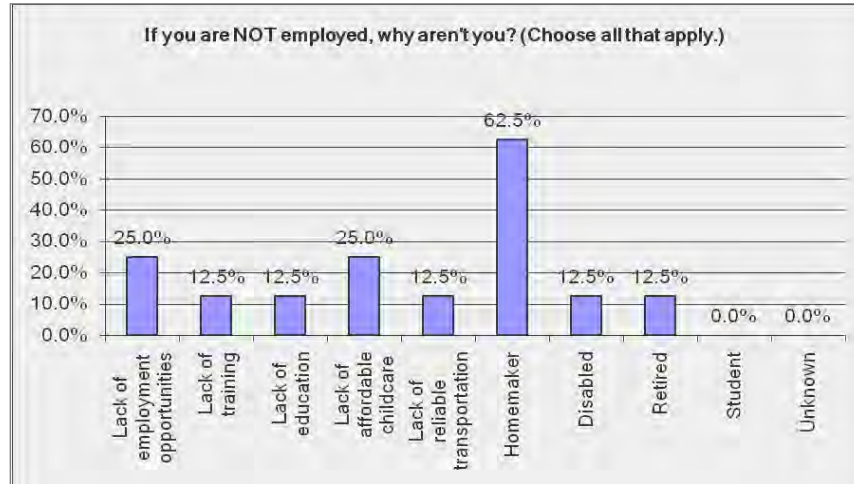
The top reasons identified were:

1. Lack of child care (work-related)
2. Lack of employment opportunities
3. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
4. Lack of reliable transportation



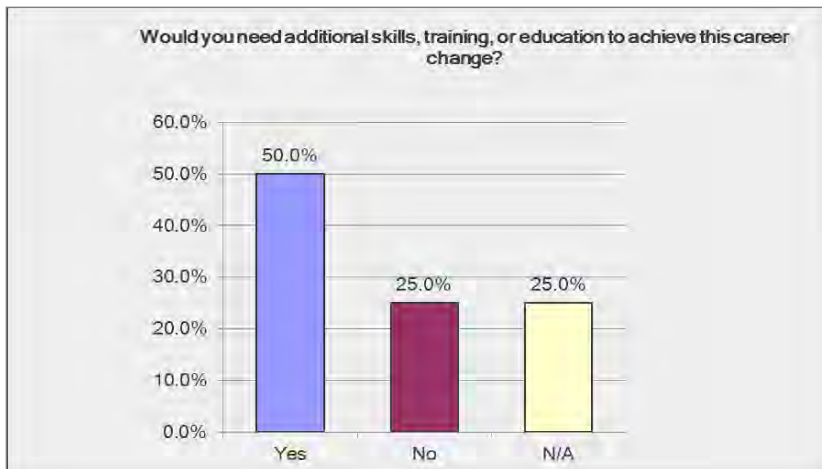
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Care for aged persons in their homes
- Cook/cashier
- Cashier---Owner
- CAN
- Laborer
- Sales
- Teacher



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Criminal Justice
- Early Childhood Education
- Not sure
- Nursing
- Medical
- Pharmacy
- Teaching or Accounting
- Nursing



If yes, list additional skills needed:

- A degree in the criminal justice field.
- BSA in Early Childhood Education
- GED and college education
- Collage education and medical training
- College – X
- Additional schooling

Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing **EMPLOYMENT** issues in your community and if so, how?

- Workforce West Virginia assists people in our community in looking for work by posting job opportunities, making computers available for job search and application completion.
- WV Coalition to End Homelessness directly assists other agencies providing assistance to end homelessness. In this context, every homeless services provider we are in contact with provides some manner of job readiness activities, job seeking assistance, and other assistance for people to be prepared to find and keep jobs. Furthermore, within our HMIS Database, we track and quantify many of the projects' success with helping people find jobs and ultimately increase income.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network has a SPOKES Class through WV Works; we also have an excellent vocational school.
- The United Way funds an agency that provides temporary employment to people without work: The Randolph County Domestic Training and Referral agency gives unemployed people the opportunity to do odd jobs for less fortunate seniors. A grant pays them for their services.

Secondary Data: Research

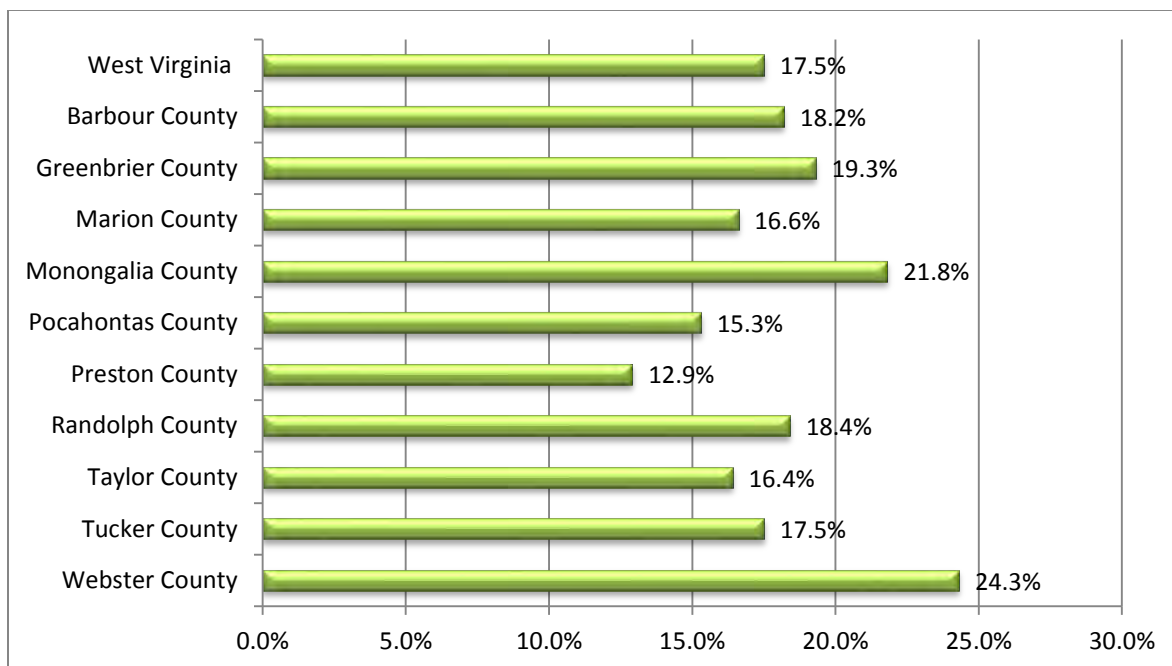
Understanding the employment situation in the community provides the background necessary for determining what types of jobs are available, what skills business and industry are looking for and what it takes for a family to become self-sufficient. Amidst falling home equity, the rising cost of food, health care and housing along with national unemployment rates, employment plays a tremendous role in a community's ability to overcome a recession.

National Poverty Guidelines:

Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.
1	\$11,490
2	15,510
3	19,530
4	23,550
5	27,570
6	31,590
7	35,610
8	39,630
For each additional person, add	4,020

**United States Department of Health and Human Services 2013*

Individuals with income below the national poverty level, according to the 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey:



The following chart shows the median household income of the 10 counties and also median income for West Virginia as well as the national average. Webster County has the lowest median household income at \$31,805. All counties are below the national average of \$52,762.

2012 Median Household Income	
Area	Amount
United States	\$52,762
West Virginia	\$39,550
Barbour County	\$33,158
Greenbrier County	\$35,180
Marion County	\$39,870
Monongalia County	\$41,325
Pocahontas County	\$42,670
Preston County	\$43,434
Randolph County	\$35,560
Taylor County	\$39,142
Tucker County	\$48,092
Webster County	\$31,805

*U.S. Census Bureau, 2013

Unemployment Rates

The unemployment rate is the number in the civilian labor force divided by the number of unemployed. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines unemployment as people who do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and are currently available for work. It also includes people who were temporarily laid off and are waiting to be called back to that job. It doesn't count the jobless who:

- Didn't look for a job in the past four weeks.
- Are so discouraged that they have stopped looking for a job.

The unemployment rate is important as a gauge of joblessness. For this reason, it is also a gauge of the economy's growth rate. However, the unemployment rate is a lagging indicator. This means it measures the *effect* of a recession and so occurs after one has already started.

Employers are reluctant to lay people off when the economy turns bad, and even more reluctant to hire them when the economy improves. For that reason, the unemployment rate can only confirm what the other indicators are showing. For example, if the other indicators show a quickening economy and the unemployment rate is declining, then you know for sure businesses are confident enough to start hiring again. Since it is a lagging indicator, unemployment can worsen even after the economy starts to improve. For example, unemployment went from 5.6% in 2002 to 6% in 2003 even though the recession ended in 2002.

As of November 2013, Webster County has the highest unemployment rate in the services area. This number has decreased since November 2012. Monongalia County has the lowest unemployment rate of 4.1%. Overall, the unemployment rate in each county has decreased since November 2012.

Unemployment Rates			
Area	November 2012	November 2013	Net Change
United States	7.4	6.6	-0.8
West Virginia	6.9	5.3	-1.6
Barbour County	7.3	4.9	-2.4
Greenbrier County	7.3	6.3	-1.0
Marion County	5.8	4.3	-1.5
Monongalia County	4.1	3.0	-1.1
Pocahontas County	12.0	9.1	-2.9
Preston County	6.2	4.2	-2.0
Randolph County	8.1	5.7	-2.4
Taylor County	6.4	4.3	-2.1
Tucker County	9.7	7.0	-2.7
Webster County	13.6	9.8	-3.8

United States Department of Labor, 2013

Employers

In many communities across America, local officials and leaders wrestle with the role of providing enough local jobs and income to maintain the economic viability of their communities. National and international events and trends can have a major impact on the rate and type of income and employment growth communities can achieve. But communities that take an active role in attracting and retaining jobs, in addition to having a skilled and educated workforce, have an advantage over those communities that allow external events to exclusively dictate the pace of local economic growth.



Industries Providing Employment in North Central WV

Industries Providing Employment in Barbour County:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Education & Health Services- 26.4% | 4. Mining & Logging 9.0% |
| 2. Local Government- 15.9% | 5. Retail Trade- 8.0% |
| 3. Other Services- 12.7% | |

Industries Providing Employment in Greenbrier County:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Leisure & Hospitality- 19.7% | 4. Local Government-10.1% |
| 2. Education & Health Services-18.3% | 5. Other Services- 8.5% |
| 3. Retail Trade-14.0% | |

Industries Providing Employment in Marion County:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Local Government-13.5% | 3. Retail Trade-11.3% |
| 2. Professional & Business Services- 12.3% | 4. Other Services-10.3% |
| | 5. Education & Health Services-9.3% |

Industries Providing Employment in Monongalia County:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Education & Health Services-20.6% | 4. Retail Trade-9.9% |
| 2. State Government- 19.8% | 5. Professional & Business Services-8.4% |
| 3. Leisure & Hospitality-10.4% | |

Industries Providing Employment in Pocahontas County:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Leisure & Hospitality- 23.4% | 4. Manufacturing, Education & Health Services, and Other Services- 8.3% |
| 2. Local Government- 16.0% | 5. State Government- 8.0% |
| 3. Retail Trade-9.5% | |

Industries Providing Employment in Preston County:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Local Government-18.5% | 4. Construction-8.8% |
| 2. Retail Trade-11.5% | 5. Federal Government-8.6% |
| 3. Education & Health Services-10.1% | |

Industries Providing Employment in Randolph County:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Education & Health Services-24.5% | 4. State Government-9.8% |
| 2. Retail Trade-12.6% | 5. Local Government-8.2% |
| 3. Manufacturing-10.0% | |

Industries Providing Employment in **Taylor County**:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Local Government- 28.7% | 4. Education & Health Services, Leisure & Hospitality-9.8% |
| 2. Retail Trade- 14.0% | 5. State Government-8.1% |
| 3. Other Services- 10.4% | |

Industries Providing Employment in **Tucker County**:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Leisure & Hospitality- 19.4% | 4. State Government- 10.1% |
| 2. Local Government- 16.7% | 5. Manufacturing- 9.7% |
| 3. Education & Health Services- 10.5% | |

Industries Providing Employment in **Webster County**:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Local Government- 23.3% | 4. Transportation, Ware & Utility, and Retail Trade- 8.2% |
| 2. Mining & Logging- 19.8% | 5. Other Services- 7.3% |
| 3. Education & Health Services -11.2% | (Workforce West Virginia, 2013) |

Top Employers Per County			
County	#1 Employer	#2 Employer	#3 Employer
Barbour	Barbour County Board of Education	Wolf Run Mining Company	Alderson Broadus College
Greenbrier	The Greenbrier Hotel Corporation	Greenbrier County Board of Education	Greenbrier Valley Medical Center
Marion	Marion County Board of Education	Consolidation Coal Company	Fairmont State College
Monongalia	West Virginia University	West Virginia University Hospitals	Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Pocahontas	Snowshoe Mountain, Inc.	Pocahontas County Board of Education	Pocahontas Memorial Hospital
Preston	Preston County Board of Education	Department of Justice Federal Prison System	Preston Memorial Hospital
Randolph	Davis Memorial Hospital	Randolph County Board of Education	Armstrong Hardwood Flooring Company
Taylor	Taylor County Board of Education	ICG Tygart Valley, LLC	Grafton City Hospital
Tucker	Canaan Valley Resorts	Timberline Four Seasons Resort Management Company	Tucker County Board of Education

POVERTY INDICATOR: EDUCATION



Believing
in *your*
success!

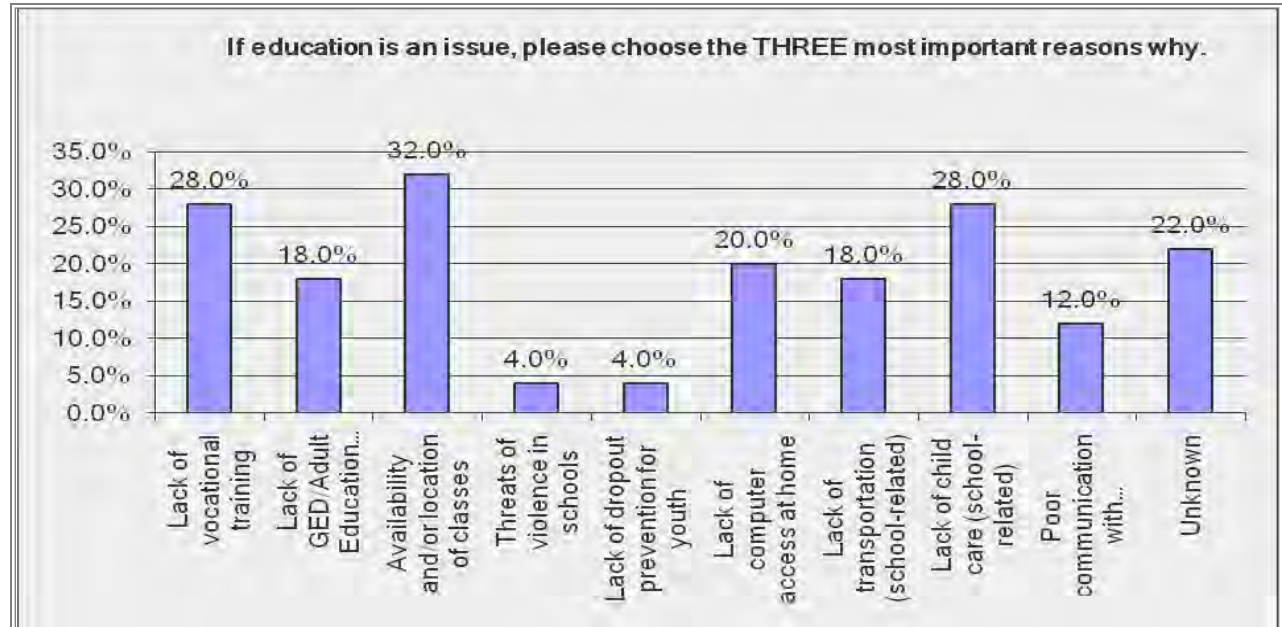
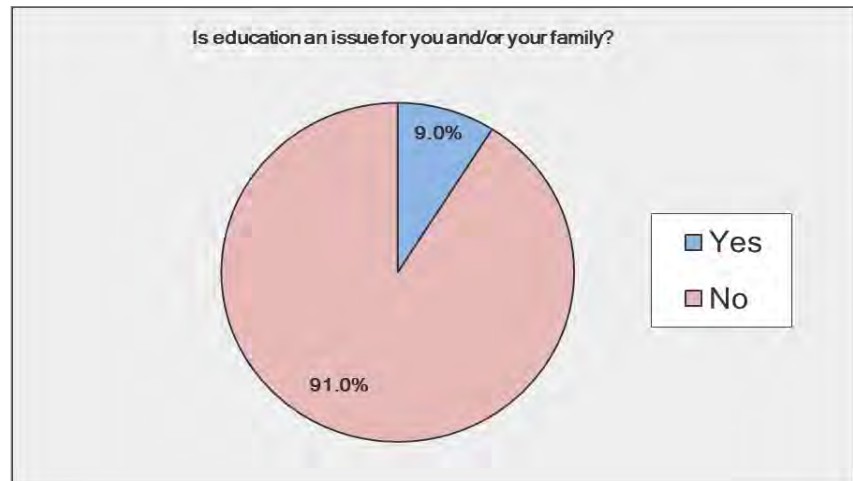
Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is education an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 609 individuals who answered the question, **9%** of respondents felt that education was an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of the education issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY they felt education was an issue.

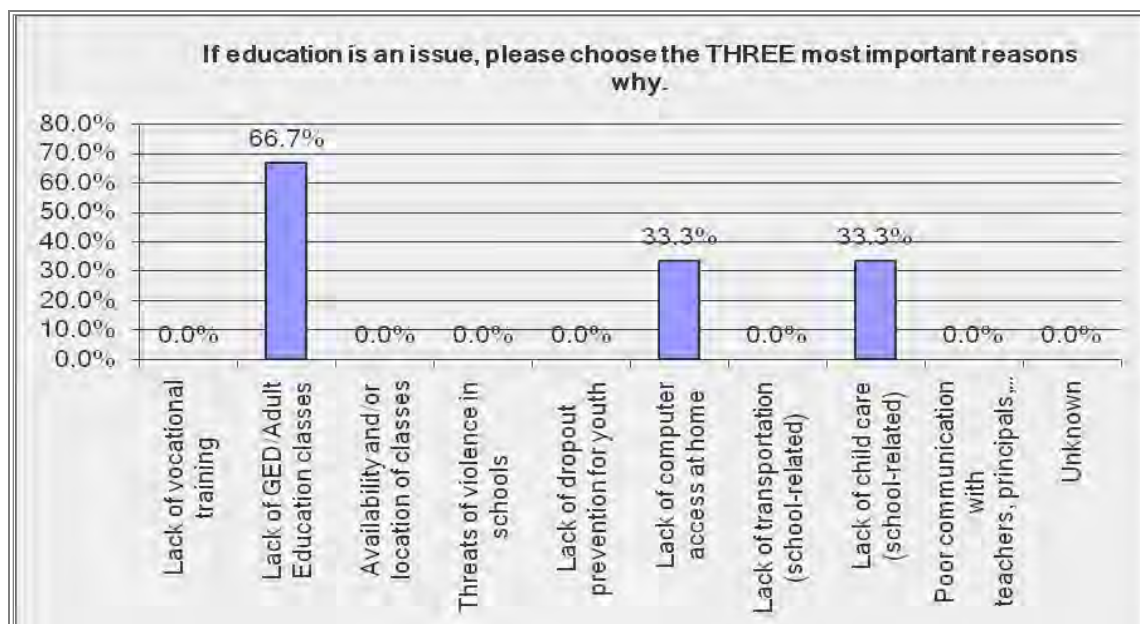
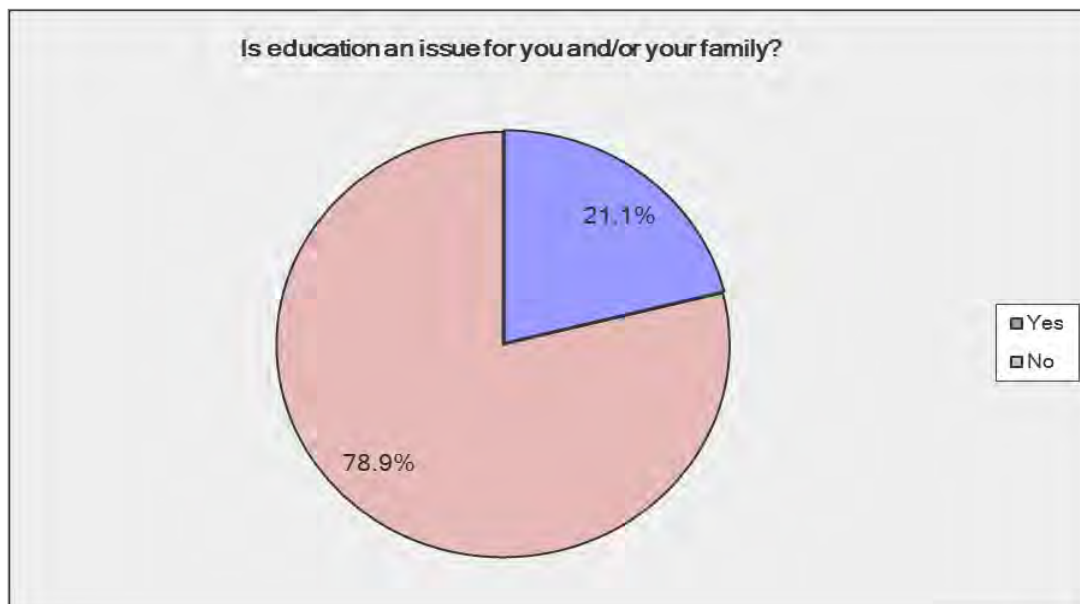
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Availability and/or location of classes
2. Lack of child care (school-related)
3. Lack of vocational training



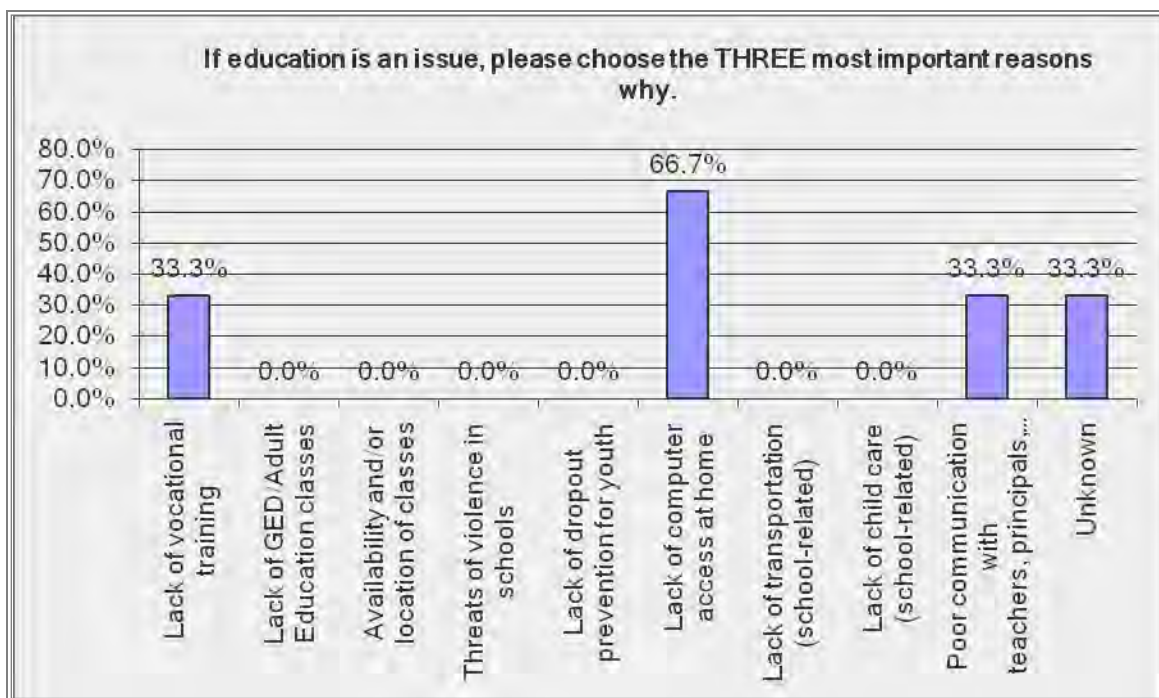
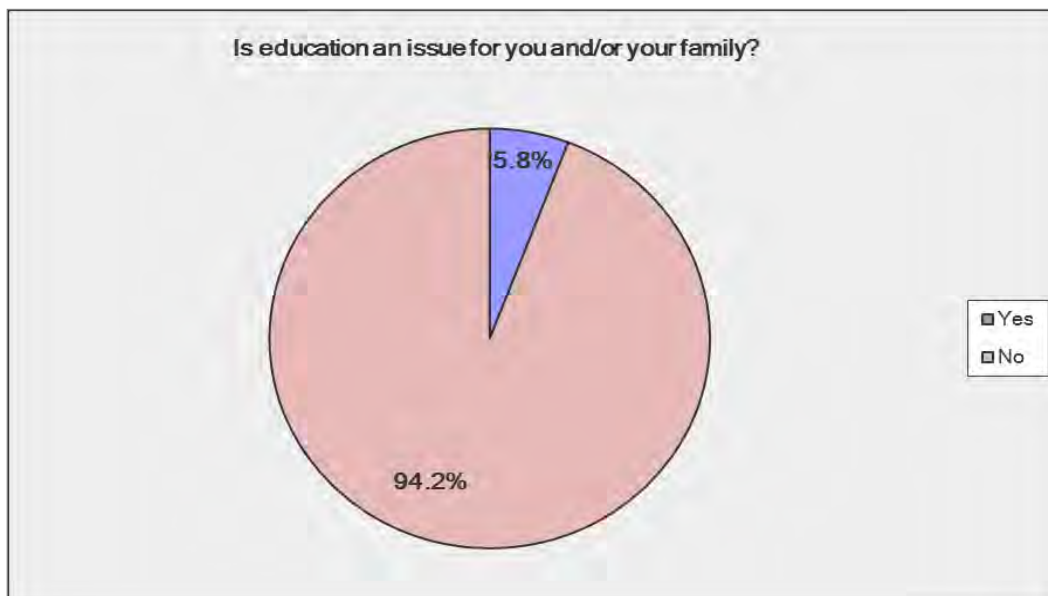
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **21.1%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that education was an issue.



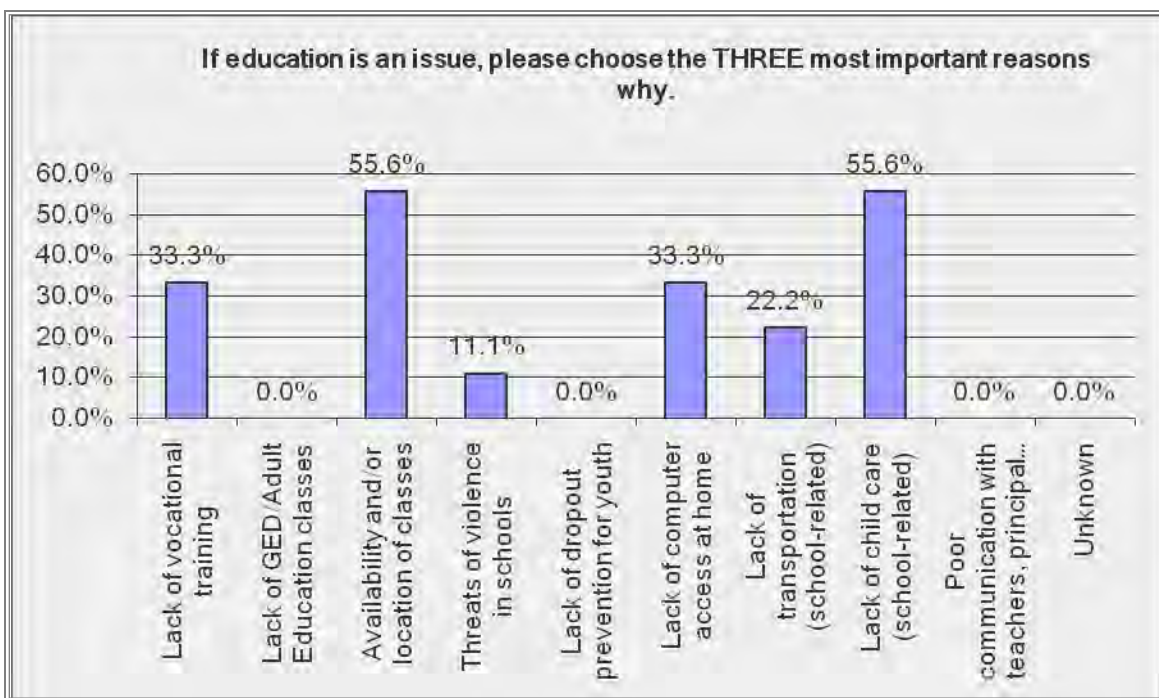
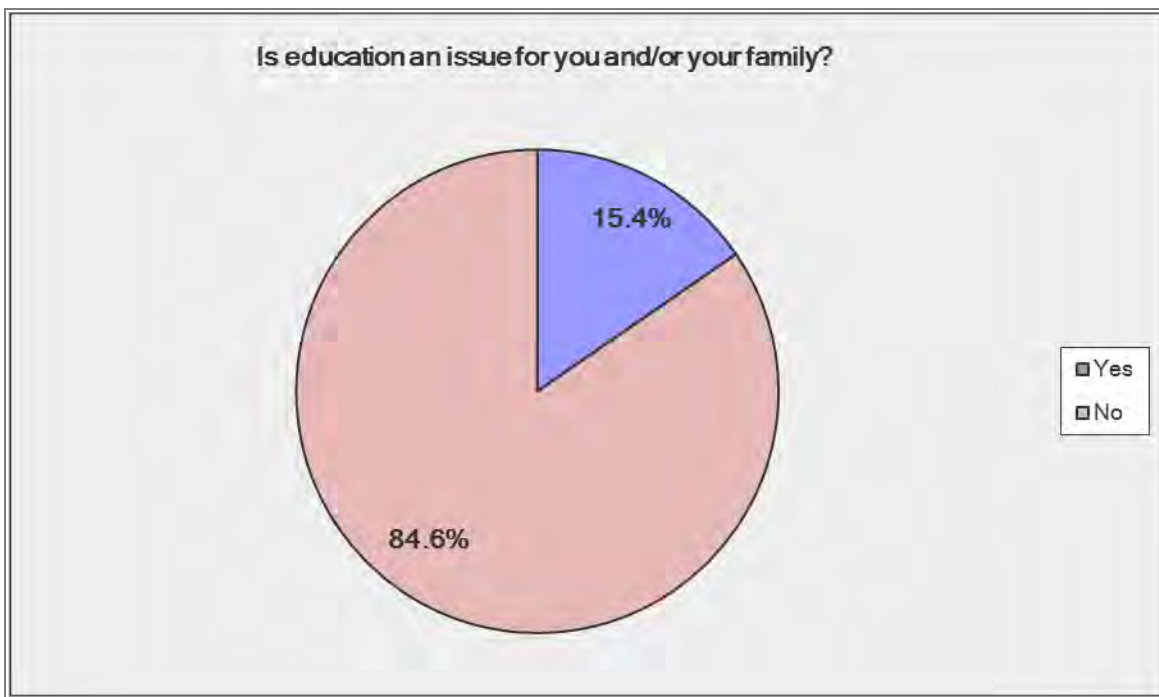
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **5.8%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that education was an issue.



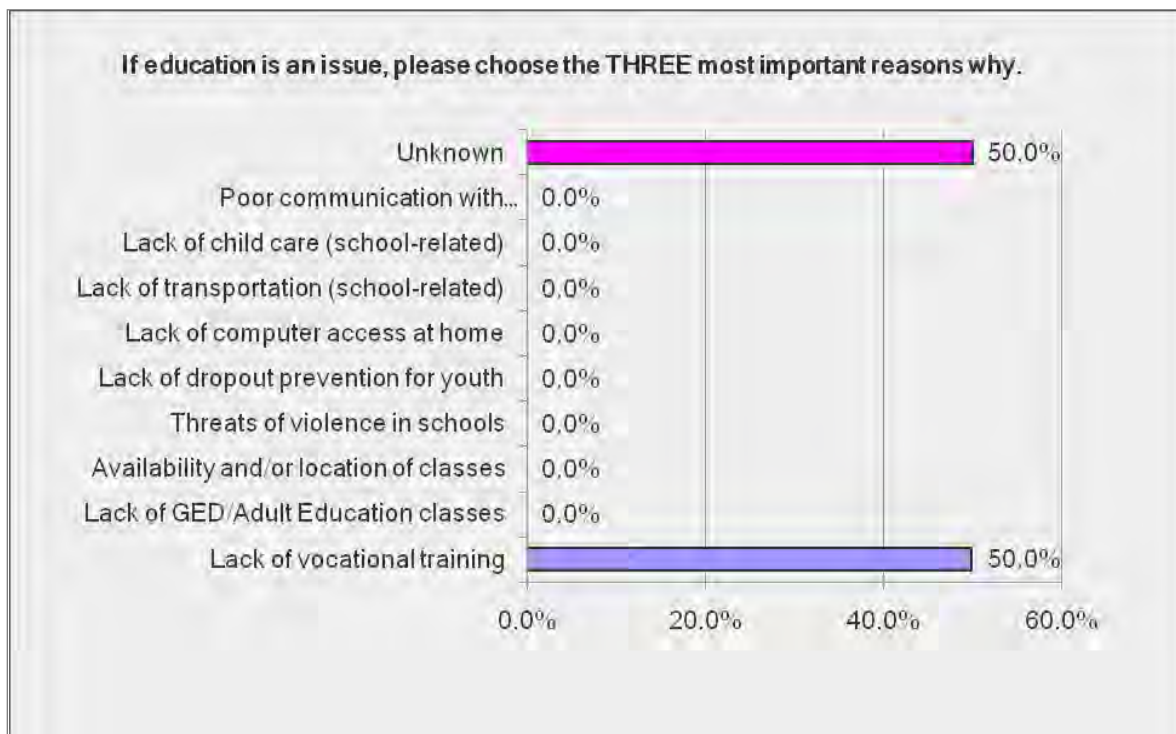
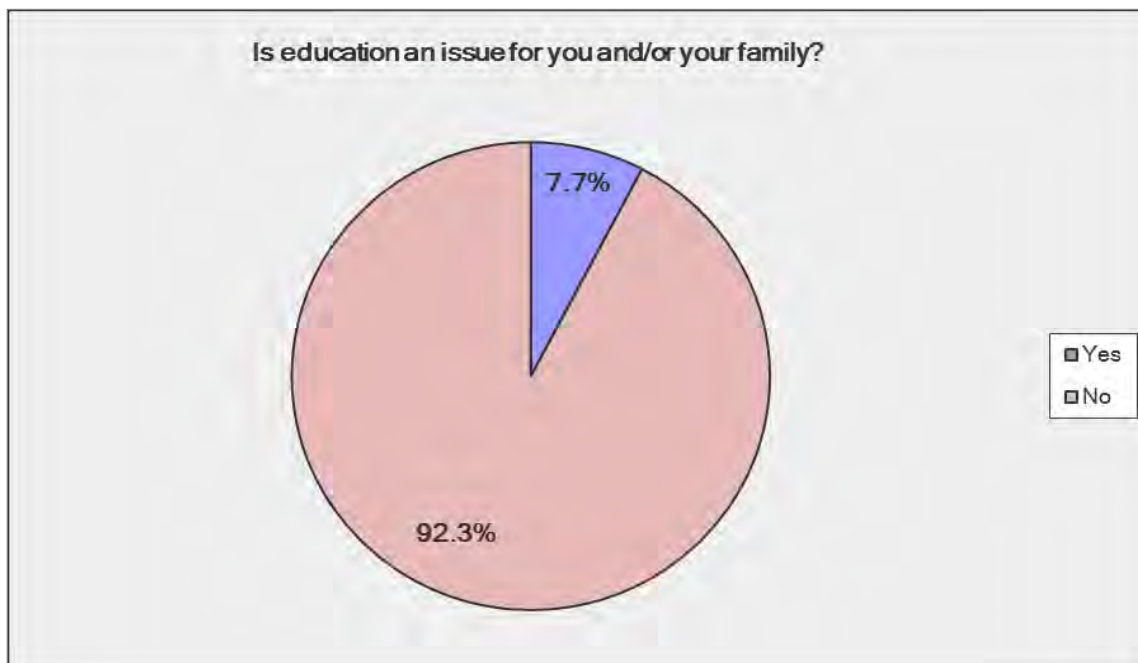
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **15.4%** of respondents in Marion County felt that education was an issue.



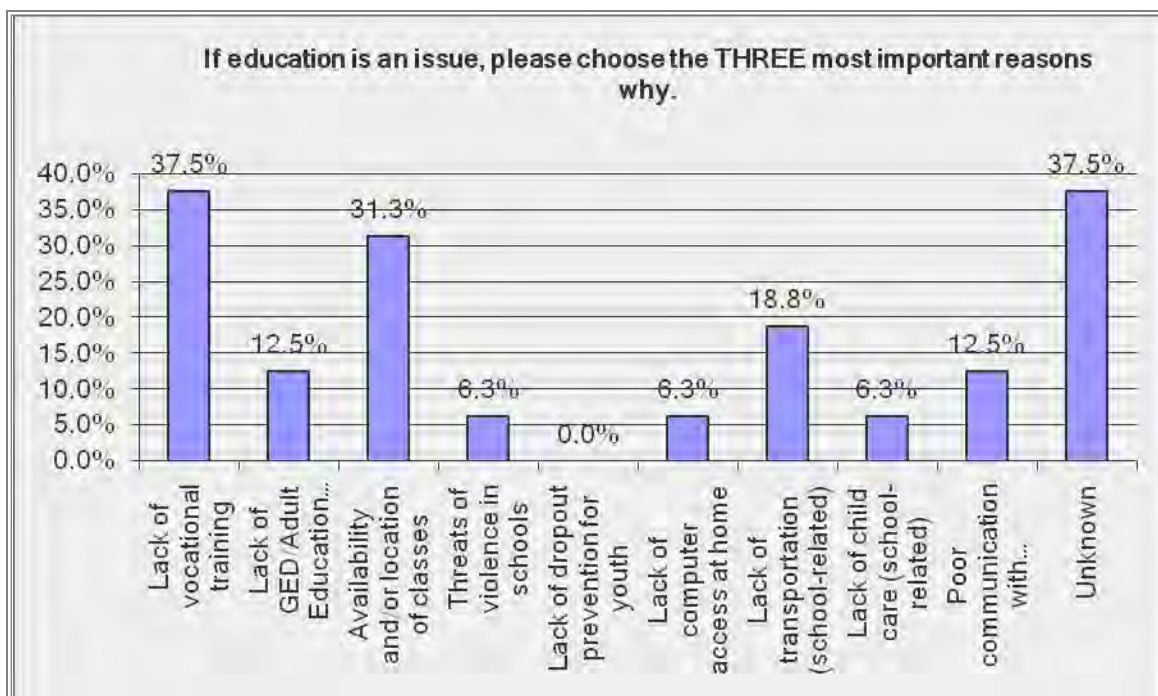
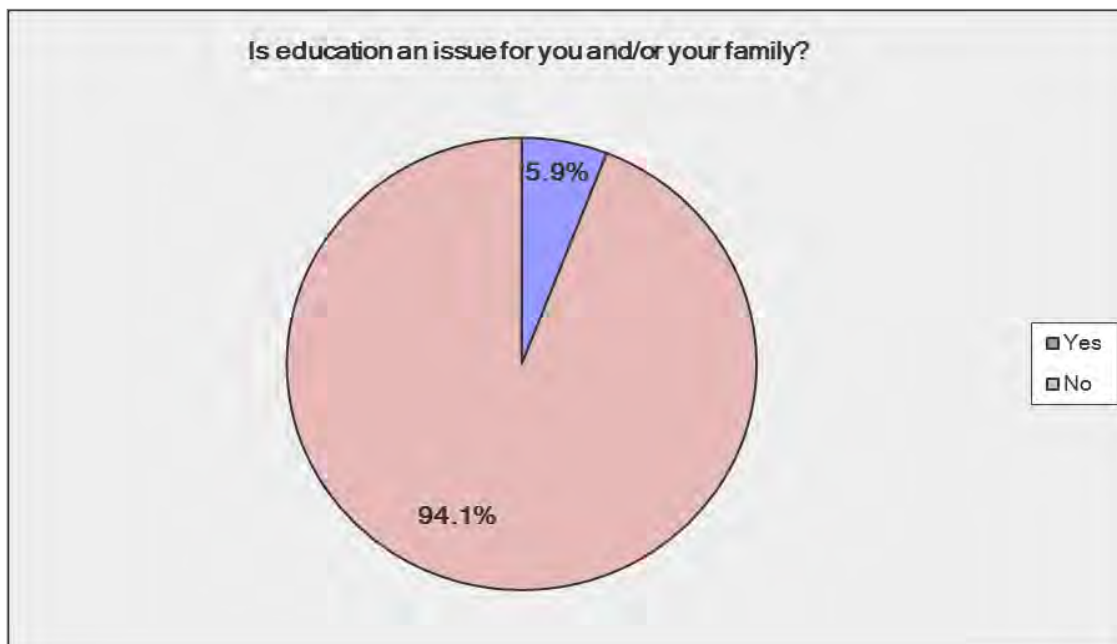
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **7.7%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that education was an issue.



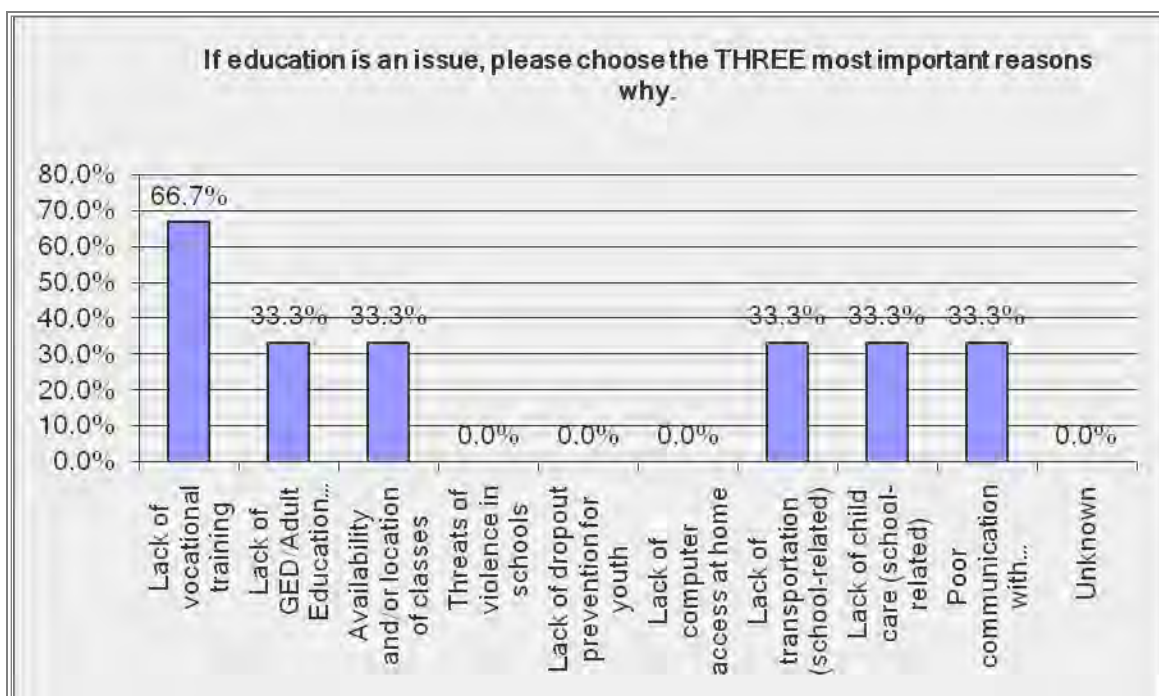
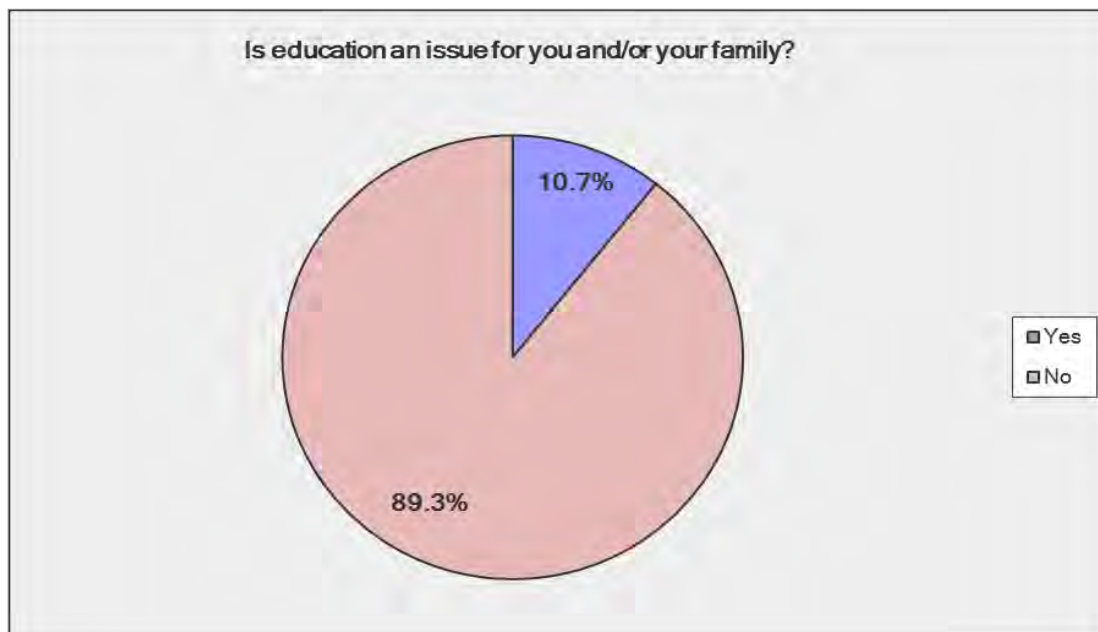
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **5.9%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that education was an issue.



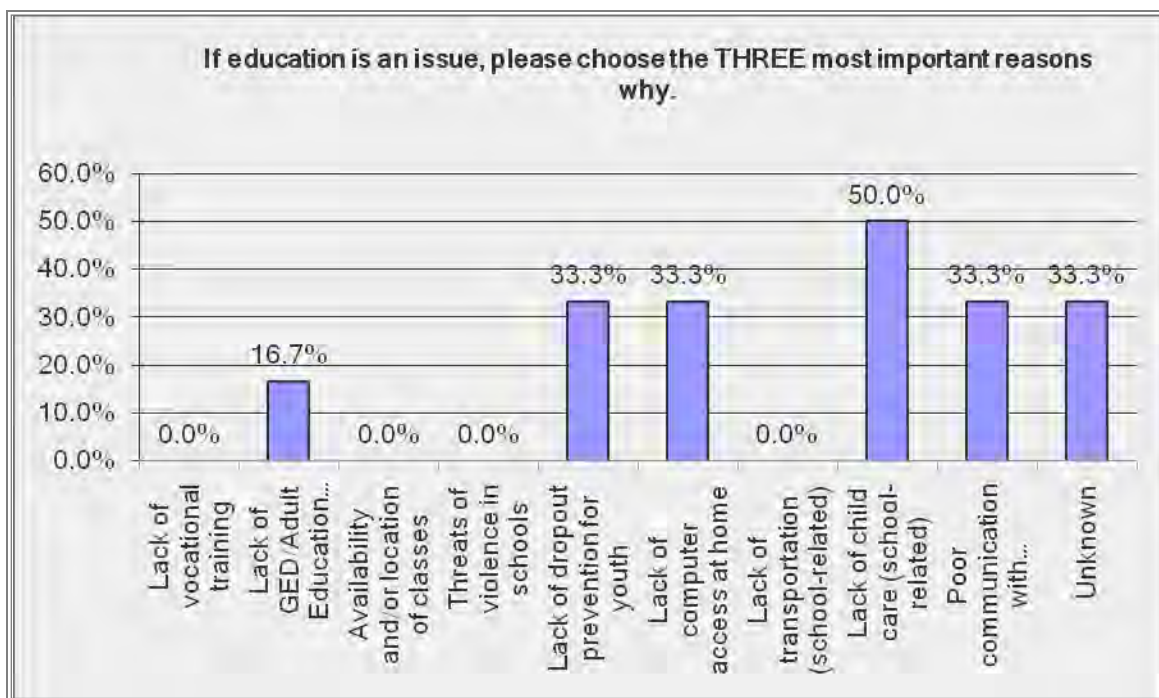
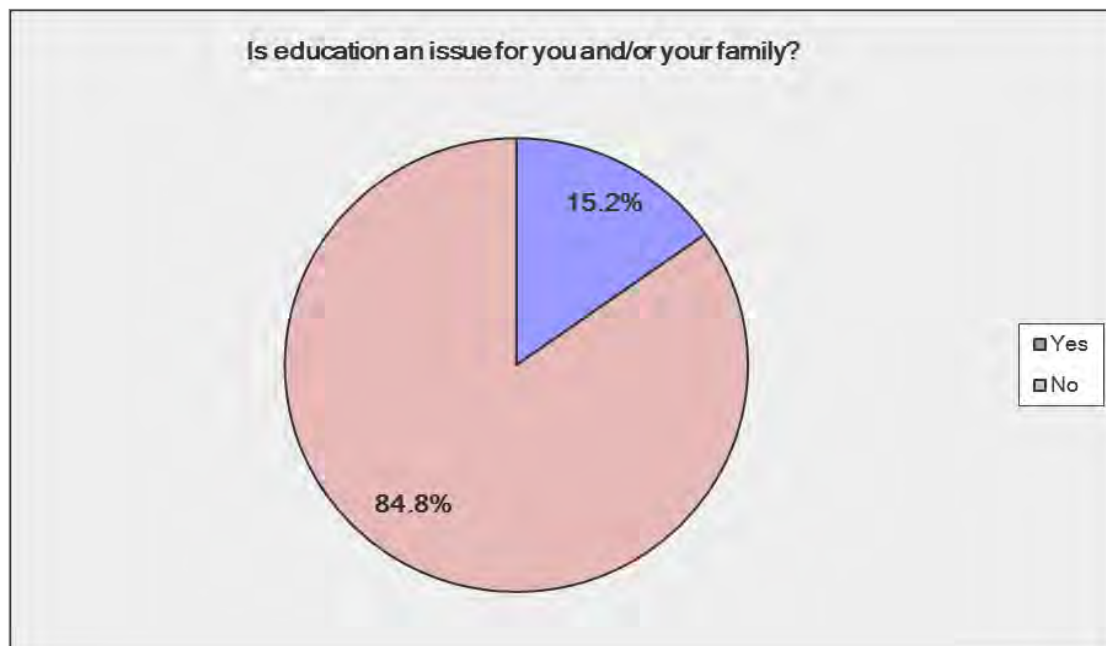
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **10.7%** of respondents in Preston County felt that education was an issue.



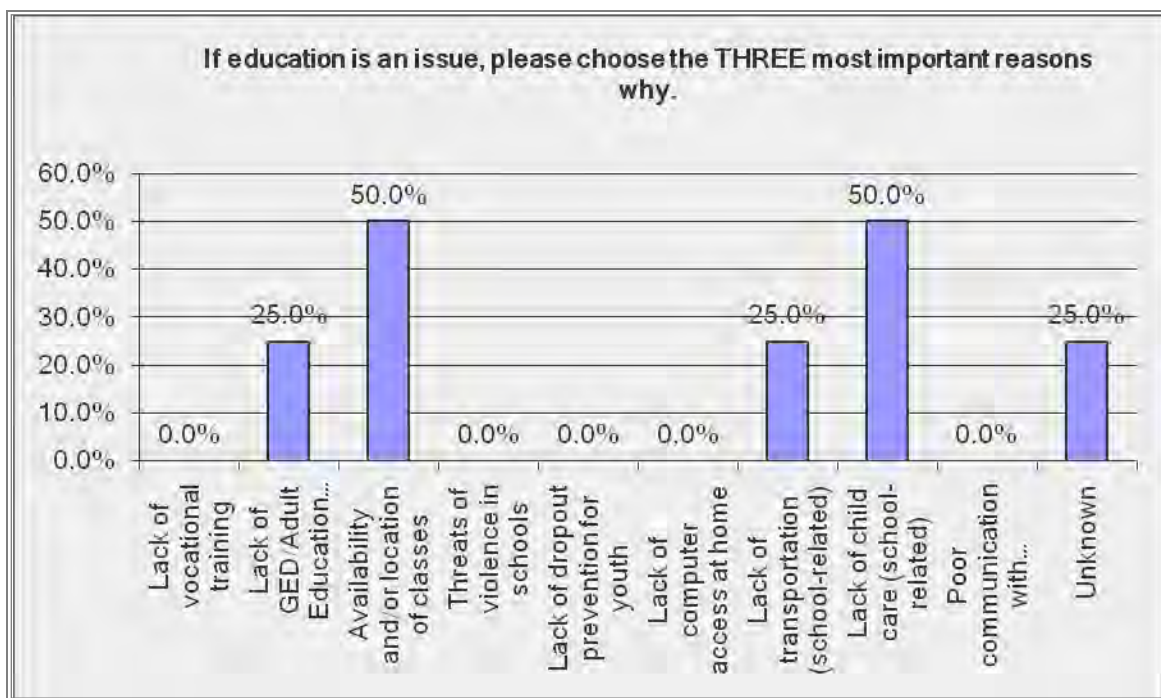
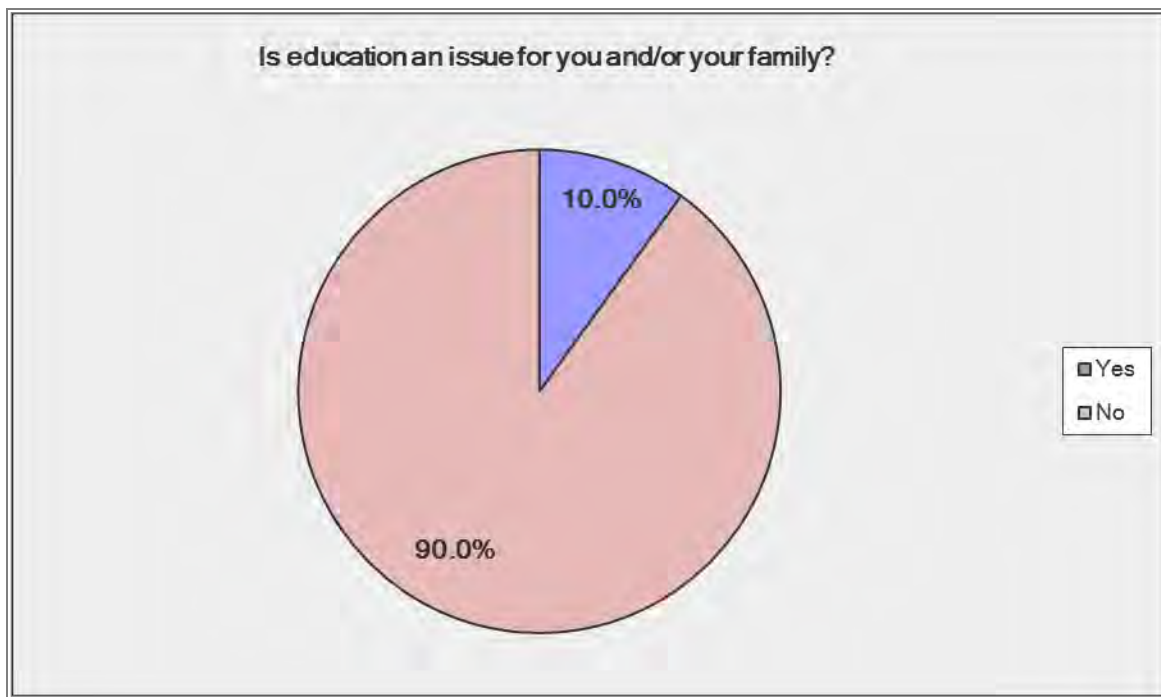
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **15.2%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that education was an issue.



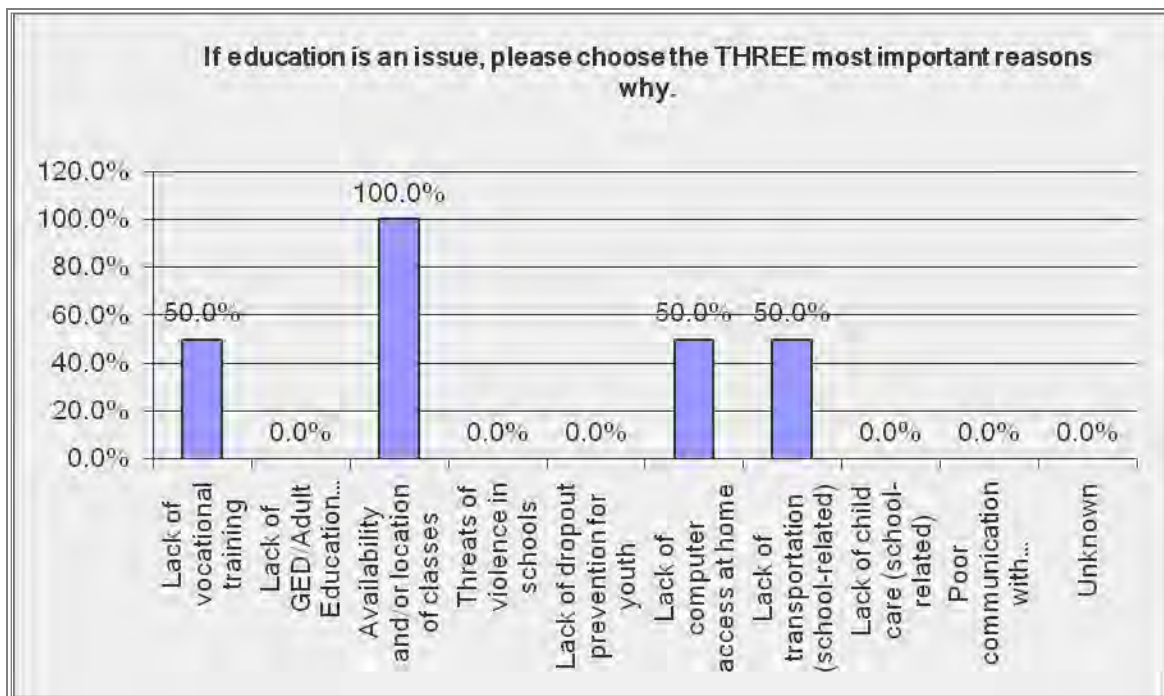
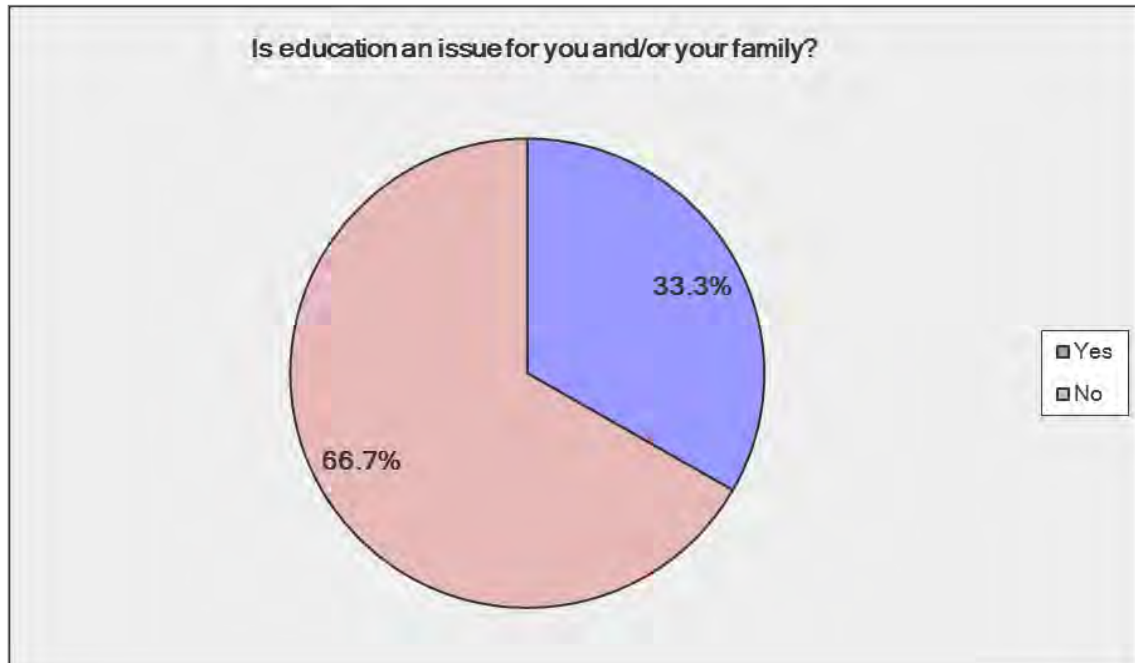
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **10%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that education was an issue.



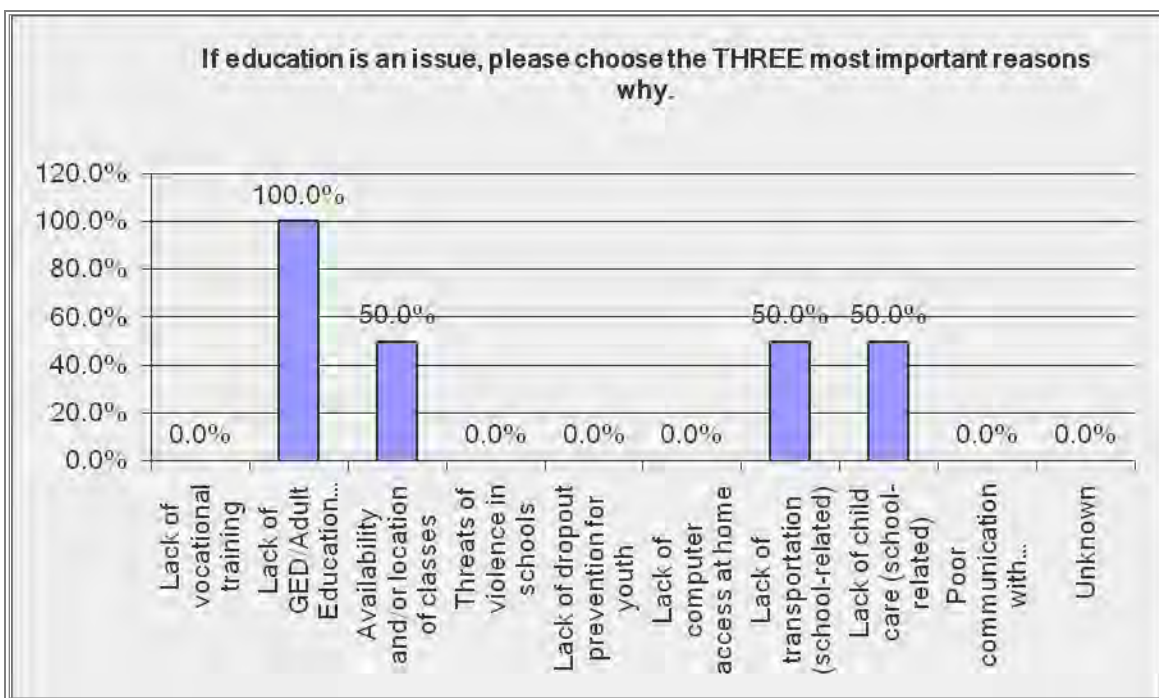
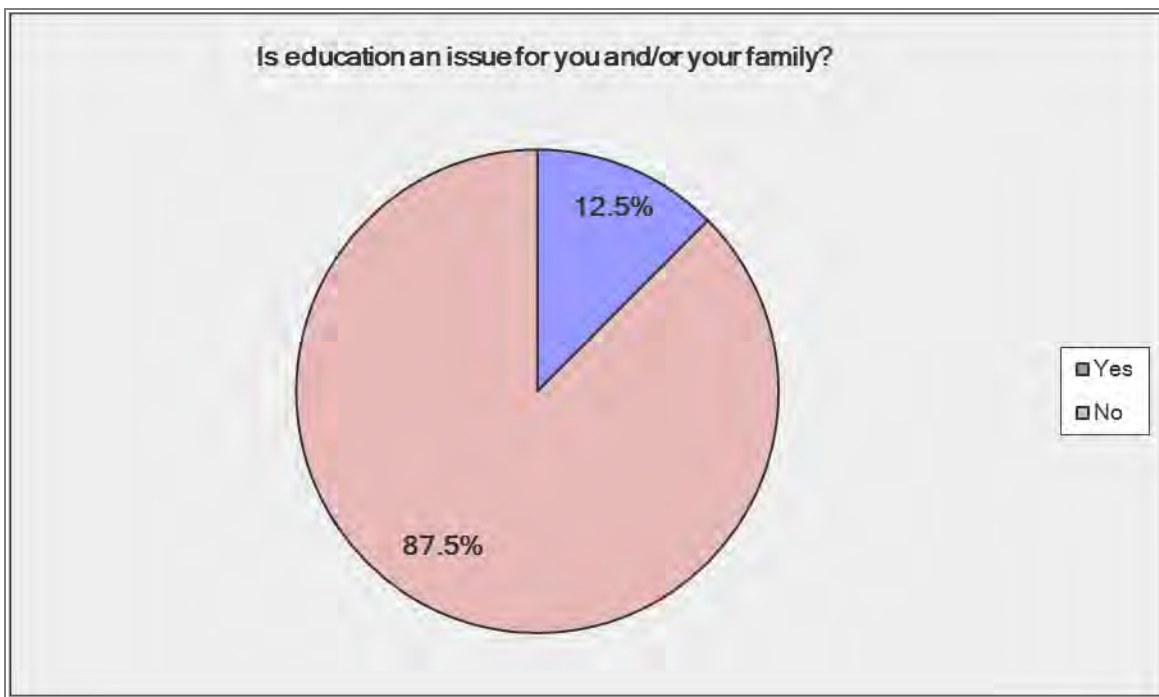
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **33.3%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that education was an issue.



EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **12.5%** of respondents in Webster County felt that education was an issue.



Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing EDUCATION issues in your community and if so, how?

- Workforce WV refers customers to local community college and GED classes. Both of these agencies handle education issues and we have a good working relationship with both entities.
- WV Coalition to End Homelessness works with homeless services providers who offer several types of education and educational preparedness to make clients as self-sufficient as possible.
- Church of the Good Shepherd members volunteer with a mentoring program. Several members are teachers or administrators.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network just employed a social worker at the school that oversees attendance and the homeless issue. Our agency does information and referral.
- The Foster Grandparent program gives retired or displaced educators a stipend to go into the school system and assist the teachers with those students who are struggling with reading and math. We also help fund Energy Express, which is a summer program dedicated to helping low income students with their studies throughout the summer. We also help fund each library in Randolph County, Literacy Volunteers and the Sheltered Workshop.

Secondary Data: Research

Data and information on the educational levels of clients as well as the issues surrounding access to education provide a framework for helping to move people from poverty into self-sufficiency. It has been shown that low income children who attend Head Start are more likely to graduate from high school and attend college (National Center for Children in Poverty).

Schools

Barbour County

The Barbour County public school system has six elementary schools for children preschool through 5th grade and one elementary school that serves children preschool through 8th grade. Two middle schools serve children 6th through 8th grades while one high school serves the county. Barbour County Schools maintained a graduation rate of 79.9% for the 2009-2010 school years. Barbour County has one private Christian school that serves 42 children in K through 8th grade. The county has an active Home School Association that facilitates parents who are home schooling their children. The average class size for Barbour County Schools in the 2009-2010 school years was 20.8 students with an attendance rate of 97.21%. The dropout rate for that year was 3.2% (WV Department of Education, 2013).

The current enrollment in Barbour County Schools for the 2012-2013 school year is 2,441 students. **This is a slight decrease from last year's enrollment of 2,455 students.** Of these students, 63% are considered low income and 16% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2013).

There are several post-secondary education opportunities in Barbour County. Alderson Broaddus College is a four year college emphasizing Physician's Assistant and Nursing programs. The Mollohan Training Center, located on the Alderson Broaddus campus, provides job readiness skills.

Additional education and training opportunities are available through Fairmont State College which provides outreach classes at the Barbour County Vo-Tech Center.

Greenbrier County

Greenbrier County is home to 9 elementary schools, 2 middle schools and 2 high schools. The average class size during the 2009–2010 school year was 19.2 students. Greenbrier County schools maintained a graduation rate of 83.3% during the 2009 – 2010 school year, an attendance rate of 97% and the dropout rate was 2.1% (WV Department of Education, 2013).

The current enrollment in Greenbrier County Schools for the 2012–2013 school year is 5,223 students. **This is a slight decrease from last year's enrollment of 5,302 students.** Of these students, 58% are considered low income and 17% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2013).

The West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine (WVSOM) is also located in Greenbrier County. This is a public institution that trains medical students for careers in osteopathic medicine with a focus on primary care and rural medicine. It is one of three medical schools in West Virginia and the sole institution that grants the Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.) degree. Approximately 600 students currently attend WVSOM. Another post-secondary option in Greenbrier County is the New River Community College.

Marion County

Marion County is home to 9 elementary schools, 5 middle schools, and 3 high schools. Also, Marion County has 2 elementary/middle schools and one technical center. The average class size during the 2010–2011 school year was 19.3 students with an attendance rate of 97%. Marion County schools maintained a graduation rate of 85.14% during the 2009 – 2010 school year. The dropout rate for the 2010–2011 was 2.0% (WV Department of Education, 2013).

The current enrollment in Marion County Schools for the 2011–2012 school year is 7,960 students. This is a slight decrease from 2010–2011 **year's enrollment of 8,104 students.** Of these students, 50% are considered low income and 13% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2013).

Post-secondary education is available at Fairmont State University, Pierpont Community Vo-Tech, Marion County Vo-Tech Center, Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) Academy and Marion County Adult and Community Education Center.

Monongalia County

The Monongalia County School district is comprised of 9 elementary schools that offer preschool through 5th grade, 4 middle schools and 3 high schools. The average class size during the 2009 - 2010 school year was 22.2 students with an attendance rate of 97%. Monongalia County schools maintained a graduation rate of 84% during the 2009–2010 school year and the dropout rate was 2.2% (WV Department of Education, 2013).

The current enrollment in Monongalia County Schools for the 2012–2013 school year is 11,029 students. **This is a slight increase from last year's enrollment of 10,929 students.** Of these students, 39% are considered low income and 14% are special education students. (WV Department of Education, 2013)

Monongalia county residents have access to a number of higher education institutions and programs. West Virginia University is located here. In addition, residents have access to the West Virginia Junior College, Monongalia County Technical Education Center, The Beauty College, or Fairmont State University.

Pocahontas County

The Pocahontas County Public School System has two elementary schools, one Elementary-Middle school serving preschool through 8th grade, one middle school grades 5 through 8, one high school, and post-secondary at the One Room University. The average class size during the 2010-2011 school year was 17.3 students with an attendance rate of 97%. Pocahontas County schools maintained a graduation rate of 88% during the 2009–2010 school year and the dropout rate was 1.3% for the 2010-2011 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2013).

The current enrollment in Pocahontas County Schools for the 2012-2013 school year is 1,133 students. This is a slight decrease from 2011-**2012 school year's enrollment of 1,145 students.** Of these students, 60% are considered low income and 16% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2013).

Preston County

The Preston County school district is comprised of one high school, Preston High School, one vocational school, 3 middle schools, 5 elementary schools and 3 schools that serve children preschool through 8th grade. Kingwood Elementary, with an enrollment of approximately 544 students, is one of the largest elementary schools in West Virginia. The average class size during the 2009-2010 school year was 19.4 students with an attendance rate of 98%. Preston County schools maintained a graduation rate of 85.15% during the 2009 – 2010 school year and the dropout rate was 3.0% for the 2010-2011 school year (WV Department of Education, 2013).

The current enrollment in Preston County Schools for the 2012–2013 school year is 4,575 students. This is a slight decrease from 2011-**2012 school year's enrollment of 4,607 students.** Of these students, 49% are considered low income and 20% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2013).

While there is no post-secondary institution in the county, Fairmont State University (Pierpont) offers college classes at Preston County High School.

Randolph County

The Randolph County school system has nine elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, one middle/high school serving grades 6–12, two elementary/high schools serving preschool through 12th grade and one middle/high school serving 6-12. The average class size during the 2010-2011 school year was 17.2 students with an attendance rate of 97%. Randolph County schools maintained a graduation rate of 83% during the 2009–2010 school year while the dropout rate was 2.9% (WV Department of Education, 2013).

The current enrollment in Randolph County Schools for the 2012–2013 school year is 4,273 students. This is a slight increase from last year's enrollment of 4,254 students. Of these students, 56% are considered low income and 16% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2013).

Post-secondary education is available at Davis & Elkins College, a four-year liberal arts college, located in Elkins, and at the Randolph County Technical Center. Fairmont State offers limited classes through the Randolph County Technical Center as well.

Taylor County

The Taylor County Public School System has three elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school. **All the schools in Taylor County have met national “No Child Left Behind” standards.** The average class size during the 2010–2011 school year was 20 students with an attendance rate of 98%. Taylor County schools maintained a graduation rate of 77% during the 2009–2010 school year and the dropout rate was 2.9% for 2010-2011 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2013).

The current enrollment in Taylor County Schools for the 2012 – 2013 school year is 2,409 students. Of these students, 48% are considered low income and 15% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2013).

In Taylor County, there are four college courses that are offered each semester at the Taylor County Technical Center by Fairmont State University and vocational classes are offered to adults. There is also Vo-Tech Warehouse that is available for students.

Tucker County

The Tucker County school district is comprised of two elementary/middle schools and one high school. A Career & Technical Center is also located in the high school. The average class size during the 2010–2011 school year was 15 students with an attendance rate of 98%. Tucker County schools maintained a graduation rate of 95% during the 2009–2010 school year and the dropout rate was only .2% for the 2010-2011 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2013).

The current enrollment in Tucker County Schools for the 2012–2013 school year is 1,031 students. This is a slight decrease from 2011-**2012 school year’s enrollment of 1,073 students.** Of these students, 57% are considered low income and 14% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2013).

Webster County

The Webster County Public School System has four elementary/middle schools serving preschool through 8th grade and one middle school serving 5th through 8th grade. There is one high school centrally located to the students. The average class size for the 2010-2011 school year was 18.9 students with an attendance rate of 95.08%. Webster County schools maintained a graduation rate of 82% during the 2009–2010 school year and the dropout rate was 3.0% for the 2010-2011 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2013).

The current enrollment in Webster County Schools for the 2012–2013 school year is 1,493 **students. This is a slight decrease from last year’s enrollment of 1,505 students.** Of these students, 64% are considered low income and 13% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2013).

There are no post-secondary institutions in Webster County so residents have to travel to attend classes. However, New River Community & Technical College in Summersville are offering college level classes at the Webster County high school for the 2013-2014 school term. Classes include college level English and Spanish. Glenville State College is about 1 hr. and 15 minutes from Cowen.

Educational Attainment

West Virginia Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	1,287,738
Less than 9 th grade	83,726 (6.5%)
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	140,334 (10.9%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	528,275 (41%)
Some college, no degree	231,195 (18%)
Associate's degree	77,368 (6.0%)
Bachelor's degree	139,860 (10.9%)
Graduate or professional degree	86,980 (6.8%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2007-2011*

Barbour County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	11,272
Less than 9 th grade	1,127 (10%)
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	1,219 (10.8%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,631 (50%)
Some college, no degree	1,416 (12.6%)
Associate's degree	445 (3.9%)
Bachelor's degree	900 (8.0%)
Graduate or professional degree	534 (4.7%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2007-2011*

Greenbrier County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	25,632
Less than 9 th grade	2,004 (7.8%)
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	3,280 (12.8%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,267 (40.1%)
Some college, no degree	4,393 (17.1%)
Associate's degree	1,342 (5.2%)
Bachelor's degree	2,833 (11.1%)
Graduate or professional degree	1,513 (5.9%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2007-2011*

Marion County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	39,222
Less than 9 th grade	1,701 (4.3%)
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	4,080 (10.4%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	16,167 (41.2%)
Some college, no degree	7,570 (19.3%)
Associate's degree	2,149 (5.5%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,704 (12.0%)
Graduate or professional degree	2,851 (7.3%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2007-2011*

Monongalia County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	53,772
Less than 9 th grade	1,953 (3.6%)
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	4,267 (7.9%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	16,706 (31.1%)
Some college, no degree	8,488 (15.8%)
Associate's degree	2,557 (4.8%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9,999 (18.6%)
Graduate or professional degree	9,802 (18.2%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2007-2011*

Pocahontas County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	6,646
Less than 9 th grade	422 (6.3%)
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	696 (10.5%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,021 (45.5%)
Some college, no degree	1,113 (16.7%)
Associate's degree	307 (4.6%)
Bachelor's degree	886 (13.3%)
Graduate or professional degree	201 (3.0%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2007-2011*

Preston County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	24,159
Less than 9 th grade	1,539 (6.4%)
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	2,614 (10.8%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,829 (49%)
Some college, no degree	3,930 (16.3%)
Associate's degree	1,323 (5.5%)
Bachelor's degree	1,953 (8.1%)
Graduate or professional degree	971 (4.0%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2007-2011*

Randolph County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	21,103
Less than 9 th grade	1,512 (7.2%)
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	2,262 (10.7%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9,789 (46.4%)
Some college, no degree	2,365 (11.2%)
Associate's degree	1,351 (6.4%)
Bachelor's degree	2,250 (10.7%)
Graduate or professional degree	1,574 (7.5%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2007-2011*

Taylor County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	12,076
Less than 9 th grade	720 (6.0%)
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	1,235 (10.2%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,660 (46.9%)
Some college, no degree	2,002 (16.6%)
Associate's degree	739 (6.1%)
Bachelor's degree	1,308 (10.8%)
Graduate or professional degree	412 (3.4%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2007-2011*

Tucker County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	5,235
Less than 9 th grade	233 (4.5%)
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	618 (11.8%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,513 (48%)
Some college, no degree	786 (15%)
Associate's degree	258 (4.9%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	463 (8.8%)
Graduate or professional degree	364 (7.0%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2007-2011*

Webster County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	6,588
Less than 9 th grade	697 (10.6%)
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	1,419 (21.5%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,886 (43.8%)
Some college, no degree	825 (12.5%)
Associate's degree	196 (3.0%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	333 (5.1%)
Graduate or professional degree	232 (3.5%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2007-2011*

The majority of Head Start participants in both the Grantee and Delegate have a high school diploma or GED as noted below:

Educational Attainment of Head Start Parents										
	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	Webster	Totals
# < high school	13	31	25	4	5	7	8	0	6	99
# high school or GED	44	117	117	10	76	68	36	4	46	518
# some college or vocational	21	88	22	8	39	19	39	1	5	242
# Bachelors or Advanced Degree	4	31	31	1	8	9	6	1	2	93

Information from the PY47 HS PIR July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

The majority of Early Head Start parents have a high school diploma or GED in both the Grantee and Monongalia County Grantee as follows:

Educational Attainment of Early Head Start Parents					
	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Tucker	Grantee Totals
# < high school	12	4	1	0	17
# high school or GED	4	10	13	6	33
# some college or vocational	7	7	2	0	16
# Bachelors or Advanced Degree	3	0	1	1	5

Information from PY47 EHS PIR July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

Special Education – Students with Disabilities (Ages 3 – 21)

Barbour County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2012 – 2013 School Year				
	District		State	
Autism	6	0.25%	1,619	0.57%
Behavior Disorders	7	0.29%	1,491	0.53%
Blind and Partially Sighted	*	*	279	0.10%
Hard of Hearing	*	*	449	0.16%
Deaf-Blindness	*	*	11	0.00%
Intellectual Disability	80	3.28%	6,934	2.46%
Orthopedic Impairments	*	*	127	0.04%
Other Health Impairments	47	1.93%	5,585	1.98%
Preschool Special Needs	22	0.90%	2,047	0.73%
Specific Learning Disabilities	122	5.00%	11,925	4.22%
Speech/Language Impairments	114	4.67%	13,923	4.93%
Traumatic Brain Injury	*	*	97	0.03%
TOTAL	407	16.67%	44,487	15.76%

Greenbrier County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2012-2013 School Year				
	District		State	
Autism	33	0.63%	1,619	0.57%
Behavior Disorders	17	0.33%	1,491	0.53%
Blind and Partially Sighted	*	*	279	0.10%
Hard of Hearing	6	0.11%	449	0.16%
Deaf-Blindness	*	*	11	0.00%
Intellectual Disability	140	2.68%	6,934	2.46%
Orthopedic Impairments	*	*	127	0.04%
Other Health Impairments	135	2.58%	5,585	1.98%
Preschool Special Needs	27	0.52%	2,047	0.73%
Specific Learning Disabilities	299	5.72%	11,925	4.22%
Speech/Language Impairments	239	4.58%	13,923	4.93%
Traumatic Brain Injury	*	*	97	0.03%
TOTAL	907	17.37%	44,487	15.76%

Marion County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2012-2013 School Year				
	District		State	
Autism	51	0.63%	1,619	0.57%
Behavior Disorders	44	0.54%	1,491	0.53%
Blind and Partially Sighted	12	0.15%	279	0.10%
Hard of Hearing	17	0.21%	449	0.16%
Deaf-Blindness	*	*	11	0.00%
Intellectual Disability	125	1.54%	6,934	2.46%
Orthopedic Impairments	*	*	127	0.04%
Other Health Impairments	157	1.94%	5,585	1.98%
Preschool Special Needs	37	0.46%	2,047	0.73%
Specific Learning Disabilities	192	2.37%	11,925	4.22%
Speech/Language Impairments	495	6.11%	13,923	4.93%
Traumatic Brain Injury	*	*	97	0.03%
TOTAL	1,137	14.04%	44,487	15.76%

Monongalia County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2012-2013 School Year				
	District		State	
Autism	75	0.68%	1,619	0.57%
Behavior Disorders	92	0.83%	1,491	0.53%
Blind and Partially Sighted	9	0.08%	279	0.10%
Hard of Hearing	14	0.13%	449	0.16%
Deaf-Blindness	*	*	11	0.00%
Intellectual Disabilities	157	1.42%	6,934	2.46%
Orthopedic Impairments	*	*	127	0.04%
Other Health Impairments	354	3.21%	5,585	1.98%
Preschool Special Needs	62	0.56%	2,047	0.73%
Specific Learning Disabilities	539	4.89%	11,925	4.93%
Speech/Language Impairments	222	2.01%	13,923	4.93%
Traumatic Brain Injury	*	*	97	0.03%
TOTAL	1,531	13.88%	44,487	15.76%

Pocahontas County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2012 – 2013 School Year				
	District		State	
Autism	7	0.62%	1,619	0.57%
Behavior Disorders	*	*	1,491	0.53%
Blind and Partially Sighted	*	*	279	0.10%
Hard of Hearing	*	*	449	0.16%
Deaf-Blindness	*	*	11	0.00%
Intellectual Disability	29	2.56%	6,934	2.46%
Orthopedic Impairments	*	*	127	0.04%
Other Health Impairments	8	0.71%	5,585	1.98%
Preschool Special Needs	10	0.88%	2,047	0.73%
Specific Learning Disabilities	71	6.27%	11,925	4.22%
Speech/Language Impairments	48	4.24%	13,923	4.93%
Traumatic Brain Injury	*	*	97	0.03%
TOTAL	178	15.71%	44,487	15.76%

Preston County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2012 – 2013 School Year				
	District		State	
Autism	14	0.31%	1,619	0.57%
Behavior Disorders	22	0.48%	1,491	0.53%
Blind and Partially Sighted	7	0.15%	279	0.10%
Hard of Hearing	*	*	449	0.16%
Deaf-Blindness	*	*	11	0.00%
Intellectual Disabilities	122	2.67%	6,934	2.46%
Orthopedic Impairments	*	*	127	0.04%
Other Health Impairments	73	1.60%	5,585	1.98%
Preschool Special Needs	25	0.55%	2,047	0.73%
Specific Learning Disabilities	384	8.39%	11,925	4.22%
Speech/Language Impairments	205	4.48%	13,923	4.93%
Traumatic Brain Injury	*	*	97	0.03%
TOTAL	861	18.82%	44,487	15.76%

Randolph County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2012 – 2013 School Year				
	District		State	
Autism	15	0.35%	1,619	0.57%
Behavior Disorders	*	*	1,491	0.53%
Blind and Partially Sighted	8	0.19%	279	0.10%
Hard of Hearing	*	*	449	0.16%
Deaf-Blindness	*	*	11	0.00%
Intellectual Disability	121	2.83%	6,934	2.46%
Orthopedic Impairments	*	*	127	0.04%
Other Health Impairments	58	1.36%	5,585	1.98%
Preschool Special Needs	28	0.66%	2,047	0.73%
Specific Learning Disabilities	221	5.17%	11,925	4.22%
Speech/Language Impairments	239	5.59%	13,923	4.93%
Traumatic Brain Injury	*	*	97	0.03%
TOTAL	699	16.36%	44,487	15.76%

Taylor County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2012 – 2013 School Year				
	District		State	
Autism	13	0.54%	1,619	0.57%
Behavior Disorders	*	*	1,491	0.53%
Blind and Partially Sighted	*	*	279	0.10%
Hard of Hearing	*	*	449	0.16%
Deaf-Blindness	*	*	9	0.00%
Intellectual Disabilities	72	2.99%	6,934	2.46%
Orthopedic Impairments	*	*	127	0.04%
Other Health Impairments	30	1.25%	5,585	1.98%
Preschool Special Needs	16	0.66%	2,047	0.73%
Specific Learning Disabilities	110	4.57%	11,925	4.22%
Speech/Language Impairments	139	5.77%	13,923	4.93%
Traumatic Brain Injury	*	*	97	0.03%
TOTAL	384	15.94%	44,487	15.76%

Tucker County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2012 – 2013 School Year				
	District		State	
Autism	*	*	1,619	0.57%
Behavior Disorders	*	*	1,491	0.53%
Blind and Partially Sighted	*	*	279	0.10%
Hard of Hearing	*	*	449	0.16%
Deaf-Blindness	*	*	11	0.00%
Intellectual Disabilities	19	1.84%	6,934	2.46%
Orthopedic Impairments	*	*	138	0.05%
Other Health Impairments	22	2.13%	5,585	1.98%
Preschool Special Needs	*	*	2,047	0.73%
Specific Learning Disabilities	52	5.04%	11,925	4.22%
Speech/Language Impairments	35	3.39%	13,923	4.93%
Traumatic Brain Injury	*	*	97	0.03%
TOTAL	145	14.06%	44,487	15.76%

Webster County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2012 – 2013 School Year				
	District		State	
Autism	*	*	1,619	0.57%
Behavior Disorders	*	*	1,491	0.53%
Blind and Partially Sighted	*	*	279	0.10%
Hard of Hearing	*	*	449	0.16%
Deaf-Blindness	*	*	11	0.00%
Intellectual Disabilities	41	2.75%	6,934	2.46%
Orthopedic Impairments	*	*	137	0.04%
Other Health Impairments	9	0.60%	5,585	1.98%
Preschool Special Needs	*	*	2,047	0.73%
Specific Learning Disabilities	107	7.17%	11,925	4.22%
Speech/Language Impairments	27	1.81%	13,923	4.93%
Traumatic Brain Injury	*	*	97	0.03%
TOTAL	196	13.13%	44,487	15.76%

**WV District Special Education Data Report, 2012–2013*

POVERTY INDICATOR: HOUSING



Believing
in *your*
success!

Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

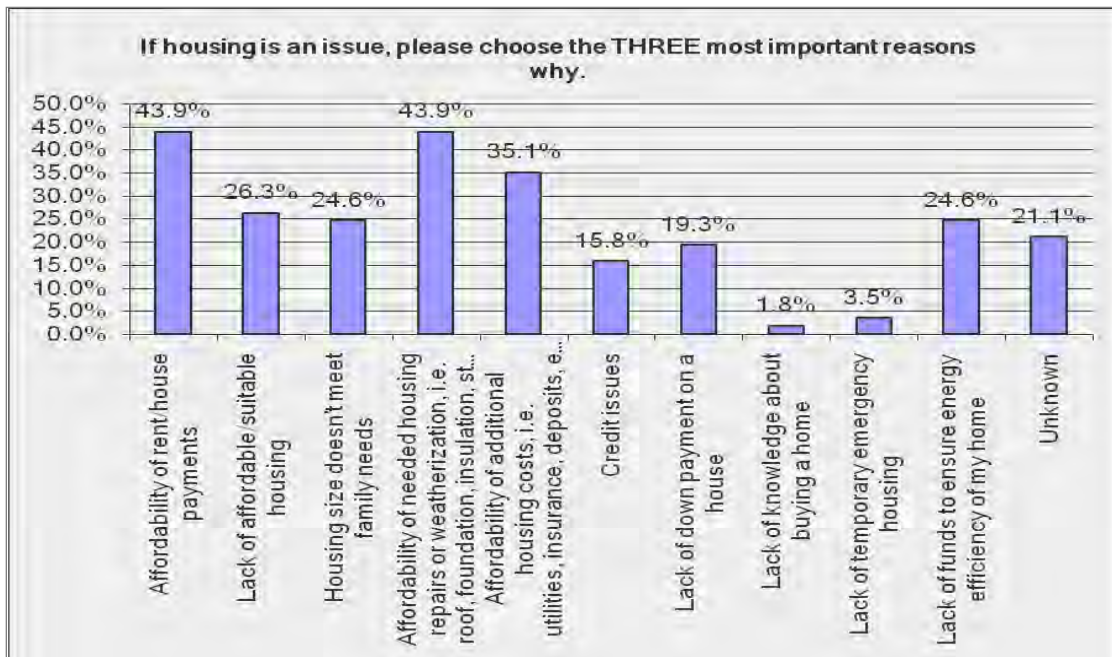
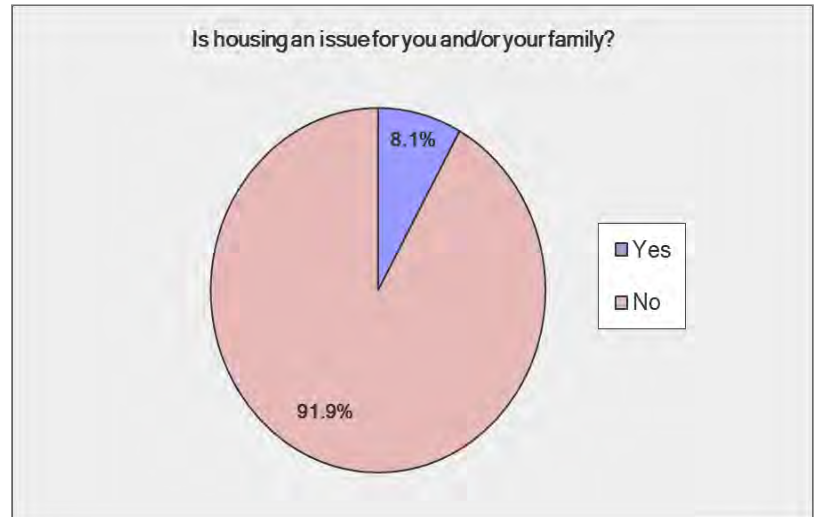
POVERTY INDICATOR: HOUSING

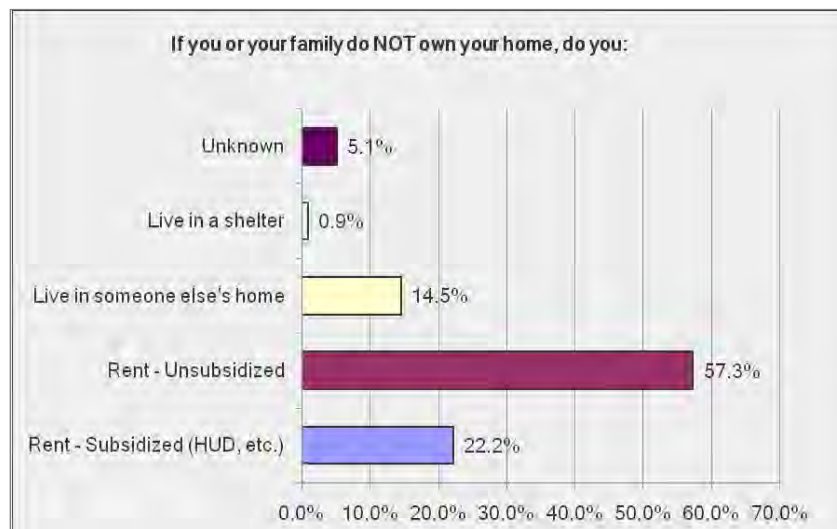
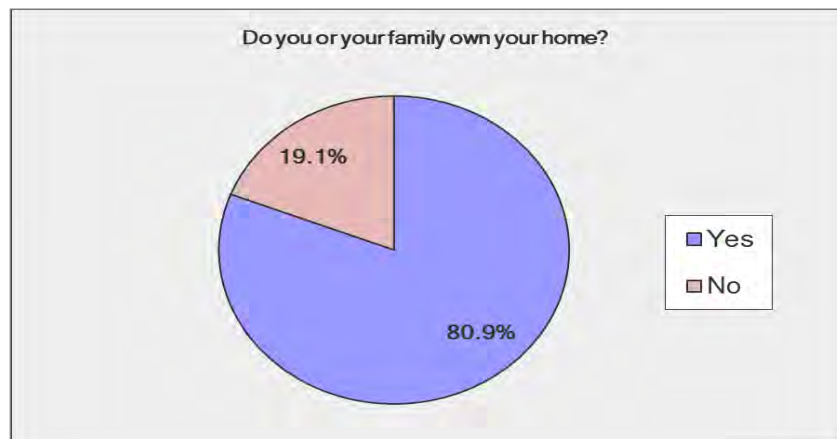
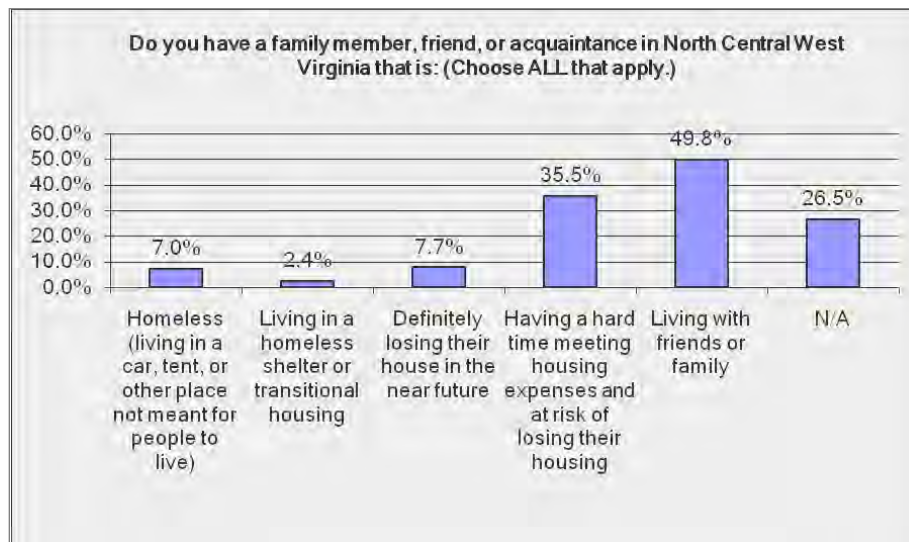
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 630 individuals who answered the question, **8.1%** felt that housing was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of housing issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY housing was an issue.

The top 3 reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
3. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.



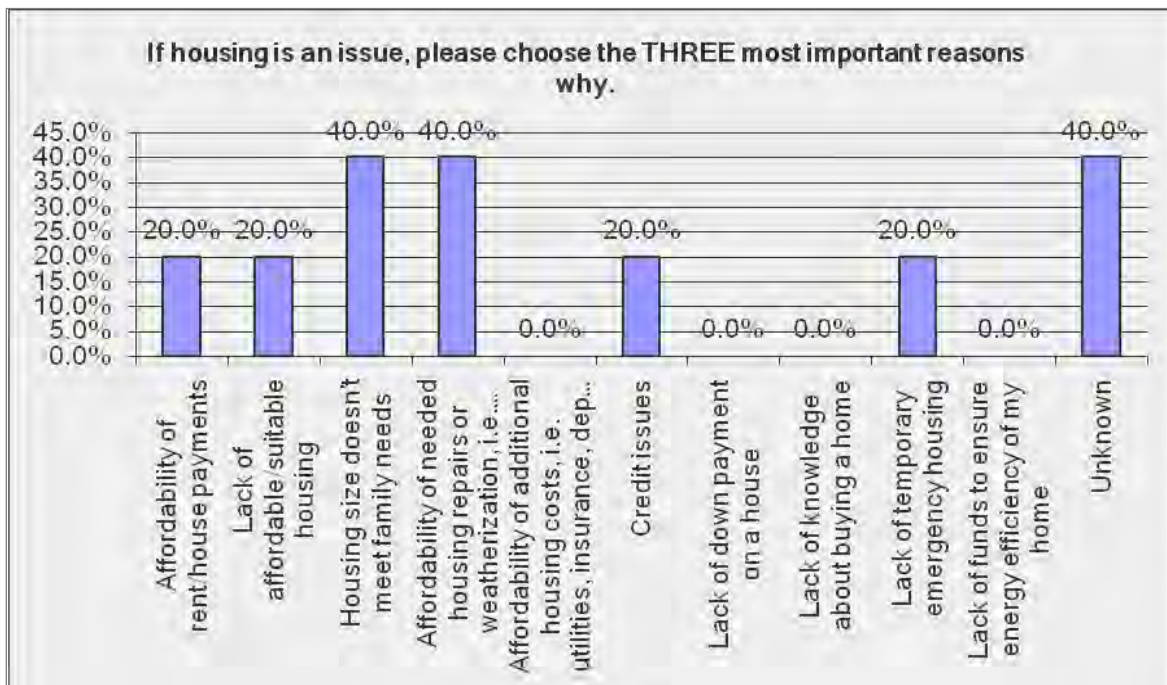
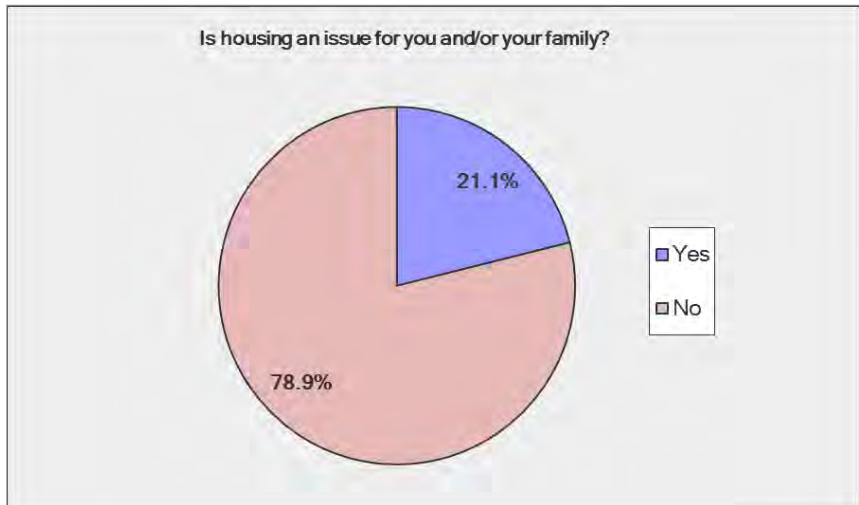


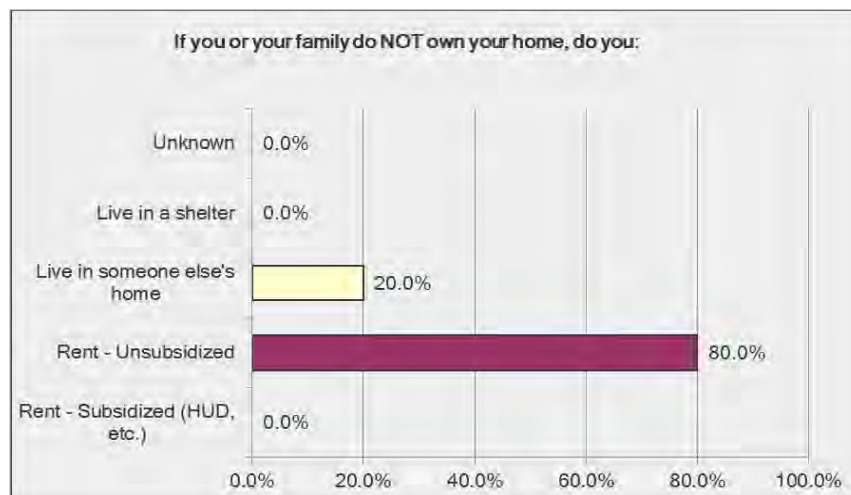
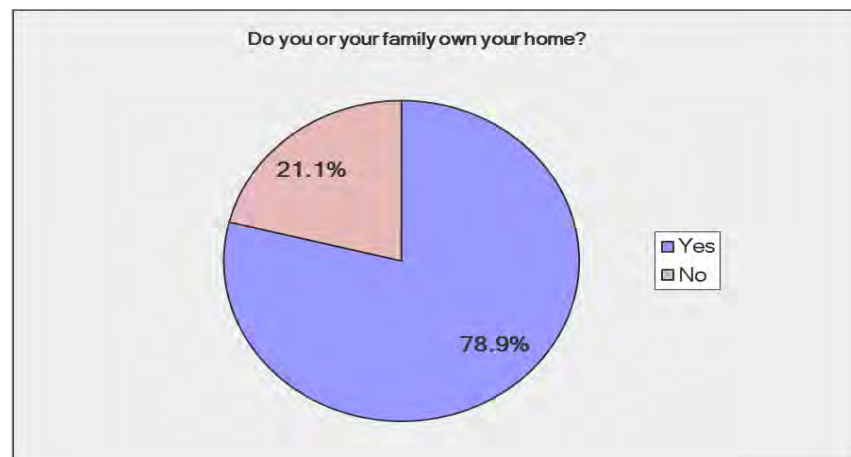
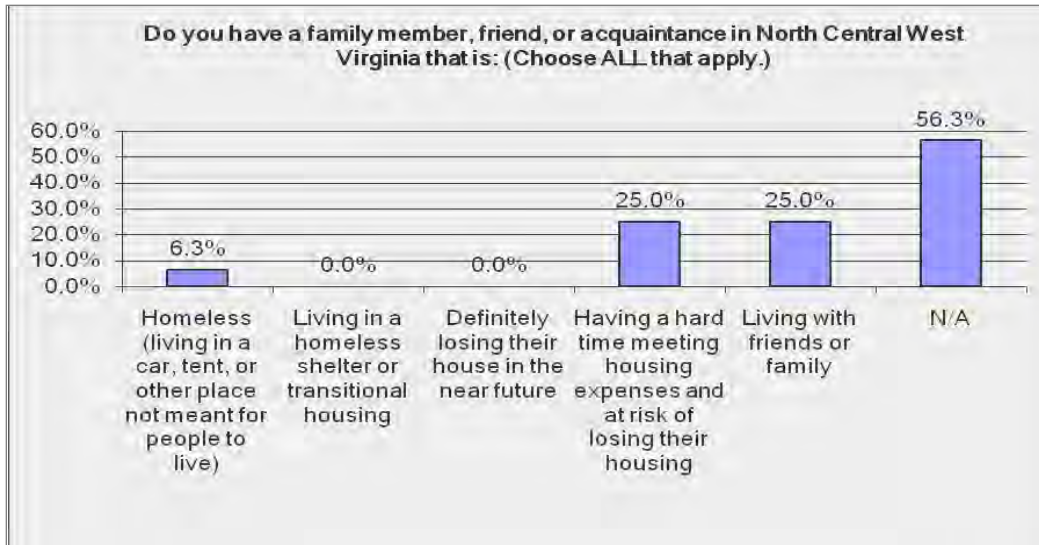
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **8.1%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top 3 reasons identified were:

1. Housing size doesn't meet family needs
2. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
3. Unknown



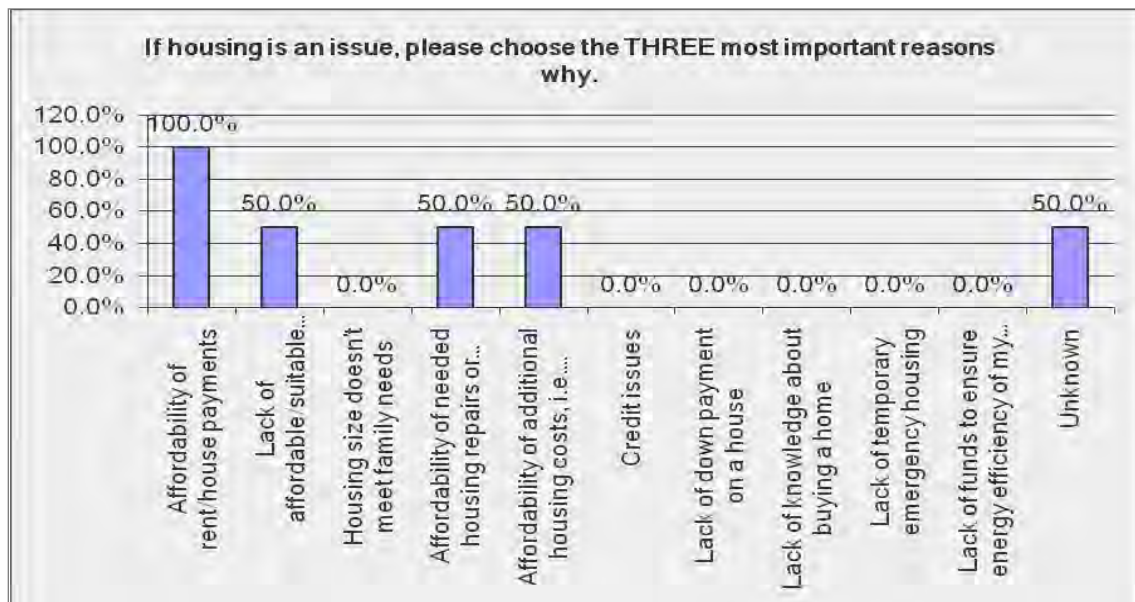
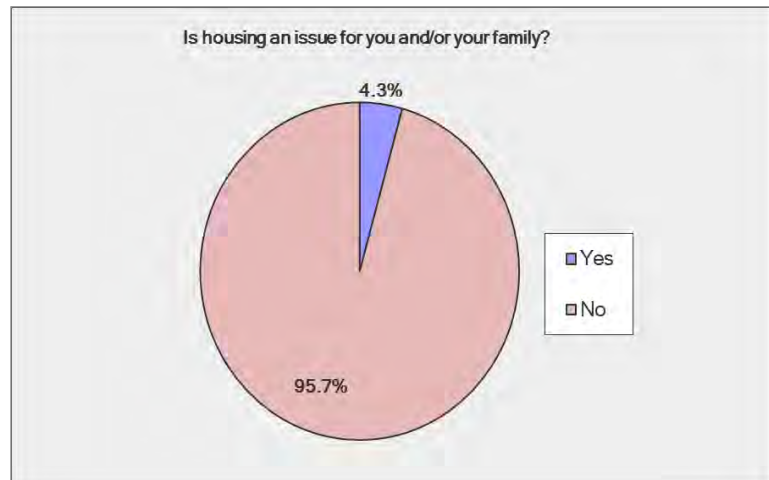


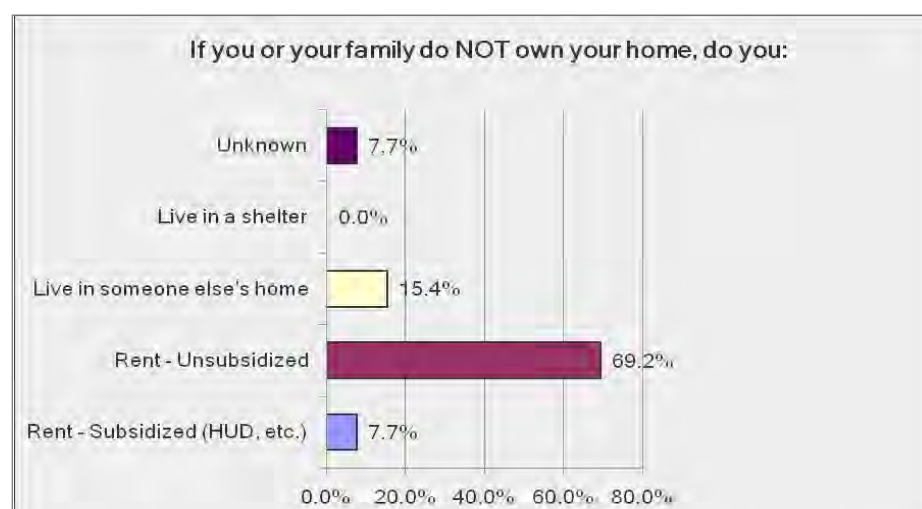
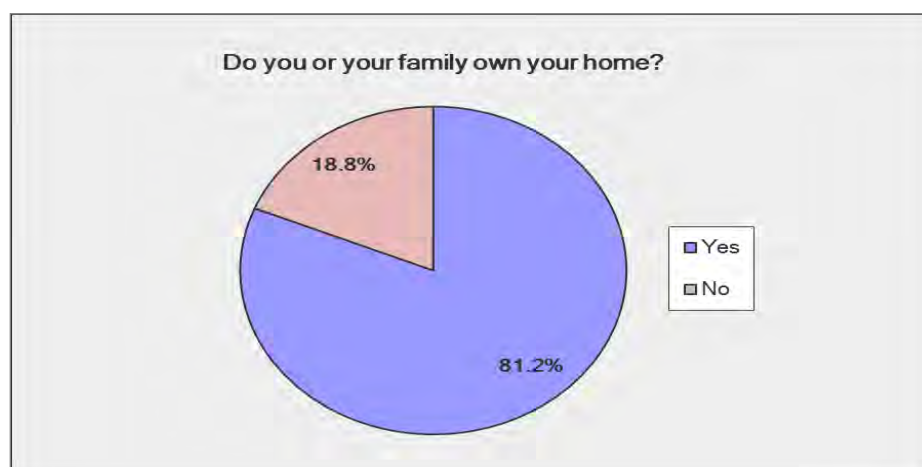
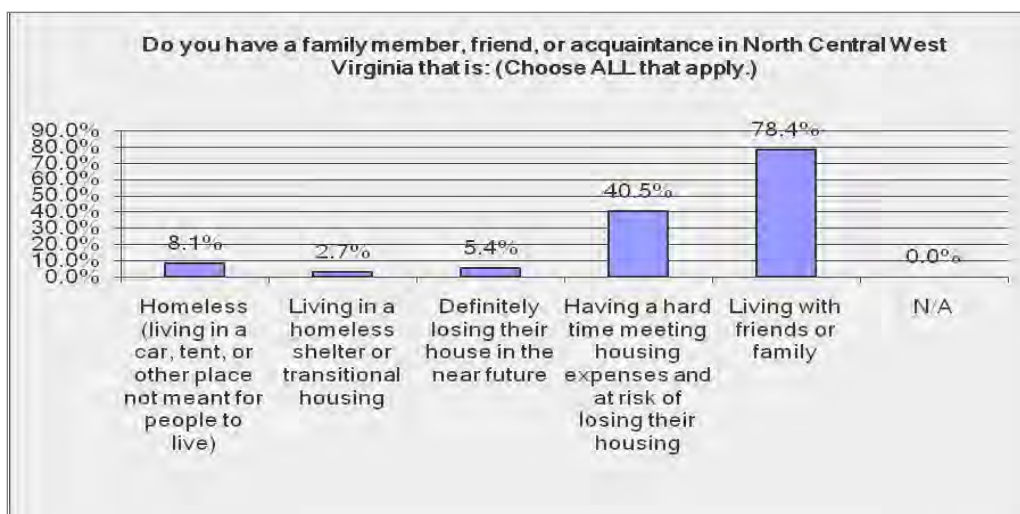
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **4.3%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Lack of affordable/suitable housing.
3. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
4. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.



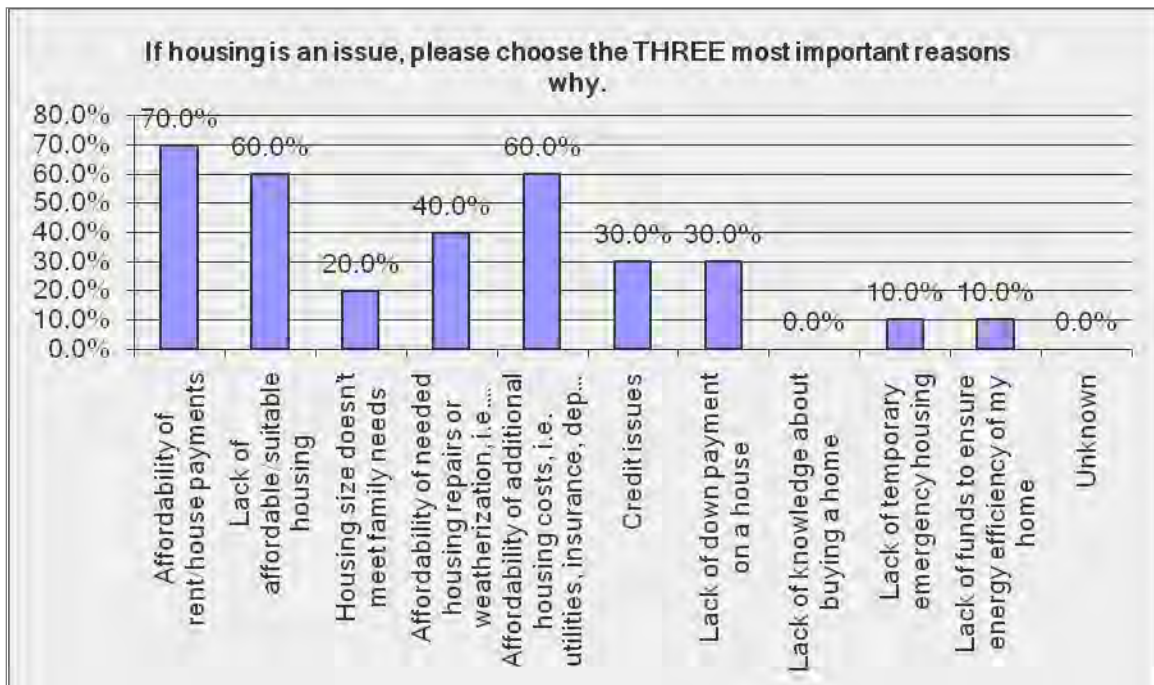
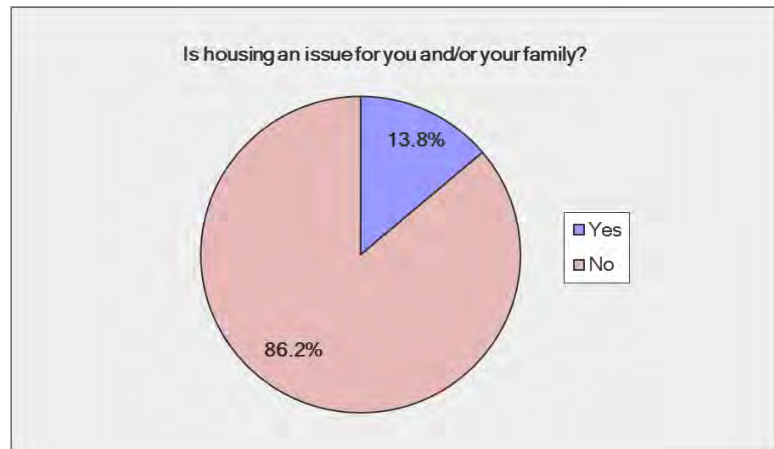


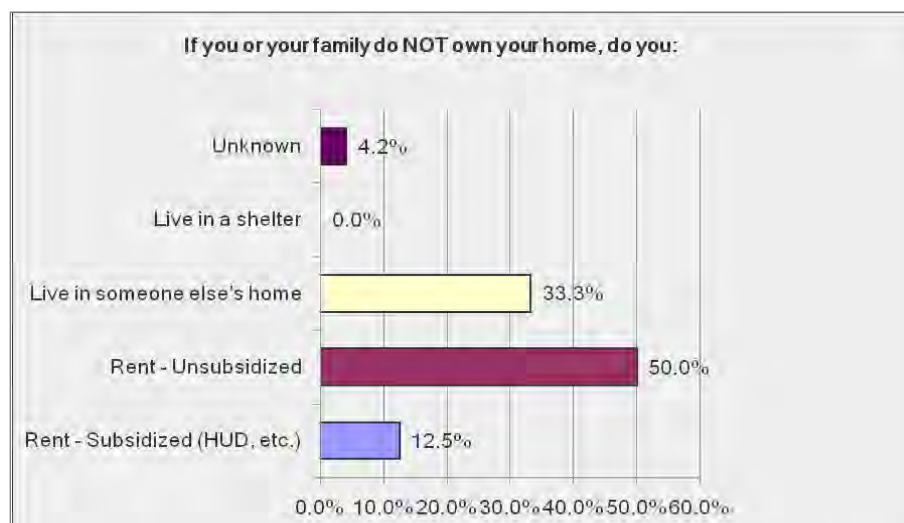
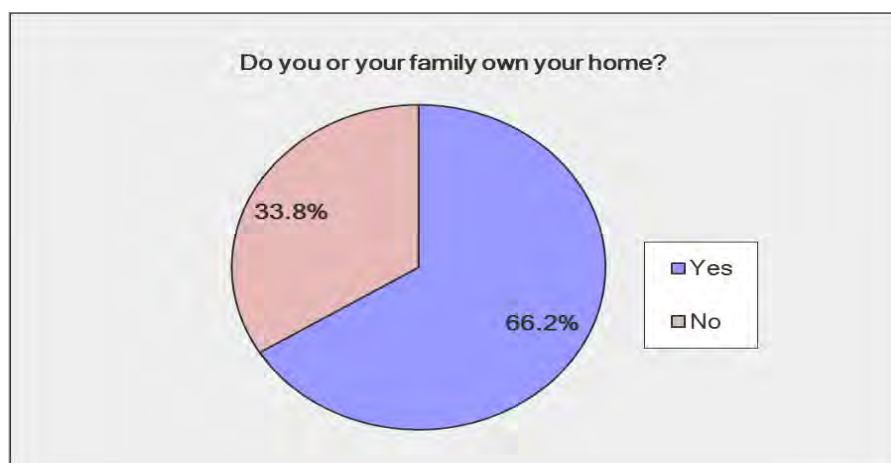
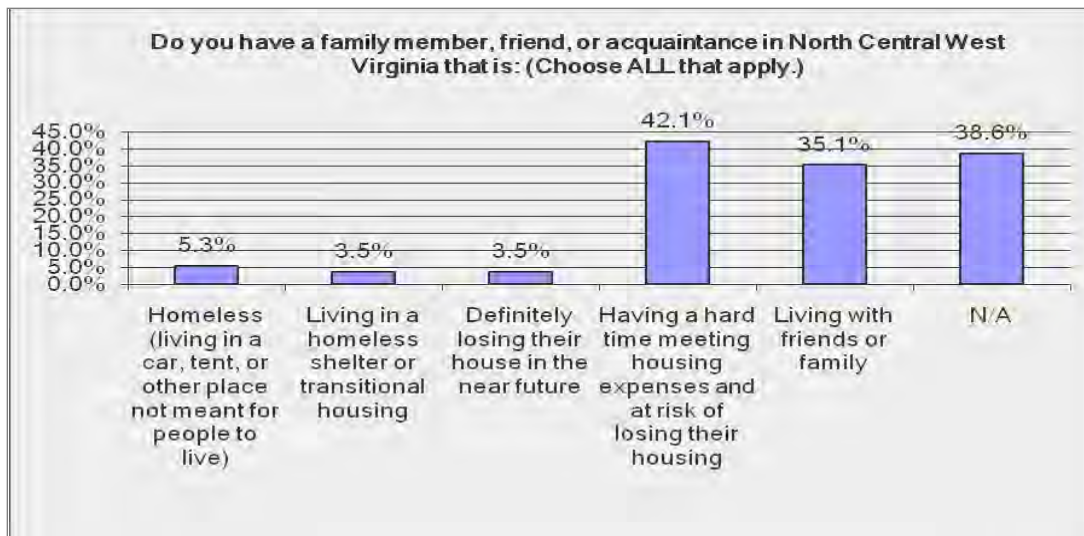
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **13.8%** of respondents in Marion County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Lack of affordable/suitable housing.
3. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.



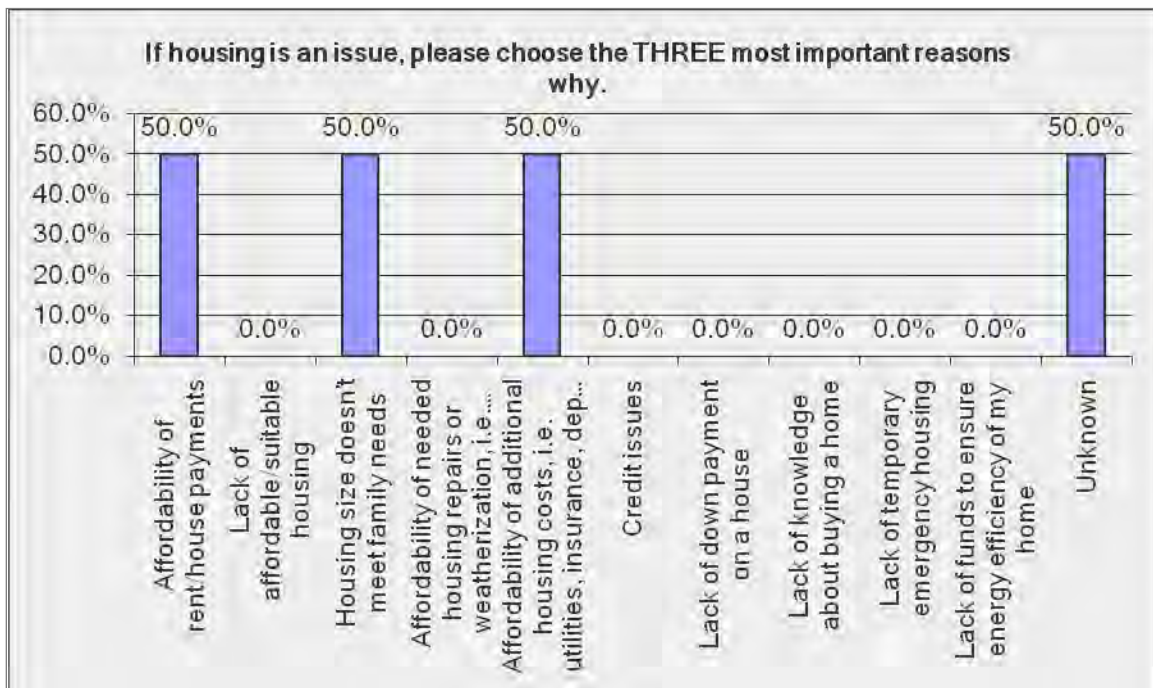
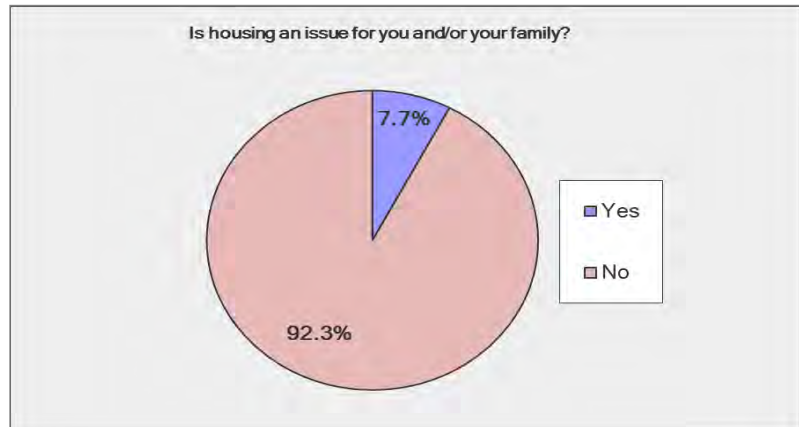


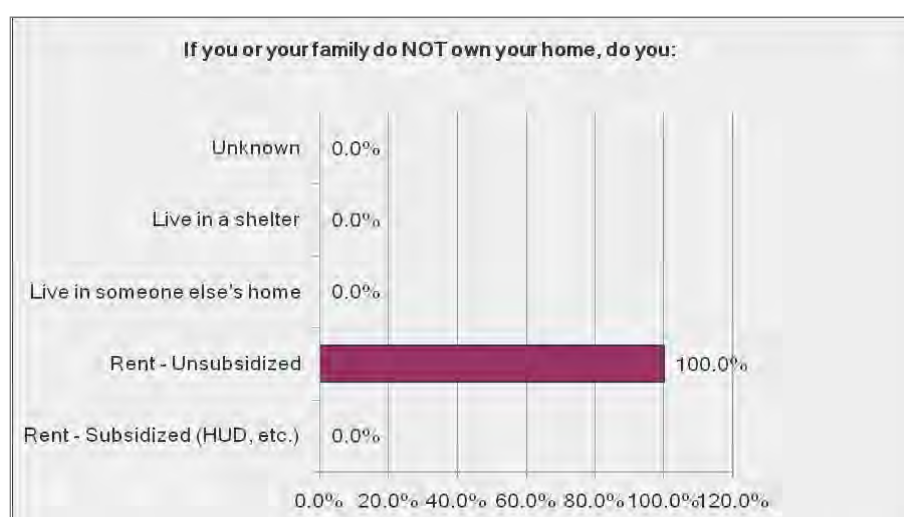
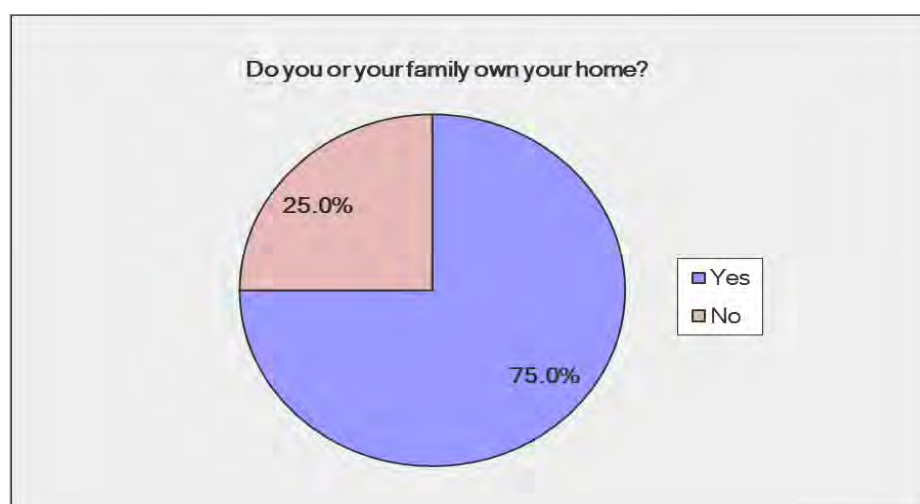
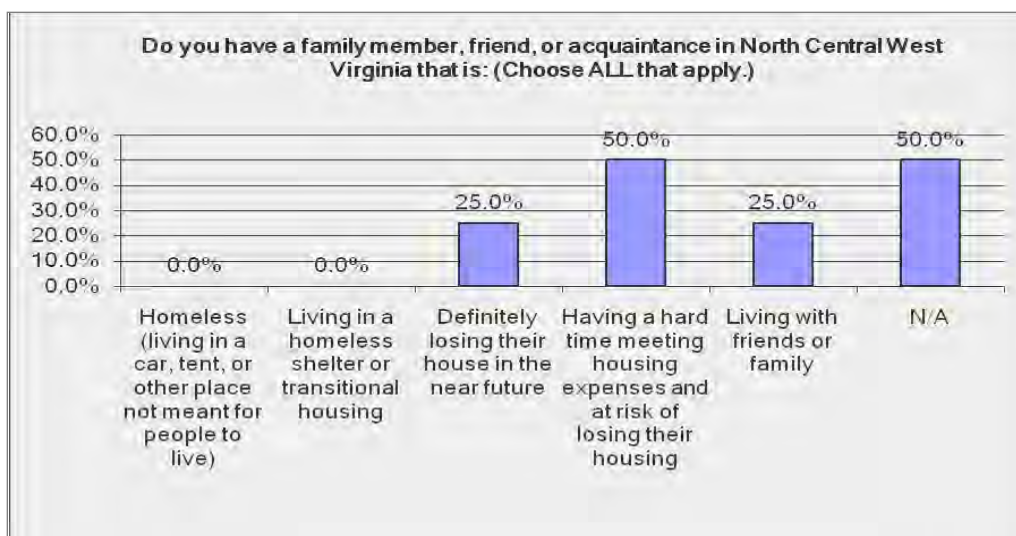
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **7.7%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Housing size doesn't meet family needs
3. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.



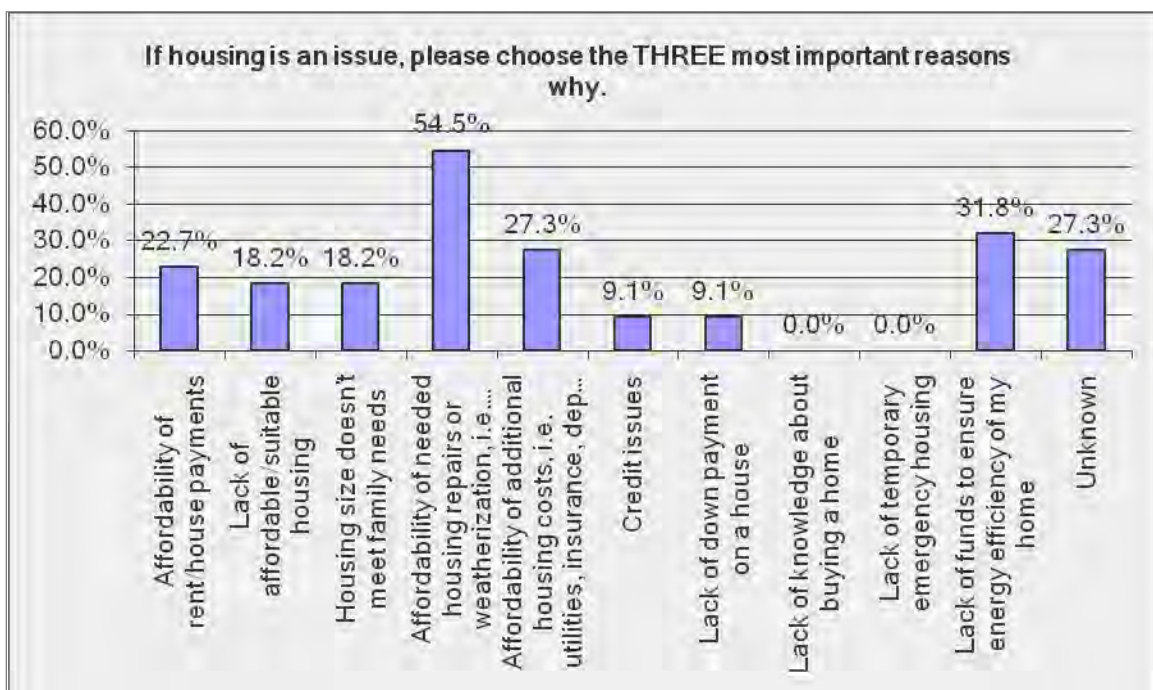
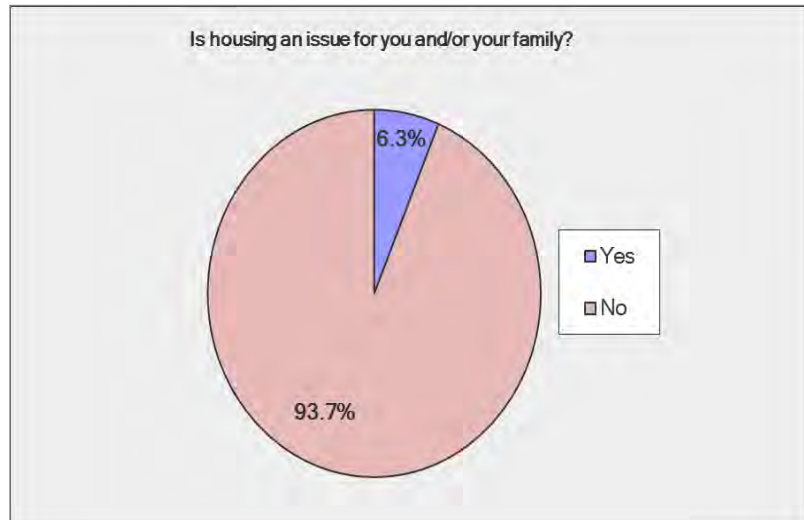


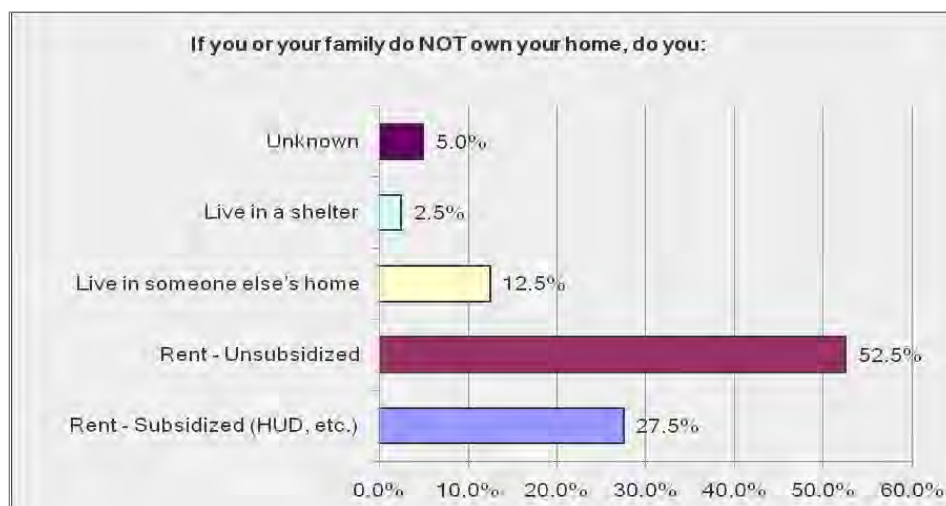
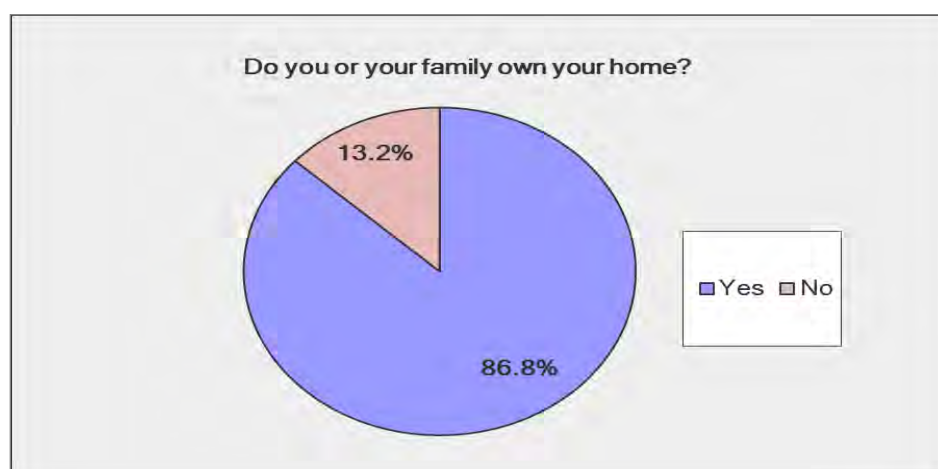
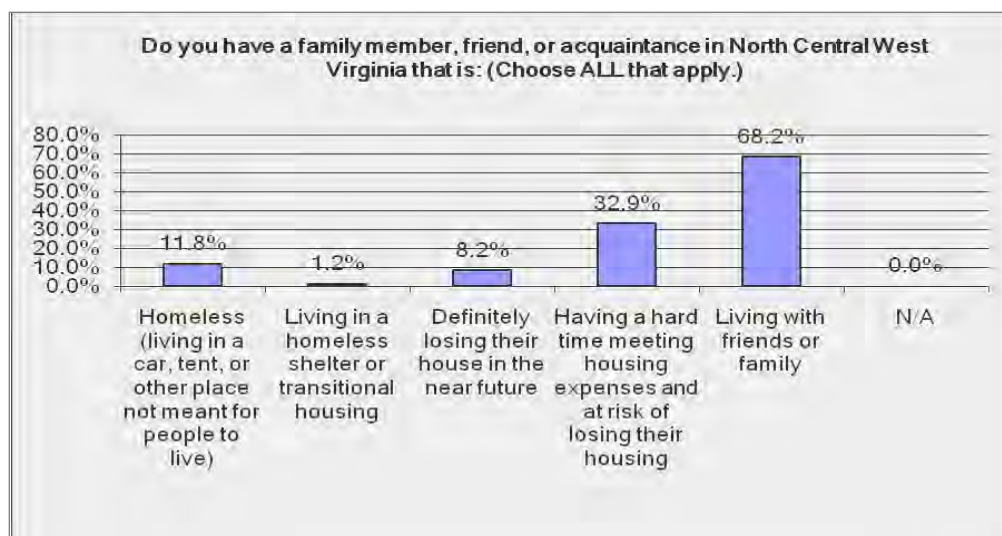
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is housing an issue for you and/or your family*. **6.3%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
2. Lack of funds to ensure energy efficiency of my home.
3. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.



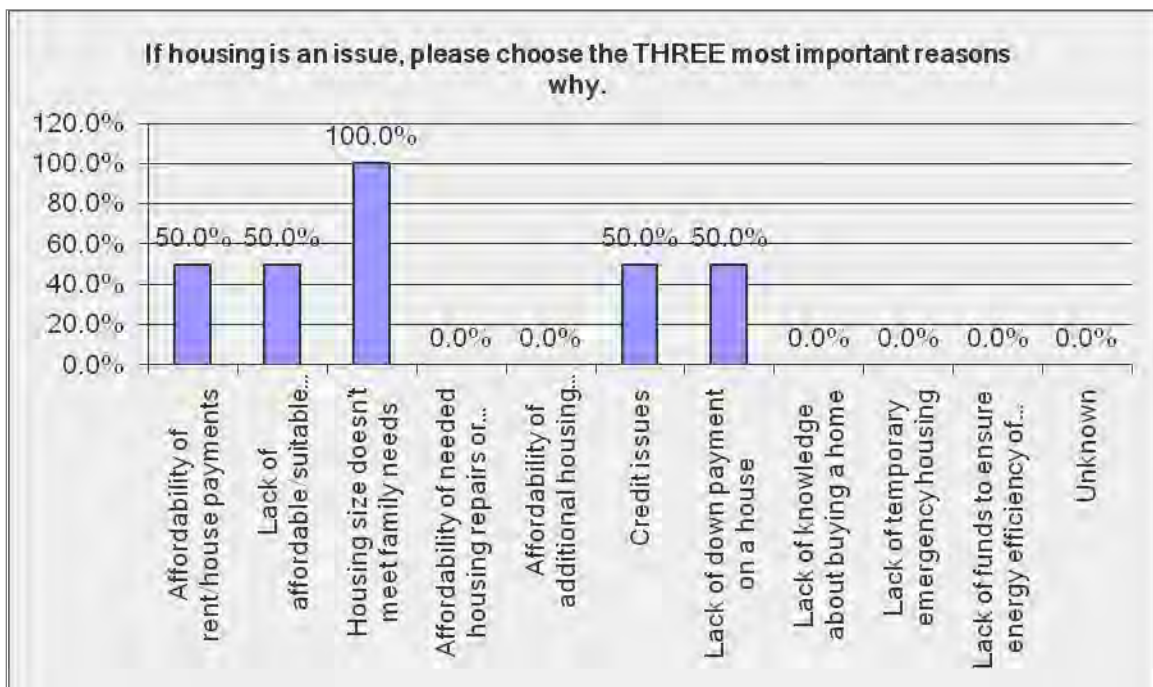
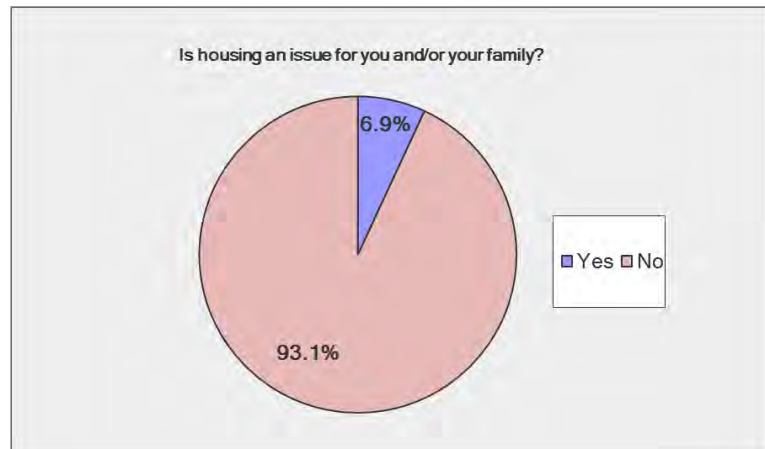


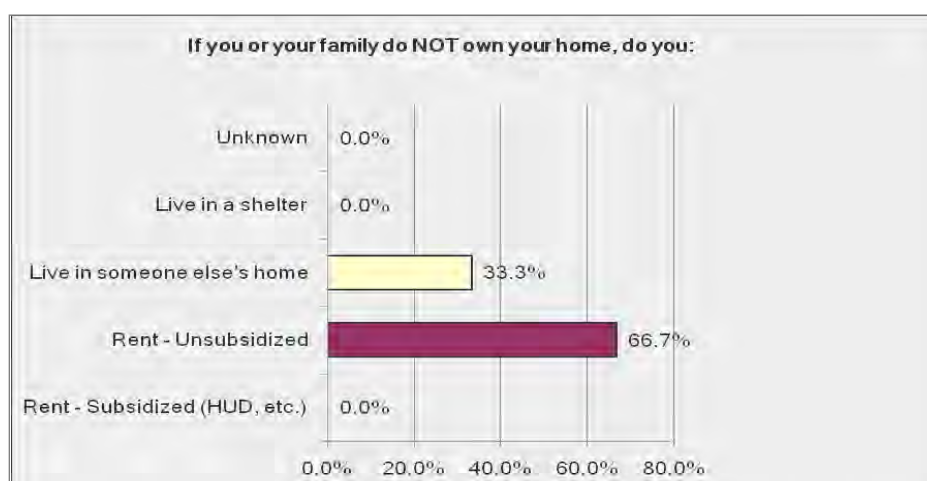
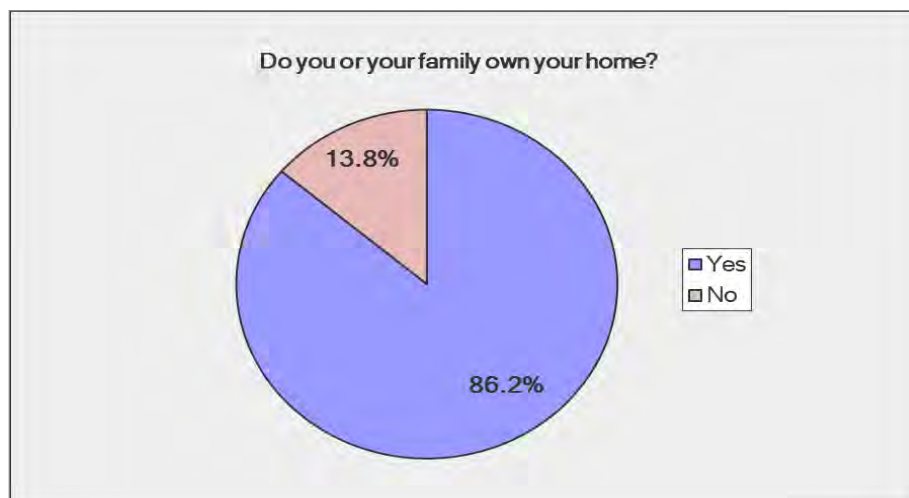
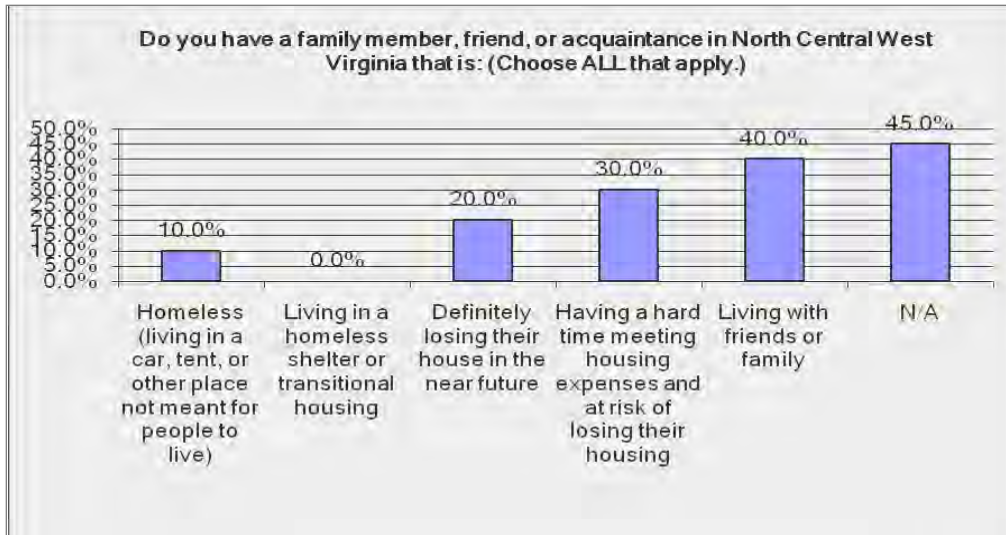
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **6.9%** of respondents in Preston County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Housing size doesn't meet family needs
2. Affordability of rent/house payments
3. Lack of affordable/suitable housing
4. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.
5. Credit issues



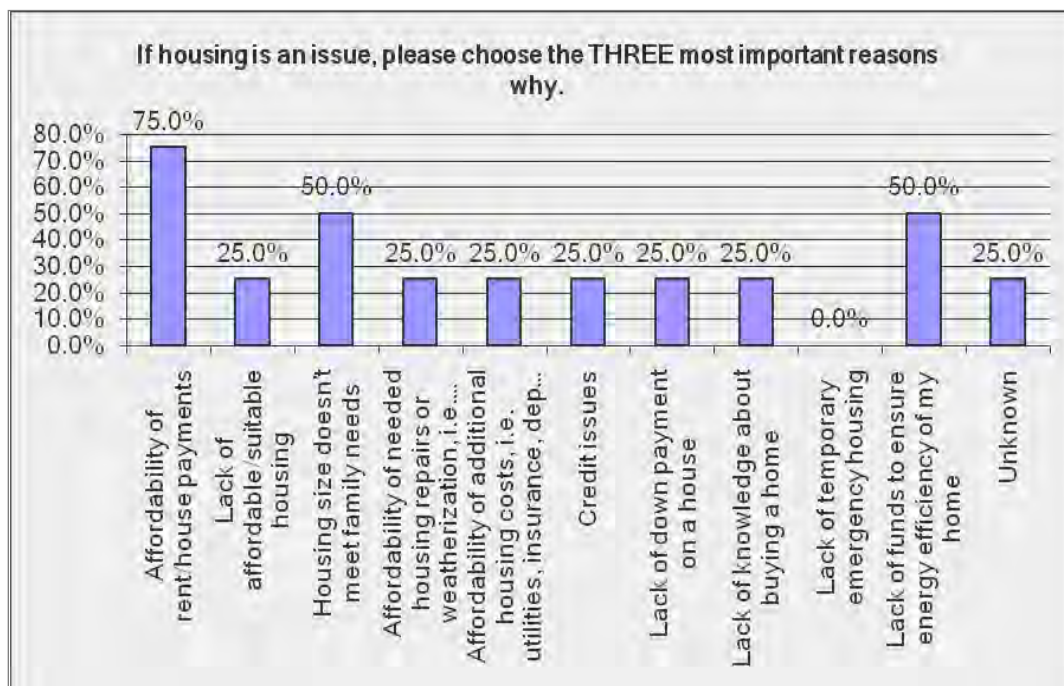
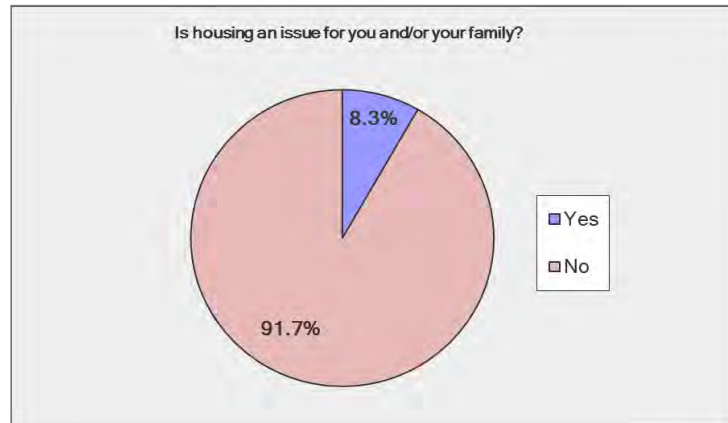


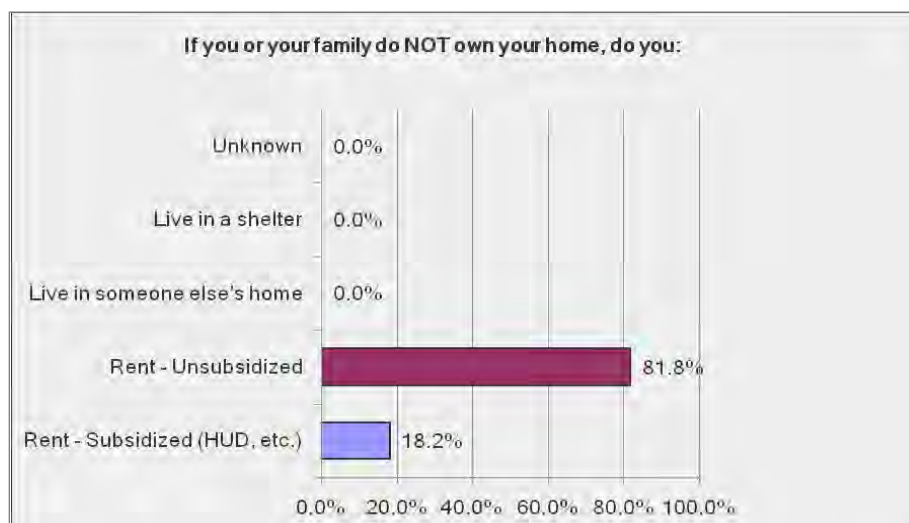
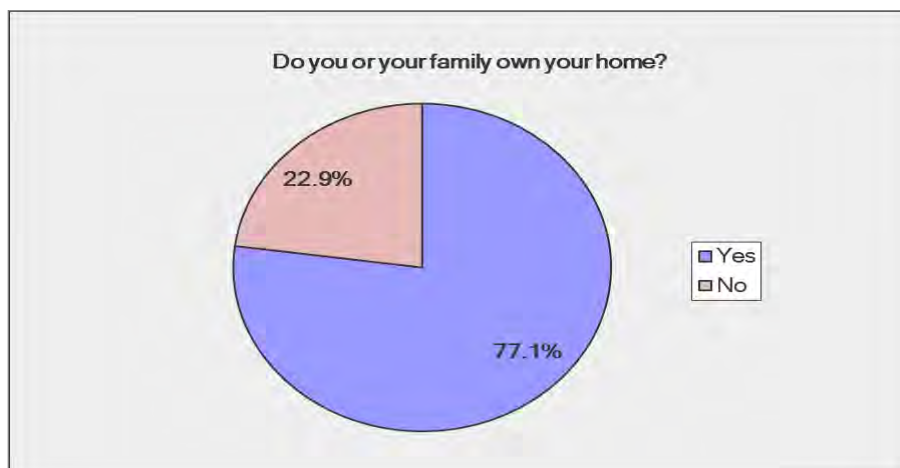
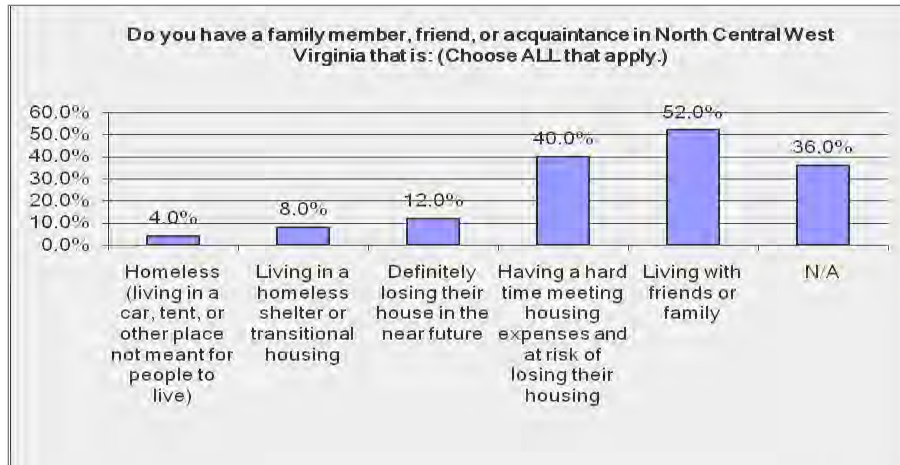
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **8.3%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Housing size doesn't meet family needs
3. Lack of funds to ensure energy efficiency of my home



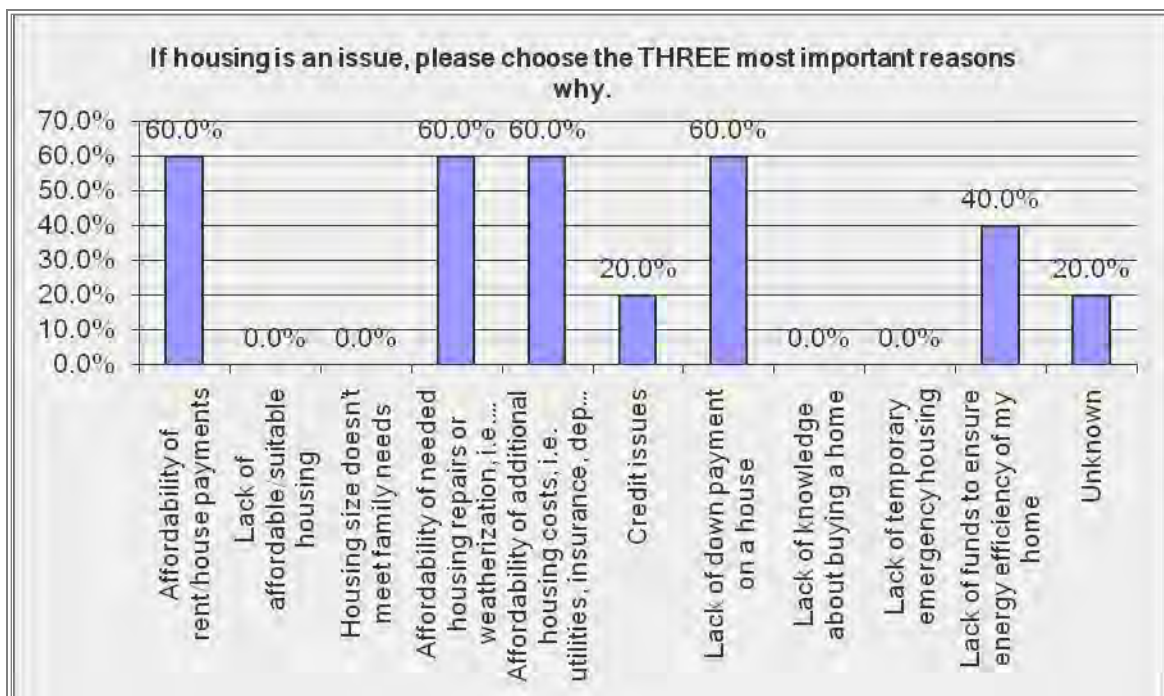
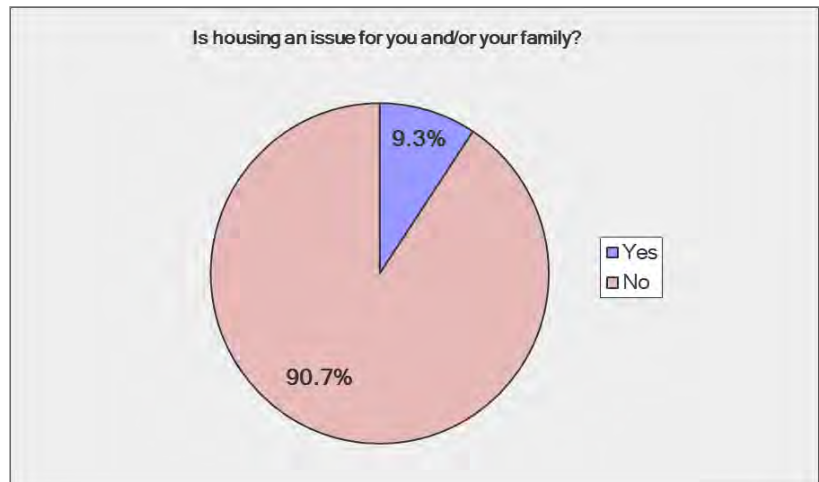


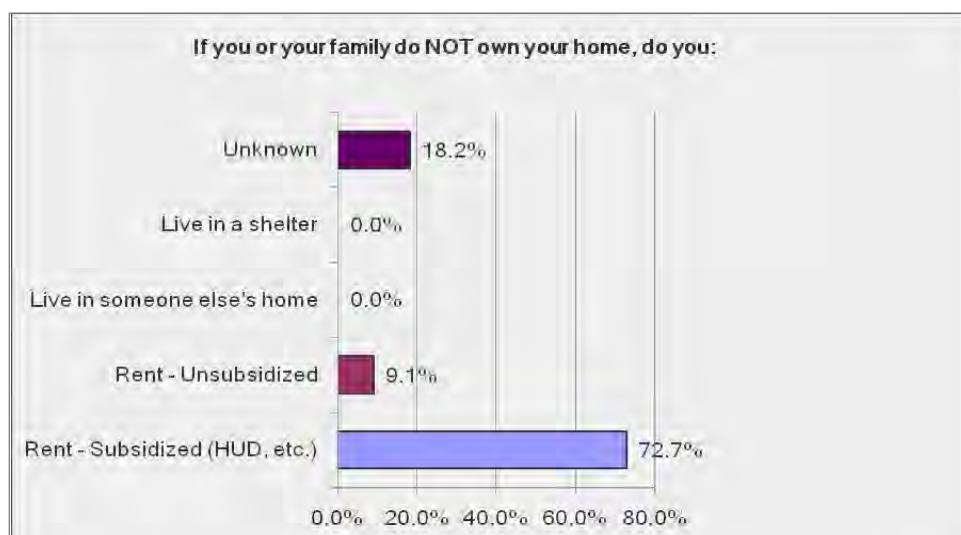
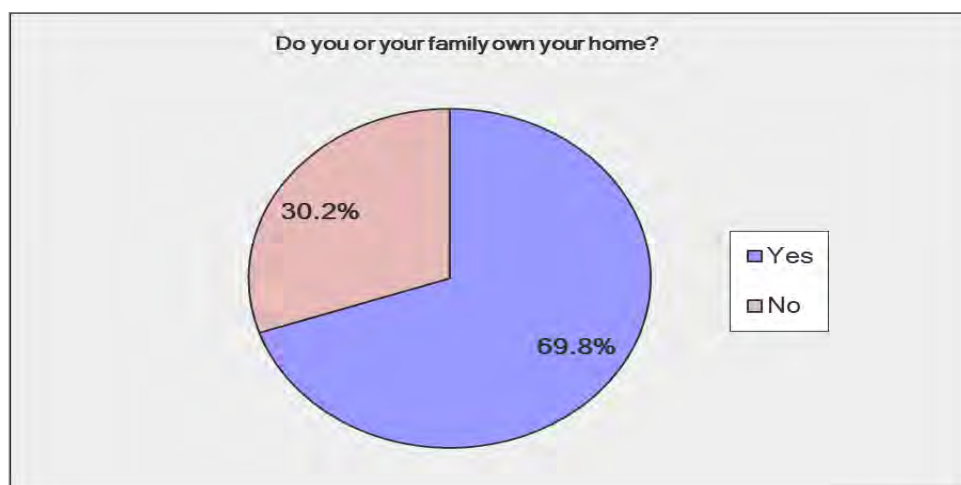
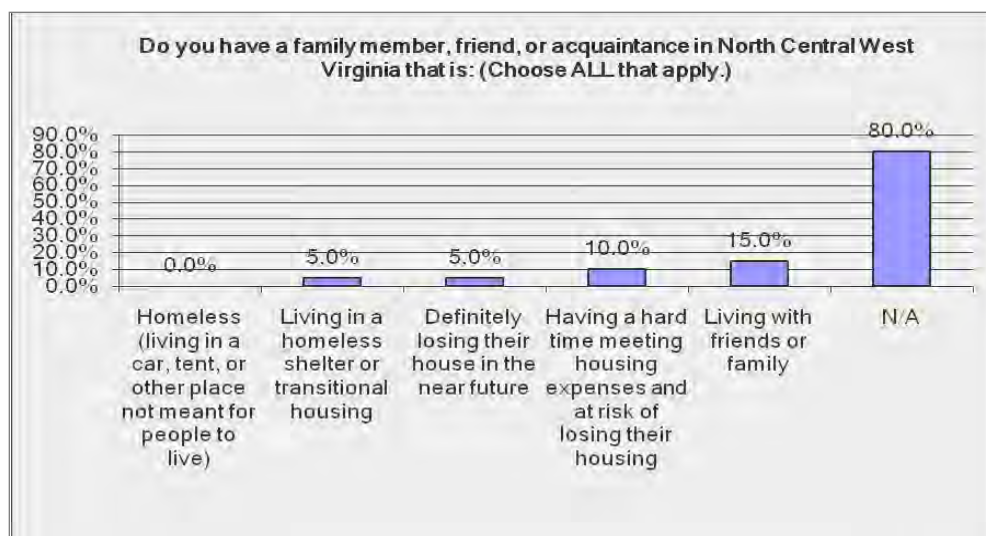
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **9.3%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
3. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.
4. Lack of down payment on a house



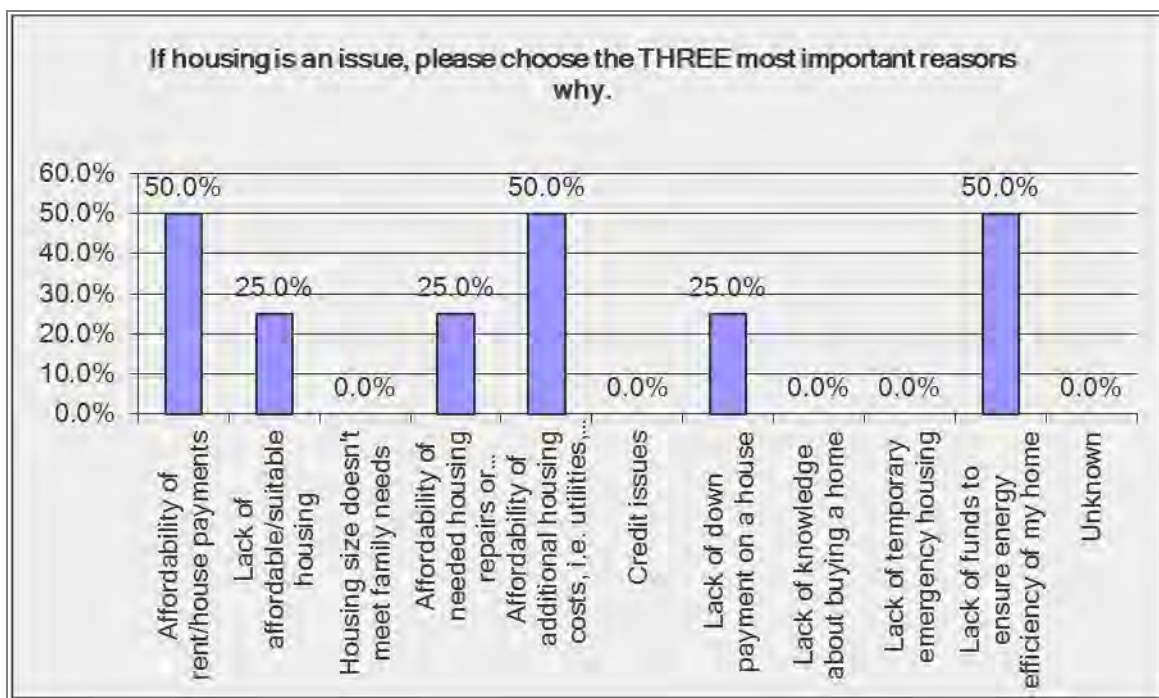
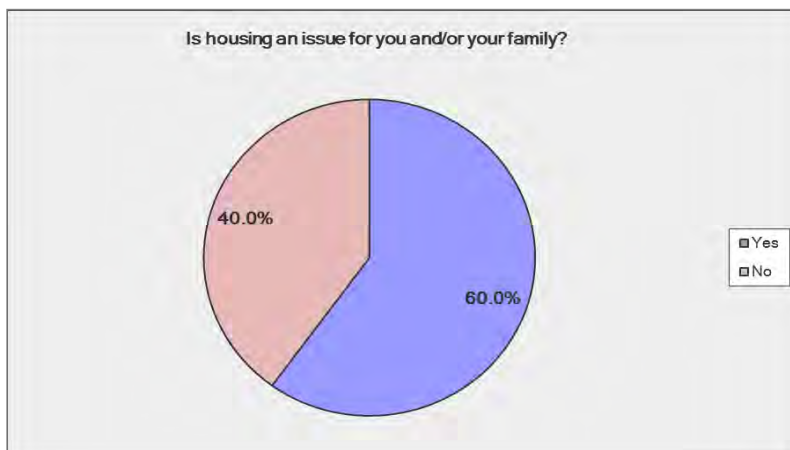


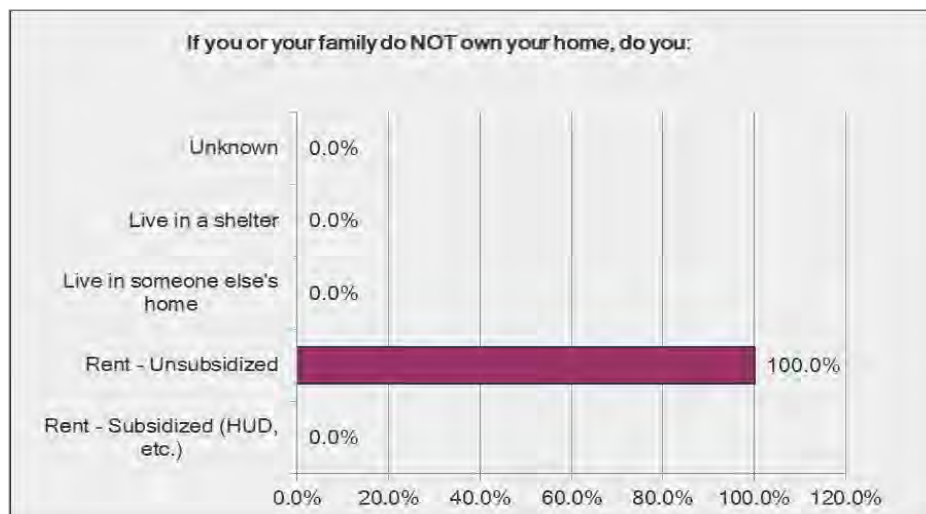
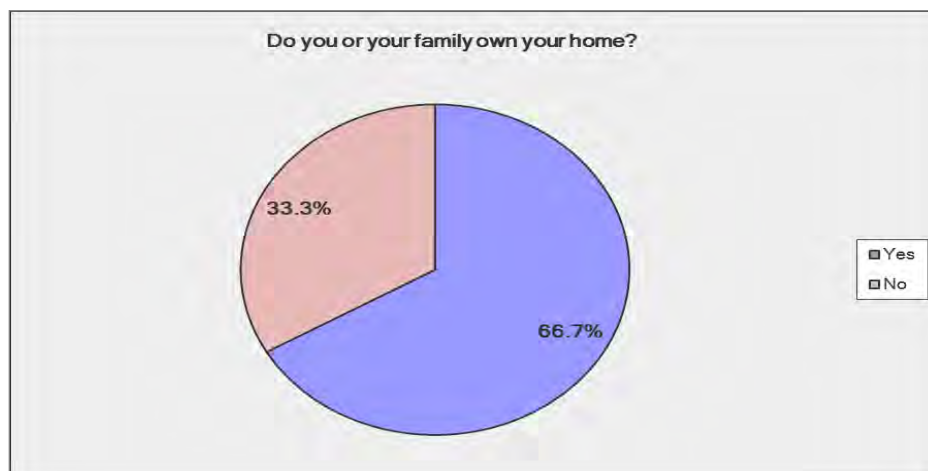
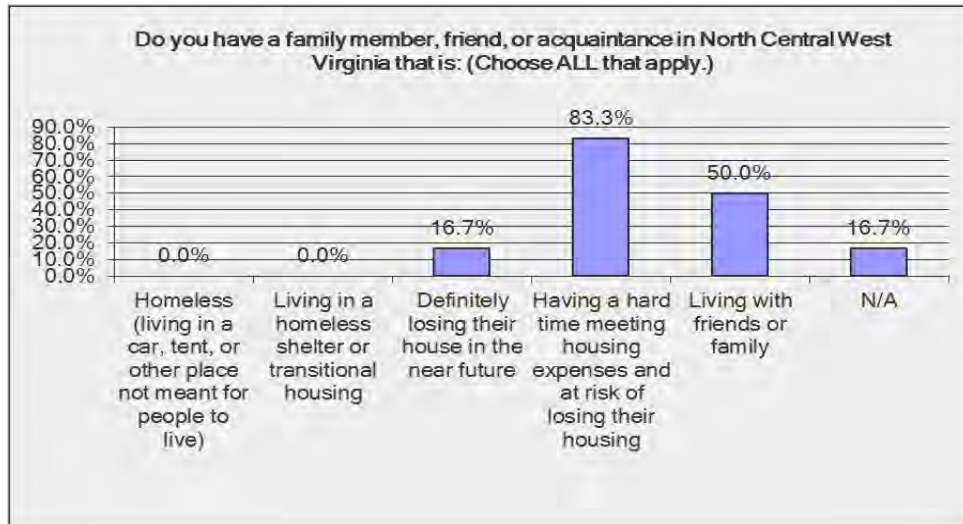
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is housing an issue for you and/or your family*. **60%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.
3. Lack of funds to ensure energy efficiency of my home



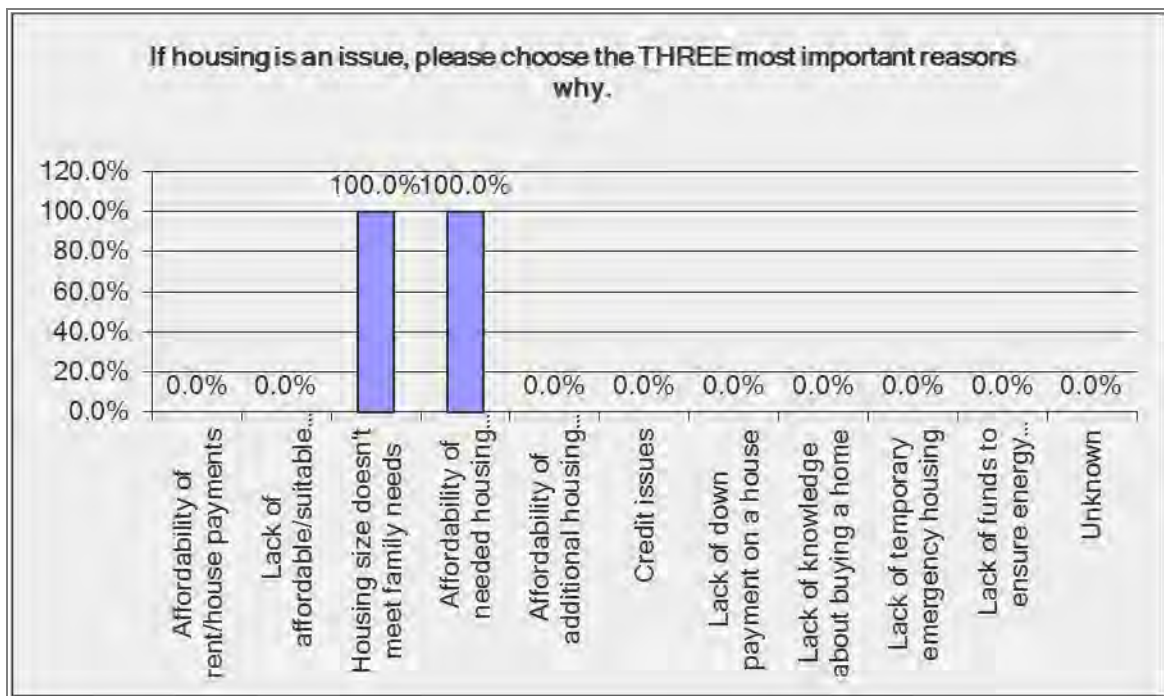
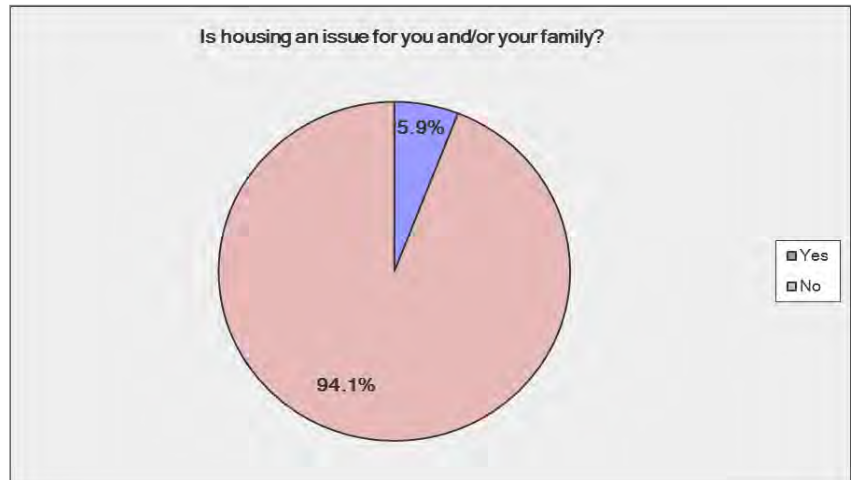


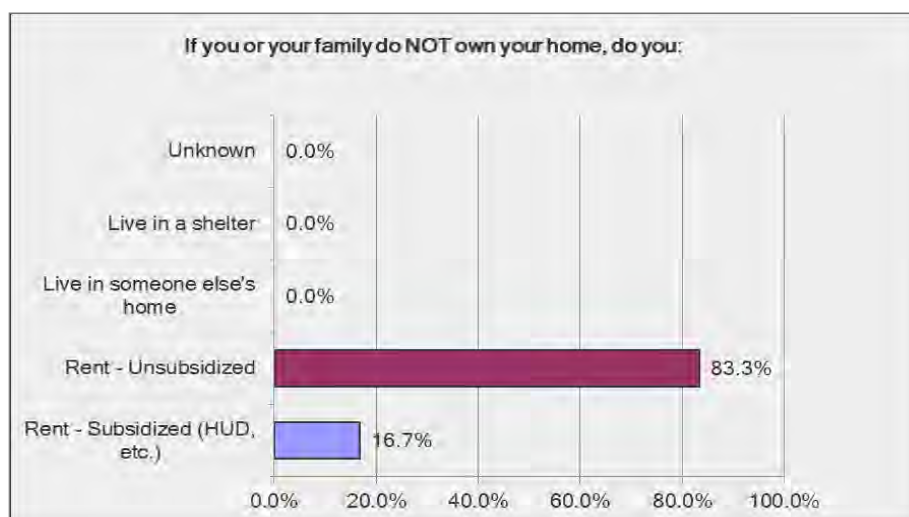
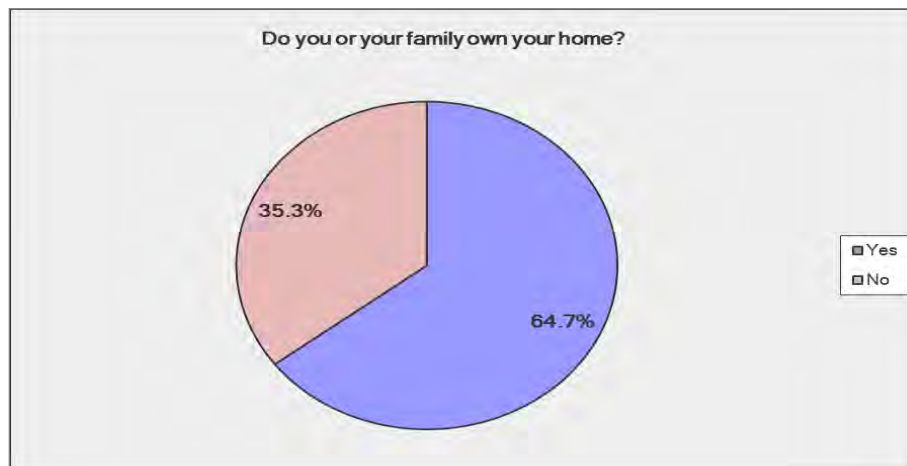
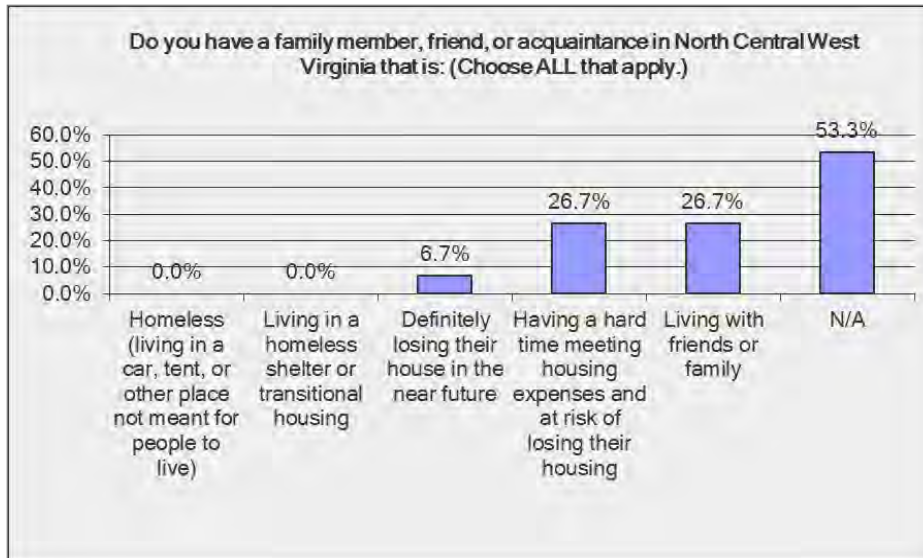
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **5.9%** of respondents in Webster County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Housing size doesn't meet family needs
2. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.





Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing HOUSING issues in your community and if so, how?

- Almost all of the agencies the WV Coalition to End Homelessness assists are providing one or more types of housing for the homeless population. Some provide emergency shelter, homelessness prevention with rental housing vouchers, transitional housing for the homeless, or permanent supportive housing for the disabled homeless (North Central also has all these types).
- Church of the Good Shepherd Only provides only a band-aid approach - rent assistance, temporary assistance for homeless.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network does the point in time count and works with agencies on this issue on an ongoing basis
- The United Way of Randolph County has been invited to participate in a steering committee of a grant received by the Randolph County Housing Authority, Senior Center, and Development Authorities to address housing issues, gaps and services throughout Randolph County.

Secondary Data: Research

Finding affordable housing (both rental and available for homeownership) continues to be a challenge for many Americans. Safe, decent, sanitary and affordable housing provides not only shelter for families, but stabilization for children, and in cases of homeownership—the ability for individuals and families to build and retain an asset for the future.

Occupancy and Home Value

Attainable housing is defined as housing that is in a safe and acceptable condition and does not financially burden a family. Federal government guidelines, primarily those developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), define attainable housing as housing that costs a homeowner or renter no more than 30% of the household's gross monthly income. This figure includes mortgage payments, home insurance, taxes, homeowner association and/or condominium fees, and utilities.

The following charts contain housing data for Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster counties. Monongalia county has the highest number of housing units with 42,756 and Tucker County has the lowest number of housing units with 5,300. The largest median home value is Monongalia County with a median value of \$154,900 and the lowest if Webster county at \$62,300. (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2007 – 2011)

Barbour County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	7,829
Occupied Housing Units	6,210
Vacant Housing Units	1,619
Owner Occupied	4,737
Renter Occupied	1,473
Median Value	\$84,900
Median Rent Asked	\$500

Greenbrier County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	18,917
Occupied Housing Units	15,412
Vacant Housing Units	3,505
Owner Occupied	11,494
Renter Occupied	3,918
Median Value	\$99,600
Median Rent Asked	\$593

Marion County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	26,520
Occupied Housing Units	22,794
Vacant Housing Units	3,726
Owner Occupied	17,143
Renter Occupied	5,651
Median Value	\$87,900
Median Rent Asked	\$598

Monongalia County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	42,756
Occupied Housing Units	35,266
Vacant Housing Units	7,490
Owner Occupied	20,169
Renter Occupied	15,097
Median Value	\$154,900
Median Rent Asked	\$666

Pocahontas County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	8,770
Occupied Housing Units	3,819
Vacant Housing Units	4,951
Owner Occupied	3,125
Renter Occupied	694
Median Value	\$98,700
Median Rent Asked	\$469

Preston County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	14,998
Occupied Housing Units	12,908
Vacant Housing Units	2,090
Owner Occupied	10,676
Renter Occupied	2,232
Median Value	\$100,200
Median Rent Asked	\$549

Randolph County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	14,172
Occupied Housing Units	11,276
Vacant Housing Units	2,896
Owner Occupied	8,726
Renter Occupied	2,550
Median Value	\$94,500
Median Rent Asked	\$540

Taylor County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	7,500
Occupied Housing Units	6,592
Vacant Housing Units	908
Owner Occupied	5,156
Renter Occupied	1,436
Median Value	\$80,600
Median Rent Asked	\$464

Tucker County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	5,300
Occupied Housing Units	3,215
Vacant Housing Units	2,085
Owner Occupied	2,579
Renter Occupied	636
Median Value	\$97,600
Median Rent Asked	\$473

Webster County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	5,428
Occupied Housing Units	4,020
Vacant Housing Units	1,408
Owner Occupied	3,192
Renter Occupied	828
Median Value	\$62,300
Median Rent Asked	\$454

Rentals

About 26% of all West Virginia households – or 196,148 households – are renters. Federal rental assistance programs enable more than 36,098 low-income households in West Virginia to rent modest housing at an affordable cost. About 61% of these households are headed by people who are elderly or have disabilities; approximately 31% are families with children. (Center on Budget & Policy Priorities, 2011)

Federal programs reach only a small share of the low-income West Virginia households that pay unaffordable rental housing costs and are therefore at increased risk of homelessness and other types of housing instability:

- In West Virginia, 43,638 low-income renter households pay more than half their monthly cash income for housing costs. On average, these households have incomes of \$675 and pay housing costs of \$580, leaving only \$95 to pay for other necessities. About 43 percent of these cost-burdened renters are elderly or people with disabilities, while 22 percent are families with children.
- When housing costs consume more than half of household income, low-income families are at greater risk of becoming homeless. Point-in-time surveys suggest that at least 1,667 people are homeless in West Virginia.
(Center on Budget & Policy Priorities, 2011)

The following charts contain the Fair Market Rents for NCWVCAA's 10-county region. Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are estimates of rental housing costs in local housing markets that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) prepares using rent survey data to serve as the basis for determining the maximum subsidy levels in the Housing Choice Voucher program. In general, FMRs are set at the 40th percentile rent i.e., the dollar amount which allows voucher-holders access to 40 percent of standard quality rental units. Adjustments are made to exclude public housing units, newly built units and substandard units (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013).

Barbour County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2012	406	423	527	690	727
2013	426	461	624	777	852

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

Greenbrier County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2012	396	451	499	600	789
2013	438	527	625	778	1033

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

Marion County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2012	362	463	556	665	810
2013	502	508	622	912	915

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

Monongalia County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2012	537	558	660	856	1015
2013	599	626	742	1000	1011

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

Pocahontas County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2012	420	436	505	618	733
2013	428	431	583	726	822

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

Preston County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2012	537	558	660	856	1015
2013	599	626	742	1000	1011

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

Randolph County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2012	386	387	499	644	662
2013	459	462	577	800	1004

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

Taylor County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2012	356	453	535	641	762
2013	411	484	577	841	844

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

Tucker County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2012	384	401	499	654	688
2013	451	481	577	850	960

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

Webster County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2012	415	431	499	611	725
2013	451	484	577	729	771

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

NCWVCAA takes part in the annual "Point-in-Time" count, a one-day count of all homeless persons in West Virginia. Results for the 2011 Point-in-Time count show a great number of homeless persons and families in West Virginia. The following chart contains the total number of sheltered people, which includes Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing as well as the number of unsheltered people in each of NCWVCAA's counties.

Homeless Point in Time Count – January 27, 2011

County	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Barbour	0 (no shelters)	22*	22*
Greenbrier	9	7	16
Marion	98	1	99
Monongalia	62	25	87
Pocahontas	0 (no shelters)	12*	12*
Preston	0 (no shelters)	43*	43*
Randolph	17	2	19
Taylor	6	4	10
Tucker	0 (no shelters)	9*	9*
Webster	0 (no shelters)	10*	10*
Grand Total	137	100	237

*The following formula was used to produce an estimate of the unsheltered homeless population for Counties without a PIT or minimal PIT results/responses: County's Population/Similar County Population = variable. Variable x Similar County Actual Count = Estimated # of Homeless Individuals (*Round up to nearest whole number)

The number of Head Start families considered Homeless, those served and have acquired housing include the following:

HEAD START HOMELESS CHILDREN/FAMILIES SERVED										
	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	Webster	Totals
# of Homeless Families Served	1	13	9	0	4	0	3	0	0	30
# of Homeless Children Served	1	14	9	0	4	0	3	0	0	31
# of Homeless Families that Acquired Housing during Enrollment Year	1	10	6	0	3	0	3	0	0	23

Information from PY47 HS PIR July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

EARLY HEAD START HOMELESS CHILDREN/FAMILIES SERVED						
	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Tucker	Grantee Totals	*Monongalia County Totals
# of Homeless Families Served	13	0	3	0	16	13
# of Homeless Children Served	17	0	4	0	21	17
# of Homeless Families that Acquired Housing during Enrollment Year	1	0	3	0	4	1

Information from PY47 EHS PIR July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

POVERTY INDICATOR: HEALTH



**Believing
in *your*
success!**

Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

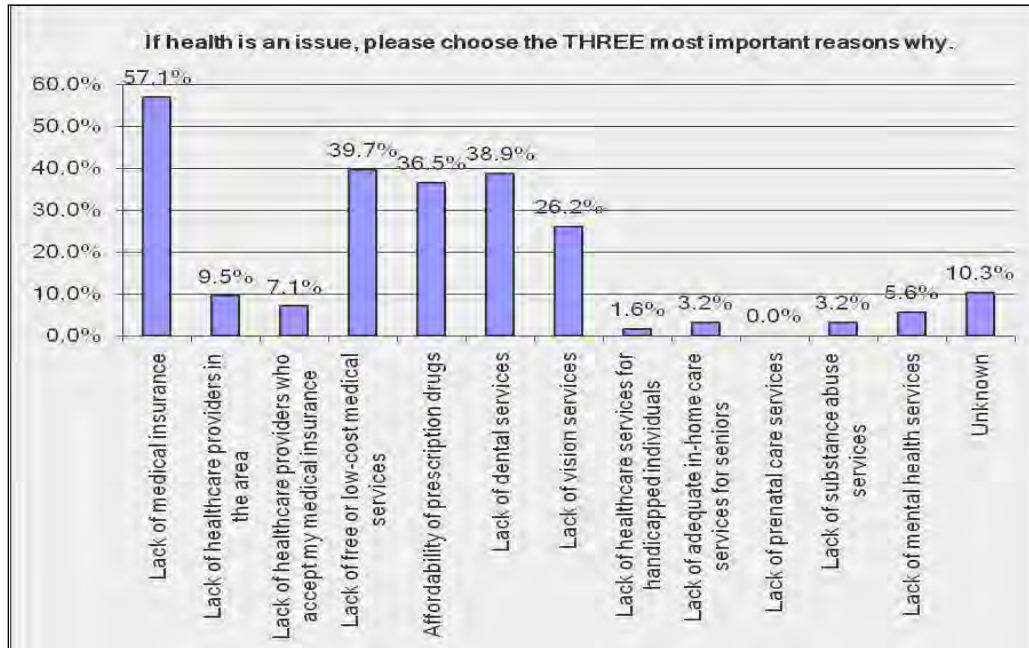
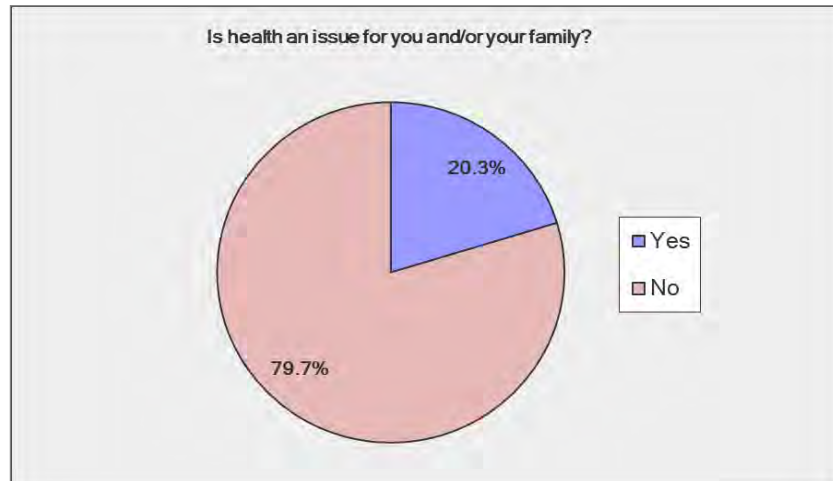
POVERTY INDICATOR: HEALTH

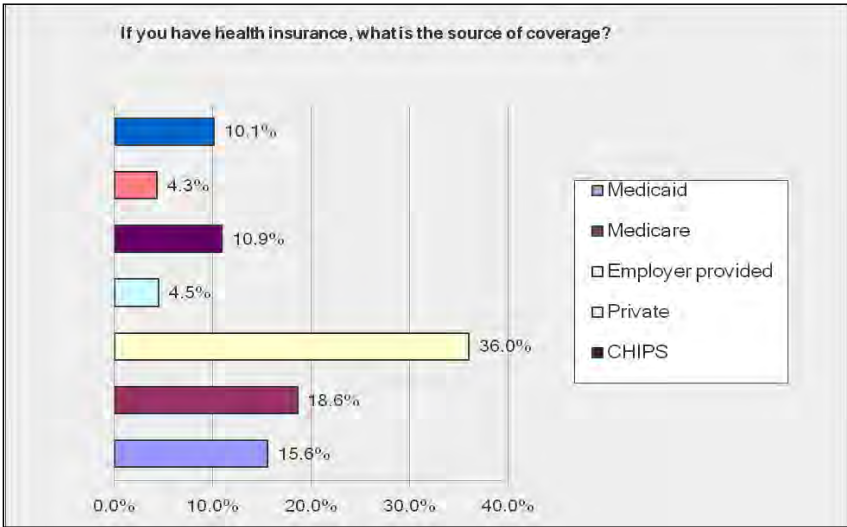
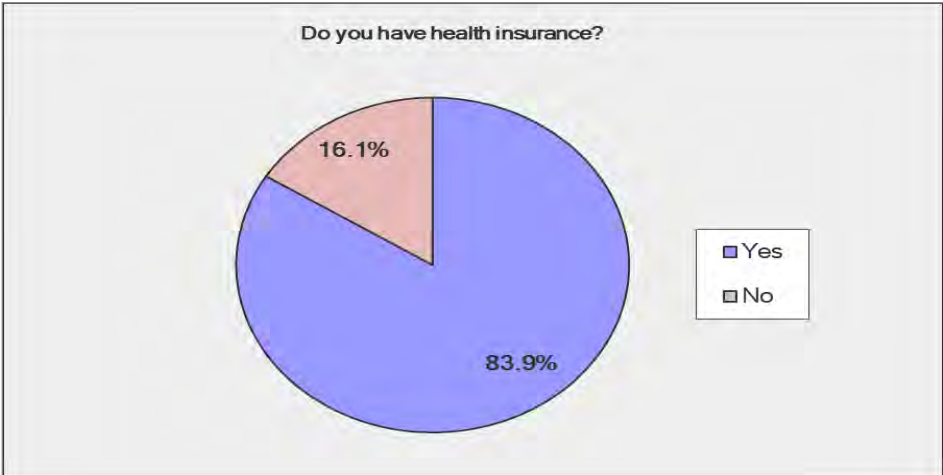
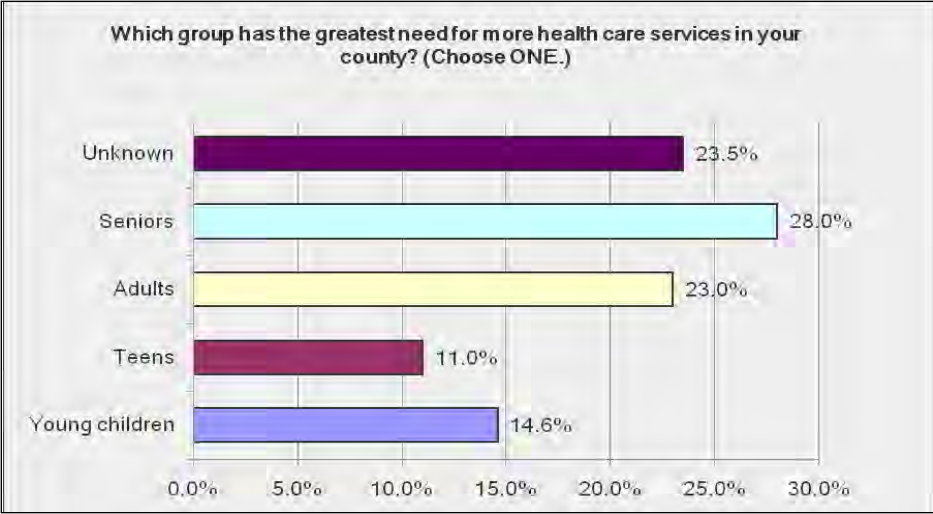
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 126 individuals who answered the question, **20.3%** felt that health was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of health issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY health was an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
3. Lack of dental services



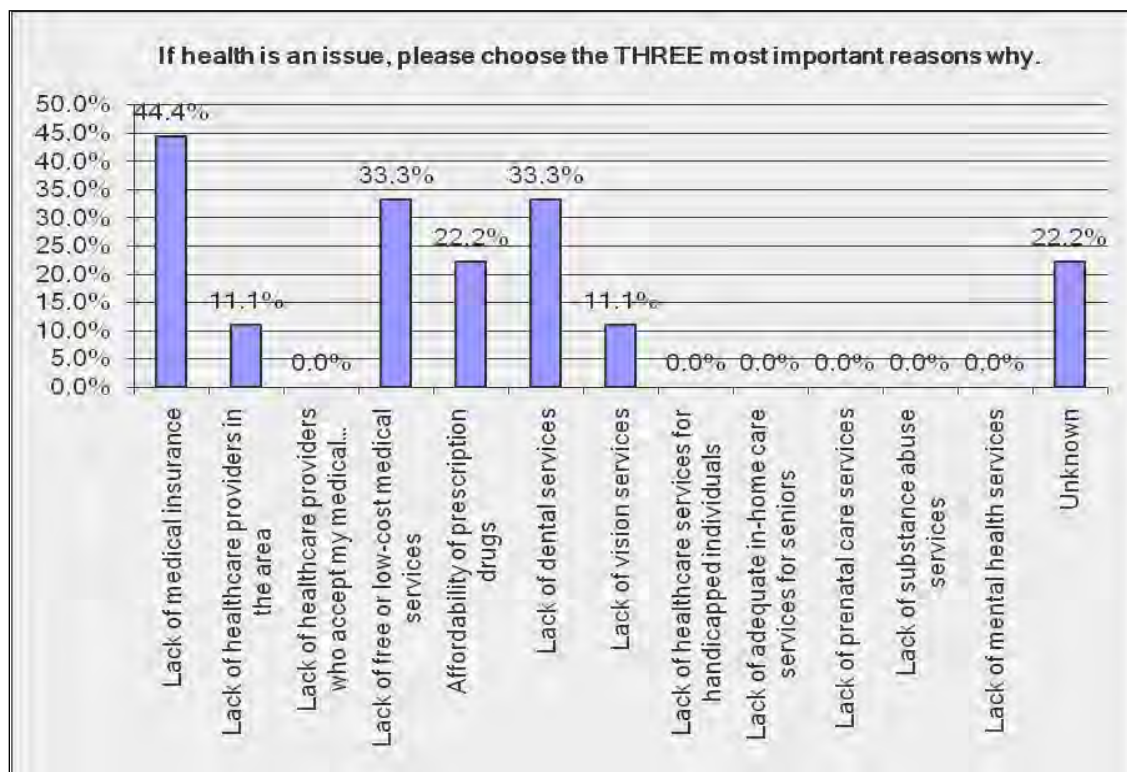
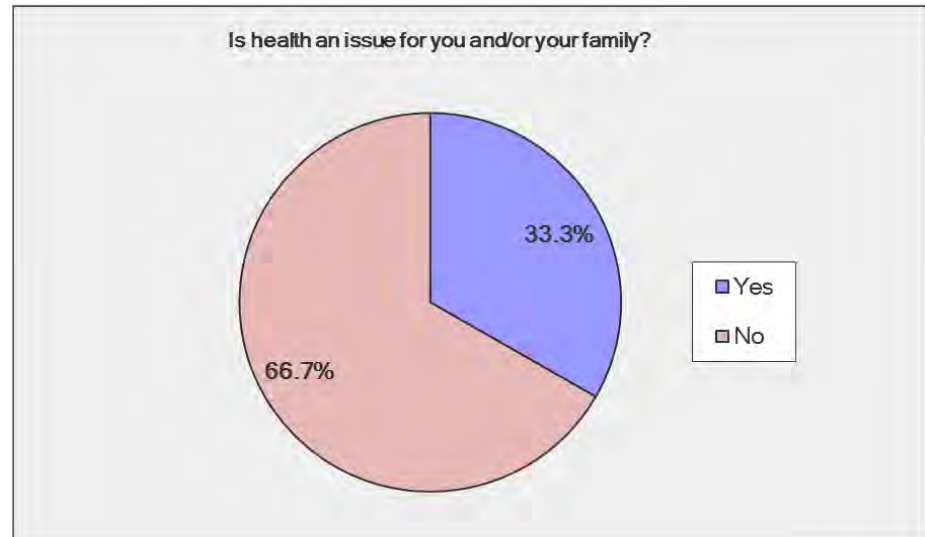


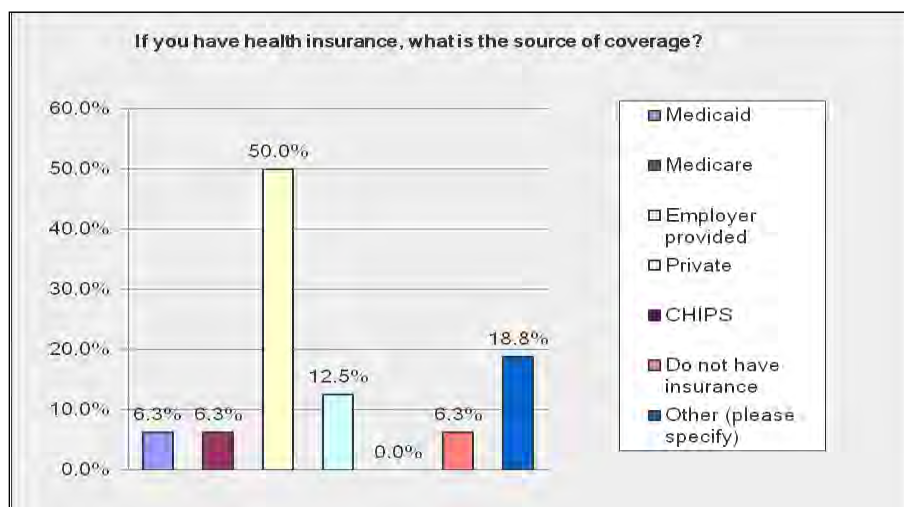
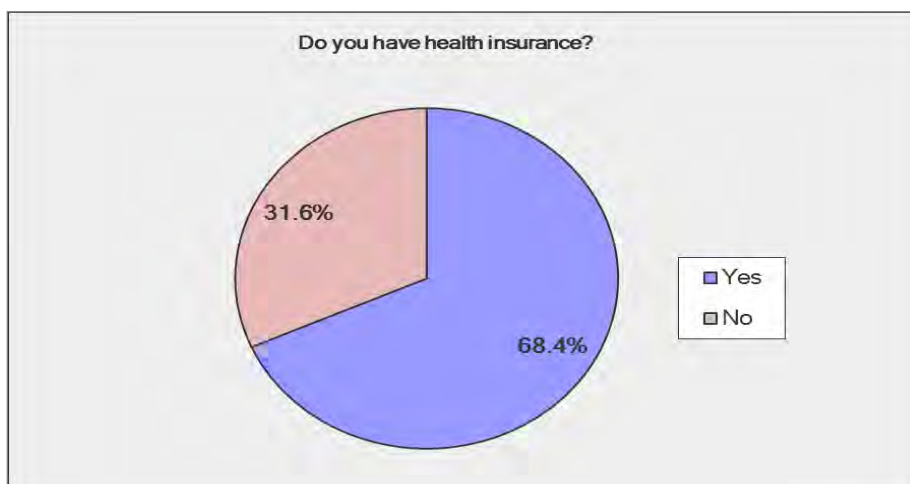
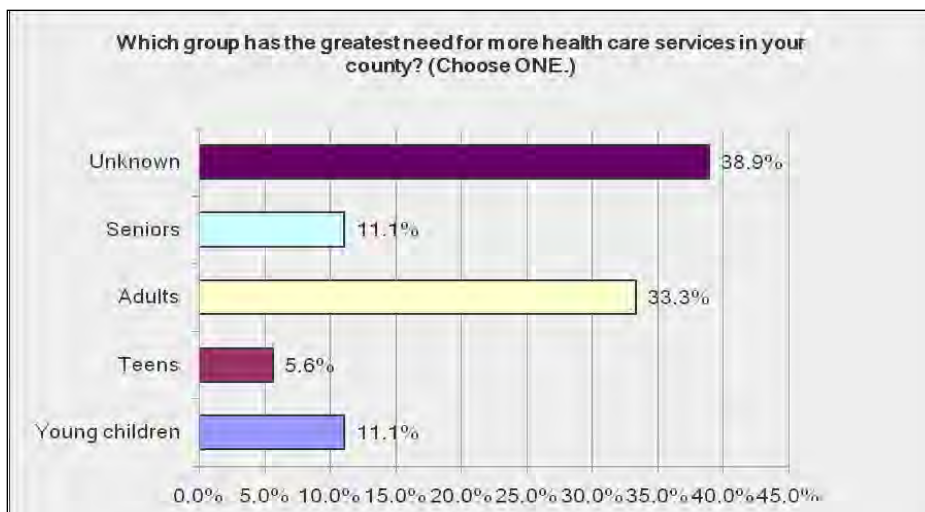
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **33.3%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
3. Lack of dental services





Other, please specify:

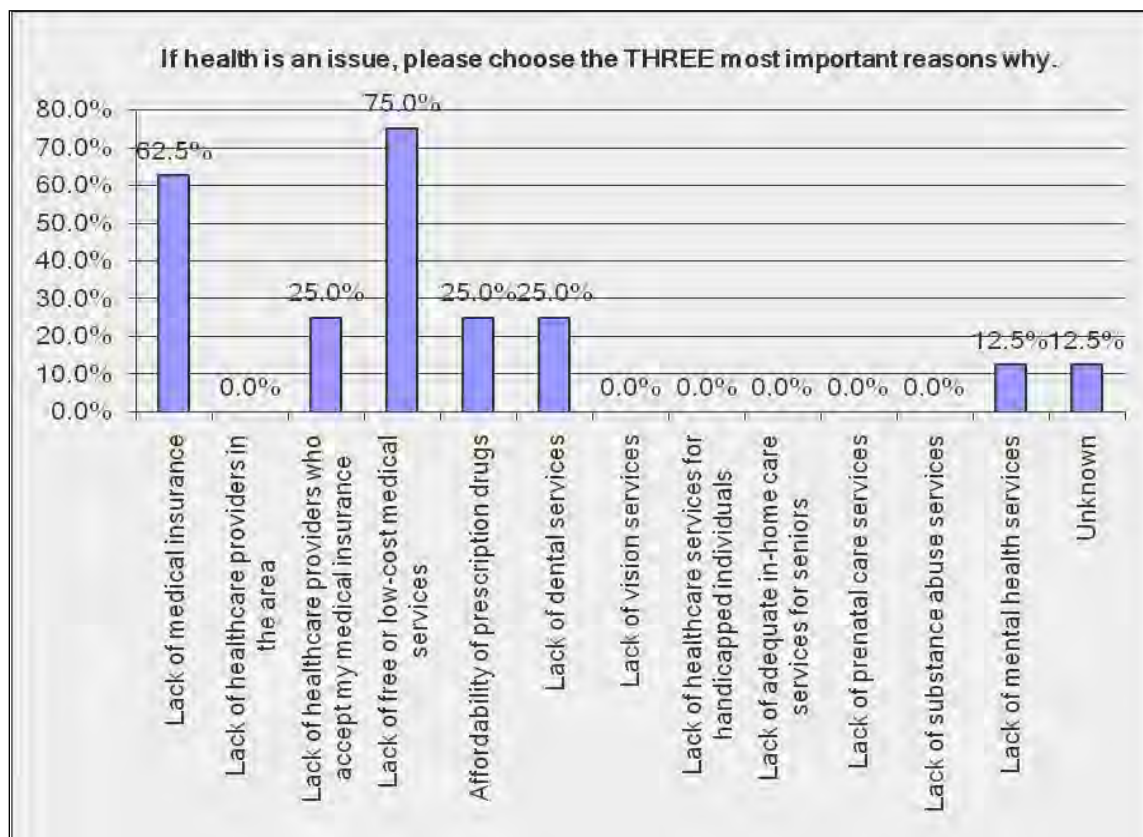
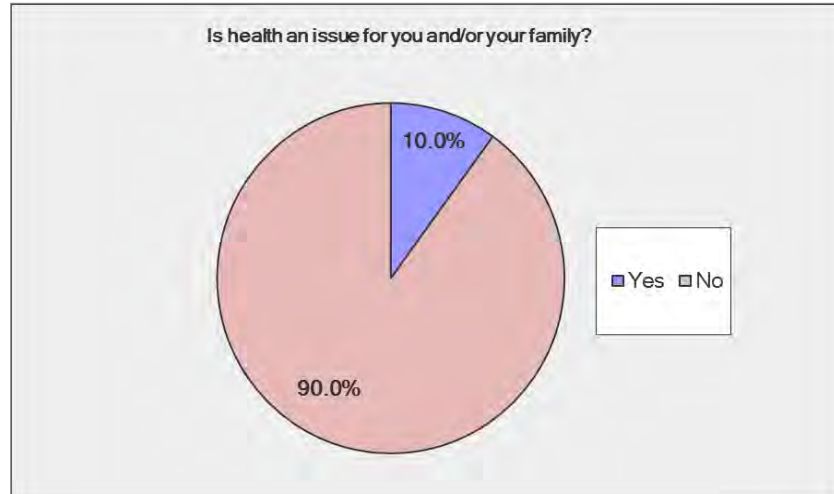
- Spouse provides
- Child Medicaid only
- The children qualify for Medicaid but my husband and I do not.

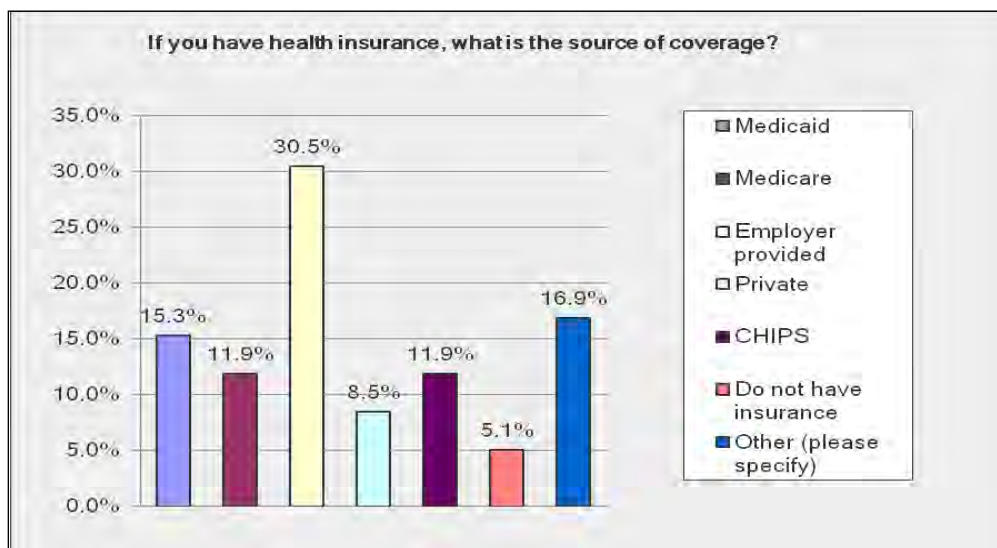
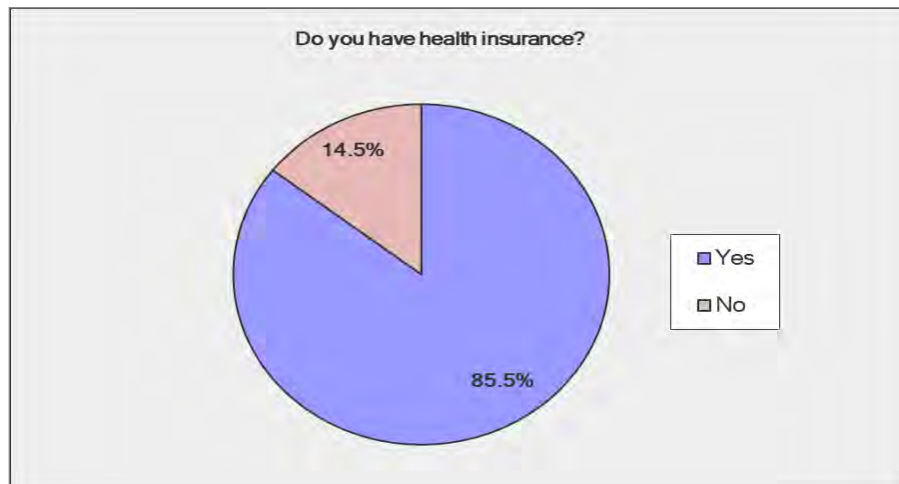
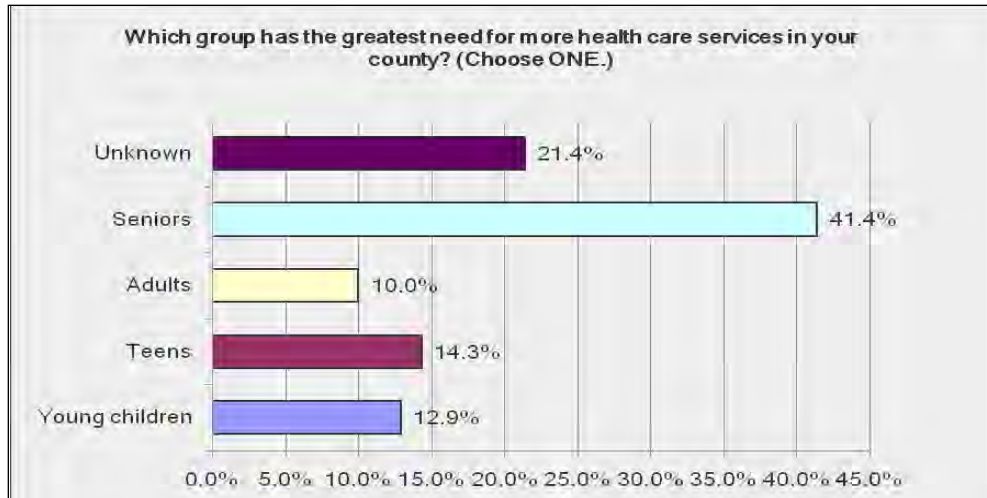
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **10%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
3. Lack of healthcare providers who accept my medical insurance
4. Affordability of prescription drugs
5. Lack of dental services





Other, please specify:

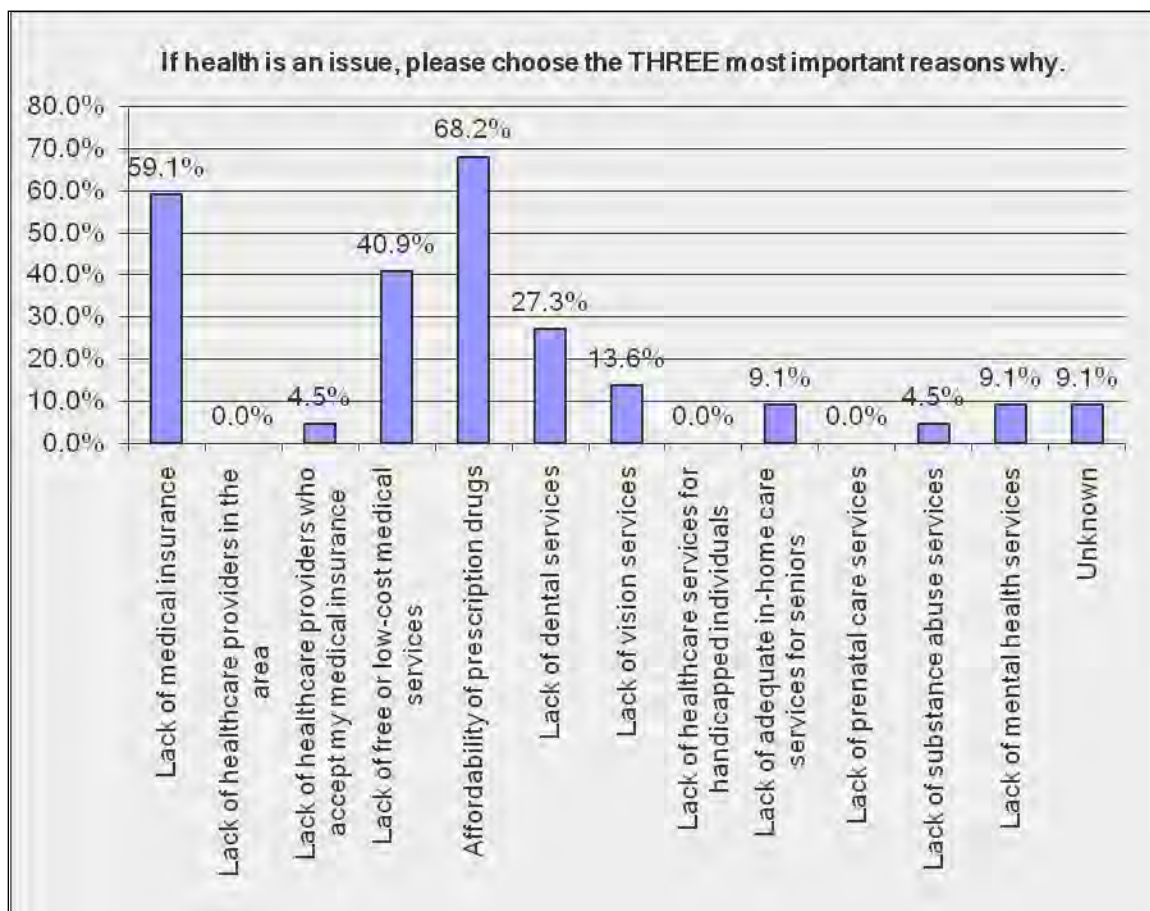
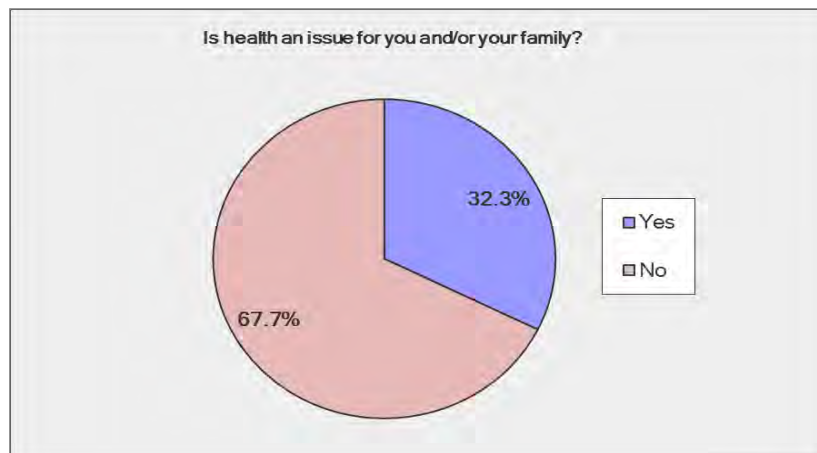
- Blue Cross – XXXXXXXXX
- Not sure – X
- Unicare
- Military
- PEIA

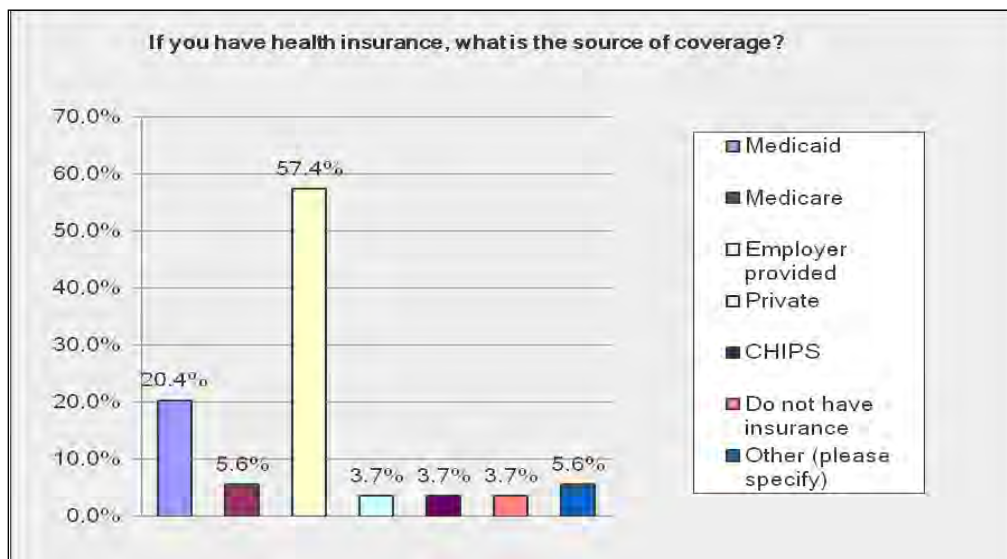
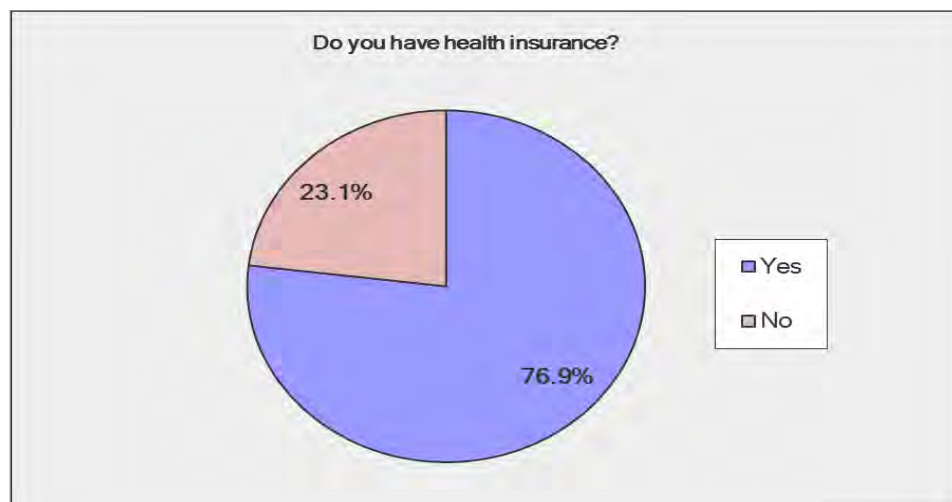
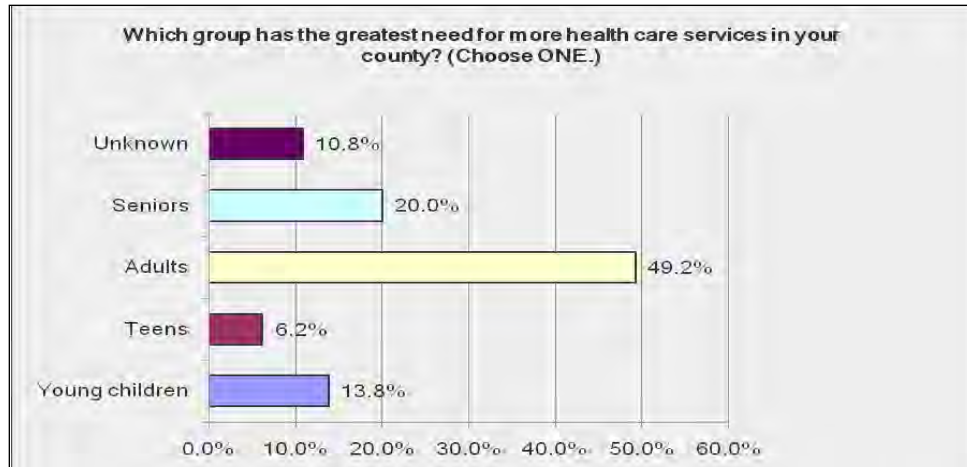
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **32.3%** of respondents in Marion County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of prescription drugs
2. Lack of medical insurance
3. Lack of free or low-cost medical services





Other, please specify:

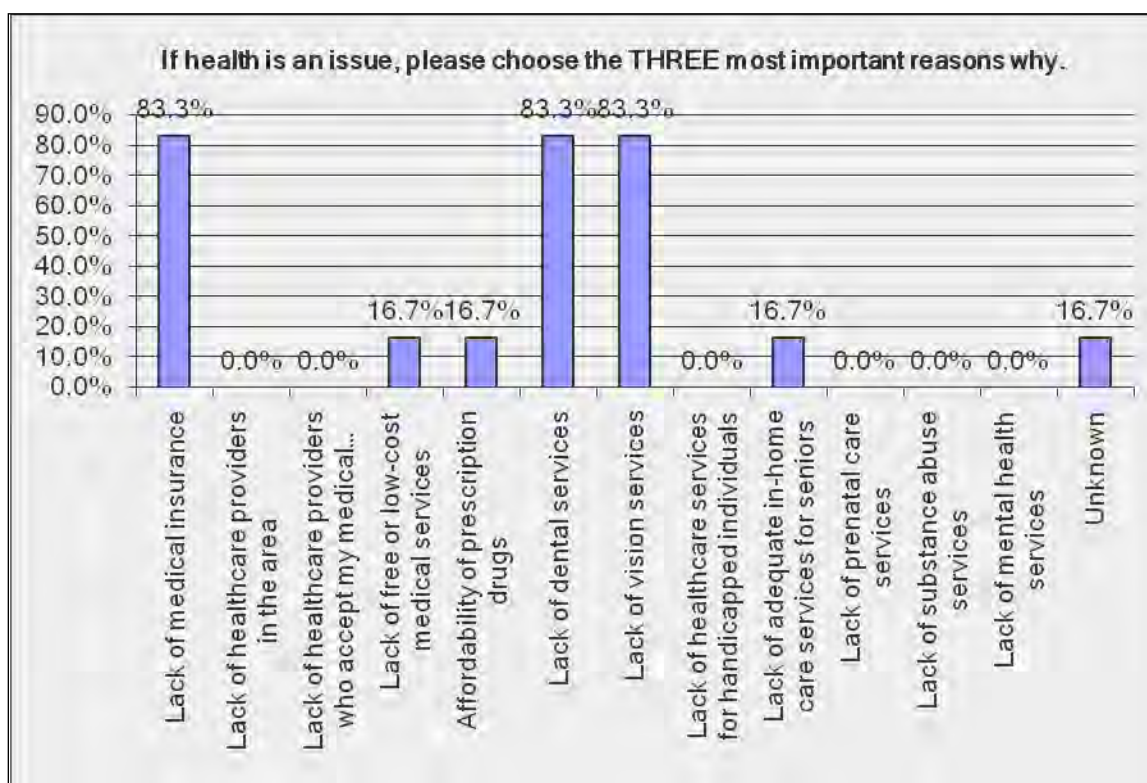
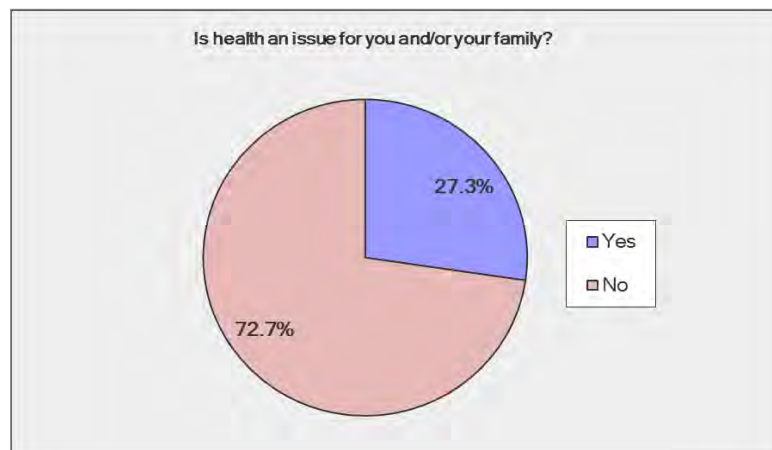
- Health Plan
- COBRA
- Military provided

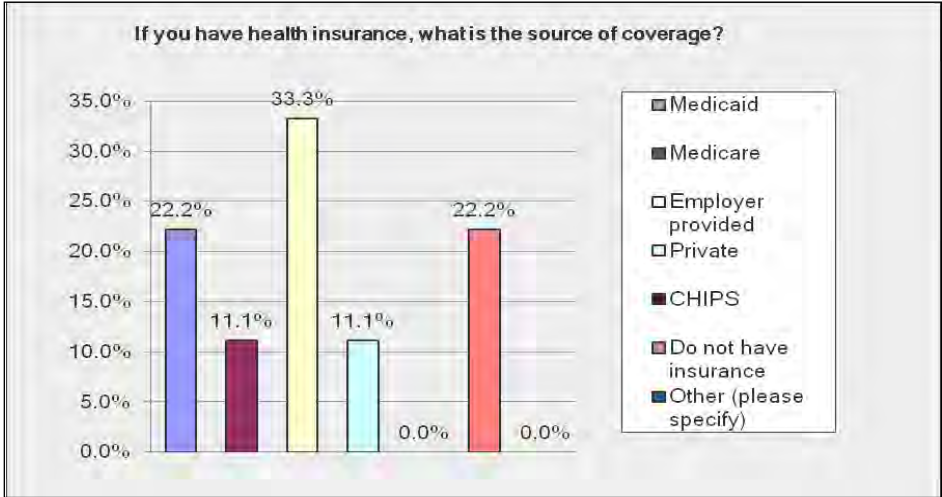
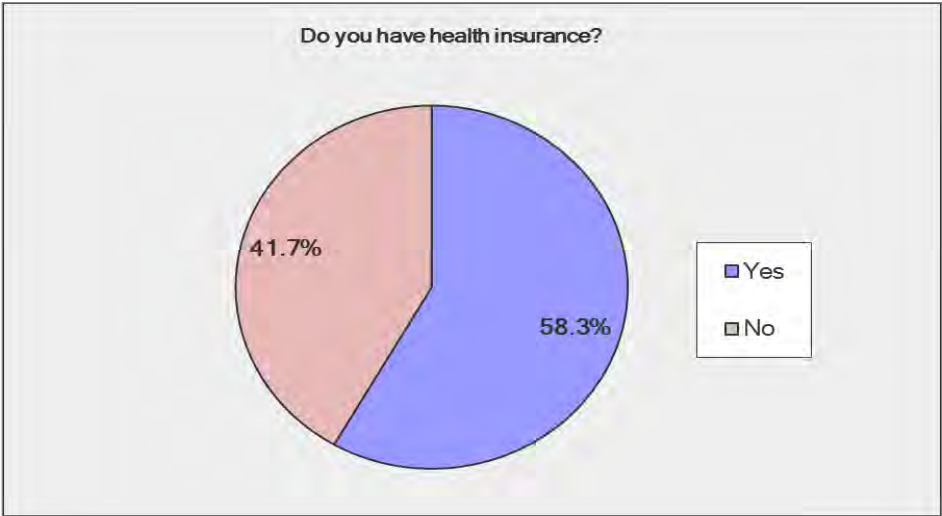
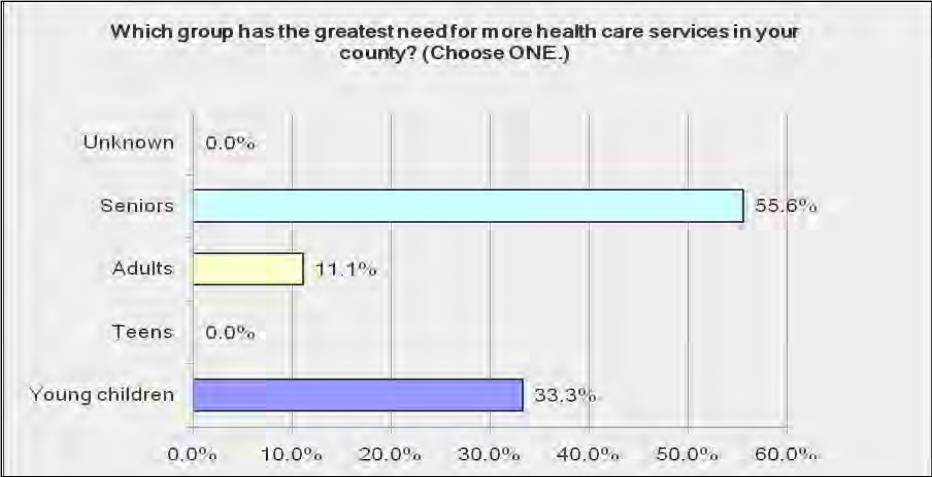
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **27.3%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of dental services
3. Lack of vision services



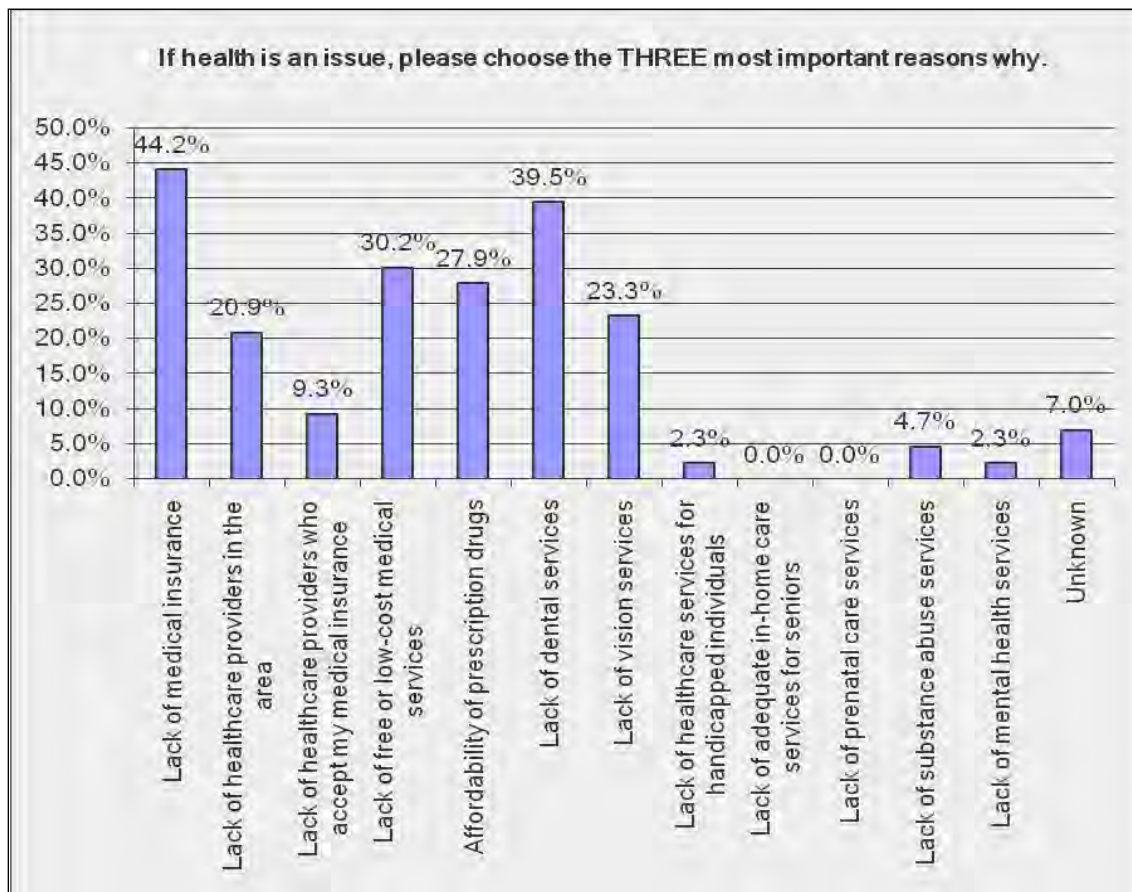
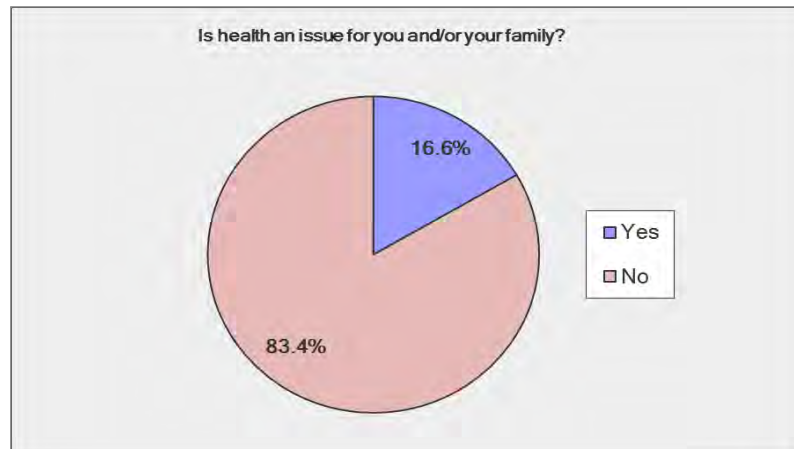


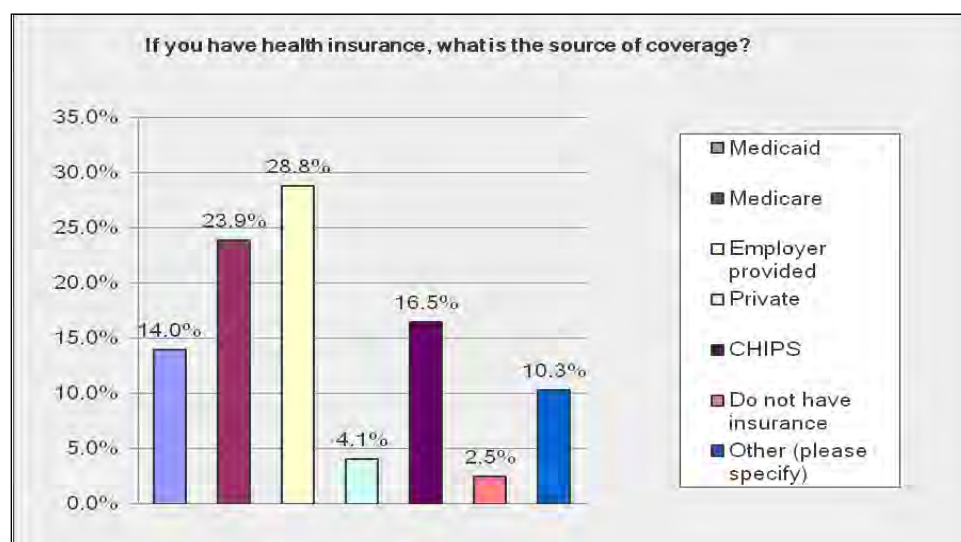
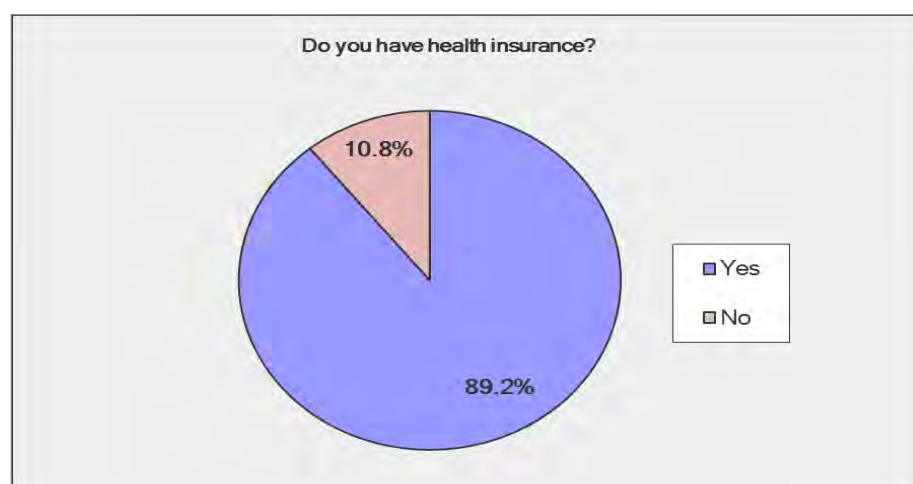
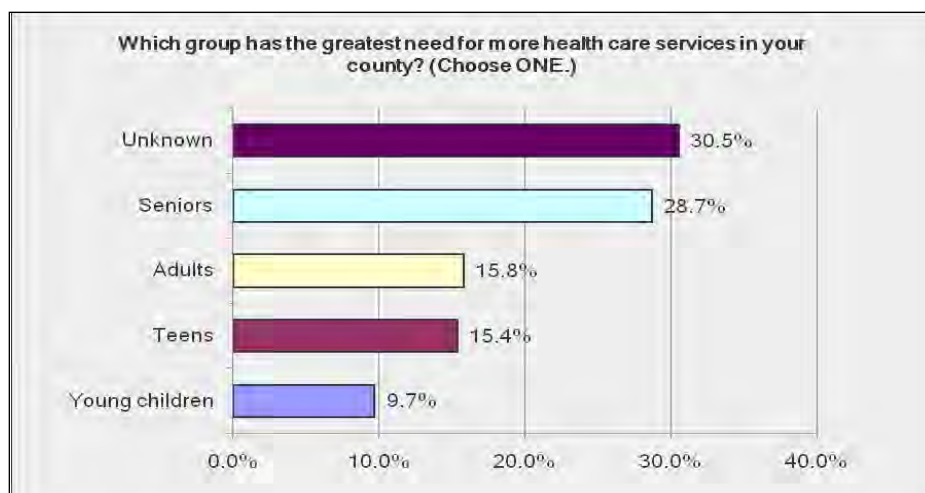
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **16.6%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of dental services
3. Lack of free or low-cost medical services





Other, please specify:

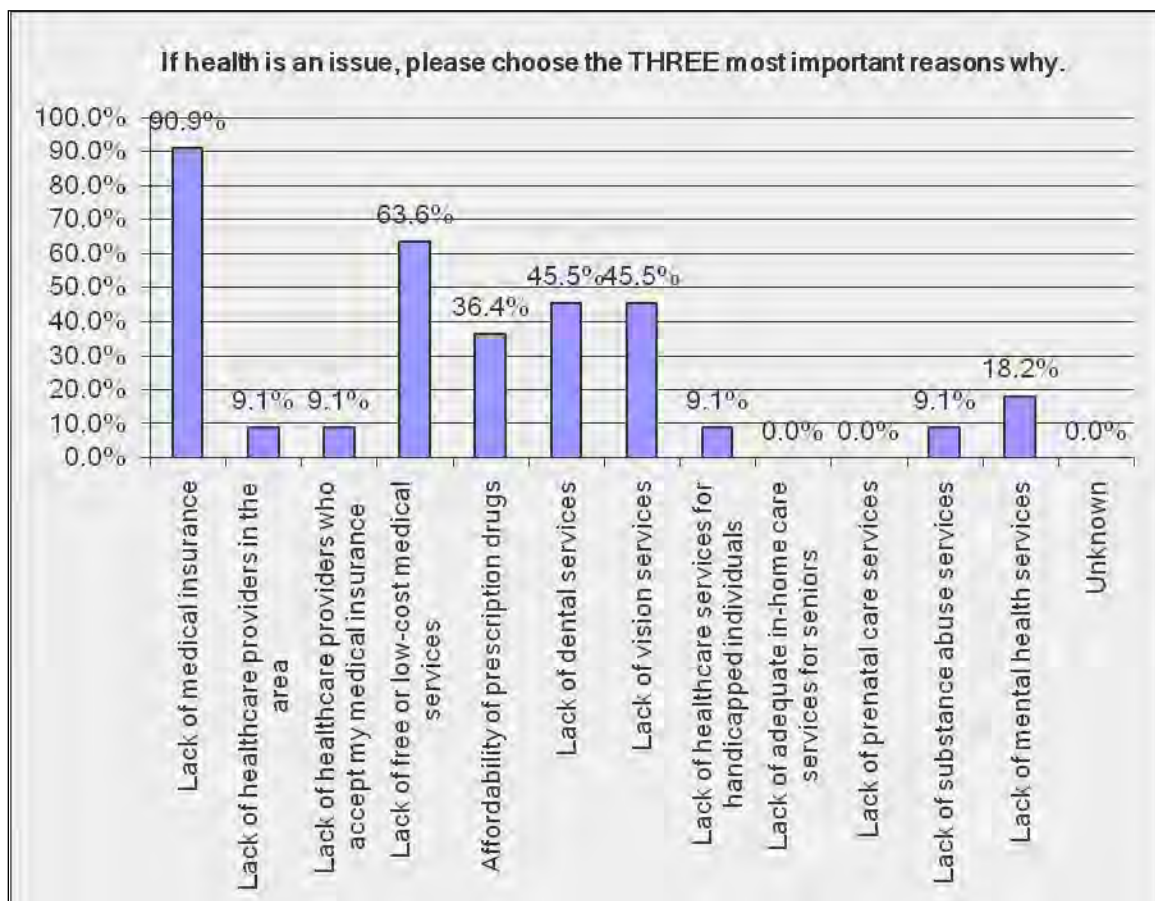
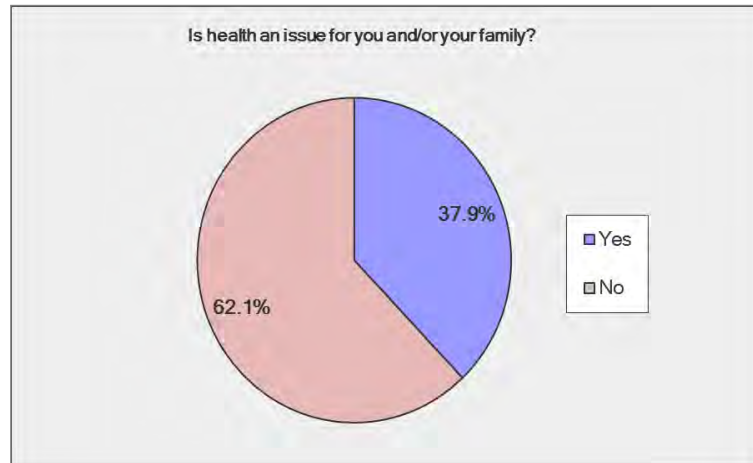
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- CIGNA – XX
- Federal employee
- Humana
- I don't know – X
- Medical card
- Military
- PEIA- XXXXX
- Red Cross
- Supplement ins
- Tricare – X
- United American

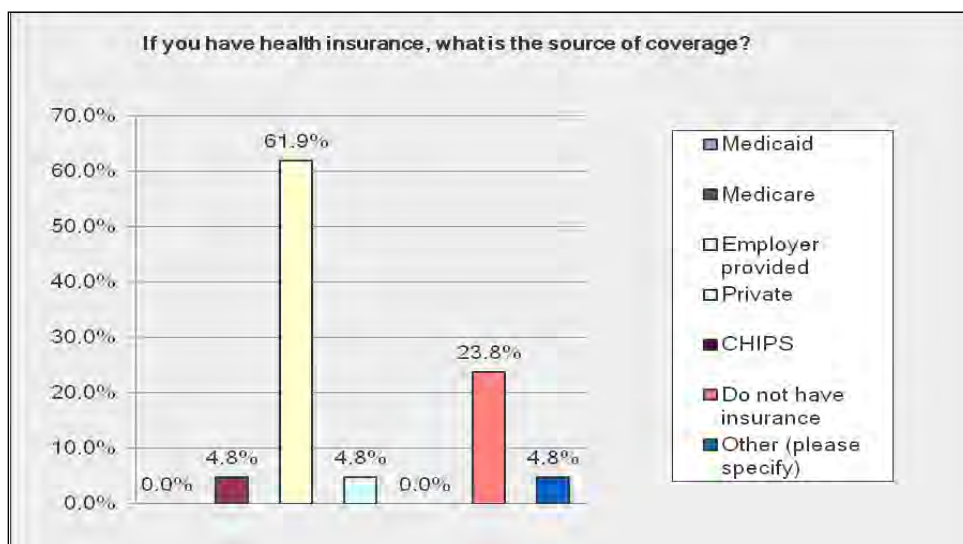
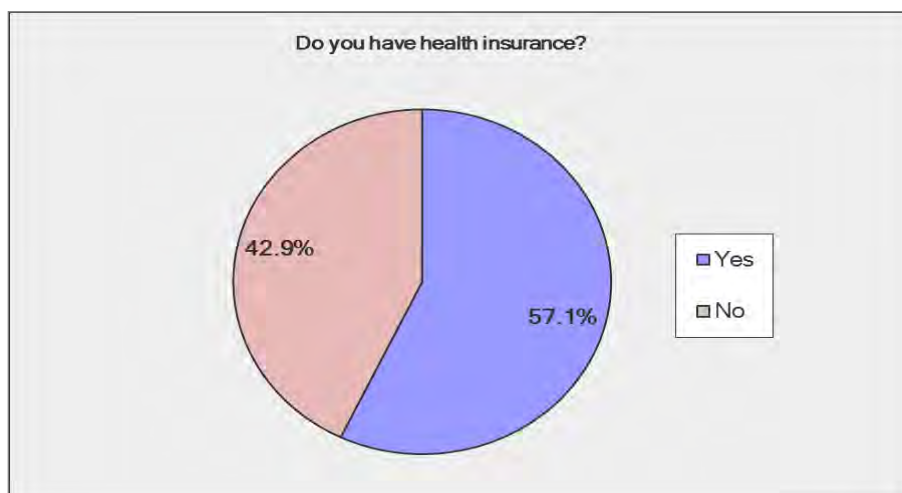
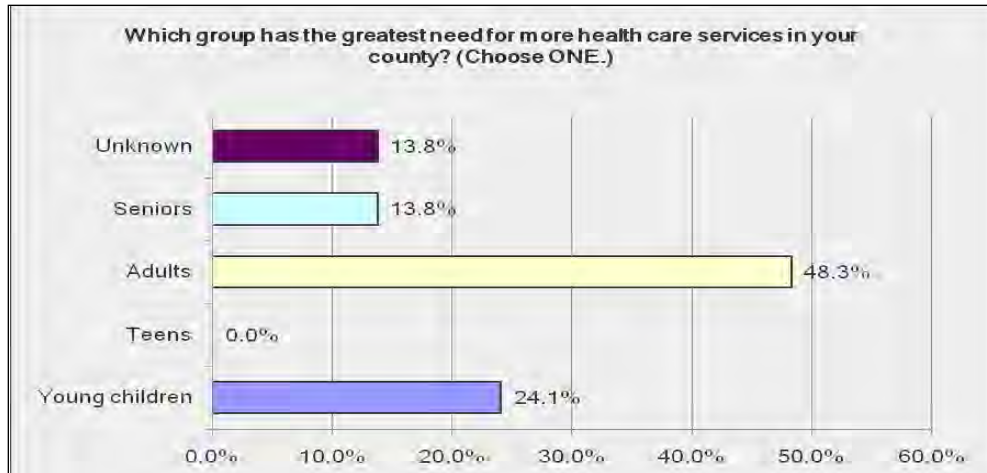
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **37.9%** of respondents in Preston County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
3. Lack of dental services
4. Lack of vision services





Other, please specify:

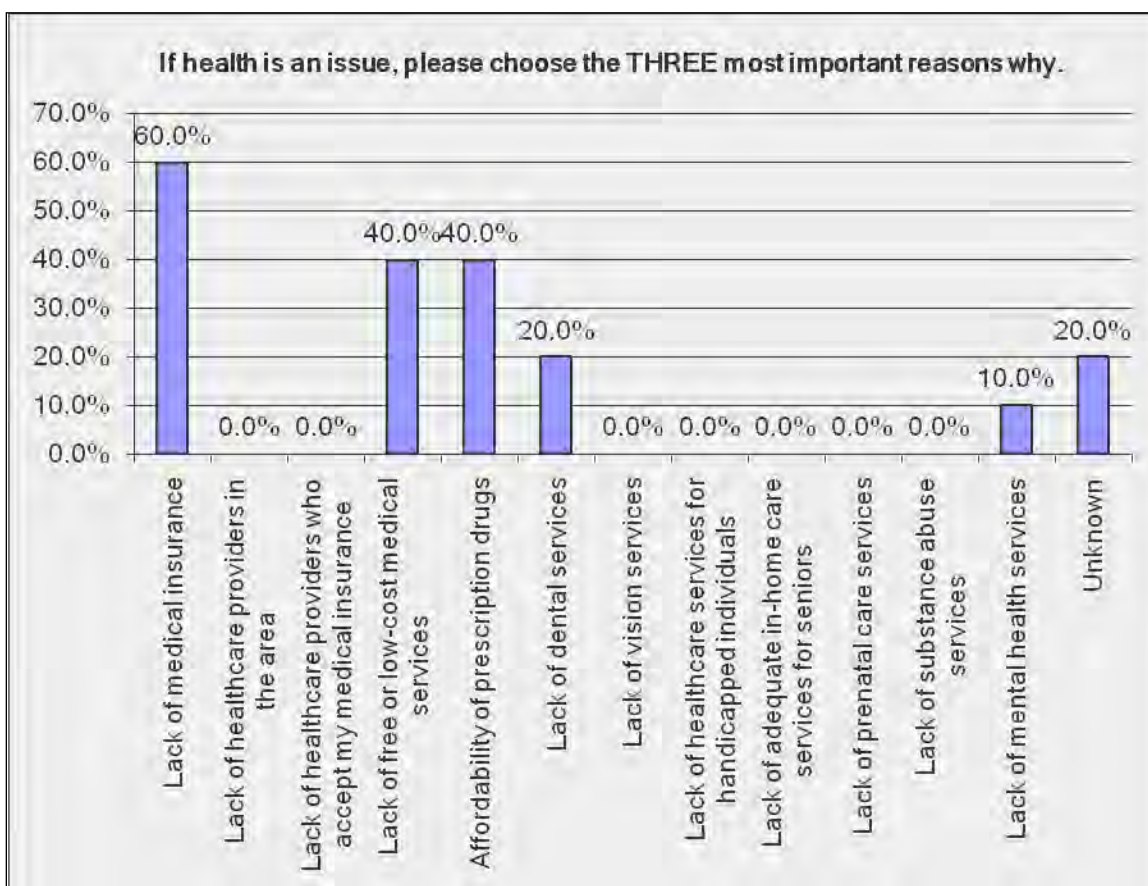
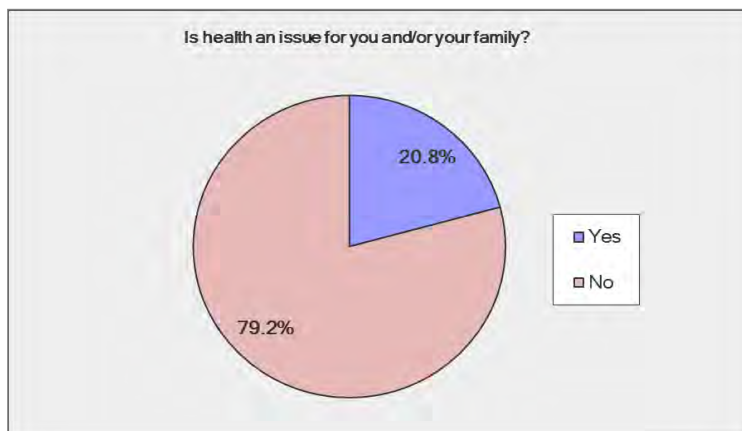
- Veterans, Medicare and PEIA

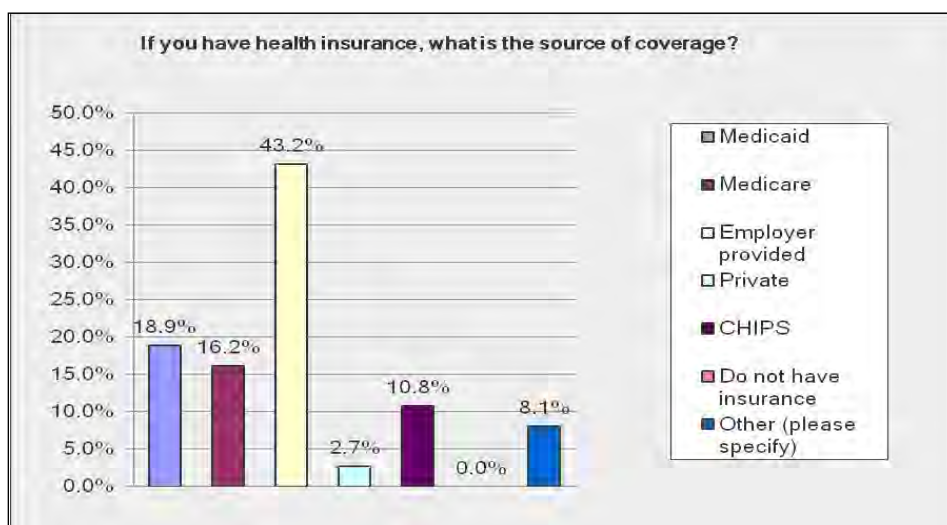
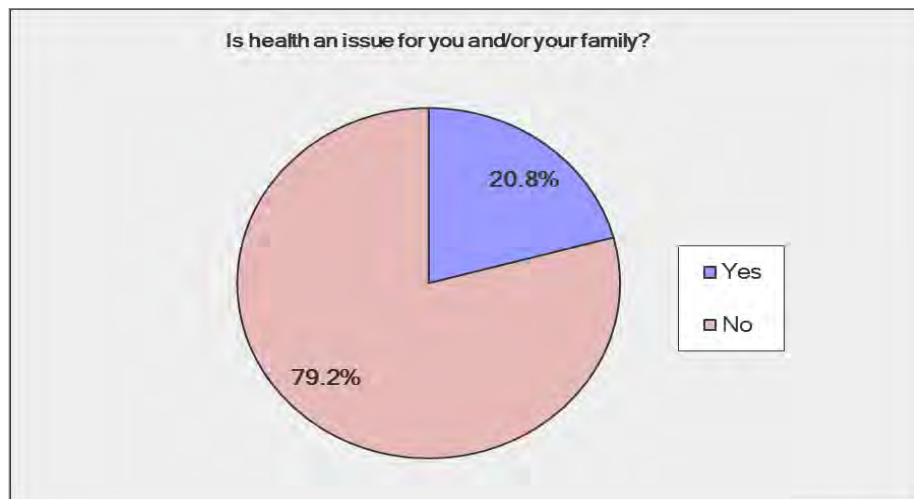
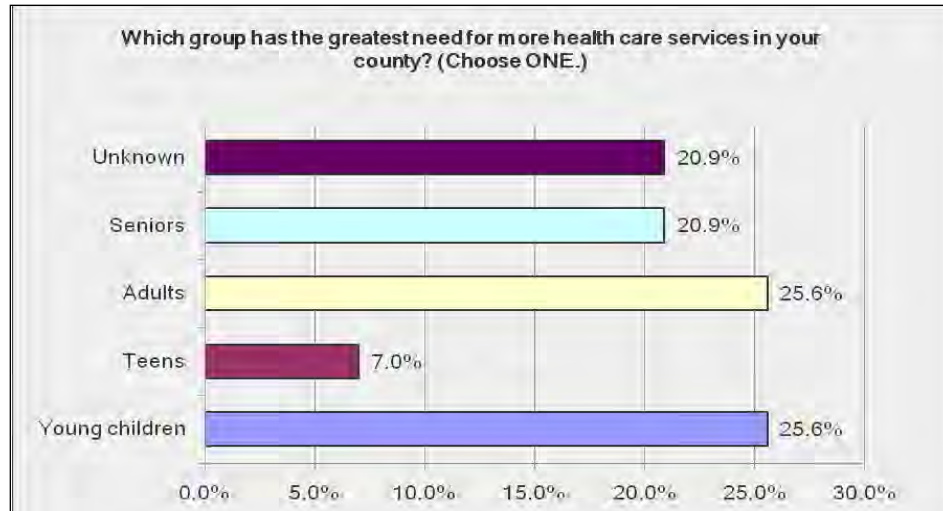
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **20.8%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
3. Affordability of prescription drugs





Other, please specify:

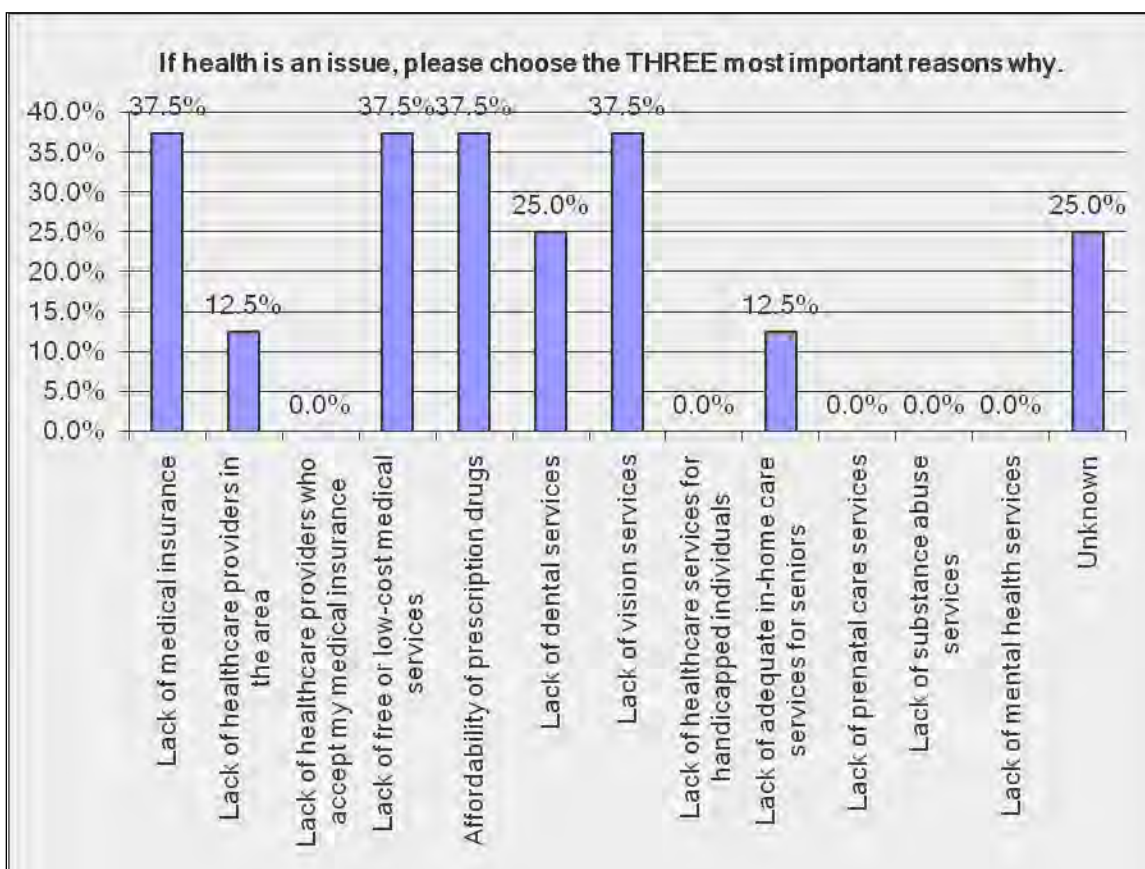
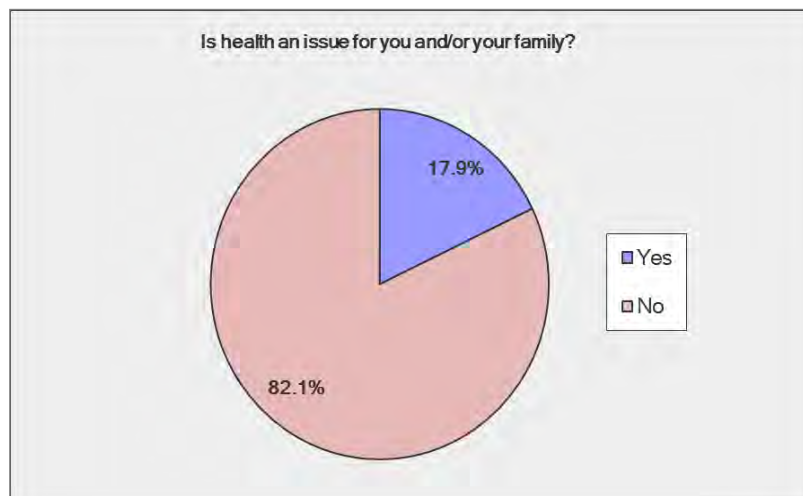
- Blue Cross, Blue Shield - XXX

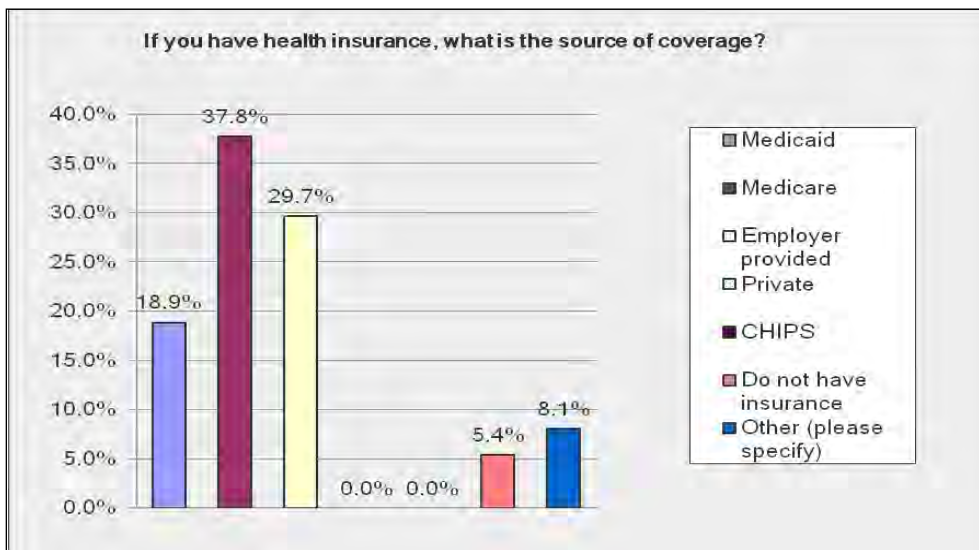
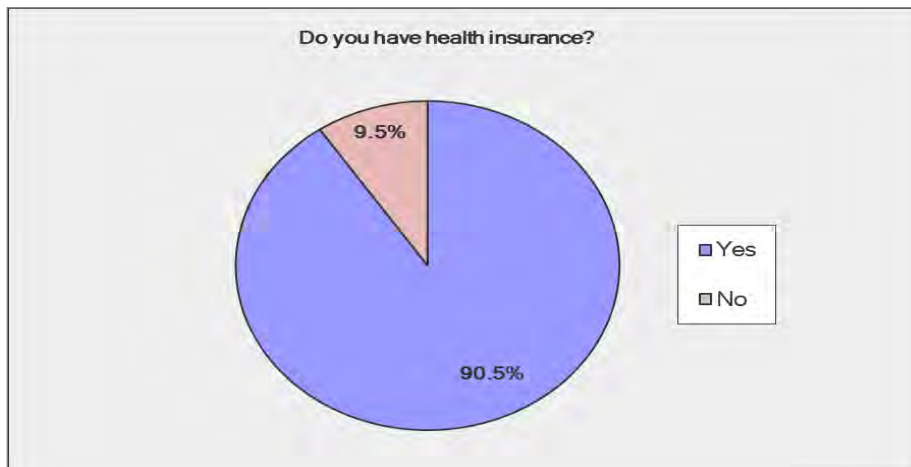
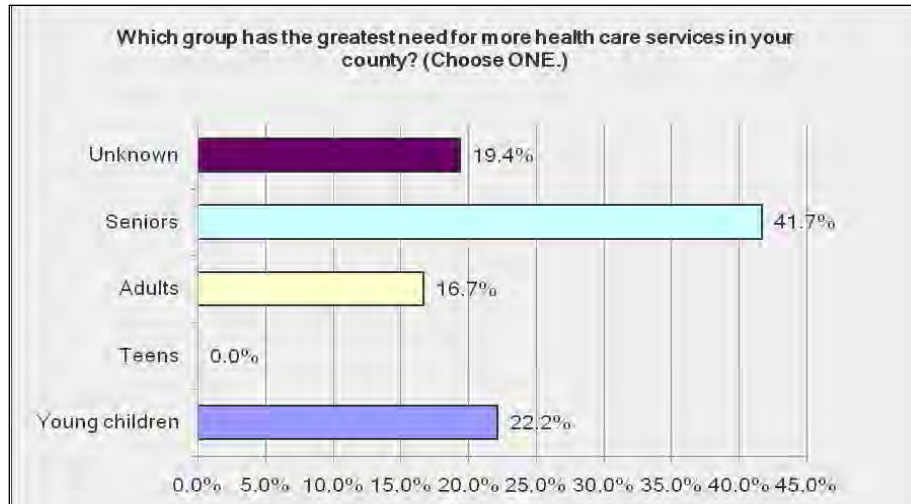
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **17.9%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
3. Affordability of prescription drugs
4. Lack of vision services





Other, please specify:

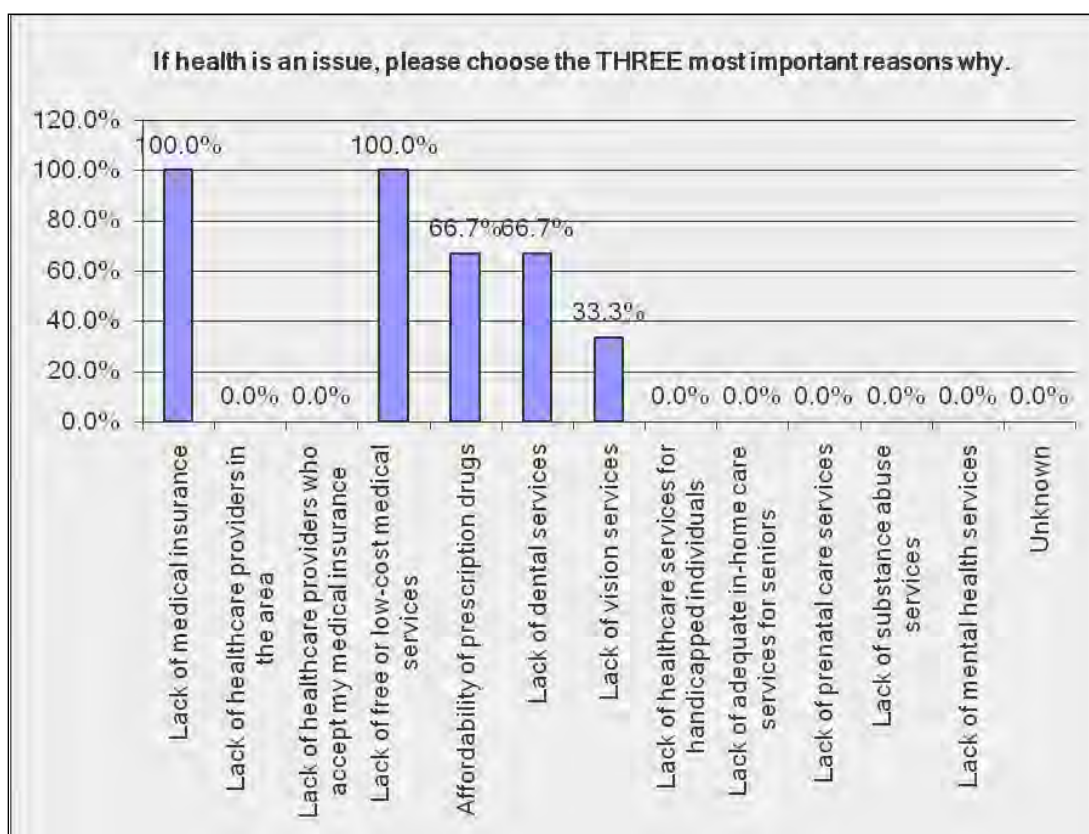
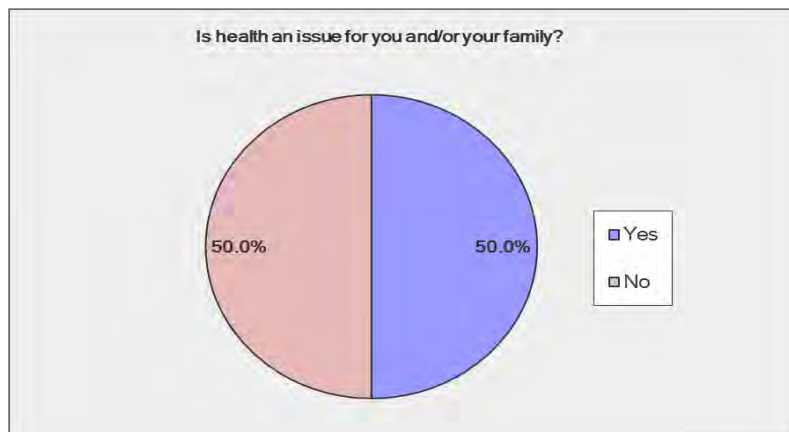
- AARP
- Spouse provides
- HHRP

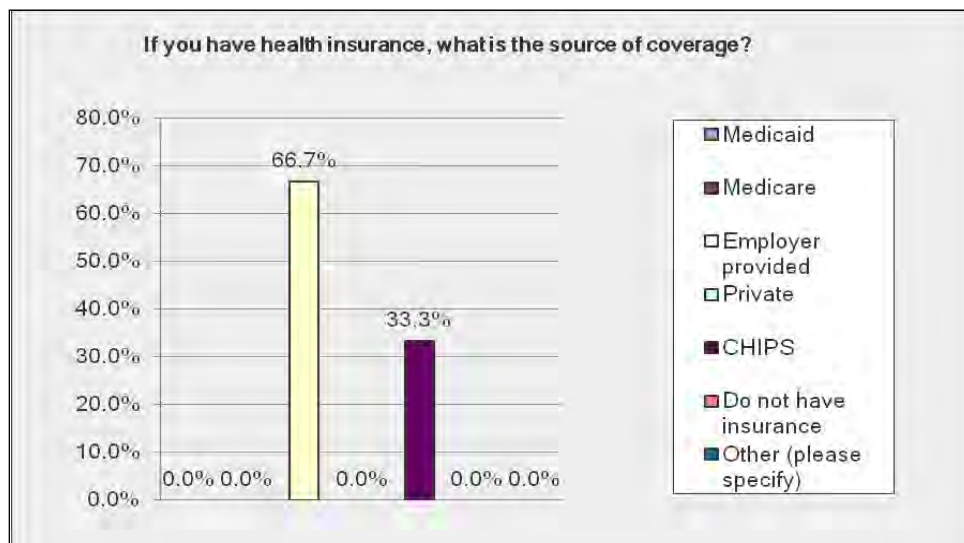
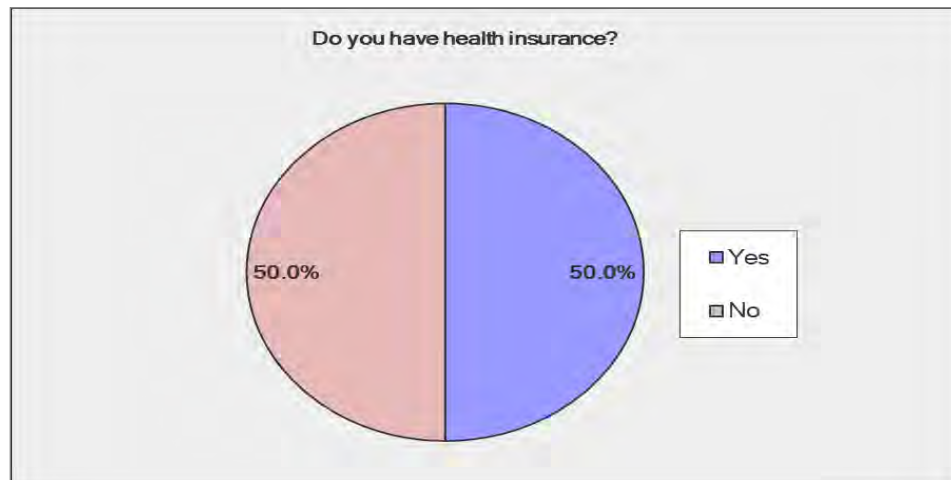
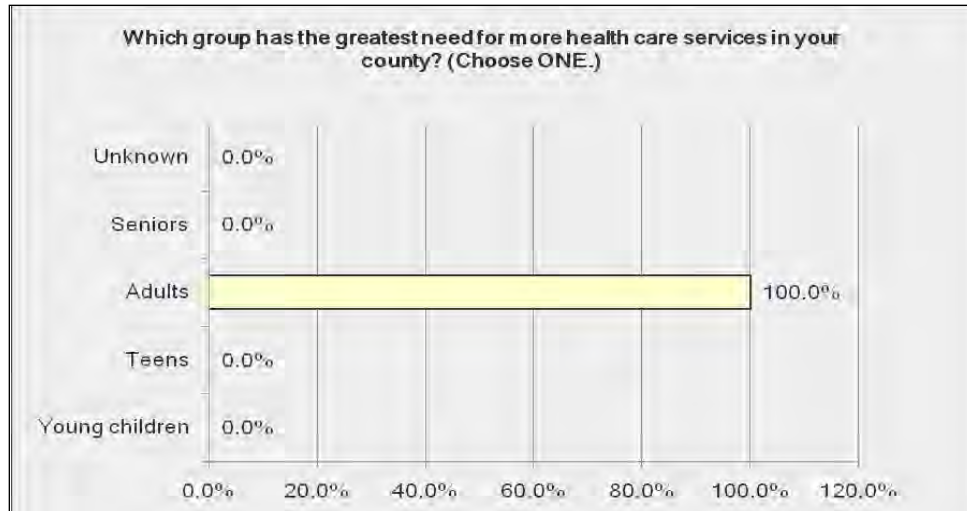
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **50%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
3. Affordability of prescription drugs
4. Lack of dental services



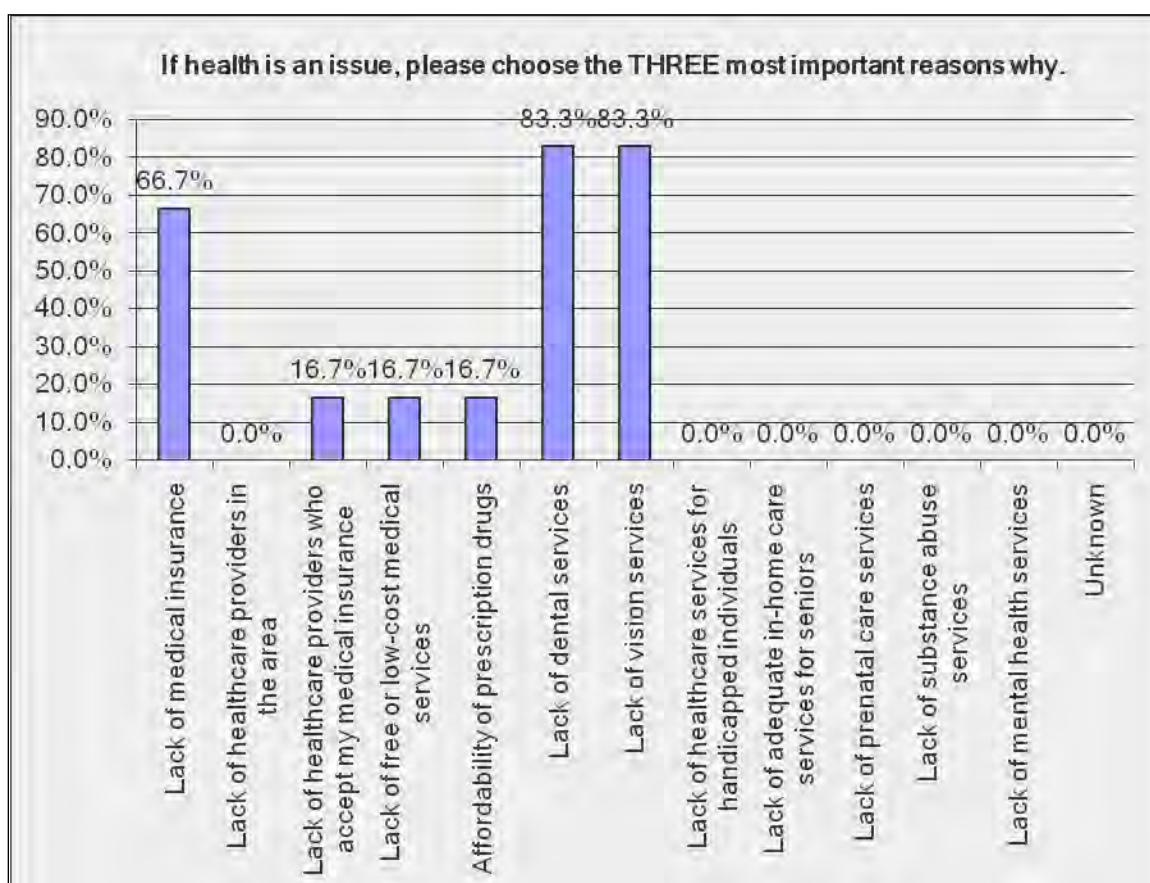
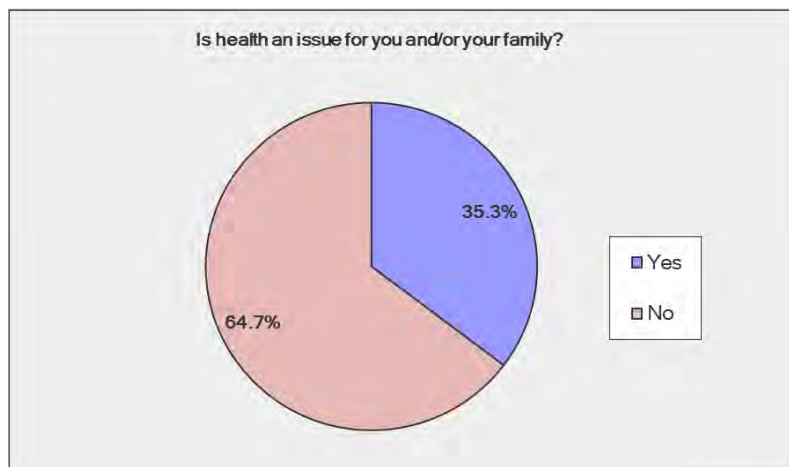


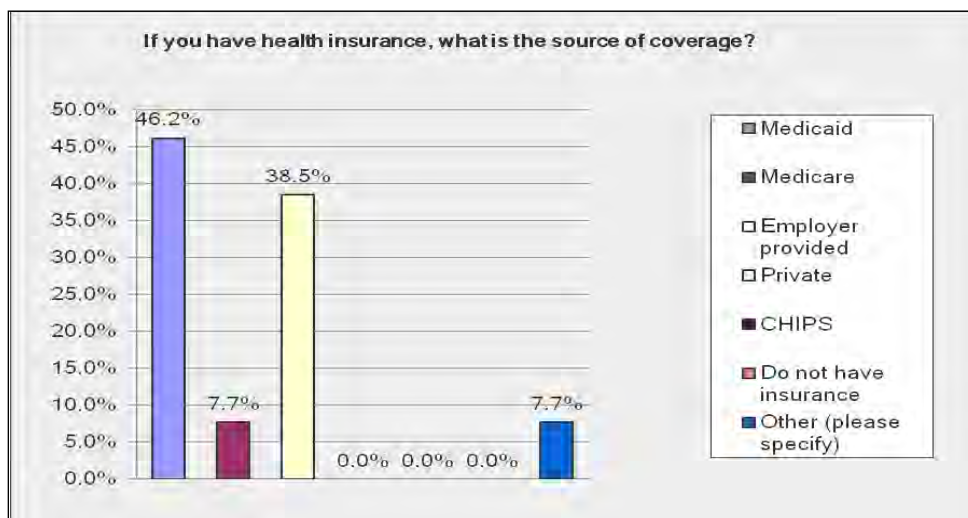
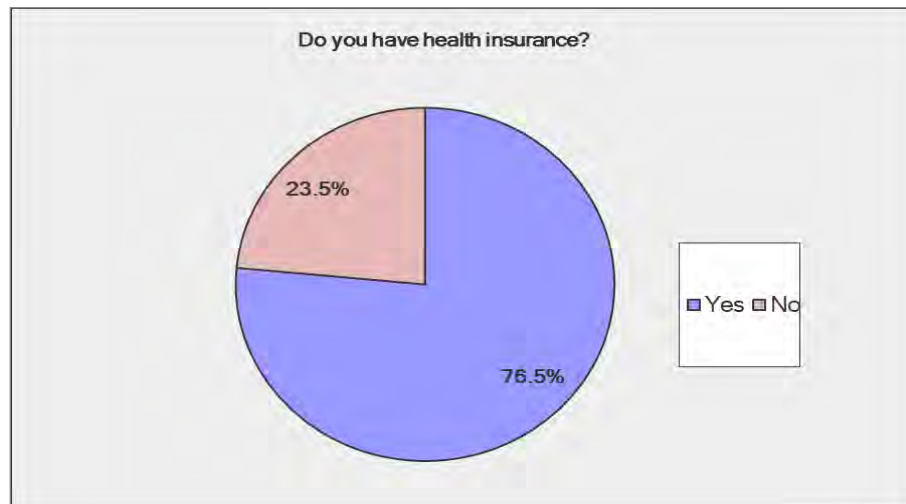
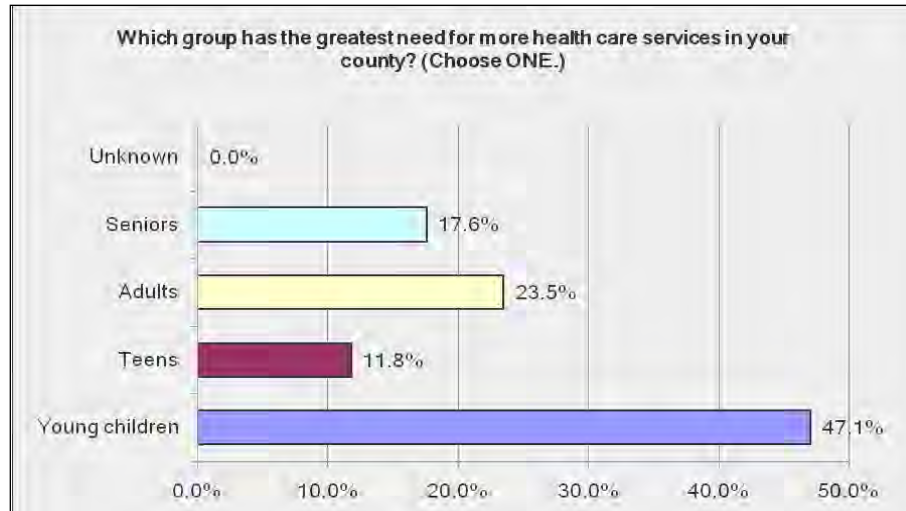
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **35.3%** of respondents in Webster County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of vision services
2. Lack of dental services
3. Lack of medical insurance





Other, please specify:

- Blue Cross Blue Shield

Participants Speak Out - Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing HEALTH issues in your community and if so, how?

- Many of the agencies that the WV Coalition to End Homelessness work with are direct healthcare or mental health providers, and the others refer out to health and mental health providers. The wait time for mental health services is particularly long in many counties, however. We also work with WVDHHR to get set-aside mental health dollars for the homeless in our participating projects.
- The Church of the Good Shepherd provides monthly assistance of cleaning products and hygiene items to low-income families.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network has a substance abuse/tobacco/drinking coalition and does a lot of prevention activities in the community. We also have a child abuse prevention coalition and hold a *Women on Wellness* retreat once a year. There are health fairs in every community and we have a Family Life Expo with the focus on wellness once a year.
- The United Way of Randolph County funds projects for the Cancer Support Group, Emergency Squad, YMCA, Youth Health Services, and the American Red Cross.

Secondary Data: Research

Those struggling in poverty, as well as many families moving out of poverty, find it difficult at times to find available and affordable healthcare options.

Health Overview

Barbour County

The top three prevalent disease concerns in Barbour County are heart disease, diabetes, and obesity (Barbour County DHHR, 2011). Residents can access health care through Broaddus Hospital located in Philippi. The main component of the Broaddus Healthcare Complex and one of the newest hospital facilities in West Virginia care includes acute care, emergency services, an in-house clinic, diagnostic and therapeutic services, skilled nursing, specialty clinics and others. 24-hour emergency service is provided at Broaddus Hospital. If additional hospital care is needed, patients may be admitted into Broaddus Hospital's inpatient care unit or transported to another regional hospital via emergency medical services and HealthNet helicopters. (Davis Health System, 2011)

Several Urgent Care Facilities are located in Barbour County including: Barbour County Family Medicine, Barbour County Health Department, Belington Clinic, CLINICare, Myers Clinic and San Pablo Medical Clinic.

Barbour County has 4 dental services but there is no orthodontics in the county. Barbour County has one optometrist; however, he does not accept medical cards for children. Children are served in surrounding counties. Adults needing counseling services can obtain them through the Barbour County Health Department and mental health services through Appalachian Community Health. NCWVCAA Head Start offers mental health services to Head Start children and adults. Children can receive services through Right From the Start, Youth Health Outreach, Birth to Three, and

Appalachian Community Health in the county. Women, Infants and Children (WIC) served approximately 265 infants and children each month in Barbour County during 2011.

Greenbrier County

Greenbrier Valley Medical Center, located in Ronceverte, is the only hospital located in the county. The hospital has more than 90 skilled physicians representing 25 specialties and offers a wide array of medical, surgical and outpatient services. A 24-hour emergency room service is also available at the hospital (Greenbrier Valley Medical Center, 2011). Residents can also access healthcare at Med Express in Lewisburg.

There are 8 dental services and six optometry offices that serve the residents in Greenbrier County. **Seneca Health Services is the primary mental health provider. Greenbrier County's most prevalent illnesses are heart disease, cancer, and stroke.** WIC had a monthly caseload of 286 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 596 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011 in Greenbrier County.

Marion County

The greatest health issues for residents of Marion County are heart disease, cancer and diabetes. Marion County has one full service hospital (Fairmont General Hospital), with access to four additional hospitals in neighboring counties. Fairmont General offers a 24-hour emergency room service.

The county also has 7 urgent care facilities: Health Plex Express Care, MVA Fairmont Clinic, Whitehall Medical, MedPlus, South Manchin, Manchin Clinic and Fairview Emergency Services. In addition, Marion County has 23 dental services, 12 vision services and 6 mental health providers for county residents. WIC had a monthly caseload of 359 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 813 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011.

Monongalia County

The greatest health issues for adults in Monongalia County are high cholesterol, hypertension and arthritis. Monongalia has three hospitals, Monongalia General Hospital and WVU Hospitals which **includes Ruby Memorial Hospital and WVU Children's Hospital.** The hospitals offer 24-hour emergency room services.

County residents also have access to healthcare through 5 urgent care facilities. Monongalia County also has 38 dental and 7 vision services for residents. The county also has numerous mental health providers including Chestnut Ridge Hospital, an inpatient and outpatient psychiatric facility for children and adults. WIC had a monthly caseload of 410 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 775 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011.

Pocahontas County

Pocahontas Memorial Hospital is a critical access hospital located in Buckeye, WV. A 24-hour emergency room is available at the hospital. Seneca Health Services is the primary mental health provider in Pocahontas County. Seneca Health Services, Inc. provides community-based behavioral health services to adults and children/adolescents with a mental illness, a developmental disability, or a substance abuse problem. (Seneca Health Services, 2011)

The county only has one dental office and there are no vision services in the county. Most dental care and optical care must be obtained outside the county requiring residents to travel 63 miles to Elkins or 45 miles to Lewisburg.

According to the local Health Department, the top three health concerns are prescription drug abuse, obesity, mental health issues and access to medical care. WIC had a monthly caseload of 39 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 108 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011 in Pocahontas County.

Preston County

The most prevalent health issues in Preston County are major cardiovascular disease, malignant neoplasm and obesity. Residents can access health care at Preston Memorial Hospital located in Kingwood. **Preston County is also relatively close, at a 23 mile distance, to WVU's outpatient, medical research, and cancer centers, as well as WVU's Ruby Memorial Hospital** and Monongalia General Hospital. The residents of northern Preston County utilize services at the Garrett County Hospital 20 miles away in Maryland. Cases requiring specialized care or surgery are referred out-of-county. Severe cases are sometimes life-flighted to Ruby Memorial Hospital also in Monongalia County. The urgent care facilities in Preston County include: Preston Memorial Urgent Care and Preston Urgent Care

There are currently 7 dental services and one vision center in Preston County. Mental health services are provided by Valley Mental Health, John D. Good Recovery Center, Sharon McMillen MA, and The United Summit Center. WIC had a monthly caseload of 176 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 397 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011.

Randolph County

The most prevalent health issues in Randolph County are heart disease, diabetes and COPD. Residents can receive health care at the Davis Memorial Hospital located in Elkins, WV. **Davis Memorial Hospital was awarded "Best Joint Care Hospital" in West Virginia by a major healthcare-reporting agency.**

There are also 2 urgent health care facilities, 9 dental providers and 5 vision providers. Mental health services are provided at: Appalachian Community Health Center, Youth Health Services Life Reflections, and Perceptions LLC. WIC served approximately 893 infants and children monthly in Randolph County during 2011.

Taylor County

The top three health issues for Taylor County are heart disease, blood pressure and diabetes. Grafton City Hospital is a multi-service hospital located in Grafton with physician services and three other clinics located in the county. Residents can also access healthcare at 4 urgent care facilities: Pinewood Medical Center, Taylor County Medical Center, West Taylor Medical Center and Tygart Valley Total Care Clinic.

One optometrist, three mental health providers, and four dentists maintain private practices. WIC had a monthly caseload of 105 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 247 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011 in Taylor County.

Tucker County

The top three health concerns in Tucker County are diabetes, high blood pressure and cancer. Tucker County has no hospital emergency room or 24-hour care. The closest hospital to the most southern part of the county is in Elkins in Randolph County. Patients needing assistance for cancer and heart conditions are treated in Davis Memorial Hospital in Elkins, 30 minutes from Parsons, or hospitals located in Morgantown, Monongalia County, two hours from Parsons. There is no pharmacy in the Davis/Thomas area of the county.

Tucker County health care providers include Tucker Community Care, two dental services and a mental health services. Tucker does not have any vision centers. The closest vision center is located in Randolph County. WIC served approximately 145 infants and children monthly during 2011 in Tucker County.

Webster County

The top three health concerns for residents of Webster County are cancer, diabetes, and obesity. Childhood obesity continues to be a concern in Webster County. This may be contributing to the increase of Type II diabetes in children. The Webster Co. Health Department also cites “ignorance” as a factor in poor health conditions. Some residents do not take a pro-active approach to their wellness.

The county sustains two health care facilities: the Webster County Memorial Hospital located in Webster Springs and the Camden-On-Gauley Medical Center.

Dental services continue to be an issue with only one dentist in the county that accepts medical cards depending on the caseload. Phone calls to the office are necessary to determine if a child can be seen. As a result, many of the county’s children age five and under do not receive any dental services until required upon entrance into a pre-school program.

Residents are required to travel one hour or more to receive optical and advanced dental services as there are none available in the County. Children obtain vision screenings when they enter pre-school or kindergarten and are referred to providers outside the county. Seneca Mental Health in Parcoal offers mental health and counseling services. WIC had a monthly caseload of 67 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 199 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011 in Webster County.

Statistics on Children and Teens - Healthcare and Related Issues

Percent low birth-weight babies			
County	2005	2011	% Change (+Better, -Worse)
Barbour County	9.2%	3.6%	+60.0%
Greenbrier County	9.0%	8.8%	+3.5%
Marion County	8.1%	9.1%	-12.2%
Monongalia County	7.8%	7.7%	+1.2%
Pocahontas County	12.5%	10.3%	+17.6%
Preston County	10.0%	10.3%	-2.9%
Randolph County	8.6%	8.4%	+2.0%
Taylor County	10.5%	8.4%	+20.3%
Tucker County	7.5%	6.9%	+8.0%
Webster County	8.6%	9.7%	-12.5%

**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book*

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)			
County	2005	2011	% Change (+Better, -Worse)
Barbour County	9.3	4.7	+60.6%
Greenbrier County	5.9	5.7	+3.5%
Marion County	6.8	6.2	+8.8%
Monongalia County	5.4	5.6	-4.3%
Pocahontas County	18.7	12.9	+31.1%
Preston County	9.6	10.3	-7.8%
Randolph County	7.5	9.6	-28.6%
Taylor County	9.1	6.9	23.5%
Tucker County	3.2	11.6	-262.9%
Webster County	2.1	5.4	-152.6%

**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book*

Child Death Rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)			
County	2005	2011	% Change (+Better, -Worse)
Barbour County	23.5	7.4	68.5%
Greenbrier County	32.4	21.9	+32.4%
Marion County	22.9	11.6	+49.2%
Monongalia County	17.7	10.5	+40.5%
Pocahontas County	29.7	32.7	-10.3%
Preston County	20.5	19.5	+5.0%
Randolph County	34.6	18.1	+47.6%
Taylor County	30.4	14.5	+52.3%
Tucker County	55.6	38.4	30.9%
Webster County	12.5	0.0	+100.0%

**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book*

Teen Birth Rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)			
County	2005	2011	% Change (+Better, -Worse)
Barbour County	36.3	45.1	-24.1%
Greenbrier County	43.4	46.7	-7.6%
Marion County	33.3	39.4	-18.2%
Monongalia County	14.4	14.0	+2.9%
Pocahontas County	42.8	38.9	+9.1%
Preston County	45.2	47.0	-4.0%
Randolph County	53.2	52.3	+1.7%
Taylor County	38.5	48.0	-24.6%
Tucker County	37.4	34.1	8.8%
Webster County	31.5	56.0	-77.9%

**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book*

Percent Births to Unmarried Teens (ages 10-19)			
County	2005	2011	% Change (+Better, -Worse)
Barbour County	9.4%	11.7%	-24.1%
Greenbrier County	8.5%	10.2%	-19.7%
Marion County	7.4%	9.6%	-29.7%
Monongalia County	5.3%	5.7%	-7.1%
Pocahontas County	8.6%	7.7%	+10.2%
Preston County	9.1%	10.6%	-16.2%
Randolph County	10.5%	13.2%	-25.6%
Taylor County	10.8%	10.6%	+1.9%
Tucker County	9.6%	6.4%	+33.3%
Webster County	6.3%	12.3%	-94.9%

**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book*

Teen Injury Death Rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)			
County	2005	2011	% Change (+Better, -Worse)
Barbour County	71.1	71.7	-0.8%
Greenbrier County	48.5	110.7	-128.1%
Marion County	27.5	29.6	-7.6%
Monongalia County	26.3	22.5	+14.6%
Pocahontas County	0.0	79.9	NM
Preston County	68.4	139.0	-103.4%
Randolph County	122.8	32.3	+73.7%
Taylor County	80.2	101.6	-26.7%
Tucker County	0.0	0.0	NM
Webster County	102.5	32.8	+68.0%

**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book*

Public Health

The County Health Departments in each county provides a variety of services including health information, immunizations, family planning, prenatal clinics, environmental services, TB testing, HIV testing, and health related information.

The following chart summarizes the services offered by county health departments as well as the estimated population served.

	Barbour	Greenbrier	Marion	Monongalia	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	Webster
Adult Services							X			
Breast & Cervical Cancer Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Cancer Detection										
Cardiac										
Children's Services										
Community Education		X	X							X
Community Health Services			X	X		X	X		X	X
Dental				X						
Diabetes										
Environmental	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
Epidemiology	X	X	X				X			X
EPSDT										
Family Planning	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fluoride									X	X
General Health									X	X
HIV/Aids	X		X	X	X		X			X
Home Health	X							X		
Hypertension			X							
Immunization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lab Screening						X				
Lead							X			
Maternity	X									
Provider Education			X							X
Right From the Start	X					X				
School Health		X								
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tuberculosis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WIC				X			X		X	
Other	X	X	X	X	X					X

(WV DHHR, 2013)

POVERTY INDICATOR: NUTRITION



Believing
in *your*
success!

Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

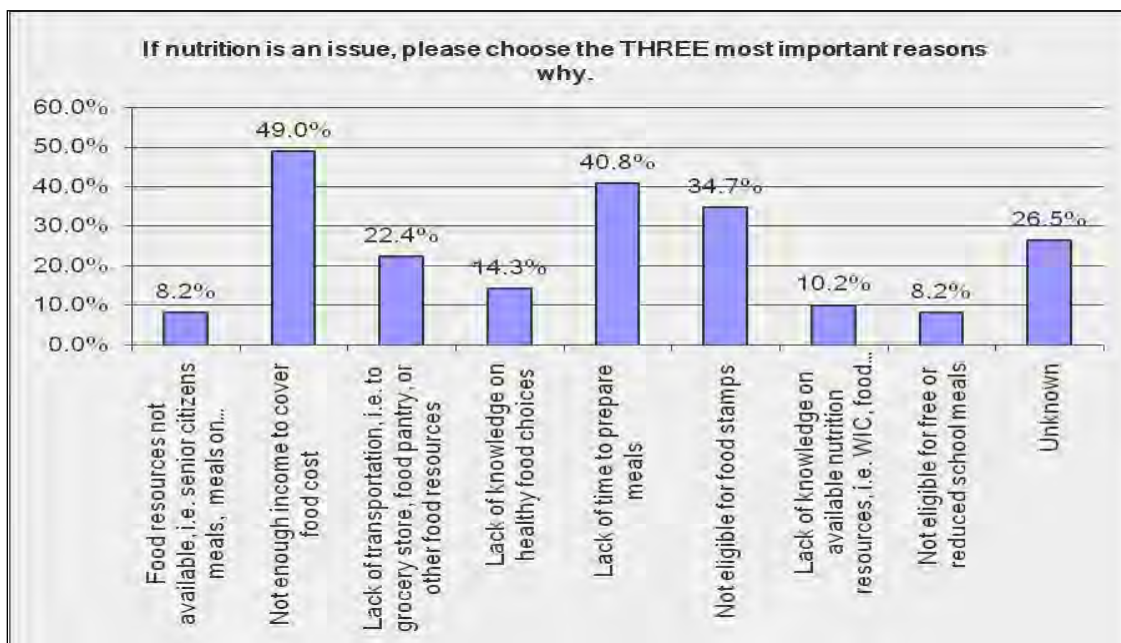
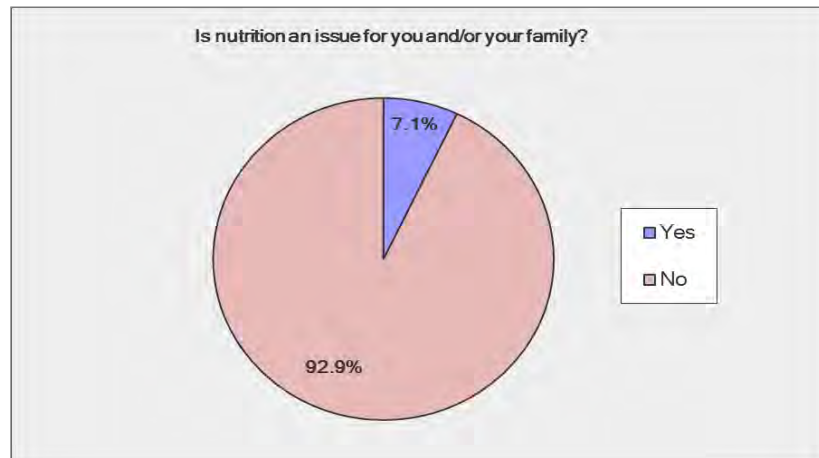
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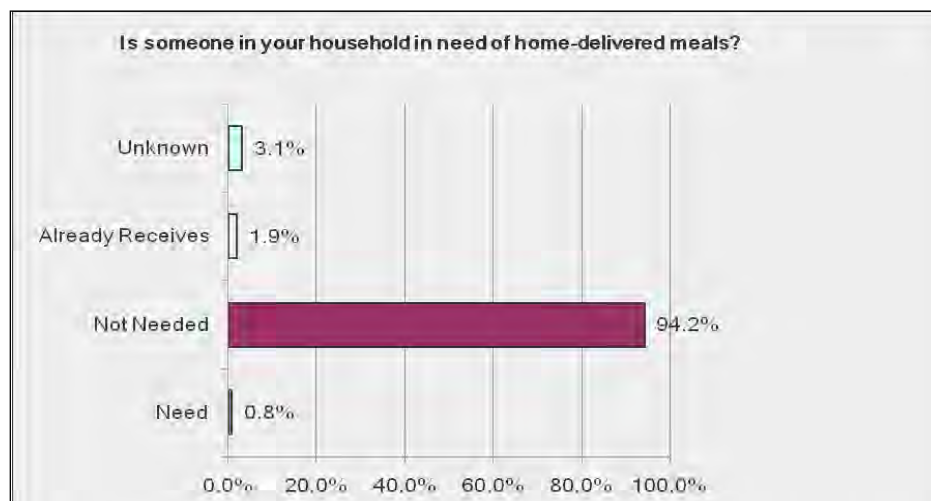
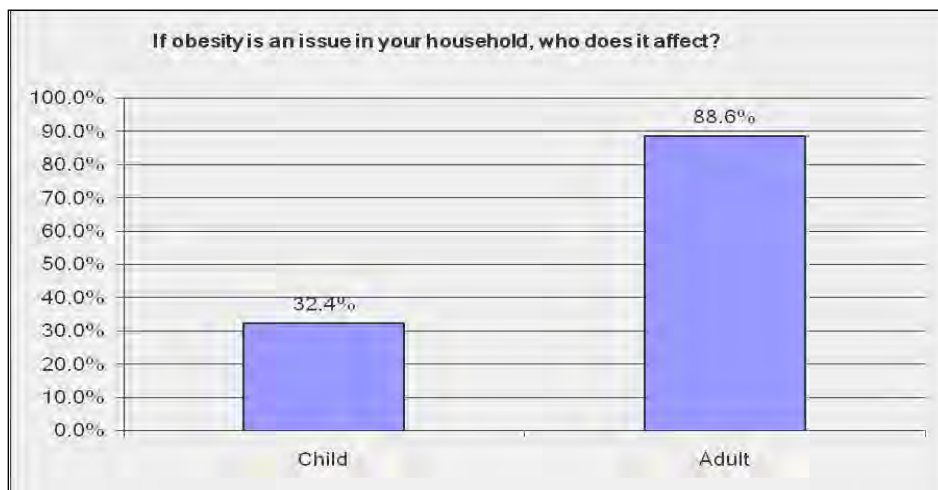
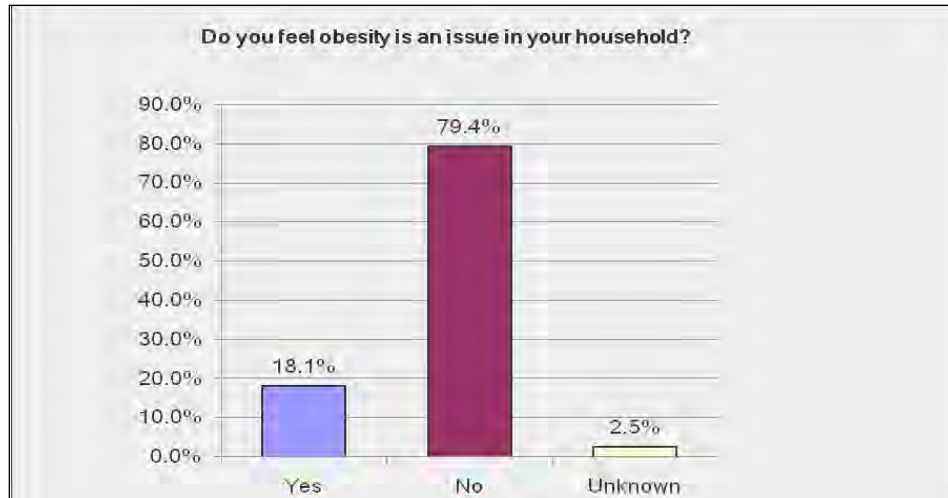
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **nutrition** an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 630 individuals who answered the question, **7.1%** felt that nutrition was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of nutrition issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY nutrition was an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Not enough income to cover food cost
2. Lack of time to prepare meals
3. Not eligible for food stamps



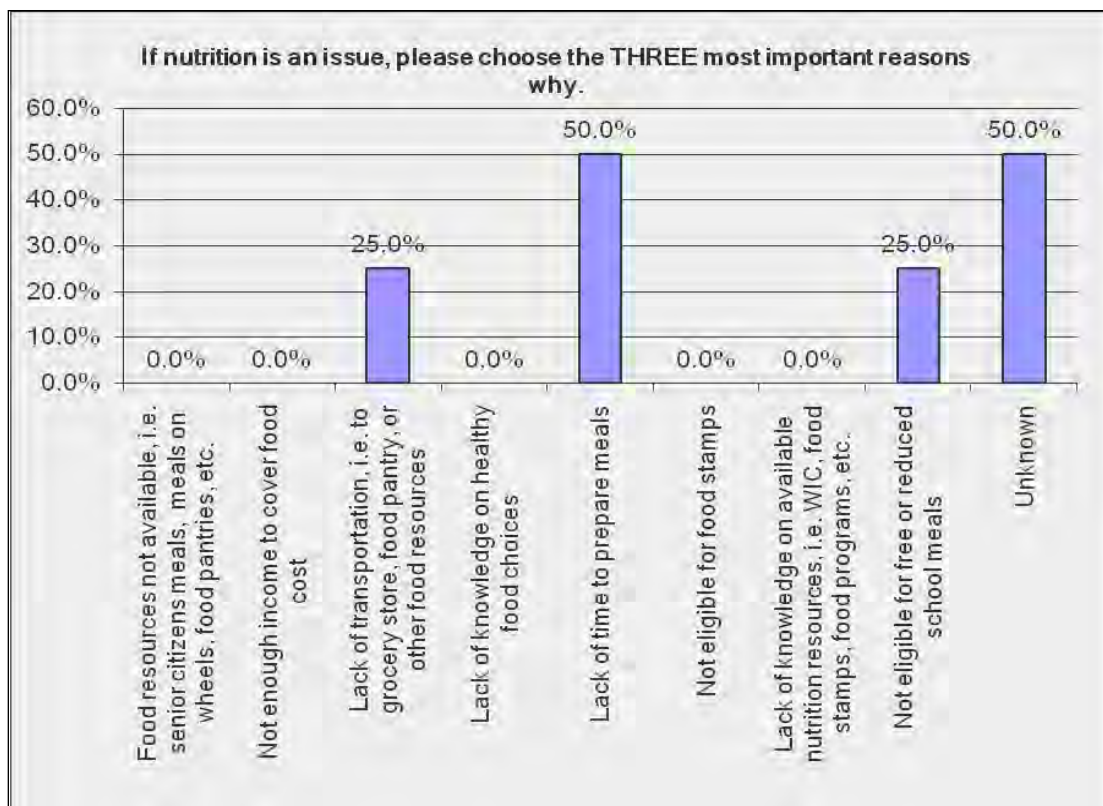
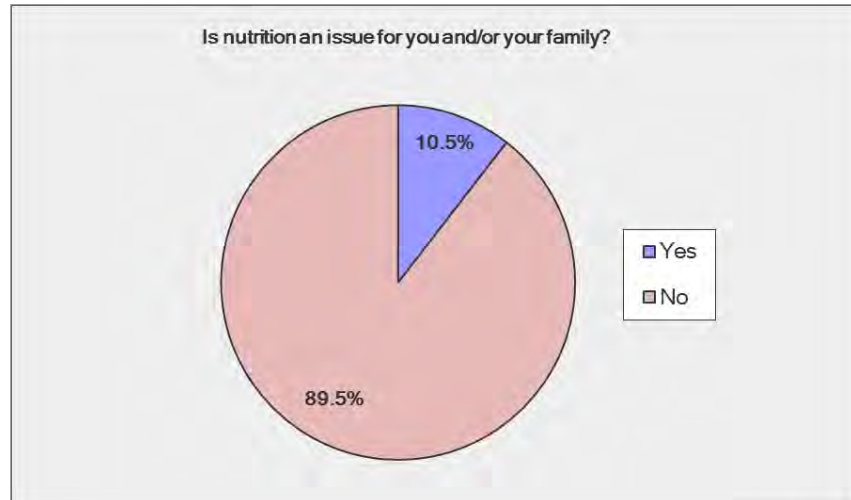


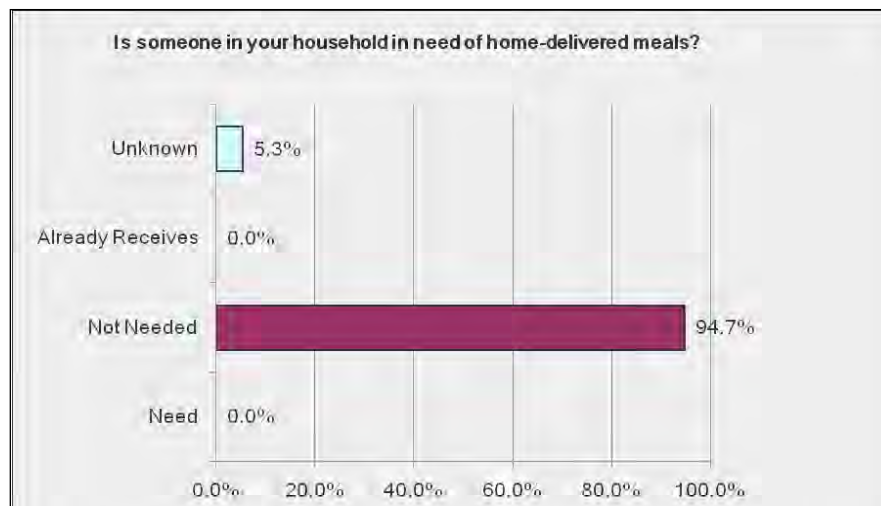
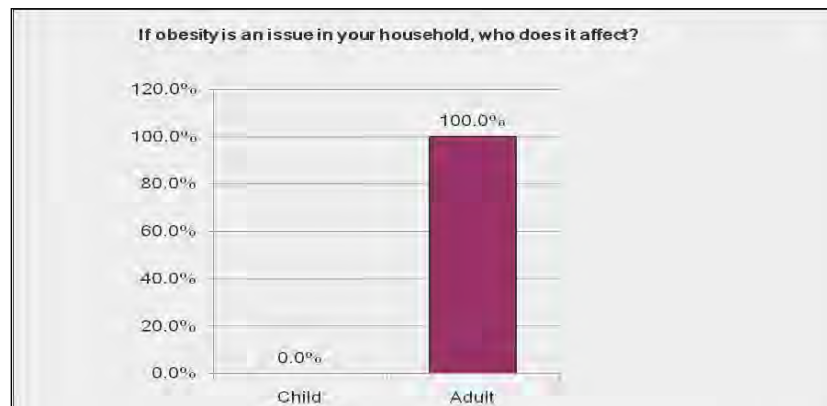
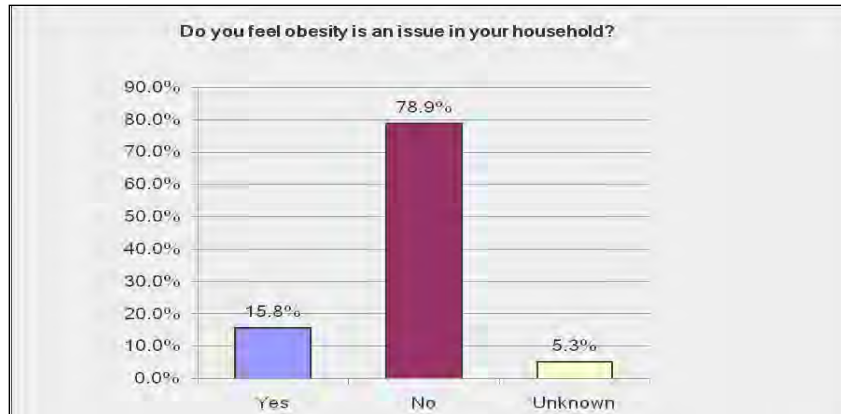
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **10.5%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of time to prepare meals
2. Lack of transportation, i.e. to grocery store, food pantry, or other food resources
3. Not eligible for free or reduced school meals



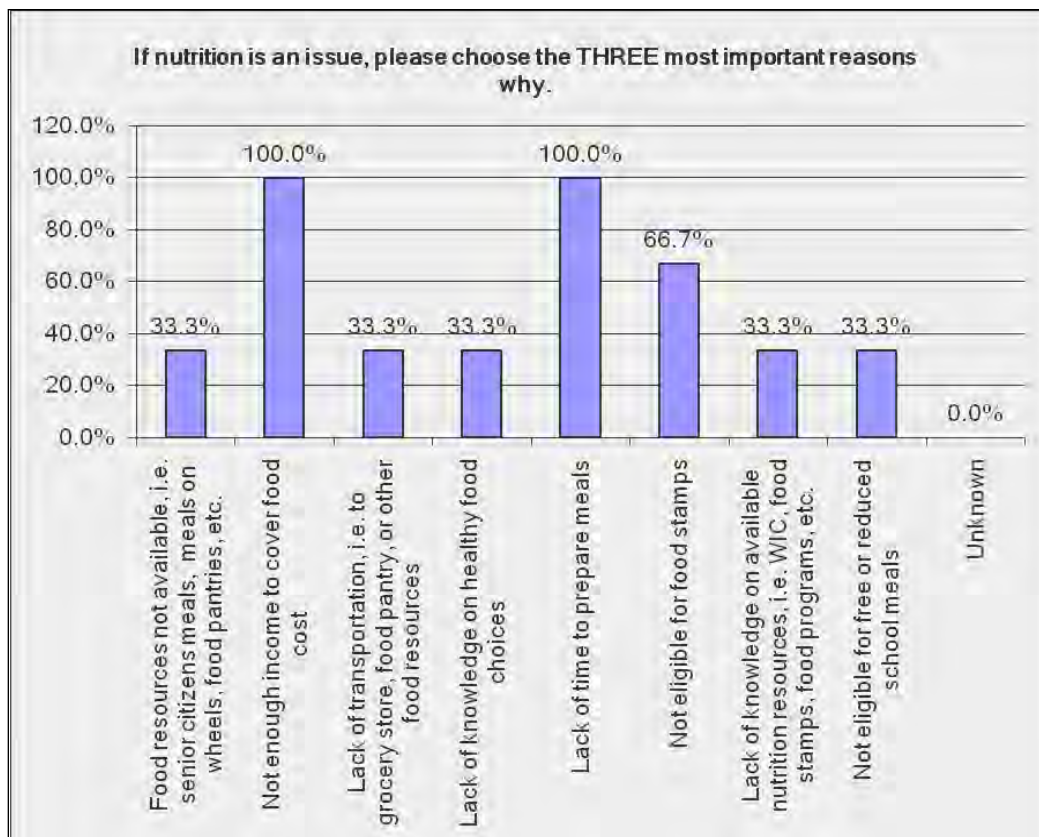
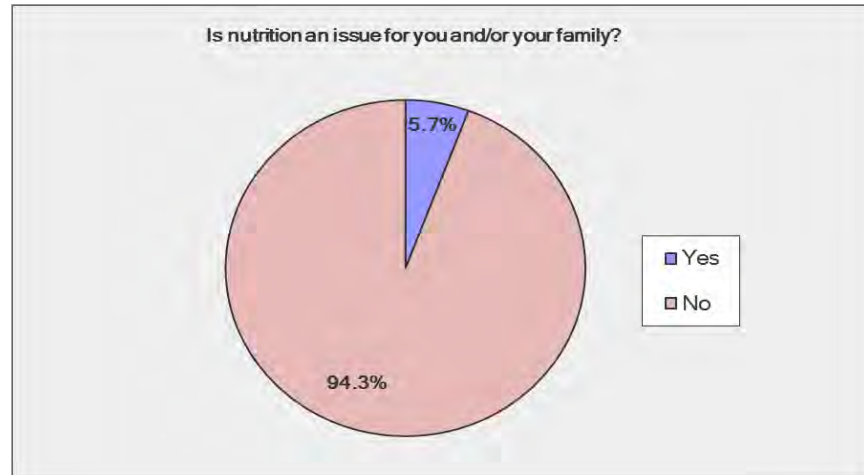


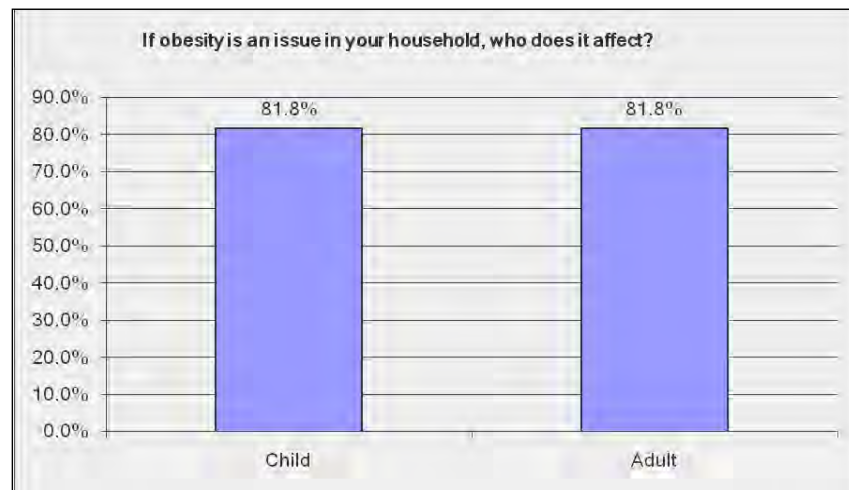
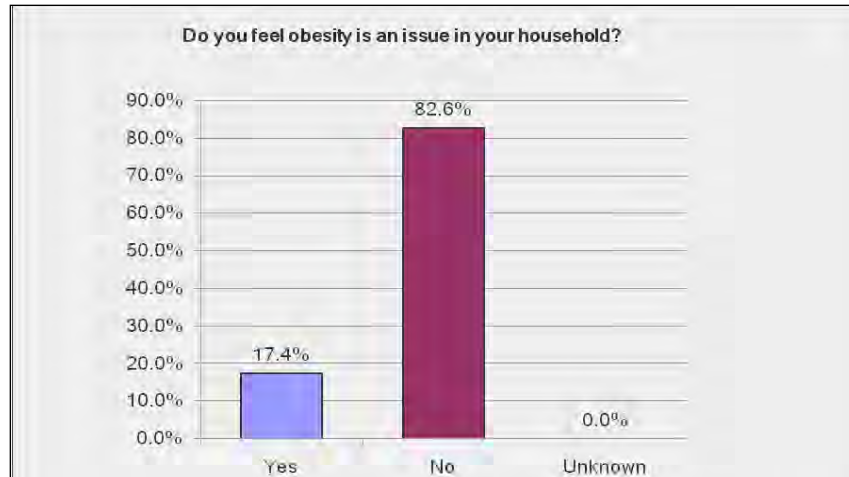
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **5.7%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of time to prepare meals
2. Not enough income to cover food cost
3. Not eligible for food stamps



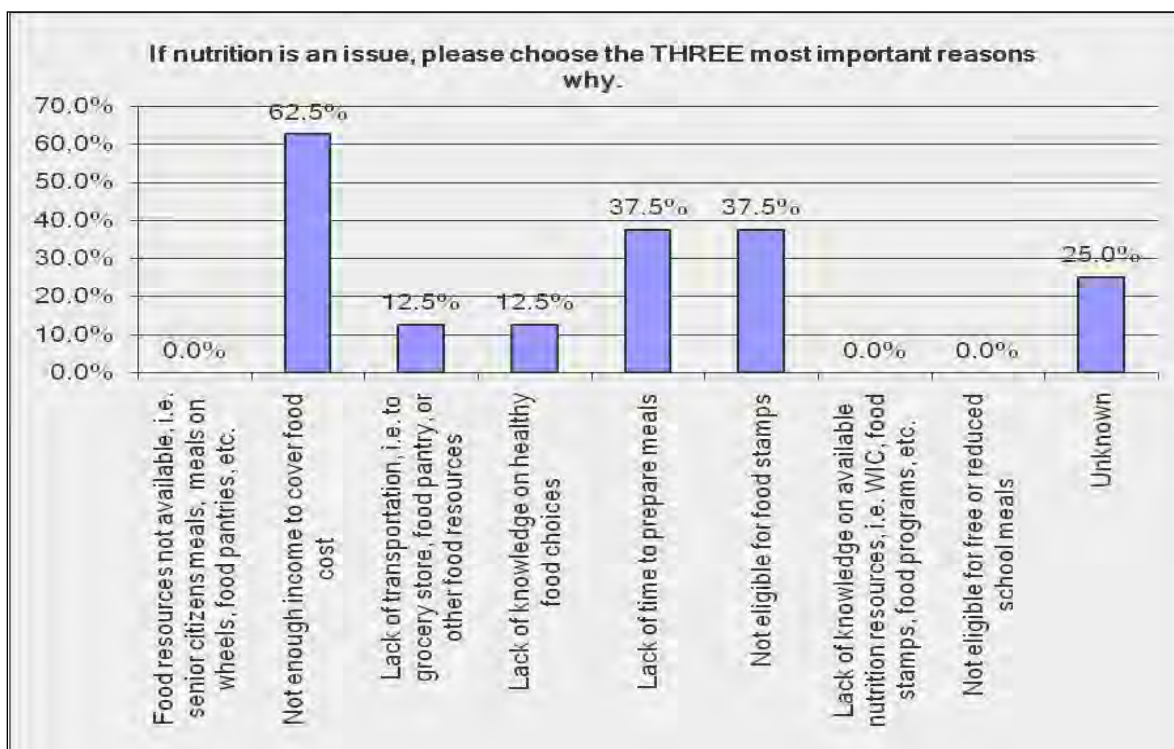
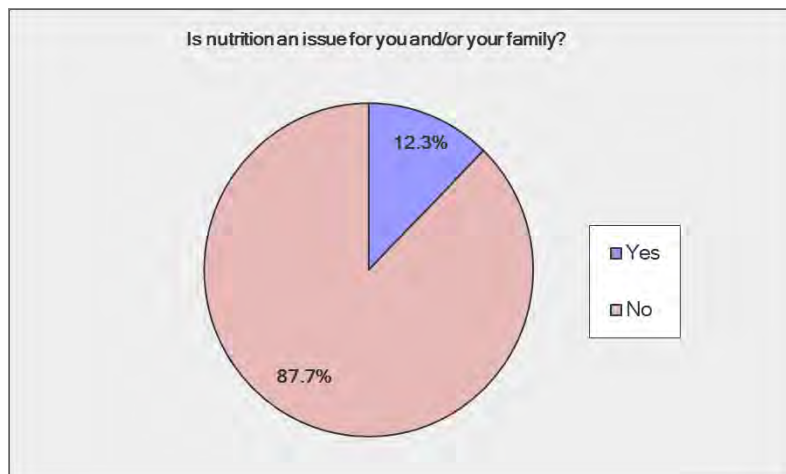


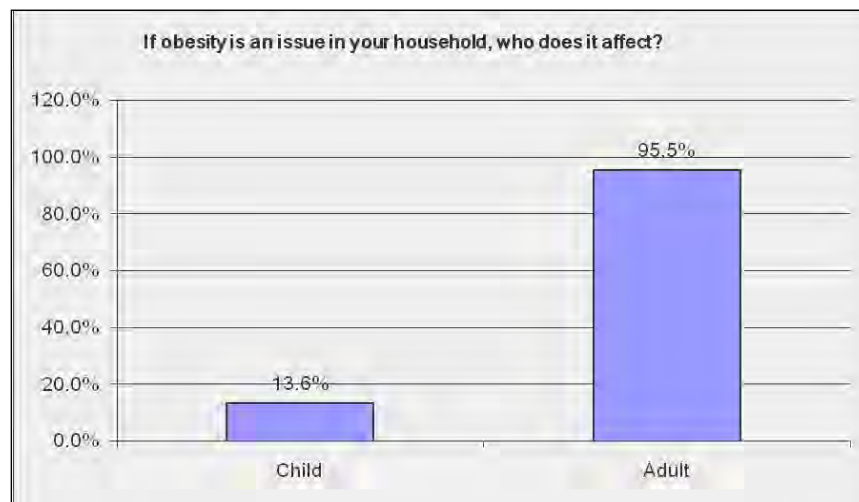
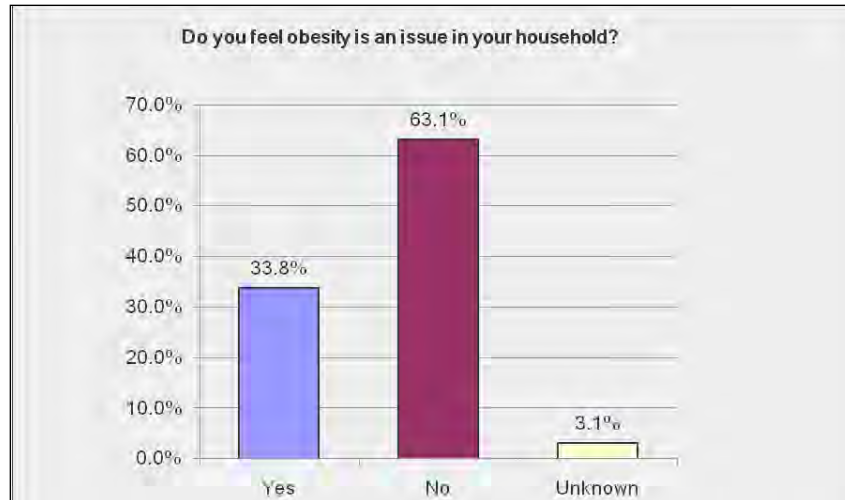
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **nutrition** an issue for you and/or your family*. **12.3%** of respondents in Marion County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Not enough income to cover food cost
2. Lack of time to prepare meals
3. Not eligible for food stamps



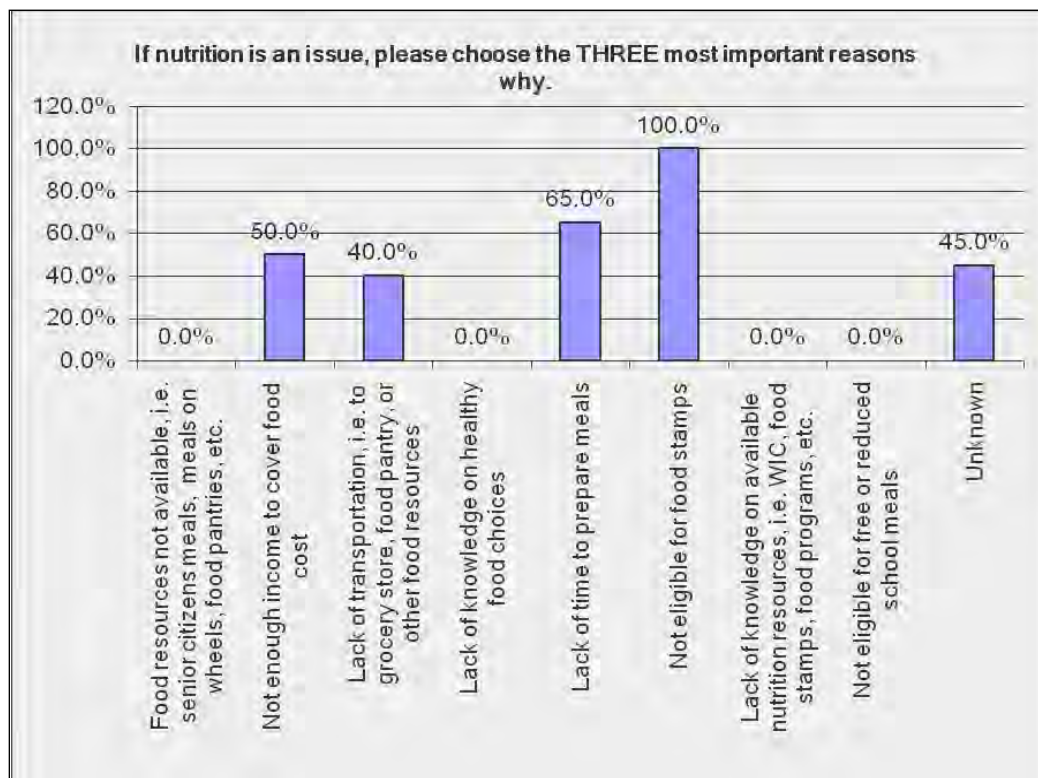
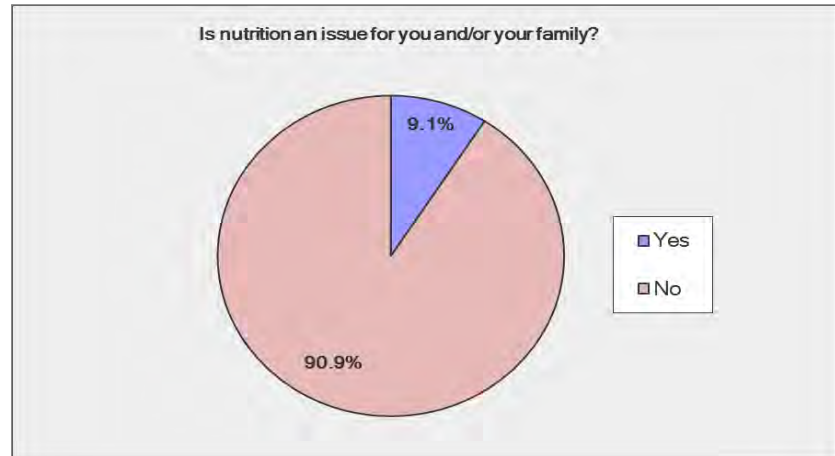


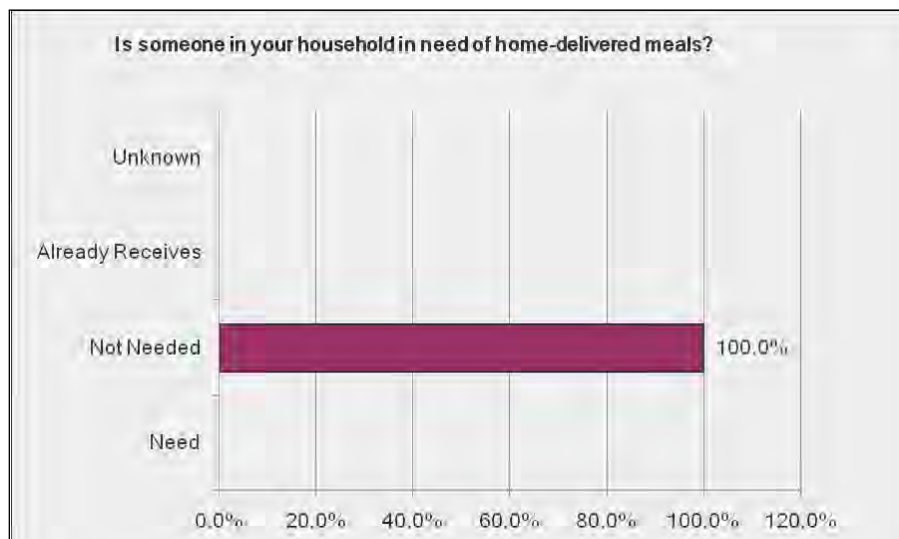
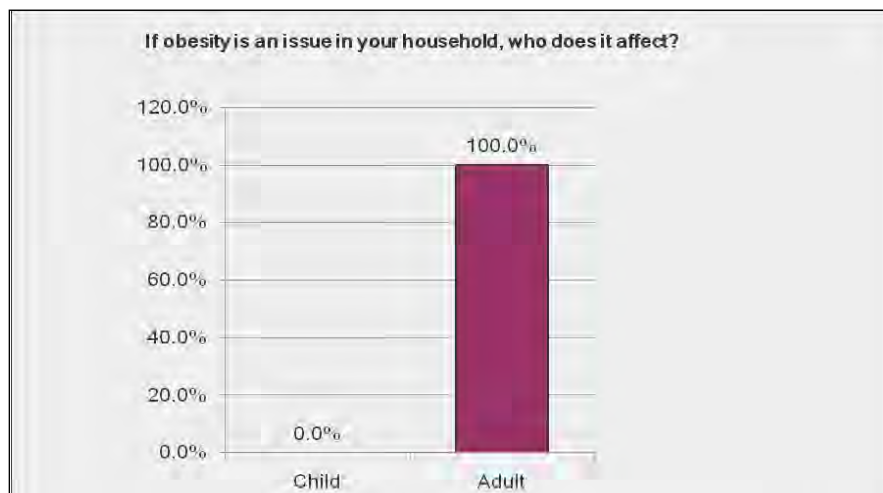
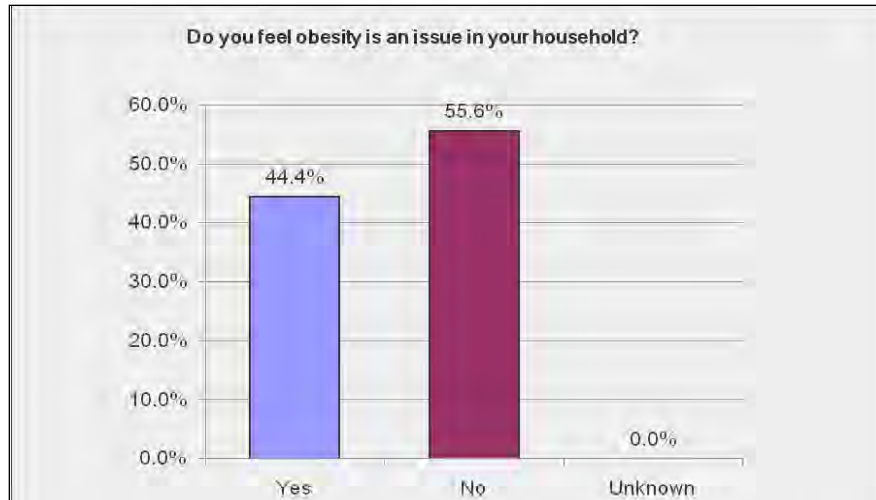
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **9.1%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Not eligible for food stamps
2. Lack of time to prepare meals
3. Not enough income to cover food cost



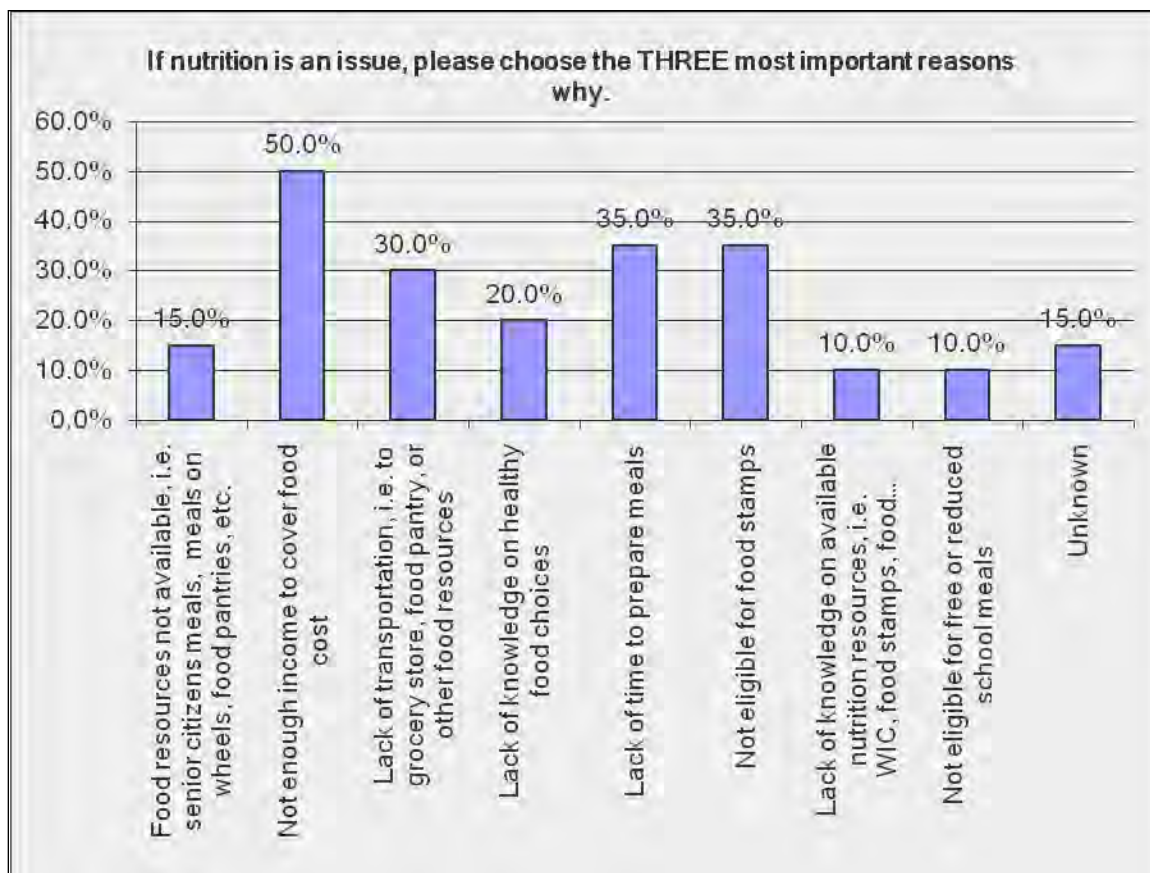
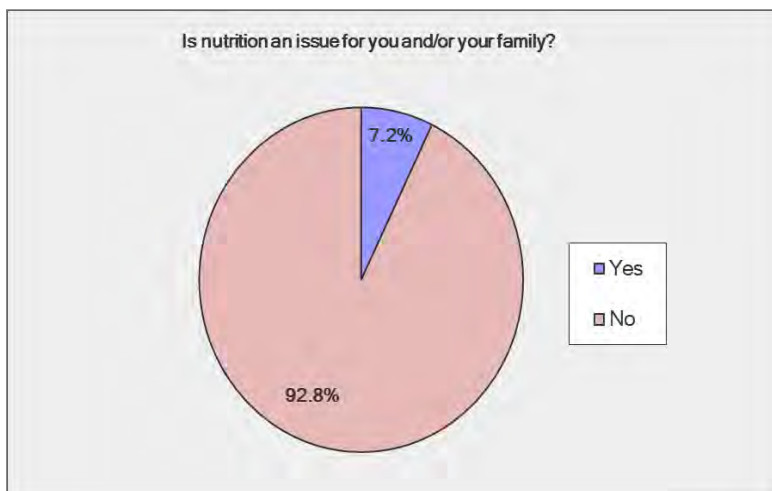


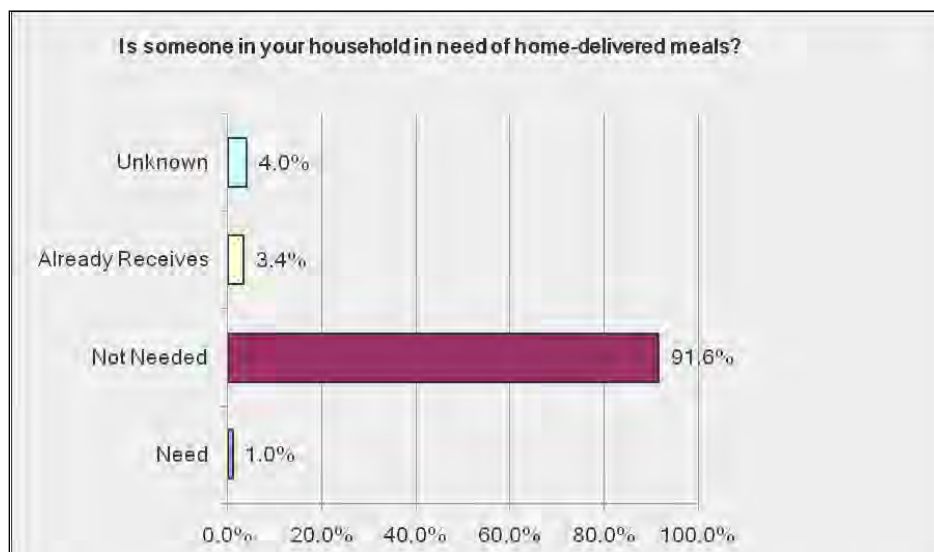
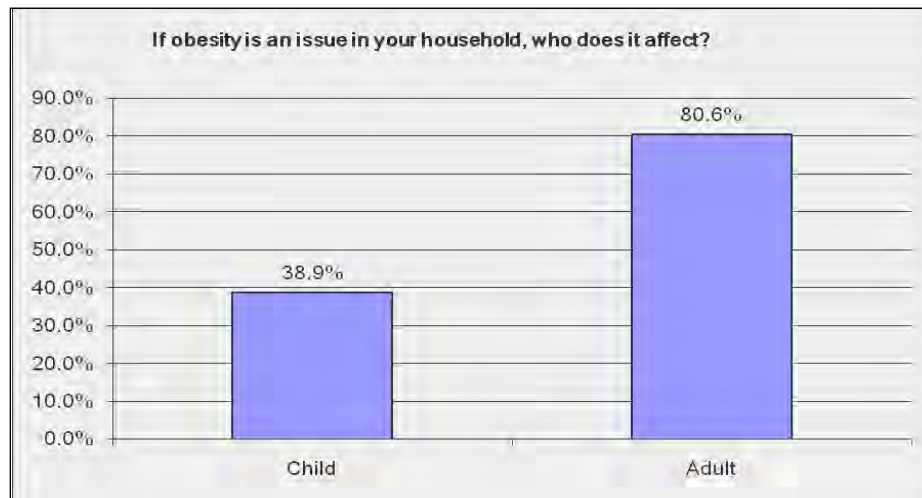
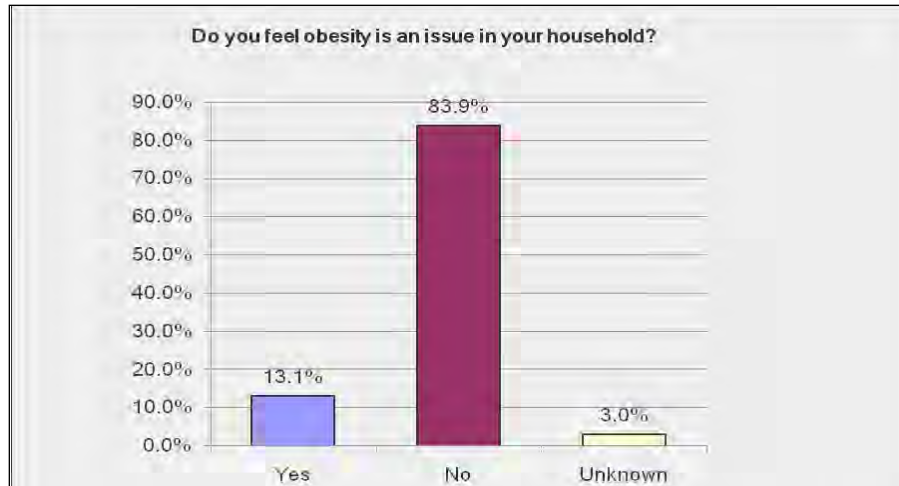
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **7.2%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Not enough income to cover food cost
2. Lack of time to prepare meals
3. Not eligible for food stamps



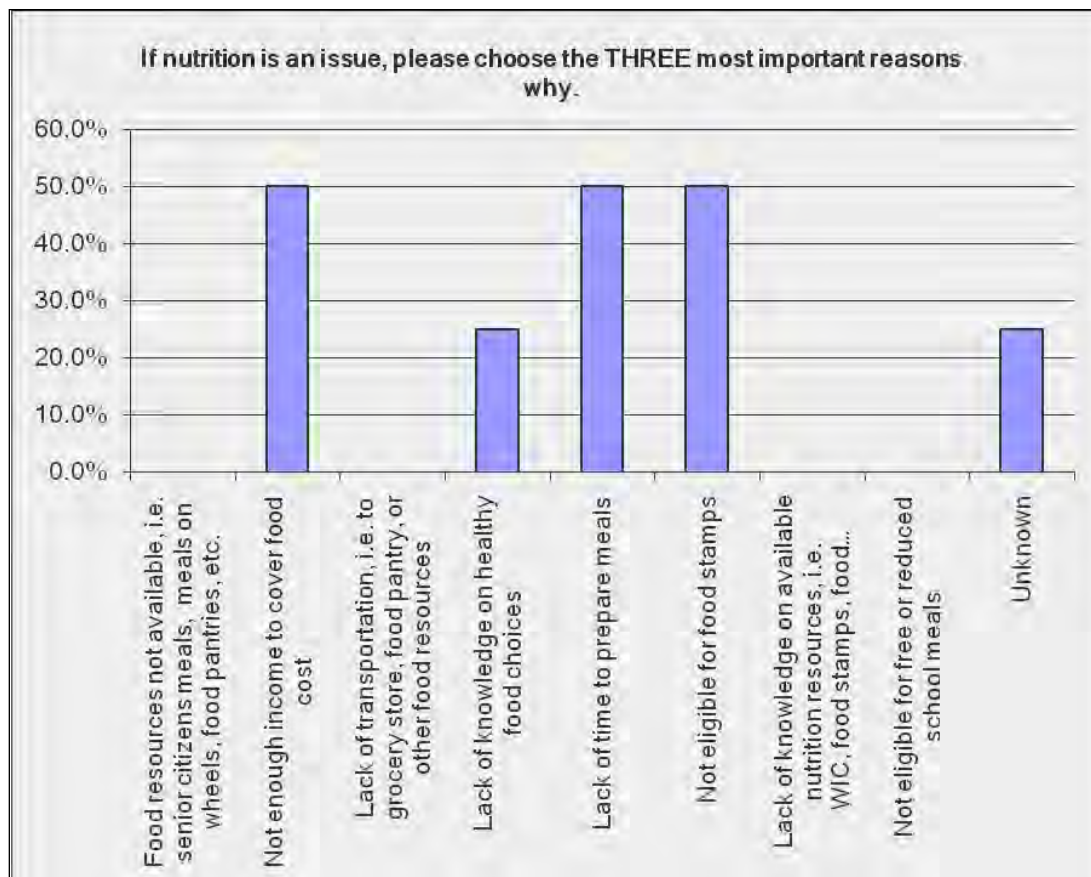
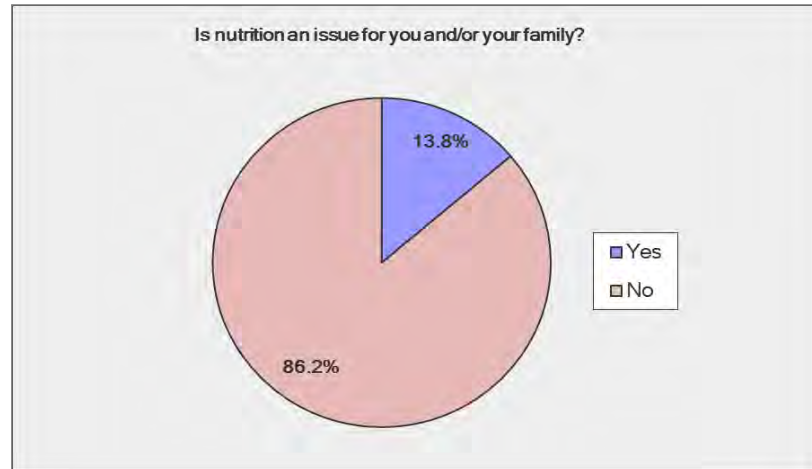


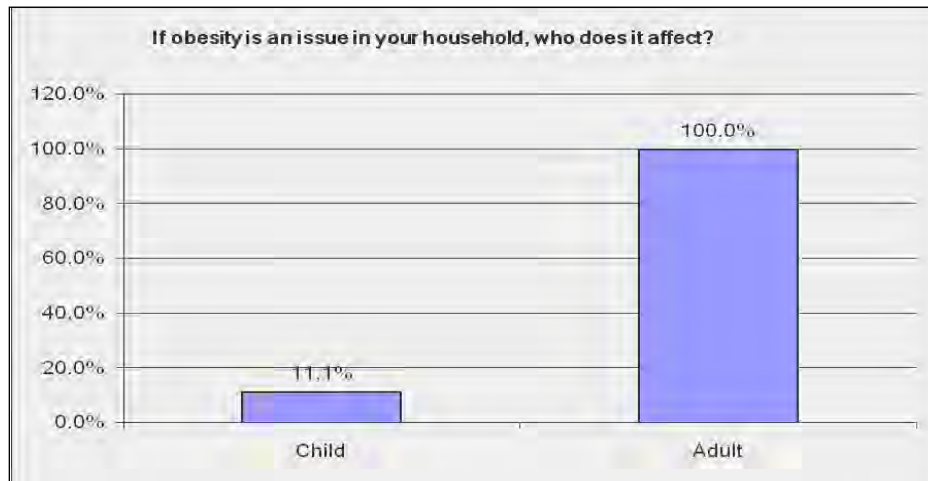
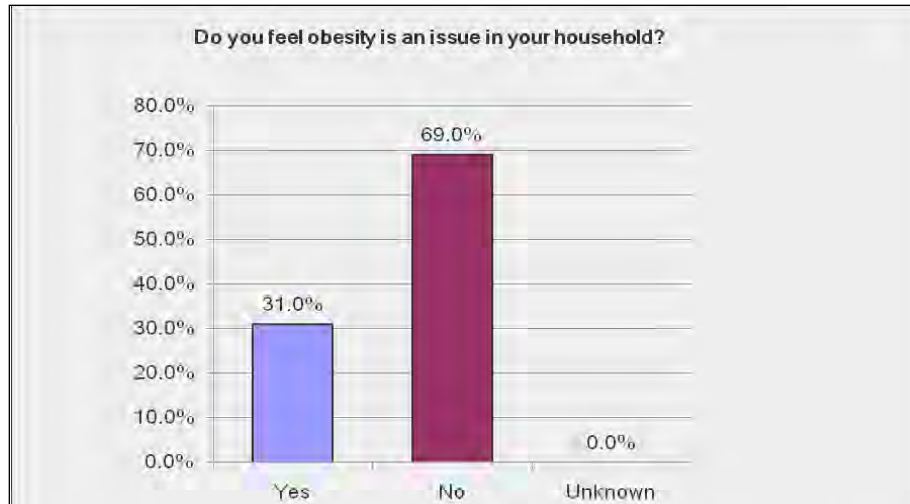
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **13.8%** of respondents in Preston County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of time to prepare meals
2. Not eligible for food stamps
3. Not enough income to cover food cost



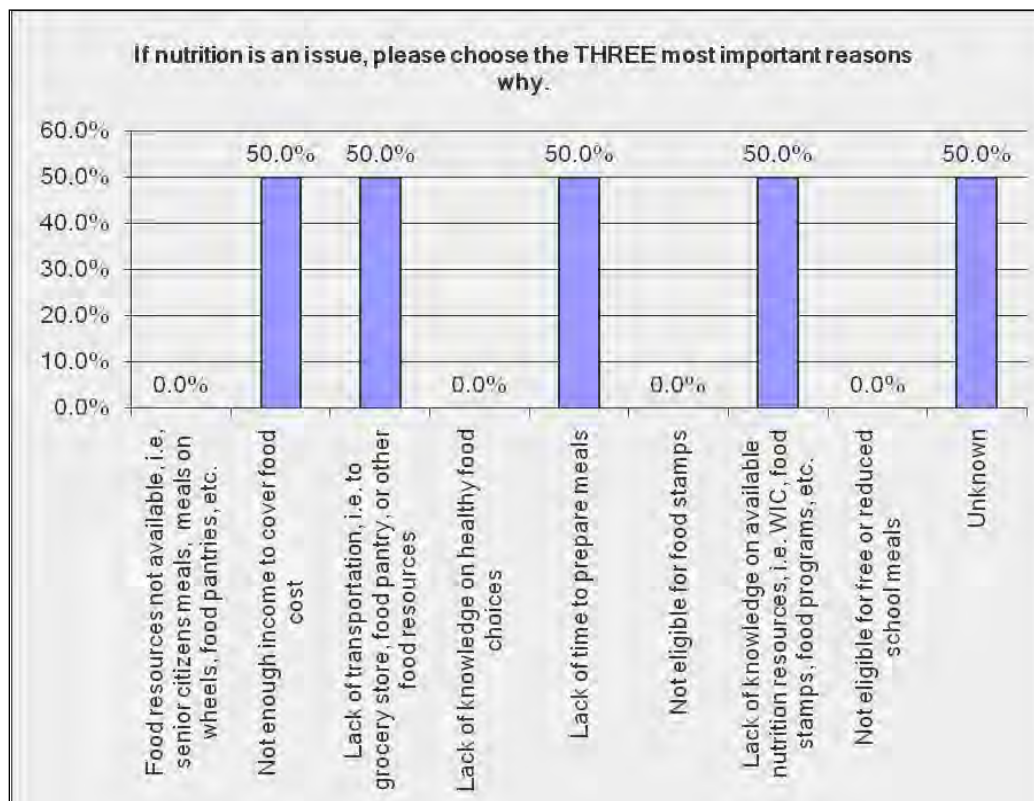
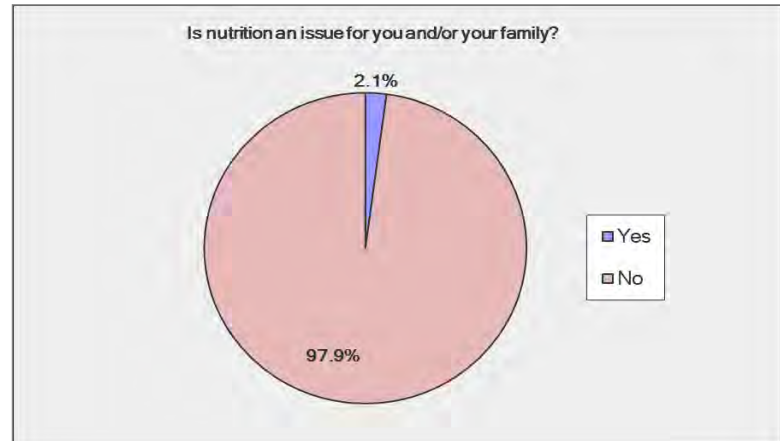


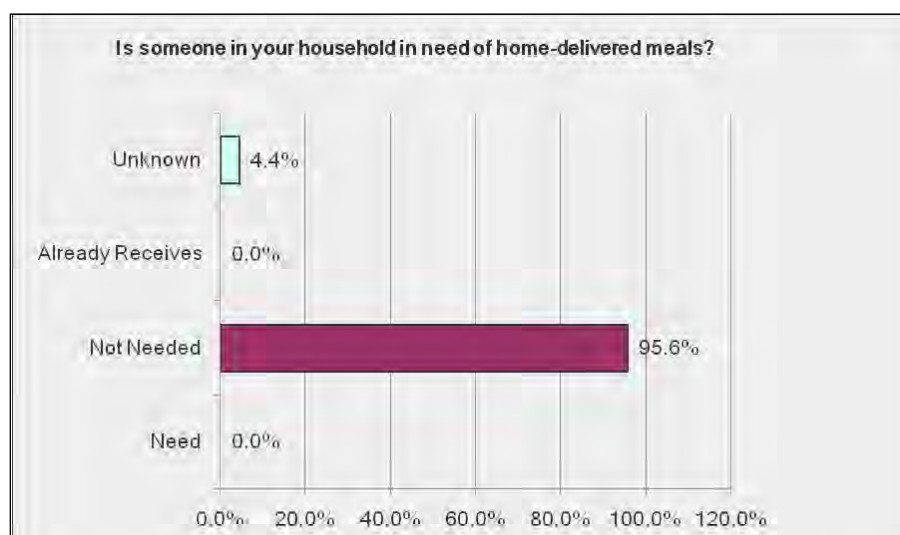
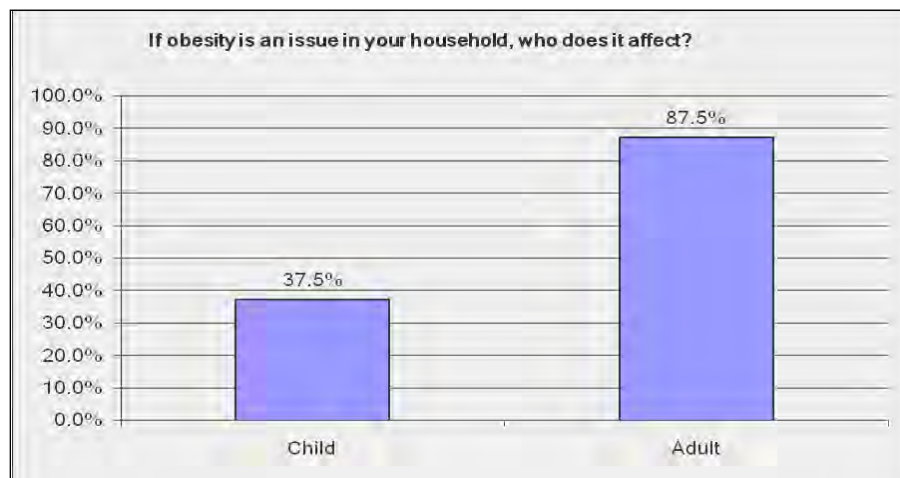
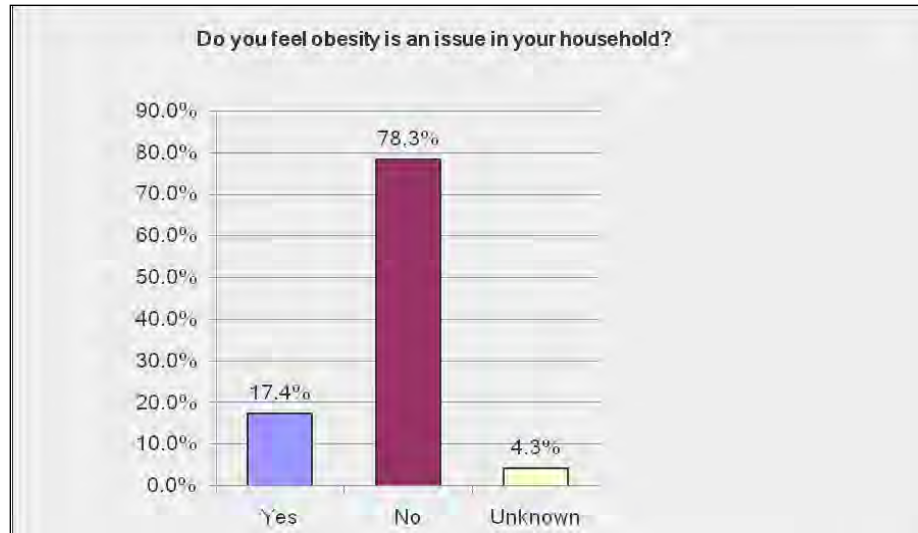
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **2.1%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Not enough income to cover food cost
2. Lack of transportation, i.e. to grocery store, food pantry, or other food resources
3. Lack of time to prepare meals
4. Lack of knowledge on available nutrition resources, i.e. WIC, food stamps, food programs, etc.



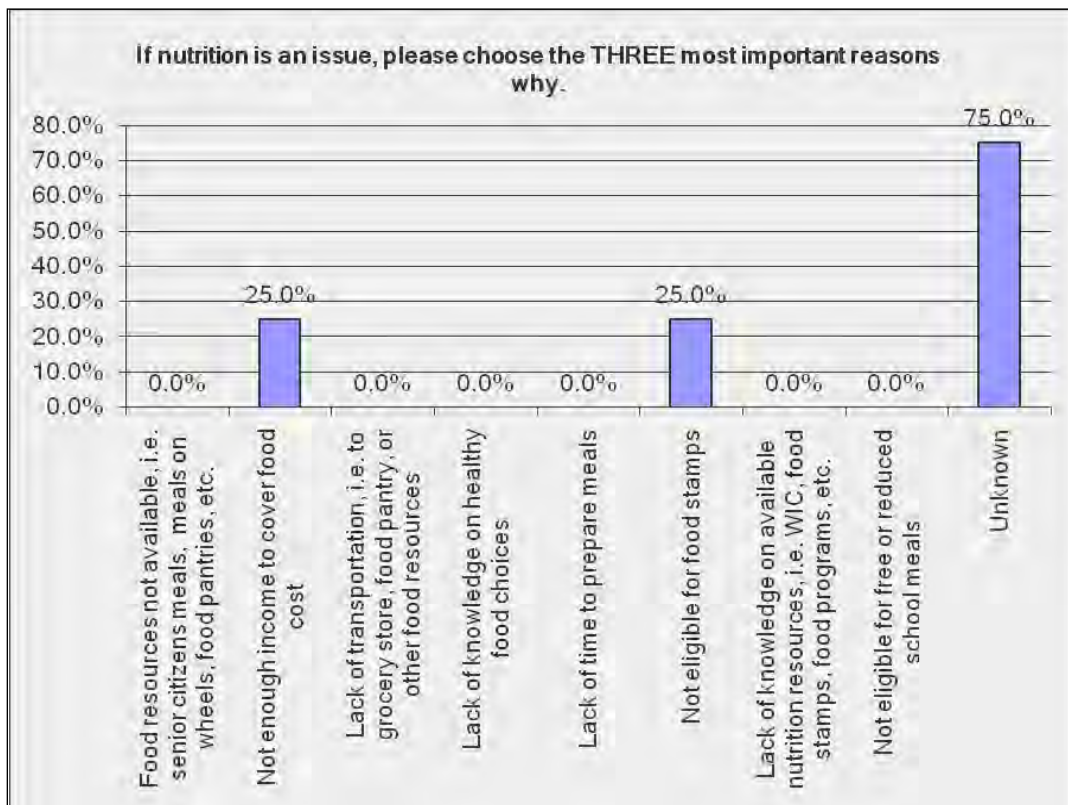
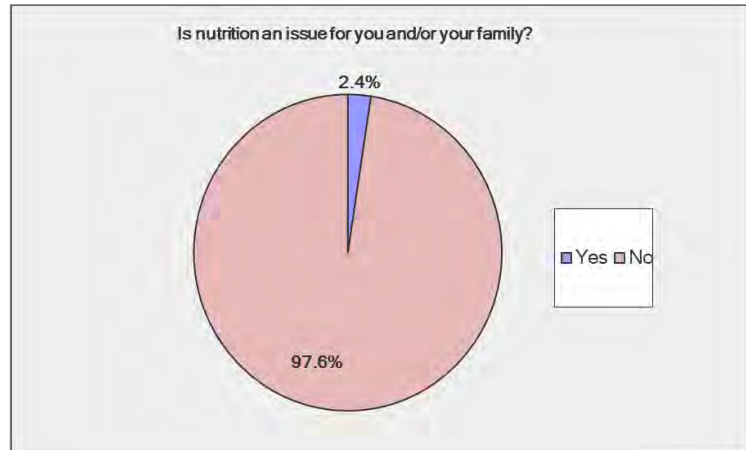


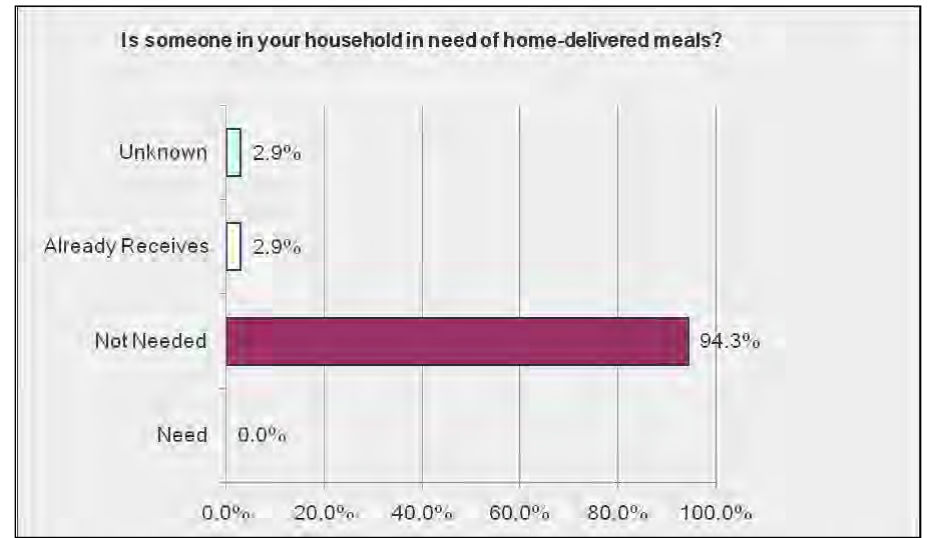
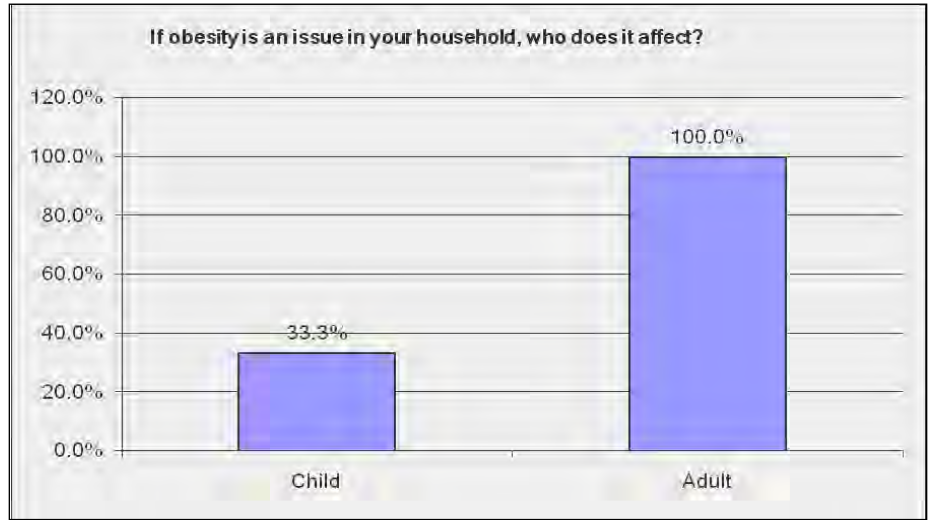
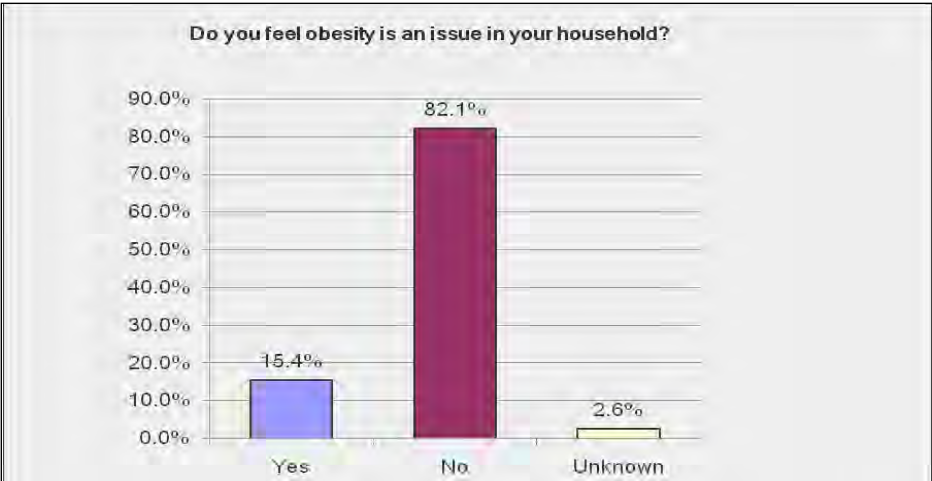
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **2.4%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Unknown
2. Not enough income to cover food cost
3. Not eligible for food stamps



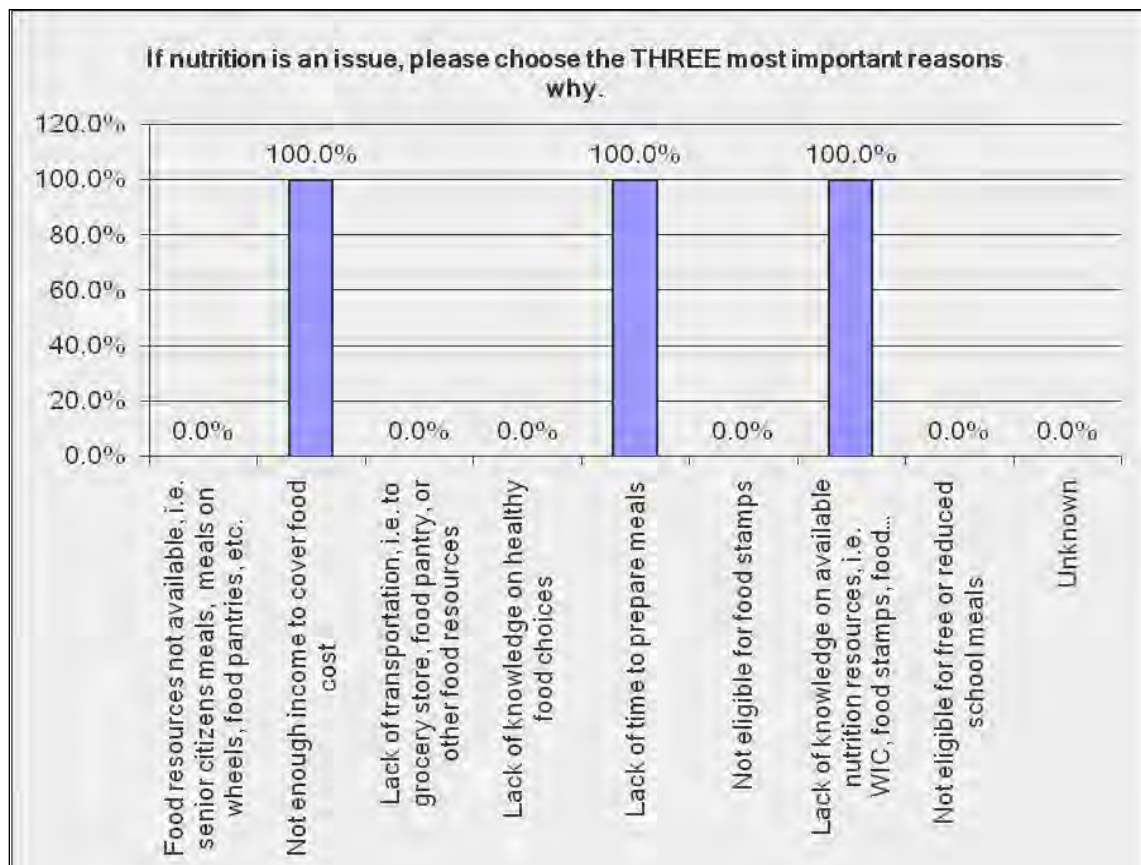
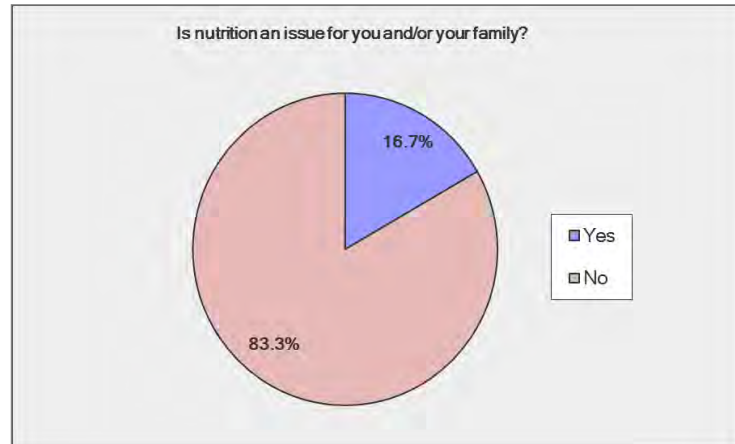


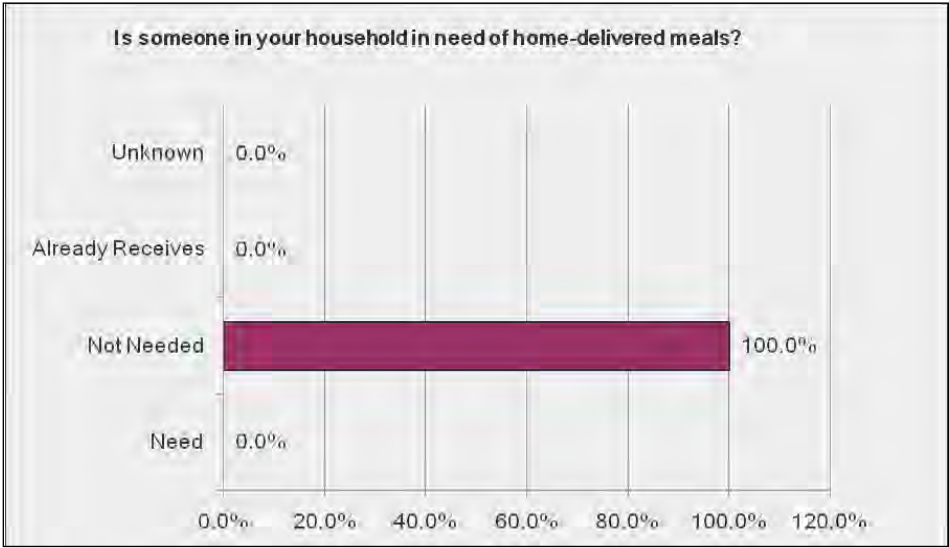
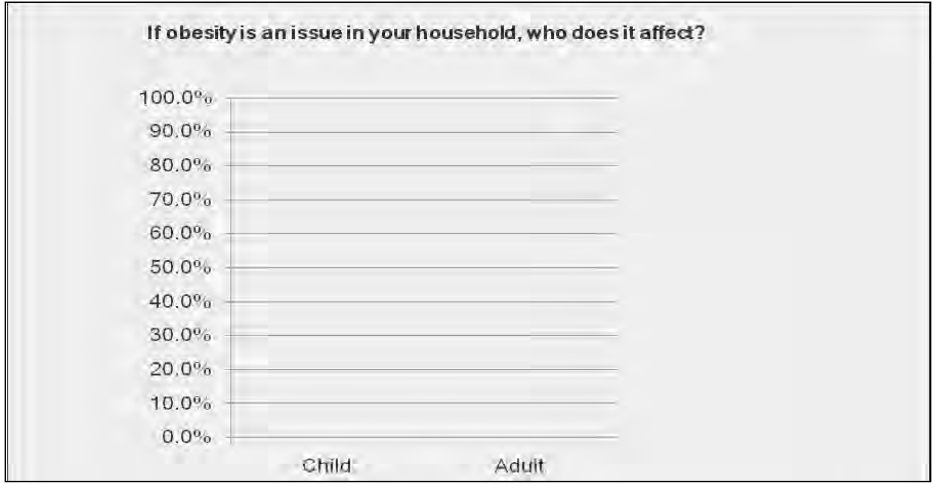
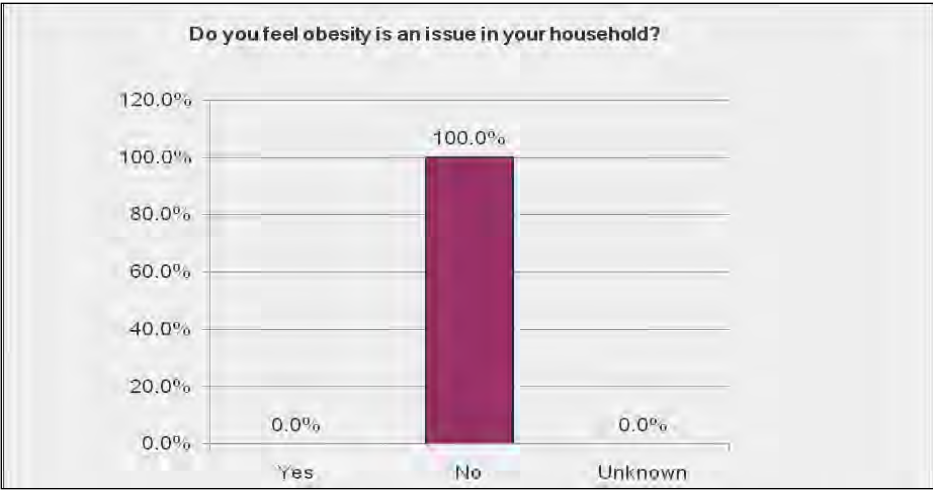
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **16.7%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

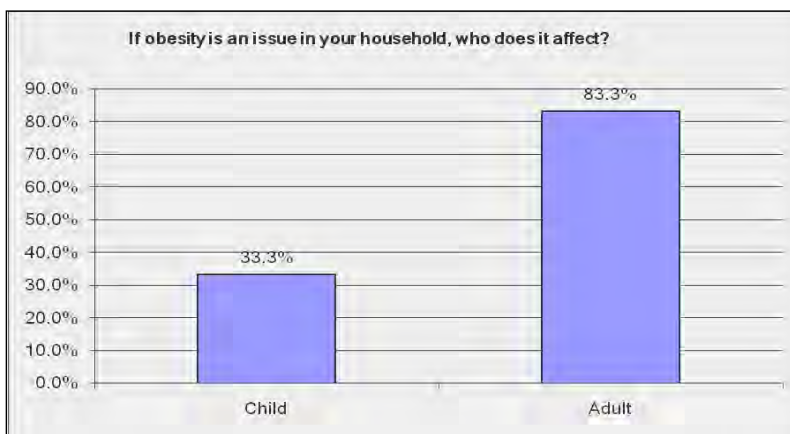
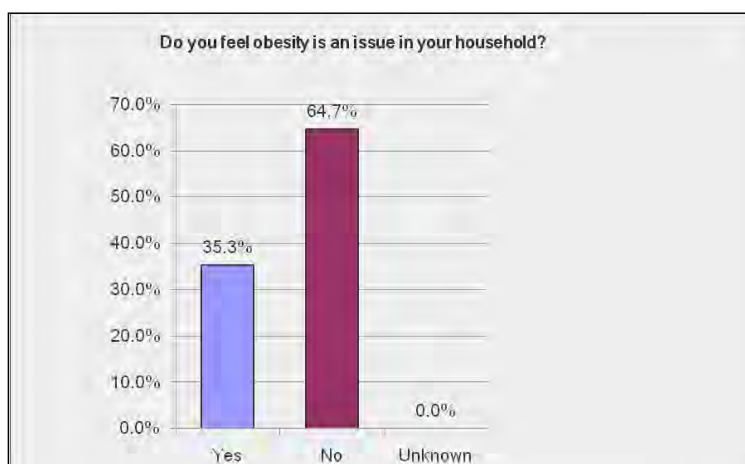
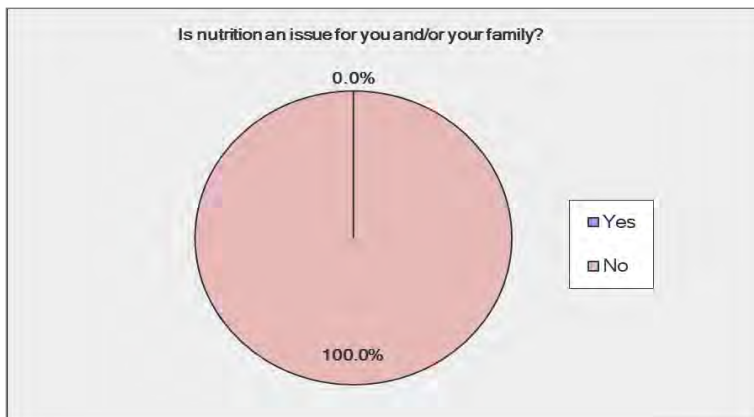
1. Not enough income to cover food cost
2. Lack of knowledge on available nutrition resources, i.e. WIC, food stamps, food programs, etc.
3. Lack of time to prepare meals

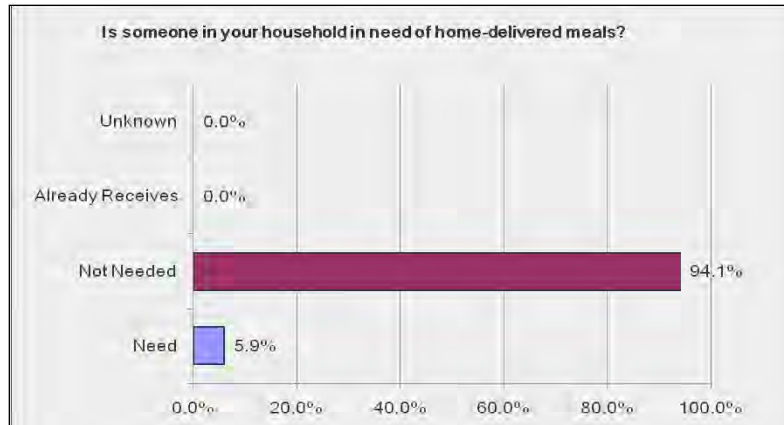




Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **0%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.





Participants Speak Out - Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing NUTRITION issues in your community and if so, how?

- The Church of the Good Shepherd provides food as available.
- Family nutrition classes, WIC, Food Stamp Programs and 11 food pantries that promote nutrition. Also a food coalition - Food for Preston.

Secondary Data

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), during the past 20 years, there has been a dramatic increase in obesity in the United States and rates remain high. In 2010, no state had an obesity rate of less than 20%. Twelve states had a rate higher than 30% and West Virginia was one of those states with an obesity rate of 32.5%. West Virginia has the 3rd highest obesity rate in the United States. (Centers for Disease Control, 2011)



Barbour County

Barbour County has an obesity rate of 34% which is higher than the state average of 32.5%. There are seven grocery store locations in the county. Most are handicap accessible and within walking distance for NCWVCAA clients. Some of the grocery stores do not have sidewalks. There are also three food pantries located in Barbour County – Heart and Hand House, Inc., Haven of Hope and the WIC office located in Philippi. Two of those have limited hours of operation.

According to the 2012 West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Barbour County has slightly decreased. In 2005, 67.5% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 62.4%.

Greenbrier County

Greenbrier County has an obesity rate of 29% which is lower than the state average of 32.5%. There are five grocery stores in the county. Accessibility is easy and convenient for each store. The 10 food pantries located in Greenbrier County include: Quinwood Community Services, Greenbrier Community Services Williamsburg, Northern Greenbrier Renick, Ronceverte Baptist Church, Old Stone Presbyterian Lewisburg, White Sulphur Springs Community Youth Center,

Alderson Hospitality House, Rainelle Apostolic Mission Church, White Sulphur Pentecostal Church, and Neola Church of God.

According to the 2012 West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Greenbrier County has decreased. In 2005, 57.0% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 54.6%.

Marion County

Marion County has an obesity rate of 35% which is higher than the state average of 32.5%. There are five grocery stores located throughout Marion County. Most are easily accessible and located on the bus route. The 10 food pantries located in the county include:

- Salvation Army, Fairmont
- NCWVCAA-(food vouchers), Fairmont
- Central United Methodist Church, Fairmont
- **Our Father's Bread Basket, Manley** Chapel Road (food vouchers)
- Treverbaugh, Four States
- Mannington Food Pantry
- Worthington Food Pantry
- Soup Opera, Fairmont
- WV Rescue Ministries (food vouchers)
- Native American Community Center, Wadestown

According to the 2012 West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Marion County has slightly increased. In 2005, 49.8% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 50.1%.

Monongalia County

Monongalia County has an obesity rate of 28% which is lower than the state average of 32.5%. Monongalia County has two Giant Eagle stores, two Super Walmarts, three Krogers, Save A lot, Shop & Save, Aldi, at least 10 Dollar General/Family Dollar Stores which sell groceries, Big Lots. Most of the grocery stores are on the bus line which provides accessibility, however, the bus line does not run on the Western end of the county. Many of the grocery stores are accessible through walking as well. The 11 food pantries located in Monongalia County include:

- Catholic Community Services
- Christian Help, Inc.
- Clay Battelle Area Family Service (Western end of county)
- Covenant Evangelical Methodist Church
- Mannington Food Pantry (Western end of county)
- Salvation Army
- **Scott's Run Settlement House**
- Starting Points Center
- We Care Food and Clothing
- **St. Ursula's Food Pantry**
- Wadestown Community Resource Center (Western end of county)

According to the 2012 West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Monongalia County has slightly decreased. In 2005, 37.5% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 36.9%.

Pocahontas County

Pocahontas County has an obesity rate of 31% which is slightly lower than the state average of 32.5%. There are six grocery stores in the county with two being located in Marlinton. The food

pantries available to county residents include: NCWVCAA, Pocahontas Cooperative Parish, Durbin Food Pantry and Trinity Baptist Church.

According to the 2012 West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Pocahontas County has increased. In 2005, 55.0% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 61.3%.

Preston County

Preston County has an obesity rate of 34% which is higher than the state average of 32.5%. There are five grocery stores in the county. All are easily accessible to county residents. The 11 food pantries available to county residents include: His Food- Terra Alta, Kingwood Apostolic Food Pantry- Kingwood, Mission South Food Pantry- Tunnelton, Ms. Mary's Loveway-Kingwood, NCWVCAA- Kingwood, North Preston Food Pantry- Bruceton Mills, Raymond Wolfe Center-Kingwood, Salvation Army- Kingwood, Terra Alta Food Pantry- Terra Alta, Valley Food Pantry-Masontown and Shepherd's Tent- Kingwood.

According to the 2012 West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Preston County has decreased. In 2005, 57.7% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 49.0%.

Randolph County

Randolph County has an obesity rate of 34% which is higher than the state average of 32.5%. There are five grocery stores located in Randolph County. All are easily accessible to county residents. The food pantries available to county residents include: NCWVCAA, Catholic Charities, Helping Hand, Beverly United Methodist Church and Tyrand Ministries.

According to the 2012 West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Randolph County has slightly decreased. In 2005, 58.0% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 56.2%.

Taylor County

Taylor County has an obesity rate of 33% which is slightly higher than the state average of 32.5%. There are three grocery stores in the county, all located in Grafton. Two are easily accessible and one is not as accessible because it is located on the east side of Grafton. The food pantries available to county residents include: First Baptist Church, Blueville United Methodist and Starting Points.

According to the 2012 West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Taylor County has decreased. In 2005, 54.0% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 50.9%.

Tucker County

Tucker County has an obesity rate of 33% which is slightly higher than the state average of 32.5%. There are only two grocery stores located in the county, one in Parsons and one in Davis. Accessibility is good for both. The food pantries available to county residents include: Senior Center-Parsons, Methodist Church-Parsons and Black Water Ministerial- Thomas.

According to the 2012 West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Tucker County has increased. In 2005, 56.2% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 60.2%.

Webster County

Webster County has an obesity rate of 35% which is higher than the state average of 32.5%. There are five grocery stores located in the county and all are easily accessible to residents in the area they are located. The only food pantry in Webster County is Catholic Community Services located in Webster Springs.

According to the 2012 West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Webster County has decreased. In 2005, 74.9% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 69.4%.

POVERTY INDICATOR: USE OF INCOME



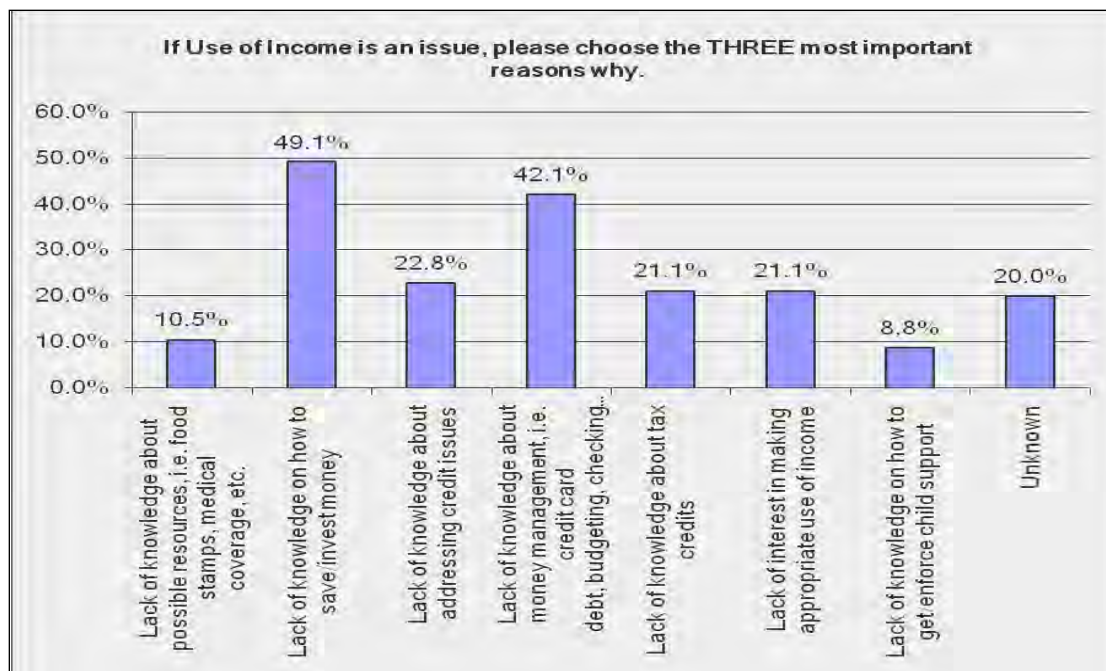
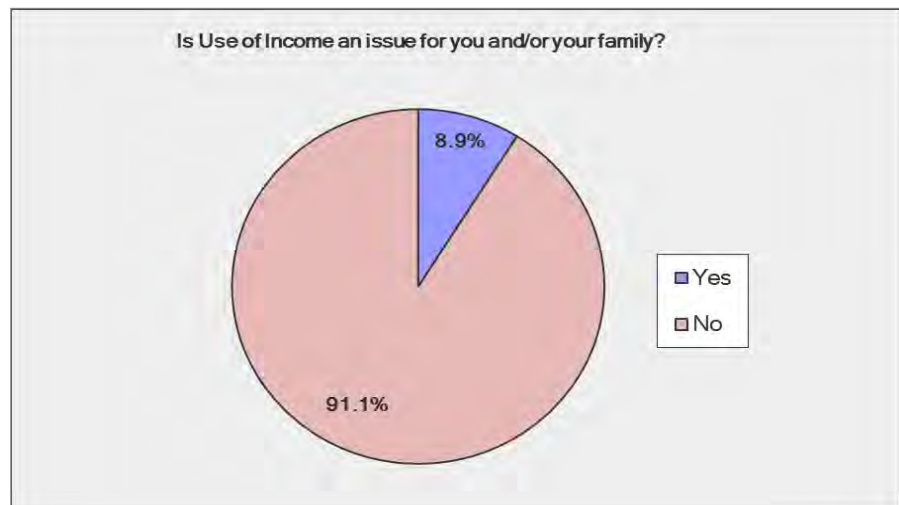
Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 617 individuals who answered the question, **8.9%** felt that use of income was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of use of income issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY use of income was an issue.

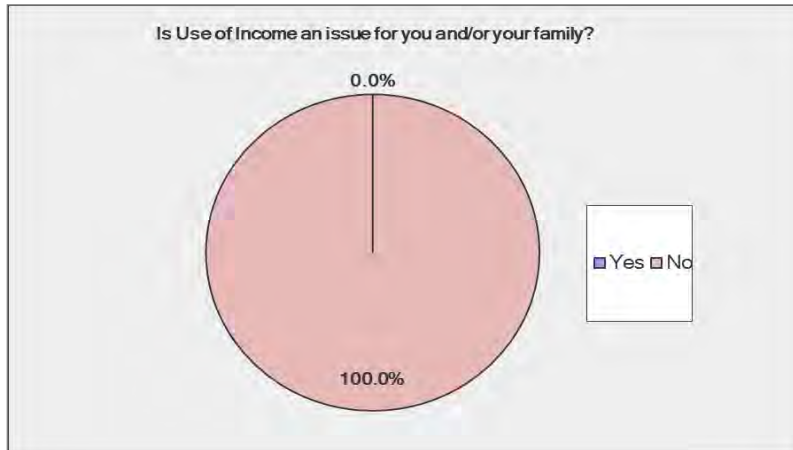
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge on how to save money
2. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
3. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues



Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **0%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that use of income was an issue.

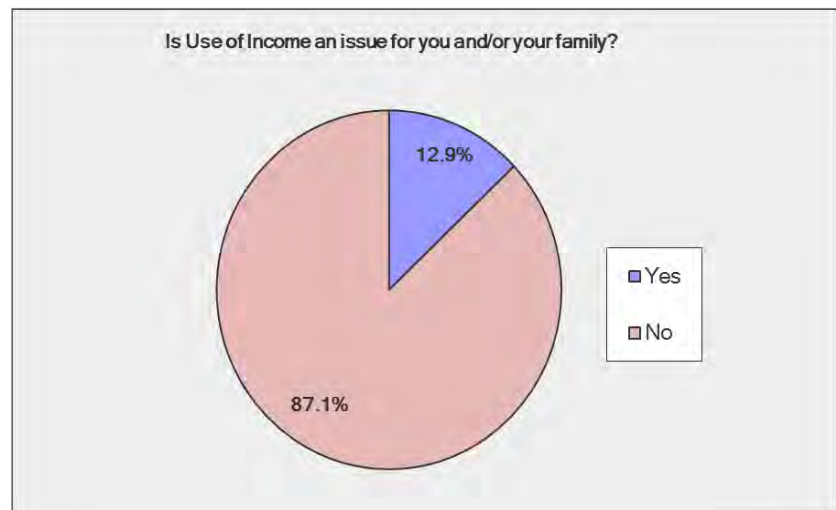


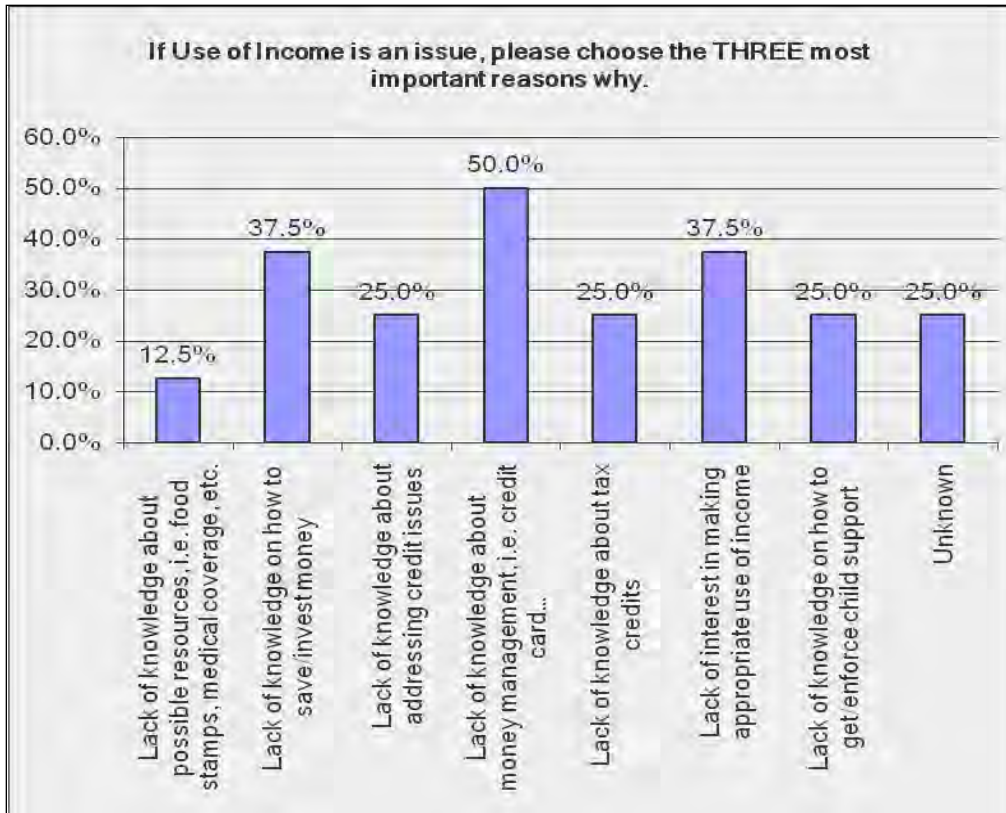
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **12.9%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
2. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
3. Lack of interest in making appropriate use of income



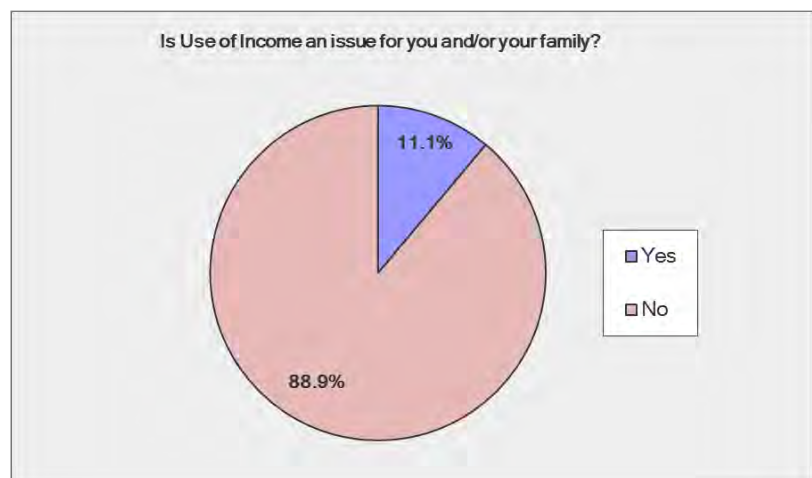


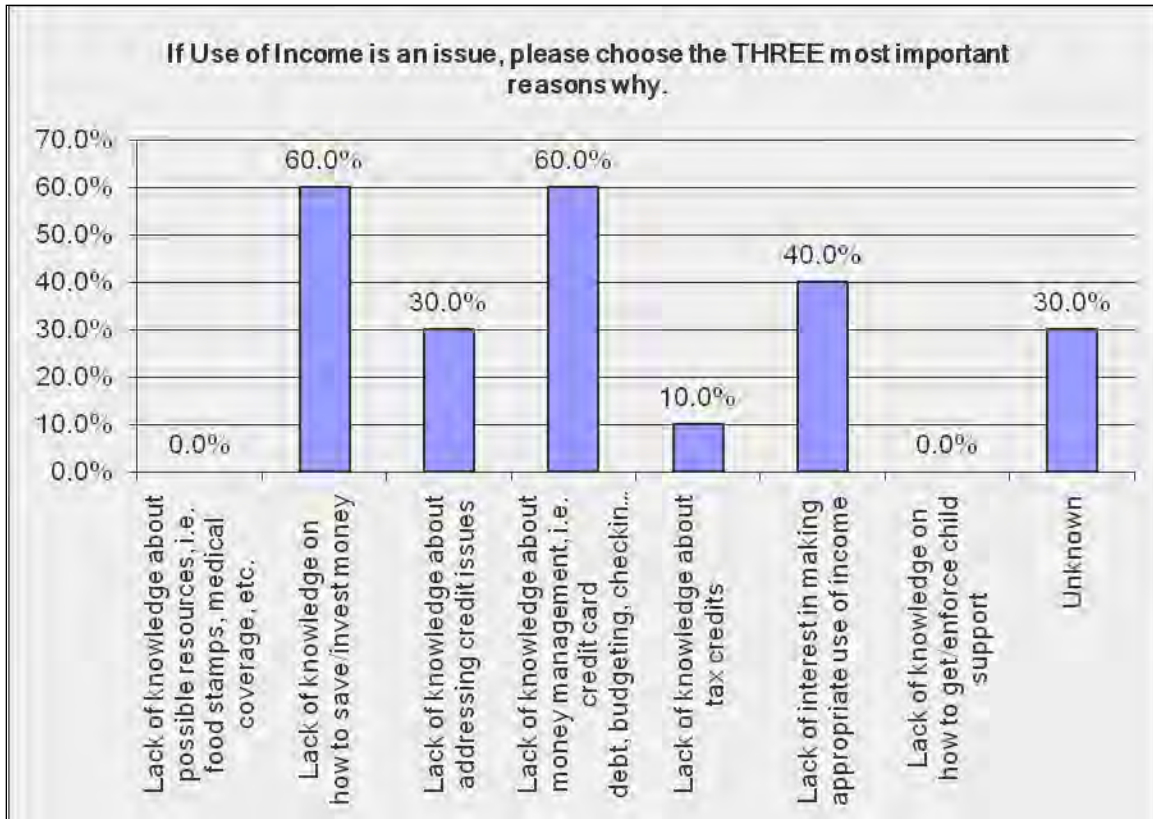
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **11.1%** of respondents in Marion County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
2. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
3. Lack of interest in making appropriate use of income



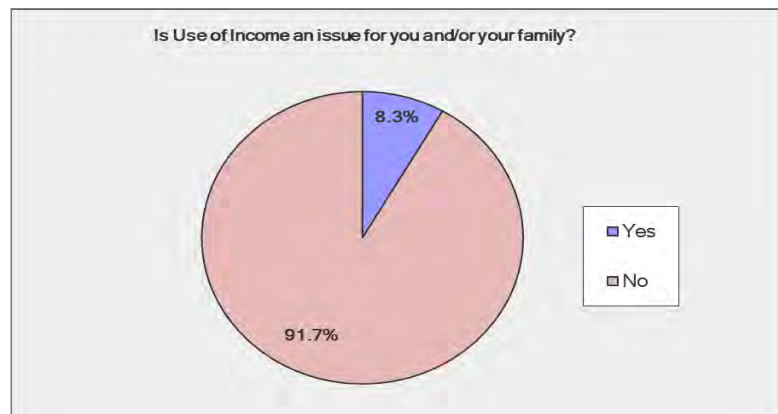


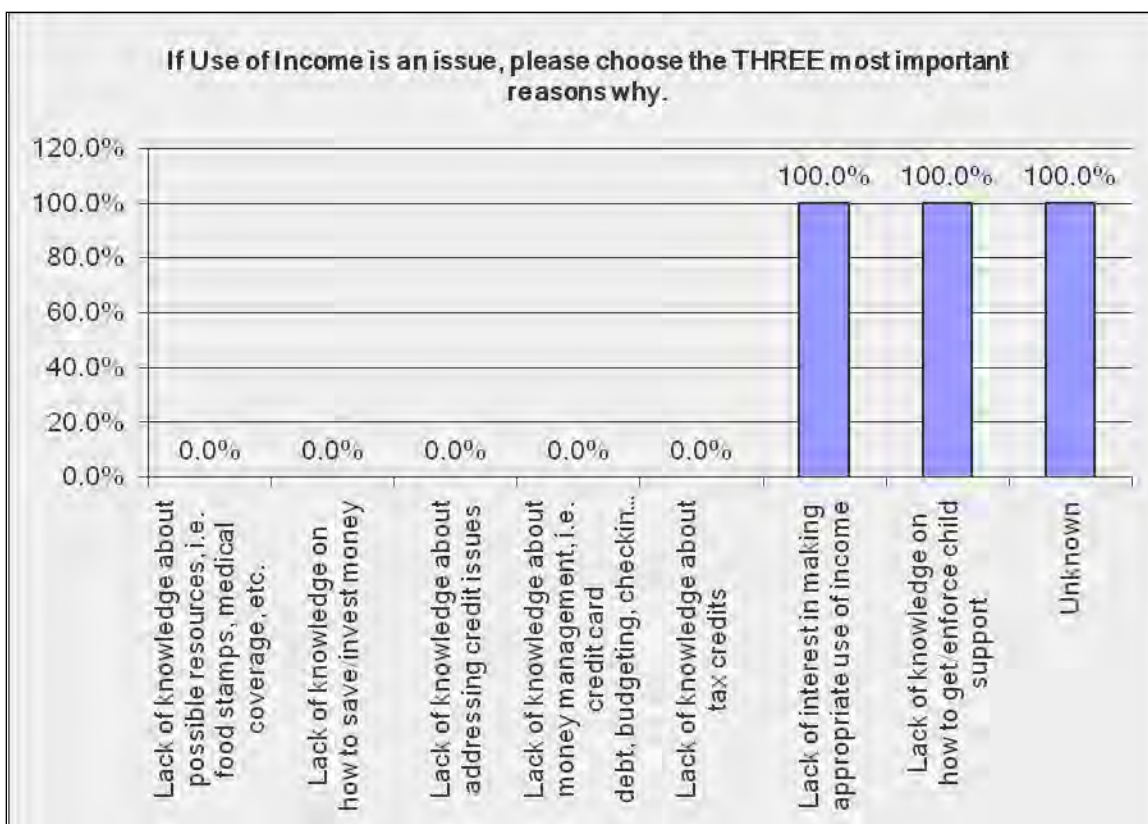
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **8.3%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of interest in making appropriate use of income
2. Lack of knowledge on how to get/enforce child support
3. Unknown



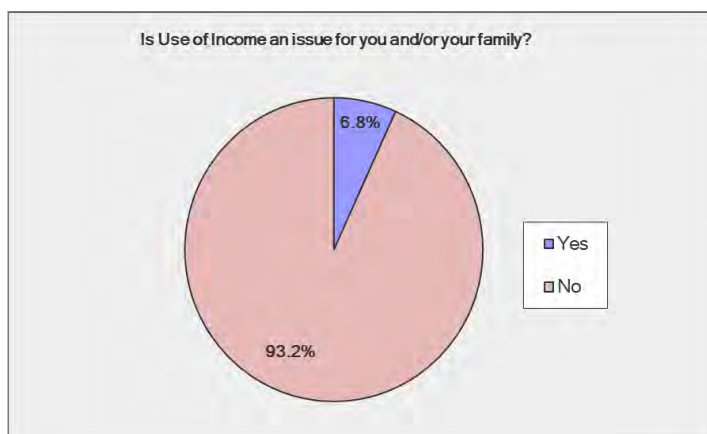


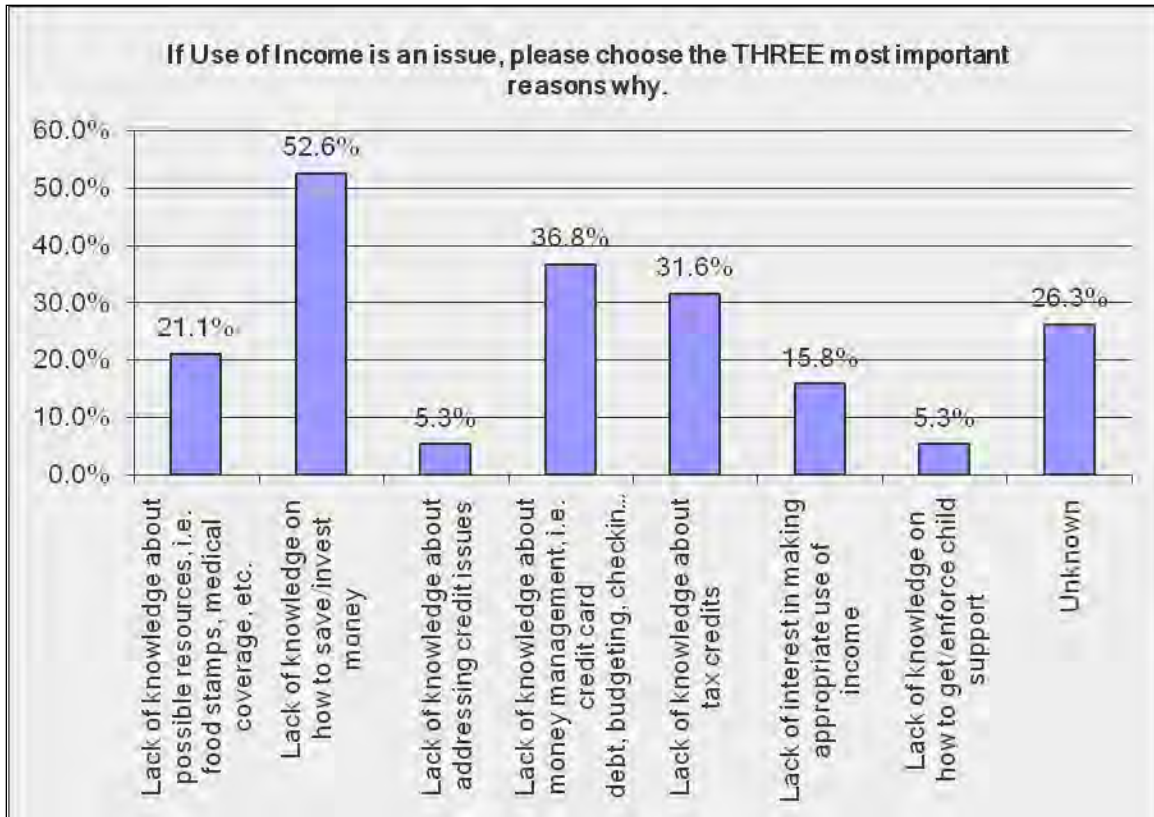
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **6.8%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
2. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
3. Lack of knowledge about tax credits



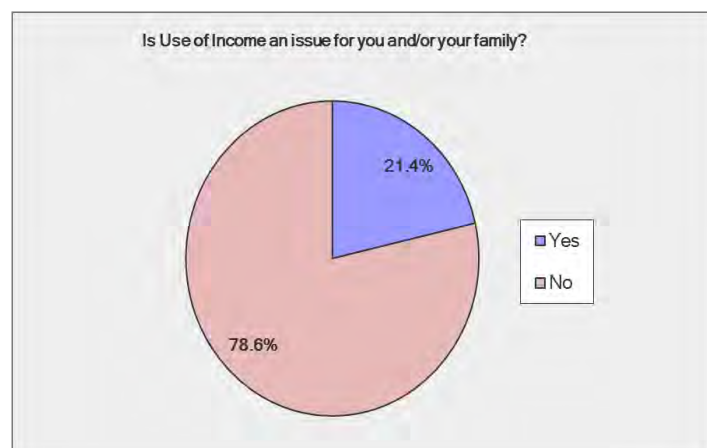


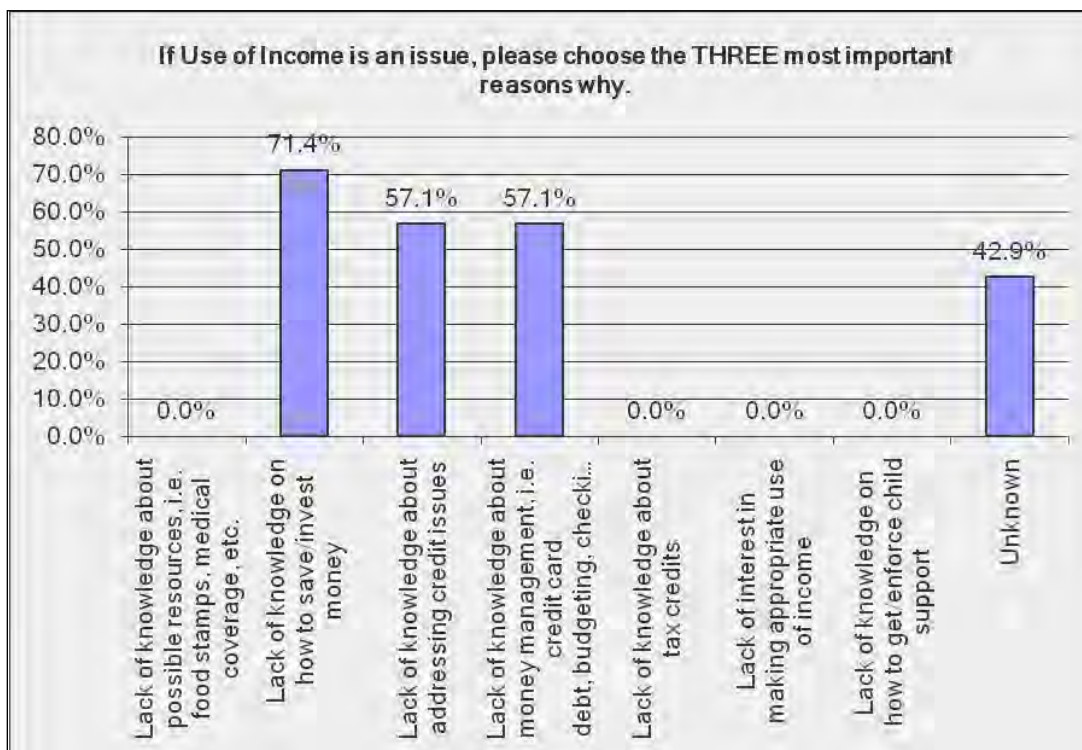
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **21.4%** of respondents in Preston County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
2. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues
3. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.



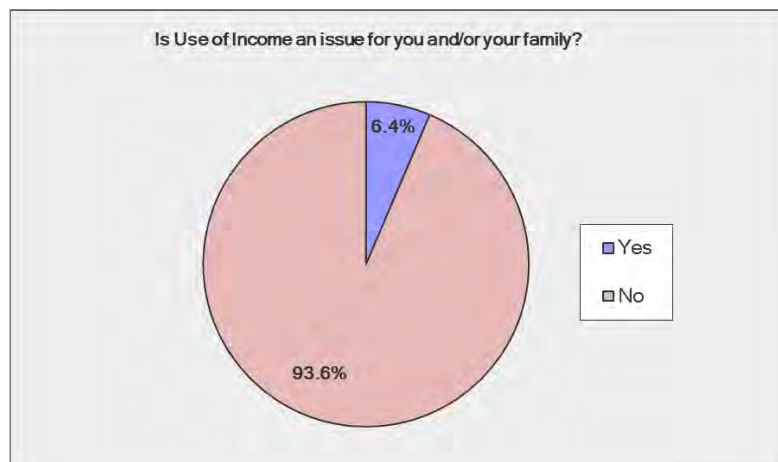


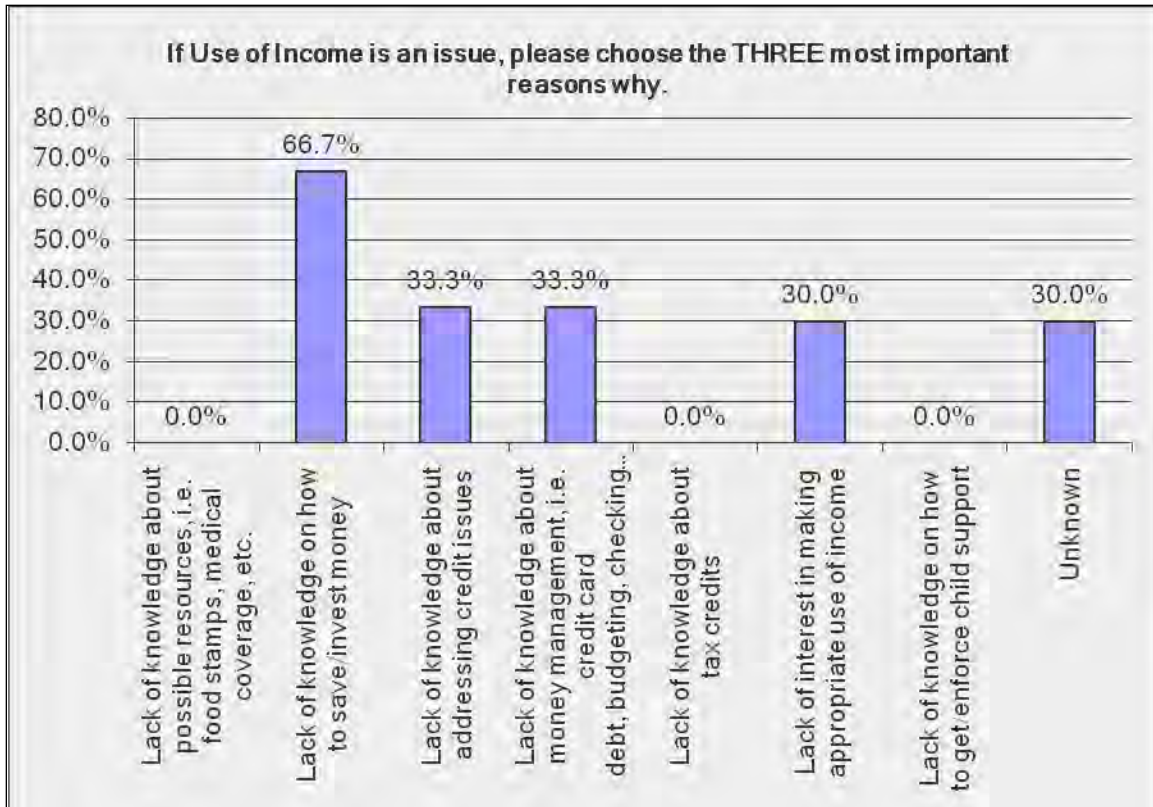
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **6.4%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
2. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
3. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues



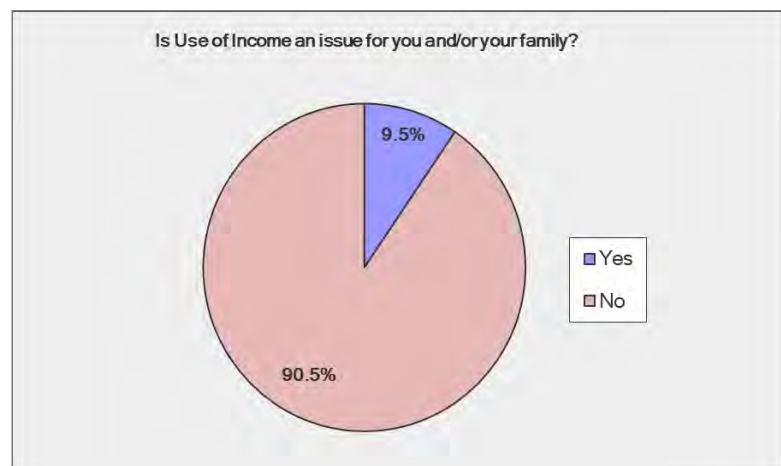


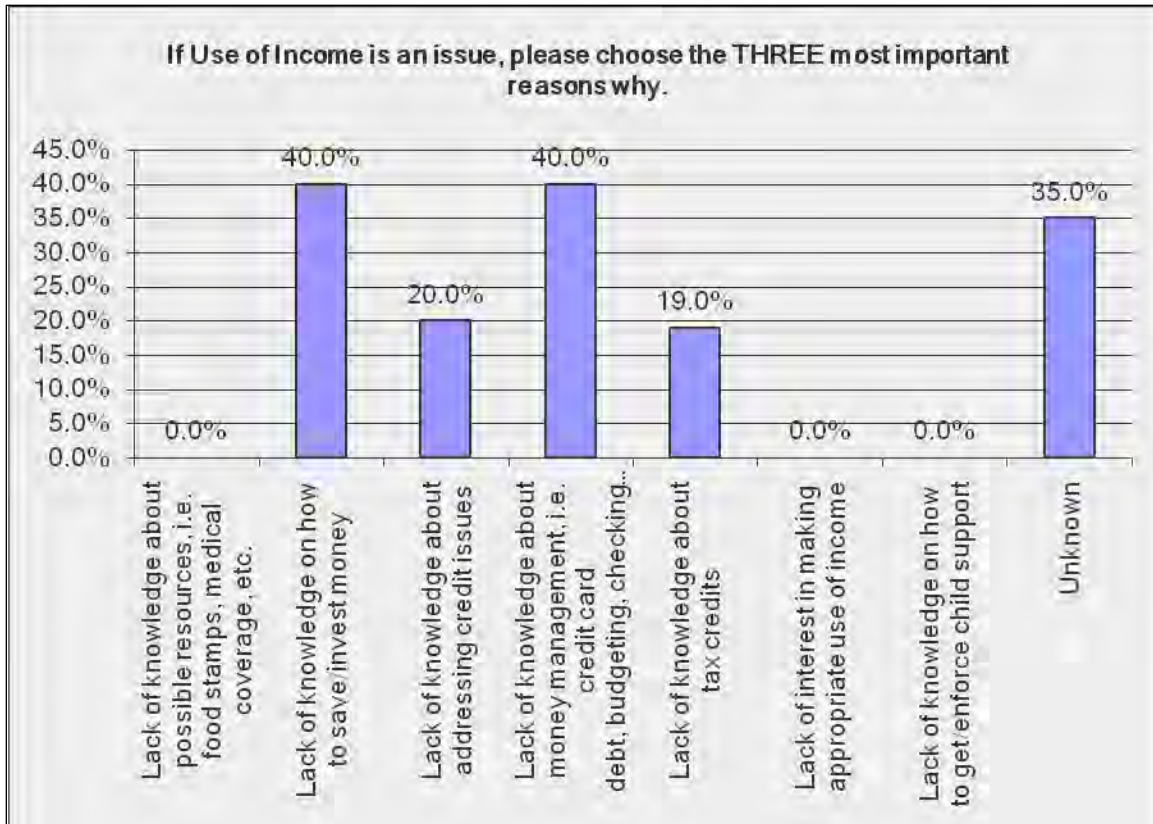
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **9.5%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
2. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
3. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues



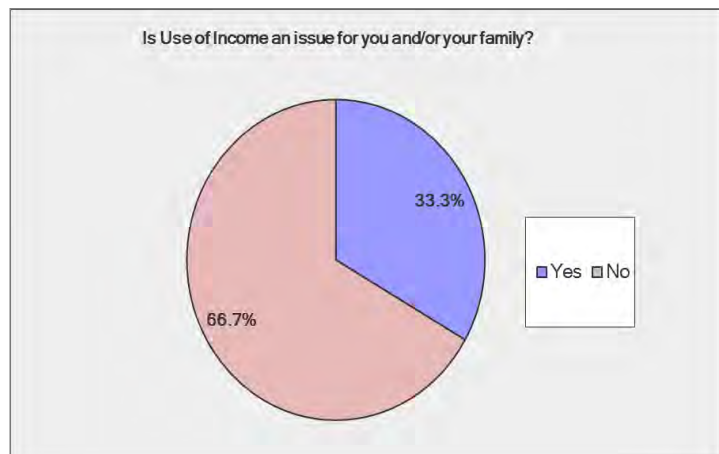


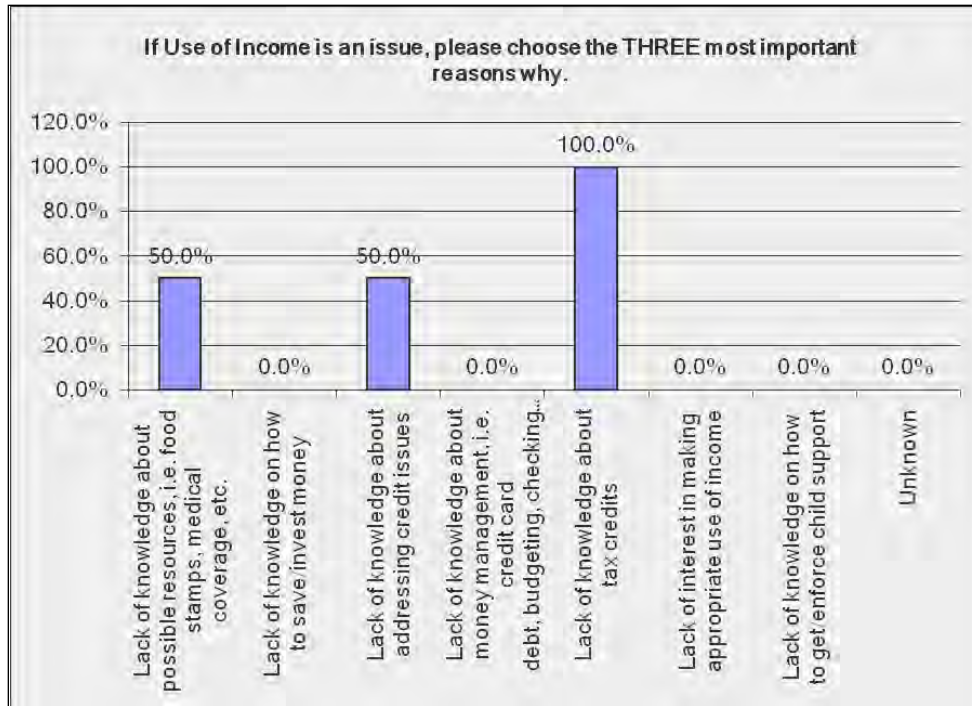
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **33.3%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge about tax credits
2. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues
3. Lack of knowledge about possible resources, i.e. food stamps, medical coverage, etc.



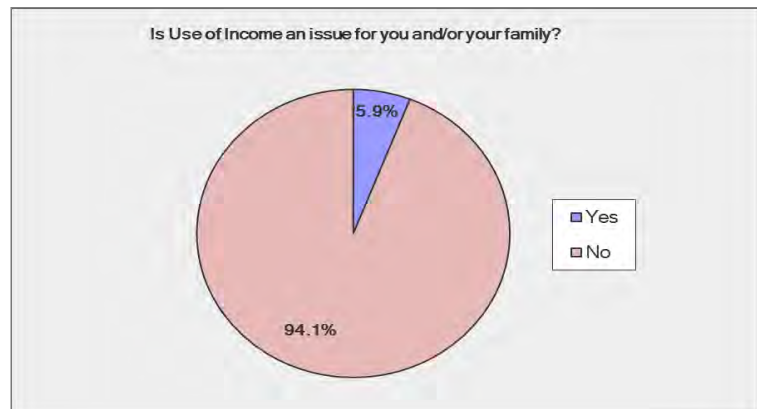


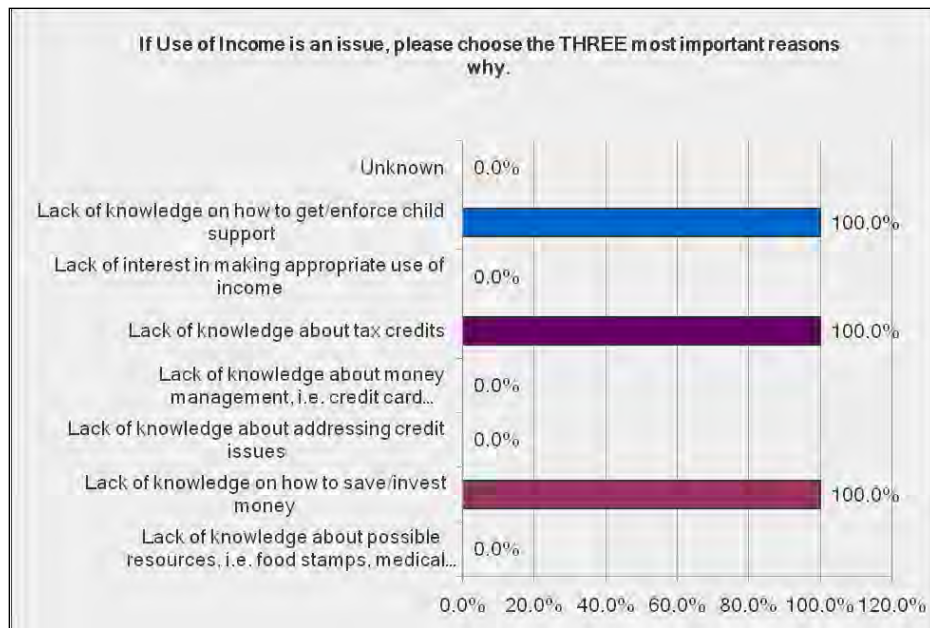
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **5.9%** of respondents in Webster County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
2. Lack of knowledge about tax credits
3. Lack of knowledge on how to get/enforce child support





Participants Speak Out - Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing USE OF INCOME issues in your community and if so, how?

- Most of the agencies that the WV Coalition to End Homelessness assists help clients with managing their money either through financial literacy education, or through a payee system.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network is discussing how to get families involved in this activity. Most families that receive public assistance have so little it is kind of hard to know where to start.

Secondary Data: Research

All Americans face challenges relative to use of income. As a society, we are constantly bombarded with commercials wanting to sell us the latest and greatest. Those with low incomes are not the only persons facing a crisis in money management with debt spiraling and costs of health care and other items rising. In fact, many Americans are living one paycheck away from financial crisis. The foundation for reaching the American Dream rests on two pillars: first, a family's ability to build assets that can be used to invest for the future, send children to college, and weather unexpected financial storms; and second, safety nets and safeguards that provide financial security in the event of a job loss, medical emergency, or other life events that could otherwise put a family in a tailspin. The information a community can gather on use of income can help an agency think about services which can lead individuals to build their safety net and eventually achieve many goals.

Financial Institutions

The following chart lists the number of financial institution available to residents in Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster counties. Marion County has the highest number of financial institutions with 19. Taylor and Webster Counties has the lowest number with 3 in each county.

County	# of Financial Institutions
Barbour County	4
Greenbrier County	15
Marion County	19
Monongalia County	38
Pocahontas County	5
Preston County	11
Randolph County	9
Taylor County	3
Tucker County	4
Webster County	3

Credit Counseling

The following chart lists the number of credit counseling services available in each county. Only 4 of the 10 counties have credit counseling services available to county residents. Marion County has 2 locations with an additional two in nearby Harrison County.

County	# of Credit Counseling Services
Barbour County	0
Greenbrier County	0
Marion County	1
Monongalia County	2
Pocahontas County	3
Preston County	0
Randolph County	0
Taylor County	1
Tucker County	0
Webster County	0

Supplemental Security Income Recipients

	Total	Aged	Blind and Disabled	Under 18	18-64	65 or older	SSI Recipients also receiving OASDI	Amount of payments (thousands of dollars)
West Virginia	80,367	3,144	77,223	9,216	59,526	11,625	27,788	41,495
Barbour County	913	44	869	102	656	155	336	450
Greenbrier County	1,436	73	1,363	129	1,055	252	550	694
Marion County	2,031	69	1,962	301	1,485	245	611	1,075
Monongalia County	1,711	70	1,641	329	1,164	218	508	861
Pocahontas County	325	29	296	19	239	67	143	144
Preston County	1,255	51	1,204	161	890	204	381	638
Randolph County	1,400	95	1,305	148	970	282	561	661
Taylor County	740	22	718	85	552	103	249	365
Tucker County	239	17	222	27	151	61	103	96
Webster County	832	40	792	57	594	181	297	418

Social Security Administration, 2010

Credit Conditions

	Mortgage Delinquency Rate 90+ Days	Auto Loan Delinquency Rate 60+ Days	Bank Card Delinquency Rate 60+ Days	Student Loan Delinquency Rate 60+ Days
United States	+5.3%	+1.1%	+1.3%	+10.6%
Barbour County	+0.4%	+0.5%	+0.9%	+18.0%
Greenbrier County	+2.4%	+1.3%	+1.9%	+8.0%
Marion County	+1.6%	+0.8%	+1.2%	+10.8%
Monongalia County	+0.9%	+0.7%	+1.0%	+8.4%
Pocahontas County	+1.6%	+0.9%	+1.5%	+17.4%
Preston County	+1.7%	+1.0%	+1.4%	+9.4%
Randolph County	+1.7%	+1.1%	+1.8%	+14.7%
Taylor County	+1.2%	+0.2%	+0.9%	+7.4%
Tucker County	+0.7%	+0.4%	+1.3%	+18.2%
Webster County	+1.8%	+0.0%	+1.6%	+22.9%

Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (2010). US Credit Condition

POVERTY INDICATOR: TRANSPORTATION



Believing
in *your*
success!

Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

POVERTY INDICATOR: TRANSPORTATION

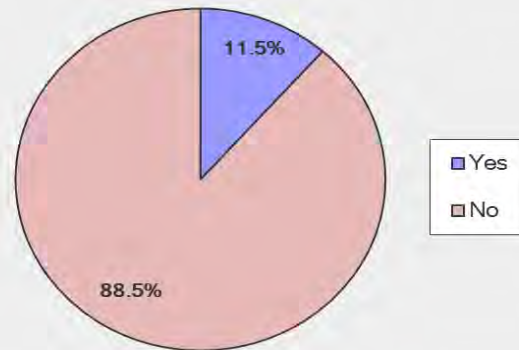
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **transportation** an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 625 individuals who answered the question, **11.5%** felt that transportation was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of use of transportation issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY transportation was an issue.

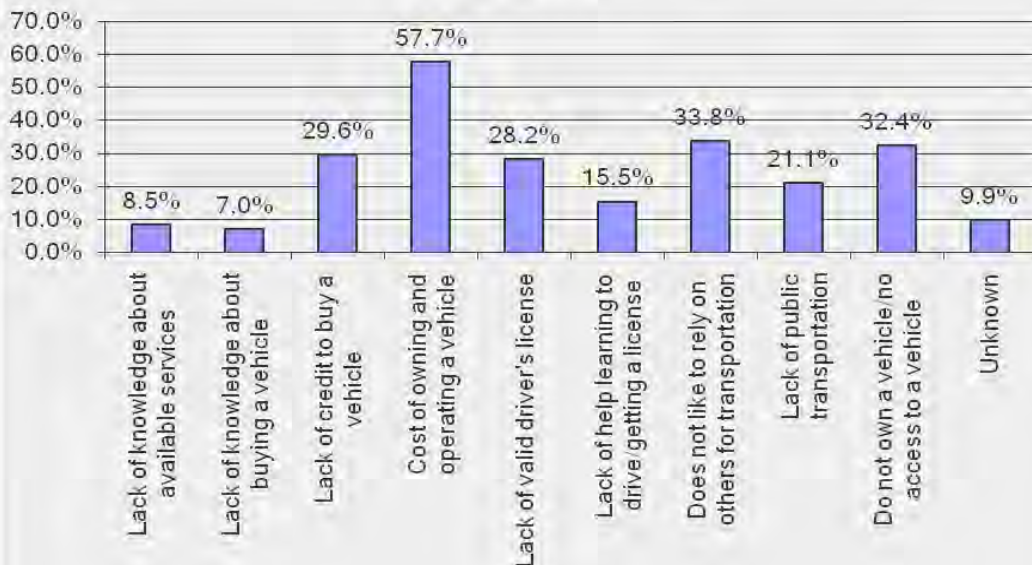
The top three reasons identified were:

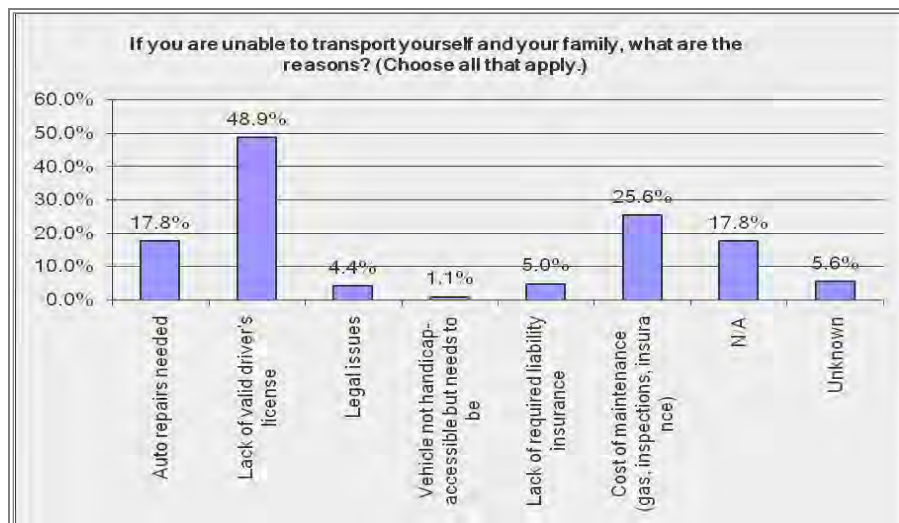
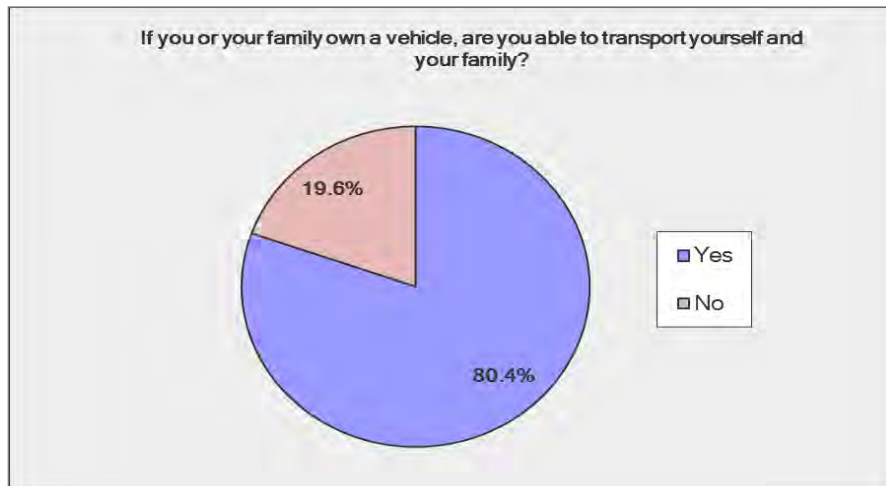
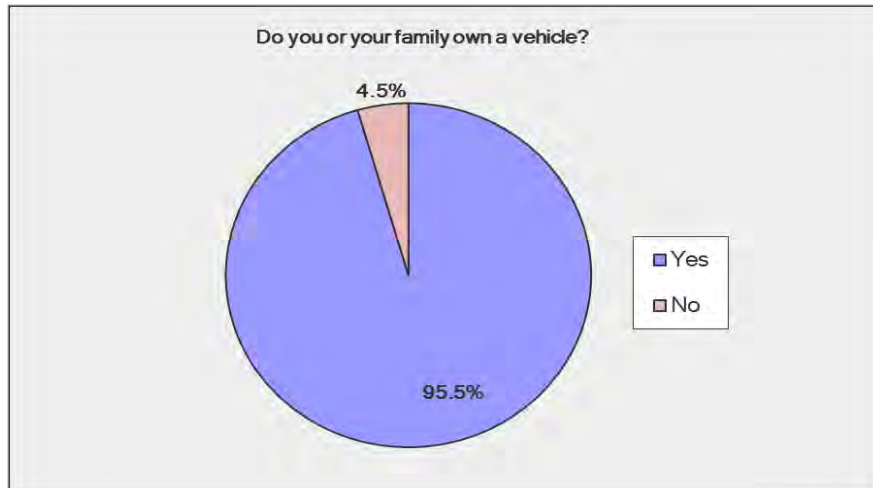
1. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
2. Does not like to rely on others for transportation
3. Do not own a vehicle/no access to a vehicle

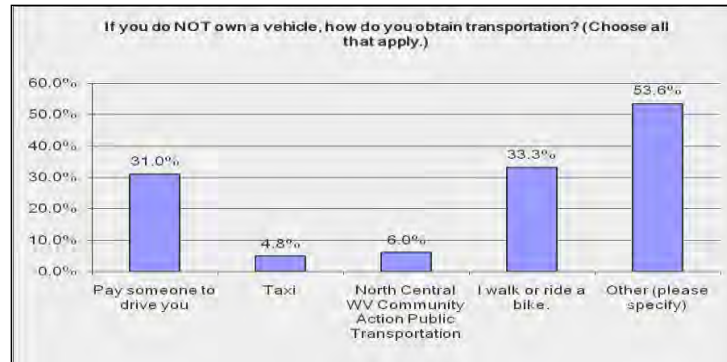
Is transportation an issue for you and/or your family?



If transportation is an issue, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.





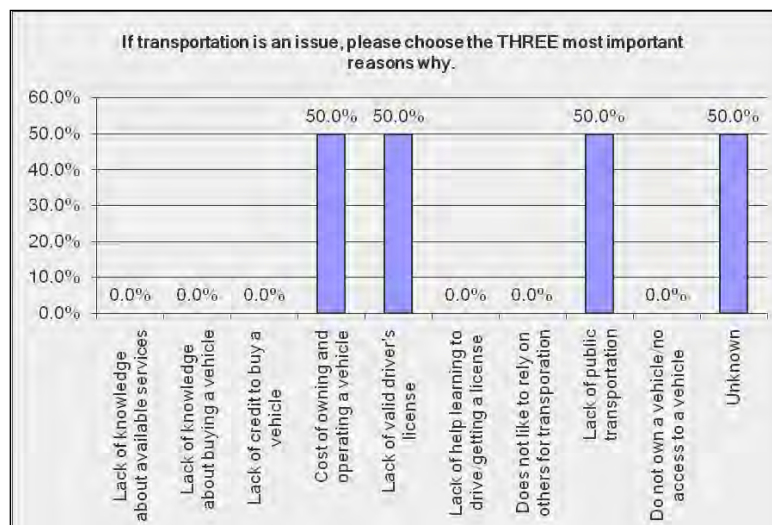
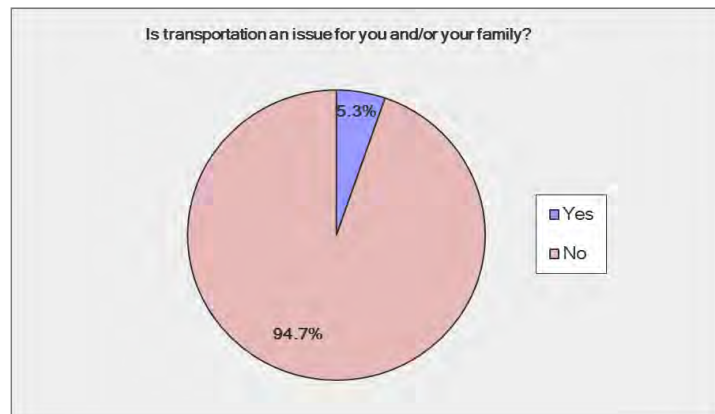


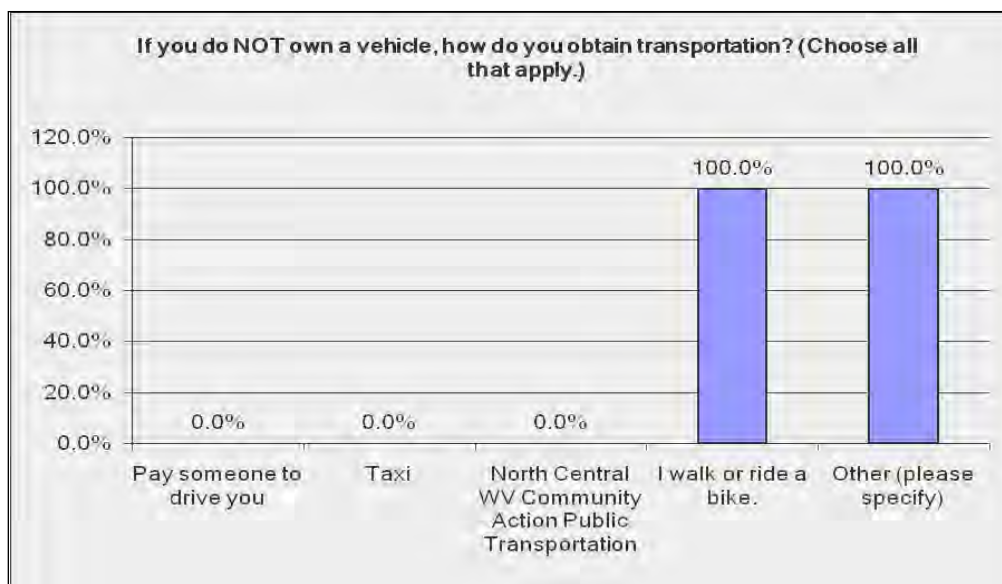
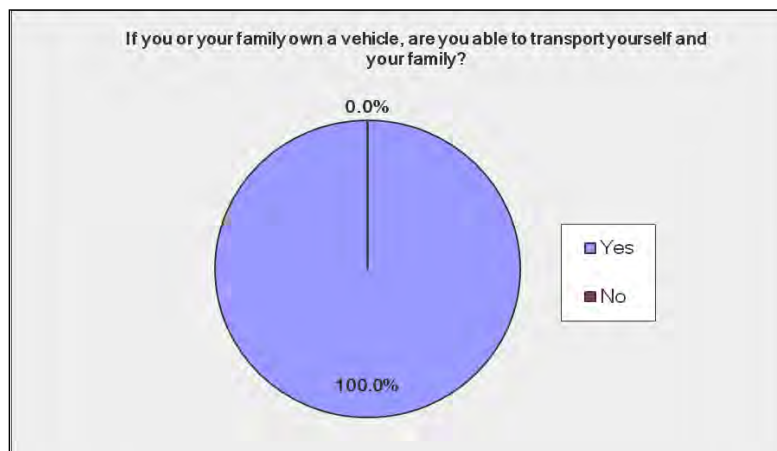
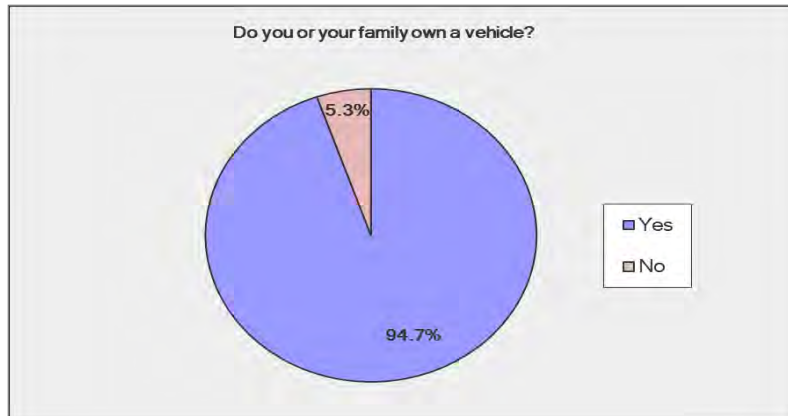
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **transportation** an issue for you and/or your family*. **5.3%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
2. Lack of valid driver's license
3. Lack of public transportation





Other, please specify:

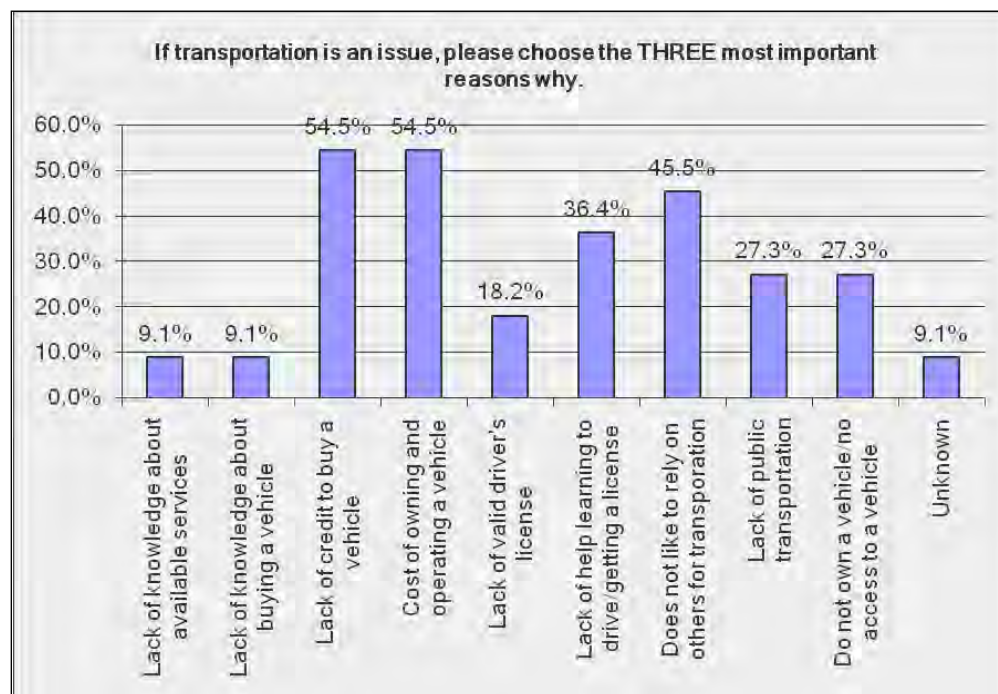
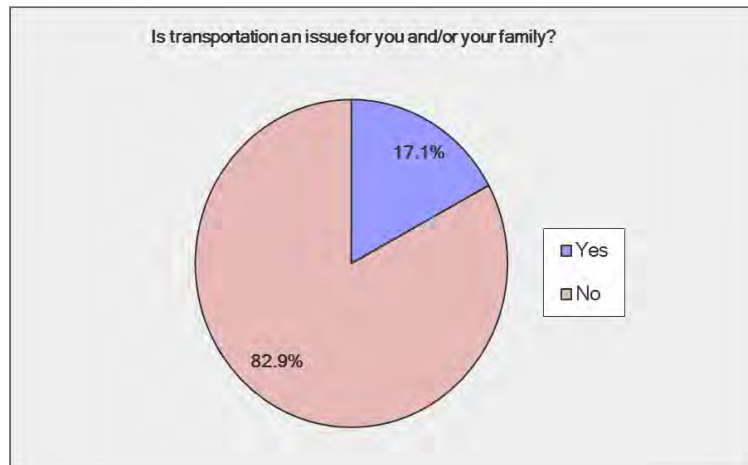
- Gets rides from acquaintances

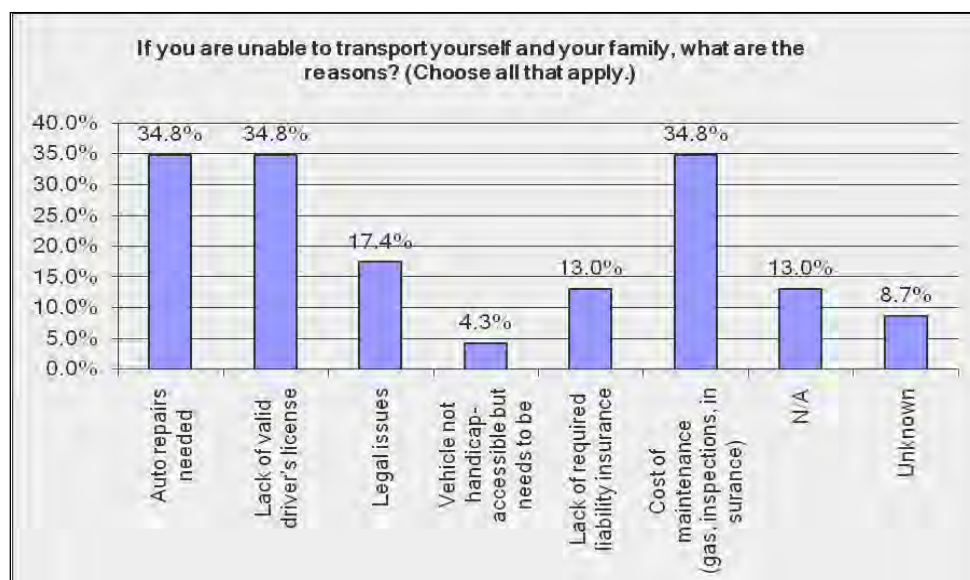
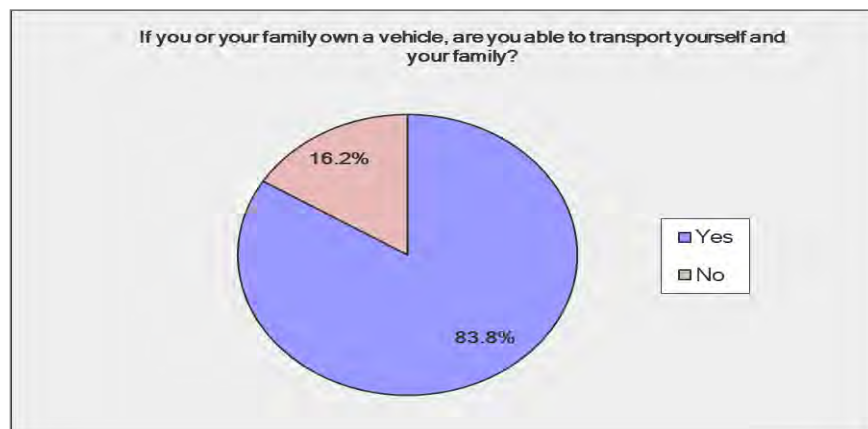
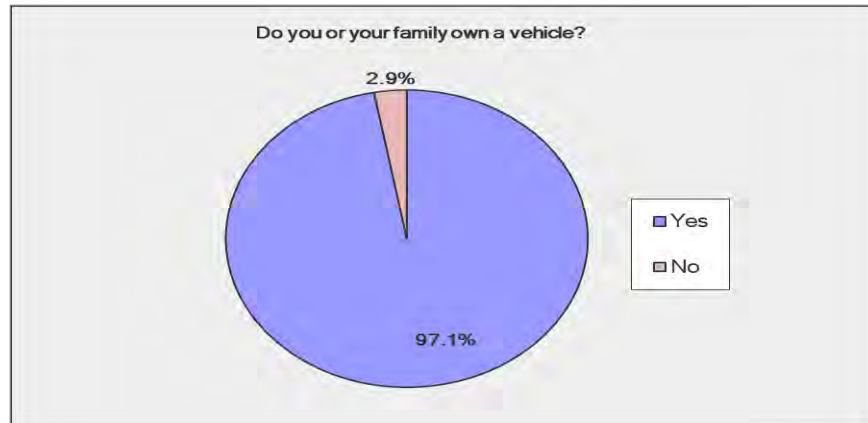
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

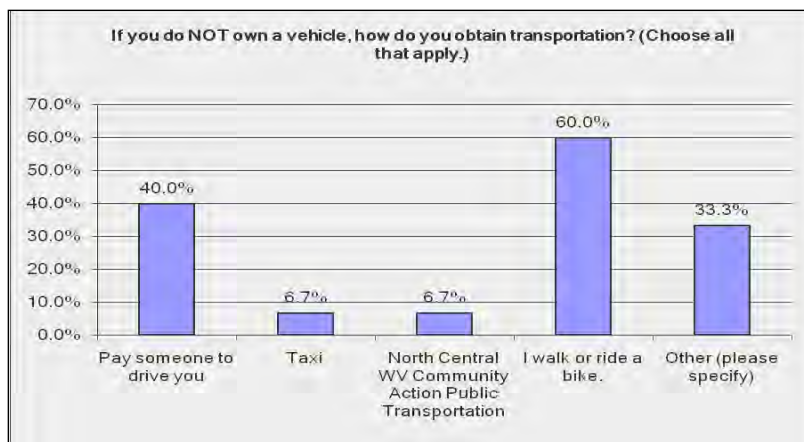
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **transportation** an issue for you and/or your family*. **17.1%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
2. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
3. Does not like to rely on others for transportation







Other, please specify:

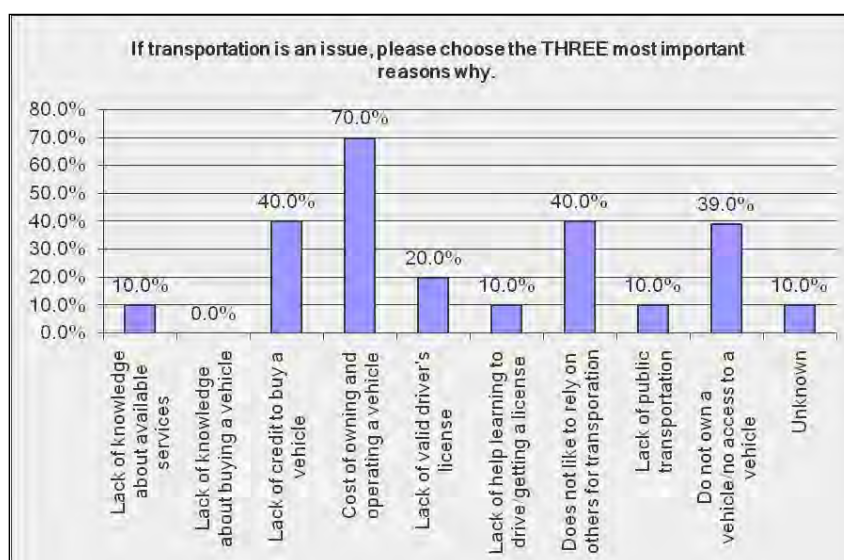
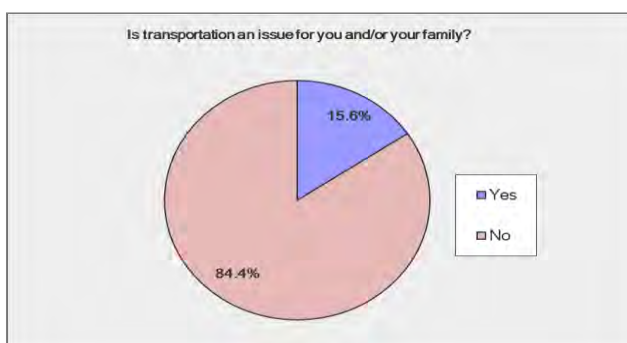
- Bus
- Parents
- Friend's mom
- Mom
- Ride with others

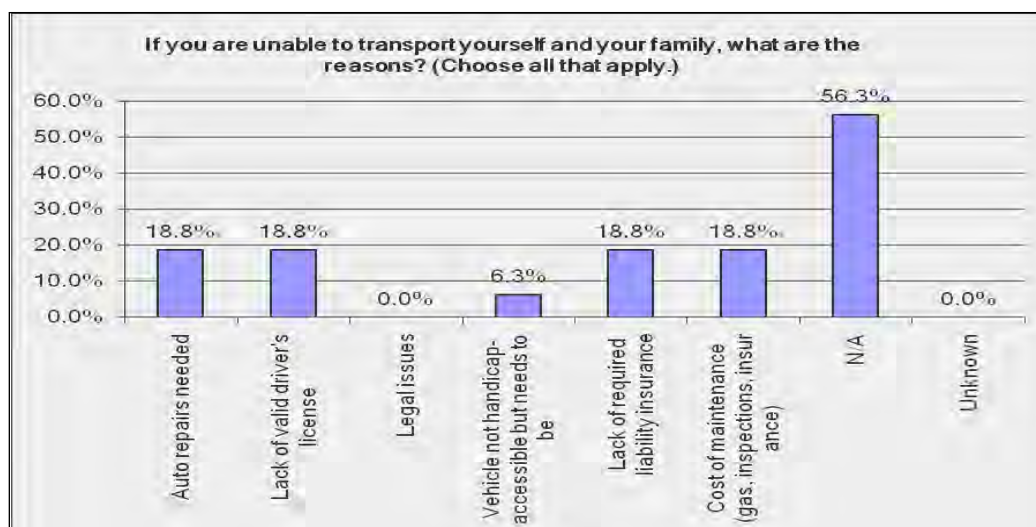
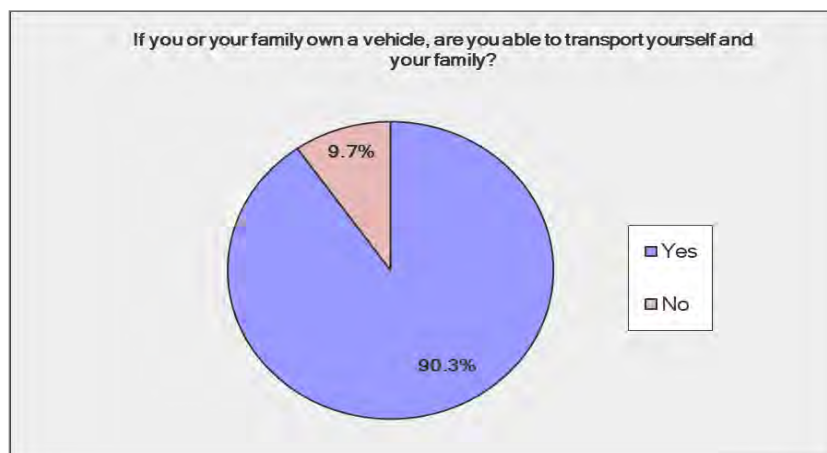
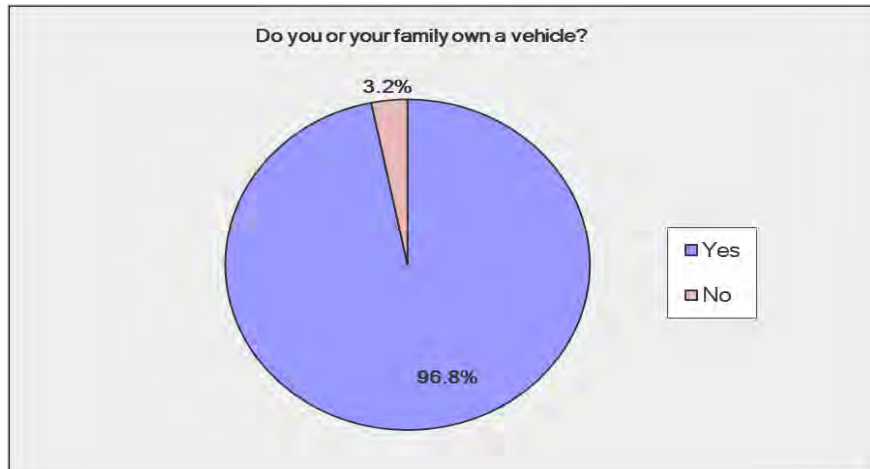
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

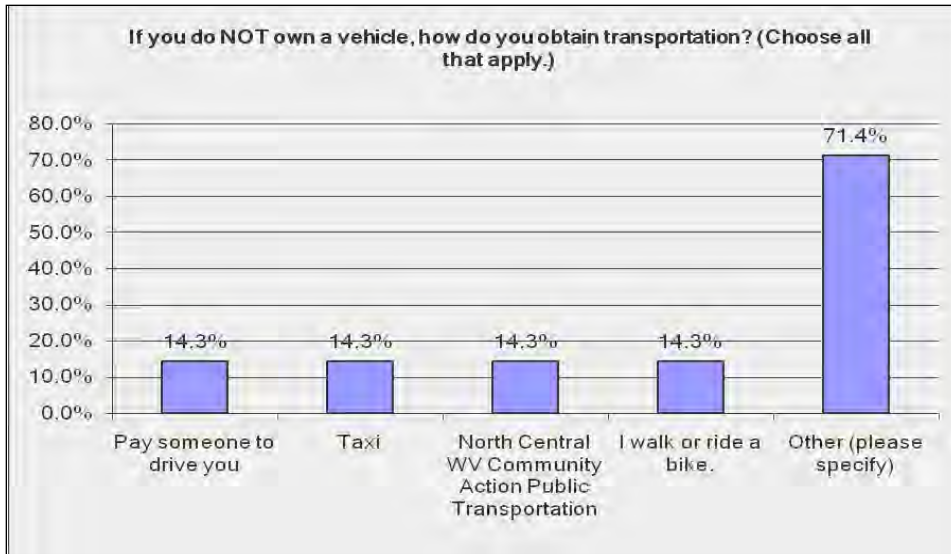
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is transportation an issue for you and/or your family*. **15.6%** of respondents in Marion County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
2. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
3. Does not like to rely on others for transportation







Other, please specify:

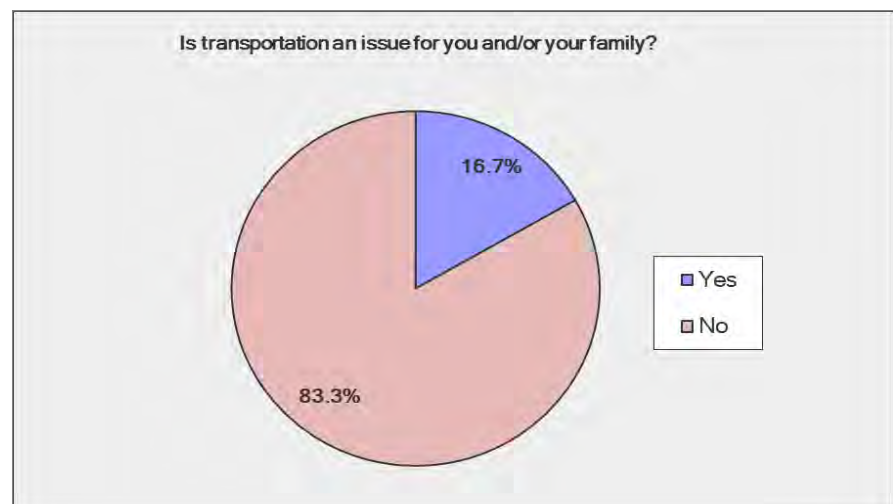
- Friend
- Family drives
- Borrowed a vehicle from family member
- My husband or sister takes me
- Rides from others

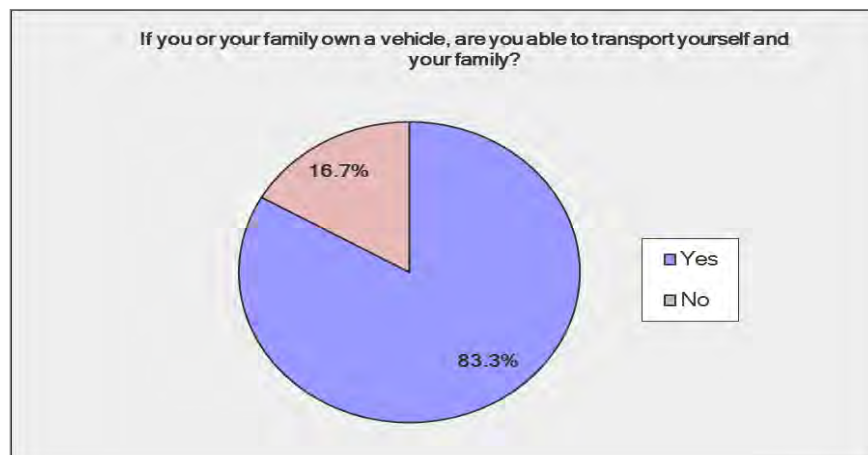
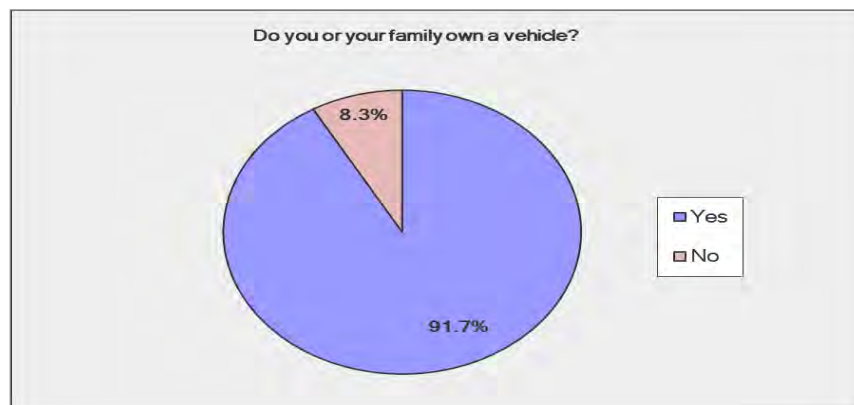
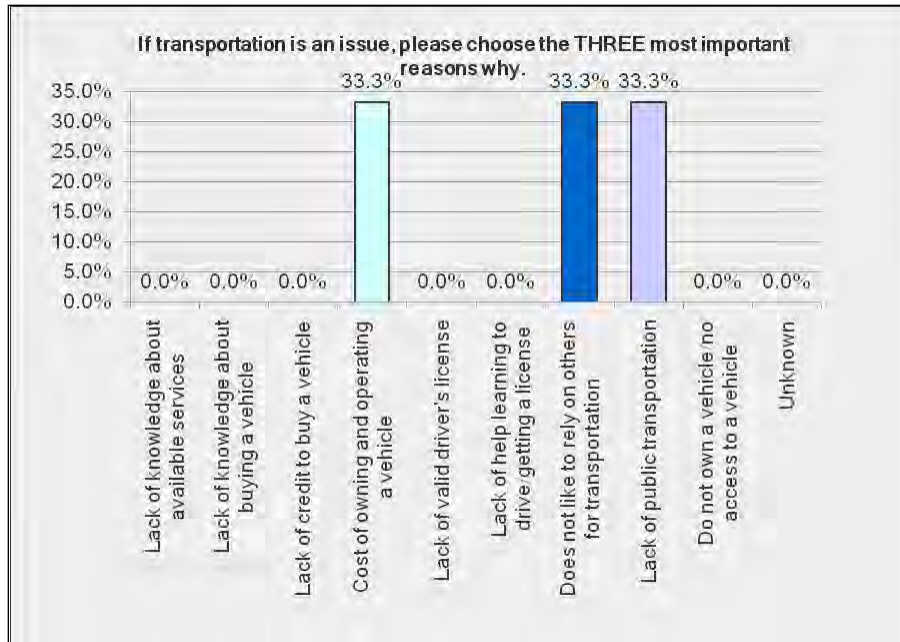
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

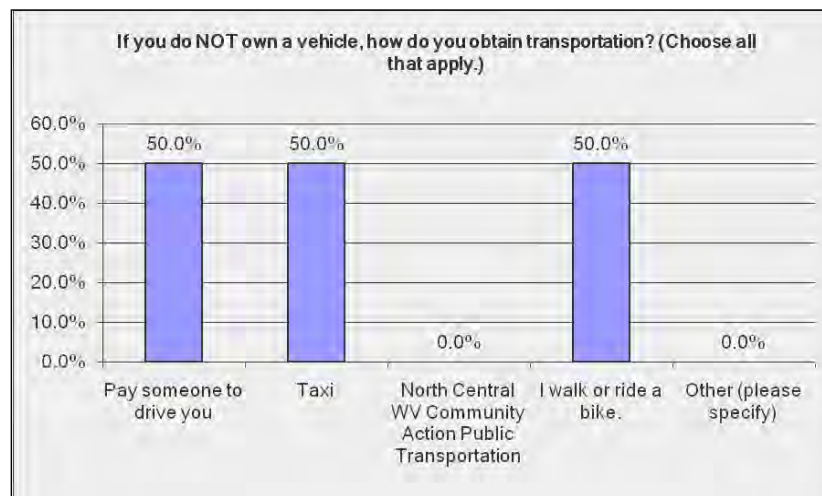
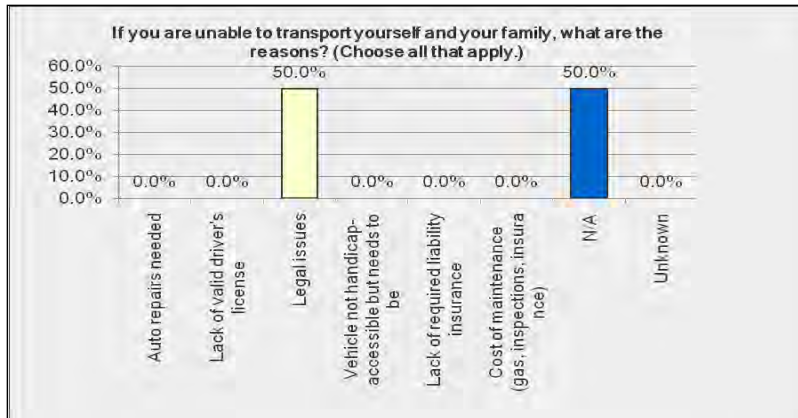
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **transportation** an issue for you and/or your family*. **16.7%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Does not like to rely on others for transportation
2. Lack of public transportation
3. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle





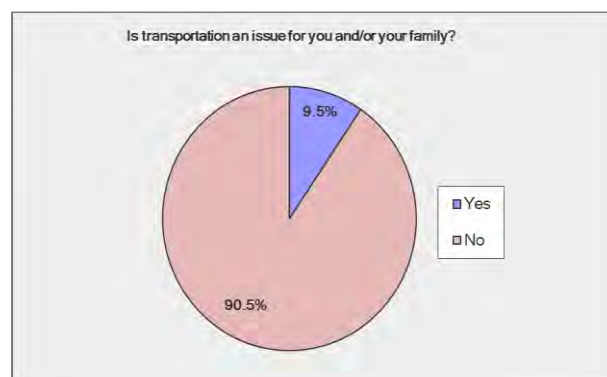


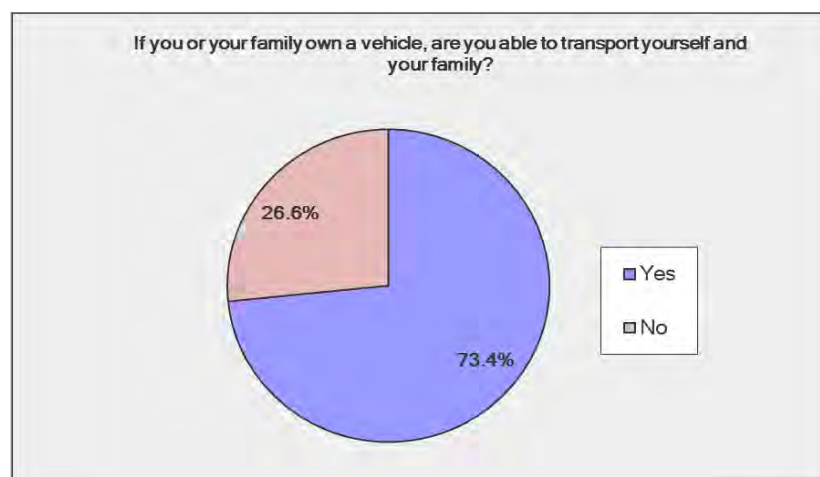
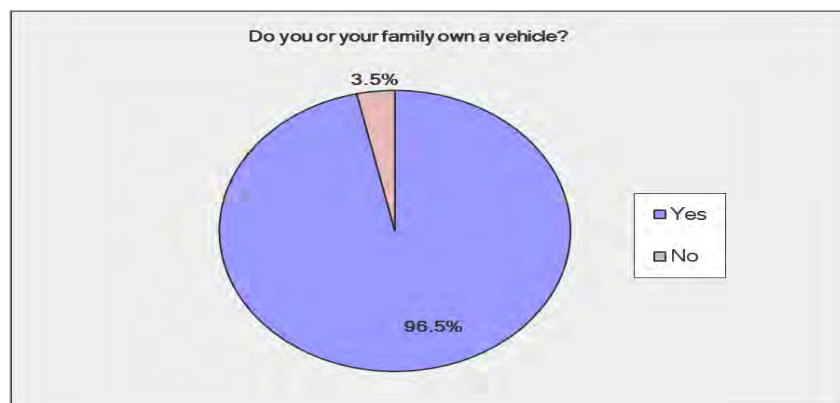
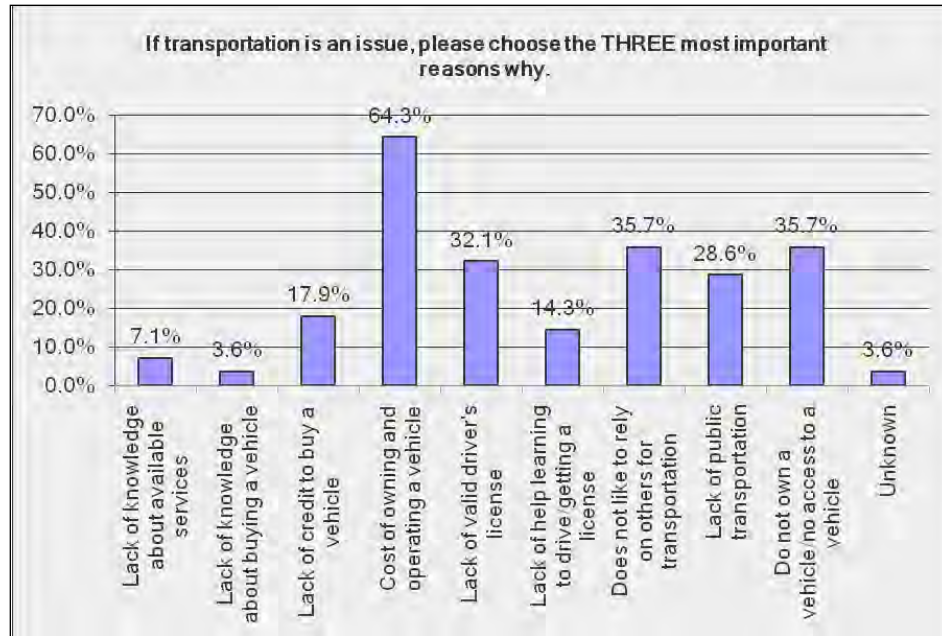
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

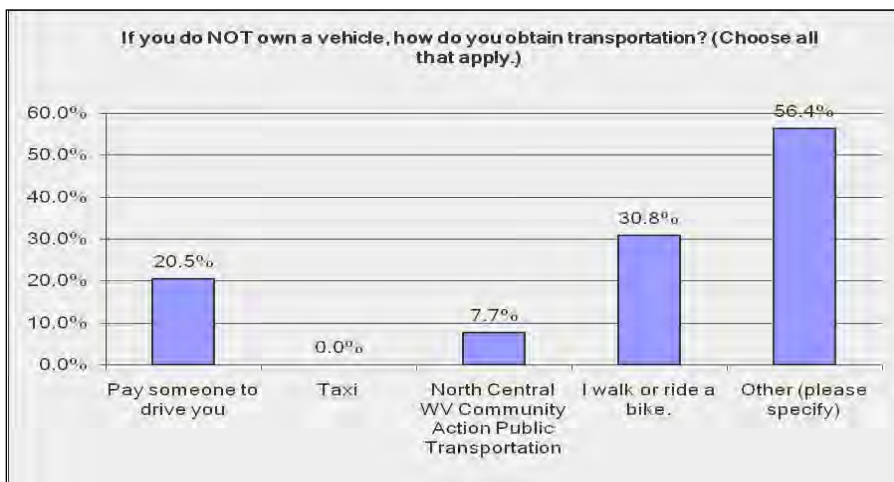
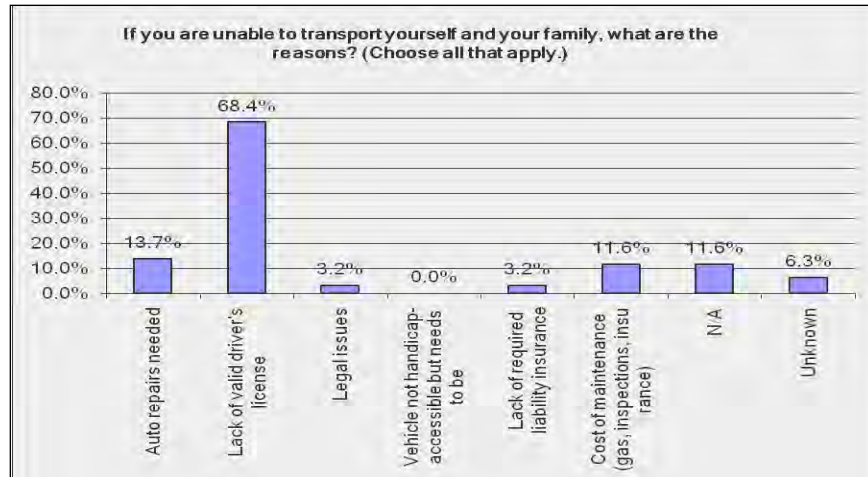
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **transportation** an issue for you and/or your family*. **9.5%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
2. Does not like to rely on others for transportation
3. Do not own a vehicle/no access to a vehicle







Other, please specify:

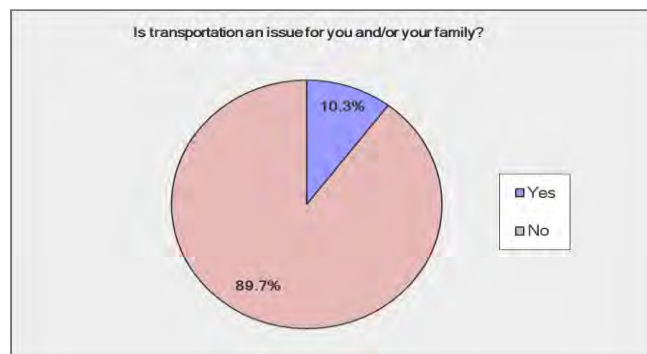
- ATV – X
- Bus
- Daughter transports
- Daughter's family – X
- Family – XX
- Friends – XX
- I need someone to drive me!
- Parents - XXXXXXXX
- Senior citizen

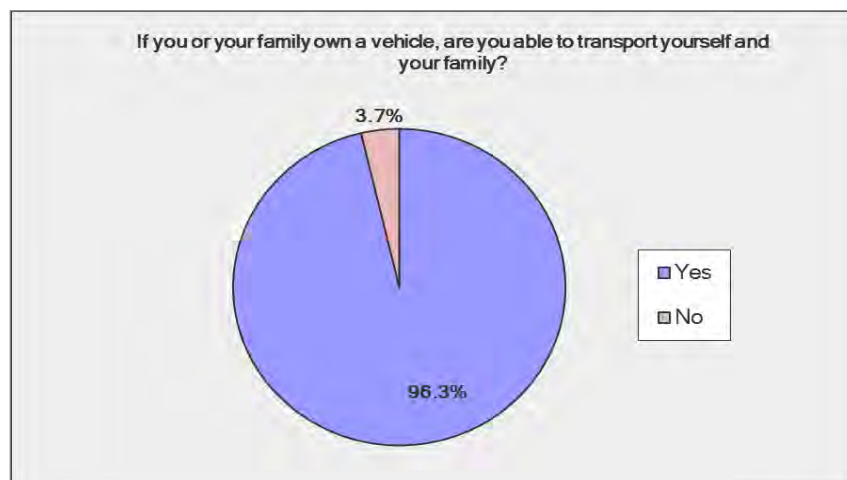
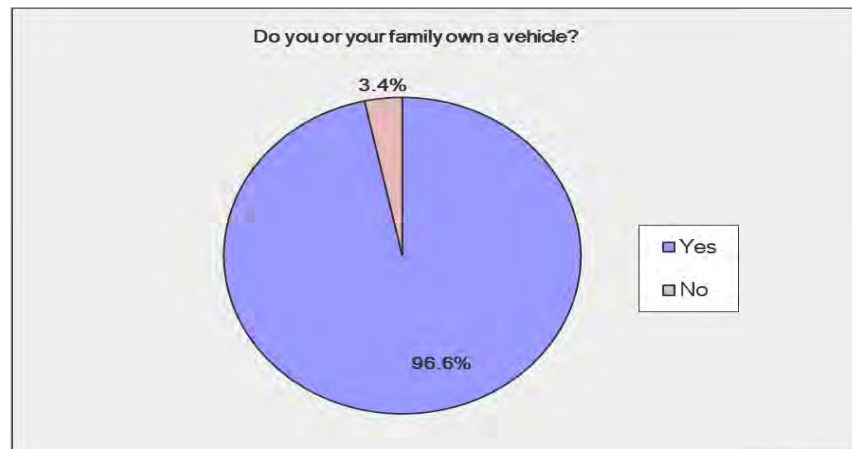
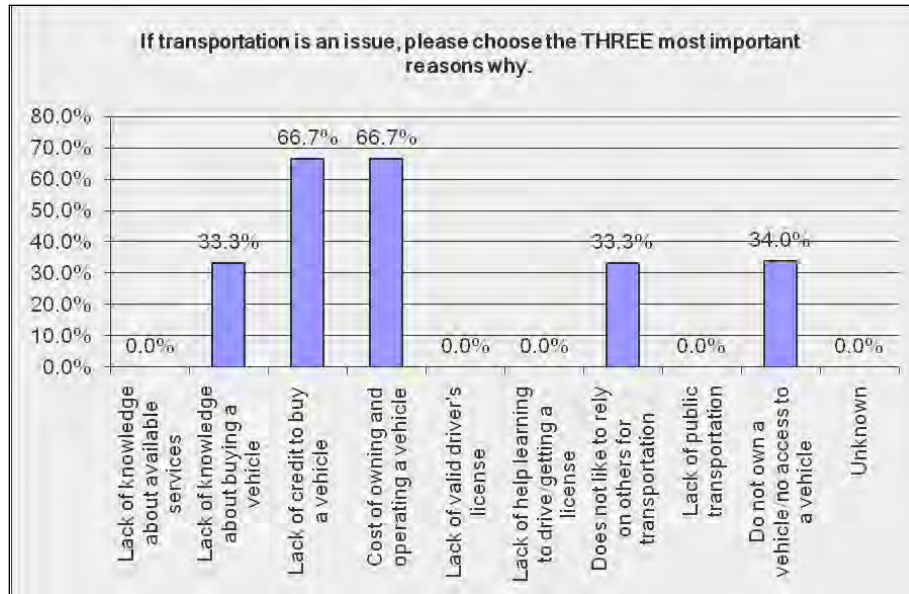
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

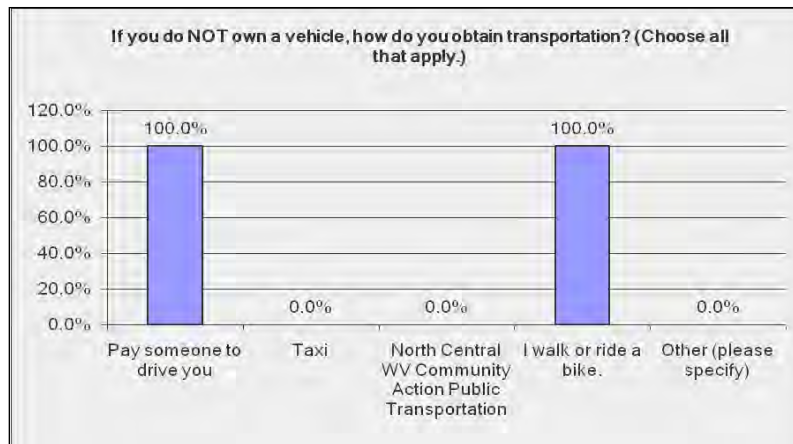
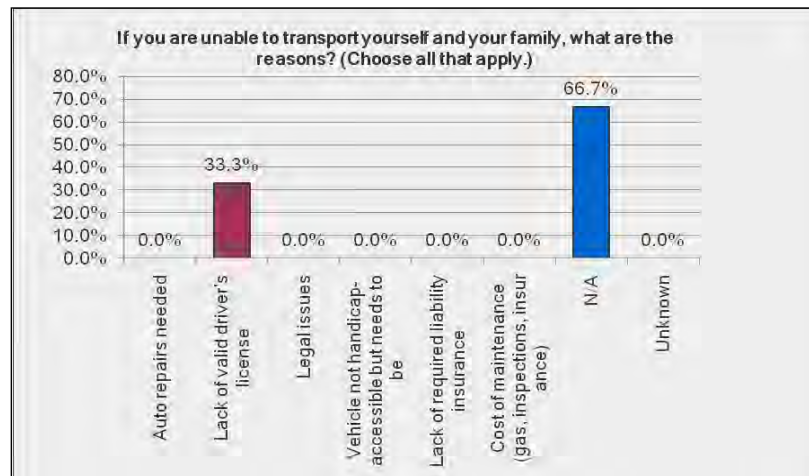
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **transportation** an issue for you and/or your family*. **10.3%** of respondents in Preston County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
2. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
3. Do not own a vehicle/no access to a vehicle





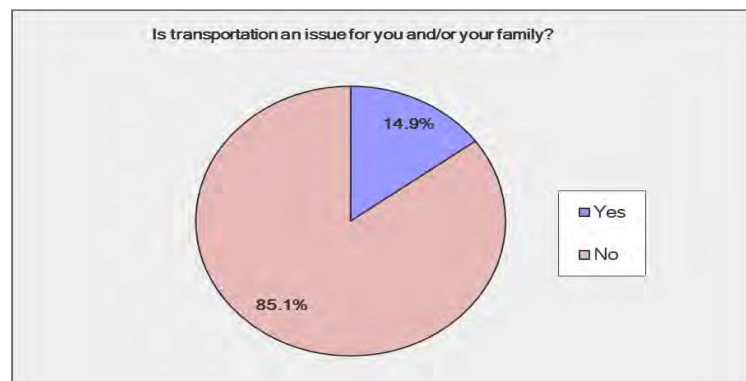


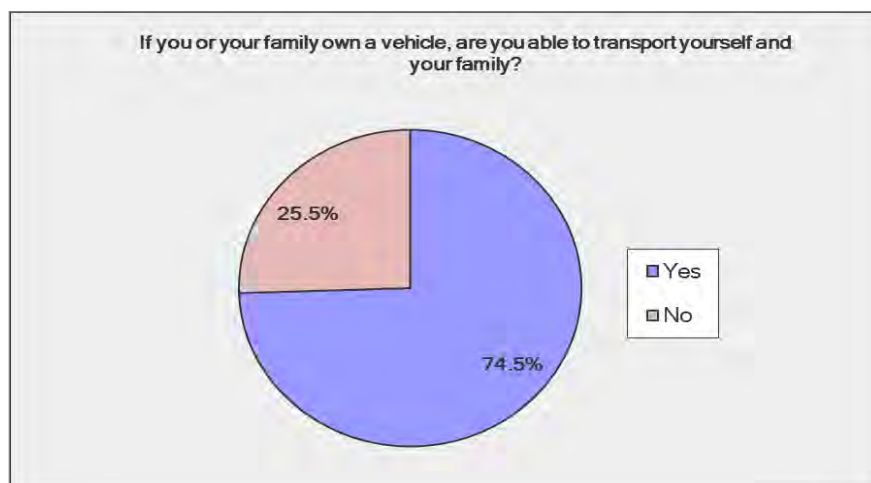
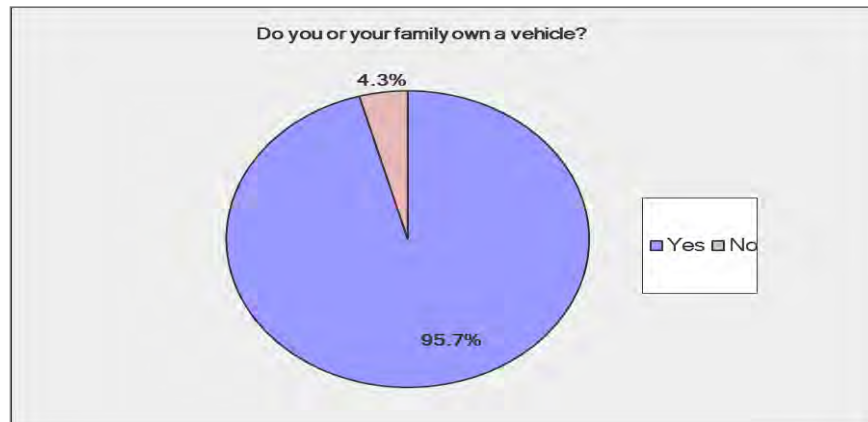
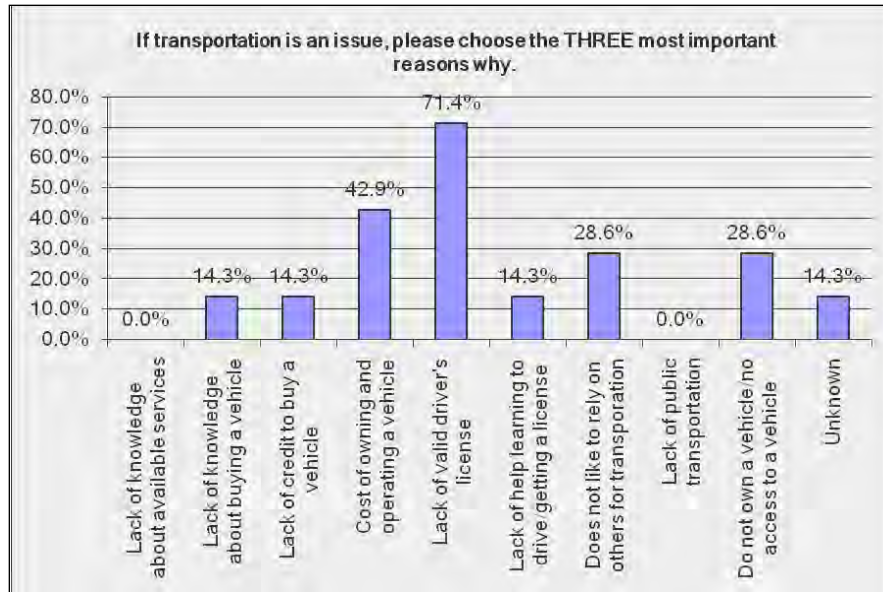
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

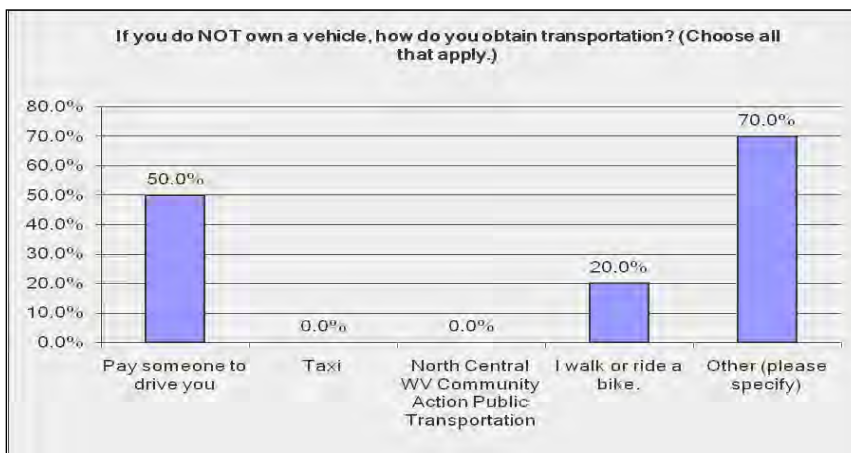
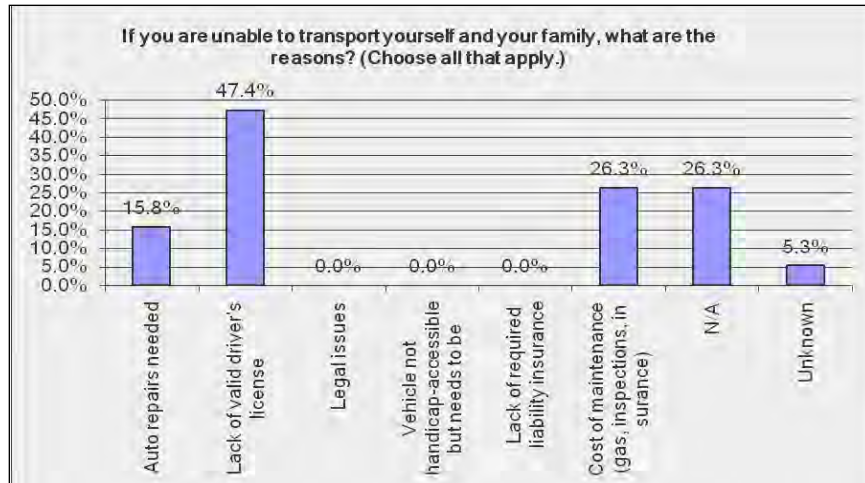
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is transportation an issue for you and/or your family*. **14.9%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of a valid driver's license
2. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
3. Does not like to rely on others for transportation







Other, please specify:

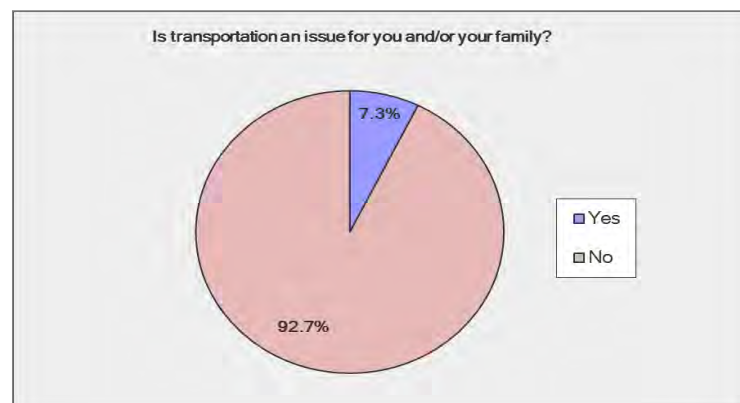
- Borrow a car
- Grandparents
- My guardian
- Parents
- Friends
- Mother and boyfriend

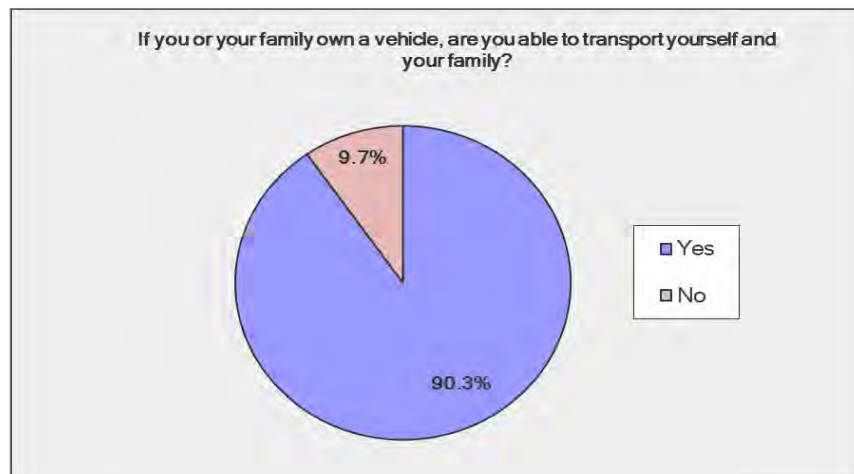
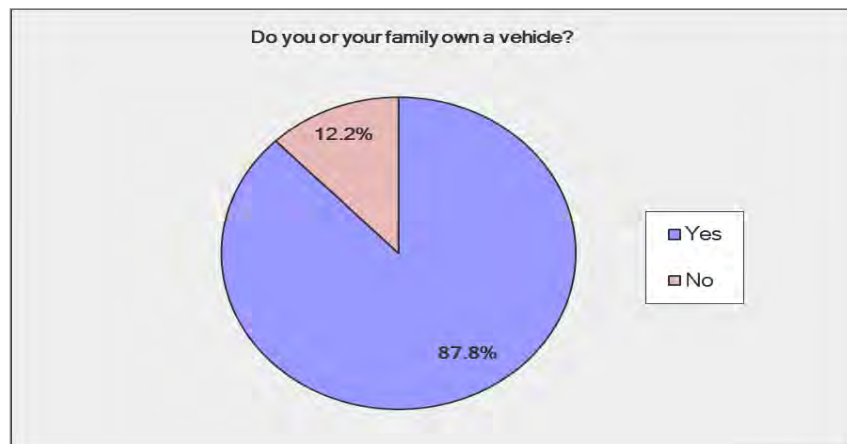
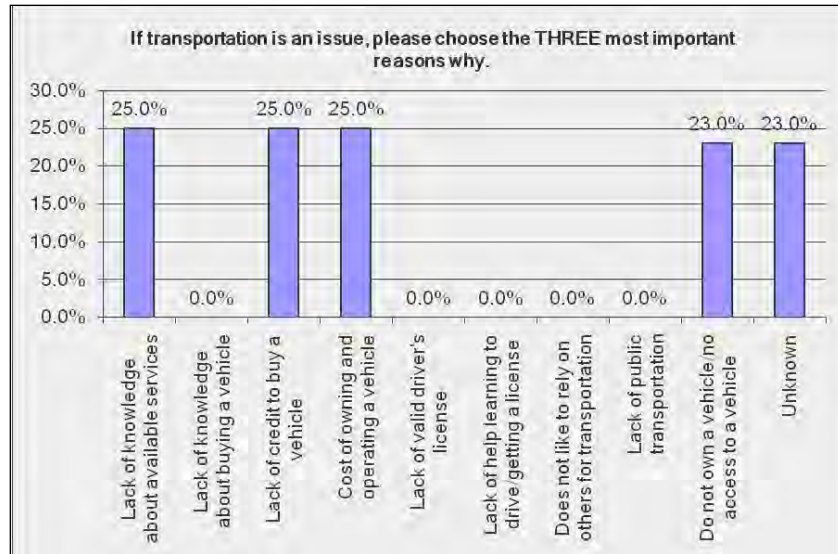
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

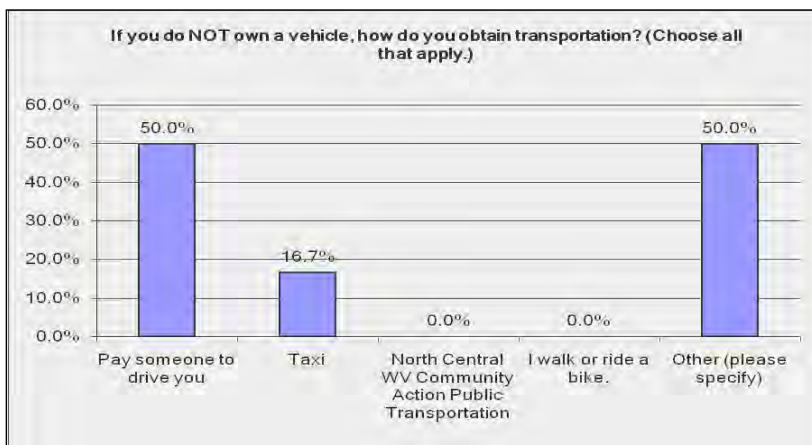
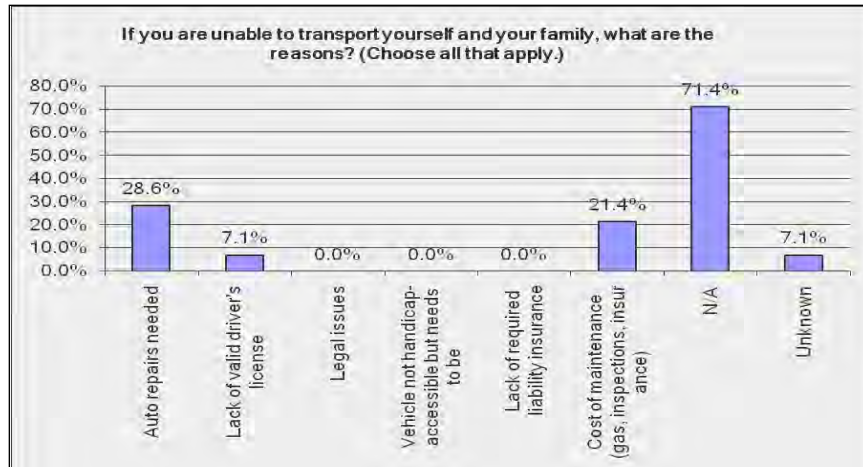
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is transportation an issue for you and/or your family*. **7.3%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge about available services
2. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
3. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle







Other, please specify:

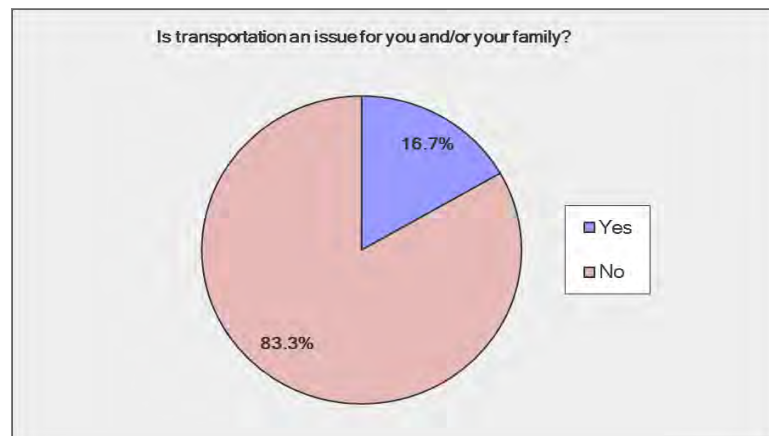
- My daughter drives me
- Senior Center – X

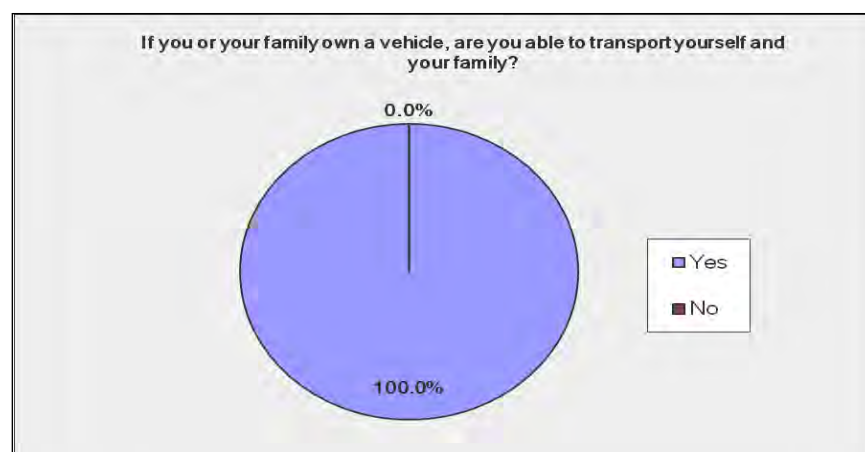
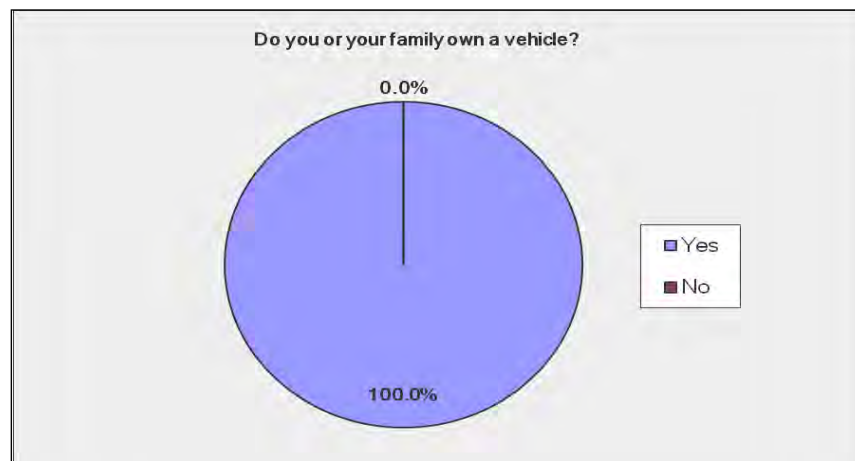
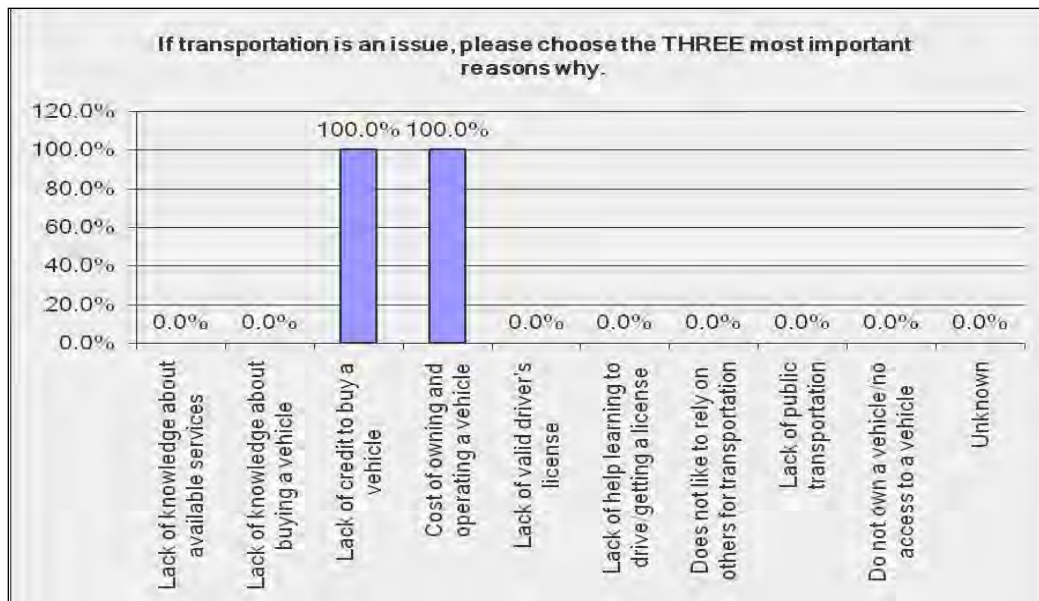
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is transportation an issue for you and/or your family*. **16.7%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

The top two reasons identified were:

1. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
2. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle



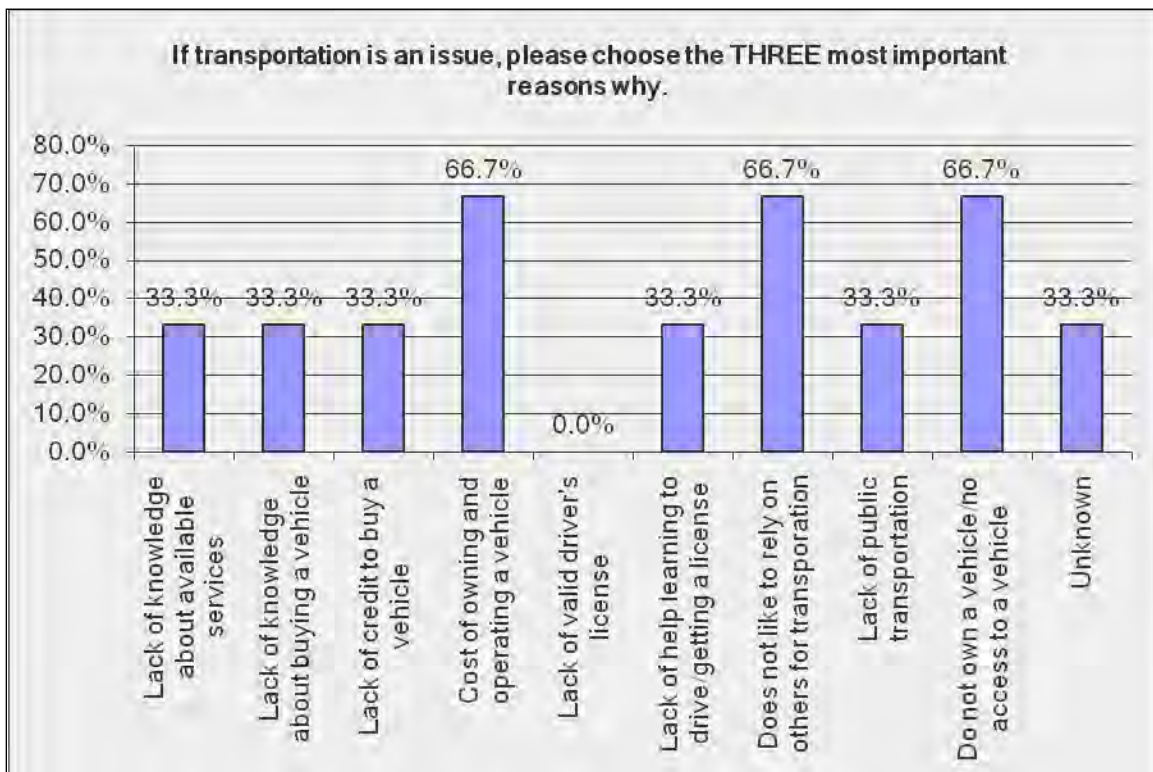
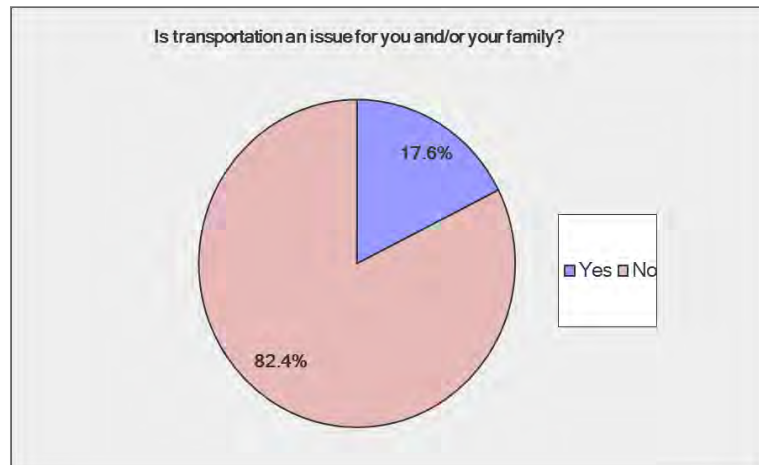


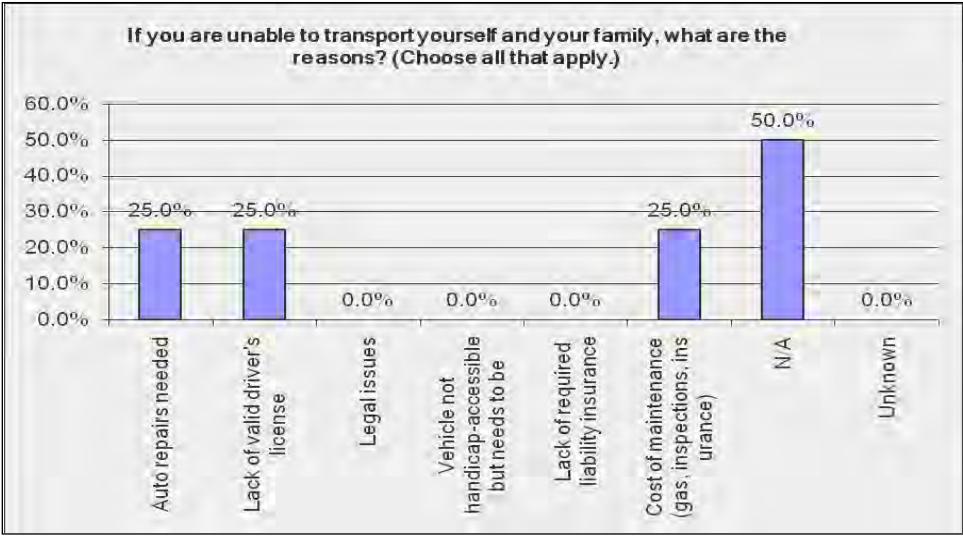
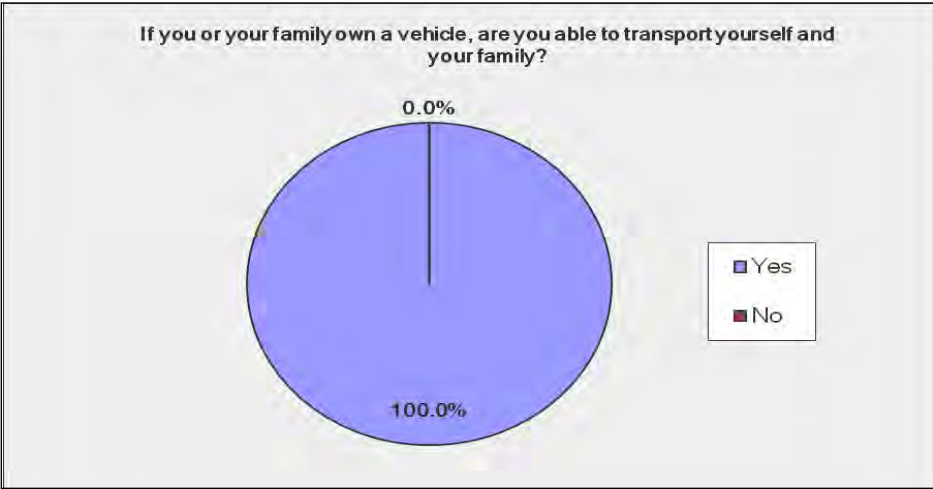
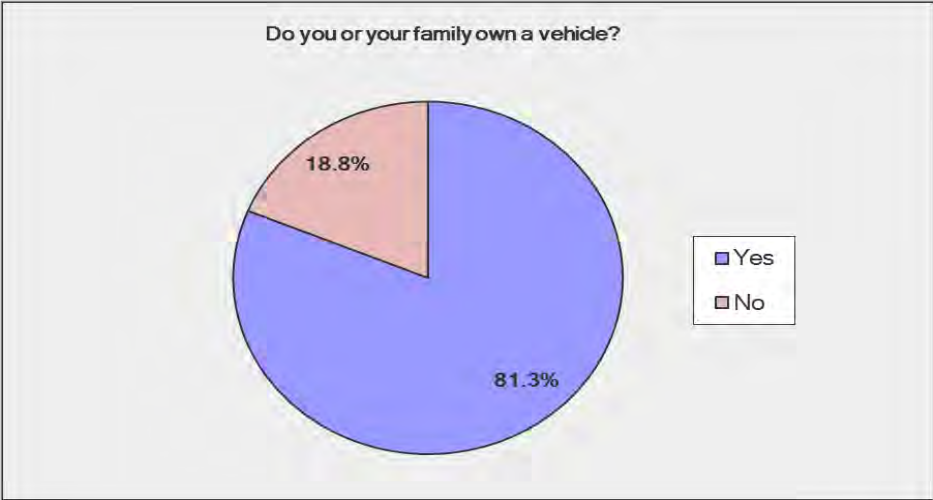
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

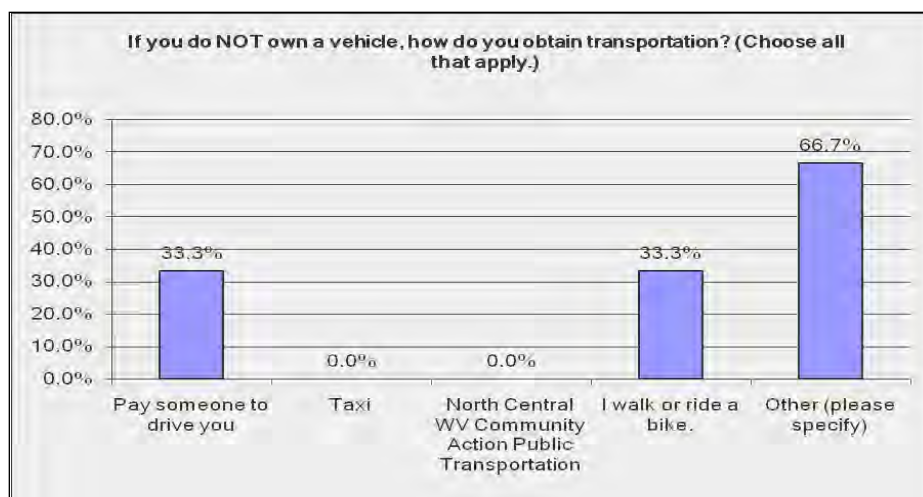
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **transportation** an issue for you and/or your family*. **17.6%** of respondents in Webster County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
2. Do not own a vehicle/no access to a vehicle
3. Does not like to rely on others for transportation







Other, please specify:

- Linda Smith at Head Start provides transportation for medical appointments.
- MTA Bus

Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing TRANSPORTATION issues in your community and if so, how?

- Yes and no. Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network **has a transportation system** but the 'ruralness' of the county aids on how service is delivered. But it is a good system.
- The Greater Morgantown Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB) are addressing **transportation issues that block larger visiting groups' access to our area** since we have a large Event Center but not enough hotel rooms at one location. Building this system up will create more jobs and more economic impact for the area.

Secondary Data: Research

Transportation is a key component to a person's ability to obtain employment, an education and access to medical treatment.

Transportation Overview

Barbour County

As is the case with many rural counties, road maintenance is an ongoing need in Barbour County. U.S. Routes 250 and 119 and WV Routes 92,76,57,38, and 20 serve as the main transportation arteries in Barbour County. However, none of these are four lane highways.

Public transportation services are very limited in the county with no taxi services. Barbour County **has one public transit called "Here and There Transit". It is open to the public and a nominal fee is charged to ride the transit.** The transit transports individuals throughout Barbour County with occasional trips to surrounding counties. The Senior Centers located in Belington and Philippi offer some local daytime transportation and now will transport for doctor appointments in surrounding counties. While NCWVCAA provides transportation for Head Start children and families, because of its narrow scope, it does not qualify as "public" transportation.

Greenbrier County

The Mountain Transit Authority (MTA) provides bus service to county residents Monday – Friday. The buses are available to the general public and are lift-equipped. The normal fee ranges from \$1.50 - \$3.25. Jones Taxi Service and Cosmic Cab are also available to county residents.

Marion County

The main routes through Marion County are Route 250, Route 310 and Route 19. Interstate 79 is a four lane highway which travels north to south. Most of the county is very rural with numerous unpaved roads with residents spread apart.

The Fairmont Marion County Transit Authority has several daily runs available from Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. within Marion County. There are also Monday through Friday trips to nearby Harrison County and the Veterans Hospital, and to Monongalia County and Ruby Memorial Hospital. There are Wednesday runs to shopping malls in those counties. Other routes include: Edgemont Loop, Unity Terrace, Jackson Addition, Barrackville, Pleasant Valley, Whitehall, Rivesville, Carolina, Mannington, Hundred, Fairview, and Mt. Harmony. There are limited Saturday routes available within Marion County between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

The Mountain Transit Line is located in Monongalia County but offers transportation for Fairmont residents. Grey Line Bus Route 29 service provides two daily trips, 365 days per year, connecting north central West Virginia to the Pittsburgh area. This service includes early morning connections to Fairmont and Clarksburg, returns to Morgantown to travel on to Pittsburgh Greyhound and the Pittsburgh International Airport. This service offers business class amenities and other features and comforts not found on common public transit services.

Marion County Senior Center also has specialized transportation. Mr. Taxi, LLC, runs 24 hours a day, seven days a week to any destination within the county. A.C. Express Inc. is a private use charter airport in Marion County.

Monongalia County

Monongalia County has many available modes of transportation available to families living in the central Morgantown area. They include use of the public bus system (Mountain Line Transit), one taxi service, the Personal Rapid Transit system (PRT), and a local airport.

Mountain Line Transit Authority is the main provider with bus service within Morgantown as well as to Clarksburg, Fairmont, and Pittsburgh. Mountainline offers some deviated route service by appointment. The western end of the county, however, is not able to access many of these modes of transportation.

Pocahontas County

Pocahontas County is quite mountainous and is prone to flooding in several low-lying areas. U.S. Routes 219 and 92, and WV Routes 39 serve as the major routes through Pocahontas County. None of these are four lane highways. There is no public transportation. Access to activities and programs throughout the county are limited to private agency or personal transportation.

Preston County

Preston County is 648.37 square miles and has the distinction of being the WV County with the most roads. This makes it difficult to deliver needed emergency services. U.S. Route 50 and 92 are the major east west highways with Interstate 68 cutting across a small northern section of the

county. State Route 7 and 26 are the counties only other major highways. The rest are mainly secondary roads and can be extremely hazardous to travel in the winter months. Bus service is provided through the Buckwheat Express with limited transportation from Terra Alta to Kingwood and Kingwood to Morgantown. On average, commuting time to work is 30 minutes. Preston County Senior Citizens, Inc. also provides transportation for seniors.

Randolph County

U.S. Routes 33, 219, 250 and WV 92 and 32 serve Randolph County as main roads into the county. Sections of Corridor H have been completed and the eventual connection of Interstate 79 and Interstate 81 in Virginia could be a great stimulus to business growth in the county.

County Roads Transit provides rides to the general public in major locations in the Elkins area and by appointment to destinations outside the service area. Mountain State Transport provides medical transports services in Randolph County.

Taylor County

U.S. Routes 250, 119, and 50 and W.V. Routes 310 and 76 serve Taylor County as the main arteries into Taylor County. None of these are four-lane highways. Route 50 and Route 119 are mountainous and winding. Railroad service, motor freight carriers, and parcel services are available in the county for shipping purposes. The Monongahela River north of Taylor County is the nearest navigable river; Roy Airfield in Thornton is a small private airfield. A taxi/limousine service is available, but there is no bus service. Taylor County Senior Center offers transportation to seniors and the disabled to medical appointments and shopping.

Tucker County

U.S. Routes 250, 219, and 50 and WV Routes 93, 90, 72, 38, and 32 cross the 419 square miles of mountains and valleys in the sparsely inhabited county of 7,046 persons. Tucker County has no four-lane highway, no bus service, and no railroad access. Tucker County Senior Center and St. George Medical Clinic offer transportation to their clients.

Webster County

Webster County residents can access the Mountain Transit Authority (MTA) for bus service to Cowen, Webster Springs and Summersville areas. There are no taxi services available for county residents. The Veteran's Administration Van transports qualified individuals to medical facilities in Beckley and Clarksburg. The Webster County Department of Health and Human Resources can also assist in transportation for eligible persons.

POVERTY INDICATOR: EMERGENCY SITUATIONS



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Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

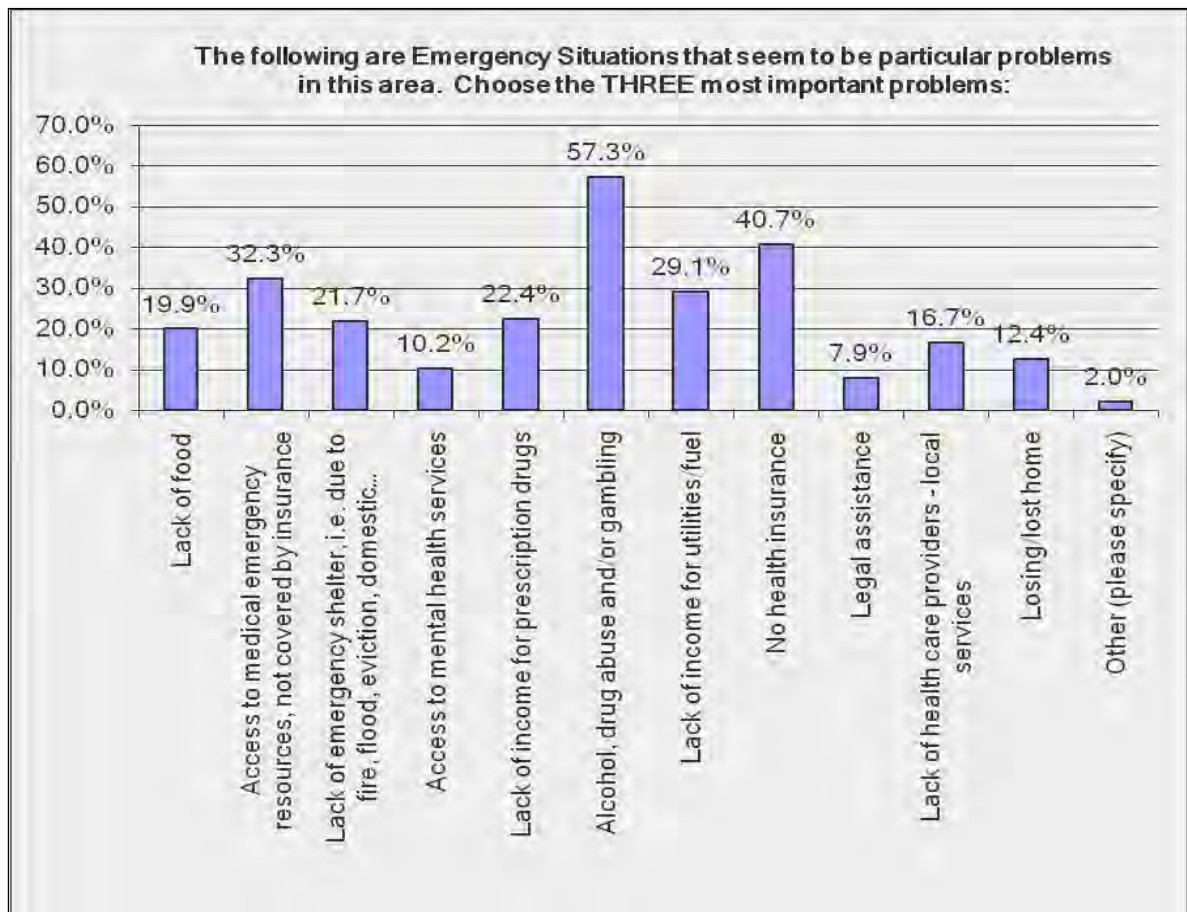
POVERTY INDICATOR: EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked respondents to *choose the 3 most important emergency situations that seem to be particular problems in this area*. 492 individuals answered the question and selected the following as the top three problems.

The top three problems identified were:

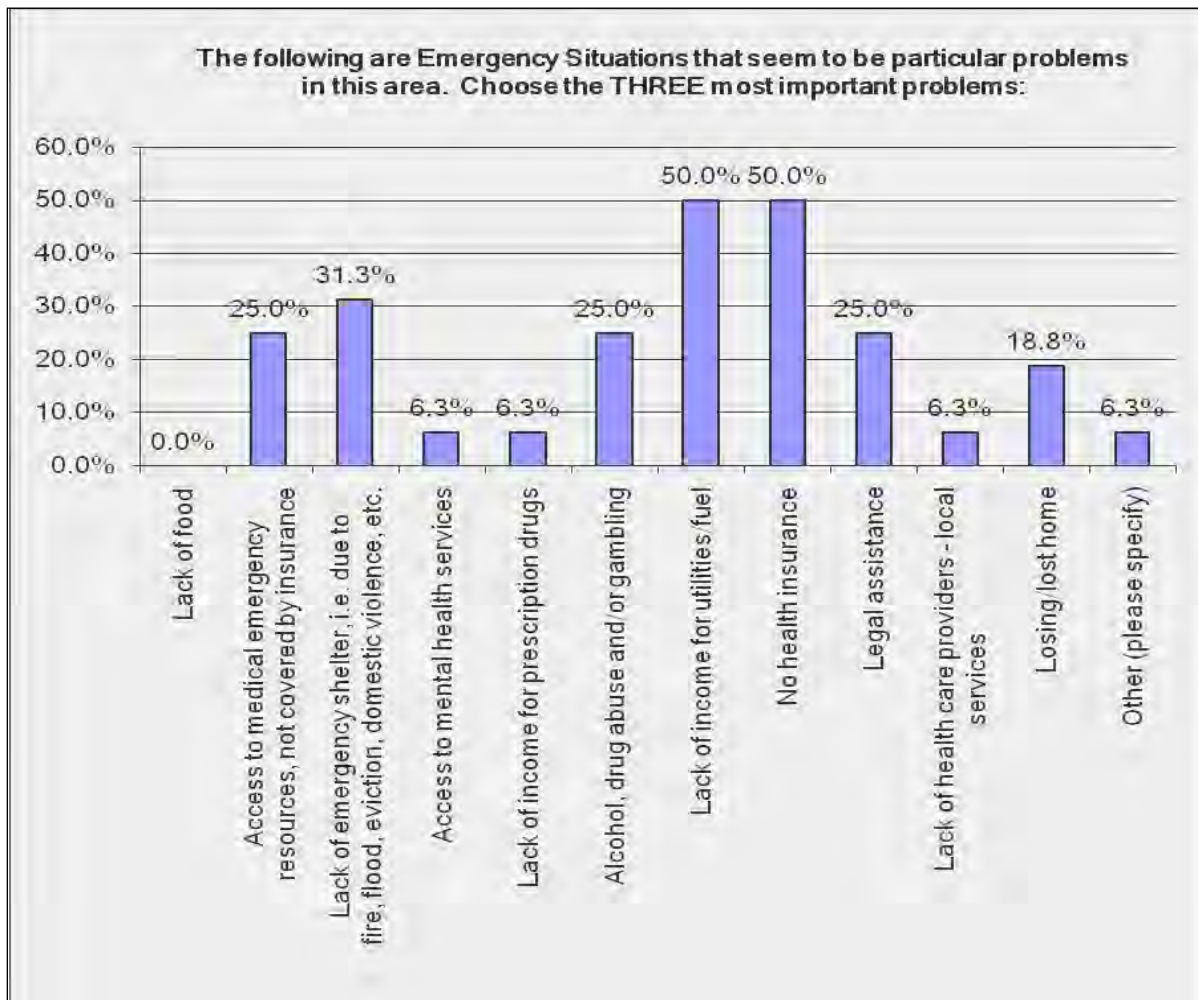
1. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
2. No health insurance
3. Access to medical emergency resources not covered by insurance



Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
2. No health insurance
3. Lack of emergency shelter, i.e. due to fire, flood, eviction, domestic violence, etc.



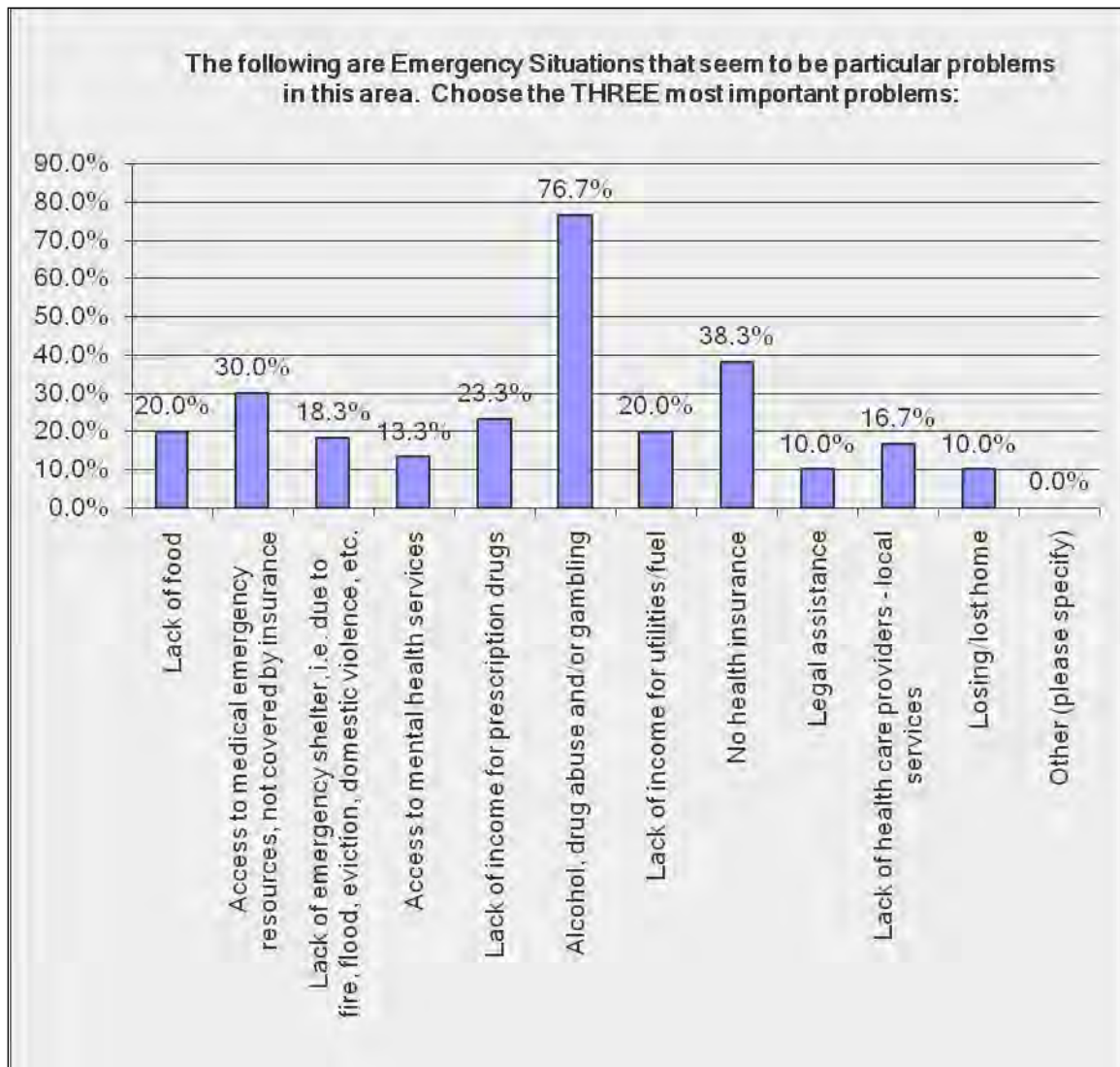
Other, please specify:

- Lack of health care providers that work with WV Medicaid

Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

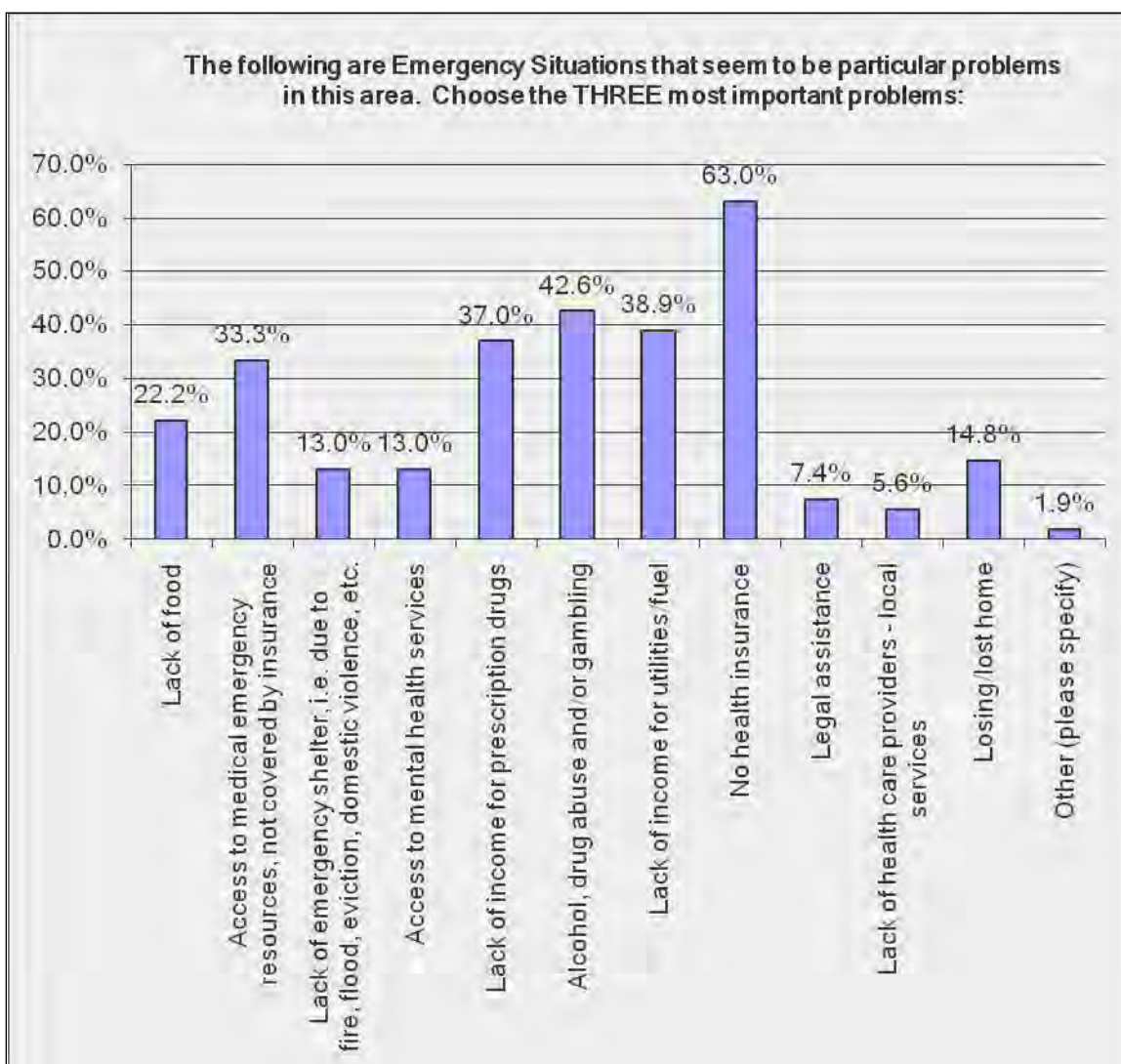
1. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
2. No health insurance
3. Access to medical emergency resources not covered by insurance



Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. No health insurance
2. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
3. Lack of income for utilities/fuel



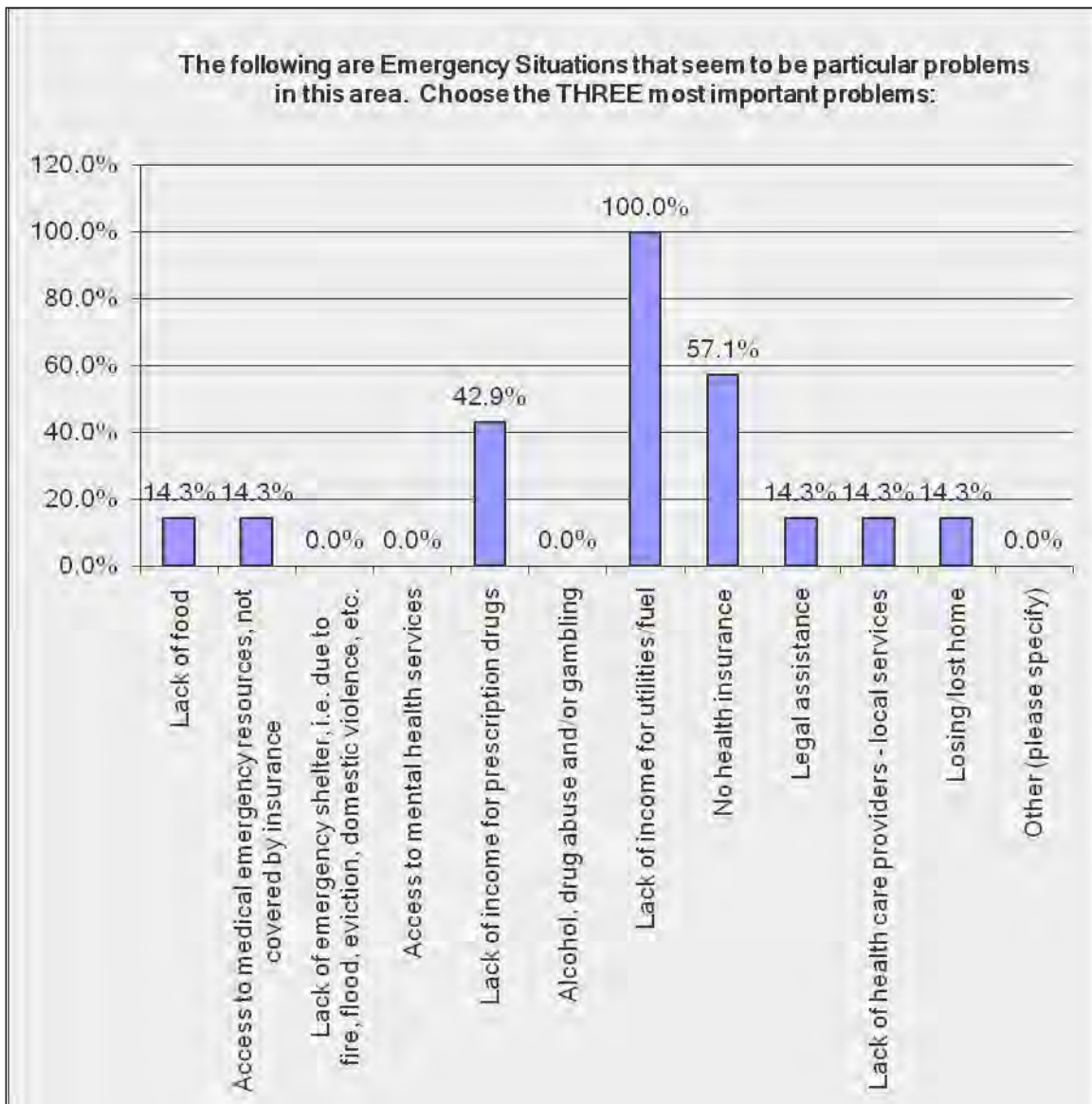
Other, please specify:

- We need a pediatrician in Mannington.

Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

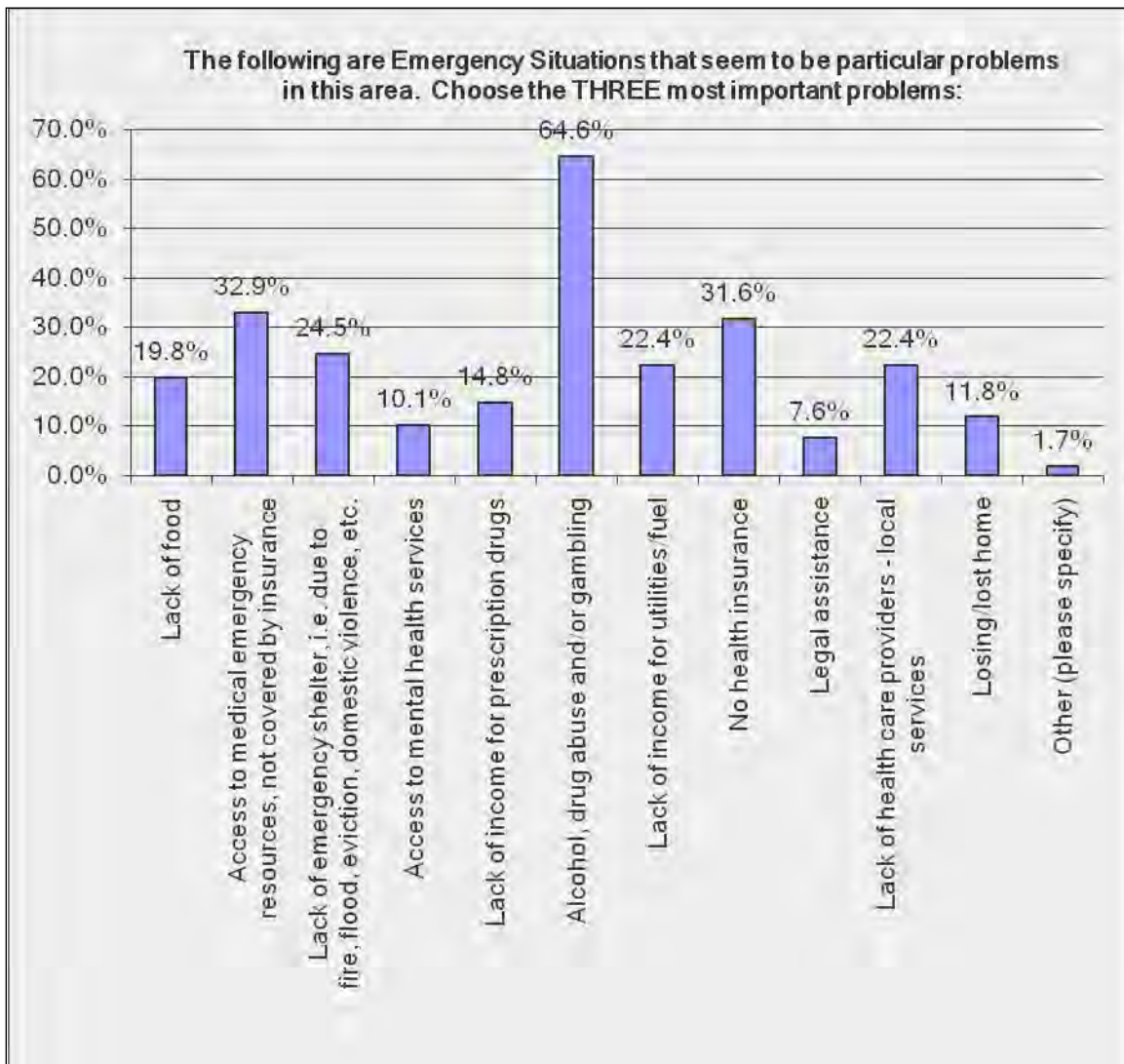
1. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
2. No health insurance
3. Lack of income for prescription drugs



Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Alcohol, drug abuse and/or gambling
2. Access to medical emergency resources, not covered by insurance
3. No health insurance



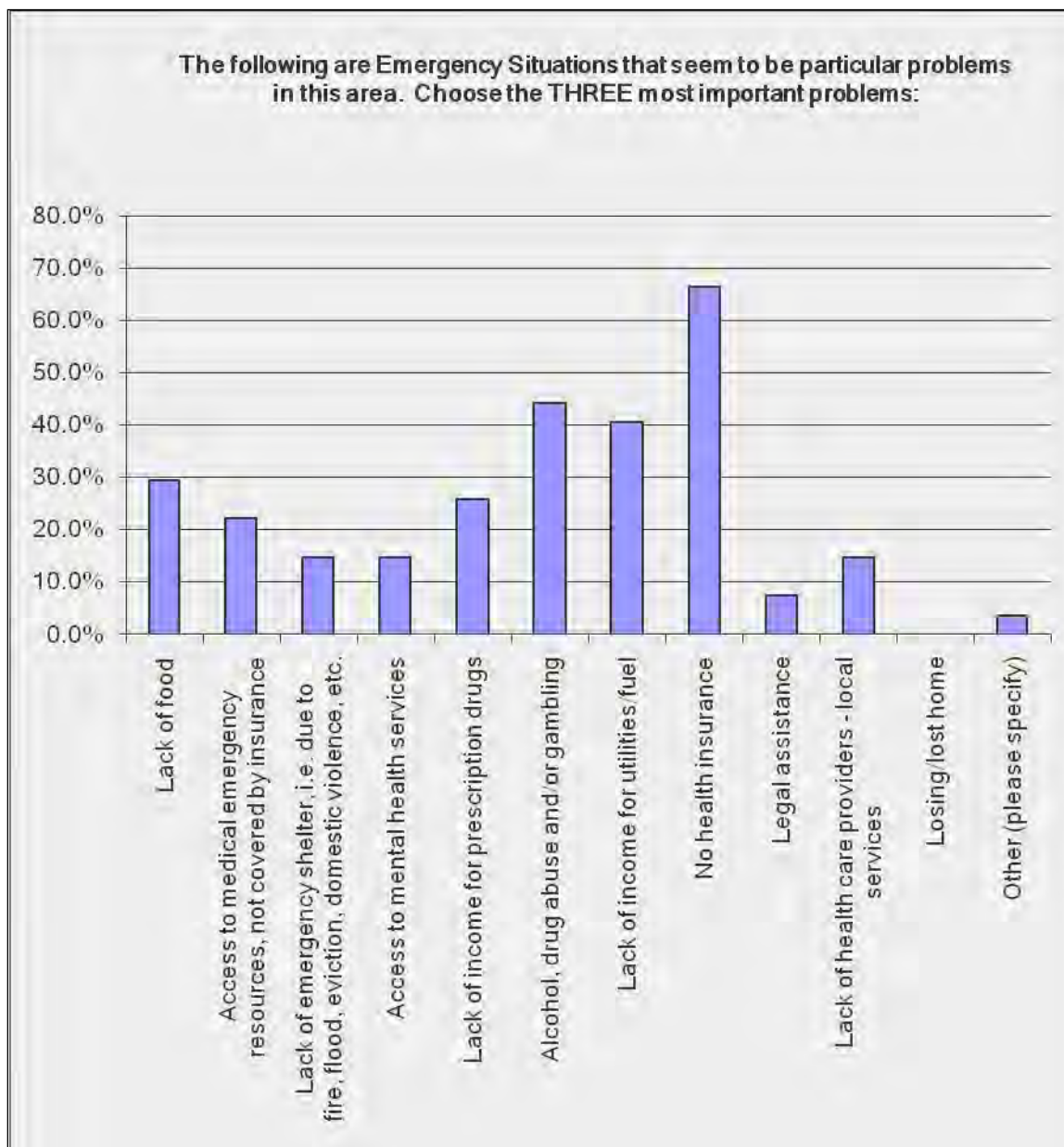
Other, please specify:

- Family close
- Not accessible
- Health hazards around town

Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. No health insurance
2. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
3. Lack of income for utilities/fuel



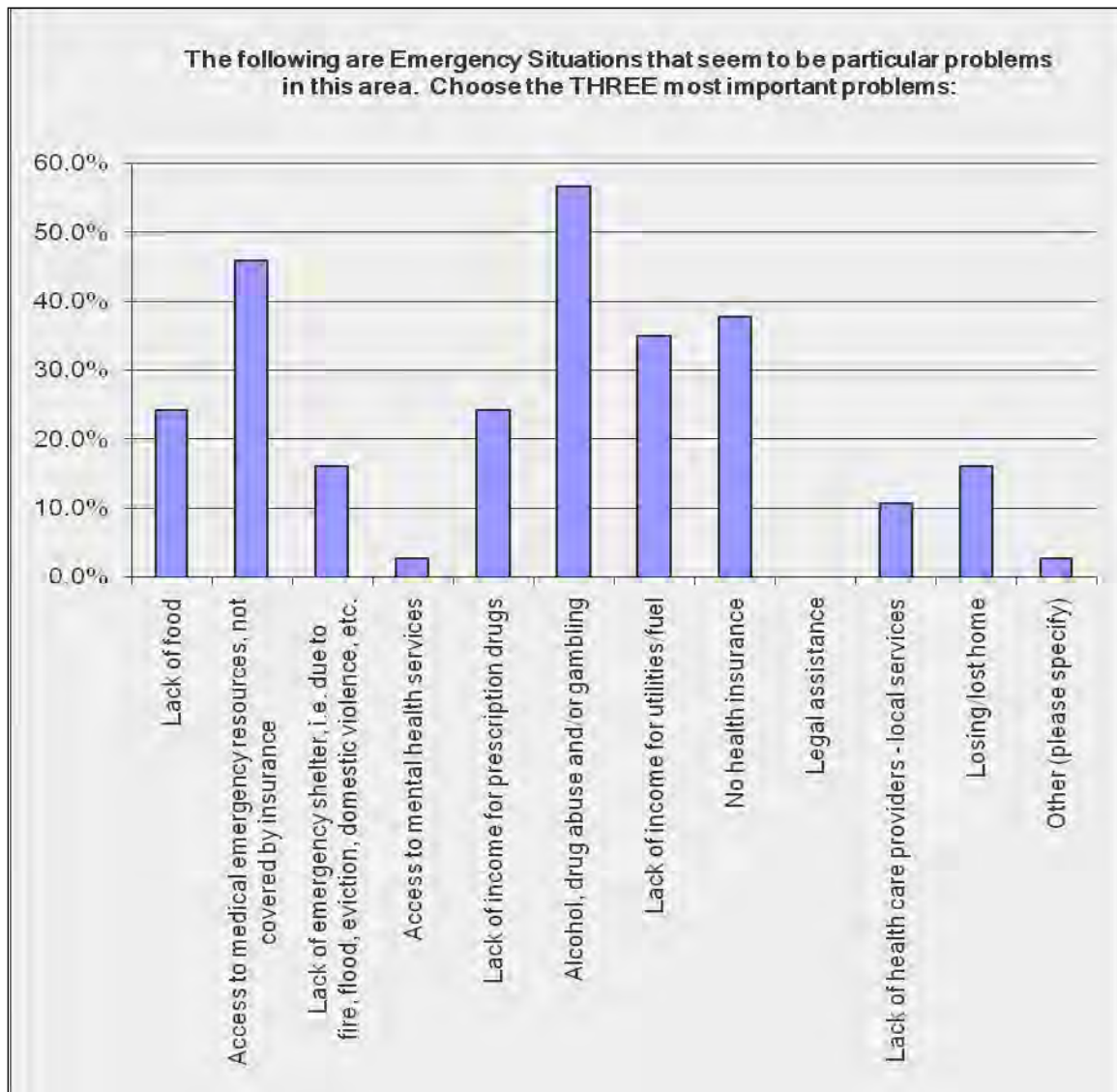
Other, please specify:

- All of the above

Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
2. Access to medical emergency resources not covered by insurance
3. No health insurance



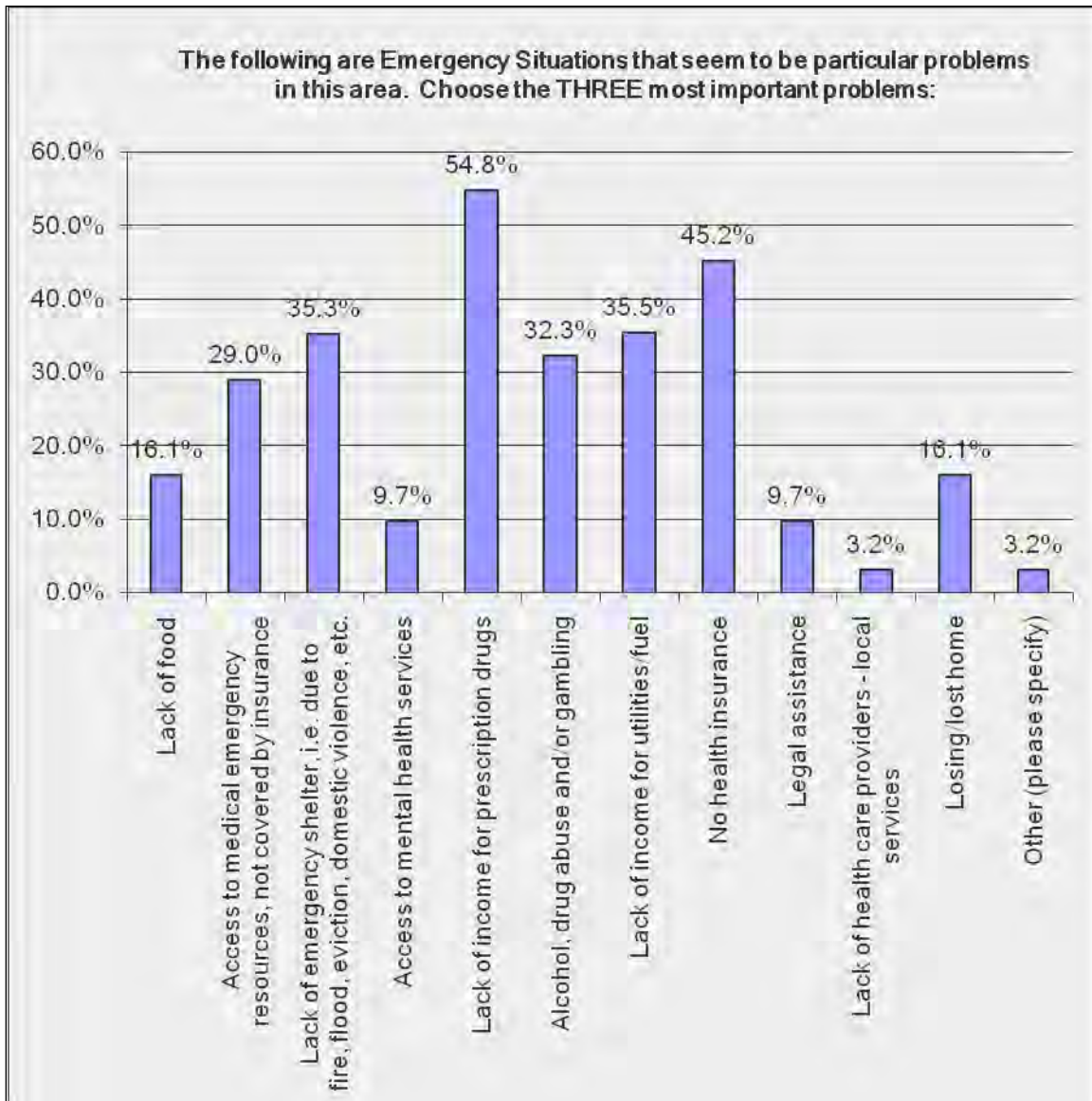
Other, please specify:

- Car problems

Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Lack of income for prescription drugs
2. No health insurance
3. Lack of income for utilities/fuel



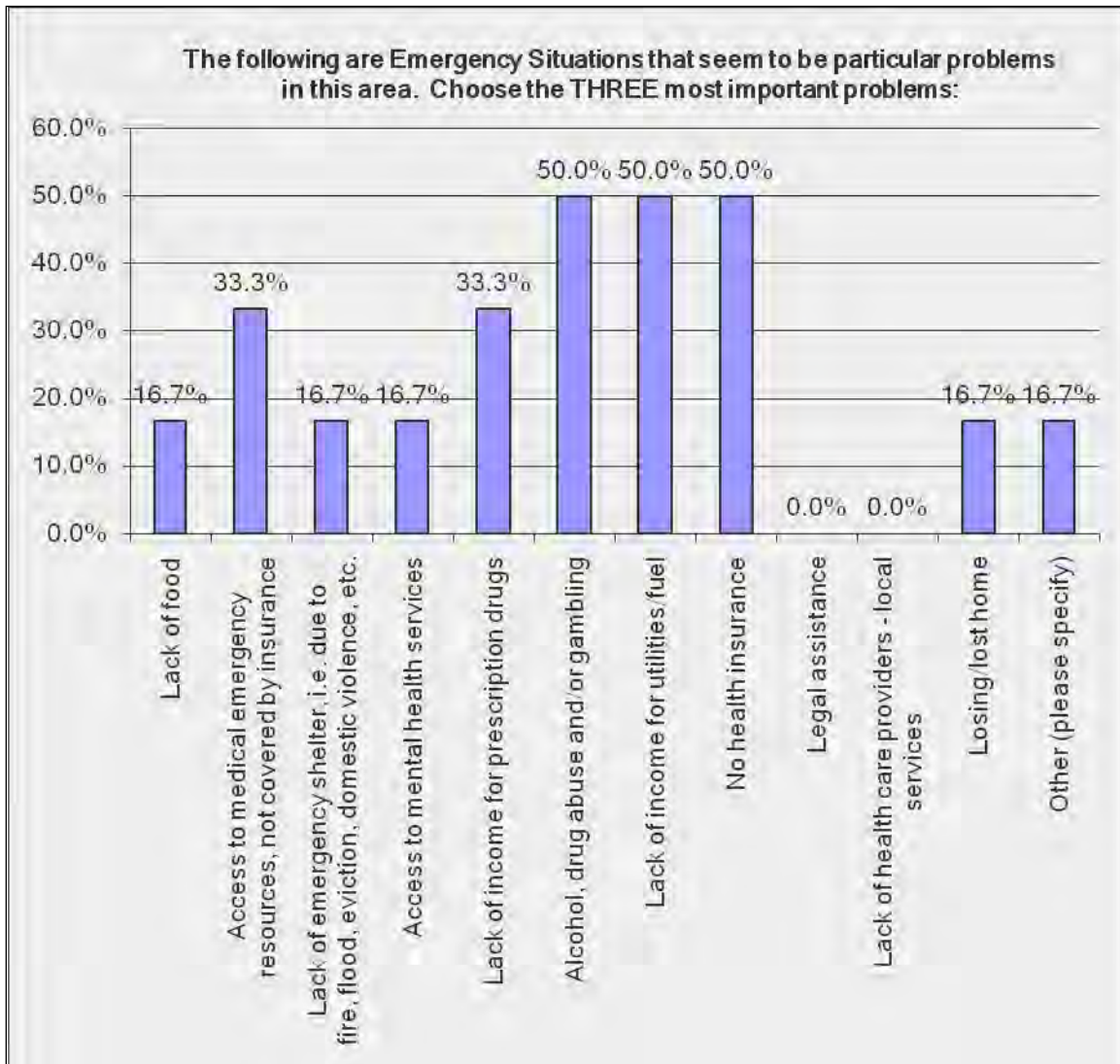
Other, please specify:

- Families lack skills or motivation to live within their budgets.

Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
2. No health insurance
3. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling



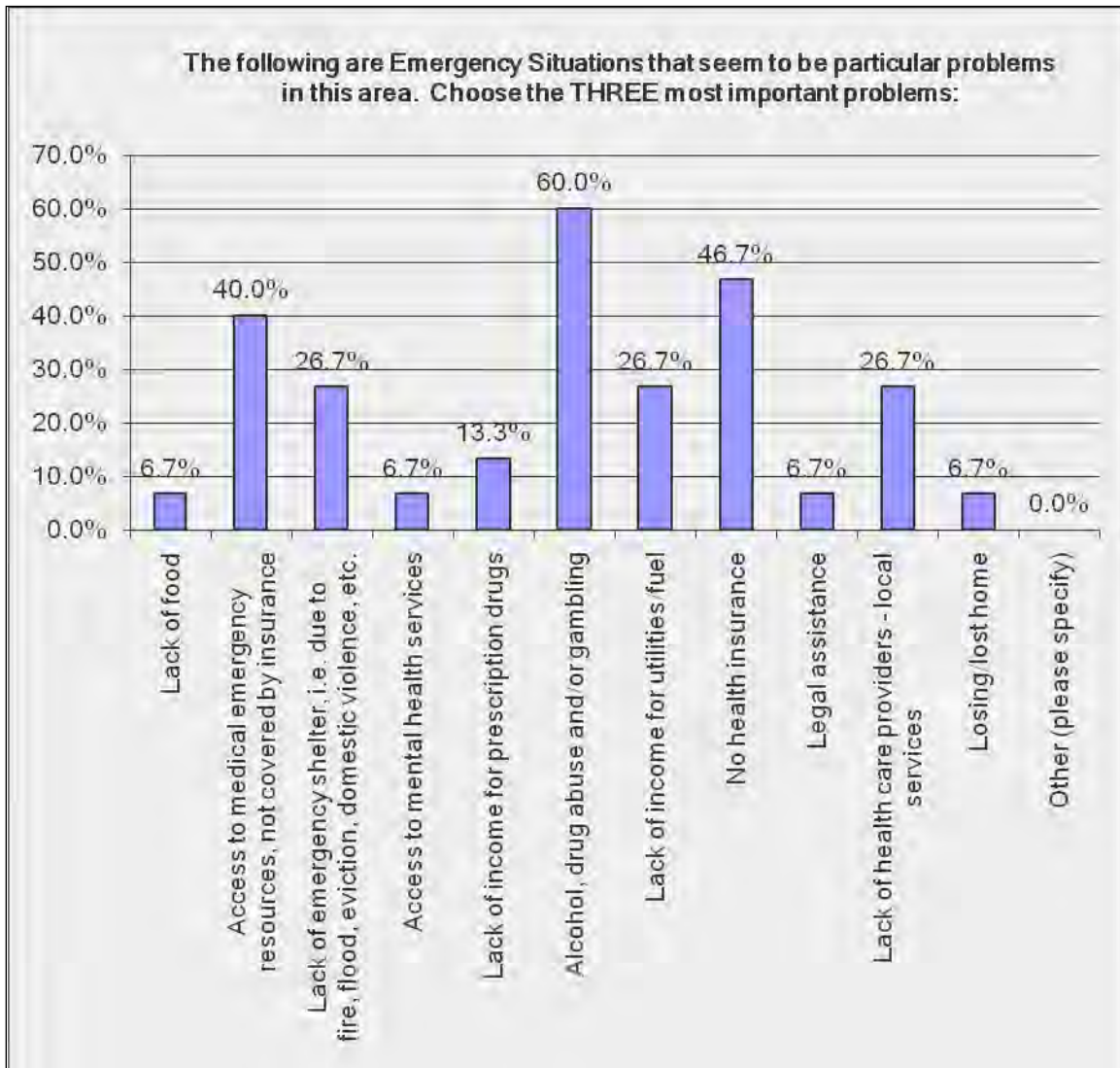
Other, please specify:

- Complete absence of Hospital/Emergency Room

Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
2. No health insurance
3. Access to medical emergency resources not covered by insurance



Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing EMERGENCY SITUATION issues in your community and if so, how?

- Yes, many of the agencies the WV Coalition to End Homelessness assists provide emergency shelter, food, and vouchers for rental.
- The Church of the Good Shepherd has a fund for utility assistance, rent, gasoline, and food.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network addresses emergency situations through 911 and emergency preparedness.
- The United Way of Randolph County is the fiscal agent for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program funded by FEMA. We distribute these monies to five agencies throughout the county which provide emergency services.

Secondary Data: Research

The following chart summarizes the number of fire departments and emergency squads available in each county.

County	Fire Departments	Emergency Squads
Barbour County	3	4
Greenbrier County	1	3
Marion County	14	6
Monongalia County	10	3
Pocahontas County	6	7
Preston County	12	9
Randolph County	9	0
Taylor County	3	0
Tucker County	4	4
Webster County	4	2

The West Virginia State Police Department reports the following crime statistics in the following counties below during 2010.

	Barbour	Greenbrier	Marion	Monongalia	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	Webster
Calls for Service	1,705	3,050	3,332	11,031	1,088	3,017	5,003	952	1,069	942
Felony Arrests	35	164	107	193	52	119	166	42	23	147
Misdemeanor Arrests	107	335	162	402	126	168	368	55	88	255
Hazardous	480	333	823	1,747	154	499	66	465	224	171

Moving Violations (HNV) Citations										
HNV Warnings	1,516	2,527	1,888	1,991	1,376	720	3,193	2,885	1,323	1,257
DUI	19	31	13	42	17	13	14	3	15	13
Motorist Assists	154	469	372	929	85	213	323	55	156	28
Crash Reports	100	155	217	755	69	231	217	46	73	32
Major Incidents	84	102	201	388	66	190	236	30	45	30
Major Offenses	99	120	329	484	86	250	315	35	460	108
Other Incidents	234	291	323	1,213	204	281	780	57	184	176
Other Offenses	302	330	474	1,429	246	265	850	61	220	229

(WV State Police, 2011)

ADDITIONAL INDICATORS: CHILDREN'S NEEDS, COMMUNITY RESOURCES, SANITATION



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Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

ADDITIONAL KEY INDICATORS: Children's Needs, Community Resources and Sanitation

Primary Data: Survey Results

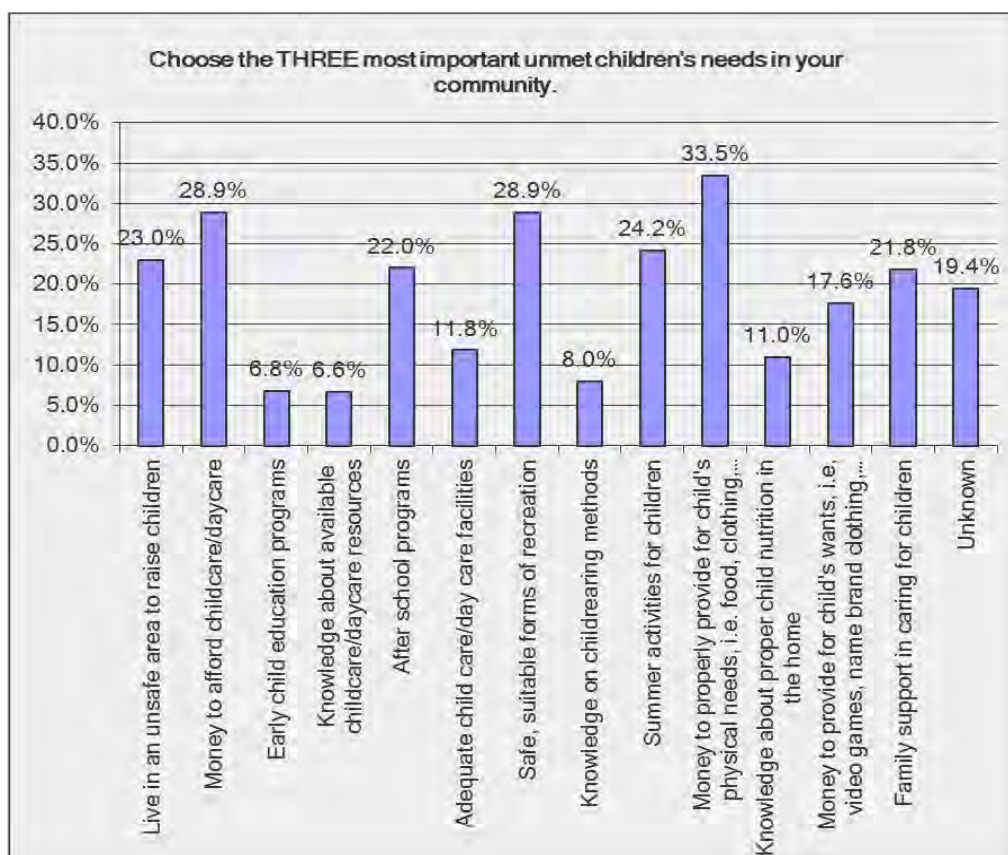
Children's Needs

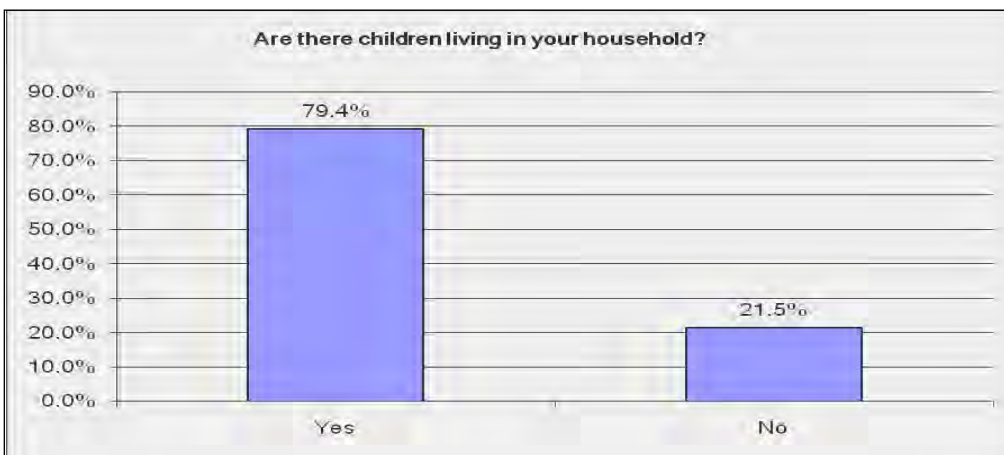
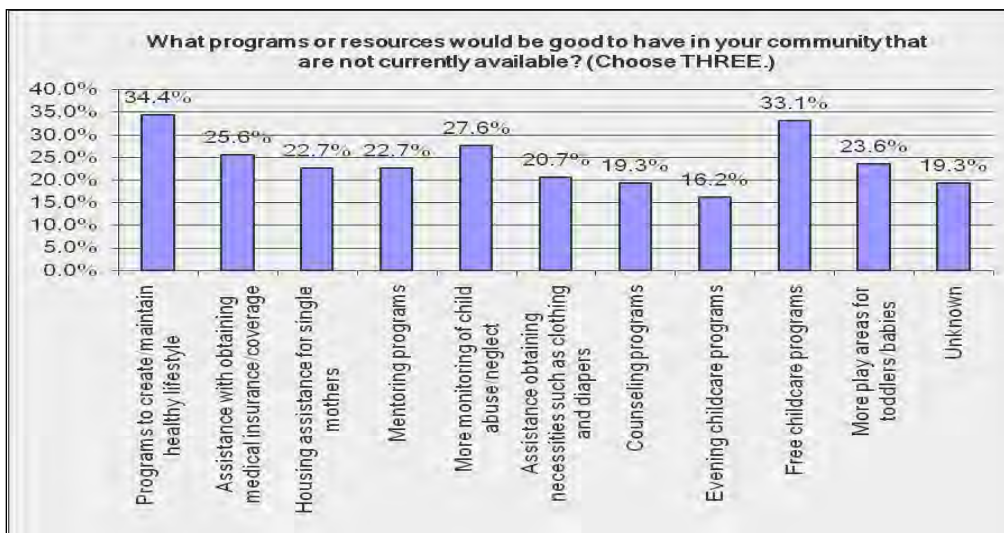
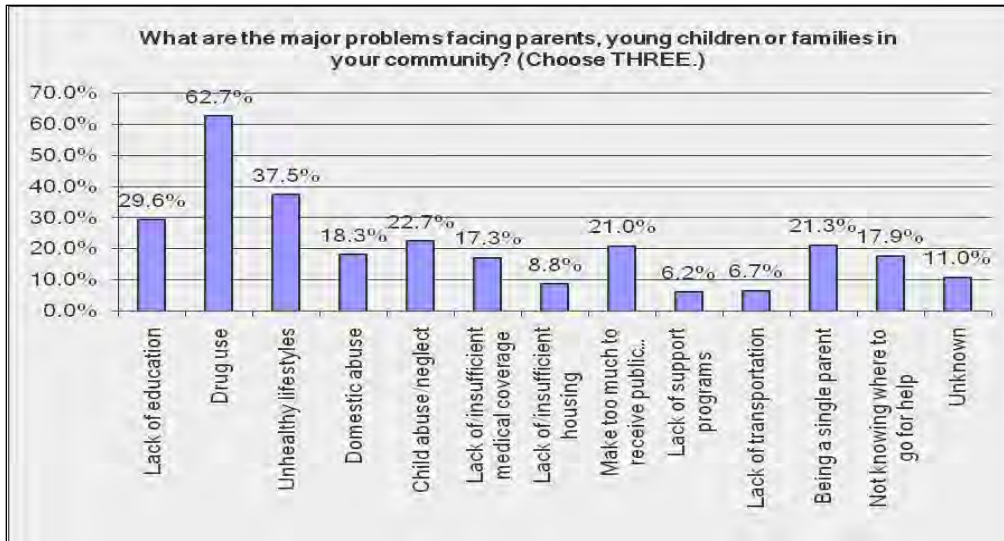
Primary Data - Survey Results

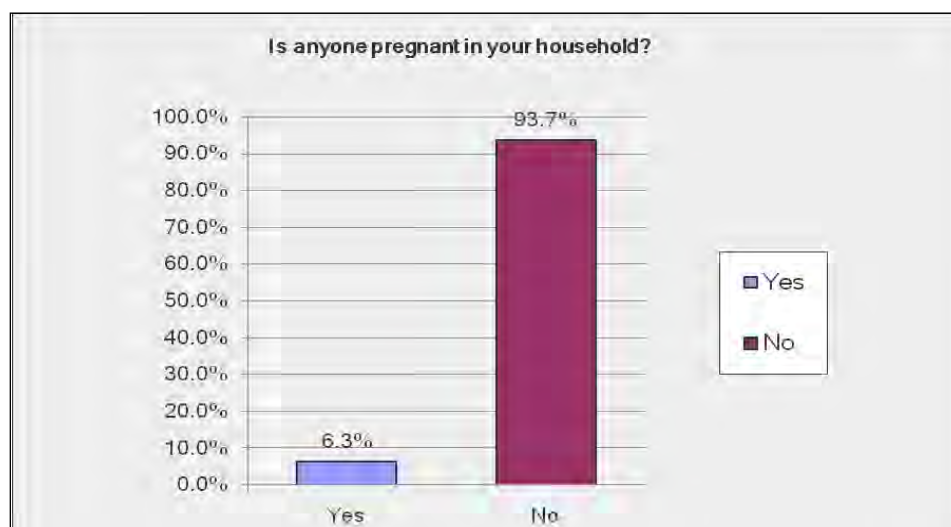
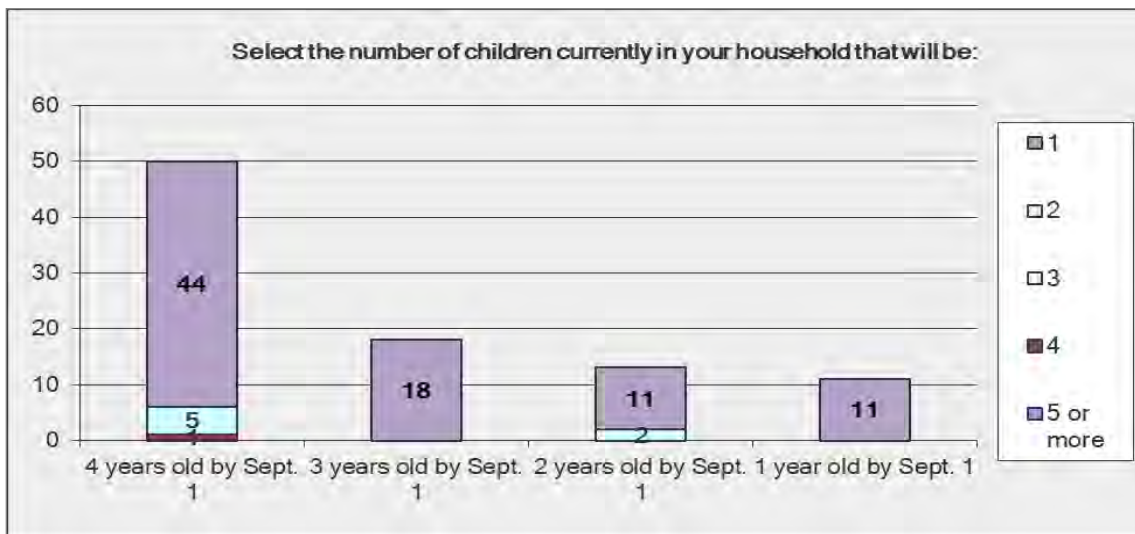
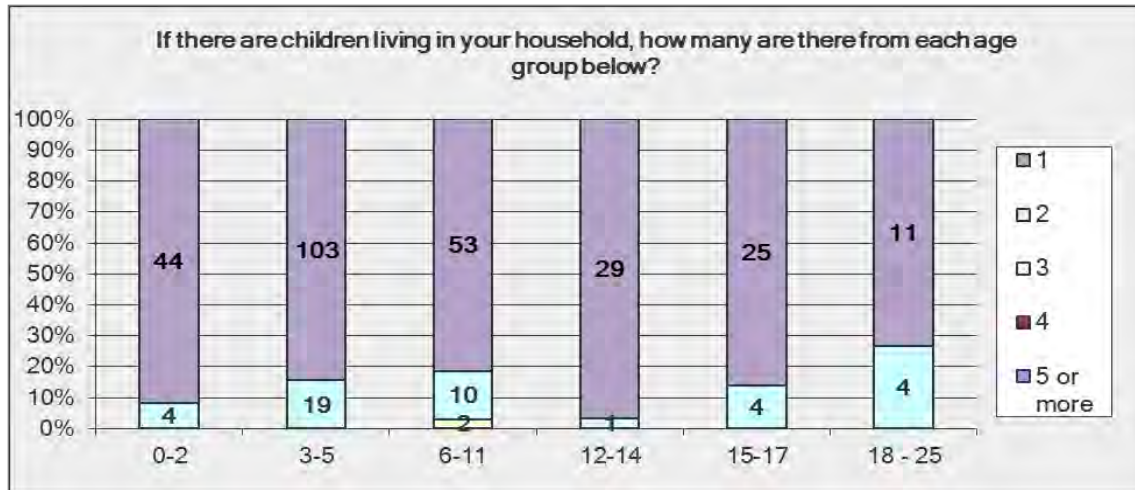
The Needs Assessment Survey asked respondents to **choose the THREE most important unmet children's needs in your community.**

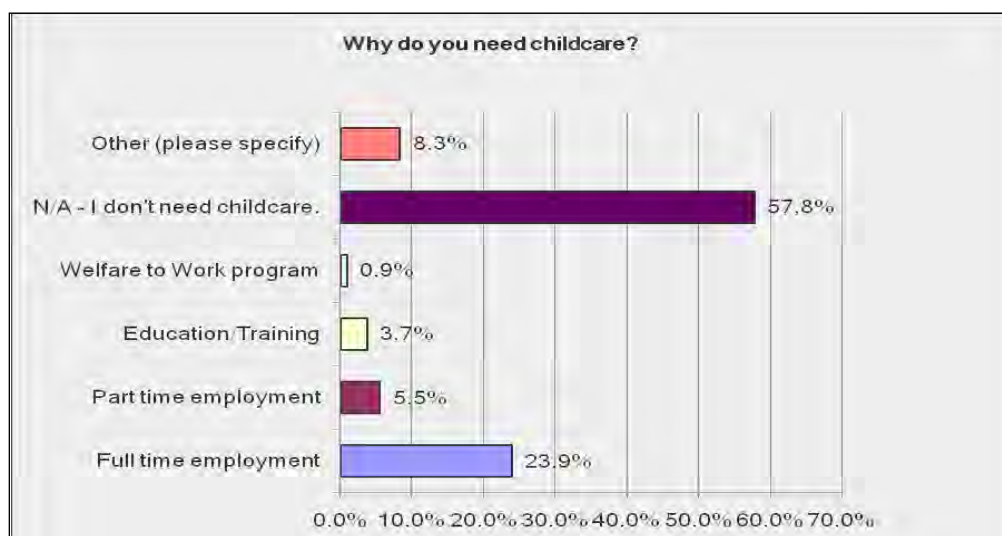
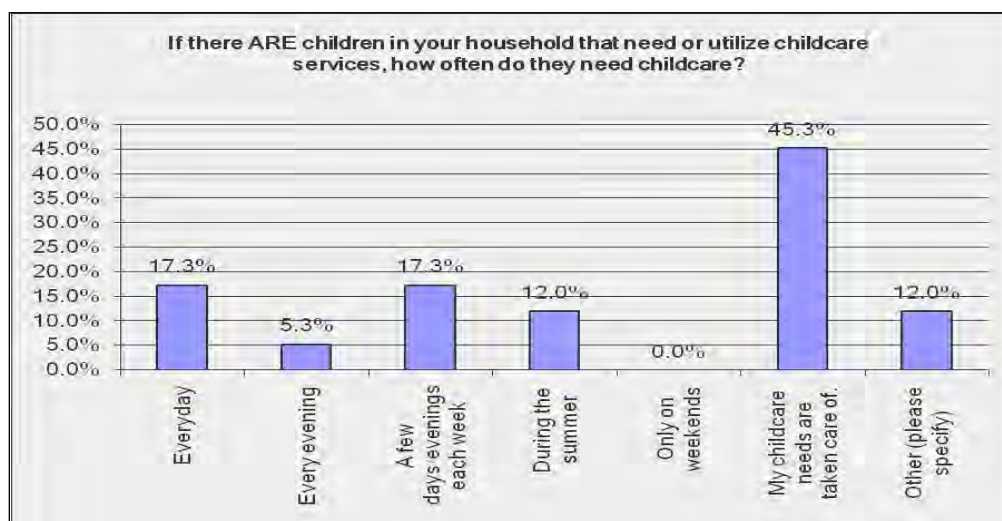
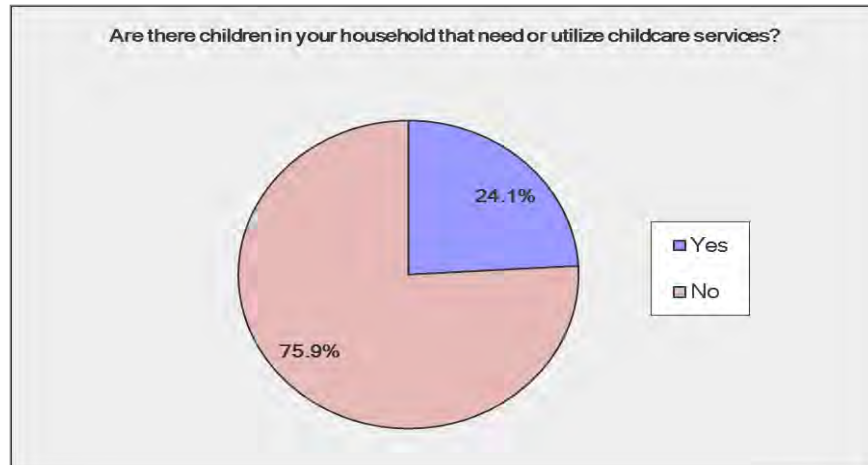
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

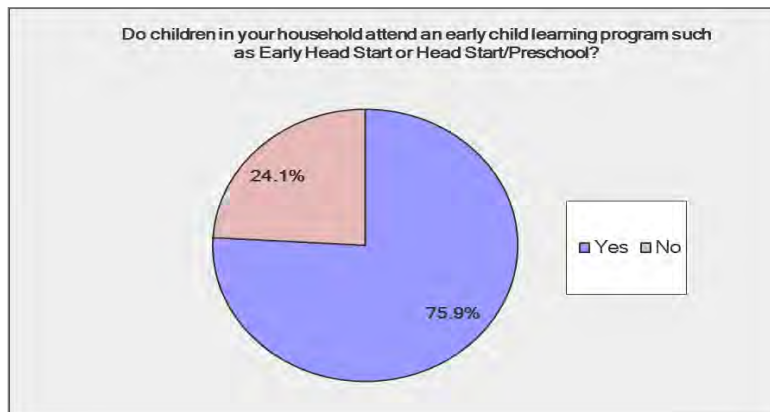
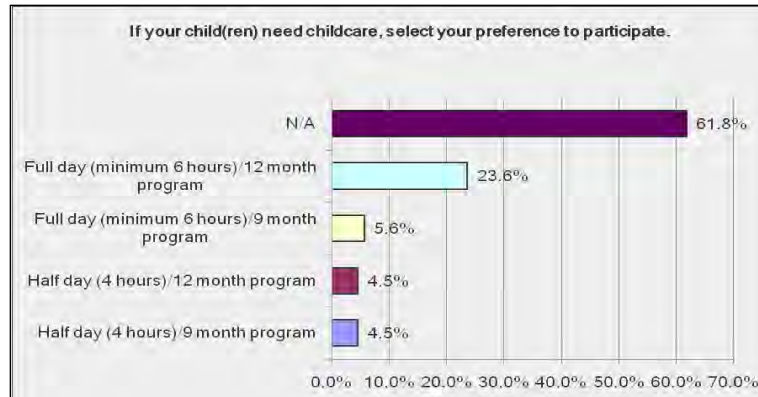
1. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
2. Money to afford childcare/daycare
3. Safe, suitable forms of recreation





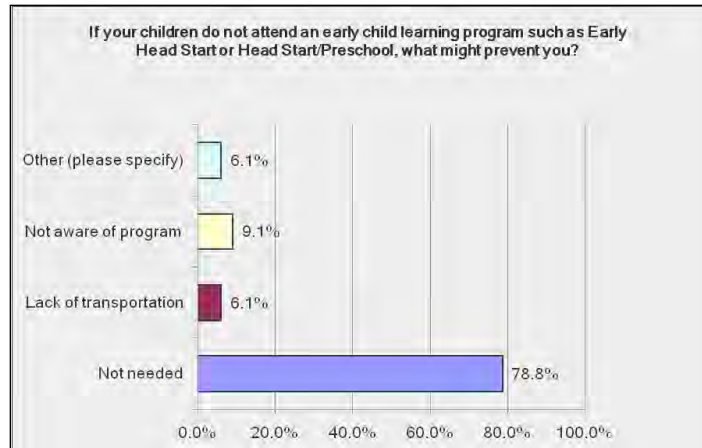






If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

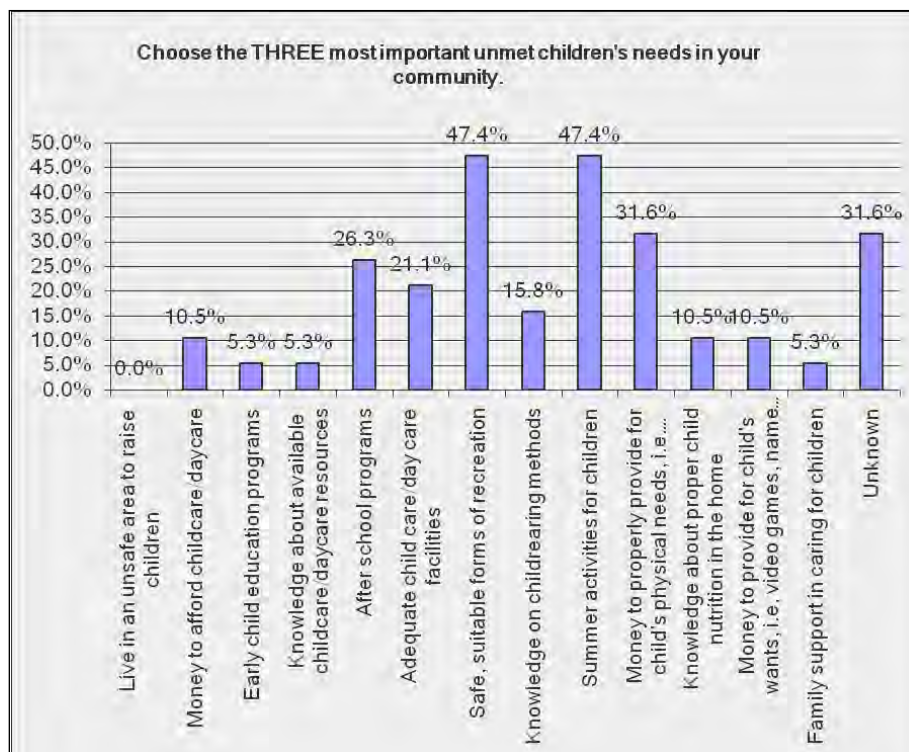
- Bruceton School Pre-K
- Carolina Head Start – XXX
- Cowen Head Start – XXXXX
- Cowen Head Start Home-based
- Early Head Start
- Early Head Start Home-based program
- Early Head Start, Community Action
- Edgemont Head Start – XXXXXX
- Fairmont Head Start – XXXXXX
- Fellowsville Pre K
- Flemington Preschool
- George Ward Preschool
- Harman Preschool
- Head Start – XXXXX
- Head Start Carolina - they are amazing
- Head Start II Philippi
- Head Start/Preschool
- Home- based
- Homestead Elem. School preschool – X
- Homestead Pre K - X
- Kingwood Elementary Pre-K – X
- "Lucretia HeadStart Anna Jarvis-Preschool" – XX
- Mannington Head Start – X
- NCWVCAA Pre K
- North Central Community Action Assoc. Lucretia Preschool Morning class
- Philippi Elementary Head Start – XXXXX
- Pre D at JRES
- PreK - XXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Pre-K Fellowsville Elem
- Preschool at Jennings Randolph Elementary School
- Public Preschool @ 3rd Ward Elementary
- Rivesville Head Start – XXX
- School Days Child Care – X
- VALLEY ELEMENTARY HEADSTART – XX
- WEBSTER CO. PRE-K – XX
- Webster Springs Preschool
- West Fairmont Head Start – XX
- West Taylor Elem. School – XX
- Wonderland Preschool – X

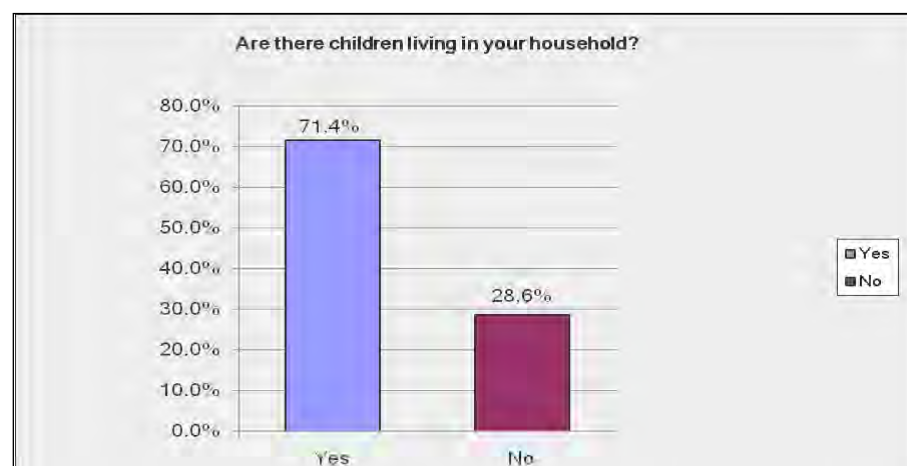
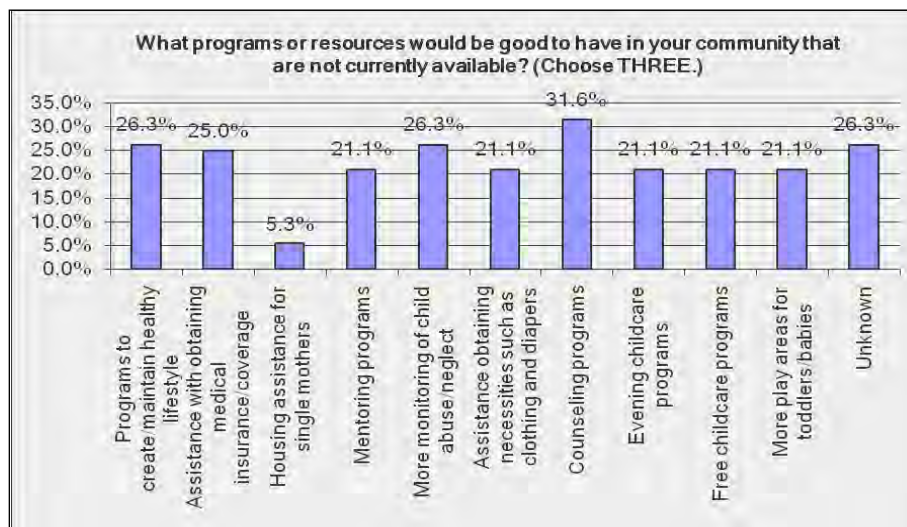
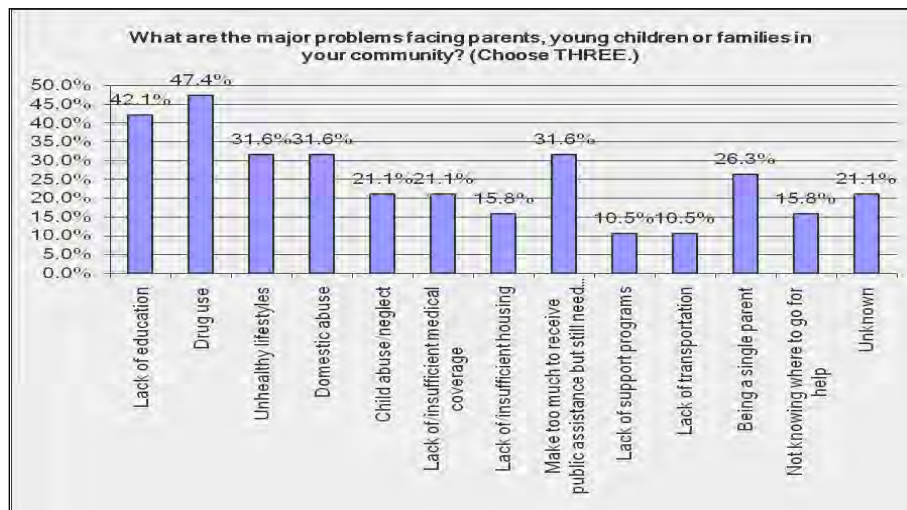


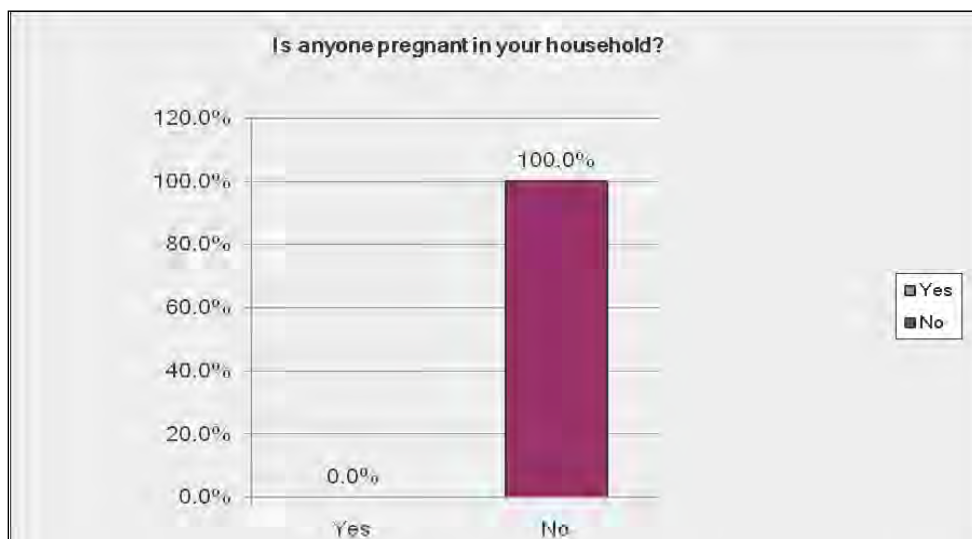
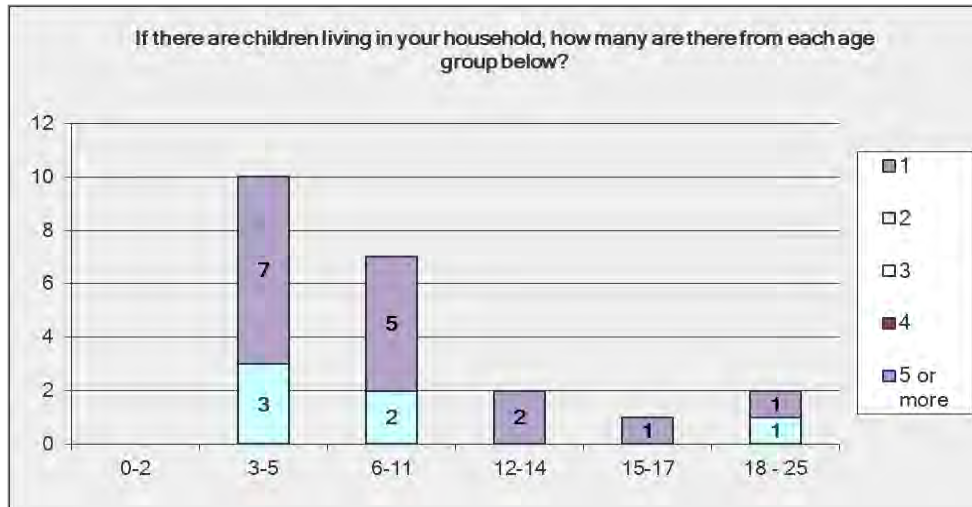
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

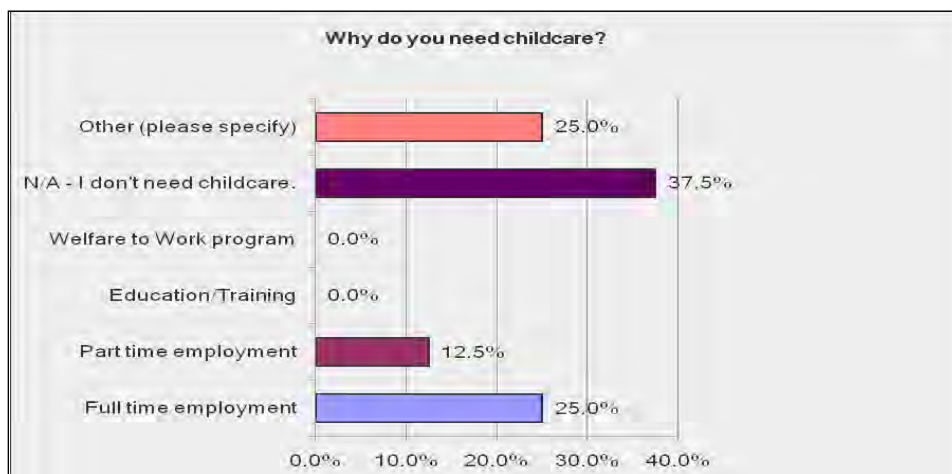
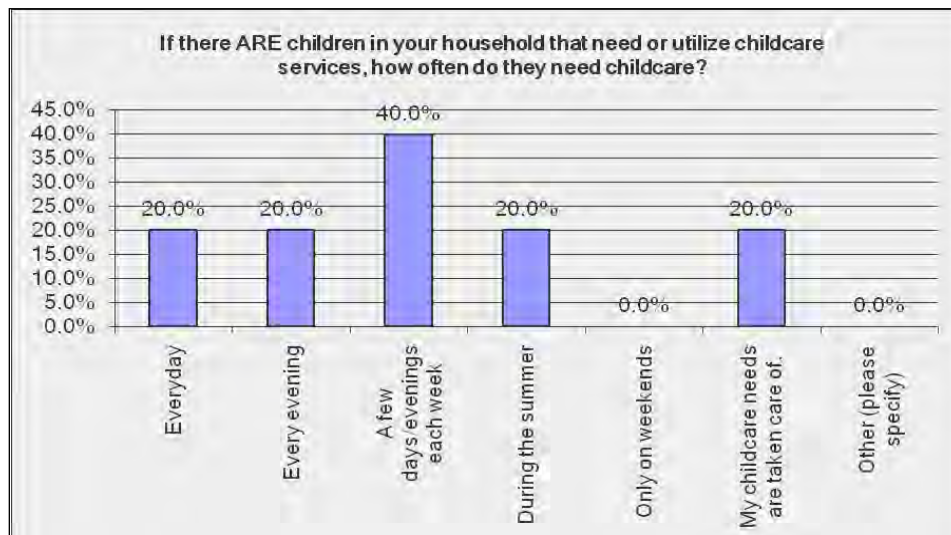
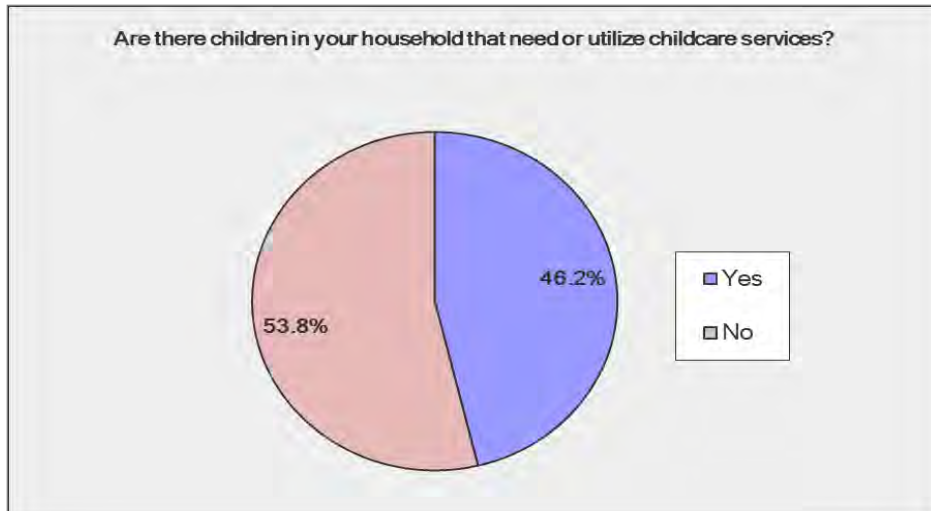
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

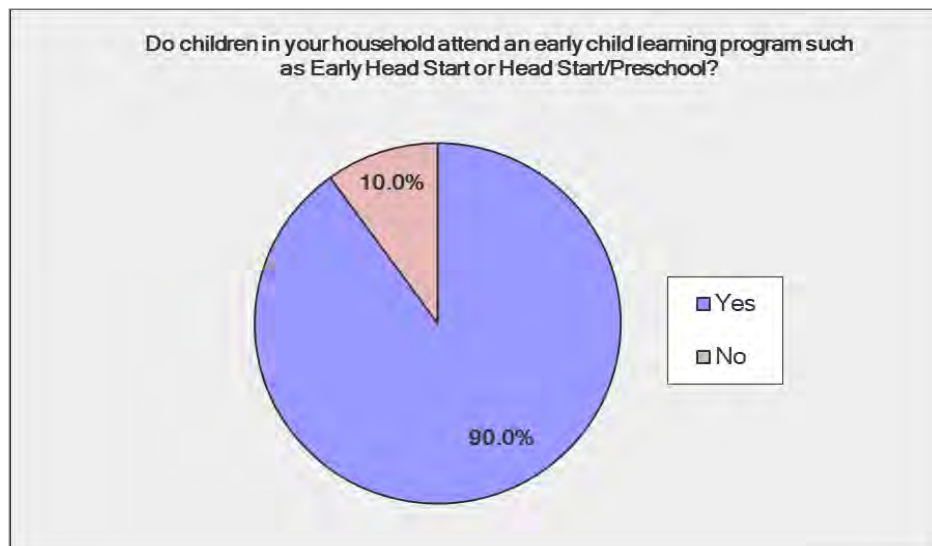
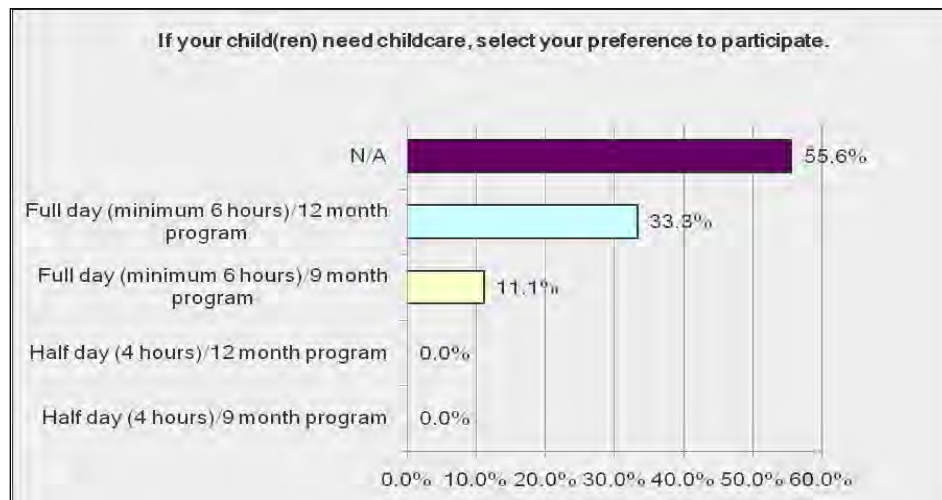
1. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
2. Summer activities for children
3. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter





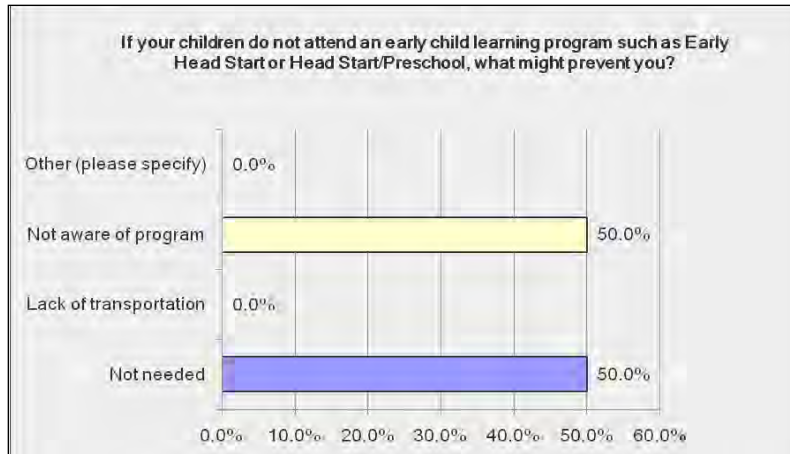






If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

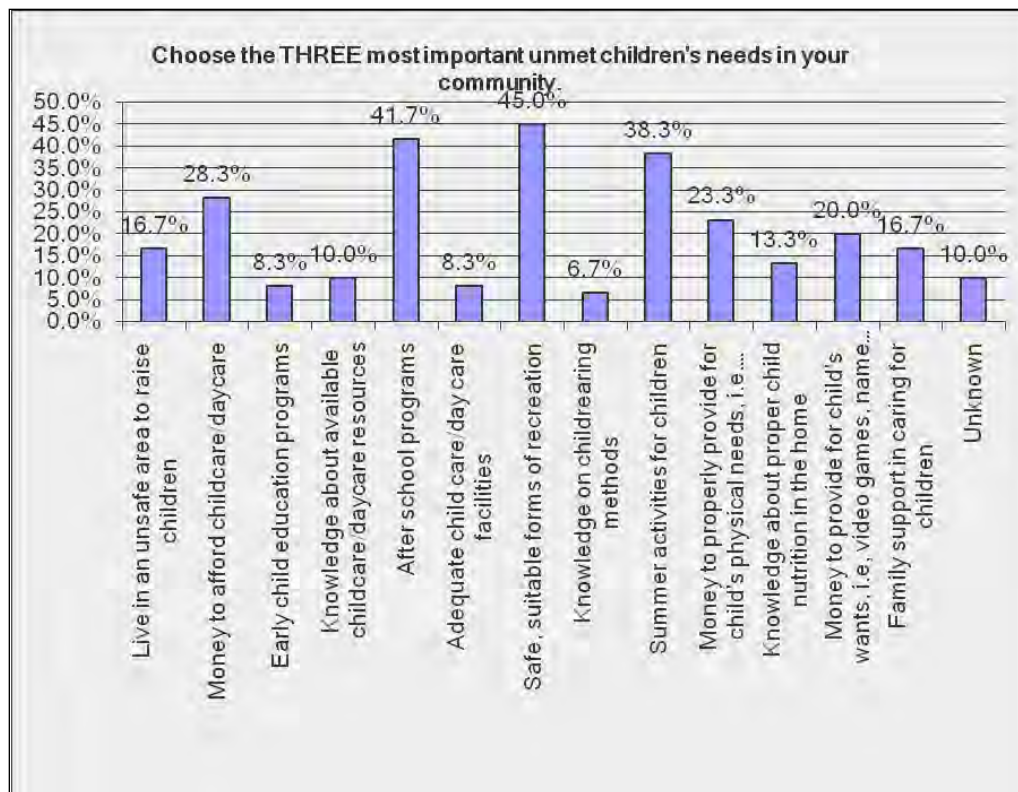
- Philippi Head Start
- Philippi Head Start
- Head Start
- Head Start II Philippi
- North Central Head Start in Philippi
- Philippi Head Start
- Philippi Elementary Head Start
- Philippi Head Start Preschool Program

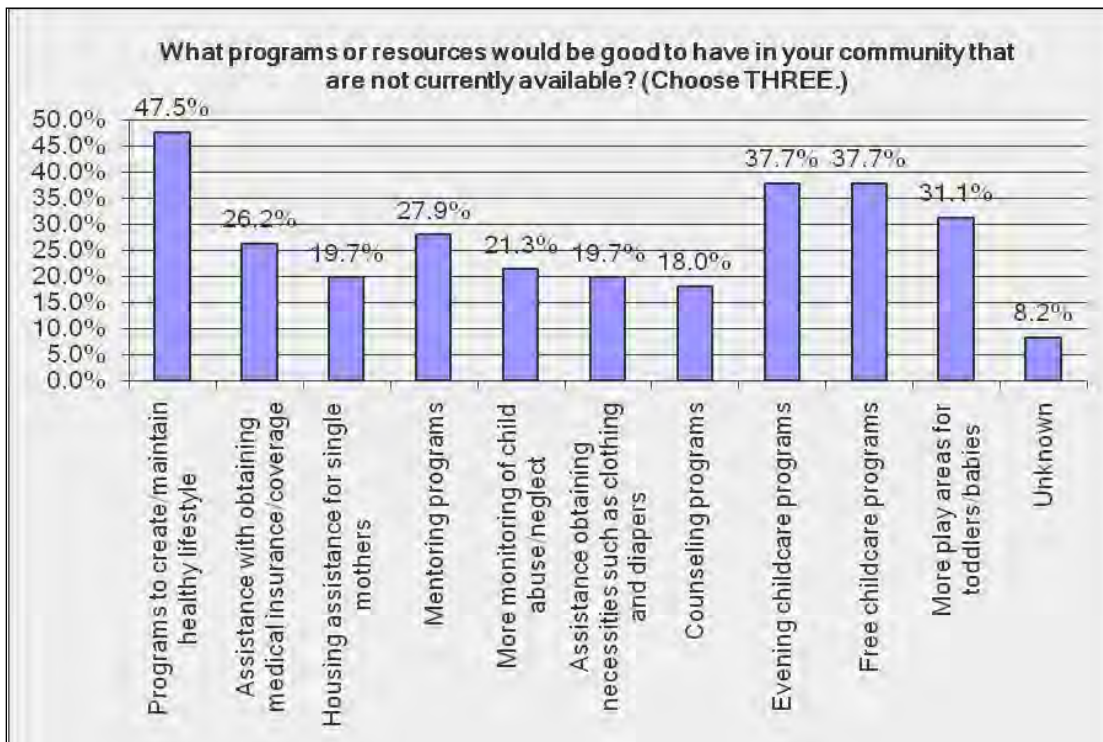
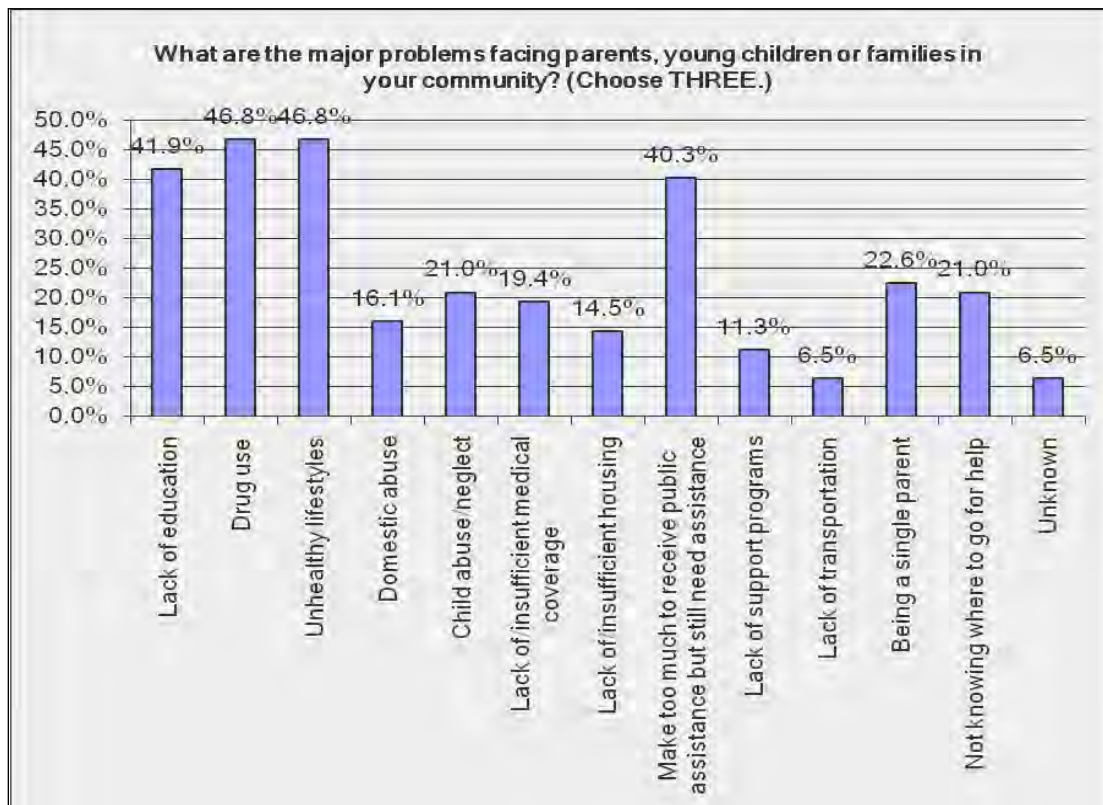


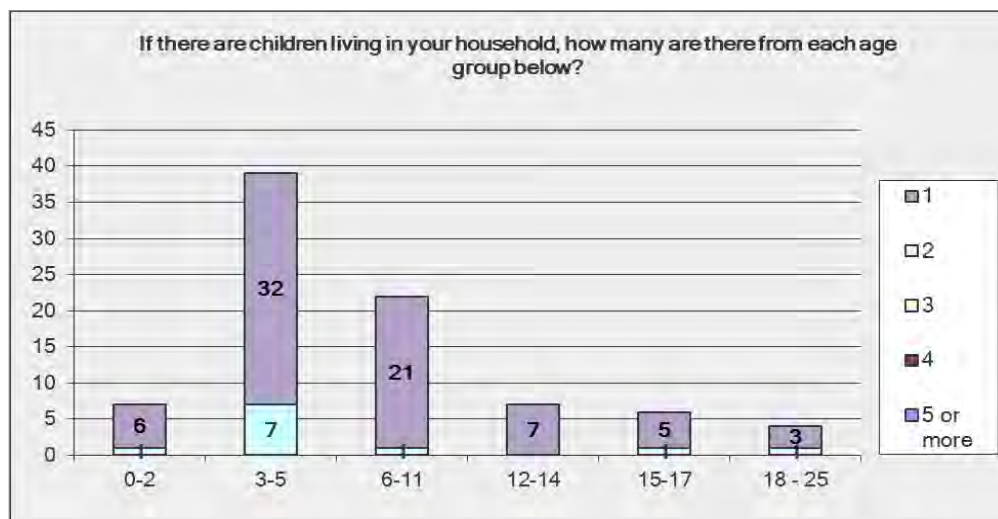
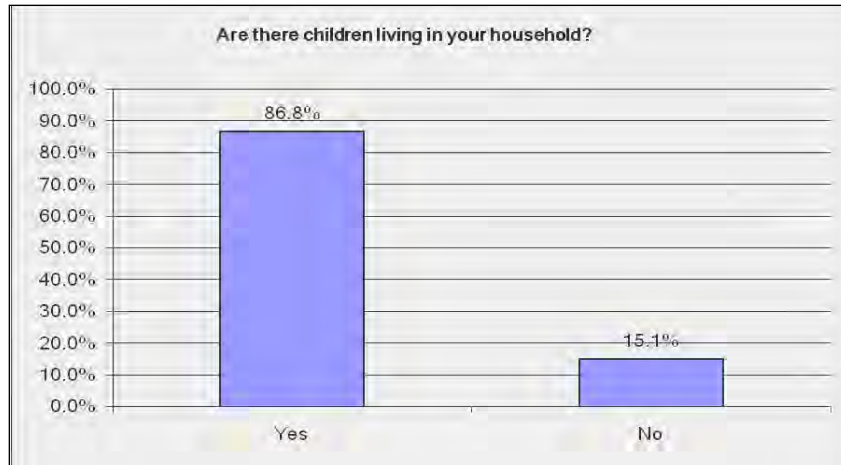
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

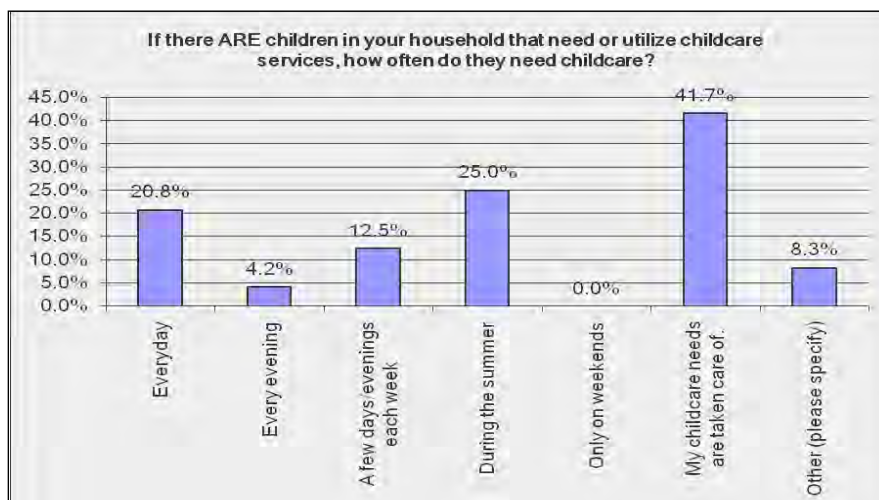
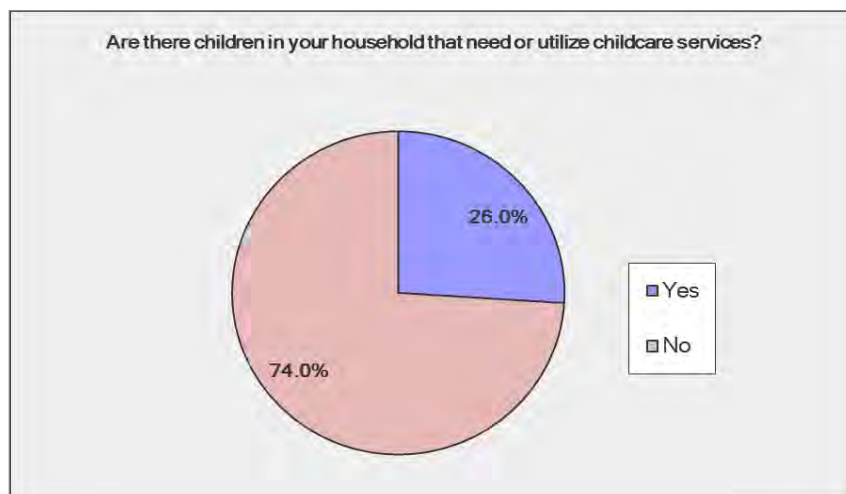
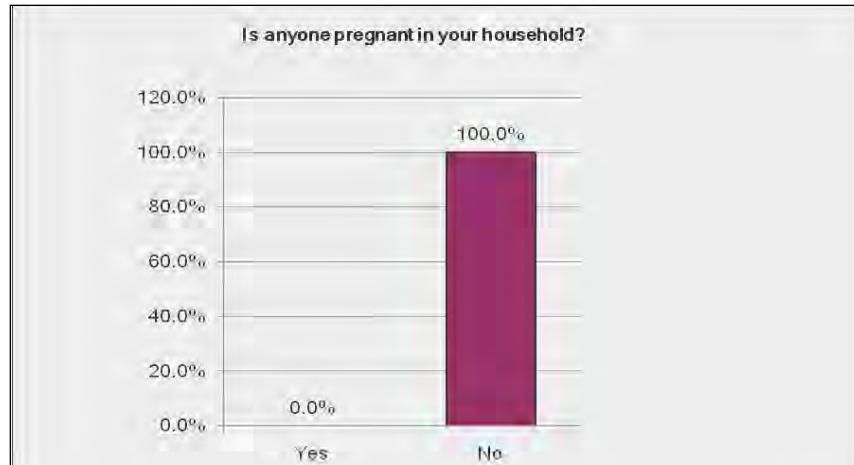
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

1. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
2. After school programs
3. Summer activities for children



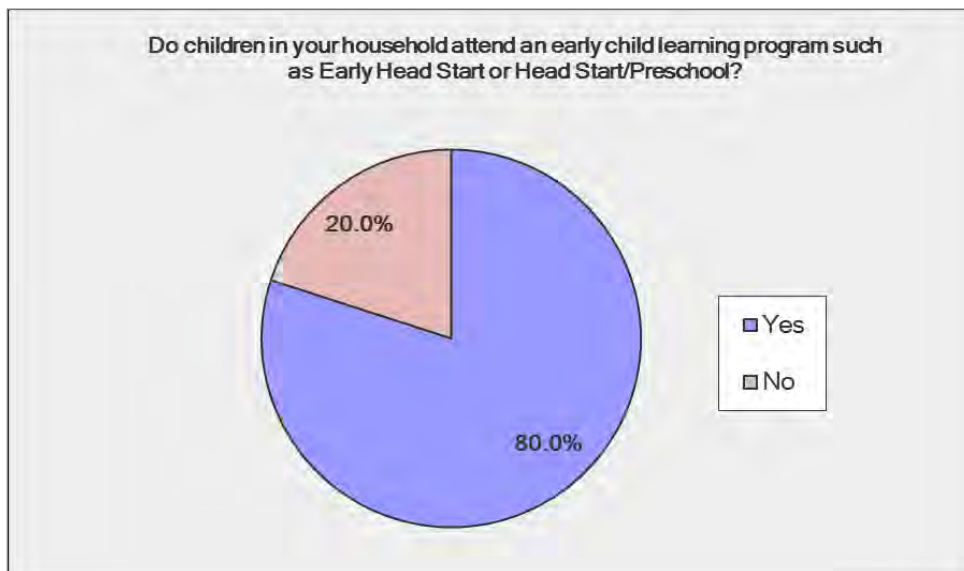
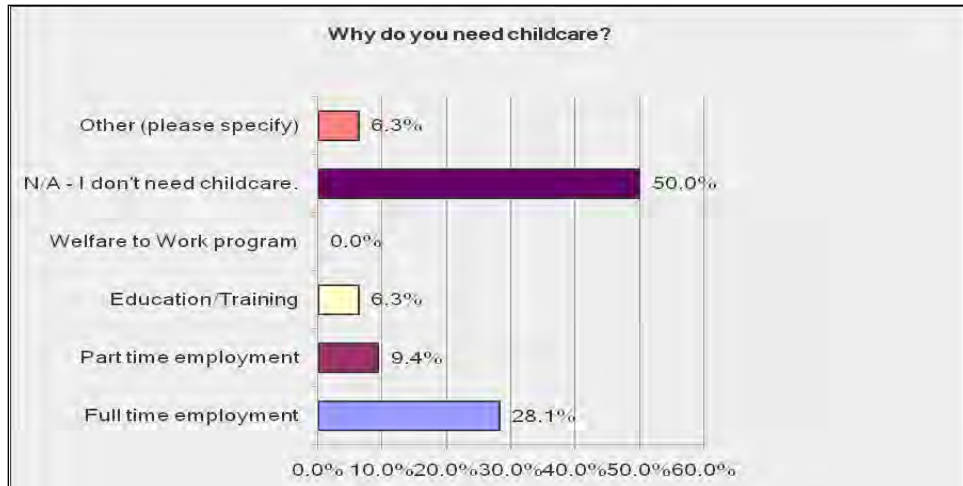






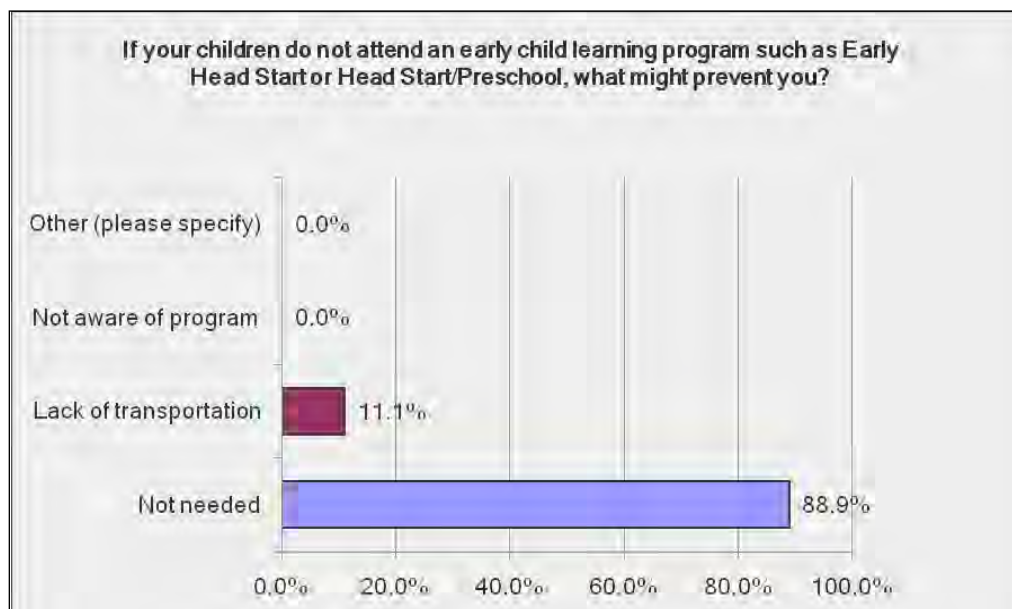
Other, please specify:

- Looking for employment
- After school



If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

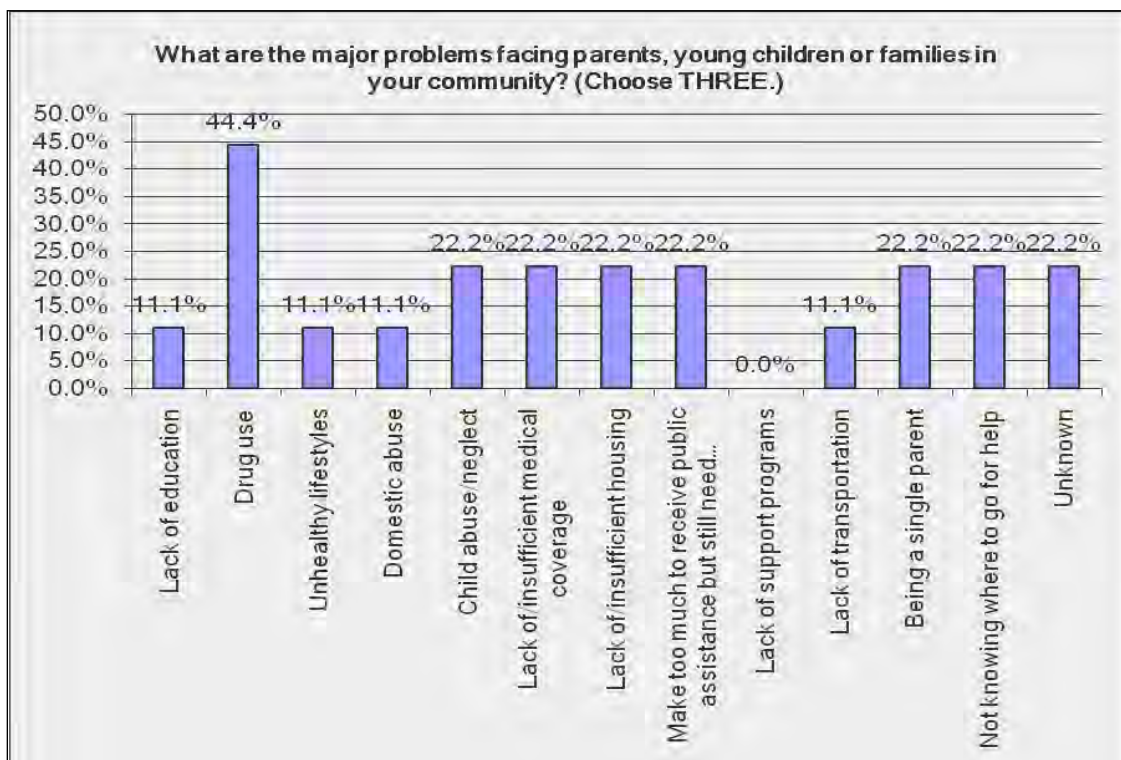
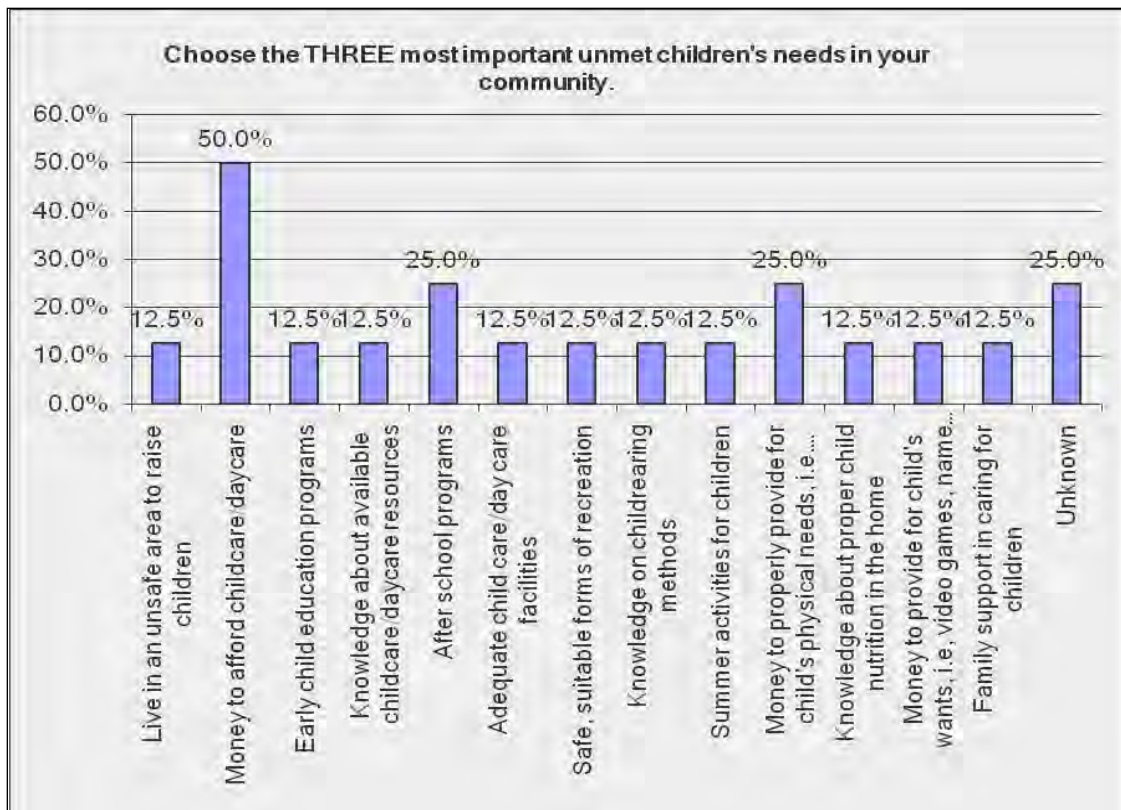
- Carolina Head Start – XXX
- Edgemont Head Start – XXXXXX
- Fairmont Head Start – XXXXXXXX
- Head Start – XXXX
- Head Start Carolina - and they are amazing
- Mannington Head Start – X
- Rivesville Head Start – XXX
- West Fairmont Head Start – X
- Wonderland Preschool – X

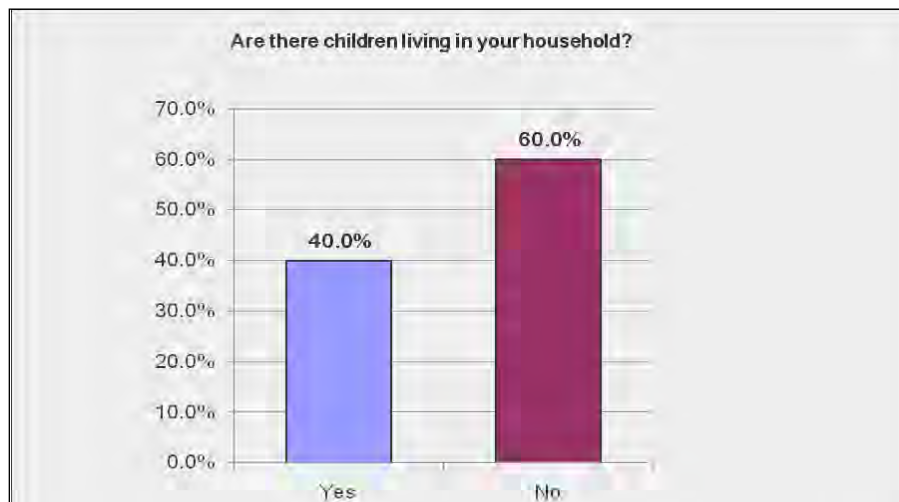
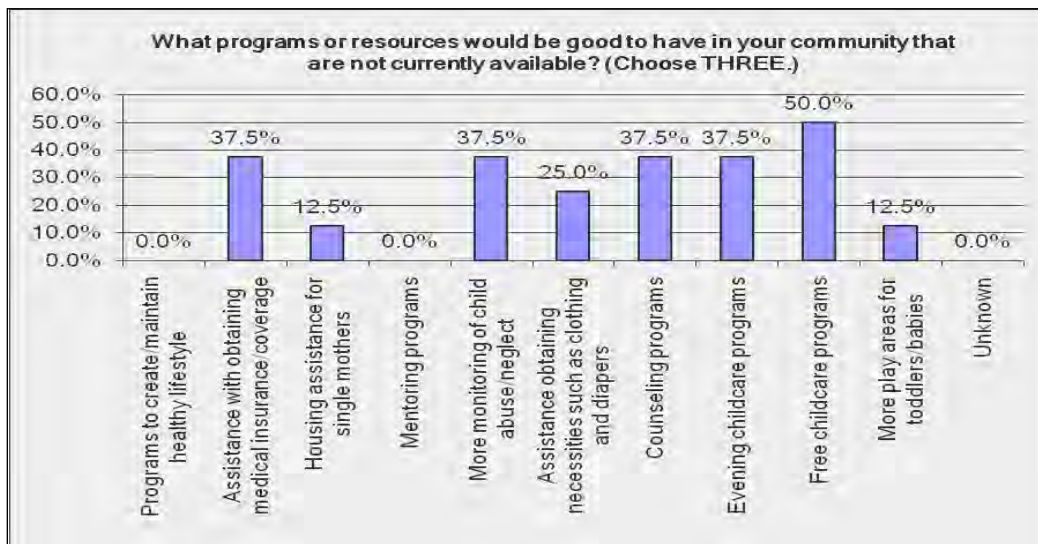


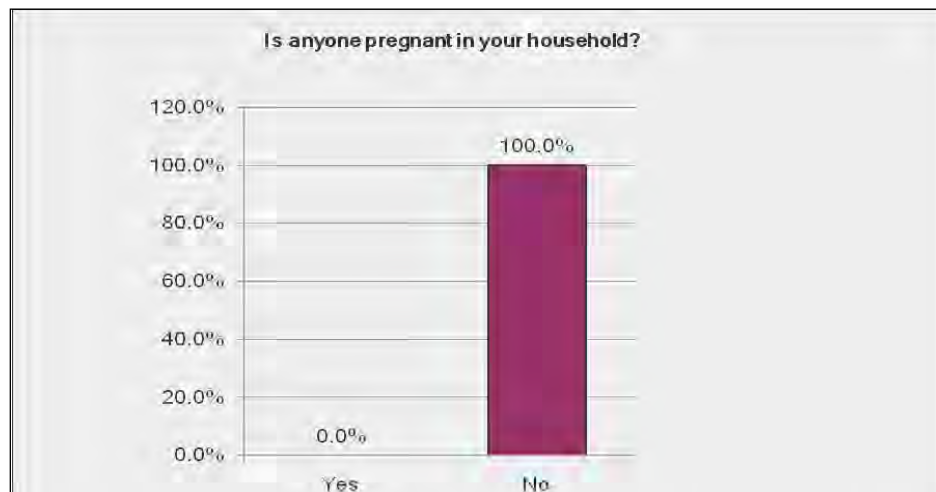
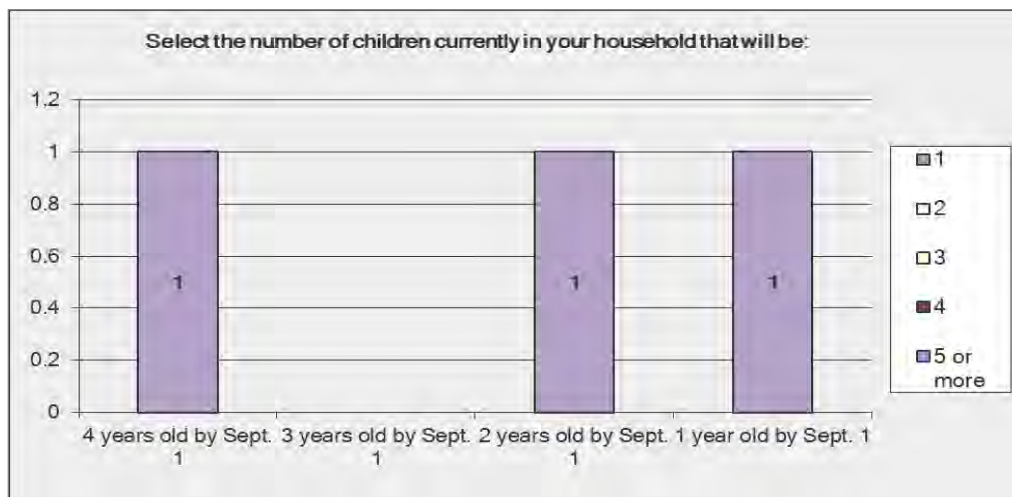
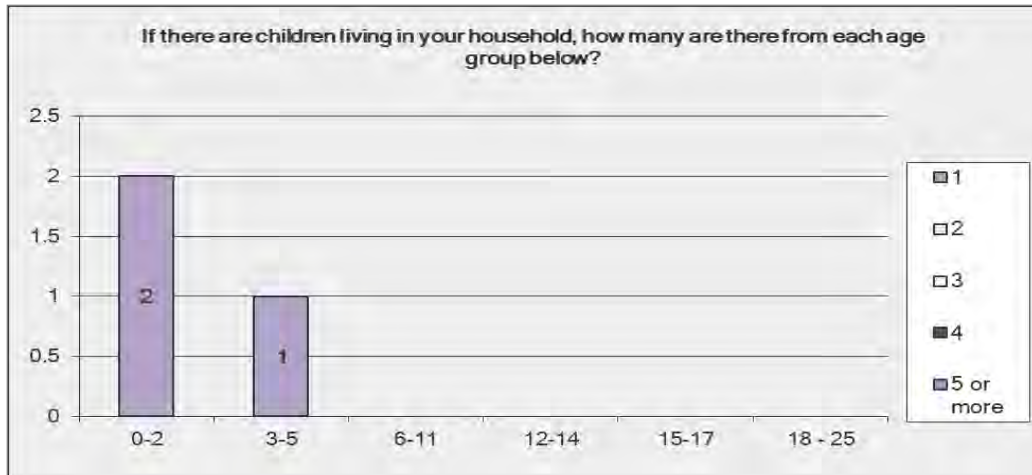
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

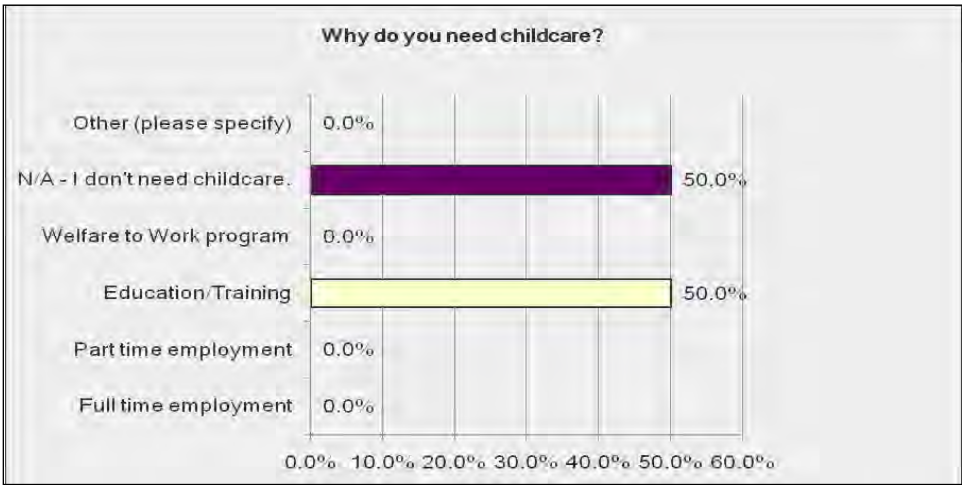
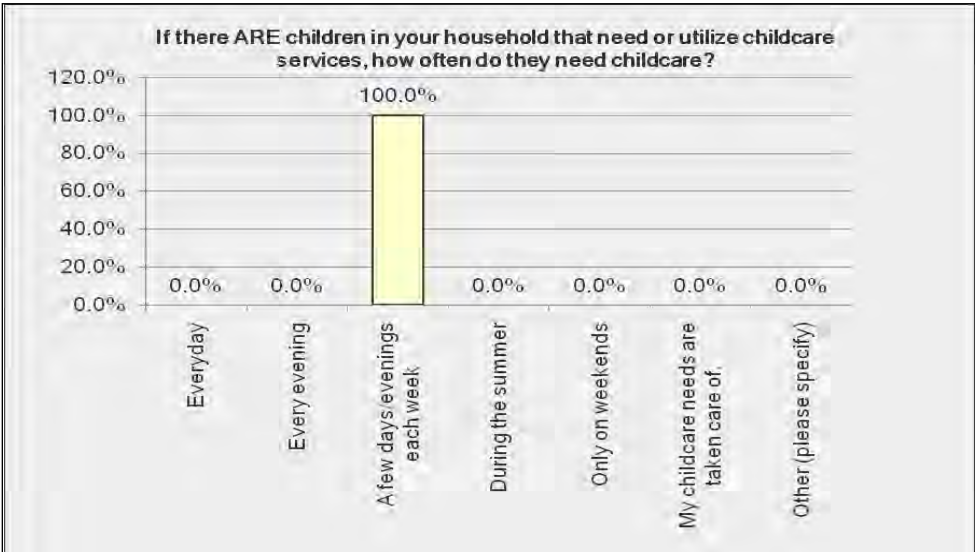
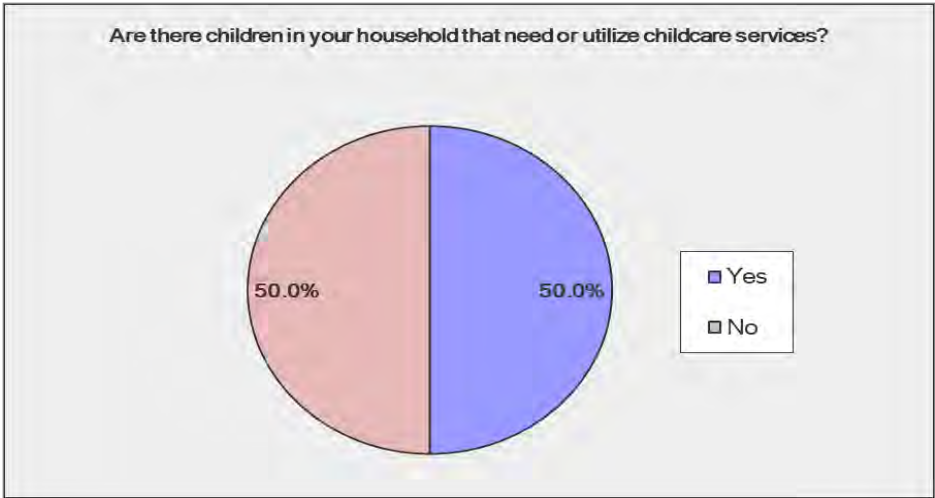
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

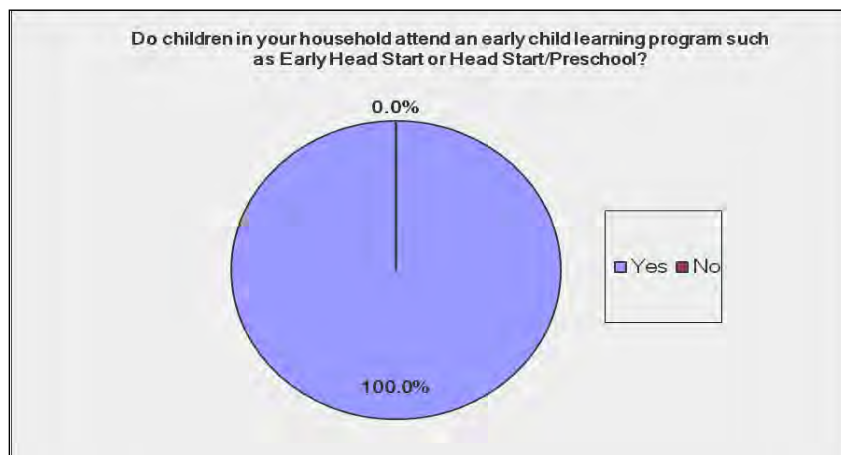
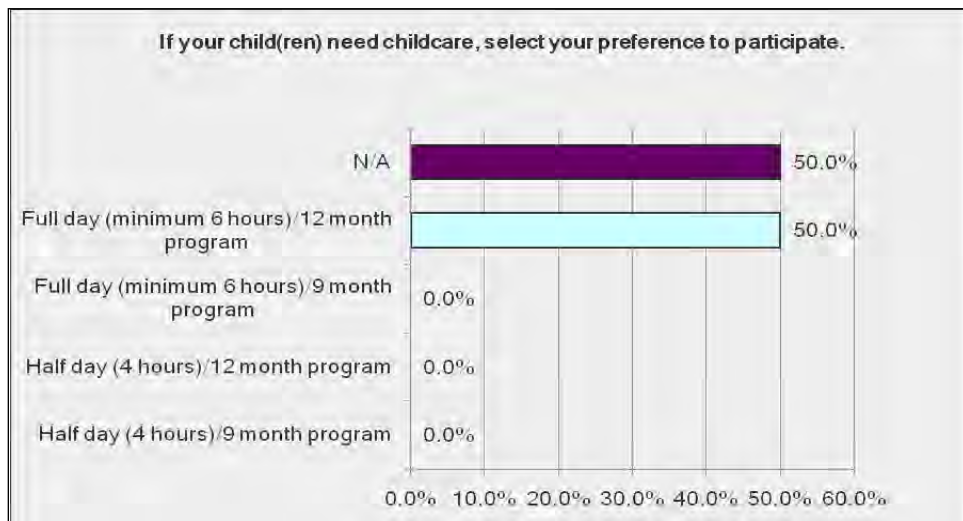
1. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
2. After school programs
3. Summer activities for children











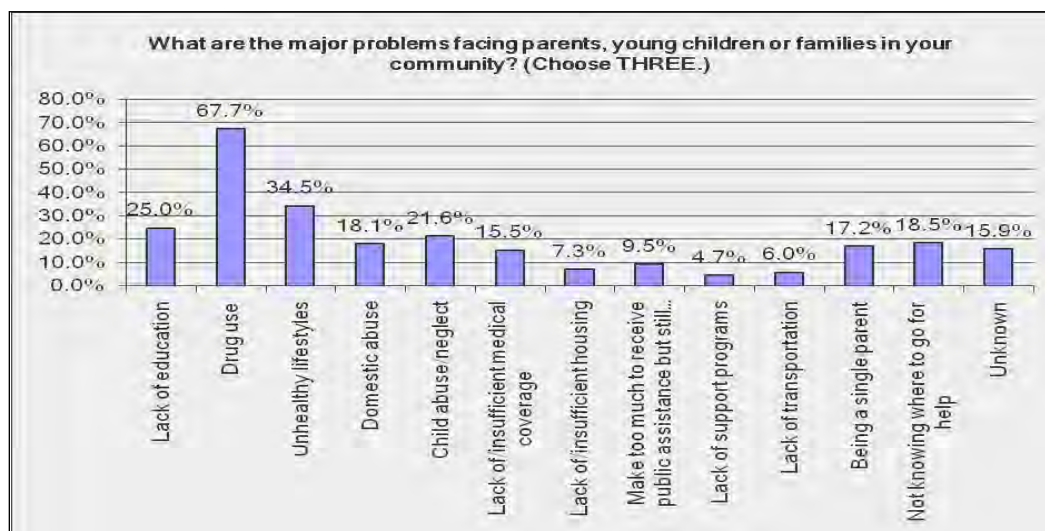
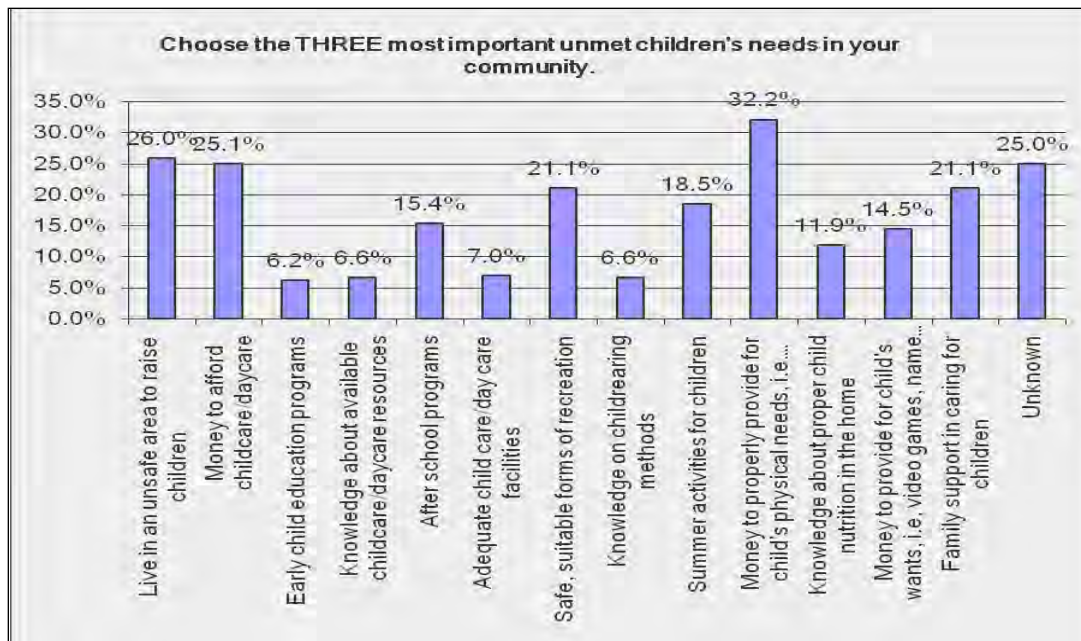
If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

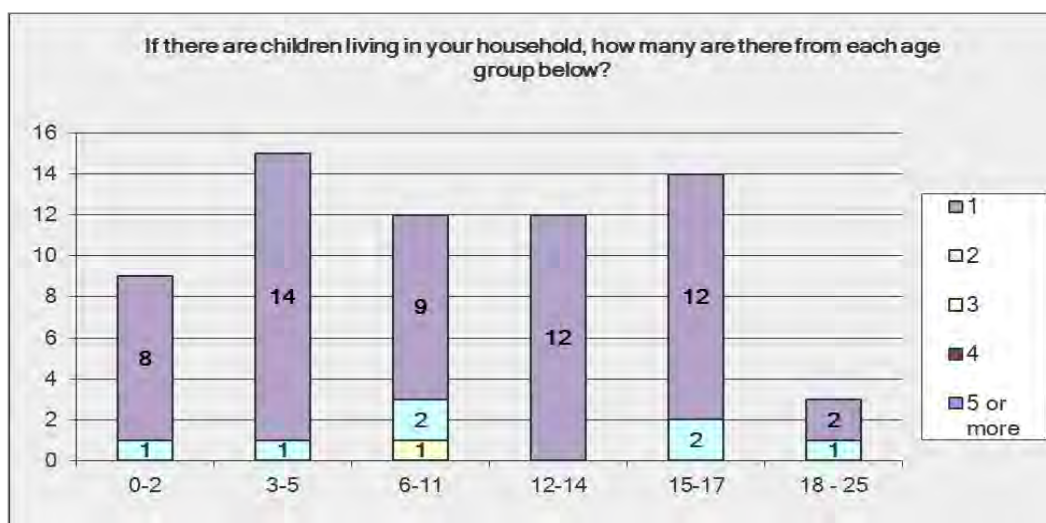
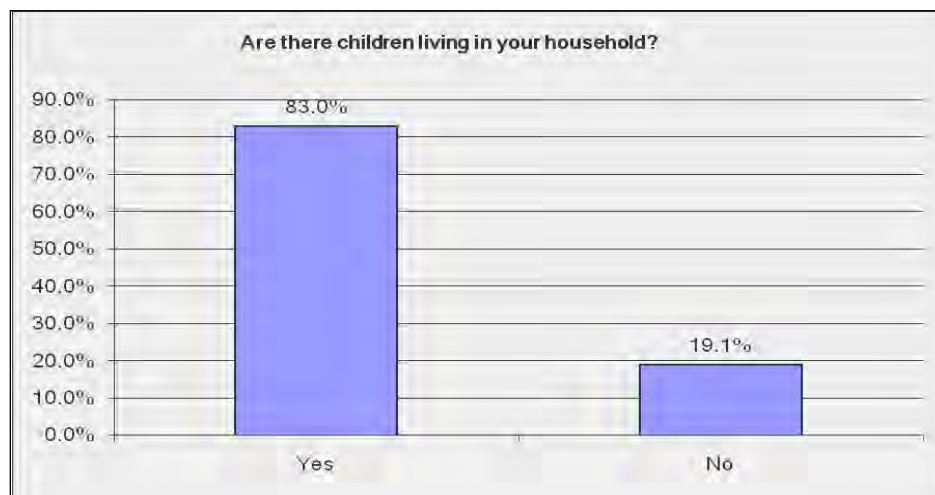
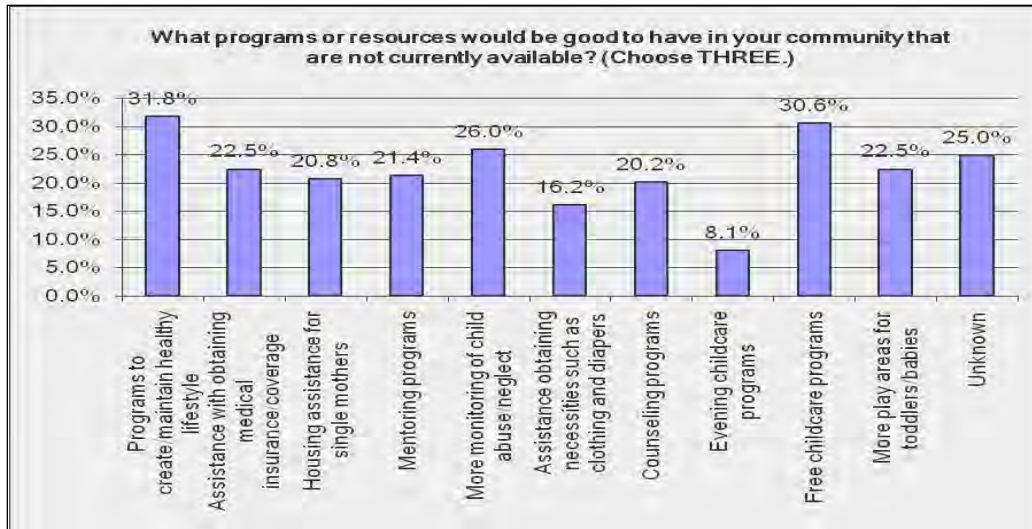
- Early Head Start

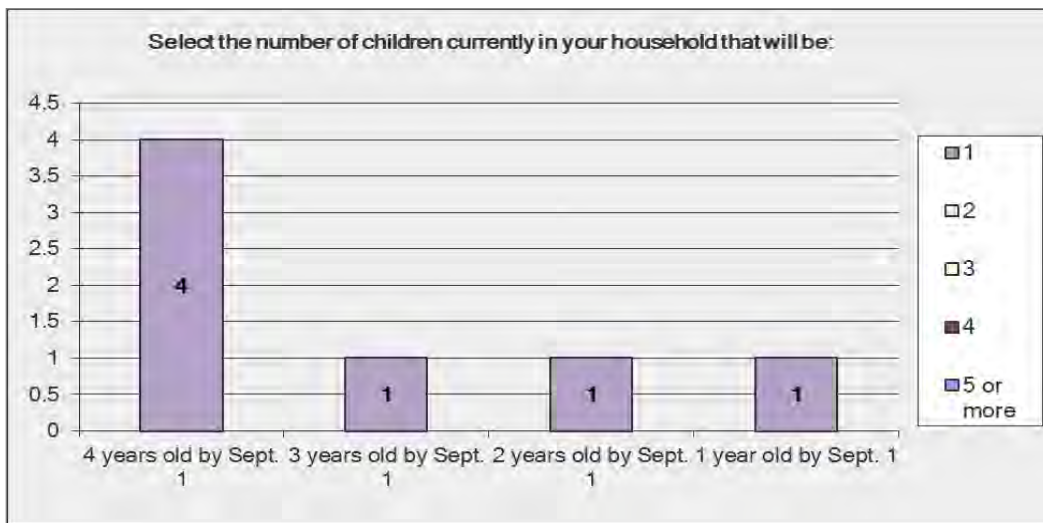
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

1. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
2. Live in an unsafe area to raise children
3. Money to afford childcare/daycare

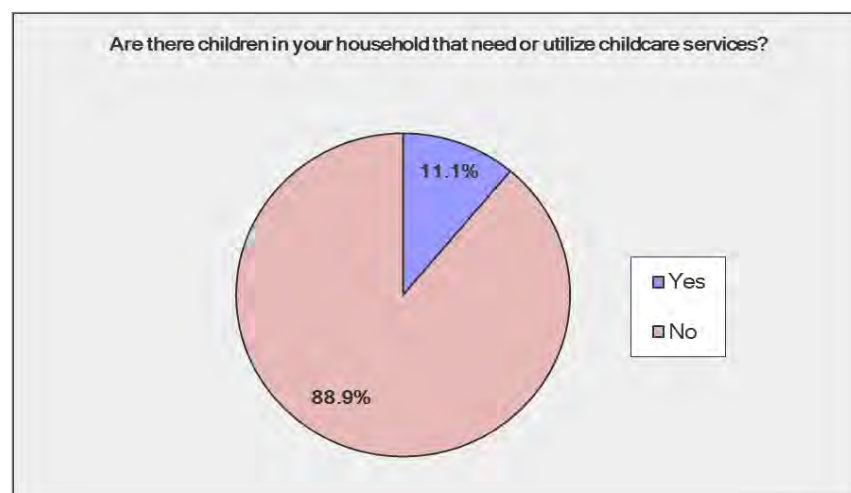


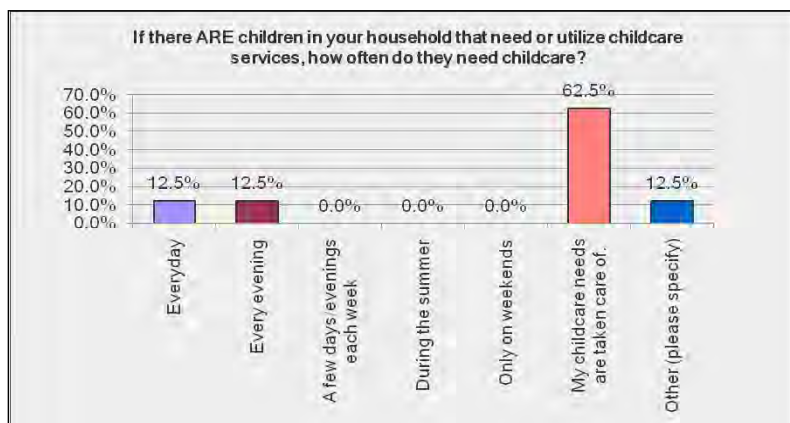




If yes, what is the due date:

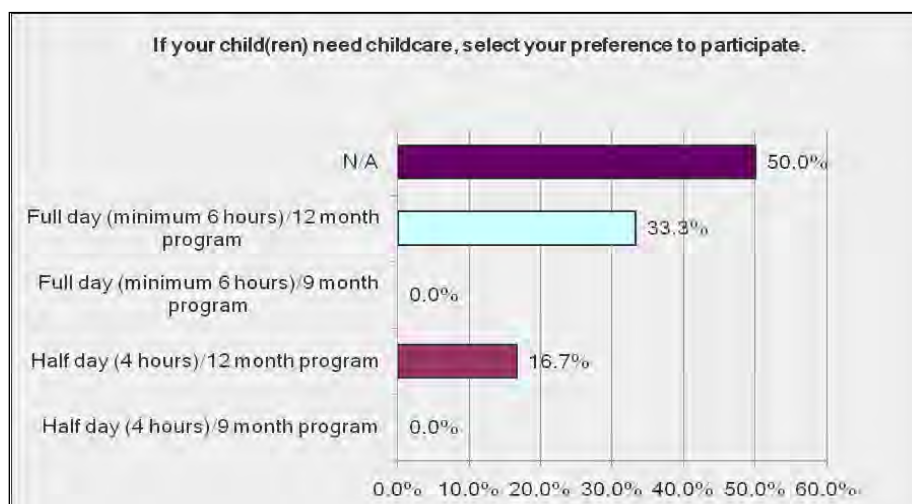
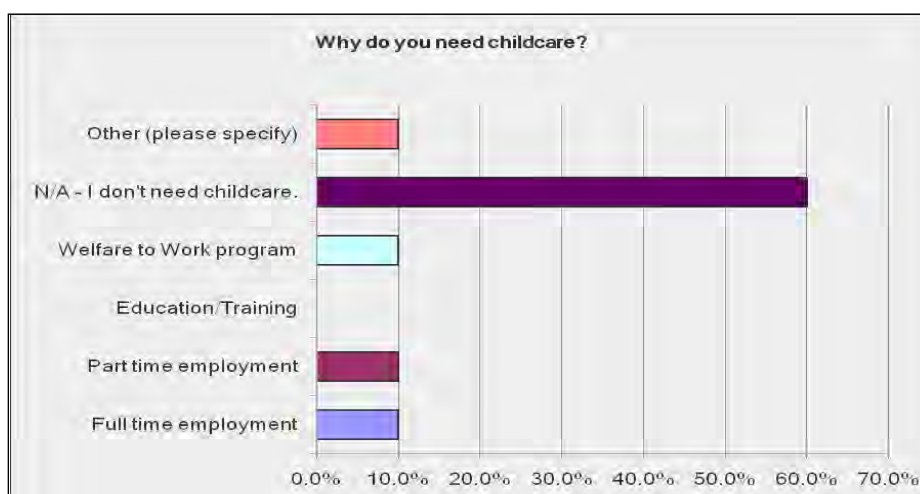
- 03/01/2012
- 05/01/2012

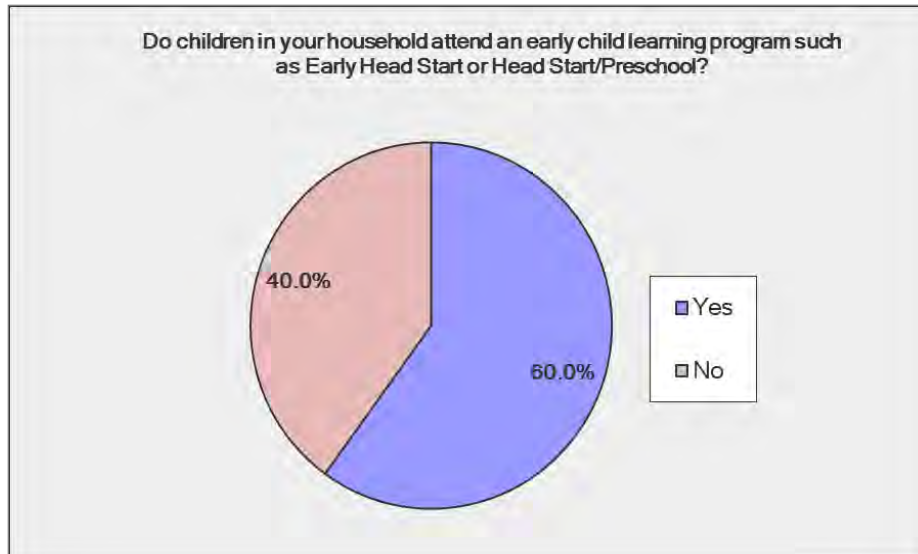




Other, please specify:

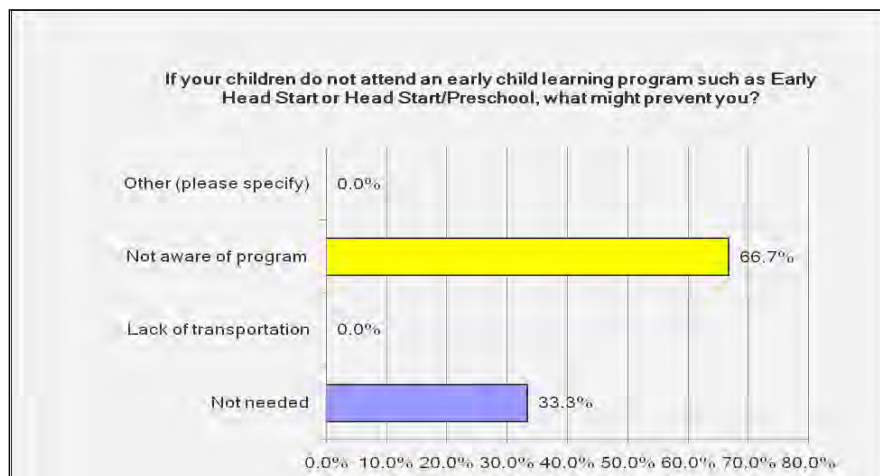
- When I have a medical appointment.





If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

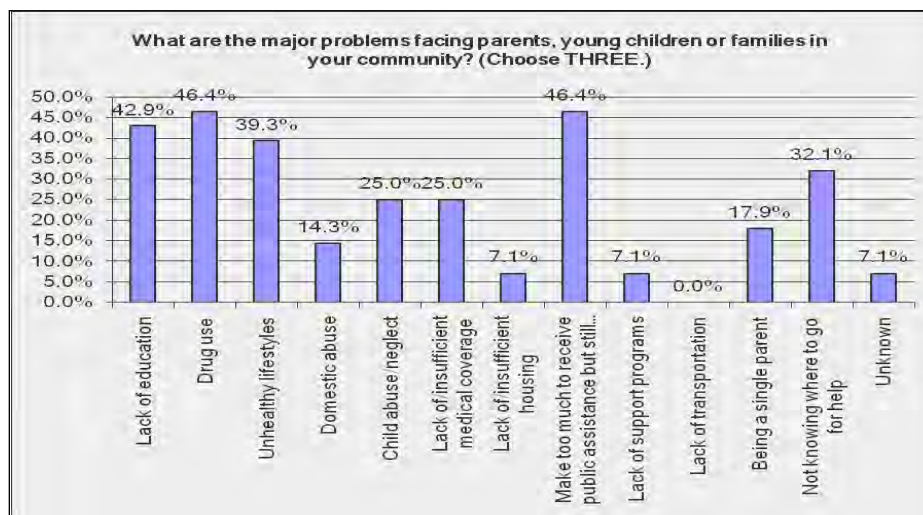
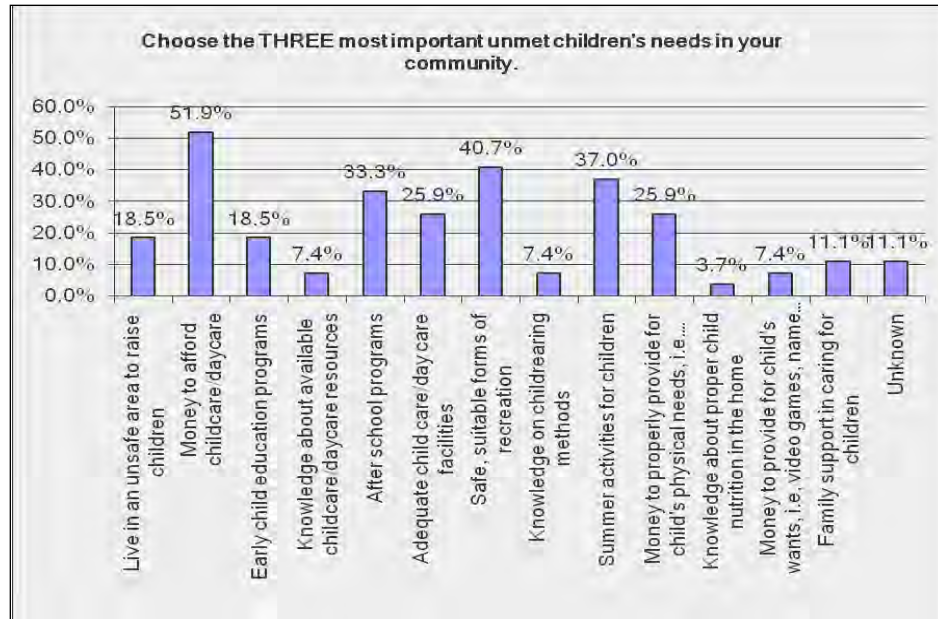
- Preschool – X
- School Days Child Care – X

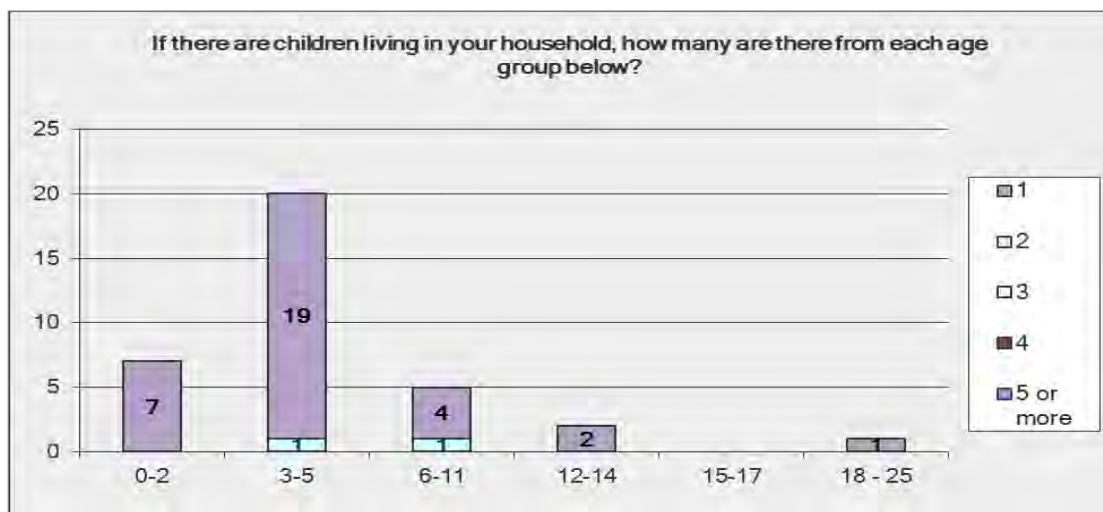
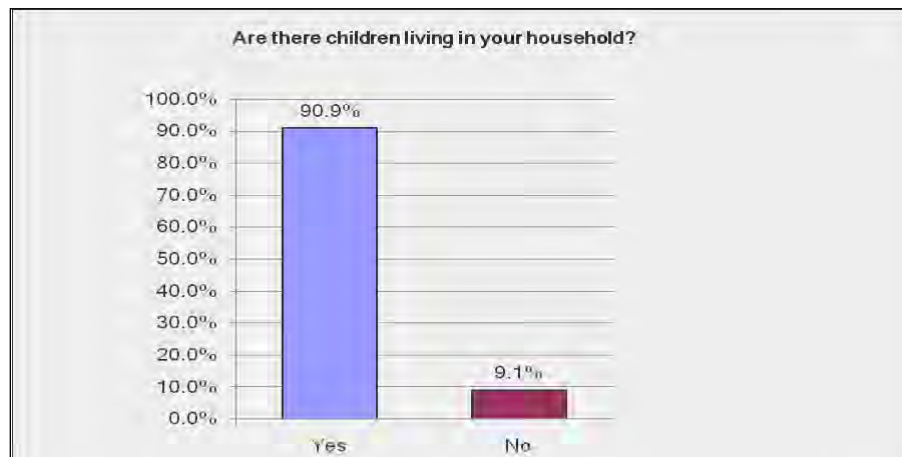
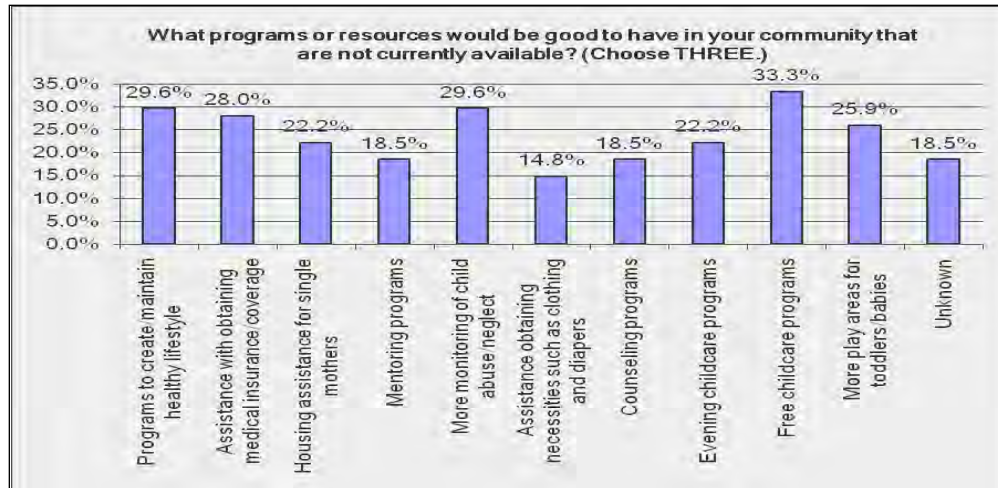


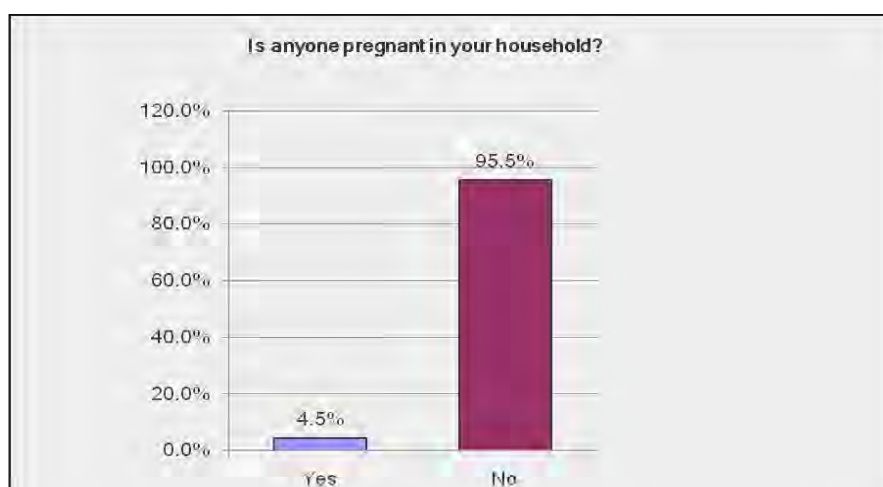
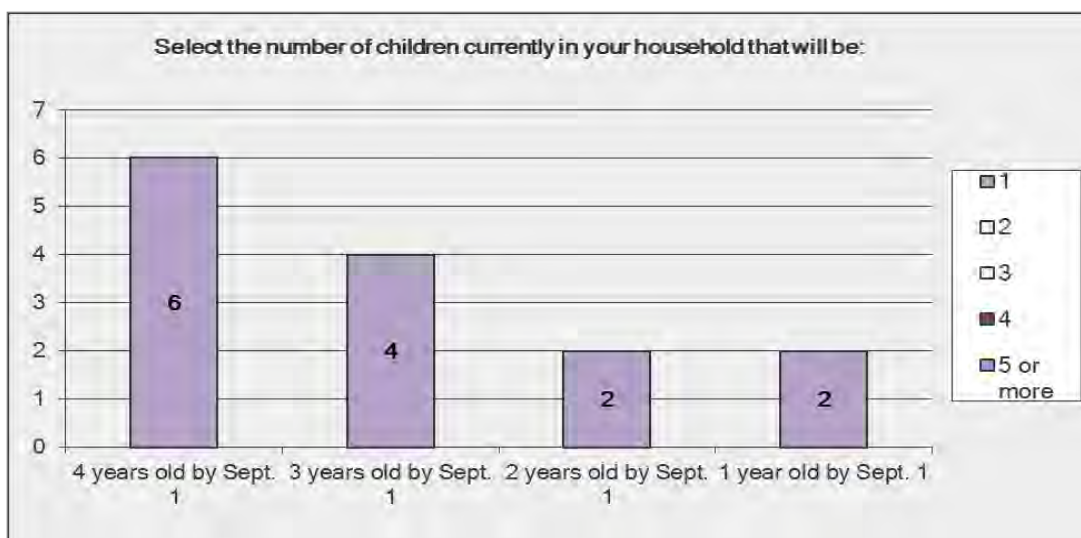
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

1. Money to afford childcare/daycare
2. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
3. Summer activities for children

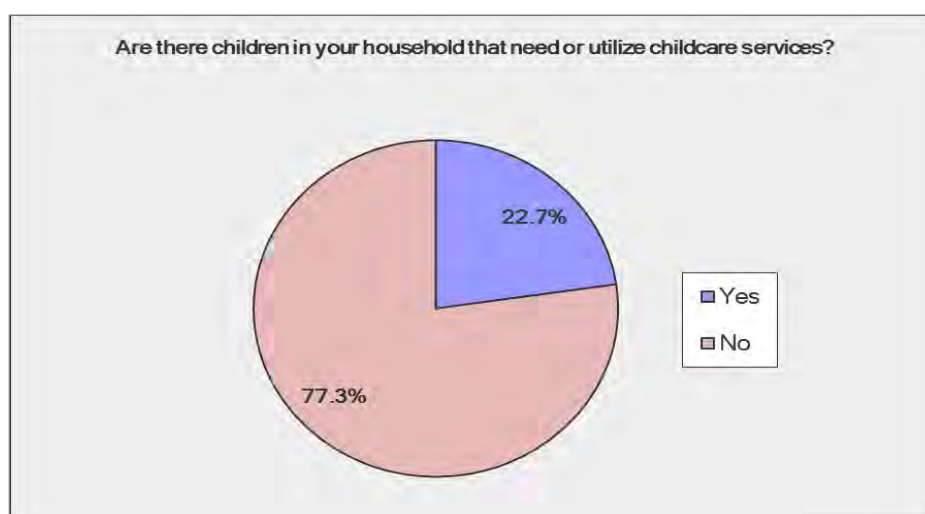


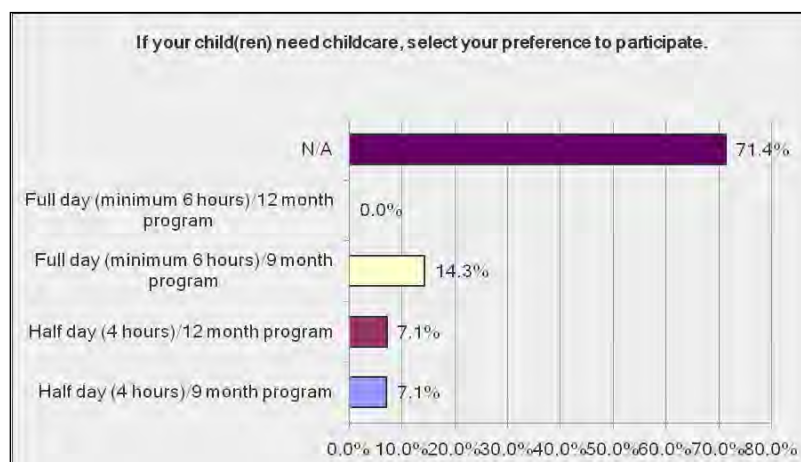
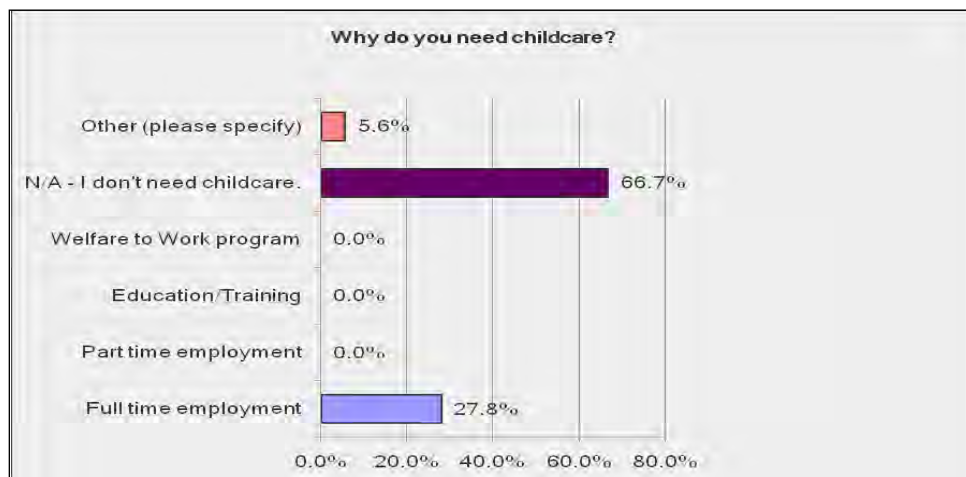
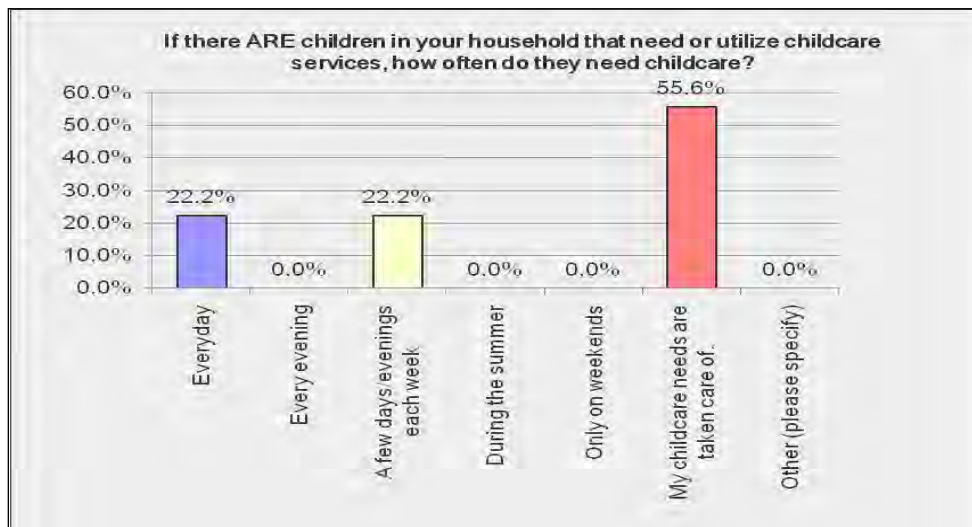


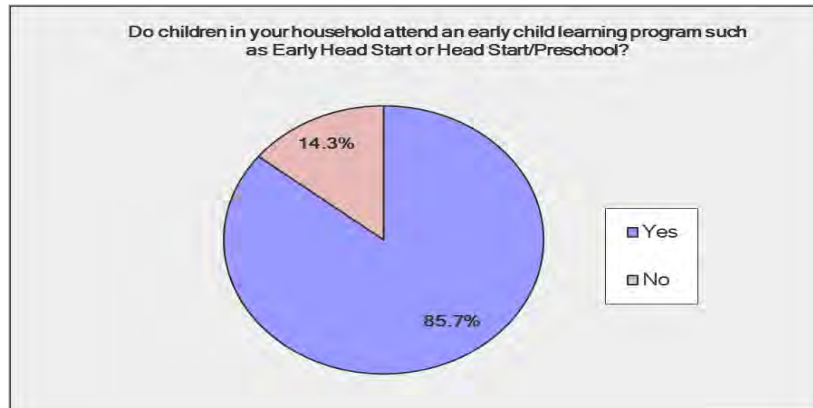


If yes, what is the due date:

- 02/23/2012

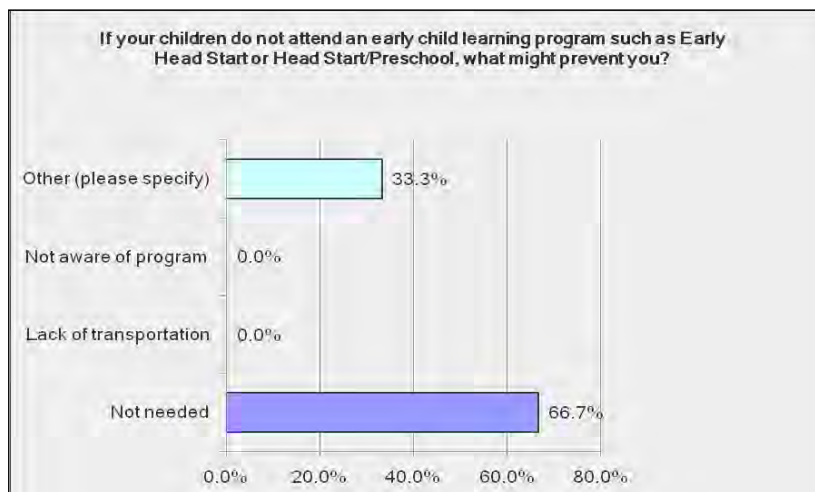






If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

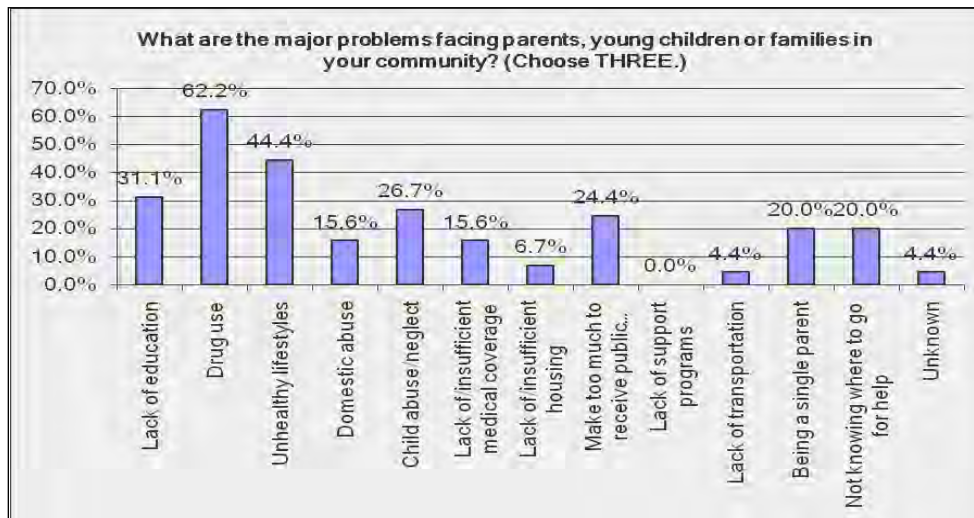
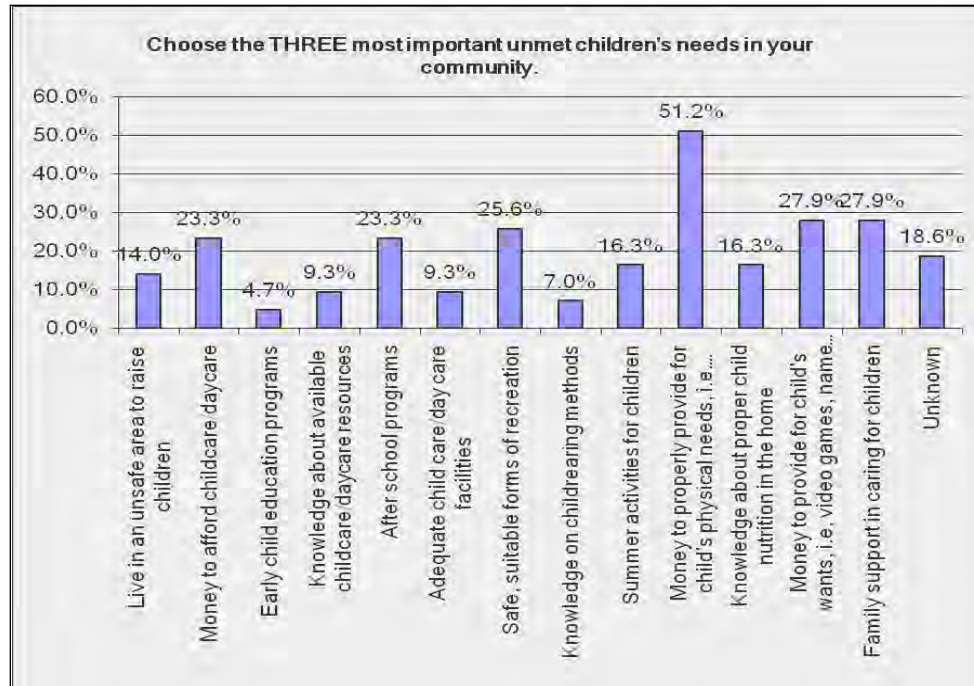
- Bruceton School Pre-K
- Early Head Start, Community Action
- Fellowsville Pre K – X
- Kingwood Elementary Pre-K
- Kingwood Elementary Preschool
- NCCA Pre K
- Pre-k – XXX
- Preschool – XXX
- VALLEY ELEMENTARY HEADSTART – XX

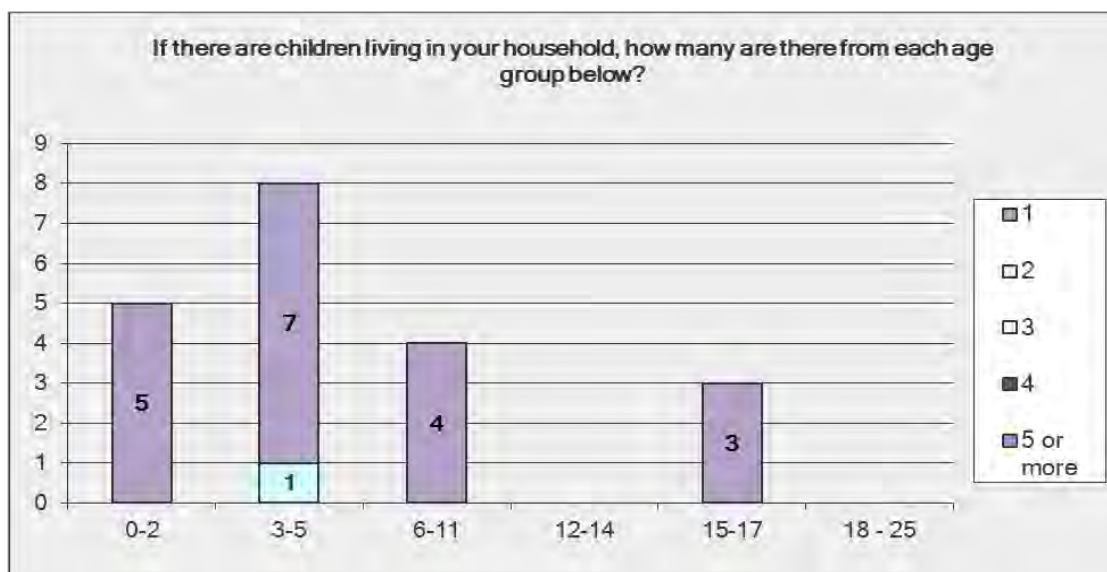
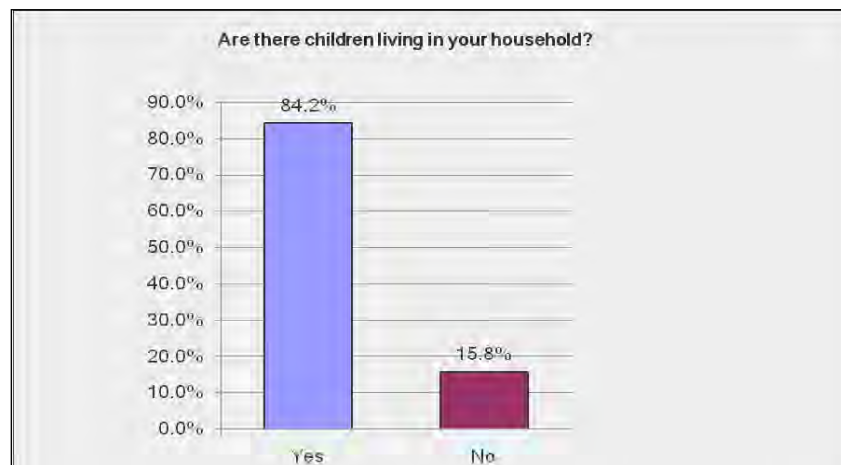
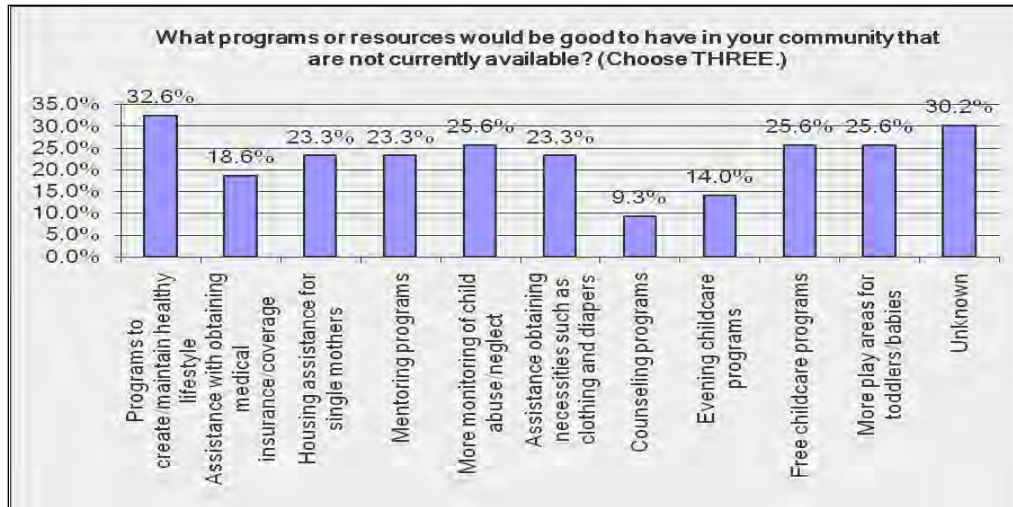


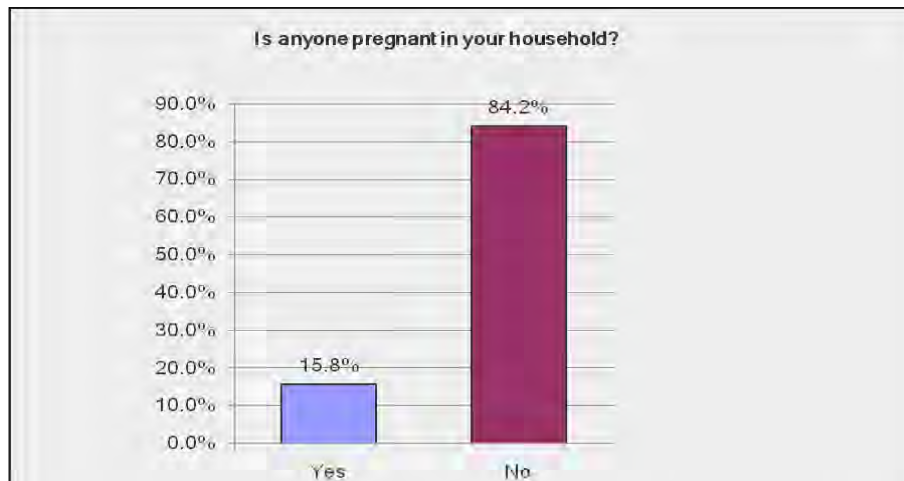
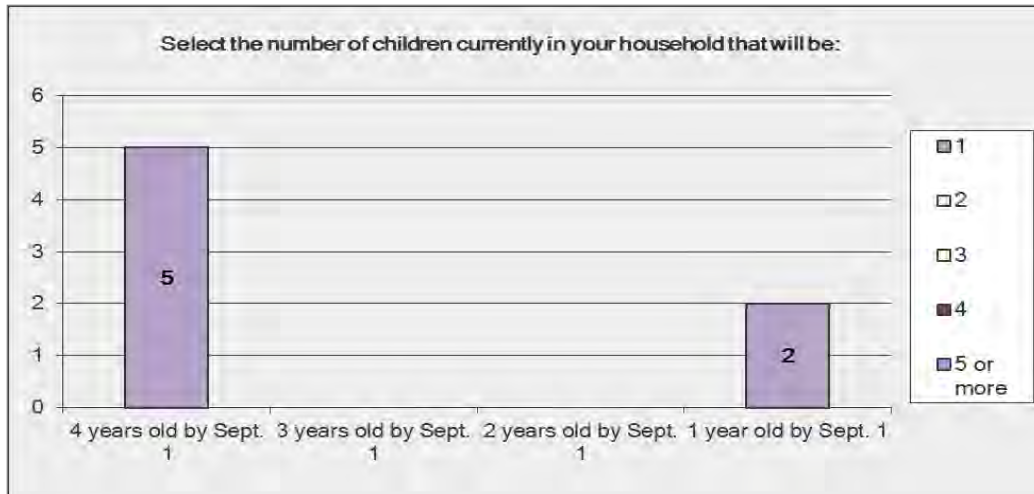
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

1. Programs to create/maintain healthy lifestyle
2. More monitoring of child abuse/neglect
3. Free childcare programs

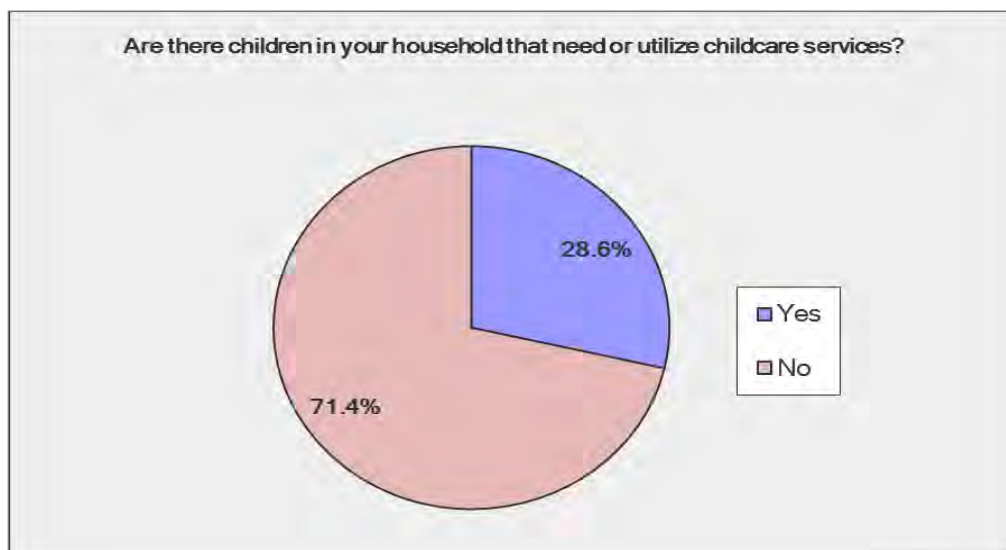


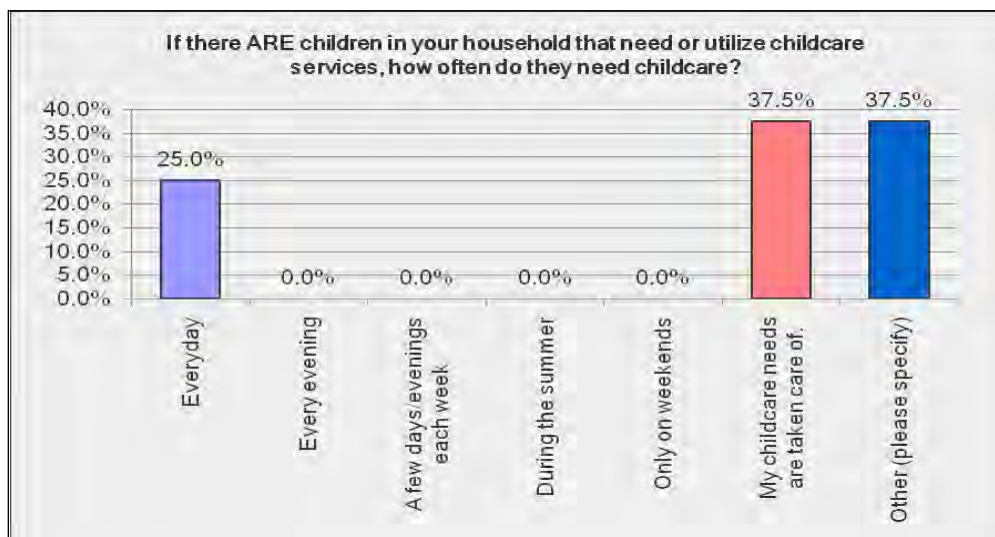




If yes, what is the due date:

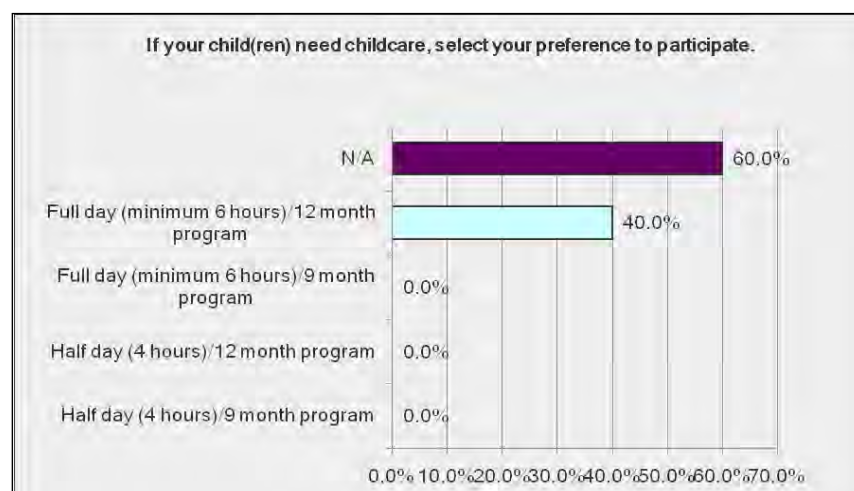
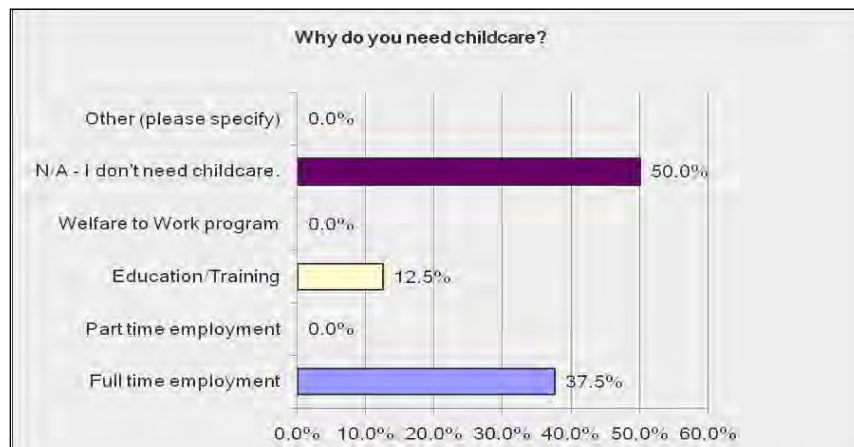
- January 1, 2012
- March 20, 2012
- June 1, 2012

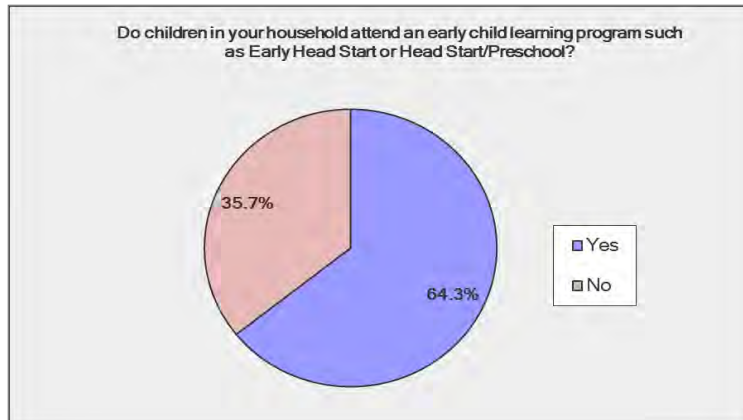




Other, please specify:

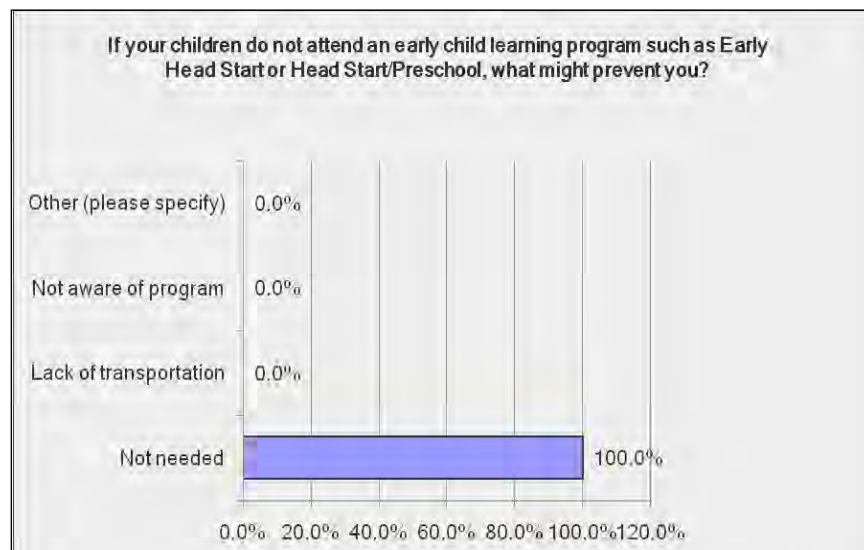
- Not here yet
- Months
- During weekdays in the day.





If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

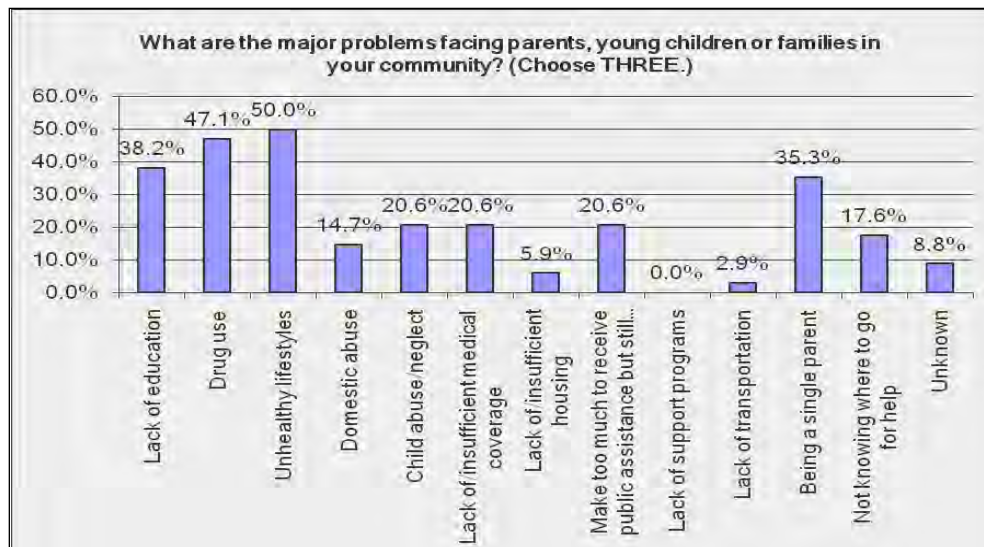
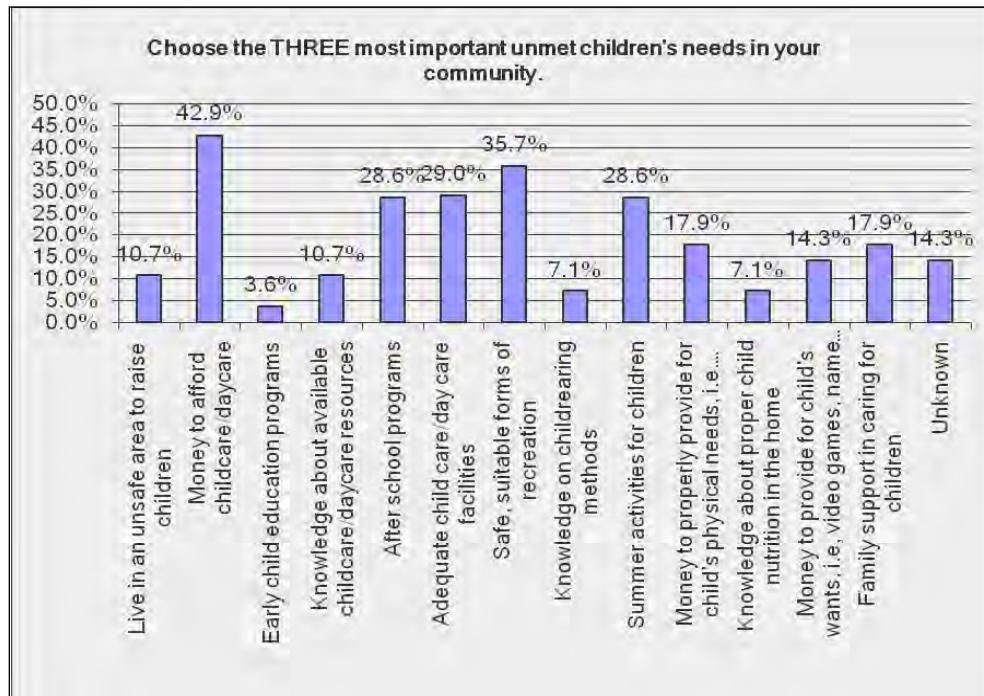
- Preschool – XXXXXXXXXX
- George Ward Preschool
- Homestead Pre K – XXX
- Preschool at Jennings Randolph Elementary School – X
- Public Preschool @ 3rd Ward Elementary

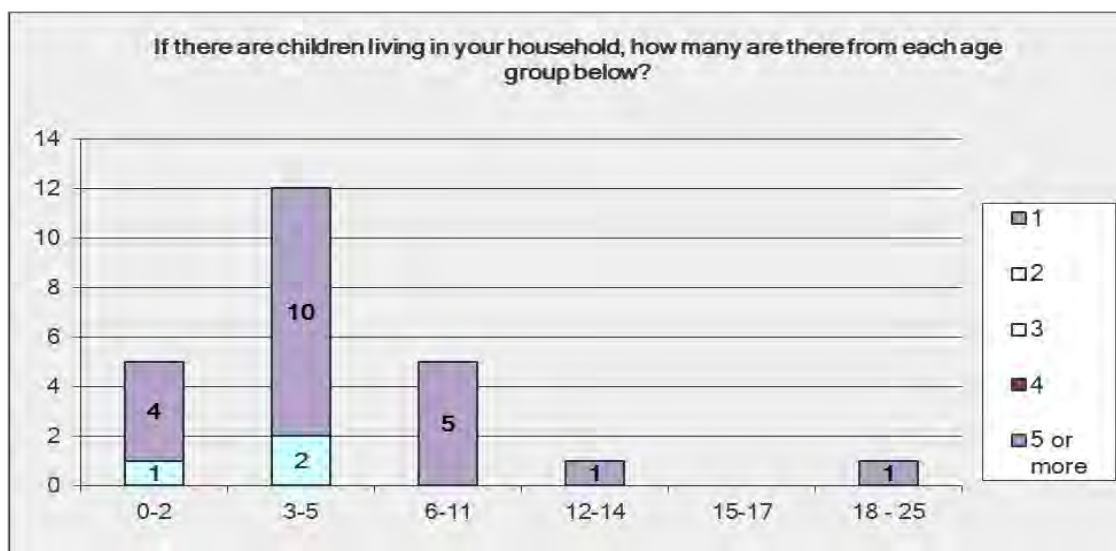
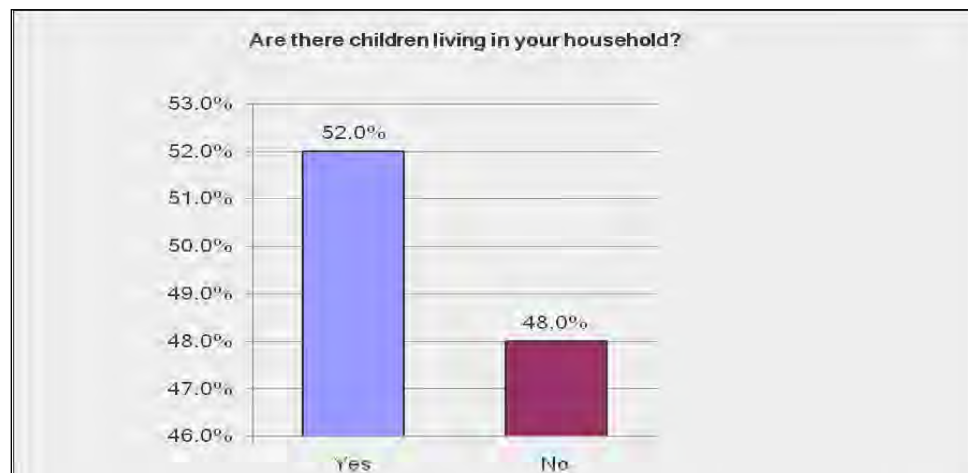
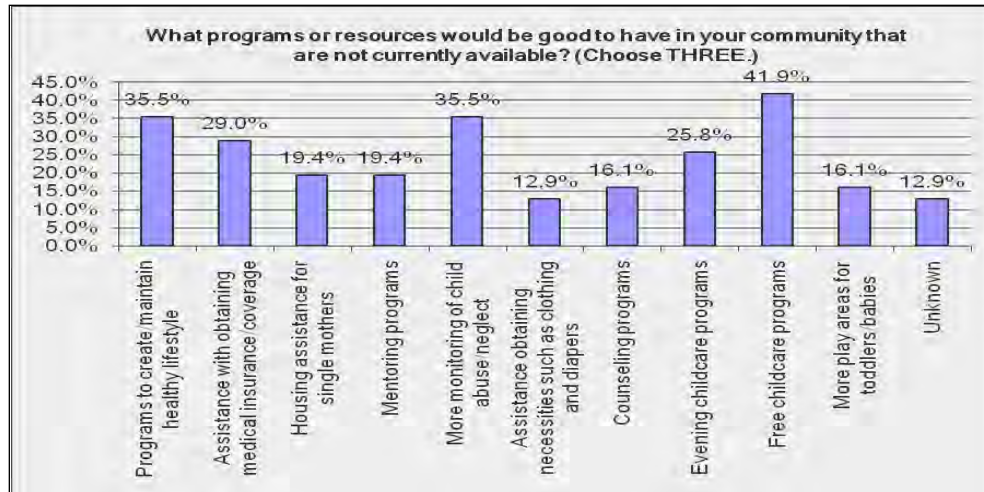


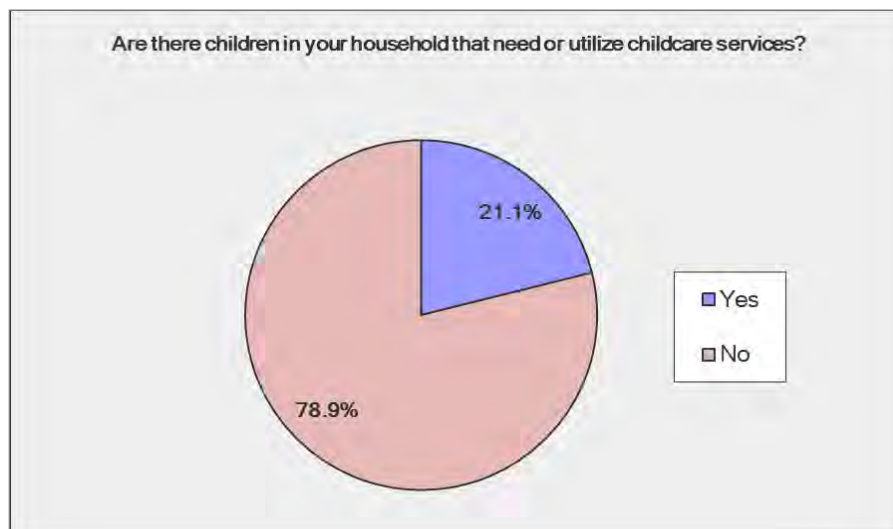
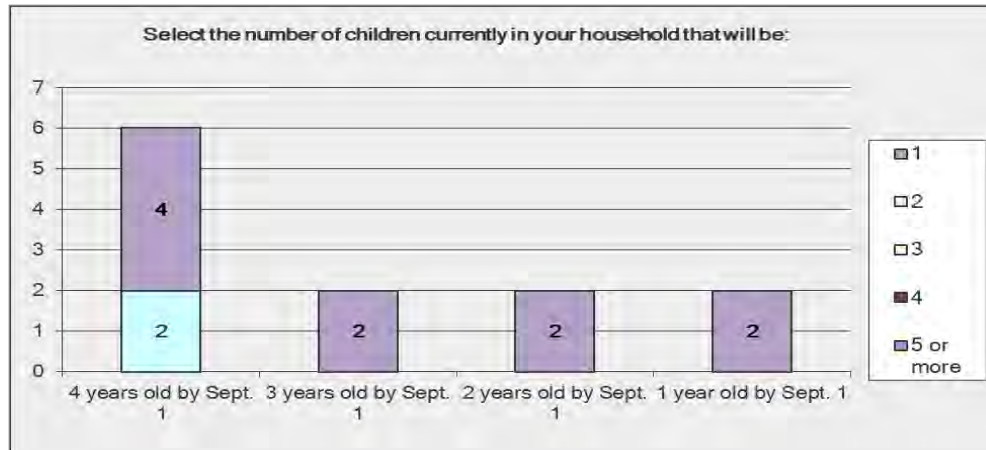
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

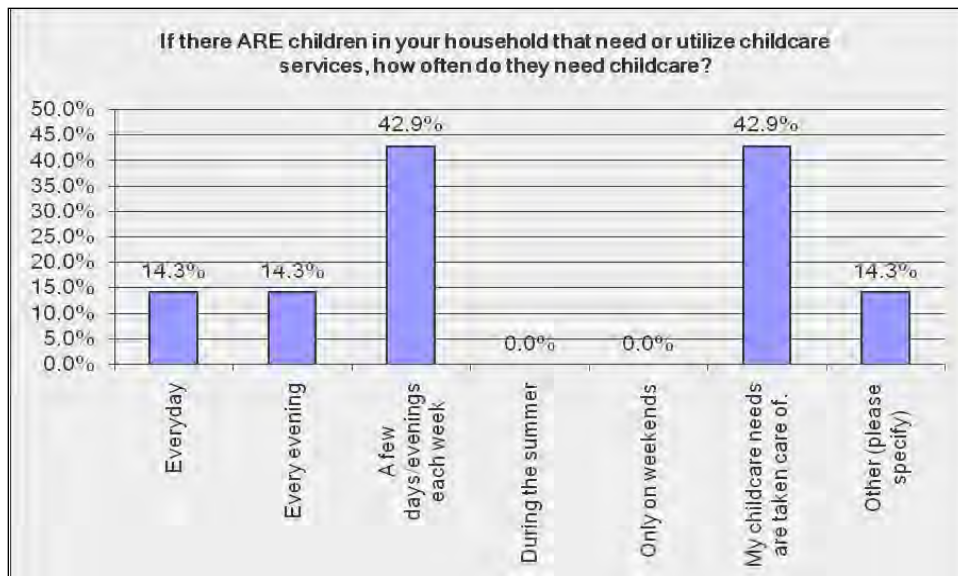
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

1. Money to afford childcare/daycare
2. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
3. Adequate child care/day care facilities



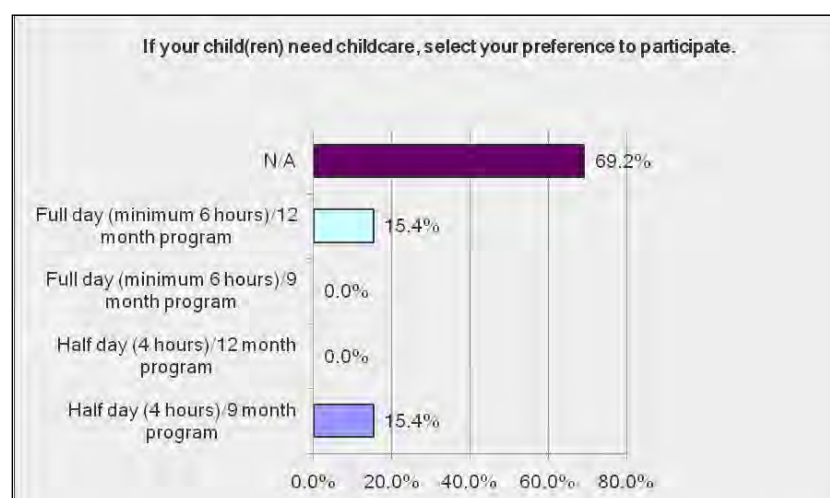
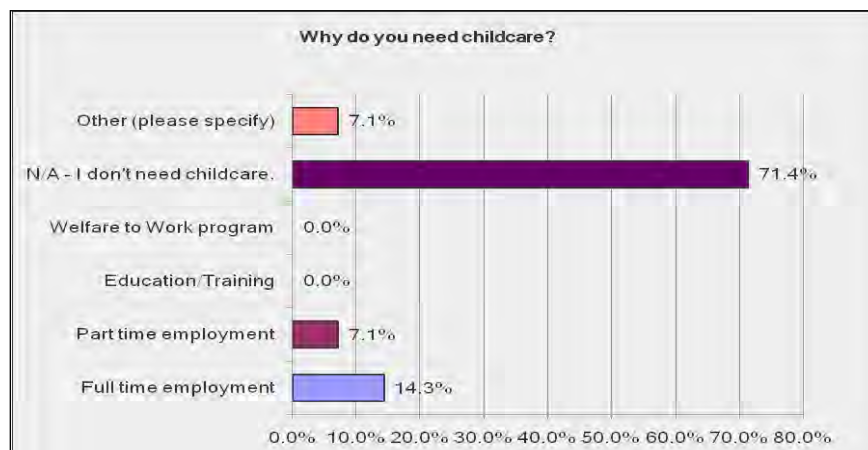


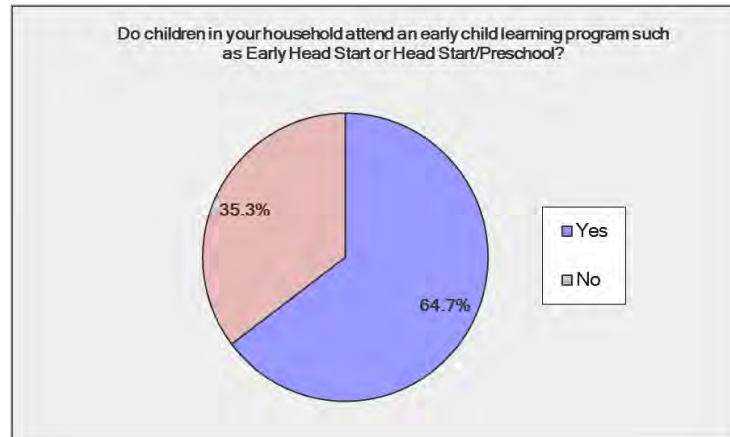




Other, please specify:

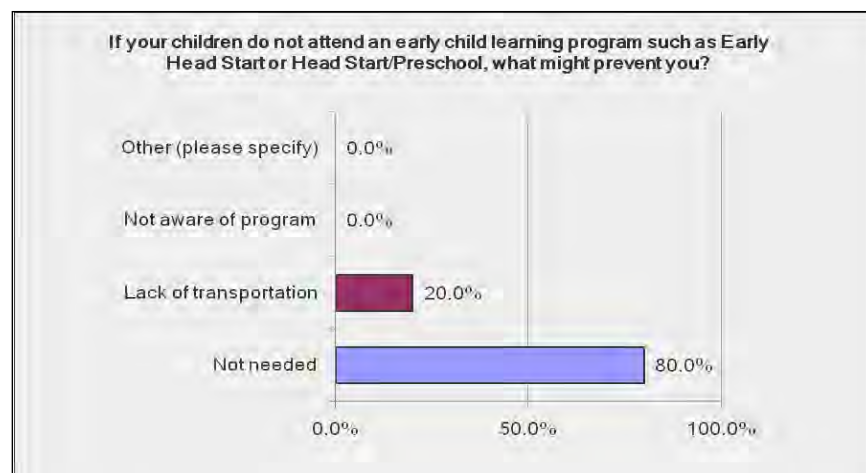
- In the morning.





If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

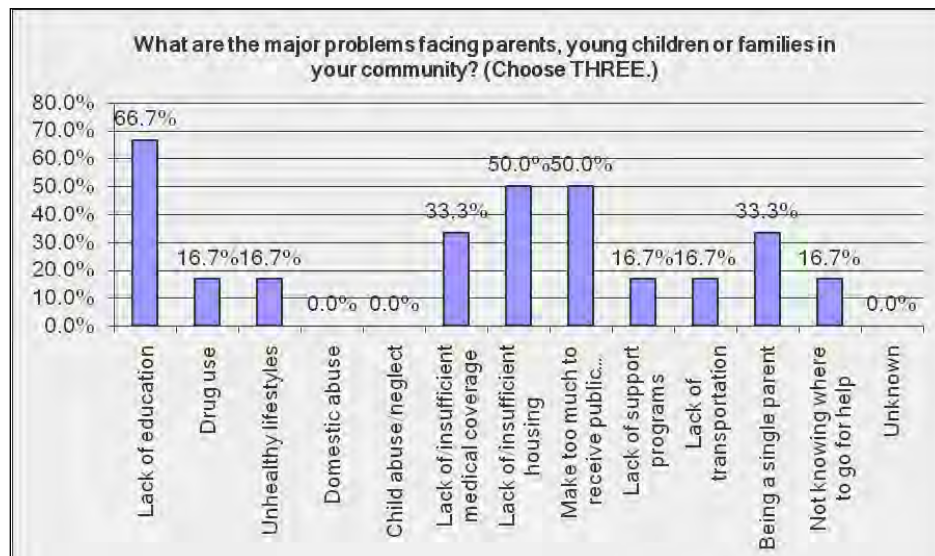
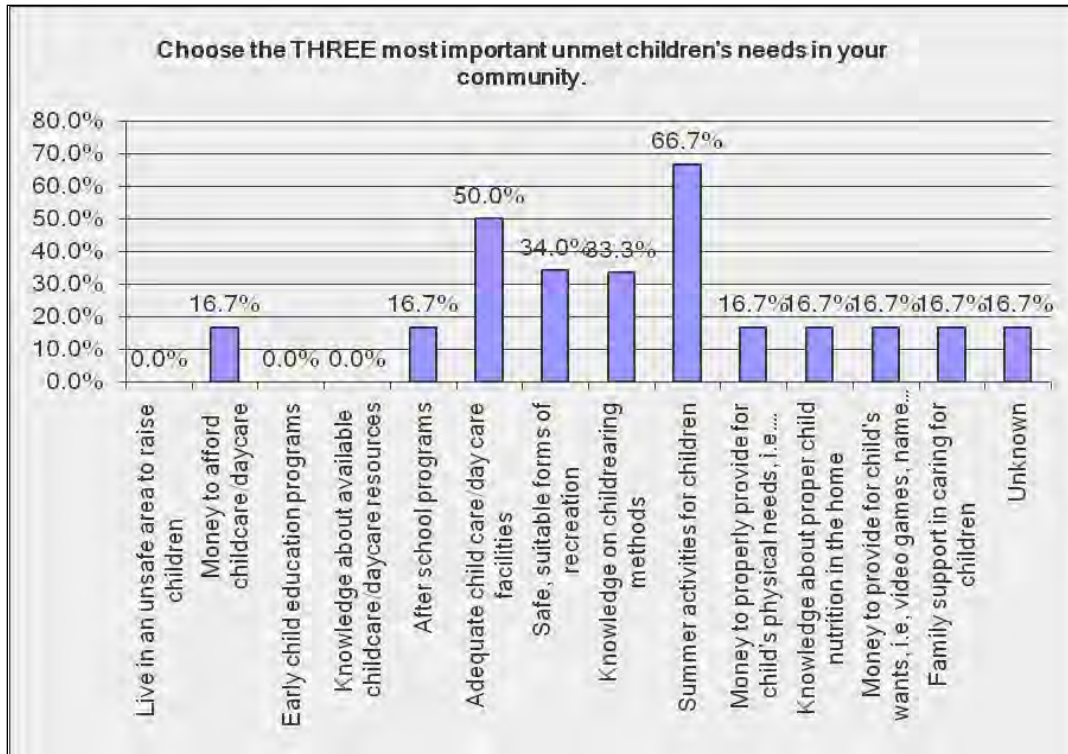
- Flemington Preschool
- Head Start/Preschool
- Lucretia HeadStart - Anna Jarvis Preschool – XX
- North Central Community Action Assoc. Lucretia Preschool Morning class
- Pre-K
- Webster Preschool
- West Taylor Elem. School – XX

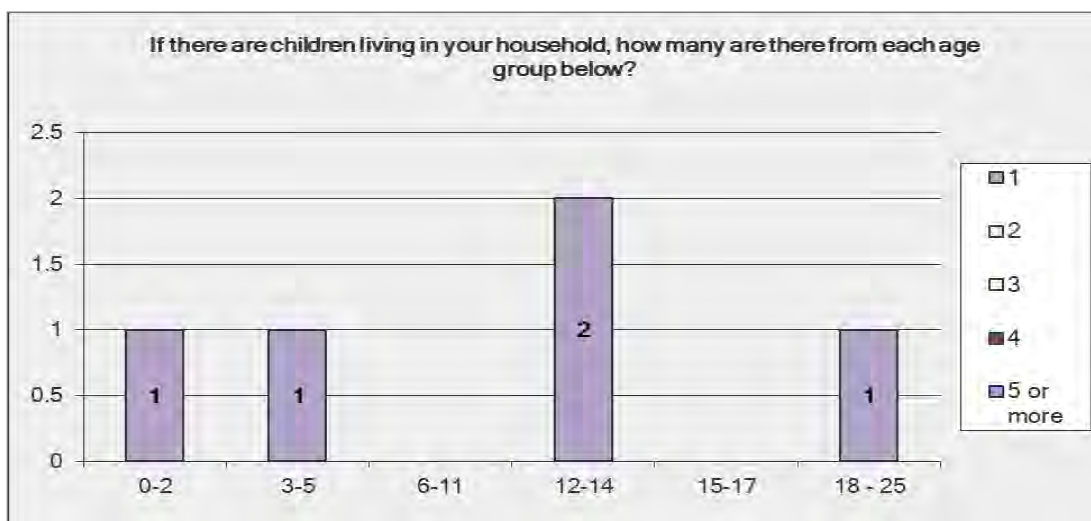
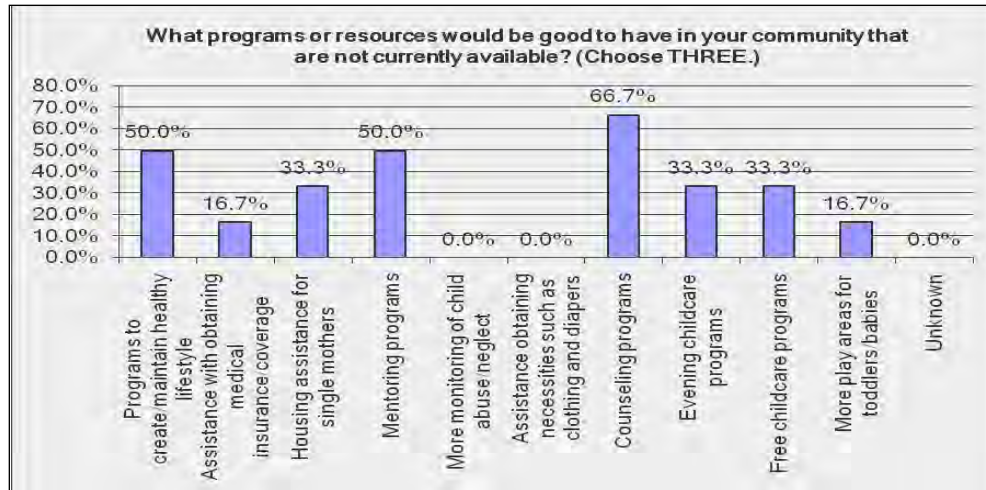


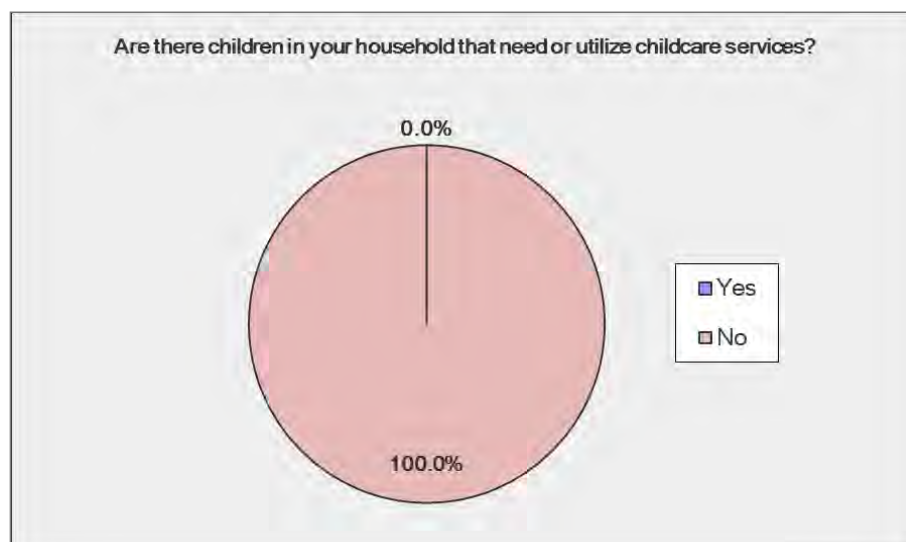
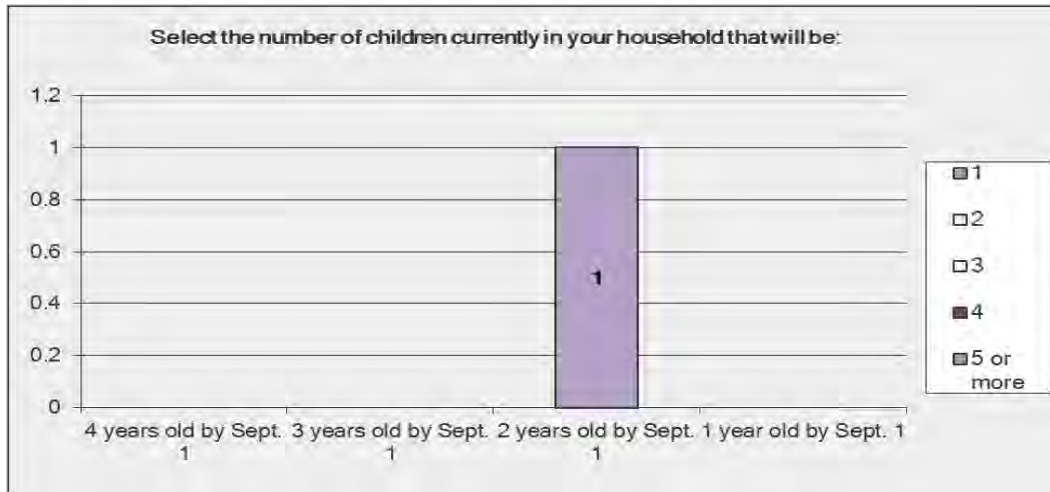
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

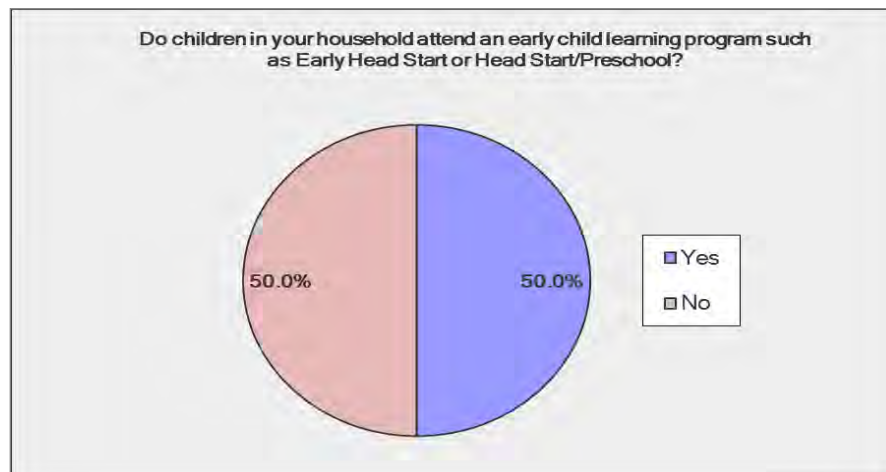
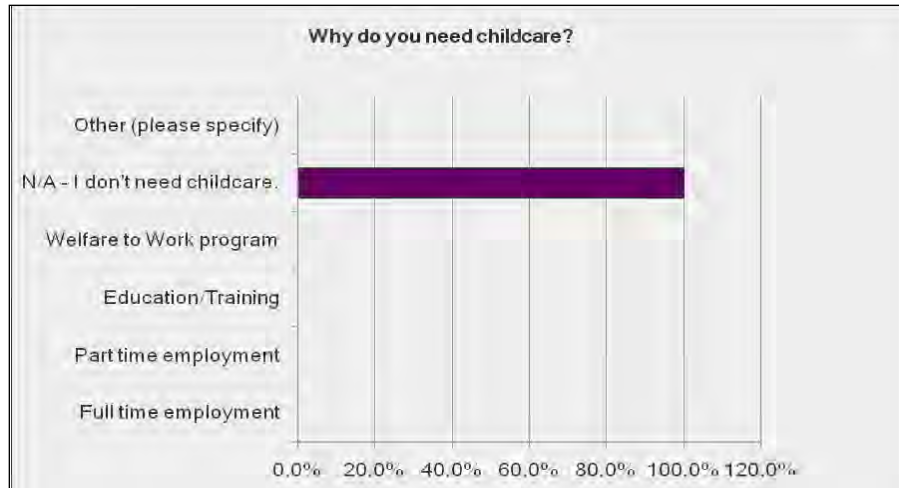
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

1. Summer activities for children
2. Adequate child care/day care facilities
3. Safe, suitable forms of recreation



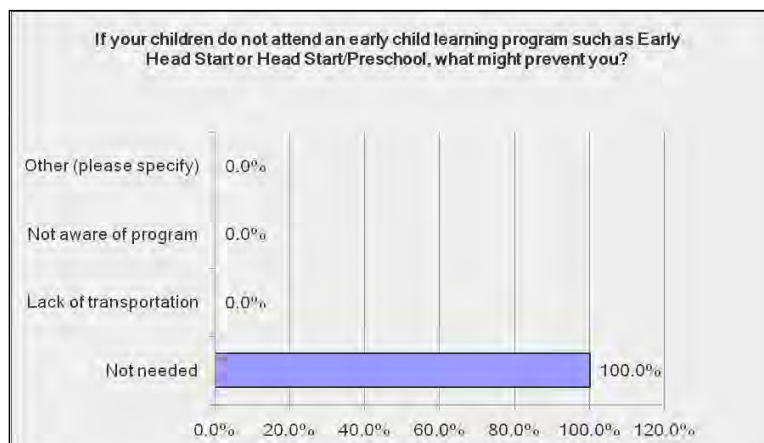






If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

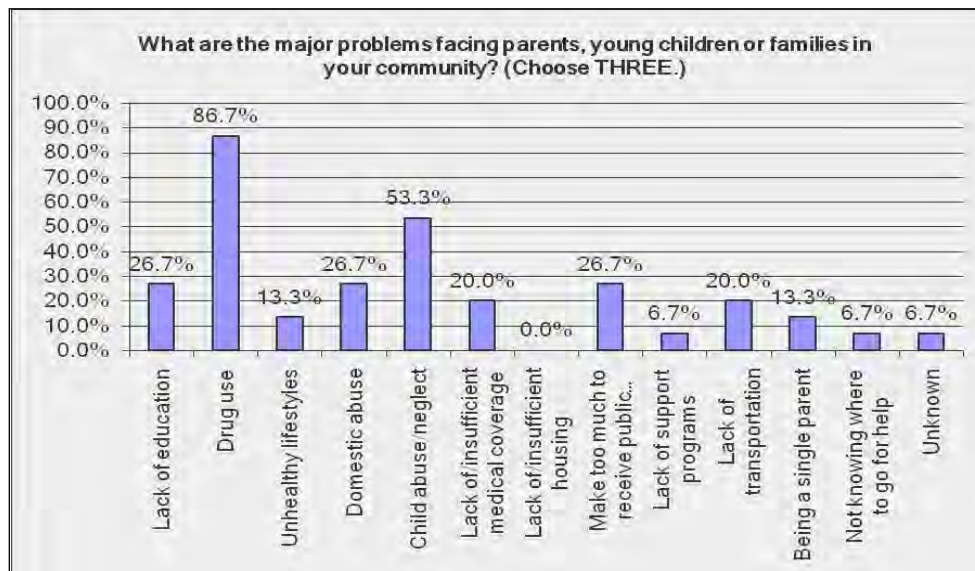
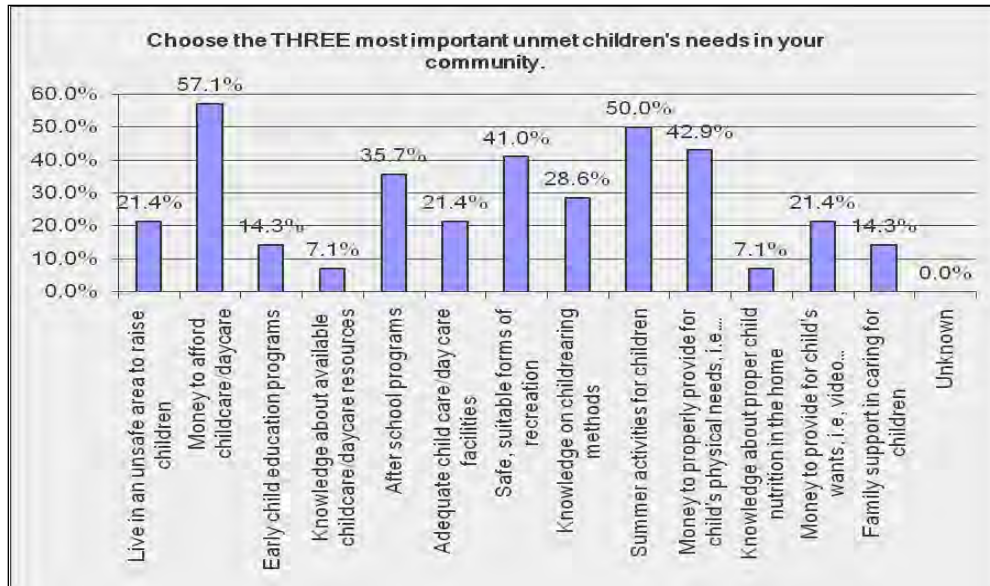
- Harman Preschool

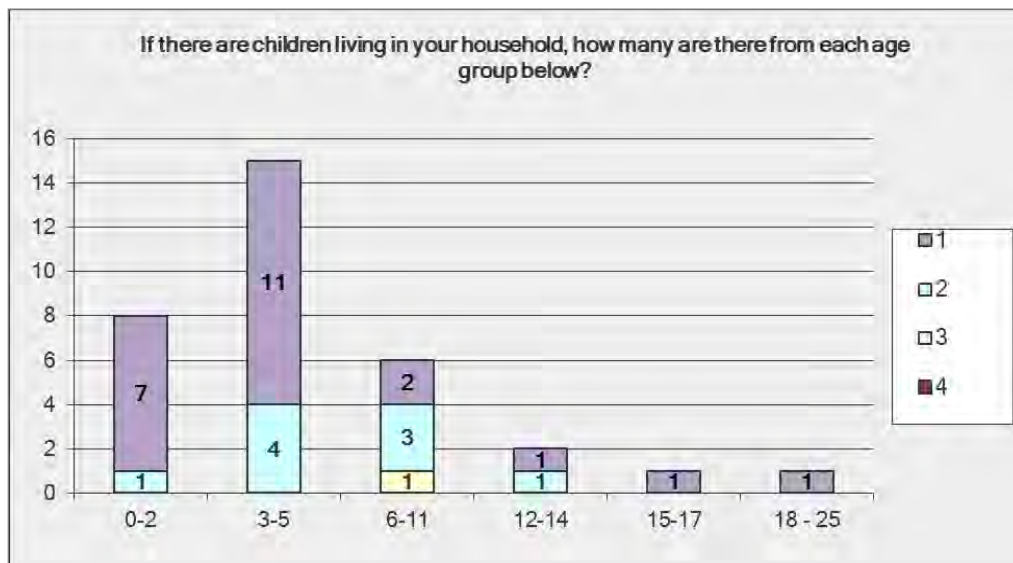
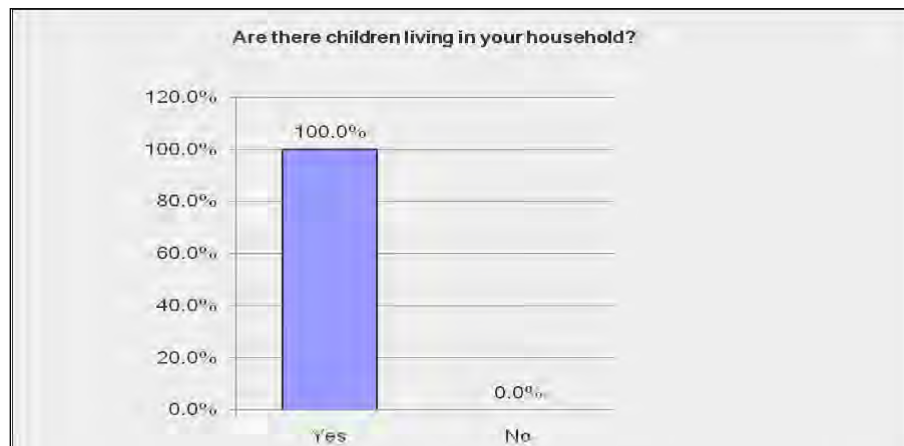
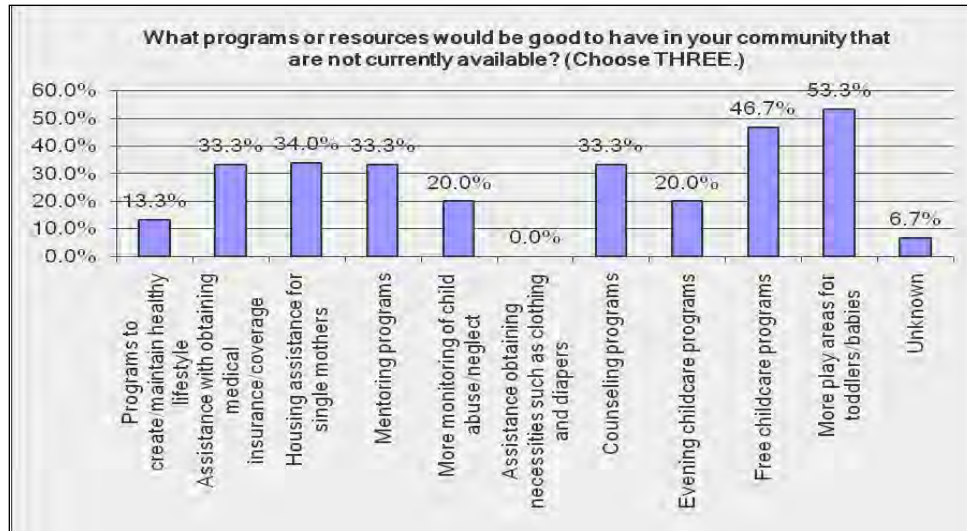


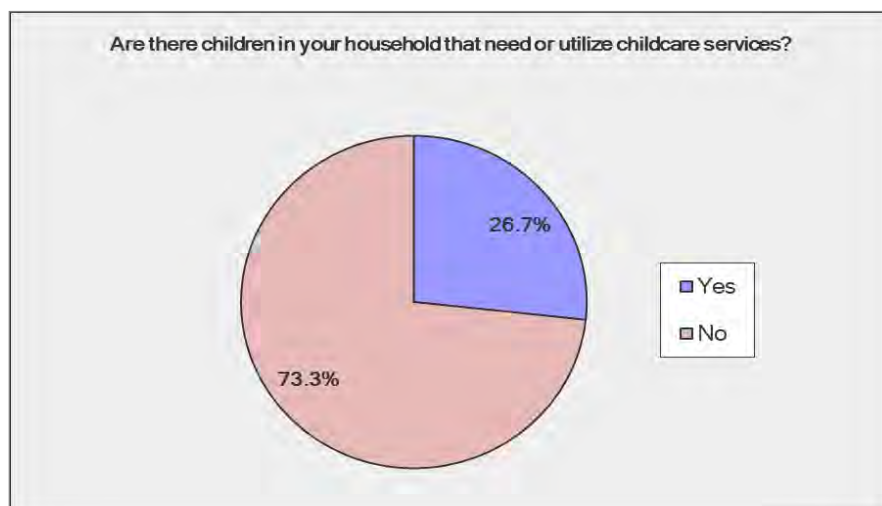
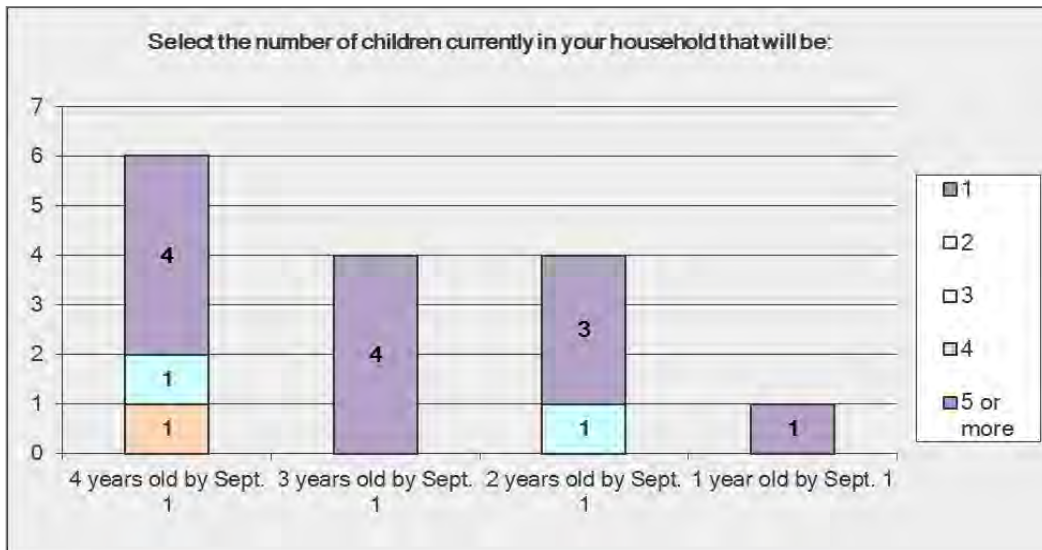
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

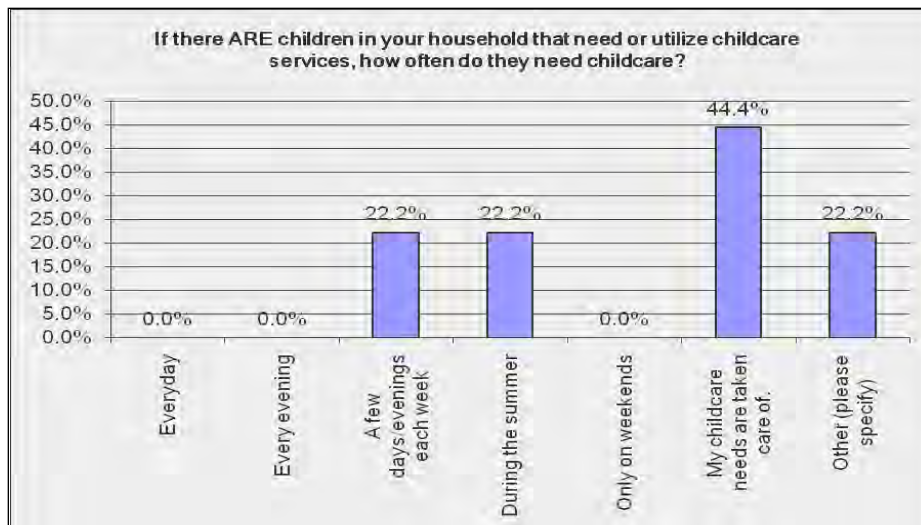
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

1. Money to afford childcare/daycare
2. Summer activities for children
3. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter



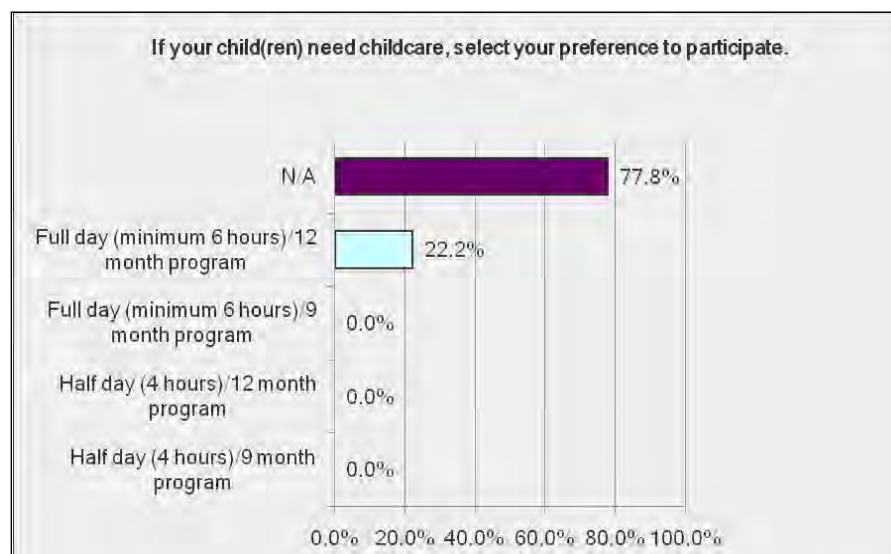
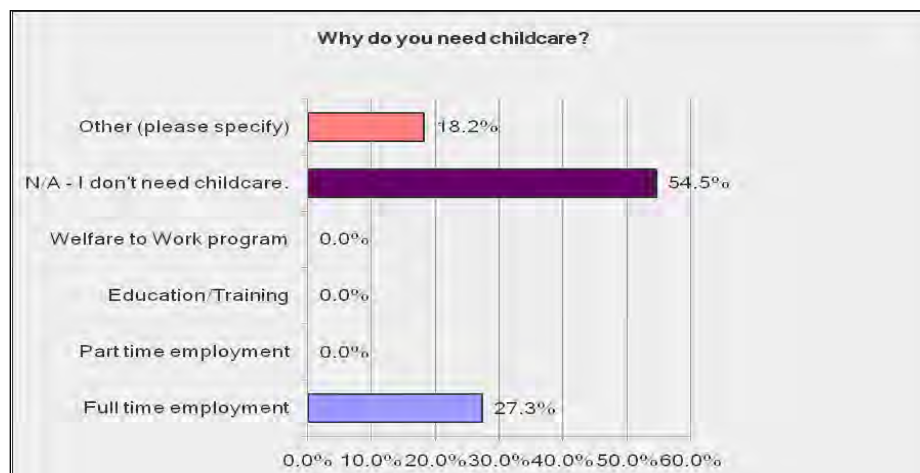


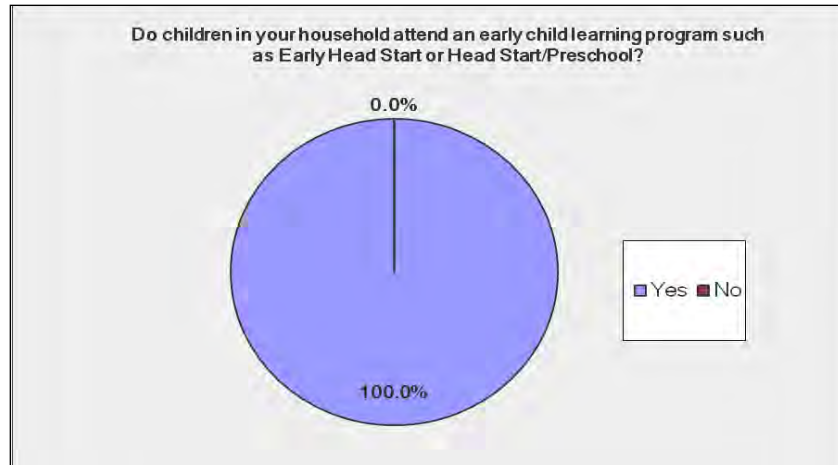




Other, please specify:

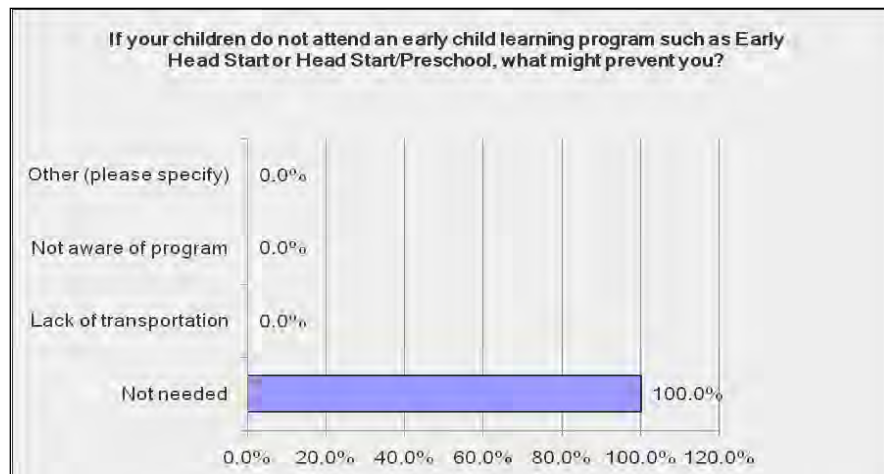
- When I go back to work.





If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

- Cowen Pre-K Head Start – XXXXX
- Early Head Start home-based program
- Home-based
- Pre-school – XXX
- Webster County Pre K – X
- Webster Springs Preschool



Participants Speak Out - Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing CHILDREN’S NEEDS issues in your community and if so, how?

- Many of the agencies the WV Coalition to End Homelessness assists offer children's programs and/or have to address the needs of children and families.

- Church of the Good Shepherd has a pre-school 3 days a week. Our family ministry outreach touches several families.
- Yes. There are many programs that address children's needs. Clothing, housing, mental health, food, child abuse, substance abuse etc.
- United Way of Randolph County helps fund the Child Advocacy Center who provides services to abused and neglected children.

Secondary Data

HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START

Head Start, West Virginia Pre-K and Childcare

West Virginia is a leader in early childhood education and Head Start is the key to its success. In 2002, in an end of session move, the West Virginia legislature passed an education provision requiring all four-year-old children have access to Pre-K by the 2012-2013 school year. The law mixed existing Pre-K funds into the state public school funding formula and required county school systems to coordinate Pre-K contracts and programs. At least half of all Pre-K classrooms must be in community-based settings by the fall of 2012 unless there are insufficient providers that meet the Pre-K standards. (Pre-K Now, 2009)

Proposed changes to collaborative classrooms must be approved by the local county Pre-K team and are submitted along with Pre-K budgets to the West Virginia State Board of Education (WVDE) and Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR) for approval as well. As of the spring of 2012, all of the North Central Head Start served counties (Barbour, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster) were designated as Universal Pre-K status by the WV State Pre-K Steering Committee. This achievement in each county demonstrated that all Policy 2525 requirements were met in that all four year old children have access to quality early childhood preschool classrooms for those parents that voluntarily want their children to attend.

Policy 2525 revisions in July 2012 now require the WVDE Office of Early Learning, in collaboration with DHHR and the Head Start State Collaboration Office, to conduct program reviews once every three years in each county. These reviews ensure alignment to policy and assist with continuous quality improvement with the comprehensive collaborative model. A desktop audit, site visits, and county collaborative team interviews are part of these program reviews and are scheduled for NCWVCAA county service areas as follows:

- 2012-2013 Taylor and Tucker
- 2013-2014 Monongalia, Pocahontas, and Webster
- 2014-2015 Barbour, Marion, Preston, and Randolph

WV Board of Education 2525 – WV's Universal Access

County	2011-12 4 yr. old - PLUS Pre-K Enrollment 1	2012-13 Kindergarten Enrollment 2	*Participation Percentage 3	2012-13 Pre-K Enrollment 3	2012-13 Enrollment Excluded for State Aid (under 3 yrs.) 3	2012-13 Approved Pre-K Class- rooms	2012-13 Capacity reported on program data
Barbour	131	182	72%	142	20	9	180
Marion	385	612	63%	492	67	33	597
Monongalia	568	865	66%	647	153	43	772
Pocahontas	53	80	66%	58	5	4	80
Preston	204	333	61%	269	11	15	294

Randolph	205	374	55%	227	2	13	252
Taylor	106	177	60%	130	14	7	140
Tucker	59	61	97%	62	0	4	80
Webster	95	118	81%	99	4	7	118

¹*Ages by September 1st, 2011*

²*2nd month Enrollment – Counted for State Aid Funding – 2013 Headcount*

³*Percent Participation is the difference between the kindergarten enrollment and the 4 yr. old and over population enrolled in pre-k from the previous year. This is used as a rough estimate for participation and needs.*

In addition to Senate Bill 247, Policy 2525, West Virginia's Universal Access to Early Education System, which impacts early childhood programs across the state, WV State Legislatures passed Senate Bill 359 on March 22, 2013. Excerpt from Section §18-5-44 mandates:

- (c) Beginning no later than the school year 2012-2013, and continuing thereafter, county boards shall provide early childhood education programs for all children who have attained the age of four prior to September 1 of the school year in which the pupil enters the early childhood education program. Beginning no later than the school year 2016-2017, and continuing thereafter, early childhood education programs that are full day and five days per week shall be available to all children meeting the age requirement set forth in the subsection.
- (d) The program shall meet the following criteria:
 - (1) It shall be voluntary, except, upon enrollment, the provisions of section one, article eight of this chapter apply to an enrolled student, subject to subdivision (3) of this subsection;
 - (2) All children meeting the age requirement set forth in this section shall have the opportunity to enroll in a program that is full day and five days per week. The program may be for fewer than five days per week and may be less than full day based on family need if a sufficient number of families request such programs and the county board finds that such programs are in the best interest of the requesting families and students: Provided, That the ability of families to request programs that are fewer than five days a week or less than a full day does not relieve the county of the obligation to provide all resident children with the opportunity to enroll in a full-day program; and
 - (3) A parent of a child enrolled in an early education program may withdraw a child from that program for good cause by notifying the district. Good cause includes, but is not limited to, enrollment of the child in another program or the immaturity of the child. A child withdrawn under this section is not subject to the attendance provisions of this chapter until that child again enrolls in a public school in this state.
- (e) Enrollment of students in Head Start, in any other program approved by the state superintendent may be counted toward satisfying the requirement of subsection (c) of this section.

Head Start Grantee and Delegate Monthly Enrollment Summaries for PY47 and PY48

MONTH	ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	Webster	ATTENDANCE PERCENTAGE OF ALL COUNTIES
JANUARY	100.47%	*97.22%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	110.47%	100.00%	100.00%	*96.55%	82.30%
FEBRUARY	100.84%	*97.22%	100.00%	100.00%	105.00%	100.00%	109.30%	100.00%	100.00%	*96.55%	84.44%
MARCH	101.10%	*95.83%	*99.57%	100.00%	105.00%	100.00%	112.79%	101.27%	100.00%	*96.55%	82.72%
APRIL	100.77%	*98.83%	*98.71%	100.00%	105.00%	100.90%	110.47%	*98.73%	100.00%	*94.83%	88.26%
MAY	100.30%	95.83%	98.71%	99.45%	105.00%	100.90%	110.47%	97.47%	100.00%	94.83%	87.11%
JUNE	99.74%	81.12%		41.34%	9.50%			82.58%			53.64%
JULY											
AUGUST	99.91%		100.00%	99.44%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%			90.66%
SEPTEMBER	100.41%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	103.26%	100.00%		100.00%	87.72%
OCTOBER	100.41%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	103.26%	100.00%		100.00%	87.08%
NOVEMBER	100.41%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	103.26%	100.00%		100.00%	85.73%
DECEMBER	100.14%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.93%	103.26%	*98.75%		100.00%	85.31%
ANNUAL PROGRAM ATTENDANCE AND ENROLLMENT TOTALS	100.60%	98.32%	99.66%	100.00%	102.22%	100.30%	107.39%	99.58%	100.00%	97.70%	85.63%

Data collected January 2013-PY47 through December 2013 -PY48.

August is included in this chart as classes began on August 21, 2013 (Marion and Taylor Counties) August 26, 2013 (Pocahontas and Preston Counties) August 28, 2013 (Randolph County) with the remaining counties beginning classes in September.

August is not included in these averages because most counties are still completing their enrollments and classes have not begun.

May and June were not included in the Total Enrollment Average. During these two months, vacancies did not need to be filled.

No data available for July because classes not in session.

*Indicates that there was an under-enrollment within the county; however, other counties over-enrolled to ensure full enrollment.

Early Head Start Grantee Monthly Enrollment Summaries for PY47 and PY48

MONTH	ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Tucker
JANUARY	100.00%	112.50%	83.33%	100.00%	100.00%
FEBRUARY	100.00%	112.50%	83.33%	100.00%	100.00%
MARCH	100.00%	112.50%	83.33%	100.00%	100.00%
APRIL	101.92%	106.25%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
MAY	100.00%	106.25%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
JUNE	100.00%	106.25%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
JULY	104.65%	100.00%	100.00%	116.67%	100.00%
AUGUST	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SEPTEMBER	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OCTOBER	104.65%	112.50%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
NOVEMBER	104.65%	112.50%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
DECEMBER	101.92%	106.25%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

ANNUAL PROGRAM ENROLLMENT TOTALS	101.12%	103.08%	95.83%	101.38%	100.00%
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Data collected January 2013-PY47 through December 2013-PY48

As a result of the 5.27% sequestration mandated by Congress, the North Central WV Community Action Delegate and Grantee for the Head Start Program and Grantee for the Early Head Start Program had the following funding level and slot reductions effective July 1, 2013 for PY48:

\$ Base Funding	Prior to July 1, 2014	After July 1, 2014	% of Reduction	# of Slots Reduced	Grantee-Locations of Reduction
Head Start	\$5,874,788	\$5,582,534	4.975%	Grantee - 30	Junior-Barbour County Diana-Webster County Tucker County Home-based
Early Head Start	\$ 465,149	\$ 423,289	8.999%	Grantee - 9	Randolph County Home-based Tucker County Home-based
Total Base	\$6,339,937	\$6,005,823	5.27%		
Head Start and Early Head Start Training and Technical Assistance	\$ 83,997	\$ 83,997	None		
Total Grant Award	\$6,423,934	\$6,089,820			

Head Start's longtime experience, parental involvement, and performance measures are fundamental to West Virginia's successful transition to community-based Pre-K programs. NCWVCAA is right in the heart of the Pre-K efforts in North Central West Virginia.

Even though the loss of slots impacted the reduction in classroom and Home-based services, NCWVCAA continued to offer several Head Start and Early Head Start program options throughout its service areas of Barbour, Marion, Monongalia (Delegate), Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties. The below summary details the various program options offered during PY48:

**NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start Grantee
and
Monongalia County Board of Education Delegate PY48 Program Options**

NCWVCAA Early Head Start Grantee served 43 prenatal, infants, toddlers and their families in the following options:

- Two (2) Center-based Classrooms in Marion County;
- Three (3) Home-based sites in Preston, Randolph, and Tucker Counties.

NCWVCAA Head Start Grantee offered services to 633 three and four year old children and their families in the follow options:

- Fifty-six (56) Center-based classrooms in Barbour, Marion, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, and Webster Counties.

Of the fifty-six,

- o Fifty (50) operated over 6 hours per day/4 days per week as collaborative classrooms with the Boards of Education;
- o One (1) operated as a full day/full-year Childcare collaborative in Pocahontas County;
- o Four (4) were half-day operating 4 hours per day/5 days per week as collaborative classrooms with the Boards of Education in Marion and Taylor Counties;
- o One (1) half-day was operated 4 hours per day/5 days per week as a non-collaborative classroom in Taylor County.

Monongalia County Board of Education Head Start Delegate served 181 three and four year old children and their families in the following options:

- Twenty-seven (27) Center-based options across the county.

Of the twenty-seven,

- o All operated full-day over 6 hours per day/4 days per week as collaborative classrooms with the Board of Education
- o Twenty-six (26) classrooms were open at the beginning of the school year and an additional classroom, Skyview 4, was opened in February 2014 to meet the needs of incoming children with IEPs for visual and hearing impairments and peers.

Monongalia County Board of Education is also a Grantee for the Early Head Start Program serving 120 prenatal, infants, toddlers, and their families in a Home-based option.

Head Start Families and Children Served

	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	Webster	Totals
Families Served	82	267	195	23	128	103	89	6	59	927
Children Served	81	272	201	23	125	104	90	6	59	941

Information from the PY47 HS PIR July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

Early Head Start Families and Children Served

	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Tucker	Grantee
Families Served	26	21	17	7	71
Children Served	33	27	23	7	90

Information from the PY47 HS PIR July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

Head Start Funded Enrollment by County		
	*PY47	**PY48
Barbour	72	55
Marion	232	230
Monongalia (Delegate)	181	181
Pocahontas	20	20
Preston	111	107
Randolph	86	90
Taylor	79	80
Tucker	5	0
Webster	58	51
Total	844	814

Head Start Funded Enrollment by County		
	*PY47	**PY48
Marion	16	16
Preston	12	12
Randolph	18	12
Tucker	6	3
Grantee Total	52	43

*PY47 Data, Information from the PY47 EHS PIR July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

**PY48 Funded Enrollment

Demographic Analysis for Head Start Children

The following charts were compiled based on information in DBA FACS Pro from July 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013, unless noted otherwise. All Head Start ACF children served during PY48 are included on this report.

The gender comparison for females to males was almost equal for those served by the Grantee and Delegate as follows:

Gender

COUNTY	Females	Males
Barbour	29	34
Marion	149	92
Monongalia (Delegate)	97	94
Pocahontas	12	11
Preston	53	61
Randolph	48	54
Taylor	41	46
Webster	22	33
Total	451	425

Although the majority of the children were Caucasian, their race composition for the Grantee and Delegate included children in each of the below categories:

Race

COUNTY	Caucasian	American Indian	Bi-Racial	African American	Native Hawaiian	Other or Unspecified
Barbour	54	1	5	1	0	2
Marion	198	0	21	19	0	3
Monongalia (Delegate)	149	1	22	13	1	5
Pocahontas	23	0	0	0	0	0
Preston	111	0	1	1	0	1
Randolph	97	0	2	0	0	3
Taylor	80	0	3	0	0	4
Webster	55	0	0	0	0	0
Total	767	2	54	34	1	18

The majority of the children's ethnicity was considered to be Non-Hispanic or Latino for the Grantee and Delegate as follows:

Ethnicity

COUNTY	Non-Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino
Barbour	60	3
Marion	236	5
Monongalia (Delegate)	178	13
Pocahontas	23	0
Preston	113	1
Randolph	101	1
Taylor	86	1
Webster	54	1
Total	851	25

English was the primary language for children in the Grantee and Delegate counties as noted below:

Primary Language

COUNTY	English as Primary Language	Other	Spanish
Barbour	63	0	0
Marion	239	2	0
Monongalia (Delegate)	178	9	4
Pocahontas	23	0	0
Preston	114	0	0
Randolph	102	0	0
Taylor	87	0	0
Webster	55	0	0
Total	861	11	4

The majority of family types included two parents with children and single parent female as identified in the Grantee and Delegate as follows:

Family Type

COUNTY	Multi-Adults (w/children)	Single Parent (Male)	Living with Grandparents	Two Parents (w/children)	Single Parent (Female)
Barbour	14	1	3	15	30
Marion	33	10	5	106	87
Monongalia (Delegate)	0	5	11	93	61
Pocahontas	9	1	1	9	3
Preston	31	4	4	38	37
Randolph	16	5	1	53	27
Taylor	13	1	1	39	33
Webster	6	2	2	26	19
Total	122	29	28	379	297

The majority of families owned and rented unsubsidized dwellings as noted below:

Living Arrangements

COUNTY	OWN	RENT-UNSUBSIDIZED	RENT-SUBSIDIZED	LIVING W/FRIENDS OR FAMILY	TRANSITIONAL/SHELTER/HOME LESS	OTHER
Barbour	24	18	11	8	1	1
Marion	86	69	41	34	9	2
Monongalia (Delegate)	36	82	38	26	5	4
Pocahontas	5	15	0	2	1	0
Preston	55	30	9	15	2	3
Randolph	49	21	13	15	0	4
Taylor	25	25	21	12	4	0
Webster	21	13	11	9	1	0
Total	301	273	144	121	23	14

Demographic Analysis for Early Head Start Grantee Children

The following charts were compiled based on information in DBA FACS Pro from July 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013, unless noted otherwise. All Early Head Start children served during PY48 are included on this report.

Based on the gender/male versus female, more females were served as described below:

Gender

COUNTY	Females	Males
Marion	12	6
Preston	7	6
Randolph	8	7
Tucker	4	0
Grantee Totals	30	19

Caucasian was the primary race served as described below:

Race

COUNTY	Caucasian	American Indian	Bi-Racial	African American	Native Hawaiian	Other
Marion	15	0	1	0	0	1
Preston	12	0	0	0	0	1
Randolph	15	0	0	0	0	0
Tucker	4	0	0	0	0	0
Grantee Totals	46	0	1	0	0	2

Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino was the primary ethnicity group served as follows:

Ethnicity

COUNTY	Non-Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino
Marion	17	0
Preston	13	0
Randolph	15	0
Tucker	4	0
Grantee Totals	49	0

English is the primary language for enrollees served as noted below:

Primary Language

COUNTY	English as Primary Language	Other	Spanish
Marion	17	0	0
Preston	13	0	0
Randolph	15	0	0
Tucker	4	0	0
Grantee Totals	49	0	0

Two parents with children was the highest family type option served as follows:

Family Type

COUNTY	Multi-Adults (w/children)	Single Parent (Male)	Living with Grandparents	Two Parents (w/children)	Single Parent (Female)
Marion	11	0	2	4	0
Preston	4	0	0	8	1
Randolph	0	1	0	8	6
Tucker	0	0	0	4	0
Grantee Totals	15	1	2	24	7

Most families identified living with friends or family as indicated below:

Living Arrangements

COUNTY	Own	Rent- Unsubsidized	Rent- Subsidized	Living w/Friends or Family	Transitional/ Shelter	Other
Marion	2	4	0	11	0	0
Preston	3	4	3	3	0	0
Randolph	2	1	9	1	0	2
Tucker	2	2	0	0	0	0
Grantee Totals	9	11	12	15	0	2

Head Start Special Needs

For PY48, fifty two children received services for speech and language impairments. The **special needs** in this area stand out in comparison to other disabilities. Twenty-six (26) children received services for delayed disabilities or non-categorical conditions. Other special needs are as follows:

SERVICES FOR HEAD START CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS									
Special Need	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Webster	Total by Need
Total Funded Enrollment	55	230	181	20	107	90	80	51	814
Health Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional/Behavioral Disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech or Language Impairment	3	25	9	0	12	3	2	7	52
Mental Retardation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hearing Impairment	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Orthopedic Impairment/Physical Therapy	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Visual Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Learning Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Autism	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-categorical/Developmental Delay	1	4	14	1	3	5	11	1	26
Total by County	4	31	24	1	16	10	13	8	83

Current Children as of December 31, 2013 (PY48)

The following types of services have been provided to families during PY47 or 2012-2013 school year as noted below:

OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED TO HEAD START FAMILIES										
	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	Webster	Totals
Health	81	266	97	23	117	103	90	6	59	842
Parenting Education	81	244	56	0	116	75	91	6	32	701
Adult Education	5	16	17	1	8	47	0	2	9	105
Job Training	0	5	1	0	6	44	1	1	5	63
Housing Assistance	4	7	17	0	1	45	3	4	9	90
Substance Abuse	0	1	1	0	1	61	1	0	9	74
Child Abuse/Neglect	0	44	8	2	69	83	3	2	3	214
Domestic Violence	1	36	5	0	9	76	0	0	0	127

Information from the PY47 HS PIR July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

The following information was obtained from the West Virginia Department of Education, Office of Special Programs. The charts contain the number of students with disabilities and types of disabilities for children ages 3 – 5, for the 2012-2013 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2013)

BARBOUR	3	4	5
Blind and Partially Sighted	*	*	*
Preschool Special Needs	*	*	13
Speech/Language Impairments	*	10	19

MARION	3	4	5
Autism	*	*	*
Hard of Hearing	*	*	*
Mental Impairments	*	*	6
Other Hearing Impairments	*	*	*
Preschool Special Needs	11	13	13
Speech/Language Impairments	15	35	44

MONONGALIA	3	4	5
Autism	*	*	*
Blind and Partially Sighted	*	*	*
Hard of Hearing	*	*	*
Mental Impairments	*	*	*
Other Health Impairments	*	*	*
Preschool Special Needs	11	28	23
Speech/Language Impairments	14	10	34

POCAHONTAS	3	4	5
Preschool Special Needs	*	*	*
Speech/Language Impairments	*	*	*

PRESTON	3	4	5
Blind and Partially Sighted	*	*	*
Preschool Special Needs	9	10	6
Speech/Language Impairments	*	12	17

RANDOLPH	3	4	5
Blind and Partially Sighted	*	*	*
Mental Impairments	*	*	*
Preschool Special Needs	9	9	10
Speech/Language Impairments	*	9	23

TAYLOR	3	4	5
Mental Impairments	*	*	*
Other Health Impairments	*	*	*
Preschool Special Needs	9	*	*
Speech/Language Impairments	*	9	24

TUCKER	3	4	5
Autism	*	*	*
Hard of Hearing	*	*	*
Preschool Special Needs	*	*	*
Speech/Language Impairments	*	*	*

WEBSTER	3	4	5
Other Health Impairments	*	*	*
Preschool Special Needs	*	*	*
Speech/Language Impairments	*	*	6

Early Head Start Grantee Special Needs

Most of the special needs fell in the category for speech and language impairment and Non-Categorical/Development Delay.

SERVICES FOR EARLY HEAD START GRANTEE CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Special Needs	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Tucker	Grantee Totals
Total Funded Enrollment	16	12	12	3	43
Health impairment	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional/Behavioral Disorders	0	0	0	0	0
Speech or Language Impairment	0	3	1	0	4
Mental Retardation	0	0	0	0	0
Hearing Impairment	0	0	0	0	0
Orthopedic Impairment/Physical Therapy	1	0	0	0	1
Visual Impairment	0	0	0	0	0
Learning Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Autism	0	0	0	0	0
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	0	0	0
Non-categorical/Developmental Delay	1	2	0	0	3
Total by County	2	5	1	0	8

Information retrieved from PY48 December 2013 Disabilities Tracking Report

The following types of services have been provided to families during PY47 or 2012-2013 school year as noted below:

OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED TO EARLY HEAD START GRANTEE FAMILIES

	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Tucker	Grantee Totals
Health	26	9	17	7	59
Parenting Education	26	9	17	7	59
Adult Education	0	9	4	0	13
Job Training	0	9	0	0	9
Housing Assistance	0	9	0	6	15
Substance Abuse	0	9	8	0	17
Child Abuse/Neglect	4	9	6	0	19
Domestic Violence	3	9	2	0	14

Information from the PY47 EHS PIR July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

Resources for Special Needs Children

The Center for Excellence in Disabilities (CED) is located in Morgantown and is part of the Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center at West Virginia University. The Center is part of a national network of University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service. The CED supports people of all ages with developmental

and other disabilities and their families in the movement from institutional to community settings; in the development of inclusive educational opportunities; in the preparation of professionals to meet the needs of those with the most severe disabilities and behavioral challenges; and in utilizing state-of-the-art services to support the health and related needs of people with developmental and other disabilities. The CED has recently received funding to help families receive Parent Implemented Training for Autism through Telemedicine (PITA-T), which teaches families how to perform applied behavior analysis (ABA) therapy through video or written instruction. (The Center for Excellence in Disabilities, 2012).

West Virginia Birth to Three (WV BTT) is a statewide system of service to assist families in meeting the developmental needs of their toddler or infant with special needs. All children under the age of three who are found eligible by having a developmental delay, medical condition or multiple risk factors are entitled to services needed by them and their family as identified on their Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP). WV BTT provides linkage to specialized therapy services in accordance with Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Act and assures that family-centered, community-based services are available to all eligible children and families (WV Birth to Three, 2012). Both the Grantee and Delegate renew BTT Agreements on an annual basis.

Each county Board of Education provides or contracts with private professionals to provide hearing screenings, behavior management, speech, and physical therapies to children **according to their Individual Education Plan (IEP's)**. **Head Start/Early Head Start** also offers developmental screenings. Other specialty services for children with special needs are available through local community mental health centers and/or private practitioners.

The following information was obtained from WV BTT and it lists the number of children who received Individualized Family Service Plan services from December 2010 – December 2011. The numbers include those special needs children already served by Early Head Start.

County	# of Special Needs Children Dec. 2010 – Dec. 2011
Barbour	30
Marion	128
Monongalia	227
Pocahontas	43
Preston	77
Randolph	75
Taylor	36
Tucker	18
Webster	27
TOTAL	661

WV Birth to Three, 2012

Children's Progress

NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start Grantee Parent Engagement Activities

NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start provided many opportunities for parents and community members to participate in the daily operations of the program in PY47 or school year 2012-2013. Staff at every level continued to encourage parent engagement by promoting volunteering in the classroom, participating in Parent Meetings, Parent Participation Events, Education, Partnership and Health Advisories, Policy Council, monthly Fatherhood conference calls, and other special committees.

Since the implementation of the Parent, Family and Community Engagement (PFCE) Framework last year, staff have worked diligently to impress upon the families how **important parent engagement is to their child's "school readiness"**. Families are being provided guidance on how to become stronger advocates for their child during their time spent in Head Start/Early Head Start so that they may independently continue this practice after exiting the program. The program has created a Parent Family and Community Engagement Action Plan that correlates with NCWVCAA School Readiness Goals to ensure that both staff and families are preparing children for their next educational setting.

Policy Council (PC) attendance remained consistently high in PY47, possibly due in part to the revision of Policy Council By-laws to include a stricter attendance policy that was voted upon by all members. PC membership continued to consist of at least 51% of parents of enrolled Head Start/Early Head Start children with remaining members being Non-ACF enrolled families due to Pre-K Partnerships with county Boards of Education, as well as community members. Two members of Policy Council volunteered to take on even bigger roles by participating on the WV Head Start Association's **Board of Directors**. Other members from the 2012-2013 school year also participated by attending the WV Head Start Association Conference, the School Readiness Leadership Team, Self-Assessment, NCWVCAA Board of Directors meetings, committees to revise Policy Council By-laws, meetings with the Early Childhood Education Specialist/WV State Manager, and hiring committees.

As required, Parent Committee Meetings were held early on in the school year at each Head Start/Early Head Start site. Those parents that were elected assisted staff in making important decisions in their classrooms and represented their sites at Policy Council and Advisory meetings. Parent Committee members also voted on how their Parent Activity Monies would be spent, assisted in determining upcoming Parent Participation Events, and participated in many training opportunities including information on oral health, budgeting and managing finances, parenting techniques, nutrition, stress management, child development, prescription drug abuse, bullying, exercise, depression, language development, safety, co-parenting, health and immunizations, continuing education, and creative hands on activities for children. Sites voted to spend their Parent Activity Monies in a variety of ways such as tie-dyed t-shirts, photo CDs, decorative plates, children's hand molds, yearbooks, garden stones, a trip to the WOW Factory (pottery painting), and educational transitioning packets.

Head Start families were invited to attend three or more Parent Participation Events and Early Head Start families participated in at least four. Not only were parents/guardians provided with valuable training information and resources during these social events, but the entire family was able to engage in hands on, family friendly activities such as building bird houses, bowling, picnics, pottery painting, carnivals, magic shows, roller skating, field trips to the pumpkin patch, Kindermusik, science and math experiments, and kite making.

Parents and community members were again encouraged to attend Health, Partnership and Education Advisories. These advisories were made up of staff, parents, and community members, and provided opportunities for the members to assist Program Specialists in providing direction for each service area. Agenda topics and/or information provided during these meetings included changes to health policies and procedures, Celebrate National Nutrition Month, My Plate nutrition activities, Disabilities Services Plan, free breast cancer screenings, mental health referrals, allowable In-kind activities, and family outcomes assessment tools. The School Readiness Leadership Team was also formed to provide an opportunity for Administrative Advisory, Program Specialists, Mentor Teachers, and Family Resource Coordinator, Community Stakeholders, and Policy Council Representatives to

come together to ensure that NCWVCAA HS/EHS School Readiness Goals are meeting the needs of the state of West Virginia, Head Start regulations, and the interests of the parents.

Fatherhood/Male Involvement activities continue to be offered on a regular basis in every county. The monthly Fatherhood Conference Call information is given to all families and the Policy Council Representative to the Fatherhood Advisory so they may choose to participate at home or at the center. An effort was made to incorporate Fatherhood/Multi-cultural posters at many sites in order to make classrooms and/or Parent Areas inviting. Examples of fatherhood activities held in PY47 were memory books with special father/child activities **completed monthly, craft activities provided by Lowe's, bowling, pumpkin painting,** father/child dinners, career day, caroling, Polar Express field trip, quilt making, Kindermusik, creating mailboxes, roller skating, building race cars, playing tag and hula hoop, painting birdhouses, and creating sun catchers.

NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start rewarded PY47 special volunteers for their efforts through the Volunteer Incentive Program (VIP) using strictly Non-federal funds sponsored by North Central WV Community Action. The program presented a total of \$350 in Wal-Mart gift cards to the individuals who had accumulated the most volunteer hours in the classroom or Home-based setting in their counties throughout the program year. Program Option Volunteer Recognition monies were again awarded twice during PY47 to those classrooms per county who had accumulated the most volunteer hours within a given **timeframe. The winning site's Parent Committees voted to spend the monies towards** allowable activities or items such as parent/child activities that were an extension of the program, classroom supplies, field trips, or other social events.

NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start continues to enhance efforts to encourage parent engagement **within the program. Parent's time and participation is valued and considered** one of the most important cornerstones of what the program represents. It is the intent of the NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start program to inform and empower families and children by introducing and preparing them for a "life time of learning".

Grantee Family Satisfaction Survey Results

The PY47 Family Satisfaction Survey was redesigned to incorporate the NCWVCAA Grantee's Head Start/Early Head Start School Readiness Goals. It was completed in April and May 2013 by HS/EHS families based upon their experiences with the program during the 2012-2013 school year. The Program was funded in PY47 for a combined total of 715 HS and EHS enrollees. Out of this number, 530 families or 74% returned the survey. The following information from the surveys provided NCWVCAA HS/EHS staff, Supervisors, and Managers critical data that enabled the program to make improvements in specific areas, as necessary. It also gives Administrative staff and Program Specialists insight on how parents feel the program did in preparing them and their child(ren) for their next school setting.

- 97.35% of respondents indicated they were satisfied that staff respected their right to privacy.
- 96.23% of respondents were satisfied that staff made them aware of family participation activities.
- 96.76% of respondents whose child received special needs services indicated they were satisfied with these services.
- 96.18% of respondents felt that staff promoted good attendance at their center/classroom or socialization.
- **96.22% of respondents indicated they were satisfied with their child's progress in recognizing safe and healthy habits.**
- 97.81% of respondents indicated they were satisfied with their **child's progress in** creativity and playing with other children.

- **95.83%** of respondents were satisfied with their child's adjustments to new surroundings and caregivers.
- 97.22% of respondents whose child/family received mental health services from the NCWVCAA Mental Health Program Specialist indicated they were satisfied with these services.
- 97.37% of respondents whose child/family received mental health services from the NCWVCAA Mental Health Program Specialist indicated they were satisfied with the confidentiality of these services.
- **96.03%** of respondents indicated they were satisfied that the program met their overall expectations.

Delegate Family Involvement Activities

Monongalia County Board of Education Delegate Family Engagement Activities

Monongalia County Schools, a Head Start Delegate of North Central West Virginia Community Action Association Inc., strives to provide families with opportunities to be active participants in Head Start. Program Governance, as well as classroom participation, helps families learn more about the program and develop skills in which they can carry **throughout their child's educational experience. Parent trainings, parent meetings, program events, and volunteerism** are examples of how Monongalia County Head Start fosters family engagement.

During the first month of school, families receive information through their child's backpack about program governance and how they can become involved in the program. In September, Family Service Specialists schedule parent meetings and invite parents to become involved in Parent Policy Committee, North Central Parent Policy Council, Parent Committees, Social Service Advisory, Health Advisory, TADPOLE Committee, School Readiness Committee, and Pre-K Core Team. After discussion, **each school's Parent Committee** votes on representatives for the above mentioned committees. Each month, families continue to receive flyers through the school sharing information about upcoming meetings, school events, program events, and parent trainings. Family Service Specialists are required to schedule four Parent Committee meetings at their school throughout the year. Families discuss program and school events, address concerns and issues, and receive trainings in areas such as behavior management, accessing community resources, **and volunteerism in their child's school.**

Collaboration is a key component to Head Start. Throughout the year, families receive information about various community events. Early Head Start, Birth to Three, Family Resource Network, The SHACK, Scott's Run Settlement House, Morgantown Service League, PNC Bank, WVU, and BoParc are just a few examples of the extensive collaborations that benefit Monongalia County Head Start families. This past year, Head Start collaborations **provided activities and support to program families that included free T Ball, Lowe's Building Workshops, winter clothing, Thanksgiving Baskets, emergency support, and the Holiday Toy and Food Drive.** Through these collaborations, families also benefit from county wide trainings in areas of child development, positive discipline techniques, and the identification of developmental delays.

As part of a child's transition, Family Service Specialists work closely with classroom teachers and school staff to provide children with a positive and supportive environment.

We believe that parents are their child's first teacher and encourage families to be active participants in the classroom and school. Family Service Specialists offer a Hands-on-Training program that helps parents successfully volunteer in the classroom. This training is offered annually and on an on-going basis so that all parents can participate as they are able. Additionally, parent trainings are offered individually at Parent Committee Meetings and at program events. Through this training, parents discover how children learn through play. Fatherhood Initiative activities were a focus again this year for program staff. Some Fatherhood Initiative activities included Field Day, Tae Kwon Do, **Lowe's Build-It Program**, WVU Planetarium, and Build a Bookshelf Literacy Project. Program staff continues to survey parents to plan activities that are of interest to them.

Early Head Start and Head Start Parent Policy Committees continued to sponsor a community project this year. Both groups decided to focus their attention on the elderly population living in Assisted Living facilities. Family Service Specialists worked with the teachers and families to provide materials for art work from the children. The art work was then distributed to the various Assisted Living programs in Monongalia County. The parents saw this as a way of giving back to the community. Along with the community project, both Policy Committees participated in a Spring Community Resource Fair in collaboration with The SHACK. Part of the Resource Fair included free dental exams provided by a local dentist office, as well as developmental screenings through Birth to Three. Children were involved in age-appropriate activities while parents gathered information about community resources. Families were also provided dinner at the event.

Once again this year, after receiving positive feedback from parents, teachers, and Head Start staff, the annual program calendar was created. This calendar outlines a variety of program activities to encourage family participation in the home, school, and community. Additionally, in response to School Readiness Goals, Head Start families were given a monthly activity calendar that outlined simple, no-cost activities that parents could complete with their children. These activities centered on the program's **School Readiness** Goals in the areas of numeracy, persistence, and phonological awareness. Parents were encouraged by program staff to complete all or some of the activities with their children and to return the completed calendar in order to receive a book donated by the Morgantown Service League.

In conclusion, Monongalia County Head Start staff is proud of the involvement of their community, schools, parents, children, and families this past year. Offering events based on family need and interest is the key to the success of family participation and will continue to be at the forefront of program planning.

PROGRAM INFORMATION REPORT (PIR) FOR PY47 2012 – 2013

Head Start/Early Head Start Performance Indicators for Local, State, and National					State	State	National	National
PIR #		HS Grantee	HS Delegate	EHS Grantee	HS	EHS	HS	EHS
101	Percentage (%) of children enrolled for multiple years.	18.9%	19.9%	37.3%	22.5%	44.1%	30.7%	43.8%
102	Percentage (%) of children enrolled less than 45 days.	4%	2.5%	4%	3.5%	3.4%	4.3%	5.7%
103	Percentage (%) of children and pregnant women (if EHS) who left the program and did not re-enroll.	11.3%	11.4%	32.2%	12.8%	24.7%	15.7%	30.4%
111	Percentage (%) of children with health insurance.	98.6%	99%	100%	96.7%	99.5%	96.6%	97.0%
112	Percentage (%) of children with a medical home.	99%	100%	100%	97.1%	99.6%	96.8%	97.0%
113	Percentage (%) of children with up-to-date immunizations or all possible immunizations to date.	98.3%	99.5%	100%	96.6%	89.8%	97.6%	93.8%
114	Percentage (%) of children with a dental home.	98.4%	100%	69.3%	91.1%	72.9%	92.7%	76.4%
121	Percentage (%) of children with an IFSP or IEP.	17.7%	20.9%	20.0%	17.2%	19%	12.2%	13.6%
122	Percentage (%) of children up-to-date on a schedule of preventive and primary health care per the state's EPSDT schedule.	94.7%	99%	65.3%	85.2%	87.3%	89.4%	84.3%
123	Of the children up-to-date on health screenings, the percentage (%) of children diagnosed with a chronic condition needing medical treatment.	4.4%	9.5%	18.4%	6.5%	10.3%	13%	10.4%
124	Of the children diagnosed with a chronic condition needing medical treatment, the percentage (%) of children who received medical treatment.	100%	100%	88.9%	98.3%	98.9%	94.1%	94.9%
131	Percentage (%) of preschool children that received special education or related services for one of the primary disabilities reported in the PIR.	100%	100%	N/A	90.0%	N/A	97.1%	N/A
132	Percentage (%) of preschool children completing professional dental exams.	91.2%	97%	N/A	88.1%	N/A	86.2%	N/A
133	Of the preschool children receiving professional dental exams, the percentage (%) of preschool children needing professional dental treatment.	18.5%	13.8%	N/A	16.8%	N/A	19.5%	N/A
134	Of the preschool children needing dental treatment, the percentage (%) of preschool children who received dental treatment.	71.6%	70.4%	N/A	68.7%	N/A	80.1%	N/A
141	Percentage (%) of families who received at least one of the family services reported in the PIR.	92%	67.2%	93%	74.8%	96.9%	73.8%	80.1%
142	Percentage (%) of families experiencing homelessness during the enrollment year that acquired housing during the enrollment year.	76.7%	66.7%	25%	36.4%	44.7%	32.8%	36.7%
151	Percentage (%) of preschool classroom teachers that meet degree/credential requirements of Section 648A.(2)(A) (BA or higher- early childhood) that become effective September, 2013.	84.1%	100%	N/A	78.6%	N/A	66.7%	N/A

152	Percentage (%) of preschool classes in which at least one teacher meets the teacher degree/credential requirements of Section 648A.(3)(B) that become effective October, 2011.	98.8%	100%	N/A	84.8%	N/A	89.3%	N/A
153	Percentage (%) of preschool classroom assistant teachers that meet the degree/credential requirements of Section 648A.(2)(B)(ii) (CDA or equivalent) that become effective September, 2013.	81.5%	80.8%	N/A	89.9%	N/A	86.9%	N/A
161	Percentage (%) of infant and toddler classroom teachers that meet the degree/credential requirements of Section 645A.(h) that became effective September, 2010.	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	98.3%	N/A	93.9%

North Central WV Community Action Association, Inc. Head Start Program Grantee Preparing Head Start Children for Kindergarten Child Outcome Report for 2012- 2013 and Future Plans for Collecting 2013-2014 Outcome Data

North Central WV Community Action Head Start/Early Head Start has implemented a School Readiness Leadership Team which consists of Head Start Program Specialists, Supervisors, Administrative Advisory (Children Services Director, Children Services Assistant Director, and Children Services Program Manager), Systems Information Coordinator, Mentor Family Resource Coordinator, Mentor Teachers, Policy Council Parents as well as an Early Childhood Coordinator from Pierpont Community Technical College/NCWVCAA Board of Directors Member. The group initially met monthly and meetings were held thereafter when the WV Early Learning Scale (ELS) for Head Start (3 and 4 year olds) and OnlineCOR for Early Head Start (infant and toddlers) data checkpoints were accessible in: November 2012 for the October checkpoint; March 2013 for the February checkpoint; and June 2013 for the end of the school year May checkpoint.

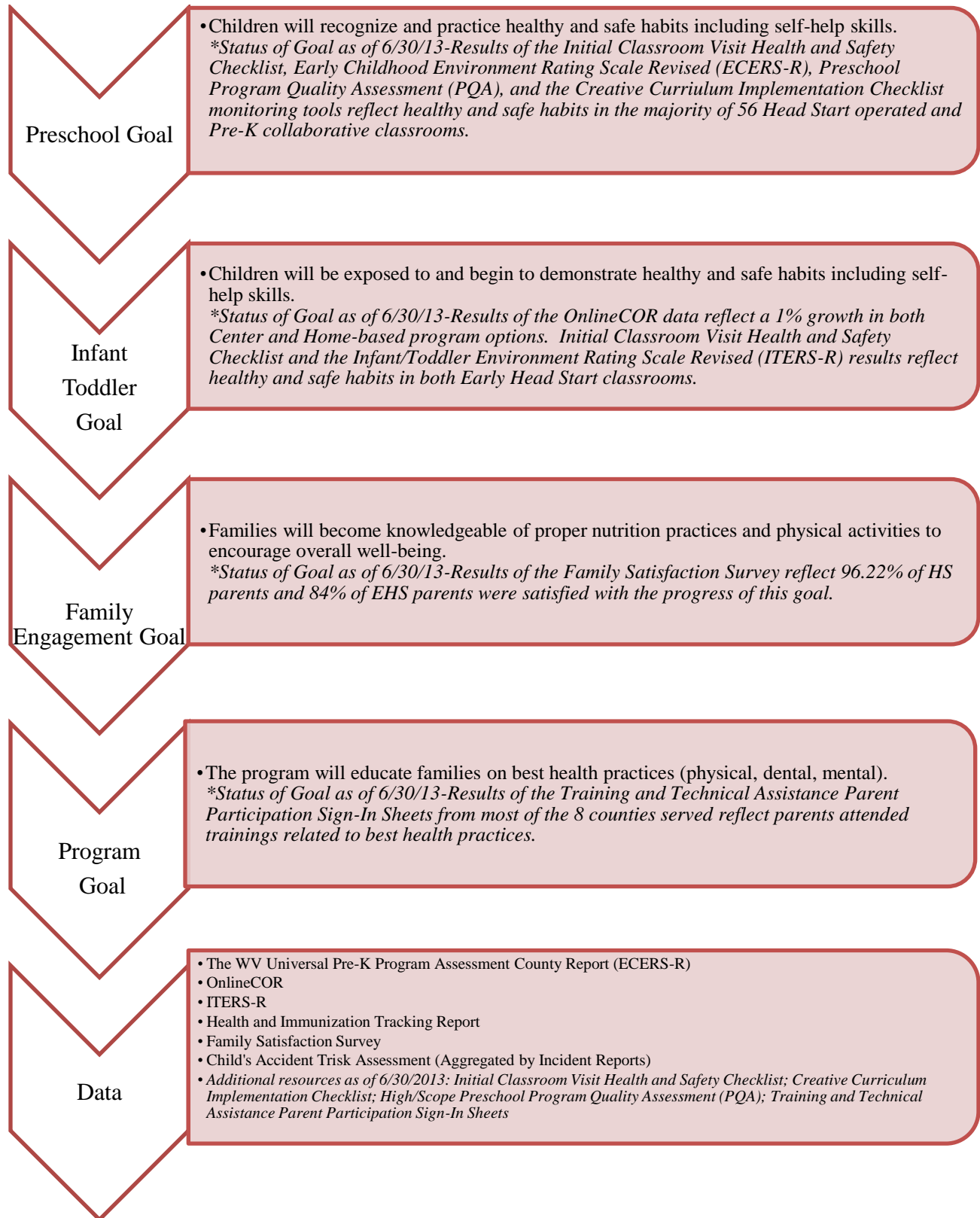
During these meetings, discussions surrounded previous and current data from the WVELS and OnlineCOR to define next steps necessary for the NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start Program to prepare and plan activities as well as staff professional development trainings to ensure outcome data suggested infant/toddlers, children, and parents were ready for the next school setting. The team decided that no changes would be made to the School Readiness Goals for PY48 based upon feedback from the School Readiness Surveys conducted in the early part of the 2013-2014 school year that indicated to continue current goals.

For both Head Start and Early Head Start, the School Readiness Leadership Team will continue to meet to:

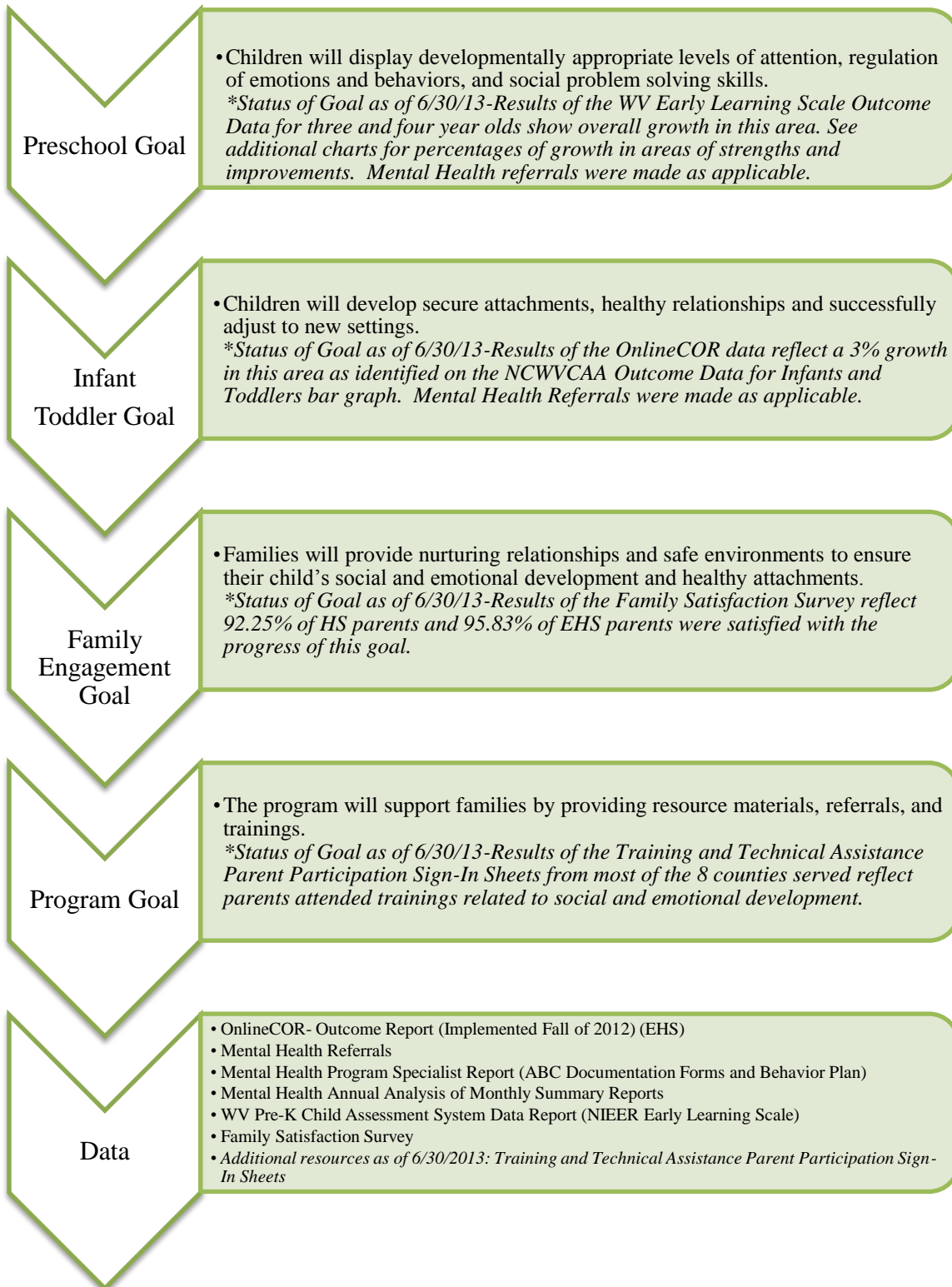
1. Analyze available data and compare it with the **program's School Readiness Goals;**
2. Compare checkpoint data for the 2012-2013 school year to those of the 2013-2014 school year;
3. Determine trends for areas of strengths and those areas that need improvement;
4. Compile other service areas for data that include: health, mental health, enrollment/attendance, nutrition, etc. and determine how it impacts infants/toddlers, and child and family outcomes;
5. Provide input to the State Board of Education's definition of School Readiness by having staff membership on the WV Department of Education, Office of Early Learning Committee.

The status of the progress made towards the School Readiness Goals for Preschool, Infant/Toddler, Family Engagement, and Program for each of the five (5) domains: 1. Physical Development and Health; 2. Social and Emotional Development; 3. Cognition and General Knowledge; 4. Language and Literacy, and 5. Approaches to Learning are based upon available data as of June 30, 2013 as follows:

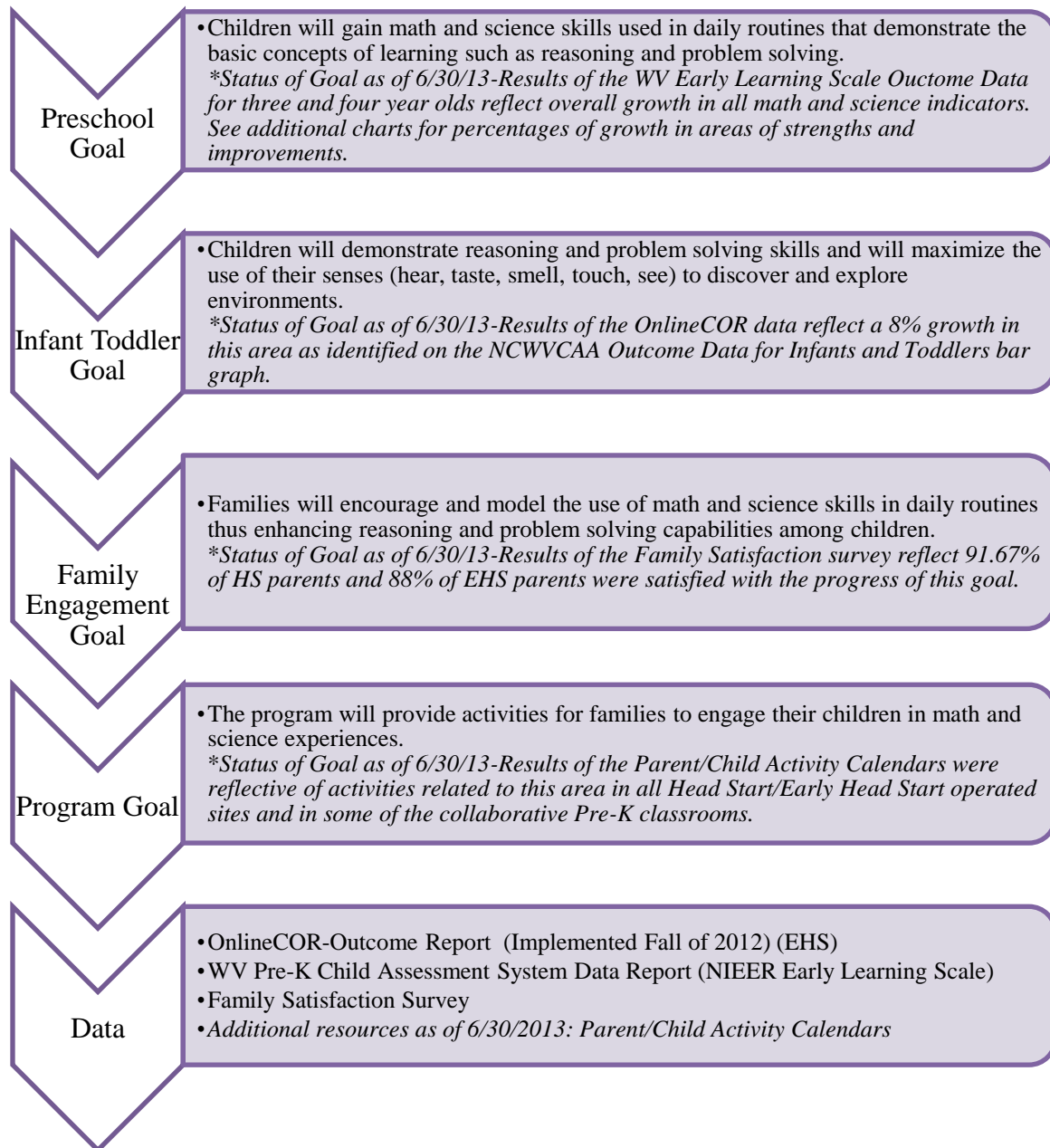
GOAL: PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH



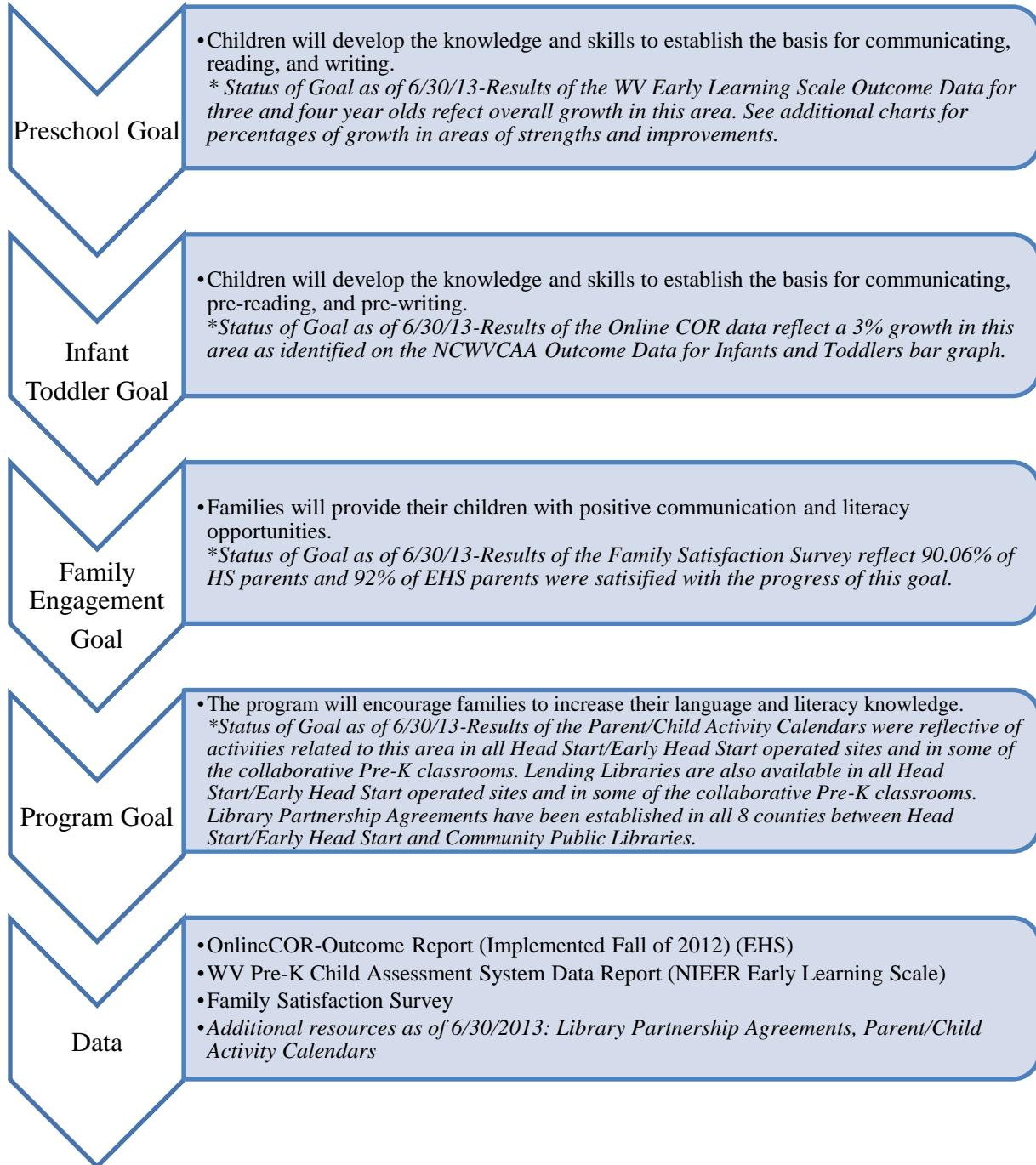
GOAL: SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT



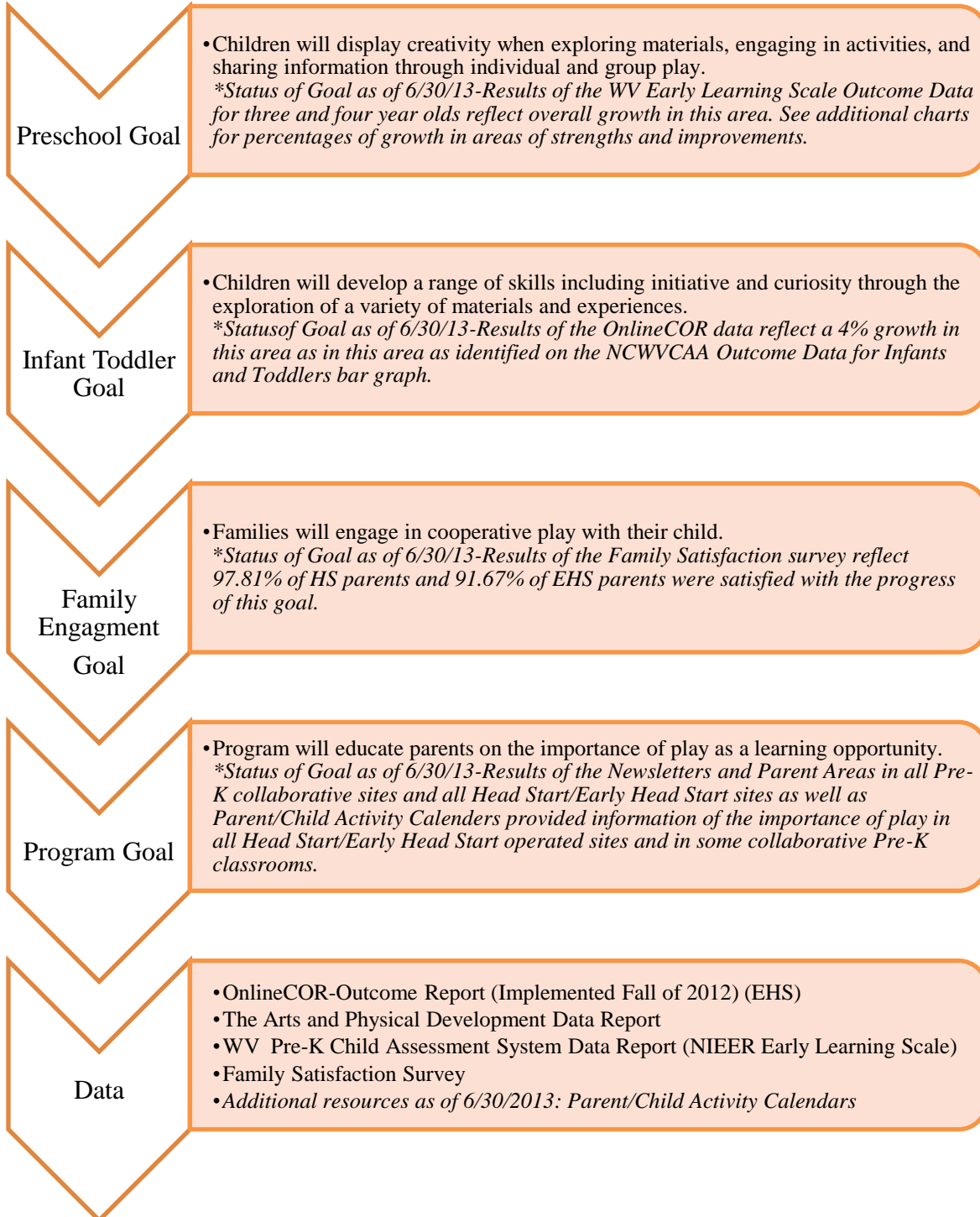
GOAL: COGNITION AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE



GOAL: LANGUAGE AND LITERACY



GOAL: APPROACHES TO LEARNING



NCWVCAA Grantee School Readiness Goals and Results of Survey

The School Readiness Leadership Team agreed to continue the School Readiness Surveys this year for each of the Early Head Start and Head Start families along with community members for their input into the NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start School Readiness Goals.

Separate surveys for the Head Start and Early Head Start families focused on the five domains of School Readiness: 1. Physical Development and Health; 2. Social and Emotional Development; 3. Cognition and General Knowledge; 4. Language and Literacy; and 5. Approaches to Learning. Early Head Start survey questions asked parents to identify their top three priorities per domain that they thought their child, birth up to three years of age, needed in order to be ready for Pre-School. Head Start survey questions asked parents to identify their top three priorities per domain that they thought their child, **age's three to four**, needed in order to be ready for Kindergarten. These parent surveys were completed during initial home visits, phone calls with Family Community Partnership Staff, or at Classroom Orientations.

Community Members from the counties served by NCWVCAA as a former Community Assessment participant or an interested early childhood partner that were solicited to complete the surveys included Family Resource Network staff, Board of Education staff, Extension Agents, Child Care Providers, Dentist, and Nonprofit Agency Members. These surveys asked community members to also identify their top three priorities per domain for children birth up to three years of age using the Early Head Start Survey and for children **age's three to four using the Head Start Survey. Community members completed** the survey online thru Google Drive.

Responses from the surveys were entered into the Google Drive internet site where results were tabulated based on each domain per family from Head Start, Early Head Start, and the Community Members. There were 591 completed surveys which included 542 from Head Start families, 32 Early Head Start families, and 17 Community Members.

See the attached summary results for the Early Head Start Parents, Head Start Parents, and Community Members per domain as well as those identified by the School Readiness Leadership Team:

NCWVCAA Grantee Early Head Start/Head Start School Readiness Goals Survey Results October 2013

Early Head Start

Domains	EHS Parents Results Survey	Community Representatives Results Survey *	NCWVCAA Current School Readiness Goals Approved by PC/BOD
Physical Development and Health	1. Learns to follow rules and routines and eat healthy foods. Tie: 2. Engages in washing hands and brushing teeth. 2. Introduced to and participates in daily movement activities (dancing, playing games, exercising legs and arms). 3. Has necessary Check-Ups and Shots.	1. Has necessary Check-Ups and Shots 2. Introduced to and participates in daily movement activities (dancing, playing games, exercising legs and arms). 3. Learns to follow rules and routines and eat healthy foods.	Infant/Toddler Goal: Children will be exposed to and begin to demonstrate healthy and safe habits including self-help skills. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduced to and begin to engage in daily self-care (hand-washing, teeth-brushing, eating healthy foods) activities to ensure an overall healthy way of life.</i> • <i>Participate in daily movement activities (Little Voices for Healthy Choices) to decrease the risk of obesity.</i>
Social and Emotional Development	1. Adjusts to new situations and interacts with adults. 2. Learns to use rules, routines and directions. 3. Begins to demonstrate control over some of their feelings and behaviors.	1. Develops secure attachments with adults/caregivers. 2. Adjusts to new situations and interacts with adults. 3. Develops awareness of self.	Infant/Toddler Goal: Children will develop secure attachments, healthy relationships and successfully adjust to new settings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Respond to familiar peers and adults in their environment.</i> • <i>Adjust positively to their changing surroundings.</i>
Cognition and General Knowledge	1. Notices differences, similarities, and changes. 2. Develops the use of skills to remember and connect information. Tie 3. Uses math concepts in daily routines. 3. Investigates their environment using their senses.	1. Investigates their environment using their senses. Tie: 2. Notices differences, similarities, and changes 2. Develops the use of skills to remember and connect information. 3. Uses early math concepts in daily routines.	Infant/Toddler Goal: Children will demonstrate reasoning and problem solving skills and will maximize the use of their senses (hear, taste, smell, touch, see) to discover and explore environments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Given opportunities to explore and investigate their environments.</i>
Language and Literacy	1. Develops communication skills. 2. Attempts to draw and use writing skills.	1. Develops communication skills. 2. Engages in stories and books. 3. Demonstrates and expresses language skills.	Infant/Toddler Goal: Children will develop the knowledge and skills to establish the basis for communicating, pre-reading, and pre-writing.

	3. Engages in stories and books.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many opportunities to develop and increase vocabulary. • Introduced to a print rich environment.
Approaches to Learning	1. Enters into play with other children. Tie 2. Shows interest and independence when working with materials, activities, and information. 2. Shows ideas and feelings through creative play. 3. Learns and uses words to describe what they are thinking and doing.	1. Learns and uses words to describe what they are thinking and doing. 2. Enters into play with other children. 3. Shows ideas and feelings through creative play.	Infant/Toddler Goal: Children will develop a range of skills including initiative and curiosity through the exploration of a variety of materials and experiences. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to a vast variety of materials to show individual creativity.

Head Start

Domains	HS Parents Results Survey	Community Representatives Results Survey *	NCWVCAA Current School Readiness Goals Approved by PC/BOD
Physical Development and Health	1. Practices safe and healthy habits such as washing hands and brushing teeth. 2. Identifies and makes healthy food choices. 3. Actively participates in movement activities.	1. Practices daily experiences in safe and healthy habits such as washing hands and brushing teeth. 2. Has necessary Health and Shot Records. Tie: 3. Identifies and makes healthy food choices. 3. Actively participates in movement activities.	Preschool Goal: Children will recognize and practice healthy and safe habits including self-help skills. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in daily self-care (hand-washing, teeth-brushing, eating healthy foods) activities to ensure an overall healthy way of life. • Participate daily in moderate to vigorous activities (IMIL) to decrease risk of obesity.
Social and Emotional Development	1. Follows simple directions and rules. 2. Uses words to solve problems and resolve conflicts.	1. Expresses emotions, needs, and ask for help. Tie: 2. Adjusts to new situations and interacts with adults. 2. Uses words to solve problems and resolve conflicts.	Preschool Goal: Children will display developmentally appropriate levels of attention, regulation of emotions and behaviors, and social problem solving skills. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow classroom rules and directions.

	<p>Tie</p> <p>3. Demonstrates independence and makes choices.</p> <p>3. Adjusts to new situations and interacts with adults.</p>	<p>Tie</p> <p>3. Follow simple directions and rules.</p> <p>3. Demonstrates independence and makes choices.</p>	
Cognition and General Knowledge	<p>1. Counts, sorts, and create patterns.</p> <p>2. Notices differences, similarities, and changes.</p> <p>3. Remembers information.</p>	<p>1. Observes their environment and makes predictions.</p> <p>2. Notices differences, similarities and changes.</p> <p>3. Remembers information.</p>	<p>Preschool Goal:</p> <p>Children will gain math and science skills used in daily routines that demonstrate the basic concepts of learning such as reasoning and problem solving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Use manipulatives for counting, sorting and patterning.</i> • <i>Use tools for exploring and investigating their environment.</i>
Language and Literacy	<p>1. Recognizes and prints name.</p> <p>2. Talks and listens to adults and children.</p> <p>3. Draws and uses writing utensils.</p>	<p>1. Draws and uses writing utensils.</p> <p>2. Talks and listens to adults and children.</p> <p>3. Learns about print and books.</p>	<p>Preschool Goal:</p> <p>Children will develop the knowledge and skills to establish the basis for communicating, reading, and writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Engage in continuous conversations with peers and adults.</i> • <i>Exposed to a print rich environment.</i>
Approaches to Learning	<p>1. Asks questions and solves problems independently.</p> <p>2. Shows interest when working with materials, activities, and information.</p> <p>3. Enters into play when a group of children are already involved.</p>	<p>1. Asks questions and solves problems independently.</p> <p>2. Shows ideas and feelings through creative play.</p> <p>3. Enters into play when a group of children are already involved.</p>	<p>Preschool Goal:</p> <p>Children will display creativity when exploring materials, engaging in activities, and sharing information through individual and group play.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provided a vast variety of materials to show individual creativity.</i>

* Surveys completed February 2014.

CHILD OUTCOME DATA

The NCWVCAA HS Program chose two developmentally appropriate and research-based curriculum to ensure School Readiness Goals were met. High/Scope Curriculum was utilized in Barbour, Randolph and Taylor while The Creative Curriculum for Preschool was utilized in Marion, Pocahontas, Preston, Webster and Tucker Head Start Home-based program. Both curriculum are aligned with Head Start Positive Child Outcomes and WV Kindergarten Content Standards and Objectives.

Federal guidelines in the Head Start Act require that programs collect, aggregate, and analyze child outcome data in the following Domains and Elements/Indicators:

1. **Language**

- a. Understand an increasingly complex and varied vocabulary
- b. Develop increasing abilities to understand and use language to communicate information, experiences, ideas, feelings, opinions, needs and for other varied purposes
- c. Use an increasingly complex and varied vocabulary

2. **Literacy**

- a. Phonological Awareness
- b. Associate sound with written words
- c. Book knowledge and appreciation
- d. Print Awareness and Concepts Print Awareness
- e. Recognize a word as a unit of print
- f. Identify at least 10 letters of the alphabet
- g. Know that letters of the alphabet are a special category that can be individually named

3. **Math**

- a. Numbers and Operations
- b. Science
- c. Creative Arts
- d. Social/Emotional
- e. Approaches to Learning
- f. Physical Health and Development

Based on the guidelines above, teachers collect and analyze data three times per year on the domains and indicators in collaboration with the West Virginia Early Learning Scale (WV ELS) created by the National Institute for Early Education Research specifically for the state. This data is used to measure progress and growth for the whole child in Math/Science, Social Emotional/Social Studies, Language Arts Literacy, Physical Development and the Arts. The WV ELS does not include specifics on physical development, therefore the program implemented an age and developmentally appropriate checklist to ensure this domain was being covered. The WV Department of Early Learning is in the process of implementing a statewide universal checklist for all WV pre-school sites to use for covering the physical development domain.

The following chart represents a comparison between 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 from the beginning checkpoint in the Fall to the end of the school year checkpoint in the Spring for three year old and four year old children. Aggregated data includes three and four year old children with Individualized Education Plans (IEPs).

NCWVCAA Head Start Outcomes Four Year Olds 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 Comparison

WV Early Learning Scale Indicators	4 Year Olds Fall 2011-2012 (PY46)	4 Year Olds Winter 2011-2012 (PY46)	4 Year Olds Spring 2011-2012 (PY46)	4 Year Olds Overall Growth 2011-2012 (PY46)	4 Year Olds Fall 2012-2013 (PY47)	4 Year Olds Winter 2012-2013 (PY47)	4 Year Olds Spring 2012-2013 (PY47)	4 Year Olds Overall Growth 2012-2013 (PY47)
Functional Counting	2.86	3.45	4.01	40.18%	2.58	3.50	4.07	57.29%
Numerical Operations	2.28	3.05	3.80	66.69%	2.07	3.20	4.04	95.17%
Written Numbers	2.53	3.27	3.92	54.92%	2.37	3.37	4.08	71.75%
Classification	2.84	3.40	4.03	41.90%	2.68	3.57	4.16	55.25%
Algebraic Thinking	2.40	3.27	3.92	63.49%	2.41	3.46	4.02	66.53%
Identifying and using shapes	2.74	3.25	3.63 *	32.42%	2.55	3.25	3.82 *	49.94%
Measurement	2.49	3.26	3.97 *	59.79%	2.34	3.37	3.98 *	69.79%
Observation and Reporting	2.23	3.00	3.74 *	67.58%	2.12	3.10	3.86 *	81.66%
Prediction	2.58	3.16	3.65	41.39%	2.53	3.32	4.03	59.06%
Investigation	2.14	2.64	3.34 *	54.81%	1.91	2.94	3.64 *	89.90%
Independent Behavior	4.12	4.56	4.76	15.52%	3.89	4.50	4.79	23.24%
Regulation of Emotions and Behavior	3.89	4.35	4.55	17.02%	3.71	4.31	4.61	24.44%
Prosocial Behavior	3.99	4.47	4.64	16.22	3.76	4.38	4.66	24.04%
Social Problem Solving	3.30	3.83	4.29	29.99%	3.08	3.77	4.28	38.73%
Quality and Attributes of Engagement and Exploration	4.07	4.57	4.76	17.18%	3.90	4.59	4.83	23.77%
Quality and Attributes of Cooperative Play	3.78	4.39	4.69	24.33%	3.54	4.29	4.68	32.16%
Quality and Attributes of Sociodramatic Play	3.42	4.21	4.66	36.34%	3.36	4.24	4.71	40.20%
Speaking	3.54	4.06	4.42	24.84%	3.40	4.08	4.40	29.25%
Story Retelling	2.94	3.74	4.22	43.73%	2.67	3.78	4.40	64.70%
Language Manipulation	2.60	3.13	3.72 *	43.36%	2.35	3.20	3.76 *	59.64%
Alphabetic Awareness	2.62	3.41	3.97 *	51.80%	2.28	3.29	3.87 *	69.59%
Print Knowledge	2.98	3.65	4.28	43.90%	2.77	3.73	4.26	54.23%
Composing	2.80	3.28	3.80 *	35.66%	2.52	3.33	3.90 *	54.85%
Production	2.69	3.33	3.74 *	39.20%	2.43	3.36	3.81 *	56.82%



Area of Strength



Area of Improvement

* Trends for Area of Improvement

NCWVCAA Head Start Outcomes Three Year Olds 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 Comparison

WV Early Learning Scale Indicators	3 Year Olds Fall 2011-2012 (PY46)	3 Year Olds Winter 2011-2012 (PY46)	3 Year Olds Spring 2011-2012 (PY46)	3 Year Olds Overall Growth 2011-2012 (PY46)	3 Year Olds Fall 2012-2013 (PY47)	3 Year Olds Winter 2012-2013 (PY47)	3 Year Olds Spring 2012-2013 (PY47)	3 Year Olds Overall Growth 2012-2013 (PY47)
Functional Counting	1.88	3.00	3.14	67.47%	1.58	2.44	2.73	73.32%
Numerical Operations	1.75	2.20	2.62 *	49.48%	1.30	1.97	2.38 *	82.95%
Written Numbers	1.85	2.54	2.82	52.82%	1.43	2.03	2.49	74.49%
Classification	2.35	2.90	3.26	39.02%	1.89	2.75	3.16	67.66%
Algebraic Thinking	1.86	2.35	2.70 *	45.22%	1.53	2.21	2.70 *	76.46%
Identifying and Using shapes	1.99	2.78	2.96 *	48.76%	1.81	2.33	2.84 *	56.78%
Measurement	1.63	2.52	2.98 *	83.38%	1.56	2.26	2.81 *	80.53%
Observation and Reporting	1.63	2.22	2.68 *	64.06%	1.54	2.10	2.59 *	68.65%
Prediction	2.04	2.70	2.82 *	38.03%	1.87	2.66	2.78 *	48.72%
Investigation	1.60	2.27	2.33 *	45.45%	1.52	2.19	2.51 *	65.42%
Independent Behavior	3.22	3.88	4.08	26.53%	2.72	3.72	4.03	47.97%
Regulation of Emotions and Behavior	3.21	3.81	4.08	27.25%	2.80	3.45	3.95	41.05%
Prosocial Behavior	3.35	3.96	4.12	22.97%	2.85	3.58	4.08	43.29%
Social Problem Solving	2.53	3.02	3.34	32.24%	2.39	2.98	3.41	42.34%
Quality and Attributes of Engagement and Exploration	3.37	3.82	4.24	25.77%	2.95	3.72	4.27	44.79%
Quality and Attributes of Cooperative Play	2.78	3.48	4.08	47.00%	2.80	3.54	4.22	50.72%
Quality and Attributes of Sociodramatic Play	2.67	3.26	3.92	46.63%	2.39	3.11	4.05	69.46%
Speaking	2.51	3.08	3.54	41.02%	2.44	3.02	3.59	47.14%
Story Retelling	1.96	2.59	2.98 *	52.16%	1.66	2.57	2.70 *	62.99%
Language Manipulation	1.75	2.42	2.82 *	60.93%	1.48	2.53	2.70 *	82.49%
Alphabetic Awareness	1.80	2.43	2.84 *	57.42%	1.28	1.83	2.22 *	73.35%
Print Knowledge	2.18	2.82	3.20	47.11%	1.86	2.55	2.81	51.06%
Composing	2.00	2.56	2.94 *	47.00%	1.93	2.24	2.65 *	37.73%
Production	1.55	2.18	2.64 *	70.21%	1.33	1.94	2.22 *	66.74%



Area of Strength



Area of Improvement

* Trends for Area of Improvement

The program determined a **level of 4 or above for four year olds** would be considered a **strength** for PY47 or 2012-2013 school year: (See the above table highlighted in yellow.)

- Functional Counting
- Numerical Operations
- Written Numbers
- Classification
- Algebraic Thinking
- Prediction
- Independent Behavior
- Regulation of Emotions and Behavior
- Prosocial Behavior
- Social Problem Solving
- Quality and Attributes of Engagement and Exploration
- Quality and Attributes of Cooperative Play
- Quality and Attributes of Sociodramatic Play
- Speaking
- Story Retelling
- Print Knowledge

The program determined a **level of 3 or above for three year olds** would be considered a **strength** for PY47 or 2012-2013 school year: (See the above table highlighted in yellow.)

- Classification
- Independent Behavior
- Regulation of Emotions and Behavior
- Prosocial Behavior
- Social Problem Solving
- Quality and Attributes of Engagement and Exploration
- Quality and Attributes of Cooperative Play
- Quality and Attributes of Sociodramatic Play
- Speaking

The program determined a **level less than a 4 for four year olds** would be considered an **area of improvement**. However, it must be noted that some of the areas had percentages of growth over 50% in comparison from the Fall 2012 to the Spring 2013 checkpoints as indicated in the parenthesis below: (See the above table highlighted in blue.)

- Identifying and Using Shapes
- Measurement (69.79%)
- Observation and Reporting (81.66%)
- Investigation (89.90%)
- Language Manipulation (59.64%)
- Alphabetic Awareness (69.59%)
- Composing (54.85%)
- Production (56.82%)

The program determined a **level less than a 3 for three year olds** would be considered an **area of improvement**. However, it must be noted that some of the areas had percentages of growth over 50% in comparison from the Fall 2012 to the Spring 2013 checkpoints as indicated in the parenthesis below: (See the above table highlighted in blue.)

- Functional Counting (73.32%)
- Numerical Operations (82.95%)
- Written Numbers (74.49%)
- Algebraic Thinking (76.46%)

- Identifying and Using Shapes (56.78%)
- Measurement (80.53%)
- Observation and Reporting (68.65%)
- Prediction
- Investigation (65.42%)
- Story Retelling (62.99%)
- Language Manipulation (82.49%)
- Alphabetic Awareness (73.35%)
- Print Knowledge (51.06%)
- Composing
- Production (66.74%)

In comparison of the **4 year olds for the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 school years**, the **trend** for **areas of improvement** include: (See the above table with indicators that have astericks.)

- * Identifying and Using Shapes
- * Measurement
- * Observation and Reporting
- * Investigation
- * Language Manipulation
- * Alphabetic Awareness
- * Composing
- * Production

In comparison of the **3 year olds for the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 school years**, the **trend** for **areas of improvement** include: (See the above table with indicators that have astericks.)

- * Numerical Operations
- * Algebraic Thinking
- * Identifying and Using Shapes
- * Measurement
- * Observation and Reporting
- * Prediction
- * Investigation
- * Story Retelling
- * Language Manipulation
- * Alphabetic Awareness
- * Composing
- * Production

Addendum

Since the Early Learning Scale does not include the domains on Physical Development and the Arts, the NCWVCAA Head Start combined information from previously implemented assessment systems to ensure each domain was observed. A chart with three different levels of developmental indicators was distributed to all Teaching staff to ensure observations were taken on the domains that were not included. At the end of each checkpoint fall, winter, and spring, Teachers leveled all Head Start children in their classrooms according to their development. These indicators are listed below:

Physical Development includes:

- o Displays actions of essential loco-motor skills (running, jumping, hopping, galloping)
- o Moves with balance and control
- o Climbs up and down
- o Pedals and steers wheeled vehicle

- Displays throwing, kicking and catching ability
- Fine Motor includes:

- Controls small muscles in hands
- Coordinates eye-hand movement
- Uses tools for writing and drawing

The Arts includes

- Explores the visual arts
- Explores musical concepts and expression
- Explores dance and movement concepts
- Explores drama through actions and language

Conclusion

Children's growth was evident and tracable in all areas of development and learning. Teachers used developmental and social/emotional screenings to establish a baseline, along with fact based observations and work samples. In Head Start and collaborative sites, ongoing assessment occurred through daily observations, parental input, lesson plans, IEP goals/objectives, and analyzing children's progress. Parent/Teacher conferences occurred after each checkpoint to discuss strengths and areas of improvement of their child.

Teacher trainings on ECERS-R and Policy 2525 updates, lesson plans and the WV Early Learning Standards Framework occurred according to Professional Development Plans needs, requests of staff, and recommendations during monitorings. Teachers appear to be more reliable with the WV Early Learning Scale in its second year.

The program will address the areas of improvement as those found in the comparison of 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 indicators through the Training and Technical Assistance Plan for Preservice, Inservice, individual in-county trainings, and/or applicable external trainings.

The program continues to analyze the data for strengths and areas of improvement as historical data becomes available.

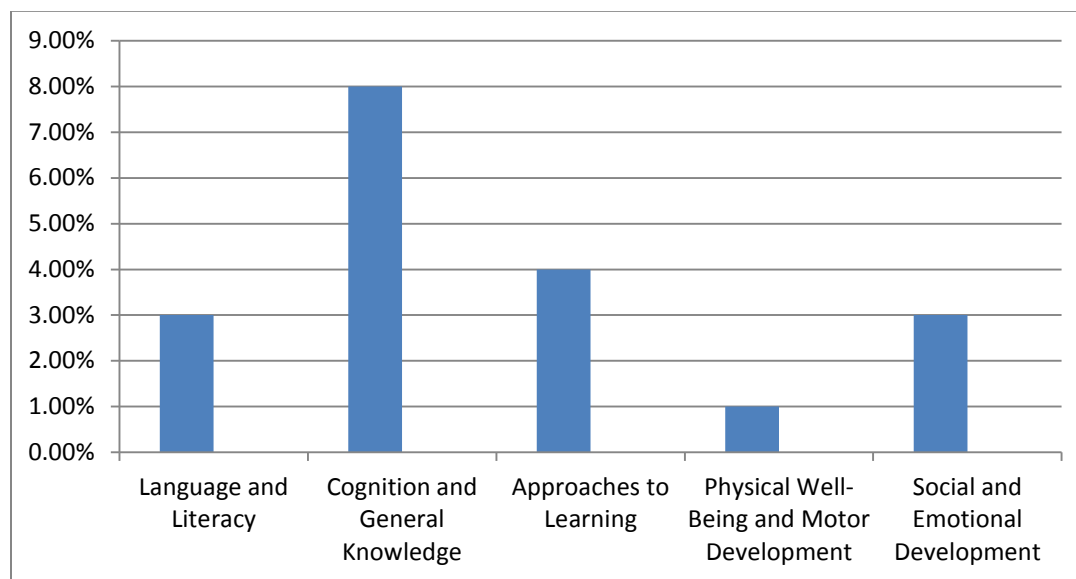
Early Head Start

The NCWVCAA Early Head Start Center and Home-based Program utilized The Creative Curriculum for Infant, Toddlers & Twos. The EHS program changed its assessment system tool and began to implement the OnlineCOR for Infants and Toddlers during the 2012-2013 school year. Teachers were trained on the importance of baselining children and assessing children utilizing the new assessment tool. Teaching staff wrote rich and fact based observations to show each infant and toddler's progress throughout the school year. These observations are analyzed three times a year (fall, winter, and spring as the same timeframe for checkpoints that are aggregated for Head Start children) to determine areas of strengths/improvements and allow teaching staff to plan appropriate activities. Parent and teaching staff meet through conference (Center-based) or home visits (Home-based) occurred after each checkpoint to discuss strengths and areas of improvement for their child.

The below data showed a percentage of growth for enrolled children and as evidenced in the bar graph as follows:

- The highest percentage of growth was in Cognition and General Knowledge at 8%.
- The lowest percentage of growth was in Physical Well-Being and Motor Development at 1%.

NCWVCAA Outcome Data for Infants and Toddlers



Due to the introduction of a new assessment system the information was only available for the spring checkpoint.

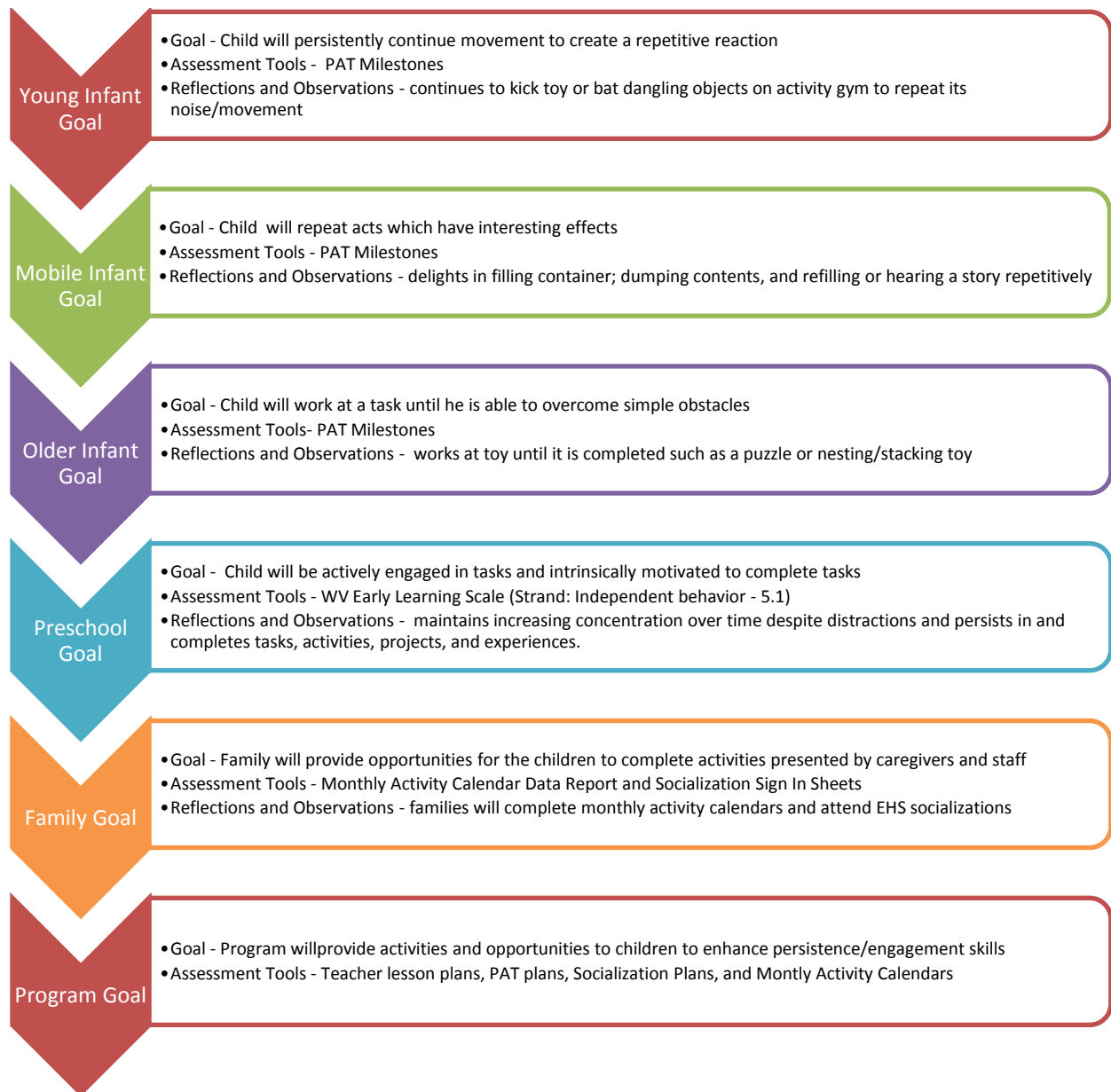
Monongalia County Board of Education Head Start Delegate Preparing Head Start Children for Kindergarten Child Outcome Report

School Readiness is a strong focus of the Office of Head Start and Monongalia County Head Start Program. Program staff and parents have spent a great deal of time over the past year identifying strengths and weaknesses, creating School Readiness Goals, and collecting and analyzing data. Although School Readiness Goals were created based on results across the program, it is understood that we must continue to look carefully at individual child results in order to meet the needs of each. By providing activities and programming that support the strengths and weaknesses of each child, Teachers were able to provide individualized educational experiences. These experiences centered around the Head Start Framework, **supported children's' growth in the areas of language, literacy, math, social and emotional development, and physical skills.**

Child outcomes were measured on an on-going basis and the data was used to determine the need for supportive materials, individualized activities, and staff development in order to improve child outcomes so that all children would be ready for Kindergarten. School Readiness Goals targeted the five essential domains and centered around subtopics of persistence, conflict resolution, numeracy, phonological awareness, and physical health. These goals can be found below:

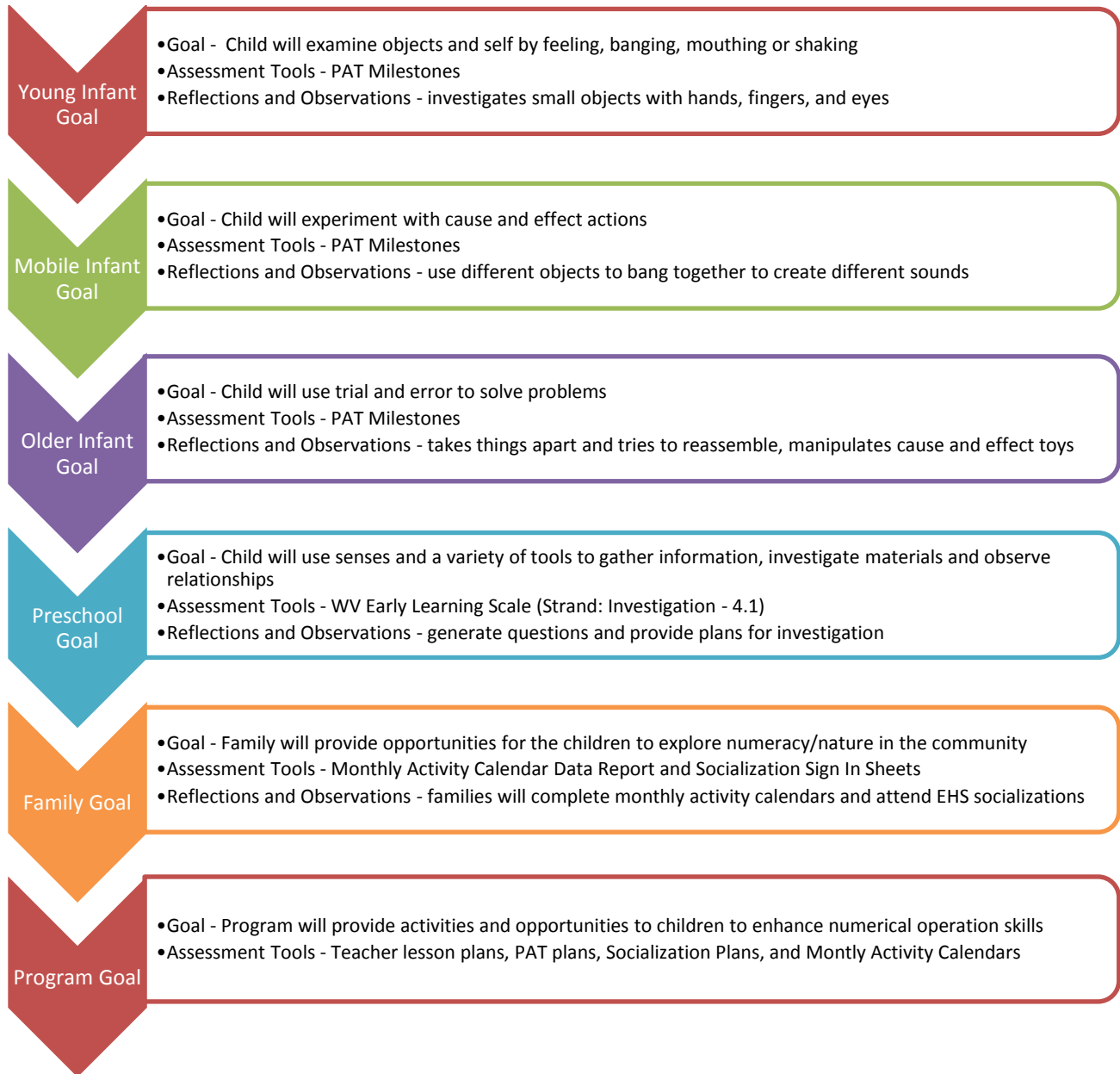
Domain: Approaches to Learning

Strand: Persistence/Engagement



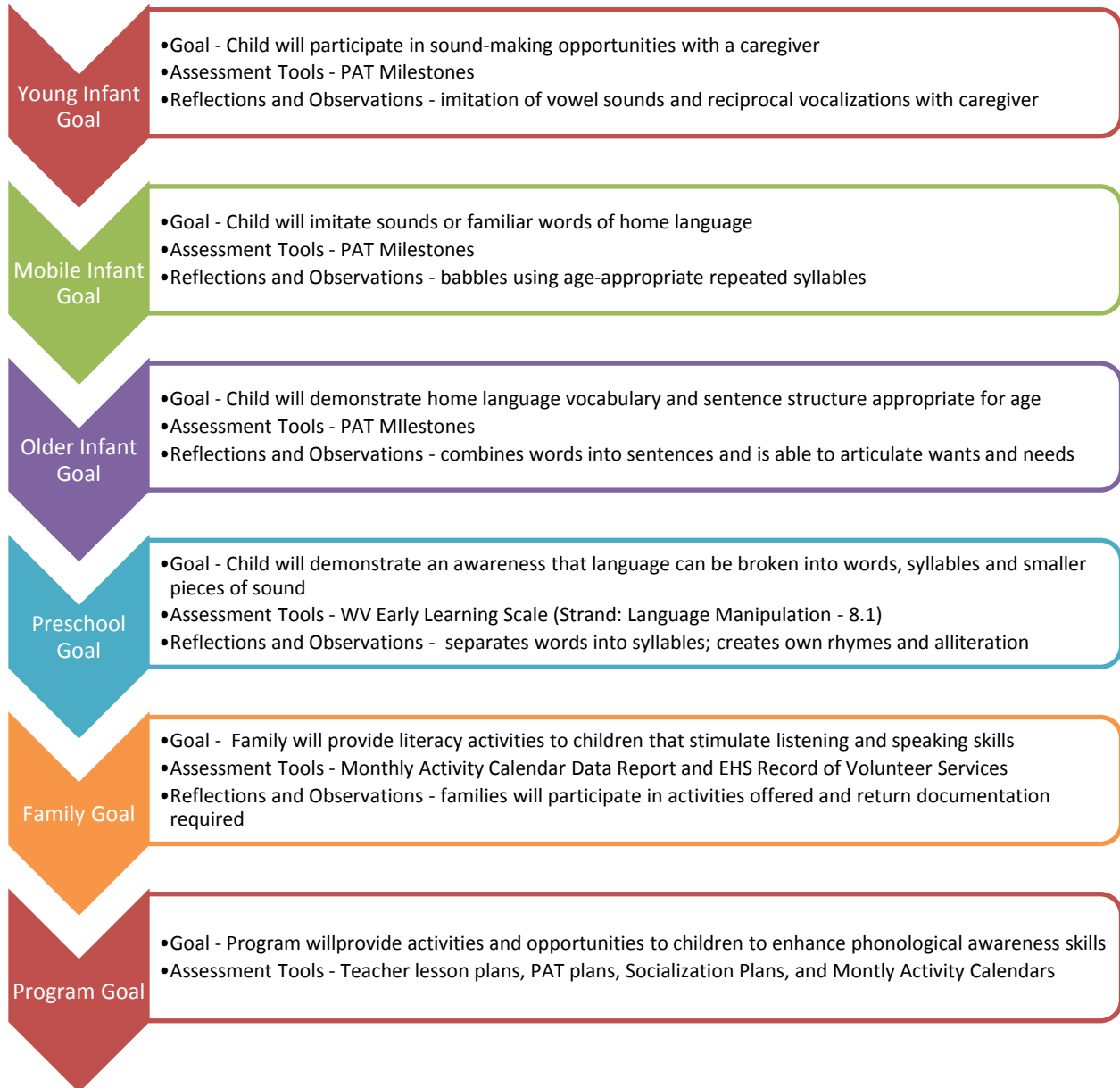
Domain: Cognitive Development

Strand: Numerical Operations



Domain: Language and Literacy

Strand: Phonological Awareness



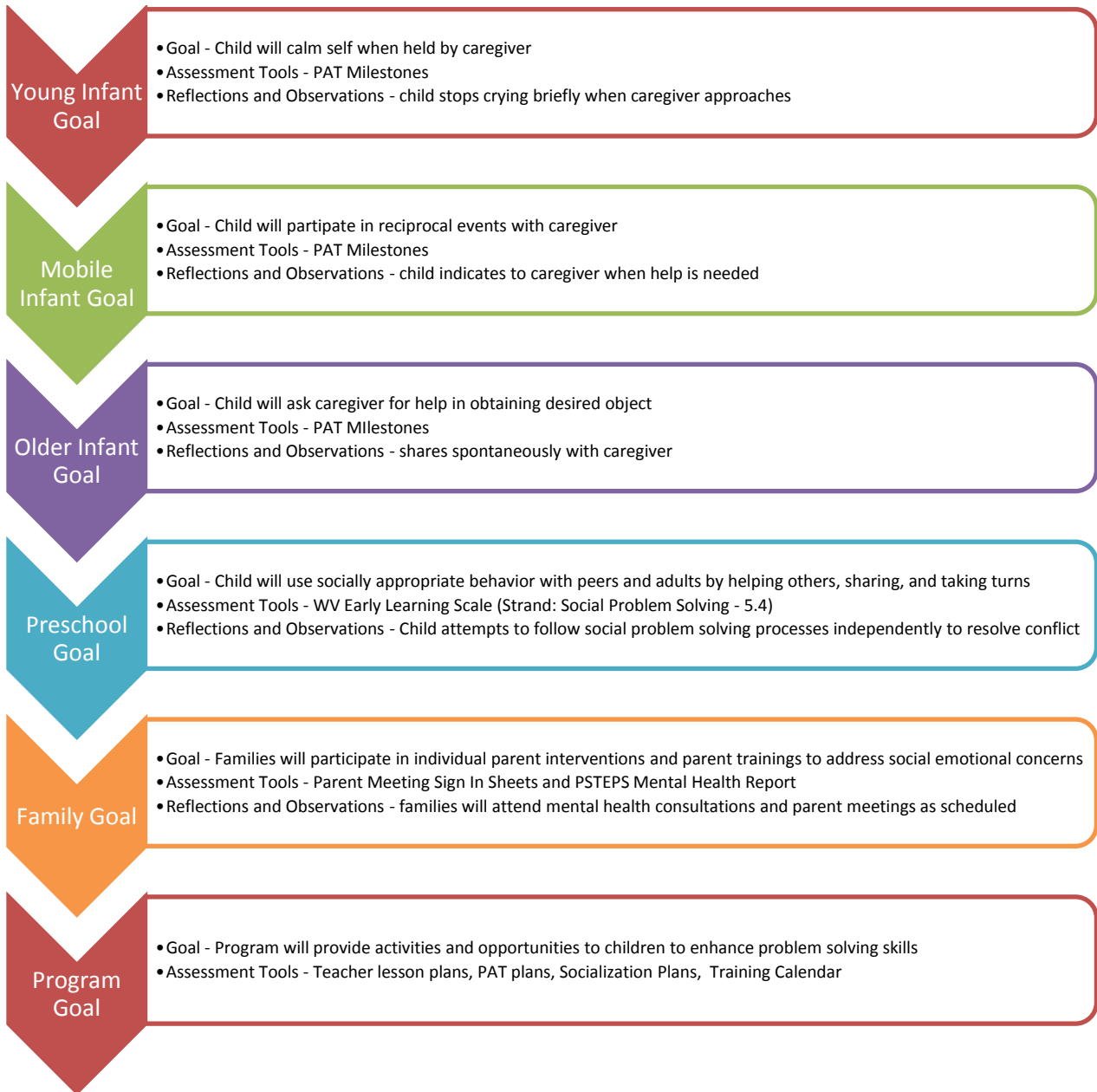
Domain: Physical Development

Strand: Physical Health



Domain: Social Emotional Development

Strand: Social Problem Solving

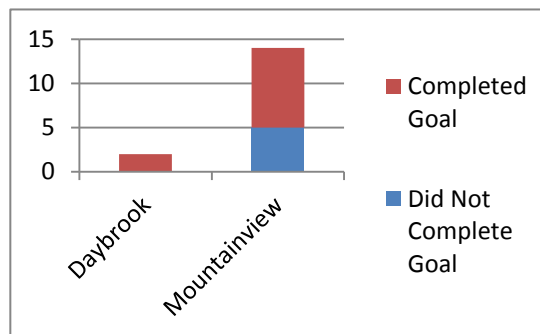


Monongalia County Head Start has chosen to use the Creative Curriculum and its assessment system for the past several years in order to track child outcomes and program trends. The Creative Curriculum has 52 objectives, disseminated across multiple domains, including Social/Emotional, Physical, Language, Literacy, and Math Development. Teachers made observations during daily routines, direct teaching and child-initiated play that were the basis for leveling children three times a year on the 52 objectives. Observations are entered and tracked in the program's PSTEPS program. Data from these observations are used to level children's progress three times each year. The leveling data is entered into the WVDE WVEIS Child Assessment System. There, Teachers were able to review trends, track individual student progress, and produce individualized reports to share with parents during home visits and parent/teacher conferences. This information was also used by the School Readiness Data Team when analyzing data toward the progress of the above goals. The data was compiled after each reporting session and organized into charts and tables for review, analysis, and comparison. The data below is an end-of-year compilation for each School Readiness Goal.

Goal 1: Approaches to Learning
Persistence/Engagement
T3 – March 1, 2013 – June 30, 2013

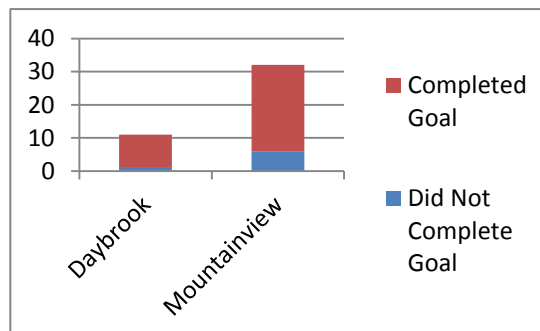
EHS

Young Infants:



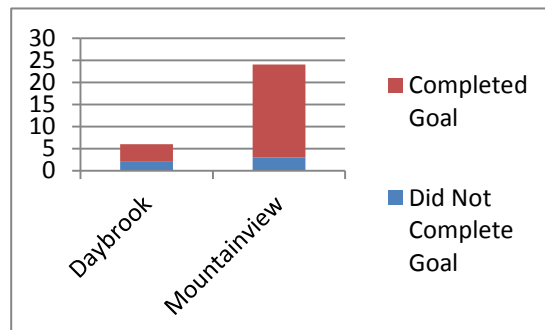
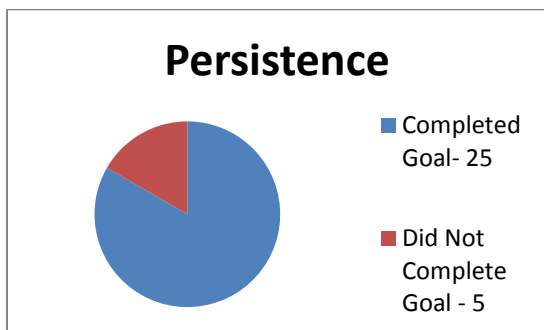
Data Source: PAT Milestone-Bats at overhead Objects

Mobile Infants:



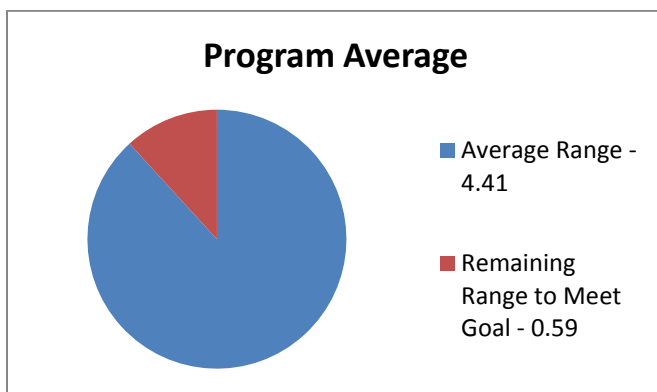
Data Source: PAT Milestone-Overcomes Simple Obstacles

Older Infants:

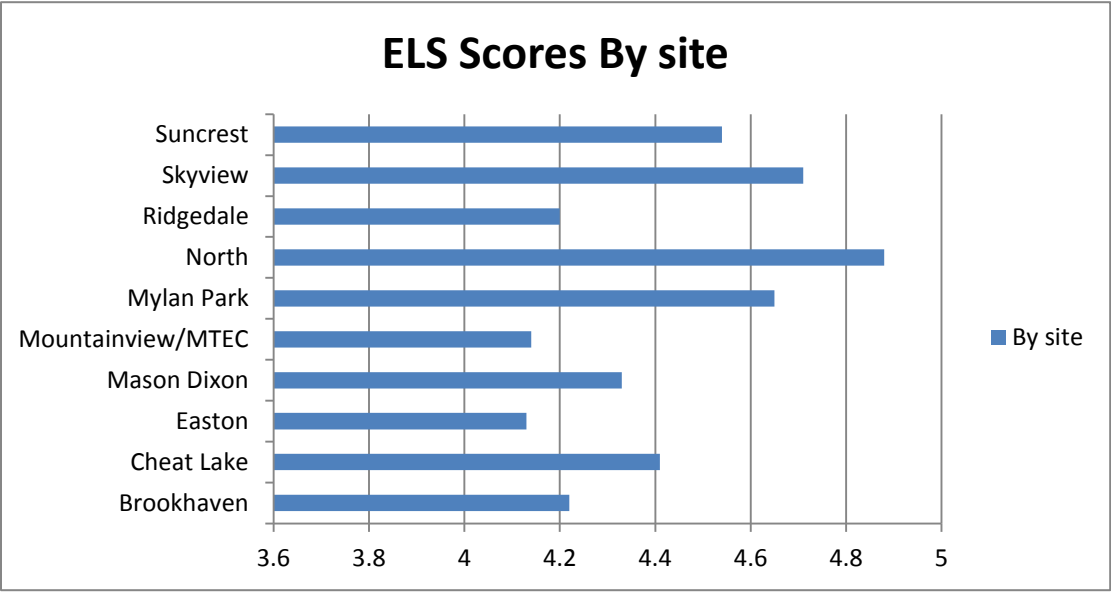


Data Source: PAT Milestone-Completes Simple Puzzles

Head Start:

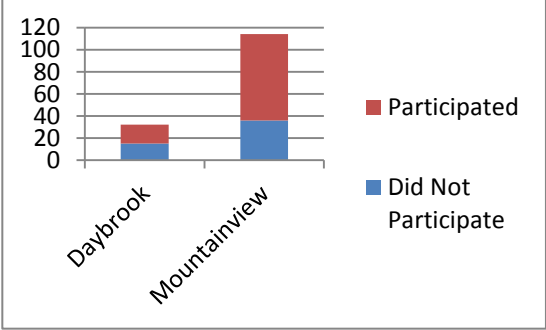
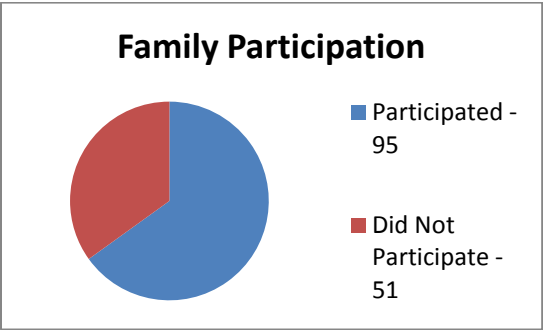


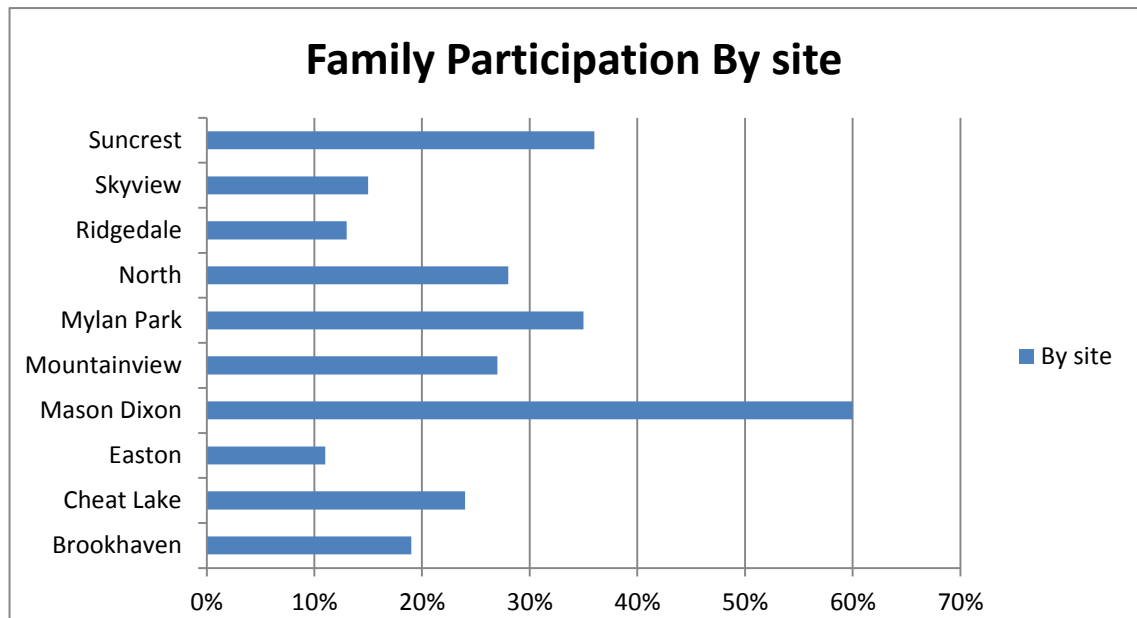
Data Source: ELS Strand 5.1



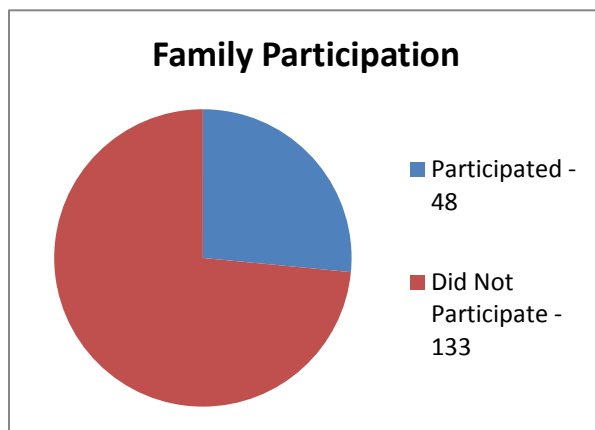
Family:

EHS





Head Start



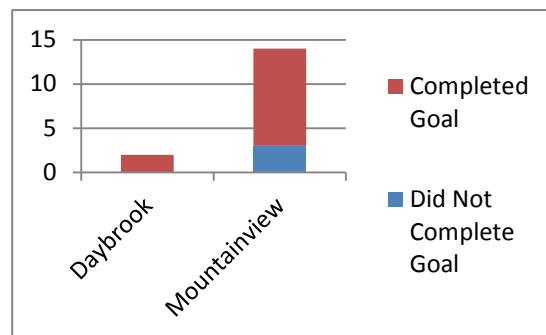
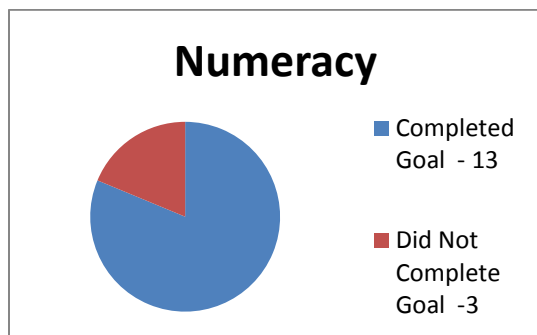
Data Source: Activity Calendars

Goal 2: Cognitive Development – Numerical Operations

T3 – March 1, 2013 – June 30, 2013

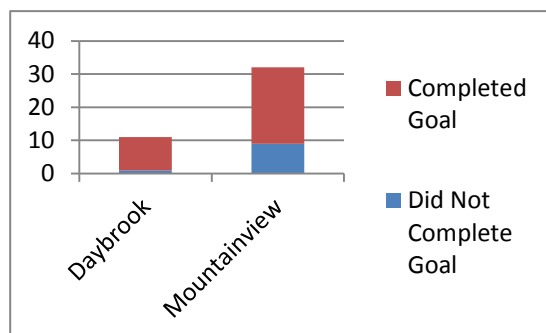
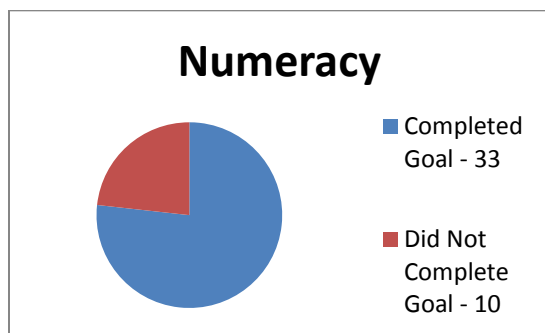
EHS

Young Infants:



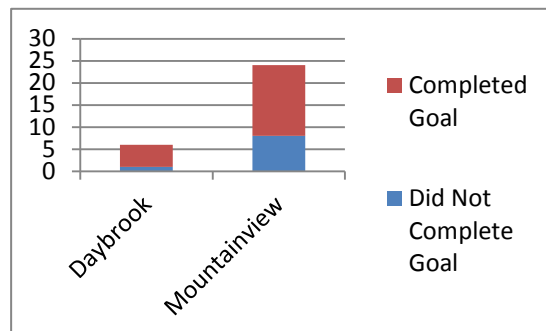
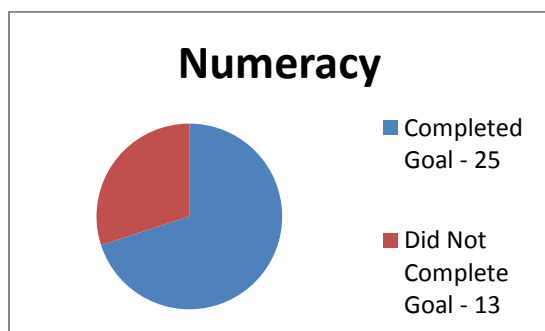
Data Source: PAT Milestones – Looks at own hands

Mobile Infants:



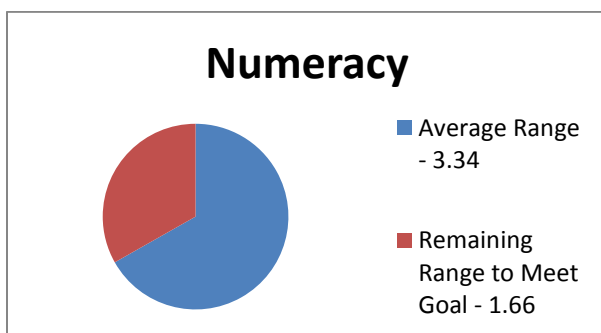
Data Source: PAT Milestones – Takes things apart and tries to put them together again

Older Infants:

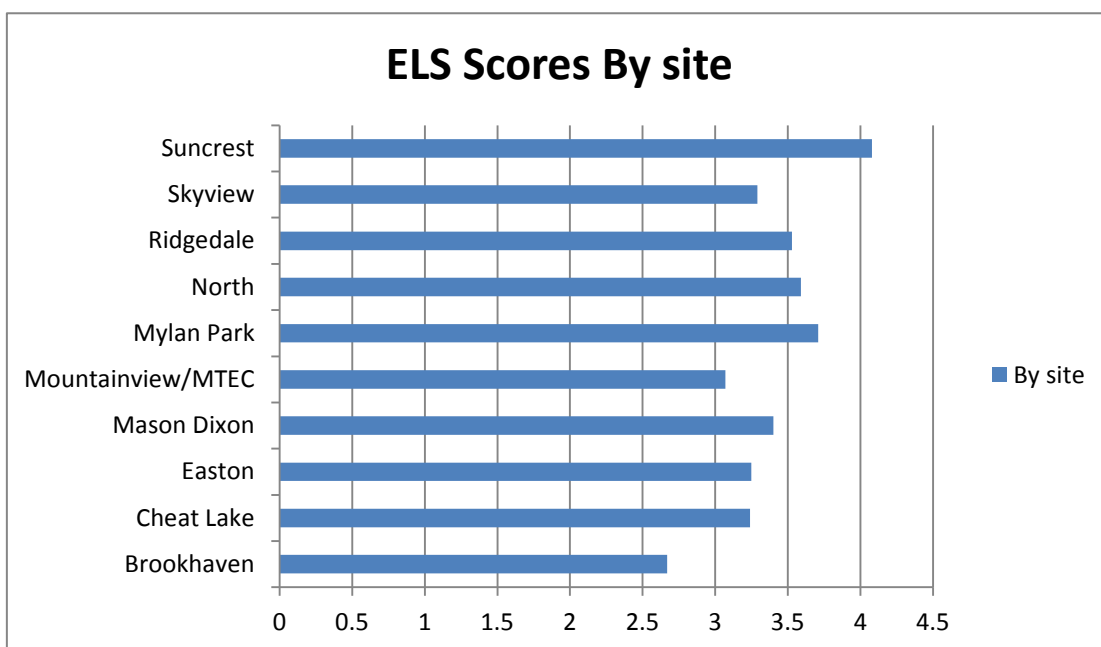


Data Source: PAT Milestones – Nests or stacks toys or objects of graduated sizes

Head Start:

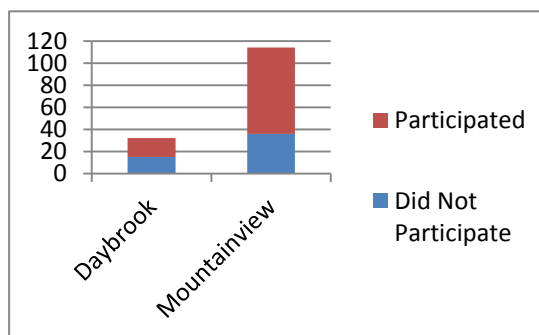
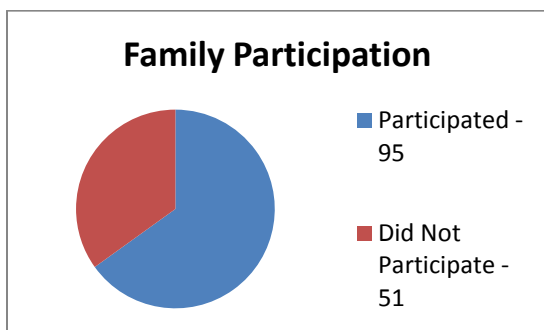


Data Source: ELS Strand 4.1



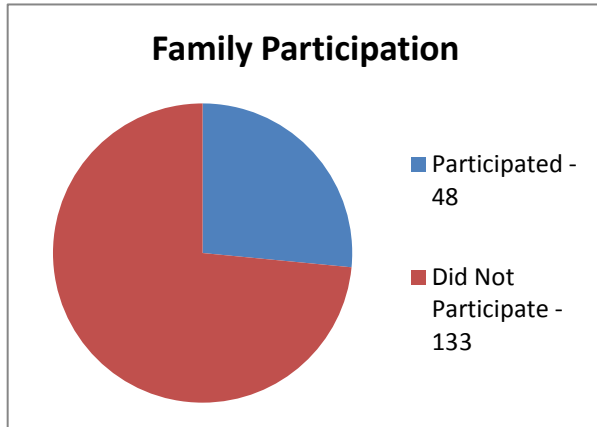
Family:

EHS

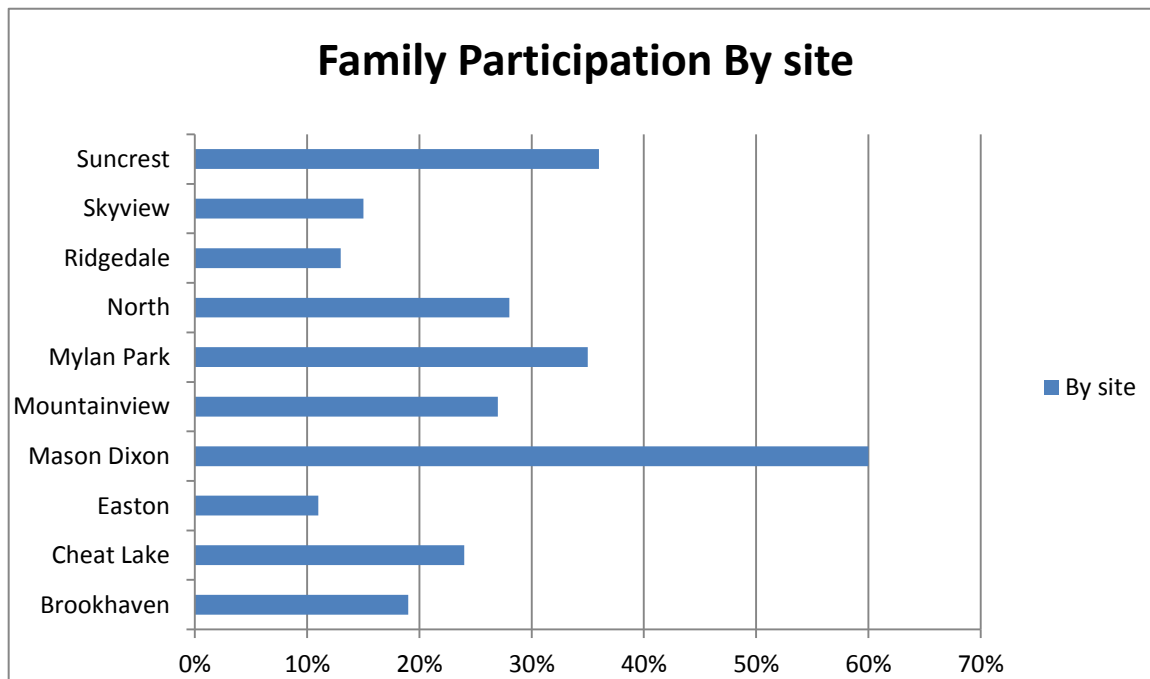


Data Source: Attendance Records

Head Start



Data Source: Activity Calendars

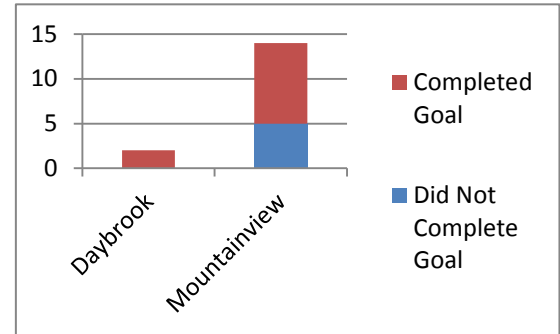


Goal 3: Language and Literacy - Phonological Awareness

T3 – March 1, 2013 – June 30, 2013

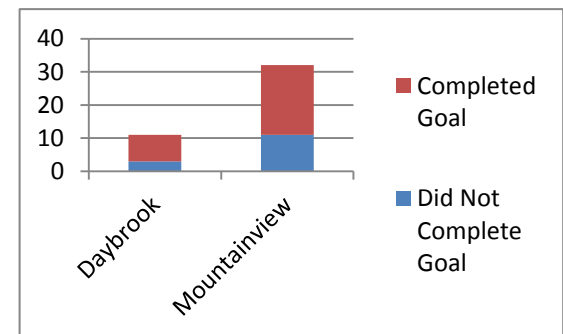
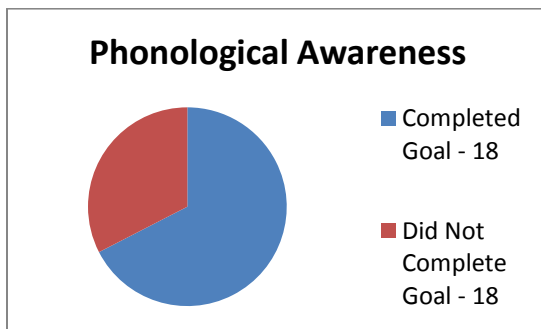
EHS

Young Infants:



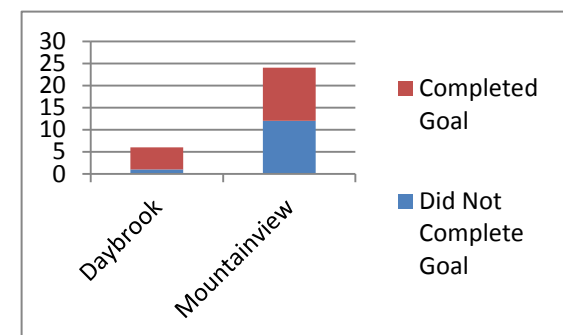
Data Source: PAT Milestones – Begins cooing, using vowel sounds

Mobile Infants:



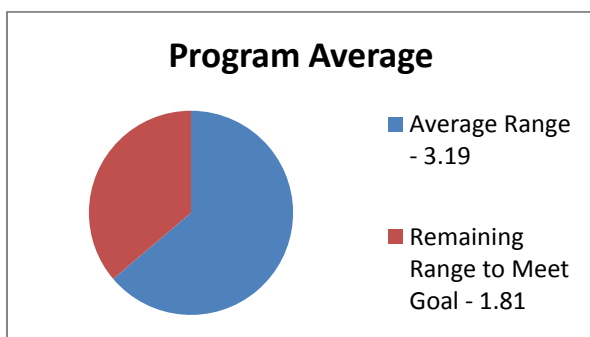
Data Source: PAT Milestones – Uses jargon – phrases or sentences with few words

Older Infants:

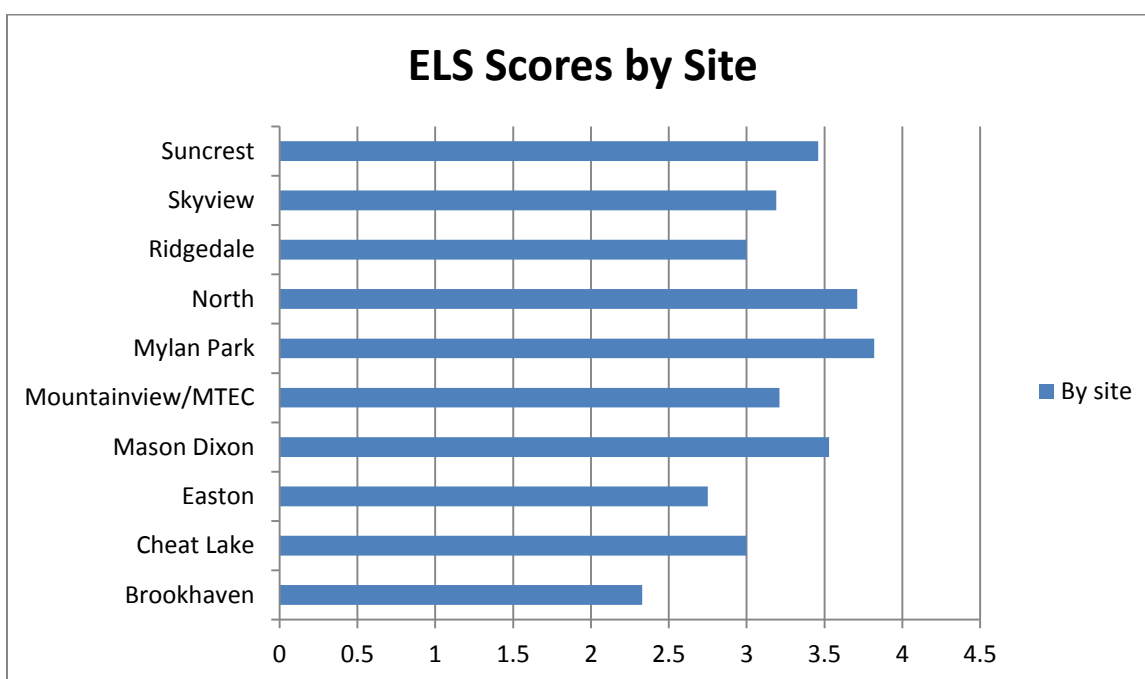


Data Source: PAT Milestones – Uses four word sentences

Head Start:

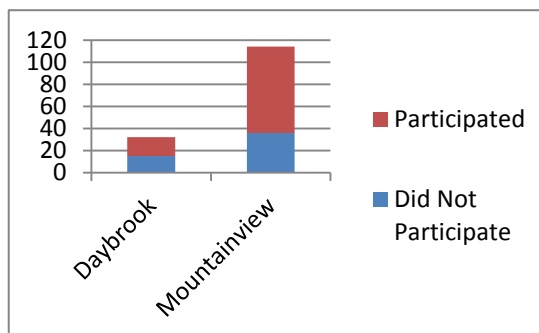
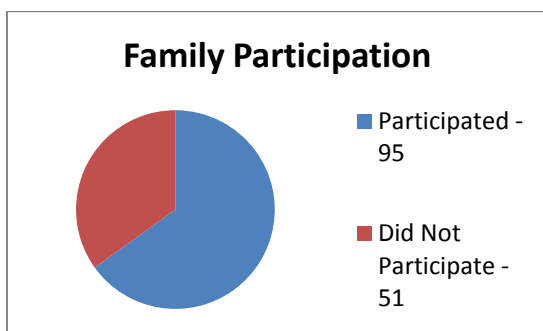


Data Source: ELS Strand 8.1



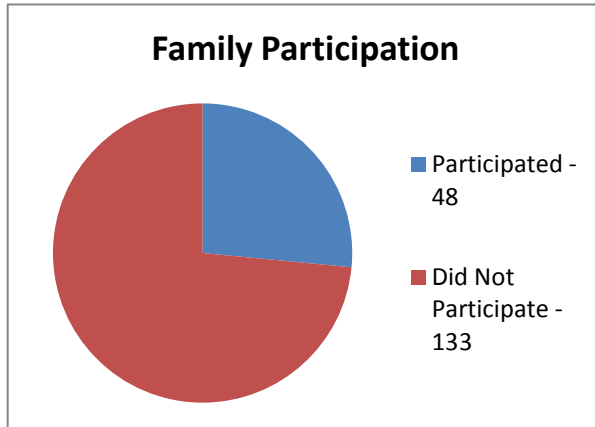
Family:

EHS

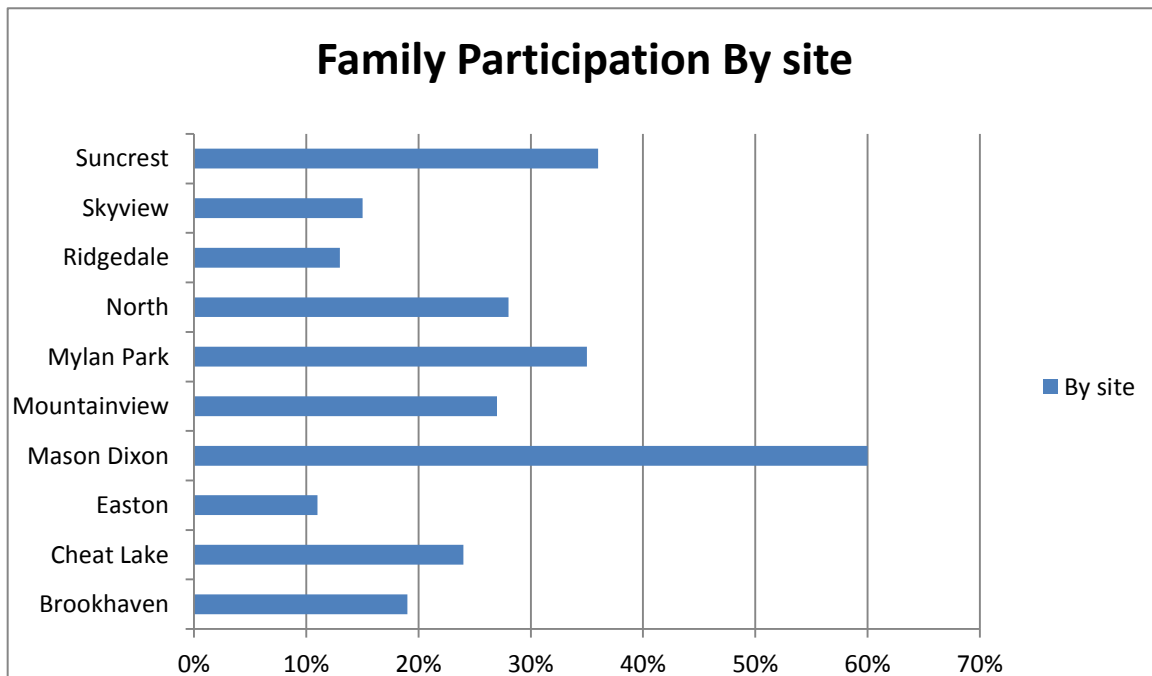


Data Source: Attendance Records

Head Start



Data Source: Activity Calendars

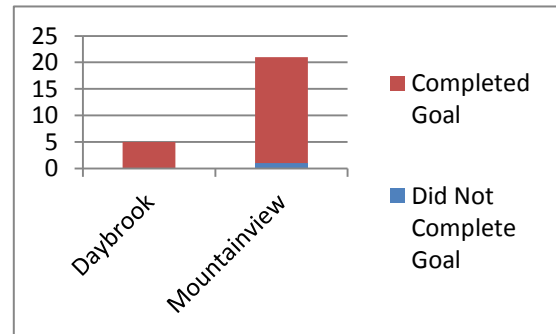
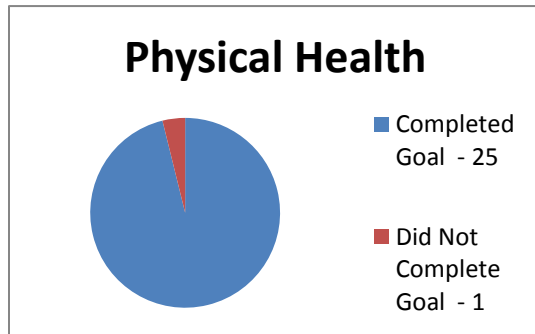


Goal 4: Physical Development- Physical Health

T3 – March 1, 2013 – June 30, 2013

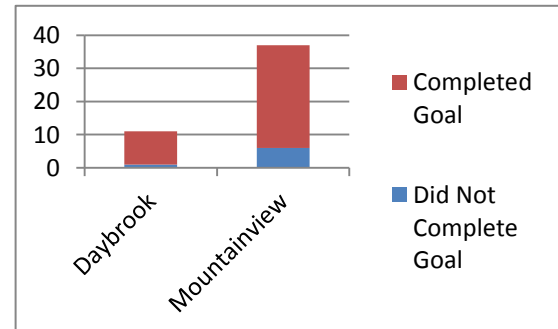
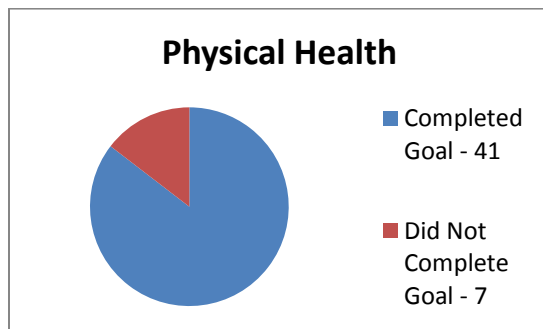
EHS

Young Infants:



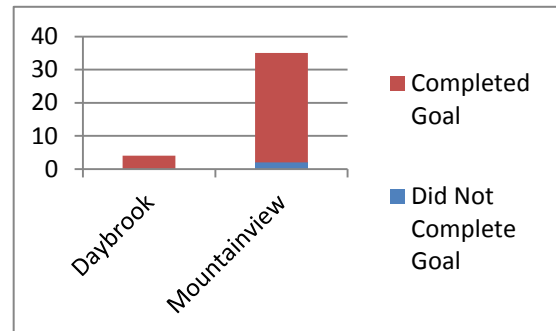
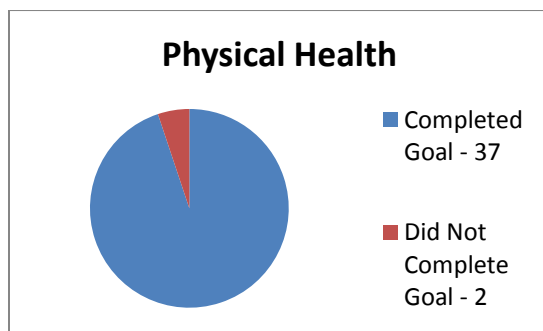
Data Source: BMI Results on Child Plus

Mobile Infants:



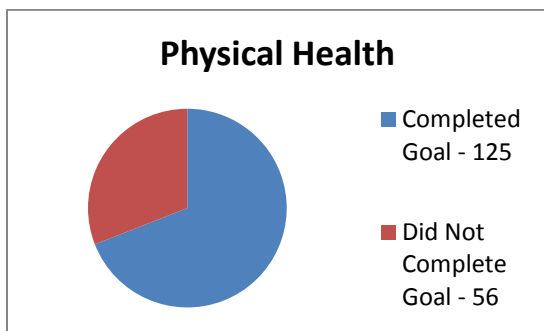
Data Source: BMI Results on Child Plus

Older Infants:

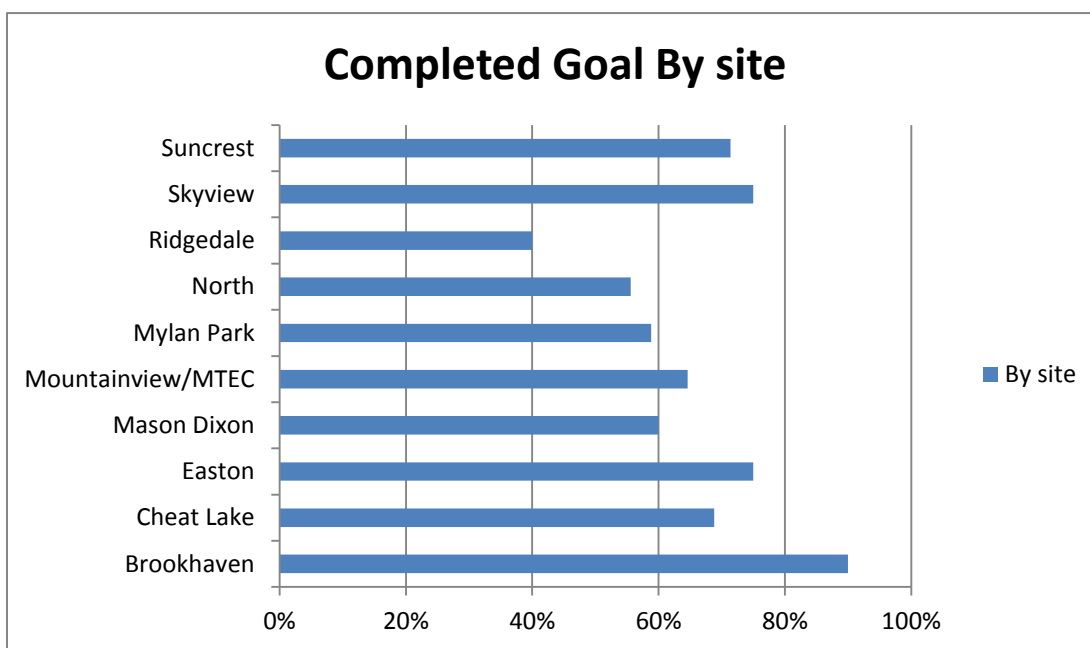


Data Source: BMI Results on Child Plus

Head Start:

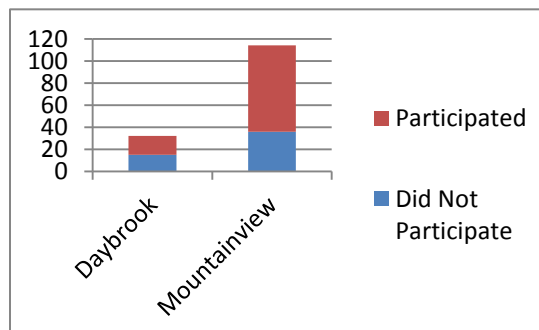
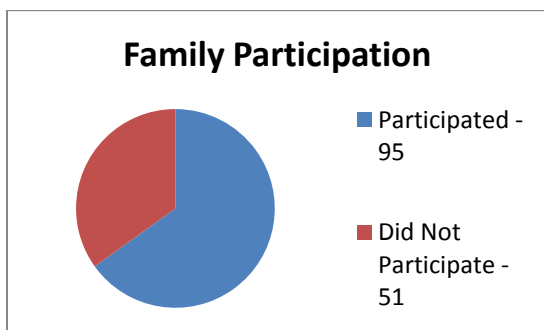


Data Source: BMI Results on PSTEPS



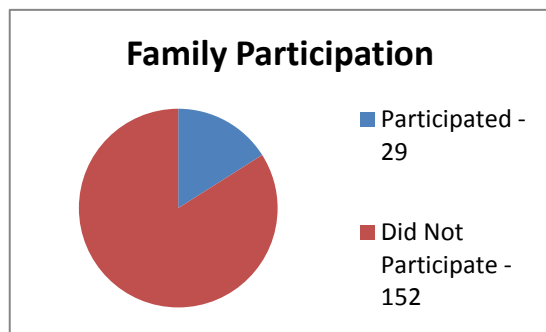
Family:

EHS



Data Source: Attendance Records

Head Start

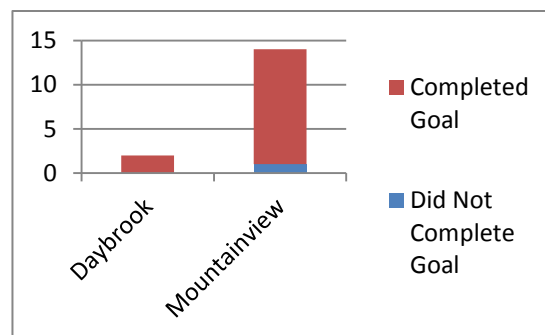
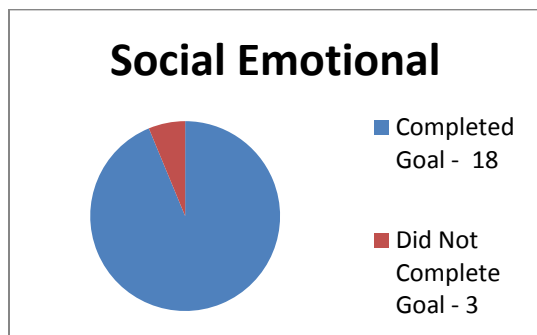


Data Source: Enrollment in Choose 2 Change

Goal 5: Social Emotional Development- Social Problem Solving T3 – March 1, 2013 – June 30, 2013

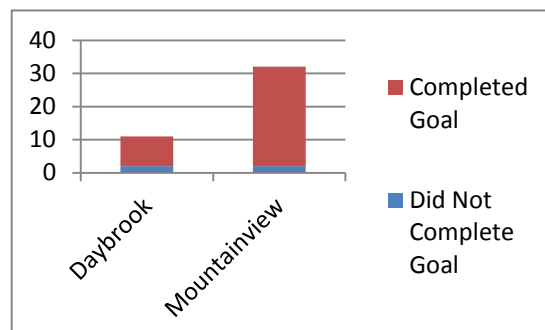
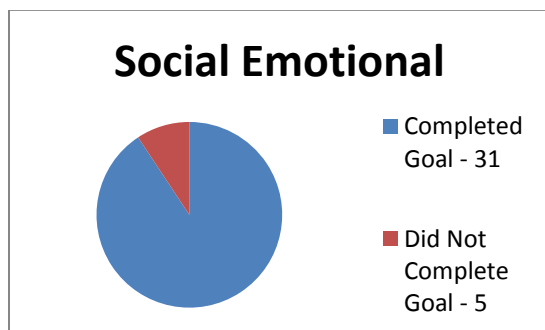
EHS

Young Infants:



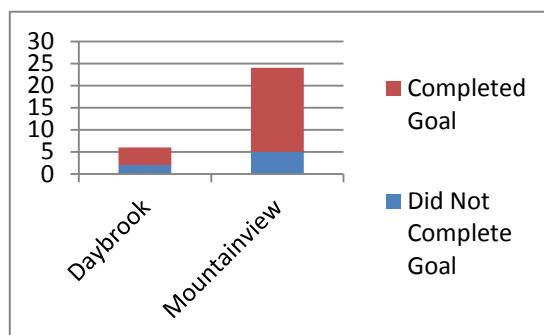
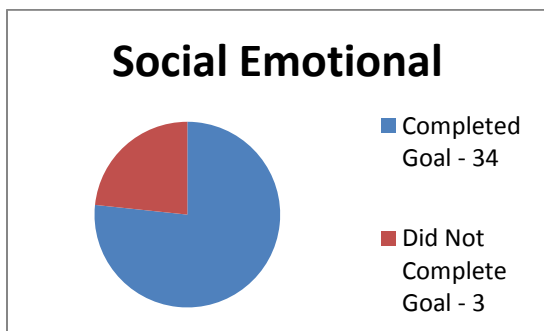
Data Source: PAT Milestones – Shows excitement when seeing or hearing caregiver

Mobile Infants:



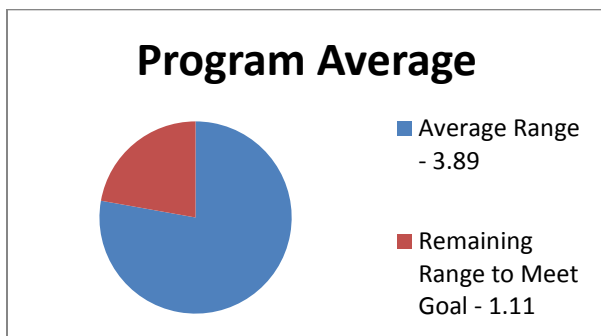
Data Source: PAT Milestones – Shares spontaneously with familiar adults

Older Infants:

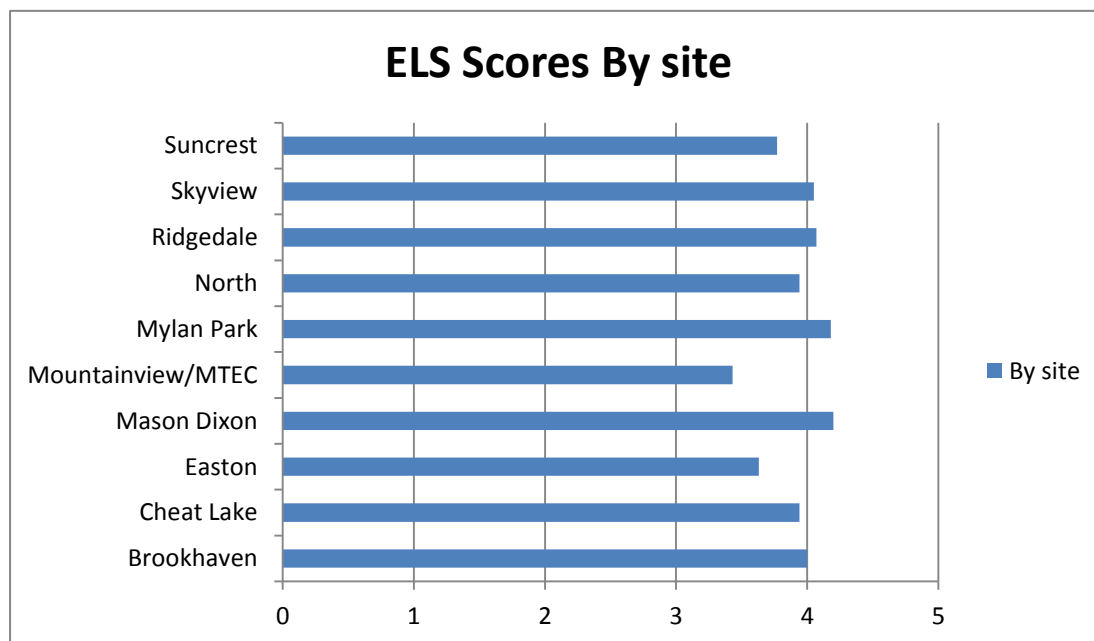


Data Source: PAT Milestones – Takes turns in activities with guidance

Head Start:

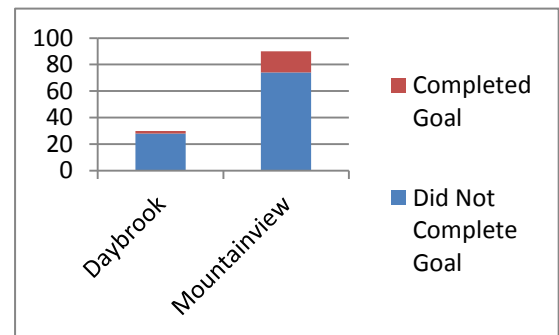
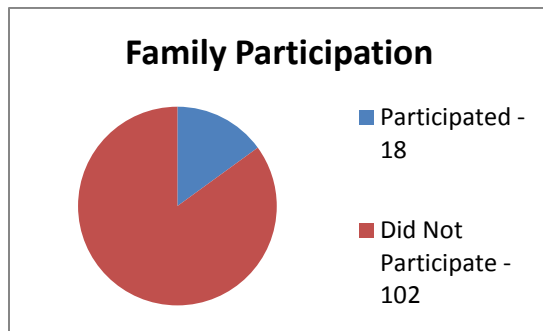


Data Source: ELS Strand 5.4



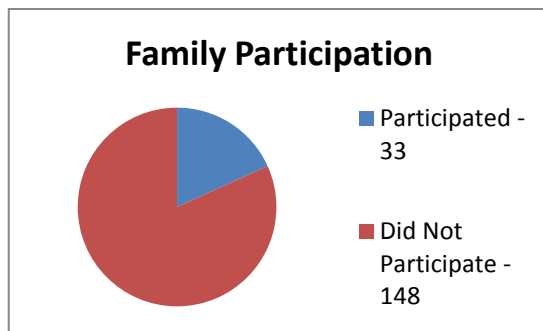
Family:

EHS

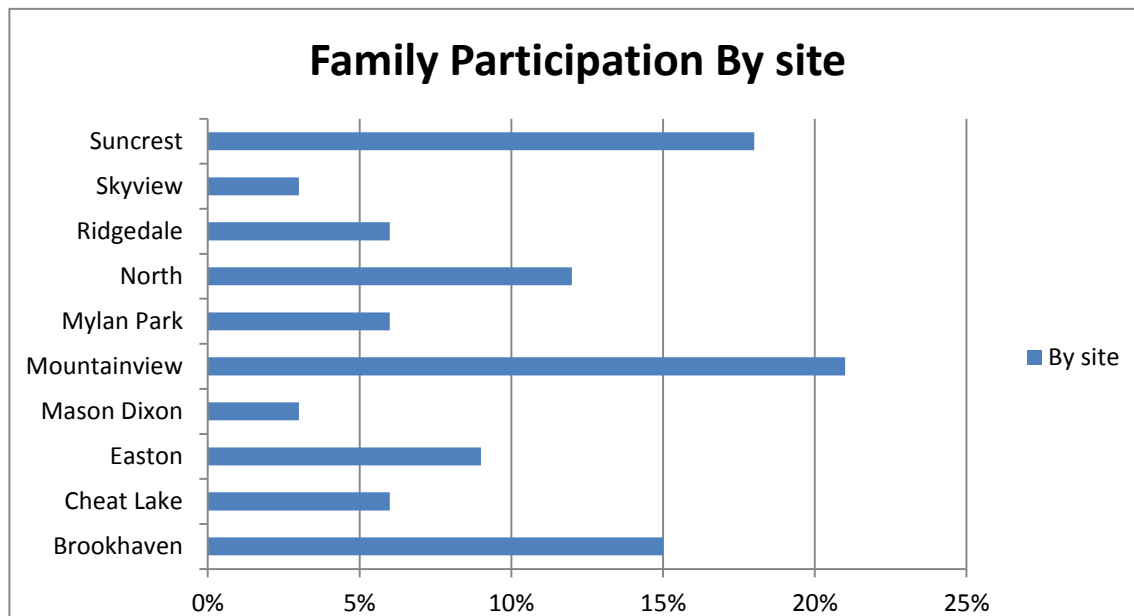


Data Source: Mental Health Consultation Records

Head Start



Data Source: Mental Health Consultation Records



Data Source: Mental Health Consultation Records

Summary

Monongalia County Board of Education Head Start Delegate Program is proud of the growth **that has been shown in our children's scores in many areas across the developmental** continuum. It is our goal to continue to collect, aggregate, and analyze data. This data provides the information needed to create goals and provide experiences to increase scores in areas of weakness. Our Teachers, Coaches, and Administrators continue to use the data from the assessment system to individualize for child and programmatic changes and needs. During this school year, program staff provided individualized staff development for teachers to assure developmentally appropriate content to be included in lesson plans and classroom experiences. It is our hope that progress is made across all curricular domains so that our children receive the best early childhood education possible.

COUNTY SERVICES: HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START

Barbour County

Barbour County has three (3) Head Start operated centers that are Pre-K collaborative with the Board of Education (BOE). They are located in the northern part of the county: Philippi I and II in Philippi and Belington Philip Barbour Pre-K Head Start at the Technical Center at Philip Barbour High School. There are two Pre-K collaborative classrooms operated by the BOE located at Philippi Elementary School where Head Start children are counted. The BOE also offers Pre-K services in the Belington and Junior Elementary Schools located in the southern part of the county as well as Kasson Elementary. Head Start children are not counted in these three sites. All classrooms in the county are full day.

Head Start closed their Junior Elementary Pre-K classroom due to sequestration budget cuts. However, the BOE opened a second classroom at that site to serve the overflow from the Belington area but Head Start children were not counted in this classroom.

There are approximately 78 collaborative four year old children being served at this time of which Head Start is serving 39 of those children. Head Start also serves 16 eligible 3 year old children.

There are 38 family childcare providers who may serve a maximum of six children per home; 24 in the northern region and 14 in the southern region of the county. The low number of providers may be due to the costs associated with childcare licensing regulation, the hours of operation, and the location of providers. The Wee Train and Kid Care Day Care centers have declined to participate in the Universal Pre-K at this time.

Children in the county receive additional health services from Right from the Start Program, Youth Health Outreach, Appalachian Health, and the Birth to Three Program.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/Day	Days/Week	Days/Year
Philip Barbour Pre-K Head Start ©	16	9/5/2013	Full	7:30 – 2:30	7.00	4	137
Philippi Elem I ©	5	9/3/2013	Full	8:00-3:00	7.00	4	137
Philippi Elem II ©	4	9/3/2013	Full	8:00-3:00	7.00	4	137
Philippi I ©	16	9/5/2013	Full	9:00 - 3:15	6.25	4	137
Philippi II ©	14	9/5/2013	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	137

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2013 enrollment count.

There are 2 licensed childcare centers in Barbour County:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Wee Train Christian Day Care, Junior	16 (ages birth-2 years), 40 (ages 2-12 years)
Kid Care Child Development Center, Philippi	15 (ages birth-2 years), 39 (ages 2-12 years)

(WVDHHR, 2013)

BARBOUR COUNTY	2005	2010	% Change
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2012).	2.5%	2.0%	18.4%
Total population under age 18	3,255	3,523	8.2%
Percent population under age 18	20.7%	21.3%	2.8%
Percent minority population	2.7%	2.8%	4.8%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	2.8%	4.0%	43.7%
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	67.5%	62.4%	7.6%

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book*

Marion County

Marion County Head Start plays a collaborative role with the Marion County Board of Education (BOE) to provide Pre-K services to children throughout the county. The HS program has an enrollment of 230 ACF-funded students. All HS eligible children are served in an inclusive setting. Because of specific one-on-one services required for some children, the Board of Education operates three exclusive special needs classrooms but no Head Start counted children are in these classrooms.

Marion County operates six center-based Head Start centers (see table below). All of the centers are considered Pre-K collaborative classrooms with the Board of Education. Marion County achieved Universal status during the 2011-12 school year. As part of the agreement with the Marion County Board of Education, they provide transportation and meals for Rivesville while meals and space are provided at Mannington. There are an additional twenty (20) Pre-K classrooms in this county. Eleven (11) of these are operated by the Board of Education and the remaining nine (9) are childcare collaborative classrooms with the Board.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/Day	Days/Week	Days/Year
Carolina I ©	19	8/21/2013	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Carolina II ©	19	8/21/2013	Full	9:00 – 3:15	6.25	4	128
Edgemont I ©	18	8/21/2013	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Edgemont II ©	20	8/21/2013	Full	9:00 – 3:15	6.25	4	128
Fairmont I ©	20	8/21/2013	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Fairmont II ©	20	8/21/2013	Full	9:00 – 3:15	6.25	4	128
Mannington I ©	18	8/21/2013	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Mannington II ©	16	8/21/2013	Full	9:15 - 3:30	6.25	4	128
Rivesville I ©	20	8/21/2013	Full	8:00 – 3:15	7.25	4	128
Rivesville II ©	18	8/21/2013	Full	8:00 – 3:15	7.25	4	128
West Fairmont AM ©	20	8/21/2013	Half	8:15– 12:15	4	5	160
West Fairmont PM ©	20	8/21/2013	Half	12:15 – 4:15	4	5	160

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2013 enrollment count.

Marion County Head Start has been enrolled at 228 throughout PY48 with other counties covering the additional two slots Marion County is allotted to serve. Age ratio requirements have contributed to the difficulties in meeting its 230 enrollment allotment. Most sites in Marion County have minimal wait lists, and of those available on the wait list, some are not enrolled because of over income status or age ratio compliance. Issues causing reduced number of applications on wait lists include transportation to the rural locations of homes while maintaining a 45 minute bus run and additional Pre-K classrooms operated by the Board and Childcare.

Head Start and BOE staff completes Pre-K applications for Marion County using criteria for enrollment when selecting children, while the HS Supervisor and the BOE Pre-K Liaison work **to share applications to offer services to all 4 year old children and 3 year olds with IEP's.** All but two of the Head Start operated classrooms and both EHS classrooms offer full-day services to families.

As a collaboration also with the Marion County Board of Education, the Marion County Early Head Start Program serves 16 infants and toddlers/prenatals at two local high schools, **East Fairmont and the North Marion Vocational Technical Center.** The program's objective is to primarily serve high school students during the prenatal period and/or students with children age birth to three. This program provides center-based services at both high schools while student parents are able to attend classes and complete their high school education (see table below).

Site	# HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/day	Days/Week	Days/year
EFHS ©	8	8/19/2013	Full	7:00 - 3:00	8	5	175
NMEHS ©	8	8/19/2013	Full	7:00 - 3:00	8	5	175

© Collaboration

Marion County Early Head Start centers have been at full enrollment throughout PY48, however, due to periods with limited wait lists, community families are currently enrolled.

Marion County currently has 12 licensed child care sites. These sites are listed as follows:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Bright Beginnings Daycare and Preschool Center	24 (ages birth-2 years), 94(ages 2-13 years)
Bumble Bear Corner Child Care Center	4 (1-2 years) 42(ages 2-12 years old)
First United Methodist Church Child Care	30 children (ages 2-12 years old)
Just Like Home Child Care	30 children (ages 2-12 years and 11 months old)
Kids R Special, Inc.	42 (3 months-2 years old) 91(2-12 years and 11 months)
Kidz Connection	41 children (ages 5-12 years old)
Learning Land Daycare and Preschool	18(2 months-2 years), 81(ages 2-13 years)
Pierpont Community and Technical College Laboratory Preschool	15 children (3-5 years old)
Rivesville Heart Junction Child Care Center, Site 1	32 (ages birth-2 years), 68 (ages 2-12 years)
Sunbeam Child Care	139 children (2 months-12 years old)
Valley Chapel Child Development Center	45 children (2-12 years old)
Wonderland Learning and Child Care Center	15 (2 months-2 years) 61 (2-12 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2013)

MARION COUNTY	2005	2011	% Change
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2012).	1.7%	1.0%	43.3%
Total population under age 18	11,248	11,110	1.2%
Percent population under age 18	19.9%	19.6%	1.4%
Percent minority population	4.9%	5.7%	15.8%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	6.2%	8.4%	37.1%
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	49.8%	50.1%	0.6%

* WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book

Monongalia County

Monongalia County Head Start is a delegate agency of North Central WV Community Action Agency. This delegate agency is a Board of Education entity that serves 181 Head Start eligible children within the Monongalia County attendance area.

2013-2014 WV Pre-k Classroom/Site	# HS Children	First day of school	Full/ Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/ day	Days/ Week	Days/ year
Brookhaven 1	4	8/27/2013	Full	8:53 – 3:25	4	6.5	135
Brookhaven 2	4	8/27/2013	Full	8:53 – 3:25	4	6.5	135
Brookhaven 3	4	8/27/2013	Full	8:53 – 3:25	4	6.5	135
Brookhaven 4	5	8/27/2013	Full	8:53 – 3:25	4	6.5	135
Cheat Lake 1	9	8/27/2013	Full	8:45 – 3:15	4	6.5	135
Cheat Lake 2	8	8/27/2013	Full	8:45 – 3:15	4	6.5	135
Cheat Lake 3	5	8/27/2013	Full	8:45 – 3:15	4	6.5	135
Eastwood 1	6	8/27/2013	Full	8:55 – 3:25	4	6.5	135
Eastwood 2	7	8/27/2013	Full	8:55 – 3:25	4	6.5	135
Mason Dixon 1	8	8/27/2013	Full	8:35 – 3:15	4	6.75	135
Mason Dixon 2	10	8/27/2013	Full	8:35 – 3:15	4	6.75	135
MTEC	6	8/27/2013	Full	8:25 – 3:25	4	7	135
Mountainview 1	9	8/27/2013	Full	8:30 – 3:30	4	7	135
Mountainview 2	8	8/27/2013	Full	8:30 – 3:30	4	7	135
Mountainview 3	5	8/27/2013	Full	8:30 – 3:30	4	7	135
Mylan Park 1	9	8/27/2013	Full	8:50 – 3:25	4	6.5	135
Mylan Park 2	3	8/27/2013	Full	8:50 – 3:25	4	6.5	135
Mylan Park 3	9	8/27/2013	Full	8:50 – 3:25	4	6.5	135
North 1	7	8/27/2013	Full	8:50 – 3:20	4	6.5	135
North 2	5	8/27/2013	Full	8:50 – 3:20	4	6.5	135
North 3	4	8/27/2013	Full	8:50 – 3:20	4	6.5	135
Ridgedale 1	5	8/27/2013	Full	8:40 – 3:30	4	6.75	135
Ridgedale 2	10	8/27/2013	Full	8:40 – 3:30	4	6.75	135
Skyview 1	10	8/27/2013	Full	8:50 – 3:30	4	6.5	135
Skyview 2	9	8/27/2013	Full	8:50 – 3:30	4	6.5	135
Skyview 3	2	8/27/2013	Full	8:50 – 3:30	4	6.5	135
*Skyview 4							
Suncrest Primary 1	4	8/27/2013	Full	8:30 – 3:10	4	6.5	135
Suncrest Primary 2	6	8/27/2013	Full	8:30 – 3:10	4	6.5	135

*Scheduled to open in February 2014

Monongalia County Head Start has adopted the Creative Curriculum for use in all of its classrooms. Since all classrooms are collaborative and integrative, all children (Head Start, Pre-K, and Special Needs) are exposed to the same curriculum and educational experiences. The program also uses PSTEPS and the WV Early Learning Scale to collect and analyze individual child, classroom, and programmatic data. Head Start children are assigned to schools based on attendance areas and needs. All Monongalia County Teachers have either

a Bachelor's or Master's Degree in Preschool Education or Preschool Special Needs.

Additional staff, such as Preschool Coaches, Program Areas Support Specialists, and Family Service Specialists, provides additional resources and support to Head Start Teachers and Aides as needed. These staff members also serve as liaisons between the program, the schools, the families, and the community.

All Monongalia County Schools (MCS) Head Start/Pre-K classrooms follow Head Start Performance Standards and WV Policy 2525 in regards to classroom assessment requirements. Recently, the Pre-K Collaborative Team and Policy Committee adopted Classroom Assessment Procedures in accordance to changes made in Policy 2525. All classrooms are assessed according to these procedures. ECERS-R and CLASS assessments are conducted by outside evaluation volunteers or consultants as outlined as required by the procedures. After classroom assessment are completed, the school team, consisting of the coach, principal, and teacher, meet together to review the results. From these results and subsequent discussion, an individualized Continuous Quality Improvement Plan (CQI Plan) is created and implemented. CQI results are aggregated at the conclusion of all assessment to create a summary of county results. The county CQI Plan is then submitted to the West Virginia Department of Education and is included in the Monongalia County Schools Strategic Plan. Individual principals are given their classroom CQI plans to include in their school-level Strategic Plan as well.

Additionally, Monongalia County Schools is a grantee for an Early Head Start program. This program serves 120 infants, toddlers, and pregnant women in the county. Early Head Start in Monongalia County is a home-based program that provides weekly home visits to those enrolled. The Parents as Teachers (PAT) curriculum is used for children enrolled while the Florida State Curriculum is used for pregnant mothers enrolled in EHS. Two socialization centers for the program offer event sites for enrollees living in town and in the western end of the county. Mountainview Early Head Start Center in Morgantown offers a location for program events such as socializations, Family Fun Nights, Parent Trainings, Policy Council and Parent Committee, Advisory Meetings, and Teen Parenting groups. Daybrook Early Head Start Center in the western end of the county offers the same program events in a different location. Collaboration between Early Head Start and Head Start in Monongalia County provide seamless transition for children and families.

Monongalia County has 24 licensed child care sites. Monongalia County Delegate has a collaborative partnership with Presbyterian Child Development Center. These sites are listed as follows:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Adventures Daycare	19 (birth-2 years) 27(2-13 years old)
Bubbles Bears to Books, Inc	8 (3 months-2 years) 39(2-5 years old)
Chyleen's Two and Threes Day Care, LLC	31 children (2-5 years old)
Covenant Day School	56 children (3-6 years old)
Dreamland Development, LLC DBA Pleasant Day Schools	93 (0-12 years) 274(2-12 years old)
Fair Play, LLC	54 children (2-12 years old)
Future Steps and Easter Seals Child Dev. Center	27 (birth-2 years) 97(2-12 years old)
Kinder Haus	8 (birth-2 years old) 115(2-12 years old)
Little Tikes Childcare Center	20 (0-2 years) 21(2-12 years old)
Mini Mountaineers Early Learning Center	16 (3 months-2 years) 38(2 years-5 years old)

Mon Kids Child Development Center	8 (2 month-2 years) 60 (2-12 years)
Morgantown Early Learning Facility	95 children (2-12 years old)
Morgantown Early Learning Facility 2	46 children (5-13 years old)
Morgantown Learning Academy	100 children (5-12 years old)
New Beginnings Child Care Center	20 (birth-2 years old) 30(2-5 year olds) 16(5-12 year olds)
Playworks Child Development Center	75 children (2-12 years old)
Presbyterian Child Development Center	13 (3 months-2 years) 96(2-12 years old)
Suncrest United Methodist Church Child Care Ministry	70 children (5-13 years old)
The Shack Neighborhood House, Inc.	135 children (5-12 years old)
Toys and Tots Day Care Center	38 (3 months-2 years) 67(2-12 years old)
West Virginia University Child Learning Center	68 (2 months-2 years) 112(2-5 years old) 24(6-12 years old)
WVU Early Learning Center Summer Program	32 children(6-12 years old)
WVU Nursery School	20 children(3-5 years old)
WVUH Child Development Center	70 (2 months-2 years) 107(2-12 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2012)

MONONGALIA COUNTY	2005	2010	% Change
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2012).	0.9%	1.2%	37.1%
Total population under age 18	14,383	15,520	7.9%
Percent population under age 18	17.0%	15.8%	7.6%
Percent minority population	7.5%	9.6%	28.2%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	7.8%	11.8%	52.1%
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	37.5%	36.9%	1.5%

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book*

Pocahontas County

The NCWVCAA Head Start program collaborates with the Pocahontas County Board of Education (BOE) and School Days Child Care to provide Pre-K services to students at three sites: Hillsboro Elementary, Marlinton Elementary and School Days Child Care. NCWVCAA Head Start contracts with School Days Child Care to provide Center-based and Family and Community Partnership services to 20 ACF-eligible children at the three sites. The county obtained Universal Pre-K status in 2011 and is due for the review on April 9, 2014. Staff from Head Start, the Pocahontas County BOE, and School Days uses a standard application for Pre-K. The program has maintained full enrollment during PY48. The Pocahontas County Pre-K Liaison has initiated discussions in regards to consider providing Head Start services in the Green Bank area.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/Day	Days/Week	Days/year
Hillsboro ©	4	8/26/2013	Full	8:30-4:15	7.75	4	136
Marlinton ©	6	8/26/2013	Full	7:40-3:30	7.75	4	136
School Days ©	10	8/26/2013	Full	7:45-3:30	7.75	4	136

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2013 enrollment count.

Pocahontas County has one licensed child care site, as follows:

Child Care Center	Capacity
School Days Child Care, LLC (Beard Heights)	16 (2 months-2 years) 50(2-12 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2013)

POCAHONTAS COUNTY	2005	2010	% Change
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2012).	2.0%	2.2%	12.0%
Total population under age 18	1,721	1,561	9.3%
Percent population under age 18	19.4%	17.8%	8.6%
Percent minority population	1.6%	2.4%	53.6%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	1.6%	2.4%	55.2%
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	55.0%	61.3%	11.5%

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book*

Preston County

The Pre-K Collaboration served a total of 239 children in 14 classrooms. Of this number, 107 are Head Start eligible children served in 13 classrooms as part of the Pre-K Collaboration between NCWVCAA Head Start Program and Preston County Board of Education. The Board also has a childcare collaboration with Little Bear Day Care (in the Bruceton Mills area); however, HS children were not counted in this classroom.

The Board of Education contracted with the NCWVCAA Head Start Program to pay for Family Resource Coordinator staff to provide Family and Community Partnership services to all Pre-K children in the 13 classrooms.

The Pre-K Collaboration classrooms at Kingwood Elementary moved into new classrooms in March 2013 and the Board of Education operated Valley II/III classrooms moved from their leased building to classrooms at Valley Elementary in August 2013.

The BOE is looking to open new classrooms at Tunnelton-Denver Elementary for the 2014-2015 school year, pending the completion of the new building. Rowlesburg has struggled to recruit preschool age children in this area. The Board of Education is re-evaluating as to whether to keep this classroom open for the 2014-2015 school year.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/day	Days/Week	Days/year
Aurora ©	6	8/26/2013	Full	8:30-3:00	6:50	4	142
Bruceton I ©	9	8/26/2013	Full	7:35-2:30	7:05	4	142
Bruceton II ©	3	8/26/2013	Full	7:35-2:30	7:05	4	142
Fellowsville ©	9	8/26/2013	Full	7:45-2:35	6:50	4	142
Kingwood I ©	10	8/26/2013	Full	8:00-3:00	7:00	4	142
Kingwood II ©	13	8/26/2013	Full	8:00-3:00	7:00	4	142
Kingwood III ©	7	8/26/2013	Full	8:00-3:00	7:00	4	142
Rowlesburg ©	5	8/26/2013	Full	7:45-2:30	6:75	4	142
Terra Alta I ©	10	8/26/2013	Full	7:30-2:30	7:00	4	142
Terra Alta II ©	8	8/26/2013	Full	7:30-2:30	7:00	4	142
Valley I ©	8	8/26/2013	Full	7:35-2:17	6:42	4	142
Valley II ©	8	8/26/2013	Full	7:40-2:17	6:37	4	142
Valley III ©	11	8/26/2013	Full	7:40-2:17	6:37	4	142

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2013 enrollment count.

Early Head Start Home-based services are provided to 12 children prenatal to 3 years of age in the county. A new Family Educator was hired in March of 2013 who has recruited eligible participants in the community and has established an adequate wait list.

Preston	# Children	Full/Half Day	Home Visits/Year	Hours of Home Visit	Socializations/Year	Hours of Socialization
Preston EHS (HB)	12	HB	44	1.5	24	1.5

The average cost of child care in Preston County is \$15 per day. In addition to the four licensed day care centers, there are five MountainHeart-approved family childcare homes.

Child Care Center	Capacity
Busy Bodies Daycare, LLC	4 (2 months-2 years) 20(2-12 years old)
Guardian Angel Child Care Center, Inc.	60 children (2-12 years old)
Little Bear Child Care, LLC	N/A
Little Bear Daycare, Inc.	8 (birth-2 years) 47(2-12 years old)
Play and Grow Daycare	60 children (2-12 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2013)

PRESTON COUNTY	2005	2010	% Change
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2012).	1.6%	1.3%	16.5%
Total population under age 18	6,345	6,524	2.8%
Percent population under age 18	21.1%	19.3%	8.2%
Percent minority population	1.1%	2.6%	132.5%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	1.6%	2.4%	49.8%
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	57.7%	49.0%	15.1%

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book*

Randolph County

Approximately 195 preschool children are served at twelve sites as a result of collaborations between the NCWVCAA Head Start Program and Randolph County Board of Education. Of this number, Head Start services are provided to 95 ACF-eligible students. All non-ACF students also receive Family and Community Partnership (FCP) services as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between NCWVCAA and the Randolph County BOE. Although FCP services are provided to children at Coalton, Head Start children are not counted at this site.

The agency operates three sites located within BOE facilities: Midland I, Midland II, and Homestead. The remaining sites are operated by the BOE including Beverly, Coalton, George Ward I, George Ward II, Jennings Randolph, North, Third Ward I, and Third Ward II. NCWVCAA/HS provides additional staff at George Ward I (Associate Teacher, Teaching Assistant), Jennings Randolph (Associate Teacher, Teaching Assistant) and Third Ward I (Teaching Assistant). There was a modification in site composition for PY48. Due to demographical changes, the Jennings Randolph II site was discontinued and a second site at Third Ward was opened. As Randolph County is an approved Universal Pre-K provider that must provide a space for every eligible student, there is no wait list.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hour s/ Day	Days/ Week	Days/year
Beverly ©	10	8/28/2013	Full	8:00-3:30	7:50	4	132
George Ward Elem I ©	15	8/28/2013	Full	7:00-2:45	7:75	4	132
George Ward Elem II ©	6	8/28/2013	Full	7:00-2:45	7:75	4	132
Harman ©	8	8/28/2013	Full	7:17-3:17	8	4	132
Homestead ©	9	8/28/2013	Full	7:00-2:15	7:25	4	132
Jennings Randolph I ©	10	8/28/2013	Full	8:00-3:20	7:25	4	132
Midland I ©	5	8/28/2013	Full	7:45-3:45	8	4	132
Midland II ©	8	8/28/2013	Full	7:45-3:45	8	4	132
North ©	5	8/28/2013	Full	8:00-3:40	7:75	4	132
Third Ward I ©	11	8/28/2013	Full	8:00-3:35	7:50	4	132
Third Ward II ©	8	8/28/2013	Full	8:00-3:35	7:50	4	132

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2013 enrollment count.

The Early Head Start Home-based program experienced some change for PY48. Due to sequestration, the part-time Family Educator (FE) position and six (6) slots were eliminated. This reduced the program to serve twelve children/families by one FE. The program has maintained full enrollment and has recently had a surge in interest with the completion of three eligibility applications in the first month of 2014.

RANDOLPH	EHS Children	Full Day/Half Day	Home Visits/Year	Hours of Home Visit	Socialization s/Year	Hours/ Socializations
EHS – Elkins (HB)	12	HB	44	1.5	24	1.5

Mountain Heart Child Care Services provides child care referrals for approximately 171 families via an approved network of 62 child care centers and approved homes. Randolph County currently has three licensed child care facilities:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Montessori Early Learning Center	36 children (2-8 years old)
Youth Health Services, Inc.-Home Ties Child Care, Site 1	30 (2 months-2 years old) 86 (2-10 years old)
Youth Health Services, Inc.-Home Ties Child Care, Site 2	40 children (4-12 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2013)

RANDOLPH COUNTY	2005	2010	% Change
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2012).	1.5%	0.6%	58.2%
Total population under age 18	5,962	5,639	5.4%
Percent population under age 18	20.9%	19.1%	8.3%
Percent minority population	2.3%	2.8%	21.2%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	2.0%	3.1%	55.9%
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	58.0%	56.2%	3.1%

*WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book

Taylor County

North Central WV Community Action/Head Start and the Taylor County Board of Education (BOE) formed the Taylor County Collaborative Preschool in 2001 and each year has offered preschool to all four-year-olds and three-year-olds with special needs. The collaboration received Universal Preschool status in the spring of 2008. Policy 2525 set the fall of 2013 to include all four-year-olds who desire preschool to be offered a site; each four-year-old in Taylor County has been offered placement in a class although it may not have been the family's first or second choice.

In PY48, the Taylor County Collaborative Preschool offered Center-based classes to a maximum of 140 children in one of seven classrooms. Head Start operated an additional class serving up to seventeen children, primarily three years of age. The 80 Head Start enrolled children may attend any of the seven collaborative sites or the Head Start sponsored class for predominately 3-year-olds. With decreased funding due to the sequestration, the Taylor County Board of Education withdrew funding for a Family Resource Coordinator. The two Family Resource Coordinators funded by Head Start offer services to the 80 Head Start enrolled families this 2013-2014 school year.

The Little Shepherds Preschool at the Church of the Good Shepherd served twelve children ages three or four; classes are held three mornings a week for 3.5 hours per day. Bright Start, a WV Child Care Licensed private day care, offers preschool services mainly to 3-year-olds and serves 6-10 children age three at some period during the year. The Taylor County Collaborative classes and the Head Start Preschool class for three-year-olds implements High Scope learning methods while both Little Shepherds and Bright Start are incorporating the Creative Curriculum.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/Day	Days/Week	Days/year
Anna Jarvis I ©	12	8/21/2013	Full	8:00-3:00	7	4	144
Anna Jarvis II ©	12	8/21/2013	Full	8:00-3:00	7	4	144
Anna Jarvis III ©	3	8/21/2013	Full	8:00-3:00	7	4	144
Flemington ©	10	8/21/2013	Half	8:00-12:00	4	5	160
Lucretia – AM ©	12	8/21/2013	Half	8:00-12:00	4	5	160
Lucretia – PM	16	8/21/2013	Half	12:00-4:00	4	5	160
Webster ©	10	8/21/2013	Full	9:15-3:30	6.25	4	128
West Taylor Elem ©	5	8/21/2013	Full	8:00-3:00	7	4	144

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2013 enrollment count.

Taylor County has one licensed child care center:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Bright Start Academy	4 (2 months-2 years) 24(2-13 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2013)

TAYLOR COUNTY	2005	2010	% Change
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2012)	2.3%	3.0%	30.4%
Total population under age 18	3,313	3,494	5.5%
Percent population under age 18	20.3%	20.7%	1.6%
Percent minority population	1.9%	2.8%	43.7%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	2.7%	3.7%	41.2%
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	54.0%	50.9%	5.6%

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book*

Tucker County

Due to sequestration, the Head Start Home-based program that served 5 slots was eliminated as of July 1, 2014. The Tucker County Board of Education offers Pre-K services to children at the Tucker Valley Annex Pre-School and the Davis/Thomas Elementary School.

The Early Head Start Home-based program was also impacted by sequestration by reducing three slots. Three Early Head Start children/families continue to be served in Tucker County. However, due to the difficulty of finding a qualified applicant, the Family Educator from Barbour County is responsible to provide services to these families. The Tucker County Early Head Start Home-based program is now administratively supervised by the Barbour County Children Services Supervisor.

TUCKER	# Children	Full/Half Day	Home Visits/Year	Hours of Home Visit	Socializations/Year	Hours of Socialization
Tucker EHS (HB)	3	HB	44	1.5	24	1.5

Currently, Tucker County has one licensed child care center.

Child Care Center	Capacity
Mountain Laurel Learning Cooperative, Inc. (WVDHHR, 2013)	N/A

TUCKER COUNTY	2005	2010	% Change
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2012)	0.7%	0.7%	3.9%
Total population under age 18	1,355	1,341	1.0%
Percent population under age 18	19.5%	19.1%	2.1%
Percent minority population	0.8%	1.6%	112.7%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	1.3%	2.9%	118.9%
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	56.2%	60.2%	7.1%

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2012 Data Book*

Webster County

NCWVCAA Head Start and the Board of Education (BOE) continue to work toward the expansion of Universal Pre-K through collaborations to serve 4 year old children and 3 year olds with IEP's. Pre-K collaborative programs between the BOE and Head Start are located at Glade Elementary School, Cowen Head Start, and Webster Springs I and II Elementary School. Currently there are 92 enrolled four year olds in the county where Head Start counts 51 eligible children. The BOE also serves Pre-K children at Hacker Valley Elementary School, Starting Points Child Development Center, and Diana Elementary School where Head Start children are not counted.

The Board of Education plans to close Diana Elementary School at the beginning of the 2014-2015 school term despite the efforts of the SOS (Save Our Schools) parent based group. Four year old students in the area are currently being served in a combined Pre-K and Kindergarten classroom in the Diana Elementary School and therefore, were not part of the collaboration between North Central Head Start and the Board of Education for PY48.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/day	Days/Week	Days/year
Cowen ©	17	9/3/2013	Full	8:30 – 3:00	6:50	4	140
Glade ©	12	9/3/2013	Full	7:30 – 3:00	8	4	140
Webster Springs I ©	12	9/3/2013	Full	8:00 – 3:00	7	4	140
Webster Springs II ©	10	9/3/2013	Full	8:00 – 3:00	7	4	140

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2013 enrollment count.

The Starting Points Child Development Center is the only licensed child care center in Webster County:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Webster County Starting Points Child Development Center	8 (2 months– 2 years old) 40(2-13 years old)

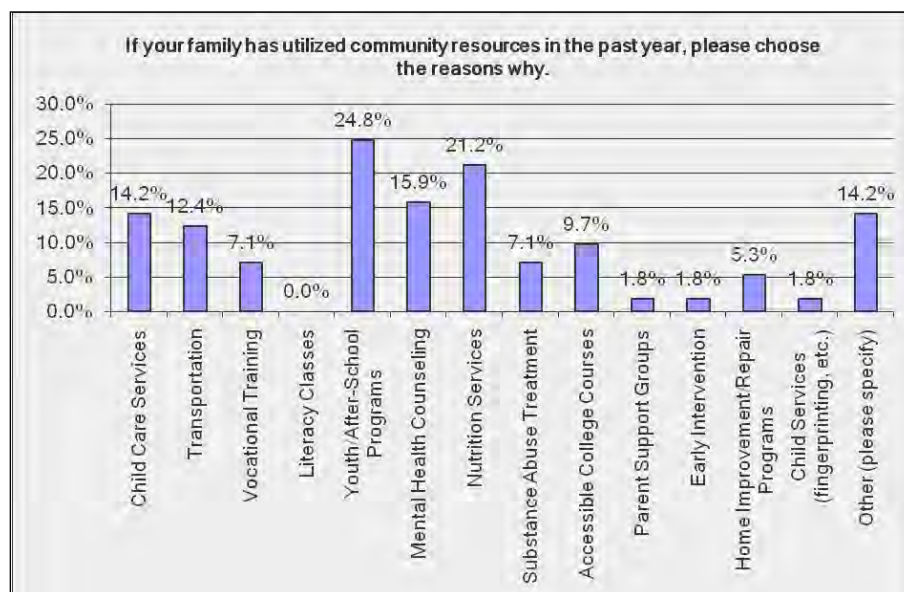
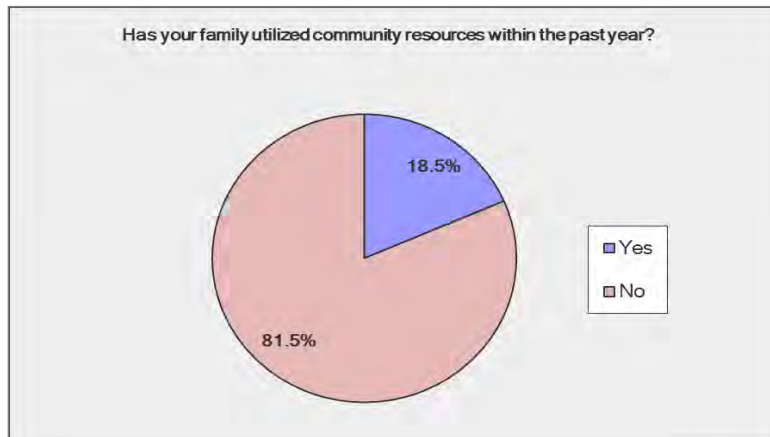
(WVDHHR, 2013)

WEBSTER	2005	2010	% Change
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2012)	7.5%	5.0%	33.2%
Total population under age 18	2,019	1,944	3.7%
Percent population under age 18	20.6%	21.3%	3.2%
Percent minority population	0.5%	1.1%	132.3%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	0.8%	2.4%	181.0%
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	74.9%	69.4%	7.4%

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book*

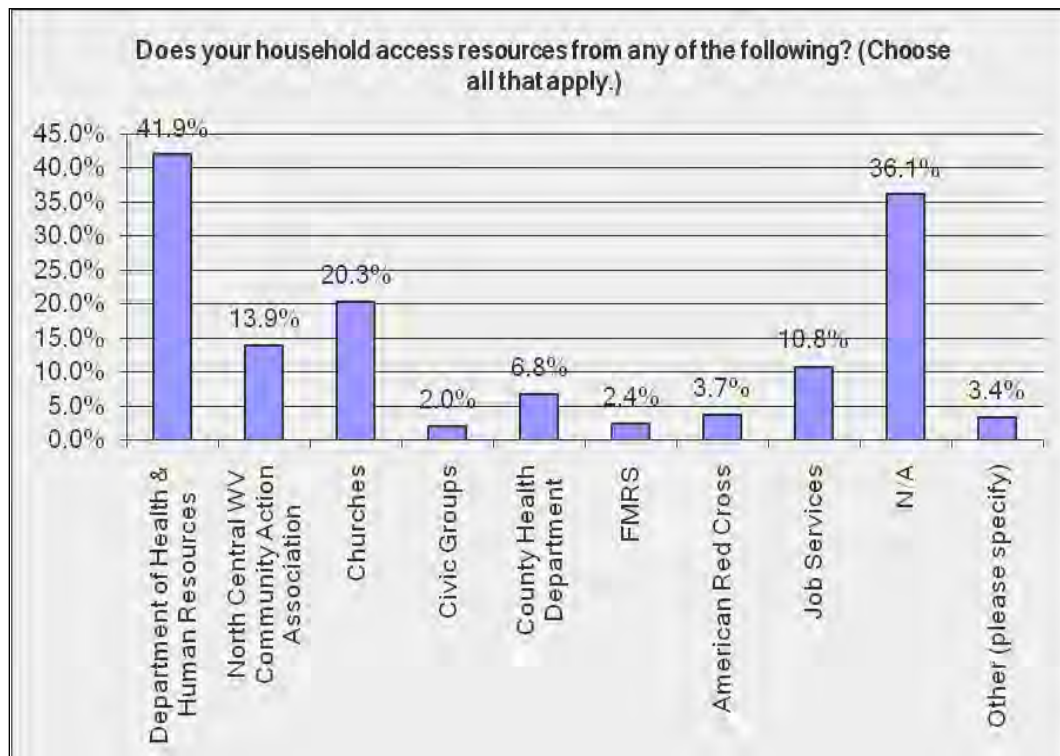
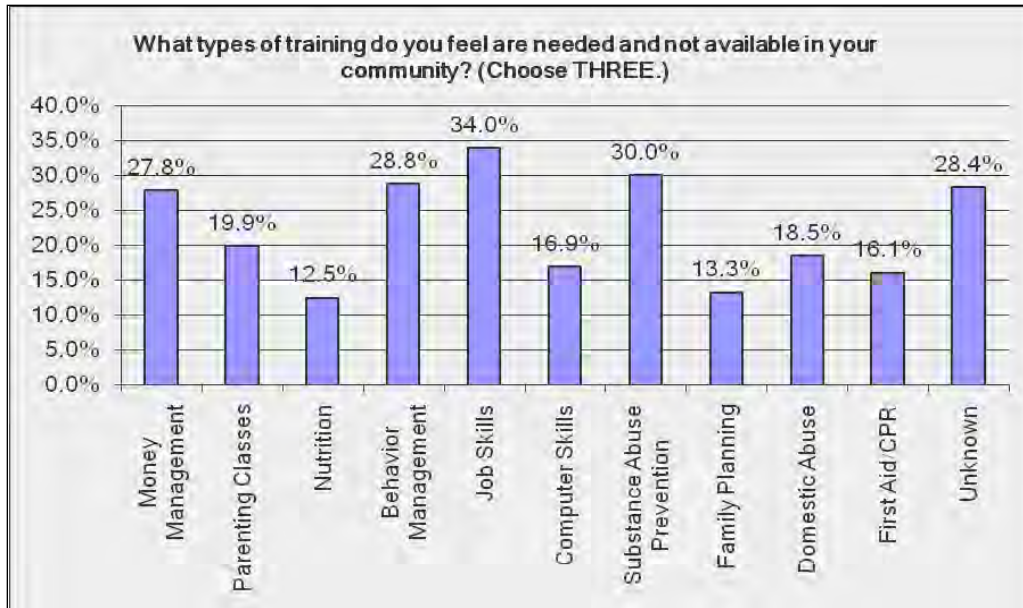
Community Resources

Primary Data - Survey Results



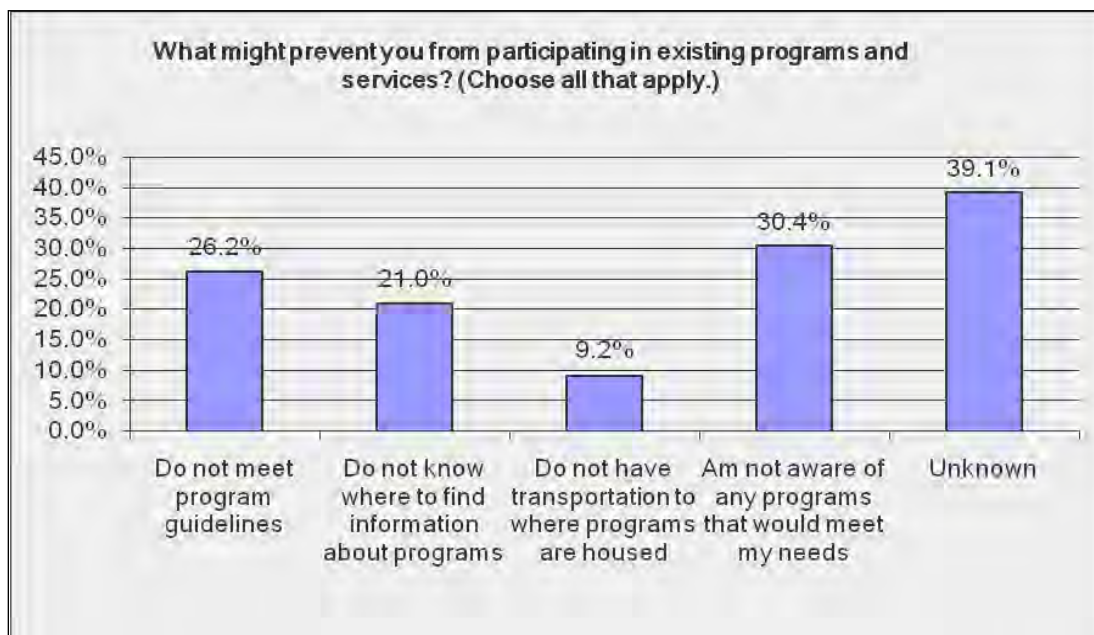
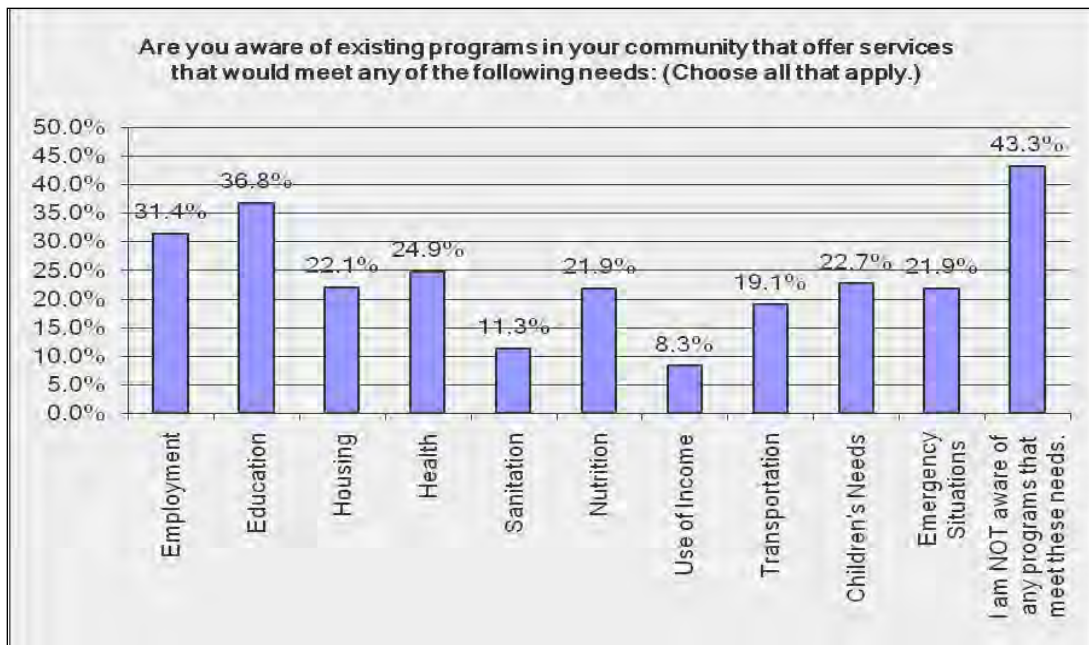
In addition to forced choice selections, an **"other"** category gave participants the opportunity to provide answers not previously listed, such as:

- A food pantry
- Family Support
- Grocery, meds, dr.'s appt.
- Help with utilities
- Help with utilities in winter home health
- Library computer
- Medicaid Health coverage for kids...not sure if this is considered a community resource
- Senior Citizens
- Tae Kwon Do
- Tae Kwon Do
- Utility assistance
- UTILITY HELP
- Utility help
- WIC and food stamps workforce



Other responses:

- Senior Center
Senior citizens
Clothing
Center Senior
Citizens WIC
- Fire
Department
Salvation Army
- WIC
- Housing
Authority-
(HUD)
- Public library



Community Stakeholder Feedback:

Is your agency addressing **COMMUNITY RESOURCES** issues in your community and if so, how?

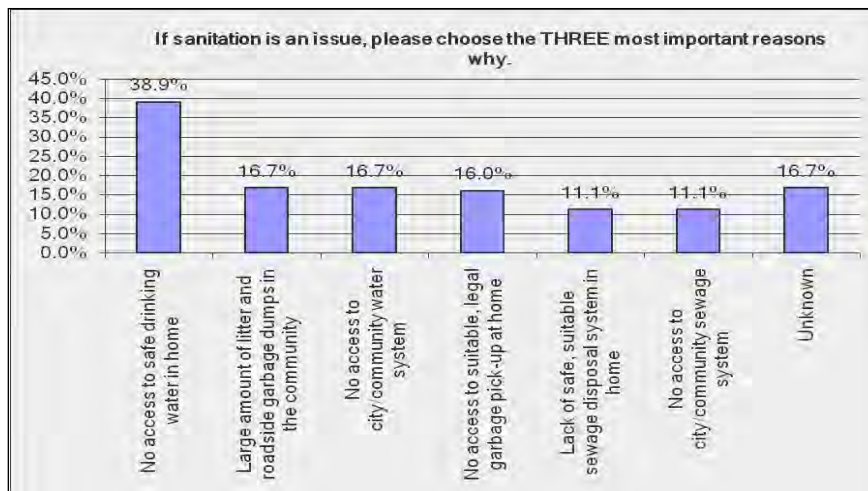
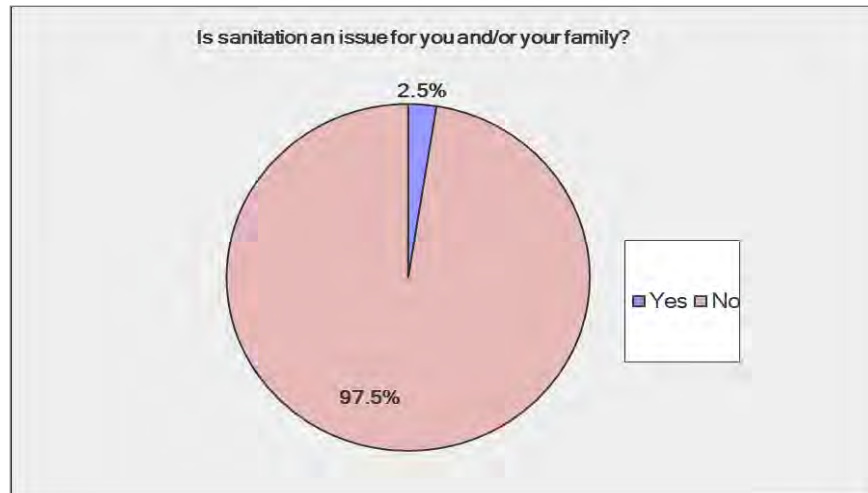
- Workforce WV refers customers to other partner agencies to get services needed, i.e., DHHR, North Central Community Action, Rehabilitation Services, etc.
- The WV Coalition to End Homelessness is addressing housing resources, income, employment and mental health and health services.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network has a local resource guide that is available. We hold monthly networking meetings

that include individuals and agencies. We have an online resource guide through Bee Hive.

- United Way of Randolph County helps fund the Family Resource Network which addresses community based issues such as substance abuse and bullying throughout the county.
- The Greater Morgantown CVB works to increase economic impact through the tourism industry.

Sanitation

Primary Data - Survey Results



Survey Feedback – Gathering Qualitative Data

Survey respondents were asked open-ended questions in order to give them the opportunity to speak out on the issues addressed in the needs assessment or to speak out on issues not addressed in the assessment.

BARBOUR COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- Child-rearing/parenting techniques.
- Education.
- Elementary school systems not meeting standards.
- Nutrition.
- Older siblings drug use.
- Parental guidance.
- Powerlessness.
- Safe activities.

Teens

- Drugs. – XXX
- Education. – XXX
- Impulsiveness.
- Parental guidance.
- Pregnancy.
- Safe activities.
- Ways to keep them off the streets as teens, involved in productive pursuits.

Single Parents

- Development of adult relationships.
- Financial support.
- Income.
- income/money to pay bills.
- Jobs, child care.
- Lack of employment.
- Loneliness.
- Money for necessities.

Families

- Childcare.
- Cultural and recreational opportunities, specifically in the winter months.
- Discontinue all monetary support until families begin to perform work for said support.
- Economic uncertainty.
- Financial management.
- Good jobs, take care of there children.
- Lack of employment. – X
- Lack of things to do as a family(movies and things).
- Money for necessities.
- Resources.

Seniors

- Economic uncertainty.
- Having enough money to survive (lack of retirement funds).
- Medical coverage.
- Money for medicine needed.
- Money for necessities.
- No transportation.
- sending them to nursing homes. Not enough food.
- Trying to stay alive.

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Citizens.
- Convenient to more metropolitan areas.
- Country setting.
- Easy to get around.
- It is a relatively safe place to live.
- It is small and most people know each other and most are willing to help when in need.
- It is small, a lot of people know me., and so if I need help all I have to do is ask.
- Mountains are pretty.
- Natural beauty.

- Relationships with neighbors.
- Small town.
- The good people of this town and community who give of themselves for others.
- The small community is the most enjoyable.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- A youth center for kids during the winter months especially. There isn't anything for them to do locally and we end up going to Burger King in Grafton, Bridgeport or Elkins so the kids can play on the slides because there is no recreational facility available. The city gym is usually booked with basketball games. I dream of something that is even a shadow of what the Clay center offers in Charleston, WV even if it were in Clarksburg.
- Equal education opportunity of children.
- Improve educational system.
- Improving transportation access to large market areas (multi-lanes of Routes 50 and 119).
- Mentor programs for teens.
- More jobs.
- More things for the kids to do.
- The city bills.
- The drug (prescription pills) use of our children.
- There isn't a good place to shop for every day needs have to go out of town unless you want to pay bigger prices for things.

Additional comments

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Shorter surveys.

GREENBRIER COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • Abuse/neglect. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX | • Having a babysitter. |
| • Amount of activities. - XXX | • Health care. - XXXX |
| • Better living conditions. | • Inadequate care. - X |
| • Bullies. | • Inadequate living situations. - XX |
| • Clothing, food. - X | • Influence of teens. |
| • Divorce. | • Nutrition. - X |
| • Education and nutrition. | • Role models. - X |
| • Parents. - XXXXXXXXXX | • Safety to play. |
| • Growing up in unsafe environments. | • Unhealthy lifestyle. - XX |

Teens

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Drugs. -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXX | • Lack of transportation, getting accepted to college. |
| • Money to pay for college education. | • Money. |
| • Education. - XXXX | • Need activities to keep away from drugs. |
| • Healthy lifestyles programs. | • No discipline. |
| • Jobs. | • No guidance. |
| | • Not staying in school. |

- Nothing to do. -X
- Peer pressure.
- Sex/getting pregnant, getting into college.

- Staying in school.
- Tobacco. -X
- Vandalism.

Single Parents

- Assistance/Support. - XXXXX
- Bills. - XX
- **Can't raise kids.**
- Child care. - XXXXXX
- Depression.
- Financial.
- Income. - XXXXXXXXX
- Lack of help.
- Money. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- LACK OF PARENTING SKILLS.
- Lonely, stress,

- More than 1 child.
- Need Assistance.
- Need extra help.
- Need financial aid.
- No jobs.
- No money.
- Not paying child support.
- Not taking care of kids (bills).
- Providing for children.
- Welfare.

Families

- Spending time together.
- Employment/income
- Low income. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Not getting along.
- Supporting family.
- High cost of living - X
- Family assistance.
- Close ties.
- Lack of involvement.
- Lack of jobs. - XXX
- Transportation.
- Neglect.

- Violence.
- Not having family time or eating dinner together.
- Better homes. - X
- Abuse.
- Finances.
- Lack of attention to kids.
- School taking up all the time.
- Domestic violence/mental issues.
- Insurance.
- Lack of safety.
- Housing income.
- Insurance/money.

Seniors

- **Can't take care of themselves.**
- Care. - XXXX
- Finances.
- Health. - XX
- Health care. - XXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Housing.
- Income. - X
- Lack of awareness.
- Lack of handicapped homes.
- Lack of safety.
- Loss of checks.
- LOW INCOME.
- Medical care. - XXXXX

- Medication, health insurance.
- Money. - XXXX
- More care workers.
- Not enough benefits.
- Not enough senior homes.
- Nursing homes.
- School.
- Social security reliability/retirement funds. - X
- Transportation. - X
- Unsafe and unfair nursing home treatment .

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- All of my friends live close by.
- Amount of churches.
- Close businesses.
- Close to bigger cities, not too far to travel.
- Everybody knows everyone.

- Everyone is nice.
- For the most part, peaceful.
- Friendly, helpful people. :-)
- Good grocery store.
- How close we all are.
- I like the church involvement in my community.
- It is quiet, no violent crime.
- It is quiet.
- It is quiet and small.
- It's clean.
- Not a lot of passing traffic, and is quiet.
- Serenity.
- Small community with enough public protection if needed.
- The library.
- The police.
- The warmth you feel.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Activities.
- Better jobs.
- BETTER PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION.
- Bigger Attractions.
- Child abuse.
- Clean it up or help out the homeless.
- Cut down drug trafficking and crime.
- Drug abuse. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Everything mostly education/authority.
- Gas prices.
- **Hours of service provider's b/c if you work it would be difficult to get to their offices for services.**
- I would do something about the drug abuse and children suffering from their parents being on them.
- More activities and involvement/More things for children and teens to do. - XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX
- More community programs.
- More jobs.
- More police or a curfew.
- More recreational facilities for the teens to stay out of trouble.
- More restaurants and ones of better quality.
- Put more stores in the community.
- The living conditions.
- The roads.
- There should be more information about how to receive help with money and health care.

Additional comments

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- We need a park.
- More police.
- We need to look out more for the children and do house checks! It is amazing how many are being abused. Better insurance for everyone so people can be healthier. Teens and drugs! Healthier environments, Greenbrier West is not healthy.
- Send more Police to Rainelle so it can be a safe environment like Lewisburg. I suggest that Greenbrier west care for their students better when it comes to heat and other health problems this school will cause.
- We need more things to do so teens can get off drugs.

MARION COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- Affordable child care – XXX
- After school activities.
- Child abuse/neglect – X
- Dysfunctional parents.
- Educational opportunities.
- Getting into drugs early.
- Healthcare.
- Healthy lifestyle.
- Lack of available activities in the community. – XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Stable living environment.
- Lack of parenting skills.
- Live in a cycle of low income, low values, low expectations.
- Mentor programs.
- More educational things to attend and affordable childcare programs.
- Not receiving adequate education.
- Nutrition. – X

Teens

- Adult mentors. – X
- Lack of after school programs/activities. – XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Bullying. – XX
- Drugs. – XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Gangs.
- Getting pregnant. – XX
- Healthcare.
- Live in a cycle of low income, low values, low expectations.
- Mentoring program, summer jobs w/training for all teens and people.
- Nowhere to hang out with friends **that's safe**.
- Peer pressure. – XXX
- Sex education. – X
- Things to do to keep them out of trouble.

Single Parents

- Adequate child care. – XX
- Affordable housing and more support factors for single parents.
- Agencies to help them.
- Assistance in childcare/bills. – X
- Child Abuse.
- Drugs. – X
- Educational programs with assistance for childcare.
- Employment.
- help all around.
- How to manage child care costs.
- Lack of income. – XXXXXXXX
- Insurance.
- Job Training.
- Lack of resources and employment and help.
- Lack of support. – XXX
- Lack of was to provide for the child/children.
- Limited housing options.
- More daycare assistance.
- Needs community supports that are not available/evening childcare.
- Not enough time, job retraining, education.
- Time management. – XX

Families

- Anger Management.
- Assistance in knowing what is available to us.
- Better meal plans.
- Both parents have to work.
- Child care.
- Discount on all food products, discount health care for families.
- Divorce and family planning.
- Economy.
- Employment.
- Family activities. – XXXXX

- Finances.
- Health care issues.
- Housing.
- Insurance.
- Lack of help.

- Lack of skills to obtain new job.
- Money. – XXXX
- Not enough family time together.
- Nutrition, job retraining.
- SUPPORT.

Seniors

- Abuse of the elderly.
- Assistance with household things.
- Being alone. – X
- Can't afford prescription drugs.
- Day care programs for seniors.
- Finances.
- Fixed income.
- Funds to meet monthly obligations including medications.
- Health Care. – XXXXX
- How to pay for all bills and food.
- Income. – XXXX
- Medical insurance.
- Technology and society leaving them behind.
- Transportation.
- Lack of affordable medical accessibility
- Lack of assistance with utilities, prescription medicines.
- Lack of care.
- Lack of support groups/networks.
- Low or no cost in home care.
- Medicare/transportation system they can afford.
- Need something to do other than senior centers.
- Not getting more help.
- Nutrition, senior programming.
- Prescription coverage. – XX

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Caring community. - X
- Community Involvement.
- Friendliness. - XXXXXX
- Good place to raise children.
- I feel safe in my community.
- I have built relationships of trust.
- It is a good community.
- Like the location.
- Low crime rate.
- My community, for the most part, is very close nit. My school has a tight woven student body.
- My Head Start Opportunity.
- My neighbors.
- Not in the city.
- Out of city limits.
- Peace and Quiet. Away from Roads (Highway).
- People will help other people out.
- Safe.
- Schools.
- Small. - XXXX
- They are working on improving the parks and having more playground equipment.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- AMOUNT OF PEOPLE THAT LIVE IN POVERTY.
- Awareness of programs that are available to help those in need.
- Better communication with everyone.

- Better control of drugs that are coming into our community.
- Better roads.
- Better transportation.
- Child care services --longer days.
- Create programs for children and teens.
- Crime.
- Drug testing for persons receiving assistance and community service hours for those receiving assistance.
- Economy.
- Finding certain types of assistance with clothing.
- Head Start Program, Parks, Speeding in my neighborhood.
- I wish we could stop the drug and alcohol problems in my community!
- I would like to see more things for the young kids to do so they wouldn't be getting into trouble.
- Limited senior resources.
- More activities that are low cost or free for families/teens/ and youth. – XXXXXXXX
- Higher paying jobs.
- Need more Community Programs.
- Noise at Night.
- Provide more jobs, more availability with training for jobs for everyone not just a few.
- Streets, paving roads, clean up the town and the people.
- That they would keep us knowledgeable about all that they have to offer us assistance-wise, so if we need help we know where to go.

Additional comments

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- There needs to be more employment opportunities, less city fees for road repairs, street sweeper etc, and something for families and teens to do, dances, movies etc that are free or low cost.
- Good survey.
- Look there are so many things we should change if we want a better community, but we must first be about what help our people need. This survey is good but will it change things for our community or will these ideas just lay in a folder. Our children, seniors, and families are in need of change. I hope this change will come through this survey. Thanks.
- Transportation is also an issue for seniors. Lots of resources for children, not enough for seniors.

MONONGALIA COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- Safety.
- Child abuse.
- Not taught respect or get away with too much.
- Obesity.

- Not taught respect or get away with too much.
- Recreational activities.

Single Parents

- Family counseling for their situations.
- Money.
- Employment.

Teens

- Education.
- Nowhere to go to keep them busy.

Families

- Family counseling.
- Housing.
- Money.

Seniors

- Money.
- Affordable in-home care.
- Affordability of prescriptions so we have money to pay for house payments and groceries.

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Good neighbors.
- Friendliness.
- No neighbors.
- Quiet Neighborhoods.
- Privacy.
- Friendly with neighbors that know each other.
- Everyone minds their own business.
- Variety of resources.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Need access to natural gas and water.
- Help out each other.
- Something to keep teens off the streets and give them something to do.
- I think the income limits for assistance should be raised.
- More affordable child care programs.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Abuse and neglect. -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX | • Having a family consisting of a
mother and father. |
| • Activities. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX | • Health care. - XXXXXXXX |
| • Affordable health care. | • Homeless. - XX |
| • Bullying. - X | • Lack of discipline. |
| • Child care. - XXXXX | • Lack of help from community. |
| • Closer supervision. | • Need more child care. |
| • Day care. - XXXXXX | • Need of dental services in area. |
| • Discipline. - XX | • Nutrition. |
| • Drugs. - XXXXXXX | • Obesity. |
| • Education. - XXXXX | • Parenting. -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX |
| • Family support. - X | • Role models. - XX |
| • Food. - X | • Safe environments. - X |
| | • Single parents. - XX |

Teens

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Drug Abuse. -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX | • Need more community activities for
teens. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX |
| | • Bullying. |
| | • Dropping out. |
| | • Education. - X |
| | • Jobs. - XXXX |

- Graduating, getting into college.
- Income. – XXX
- Mental health.
- No real counseling.
- Not going to school.

- Not graduating.
- Obesity.
- Peer pressure. – XX
- Poor parenting.
- Pregnancy. – XXXXX

Single Parents

- Assistance balancing work and kids.
- Child care. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Daycare. – X
- Drugs. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Education. – X
- Housing.
- Income. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Jobs. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

- Money. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Raising children. – X
- Single parents need help raising their children. It's hard being single and raising your child, paying your bills, and being there for your child.
- Support. – XXXX
- Time management.

Families

- Abuse. – X
- Activities. - XXXXX
- Child care for working parents.
- Communication.
- Counseling. – X
- Dysfunctional.
- Divorce. - XXXXXXXX
- Domestic violence. – X
- Drugs. - XXXXXXXX
- Education. - XXXX
- Employment. - XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Family expenses.
- Family income. – XX
- Health care. - XXXX
- Housing. - XXXXXX

- Income. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Insurance. - XXXXX
- More family oriented activities besides sports.
- More help for disabled people, help with utility bills and medications.
- Need help raising their children - most have both parents working different hours and still need child care. Most are over guidelines, so receive no assistance for food, heat, utilities, etc.

Seniors

- Activities.
- Benefits and financial aid.
- Care. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Company.
- Disabilities.
- Drug costs(prescription).
- Elderly abuse.
- Extended health care.
- Family support
- Health care. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Housing. - XXX
- Income. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- In-home care.

- Insurance. - XXXXX
- Living alone. Lack of communication, sufficient income, and medications.
- Medicare. - XXXXX
- Most seniors are living on limited income because of SS and maybe have some other income but their medicine takes most of that and some have to make a choice of food or heat to next month and some have no idea when food banks have their programs or days or if they can get help w/ that. Even some families or single people don't know of these

programs because there isn't any information given out to the newspapers, radio stations or no public notices.

- Retirement. - XXXXX
- Transportation. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Close family and friends.
- Environment.
- Everyone comes together to support everyone.
- Everyone knows each other. - XX
- Friendly. - XXXXXXX
- Good place to live.
- Hunting.
- I know everyone.
- It is a small community. - XXXX
- It is nice and quiet and safe. - XXXXXXXXXXXXX
- It is rural. - XX
- It is small and everyone knows you. - XXXXXXXXXXX
- Low crime rate and nice people.
- Low density of housing.
- My family and friends are here. - XXX
- Not too populated. - XXXX
- Safe. - XXX
- Senior Care.
- Senior citizen center.
- Small. - XXXXXXX
- Snowshoe. - XXX
- Snowshoe Career Center.
- Sports.
- The people. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- The schools.
- The senior citizen program in Marlinton is really good and we have nice churches to attend with friendly people.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- A better job variety.
- A place to get together and hang out.
- Access of resources like transportation and information about events.
- Activities for youth.
- Add restaurants for improving physical condition.
- Add some stores.
- Add things to do.
- Amount of jobs.
- Better cops. - XXX
- Better education. - XX
- Build something for kids to do.
- Cell phone service is bad.
- City water line.
- Clean out all the drugs.
- Clean up area and drug problems.

- Drug abuse. -
XX
- Employment.
- Encourage the development of more small stores to meet the needs of the youngsters and adults.
- Garbage pickup at street.
- Get more stores in the community.
- More things to do. – XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Job opportunities. – XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- More stores and restaurants. – XXXXXXXXX
- No Marcellus Shale Drilling.
- Unsafe play areas for kids.

Additional Comments

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Teach money management and teens.
- Dental services for teens.
- More jobs, get rid of the drugs in the community. more help for seniors (food, transportation, etc.).
- The major problems facing parents, young children or families in your community are too many workman comp recipients.
- Need programs to help with parent separation for children.
- As a senior citizen I would like to see better SNAP benefits 16.00 a month is NOT enough for me. My food costs are 300-350 a month leaving me to make a tough choice as to what to pay in order to meet my obligations and needs.
- Seniors are very much in need.
- We need better care of the elderly, children, and the homeless. Rent is too high even with the help of HUD and other programs. Stop individuals from taking advantage of the people on SSI, etc. Charging \$600 for just a one room apartment.
- Teenagers need things to do.
- If there is anything that needs to be taken care of it is the domestic and child abuse in the area.
- The drugs are bad, quit giving them out. The cops should do more about the drugs.
- People that do drugs need to get help.
- This community needs help!
- Crack down on Drug usage.
- This place needs more help than is currently being offered.

PRESTON COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Activities. - XXX | • Parks. |
| • Affordable child care. | • Poor parenting. |
| • Education. | • Positive home environment. |
| • HELP. | • Pressure from others to be a certain way and bullying from other children. |
| • Lack of appropriate play areas in community. | • Proper care. – X |
| • Lack of discipline. | • Reducing welfare parents. |
| • Lack of parenting. | • Safe homes. |
| • No play groups. | |

- Unstable home life.

Teens

- Drug use. – XXXXX
- HELP.
- Lack of guidance and communication.
- Lack of safe after school activities.
- No teen centers.
- Nothing to do. – XXXXXX
- Peer pressure.
- Pregnancy.
- Safe, supervised, recreational activities. Pregnancy prevention, sex ed.
- Same feeling the need to fulfill themselves with drugs and sex to fill a void in their life.
- Unstable home life.

Single Parents

- Affordable child care. - XXXX
- Drugs
- Lack of income. – XX
- Education.
- HELP.
- Lack of knowledge on programs for help.
- Lack of parenting skills.
- Medical Insurance.
- More support. – XX
- No jobs/daycare.
- Not enough resources to get by it is hard for someone to have children and get a job and take care of everything on their own.
- Playing both roles.
- Resources.

Families

- Affordable family activities. – X
- Affordable health ins.
- Affordable, safe, housing. Especially for larger families.
- Divorce.
- Income.- XXXX
- Lack of employment.
- Making ends meet & understanding child development.
- Medical coverage for those who do work.
- Moral.
- More support. – X
- Prices of utilities.
- Trying to keep up with life and making ends meet. Peoples wages are high enough to meet their needs, things cost way too much and there is just not enough money to pay for everything.

Seniors

- Awareness of programs available.
- Health care. – XXX
- Food.
- HELP.
- Income.
- Interaction with other people.
- Lack of family support.
- Lack of medical help. – X
- Making ends meet.
- More support.
- Prices and being on a fixed income.
- Proper health care.
- Transportation.

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- The library.
- IT IS SMALL.
- Very safe.
- Child safety.
- I like the quiet family neighborhoods that make it safe for the children to play,

everyone watches out for their neighbors. Unfortunately this to be starting to disappear.

- Calm place to raise my children.
- There are many people that will reach out to help in time of need.
- Being away from the city.
- The support from neighbors.
- Overall, we are a peaceful community that is safe for children.
- Hometown pride.
- **It's pretty safe.**
- The neighbors are friendly.
- Peaceful.
- People are willing to help with what they have.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Better roads.
- Child care.
- Drug usage and child abuse and neglect.
- EDUCATED AND DEDICATED PROFESSIONAL IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.
- Education.
- Having better access to activities. Since being a smaller community, it is often overlooked, because you get more bang for the buck in larger communities.
- I would like to find a way to make people see that there can be more to life than smoking drugs and alcohol and for parents to see what a rewarding experience it can be to spend quality time with their children.
- I would like to see fewer children being raised by very young mothers, lacking parenting skills.
- Lack of entertainment.
- Low cost Medical coverage for adults age 18-40.
- More childcare programs, especially for 3 year olds.
- More places for families to get food or clothing
- Not having a High-school in Bruceton.
- People would come together more instead of hiding.
- Safer/enclosed play areas with better designed equipment.
- So many live in poverty conditions.
- That the town would have more money to improve infrastructure.
- The amount of welfare recipients.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Abuse. – XXXXX | • Horrible parents. |
| • Drugs. | • Lack of activities for kids especially Pre-k and Kindergarten kids. – XXXX |
| • Education. | • Lack of having enough money to take care of them. |
| • Fitting in with everyone (clothes, shoes, etc). | • Lack of parents pushing or disciplining them. |
| • Child care. – XX | • No help for them. |
| • Growing up around the wrong people. | |
| • Health and Immunizations. | |
| • Health care. | |

- No one to fully care for them, no income for things they need.
- Not being responsible.
- Not enough attention.
- Not having both parents.

- Nutritional care.
- Obesity.
- School.
- Sometimes they want to play in the roads or close to them.

Teens

- Activities. – XXX
- Alcohol and drugs. – XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Pregnancy. – XXXXX
- Expensive games, clothes, etc
- Getting into trouble.
- Hanging out with the wrong crowd.
- Homework help/tutoring.

- Not enough programs to keep them away from drugs and alcohol.
- Nothing productive to do.
- Out of control/no discipline.
- Tobacco use, peer pressure.
- Teens trying to get other teens to do bad things. No activities to keep them out of trouble.
- Violence.

Single Parents

- Affordable child care. – XXX
- Assistance and help. – XX
- Drugs. – X
- Employment.
- Funds for housing. – XX
- Income. – XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Living with whole family.
- No one to watch their kids, no job.

- Not accepting their children.
- Not enough time for kids.
- Providing for a family.
- Struggling with the baby and the job.
- The ability to have GOOD childcare/activities for their kids.

Families

- Abuse.
- Affordable child care. – X
- Always fighting.
- Counseling not available.
- Drugs. – XX
- Gas and food prices.
- Getting along with each other.
- Income. – XXXXXXXXX
- Lack of family activities. – X
- More good paying jobs need to be available. – XX

- No time for families to spend together.
- Not enough income to pay for some things.
- Housing not big enough. – X
- Right now we are in a recession. It's hard for everyone.
- Senior housing programs and disability.
- Spouses cheating on each other.
- Transportation.

Seniors

- Food.
- Lack of health care. – XXXXXX
- Lack of in home care/too expensive.
- Less medical attention.
- Money. – XXX
- Need more caregivers. – X
- Not enough insurance.

- Not enough medical coverage. – X
- Not having money for meds or doctors. Not having anyone to take care of them.
- Transportation. – XXX
- Utilities.

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Calm and quiet.

- Churches help out.
- Clean, decent neighborhoods, sense of community.
- Closeness.
- Cultural events.
- Everyone pretty much knows everyone, so it is easy to find things and stay informed.
- Friends.
- How active everyone is with the school and how supportive the community is.
- How supportive they are for the school.
- I get to walk around and do as I please.
- It has stores that the stuff doesn't cost much like dollar general.
- It is a small area.
- Quiet.
- Relatively safe to raise kids.
- Safe Neighborhood.
- School.
- The ability to go outside and not worry about people trying to abduct you.
- The after school programs.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- After school care.
- Child care.
- Cleanliness.
- Drug abuse. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Education.
- I would love to see more after school programs for older teens. Sports are there, but we all know that that takes funds some families may not have. There is also a ton of politics when it comes to sports that might not allow for any child to participate.
- Indoor recreations for small children.
- Make it more protective for children.
- More affordable programs and activities for families. – XX
- More good jobs.
- More helpful tips on life.
- More local adult classes.
- The health care in my community.

Additional Comments:

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- We need more money!
- If people have things to do there will be fewer problems.
- Getting out and doing other things with each other.
- This is a wonderful community for the most part. However, there aren't many kid/family activities that folks can afford to do or that are offered. We need to come together as a community and be sure that our kids are being entertained in the right way!

TAYLOR COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- Child Care. – XX
- Parents having the money to take care of them.
- More parent involvement.
- Need daycare.
- Neglect.
- Not many childcare centers.

- Nothing for them to do that is safe & fun.
- Safety. – XXXXX
- Struggling parents.
- Supervision.
- Their parents.

Teens

- Activities, weekends & afterschool. – XXXX
- Curfew.
- Drugs. – XXXX
- Jobs.
- Peer pressure. – X

- Safety.
- Self image.
- Their Parents.
- They have no place to go.
- To go to school.

Single Parents

- Adequate income.
- Doing everything themselves.
- Getting more help for them.
- Housing. – X
- Insurance. – XX
- Money/Bills.
- More programs to educate them.

- No more children.
- No support from others.
- Not enough money for childcare.
- Social contact outlets.
- Support.
- The dad's.
- Time management.

Families

- Housing.
- Insurance.
- Jobs with adequate pay and benefits. – X
- Medical problems.

- Money/Bills. – XXX
- Respect for each other.
- Spend more time together.
- Sufficient support system.
- Their beliefs.

Seniors

- Encouragement to be more involved with others.
- Food Stamps.
- Health care.
- Help at home.
- Help with prescriptions. – XX
- Homeless.
- Housing. – X

- Lack of everything income, medicine, food, housing.
- Lack of social enrichment.
- Medical costs.
- Not having good enough insurance or none for doctors & prescriptions.

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Everyone is friendly and willing to help.
- Everything.
- Friends.
- Having a center to get with people.
- It is small and sports are a big thing for the youth.
- Many people care.
- My family is here.
- Neighbors.
- Quiet with little traffic.

- Rural setting.
- Safe place to live.
- Small and close-knit.
- They are willing to work with you and your child's needs.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Animal Control.
- Appearance.
- Being able to get kids together to play.
- Better parenting skills.
- Dental and vision for adults.
- Family Activities - Fun, affordable to do thru different seasons for all ages.
- Lack of health insurance for adults that work and don't have insurance.
- More employment. – X
- More family doctors.
- More healthy, free activities for families. – X
- Not getting involved in their child's education.
- Roads. – XX
- Tear down homes/apartments owned by slum lords.
- The knowledge of the people in my community. A lot of things happen just based on ignorance alone.
- Things for children and adults to do, and housing.
- To help the people who don't have enough food to eat.

Additional Comments:

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Parents need to be more aware of what is expected from children when they begin school, academically and socially. It would be so beneficial for parents to be taught what to work on with their child during the early years so when children begin school, the transition will not be so difficult.

TUCKER COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition. • Pre-school readiness received AT HOME by parents who can best prepare their children for | <p>school/learning if they themselves know how.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable daycare. |
|--|---|

Teens

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productive things to do. • Good decisions and positive things to do. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of vision, and lack of exposure to opportunities they have and just don't realize it. |
|---|--|

Single Parents

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care. • Vision and long-term goal setting related to how to become a good parent and realization of how | <p>PRECIOUS life is and the importance of the legacy they leave for their children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daycare. |
|--|--|

Families

- Counseling services for family members who suffer from substance abuse.
- Affordable, GOOD health care that you can have regardless of what job you're employed with. Families are trapped into jobs that are not fulfilling or perhaps not profitable if they can get insurance.
- Local jobs.
- Assistance info.

Seniors

- Transportation.
- Daily help.
- Affordable supplemental health insurance with GOOD prescription drug plan.

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- People are willing to help those in need.
- It's beautiful and familiar.
- Its beauty and natural resources; churches (which also can fall under beauty and natural resources, in a sense).
- Library.
- Small.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- More resources.
- Access to good jobs. – XXX
- JOBS with GOOD PAY and BENEFITS! People in this area will work hard and prosper if given a chance to work at a DECENT wage. They will be LESS LIKELY to need public assistance or housing any other government "handouts". Let the people support themselves as they desire to do so.
- Information on help.

WEBSTER COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- After school and summer programs.
- Being able to correct children as parent sees fit but not abusively.
- Child abuse.
- I see more and more behavior problems in young children these days and their discipline.
- Lack of places to play.
- Neglectful parents.
- No Programs for them to participate in.
- Parents on drugs.
- Playground areas.
- Support of family.

Teens

- Drug abuse. – XXXXXX
- Honestly, teens around here have the "don't care" attitude about anything. They think they are the boss and can just do whatever.
- No activities – XXX
- Nothing for them to do in Webster Springs.
- Too much time on hands.

Single Parents

- They don't have enough support and help or make enough money to even do this alone.
- The struggle for a happy, healthy family to feel complete again.
- Lack of support.
- NO housing.
- Family support.
- Trying to get education while raising a child.
- Childcare when they work.
- No financial help from family or DHHR.
- Money.
- Child Care.

Families

- To make enough income to actually be able to have and provide all the things needed without having to pick and choose on which item is needed most.
- Struggles in life due to economy/government issues.
- Lack of activities.
- Decent places to live within their income bracket.
- Hard time finding child care.
- Money. – X
- No medical coverage that is affordable.
- Domestic violence.

Seniors

- Affordable healthcare and prescription costs.
- Government taking benefits such as SSI, disability, & Veterans income away.
- Better "senior" transportation.
- Shut-in.
- Need more healthcare services.
- Not enough family help.
- No health insurance.
- Medical care.
- Health Care. – X

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- I like my child's schooling otherwise I really don't like the town of Cowen.
- I was raised in the community and know the people.
- Family support.
- PARK/RECREATION.
- We live out in the country where we are not around others and are very safe.
- Good neighbors.
- Most people are nice and helpful. It is safer than other places.
- There is nothing I like about my community.
- Small town.
- Rural place to live.
- You know everybody.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- A COMMUNITY PARK.
- Drug use. – XX
- I would have more recreational activities for young children to do such as a playground. – X
- Jobs. – XX
- Less unemployment.
- More entertainment/activities for the community.
- More job opportunities and fast food restaurants, plus a K-Mart or Wal-Mart so we wouldn't have to always travel so far.

Additional Comments:

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes:

- All the above needs to be addressed.
- Jobs for those of us who have junk vehicles and cannot travel far is an issue.

STEP THREE: ANALYZE DATA

Believing
in *your*
success!

Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

STEP THREE: Analyze Data

As part of a two-day debriefing retreat with the Needs Assessment Steering Committee that took place on January 18-19 2012, Kingery & Company presented primary and secondary data of each key poverty issue by county. Using a paired comparison technique, county representatives (NCWVCAA staff and external stakeholder representatives) analyzed the information presented and prioritized the issues that are in **most** need in their communities. In addition to the top three priority needs, **children's needs** was identified as the fourth issue in all counties. The top four issues per county are as follows:

Barbour

1. Employment
2. Use of Income
3. Housing
4. **Children's Needs**

Greenbrier

1. Use of Income
2. Employment
3. Transportation
4. **Children's Needs** – N/A

Marion

1. Employment
2. Health
3. Education
4. **Children's Needs**

Monongalia

1. Transportation
2. Use of Income
3. Housing
4. **Children's Needs**

Pocahontas

1. Employment
2. Use of Income
3. Transportation
4. **Children's Needs**

Preston

1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Health
4. **Children's Needs**

Randolph

1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Health
4. **Children's Needs**

Taylor

1. Employment
2. Housing
3. Emergency Situations
4. **Children's Needs**

Tucker

1. Transportation
2. Employment
3. Education
4. **Children's Needs**

Webster

1. Education
2. Employment
3. Emergency Situations
4. **Children's Needs**

On day two of the retreat, the Needs Assessment Steering Committee continued to focus on the priority issues per county by discussing how NCWVCAA could improve current programs, add programs or partner with other organizations to better meet the needs of Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster County residents. County representatives were then tasked with developing a **Plan of Action** that included identification of the **Greatest Challenge, Barriers** and **Goals** for the priority issues for each county.

County Action Plans

<u>BARBOUR COUNTY ACTION PLAN</u>	
Issue #1: EMPLOYMENT	
<p>Greatest Challenge: Lack of employment opportunities in Barbour County.</p> <p>Barriers: Individuals lack transportation which is required to obtain/maintain employment outside of county.</p>	
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 1: Coordinate with local transit (Here and There Transit) to establish a route to Bridgeport Hill so that North Central's clients are able to connect with Bridgeport transit in order to maintain employment. 	
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: No progress has been made in this area.</p> <p>1/7/13: No further progress. (J. Pingley)</p> <p>12/2013: The county is now running their transit buses each hour to the same stops and the list of the stops are posted in NCWVCAA's Barbour County office. Appointments can also be made with Here and There Transit for people to travel to other counties. (T. Smith)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 2: Provide Here and There Transit vouchers so that North Central's clients are able to meet the nominal fee in order to ride the transit. 	
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: No progress has been made in this area.</p> <p>1/7/13: No further progress. (J. Pingley)</p> <p>12/2013: NCWVCAA has adopted a case management model that offers one-on-one intervention with clients to link and refer, advocate, and offer job trainings in the community. The case management model focuses on obtaining self-sufficiency and less reliance on vouchers. (T. Smith)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 3: Coordinate carpooling by using the agency building as a hub. 	
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: No progress has been made in this area.</p> <p>1/7/13: No further progress. (J. Pingley)</p> <p>12/2013: The Barbour County office will make available to persons who are interested in carpooling, a place to post their name with their permission. Clients will be made aware that they can participate in this to find others with whom they can share travel expenses. (T. Smith)</p>	

Issue #2: USE OF INCOME
<p>Greatest Challenge: Barbour County lacks credit counseling, budgeting, and student loan counseling services.</p> <p>Barriers: Residents of Barbour County lack the education in order to efficiently budget their monthly income and effectively manage their past debts, which is evidenced by Barbour County residents have an 18.0% student loan delinquency rate.</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 1: The Community Services Supervisor will provide a monthly budgeting class for all North Central's clients in the Barbour County Office Classroom.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Assistant Community Services Director held a budgeting class February 15th, 2012. Three (3) HPRP clients participated.</p> <p>1/7/13: No additional classes have been held and none are planned. (J. Pingley)</p> <p>12/2013: No classes have occurred since February, 2012. A budgeting class will become part of the case management plan as needed. (T. Smith)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 2: The Community Services Supervisor will provide a bi-annual student loan class for all of North Central's clients in the Barbour County Office Classroom.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: No progress has been made in this area.</p> <p>1/7/13: No further progress (J. Pingley)</p> <p>12/2013: A student loan class will become part of the case management plan as needed. (T. Smith)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 3: The Community Services Supervisor will provide a quarterly credit counseling class for all of North Central's clients in the Barbour County Office Classroom.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: No progress has been made in this area.</p> <p>1/7/13: No further progress (J. Pingley)</p> <p>12/2013: A credit counseling class will become part of the case management plan as needed. (T. Smith)</p>

Issue #3: HOUSING
<p>Greatest Challenge: Almost 25 percent of individuals surveyed in Barbour County believe that housing is an issue. Many of the homes in Barbour County are substandard and in great need of repair, which creates difficulty for both the homeowner and renter.</p> <p>Barriers: Homeowners struggle with the costs associated with maintenance of their homes; while renters experience difficulty in obtaining habitable rentals. Furthermore, landlords are unwilling to complete the necessary repairs in order to remodel the homes.</p> <p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 1: Refer North Central's clients who are homeowner's to World Vision, Heart and Hand, and World Servants for home repair services.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Distribute attached tally form to all personnel handling clients as means of keeping weekly count of referrals for home repair and weatherization respectively. Collect tally sheets on the following Monday of each week and enter into excel tracking form. Perform mass entry into DBA monthly.</p> <p>1/7/13: Referrals are made daily to organizations throughout the county but tally sheets have not been completed. (J. Pingley)</p> <p>12/2013: Referrals are made on a daily basis to these and other organizations within the county. (T. Smith)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 2: Refer North Central's clients, both homeowners and renters, to North Central's Weatherization Program.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Distribute attached tally form to all personnel handling clients as means of keeping weekly count of referrals for home repair and weatherization respectively. Collect tally sheets on the following Monday of each week and enter into excel tracking form. Perform mass entry into DBA monthly.</p> <p>1/7/13: Referrals are made daily to organizations throughout the county but tally sheets have not been completed. (J. Pingley)</p> <p>12/2013: Referrals are made on a daily basis. (T. Smith)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 3: Provide conference room space for a home maintenance class for both homeowners and renters.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Conference room is currently available for scheduling classes.</p> <p>1/7/13: Conference room continues to be available. (J. Pingley)</p> <p>12/2013: Conference room continues to be available. (T. Smith)</p>

Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS
<p>Greatest Challenge: Safe suitable form of recreation for children.</p> <p>Barriers: Head Start lacks volunteers who are willing to provide additional recreational activities for the children.</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 1: Collaborate with Code Blue (local teen recreation center) to obtain volunteers to provide recreational activities to children in the Head Start Classrooms.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: At this time, Code Blue is not working with this age children.</p> <p>1/7/13: There has been no change with Code Blue working with younger children.</p> <p>12/2013: There are no changes at this time. The town does offer different monthly activities and are advertised in the local newspaper. (N. Keller)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 2: Collaborate with high school to obtain volunteers in need of community service hours in order to provide recreational activities to children in the Head Start Classrooms.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Will contact when fall classes begin.</p> <p>1/7/13: Spoke with high school students and explained our program. Some students volunteered from the child care classroom. The Children Services Supervisor has called the high school and left a message to ask for volunteer from the community service program. The school has not responded as of date. Supervisor will follow-up.</p> <p>12/2013: There are no changes for students to being available to volunteer because the hours of BOE schools are the same as pre-k hours. Head Start does have college students from Alderson Broaddus University that volunteer and complete activities with the children. Philip Barbour High School has an Early Childhood class where high school students volunteer in the classroom as part of their classroom credit and complete activities with the children. (N. Keller)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 3: Head Start offices will provide clients with monthly calendar indicating sports teams' sign-ups and other child recreational activities.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Calendars have included County Youth Basketball sign-ups-11/19/11, FRN Family Fun Spaghetti Dinner-4/24/12, WV Family Fall issue of outdoor activities, Information about outdoor board games-9/30/11, Responsible Fatherhood and Health Family Conference, End of year Head Start social, BC Youth Soccer Spring Registration-3/3/12, Family Conference at Canaan Valley, and Bowden Fishing Derby. "Back to School Bash" for children included swimming and games. Each child received a back pack with school supplies on 8/14/12.</p> <p>1/7/13: The Belington Police Department hosted a National Night Out at the Belington City Park on August 07, 2012. Head Start has shared information with families when sign-up occurred for fall basketball. The Belington Police Department hosted a bike rodeo for children on September 07, 2012.</p>

12/2013: The local FRN emails a monthly list of calendar events that list recreation for children. This is forwarded to families by notes in book bags or in newsletters. Some activities include Philippi Police department open house that included games and food (10/19/13) and Family Fall Festival provided by Elkins Youth Health (10/19/13). (N. Keller)

GREENBRIER COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: USE OF INCOME

Greatest Challenge: Increase expendable income for families.

Barriers: Customers are paying to have their income tax returns prepared.

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Staff will be trained and certified to prepare income tax returns.

Progress:

8/29/12: Supervisor attends monthly meetings to plan for the 2013 tax season. Staff will be trained/certified prior to February 2013 to prepare taxes. Greenbrier County Assistant will attend a Volunteer Orientation and Information Meeting on October 26, 2012.

1/7/13: Supervisor continues to attend monthly meetings to prepare for the 2013 tax season. Supervisor and Community Assistant attended tax training on December 14 and December 17, 2012. Supervisor was certified on December 21, 2012 and Assistant started her testing on January 4, 2013 and was certified on January 7, 2013. The first day of tax preparation will be January 31, 2013.

1/2014: The Community Case Manager will continue to attend all VITA training to assist clients with filing their State and Federal taxes at no cost. Greenbrier County is now providing myfreetaxesonline which allows the client to schedule an appointment to come into the office using a standalone customized url to file their taxes, or they may decide to file their taxes with our remote customized url which will allow the client to do their taxes at home or anywhere they have access to computer with internet.

Strategy 2: Information will be provided to customers on budgeting classes which is offered by other agencies/organizations in the area if applicable.

Progress:

8/29/12: E-mails have been sent to local organizations to determine if budgeting classes will be offered. No dates set.

1/7/13: No dates have been set because there has not been any interest. Rhema Christian Center is willing to provide the classes and/or computer assistance if there is a need.

2/7/13: Greenbrier County's Family Centered Oversight Collaborative (FCOC) members voted to require customers to attend/participate in a budgeting class before they can receive financial assistance from the collaborative in the future. The members consist of partners from the public and private sectors. The application was e-mailed to Angie Paxton and Jennifer Benedum-Parr on February 7, 2013

1/2014: The policy for receiving assistance through several organizations in the Greenbrier County area was revised and included that once the client received assistance, to be considered for funding again 1 year later the client will be required to complete a budgeting class before any further assistance is received.
Strategy 3: Information will be sent to the newspapers to advertise the income tax service.
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Articles will be sent to the newspapers in January 2013 to advertise the availability of the income tax services.</p> <p>1/7/13: Articles were e-mailed to the radio station and newspapers on January 9, 2013. E-mails were sent to partners to inform them of the service with a request to share with their partners and/or customers they serve.</p> <p>1/2014: We will continue to send articles to the newspaper and the local radio stations to advertise the availability of the services.</p>
Issue #2: EMPLOYMENT
Greatest Challenge: Lack of employment opportunities (or lack of knowledge of).
Barriers: Customers are not aware of available resources to provide information on job opportunities.
Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.
<p>Strategy 1: Provide information on the job board located in the Workforce center which lists current available employment opportunities.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Customers are referred to the job board as necessary.</p> <p>1/10/13: No changes.</p> <p>1/2014: The Greenbrier County office has relocated from the Workforce building in Ronceverte, WV to 200 E Main Street in White Sulphur Springs, WV. Clients are evaluated for Case Management with NCWVCAA. North Central will continue to refer clients to Job Service as well as local employers in the community.</p>
Strategy 2: Provide information on services available through the Workforce WV Center—job service center (job postings, resume writing, work keys).
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Customers are provided information as needed/requested. Workforce West Virginia Online Enrollment Process form was scanned and e-mailed to Angie Paxton and Jennifer Benedum-Parr on September 24, 2012. The form is utilized to register customers with the job service online which allows them to be contacted via e-mail or text message of possible jobs which they may qualify for to apply.</p> <p>1/10/13: No changes.</p> <p>1/2014: The Greenbrier County office has relocated from the Workforce building in Ronceverte, WV to 200 E Main Street in White Sulphur Springs, WV. North Central Clients are evaluated for Case</p>

Management which will assist them with self-sufficiency. North Central will continue to refer clients to Job Service as well as local employers in the community.
Strategy 3: Provide/link customers with training and/or schooling opportunities available if this is needed.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Training and schooling opportunities are provided to customers as requested.</p> <p>1/10/13: No changes.</p> <p>1/2014: The Greenbrier County office has relocated from the Workforce building in Ronceverte, WV to 200 E Main Street in White Sulphur Springs, WV. North Central Clients are evaluated for Case Management which will assist them with self-sufficiency. North Central will continue to refer clients to Job Service as well as local employers in the community.</p>
Issue #3: TRANSPORTATION
Greatest Challenge: There is limited public transportation in the county.
Barriers: Awareness of available transportation.
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Provide information to customers on transportation offered through the Senior Citizens Center for those who qualify through their program. Will obtain eligibility guidelines (age, income, what is the purpose and location to be transported).</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Guidelines have been obtained for the Senior Citizens Center (Council on Aging from Tessa 304-645-1978). The Council transports people 60 years of age and older to doctor's appointments, dialysis appointments, and grocery shopping. The individuals that are provided transportation cannot have a driver's license, a vehicle, or any other form of transportation. There is no cost for the service; however, donations are appreciated.</p> <p>1/7/13: Cosmic Cab (Dave 304-646-8882) is new to the area. The hours of operation are weekdays 8 AM – 11 PM, Saturday 8 AM – 2 AM, and Sunday 9 AM – 10 PM. They travel to Beckley, Charleston, and Huntington. Further distances with prior arrangement. Local rates for services are \$2 per mile over two miles. Flat rate for less than two miles is \$5 and the flat rate for 10 miles is \$23.</p> <p>1/2014: Transportation continues in the Greenbrier County area with Cosmic Cab. The hours of operation are weekdays 8 AM – 11 PM, Saturday 8 AM – 2 AM, Sunday 9 AM – 10 PM. They travel to Beckley, Charleston, and Huntington. Further distances with prior arrangement. Local rates for services are \$2 per mile over two miles. Flat rate for less than two miles is \$5 and the flat rate for 10 miles is \$23. (Dave 304-646-8882)</p>
Strategy 2: Provide information on reimbursement program available through DHHR for medically necessary transportation.

Progress:

8/29/12: Referrals are provided as needed to contact DHHR. The Non-Emergency Medical Transportation form was scanned and e-mailed to Angie Paxton and Jennifer Benedum-Parr on September 24, 2012. The form is used to verify the purpose of the appointment and must be signed by a representative of the medical provider and the appointment billable to Medicaid in order for the reimbursement to be eligible. The mileage reimbursement rate is whatever the current federal government rate for reimbursement is at the time of the trip.

1/10/13: No changes.

1/2014: The Non-Emergency Medical Transportation Form was scanned and e-mailed to Angie Paxton and Jennifer Benedum-Parr on September 24, 2012. The form is used to verify the purpose of the appointment and must be signed of by a representative of the medical provider and the appointment billable to Medicaid in order for the reimbursement to be eligible. The mileage reimbursement rate is whatever the current federal government rate for reimbursement is at the time of the trip.

Strategy 3: Provide information on the public bus transportation (MTA).

Progress:

8/29/12: The MTA bus runs Monday through Friday from 7:00 AM – 5:30 PM. Rates range from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per trip. Buses do not run during the major holidays. For information call toll free 1-877-712-9432. Bus schedule was scanned and e-mailed to Angie Paxton and Jennifer Benedum-Parr on September 24, 2012.

1/10/13 UPDATE: No changes.

1/2014: The schedule and cost for the MTA bus has not changed to date. The MTA bus runs daily Monday thru Friday. Service is Monday through Friday from 7:00 AM – 5:30 PM. Rates range from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per trip. Buses do not run during the major holidays. For information call toll free 1-877-712-9432.

MARION COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: EMPLOYMENT

Greatest Challenge: Lack of Employment Opportunities with good pay, benefits, and stability.

Barriers: Education and job training. Lack of affordable, childcare services. Lack of childcare services that provide full-day and full-year services to working parents. Transportation.

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Provide information and referral to NCWVCAA clients of existing training and education opportunities available in the area. Ensure that education and job training programs are included in a Resource Directory used by all staff offering services to clients.

Progress:

8/29/12: Marion County Head Start/Early Head Start Family Resource Coordinators have recently updated the Marion County Social Services Resource Directory. This has been forwarded to Marion County Community Action for any additions. The Resource Directory is shared with all Head Start/Early Head Start families at the initial home visit.

1/7/13: All Head Start/Early Head Start families receive the updated Marion County Social Services Resource Directory at the initial home visit. (R. DeMarco/C. White)

1/7/13: Scott Place Homeless Shelter residents, Next Step residents, as well as NCWVCAA's general clients were referred to Full Circle, Mon Youth Build, WorkForce WV, Adult Learning Education Center, and Valley Mental Health Center. (J. Rusmisell)

12/2013: All Head Start/Early Head Start families received the updated Marion County Social Services Resource Directory at the initial home visits that occurred in July/August. A section on **Adult Education is included in Directory. FRC's have also been trained** by the Marion County Community Case Manager on the services provided in Marion County. Information on trainings **offered by Skills Enhancement Center Coordinator is provided to the FRC's to share with families.** (R DeMarco/C White)

12/13: Scott Place Homeless Shelter residents, Next Step residents, as well as NCWVCAA's general clients were referred to Full Circle, Mon Youth Build, WorkForce WV, OIC, Adult Learning Education Center, and Valley Mental Health Center. (B. Henderson)

Strategy 2: Educate unemployment/job service agencies about the availability of the Head Start/Early Head Start services offered to families. Develop a referral process that families could complete when applying for services with WV Workforce and other job service agencies notifying NCWVCAA HS/EHS of possible applicants.

Progress:

8/29/12: Signed Child Welfare Memorandum Of Understanding July 2012 with Marion County Department of Health and Human Resources. Will follow-up with WV Workforce.

1/7/13: No change at time. (R. DeMarco/C. White)

1/7/13: No change at this time. (J. Rusmisell)

12/2013: Updated, signed Child Welfare Memorandum of Understanding was signed November 2013 with Marion County Department of Health and Human Resources outlining the referral process. (R DeMarco/C White)

Strategy 3: Explore the programs that are available to assist clients in need of transportation (bus services, carpooling, etc.) and expenses related to transportation (gas, insurance, maintenance/repairs). Educate staff on these programs and resources.

Progress:

8/29/12: A transportation section has been added to the Marion County Social Services Resource Directory which was shared with the Marion County Community Action.

1/7/13: Completed. (R. DeMarco/C. White)

1/7/13: Scott Place Homeless Shelter guests and Next Step residents are provided with bus tickets for local bus transportation. SPHS staff provides the guests with information regarding bus routes and fees. No research has been conducted regarding available programs to assist with expenses related to transportation. (J. Rusmisell)

12/2013: 12/2013: All Head Start/Early Head Start families received the updated Marion County Social Services Resource Directory at the initial home visits that occurred in July/August. A section on Transportation is included in Directory. (R DeMarco/C White)

12/2013: A relationship has been established with the Mobility Coordinator at Mountain Line Transit to assist NCWVCAA clients with transportation barriers by coordinating van-pools. Community Case Manger also provides some transportation as needed to Scott Place Homeless Shelter guest and

Next Step residents to appointments and shopping for groceries and other needs. Clients who are traveling to or from Monongalia County can qualify for special rates on transportation. (B. Henderson)

Issue #2: HEALTH

Greatest Challenge: Affordable health care for adults and children.

Barriers: Lack of affordable health and prescription drug coverage. Cost of dental and vision services. Unhealthy lifestyles.

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Train staff on researching free and reduced prescription drug programs via internet offered by pharmaceutical companies.

Progress:

8/29/12: An email was sent to Head Start/Early Head Start Health Program Specialist about the possibility of having somebody speak at a Family and Community Partnership staff networking/training about programs available for families to get their prescriptions at a free/reduced rate through drug companies on the internet. Health Program Specialist is researching and will get information to Marion County Children Services Supervisor.

1/7/13: Completed. Health Program Specialist reports that training occurred on November 27, 2012. (R. DeMarco/C. White)

1/7/13: On-going. A staff meeting was held in November 2012, wherein staff was instructed to research pharmaceutical patient assistance programs in order to help guests/clients with medication expenses. (J. Rusmisell)

12/2013: Training was completed by Health Program Specialist on November 27, 2012. FRC's continue to offer information to families on this service. The Resource Directory also includes information on Milan Puskar Health Right which provides help with getting medications at free or reduced rates. (R DeMarco/C White)

12/2013: Community case manager distributes reduced rate prescription cards to clients. Community case manager refers out to In-person Assisters to enroll them in the Affordable Health Care Act. (B. Henderson)

Strategy 2: WVU Dental School has a sliding scale service offering dental care to applicants. Provide education and awareness of the services offered. Continue the collaboration with WVU Oral Health Program offering dental services to prenatal enrollees.

Progress:

8/29/12: An email was sent to Head Start/Early Head Start Health Program Specialist about the possibility of researching the services and sliding scale offered by WV School of Dentistry. Head Start and Early Head Start continue to partner with WVU Oral Health Program. All Head Start/Early Head Start in Marion County met to determine dates and places to have the mobile dentists setup and provide exams and services to children up through the age of 18. Information that is obtained from WVU School of Dentistry could be added to the Marion County Social Services Resource Directory for use by all programs. Health Program Specialist is researching and will get information to Marion County Children Services Supervisor on WVU School of Dentistry.

<p>1/7/13: Completed. Health Program Specialist reports that training occurred on November 27, 2012. (R. DeMarco/C. White)</p> <p>1/7/13: No change at this time. (J. Rusmisell)</p> <p>12/2013: Training on the WVU Oral Health Program was completed by Health Program Specialist on November 27, 2012. FRC's continue to offer information to families about this service as well as other dentists in the area. Dates have been set with the mobile dentists to provide services in Marion County for the upcoming school year. (R DeMarco/C White)</p> <p>12/2013: Case manager does make referrals to clinics, low costs dentists, and health care providers on a case by case need. (B. Henderson)</p>
<p>Strategy 3: Each Head Start center will incorporate I Am Moving; I Am Learning into one parent event promoting movement and activity, proper nutrition, and healthy choices.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: An email was forwarded to the Family and Community Partnership and Health Program Specialists to see if incorporating movement, proper nutrition, and health choices was a requirement of Head Start/Early Head Start. HS/EHS already requires that all food served at any events or socials meets healthy guidelines. Healthy food guidelines are adhered at HS/EHS staff meeting as well as adding movement activities when time allows.</p> <p>1/7/13: Completed. (R. DeMarco/C. White)</p> <p>1/7/13: No change at this time. (J. Rusmisell)</p> <p>12/2013: NCWVCAA continues to include healthy activities as part of all parent meetings and social events. (R DeMarco/C White)</p>
<p>Issue #3: EDUCATION</p>
<p>Greatest Challenge: Making educational opportunities available to clients.</p>
<p>Barriers: Clients are unaware of the availability of education and training opportunities. Lack of affordable, childcare services. Transportation to locations for education.</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Explore the resources available to provide clients with current training and educational opportunities available. Utilize the space and equipment in the Skills Enhancement Center to provide necessary classes.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: A section on post-secondary education/training has been added to the Marion County Social Service Resource Directory which was shared with Marion County Community Action.</p> <p>1/7/13: Completed. (R. DeMarco/C. White)</p> <p>1/7/12: Scott Place Homeless Shelter residents, Next Step residents, as well as NCWVCAA's general clients were referred to Full Circle, Mon Youth Build, WorkForce WV, Adult Learning Education Center, and Valley Mental Health Center. To date, the Skills Enhancement Center has not been utilized in order to accomplish the aforementioned goal. (J. Rusmisell)</p> <p>12/2013: All Head Start/Early Head Start families received the updated Marion County Social Services Resource Directory at the initial home visits that occurred in July/August. A section on Adult Education is included in Directory. FRC's have also been trained by Community Case Manager on the services provided in Marion County. Information on trainings offered by Skills Enhancement</p>

<p>Center Coordinator are provided to the FRC's to share with families. (R DeMarco/C White)</p> <p>12/13: Scott Place Homeless Shelter residents, Next Step residents, as well as NCWVCAA's general clients were referred to Full Circle, Mon Youth Build, WorkForce WV, Adult Learning Education Center, and Valley Mental Health Center. The Skills Enhancement Coordinator can come to Marion County to train clients or provide training via video conferencing. (B. Henderson)</p>
<p>Strategy 2: Educate institutions providing education and training opportunities about the availability of the Head Start/Early Head Start services offered to families. Develop a referral process that families could complete when applying for services at these institutions notifying NCWVCAA HS/EHS of possible applicants.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Supervisors will identify and follow up with local post-secondary institutions.</p> <p>1/7/13: No change at this time. (R. DeMarco/C. White)</p> <p>1/7/13: No change at this time. (J. Rusmisell)</p> <p>12/2013: Updated, signed Child Welfare Memorandum of Understanding was signed November 2013 with Marion County Department of Health and Human Resources outlining the referral process. MOU's have been established with two libraries in Marion County to meet the educational needs of young children and their families. (R DeMarco/C White)</p>
<p>Strategy 3: Utilize staff and the vehicles purchased for the Skills Enhancement Center to provide transportation to clients needing to get to training and education locations.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Discussed with previous Marion County Community Services Supervisor. Will follow up when vacancy is filled.</p> <p>1/7/13: No change from above progress. (R. DeMarco/C. White)</p> <p>1/7/13: No change at this time. (J. Rusmisell)</p> <p>12/2013: The Skills Enhancement Center vehicles are currently not being used to provide transportation to clients; however, clients can be referred to the Community Case Manager. The Skills Enhancement Center Coordinator is available to come to the Marion County office for training as well as training through video conferencing. (R DeMarco/C White/B. Henderson)</p>
<p>Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS</p>
<p>Greatest Challenge: Ensuring that funded enrollment of children is met and maximize the services offered to families by NCWVCAA Head Start and Early Head Start.</p>
<p>Barriers: Multiple collaborative Pre-K classrooms have created a concern ensuring NCWVCAA Head Start enrollment numbers of families and also meeting income requirements. Lack of understanding of counseling services offered. Unhealthy lifestyles.</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Work with Core Pre-K partners to ensure that NCWVCAA Head Start is able to meet the funded enrollment while meeting all required guidelines. (Audit of Universal Pre-K Process)</p>

Progress:

8/29/12: The Marion County Head Start/Early Head Start Children Services Supervisors continue to meet with the Core Pre-K partners. An audit of the Universal Pre-K Process in Marion County was recently completed. Recommendations and a finding was reported back to Board Of Education and shared with Pre-K Core partners. **Marion County Children Services Supervisor's will meet regularly** with Board Of Education and Family Resource Coordinators to ensure full enrollment in Marion County for PY47. Met and wrote Continuous Quality Improvement goals.

1/7/13: Marion County Head Start/Early Head Start Children Services Supervisors continue to meet on a monthly basis with the Core Pre-K partners. Family Resource Coordinators also work with Children Services Supervisors to maintain full enrollment in Marion County.

12/2013: Marion County HS/EHS Children Services Supervisors meet regularly with the Core Pre-K partners. Head Start Administration continues to negotiate a MOU. Supervisors and Systems Information Coordinator work throughout the year with Family Resources Coordinators to ensure that enrollment is maintained at all times. (R. DeMarco/C. White)

Strategy 2: Many beneficial counseling services have been recently offered by the Mental Health Program Specialist to families of HS/EHS and many of these same services have been found to be a need in Marion County. However, turn-out at these events has been limited. **Change the wording from Mental Health to "Counseling Services Offered" to encourage more families to participate.**

Progress:

8/29/12: An email was forwarded to Mental Health Program Specialist and Children Services Director for input on this matter. The Program has chosen not to change the language from Mental Health as this reflects the verbiage used in the Performance Standards and Program Information Report. The Mental Health Program Specialist continues to educate families on the services offered and increase participation.

1/7/13: No change from above progress.

12/2013: The Mental Health Program Specialist continues to offer hours of availability in Marion County. NCWVCAA HS/EHS continues to use Mental Health as the verbiage used when referring to these types of services. (R. DeMarco/C. White)

Strategy 3: Enhance the recruitment materials to ensure families are fully aware of the services offered to the family and child and that services are free of any charges.

Progress:

8/29/12: The recruitment posters used for 2012-13 did include the statement Free Childcare Services. Also it listed the services offered, such as Health Services, Referrals and Resources, Training Opportunities, Leadership Opportunities, etc. The parent handbook which is given to all enrolling families does state that enrollment is not contingent upon the payment of any fees.

1/7/13: Recruitment posters for 2013-14 were given to Family Resource Coordinators at the ERSEA training on December 11, 2012.

12/2013: The Parent Handbooks were given to families at their enrollment or the site's orientation in July/August 2013. This includes the types of services offered by HS/EHS and also that these services are provided free of charge. 2013-14 Recruitment material also included the types of services offered and that they are free of charge. (R. DeMarco/C. White)

MONONGALIA COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: TRANSPORTATION

Greatest Challenge: The inability to maintain transportation.

Barriers: Legal issues, auto repairs, lack of public transportation in the western end of the county

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Provide Early Head Start/Head Start clients with education in regards to the laws pertaining to driving without a driver's license, driving without car insurance and unpaid fines. Provide Early Head Start/Head Start clients with education in the areas of DUI laws and the ramifications of driving under the influence.

Progress:

8/29/12: Completed 2012-2013 program calendars. The above topic will be addressed during parent meetings and Parent Policy Committee training. Provide families with information obtained from training source through home visits. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

1/7/13: Topic of discussion for January PPC meetings. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

12/2013: Provide families with literature and website links to help support the dissemination of information through home visits, parent meetings, and Parent Policy Committee meetings. Developed a community needs assessment to address transportation needs in Monongalia County. The Transportation Liaison from Mountain Line participates on Community Needs Assessment committee; is also a community representative for Parent Policy Committee and attends meetings regularly; will also participate in self-assessment on 1/10/14; and has provided an avenue for families to present their individual needs for transportation in the county. (B. Nair, Head Start Delegate Representative)

Strategy 2: Educate Early Head Start/Head Start clients about services and support through DHHR/WV Works for auto repairs, as well as expenses for maintaining legal transportation.

Progress:

8/29/12: Collaborate with local DHHR and address topic on 2012-2013 training calendar. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

1/7/13: Ongoing collaboration with local DHHR. Address during self-assessment. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

12/2013: Speaker (Department of Health and Human Resources/West Virginia Works) provided parent training during the October 2013 Parent Meeting; provided families with information about WV Works; question and answer opportunities for families; shared information during staff meetings, Parent Policy Committee, and home visits. (B. Nair, Head Start Delegate Representative)

Strategy 3: Collaborate with City Council to advocate for Early Head Start/Head Start clients who live in the western end of the county in regards to expanding city bus routes.

Progress:

8/29/12: No progress at this time.

1/7/13: Research and explore possible solutions to lack of bus routes in Western end of the county and ways in which families address transportation issues (cabs, family and friends). (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

12/2013: Developed a community needs assessment to address transportation needs in Monongalia County. Transportation Liaison from Mountain Line participates on Community Needs Assessment committee; is also a community representative for Parent Policy Committee and attends meetings regularly; participated in self-assessment on 1/10/14; and has provided an avenue for families to present their individual needs for transportation in the county. (B. Nair, Head Start Delegate Representative)

Issue #2: USE OF INCOME

Greatest Challenge: Prioritizing use of income.

Barriers: Lack of interest in making appropriate use of income, lack of knowledge on how to get/enforce child support

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Provide financial literacy trainings for Early Head Start/Head Start clients. Training topics would include budgeting, how to use coupons, opening a checking/savings account, use of tax refunds, and the meaning of a credit score.

Progress:

8/29/12: Financial Literacy topic has been added to 2012-2013 training calendar for parents. Collaborate with PNC bank to provide literacy training for 2012-2013 training calendar. Present training during parent meetings/Parent Policy Committee meetings. Provide families with free tax preparation through NCWVCA and one-on-one training for establishing a goal for their tax refund. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

1/7/13: Families were surveyed about financial literacy topics that they were interested in. After completion of the surveys the top five topics were chosen for training potential. Financial Literacy training scheduled 1/30/13 for EHS/HS Families with PNC Bank representative. Another training will be scheduled in February 2013. Free tax preparations through NCWVCA scheduled at both EHS sites as well as disseminate tax preparation locations through flyers, newsletters, parent meetings, PPC meetings, home visits. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

12/2013: Continue to offer free tax preparation to all families. Financial Literacy trainings with PNC Bank (Education Partner) scheduled 1/27/14, 1/28/14 2/5/14, 2/11/14, 2/24/14, 2/25/14. (B. Nair, Head Start Delegate Representative)

Strategy 2: Link Early Head Start/Head Start clients to DHHR/Child Support agencies. These agencies will provide families with support and resources while they seek child support.

Progress:

8/29/12: Scheduled training through the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement. Training will be in October, 2012 during a parent meeting. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

1/7/13: Completed training 10/3/12 with Tony George. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

12/2013: Provide updated information to families through Parent trainings, Parent Policy Committee meetings, and home visits. Continue to collaborate with Federal Office of Child Support through Social Service Advisory. (B. Nair, HS Delegate Representative)

Strategy 3: Develop a program with parent input that will encourage Early Head Start/Head Start clients to save money for a specific goal. For example, prioritizing income that will

allow them to save money for a family vacation or a fun family event (ex. going to the movies).
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Will discuss idea and ask for suggestions during 2012/2013 October Parent Policy Committee meetings. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)</p> <p>1/7/13: Topic to be covered during 1/30/13 Financial Literacy training. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)</p> <p>12/2013: Financial Literacy training with PNC Bank scheduled: EHS-1/27/14, 2/5/14, 2/11/14 HS- 1/28/14, 2/24/14, 2/25/14 (B. Nair, Head Start Delegate Representative)</p>
Issue #3: HOUSING
Greatest Challenge: Maintaining adequate housing.
Barriers: Affordability of rent/house payments, housing size doesn't meet family needs and affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Link Early Head Start/Head Start clients to social services such as Section 8/HUD housing, DHHR, Connecting Link, Christian Help and various social services. Provide families with a list of subsidized housing properties.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Ongoing collaboration with HUD and various agencies. Provide families with information during home visits. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)</p> <p>1/7/13: Invited above mentioned agencies to Social Service Advisory. Disseminated information to staff and parents as well as an opportunity to network with one another. Developed a listserv among participating agencies for continuing communication. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)</p> <p>12/2013: Invited above mentioned agencies to Social Service Advisory. Disseminated information to staff and parents as well as an opportunity to network with one another. Habitat for Humanity Executive Director is a community representative for Parent Policy Committee. Provide ongoing information and updates to families during Home Visits, Parent Meetings, and Parent Policy Committee. Habitat presented to staff during Staff Meeting in August. Provided updates and presented information about a new program for families titled "A Brush of Kindness". (B. Nair, Head Start Delegate Representative)</p>
Strategy 2: Provide financial literacy trainings for Early Head Start/Head Start clients that would encompass budgeting for utilities and various household expenses.
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Collaboration with PNC Bank to provide financial literacy trainings during Parent Policy Committee and Parent meetings. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)</p>

<p>1/7/13: Financial Literacy training scheduled 1/30/12. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)</p> <p>12/2013: Financial Literacy training with PNC Bank scheduled: EHS-1/27, 2/5, 2/11 HS- 1/28, 2/25</p> <p>(B. Nair, Head Start Delegate Representative)</p>
<p>Strategy 3: Explore community outlets that allow for advocacy opportunities. Attend City Council meetings, participate with community agency boards (Habitat for Humanity). Explore the possibility of becoming involved in local homeless initiatives.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Collaboration with Habitat for Humanity and the WV Coalition to End Homelessness/WV Balance of State CoC, Deputy Director/HMIS Program Manager. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)</p> <p>1/7/13: Developed a community partnership with Habitat for Humanity. The Director presented information during the Fall Social Service Adv. meeting and will return for the Spring meeting as well. Provided information to families through home visits, social service adv., parent meetings, and PPC meetings. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)</p> <p>12/2013: Executive Director Habitat for Humanity is a community representative for Parent Policy Committee, Head Start Delegate Representative is a United Way Family Resource Network member and Chairperson of the United Way Family Resource Network Board; also a member of Monongalia and Preston United Way Board. (B. Nair, Head Start Delegate Representative)</p>
<p>Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS</p>
<p>Greatest Challenge: Increase recreational activities for children.</p>
<p>Barriers: Safe, suitable forms of recreation, after school programs, summer activities for children</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Collaborate with existing programs such as Kaleidoscope/Monongalia Co. Schools, BoParc, The SHACK, Boys and Girls Club, WVU, and local child care centers. Advocate for sliding scale fees and scholarships.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: An Early Head Start Family Service Specialist participates on The SHACK's Board of Directors as well as ongoing collaboration with existing programs. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)</p> <p>1/7/13: Ongoing partnerships with the SHACK, BoParc, and local child care centers. Participate in Starting Points meetings. Serve as co-chair on Children and Family Leadership committee. Disseminate information through home visits, parent meetings, PPC meetings. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)</p> <p>12/2013: Ongoing partnership with The SHACK and BoParc. Head Start Delegate Representative serves as Co-chair to the United Way Family Resource Network Children and Families Leadership Council. (B. Nair, Head Start Delegate Representative)</p>

Strategy 2: Link Early Head Start/Head Start clients with BoParc summer calendar as well as other community programs.

Progress:

8/29/12: Provided families with BoParc summer calendars during home visits. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

1/7/13: Ongoing partnerships with the SHACK, BoParc, and local child care centers. Participate in Starting Points meetings. Disseminate information through home visits, parent meetings, PPC meetings, children's backpacks. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

12/2013: Ongoing partnerships with the SHACK, BoParc, and local child care centers. Participate in Starting Points meetings. Disseminate information through home visits, parent meetings, Parent Policy Committee meetings, children's backpacks. (B. Nair, Head Start Delegate Representative) Staff serve on The SHACK Board of Directors.

Strategy 3: Provide Early Head Start/Head Start clients with ideas for free, local recreational activities. (i.e., story time at the library, local parks, Kids Day Downtown)

Progress:

8/29/12: Provide families with Library story times; provide socializations at the local parks, and flyers for events such as Kids Day Downtown. Collaborated with various agencies such as Starting Points to provide families with information about play groups that are sponsored by the agencies. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

1/7/13: Continue ongoing collaborations with various agencies. Disseminate information through home visits, parent meetings, PPC meetings, children's backpacks. (Per Beth Nair, HS Delegate Rep.)

12/2013: Head Start Delegate Representative and Family Service Specialist serve on Read Aloud Board, Starting Points Board, and participates in collaboration to provide families with information about various play groups sponsored by agencies. (B. Nair, Head Start Delegate Representative)

POCAHONTAS COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: EMPLOYMENT

Greatest Challenge: Lack of employment opportunities.

Barriers: Snowshoe Mountain Resort and Cass Scenic Railroad are seasonal employers, lack of transportation, jobs with benefits.

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Provide information on available jobs at Snowshoe and Cass.

Progress:

8/29/12: Information is provided on these jobs as well as other jobs in the area. NCWVCCA's Pocahontas County Office also posted jobs available with their organization/corporation.

1/10/13: There have been 24 weeks of postings from Snowshoe with 20-30 jobs advertised each time. Internal openings with NCWVCCA were also posted in the Pocahontas County Office. There have been 102 jobs posted in 2012.

<p>12/2013: Information has been provided to Snowshoe and the Snowshoe Career Center in regards to our Case Management services that are offered for our county and for the Snowshoe Career Center to send individuals to NCWVCAA for assistance through our case management services. (D. McCloud)</p>
<p>Strategy 2: Determine if transportation assistance is available through Snowshoe Career Center in Marlinton. If yes, provide information to customers who may qualify for assistance.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Referrals are provided as needed. 1/10/13: Snowshoe Career Center no longer provides transportation services. 12/2013: Contacted the Snowshoe Career Center and was told that transportation was a barrier for individuals that want to work at Snowshoe and no transportation services are available. North Central can help coordinate carpooling in the area to see if this is a viable option that can be obtained. (D. McCloud)</p>
<p>Strategy 3: Provide information on services available through the Workforce WV Center—job service center (job postings, resume writing, work keys).</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Information on services available through the job service center is provided as needed. 1/10/13: No changes. 12/2013: Information is provided at the Snowshoe Career Center where WV Workforce comes every two weeks. I have made them aware that I can assist individuals through case management such as resume writing skills, job interview skills, etc., to help obtain employment. (D. McCloud)</p>
<p>Issue #2: USE OF INCOME</p>
<p>Greatest Challenge: Expendable income for low income families who are customers of NCWVCAA.</p>
<p>Barriers: Customers are paying to have their income tax returns prepared.</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p>
<p>Strategy 1: Staff will be trained and certified to prepare income tax returns.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Supervisor attends monthly meetings for tax preparations. Staff will be trained in November or December (dates not set) to complete taxes beginning in January or February 2013. 1/7/13: Supervisor continues to attend monthly meetings to prepare for the 2013 tax season. Supervisor attended tax training on December 14 and 17, 2012. Community Assistant attended tax training on December 17, 2012. Supervisor was certified on December 21, 2012 and Assistant started her testing on January 4, 2013 and was certified on January 7, 2013. Tax preparation will begin on February 1, 2013.</p>

12/2013: Case Manager has attended tax training. Testing and certification will be completed before assisting clients for the upcoming tax season using myfreetaxes.com. (D. McCloud)
Strategy 2: Information will be provided to customers on budgeting classes which are offered by other agencies/organizations in the area if applicable.
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Information is provided to customers on classes available in the area.</p> <p>1/7/13: Budgeting is taught through the Strategic Planning in Occupational Knowledge for Employment and Success (SPOKES) Classes at DHHR. The budgeting portion can run anywhere from one – two weeks depending on the participants in the class. The SPOKES Class is taught twice a year – March to June and September to December.</p> <p>12/2013: In speaking with DHHR, the (SPOKES) classes were taught and 20 people utilized the program. Outreach has been provided to WVDHHR for services that can be obtained through Case Management. (D. McCloud)</p>
Strategy 3: Information will be sent to the newspapers to advertise the service.
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: This will be completed in January 2013.</p> <p>1/7/13: Articles were e-mailed to the radio station and newspapers on January 9, 2013. E-mails were sent to partners to inform them of the service with a request to share with their partners and/or customers they serve.</p> <p>12/2013: Information has been given and an advertisement was published on September 26th introducing myself and the services offered through NCWVCAA. (D. McCloud)</p>
Issue #3: TRANSPORTATION
Greatest Challenge: There is not any public transportation in the county.
Barriers: Awareness of available transportation.
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Provide information to customers on transportation offered through the Senior Citizens Center for those who qualify through their program. Will obtain eligibility guidelines (age, income, what is the purpose and location to be transported).</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Eligibility has been obtained and provided to customers as needed.</p> <p>1/7/13: Three elderly customers inquired about transportation and were referred to the Senior Citizens Center (John Simmons).</p> <p>12/2013: Eligibility requirements are available at North Central Community Action and are provided as needed. Referrals are made to the Senior Citizens Center to the clients that qualify for the program. (D. McCloud)</p>

<p>Strategy 2: Provide information on reimbursement program available through DHHR for medically necessary transportation.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Information on the DHHR reimbursement program is provided as needed.</p> <p>1/7/13: The Non-Emergency Medical Transportation form was scanned and e-mailed to Angie Paxton and Jennifer Benedum-Parr on September 24, 2012. The mileage reimbursement rate is whatever the current federal government rate for reimbursement is at the time of the trip. It must be signed by a medical provider and the appointment billable to Medicaid in order for the reimbursement to be eligible.</p> <p>12/2013: In talking with DHHR this program is utilized and administered by DHHR. It is only available to people that have Medicaid. The current mileage reimbursement is \$0.47 cents a mile. (D. McCloud)</p>
<p>Strategy 3: Determine if carpooling (to include shared expenses with those in the car) at a centralized location is an option.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/13: A centralized location for carpooling has not been established.</p> <p>1/7/13: Snowshoe Career Center no longer provides transportation services. Carpooling is currently not an organized option.</p> <p>12/2013: North Central can help coordinate carpooling by posting on bulletin boards throughout the county, to see if this is a viable service that can be obtained in our area. (D. McCloud)</p>
<p>Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS</p>
<p>Greatest Challenge: Affordable child care/day care.</p>
<p>Barriers: There are only two licensed child care centers.</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Provide information on certified child care/day care available in the county (day care center and private sitters).</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Information on certified child care/day care is provided as needed. A new center was opened in Marlinton and a list of private sitters was obtained from DHHR.</p> <p>1/7/13: There is currently only one day care center – School Days Child Care. The center in Marlinton has closed.</p> <p>12/2013: School Days is still in operation. Another day care center was projected to open this year near Snowshoe Resort but there is no listing or evidence that this has occurred. (A. Purkey)</p>
<p>Strategy 2: Provide financial guidelines for assistance through MountainHeart. (Utilize NCWVCAA office for referrals and office space)</p>

Progress:

8/29/13: Referrals are made to MountainHeart. They have chosen to utilize the DHHR Office; however, the option is still available if needed.

1/7/13: No changes.

12/2013: Referrals continue to be made to MountainHeart, as they are the established agency for this service. (A. Purkey)

Strategy 3: Provide information on Pre-K programs/services.

Progress:

8/29/12: A Health Fair was held at Pocahontas Memorial for registration for Pre-K. Supervisor is a member of the Pre-K team. Recruitment and enrollment is provided through the county office, through a contract with School Days, and through publicity (newspaper, radio, and flyers). Applications are taken by the Family And Community Partnership (FCP) staff as well as NCWVCCA staff in the Pocahontas County Office. Staff participated in the Youth Health Fair at Pocahontas Memorial Hospital. The Early Childhood Fair sponsored by the Pre-K Collaboration is scheduled for April 27, 2013 at Pocahontas County High School. Plans are to invite vendors to assist with all aspects of registration and eligibility for Pre-K for the 2013 – 2014 school year.

1/7/13: There has been a change of supervisors in Pocahontas County. Gene Purkey replaced **Loretta Baker as the Children's Services Supervisor and attends the Pre-K** team meetings. Recruitment and Enrollment training occurred December 12, 2012. Policies and procedures were reviewed and recruitment material was distributed. The next Pre-K meeting is scheduled for January 25, 2013. The Health Fair scheduled for April 27, 2013 will be discussed.

2/7/13: The Pocahontas County Pre-K Collaborative Team received a \$1250 grant from the Snowshoe Foundation to assist with the fair.

12/2013: The Early Childhood Fair occurred April 27, 2013. Staff provided information about the Pocahontas County Pre-K program and Head Start services. Program staff was on hand to assist families in completing the application and verifying eligibility. Over 60 children participated during the fair. Health checks, vision screenings, hearing screenings, speech screenings, developmental assessments, dental screenings, and immunization services were provided to families at no fee. The Pocahontas County Pre-K Team is in the planning process for the 2014 Early Childhood fair scheduled for April 5, 2014 (A.Purkey)

PRESTON COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: HOUSING

Greatest Challenge: Many Preston County residents can't afford to purchase a new home or repair an existing home.

Barriers: Residents are not able to qualify for funds they need for purchasing and repairing a home

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Work with the West Virginia Housing Development Fund, Inc. to increase awareness of their programs that our customers qualify.

<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Supervisor attended WVHDF workshop at Community Action Education Conference. Met with Mr. Steve Fisher and Mr. Robert Carey. Specifically asked about a repair program in the Preston County area. Their response was that something will be done it's just a matter of time. Supervisor offered to assist and was told to keep in touch. Many discussions on various housing topics have been taking place with Clear Mountain Bank, BB&T Bank, and Wesbanco Bank. We hope to report some good programs in the near future. The elderly apartment complex in Terra Alta is now open.</p> <p>1/7/13: NCWVCAA has applied with WV Housing Development Fund to become an originator for NewHOME loans. If approved, Preston County will be included in the agency service area. The agency should know the outcome by April 1, 2013. (Per J. Pingley 1/7/13)</p> <p>12/2013: With the new Case Management Model, clients are referred to The Catholic Church, Connecting Link, NCWVCAA Weatherization and local churches for repairs on their existing home. Case Management clients can also participate in credit counseling and linked to agencies to help with gaining information on purchasing a new home on a case by case basis. (M. Hoffman 12/30/2013)</p>
<p>Strategy 2: Work with the Catholic Church of Preston County by promoting and taking applications for their summer repair program.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: A meeting is arranged for this fall with Father Arthur to discuss how we can be of assistance to them.</p> <p>1/7/13: Due to the change in staff, I am unsure if this meeting took place or not. (Per J. Pingley 1/7/13)</p> <p>12/2013: The Catholic Church uses other agencies to take applications for their summer repair program; Community Action refers clients to the Raymond Wolfe Center as needed. (M. Hoffman 12/30/2013)</p>
<p>Strategy 3: Provide a "credit repair class "for interested customers in Preston County.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Presenters have been contacted and are working to establish a time that would be appropriate to have this class.</p> <p>1/7/13: Nothing has taken place as far as scheduling a class. (Per J. Pingley 1/7/13)</p> <p>12/2013: Interested clients have been referred to the Skills Enhancement Center and for case management services. (M. Hoffman 12/30/2013)</p>
<p>Issue #2: EMPLOYMENT</p>
<p>Greatest Challenge: Lack of employment with a job that pays a living wage.</p>
<p>Barriers: Preston County customers are hindered in finding jobs by not having a High School Diploma, a valid driver's license, and skills required for employment.</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p>

<p>Strategy 1: Research DBA FACS PRO and identify Preston County customers that need a General Education Degree "GED" Invite them to participate in a training program to mentor them through the program.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: No change in status. 1/7/13: No change in status. (Per J. Pingley 1/7/13) 12/2013: With the new Case Management model, clients are referred to the Community Case Manager to assist with registering and mentoring throughout the G.E.D process on an as needed basis. (M. Hoffman 12/30/2013)</p>
<p>Strategy 2: Using DBA FACS PRO determine if customers can be assisted by existing programs to acquire a valid driver's license.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: No change in status. 1/7/13: No change in status. (Per J. Pingley 1/7/13) 12/2013: With the new Case Management model, clients are referred to the Community Case Manager to gain assistance on acquiring a valid driver's license on an as needed basis. (M. Hoffman 12/30/2013)</p>
<p>Strategy 3: Work to develop a Preston County job search.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Information was provided at a job fair at Preston High School. We had limited time to prepare. Next year we will assist with setting up the job fair. There were many interested in our Pre-K Program. 1/7/13: No change in status. (Per J. Pingley 1/7/13) 12/2013: County case manager now prepares a weekly log of local job opportunities that is available for all clients. Clients can enroll in intensive job preparation case management, which includes job search assistance. (M. Hoffman 12/30/2013)</p>
<p>Issue #3: HEALTH</p>
<p>Greatest Challenge: Residents of Preston County face a very high incident rate of Cancer, Heart Disease, and Diabetes.</p>
<p>Barriers: Information made available to the residents of Preston County that gives pertinent causes and cures.</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Have representatives of the medical staff of Preston Memorial Hospital hold informative meetings with these three areas as the topic.</p>

<p>Progress: 8/25/12: Setup a meeting with Preston Memorial Hospital to discuss joint outreach focusing on this.</p> <p>1/7/13: No change in status. (Per J. Pingley 1/7/13)</p> <p>12/2013: Community Case Manager works with Preston Memorial Hospital to learn of education resources, such as classes and pamphlets, already provided by the hospital and local health care providers to be given to clients and families on a case by case basis. (M. Hoffman/C. Adams 12/30/2013)</p>
<p>Strategy 2: Participate at the annual "Family Life Expo" that is held at the Craig Civic Center in Preston County promoting healthy family life styles.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Had display at Family Life Expo. We plan to have Professor Pre-K next year and a lot more excitement generated from our organization.</p> <p>1/7/13: No change in status. (Per J. Pingley 1/7/13)</p> <p>12/2013: Family Resource Coordinators participated in the Family Life Expo in April 2013 by taking Pre-K applications, providing Head Start information and linking families to Community Action for assistance. (C. Adams 12/30/2013)</p>
<p>Strategy 3: Provide a calendar of healthy activities families may choose to participate in during no school summer months.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: Gathering information to produce event calendar for next year.</p> <p>1/7/13: No change in status. (Per J. Pingley 1/7/13)</p> <p>12/2013: The Community Case Manager and the Family Resource Coordinators' receive community events from the Family Resource Network, Starting Points and local organization that are provided to families and clients on a regular basis. (M. Hoffman/C. Adams 12/30/2013)</p>
<p>Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS</p>
<p>Greatest Challenge: Providing an inexpensive quality child development program that has a strong parent involvement component that has as a focus to reduce the incidents of child abuse, drug abuse, and a strong foundation for future learning.</p>
<p>Barriers: Having a recognized Universal Pre-K program, drug abuse, daycare, and child abuse.</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Have the Preston County Pre-K program recognized as a WV approved Universal Pre-K program.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: The audit was conducted on March 15th, 2012. We are waiting for the results.</p> <p>1/7/2013: Preston County Pre-K has been recognized/approved by the WV Department of Education, Office of School Readiness, as a Universal Pre-K Program. (Per RAP 1/7/13)</p>

12/2013: Preston County Pre-K will be preparing for its first Universal Pre-K Program audit set for the 2014-2015 school year. (C. Adams 12/30/2013)

Strategy 2: This Goal is an ongoing goal from our last Community Needs Assessment. An exploratory committee has been formed to address the high rate of teen pregnancy at Preston County High School and the significant drop out rate. A key component of this committee is a group of concerned high school students. The first full committee meeting will be in February 2012.

Progress:

8/29/12: Waiting for committee to meet again so Supervisor can meet with them and propose joining forces and use EHS to help reduce the number of girls getting pregnant at a very early age.

1/7/2013: With newly assigned Children Services Supervisor, will schedule a meeting with the Preston County Board of Education to discuss if a Center-based program option is a partnership/collaboration interest for PY48 and/or to recruit expectant teens to enroll in the EHS Home-based Program. (Per RAP 1/7/13)

12/2013: A discussion was held in March 2013 at a Pre-K Collaborative Meeting. No decision was made at that time for Early Head Start center-based in the high school. September 2013, the BOE Pre-K Liaison asked to reopen discussions about opening a center-based Early Head Start Program at the High School. There has been a change in administration staff with the Preston County Board of Education and discussion of creating a new committee to address who will serve on the committee and if there is a current need of the community and students. (C. Adams 12/30/2013)

Strategy 3: Set up with the Preston County Sherriff's Department to bring the Drug Abuse Resistance Education "D.A.R.E." program into the Pre-K classrooms.

Progress:

8/29/12: No change in status.

1/7/2013: No change in status. (Per RAP 1/7/13)

12/2013: The D.A.R.E program is not an age appropriate curriculum for Pre-K classrooms. Family Resource Coordinators have gathered alternate information from the Family Resource Network and local agencies to provide age appropriate information to families and children. (C. Adams 12/30/2013)

Strategy 4: Research DBA FACS PRO select families that have indicated a need for daycare and provide information on available daycare resources.

Progress:

8/29/12: No change in status.

1/7/2013: Family Resource Coordinators and Family Educator assist families that have a need for this resource. (Per RAP 1/7/13)

12/2013: A list of active in-home and center-based daycare's in the area was provided July 1, 2013 from Mountainheart and shared with Family and Community Partnership staff to assist those families in need. (C. Adams 12/30/2013)

Strategy 5: Present “Darkness to Light”, a child abuse prevention curriculum, to all Preston County Pre-K teaching staff at their pre-service.

Progress:

8/25/12: Met with Ms. Barbara Thorn, she is excited about presenting the Darkness to Light information at our Pre Service this year.

1/7/2013: Darkness to Light was presented at the NCWVCAA Pre-service on August 1, 2012 for all HS/EHS staff. (Per RAP 1/7/13)

12/2013: A follow-up training was provided by a Registered Nurse from River Valley Child Development Services on December 6, 2013 to help recognize signs and behaviors or potential child abuse cases. The training also included how to address parents who are showing signs of possible neglecting/abusive tendencies to better prevent child abuse. (C. Adams 12/30/2013)

RANDOLPH COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: HOUSING

Greatest Challenge: Substandard Housing/Rental Housing

Barriers: Too costly to repair or demolish, lack of owner interest in repair of housing, insufficient number of suitable rental units

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Partner with area CHDO/housing authority to create and/or establish safe, affordable, energy efficient, rental housing.

Progress:

8/29/12: The establishment of safe, affordable, energy efficient rental housing has been at the forefront in Randolph County. In February, the Randolph County BOE gave approval to renovate the old First Ward School building for senior housing. The plan envisions 16 apartments. A building inventory of Randolph County was also started in late March 2012. This inventory will hopefully show what space is available and its potential uses. Its projected completion date is late summer. Randolph County also began a Community Challenge Initiative which will identify housing and transportation resources in the community with a focus on affordability. The study will take into account current as well as future needs in planning public transportation and housing. The Woodlands Development Group has proposed the purchase and renovation of the Tygart Hotel, currently an efficiency apartment complex with several infrastructure issues. The proposal includes using low income tax credits to pay, in part, for the renovations. It would house approximately 30 **low income, residential apartments. The Porter Triplex, Randolph County’s first “green” rental units** was opened in mid-August. NCWVCAA has also searched for affordable property in Randolph County as the first step in bringing affordable rental housing to the area.

1/7/13: The renovations at the First Ward School continue. There has been no further discussion of the Woodlands Development Group purchasing the Tygart Hotel.

12/2013: The renovations on the First Ward Apartments were completed and opened for occupancy in October, 2013. (C. Hamrick)

Strategy 2: Work with applicable agencies/government entities to address and enforce relevant building codes.

Progress:

8/29/12: The city of Elkins has been working for several years to address building code issues and dilapidated housing. While the city has a Code Enforcement Officer, there were questions of authority and enforcement of citations. An ordinance was passed so that vacant houses/structures could be registered in September 2011. As of June 2012, no property owners had registered. NCWVCAA worked with clients in the HPRP program to address code issues such as inoperative smoke detectors and electrical issues. Clients were assisted in expressing their concerns to landlords and if the issues were not addressed, they were offered guidance in where to file complaints.

1/7/13: Code enforcement of properties continues to be discussed in Randolph County. The Code Enforcement officer is working with building owners to improve properties. The City of Elkins also adopted the International Building Code for those applying for building permits.

12/2013: On 11/16/13, The Elkins City Council passed the Rental Registration policy that will require landlords to register their units with the city. The Code Enforcement Officer will then have the ability to conduct inspections of rental units to ensure compliance with standards. (G. Purkey)

Strategy 3: Pursue a funding source to assist with the cost of repair or demolition of dilapidated housing.

Progress:

8/29/12: No funding source has been identified. Clients that inquire about assistance are educated about NCWVCAA's Weatherization program, if applicable. Clients are also referred to Worldvision in Barbour County which has very low-cost supplies.

1/7/13: No funding source has been identified.

12/2013 Weatherization Applications are taken on income eligible families and referrals are made to appropriate community resources such as Catholic Charities and Randolph County Housing Authority. (C. Hamrick)

Issue #2: EMPLOYMENT

Greatest Challenge: Inability to link prospective employees to suitable employers.

Barriers: Lack of employment opportunities, lack of required education/training, inability of applicants to pass drug/alcohol screenings

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: To partner with Business/Industry in providing local training to prospective employees at the agency's two Skills Enhancement Centers.

Progress:

8/29/12: Randolph County has several spaces available in the county to address training needs. These include Workforce, the Wood Technology Center, and the BOE's Randolph Technology Center. These centers are in use and available.

1/7/13: Completed.

12/2013: There are several spaces available in Randolph County to address training needs. The

<p>sites include Workforce WV, the Wood Technology Center, and the Board of Education Randolph County Technology Center. Due to the presence of these facilities in the county referrals to the agency's Skills Enhancement Centers is not necessary. (C. Hamrick)</p>
<p>Strategy 2: To collaborate with WV Workforce and other agencies in coordinating a job fair to connect employers and job seekers.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: No progress to date.</p> <p>1/7/13: There have been very few employers that are hiring in the area. However, Armstrong International announced on 1/8/13 that it would be hiring approximately 145 new employees due to an increase in demand for products. They plan an open house on 1/19/13. This could have a domino effect as Randolph County is known for wood production and the industry has been stagnate for some time. NCWVCAA staff informs clients of known job openings in the area.</p> <p>12/2013: Huttonsville Correctional Center is in need of Correctional Officers. A job fair was held at Davis & Elkins College in April, 2013. (C. Hamrick)</p>
<p>Strategy 3: Join or establish a county-wide task force to address substance abuse issues.</p>
<p>Progress: 8/29/12: A community coalition on substance abuse was established in June 2012. Law enforcement, property managers/owners and community agencies are looking into ways to reduce the use and distribution of drugs in the area. A meeting was scheduled for July 10, 2012. The CSS was unable to attend due to a prior work commitment.</p> <p>1/7/13: The America's Promise Coalition met on 12/11/12 to continue to discuss the drug abuse issue in Randolph County. The CSS could not attend due to an agency meeting out of the area. The next meetings are scheduled for February 12, 2013 and March 12, 2013. The CSS plans to attend both meetings.</p> <p>12/2013: At the September 2013 NCWVCAA Head Start Strategic Planning, one of the goals was to reach out to decision makers in the community. One objective included assigning staff to participate in external organizations/committees that advocate for early childhood. The County Services Assistant (CSA) attended an informational training addressing Substance Abuse in November 2013. The information was shared with applicable staff. The America's Promise Coalition provided the seminar. The CSA will continue to attend meetings and seminars, as available, and provide information to staff. (A. Purkey)</p>
<p>Issue #3: HEALTH</p>
<p>Greatest Challenge: To educate individuals seeking assistance on the importance and availability of essential health care.</p>
<p>Barriers: Lack of health insurance, lack of knowledge about healthy lifestyle alternatives, affordable prescriptions, substance abuse</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Partner with local health department in conducting a free health/wellness/substance awareness clinic.</p>

Progress 1:

8/29/12: No progress to date.

1/7/13: There have been several Health Fairs sponsored by area agencies over the past few months that address health concerns of adults. Information about these events is posted in the Community Action office and information is provided to clients. Two possible events that address children's health are being discussed for March and May.

12/2013: Area agencies continue to sponsor Health Fairs that address health concerns of adults. Information about these events is posted in the Community Action Office and information is provided to customers. (C. Hamrick)

Strategy 2: Assist individuals in applying for available prescription subsidies.

Progress:

8/29/12: To date, no clients have requested prescription subsidy assistance. However, two programs are available for assistance. Partnership for Prescription Assistance and Rx Assist both utilize a database of available subsidies based on the needed medication. Both also have income and residency guidelines.

1/7/13: Information is provided to clients as requested.

12/2013: As part of the Affordable Care Act, customers who are potentially eligible for the Medicaid expansion are being referred to the Department of Health and Human Resources. Beginning in February 2014, the agency will initiate the process of completing a short survey with clients from the Weatherization program, Head Start/ Early Head Start and homeless programs to determine their current situation in regards to health insurance. Those clients that participate will be given information and a referral will be made to the In-person Assistor for the area to enroll in the program. (C. Hamrick)

Strategy 3: Partner with local agencies such as the YMCA to implement a Wellness program.

Progress:

8/29/12: The YMCA has a Wellness program that is open to the community. However, fees are involved. The YMCA has reduced rates and scholarships for families and individuals that are income-based.

1/7/13: The YMCA is offering an after-school program for students in the area. The cost is \$30.00 per week and "sponsorship" is available for those meeting income guidelines. This sponsorship reduces the price to \$15.00 per week.

12/2013: The YWCA has a Wellness Program that provides aerobic training and nautilus type equipment as well as access to the gymnasium. The swimming pool is not open due to remodeling of the facility. A Reduced/Sliding fee is available to those that qualify. (A. Purkey)

Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS

Greatest Challenge: The need for suitable activities that promote a healthy lifestyle.

Barriers: Lack of free/inexpensive recreational activities, lack of knowledge about healthy lifestyle alternatives

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Advocate for reduced admission/free days at local recreational centers.

Progress:

8/29/12: On March 14, 2012, the County Services Supervisor attended the Elkins Parks and Recreation public forum to gain information on summer activities and advocate for reduced fees for the various summer programs. No community members outside of those on the commission attended the forum. In discussing the fee structure, I was informed that reduced fees and scholarships are available to those that qualify.

1/7/13: CSS plans to attend community planning meetings once they are announced.

12/2013: There have been no meetings scheduled. However, reduced fees and scholarships are still an option for those families that qualify. (A. Purkey)

Strategy 2: Participate in and encourage families to participate in the National Day of Play.

Progress:

8/29/12: The National Kids Day Event was scheduled for August 5, 2012, but due to severe weather, it was rescheduled for August 22, 2012. Information about the event was advertised in the local papers and radio stations. FCP staff also provided the information to Pre-K families during initial home visits. Approximately 326 families registered during the event.

1/7/13: This event occurs annually, usually in August.

12/2013: This event occurred in August 4, 2013. Activities included bean bag toss, sack races, face painting, an obstacle course, and a bounce house. An egg drop also occurred. The Family Resource Network, America's Promise Coalition, WVDHHR, and local businesses sponsored the event. (A. Purkey)

Strategy 3: Advocate for and seek funding for scholarships to local recreational centers.

Progress:

8/29/12: The County Services Supervisor discussed reduced rates and scholarships for families with limited incomes. The YMCA has a sliding scale for memberships and offers scholarships, as well. The County Services Supervisor attended the Elkins Parks and Recreation public forum in March 2012. Inquiries were made regarding reduced fees/scholarships for summer activities and sports programs. The Board stated that reduced rates and scholarships were available to families showing proof of need.

1/7/13: The YMCA is offering an after-school program for students in the area. The cost is \$30.00 per week and "sponsorship" is available for those meeting income guidelines. This sponsorship reduces the price to \$15.00 per week.

12/2013: The YMCA is the only recreational center in the county. Reduced rates, sliding scale fees and scholarships are available for those families that qualify. Information and referrals are provided to families that express an interest. (A. Purkey)

Strategy 4: Compile a summertime activity calendar that details free/inexpensive events for children and families to distribute to Pre-K families and clients seeking services at the county office.

Progress:

8/29/12: Information gathered at the Parks and Recreation Public Forum was provided as well as links to sites that promote healthy, family activities.

1/7/13: The gathering of this information will begin in the next few months as groups and agencies begin to schedule their activities.

12/2013: Family Resource Coordinators provide listings of available summertime activities as part of the transitioning out of Pre-K process. Also, families are provided with a Resource Guide that lists **area agencies that provide children's activities.** (A. Purkey)

TAYLOR COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: EMPLOYMENT

Greatest Challenge: Improve the financial situation of customers who are unable to sustain the basic needs of their families.

Barriers: Taylor County lacks employment opportunities providing a living wage with benefits, job training services, affordable child care, reliable vehicle/adequate transportation to work with-in or outside the county.

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Continue alliance with DHHR to provide Job Search to enable customers to receive food stamps, Medicaid, and learn of job opportunities.

Progress:

8/29/12: 235 persons have utilized our office to complete Job Searches from 1/1/12 until 6/30/12. Each person is encouraged to take 3 job opportunities and apply for the positions. The families of the 235 applicants have retained food stamps and/or Medicaid thus were able to feed their families and/or obtain medical services.

1/7/13: During 2012 there were 392 customers participating in Job Search. (C.Steenstra)

1/10/13: Continued participation within the WorkForce WV system allows the participants to be aware of new job opportunities. Also, assistance with resumes keeps the participants updated when a job opportunity does arise. (D. Chambers)

12/2013: Continued participation within the WorkForce WV system to promote new job opportunities; continued resume building, with guided information on "how-to" interview. Also, work with Mountain Line Transit Authority in the attempt to open transportation from Taylor Co. to Monongalia County allowing our community to take advantage of employment opportunities in the Monongalia County area. This new transportation program can allow free or reduced bus fare or van pooling can be provided. During 2013 there were 388 customers participating in WorkForce WV in some capacity. (D.Chambers)

Strategy 2: Provide free tax preparation to additional families to ensure families receive the EITC, child credits, and save the preparation fees and tax return loan interest.

Progress:

8/29/12: Free tax preparation has been provided for an increasing number of customers; in 2007 52 e-files were completed in Taylor County and by 2011 volunteers prepared 339 tax returns by e-file; this is more than a 600% increase of tax returns prepared. 2012 figures have not yet been made available.

1/7/13: A total of 500 customers had free tax returns prepared in 2012 for a refund total of \$649,682.00; 121 families claimed EITC (earned income tax credit) totaling \$193,758.00. (C.Steenstra)

1/10/13: Changes within the IRS tax codes and preparation dates along with VITA Quality Review new requirements may cause a drop in the number of completions for 2012 tax year EITC. It continues to be the goal of this agency to assist as many families as possible; however, the IRS directive prevents filing taxes before 01/30/13. (D. Chambers)

12/2013: Again the upcoming VITA events for 2014 require no submission before January 31, 2014. In 2013, submissions were up even though regulations had been put in place that would cause a slowing of the VITA Tax processing. The VITA Coalition prepared 398 returns with a total number of \$535,865 and Earned Income of \$143,223. The Taylor County Office completed 495 returns with a total amount of \$613,774 and Earned Income Tax Credit of \$205,041. The Average refund for Taylor County was \$1719. (D. Chambers)

Family Resource Coordinators sent parents/guardians information provided on VITA, the free tax preparation program, to all 145 preschool families. A speaker attended a parent/child social during the school year to promote the VITA Program and explain the EITC and child tax credits along with the savings from not paying for the tax return to be prepared. It was emphasized that by using the VITA Program, the fee for the tax return preparation and the interest on the loan families often agree to in order to receive advanced tax payments can be saved and utilized by the family. (C. Steenstra)

Strategy 3: Provide referrals to GED Classes, trade schools, colleges, and MountainHeart for subsidized child care, and WV Vocational Rehabilitation if applicable.

Progress:

8/29/12: As customers express problems with finding a job, education levels of job requirements are discussed and educational opportunities are explored and WV Vocational Rehabilitation is considered if applicable. Child care subsidies through MountainHeart are discussed though there are cut-backs in their funding.

1/10/13: Child Care assistance continues to be referred to Mountain Heart as funding was restored. Recently, even when asked, there have not been any formal requests made for child care. (D. Chambers)

12/2013: The referral processes continue to be in place for sending families to the best possible determined location for assistance beyond our own programs. Educational classes continue with the local FoodHandler's classes which normally maintain a full house for each class. That is 25-30 participants per class that is held in the SEC classroom setting. The last class for the year was held on 12/12/13 at 6:00 p.m. with 18 out of 23 enrolled attending. Other classroom opportunities included Computer Classes for Excel and Word, VITA Training classes, HS classes, and WorkForce information classes. (D. Chambers)

Family Resource Coordinators encouraged the twenty Head Start Parents receiving educational services in PY 47 to continue their studies. Parents were informed that MountainHeart provides subsidies to child care and were provided the Family Resource Guide with addresses and phone numbers of MountainHeart and other available community services. (C. Steenstra)

Issue #2: HOUSING
Greatest Challenge: Finding safe and affordable rental apartments and homes.
Barriers: Customers must be financially responsible, have previous utility bills paid, and have no legal history that would prevent the customer to qualify for public housing or private rentals. Though there are 911 empty homes or rental units in Taylor County, the county has a high rate of dwellings over 80 years old that are uninhabitable as stated by the Building Inspector from the City of Grafton.
Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue. Strategy 1: Educate customers in the establishment of a good credit history for either renting or purchasing housing.
Progress: 8/29/12: 18 people who were applying for Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing Program funds were counseled about maintaining a good credit history to secure housing. 1/7/13: A total of 19 families received assistance with rent and utilities to prevent homelessness in 2012. (C.Steenstra) 1/10/13: Homebuyer Education classes are offered to qualifying families as well as Budgeting classes being offered to assist in meeting the needs of establishing and understanding the importance of the credit scores and maintained credit history. (D. Chambers) 12/2013: As well as providing Homebuyer Education classes and Budgeting classes, the Taylor County Office was also providing resume building classes and job interview classes to the public. (D.Chambers) In addition to holding preschool family socials providing budgeting activities, the Family Resource Guide provides lists of apartments in Taylor County to 145 families each year as school begins. (C. Steenstra)
Strategy 2: Refer qualified families to our housing programs, HUD, weatherization, World Vision, utility assistance including CSBG, churches, FEMA, and the Good Neighbor Program, LIEAP and other services.
Progress: 8/29/12: A former Head Start family has applied for the newly constructed home on Blue Ave. in Grafton. Each customer is offered a weatherization application; there are 5 known weatherization completions in Taylor County from January-June 2012, though not all reports have been received. Thus far this year, the Good Neighbor Program provided utility assistance to 30 households; CSBG helped with 35 utility assists; Dollar Energy assisted 24 with utility applications; numerous churches provided customers donations toward utility terminations; and FEMA funding has not yet become available this year. 1/7/13: The Head Start Family is still in the process of qualifying for the home on Blue Ave. During 9/1/2011- 10/1/2012, there were 83 customers who received utility assistance from CSBG funding; 33 received Dollar Energy Assistance; and 31 families received additional help with utilities from the Good Neighbor Program. (C.Steenstra) 1/10/13: As of the end of 2012, the number of CSBG utility assistance customers increased to 101; Dollar Energy - due to running out of funding - only increased by 1 customer to 34 customers;

and the Good Neighbor Program continued at 31 families. FEMA funding was not allocated until December 21, 2012 in the amount of \$1,239.00. These funds are being used by March, 2013 for this first half allocation. (D. Chambers)

12/2013: The Taylor County Office can provide rental assistance through the Case Management provider; and the utilities assistance comes from participating with the Community Organizations such as Catholic Charities, churches, and Salvation Army. The Good Neighbor Program is the only program operational within our county that is directly associated with our Community needs. In 2013, our Good Neighbor Program provided 30 families with \$1005 in assistance to our neighbors in need. The CSBG budget provided 115 families with \$5,755 in assistance. (D. Chambers)

The Family Resource Guide is distributed to inform 145 families of the services available to help families maintain their utilities and help them provide adequately for their children. (C. Steenstra)

Strategy 3: Educate customers about securing home loans and the downfalls of the rent-to-own situations a local realty is promoting.

Progress:

8/29/12: Five customers have been informed about the rent-to-own situations when they have discussed with us the housing issues; customers have been alerted they need to ask to see the building inspector's paperwork to ensure all the electrical, plumbing, and safety issues are resolved before paperwork is signed.

1/10/13: The rent-to-own lease is discussed fully in the Homebuyer Education classes, with an in-depth scenario given with one-on-one consultations. Rent-to-own situations are a problem within Taylor County as landlords that do not have approved rental property and/or are not legally registered as landlords with the Building Inspector, can remove their unlawful activities from City requirements by selling on land contract. They continue to receive lease/rental payments, but once the property is brought up to standards, can repossess the property and either resale it or increase rental payments at the expense of the previous purchaser. This is addressed with our CHDO new construction loan program. Decent, affordable rental units remain low in number of units available; but high in waitlist numbers. (D. Chambers)

12/2013: We continue to keep the community informed in regard to rent-to-own housing issues. The West Virginia Housing Development Fund is now allowing rent-to-own on approved housing loans. (D. Chambers)

Issue #3: EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Greatest Challenge: Maintaining utilities in customer's homes.

Barriers: Lack of financial resources for utilities, aged homes with lack of insulation.

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: In addition to offering the housing and utility assistance programs through CSBG and Good Neighbor funds, grants for customer utility assistance can be explored.

Progress:

8/29/12: \$138.90 was received from the Church of the Covenant for the Good Neighbor Program to provide utility assistance.

1/7/13: A total of \$1,194.35 in donations have been received by the Good Neighbor Program for utility assistance in 2012 from the Church of the Covenant, Trinity Methodist Women, Blueville

Methodist Church, the Ministerial Alliance Thanksgiving Service, Knottsville United Methodist, the Taylor County Cooperative Parish, and private donations. (C.Steenstra)

1/10/13: By the end of 2012, the total donation amount had increased to \$1,460 (not including FEMA which was allocated too late for this period); however, these donations are not given on a regular basis. Every cent is appreciated, but is given sporadically and inconsistently. For this reason, grants continue to be sought after to assist our neighbors with heating and utility costs. (D. Chambers)

12/2013: Due to FEMA cutbacks, the allocations were reduced to \$1,239 but were not received until the end of the year. Due to the delay caused by the government closing down, the FEMA office gave an extension, but funding had to be used completely by the extended date. Therefore, they went back into the assistance grouping and allowed funds to be used for that special time period. Our agency was reimbursed through FEMA for those customers that were approved and would have been covered. The donations only come through as the churches receive funds earmarked for community outreach. There is no way to count on the regular submission of church donations. Dollar Energy Program provided 44 individuals or families for a total of \$12,584. The KDKA Turkey cards provided 87 individuals or families with a food card for a total of \$1,305. The Summer Garden Program provided 22 families with privately grown food for a total of \$523. (D. Chambers)

Phone numbers and contact information for utility assistance and other programs providing aid are included in the Family Resource Guide. Family Resource Coordinators are aware of the programs and refer families according to their needs. (C. Steenstra)

Strategy 2: Continue to complete weatherization applications with every qualifying customer.

Progress:

8/29/12: Each customer is offered the opportunity to complete a weatherization application. Many of our customers have made application for the weatherization program in the past; our office has contacted the Barbour County office to update information or find out if the customer still remains on the wait list.

1/7/13: Eleven new Weatherization Applications were completed and submitted in 2012 and at least 2 more are in process; several weatherization applicants have been on the wait list and may need more extensive roof work before the Weatherization Program can provide aid. (C. Steenstra)

1/10/13: Thirteen have now been completed. The problem with no longer being able to repair leaking roofs causes families more rain/snow damage to insulation and other interior problems. Most families cannot afford the cost of a new roof or the basic labor costs of repair work; therefore, it takes longer to complete the weatherization process while putting those customers to the back of the list. (D. Chambers)

12/2013: Weatherization applications are taken when a customer agrees to do so; however, the roofing issues continue to be a problem for customers. We can no longer offer small home repair loans to fix the roofs of homes so Weatherization can be completed. (D. Chambers)

The Weatherization Program is highlighted in the Family Resource Guide; information on weatherization is included in Family Newsletters distributed to 145 families. The Family Resource Coordinators discuss the scope of the agency weatherization projects during contacts with parents and make referrals as appropriate. (C. Steenstra)

Strategy 3: Provide budgeting education to customers and free VITA Tax Preparation to stretch the family income.

Progress:

8/29/12: Each VITA customer received a copy of a booklet, "Making Ends Meet." Families are counseled about how they can receive additional funds monthly rather than getting a large amount of refund money at the end of the tax year.

1/10/13: The budgeting education has been offered to those customers who want to know the secrets to having more money each month. The free VITA Tax Preparation increases their ability to increase their tax refunds by capturing those dollars that are lost due to unknown refundable items and by not having to pay a tax preparer. (D. Chambers)

12/2013: Our VITA program remains one of the most efficient ways for our customers to take control of their income while at the same time, get a free class on income saving and spending. (D. Chambers)

A budgeting session was incorporated into a parent-child social. The parents received budgeting education and they earned their children play money to budget. With the play money, children purchased educational toys and games from the pretend store. (C. Steenstra)

Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS

Greatest Challenge: Financial resources to afford safe childcare.

Barriers: Adequate, cost effective child care options.

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Expand one collaborative preschool classroom to full-day.

Progress:

8/29/12: Head Start was unable to expand a classroom to full day for PY 47. The Taylor County BOE did add one Pre-K classroom at Anna Jarvis Elementary for up to 20 children though HS Children are not counted by NCWVCAA/Head Start.

1/7/13: There is no change for 2013.

12/2013: Taylor County gained one Head Start slot with a total of 80 for this fall. The Taylor County Board of Education retained the 3rd preschool classroom at Anna Jarvis Elementary and NCWVCAA is counting the Head Start enrolled children attending AJ III. All 4-year-olds in Taylor County have been offered placement as required by WV Policy 2525 though a few were unable to accept the placements due to lack of transportation or parent schedules. (C. Steenstra)

Strategy 2: Provide referrals to MountainHeart for subsidized child care.

Progress:

8/29/12: Family Resource Coordinators discussed MountainHeart services with 79 Head Start families and provided their phone number in the "Family Resource Guide."

1/7/13: The "Family Resource Guide" is provided to all families of the 135-145 participants in the Collaborative Pre-K Program. (C. Steenstra)

12/2013: Information on MountainHeart Services was provided in the Family Resource Guide and distributed to 145 preschool families. A meeting between the Head Start Children's Services Supervisor and the owner of Little Feet Daycare explored the daycare's expansion and the possibility of a collaboration to provide preschool services at the daycare. There are twenty-one in-home daycares in Taylor County that accept MountainHeart tuition subsidies including the WV Child Care Licensed sites at Little Feet Daycare and Bright Start Daycare. (C. Steenstra)

Strategy 3: Advocate with FRN to seek grants for after-school programs for elementary schools.

Progress:

8/29/12: The Taylor County Collaborative FRN plans to seek a 21st Century Grant to fund after-school programs in the elementary schools; the supervisor is on the FRN Board of Directors and will offer assistance in grant preparation, due in April 2013.

1/7/13: The Children's Services Supervisor attends the monthly FRN Meetings to collaborate on planning services for children. (C. Steenstra)

12/2013: The Children's Services Supervisor is on the Taylor County Family Resource Network's Board of Directors as the education representative. The supervisor advocates and helps the FRN Director seek grants to provide after-school programs for children ages 3- 14.

RESA VII received five 21st Century Grants totaling 1.8 million dollars to serve 16 schools in ten counties. The Taylor County Board of Education received one of the Project Isaac Grants from the RESA VII to be used for elementary students grades K-4. Project Isaac is to provide two hours of after school instruction in science, math, literacy, and technology; an evening meal is to be provided. (C. Steenstra)

TUCKER COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: TRANSPORTATION

Greatest Challenge: No public transportation is available anywhere in the county. High cost to operate and maintain personal vehicles.

Barriers: Geographic isolation, bad weather, bad roads. Population is scattered throughout the county.

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Provide a "clearing house" situation where those who are able to provide transportation (for a fee) to others are teamed with those who need transportation.

Progress:

8/9/12: Senior Center Director is writing a grant for Transit transportation.

1/7/13: Senior Center Director sent grant in for Transit transportation and no response yet if approved or denied. Funding is on hold.

12/2013: Tucker County Senior Center still does not have the Transit Transportation Grant. No other agencies/providers have implemented any new transit transportation services in Tucker County. Community Action will look into posting a carpooling notice/information in the Tucker

County Office. (Amy Owens, CSA)
Strategy 2: Attempt to expand local senior center vans to cover areas that non-seniors need to utilize.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Senior Center Director is providing services to non-seniors with appointments.</p> <p>1/7/13: Senior Center Director continues to provide services to non-seniors with appointments.</p> <p>12/2013: The Senior Center Vans only provide the elderly/disabled transportation services at this time. Community Action will look into posting a carpooling notice/information in the Tucker County Office. (Amy Owens, CSA)</p>
Strategy 3: Many in this county are employed outside of the county, usually in the Elkins area. A clearing house could link those who need transportation for employment with those who are already driving to that area.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: No Clearing House is available at this time.</p> <p>1/7/13: No Clearing House is available at this time.</p> <p>12/2013: No clearinghouse is implemented for Tucker County. Community Action will look into posting a carpooling notice/information in the Tucker County Office. (Amy Owens, CSA)</p>
Issue #2: EMPLOYMENT
Greatest Challenge: Having to leave the county for good paying jobs.
Barriers: Cost of maintaining personal transportation to travel 50 miles round trip each day. (Limited industry in county.) Lack of available and reliable child care.
Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.
Strategy 1: Attempt to bring more training opportunities to the county (especially GED training) for those who did not complete high school.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Board of Education is providing G.E.D classes. Other classes provided in the area include: Hospitality, Certified Nursing Assistant, Department of Corrections, and Mining.</p> <p>1/7/13: Board of Education continues to provide G.E.D. classes. Other classes provided in the area include: Hospitality, Certified Nursing Assistant, Department of Corrections, and Mining.</p> <p>12/2013: Home health agencies are providing in-home care services in Tucker County and Community Action has referred case management clients and other clients to participate in the three day training. Community Action continues to provide employment mentoring, daily job service updates, free resume assistance, and other case management services to assist with employment barriers. (Amy Owens, CSA)</p>

Strategy 2: Link those who have transportation with those who need transportation.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Referrals from all agencies.</p> <p>1/7/13: Referrals from all agencies continue.</p> <p>12/2013: Community Action will look into posting a carpooling notice/information in the Tucker County Office. (Amy Owens, CSA)</p>
Strategy 3: Work with others in the county to establish additional child care opportunities, and explore how to subsidize the high cost of child care that is now available.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Refer clients to MountainHeart to become Child Care providers.</p> <p>1/7/13: Continue to refer clients to MountainHeart to become Child Care providers.</p> <p>12/2013: Community Action continues to seek additional child care providers in the surrounding area. (Amy Owens CSA)</p>
Issue #3: EDUCATION
Greatest Challenge: Citizens do not fully understand the importance of education. Lack of computer access and internet access.
Barriers: Lack of desire to further education. Lack of computer skills, lack of available technical training, life skills, etc.
Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.
<p>Strategy 1: Utilize the school system, both secondary and elementary, to provide classes for adults in the evenings and on weekends.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: G.E.D Classes held in Board of Education Office and information provided to families about Eastern Community College providing classes.</p> <p>1/7/13: Continue to provide information to families about Eastern Community College and G.E.D. classes.</p> <p>12/2013: Community Action will continue to provide free assistance for families/individuals in the community and provide information on upcoming class schedules for Community Colleges and State Colleges. (Amy Owens, CSA)</p>
Strategy 2: Utilize the buses from the schools to transport adults to newly established classes.

<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: The buses through the School system are not available due to cost.</p> <p>1/7/13: No change - the buses are not available through the School system.</p> <p>12/2013: The school system is still unable to provide school buses as transportation for adults due to cost issues. (Amy Owens, CSA)</p>
<p>Strategy 3: Coordinate child care that is currently available with those who need child care so that they may attend classes. Set up a mentoring program to teach computer skills.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Provide a list of Child Care providers and hours they operate.</p> <p>01/07/13: Continue to provide a list of Child Care providers to the clients we assist.</p> <p>12/2013: Community Action will continue to provide services and additional information on upcoming classes for clients. (Amy Owens, CSA).</p>
<p>Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS</p>
<p>Greatest Challenge: Programs to maintain a healthy lifestyle. Summer activities, safe recreation.</p>
<p>Barriers: Programs are not available to teach healthy eating habits, proper nutrition, and the importance of regular exercise/activity.</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Coordinate with the health department or WVU Extension Service to provide handout material on proper nutrition and the importance of regular exercise. Continue to assist with the distribution of handouts.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: The Health Department/West Virginia University Extension Services provide handouts on healthy lifestyles and activities in the area.</p> <p>1/7/13: The Health Department/West Virginia University Extension Services continue to provide information/handouts on healthy lifestyles and activities in the area. Our agency continues to assist the Health Department/West Virginia University Extension Office in providing families with information/handouts on healthy lifestyles and activities in the area.</p> <p>12/2013: Continue to utilize all resources/agencies to promote healthy lifestyles in Tucker County and seek out additional resources for customers. (Amy Owens, CSA)</p>
<p>Strategy 2: Perhaps obtain an AmeriCorps Volunteer to create a plan and/or coordinate funding opportunities to establish activities for different age levels at community parks or playgrounds.</p>

Progress:

8/29/12: Board of Education currently providing Summer Feeding/Activities during summer months.

1/7/13: Board of Education continues to provide Summer Feeding Program/Activities during the summer months.

12/2013: Utilize current resources, seek other activities through networking with the community and state parks, and continue utilizing the Board of Education as a resource. (Amy Owens, CSA)

Strategy 3: Coordinate tobacco and drug education classes for all age groups, stressing the importance of abstinence for good health.

Progress:

8/29/12: Family Resource Center Director currently provides information to all communities and schools in the county.

1/7/13: Family Resource Center continues to provide information to all communities and schools in the county.

12/2013: We continue to utilize the Family Resource Center and there are tobacco, health, and drug education classes at the St. George Medical Clinic. There is a new group "Celebrating Recovery" (United Methodist Churches) that has been helping customers in Tucker County by holding weekly meetings for support groups for those with addictions and codependency. We also have the newspaper resources to refer for support/education. (Amy Owens, CSA)

WEBSTER COUNTY ACTION PLAN**Issue #1: EDUCATION**

Greatest Challenge: Location of GED classes is not in a central area within county.

Barriers: Residents living in the northern end of the county who wish to obtain their GED must travel approximately 30 - 35 miles to attend class. Others living near Webster County High School where classes are held do not have dependable transportation.

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Head Start Family and Community Partnership staff could use the Family Partnership Process to link families who may be able to car pool to class.

Progress:

8/29/12: The Cowen Family Resource Coordinator is utilizing the Family Partnership Agreement process to link a non-driving center based parent with other students traveling to Webster County High School for GED classes.

1/7/13: Completed.

12/2013: Head Start has arranged transportation through the Department of Health and Human

Resources as this parent continues to work toward earning a GED certification. (S. Hamrick)
Strategy 2: Teaching and Family and Community Partnership staff could include transportation resource information in Head Start Orientation packets.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Orientation packets distributed to parents at Orientation on August 24, 2012 included transportation resource information.</p> <p>1/7/13: Completed.</p> <p>12/2013: Orientation packets distributed to parents at Orientation on August 30, 2013 included transportation resource information. (S. Hamrick)</p>
Strategy 3: Family and Community Partnership staff could provide the WV Works program with the total number or a list of GED students (with their permission) participating in the Head Start Program that live in the outlying areas of the county to help advocate reinstatement of classes in Webster Springs.
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: With the aid of referrals from Head Start and other agencies, GED classes have been reinstated at the Webster Springs Work Force building. Evening hours are now available 3:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.</p> <p>1/7/13: Completed.</p> <p>12/2013: GED classes are currently available five days a week, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. at the Webster Springs Work Force Building, which has been relocated to 142 North Court Square. There are no evening classes at this location at this time. Evening classes are available Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 4:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. at the Webster County High School. Head Start continues to refer families. (S. Hamrick)</p>
Issue #2: EMPLOYMENT
Greatest Challenge: Lack of job opportunities with good pay.
Barriers: No post-secondary education opportunities in county to meet employment requirements.
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Teaching and Family and Community Partnership staff could use notes in backpacks and postings at the parent centers to inform parents of college level classes that may soon be available in Webster Springs through the New River Community and Technical College.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Seventy-four flyers were sent home in Pre-K children's backpacks from the New River Community and Technical College announcing the college level classes available at the Webster</p>

<p>Springs Work Force building. Flyers were also posted in each of the parent centers at those sites.</p> <p>1/7/13: Completed.</p> <p>12/2013: The anticipated college level classes did not occur in Webster County due to insufficient student interest. Glenville State and New River Community and Technical Colleges have announced that evening classes will be available at Braxton County High School beginning January 13, 2014. Early Education Curriculum, General Biology, and Elementary Spanish I are a few of the courses offered. This information will be included in the spring newsletter to parents and posted in centers. (S. Hamrick)</p>
<p>Strategy 2: Family and Community Partnership staff could use the Head Start Family Partnership Process to identify families wishing to obtain post-secondary education.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Two Cowen families and three Webster Springs families have Family Partnership Agreements to obtain post-secondary education.</p> <p>1/7/13: No change at this time.</p> <p>12/2013: Two parents have Family Partnership Agreements to obtain post-secondary education. (S. Hamrick)</p>
<p>Strategy 3: Family and Community Partnership staff could assist families with the financial aid and online college enrollment process.</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>8/29/12: Family and Community Partnership staff has assisted one Cowen family with the financial aid process. They assisted a Cowen family and three Webster Springs families with the online enrollment process.</p> <p>1/7/13: No change at this time.</p> <p>12/2013: There are two parents currently seeking post-secondary education, however; they did not require assistance from Family and Community Partnership staff with the enrollment or financial aid process. (S. Hamrick)</p>
<p>Issue #3: EMERGENCY SITUATIONS</p>
<p>Greatest Challenge: Reduce drug use among county youth.</p>
<p>Barriers: There is a lack of recreational activities in the county, and the rural nature of the county lends itself to the manufacture/cultivation of illegal substances/plants.</p>
<p>Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Head Start staff could promote activities and programs offered by the evangelical community and other entities such as 4-H.</p>

Progress:

8/29/12: Activity flyers are posted at each of the county's parent centers (Cowen, Webster Springs, Glade, and Diana).

1/7/13: Completed.

12/2013: Event information continues to be posted in parent areas, included in newsletters, and sent home in back packs. A recent parent participation event was held at the Flatwoods Mid-Mountain Bowling Lanes with more than eighty-four students and parents participating. (S. Hamrick)

Strategy 2: Head Start staff could invite community members to visit classrooms to inform students of the possible consequences of drug use.

Progress:

8/29/12: The Family Resource Network director has been invited to a county-wide parent participation event for October 2012 to educate families of the dangers of drug use.

1/7/13: The October parent participation event was rescheduled twice due to inclement weather and was held on December 11, 2012. The Family Resource Network director was unable to attend. A personal testimonial on this topic was presented by a community volunteer. The Cowen teacher plans to send out a parent survey to assess interest in a WIC classroom presentation on the visual similarities between candy and medication.

12/2013: In the spring of 2013, a nursing student was referred by WIC to provide the presentation at Cowen Pre-K on the visual similarities between candy and medication. A WIC representative also discussed good nutrition habits with the children. (S. Hamrick)

Strategy 3: Family and Community Partnership staff could provide drug cessation information to parents via parent meetings, trainings, and in the parent centers.

Progress:

8/29/12: Head Start Family Resource Coordinators plan to distribute informative packets on this topic at a Parent Participation event in October 2012. Drug cessation pamphlets and flyers are posted in the parent centers located at Cowen, Diana, Glade, and Webster Springs.

1/7/13: The October parent participation event was rescheduled for December 2012, and drug use information was given to parents.

12/2013: Drug cessation information continues to be posted in the parent centers located at Cowen, Glade, and Webster Springs. While creating Family Partnership Agreements in the fall of 2013, two Cowen families received smoking cessation information from the Family Resource Coordinator. Another Cowen family requested and received second hand smoke information. One Webster Springs family was referred to the Family Resource Network for smoking cessation resources. (S. Hamrick)

Strategy 4: Teaching and Family and Community Partnership staff could refer families to the Family Resource Network for drug cessation resources.

Progress:

8/29/12: A Cowen family was referred to the Family Resource Network for smoking cessation resources. Information on second hand smoke was also provided.

1/7/13: No change at this time.

12/2013: Preparations are being made by Family and Community Partnership staff for the Program Year 49 recruitment and enrollment process beginning January 1, 2014. Services available to the entire family will be discussed while enrolling students. (S. Hamrick)

Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS

Greatest Challenge: More free activities for toddlers and pre-schoolers.

Barriers: Parents in remote areas of the county may not be aware of community activities.

Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

Strategy 1: Head Start staff will recruit families to enroll in the Head Start Program. The services are free, and the entire family is served by the Family and Community Partnership staff through home visits, referrals to education specialists, the Family Partnership Process, etc.

Progress:

8/29/12: Recruitment and enrollment has been ongoing since January 1, 2012 with an emphasis on serving the entire family.

1/7/13: Program Year 48 recruitment and enrollment began on January 1, 2013. Communications to prospective families will emphasize services to the entire family.

12/2013: Preparations are being made by Family and Community Partnership staff for the Program Year 49 recruitment and enrollment process beginning January 1, 2014. Services available to the entire family will be discussed while enrolling students. (S. Hamrick)

- **Strategy 2:** Head Start staff could provide information to parents about free church sponsored basketball activities available at the Diana Elementary gym on Saturday evenings.

Progress

8/29/12: This information was included on the Summer Activity Calendars that were distributed on August 1, 2012.

1/7/13: Completed.

12/2013: This information was included on the summer activity calendars that were distributed in May 2013. Availability of the basketball activities may change if the planned closure of Diana Elementary occurs in the fall of 2014. It is uncertain at this time whether Holly River Baptist Church will be permitted to continue to use the gym for this purpose. According to a church member, there are more students coming from the outlying communities of Hacker Valley and Erbacon than those from the immediate area of Diana. An estimated 50 students participate

weekly in the winter months, with 25 – 30 in the warmer months. Head Start will update parents as changes occur. (S. Hamrick)

Strategy 3: Head Start staff will create a summer activity calendar with upcoming events to be sent home in end of the year packets.

Progress:

8/29/12: The calendars were mailed to sixty-nine Pre-K collaborative families on August 1, 2012.

1/7/13: Completed.

12/2013: Calendars were provided to eighty-three Pre-K collaborative families in end of the year packets in May 2013. (S. Hamrick)

PY49 County Early Head Start Grantee Conclusions and Justifications

The following narrative explains the current count of prenatal to one-year olds, and two-year olds in each county. This information was gathered from the current demographic maps from each county and includes families with children prenatal through two-years old within the household who have applied for Community Action services and/or have received some form of public assistance through the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources that may be interested in Early Head Start services.

Barbour County

The number of eligible children for PY49 compared to PY48 projections has decreased for pre-natal to one-year olds but has increased for two-year old children. There are 168 (compared to 199 in PY48) prenatal to one-year olds and 244 (compared to 140 in PY48) two-year olds according to the demographic map of Barbour County that could be served in PY49. These estimates would indicate that the population of eligible children in Barbour County could support a potential addition of Early Head Start services.

Marion County

Currently, there are 386 prenatal to one-year olds and 415 one to two-year olds in Marion County according to the demographic map. In the North Marion area there are 67 prenatal to one-year olds and 56 two-year olds. In the East Fairmont area there are 80 prenatal to one-year olds and 93 two-year olds. Therefore, these estimates would indicate that the population of eligible children in Marion County would support the continuation of current Early Head Start services at the East Fairmont High School and the North Marion County Votech Center. Demographics also indicate that Monongah, West Fairmont, and East Side of Fairmont in Marion County could support a potential expansion of Early Head Start services as well.

Pocahontas County

Based on data from the Demographic Needs Assessment Map, Pocahontas County has 83 prenatal to one-year olds throughout the communities of Hillsboro (14), Marlinton (42), School Days (3), and Green Bank/Other (24), as well as 53 two-year olds from Hillsboro (9), Marlinton (21), School Day (4), and Green Bank/Other (19). Therefore, it can be concluded that the population of eligible children in Pocahontas County can support the potential addition of Early Head Start services.

Preston County

There are 415 prenatal to one-year olds and 77 two-year olds according to the initial demographic map in Preston County. Therefore, it can be concluded that the population of eligible children in Preston County can support the continuation of the current Home-based Early Head Start services and a potential expansion of Early Head Start Services in the county. There will be continuing discussions with the Preston County Board of Education on providing a Center-based option to fit the needs of this age group if and when additional funding becomes available.

Randolph County

Randolph County currently has 54 prenatal to one-year olds and 43 two-year olds in the service area for Early Head Start, as indicated by the demographic assessment. These numbers support the continuation of the Early Head Start Home-based program in Randolph County for PY49. It is suggested to initiate discussions with the Randolph County Board of Education to provide a Center-based option to meet the needs of this age group if and when additional funding becomes available.

Taylor County

Taylor County currently has identified 181 prenatal to one-year of age, though 20 children were listed without addresses on the DHHR List and home locations could not be identified. The DHHR List consists of 107 two-year olds with addresses included. Having identified 20 more children prenatal to age one and 6 more children age two than the previous year, the population of income eligible children has increased. The county's demographic map indicates sufficient numbers of children age 2 and under to support the potential establishment of Early Head Start services.

Tucker County

According to the demographic map for PY49, there are 72 (compared to the 61 in PY48) prenatal to one-year olds and 35 two-year olds (same number projected as PY48). Potential numbers show that the population of eligible children in Tucker County does support the current Early Head Start services and possibly more children could be served if and when financial resources become available.

Webster County

According to the demographic maps for PY49, Webster County has 103 prenatal to one-year olds (compared to 75 in PY48) and 87 two-year olds (compared to 76 in PY48). These numbers show an increase compared to PY48 projections. The number of eligible children projected for the county would support a potential addition of Early Head Start services with the largest number of children being located in the Cowen area.

PY49 County Head Start Grantee Conclusions and Justifications

The following assumptions use the comparative analysis of the current, county demographic maps for the projected count of 3 and 4 years olds based on families who received some form of public assistance from the WV Department of Health and Human Resources and/or families with 3 and 4 year-olds who have applied for Community Action services in each county that may be interested in Head Start services.

Please note * denotes those Head Start operated by NCWVCAA Head Start Program in PY48 as follows:

Barbour County

The demographic map for PY49 shows there are 179 (same number projected in PY48) four-year old children and 180 (compared to 173 in PY48) three-year old children in Barbour County estimated to be eligible for Head Start services. This is a slight increase from PY48. Therefore, it is suggested that the population of eligible children in Barbour County supports the continuation of Head Start services for the following classrooms: Belington Philip Barbour Pre-K Head Start*, Philippi Elementary I, Philippi Elementary II, Philippi I Head Start*, and Philippi II Head Start*. Barbour County Board of Education operates 2 classrooms at Junior Elementary, one at Kasson Elementary, and one at Belington Elementary School. The BOE will need to determine if there are enough Pre-K 4-year olds in these communities to keep these classrooms open for PY49.

Marion County

Currently, there are 400 four-year olds and 340 three-year olds in Marion County as per the demographic maps. Therefore, it can be deducted that the population of age eligible children in Marion County, supports the continuation of Head Start (HS) services for the following Head Start operated sites: Carolina I* and Carolina II*, Edgemont I* and Edgemont II*, Fairmont I* and Fairmont II*, Mannington I* and Mannington II*, Rivesville I* and Rivesville II*, West Fairmont AM*, and West Fairmont PM* in PY49.

The number of three-year olds and four-year olds on the east side of Fairmont does support an additional classroom while proposed applications also suggest to sustain enrollment at the existing 2 HS operated classrooms at Fairmont Center and 2 HS operated classrooms at West Fairmont that serves the east side. For the past three-five years, there has been a reduction in the number of available applications, therefore maintaining a wait list has been more challenging in the Carolina, Mannington and Rivesville areas. It now appears that the Edgemont area may have less applications to recruit from for PY49 as compared to previous years.

The Board of Education (BOE) paid Head Start a per diem for serving 4-year olds and 3-year olds with IEPs in PY48 and has **suggested they plan to “maximize” resources differently** in PY49 with their HS and Childcare (CC) partners. The BOE also has 20 Pre-K classrooms (9 of those are with Childcare collaboratives and 11 BOE classrooms). The Marion County Board of Education has proposed to add four new Pre-K classrooms during PY49: East Fairmont, 2 at the Adult Learning Center, and Barrackville, as well as closing one classroom at Jayenne. With the addition of these proposed BOE Pre-K sites, the Marion County Pre-K Collaborative Team (BOE, HS, and CC representatives) must approve these changes. However, the NCWVCAA Head Start Program will need to examine how these additional sites will impact their HS operated classrooms.

Pocahontas County

There are 42 four-year olds, and 29 three-year olds in Pocahontas County according to the Demographic Needs Assessment Maps for the communities of Hillsboro and Marlinton served by the Board of Education and School Days Childcare. Although Head Start does not count children in the Green Bank area, there are 13 four-year-old and 17 three-year olds. Therefore, it can be concluded that the population of eligible children in Pocahontas County can support the continuation of Head Start services for the following sites in PY49: Hillsboro, Marlinton, and possibly Green Bank. The partnership between Head Start and School Days will be re-evaluated as to whether this childcare will continue serving eligible Head Start children and provide Family and Community Partnership services to all Head Start counted children in this county.

Preston County

There are 271 four-year olds, and 204 three-year olds according to the initial demographic map in Preston County. It can then be concluded that the population of eligible children in Preston County can support the continuation of Head Start services at the following classrooms in PY49: Aurora, Bruceton I, Bruceton II, Fellowsville*, Kingwood I, Kingwood II, Kingwood III*, Terra Alta I, Terra Alta II, Valley I*, Valley II and Valley III. Additional recruitment information will be needed in Rowlesburg* as to whether to continue Pre-K services in the area due to continual low numbers of three and four-year old children. Preston County Board of Education will be opening a new classroom at Tunnelton-Denver Elementary to service the needs of the community.

Randolph County

Based on data from demographic maps, Randolph County currently has 253 four-year olds and 201 three-year olds. Based on these early numbers, it can be assumed that the population of eligible children will support the continuation of Head Start services in Randolph County for PY49. All current Elementary schools including Beverly, Coalton, George Ward I, George Ward II, Harman, Homestead*, Jennings Randolph (JRES), Midland I*, Midland II*, North, Third Ward I, and Third Ward II should continue to offer Pre-K services. However, Randolph County Board of Education has made reductions in force (RIF) and, at present, only one classroom is proposed at George Ward and one classroom at Third Ward that will be staffed for PY49. The second sites at George Ward and Third Ward will be determined when applications justify it.

Taylor County

From DHHR lists, 97 children age 3 and 106 children age 4 have been identified for Head Start services. Though the number of children is slightly less than the previous year, the population of eligible children in Taylor County will support the continuation of Head Start services in the following HS/BOE collaborative classrooms in PY49: Anna Jarvis I, Anna Jarvis II, Anna Jarvis III, Flemington*, Lucretia AM*, Lucretia PM*, Webster*, and West Taylor Elementary.

All of the above classrooms are considered Universal Pre-K Collaborations between Head Start and the Taylor County Board of Education except the Lucretia PM classroom that serves primarily children age three with Head Start income eligibility.

Tucker County

According to the demographic map for PY49, there are 51 four old children (compared to 42 in PY48) and 34 three-year old children (compared to 69 in PY48). Even though the number of 4-year olds has increased this year, the majority of those children (4-year olds and 3-year olds with IEP's) that live in the Parsons area and can be served by the BOE Pre-K at the Tucker Valley Annex Pre-School and the Davis/Thomas Elementary School.

Webster County

According to the demographic maps for PY49, Webster County has 104 four-year olds (compared to 95 in PY48) and 80 three-year olds (compared to 77 in PY48) with the largest numbers being located in the Cowen area. The growing number of eligible children projected for the county would support continuation of Head Start services at Cowen Pre-K Head Start*, Glade Elementary Pre-K, Webster Springs I Elementary Pre-K, and Webster Springs II Elementary Pre-K.

Head Start does not count children at Diana Elementary School due to the combining of the Pre-K and Kindergarten classrooms. Diana Elementary School has been slated to close for the upcoming 2014-2015 school year due to the overall low number of children in that area.

The Webster County Board of Education also has a combined Pre-K and Kindergarten classroom at the Hacker Valley Elementary School and partners with Starting Points Child Care Development Center to serve Pre-K children in one classroom.

(See attached Program Options Table for the county locations of centers and Home-based options per county to be offered for PY49).

STEP FOUR: WRITE REPORT

Believing
in *your*
success!

Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

STEP FOUR: Write Report

A Community Needs Assessment report explains the process, identifies the people involved, succinctly presents primary and secondary data, includes an analysis of the results and concludes with overall recommendations on how best NCWVCAA can meet the needs of Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties. This report serves as the final written report.

The report is where it all comes together to tell the needs assessment story that **captures the process, results and action plans**. The report that you are reading now provides a succinct record of the four step process: 1-Develop a plan; 2-Collect data; 3-Analyze results; and 4-Write report.

The final report was shared with the Needs Assessment Steering Committee in advance of the public release. Steering Committee members were asked to share the report with their own organizations and other groups in an effort mobilize community resources to address needs beyond that of NCWVCAA. Although NCWVCAA spearheaded the needs assessment project, the agency considers the report the '**community's report**'. Results will be shared in a news release and electronic copies will be made available upon request. In addition, the report will be incorporated into the next agency-wide strategic planning process.

APPENDIX A: Looking Back on 2011 Challenges, Barriers and Goals

Community Services Challenges and Goals Matrix **BARBOUR COUNTY**

2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Members of the community lack education needed to secure employment. Barrier(s): High expense of college education; lack of high school graduates; limited amount of case management services provided in area. Goals/Changes: Collaborate with Fairmont State College's vocational center in order to provide more education/job training opportunities; NCWVCAA will continually connect customers with local training programs.
Outcome:	NCWVCAA works diligently with the instructor of the Barbour County Adult Basic Education at the Barbour County Vocational Center, to refer clients to both GED courses and Pierpont Technical Center courses held at the center. Unfortunately, in the past year, there have not been many other local training programs held in Barbour County.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Lack of affordable housing. Barrier(s): Suitable housing in county is limited; families receiving HUD assistance are unable to find suitable housing; families lack good credit necessary to buy a home. Goals/Changes: Provide weatherization services to improve living conditions; secure funds from West Virginia Housing Development Fund to build rental and permanent affordable housing in Barbour County.
Outcome:	In the spring of 2011, North Central completed the building of a low-income single family home in Mansfield Addition, Philippi. North Central worked to assist potential purchasers complete Pre-Qualification applications for a direct loan through the USDA. The home was financed through the USDA Direct Loan Program and was sold to a low-income individual in January 2012.

Children's Services Challenges and Goals Matrix **BARBOUR COUNTY**

2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Adequate Head Start (HS) substitute list Barrier(s): Potential employees pursue other job opportunities due to the time to receive background check results. Goals/Changes: Investigate ways (e.g. online criminal background checks, digital fingerprinting equipment, etc.) to speed up the hiring process for potential new employees.
Outcome:	The NCWVCAA Human Resources Department is using online criminal background checks that allow substitutes to be hired quickly with pending digital fingerprinting that will allow continued long-term employment. Several substitutes are now in place, but keeping them long term continues to be a concern because program cannot always offer full time schedules.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Ensure county meets Head Start (HS) funding allotment. Barrier(s): There are more eligible children in the northern region of the county (Philippi area) in comparison to the southern region (Junior & Belington); HS buses are limited to how far they can travel within 45 minutes; eligible children are attending BOE sites that the HS program does not collaborate with; as more collaborative classrooms open, cause/effect requires more monitoring and staff costs. Goals/Changes: Collaborate with BOE to transport eligible children; open more collaborative classrooms with BOE.
Outcome:	Head Start continues to transport the majority of eligible children to Head Start sites. Some eligible children in the Belington area are transported to the Junior Pre-K classroom by the Board of Education. One classroom, the Philip Barbour Pre-K at the Vocational Center, was added as a collaborative classroom during PY46. Counting Head Start eligible children in all Barbour County Board of Education Pre-K classrooms did not occur due to costs associated with Head Start monitoring and staff costs.

Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix
GREENBRIER COUNTY

2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	2011 Challenge 1: Increase expendable income for families. Barrier(s): Customers are paying to have their income tax returns prepared. Goals/Changes: Promote NCWVCAA's VITA program; provide budgeting classes.
Outcome:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income tax returns were not completed as anticipated due to staff turnover. 2. Staff were trained and certified in 2011 to complete taxes. 3. Staff have been trained and will be certified in 2012 to complete taxes.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Obtain affordable health care Barrier(s): High cost of health care services; community members lack insurance. Goals/Changes: Educate customers about negotiating for better health care payment options (e.g. reduced or waived co-pays, sliding scale fees, etc.); refer eligible customers to Tri-County Health System (statewide program designed to assist working individuals between ages of 19-64 without health insurance).
Outcome:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance was provided to complete applications for free and/or reduced prescriptions. 2. Advocacy was provided to customers as needed to obtain information on sliding scale fees and to negotiate reduced and/or waived co-pays. 3. Provided information to customers on programs which provide assistance.

Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix
GREENBRIER COUNTY

2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Greenbrier BOE is the grantee for HS in the county.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Greenbrier BOE is the grantee for HS in the county.

**Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix**

MARION COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Expand VITA services to communities outside of Fairmont (e.g. Monongah, Farmington, Mannington, etc).</p> <p>Barrier(s): Lack of qualified VITA volunteers in these areas.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Recruit more volunteers for the VITA program and contact school Principals to offer tax assistance preparation in BOE buildings in the communities mentioned above.</p>
Outcome:	We distributed VITA posters to local libraries and public buildings in an effort to increase our VITA clients.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge 2: Help customers to become more self-sufficient.</p> <p>Barrier(s): Economy; lack of jobs that pay more than minimum wage.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Implement a case management model focusing on vocational/professional skill development (e.g. improving current skills, acquiring new skills through training, etc.) and job placement. Advocate for new jobs by working with County Commissioners, private businesses, Legislators, etc. to attract new job opportunities to the area.</p>
Outcome:	<p>In an effort to prevent clients from becoming chronically dependent on our services we have cut back the frequency at which people can come in for food assistance. We have also started using the "three strikes" rule that the Connecting Link and Salvation Army uses. If an individual/family has been to us for assistance three times consecutively, then we require them to attend a money management/budgeting class. Thus far, those scheduled to attend the class have not shown up.</p> <p>The unemployment/under-employed who come to us for emergency assistance are shown copies of the classes offered by Workforce WV and are educated about the wide extent of the job resources and connections that are available at Workforce. We strongly encourage them to utilize the Workforce. We also share with them information about job search websites that will allow them a better field of potential positions.</p>

**Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix**

MARION COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Convert two part-day Head Start (HS) classrooms to full-day</p> <p>Barrier(s): Lack of space and financial resources</p> <p>Goals/Changes: 1) Explore the possibility of building an additional classroom onto the Fairmont HS Center and move a West Fairmont HS classroom to the Fairmont HS Center; or 2) convert dining area at Rivesville HS Center to a third classroom and move a West Fairmont HS classroom to the Rivesville Center; or 3) search for another location for West Fairmont HS Center that would allow for two full-day classrooms.</p>
Outcome:	Expansion of the Rivesville and Fairmont centers to three classrooms was considered as part of the PY46 budget. During the recruitment period for 2011-2012 school year, enrollment numbers at Rivesville did not justify expansion to three classrooms. PY46 monies were not available to expand the Fairmont Center at this time. Will re-evaluate if expansion is needed for the Fairmont and West Fairmont areas based upon recruitment results.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Retention of qualified/experienced staff and substitute teachers.</p> <p>Barrier(s): As a non-profit, unable to provide competitive salaries and benefits compared to the Board of Education (BOE) or for-profit organizations; substitute schedule does not guarantee a set schedule/pay.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: As budget would allow, increase staff member's annual salary by extending the length of the school year; reduce employee co-pay for health insurance; research other competitive employee insurance benefit packages.</p>
Outcome:	<p>The school year started mid-August to ensure all required school days were met. All staff were given the maximum allowable up front, close down, and training days. Federal government did not award COLA (Cost of Living Adjustments) during PY46.</p> <p>The Agency continues to pay 50% of the employee co-pay and an annual \$50 administrative fee in spite of increasing insurance premiums. The Agency has not recently researched</p>

	other competitive employee insurance benefit packages, however, when done in the past the Agency's "experience rating" prevented acceptance from another insurance carrier.
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Community Services **Challenges and Goals Matrix**

MONONGALIA COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Increase community awareness about programs/services offered by NCWVCAA. Barrier(s): Recently moved; lack of communication among agencies; hiring new staff. Goals/Changes: Reestablish the foundation and community partnerships to better deliver needed services.
Outcome:	Monongalia County Delegate has addressed this goal in a variety of ways. First, the Head Start Delegate has hired a Community Liaison/Early Childhood Specialist to build partnerships with community programs and services and share the information with program staff and families. Secondly, some staff members have become members of community boards in order to establish better relationships with service providers. Finally, the Head Start Delegate has increased publicity in the form of websites, brochures, and public service announcements to ensure that the community is aware of the services we provide. NCWVCAA's Monongalia County office was closed and a contractual agreement was established with Connecting Link in Morgantown to provide supportive services to clients.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Help customers to become more self-sufficient. Barrier(s): Lack of public awareness; change the mindset of customers accustomed to monetary assistance. Goals/Changes: Implement a case management model focusing on vocational/professional skill development (e.g. improving current skills, acquiring new skills through training, etc.) and job placement. Advocate for new jobs by working with County Commissioners, private businesses, Legislators, etc. to attract new job opportunities to the area.
Outcome:	Monongalia County Delegate has addressed this challenge in two ways. First, the Head Start Delegate has developed a partnership with Monongalia Technical Education Center to help families obtain GEDs. Secondly, have access to Work Keys, an assessment that helps potential employers identify strengths and weaknesses of applicants. This helps parents identify employment opportunities that match their skills, as well as help identify areas where additional training and support is needed. NCWVCAA has changed the way we deliver services in Monongalia County. A contractual agreement was established with Connecting Link to provide case management services.

Children's Services **Challenges and Goals Matrix**

MONONGALIA COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Increase classrooms to ensure slots for all 4-year-olds and 3-year-olds with IEPs. Barrier(s): Being able to provide school-based classrooms without taking enrollment away from child care collaborative; lack of funding to start up new classrooms; lack space for additional Pre-K/Head Start classrooms. Goals/Changes: Work with child care collaborative to potentially provide additional classroom space for children with IEPs; seek additional child care collaborative partners; seek resources to provide training for staff to better serve special needs children.
Outcome:	During the 2011-2012 program year, the Monongalia County Board of Education added 2 additional Pre-K collaborative classrooms and 2 additional school-based classrooms were opened. This ensured that all students who were eligible for services could be served according to their needs. As of today, there are no children with IEPs on the waitlist. The waitlist currently includes less than 10 students. Most of the students currently on the waitlist choose to remain there until a spot in their desired location is available. Additionally, the Head Start Delegate has partnered with the Monongalia Board of Education Special Education Department to provide ongoing training for teachers of students with Autism through the Watson Institute. This training has been provided for all teachers and aides, with individualized training and consultation for teachers in Autism specific classrooms.

2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Increase the number of available classrooms for eligible 3 year olds. Barrier(s): Policy 2525 targets only 4-year-olds and 3-year-olds with IEPs; Not enough classroom space for eligible 3-year-old children; lack of funding to provide for additional staff and supplies. Goals/Changes: Develop new partnerships with other child care providers that serve 3-year-old children.
Outcome:	During the 2011-2012 program year, the Monongalia County Board of Education added 2 additional Pre-K collaborative classrooms and 2 additional school-based classrooms were opened. This ensured that all students who were eligible for services could be served according to their needs. As of today, all eligible 3 year olds are being served- those with IEPs and those transitioning from Early Head Start. There are no children on waitlists from these two categories.

Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix
POCAHONTAS COUNTY

2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Increase the amount of expendable income for families in the county. Barrier(s): There is a lack of knowledge amongst eligible individuals and families about free income tax preparation services (the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program). Goals/Changes: Work with collaborative partners to further promote the VITA program; explore the possibility of providing budgeting classes.
Outcome:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income taxes were not prepared in the Pocahontas County Office in 2011 due to staff turnover. 2. Staff were trained and certified to complete taxes in 2011. 3. Staff has been trained and will be certified to complete taxes in 2012. 4. County Services Assistant has notified accountant in the county NCCA will complete taxes.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge 2: There continues to be a lack of gainful employment opportunities for members of the community. Barrier(s): Lack of public transportation in the county makes it difficult for many to travel to job interviews, training and educational opportunities (e.g. Snowshoe Career Center); members of the community lack marketable skills needed to compete in today's job market. Goals/Changes: Develop a professional relationship with Snowshoe Ski Resort in order to enhance the transportation services they already provide; work to improve community member's marketable skills by collaborating with the Snowshoe Career Center.
Outcome:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation remains a barrier for gainful employment because there is no public transportation available in the county. 2. Jobs at Snowshoe and Cass Scenic Railroad are seasonal which can create unemployment during the year when these tourist attractions are not fully functional due to the weather/climate in the county.

Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix
POCAHONTAS COUNTY

2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: To be considered for Universal Pre-K status. Barrier(s): Ensuring the availability of all members (e.g. collaborative partners, HS staff, members of the community) to be present and provide applicable documentation/information as required. Goals/Changes: To be approved and recognized by the WV State Pre-K Steering Committee as a Universal Pre-K county during the 2010-2011 school year.
Outcome:	Pocahontas County Pre-K had the audit in 2011 and was deemed Universal Pre-K in February 2011. A new Pre-K liaison has enhanced the working relationship and communication among the Pre-K team.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Retention of qualified Family Resource Coordinator (FRC) staff. Barrier(s): Turnover; part-time position makes it difficult to attract potential candidate(s) Goals/Changes: Strengthen the delivery of FCP services by further promoting

	communication and training to ensure contractual obligations are met between School Days Child Care and HS.
Outcome:	The annual contract was renewed between NCWVCAA Head Start and School Days Child Care. Educational/training opportunities are offered to the Family and Community Partnership staff who is and has been employed by School Days for the past year and a half.

Community Services **Challenges and Goals Matrix**

PRESTON COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Increase the amount of spendable income for families in Preston County. Barrier(s): Members of the community who are eligible for free income tax assistance services are utilizing services provided by tax preparation creditors that charge over inflated fees. Goals/Changes: Will work towards assisting 200 families with free income tax preparation and helping 50 of the 200 tax returns receive full Earned Income Tax Credits.
Outcome:	Completed April 17, 2011. Preston County prepared 250 returns which was the largest amount of all counties served by NCWVCAA. 78 of these returns received the full Earned Income Tax Credit they were due. This returned over \$100,000 to these households and the local economy.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: There is a limited amount of resources available in the county to help meet the needs of customers. Barrier(s): Lack of funding has made it difficult to provide all the resources/services necessary to meet the various needs of our customers. Goals/Changes: Implement a case management model focusing on vocational/professional skill development (e.g. improving current skills, acquiring new skills through training, etc.) and job placement. Advocate for new jobs by working with County Commissioners, private businesses, Legislators, etc. to attract new job opportunities to the area.
Outcome:	A Preston County Utility Assistance Partnership has been developed. The Partnership is working on a method of unifying access by Preston County customers to resources available to assist them. A key component of this partnership is a case management system that has access to all available county resources.

Children's Services **Challenges and Goals Matrix**

PRESTON COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Reduce the prevalence of both teen pregnancy and high school drop outs. Barrier(s): There is a lack of affordable day care options for teen mothers. Goals/Changes: Collaborate with numerous community partners including the Board of Education, Family Resource Network, Health Department, Starting Points, and Early Head Start (EHS) representatives to devise a plan that addresses these interconnected issues (e.g. possibly establishing an EHS program at Preston County High School).
Outcome:	An exploratory committee has been established to address teen pregnancy and the dropout rate at Preston High School. A key component of this partnership is a group of high school students who recognize the problem and wish to help solve the problem. First full committee meeting is in February 2012.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Continually work and maintain communication with the Preston County Pre-K collaborative partner to help ensure all Pre-K classrooms meet Policy 2525 requirements. Barrier(s): Inconsistency between Board of Education (BOE) and Head Start (HS) classrooms in implementing Policy 2525 requirements. Goals/Changes: To be approved and recognized by the WV State Pre-K Steering Committee as a Universal Pre-K County by 2011-2012 school year.
Outcome:	The collaborative partnership between NCWVCAA/Head Start and the Preston County Board

	of Education has been enhanced with a new Pre-K Liaison assignment. Pre-K meetings have occurred on a regular basis to address Pre-K issues of the county as well as preparing for the universal audit scheduled for March 2012.
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Community Services **Challenges and Goals Matrix**

RANDOLPH COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Community members are increasingly becoming under qualified and vocational re-training is needed.</p> <p>Barrier(s): New employers in the area need more qualified individuals who are well-versed in relevant technologies.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Link and refer customers to educational opportunities (e.g. Randolph Technical Center offers traditional service-type training such as Electrical Technology, Masonry, and Industrial Equipment Maintenance; and new offerings such as Pro Start Restaurant Management, E-Business Publishing).</p>
Outcome:	<p>The employment situation in Randolph County has shown little improvement. During the course of the year, the demand for wood products continued to shrink resulting in scores of lay-offs at a major flooring manufacturer and the closure of one timber company. Small businesses and contractors also felt the stagnation as it affected the building/building supply industry. Several clients accessing services for the first time inquired about employment/training opportunities.</p> <p>For employment, clients were referred to WV Works and the two local telemarketing firms that continue to hire area residents. Although their needs cannot compensate for the overall job losses in the county, telemarketing businesses are providing employment opportunities in the area. The Randolph County Technical Center continues to be the main training facility in the area and it continues to offer a variety of training opportunities as well as satellite classes for college courses. One area of potential growth is the gas exploration industry. Once regulation of the developing gas drilling industry is established, the area will have a ready pool of potential employees familiar with industrial/production- based work. Employment opportunities seem to be the missing ingredient.</p>
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Improve recycling habits.</p> <p>Barrier(s): Inconsistent provider(s) of recycling services; restrictions on items recycled; possibly phasing out county's landfill; landfill life expectancy < 6 months; landfill improvement costs would rise from \$70/ton to approximately \$130/ton; increased cost passed onto customers.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Collaborate with entities involved in recycling industry (e.g. local government, BOE, etc.) to further educate the public and make recycling more accessible.</p>
Outcome:	<p>Recycling efforts in Randolph County improved during the year. The Solid Waste Authority established a 24 hours/day; 7 days/week drop off site for the most common recycled items including type 1 and 2 plastics, steel cans, aluminum cans, cardboard, newspaper, magazines and office paper. The Tygart Valley Youth Group provides curb-side pickup of all previously noted materials plus types 1-10 plastic, glass and small electronics. One evening per week, they provide a central location in the area for the drop off of listed materials and larger electrical items. Their willingness to provide glass recycling in the area resulted in 250,000 pounds of glass being collected for re-use and a savings of 250 cubic yards of landfill space. Their efforts saved the city of Elkins over \$68,000 in sanitation fees.</p> <p>NCWVCAA worked in several capacities to assist with this effort. Recycling efforts in the county office and Head Start FCP office were ramped up. Clients coming to the county office are informed of the operation hours, contact information and locations of recycling centers. The Webelos den that uses the EHS site for weekly meetings (with permission of the Children's Services Director) accepted as a continuous service project the recycling responsibilities for materials collected at agency sites. Steve Kerns, the sponsor of the Tygart Valley Youth Group is in the process of developing a program/presentation geared to the Pre-K thru 2nd grade student population.</p>

**Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix**

RANDOLPH COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Secure Early Head Start (EHS) enrollment; teen pregnancy.</p> <p>Barrier(s): Determine the reason(s) for why there is an inadequate wait list; the perception of serving pregnant teens still attending school.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Increase the wait list for EHS Home-based Services; improve prospective families' understanding of the commitment as a participant in the EHS Home-based program; collaborate with numerous community partners including children service providers and the Board of Education (BOE) to possibly make services more readily available to pregnant teens.</p>
Outcome:	<p>Early Head Start has maintained full enrollment throughout the year. However, the wait list continues to be minimal. The Family Educators have established and maintained working relationships with other community providers of early childhood services and receive several referrals from the agencies. Potential enrollees are contacted to provide information and gauge interest. Family Educators also receive referrals from currently enrolled families. These sources have provided additional applicants but only to maintain current levels. While information and contacts are maintained with the high school guidance counseling department, a collaboration between the EHS program and the area high schools to serve pregnant teens continues to be a work in progress.</p>
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: BOE classrooms have been reluctant to embrace "In-Kind"/volunteer activities in the classroom.</p> <p>Barrier(s): The need for support from BOE administrators; lack of training and understanding of HS's Non-Federal Share requirements.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: To maximize In-Kind/volunteer activities by providing training in Non-Federal Share In-Kind Procedures and the Volunteer Incentive Program; training would also focus on the benefits of increased volunteerism in the classroom.</p>
Outcome:	<p>Board of Education staffing changes at several sites (Coaltion, George Ward, Jennings Randolph Elementary School (JRES), Midland, and North) resulted in having to re-start discussions about "in-kind"/volunteer training with school administrators. While administrators still allow only BOE- trained and approved community members to volunteer in the classrooms, all sites are allowing parents into the classrooms for presentations and training events.</p> <p>Family Resource Coordinators work closely with BOE staff to ensure that the occasions match parents' availability and have opportunities for both training and volunteering. Agency staff at JRES II has been trained on Parent/Child Activity Calendars which will provide additional in-kind opportunities at the site. One BOE teacher (a former HS teacher) has requested additional training on in-kind and calendars in an effort to increase parent involvement in her classroom. Supervisors from all counties served by NCWVCAA EHS/HS programs have created an "In-kind"/Non-Federal Share Risk Management Plan to address ways to increase volunteerism. These plans are shared program wide to implement successful activities in all counties.</p>

**Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix**

TAYLOR COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Improve the financial situation of customers who are unable to provide for their family.</p> <p>Barrier(s): Taylor County lacks gainful employment opportunities, job training services/institutions, and post-secondary educational opportunities.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Encourage the use of "Job Search" when customers register for DHHR Aid; link individuals to GED classes, trade schools, computer classes, and free income tax services (VITA/EITC).</p>
Outcome:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 customers utilized Job Search. • 339 customers completed free VITA Tax Preparation. • 12 customers were referred to GED, trade school or higher education.
2011: Challenge 2	Challenge: Help individuals and families attain safe and affordable housing.

Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Barrier(s): Customers with poor credit and other financial constraints are unable to afford a safe, affordable residence. Goals/Changes: Work towards further educating customers about budgeting and other forms of financial management (e.g. establishing good credit).
Outcome:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 customer closed on a new home. Budget education was offered to each person requesting utility assistance; materials were provided to 16 persons.

Children's Services Challenges and Goals Matrix

TAYLOR COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Availability of full-day pre-school spaces/slots. Barrier(s): HS Centers lack space for a full-day class, funding for classroom furniture and materials, transportation. Goals/Changes: Expand a part-day preschool class to full-day, moving Lucretia AM class to Anna Jarvis Elementary with Pre-K Collaborative sharing costs.
Outcome:	Additional classroom space was not available at Anna Jarvis Elementary School. Monies were not available or budgeted for PY46 to renovate community space.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Low school attendance leads to low high school graduation rate. Barrier(s): Parents attitudes toward school attendance, parents lack of education to motivate children to graduate and educate. Goals/Changes: Increase preschool attendance rates and educate parents in value of education and how to motivate their child to be a life-long learner.
Outcome:	Preschool Attendance figures for PY46 have been above the 85% goal August-November 2011. Head Start addressed the importance of attendance as part of Pre-K parent education. Taylor County Schools 2009-2010 attendance rate was 98%, an improvement over the previous school year.

Community Services Challenges and Goals Matrix

TUCKER COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Help provide jobs with adequate wages and benefits. Barrier(s): Lack of job opportunities in the area. Goals/Changes: Support the endeavors of the Development Authority/County Commission as they strive to bring more jobs in the area; NCWVCAA will continue to collaborate with the County Commission on upcoming projects and keep updated about meetings and community events.
Outcome:	We continue to work with Development Authority/County Commission as they strive to bring more jobs in the area. NCWVCAA has communicated with County Commission on all events during the year.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	Challenge: Help community members attain affordable child care. Barrier(s): Lack of child care providers in the area. Goals/Changes: Further promote the Mountain Heart program and other child care services in the area; encourage individuals to become a certified child-care provider.
Outcome:	NCWVCAA promoted the Mountain Heart Program and other child care services in the area, and encouraged individuals to become certified child-care providers.

Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix

TUCKER COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Recruit families interested in a Home-based Program.</p> <p>Barrier(s): Since the implementation of Universal Pre-K that serves 4-year-olds and 3-year-olds with IEPs, there has been a lack of interest in Home-base Programs.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Maintain enrollment and increase wait list by focusing on families with 3-year-old children; collaborate with child care providers to help further promote HS/EHS Home-based Programs.</p>
Outcome:	Maintained enrollment and wait list during PY46. HS/EHS collaborated with child care providers and agencies in the community to promote the HS/EHS Home-Based Programs.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Provide transportation (within and outside the county) to HS/EHS families for medical appointments.</p> <p>Barrier(s): Limited health care providers in the area; some families have no means of transportation.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Work with families to better schedule in advance when needing transportation assistance for in/out of county medical appointments.</p>
Outcome:	Worked with HS/EHS families to schedule medical appointments in advance to better coordinate transportation in/out of the county. Therefore, more families receive assisted transportation from the program.

Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix

WEBSTER COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Reduce drug use amongst members of the community (particularly minors).</p> <p>Barrier(s): Lack of recreational activities in the area; the rural terrain of the county lends itself to the cultivation of illegal plants (e.g. \$170,000 worth of marijuana was confiscated in Point Mountain on August 3, 2010).</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Participate in local school health fairs and encourage community volunteers in the classroom to educate youth on the ramifications of drug use; promote family oriented activities offered through the Evangelical community and other entities (e.g. 4-H).</p>
Outcome:	Cowen Pre-K has partnerships with local agencies and churches, such as Women's Aid In Crisis and the Webster County Health Department, for alerts on health fairs and community events that address youth drug use. This information is sent home in backpacks and posted at parent centers. Family and Community Partnership staff have participated in health fairs. State Troopers have been invited to the classroom to speak to the children about how some medicines resemble candy.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Community members attain a form of post-secondary education.</p> <p>Barrier(s): The area lacks higher learning opportunities; post-secondary educational opportunities made available within and outside of Webster County are too costly for many members of the community.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Advocate (County Commission) to reinstate two higher learning opportunities within the county: the ACDS (formerly made available through Starting Points), and college level classes in Webster Springs (formerly made available through the New River Technical Community College).</p>
Outcome:	<p>According to Fred Culler, Dean of New River Community and Technical College in Summersville, WV, plans are underway to provide college level classes to Webster County residents. The location will be the elementary school or the WV Workforce Building in Webster Springs. A tentative financial aid meeting is scheduled for January 27, 2012, with opening day set for March 5, 2012. Mr. Culler estimates the cost of tuition at \$360 - \$400 per class. College Prep Writing and Math, as well as Intro To Business and Spanish will be some of the classes offered. Announcements will be made via the BOE student calling system, sent home in backpacks, and posted at Family and Community Partnership parent centers.</p> <p>ACDS classes are being offered in Nicholas County at this time, but are not available in</p>

	Webster County.
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**Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix**

WEBSTER COUNTY	
2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Provide services to 3-year-old children without Individualized Education Plan (IEP).</p> <p>Barrier(s): Policy 2525 targets only 4-year-olds and 3-year-olds with IEPs; Not enough classroom space for eligible 3-year-old children; lack of funding to provide for additional staff and supplies</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Explore community resources/program options that could serve 3-year-olds without IEPs (e.g. expand the Cowen Home-Based program into the Webster Springs area).</p>
Outcome:	The remaining Board of Education Pre-K half-day classroom, Glade, is targeted to move to a full day schedule for PY47 for 2012-2013 school year. Three year olds without IEPs may have the option of participating in a weekly toddler playgroup in Webster Springs and/or the Cowen area.
2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge.	<p>Challenge: Hire qualified staff for NCWVCAA</p> <p>Barrier(s): Hiring procedures (e.g. criminal background checks) for new employees require long waits for employee approval. Regular staff members perform extra duties/work longer to cover vacant positions.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Investigate ways (e.g. online criminal background checks, digital finger printing equipment, etc.) to speed up the hiring process for potential new employees; ensure protocols are in place to evaluate workload distribution for staff covering positions when vacancies occur.</p>
Outcome:	The NCWVCAA Human Resources Department is using online criminal background checks that allow substitutes to be hired quickly, with pending digital fingerprinting to continue employment. Several substitutes are now in place, but keeping them long term continues to be a concern because program cannot always offer full time schedules.

APPENDIX B: NCWVCAA Community Needs Survey

Your View is IMPORTANT To Our Agency and Your Community. We would like to know YOUR opinion regarding the causes of poverty in North Central West Virginia (Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker and Webster Counties) and how we may better serve the needs of the community. Choose the answers that best reflect your situation. There are no right or wrong answers. Thank you for your time and input.

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Your Age:

- ☐ 12 – 17
- ☐ 18 – 23
- ☐ 24 – 44
- ☐ 45 – 54
- ☐ 55 – 69
- ☐ 70 & older

2. Your Sex:

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

3. Race:

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black/African American
- ☐ American Indian and Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- ☐ Multi-Race (any 2 or more of the above)
- ☐ Other: _____

4. Household Type (Choose ONE.)

- ☐ Single Parent/Female
- ☐ Single Parent/Male
- ☐ Two Parent Household
- ☐ Single Person
- ☐ Two Adults/No Children

5. Number of People in Your Household (Choose ONE.)

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6
- ☐ More than 6

6. Sources of household income (Check all that apply.)

- ☐ Wages or salary
- ☐ Contract work
- ☐ Pension or retirement benefits
- ☐ Social Security

- ☐ Workers' Compensation or other disability payments
- ☐ Unemployment Payments
- ☐ General Assistance
- ☐ Odd jobs
- ☐ TANF
- ☐ Farming
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ I do not work/receive any benefits.

7. Monthly Household Income (Choose ONE.)

- ☐ Less than \$100
- ☐ \$100 - \$250
- ☐ \$251 - \$500
- ☐ \$501 - \$750
- ☐ \$751 - \$1,000
- ☐ \$1,001 - \$1,500
- ☐ \$1,501 - \$2,000
- ☐ \$2,001+
- ☐ I don't know how much my parents/guardians make.

8. Highest level of education in your household. (Choose ONE.)

- ☐ Elementary School
- ☐ Middle/Junior High School
- ☐ High School/GED
- ☐ Trade School
- ☐ Some College
- ☐ Associates Degree
- ☐ Bachelors Degree
- ☐ Graduate/Professional

9. What county do you live in?

10. Is there a person in your household who is currently incarcerated?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If so, what is their relation to you?

- ☐ Mother
- ☐ Father
- ☐ Spouse
- ☐ Son
- ☐ Daughter

____ Other parent of my child
____ Grandparent
____ Other: _____

____ N/A

If yes, list needed skills:

**11. Is anyone in your household currently serving?
or has served in the military?**

____ Yes
____ Active Military
____ Veteran
____ No
____ Unknown

EDUCATION

**15. Is Education an issue for you and/or your
family? Yes _____ No _____**

**If yes, please choose the THREE most
important reasons why.**

____ Lack of vocational training
____ Lack of GED/Adult Education Classes
____ Availability and/or location of classes
____ Threats of violence in schools
____ Lack of dropout prevention for youth
____ Lack of computer access at home
____ Lack of transportation (school-related)
____ Lack of child care (school-related)
____ Poor communication with teachers,
principals, counselors
____ Unknown

EMPLOYMENT

**12. Is employment an issue for you and/or your
family? _____ Yes _____ No**

**If yes, please choose the THREE most
important reasons why.**

____ Lack of education to obtain a job
____ Lack of training to obtain a job
____ Lack of employment opportunities
____ Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
____ Lack of reliable transportation
____ Lack of child care (work-related)
____ Cost of child care (work-related)
____ Lack of resume/job application/interview
skills
____ Unknown

HOUSING

**16. Is Housing an issue for you and/or your
family? Yes _____ No _____**

**If yes, please choose the THREE most
important reasons why.**

____ Affordability of rent/house payments
____ Lack of affordable/suitable housing
____ Housing size doesn't meet family needs
____ Affordability of needed housing repairs, i.e.
roof, foundation, insulation, storm
windows, etc.
____ Affordability of additional housing costs,
i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits
____ Credit issues
____ Lack of down payment on a house
____ Lack of knowledge about buying a home
____ Lack of temporary emergency housing
____ Lack of funds to ensure energy efficiency
of my home
____ Unknown

13. Are you employed?

____ Yes. What is your occupation?

____ No. Why not? (Choose all that apply.)
____ Lack of employment opportunities
____ Lack of training
____ Lack of education
____ Lack of affordable childcare
____ Lack of reliable transportation
____ Homemaker
____ Disabled
____ Retired
____ Student
____ Unknown

**14. If you could change careers, what job field
would you pursue?**

____ N/A – I'm happy with my career.

**Would you need additional skills, training,
or
education to achieve this career change?**

____ Yes
____ No

**17. Do you have a family member, friend, or
acquaintance in North Central West Virginia
that is: (Choose all that apply.)**

____ Homeless (living in a car, tent, or other
place not meant for people to live)
____ Living in a homeless shelter or transitional
housing

- ☐ Definitely losing their house in the near future
- ☐ Having a hard time meeting housing expenses and at risk of losing their housing
- ☐ Living with friends or family

18. Do you or your family own your home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No. If not, do you:
 - ☐ Rent –Subsidized (HUD, etc.)
 - ☐ Rent - Unsubsidized
 - ☐ Live in someone else's home
 - ☐ Live in a shelter
 - ☐ Unknown

HEALTH

19. Is Health an issue for you and/or your family? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- ☐ Lack of medical insurance
- ☐ Lack of healthcare providers in the area
- ☐ Lack of healthcare providers who accept my medical insurance
- ☐ Lack of free or low-cost medical services
- ☐ Affordability of prescription drugs
- ☐ Lack of dental services
- ☐ Lack of vision services
- ☐ Lack of healthcare services for handicapped individuals
- ☐ Lack of adequate in-home care services for seniors
- ☐ Lack of prenatal care services
- ☐ Lack of substance abuse services
- ☐ Lack of mental health services
- ☐ Unknown

20. Which group has the greatest need for more health care services in your county? (Choose ONE.)

- ☐ Young Children
- ☐ Teens
- ☐ Adults
- ☐ Seniors
- ☐ Unknown

21. Do you have health insurance?

Yes _____ No _____

If so, what source?

- ☐ Medicaid
- ☐ Medicare
- ☐ Employer provided

- ☐ Private
- ☐ CHIPS
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Do not have insurance

SANITATION

22. Is Sanitation (water, sewage, garbage) an issue for you and/or your family?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- ☐ No access to safe drinking water in home
- ☐ Large amount of litter and roadside garbage dumps in my county
- ☐ No access to city/community water system
- ☐ No access to suitable, legal garbage pick-up at home
- ☐ Lack of safe, suitable sewage disposal system in home
- ☐ No access to city/community sewage system
- ☐ Unknown

NUTRITION

23. Is Nutrition an issue for you and/or your family? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- ☐ Food resources not available, i.e. Senior Citizens meals, meals on wheels, food pantries, etc.
- ☐ Not enough income to cover food cost
- ☐ Lack of transportation, i.e. to grocery store, food pantry or other food resources
- ☐ Lack of knowledge on healthy food choices
- ☐ Lack of time to prepare meals
- ☐ Not eligible for food stamps
- ☐ Lack of knowledge on available nutrition resources, i.e. WIC, food stamps, food programs
- ☐ Not eligible for free or reduced school meals
- ☐ Unknown

24. Do you feel obesity is an issue in your household?

Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____

If yes,

_____ Child

_____Adult

25. Is someone in your household in need of home-delivered meals?

- _____Need
_____Not Needed
_____Already Receives
_____Unknown

USE OF INCOME

26. Is Use of Income an issue for you and/or your family? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- _____Lack of knowledge about possible resources, i.e. food stamps, medical coverage, etc.
_____Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
_____Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues
_____Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
_____Lack of knowledge about tax credits
_____Lack of interest in making appropriate use of income
_____Lack of knowledge on how to get/enforce child support
_____Unknown

TRANSPORTATION

27. Is Transportation an issue for you and/or your family? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- _____Lack of knowledge about available services
_____Lack of knowledge about buying a vehicle
_____Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
_____Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
_____Lack of valid driver's license
_____Lack of help learning to drive/getting a license
_____Does not like to rely on others for transportation
_____Lack of public transportation
_____Do not own a vehicle/No access to a vehicle
_____Unknown

28. Do you or your family own a vehicle?

- _____Yes
_____No

If yes, are you able to transport yourself and your family?

- _____Yes
_____No

29. If you are unable to transport yourself and your family, what are the reasons? (Choose all that apply.)

- _____Auto repairs needed
_____Lack of valid driver's license
_____Legal issues
_____Vehicle not handicap accessible but needs to be
_____Lack of required liability insurance
_____Cost of maintenance (gas, inspections, insurance)
_____Unknown
_____N/A

30. If you do NOT own a vehicle, how do you obtain transportation? (Choose all that apply.)

- _____Pay someone to drive you
_____Taxi
_____North Central WV Community Action
_____Public Transportation
_____I walk or ride a bike
_____Other: _____

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

31. The following are Emergency Situations that seem to be particular problems in this area. Choose the THREE most important problems:

- _____Lack of food
_____Access to medical emergency resources, not covered by insurance
_____Lack of emergency shelter, i.e. due to fire, flood, eviction, domestic violence, etc.
_____Access to mental health services
_____Lack of income for prescription drugs
_____Alcohol, drug abuse and/or gambling
_____Lack of income for utilities/fuel
_____No health insurance
_____Legal Assistance
_____Lack of health care providers- local services
_____Losing/Lost Home
_____Other: _____

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

32. Has your family utilized community resources within the past year? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please choose the reasons why.

- _____ Child Care Services
- _____ Transportation
- _____ Vocational Training
- _____ Literacy Classes
- _____ Youth/After-School Programs
- _____ Mental Health Counseling
- _____ Nutrition Services
- _____ Substance Abuse Treatment
- _____ Accessible College Courses
- _____ Parent Support Groups
- _____ Early Intervention
- _____ Home Improvement/Repair programs
- _____ Child Services (fingerprinting, etc.)
- _____ Other: _____

33. What types of training are needed and not available in your community? (Choose THREE.)

- _____ Money Management
- _____ Parenting Classes
- _____ Nutrition
- _____ Behavior Management
- _____ Job Skills
- _____ Computer Skills
- _____ Substance Abuse Prevention
- _____ Family Planning
- _____ Domestic Abuse
- _____ First Aid/CPR
- _____ Unknown

34. Does your household access resources from any of the following? (Choose ALL that apply.)

- _____ Department of Health & Human Resources
- _____ North Central WV Community Action Association
- _____ Churches
- _____ Civic Groups
- _____ County Health Department
- _____ FMRS
- _____ American Red Cross
- _____ Job Services
- _____ Other: _____
- _____ N/A

35. Are you aware of existing programs in your community that offer services that would meet any of the following needs: (Choose all that you know about.)

- _____ Employment
- _____ Education
- _____ Housing
- _____ Health
- _____ Sanitation
- _____ Nutrition
- _____ Use of Income
- _____ Transportation
- _____ Children's Needs
- _____ Emergency Situations
- _____ I am NOT aware of any programs that meet these needs.

36. What might prevent you from participating in existing community programs and services? (Choose all that apply.)

- _____ Do not meet program guidelines
- _____ Do not know where to find information about programs
- _____ Do not have transportation to where programs are housed
- _____ Am not aware of any programs that would meet my needs
- _____ Unknown

CHILDREN'S NEEDS

37. Choose the three most important unmet children's needs in your community.

- _____ Live in an unsafe area to raise children
- _____ Money to afford childcare/daycare
- _____ Early child education programs
- _____ Knowledge about available childcare/daycare resources
- _____ After school programs
- _____ Adequate childcare/daycare facilities
- _____ Safe, suitable forms of recreation
- _____ Knowledge on childrearing methods
- _____ Summer activities for children
- _____ Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
- _____ Knowledge about proper child nutrition in the home
- _____ Money to provide for child's wants, i.e. video games, name brand clothing, activities with friends
- _____ Family support in caring for children
- _____ Unknown

- 38. What are the major problems facing parents, young children, or families in your community? (Choose THREE.)**
- ☐ Lack of education
 - ☐ Drug use
 - ☐ Unhealthy lifestyles
 - ☐ Domestic abuse
 - ☐ Child abuse/neglect
 - ☐ Lack of /insufficient medical coverage
 - ☐ Lack of/insufficient housing
 - ☐ Make too much to receive public assistance but still need assistance
 - ☐ Lack of support programs
 - ☐ Lack of transportation
 - ☐ Being a single parent
 - ☐ Not knowing where to go for help
 - ☐ Unknown

- 39. What programs or resources would be good to have in your community that are not currently available. (Choose THREE.)**
- ☐ Programs to create/maintain healthy lifestyle
 - ☐ Assistance with obtaining medical insurance/coverage
 - ☐ Housing assistance for single mothers
 - ☐ Mentoring programs
 - ☐ More monitoring of child abuse/neglect
 - ☐ Assistance obtaining necessities such as clothing and diapers
 - ☐ Counseling programs
 - ☐ Evening childcare programs
 - ☐ Free childcare programs
 - ☐ More play areas for toddlers/babies
 - ☐ Unknown

If you have children or are expecting, please continue to the next question. If not, please skip to question 48. Thank you.

- 40. Are there children living in your household?**
- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No

If so, how many in each age group below?

- ☐ 0 – 2
- ☐ 3 – 5
- ☐ 6 – 11
- ☐ 12 – 14
- ☐ 15 – 17
- ☐ 18 – 25
- ☐ N/A

- 41. List the number of children currently in your household that will be:**

- ☐ 4 years of age by September 1
- ☐ 3 years of age by September 1
- ☐ 2 years of age by September 1
- ☐ 1 years of age by September 1
- ☐ N/A I have no children in these age ranges.

- 42. Is anyone pregnant in your household?**

- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
- If yes, what is the due date? _____

- 43. Are there children in your household that need or utilize childcare services?**

- ☐ No
 - ☐ Yes
- If yes, please answer question 44.

- 44. How often do the children in your household need childcare? (Choose all that apply.)**

- ☐ Every day
- ☐ Every evening
- ☐ A few days/evenings each week
- ☐ During the summer
- ☐ Only on weekends
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ My childcare needs are taken care of.

- 45. Why do you need childcare? (Choose ONE.)**

- ☐ Full Time Employment
- ☐ Part Time Employment
- ☐ Education/Training
- ☐ Welfare to Work Program
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ N/A – I don't need childcare.

- 46. If your child(ren) need child care, select your preference to participate:**

- ☐ Half day (4 hours)/9 month program
- ☐ Half day (4 hours)/12 month program
- ☐ Full day (minimum 6 hours)/9 month program
- ☐ Full day (minimum 6 hours)/12 month program
- ☐ N/A

- 47. Do children in your household attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool?**

- ☐ Yes. Name of program _____
- ☐ No

If no, what might prevent you?

_____ Not needed

_____ Lack of transportation

_____ Not aware of program

_____ Other: _____

48. What ONE thing do you like most about your community?

49. What is ONE thing you would change/improve about your community?

50. What is the number ONE issue for each of the following:

a. Young Children:

b. Teens

c. Single Parents:

d. Families:

e. Seniors:

Other Comments/Suggestions:

THANK YOU!!!!

APPENDIX C: Resources

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