north central west virginia
community action
2016 UPDATE TO THE
2015
Comprehensive
Community Needs
Assessment

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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 West Virginians? 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 the priority NEEDS are in their 10 county service area including Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2014, 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 focus groups, researching secondary, facilitating an analysis retreat, and providing a summary report with key findings and recommendations. A comprehensive assessment is required every three years. A part of this requirement includes collecting primary data in the form of a survey. A survey was completed as part of this process and results are included. An update of secondary information took place in 2016, and will again in 2017.

Goal:
Plan and conduct an all-inclusive Community Needs Assessment for NCWVCAA in 2015 and Update Assessments in 2016 and 2017 with an emphasis on meeting the Community Services Block Grant and Head Start/Early Head Start program requirements.

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, focus groups and stakeholder resource assessments.
- 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 Vision: NCWVCAA reduces the effects of poverty by empowering individuals, families and communities to meet the challenges of today and the changes of tomorrow.

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:

- Head Start/Early Head Start
- Housing
- Homeless Services
- Case Management
- Weatherization

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, WV Housing/Homeless Coalition and other community organizations. 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

Primary and Secondary Data Collection

After determining the poverty indicators, our focus shifted to identifying primary data collection sources. Primary sources included gathering quantitative and qualitative feedback through surveys, focus groups and stakeholder resource assessments.

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 **1,977** needs assessment survey respondents. The vast majority of respondents were adults, with 1.6% youth. The majority were female (78.7%), White (95.3%), with a monthly household income of $2,001+ (39.2%) and listed high school/G.E.D. as the highest level of education they had completed (35%). 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. **Employment – 28%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Lack of employment opportunities
   - Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
   - Lack of reliable transportation

2. **Health – 23.8%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Lack of dental services
   - Lack of vision services
   - Lack of medical insurance

3. **Transportation – 23.2%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
   - Cost of vehicle repair
   - Lack of credit to buy a vehicle

4. **Housing – 18.6%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Affordability of rent/house payments
   - Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.
   - Lack of affordable/suitable housing Lack of affordable/suitable housing

5. **Nutrition – 17.3%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Not enough income to cover food cost
   - Not eligible for food stamps
   - Lack of time to prepare meals

6. **Use of Income – 16.5%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money

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

7. **Education – 12.8%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Availability and/or location of classes
   - Lack of vocational skills or training
   - Lack of GED / Adult Education classes

8. **Emergency Situations***
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Lack of income for utilities/fuel
   - Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
   - Lack of food

*(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?

- The way individuals and organizations pull together to help people
- Community working together
- Lack of crime and the friendliness of the community.
- The community and the way the community reaches out to help one other in times of needs.
- Our community cares about one another.
- The giving, caring support of the residents who try to take care of their neighbors
- The numerous helping agencies throughout my community (Preston County) that work together with one another to meet the best interests of clients.
- Small
- Small college town environment, friendly people.
- I like the people. For the most part they are kind and caring and always willing to help those in need.
- There is a university and a hospital in the City of Fairmont. Also there is some business growth and high technology expansion.
- Strong Economy

- People are friendly and willing to help their neighbor
- Community Support
- Agencies are willing to work together for the common good.

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

- Eliminate the stigma attached to poverty and worth
- Organization meeting more often
- More jobs for the community and better paying jobs.
- Making sure that we graduate 100% of our students.
- Opportunity
- Mandatory parent training
- More helping agencies in the area that are able to assist in transportation services and/or an additional transportation option.
- Community gatherings
- The drug rate. This is keeping people from finding employment and keeping crime rate high,
- I'd have better jobs so families could have the means to support their families and wouldn't have to rely on other benefit programs such as food stamps, medical cards, etc.
- Drug prevention should be enhanced.
- Sound land use practices
- drug use and issues of crime around usage including child abuse/neglect
- Make people more aware of available services.
- More transportation

What would your community look like without poverty?

- Substance abuse would decrease, child abuse would decrease and our town would have more local businesses and a thriving economy.
- Community would look great!!
- It would flourish.
- Healthier and much more stable.
- There would be less stress upon families therefore decreasing substance abuse, child abuse and neglect, and domestic violence
- Residents would have enough to eat, enough money to feed their children and pay their living expenses, available affordable housing, and good employment opportunities
- In my opinion, my community would be an ideal place to live without poverty. The community would also be a more happier/healthier place for individuals to reside. Poverty is a struggle throughout my community.
- Less crime
- Higher education levels, better housing, less crime, better nutrition, better health for children and adults.
- Everyone would have a job, decent place to live, transportation, and have good medical and dental care.
- Reduced crime rate; more jobs; better housing; higher education; less drug abuse; flourishing business

- Better, Monongalia County fairs better than most economically, however there is considerable levels of poverty in the County
- Everyone healthy, educated and having productive jobs.
- Not sure.
- It would be a thriving place to live.

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

- A lot of red tape - felons cannot get low income housing, families fall through the cracks at DHHR and make too much to qualify for benefits but not enough to live, not enough resources in the community to help with basic things like rent, utilities, car seats, etc.; there are mostly resources for food and clothing but not much else
- No Jobs
- Lack of money and education.
- There are many obstacles that are present in this county.
- High school drop outs (one is to many)
- Lack of jobs, and lack of support either through family or community."
- Lack of good paying employment, educational opportunities, and transportation.
- Lack of work, non-commitment to education, overuse of and dependence on social security disability
- Lack of education and lack of anti-poverty services keeps families in poverty in my opinion.
- Drug use and low paying jobs make them ineligible for help
- Lack of education, low paying jobs, drug use, poor health, welfare dependence.
- It's a generational thing, families seem to think that's the best they can do. A lack of education is also a problem and there aren't many good paying jobs so those with education relocated for better jobs.
- Lack of education; lack good paying jobs; drug abuse; families' cycle of dependency on system
- Cost of housing is a significant factor. Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of education and generational poverty
- Lack of good paying jobs. Lack of personal/public transportation. Lack of education.
- A number of things keep them in poverty, lack of good paying jobs, transportation to those jobs and sadly, the mentality of some.

Focus Groups

The third form of primary data collection came from focus groups conducted throughout the region. NCWVCAA and their partner agencies invited attendees to the focus group each county. A flyer was distributed to the partner agencies to get the word out about the focus groups. The focus groups were limited to the first 10 people who signed up in each county. Each participant was paid $20 to participate.

Eligibility:

Participants had to meet the following guidelines.

- Be over the age of 18.
- Receive SNAP, WIC or Senior voucher benefits.
- Live in one of the counties where the group discussions are being held.

Dates and Locations

Grafton, WV

Tuesday, January 20th

Monongalia, Marion, Preston, and Taylor Counties

2:00 pm - 4:00 pm

NCWVCA Taylor County Office

20 E Main Street

Grafton, WV 26354

Summary:

Issues: There is a strong sense of community and care here. Better jobs, increased public transportation, and safe activities for children are needed.

Barriers: Good paying jobs are difficult to find, as is affordable housing. Participants reported having issues with use of income (especially because of the lack of jobs) and substance abuse is an ongoing issue.

Solutions: Increased economic viability, safe, productive things for children and teens to do outside of school, and increased public transit are suggested solutions.

Webster Springs, WV

Monday, January 26th

Webster, Pocahontas, and Greenbrier Counties

2:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Webster Springs Elementary

318 River Drive

Webster Springs, WV 26288

Summary:

Issues: This region is perceived as having a strong sense of community and cooperation. There is also the sense of corruption in local government and the need for reform.

Barriers: There is a lack of good-paying jobs, and a lack of affordable and sufficient housing. Use of income is a barrier and there is a need for education on the topic. Finally, drug abuse is a problem.

Solutions: Better support and treatment for substance abuse, and after school programs, along with safe places for children and families to gather.

Elkins, WV
After two attempts to host a focus group in Barbour, Tucker and Randolph Counties, no one signed up to participate. Kingery & Company developed another method of obtaining the same information in the form of a questionnaire that included a demographic form along with a series of qualitative, open-ended questions assessing issues, barriers and solutions for each community action poverty indicator - employment, education, health, nutrition, housing, transportation, emergency situations and children's needs. Linda Sanders, Administrator, Randolph-Elkins Health Department and NCWVCAA board member, assisted in identifying potential questionnaire candidates who met the criteria to participate. She asked each candidate to complete the questionnaire at the Health Department. As a result, 22 individuals completed the questionnaire. Each received $25 for their time and feedback. The results were included in the Community Needs Assessment retreat analysis and are included in this final report below.

Summary:
Issues: These areas have small, quiet communities where everyone knows their neighbors and everyone is friendly and supports each other. Better paying jobs, better housing opportunities, cleaner roads and more activities for young children are needed.
Barriers: Affordable housing and food is difficult to find. Participants reported that wages are not high enough to pay for bills, food, and rent in the area. Budgeting and spending wisely is a problem for most. Some reported roads are bad and there is limited transportation.
Solutions: Cleaner and improved streets and roads, more police to make towns safer, more activities for children and families, work programs, a community center, improved drug education for teens, parenting classes, job training and help with drug addiction for adults, and better in-home care for seniors are some suggested solutions.

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, focus groups and community stakeholder feedback. Research on each of the poverty indicators was compiled and presented in detail as part of the Poverty Indicators sections of this report.

Data sources included:

Employment	Unemployment Rates	US Department of Labor
	National Poverty Guidelines	United States Department of Health and Human Resources and US Census Bureau – American Community Survey
	Median Household Income	US Census Bureau
	Top Industries Providing Employment	Workforce WV
	Top 3 County Employers	Local Secondary Research

Education	List of all elementary, middle and high schools in the county	WV Department of Education
	List of any post-secondary education in the county	Local Secondary Research
	Educational Performance data: • Dropout Rates • Graduation Rates • Average Class Size • Current Enrollment • Percentage of Special Education Students • Percentage of low-income students	WV Department of Education
	Special Education Students (type of disability and number of students with the disability)	WV Department of Education
	Educational Attainment (Age 25 & older)	US Census Bureau – American Community Survey
	Education Attainment of NCWVCAA clients	
Housing	Occupancy and Home Value Data • Total Housing Units • Occupied Housing Units • Vacant Housing Units • Owner Occupied • Renter Occupied • Median Home Value • Median Rent	US Census Bureau – American Community Survey
	Fair market rents	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
	Homeless census	West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness
Health	Top 3 Health Prevalent Diseases	Local Secondary Research
	Access to Health Care • Hospitals • Urgent Care Facilities • Emergency Rooms • Dental Services • Vision Services • Mental Health Services	Local Secondary Research
	Number of Infants served by WIC	WIC local contacts

	Statistics on Children and Teens • Percent of low birth-weight babies • Infant Mortality Rate • Child Abuse/Neglect Rate • Child Death Rate • Teen Birth Rate • Percent Births to Unmarried Teens • Teen Injury Death Rate	WV KIDS COUNT Fund Data Book
	Public Health - Services offered by County Health Departments	County Health Departments
Nutrition	Obesity Rates	Centers for Disease Control
	Food pantries	Local Secondary Research
	Grocery stores (location and accessibility)	Local Secondary Research
	Free and reduced lunch	WV Department of Education/WV KIDS COUNT Fund
Use of Income	Credit Conditions	Assets & Opportunities Scorecard
	Social Security Income Recipients	Social Security Administration
	Number and location of banks and credit counseling services	Local Secondary Research
Transportation	Public transportation availability, including Senior Services transportation	Local Secondary Research
Emergency Situations	Locations of Fire Departments and Rescue Services available	Local Secondary Research
	Crime Rate statistics	WV State Police
Children's Needs	The demographic make-up of HS eligible children 0-5 years old and their families, including their racial and ethnic composition	NCWVCAA DBA FACS Pro PY48 Program Information Report (PIR) Monongalia County BOE HS - PSTEPS
	Other child development and child care programs that are serving HS eligible children	Local Secondary Research
	Estimated number of children with disabilities, four years old or younger; their types of disabilities; and available community services and resources	WV Birth to Three, Local Secondary Research

	Education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of HS eligible children and their families Education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families as defined by the families themselves and local institutions	WV KIDS COUNT Fund
	Community resources that could address the needs of HS eligible children and their families.	Local Secondary Research
	Statistics on Children • Percent eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3 – 4) • Percent children approved for free and reduced-price school meals (K-12) • Percent of families with related children who receive cash assistance • Number of children under age 6 • Percent of children under age 6 who live in families with parents in the labor force	WV KIDS COUNT Fund

Step Three: Analyze Data

As part of a two-day debriefing retreat with the Needs Assessment Steering Committee that took place on February 4-5 2015, 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 issues in the region and each county are as follows:

Regional

1. Employment
2. Transportation
3. Housing
4. Use of Income
5. Health
6. Emergency Situations (Substance Abuse)

Barbour

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

Greenbrier

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

Marion

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

Monongalia
1. Education
2. Employment
3. Housing
4. Children's Needs

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

Preston
1. Employment
2. Transportation
3. Housing
4. Children's Needs

Randolph
1. Emergency Situations
2. Employment
3. Use of Income
4. Children's Needs

Taylor
1. Transportation
2. Housing
3. Employment
4. Children's Needs

Tucker
1. Transportation
2. Education
3. Housing
4. Children's Needs

Webster
1. Employment
2. Use of Income
3. Health
4. Children's Needs

Step Four: Take Action

The Taking Action step is where it all comes together. Collecting data is important but action is where it counts. After the Steering Committee identified priority needs and brainstormed possible solutions for each county, NCWVCAA staff developed what are called Solution Strategies or Action Plans for each county. These solutions included ways NCWVCAA could improve current programs, add programs or partner with other organizations to better meet community needs. Details of the Action Plans can be found on pages 384-403.

As an example, the Barbour County Action Plan can be found below.

Barbour County Action Plan

Indicators and Solution Strategies

Poverty Indicators (per the Prioritizing Poverty Indicators worksheet results):

Indicator #1: Health
Indicator #2: Employment
Indicator #3: Education
Indicator #4: Children's Needs

Instructions:
Under each indicator, identify three solutions strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this indicator.

Indicator #1: Health

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will screen all Emergency Assistance and Case Management clients needing prescription drug assistance and refer/educate them on the benefits of using America's Drug Card (FREE Prescription Discount Card).

2. NCWVCAA will create a directory of medical facilities and providers offering sliding scale fees to distribute to clients.

3. NCWVCAA will identify drug companies that provide discount medications to low income clients and will make applications available to those seeking prescription medications that they cannot afford.

Indicator #2: Employment

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will seek out a (GED) TASC Tutoring Program that can be utilized by clients (by appointment) to assist with areas in which they are having difficulty.

2. NCWVCAA will partner with local businesses/human resources departments to develop a referral relationship for local job openings and potential case management clients.

3. NCWVCAA will offer an Employment 101 class twice per year at the Barbour County classroom focusing on job search, work ethics, interview skills, resume building, etc.

Issue #3: Education

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will partner with local high school to offer dropout prevention case management services to at risk students.

2. NCWVCAA will partner with the Barbour County Code Blue after school program to create and promote pathways to report bullying in school.

3. NCWVCAA will offer career/college/technical counseling service to NCWVCAA client's high school age children.

Issue #4: Children's Needs

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will refer Head Start families to Summer Feeding sites available throughout the summer months in Barbour County and work with area community partners to establish new sites as needed.

2. NCWVCAA will screen Case Management clients with young children for Head Start eligibility.

3. NCWVCAA will partner with the Family Resource Network and other organizations to provide Head Start clients with information about community activities and recreational opportunities available for children throughout the year.

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 were shared in a news release and electronic copies made available upon request. In addition, the report was incorporated into the next agency-wide strategic planning process.

NCWVCAA:

AGENCY PROFILE & SERVICES

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.

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, and Taylor Counties. Tucker County receives all services except Head Start, and 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, Taylor, 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, 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 though 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 weeklong 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

Believing in your success!

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

STEP ONE:
DEVELOP A PLAN

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's Services Director, NCWVCAA
- Jennifer Benedum Parr, Corporate Executive Assistant, NCWVCAA
- Courtney Young, Shelter Manager, NCWVCAA
- Cassi Schwinabart, Children Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA – Preston
- Tina Boyer, Housing Case Manager, NCWVCAA – Barbour
- Karrah Riegel, Case Manager, NCWVCAA – Preston
- Michele Hoffman, Case Manager, NCWVCAA – Preston
- Brittany Henderson, Case Manager, NCWVCAA
- Brenda Satterfield, Children Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA HS/EHS
- Christine White, Children Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Roberta DeMarco, Children Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA HS
- Nancy Keller, CSS, NCWVCAA HS
- Barbara Simmons, CSS, NCWVCAA
- David McCloud, Case Manager 1, NCWVCAA
- Melissa Grimmett, Case Manager 1, NCWVCAA
- Darleta Chambers, Housing Project Coordinator, NCWVCAA
- Cindy Hamrick, Shelter Manager, NCWVCAA
- Gene Purkey, Children's Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Nikki Watton, Community Case Manager, NCWVCAA
- Jaime Parkhill, Systems Information Coordinator, NCWVCAA
- Nicol Harris, Barbour County Case Manager, NCWVCAA
- Melissa Garcia Webb, Volunteer Coordinator, CASA of Marion County
- Kim Berry-Baker, Executive Director, CASA of Marion County
- Justin Ash, CPS Supervisor, WVDHHR
- Melissa Nestor, Economic Service Supervisor, WVDHHR – Barbour & Taylor
- Debra L. Nestor, Economic Service Supervisor, WVDHHR – Preston
- Mary Spellman, Manager, WorkForce West Virginia
- Martha White, Program Specialist, Starting Points FRC
- Barbara Thorn, Director, Preston FRN
- Rebecca Vance, Director, Randolph FRN
- Barbara J. DeMary, Executive Director, Region VI Workforce Investment Board
- John M. Cutright, Assessor, Barbour County Assessor Office
- Barbara Kincaid, Social Worker, St. George Medical Clinic
- David Snyder, Pastor, Parsons Church of God
- Janet K. Shelton, Manager, WorkForce West Virginia
- Steve Wamsley, Principal, Tygarts Valley Middle/High School
- Amy Skeens, Community Impact Director, United Way MPC
- Richard L. Wood, Director of Planning, Monongalia County Planning Commission
- Mark A. Musick, County Assessor, Monongalia County
- Allen Kisner, Sheriff, Monongalia County

- Tiffany Samuels, Executive Director, United Way of Marion County
- Peggy Coster, President & CEO, Fairmont Regional Medical Center
- Robert H. Beltner, Chief Deputy Sheriff, Taylor County Sheriff's Office
- Terring W. Skinner, Sheriff, Taylor County Sheriff's Office
- Tricia Kingery, Facilitator, Kingery & Company, LLC
- Lauren Barker, 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 the work plan including tasks, responsibilities and deadlines.

The responsibilities of the Needs Assessment Steering Committee included:

- Attend two meetings (beginning 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 second 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	NCWVCCA Executive Director* NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program	March 2014

Identify members of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee (internal staff and external community representatives)	Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Executive Director NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program	April 2014
Begin work on the county profiles. • Define content needed • Determine process for capturing content • Review deadlines	Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Program Staff	April 2014
Begin collecting Secondary Data Collection of national, state and local data resources	Kingery & Company Consultants*	April 2014
Conduct organizational meeting of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee • 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 previous needs assessments • Discuss data collection methods (possible survey subjects, method of delivery, locations, etc.). • Steering committee to brainstorm potential external survey distribution partners • Review survey questions	Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Executive Director NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program	June 2014
Distribute electronic survey link to the Steering Committee asking them to complete it and forward to their contacts	Kingery & Company Consultants* Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee	August – September 2014
Contact survey distribution partners to make plans to for them to complete the online survey or hard copy version	Kingery & Company Consultants*	August – September 2014
Send link and/or mail hard copies of the survey	Kingery & Company Consultants*	August – September 2014

NCWVCAA clients to complete survey	NCWVCAA Executive Director NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison	August – September 2014
NCWVCAA Head Start parents to complete survey	NCWVCAA Executive Director NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program	August – September 2014
Monitor progress of survey completion	Kingery & Company Consultants*	August – September 2014
Finalize any remaining online surveys or collect any remaining hard copy surveys	Kingery & Company Consultants*	August – September 2014
Meet with NCWVCAA management to review progress of NCWVCAA clients and Head Start parents completing the survey, discuss focus groups, review status of county profile content development, and review status of Head Start data collection.	Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Executive Director NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program	September 2014
Collect any remaining NCWVCAA client or Head Start parent surveys	Kingery & Company Consultants*	September 2014
Continue collecting Secondary Data Collection of national, state and local data resources	Kingery & Company Consultants*	September 2014
Assess status of county profiles.	Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Program Staff	December 2014
Compile Survey Results - prepare graphs and insert them into draft report	Kingery & Company Consultants*	December 2014

Begin preparing PowerPoint for retreat by inserting all of the survey results/graphs into slides	Kingery & Company Consultants*	December 2014
Gather and compile resource assessment questionnaire from external reps on the steering committee and place results in draft report	Kingery & Company Consultants*	December 2014
Finalize County Profiles and place in draft report	Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Program Staff	December 2014
Finalize Secondary Data Collection and place it in draft report and in the retreat PowerPoint	Kingery & Company Consultants*	December 2014
Finalize PowerPoint for retreat including primary and secondary data, prepare agenda, handouts, door prizes	Kingery & Company Consultants*	December 2014
Conduct roundtable discussions/focus groups – one in each of the three regions	Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Executive Director NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program	January 2014
Begin collecting Secondary Data to meet Head Start requirements • The demographic make-up of HS eligible children 0-5 years old and their families, including their racial and ethnic composition • Other child development and child care programs that are serving HS eligible children • Estimated number of children with disabilities, four years old or younger; their types of disabilities; and available community services and resources • Education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of HS eligible children and their families Education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families as defined by the families themselves and local institutions • Community resources that could address the needs of HS eligible children and their families.	Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program	January 2015

Write draft report	Kingery & Company Consultants*	January 2015
Conduct meeting of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee • Present primary and secondary data collection results • Facilitate an analysis process that identifies potential causes of poverty and mobilizes NCWVCAA and community resources in a plan to address the issues.	Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Executive Director NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program	February 2015
Review draft report	Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Executive Director NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program	February 2015
Final Report	Kingery & Company Consultants*	February 2015
2016 Update – Secondary Data and County Action Plans	Kingery & Company Consultants*	February 2016
2016 Update – Secondary Data and County Action Plans	Kingery & Company Consultants*	February 2017

Needs Assessment Steering Committee Meetings

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

Community Needs Assessment Meeting
June 30, 2014
11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

11:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m. **Welcome and Introductions**

- Agenda Review
- About NCWVCAA

11:15 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. **What is a Community Needs Assessment?**

- Goals and Objectives
- Your Experience
- People Bingo

1130 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. **LUNCH**

- Complete Survey

12:00 p.m. – 12:15 p.m. **What is a Community Needs Assessment?** *Continued*

- Following the Rules and Guidelines
- Introduction of the Four Assessment Steps

12:15 p.m. – 1:15 p.m. **Step 1: Develop a Plan**

- Community Action Key Areas
- Steering Committee Roles and Responsibilities
- Media Analysis Activity

1:15 p.m. – 2:30 p.m. **Step 2: Collect Data**

- Quantitative Surveys
  - Target Audience: Broad Community
  - Identify Survey Distribution Partners
- **Resource Assessment**
  - Target Audience: Steering Committee
- **Secondary Research**
- **Focus Groups**
  - Determine Location

2:30 p.m. – 2:40 p.m. **Step 3: Data Analysis Process - A Preview**

- Three Steps

2:40 p.m. – 2:50 p.m. **Step 4: Take Action - A Preview**

- Report Outline

2:50 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. **Wrap Up & Next Steps**

Community Needs Assessment Retreat
Day One: February 4, 2015
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.	**Needs Assessment Process**	**10:15 a.m.**
III.	**Presentation of Primary and Secondary Data** *County Analysis – County representatives* *Regional Analysis - Management team* *Let's Take Some Notes- see handout* *What Did You Hear? And Trivia Questions*	
	Demographics	**10:30 a.m.**
	Employment	**10:45 a.m.**
	Education	**11:15 a.m.**
	Housing	**11:45 p.m.**
	LUNCH	**12:15 p.m.**
	Health	**12:45 p.m.**
	Nutrition	**1:15 p.m.**
	Use of Income	**1:45 p.m.**
	Transportation	**2:15 p.m.**
	BREAK	**2:30 p.m.**
	Emergency Situations	**2:45 p.m.**
	Children's Needs	**3:15 p.m.**
	Community Resources	**3:45 p.m.**
V.	**Prioritizing the Poverty Indicators Exercise** • *Each County* • *Region*	**4:00 p.m.**
VI.	**Brainstorming Solutions** • *Each County*	**4:20 p.m.**

- *Region*

VII. Wrap Up and Next Steps **5:00 p.m.**

Community Needs Assessment Retreat
Day One: February 5, 2015
10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
NCWVCAA Staff

I. Welcome and Agenda Review **9:00 a.m.**

II. Review of Priority Poverty Indicators for the Region and by County **9:15 a.m.**

Region
Barbour
Greenbrier
Marion
Monongalia
Pocahontas
Preston
Randolph
Taylor
Tucker
Webster

III. Review Brainstorming Solutions for the Region and by County **9:45 a.m.**

III. Complete Indicators and Solution Strategies Worksheet **10:30 a.m.**
Indicators #1 and #2
- *Region*
- *Each County*

LUNCH **12:00 p.m.**

IV. Continue Work on Indicators and Solution Strategies Worksheet **1:00 p.m.**
Indicators #3 and #4
- *Region*
- *Each County*

X. Presentation of Indicators and Solution Strategies **2:30 p.m.**
- *Each County*
- *Region*

V. Wrap Up and Next Steps **3:00 p.m.**

STEP TWO:
COLLECT DATA

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 area of children's needs.
- 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 BARBOUR COUNTY	
Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	• NCWVCAA EHS and HS parents • Heart-N-Hand • Barbour County FRN • Belington & Philippi Library
Teens (High School Seniors)	• Board of Education • Health Department
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	• HUD (Elkins) • Mt. Heart Childcare Resource and Referral • City of Philippi • Belington Clinic & Wellness Center
Adults (Community Members)	• World Vision • Jr Fire Dept. • New Vision
Seniors	• Baughman Towers • Senior Center • Hospice

Survey Data Collection Plan GREENBRIER COUNTY	
Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	• DHHR • Rehabilitation Services • Rhema Christian Center • WIC Office • New River Community and Tech College

Teens (High School Seniors)	• Board of Education • Health Department
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	• Greater Greenbrier Valley Community Foundation • Mountain Heart • Homeless, Inc. • United Way
Adults (Community Members)	• Greenbrier County Day Report • Greenbrier County Drug Court • Hope Haven Homeless Shelter • Greenbrier County Adult Basic Education/HS Equivalency Program • Veteran Services Office – Greenbrier County
Seniors	• Greenbrier County Committee on Aging Fairlea Senior Center

Survey Data Collection Plan **MARION COUNTY**	
Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	• WIC Office • Church of Nazarene • WV Birth to 3 • Energy Express • 612 MAC • Childcare Resource Center • Boys & Girls Club • Child Advocacy Center • Marion County Library • MCPARC
Teens (High School Seniors)	• Marion County FRN • Teen Drug Court • Juvenile Day Report • North Marion High School • East Fairmont High School • West Fairmont High School • Boy Scouts • Girl Scouts

Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	• Local Food Pantries • Connecting Link • Union Mission • Fairmont Community Development Partnership • Valley Healthcare • MVA • John Manchin Sr. Clinic • Homeless Coalition • Salvation Army
Adults (Community Members)	• Council of Churches • Chamber of Commerce • Marion Transit Authority • OIC • Day Report Center
Seniors	• Senior Centers • Meals on Wheels • Nursing Homes • Marion County Adult Community Education

Survey Data Collection Plan MONONGALIA COUNTY	
Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	• Health Department • Monongalia County Head Start/Early Head Start • Morgantown Public Library • WIC Office • Early Learning Facility (ELF)
Teens (High School Seniors)	• Habitat for Humanity • Boparc • Soup Kitchen (Red Door) • Mountaineer Boys & Girls Club
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	• United Way • Food Pantries • Partnership/Monongalia County Development Authority • Birth to Three • Housing Authority • DHHR • Rack Food Pantry at WVU

Adults (Community Members)	• Mountain Line Transit • Workforce WV • WV Junior College • Monongalia County School Board MTEC (Career and Technical Center) • Valley Health Care • Volunteer Firemen's Association
Seniors	• Senior Mons • VA Clinic in Westover • DRS Division of Rehab. Services • Centers for Excellence in Disabilities (CED) • Meals on Wheels
Survey Data Collection Plan POCAHONTAS COUNTY	
Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	• Pocahontas County BOE • School Days Child Care • Pocahontas County DHHR • WIC Office
Teens (High School Seniors)	• Pocahontas County High School • Extension Services
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	• Pocahontas County FRN • Day Report Center • Health Department
Adults (Community Members)	• Pocahontas County Free Library • Snowshoe Career Center • Pocahontas County Commission
Seniors	• Pocahontas County Senior Center • Pocahontas Center

Survey Data Collection Plan PRESTON COUNTY	
Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	• After School Explorers • WIC
Teens (High School Seniors)	• Board of Education • Board of Education Homeless Prevention School Counseling • WVU Extension Office
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	• Food for Preston • Food Pantries/Raymond Wolfe • Salvation Army
Adults (Community Members)	• Preston Urgent Care • Preston-Taylor Health Clinic • Preston County Health Dept. • Mountain Line
Seniors	• Preston County Senior Center (Kingwood) • Preston Memorial

Survey Data Collection Plan RANDOLPH COUNTY	
Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	• Randolph County Schools • WIC • Right from the Start • YMCA

Teens (High School Seniors)	• Randolph County Schools • WVU Extension • Boy Scouts • Girl Scouts
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	• Elkins-Randolph Health Dept. • Catholic Charities • Youth Health Services • Appalachian Community Health Center • Tyrand Ministries • Helping Hand Clearing House • Children's Advocacy
Adults (Community Members)	• Elkins Library Randolph • Russell Memorial Library • Valley Health Care • Pioneer Library • Valley Head Community Library • Legal Aid • Women's Aid in Crisis • Celebration Recovery
Seniors	• Randolph County Senior Center • Meals on Wheels • Veterans Upward Bound • Harman Health Clinic

Survey Data Collection Plan **TAYLOR COUNTY**	
Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	• Health Department • Starting Points • Parents as Teachers • Taylor County Board of Education • Oak Grove Baptist
Teens (High School Seniors)	• Grafton High School • HRDF RESA VII • Taylor County FRN • 4-H
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	• DHHR • The Mission • Hospice • The HUB of WV

Adults (Community Members)	• Grafton WV Housing Development Authority • City of Grafton • Assessor's Office • VA Hospital • Community Corrections
Seniors	• VFW Ladies Auxiliary • Senior Center • Hospice • Grafton City Hospital • Rosewood Nursing • Beulahland Personal Care

Survey Data Collection Plan TUCKER COUNTY	
Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	• Tucker County Family Resource Center • St. George Clinic
Teens (High School Seniors)	• Tucker County Young Life • Tucker County Elementary • Tucker County Extension Office • All Churches Youth Group
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	• First Methodist Church • Parsons Ministry Association • Blackwater Ministry Association
Adults (Community Members)	• Sherriff Department • VA Clinic • Five River's Library • Tucker County Wellness Center • Mountain Top Library

Seniors	• Tucker County Senior Center • Granville Manor • Cortland Acres • DHHR

Survey Data Collection Plan WEBSTER COUNTY	
Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	• Parents as Teachers • Cub Scouts • WIC • Birth to Three
Teens (High School Seniors)	• SADD • WVU Extension • 4-H • Girl Scouts
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	• Seneca Health Services, Inc. • Webster County Health Department • Webster County FRN
Adults (Community Members)	• Garden Club • Catholic Community Services • Addison-Webster Public Library • Cowen Public Library • Webster County Memorial Hospital
Seniors	• Webster Springs Senior Center

Survey Results Summary

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 1,977 needs assessment survey respondents. The vast majority of respondents were adults, with 1.6% youth. The majority were female (78.7%), White (95.3%), with a monthly household income of $2,001+ (39.2%) and listed high school/G.E.D. as the highest level of education they had completed (35%). 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. **Employment – 28%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Lack of employment opportunities
   - Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
   - Lack of reliable transportation

2. **Health – 23.8%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Lack of dental services
   - Lack of vision services
   - Lack of medical insurance

3. **Transportation – 23.2%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
   - Cost of vehicle repair
   - Lack of credit to buy a vehicle

4. **Housing – 18.6%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Affordability of rent/house payments
   - Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.
   - Lack of affordable/suitable housing Lack of affordable/suitable housing

5. **Nutrition – 17.3%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Not enough income to cover food cost
   - Not eligible for food stamps
   - Lack of time to prepare meals

6. **Use of Income – 16.5%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
   - Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
   - Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues

7. **Education – 12.8%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Availability and/or location of classes
   - Lack of vocational skills or training
   - Lack of GED / Adult Education classes

8. **Emergency Situations***
   The top three reasons identified were:
   - Lack of income for utilities/fuel
   - Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling

- Lack of food

*(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*

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:

- NCWVCAA
- CASA of Marion County
- St George Medical Clinic
- CASA of Marion County
- Preston Co Starting Points Family Resource Center
- WorkForce West Virginia
- NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start
- Monongalia County Planning Commission
- Preston County Caring Council Family Resource Network
- Randolph Co. FRN

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?

- The way individuals and organizations pull together to help people
- Community working together
- Lack of crime and the friendliness of the community.
- The community and the way the community reaches out to help one other in times of needs.
- Our community cares about one another.
- The giving, caring support of the residents who try to take care of their neighbors
- The numerous helping agencies throughout my community (Preston County) that work together with one another to meet the best interests of clients.
- Small
- Small college town environment, friendly people.
- I like the people. For the most part they are kind and caring and always willing to help those in need.
- There is a university and a hospital in the City of Fairmont. Also there is some business growth and high technology expansion.
- Strong Economy
- People are friendly and willing to help their neighbor

- Community Support
- Agencies are willing to work together for the common good.

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

- Eliminate the stigma attached to poverty and worth
- Organization meeting more often
- More jobs for the community and better paying jobs.
- Making sure that we graduate 100% of our students.
- Opportunity
- Mandatory parent training
- More helping agencies in the area that are able to assist in transportation services and/or an additional transportation option.
- Community gatherings
- The drug rate. This is keeping people from finding employment and keeping crime rate high,
- I'd have better jobs so families could have the means to support their families and wouldn't have to rely on other benefit programs such as food stamps, medical cards, etc.
- Drug prevention should be enhanced.
- Sound land use practices
- Drug use and issues of crime around usage including child abuse/neglect
- Make people more aware of available services.
- More transportation

What would your community look like without poverty?

- Substance abuse would decrease, child abuse would decrease and our town would have more local businesses and a thriving economy.
- Community would look great!!
- Flourishment.
- Healthier and much more stable.
- There would be less stress upon families therefore decreasing substance abuse, child abuse and neglect, and domestic violence
- Residents would have enough to eat, enough money to feed their children and pay their living expenses, available affordable housing, and good employment opportunities
- In my opinion, my community would be an ideal place to live without poverty. The community would also be a more happier/healthier place for individuals to reside. Poverty is a struggle throughout my community.
- Less crime
- Higher education levels, better housing, less crime, better nutrition, better health for children and adults.
- Everyone would have a job, decent place to live, transportation, and have good medical and dental care.
- Reduced crime rate; more jobs; better housing; higher education; less drug abuse;

flourishing business
- Better, Mon County fairs better than most economically, however there is considerable levels of poverty in the County
- Everyone healthy, educated and having productive jobs.
- Not sure.
- It would be a thriving place to live.

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

- A lot of red tape - felons cannot get low income housing, families fall through the cracks at DHHR and make too much to qualify for benefits but not enough to live, not enough resources in the community to help with basic things like rent, utilities, car seats, etc.; there are mostly resources for food and clothing but not much else
- No Jobs
- Lack of money and education.
- There are many obstacles that are present in this county.
- High school drop outs (one is to many)
- Lack of jobs, and lack of support either through family or community."
- Lack of good paying employment, educational opportunities, and transportation.
- Lack of work, non-commitment to education, overuse of and dependence on social security disability
- Lack of education and lack of anti-poverty services keeps families in poverty in my opinion.
- Drug use and low paying jobs make them ineligible for help
- Lack of education, low paying jobs, drug use, poor health, welfare dependence.
- It's a generational thing, families seem to think that's the best they can do. A lack of education is also a problem and there aren't many good paying jobs so those with education relocated for better jobs.
- Lack of education; lack good paying jobs; drug abuse; families' cycle of dependency on system
- Cost of housing is a significant factor. Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of education and generational poverty
- Lack of good paying jobs. Lack of personal/public transportation. Lack of education.
- A number of things keep them in poverty, lack of good paying jobs, transportation to those jobs and sadly, the mentality of some.

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 is presented in detail as part of the Poverty Indicators sections of this report.

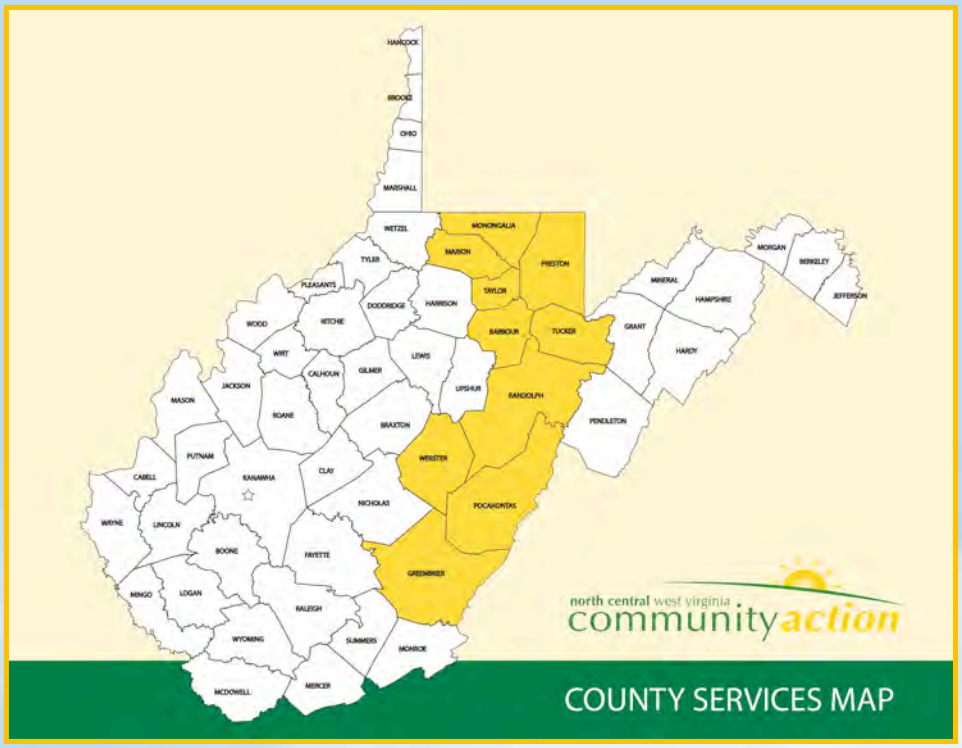
Data sources included:

Employment	Unemployment Rates	US Department of Labor
	National Poverty Guidelines	United States Department of Health and Human Resources and US Census Bureau – American Community Survey
	Median Household Income	US Census Bureau
	Top Industries Providing Employment	Workforce WV
	Top 3 County Employers	Local Secondary Research
Education	List of all elementary, middle and high schools in the county	WV Department of Education
	List of any post-secondary education in the county	Local Secondary Research
	Educational Performance data: • Dropout Rates • Graduation Rates • Average Class Size • Current Enrollment • Percentage of Special Education Students • Percentage of low-income students	WV Department of Education
	Special Education Students (type of disability and number of students with the disability)	WV Department of Education
	Educational Attainment (Age 25 & older)	US Census Bureau – American Community Survey
	Education Attainment of NCWVCAA clients	
Housing	Occupancy and Home Value Data • Total Housing Units • Occupied Housing Units • Vacant Housing Units • Owner Occupied • Renter Occupied • Median Home Value • Median Rent	US Census Bureau – American Community Survey
	Fair market rents	US Department of Housing and Urban Development

	Homeless census	Homeless Coalition
Health	Top 3 Health Prevalent Diseases	Local Secondary Research
	Access to Health Care • Hospitals • Urgent Care Facilities • Emergency Rooms • Dental Services • Vision Services • Mental Health Services	Local Secondary Research
	Number of Infants served by WIC	WIC local contacts
	Statistics on Children and Teens • Percent of low birth-weight babies • Infant Mortality Rate • Child Abuse/Neglect Rate • Child Death Rate • Teen Birth Rate • Percent Births to Unmarried Teens • Teen Injury Death Rate	WV KIDS COUNT Fund Data Book
	Public Health - Services offered by County Health Departments	County Health Departments
Nutrition	Obesity Rates	Centers for Disease Control
	Food pantries	Local Secondary Research
	Grocery stores (location and accessibility)	Local Secondary Research
	Free and reduced lunch	WV Department of Education/WV KIDS COUNT Fund
Use of Income	Credit Conditions	Assets & Opportunities Scorecard
	Social Security Income Recipients	Social Security Administration
	Number and location of banks and credit counseling services	Local Secondary Research
Transportation	Public transportation availability, including Senior Services transportation	Local Secondary Research
Emergency Situations	Locations of Fire Departments and Rescue Services available	Local Secondary Research
	Crime Rate statistics	WV State Police
Children's	The demographic make-up of HS	NCWVCAA DBA FACS Pro PY48

Needs	eligible children 0-5 years old and their families, including their racial and ethnic composition	Program Information Report (PIR) Monongalia County BOE HS - PSTEPS
	Other child development and child care programs that are serving HS eligible children	Local Secondary Research
	Estimated number of children with disabilities, four years old or younger; their types of disabilities; and available community services and resources	WV Birth to Three, Local Secondary Research
	Education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of HS eligible children and their families Education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families as defined by the families themselves and local institutions	WV KIDS COUNT Fund
	Community resources that could address the needs of HS eligible children and their families.	Local Secondary Research
	Statistics on Children • Percent eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3 – 4) • Percent children approved for free and reduced-price school meals (K-12) • Percent of families with related children who receive cash assistance • Number of children under age 6 • Percent of children under age 6 who live in families with parents in the labor force	WV KIDS COUNT Fund

COUNTY PROFILES



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

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. 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	2014
Total Population	**16,766**
White	96.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%
Black or African American	1.0%
Asian	0.2%
Median Age	41.5
Population Under 5 Years	889

2014 Estimate - United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

BARBOUR COUNTY	2014
Total	**16229**
Male	7943
Female	8286
Under 18 years	3256
18-64 years	9810
Over 64 years	2893
White	15753
Black or African American	103
American Indian and Alaska Native	127
Asian	58

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	0
Hispanic or Latino	107
Less than high school graduate	2311
High school graduate and equivalent	5070
Some college or associate's degree	2500
Bachelor's degree or higher	1374

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2014)

GREENBRIER COUNTY

History & Geography

Greenbrier County is the second largest county in West Virginia, with 1,021 square miles. 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	2014
Total Population	**35,450**
White	94.6%
Black or African American	2.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%
Asian	0.4%
Median Age	45
Population Under 5 Years	1,914

2014 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

Greenbrier COUNTY	2014
Total	**34853**
Male	17057
Female	17796
Under 18 years	6802
18-64 years	21126
Over 64 years	6925
White	32925
Black or African American	764
American Indian and Alaska Native	9
Asian	132
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	9
Other	124
Hispanic or Latino	439
Less than high school graduate	3968
High school graduate and equivalent	10966
Some college or associate's degree	5816
Bachelor's degree or higher	4694

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2014)

MARION COUNTY

History & Geography

Marion County is located in northern central West Virginia covering 310 square miles. 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	2014
Total Population	**56,803**
White	94.1%
Black or African American	3.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Median Age	41

Population Under 5 Years	3,295

2014 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

MARION COUNTY	2014
Total	**55374**
Male	27062
Female	28312
Under 18 years	11070
18-64 years	34745
Over 64 years	9559
White	52290
Black or African American	1865
American Indian and Alaska Native	47
Asian	253
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	10
Other	909
Hispanic or Latino	581
Less than high school graduate	4429
High school graduate and equivalent	16214
Some college or associate's degree	9987
Bachelor's degree or higher	8135

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2014)

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.

MONONGALIA COUNTY	2014
Total Population	**103,463**
White	90.8%
Black or African American	3.9%
Asian	3.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Median Age	29.1
Population Under 5 Years	5,173

2014 Estiamte – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

MONONGALIA COUNTY	2014
Total	**93321**
Male	47617
Female	45704
Under 18 years	15683
18-64 years	67577
Over 64 years	10061
White	85237
Black or African American	2928
American Indian and Alaska Native	133
Asian	3002
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	273
Hispanic or Latino	1529
Less than high school graduate	4839
High school graduate and equivalent	17590
Some college or associate's degree	12517
Bachelor's degree or higher	22703

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2014)

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	2014
Total Population	**8,662**
White	97.2%
Black or African American	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%
Asian	0.2%
Median Age	47.1
Population Under 5 Years	424

2014 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

POCAHONTAS COUNTY	2014
Total	**8332**
Male	4125
Female	4207
Under 18 years	1483
18-64 years	5099
Over 64 years	1750
White	8071
Black or African American	103
American Indian and Alaska Native	5
Asian	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	1
Hispanic or Latino	36
Less than high school graduate	934
High school graduate and equivalent	2994
Some college or associate's degree	1333
Bachelor's degree or higher	1037

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2014)

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	2014
Total Population	**33,788**
White	97.4%
Black or African American	1.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Asian	0.2%
Median Age	42
Population Under 5 Years	1,656

2014 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

PRESTON COUNTY	2014
Total	**31276**
Male	15694
Female	15582
Under 18 years	6245
18-64 years	19723
Over 64 years	5308
White	30803
Black or African American	107
American Indian and Alaska Native	49
Asian	27
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	29
Hispanic or Latino	261
Less than high school graduate	3564
High school graduate and equivalent	11052
Some college or associate's degree	5014
Bachelor's degree or higher	3118

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2014)

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. 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	2014
Total Population	**29,429**
White	96.9%
Black or African American	1.5%
Asian	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%
Median Age	43.4
Population Under 5 Years	1,560

2014 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

RANDOLPH COUNTY	2014
Total	**27265**
Male	13575
Female	13690
Under 18 years	5637
18-64 years	16453
Over 64 years	5191
White	26602
Black or African American	229
American Indian and Alaska Native	41
Asian	93
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	27
Other	27
Hispanic or Latino	246
Less than high school graduate	2937
High school graduate and equivalent	9455
Some college or associate's degree	3341
Bachelor's degree or higher	3793

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2014)

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	2014
Total Population	**17,069**
White	97.1%
Black or African American	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%
Asian	0.4%
Median Age	42.3
Population Under 5 Years	922

2014 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

TAYLOR COUNTY	2014
Total	**16351**
Male	8193
Female	8158
Under 18 years	3383
18-64 years	10171
Over 64 years	2797
White	15930
Black or African American	148
American Indian and Alaska Native	28
Asian	117
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	12
Other	5
Hispanic or Latino	157
Less than high school graduate	1757
High school graduate and equivalent	5429
Some college or associate's degree	2648
Bachelor's degree or higher	1913

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2014)

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.

TUCKER COUNTY	2014
Total Population	**6,927**
White	98.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black or African American	0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Median Age	46.3
Population Under 5 Years	284

2014 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

TUCKER COUNTY	2014
Total	**6832**
Male	3388
Female	3444
Under 18 years	1211
18-64 years	4171
Over 64 years	1450
White	6720
Black or African American	6
American Indian and Alaska Native	0
Asian	5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	0
Hispanic or Latino	39
Less than high school graduate	664
High school graduate and equivalent	2585
Some college or associate's degree	1169
Bachelor's degree or higher	720

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2014)

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	2014
Total Population	**8,834**
White	98.0%
Black or African American	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.1%
Asian	0.3%
Median Age	44.1
Population Under 5 Years	495

2014 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

WEBSTER COUNTY	2014
Total	**8921**
Male	4419
Female	4502
Under 18 years	1796
18-64 years	5411
Over 64 years	1714
White	8780
Black or African American	0
American Indian and Alaska Native	15
Asian	31
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	0
Hispanic or Latino	44
Less than high school graduate	1814
High school graduate and equivalent	2870
Some college or associate's degree	1221
Bachelor's degree or higher	592

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2014)

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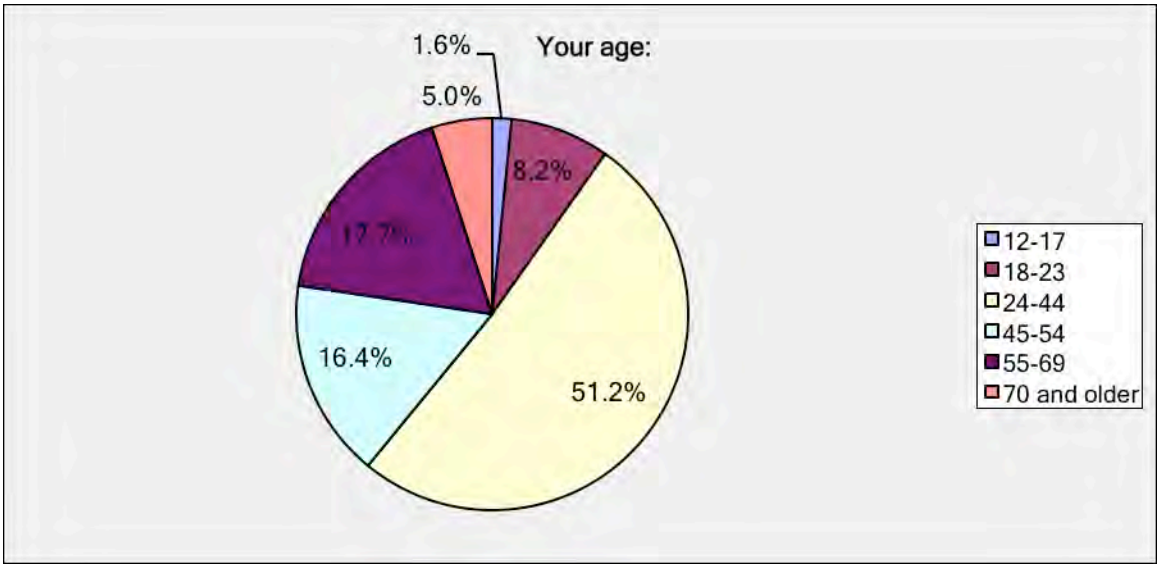
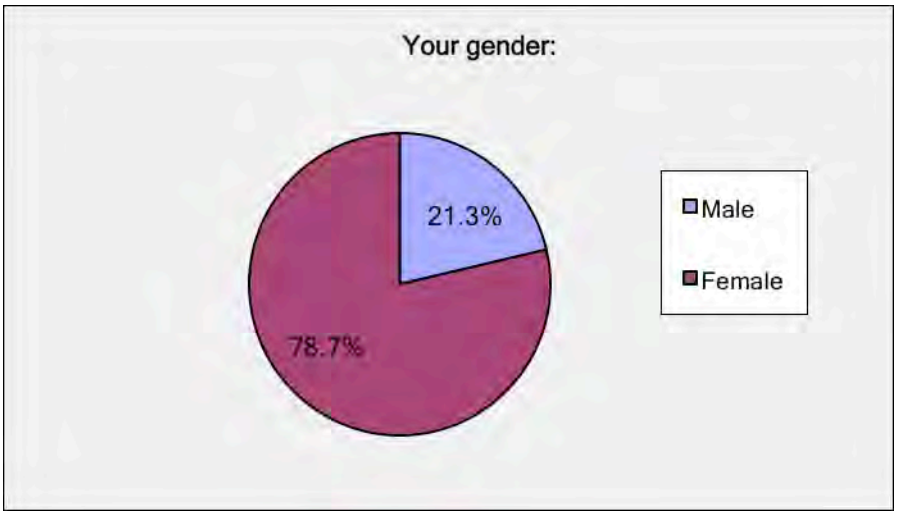
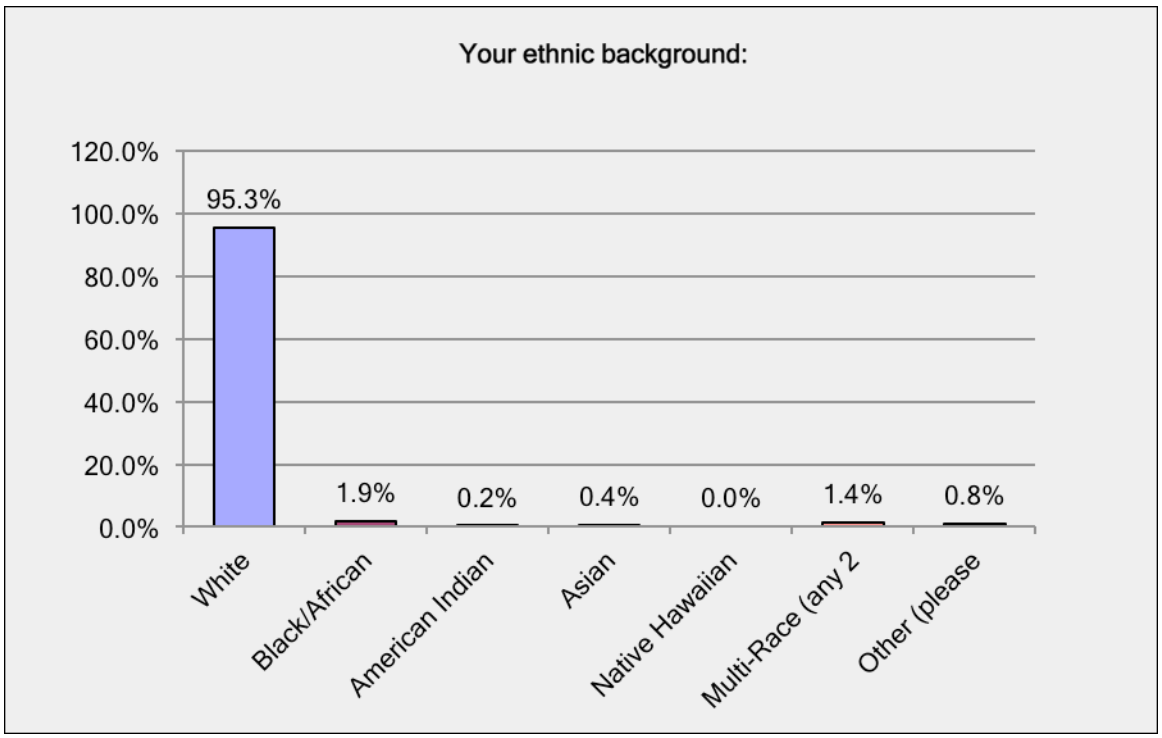
Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster

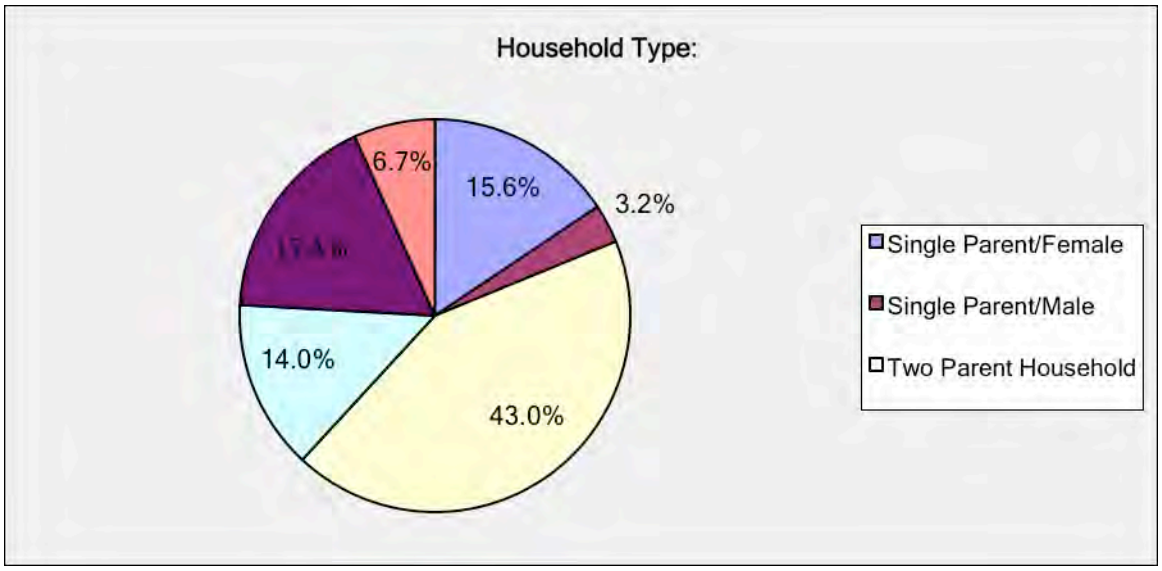
SURVEY RESPONDENT PROFILE

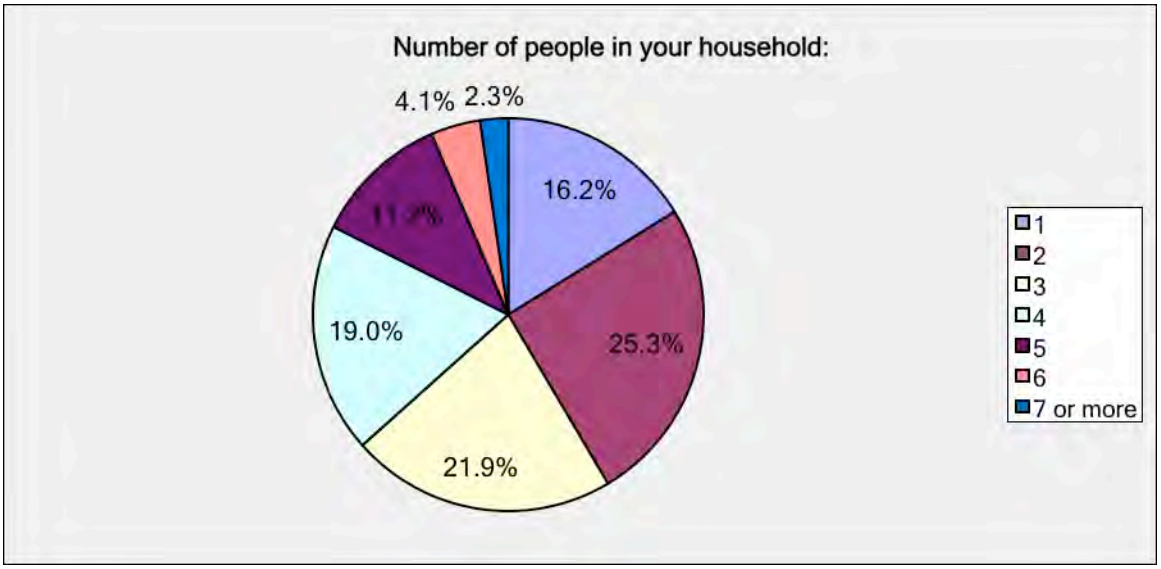
Throughout the survey process, **1,977** individuals who live in Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties, completed the Needs Assessment Survey. Participants included educators, high school students, employees and board members of various 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:

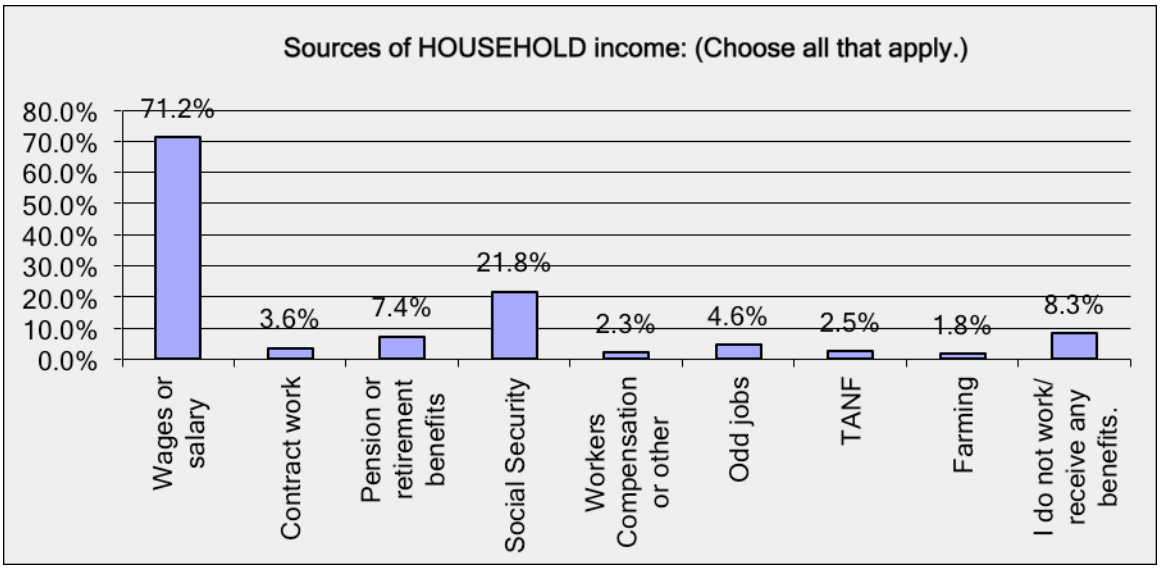


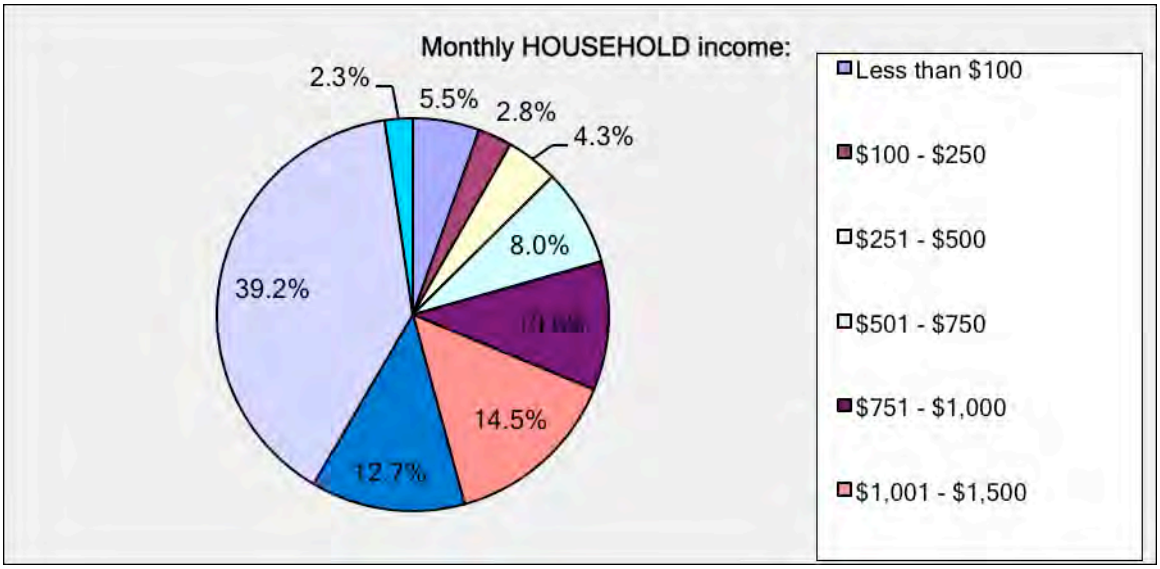


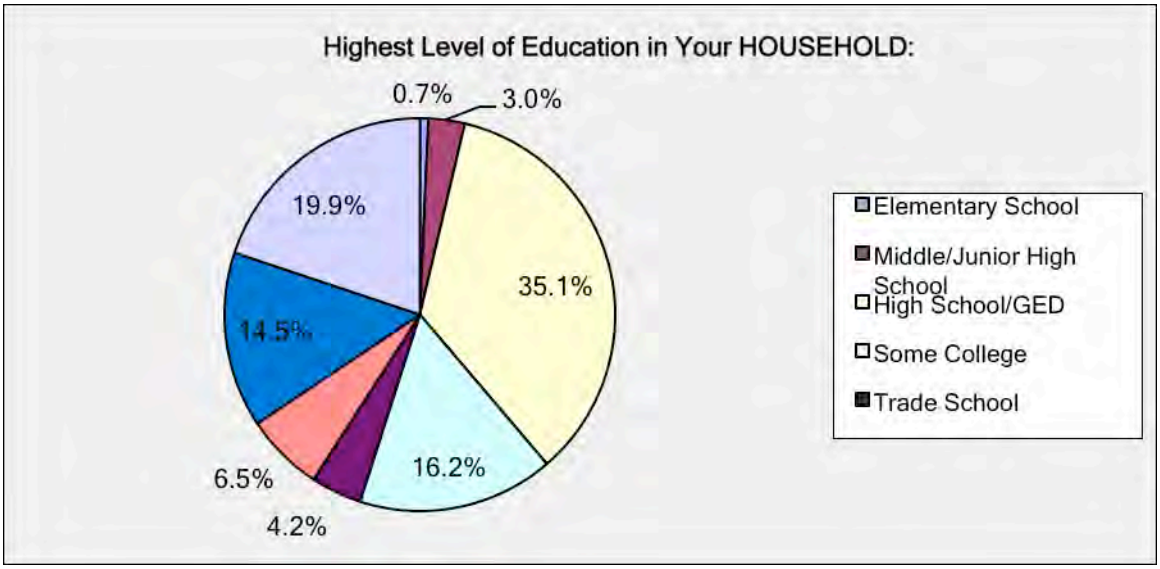

Your ethnic background:
120.0%
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
95.3%
1.9%
0.2%
0.4%
0.0%
1.4%
0.8%
White
Black/African
American Indian
Asian
Native Hawaiian
Multi-Race (any 2
Other (please

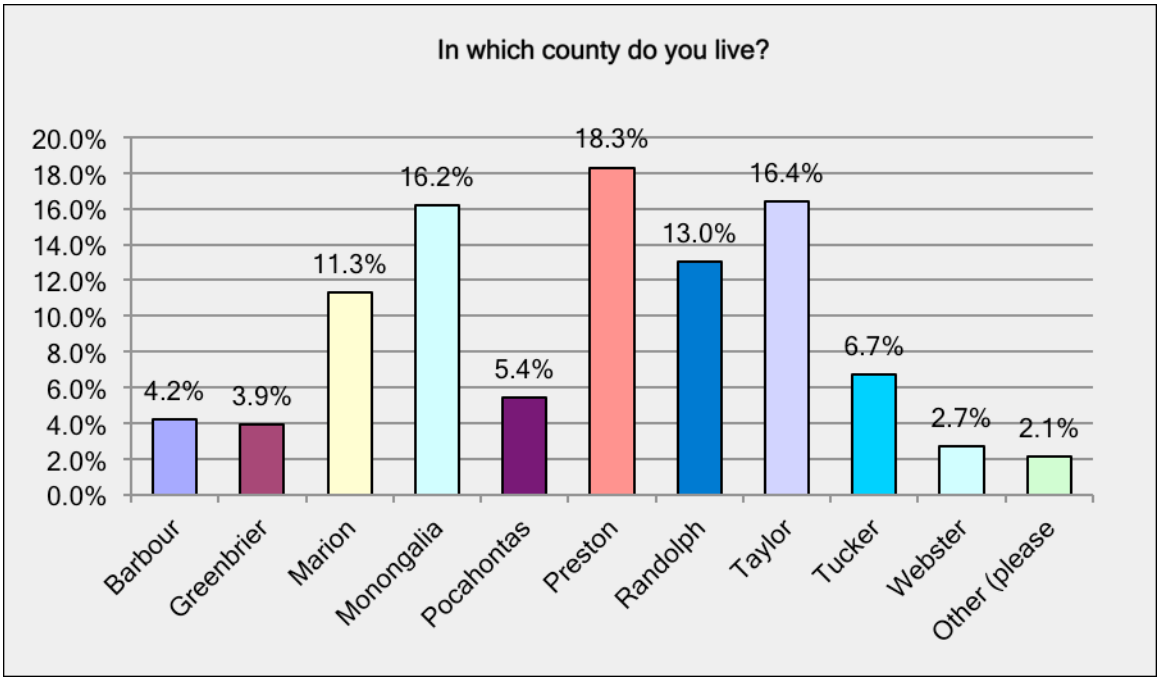

Household Type:
6.7%
15.6%
3.2%
14.0%
43.0%
Single Parent/Female
Single Parent/Male
Two Parent Household


Number of people in your household:
4.1%
2.3%
16.2%
11.4%
19.0%
25.3%
21.9%
1
2
3
4
5
6
7 or more


Sources of HOUSEHOLD income: (Choose all that apply.)
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
71.2%
3.6%
7.4%
21.8%
2.3%
4.6%
2.5%
1.8%
8.3%
Wages or salary
Contract work
Pension or retirement benefits
Social Security
Workers Compensation or other
Odd jobs
TANF
Farming
I do not work/ receive any benefits.


Monthly HOUSEHOLD income:
2.3%
5.5%
2.8%
4.3%
8.0%
39.2%
14.5%
12.7%
Less than $100
$100 - $250
$251 - $500
$501 - $750
$751 - $1,000
$1,001 - $1,500


Highest Level of Education in Your HOUSEHOLD:
0.7%
3.0%
19.9%
35.1%
14.5%
6.5%
4.2%
16.2%
Elementary School
Middle/Junior High School
High School/GED
Some College
Trade School



Other:

- Harrison - XXX
- Upshur – XXXXXX
- Fayette County, Pennsylvania
- Nicholas – X
- Monroe - XXXX
- Berkeley
- Grant - X
- Pendleton
- Hampshire. My work involves Tucker and Preston. I am a recent resident of Greenbrier Co.
- USA - X
- Frederick, MD
- Lewis
- FAYETTE
- Transient
- United States
- LEXINGTON S. C.
- Tennessee
- Kanawha - XXX
- Clarksburg
- Summers
- Washington, PA
- Harrison

Overall SURVEY RESULTS - Region and By County

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

NCWVCAA Region
1. Employment (28.3%)
2. Health (23.8%)
3. Transportation (23.2%)

Barbour
1. Health (34.6%)
2. Nutrition (21.5%)
3. Employment (18.8%)

Greenbrier
1. Employment (28.8%)
2. Health (28.4%)
3. Transportation (25.0%)

Marion
1. Employment (34.8%)
2. Transportation (30.2%)
3. Nutrition (29.9%)

Monongalia
1. Employment (21.0%)
2. Health (19.7%)
3. Housing (17.1%)

Pocahontas
1. Employment (42.3%)
2. Housing (34.7%)
3. Use of Income (32.7%)

Preston
1. Health (21.7%)
2. Employment (20.5%)
3. Transportation (19.1%)

Randolph
1. Health (29.0%)
2. Employment (25.0%)
3. Nutrition (20.5%)

Taylor
1. Employment (39.9%)
2. Transportation (38.0%)
3. Housing (19.9%)
4. Health (19.9%)

Tucker
1. Health (27.3%)
2. Employment (26.4%)
3. Transportation (22.3%)

Webster
1. Employment (26.9%)
2. Transportation (23.1%)
3. Health (21.2%)

Focus Groups

The third form of primary data collection came from focus groups conducted throughout the region. NCWVCAA and their partner agencies invited attendees to the focus group each county. A flyer was distributed to the partner agencies to get the word out about the focus groups. The focus groups were limited to the first 10 people who signed up in each county. Each participant was paid $20 to participate.

Eligibility:

Participants had to meet the following guidelines.

- Be over the age of 18.
- Receive SNAP, WIC or Senior voucher benefits.
- Live in one of the counties where the group discussions are being held.

Dates and Locations

Grafton, WV
Tuesday, January 20th
Monongalia, Marion, Preston, and Taylor Counties
2:00 pm - 4:00 pm
NCWVCA Taylor County Office
20 E Main Street
Grafton, WV 26354

Webster Springs, WV
Monday, January 26th
Webster, Pocahontas, and Greenbrier Counties
2:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Webster Springs Elementary
318 River Drive
Webster Springs, WV 26288

Elkins, WV
Friday, January 30th
Barbour, Tucker, and Randolph Counties
After two attempts to host a focus group in Barbour, Tucker and Randolph Counties, no one signed up to participate. Kingery & Company developed another method of obtaining the same information in the form of a questionnaire that included a demographic form along with a series of qualitative, open-ended questions assessing issues, barriers and solutions for each community action poverty indicator - employment, education, health, nutrition, housing, transportation, emergency situations and children's needs.

Linda Sanders, Administrator, Randolph-Elkins Health Department and NCWVCAA board member, assisted in identifying potential questionnaire candidates who met the criteria to participate. She asked each candidate to complete the questionnaire at the Health Department. As a result, 22 individuals completed the questionnaire. Each received $25 for their time and feedback. The results were included in the Community Needs Assessment retreat analysis and will be included in the final report.

Focus Group Summaries

The same questions were asked at each focus group, and a summary of each county's responses are below the questions.

ISSUES

1. What do you like about your community?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: There is a strong sense of community and care here.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: There is a strong sense of community and cooperativeness in these communities.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: These areas have small, quiet communities where everyone knows their neighbors and everyone is friendly and supports each other.

2. What would you change to improve the community?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: Improved job availability, safe places for families and children to gather, and improved public transit are stated needs.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: There is a sense of corruption in government in these communities – new elected officials and government reform are a reported need.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: Better paying jobs, better housing opportunities, cleaner roads and more activities for young children are needed.

BARRIERS

1. Is EMPLOYMENT an issue for you and/or your family? If so, why?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: Employment is a known issue here – lack of good jobs and reported nepotism are barriers to finding employment.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: There is a lack of good-paying jobs. There is hope about industry coming in, but for now jobs are still a big issue.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: Participants reported that wages are not high enough to pay for bills, food, and rent in the area.

2. Is EDUCATION an issue for you and/or your family? If so, why?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: Education is not seen as an issue, only transportation to educational facilities.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: Access to education is somewhat limited because of distance in rural communities.
- Elkins Area Focus Group:

3. Is HOUSING an issue for you and/or your family? If so, why?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: Some participants reported a lack of affordable housing in the area.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: Housing options are often old and in need of repair, or not affordable. There is a lack of low-incoming housing options in the area.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: Job training is needed.

4. Is HEALTH an issue for you and/or your family? If so, why?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: Basic healthcare does not seem to be an issue, but there is need for mental health and substance abuse treatment facilities.

- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: For most areas, access to basic health care is not an issue, except in the more remote areas.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: Help with drug addiction for adults, and better in-home care for seniors are some suggested solutions.

5. Is NUTRITION an issue for you and/or your family? If so, why?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: There seems to be a lack of smaller grocery stores and access to fresh produce year-round in some areas.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: There is a need for more healthy options and an increased number of grocery stores.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: Participants reported that healthy, affordable food is difficult to find.

6. Is USE OF INCOME an issue for you and/or your family? If so, why?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: Use of income is a recurring issue with no extra money and lack of available jobs to improve families' financial status.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: There is a need for education on budgeting, prioritizing and saving money.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: Participants reported that budgeting and spending wisely is a problem.

7. Is TRANSPORTATION an issue for you and/or your family? If so, why?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: Some areas are still in great need of public transit.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: There are some options for public transit and additional transportation services, but there are still transportation gaps that need filled.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: Some participants reported that roads are bad and there is limited transportation.

8. Have you and/or your family found yourself in crisis and needed help with basic needs? If so, please explain?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: Emergency situations are a recurring issue throughout this region, with lack of resources to help people in crisis.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: Crisis situations are not perceived as a big problem in this area.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: The majority of respondents reported that affordable housing and food is difficult to find.

9. What do you consider to be the top EMERGENCY SITUATIONS in your community?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: Poverty, lack of jobs, and transportation are the top emergency situations in the community.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: Drug abuse and housing are the biggest issues in the area.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: Some participants reported that more police are needed to make towns safer and that there should be improved drug education for teens and adults.

10. What do children in your community need?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: After school programs and public areas for children's activities are needed.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: After-school support and safe places for children's activities are needed.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: More activities for children and families, safer areas for children to play.

SOLUTIONS

1. What do you think your community needs most to make it a better place to live?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: Jobs are the greatest perceived need in the area.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: Support and treatment for drug abuse is the most reported need.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: Cleaner and improved streets and roads, more police to make towns safer.

2. What services are needed in your community for young children, teens, adults and seniors?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: After school programs for children and youth, including recreational activities are needed. Adult education opportunities are lacking in the area.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: Early Head Start programs for young children, sex education and supervised recreational activities for teens, and peer support and in-home care for adults and seniors.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: More activities for children and families, work programs, a community center, improved drug education for teens, parenting classes, job training and help with drug addiction for adults, and better in-home care for seniors are some suggested solutions.

3. Who needs to be involved in improving the community? And how?

- Grafton Area Focus Group: Participants recognize the need for everyone to be involved in community improvement.
- Webster Springs Area Focus Group: Everyone should be involved.
- Elkins Area Focus Group: City officials, local businesses, all government agencies, DHHR, and parents were the most common responses.

POVERTY INDICATOR: EMPLOYMENT

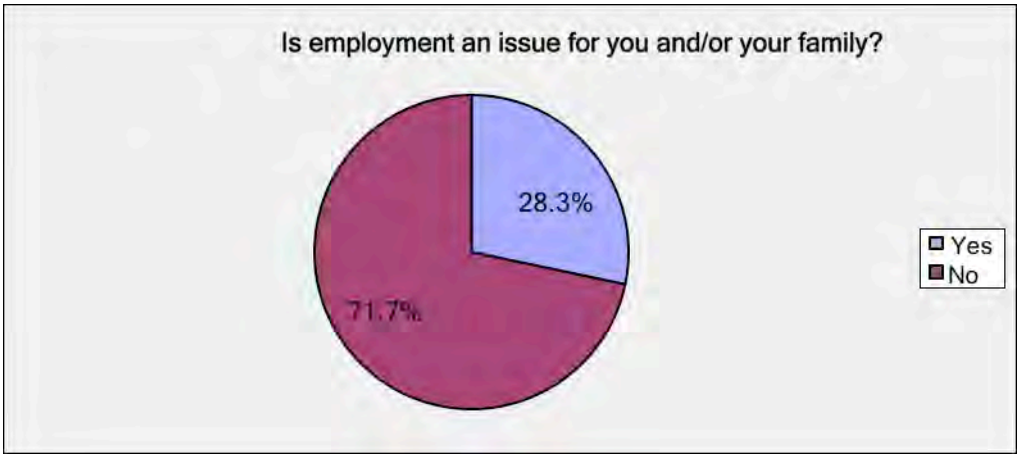
Believing in your success!

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

POVERTY INDICATOR: EMPLOYMENT

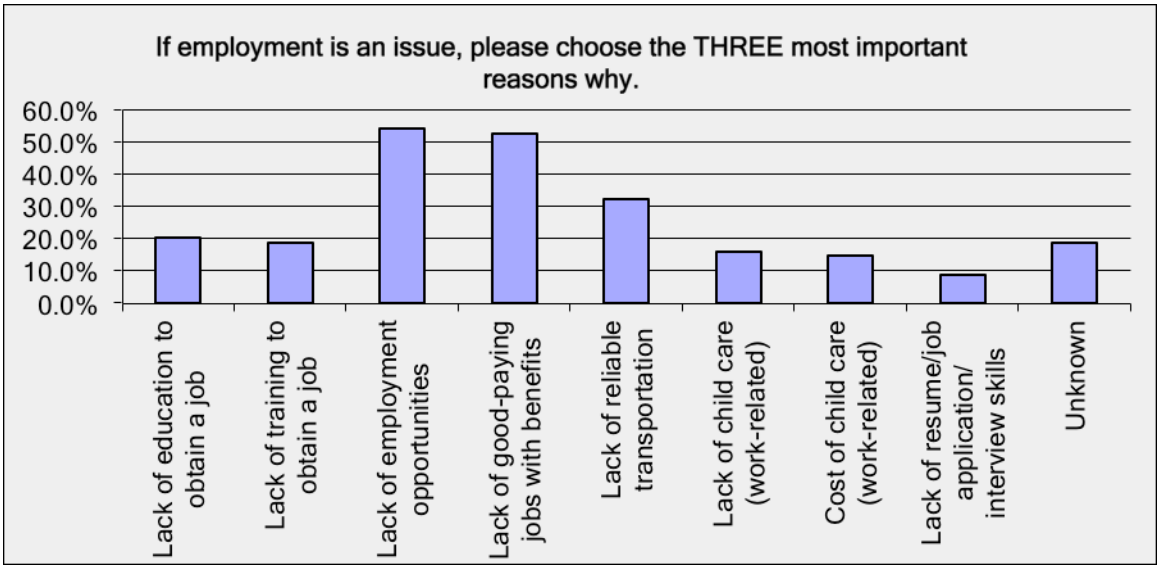
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is employment an issue for you and/or your family*?** Of the **1,926** individuals who answered the question, **28.3%** respondents felt that employment was in fact an issue. In order to gain a better 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.



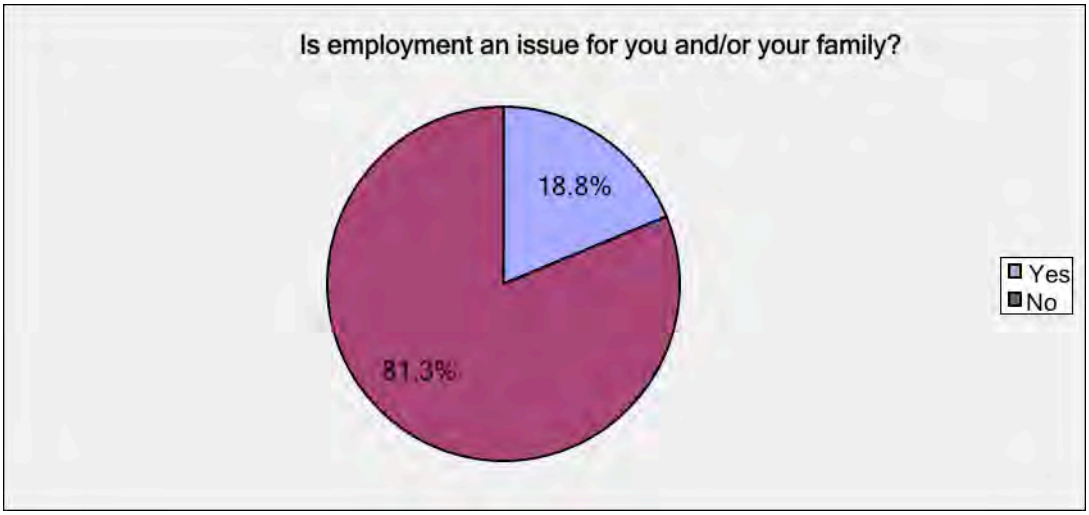
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
3. Lack of reliable transportation



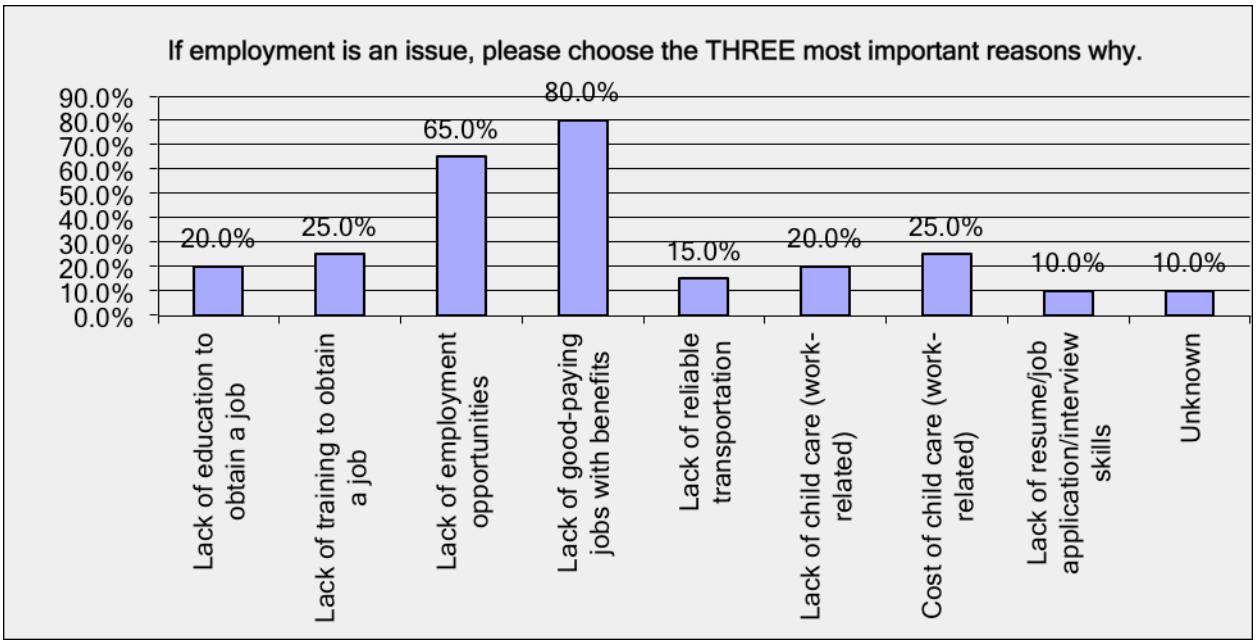
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is employment an issue for you and/or your family?*** **18.8%** respondents in Barbour County felt that employment was in fact an issue.



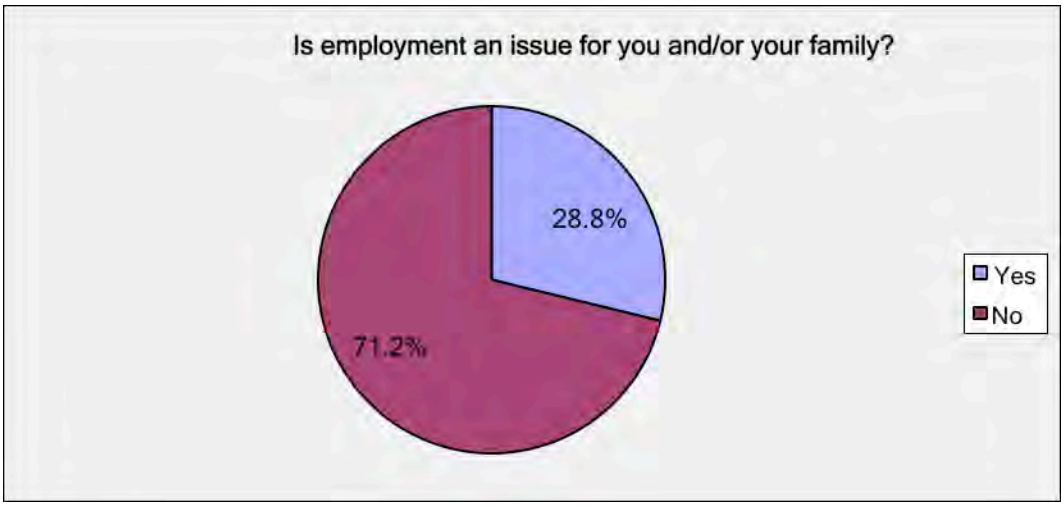
The top three reasons identified were:

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



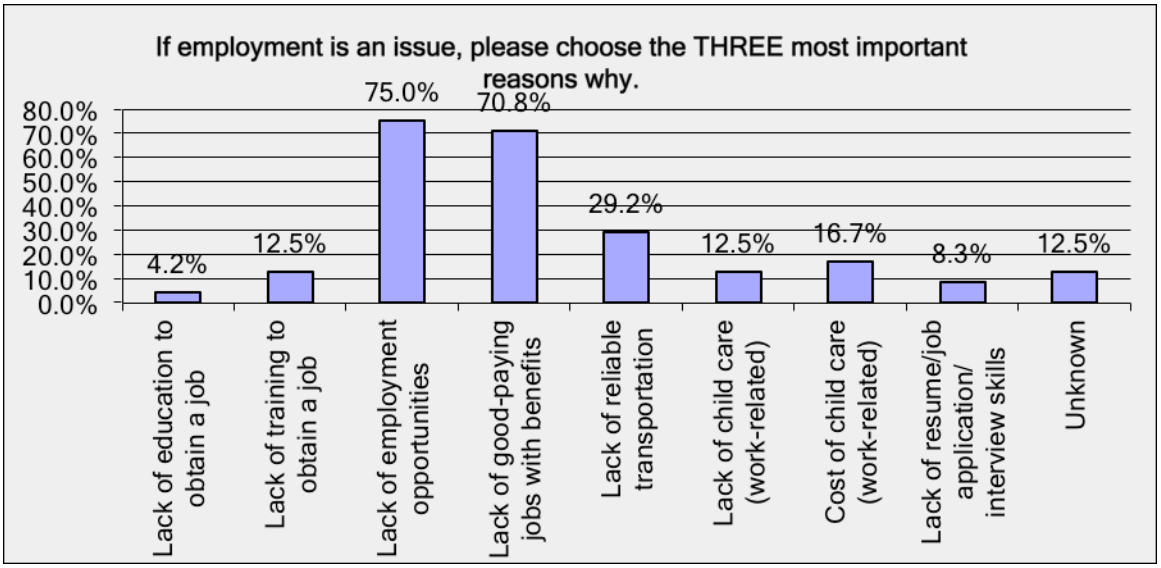
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is employment an issue for you and/or your family?*** **28.8%** respondents in Greenbrier County felt that employment was in fact an issue.



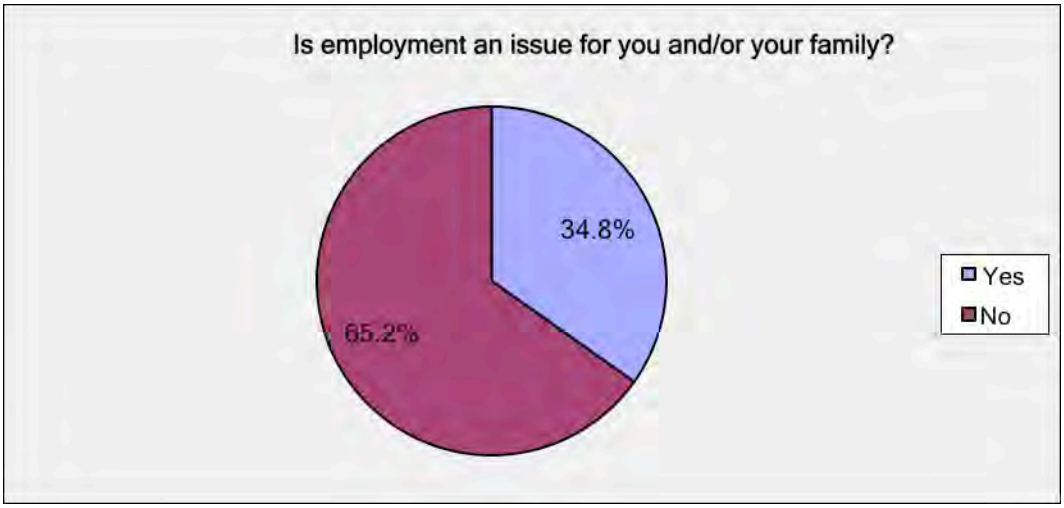
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
3. Lack of reliable transportation



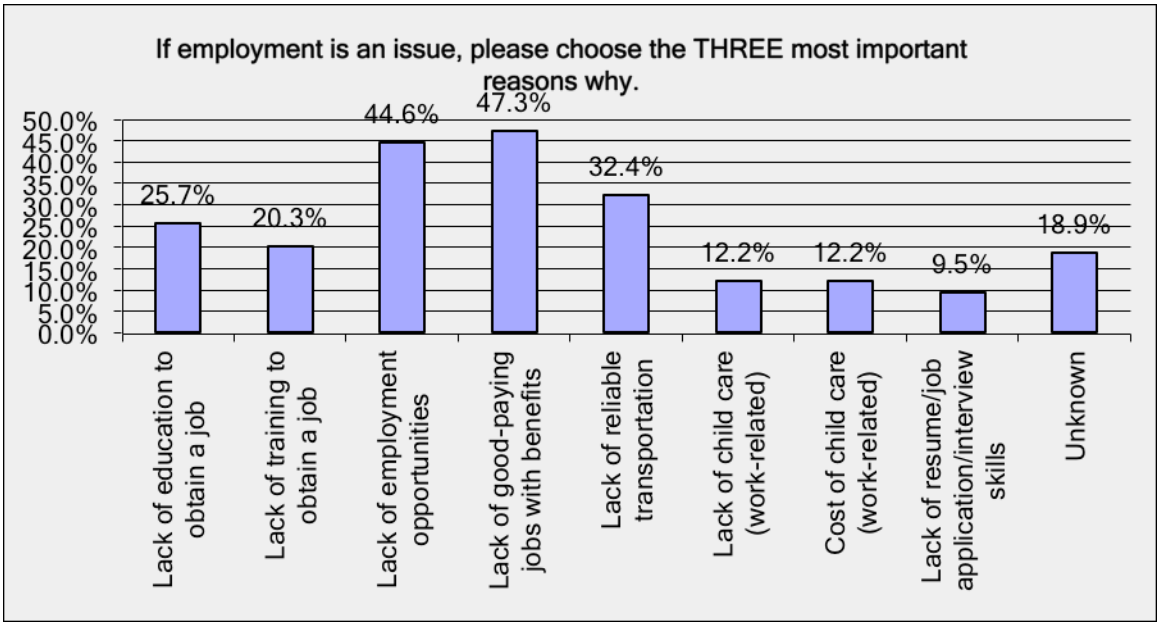
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is employment an issue for you and/or your family?*** **34.8%** respondents in Marion County felt that employment was in fact an issue.



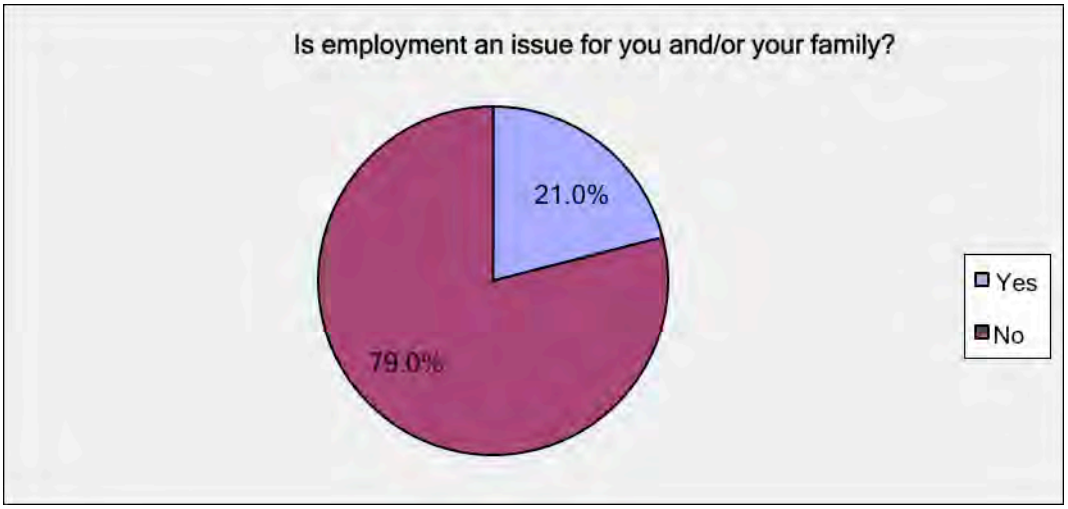
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
2. Lack of employment opportunities
3. Lack of reliable transportation



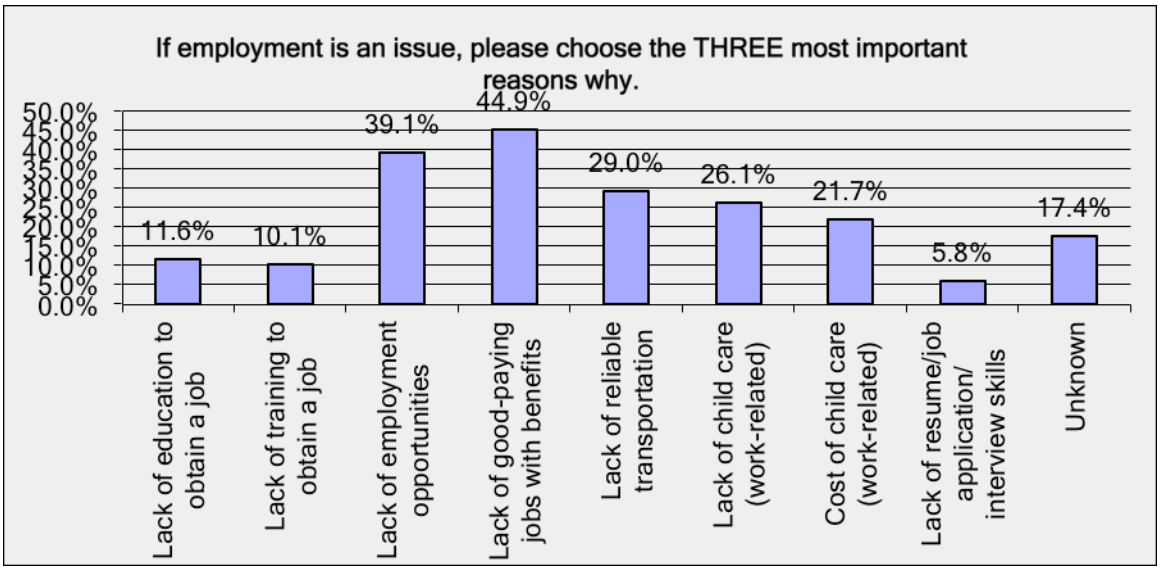
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is employment an issue for you and/or your family*?** **21.0%** respondents in Monongalia County felt that employment was in fact an issue.



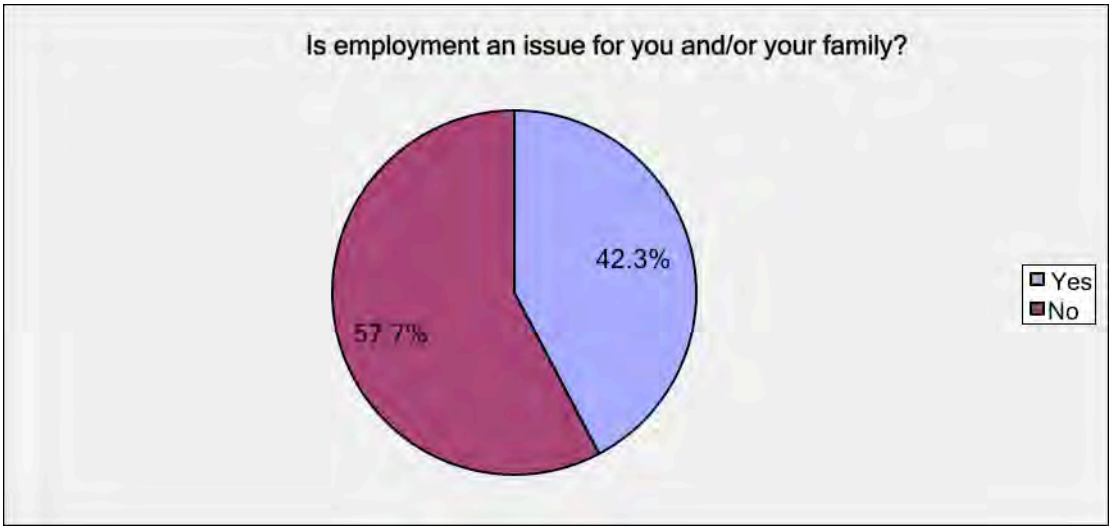
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
2. Lack of employment opportunities
3. Lack of reliable transportation



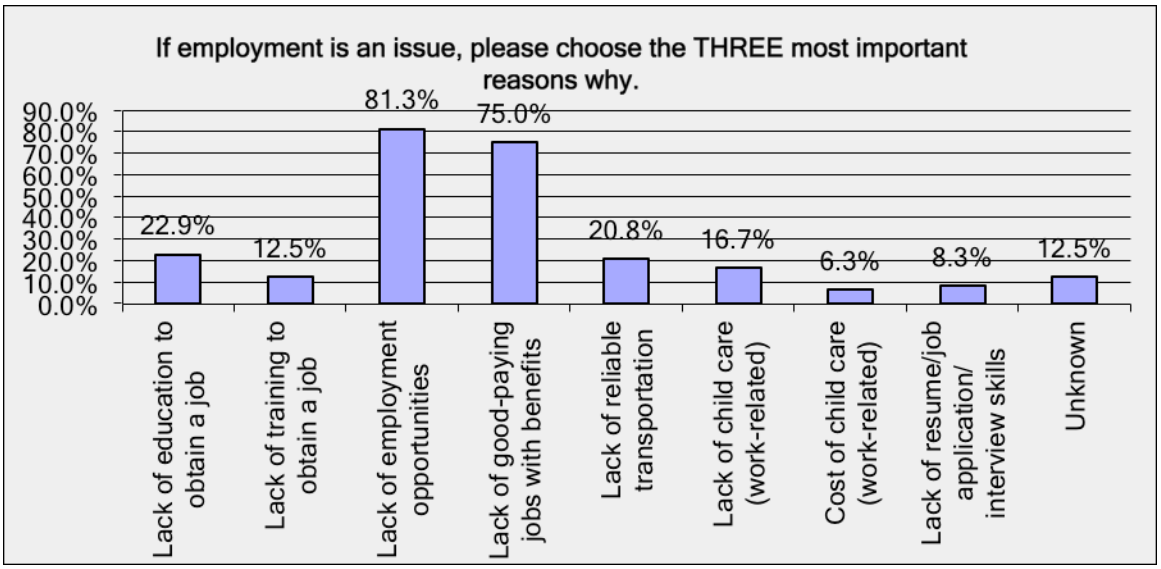
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is employment an issue for you and/or your family*?** **42.3%** respondents in Pocahontas County felt that employment was in fact an issue.



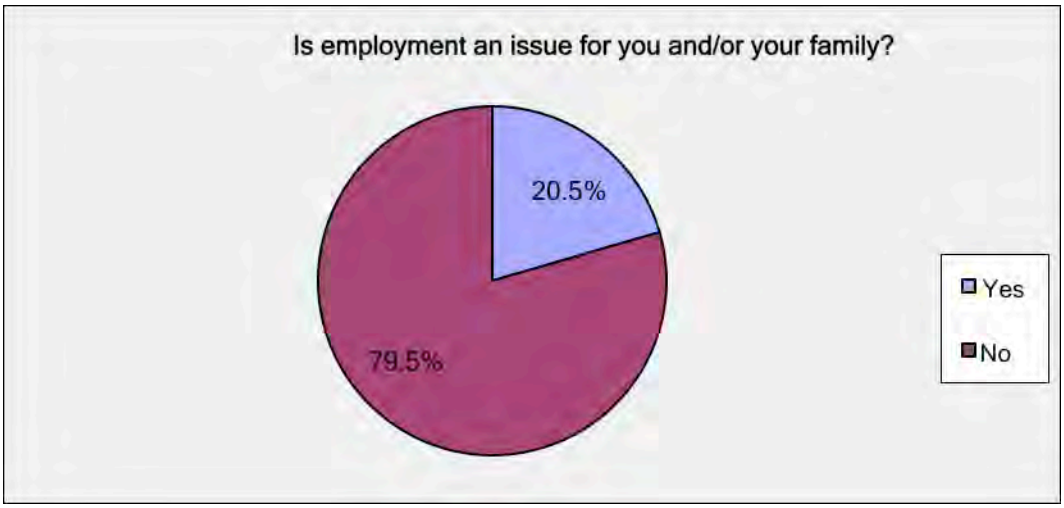
The top three reasons identified were:

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


If employment is an issue, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.
90.0%
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
22.9%
12.5%
81.3%
75.0%
20.8%
16.7%
6.3%
8.3%
12.5%
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

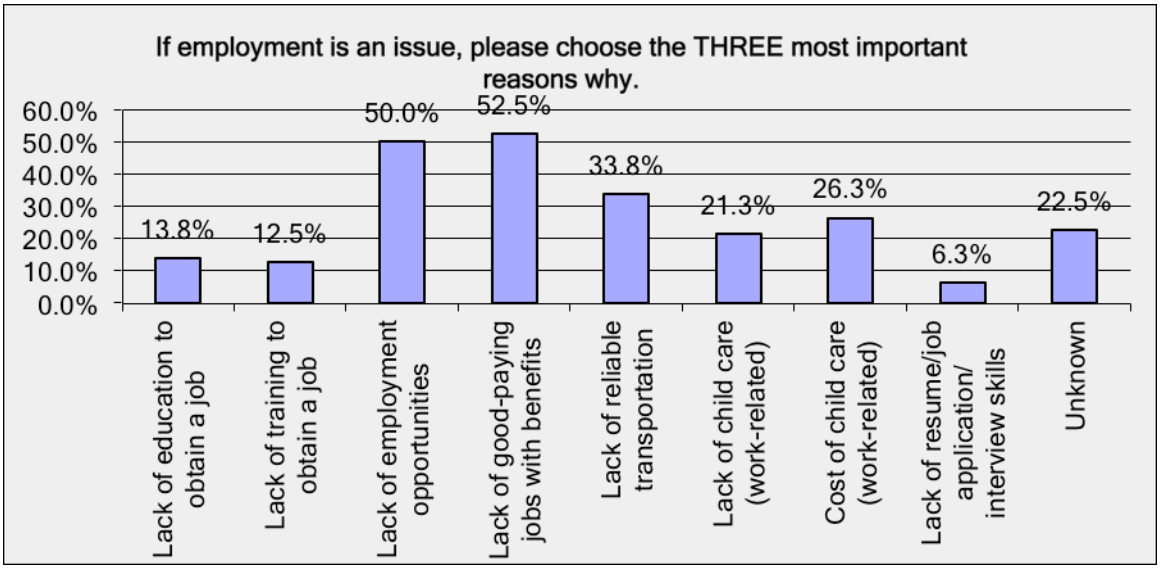
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is employment an issue for you and/or your family?*** **20.5%** respondents in Preston County felt that employment was in fact an issue.



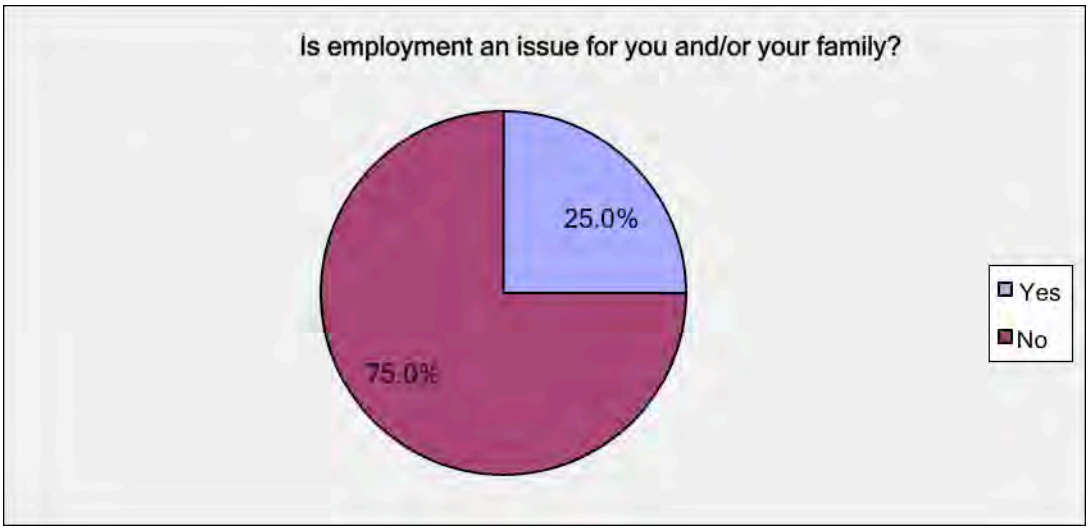
The top three reasons identified were:

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



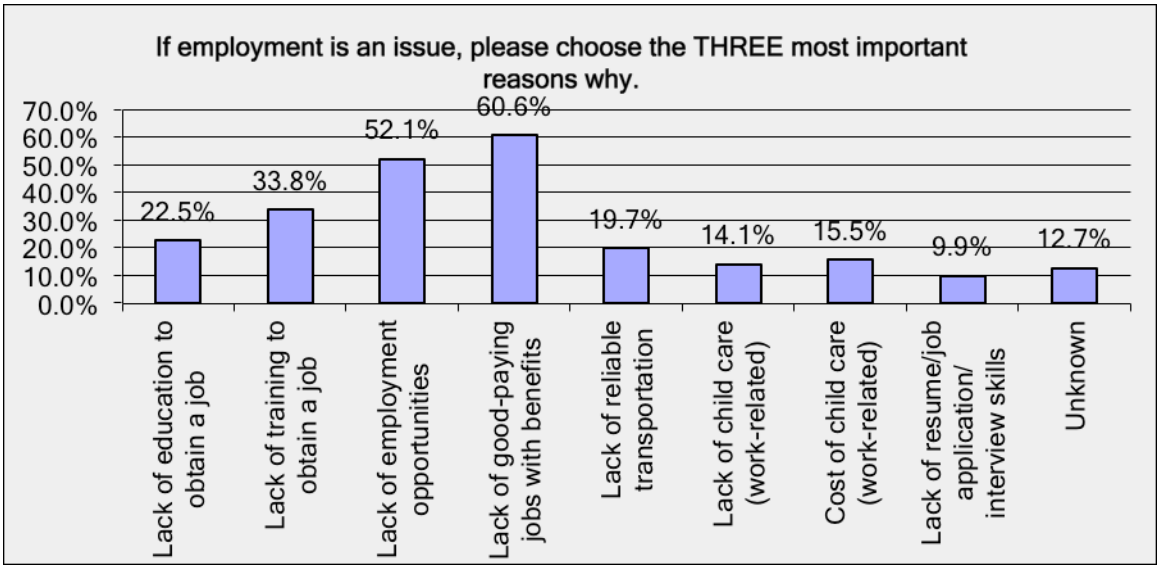
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is employment an issue for you and/or your family?*** **25.0%** respondents in Randolph County felt that employment was in fact an issue.



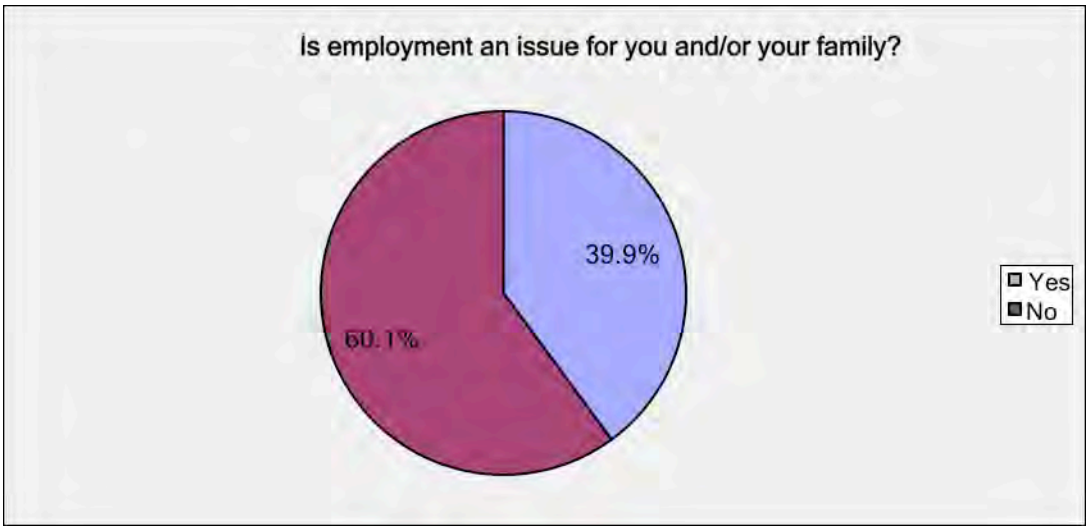
The top three reasons identified were:

4. Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
5. Lack of employment opportunities
6. Lack of training to obtain a job



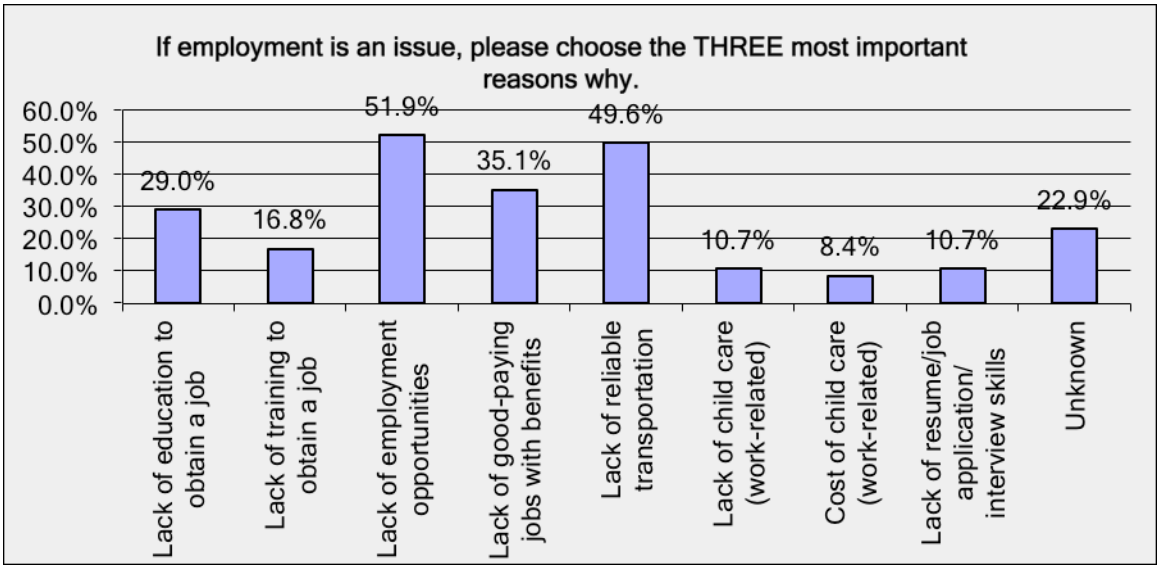
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is employment an issue for you and/or your family?*** **39.9%** respondents in Taylor County felt that employment was in fact an issue.



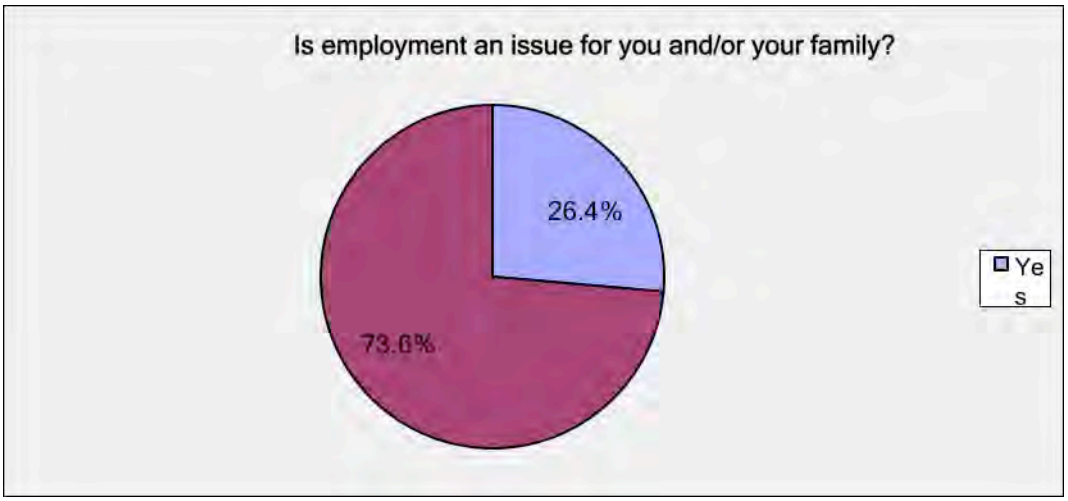
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of reliable transportation
3. Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits



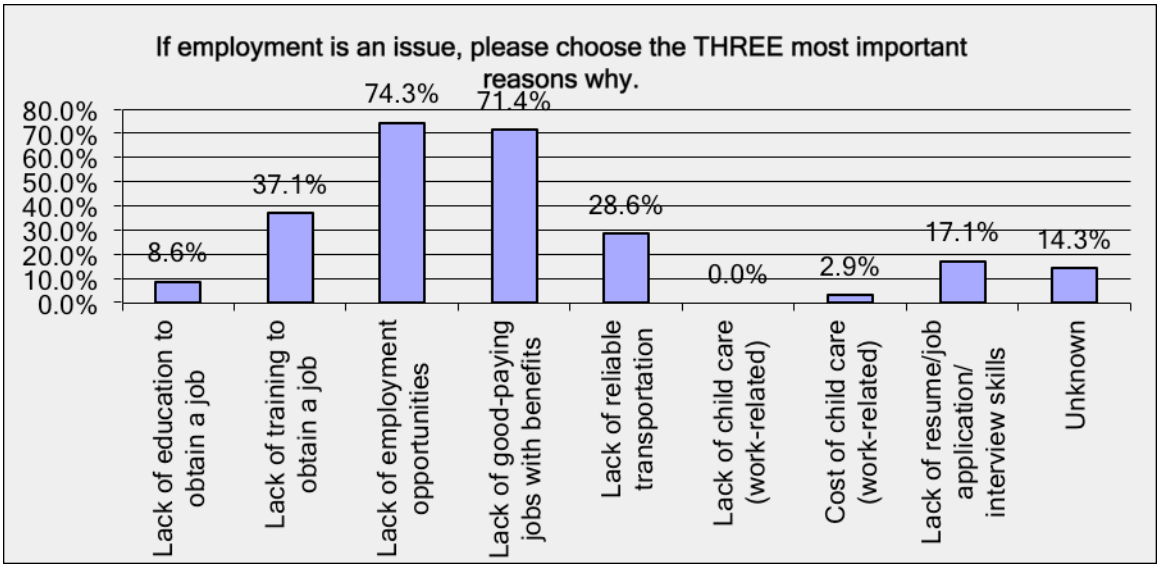
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is employment an issue for you and/or your family?*** **26.4%** respondents in Tucker County felt that employment was in fact an issue.



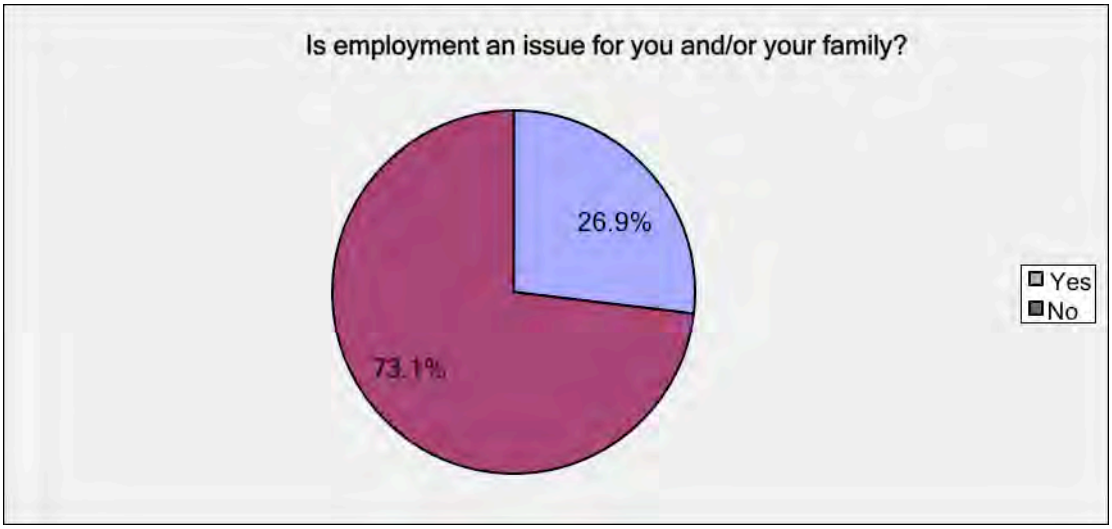
The top three reasons identified were:

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



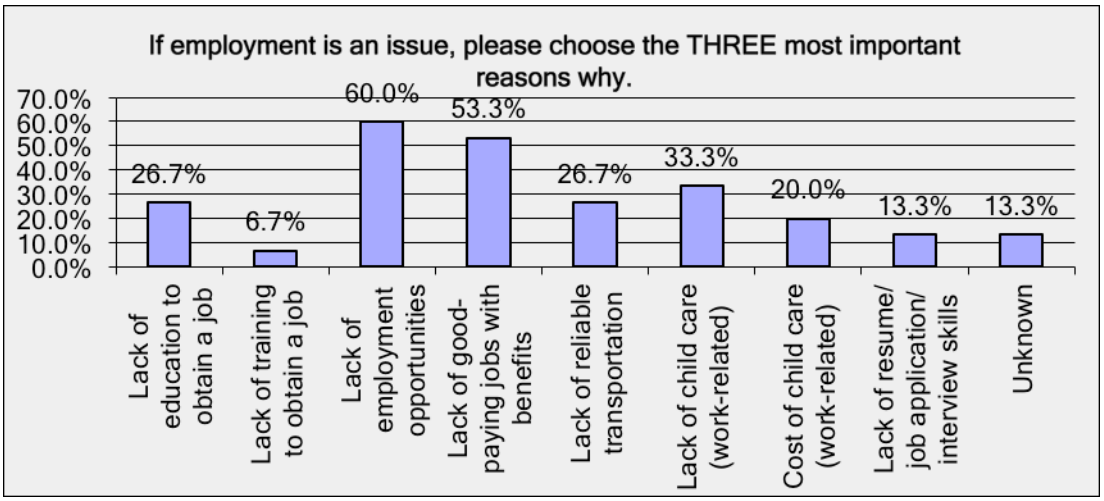
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is employment an issue for you and/or your family?*** **26.9%** respondents in Webster 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 training to obtain a job



Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

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

- NCWVCAA: Community Action offers case management services to clients that are not on SSI/SSDI to address this issue. Case management services are offered to assist clients/individuals/families in obtaining/maintaining employment.

  We also help families in setting employment goals and obtaining those goals. Our social service staff refers families to organizations who may help with education, employment, or development of skills needed.

  We help them with resume writing and give them the necessary tools needed to succeed at that job.

- St. George Medical Clinic: We are an equal opportunity work force and hire from our community when appropriate.

- Preston Co Starting Points Family Resource Center: We promote job training programs like SPOKES, WV Women Works, and HRDF programs

- WorkForce West Virginia: WFWV keeps abreast of opportunities in local area and throughout state. We also assist people with education and training opportunities so they can improve their skills and find employment.

- Preston County Caring Council Family Resource Network: We have a computer at the office and help with assistance in resume creation.

Secondary Data: Research

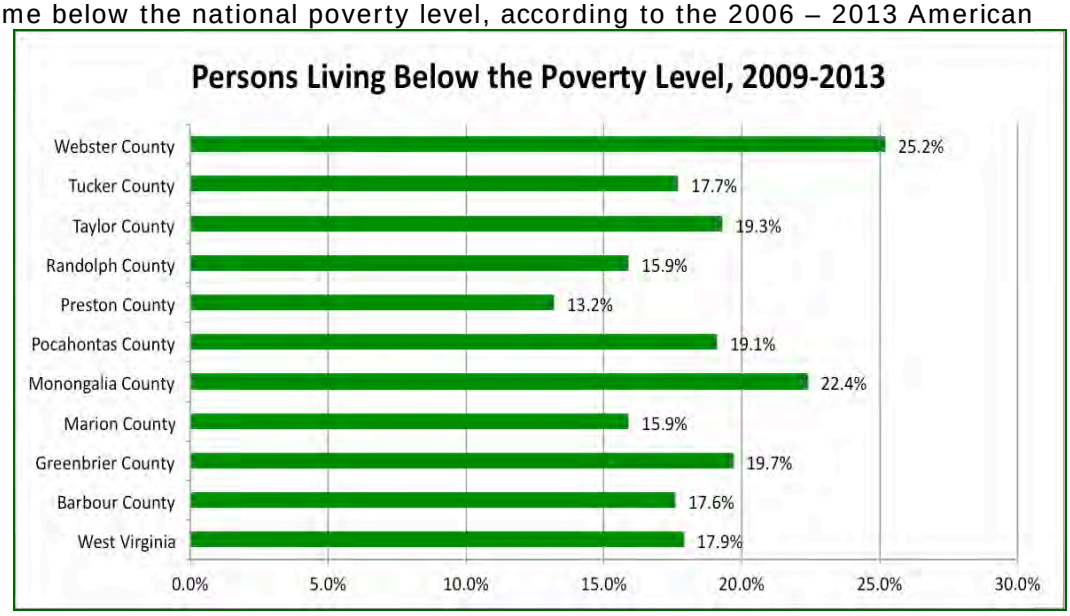
Understanding the employment situation in the community provides the background necessary for determining what types of jobs are available, what skills business and industry are looking for and what it takes for a family to become self-sufficient. Amidst falling home equity, the rising cost of food, health care and housing along with national unemployment rates, employment plays a tremendous role in a community's ability to overcome a recession. A 2015 USA Today report ranked West Virginia as the fourth worst state in the nation to make a living.

National Poverty Guidelines:

Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.
1	$11,770
2	$15,930
3	$20,090
4	$24,250
5	$28,410
6	$32,570
7	$36,730
8	$40,890
For each additional person, add	$4,160

**United States Department of Health and Human Services 2015*

Individuals with income below the national poverty level, according to the 2006 – 2013 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 $27,645. All counties are below the national average of $53,046.

2013 Median Household Income	
Area	**Amount**
United States	***$53,046***
West Virginia	***$41,043***
Barbour County	**$37,327**
Greenbrier County	**$37,895**
Marion County	**$42,152**
Monongalia County	**$44,173**
Pocahontas County	**$33,779**
Preston County	**$45,413**
Randolph County	**$37,276**
Taylor County	**$39,536**
Tucker County	**$37,635**

Webster County	**$27,645**

*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 September 2015, Marion County has the highest unemployment rate in the services area. This number has increased since October 2014. Monongalia County has the lowest unemployment rate of 4.6%.

Unemployment Rates			
Area	**October 2014**	**October 2015**	**Net Change**
United States	**5.8 %**	**5.0 %**	**-.8%**
West Virginia	**6.5 %**	**6.9 %**	**0.4%**
Barbour County	5.2%	5.9%	0.7%
Greenbrier County	5.6%	5.1%	-0.5%
Marion County	4.8%	5.9%	1.1%
Monongalia County	3.4%	3.9%	0.5%
Pocahontas County	8.8%	7.3%	-1.5%
Preston County	4.2%	4.9%	0.7%
Randolph County	6.0%	5.7%	-0.3%
Taylor County	4.8%	5.0%	0.2%
Tucker County	6.9%	5.2%	-1.7%
Webster County	8.2%	6.2%	-2.0%

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics 2014 and Workforce WV, 2015

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.

Top Industries Providing Employment in North Central WV

Industries Providing Employment in **Barbour County**:

1. Education and Health Services
2. Government
3. Trade, Transportation and Utilities
4. Natural Resources and Mining
5. Leisure and Hospitality

Industries Providing Employment in **Greenbrier County**:

1. Leisure and Hospitality
2. Education and Health Services
3. Trade, Transportation and Utilities
4. Government
5. Professional and Business Services

Industries Providing Employment in **Marion County**:

1. Government
2. Trade, Transportation and Utilities
3. Leisure and Hospitality
4. Education and Health Services
5. Professional and Business Services

Industries Providing Employment in **Monongalia County**:

1. Education and Health Services
2. Government
3. Trade, Transportation and Utilities
4. Leisure and Hospitality
5. Professional and Business Services

Industries Providing Employment in **Pocahontas County**:

1. Government
2. Leisure and Hospitality
3. Trade, Transportation and Utilities
4. Manufacturing
5. Education and Health Services

Industries Providing Employment in **Preston County**:

1. Government
2. Trade, Transportation and Utilities
3. Construction
4. Education and Health Services
5. Manufacturing

Industries Providing Employment in **Randolph County**:

1. Education and Health Services
2. Trade, Transportation and Utilities
3. Government
4. Manufacturing
5. Leisure and Hospitality

Industries Providing Employment in **Taylor County**:

1. Government
2. Trade, Transportation and Utilities
3. Natural Resources and Mining
4. Education and Health Services
5. Leisure and Hospitality

Industries Providing Employment in **Tucker County**:

1. Government
2. Leisure and Hospitality
3. Education and Health Services
4. Trade, Transportation and Utilities
5. Manufacturing

Industries Providing Employment in **Webster County**:

1. Government
2. Trade, Transportation and Utilities
3. Natural Resources and Mining
4. Education and Health Services
5. Manufacturing

(Source: Workforce West Virginia, 2015)

Top Employers Per County

Top Employers in **Barbour County**:

1. Barbour County Board of Education
2. Wolf Run Mining Company
3. Alderson Broaddus University
4. Broaddus Hospital Association, Inc.
5. Hometown Care, LLC

Top Employers in **Greenbrier County**:

1. Greenbrier Hotel Corporation
2. Greenbrier County Board of Education
3. Greenbrier Valley Medical Center
4. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
5. West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine

Top Employers in **Marion County**:

1. Marion County Board of Education
2. Fairmont State College
3. Fairmont Regional Medical Center
4. The Marion County Coal Company
5. The Harrison County Coal Company

Top Employers in **Monongalia County**:

1. West Virginia University
2. West Virginia University Hospitals
3. Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
4. Monongalia County Board of Education
5. Monongalia General Hospital

Top Employers in **Pocahontas County**:

1. Snowshoe Mountain, Inc.
2. Pocahontas County Board of Education
3. Pocahontas Memorial Hospital
4. Inter-State Hardwoods Company
5. Associated Universities, Inc. (National Radio Astronomy Observatory)

Top Employers in **Preston County**:

1. Federal Prison System
2. Preston County Board of Education
3. Preston Memorial Hospital
4. CW Wright Construction Company, Inc. *(Utilities construction)*
5. Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.

Top Employers in **Randolph County**:

1. Davis Memorial Hospital
2. Randolph County Board of Education
3. Armstrong Hardwood Flooring Company
4. Huttonsville Correctional Center
5. Davis and Elkins College

Top Employers in **Taylor County**:

1. ICG Tygart Valley, LLC
2. Taylor County Board of Education
3. Grafton City Hospital
4. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
5. Rex-Hide Industries, Inc.

Top Employers in **Tucker County**:

1. Canaan Valley Resorts
2. Timberline Four Seasons Resort Management Company, Inc.
3. Mettiki Coal (West Virginia), LLC
4. Tucker County Board of Education
5. Cortland Acres Nursing Home

Industries Providing Employment in **Webster County**:

1. Webster County Board of Education
2. Brooks Run Mining Company, LLC
3. Webster County Memorial Hospital
4. Jim C. Hamer Company
5. Cogar Enterprises

(Source: Workforce West Virginia, 2015)

POVERTY INDICATOR: EDUCATION

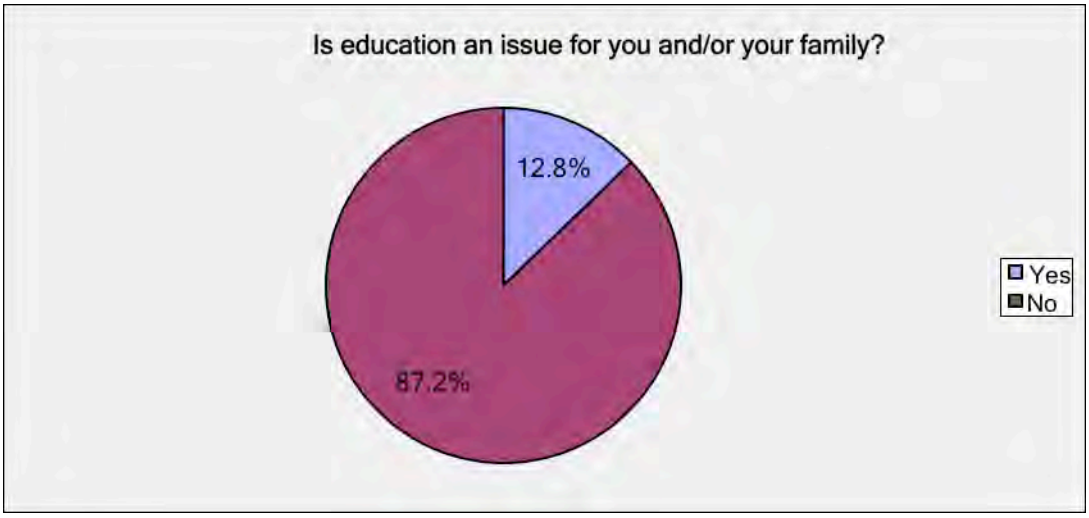
Believing in your success!

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

POVERTY INDICATOR: EDUCATION

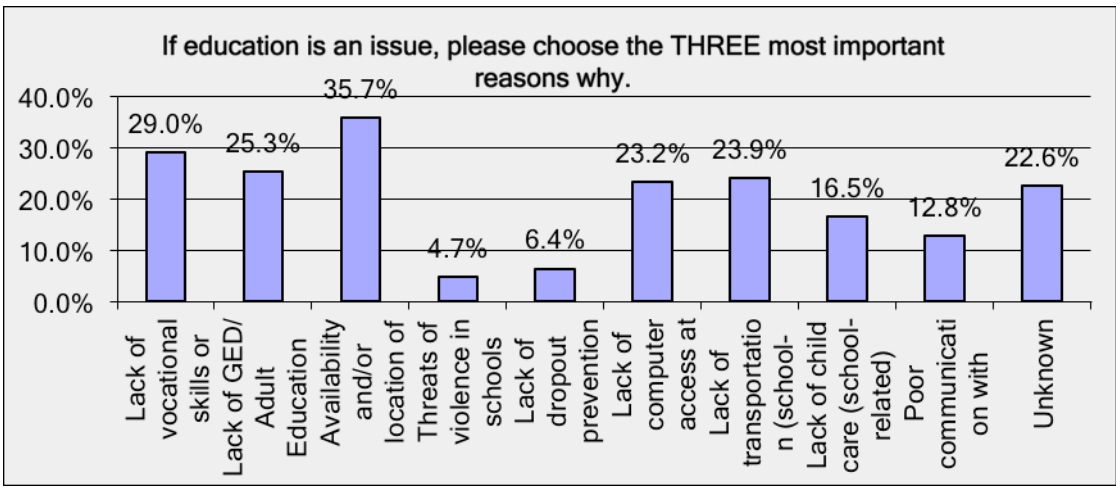
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is education an issue for you and/or your family*?** Of the **1,914** individuals who answered the question, 13% 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.



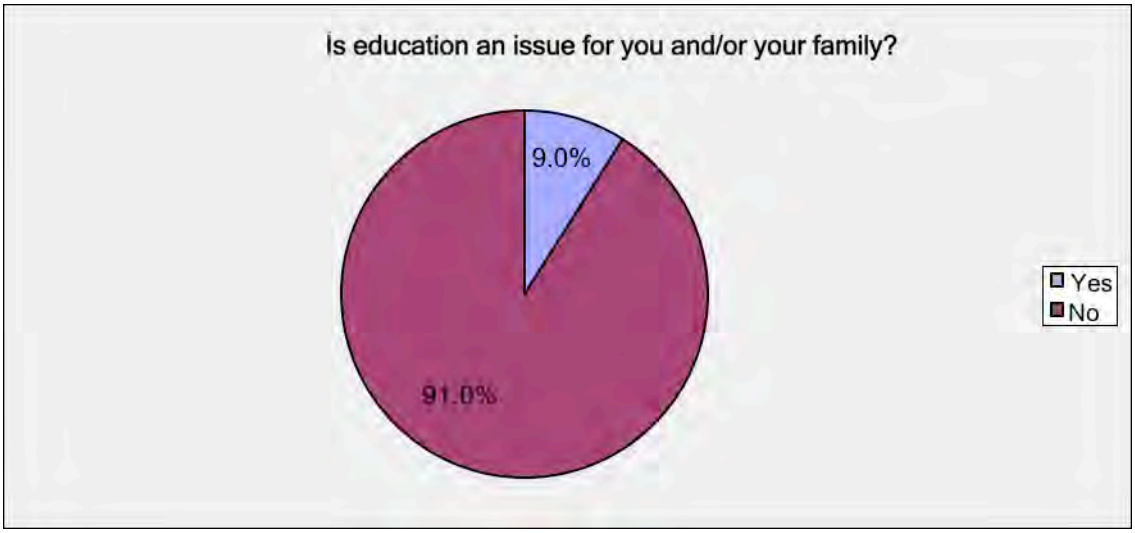
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Availability and/or location of classes
2. Lack of vocational skills or training
3. Lack of GED/Adult Education classes



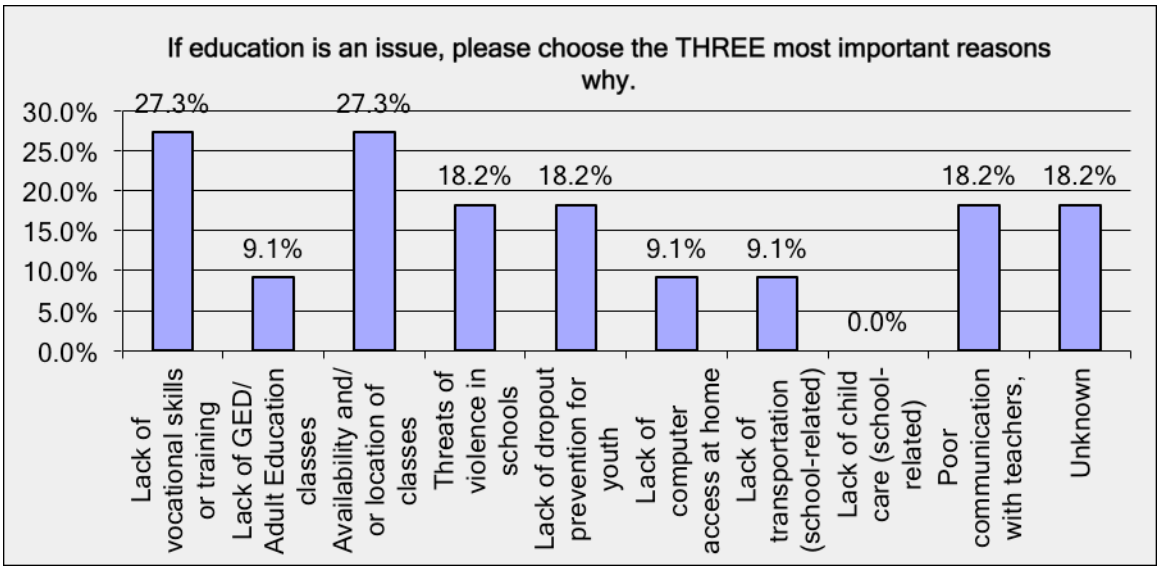
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is education an issue for you and/or your family*?** **9.0%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that education was an issue.



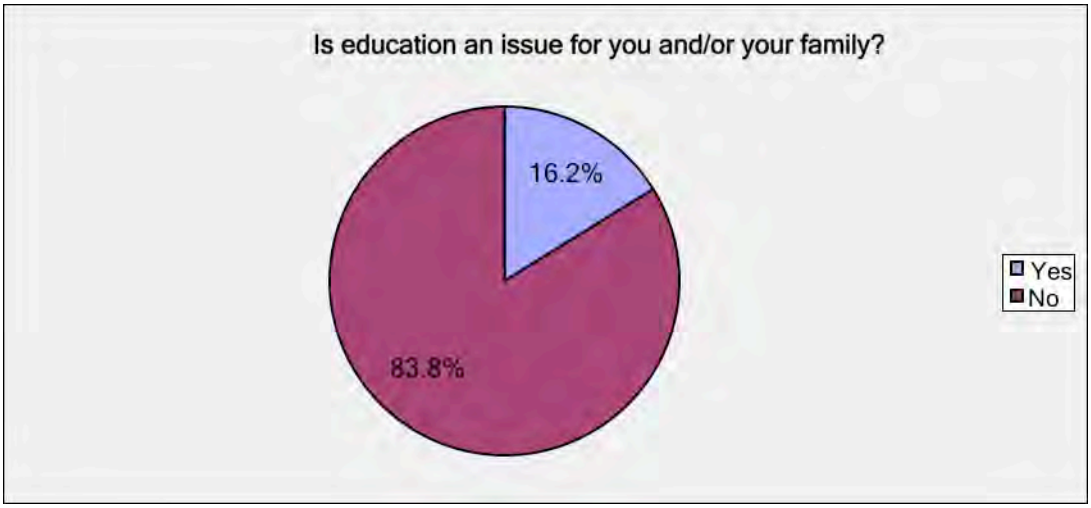
The top two reasons identified were:

1. Availability and/or location of classes
2. Lack of vocational skills or training



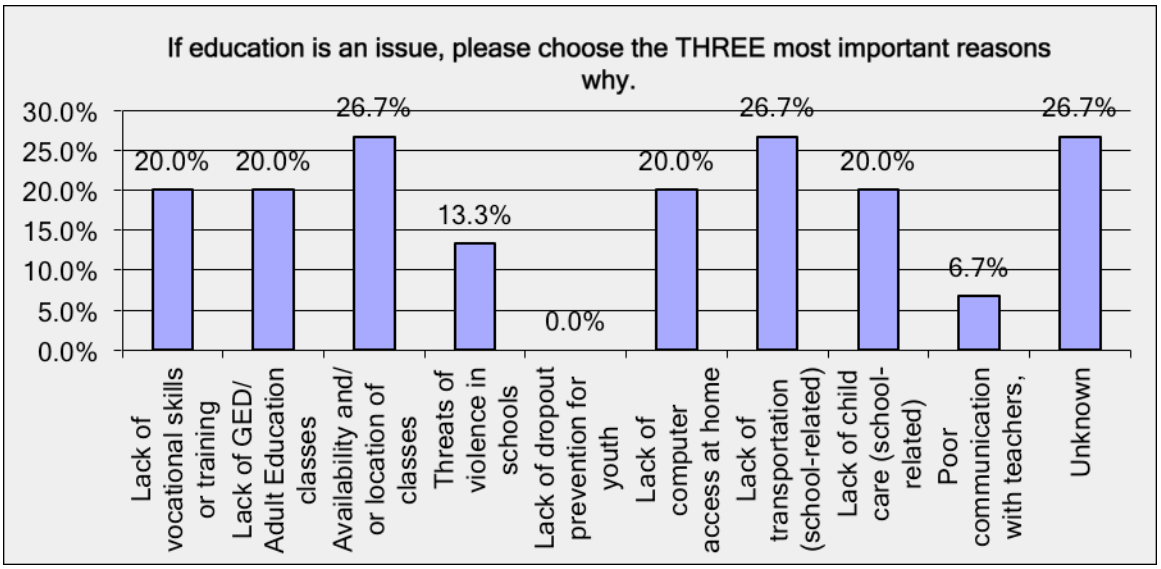
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is education an issue for you and/or your family*?** **16.2%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that education was an issue.



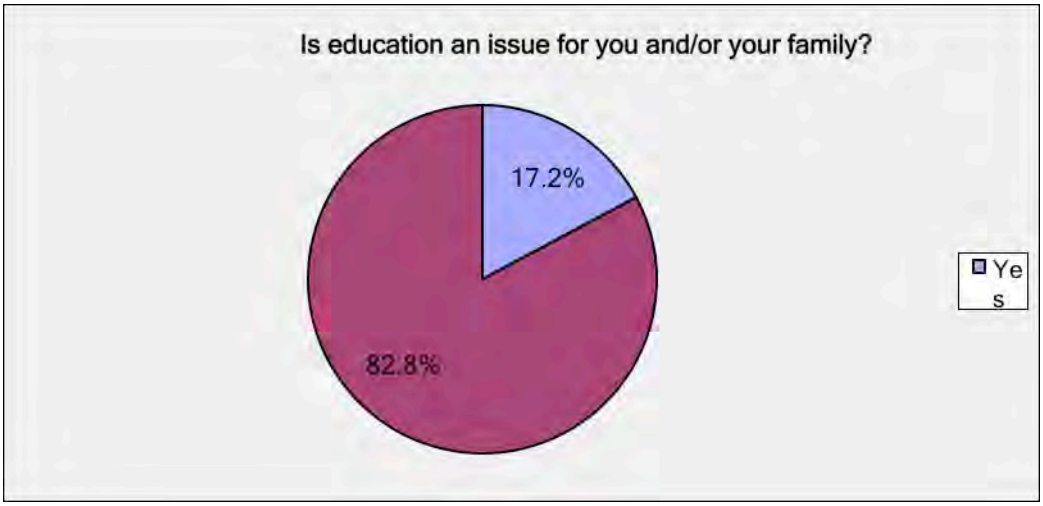
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Availability and/or location of classes
2. Lack of transportation (school-related)
3. Unknown



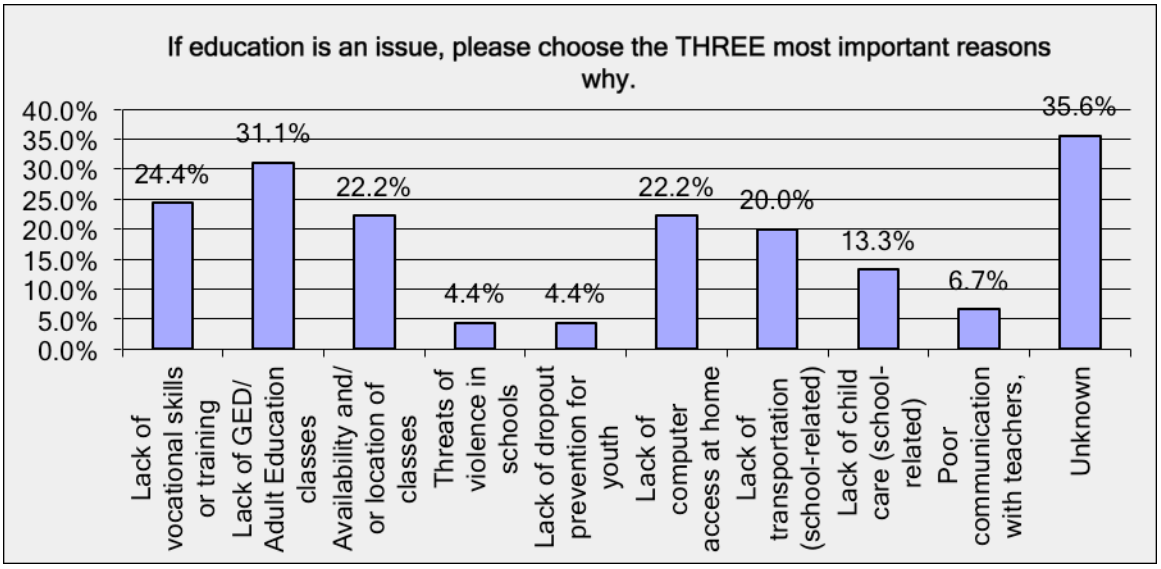
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is education an issue for you and/or your family*****? 17.2%** of respondents in Marion County felt that education was an issue.



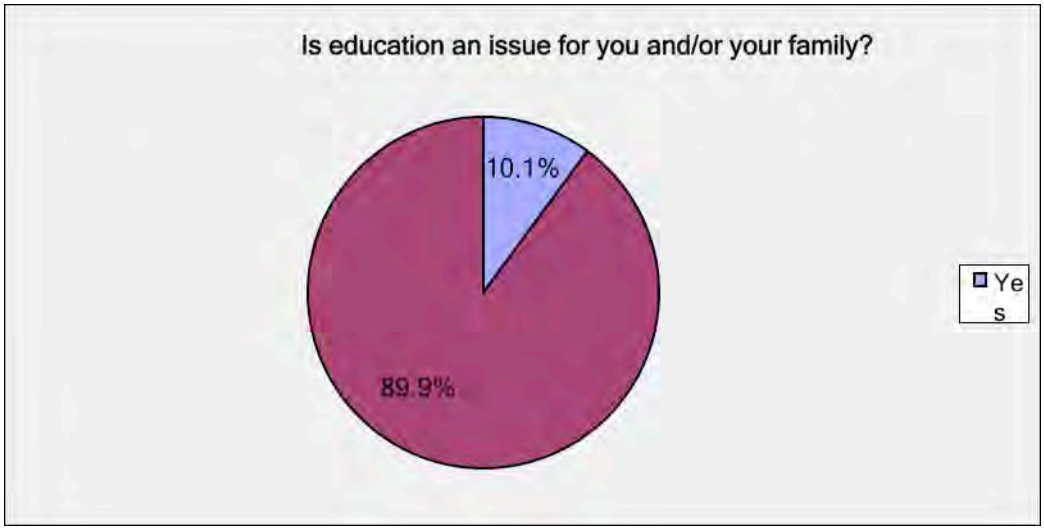
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Unknown
2. Lack of GED/Adult Education classes
3. Lack of vocational skills or training



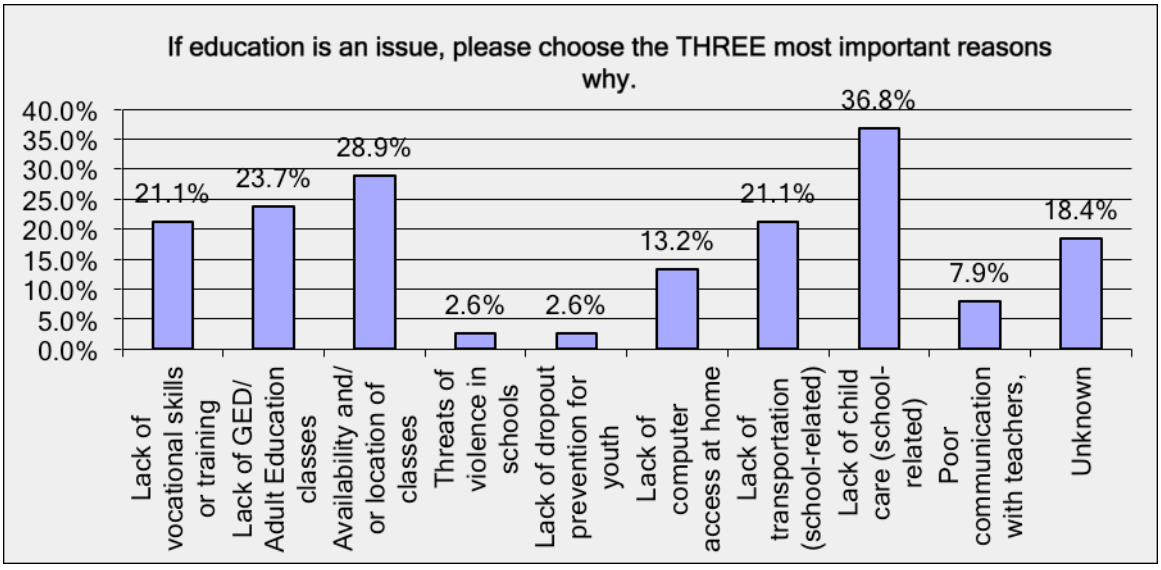
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is education an issue for you and/or your family*?** **10.1%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that education was an issue.



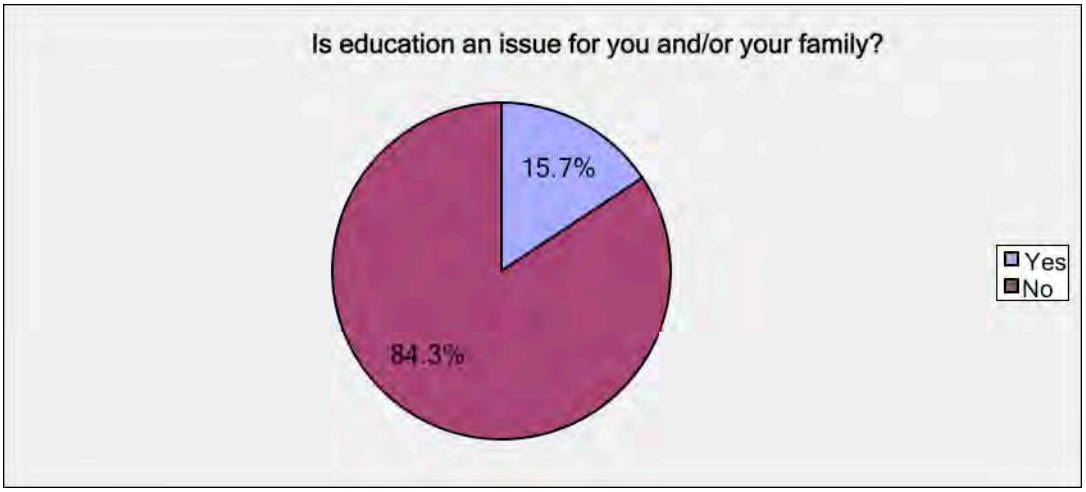
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of child care (school-related)
2. Availability and/or location of classes
3. Lack of GED/Adult Education classes



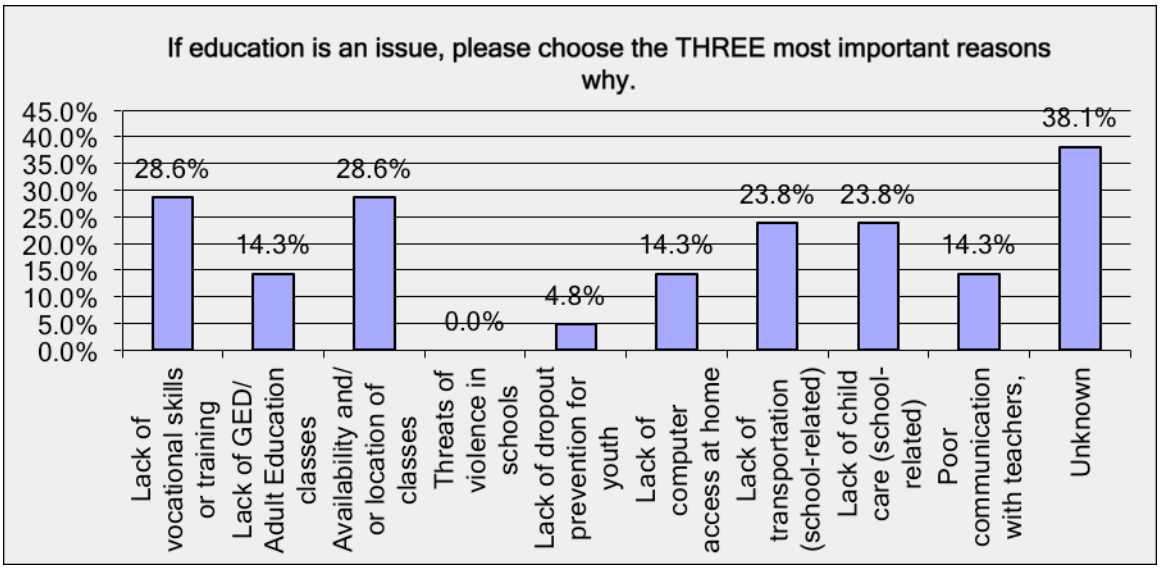
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is education an issue for you and/or your family*?** **15.7%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that education was an issue.



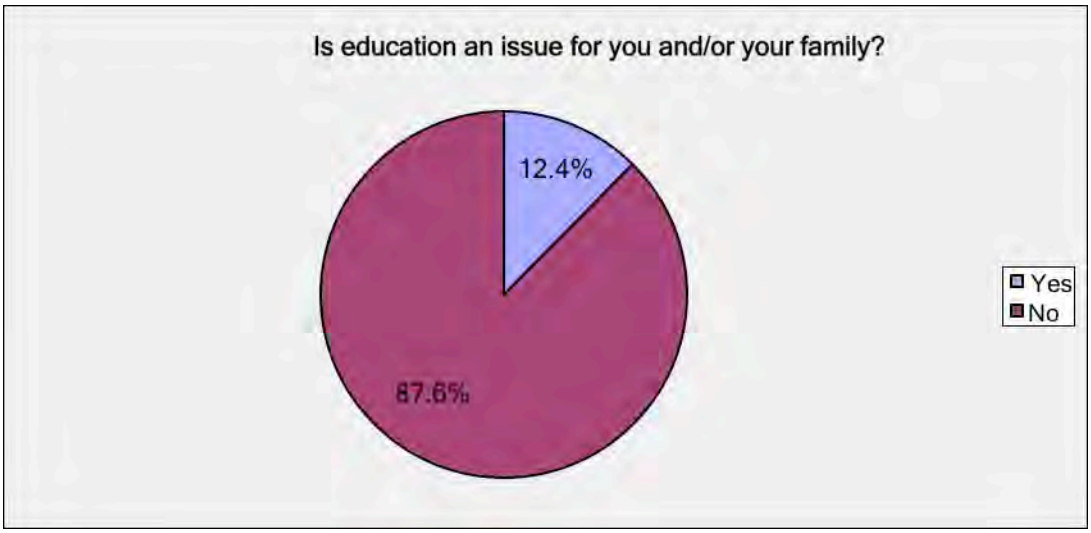
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Unknown
2. Lack of vocational skills or training
3. Availability and/or location of classes



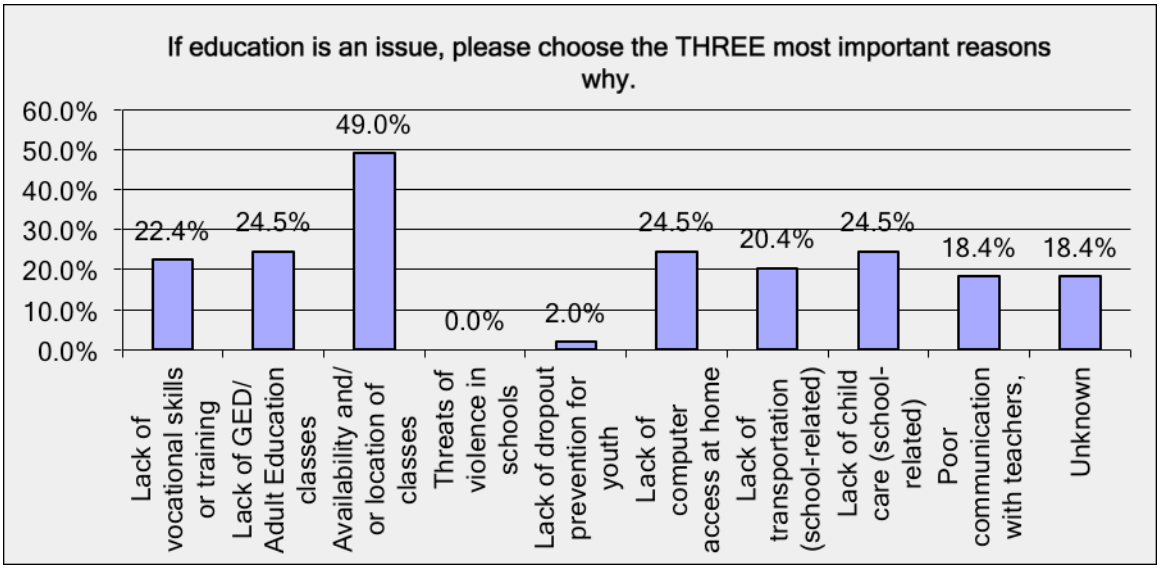
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is education an issue for you and/or your family*?** **12.4%** of respondents in Preston County felt that education was an issue.



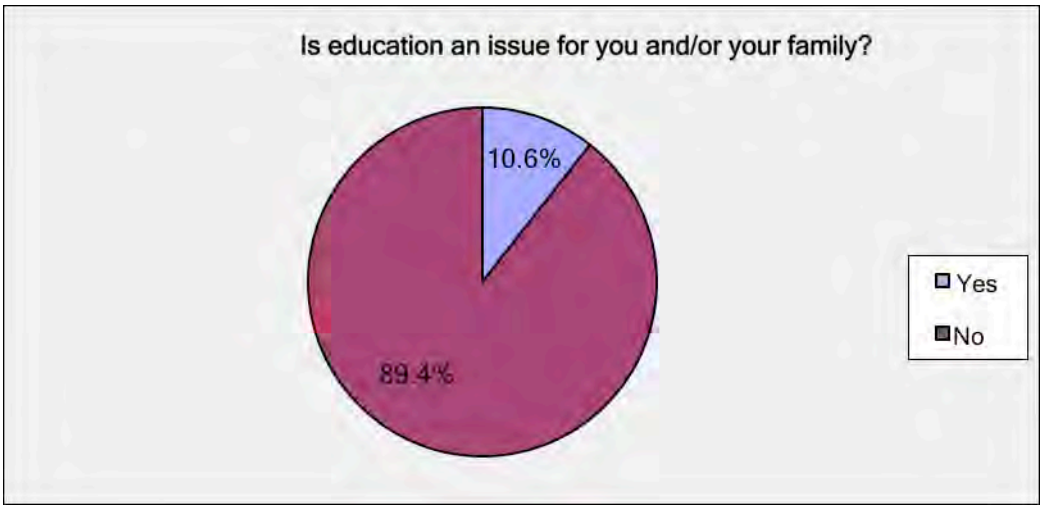
The top four reasons identified were:

1. Availability and/or location of classes
2. Lack of GED/Adult Education classes
3. Lack of computer access at home
4. Lack of child care (school related)



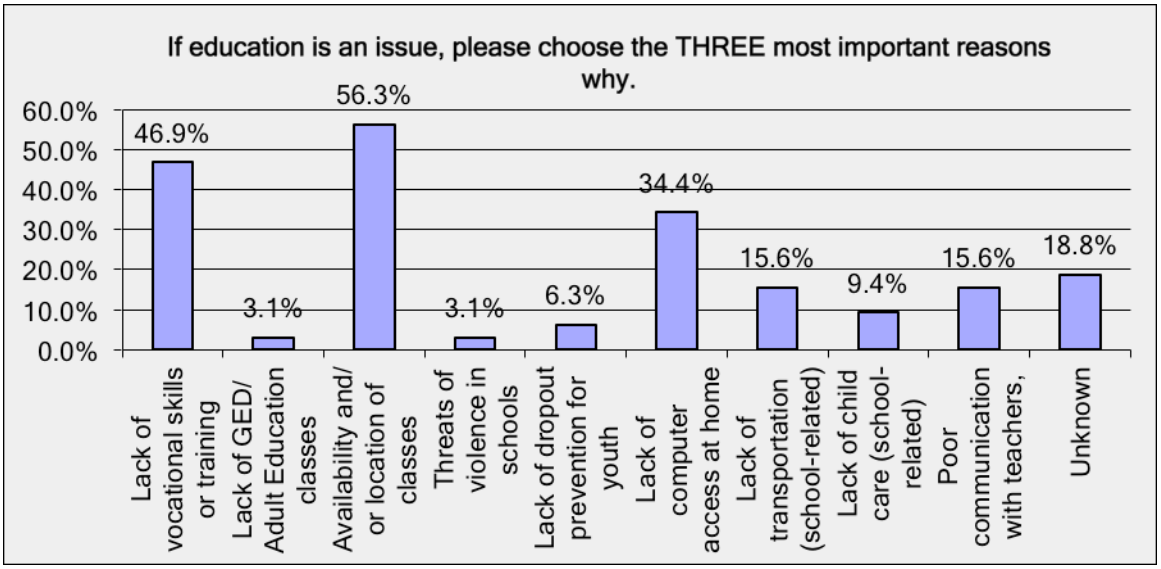
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is education an issue for you and/or your family*?** **10.6%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that education was an issue.



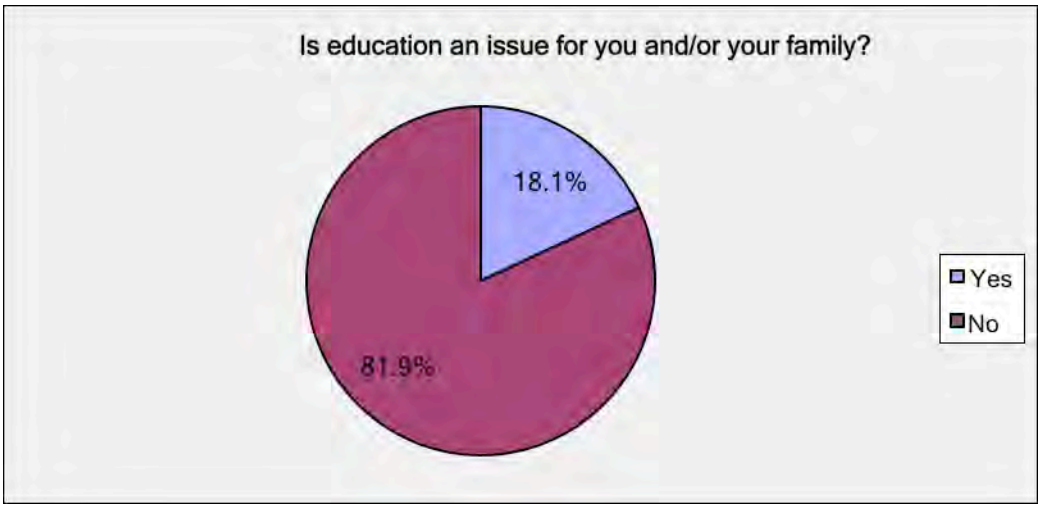
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Availability and/or location of classes
2. Lack of vocational skills or training
3. Lack of computer access at home



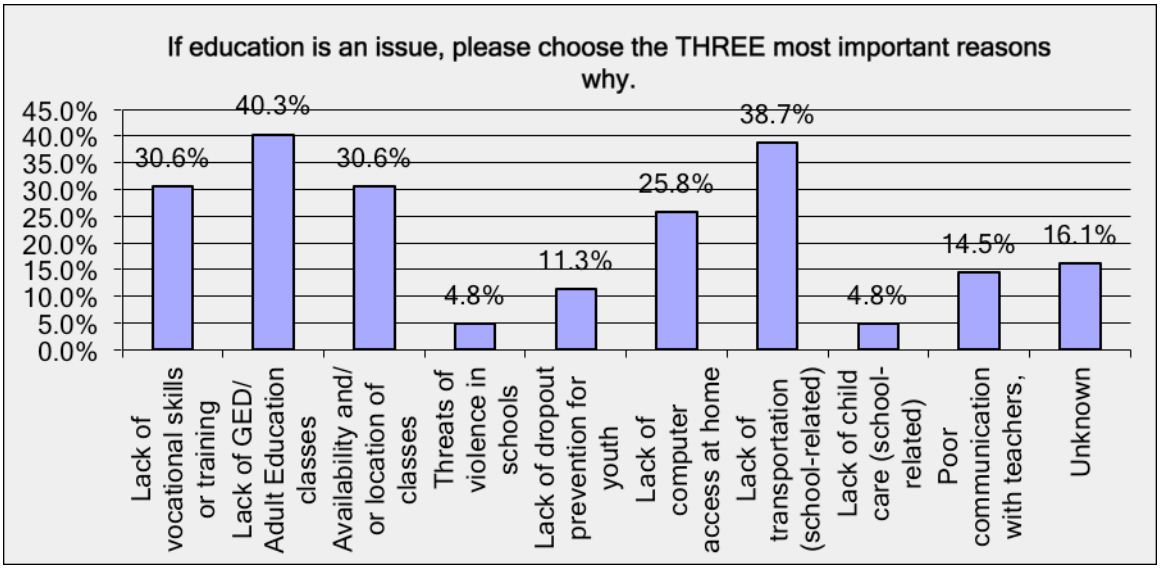
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is education an issue for you and/or your family*?** **18.1%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that education was an issue.



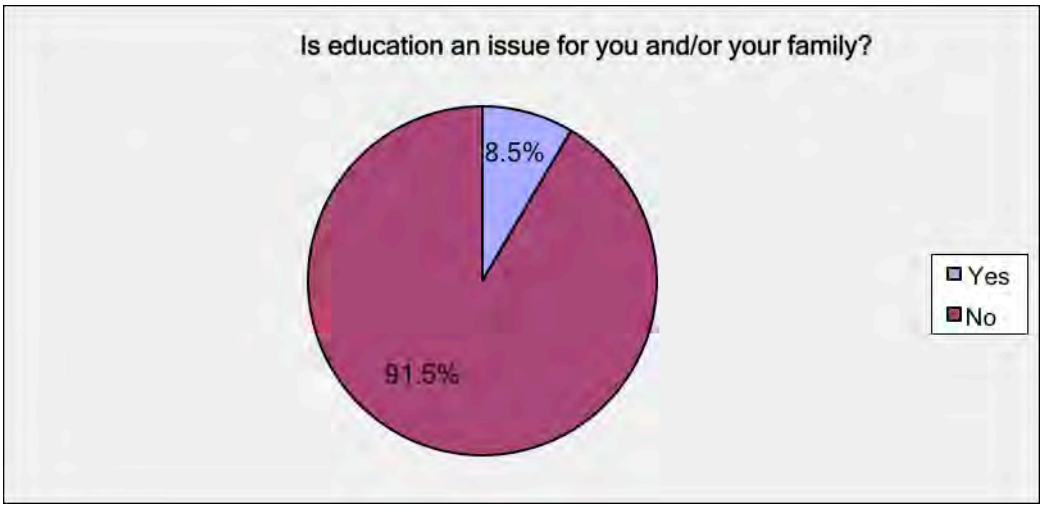
The top four reasons identified were:

1. Lack of GED/Adult education classes
2. Lack of transportation (school-related)
3. Lack of vocational skills or training
4. Availability and/or location of classes



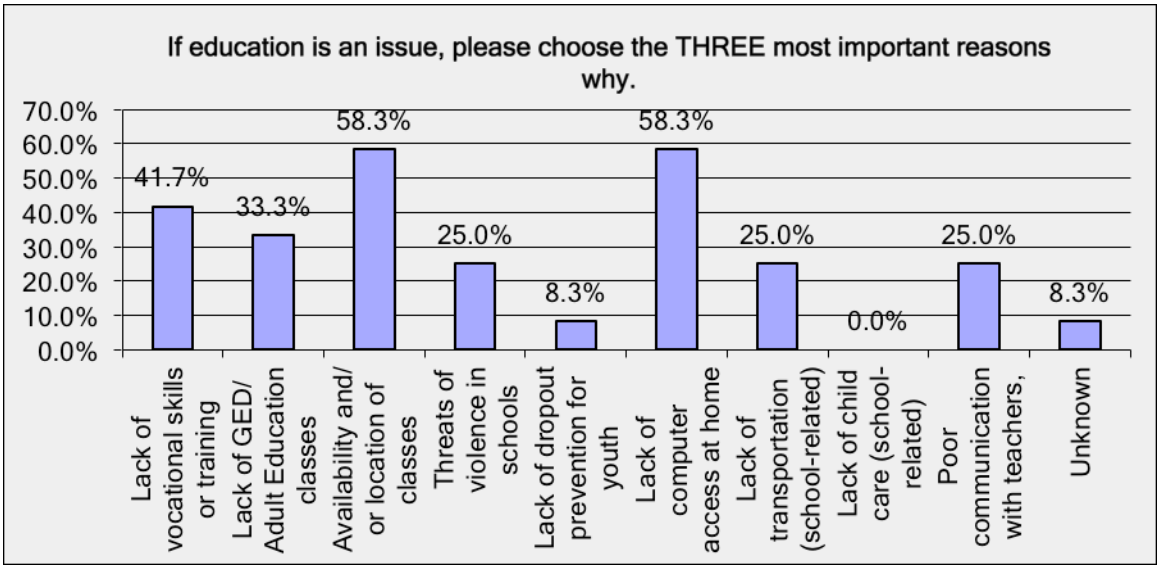
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is education an issue for you and/or your family*?** **8.5%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that education was an issue.



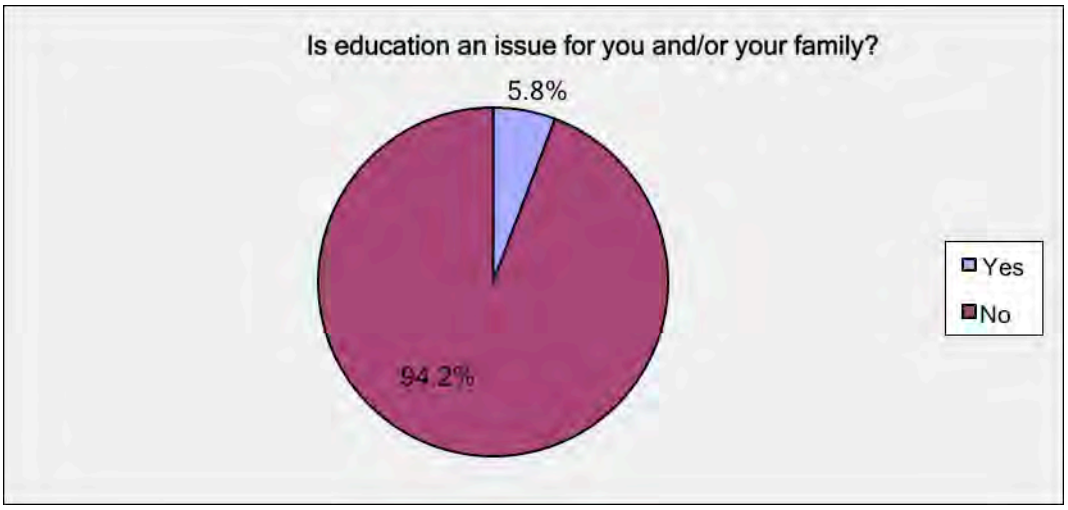
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Availability and/or location of classes
2. Lack of computer access at home
3. Lack of vocational skills or training


If education is an issue, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
41.7%
33.3%
58.3%
25.0%
8.3%
58.3%
25.0%
0.0%
25.0%
8.3%
Lack of vocational skills or 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,
Unknown

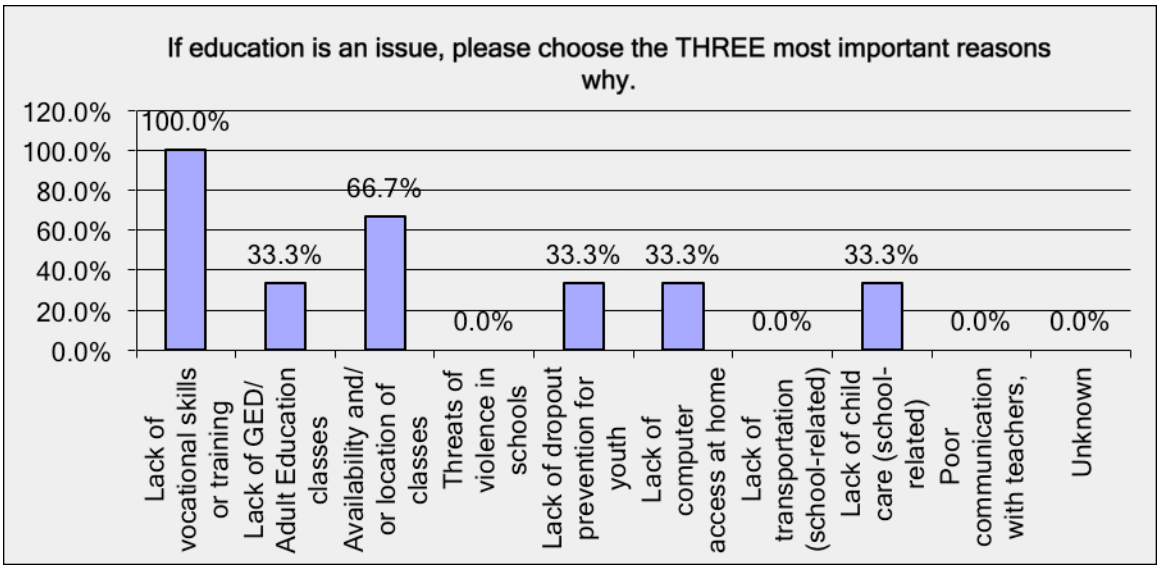
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

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



The top two reasons identified were:

1. Lack of vocational skills or training
2. Availability and/or location of classes



Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

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

- NCWVCAA: Community Action offers case management services to address this issue.

  Our agency has full time FRCs (Family Resource Coordinators) that assist with the Head Start/Pre-K program. Our agency also offers a home-based Early Head Start program for children from the time they are born to 3 years of age. The Early Head Start program is also offered to low-income prenatal mothers. Case management services also offer information on education and education issues in the community.

  We use approved curriculum with children and assist families with info to finish GED or get further education.

  We provide families with education resources in the community. We help families set educational goals and assist them in reaching these goals.

- Preston County Starting Points Family Resource Center: Playgroups teach child development & appropriate parenting skills. We work with the public schools as much as possible to promote substance abuse awareness and prevention. We encourage involvement in parenting education through Circle of Parents, MOPS, and at any request will provide parenting classes. We also have a Books for Babies program for children under 5; each child can have a new book each month and parents are encouraged to read to their infants, toddlers, and preschoolers to help children develop an appreciation for books and for reading. We also promote the Dolly Parton Imagination Library & encourage our Baby Pantry families to sign up for the program.

- WorkForce West Virginia: WFWV works with the local public school system, the Adult Basic Education instructors, and the local community college by keeping abreast of opportunities and referring our customers to appropriate educational providers and services.

- Monongalia County Planning Commission: We educate the public on land use issues, otherwise no.

- Preston County Caring Council Family Resource Network: We work closely with the schools to decrease substance abuse use through education.

- Randolph Co. FRN: We work with area schools to go in and do education on all kinds of things from substance abuse to child abuse prevention. We also work on educating the public and agencies on a variety of topics.

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

According to Niche.com, the Barbour County school district ranks 50th in the state. The Barbour County public school system has six elementary schools for children preschool through 5th grade. Three middle schools serve children 6th through 8th grades while one high school serves the county. Barbour County Schools maintained a graduation rate of 92.0% for the 2013-2014 school year. Barbour County has one private Christian school that serves 45 children in K through 7th grade. The county has an active Home School Association that facilitates parents who are home schooling their children. The attendance rate was 93.1%. The dropout rate for that year was 0.9% (WV Department of Education, 2015).

The current enrollment in Barbour County Schools for the 2015-2016 school year is 2,392 students. This is a decrease from last year's enrollment of 2,449 students. Of these students, 87% are considered low income and 19% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2015).

There are several post-secondary education opportunities in Barbour County. Alderson Broaddus University 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 Pierpont Community and Technical College.

Greenbrier County

According to Niche.com, the Greenbrier County school district ranks 23rd in the state. Greenbrier County is home to 9 elementary schools, 2 middle schools and 2 high schools. Greenbrier County schools maintained a graduation rate of 86.9% during the 2014 – 2015 school year, an attendance rate of 91.7% and the dropout rate was 1.3% (WV Department of Education, 2015). There are five private Christian schools in Greenbrier County. One services grades PK – 8, another grades 3-6, and the remaining three serve grades PK – 12.

The current enrollment in Greenbrier County Schools for the 2015–2016 school year is 5,108 students. This is a slight decrease from last year's enrollment of 5,159 students. Of these students, 65% are considered low income and 17% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2015).

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
According to Niche.com, the Marion County school district is the 10th highest ranked in the state. Marion County is home to 11 elementary schools, 7 middle schools, and 3 high schools. Also, Marion County has one technical center. The attendance rate for the 2014-2015 year was 95.5%. Marion County schools maintained a graduation rate of 90.7% during the 2014-2015 school year. The dropout rate for the 2014-2015 was 0.5% (WV Department of Education, 2015). There are two private schools in Marion County. Calvary Christian School in Fairmont serves students in K-12, and Fairmont Catholic Grade School students K-8.

The current enrollment in Marion County Schools for the 2015-2016 school year is 8,106 students. This is an slight decrease from the previous year's enrollment of 8,168 students. Of these students, 58% are considered low income and 13% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2015).

Post-secondary education is available at Fairmont State University, Pierpont Community & Technical College, Marion County Technical Center, Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) Academy, Art & Science Institute of Cosmetology and Massage, and Marion County Adult and Community Education Center.

Monongalia County
According to Niche.com, the Monongalia County school district is the highest ranked in the state. The Monongalia County School district is comprised of 10 elementary schools that offer preschool through 5th grade, 4 middle schools and 3 high schools. The attendance rate for the 2014-2015 school year was 95.5%. Monongalia County schools maintained a graduation rate of 84.6% during the 2014–2015 school year and the dropout rate was 1.1% (WV Department of Education, 2015). There are seven private schools in Monongalia County. One serves PK and Kindergarten. Three serve grades PK-8, one grades 2-12, one PK-12 and another K-12. All are located in Morgantown. Morgantown Early Learning and Morgantown Learning Academy are the two non-sectarian schools.

The current enrollment in Monongalia County Schools for the 2012–2013 school year is 11,414 students. This is a slight increase from last year's enrollment of 11,296 students. Of these students, 36% are considered low income and 13% are special education students. (WV Department of Education, 2015)

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 University Junior College, Monongalia County Technical Education Center, The Beauty College, or Fairmont State University/Pierpont Junior College (located at MTEC).

Pocahontas County
According to Niche.com, the Pocahontas County school district ranks 39th in the state. The Pocahontas County Public School System has 2 elementary schools, 1 Elementary-Middle school serving preschool through 8th grade, 1 middle school grades 5 through 8, 1 high school, and post-secondary education at the One Room University. The attendance rate during the 2014-2015 school year was 93.4%. Pocahontas County schools maintained a graduation rate of 82.6% during the 2014–2015 school year and the dropout rate was 2.7% for the 2014-2015 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2015). The Lamp of Youth Christian Academy in Green Bank is the only private school in Pocahontas County, and serves 12th grade students.

The current enrollment in Pocahontas County Schools for the 2014-2015 school year is 1,067 students. This is a slight decrease from the previous year's enrollment of 1,074 students. Of these students, 66% are considered low income and 15% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2015).

Higher education opportunities are available only at the One Room University in Marlinton.

Preston County

According to Niche.com, the Preston County school district ranks 37th in the state. The Preston County school district is comprised of 1 high school, Preston High School, 1 vocational school, 2 middle schools, 5 elementary schools and 5 schools that serve children preschool through 8th grade. The attendance rate in Preston County for the 2014-2015 school year was 93.3%. Preston County schools maintained a graduation rate of 84.4% during the 2014-2015 school year and the dropout rate was 2.6% for the 2014-2015 school year (WV Department of Education, 2015).

The current enrollment in Preston County Schools for the 2013-2014 school year is 4,554 students. This is a slight decrease from the previous year's enrollment of 4,483 students. Of these students, 69% are considered low income and 19% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2015). There are no private schools in Preston County.

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

Randolph County

According to Niche.com, the Randolph County school district ranks 40th in the state. The Randolph County school system has nine elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, two elementary/high schools serving preschool through 12th grade, and one middle/high school serving 6-12. The attendance rate during the 2013-2014 school year was 95.9%. Randolph County schools maintained a graduation rate of 89/6% during the 2013–2014 school year while the dropout rate was 2.2% (WV Department of Education, 2014). Randolph County has five private schools. There is a Montessori Early Learning Center in Elkins serving NS-PK,

The current enrollment in Randolph County Schools for the 2014-2015 school year is 4,073 students. This is a slight decrease from last year's enrollment of 4,225 students. Of these students, 88% are considered low income and 16% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2014).

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. There are four Christian schools in the county, one is ungraded, one serves students K-10, and the other two K-12.

Taylor County

According to Niche.com, the Taylor County school district ranks 53rd in the state. The Taylor County Public School System has three elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school. The attendance rate during the 2013-2014 school year was 98.2%. Taylor County schools maintained a graduation rate of 88.3% during the 2013-2014 school year, and the dropout rate was 1.0%. (WV Department of Education, 2014). Fellowship Christian Academy in Grafton is the county's only private school, serving grades 9-12.

The current enrollment in Taylor County Schools for the 2014-2015 school year is 2,406 students. This is a slight decrease from the previous year's enrollment of 2,423. Of these students, 61% are considered low income and 17% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2014).

In Taylor County, there are 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 available for students.

Tucker County

According to Niche.com, the Tucker County school district ranks 13th in the state. 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 attendance rate during the 2013-2014 school year was 98.5%. Tucker County schools maintained a graduation rate of 91.4% during the 2013-2014 school year and the dropout rate was 1.7% for the 2013-2014 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2014). Alldredge Wilderness Journey is a private, alternative school for grades 8-12 in Davis.

The current enrollment in Tucker County Schools for the 2014-2015 school year is 1,023 students. This is a slight decrease from the previous year's enrollment of 1,029 students. Of these students, 57% are considered low income and 15% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2014).

Easton Community College and Pierpont College offer online classes for residents of Tucker and surrounding counties.

Webster County

According to Niche.com, the Tucker County school district ranks 36th in the state. The Webster County Public School System has one elementary school serving grades K-4, three 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 attendance rate for the 2013-2014 year was 93%. Webster County schools maintained a graduation rate of 82% during the 2013-2014 school year and the dropout rate was 3.2% for the 2013-2014 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2014).

The current enrollment in Webster County Schools for the 2014-2015 school year is 1,438 students. This is a slight decrease from last year's enrollment of 1,446 students. Of these students, 100% are considered low income and 13% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2014).

There are no post-secondary institutions in Webster County so residents have to travel to attend classes. GED classes and training are offered at Webster County High School.

Note: The gap between graduation and drop out rates is accounted for by students who are retained, and have neither dropped out nor graduated.

Educational Attainment

West Virginia Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	**1,287,738**
Less than 9th grade	83,726 (6.5%)
9th to 12th 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 (2009-2013)*

Barbour County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	**11,347**
Less than high school graduate	2,462 (21.7%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,333 (47%)
Some college, associate's degree	2,258 (19.9%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,305 (11.5%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2009-2013)*

Greenbrier County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	**25,791**
Less than high school graduate	4,410 (17.1%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,910 (42.3%)
Some college, associate's degree	6,087 (23.6%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,410 (17.1%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2009-2013)*

Marion County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	**39,283**
Less than high school graduate	4,871 (12.4%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	16,145 (41.1%)
Some college, associate's degree	10,253 (26.1%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	7,935 (20.2%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2009-2013)*

Monongalia County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	**57,314**
Less than high school graduate	5,330 (9.3%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17,423 (30.4%)
Some college, associate's degree	12,724 (22.2%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	21,894 (38.2%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2009-2013)*

Pocahontas County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	**6,575**
Less than high school graduate	1,084 (18%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,827 (43%)
Some college, associate's degree	1,493 (22.7%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,078 (16.4%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2009-2013)*

Preston County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	**24,596**
Less than high school graduate	4,181 (17%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,634 (47.3%)
Some college, associate's degree	5,682 (23.1%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,099 (12.6%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2009-2013)*

Randolph County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	**21,145**
Less than high school graduate	3,637 (17.2%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9,854 (46.6%)
Some college, associate's degree	3,616 (17.1%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,039 (19.1%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2009-2013)*

Taylor County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	**12,206**
Less than high school graduate	1,758 (14.4%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,651 (46.3%)
Some college, associate's degree	2,905 (23.8%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,904 (15.6%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2009-2013)*

Tucker County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	**5,232**
Less than high school graduate	848 (16.2%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,428 (46.4%)
Some college, associate's degree	1,151 (22%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	984 (18.8%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2009-2013)*

Webster County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	**6,560**
Less than high school graduate	1,942 (29.5%)

High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,953 (43.6%)
Some college, associate's degree	1,014 (18.3%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	531 (8.6%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2009-2013)*

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

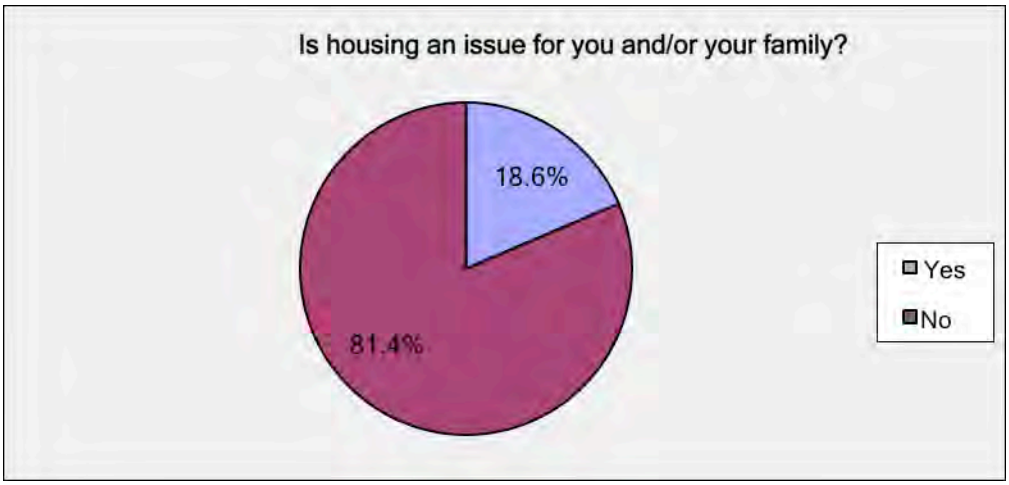
Believing in your success!

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

POVERTY INDICATOR: HOUSING

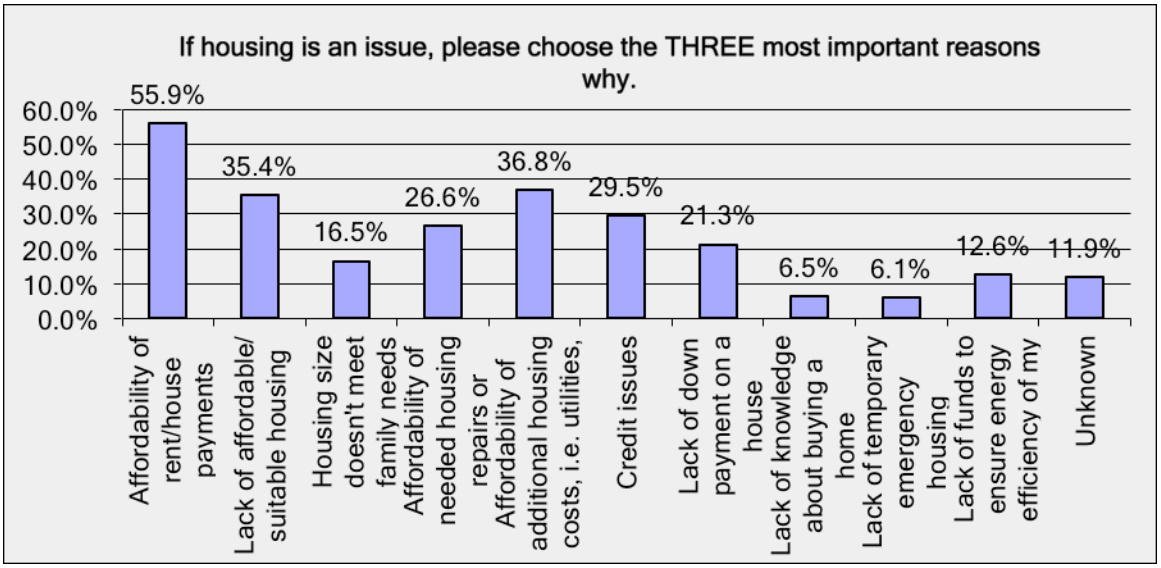
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is housing an issue for you and/or your family?*** Of the **1,921** individuals who answered the question, **18.6%** 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.



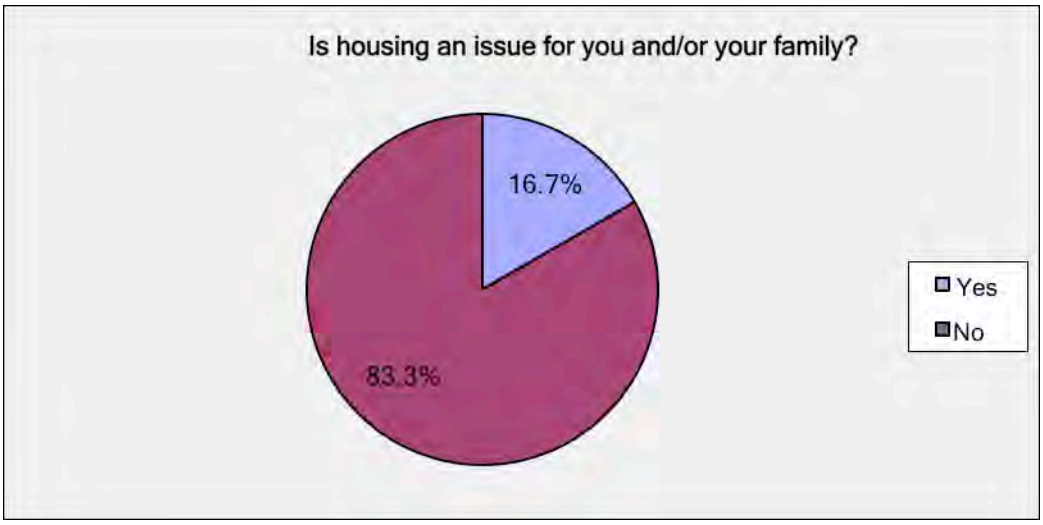
The top three reasons identified were:

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



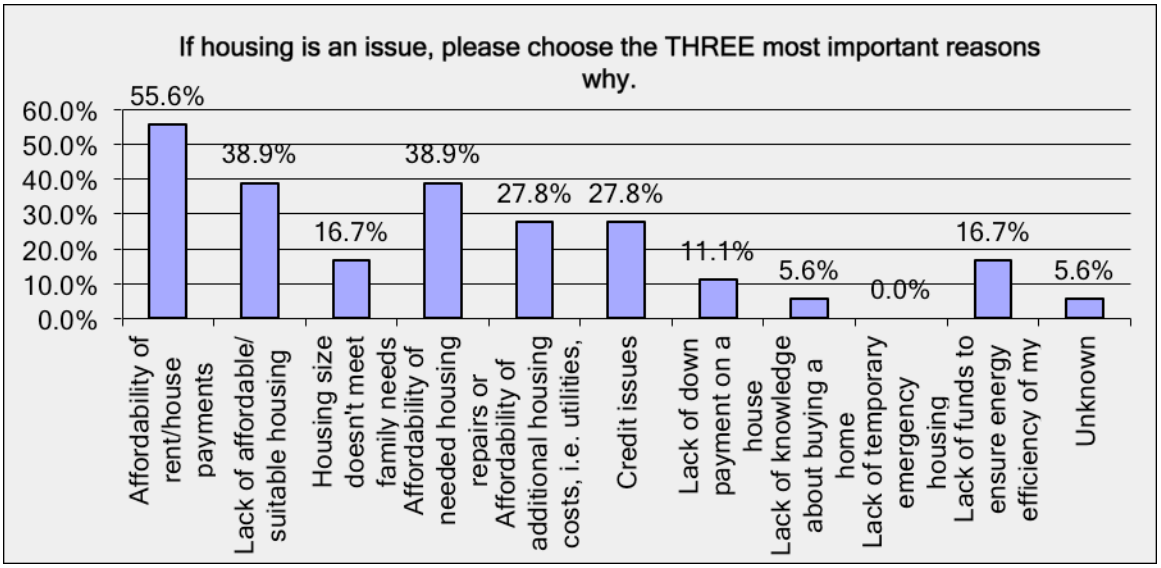
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

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



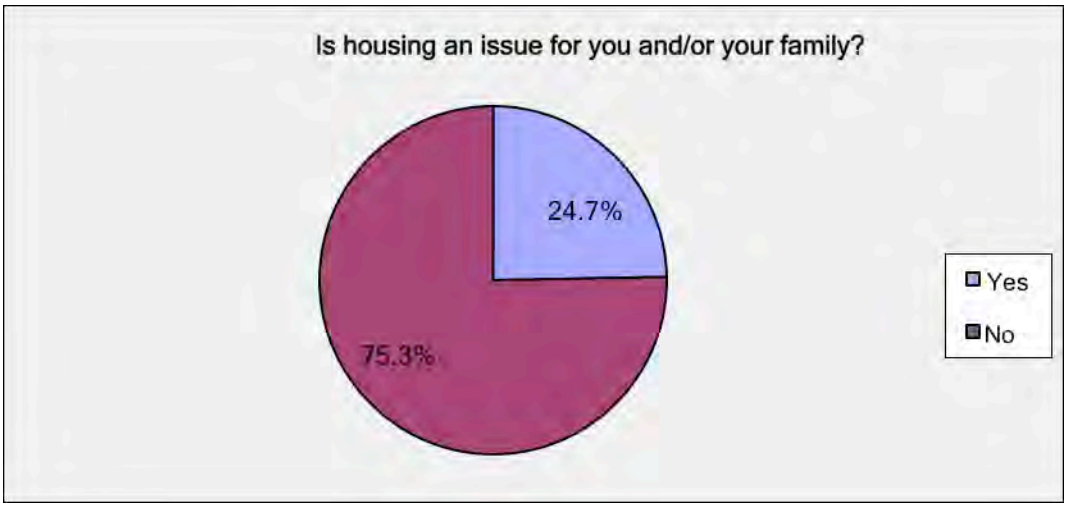
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization
3. Lack of affordable/suitable housing



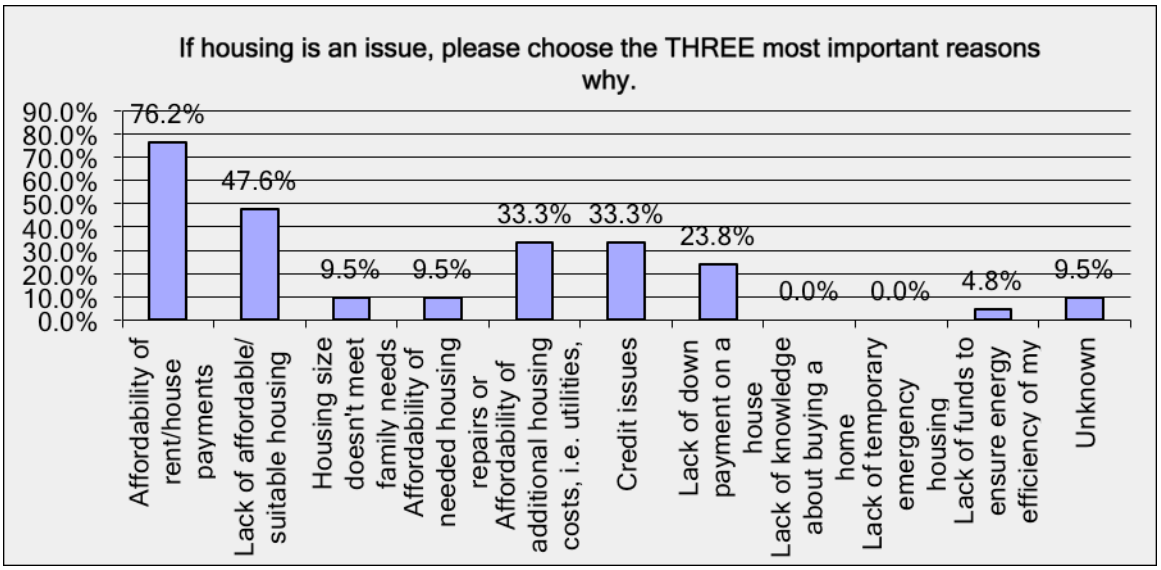
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is housing an issue for you and/or your family*? 24.7%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that housing was in fact an issue.



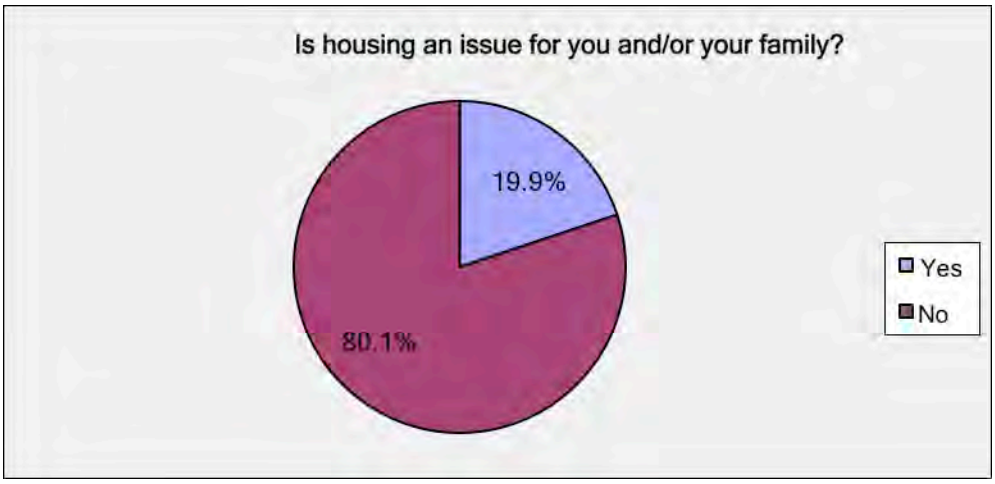
The top four reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Lack of affordable/suitable housing
3. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities
4. Credit issues



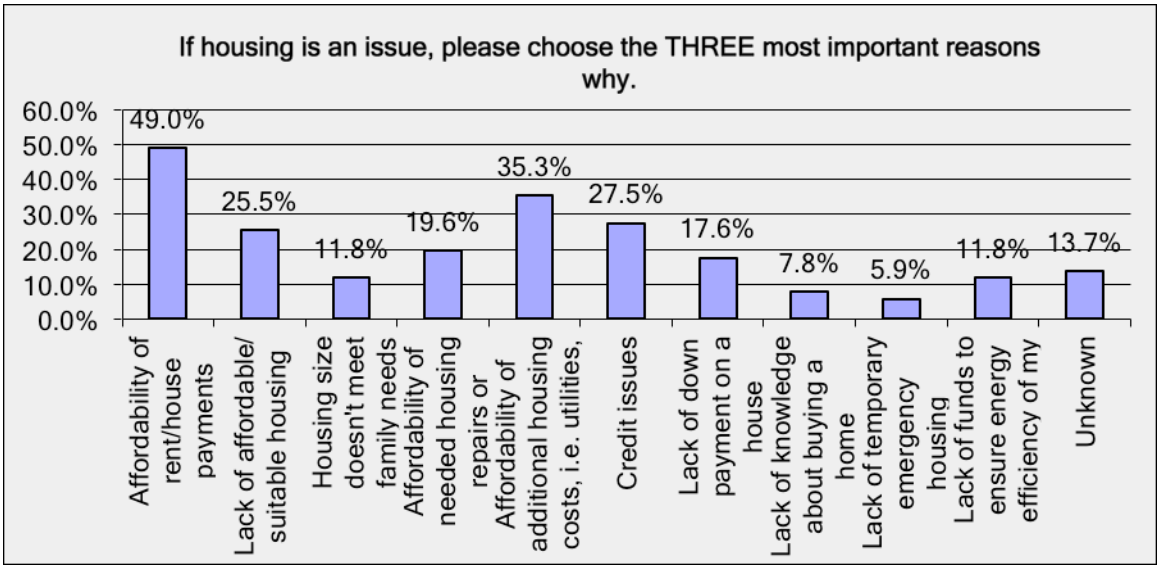
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is housing an issue for you and/or your family*?** **19.9%** of respondents in Marion County felt that housing was in fact an issue.



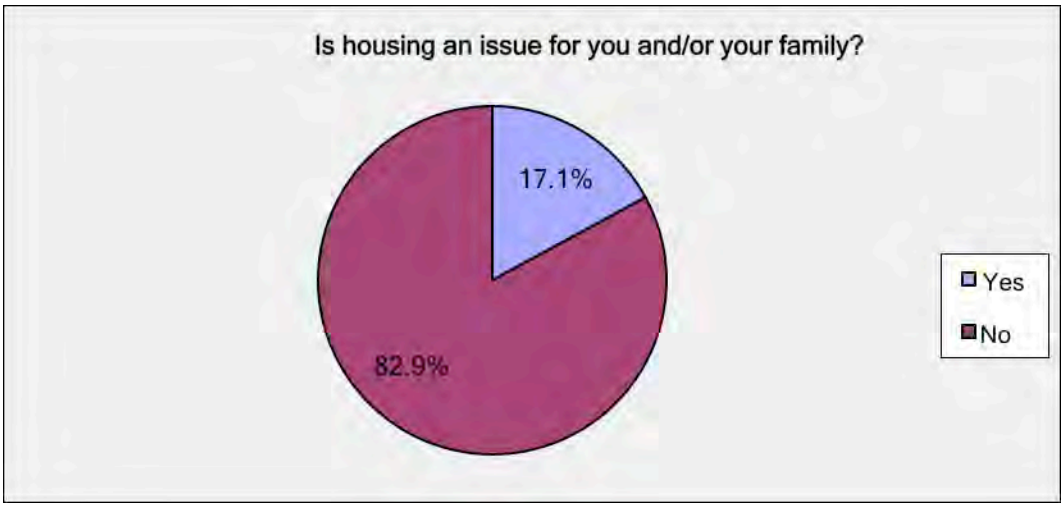
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities
3. Credit issues



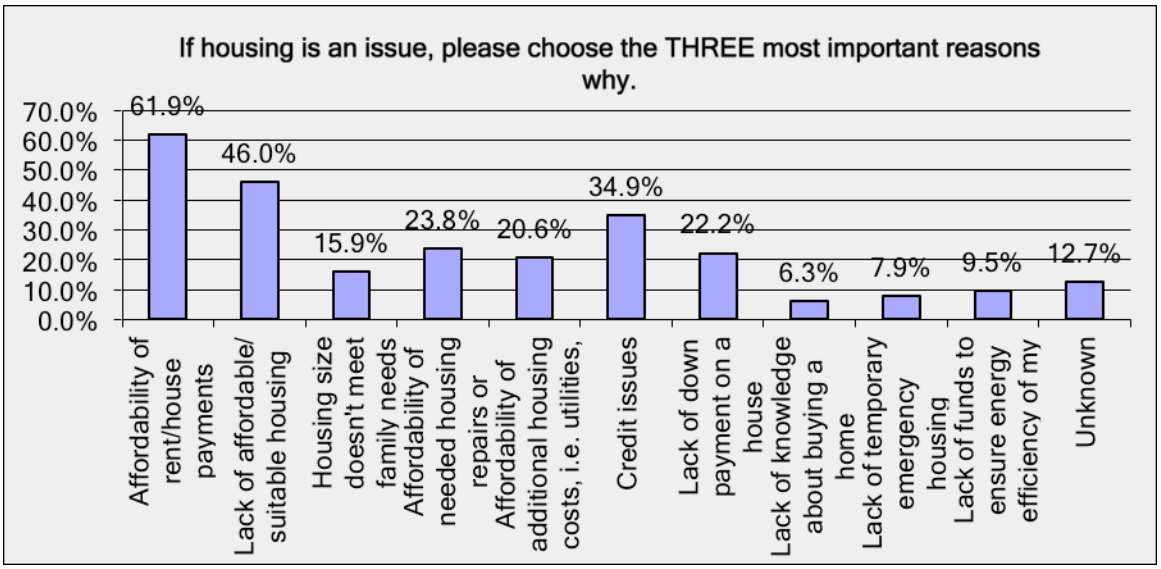
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

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



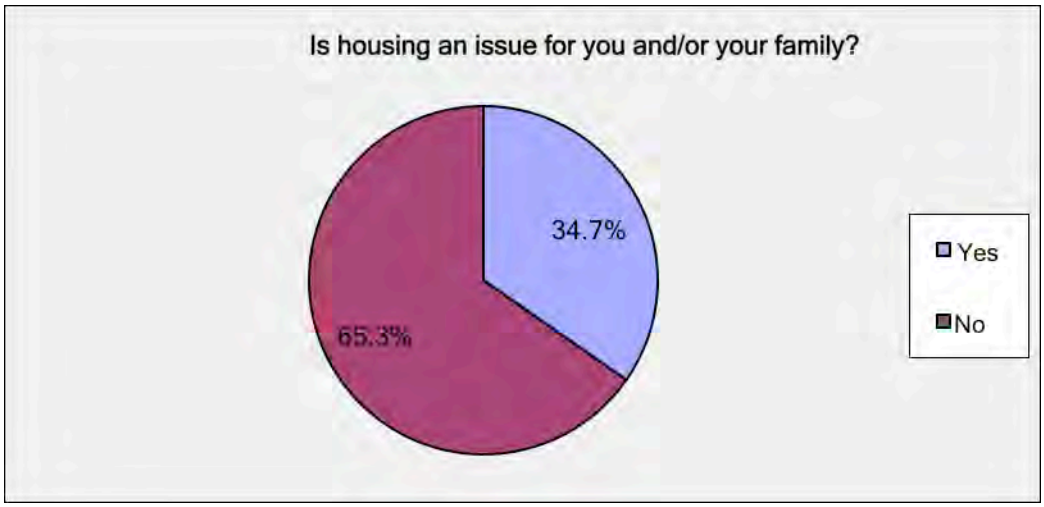
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Lack of affordable/suitable housing
3. Credit issues



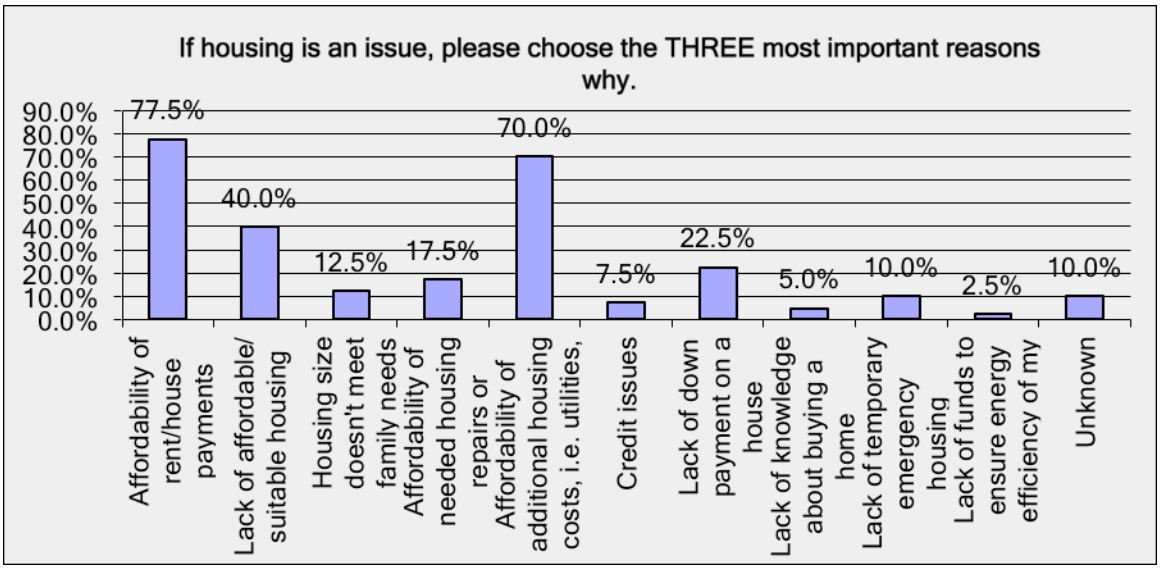
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is housing an issue for you and/or your family*?** **34.7%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that housing was in fact an issue.



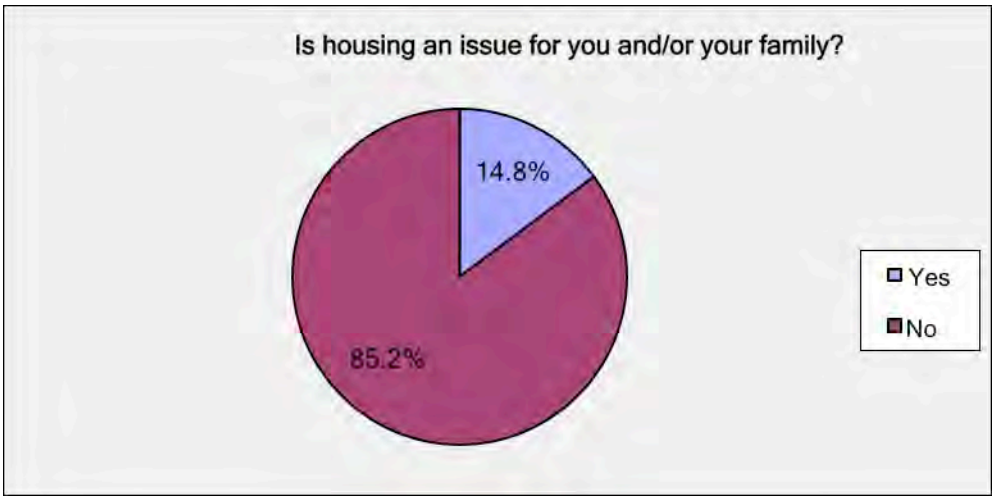
The top three reasons identified were:

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



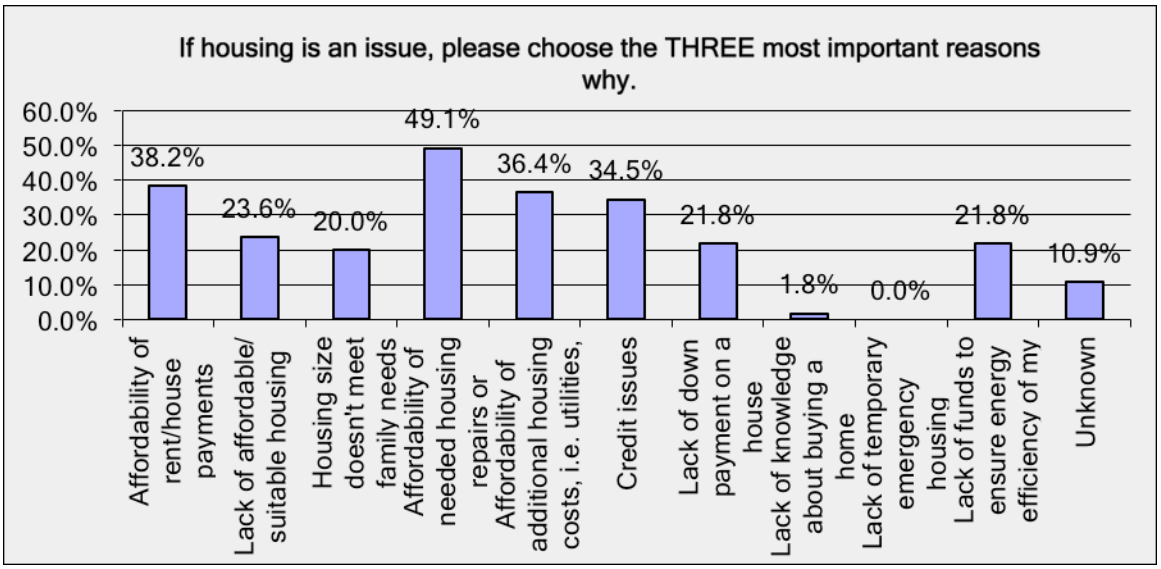
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is housing an issue for you and/or your family*? 14.8%** of respondents in Preston County felt that housing was in fact an issue.



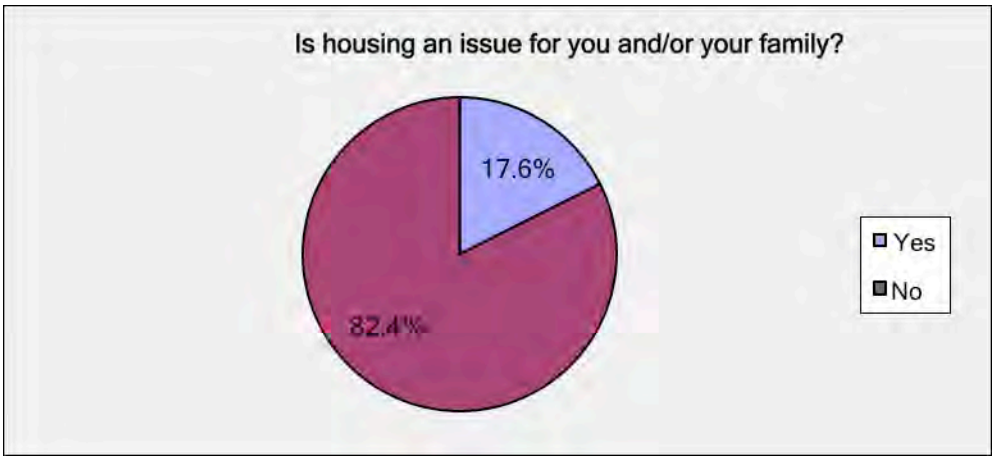
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization
2. Affordability of rent/house payments
3. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities



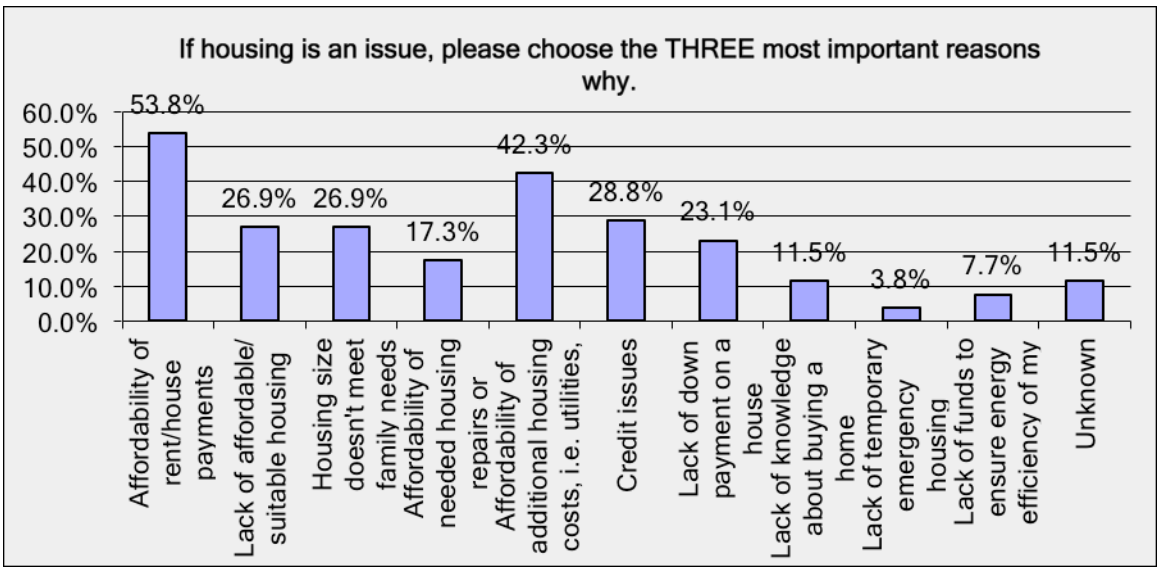
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

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



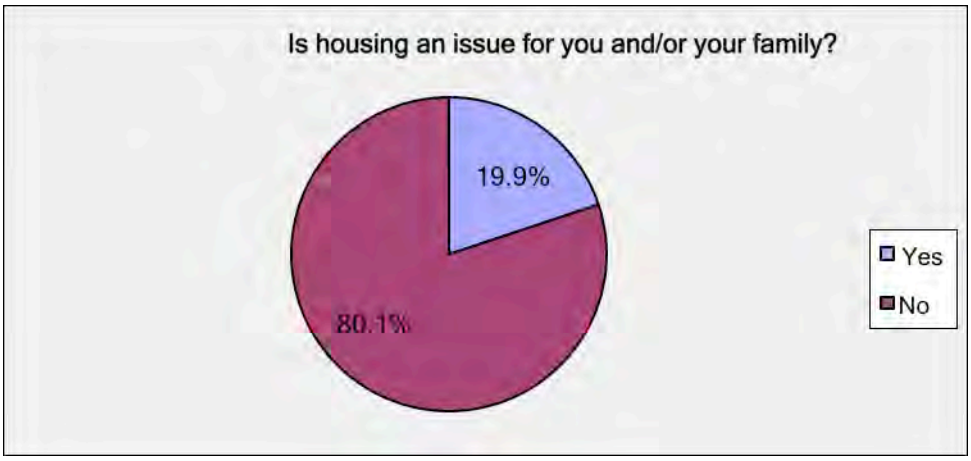
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities
3. Credit Issues



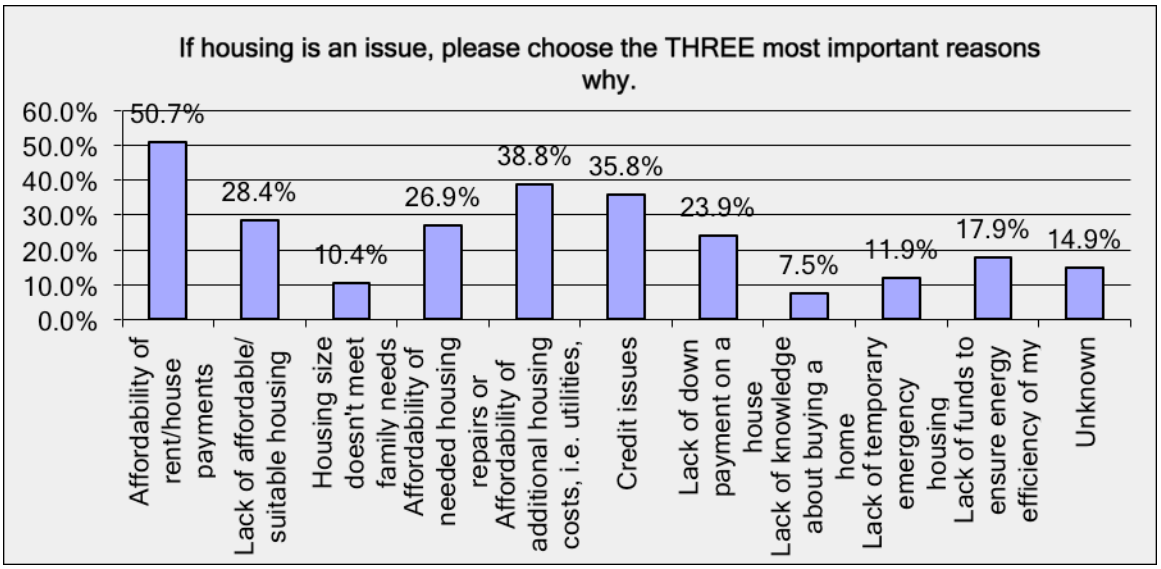
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

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.



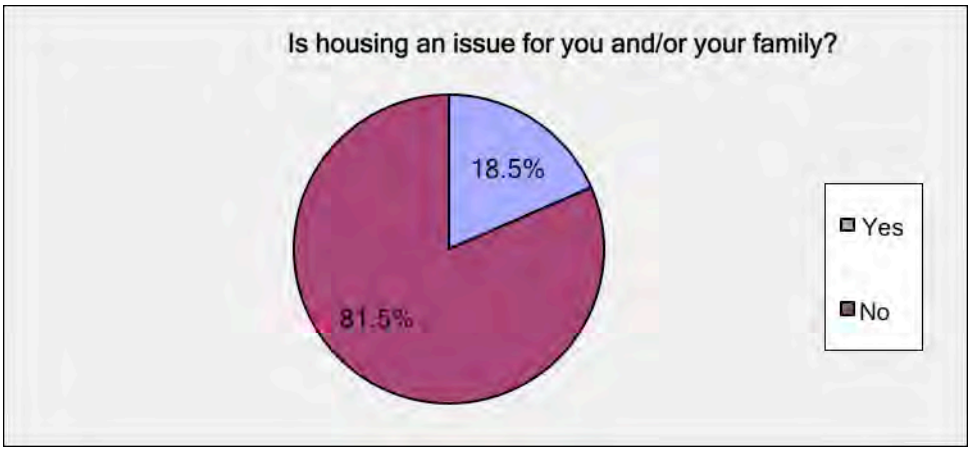
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities
3. Credit Issues



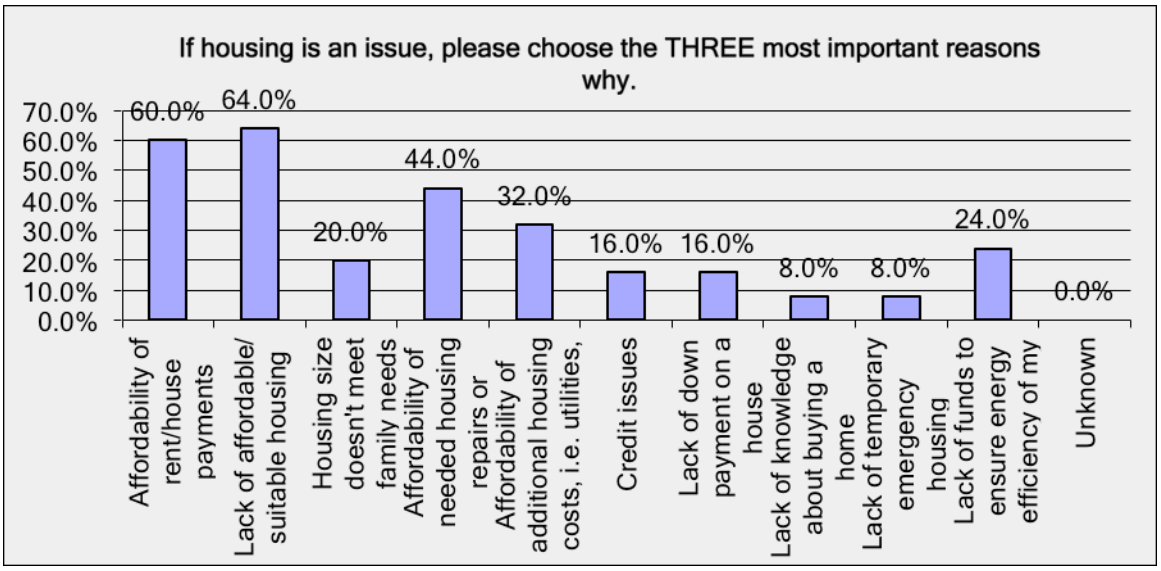
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

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.



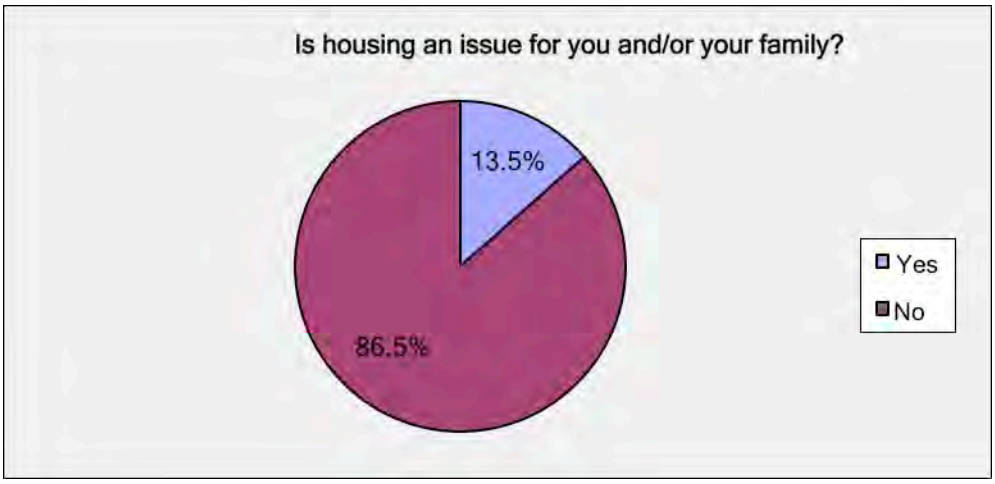
The top three reasons identified were:

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



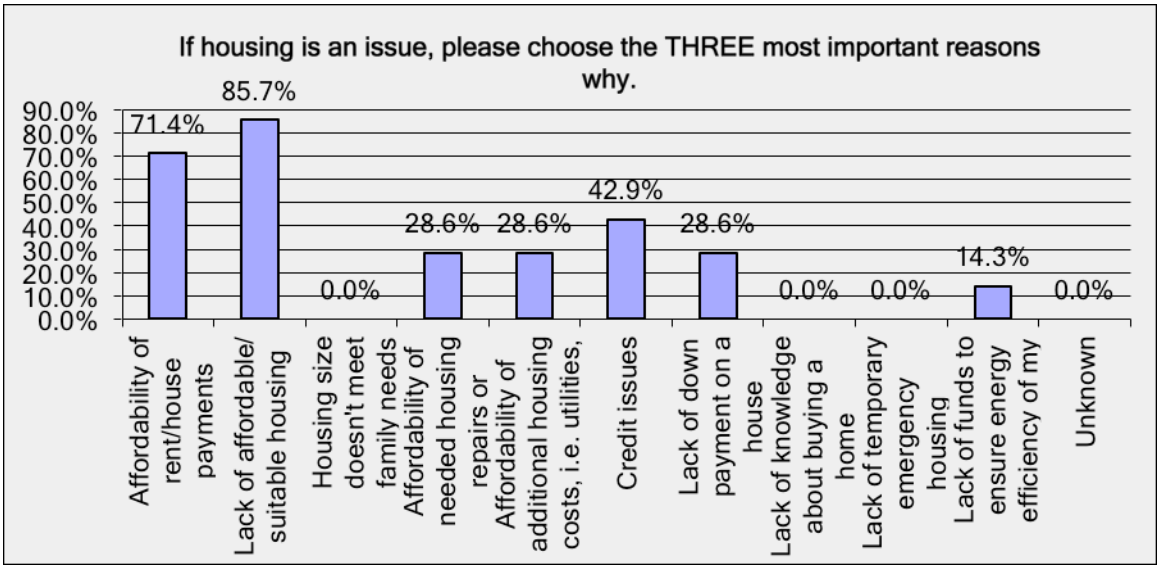
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is housing an issue for you and/or your family*? 13.5%** of respondents in Webster County felt that housing was in fact an issue.



The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of affordable/suitable housing
2. Affordability of rent/house payments
3. Credit issues



Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

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

- NCWVCAA: Assist client with finding housing and operate Housing projects. Community Action offers case management services to address this issue.

  Our agency has a program referred to as HPRP. The funds are provided through a grant from United Way. The HPRP program is designed to help individuals with obtaining/maintaining housing. For example, HPRP can pay a first month's rent, security deposit, or a portion of rent to prevent homelessness. Our agency also has a program for Veterans designed to improve the housing stability of very low-income Veteran families.

  We refer families to community resources that will assist them in obtaining housing such as HUD, Scott Place, etc.

  Our agency owns/operates apartment buildings in some of our counties. We also have programs to help low income families with building/purchasing a new home.

- Preston County Starting Points Family Resource Center: Barely can touch this issue, but we keep track of available funding for assistance with homeless, we update contact information for countywide apartment complexes, and provide HUD applications and encourage people to apply.

- WorkForce West Virginia: We refer homeless veterans to programs that assist with their housing needs. We refer to NCWVCA located in White Sulphur Springs and CASE in Union WV.

- Monongalia County Planning Commission: We hope to implement Subdivision Regulation, however while this should improve the quality of housing, it will not address the affordability issue.

- Preston County Caring Council Family Resource Network: We hold the point in time count every year and have develop a Utilities Assistance Committee that addressed issues around homelessness including keeping on utilities.

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. Surprisingly, West Virginia lead the nation in first-time home ownership in 2015, according to the National Association of Realtors.

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 43,923 and Tucker County has the lowest number of housing units with 5,371. The largest median home value is Monongalia County with a median value of $161,500 and the lowest if Webster county at $65,100. (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014)

Barbour County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	7,856
Occupied Housing Units	6,179
Vacant Housing Units	1,677
Owner Occupied	4,676
Renter Occupied	1,503
Median Value	$86,600
Median Rent Asked	$533

Greenbrier County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	19,066
Occupied Housing Units	15,246
Vacant Housing Units	3,820
Owner Occupied	11,292
Renter Occupied	3,954
Median Value	$100,200
Median Rent Asked	$639

Marion County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	26,389
Occupied Housing Units	22,596
Vacant Housing Units	3,793
Owner Occupied	17,466
Renter Occupied	5,130
Median Value	$94,600
Median Rent Asked	$675

Monongalia County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	43,923
Occupied Housing Units	36,857
Vacant Housing Units	7,066
Owner Occupied	21,123
Renter Occupied	15,734
Median Value	$161,500
Median Rent Asked	$735

Pocahontas County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	8,841
Occupied Housing Units	3,719
Vacant Housing Units	5,112
Owner Occupied	3,010
Renter Occupied	709
Median Value	$107,400
Median Rent Asked	$538

Preston County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	15,071
Occupied Housing Units	12,610
Vacant Housing Units	2,461
Owner Occupied	10,032
Renter Occupied	2,578
Median Value	$107,800
Median Rent Asked	$584

Randolph County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	14,186
Occupied Housing Units	11,351
Vacant Housing Units	2,835
Owner Occupied	8,539
Renter Occupied	2,812
Median Value	$98,600
Median Rent Asked	$546

Taylor County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	7,528
Occupied Housing Units	6,801
Vacant Housing Units	727
Owner Occupied	5,265
Renter Occupied	1,536
Median Value	$87,900
Median Rent Asked	$523

Tucker County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	5,371
Occupied Housing Units	2,969
Vacant Housing Units	2,402
Owner Occupied	2,406
Renter Occupied	563
Median Value	$104,200
Median Rent Asked	$529

Webster County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	5,421
Occupied Housing Units	3,854
Vacant Housing Units	1,567
Owner Occupied	2,888
Renter Occupied	966
Median Value	$65,100
Median Rent Asked	$460

Rentals

About 27% of all West Virginia households – or 200,752 households – are renters. Federal rental assistance programs enable more than 36,000 low-income households in West Virginia to rent modest housing at an affordable cost. People who are elderly or have disabilities head about 57% of these households; approximately 32% are families with children. (Center on Budget & Policy Priorities, 2015)

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, 40,900 low-income renter households pay more than half their monthly cash income for housing costs. About 43 percent of these cost-burdened renters are elderly or people with disabilities, while 38 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 2,103 people are homeless in West Virginia.
  (Center on Budget & Policy Priorities, 2014)

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 that 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, 2015).

Barbour County	FAIR MARKET RENT ($/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2015	452	490	663	826	906
2014	434	470	636	792	869

Greenbrier County	FAIR MARKET RENT ($/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2015	496	597	708	882	1,170
2014	431	519	615	766	1,016

Marion County	FAIR MARKET RENT ($/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2015	596	603	738	1,082	1,086
2014	524	530	649	951	955

Monongalia County	FAIR MARKET RENT ($/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2015	607	634	752	1,014	1,025
2014	607	634	752	1,014	1,025

Pocahontas County	FAIR MARKET RENT ($/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2015	497	500	677	843	955
2014	421	424	573	714	808

Preston County	FAIR MARKET RENT ($/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2015	607	634	752	1,014	1,025
2014	607	634	752	1,014	1,025

Randolph County	FAIR MARKET RENT ($/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2015	515	518	647	920	1,126
2014	506	510	636	904	1,107

Taylor County	FAIR MARKET RENT ($/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2015	450	529	631	920	923
2014	408	481	573	835	838

Tucker County	FAIR MARKET RENT ($/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2015	491	530	628	925	1,045
2014	448	483	573	844	953

Webster County	FAIR MARKET RENT ($/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2015	500	535	639	796	854
2014	448	480	573	714	766

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015)

Emergency Utility Assistance – the following number of families have utilized some form of emergency utility assistance during the past year (as reported by agency contacts).	
Barbour County	60% of residents
Greenbrier County	3,600
Marion County	1,658
Monongalia County	17
Pocahontas County	More than 300
Preston County	387
Randolph County	355
Taylor County	304
Tucker County	380
Webster County	1,089

NCWVCAA takes part in the annual "Point-in-Time" count, a one-day count of all homeless persons in West Virginia. Results for the 2014 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 NCWVCAA's region.

Homeless Point in Time Count – Emergency Sheltered Homeless Population by Region

Region	Number of Households	Total Adults	Total Children (Under 18)
Marion	52	55	14
Monongalia	38	42	12
Randolph	17	17	3
Greenbrier	13	13	0

West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness, July 2015 report

Homeless Point in Time Count – Unsheltered Homeless Population by County

County	Total Households	Total Adults in Households	Total Children in Households	Actual / Estimate*
Barbour	4	4	0	Actual
Greenbrier	9	10	5	Actual
Marion	2	3	0	Actual
Monongalia	19	20	0	Actual
Pocahontas	2	2	0	Estimation
Preston	0	0	0	Actual
Randolph	5	5	0	Estimation
Taylor	4	4	0	Estimation
Tucker	2	2	0	Estimation
Webster	2	2	0	Estimation

West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness, July 2015 report

*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)

POVERTY INDICATOR: HEALTH

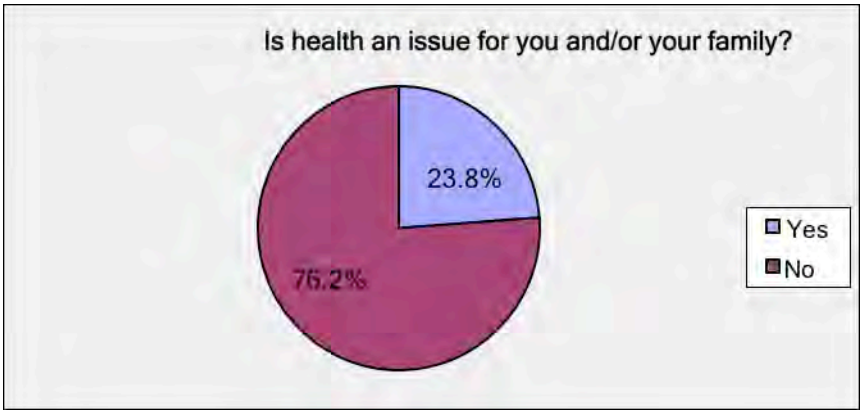
Believing in your success!

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

POVERTY INDICATOR: HEALTH

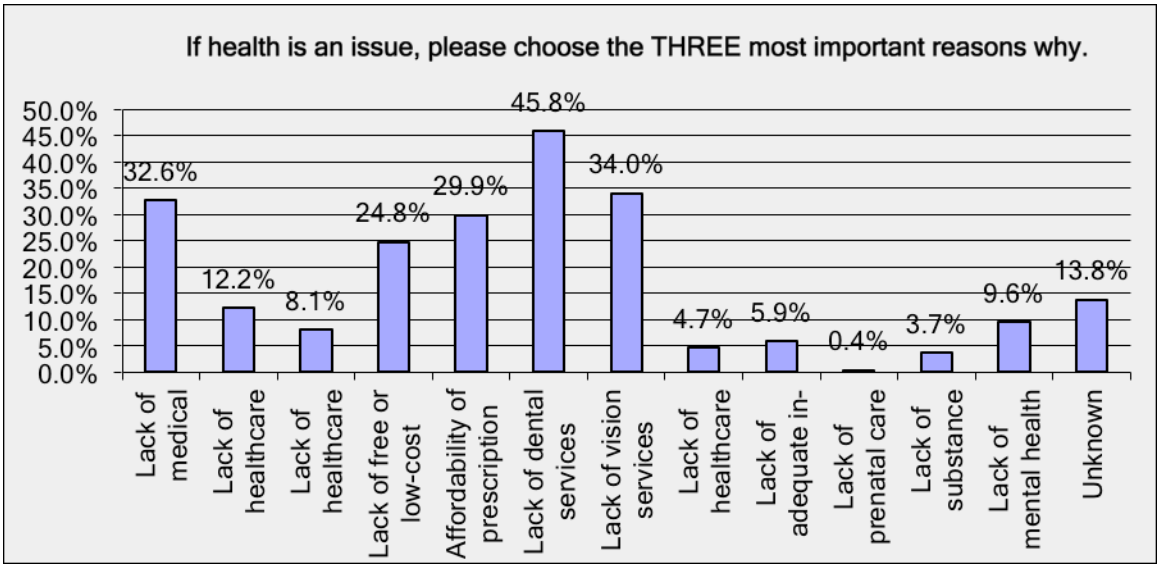
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is health an issue for you and/or your family?*** Of the **1,908** individuals who answered the question, **23.8%** 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.



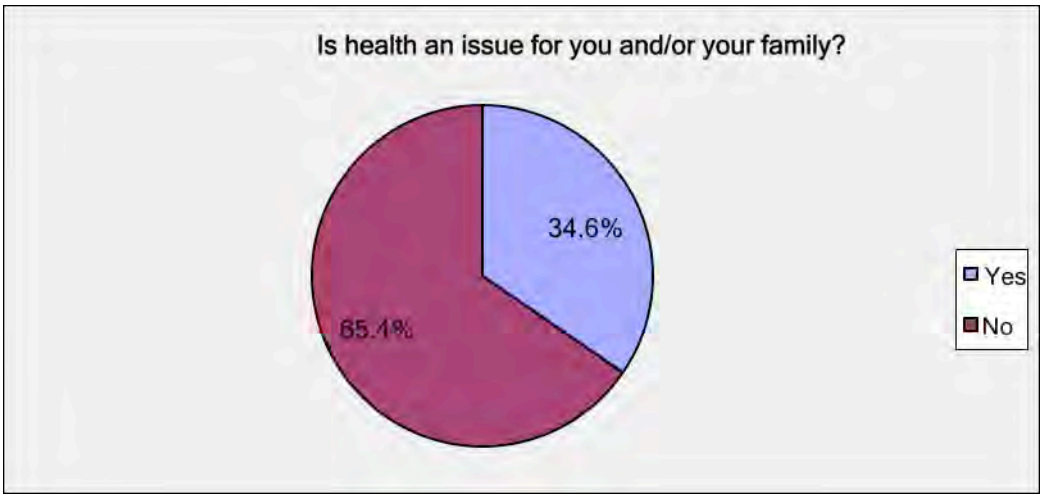
The top three reasons identified were:

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



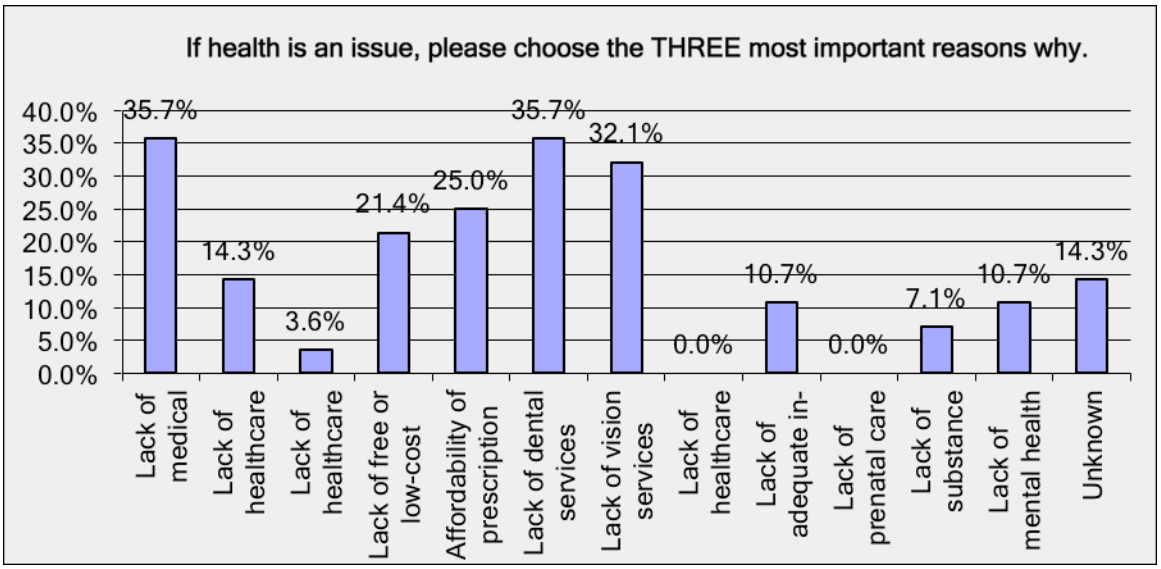
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

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.



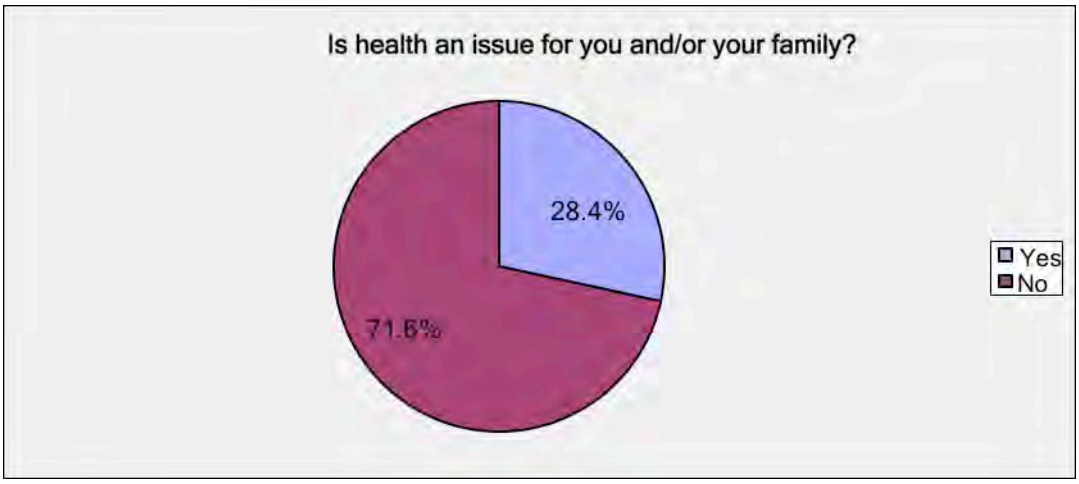
The top three reasons identified were:

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



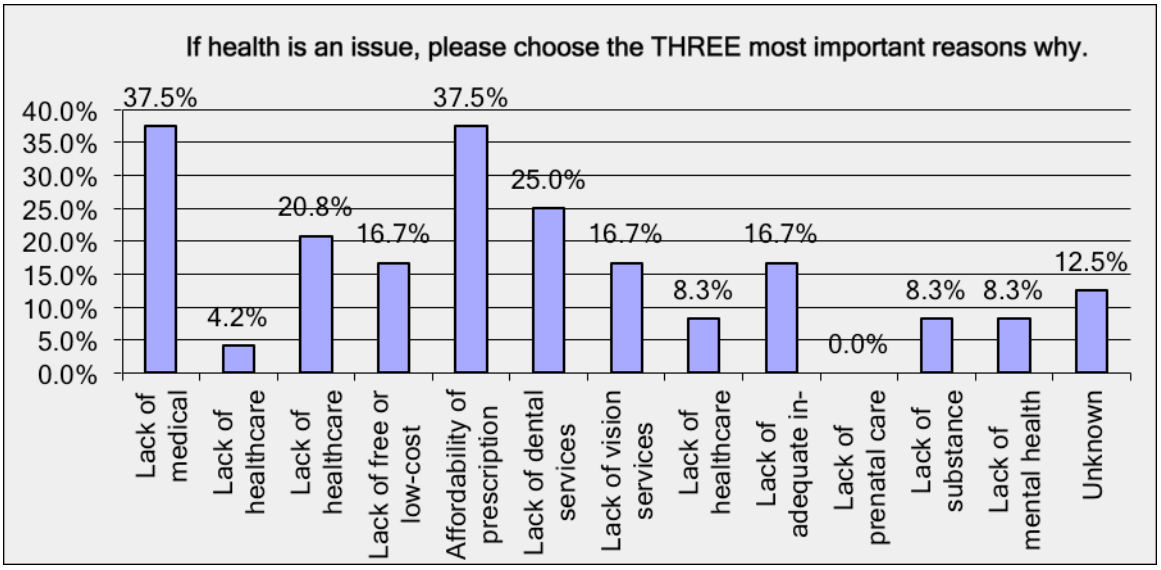
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is health an issue for you and/or your family?*** **28.4%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that health was in fact an issue.



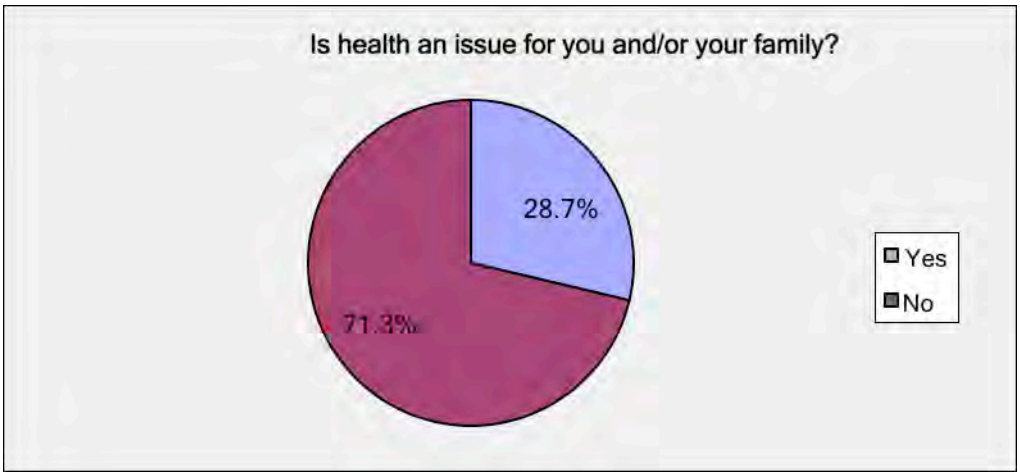
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Affordability of prescription medication
3. Lack of dental services



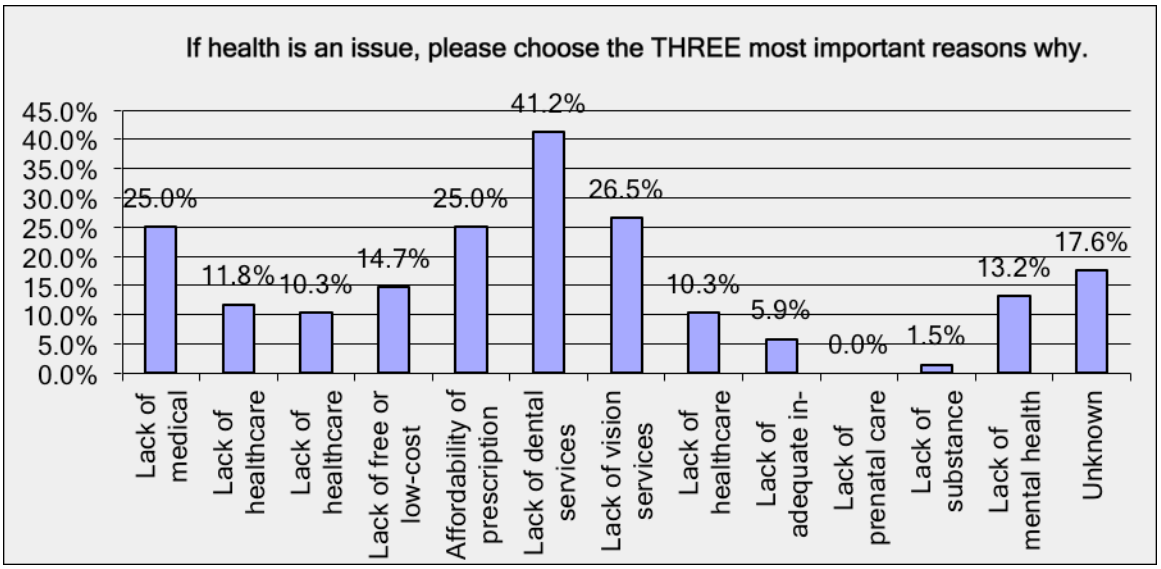
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is health an issue for you and/or your family?*** **28.7%** of respondents in Marion County felt that health was in fact an issue.



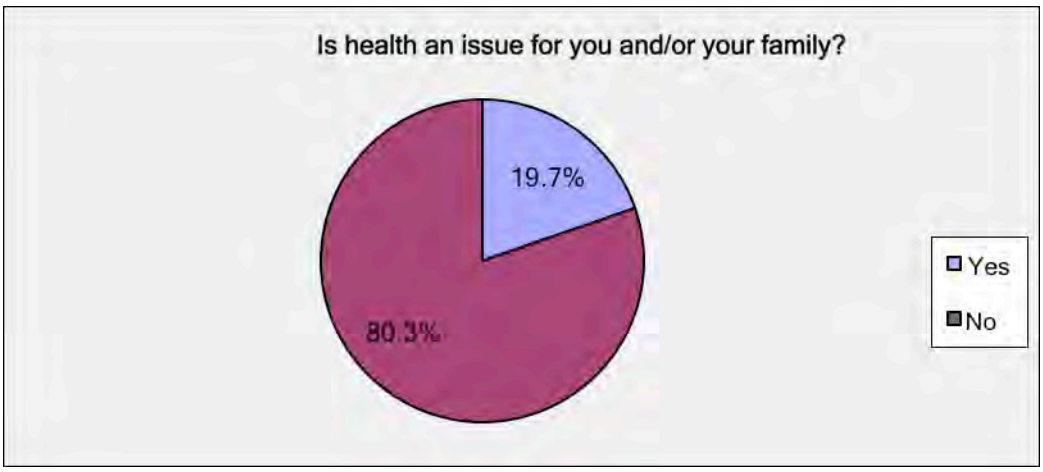
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of dental services
2. Lack of vision services
3. Affordability of prescription medication
4. Lack of medical insurance



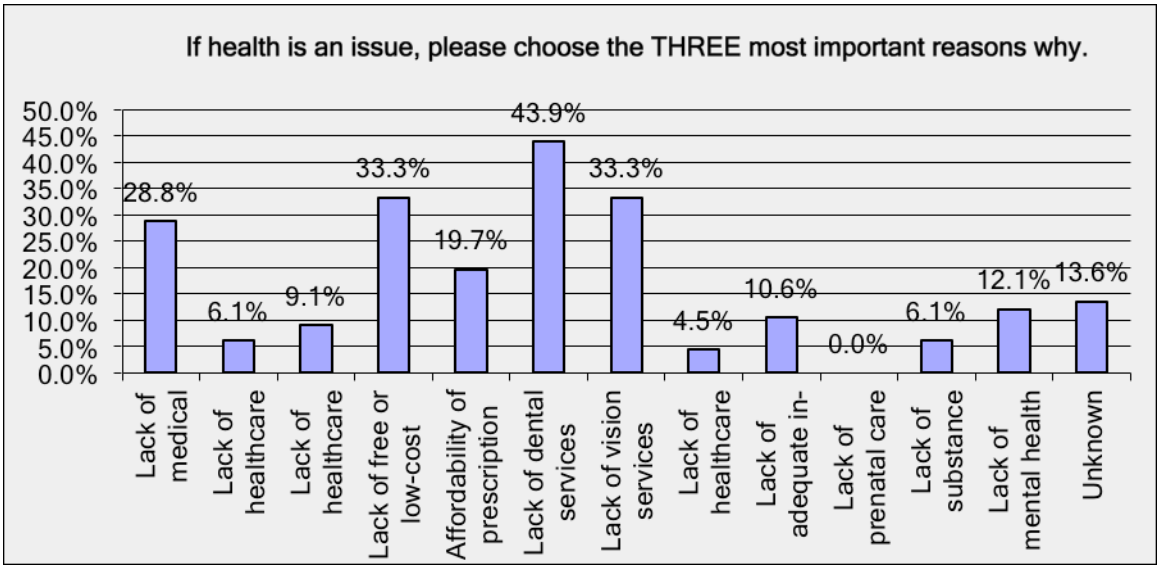
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is health an issue for you and/or your family?*** **19.7%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that health was in fact an issue.



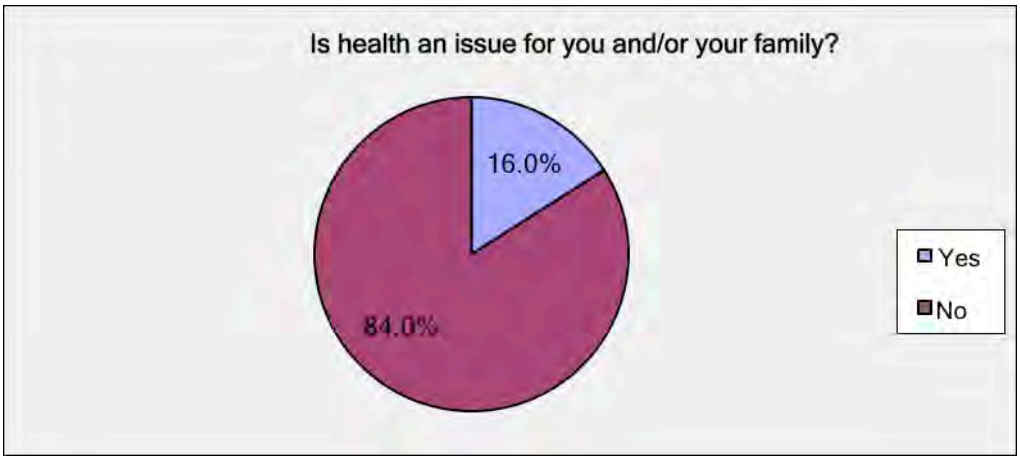
The top three reasons identified were:

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



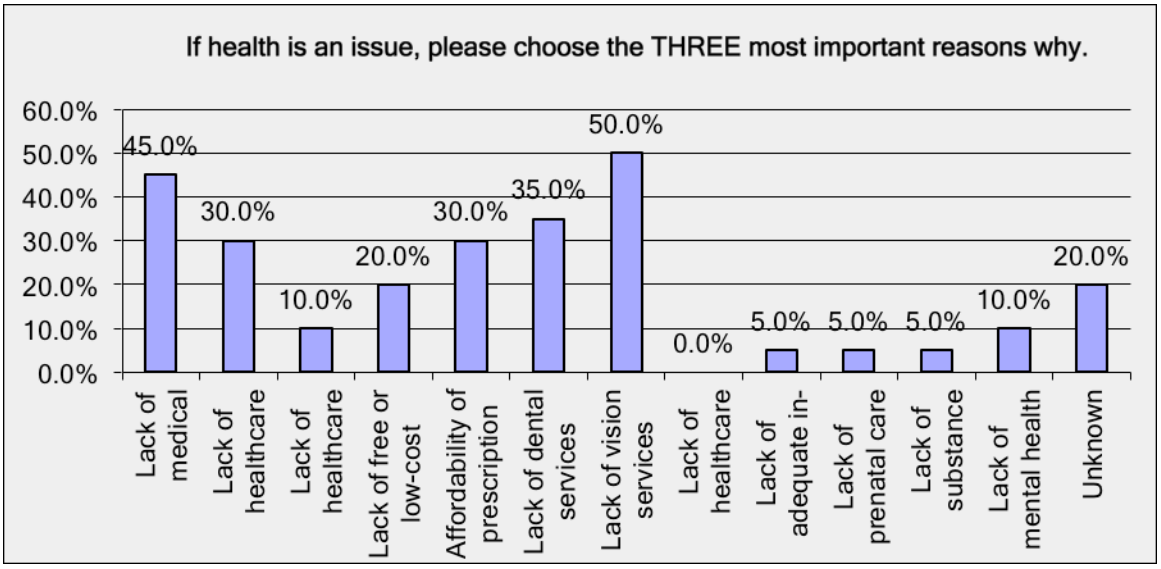
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is health an issue for you and/or your family?*** **16.0%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that health was in fact an issue.



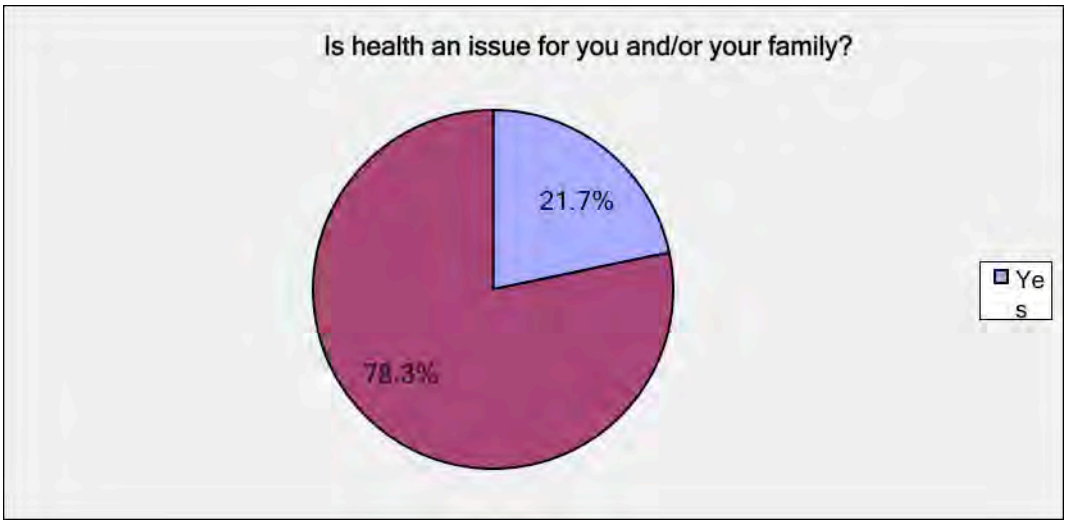
The top three reasons identified were:

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



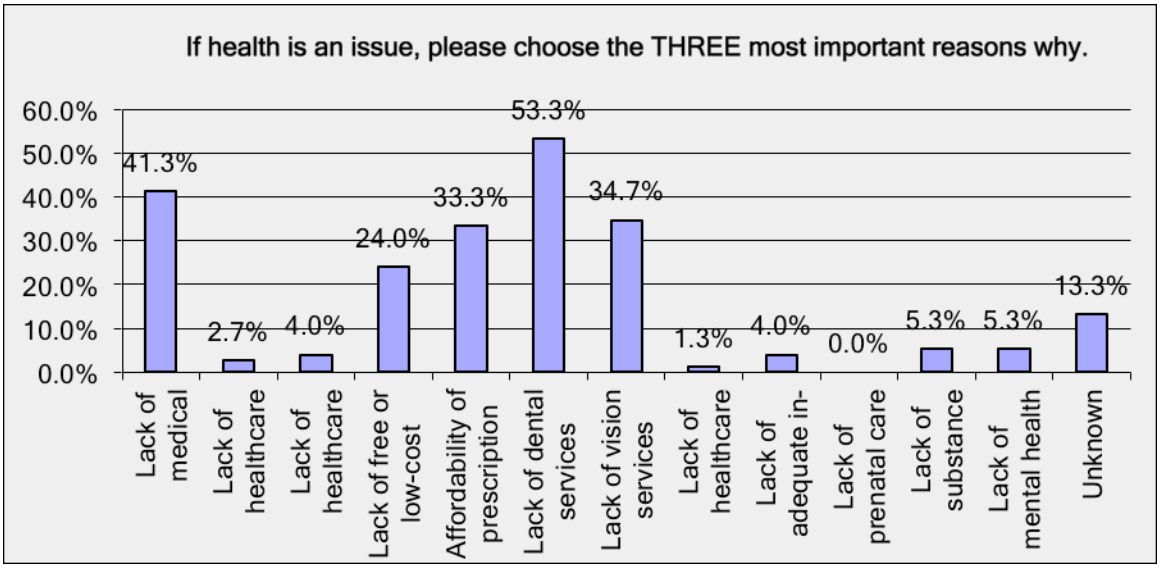
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

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



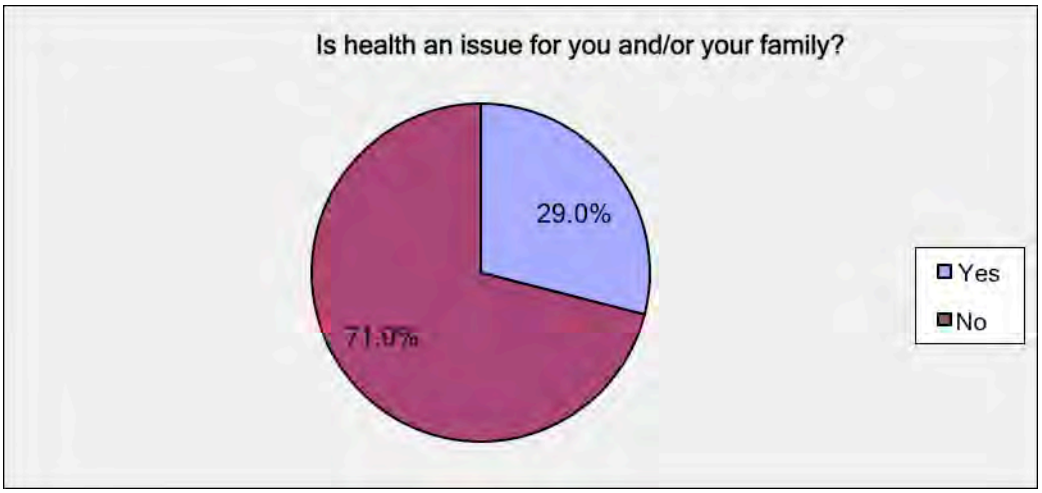
The top three reasons identified were:

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



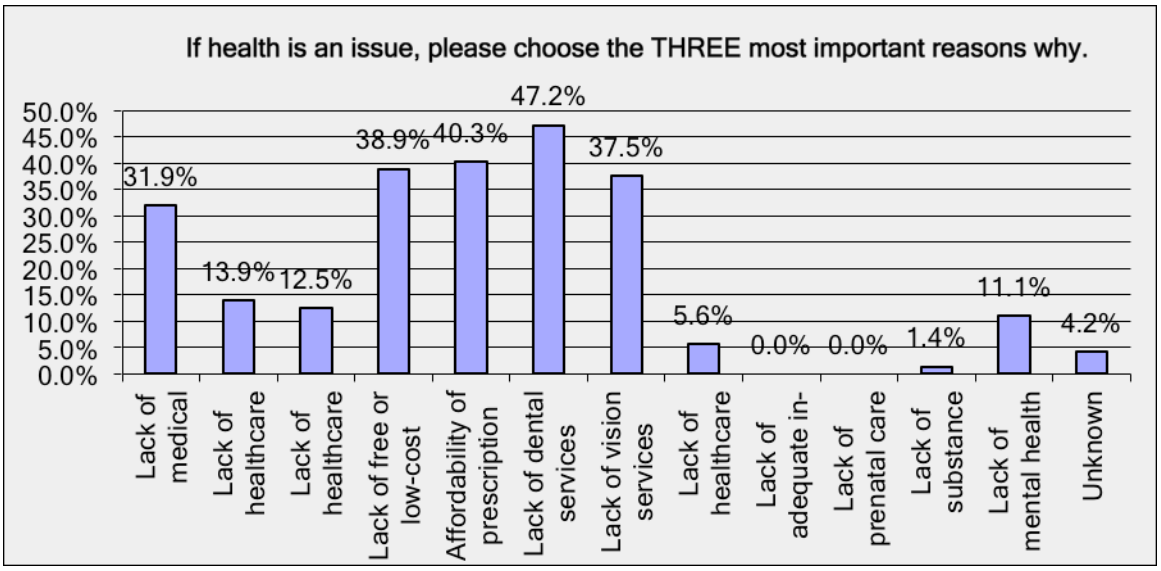
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is health an issue for you and/or your family?*** **29.0%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that health was in fact an issue.



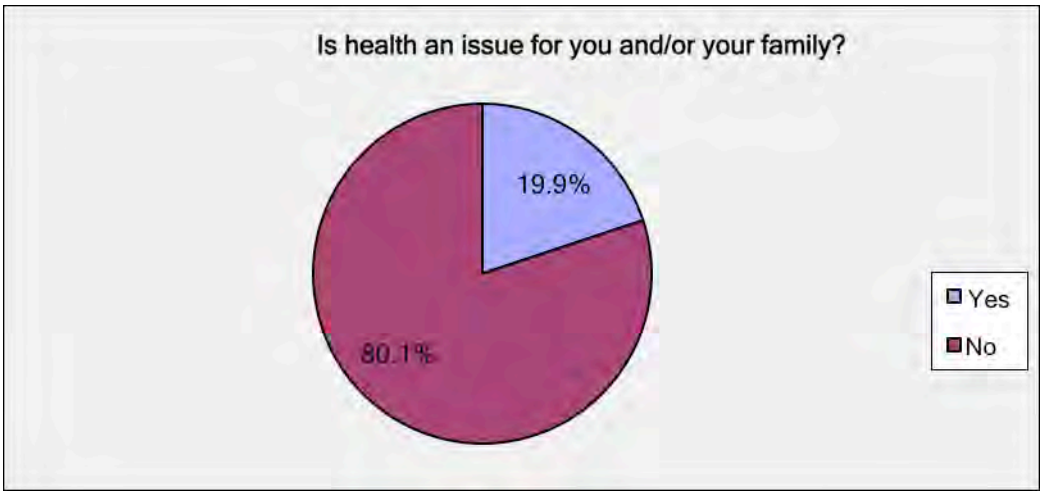
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of dental services
2. Affordability of prescription drugs
3. Lack of vision services



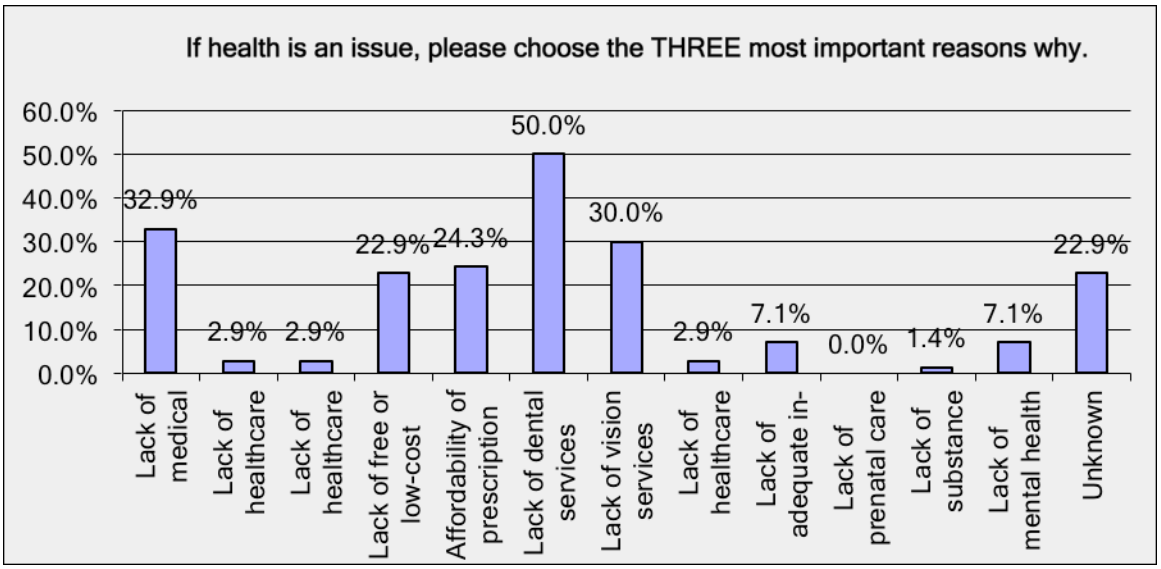
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is health an issue for you and/or your family?*** **19.9%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that health was in fact an issue.



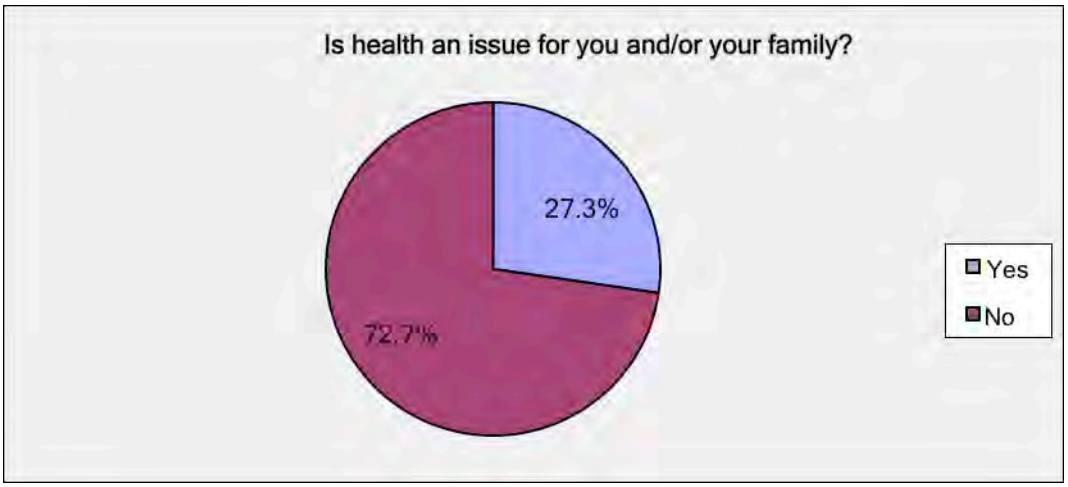
The top three reasons identified were:

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



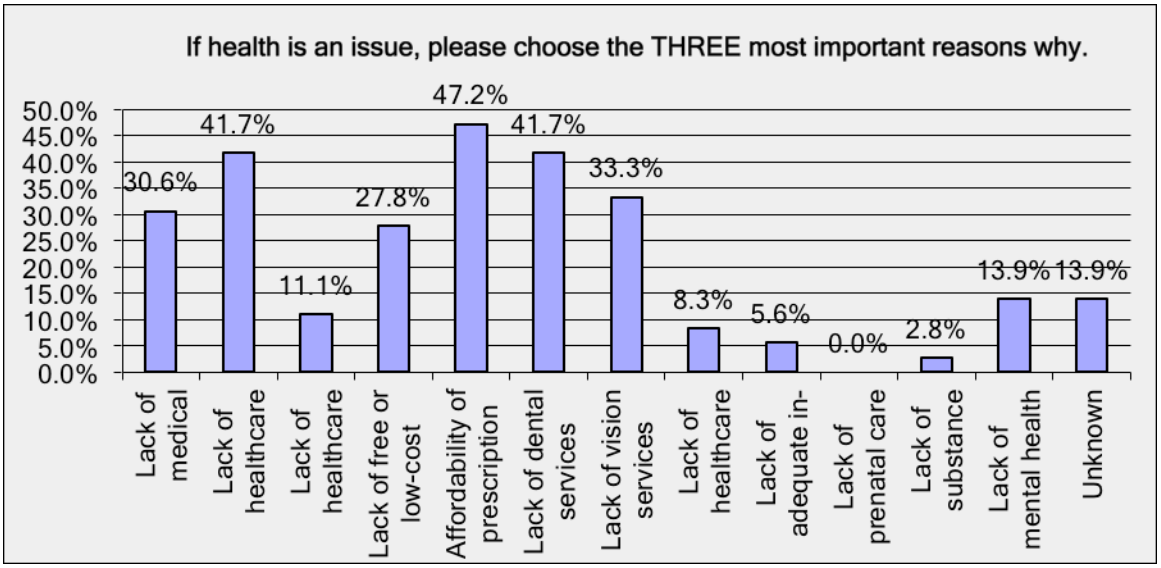
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

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



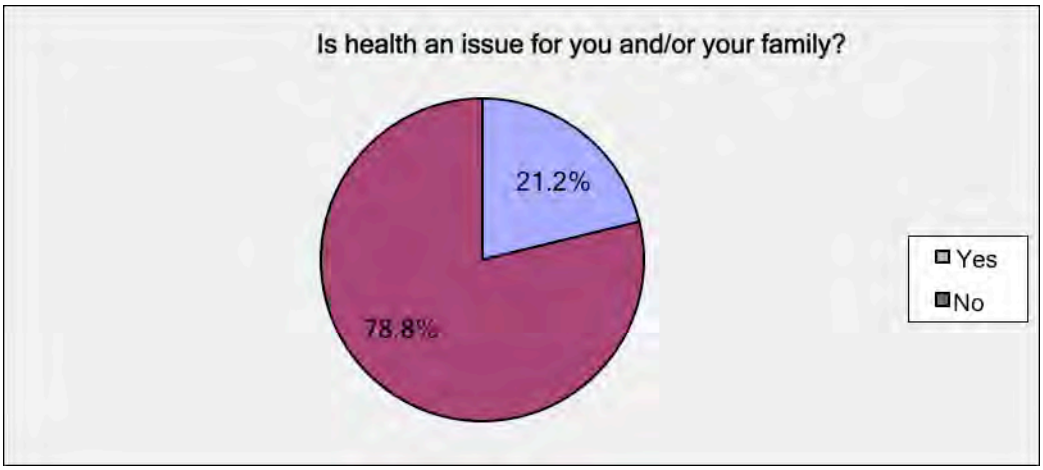
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of prescription drugs
2. Lack of healthcare providers in the area
3. Lack of dental services



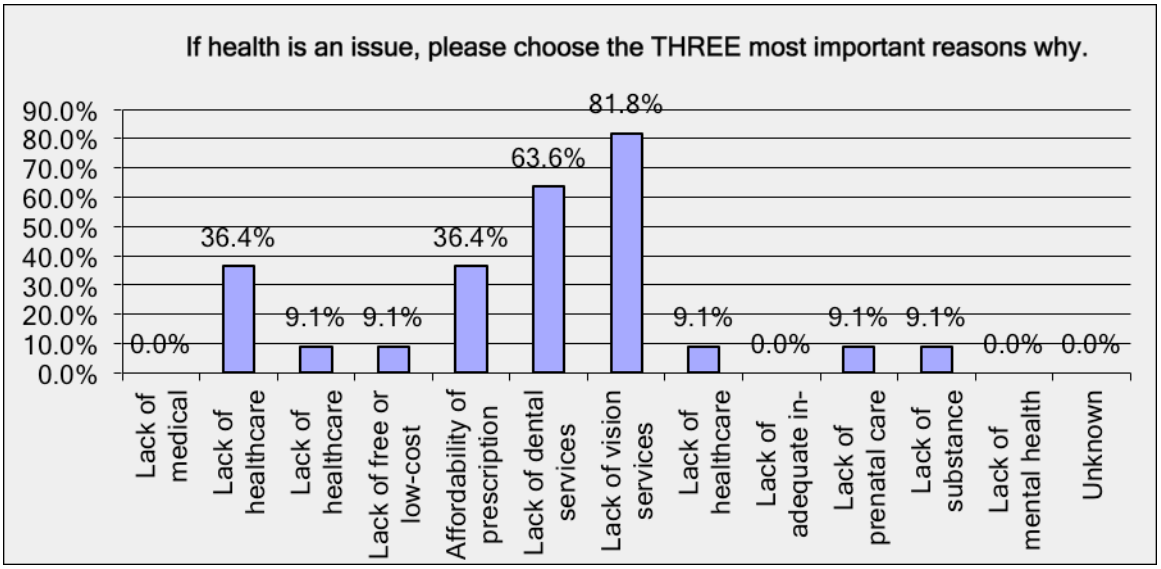
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is health an issue for you and/or your family?*** **21.2%** of respondents in Webster County felt that health was in fact an issue.



The top four reasons identified were:

1. Lack of vision services
2. Lack of dental services
3. Lack of healthcare providers in the area
4. Affordability of prescription drugs



Participants Speak Out - Community Stakeholder Feedback

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

- NCWVCAA: Community Action offers case management services to address this issue. The FRCs (Family Resource Coordinators) for the Pre-K/Head Start program keep track of all health information in regards to all Head Start children in Preston County. The FE (Family Educator) for the Early Head Start (EHS) Program is also constantly keeping track of the enrolled children's health and/or health issues. Information is readily available throughout our office in regards to health and health issues in our community.

  The Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program is consistently attempting to assist Veterans in getting service connected so they can obtain medical assistance through the VA if eligible. Also, when enrolling in the VITA program, individuals are assessed to determine whether or not they have health insurance.

  Our social services staff ensures families are informed of all required health and immunizations for their children. They assist families in meeting these requirements by helping with appointments and providing transportation to appointments. Our staff also assists families providing educational information on health, nutrition, safety, etc. We also stay in contact with the Health Department and local Doctors regarding health alerts, etc.

- CASA of Marion County: CASA advocates for abused/neglected children which includes making sure their healthcare needs are met also stays in contact with the Health Department and local Doctors regarding health alerts, etc.

- St George Medical Clinic: We are a rural health care provider and are aware of the health issues of our patients.

- Preston County Starting Points Family Resource Center: Somewhat - we hold two baby safety showers each year to give information on children's health and safety to families, we promote the Affordable Care Act so that more people apply for health coverage.

- WorkForce West Virginia: We participate in local events as requested. Often job fairs are held in conjunction with health fairs and WFWV participates in these as often as possible.

- Preston County Caring Council Family Resource Network: We have a BHHF grant that address the issues around substance abuse with the Preston County Health Dept/Project SUCCESS the coalition is Preston Prevention Partnership.

- Randolph Co. FRN: We address substance abuse issues.

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. And in general West Virginia scores poorly in a variety of health measurements.

Health Overview

Barbour County
The top three prevalent disease concerns in Barbour County are heart disease, diabetes and cancer (*according to local health departments*). 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. Twenty-four-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 Heath System, 2011)

Several Urgent Care and physician facilities are located in Barbour County, such as Myers Clinic, Barbour County Family Medicine, Barbour County Health Department and San Pablo Medical Center.

Barbour County has 4 dental services but there is no orthodontics in the county. Barbour County has two optometrists. Adults needing counseling services can obtain them through the Barbour County Health Department and mental health services through one of four facilities. 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. WIC had a monthly caseload of 44 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 117 children (1-5 year old) during 2014 in Barbour County.

Greenbrier County
The top prevalent disease concerns in Greenbrier County are heart disease, cancer, and stroke (*according to local health departments*). Greenbrier Valley Medical Center, located in Ronceverte, is the only hospital located in the county. The 122-bed hospital has 115 healcare professionals on staff 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, 2015). Residents can also access healthcare at Med Express in Lewisburg, or one of several physians offices throughout the county.

There are 6 dental services and 6 optometry offices that serve the residents in Greenbrier County. Seneca Health Services is the primary mental health provider, with two other physicians serving mental health needs. WIC had a monthly caseload of 259 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 509 children (1-5 year old) during 2014 in Greenbrier County.

Marion County
The greatest health issues for residents of Marion County are heart disease, cancer, and respiratory disease. Marion County has one full service hospital, Fairmont Regional Medical Center, with access

to additional hospitals in neighboring counties. Fairmont Regional Medical Center offers a 24-hour emergency room service.

The county also has 5 urgent care facilities and numerous physicians offices. In addition, Marion County has at least 6 dental services, at least 6 vision service providers and 7 mental health providers for county residents. WIC had a monthly caseload of 298 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 698 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2014.

Monongalia County

The greatest health issues for adults in Monongalia County for children are pertussis (whooping cough), influenza and food-bourne illnesses. For adults, high cholesterol, hypertension and arthritis are most prevalent. 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 8 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 435 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 685 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2014.

Pocahontas County

According to the local Health Department, the top three health concerns are prescription drug abuse, mental health issues, (and tied for third) nutrition and access to health care. 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.

The county only has one dental office and there are no vision services or urgent care facilities 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.

WIC had a monthly caseload of 28 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 79 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2014 in Pocahontas County.

Preston County

The most prevalent health issues in Preston County are diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and hypertension. Residents can access emergency 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. There are 4 urgent care facilities.

There are currently 5 dental services, and Field of Vision Optical Center in Masontown provide vision care in Preston County. Mental health services are provided by Valley Community Mental Health. WIC had a monthly caseload of 149 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 286 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2014.

Randolph County
The most prevalent health issues in Randolph County are heart disease, diabetes and COPD. Residents can receive health care at the Davis Medical Center located in Elkins, WV.

There are also 2 urgent health care facilities, 8 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 had a monthly caseload of 277 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 583 children (1-5 year old) during 2014 in Randolph County.

Taylor County
The top three health issues for Taylor County are adult diabetes, Alzheimer's Disease/dimentia and cancer. Grafton City Hospital is a multi-service hospital located in Grafton with physician services. There are 5 urgent care facilities located in the county.

One optometrist, and four dentists maintain private practices. Mental Health Services are available at Bridges Behavioral Medicine Program, United Summit Center and Valley HealthCare System. WIC had a monthly caseload of 77 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 208 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2014 in Taylor County.

Tucker County
The top three health concerns in Tucker County are heart disease, diabetes 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 (Randolph County), or for the northern end of the county, the nearest hospitals are located in Morgantown (Monongalia County).

Tucker County health care providers include 1 urgent care facility, 2 dental service providers, but no vision service providers. Tucker does not have any vision centers. Appalachian Community Health Center in Parsons is the primary mental health facility. WIC had a monthly caseload of 30 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 79 children (1-5 year old) during 2014 in Tucker County.

Webster County
The top three health concerns for residents of Webster County are substance abuse, obesity, and cancer. The county sustains two health care facilities: the Webster County Memorial Hospital located in Webster Springs for emergencies, and the Camden-On-Gauley Medical Center for urgent care needs.

Dental services continue to be an issue with only two practicing dentists in the county, one of which offers limited access due to the main office being located in another county. Residents are required to travel one hour or more to receive services for vision or advanced dental issues as there are none available in the County. Seneca Mental Health Services provides mental health care, in addition to NCWVCAA for head start families. 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

West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2014 Data Book

Percent low birth-weight babies		
County	**2012**	**2014**
West Virginia	**9.3%**	**9.4%**
Barbour County	4.3%	6.9%
Greenbrier County	7.5%	6.8%
Marion County	9.0%	7.8%
Monongalia County	7.5%	7.4%
Pocahontas County	10.5%	11.1%
Preston County	11.6%	10.7%
Randolph County	8.4%	8.7%
Taylor County	10.5%	10.2%
Tucker County	5.0%	8.9%
Webster County	10.6%	12.8%

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)		
County	**2012**	**2014**
West Virginia	**7.4**	**9.3**
Barbour County	4.6	3.4
Greenbrier County	6.3	5.8
Marion County	7	11.9
Monongalia County	4.4	5.9
Pocahontas County	8.8	11.3
Preston County	10.7	11.9
Randolph County	10.3	11.1
Taylor County	4.5	6.7
Tucker County	11.6	6.1
Webster County	5.3	3.6

Child and Teen Death Rate (ages 1-19 per 100,000 children)		
County	**2012***	**2014**
West Virginia	**42.6**	**32.2**
Barbour County	22	42.8
Greenbrier County	25.6	54.3
Marion County	14	13.5
Monongalia County	12.1	23.6
Pocahontas County	32.8	20.9
Preston County	19.6	14.6
Randolph County	18.3	82.7
Taylor County	29.2	27.7
Tucker County	38.9	23.9
Webster County	0	17.2

**Prior to 2014, Child and Teen Death Rates were calculated separately, so the 2012 statistics reflect only the child death rate rather than child and teen combined.*

Teen Birth Rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)		
County	**2012**	**2014**
West Virginia	**42.3**	**32.2**
Barbour County	42.4	42.8
Greenbrier County	49.2	49.1
Marion County	36.4	41.0
Monongalia County	13	12.6
Pocahontas County	35.5	39.4
Preston County	46.6	35.8
Randolph County	51	55.6
Taylor County	45.7	38.2
Tucker County	35.7	41.4
Webster County	52.2	65.9

Percent Births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		
County	**2012**	**2014**
West Virginia	**18.0%**	**16.3%**
Barbour County	20.9%	18.6%
Greenbrier County	17.4%	15.9%
Marion County	12.7%	11.8%
Monongalia County	10.2%	7.8%
Pocahontas County	18.0%	18.4%
Preston County	14.7%	14.5%
Randolph County	22.2%	19.8%
Taylor County	15.3%	14.3%
Tucker County	17.6%	13.8%
Webster County	18.7%	20.9%

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.

	Barbour	Greenbrier	Marion	Monongalia	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	Webster
Adult Services		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Behavioral Health	X									
Breast & Cervical Cancer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Cancer Detection	X	X	X	X		X			X	
Cardiac					X	X				
Community Health Promotion	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dental				X						
Diabetes		X			X	X	X	X	X	
Disaster Response		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Environmental Health	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Epidemiology	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Planning	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fluoride		X		X		X			X	X
General Health	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Health Check		X		X				X	X	
HIV/Aids	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Home Health	X							X		
Hypertension		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Immunization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lab Screening	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Lead	X				X	X	X	X	X	
Pediatric	X	X						X		
Prenatal	X							X		
Right From the Start	X					X		X	X	
School Health		X			X			X		X
STDs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Threat Preparedness	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tobacco	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tuberculosis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WIC	X		X	X			X		X	

(WV DHHR, 2016)

POVERTY INDICATOR: NUTRITION

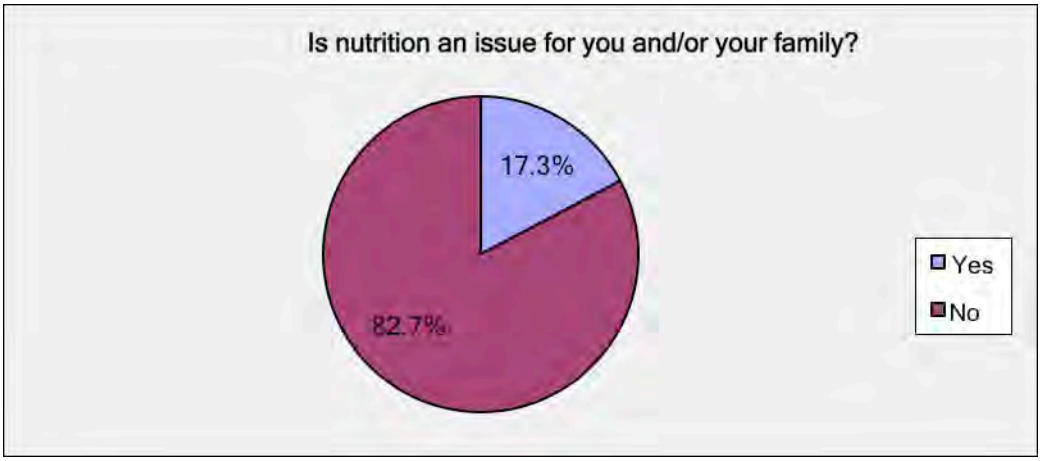
Believing in your success!

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

POVERTY INDICATOR: NUTRITION

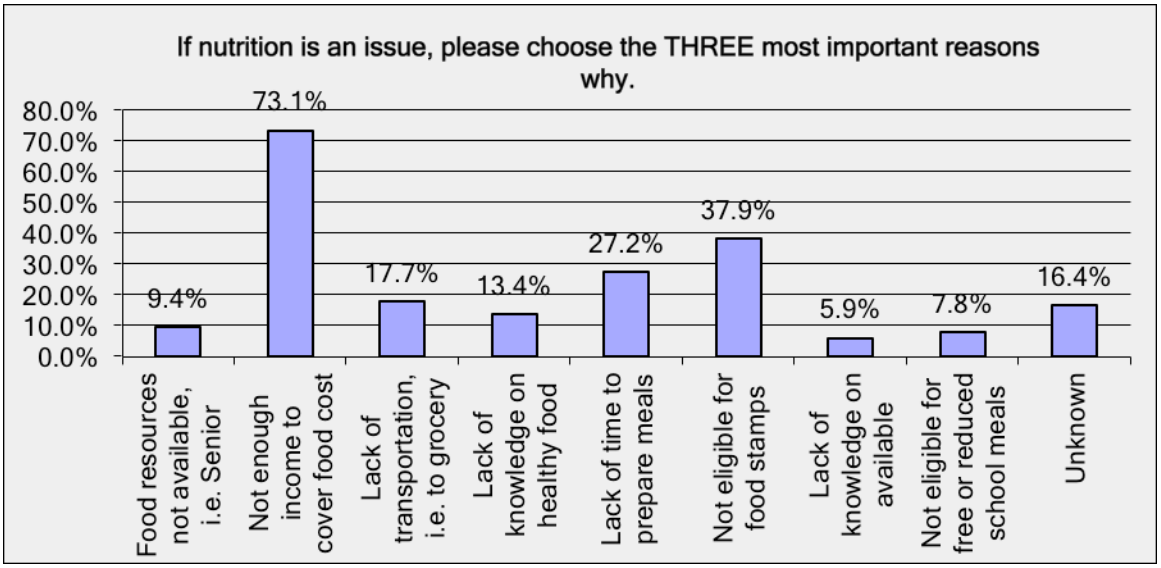
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*?** Of the **1,911** individuals who answered the question, **17.3%** felt that nutrition was in fact an issue. 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.



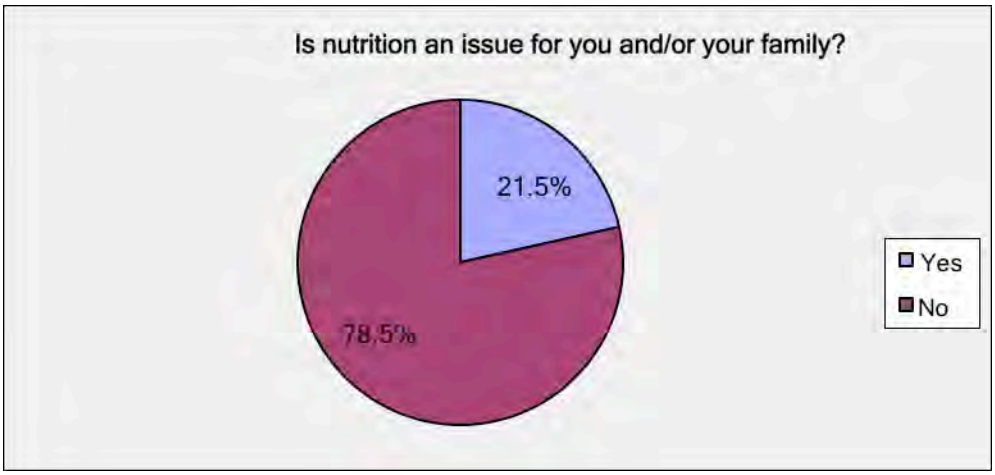
The top three reasons identified were:

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



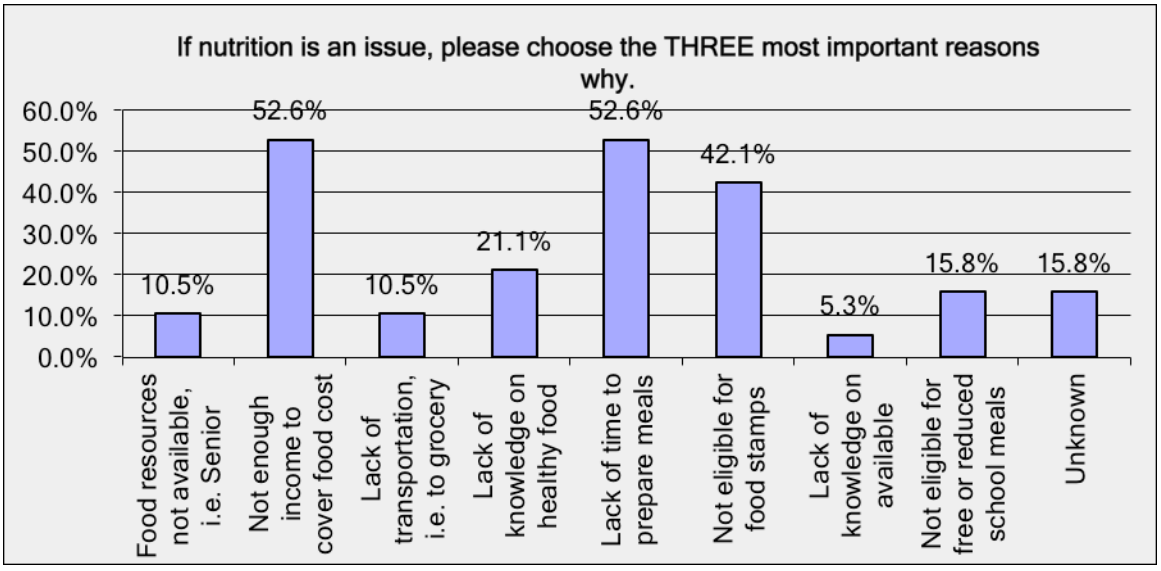
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*?** **21.5%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.



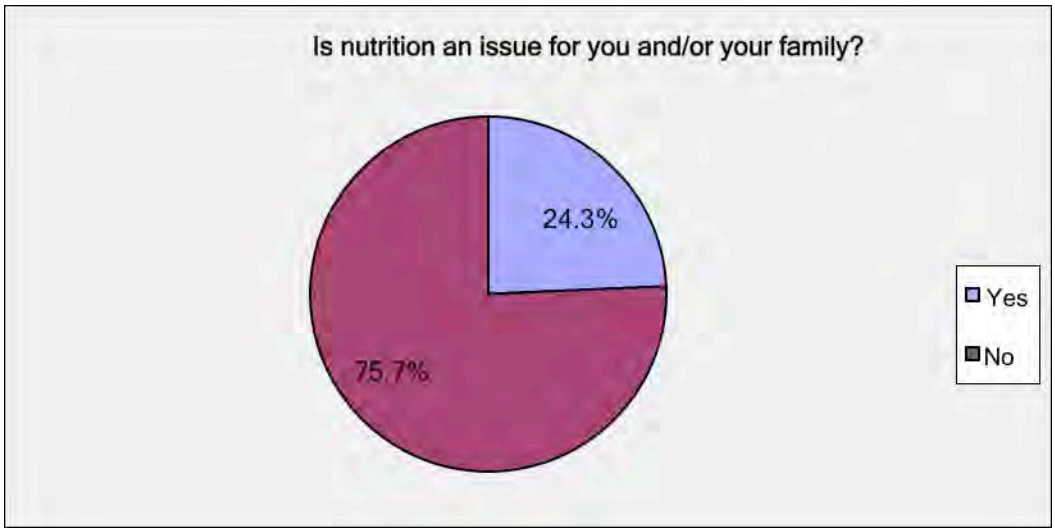
The top three reasons identified were:

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



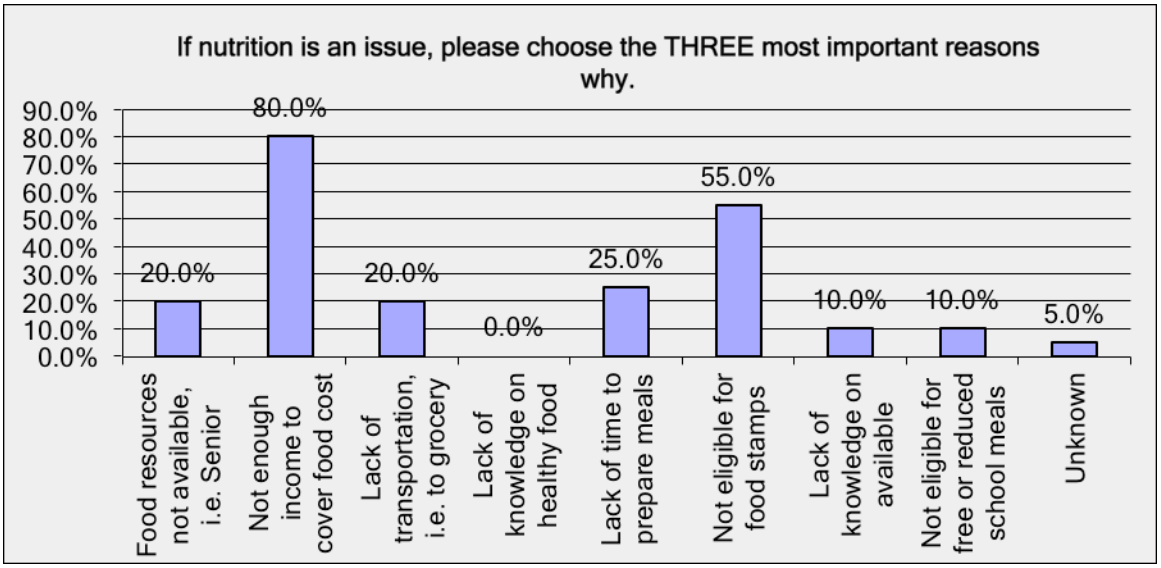
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*?** **24.3%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.



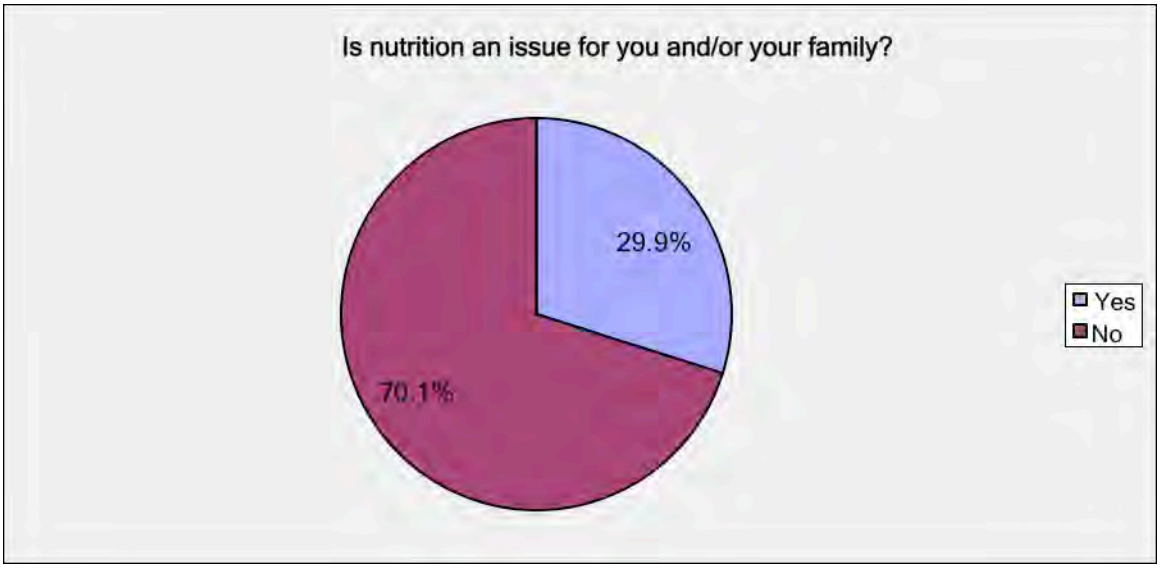
The top three reasons identified were:

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



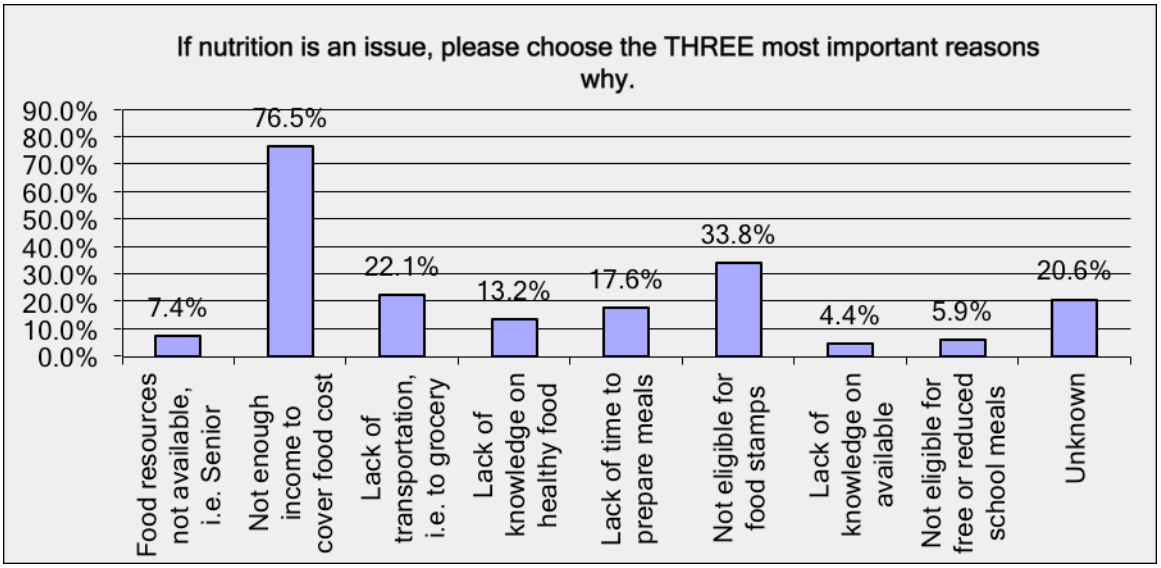
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*?** **29.9%** of respondents in Marion County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.



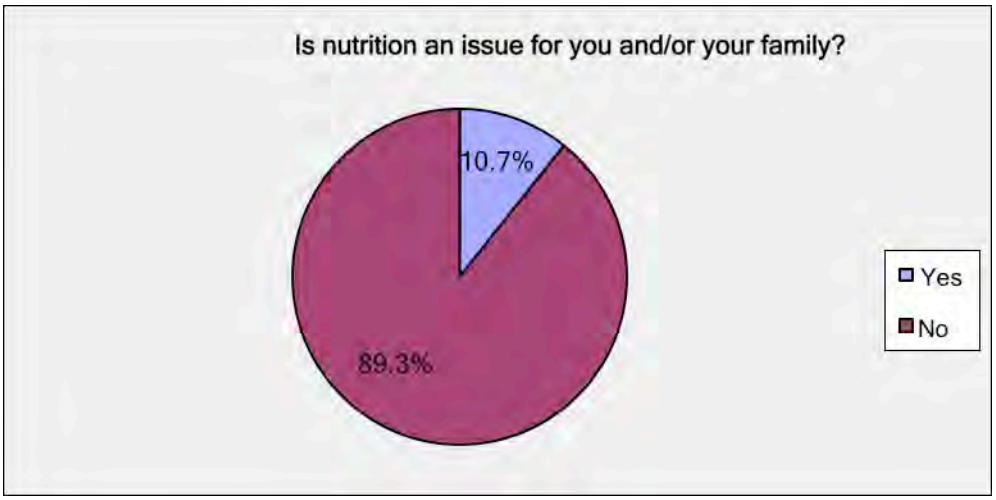
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Not enough income to cover food cost
2. Not eligible for food stamps
3. Lack or transportation, i.e. to grocery store, food pantry or other food resources



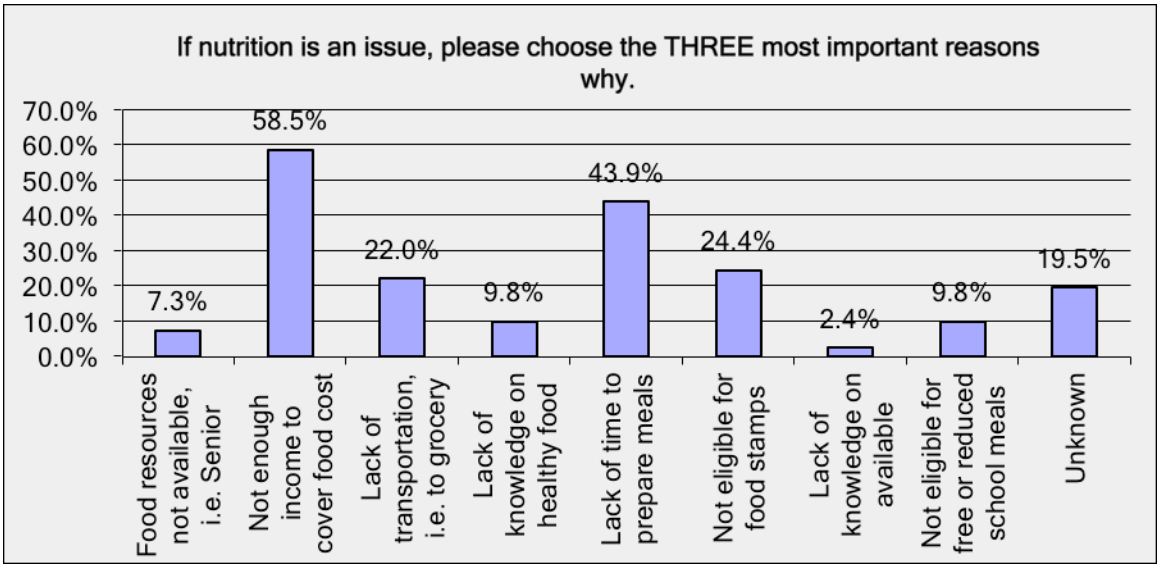
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

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



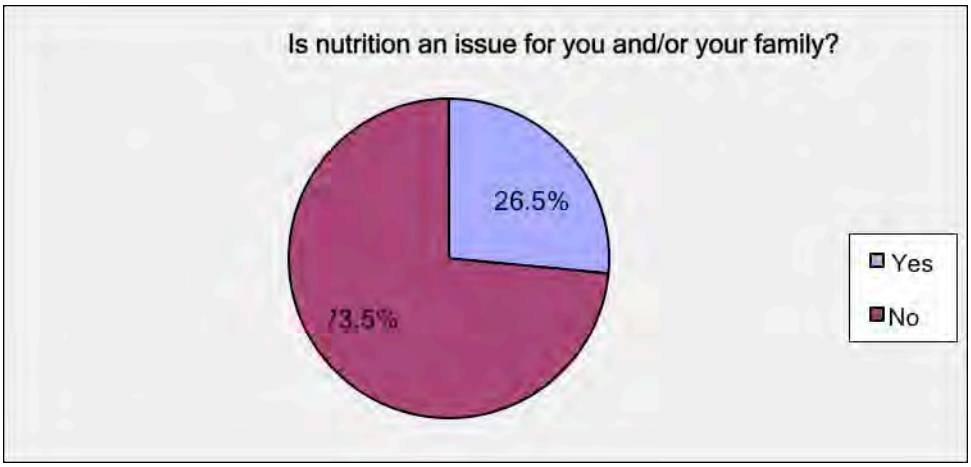
The top three reasons identified were:

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



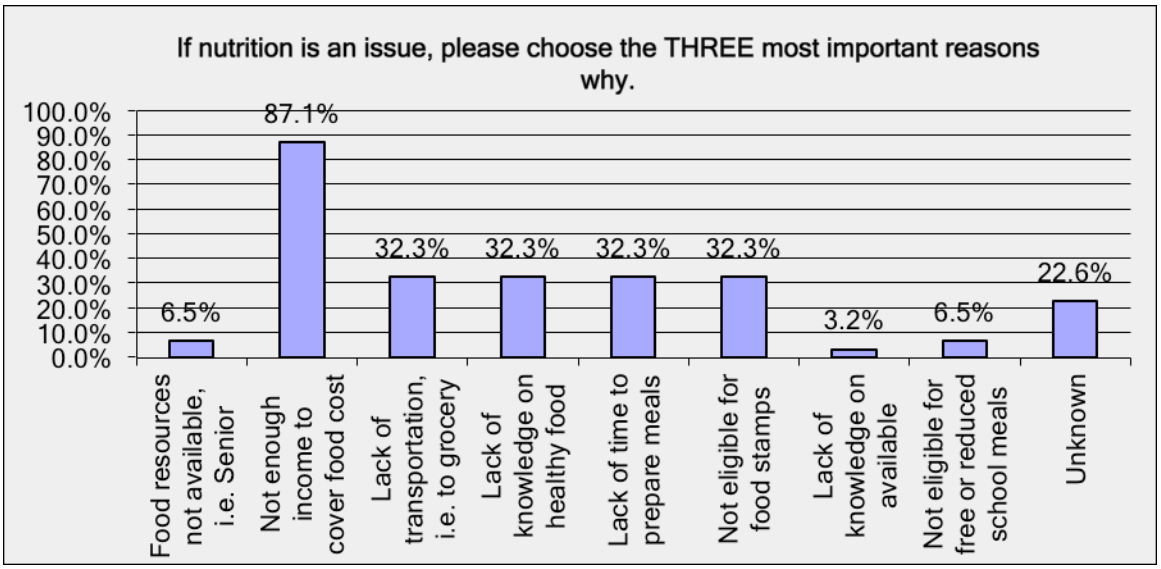
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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.



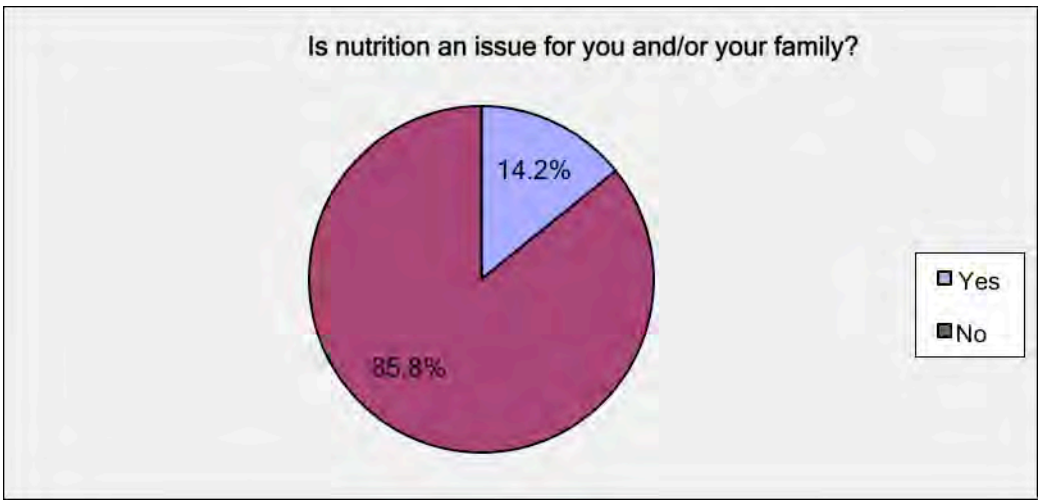
The top five reasons identified were:

1. Not enough income to cover food cost
2. Lack of transportation to grocery store, food pantry or other food resources
3. Lack of knowledge on healthy food
4. Lack of time to prepare meals
5. Not eligible for food stamps



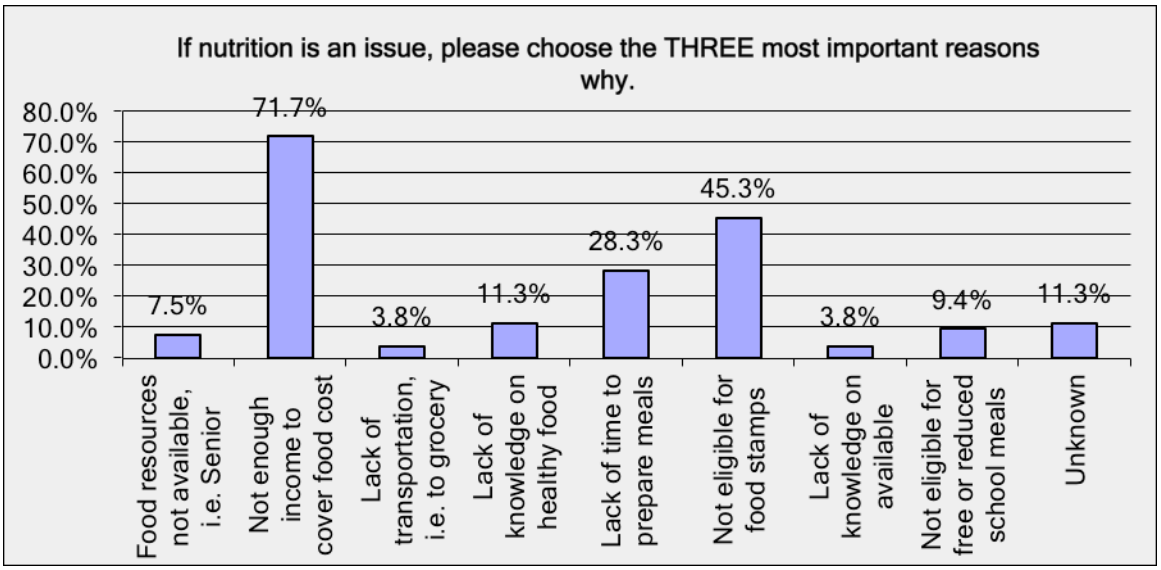
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*****? 14.2%** of respondents in Preston County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.



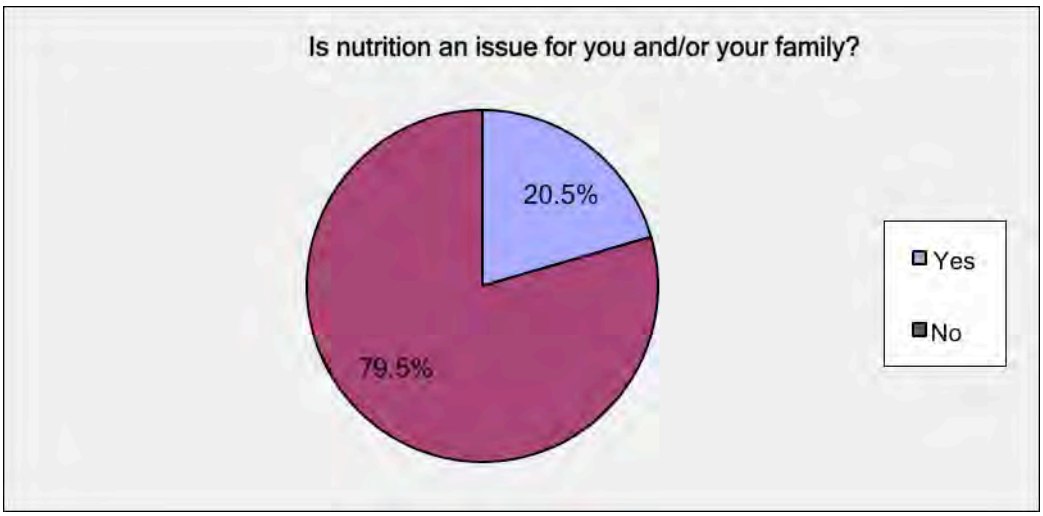
The top three reasons identified were:

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



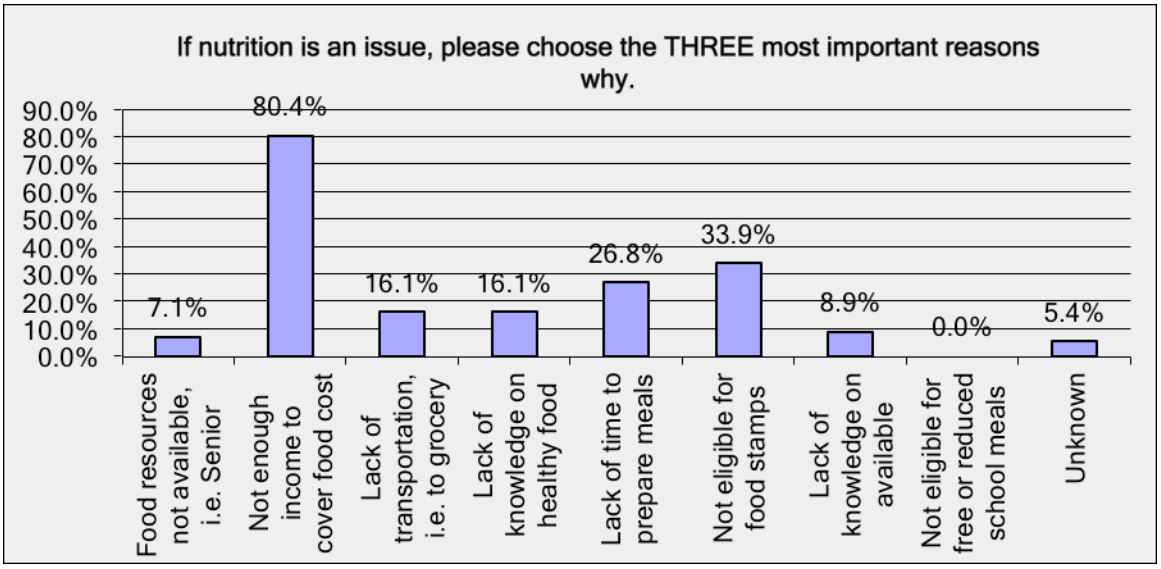
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*?** **20.5%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.



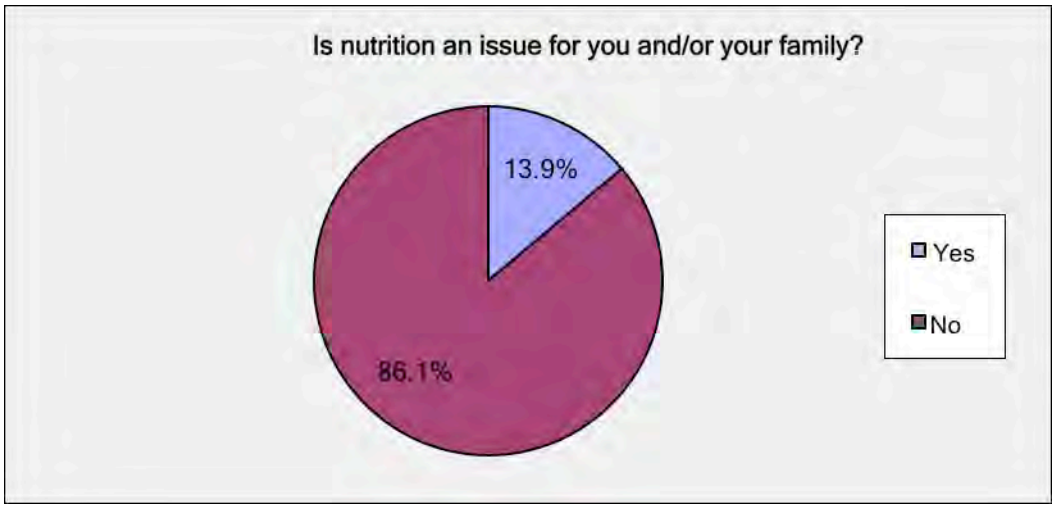
The top three reasons identified were:

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



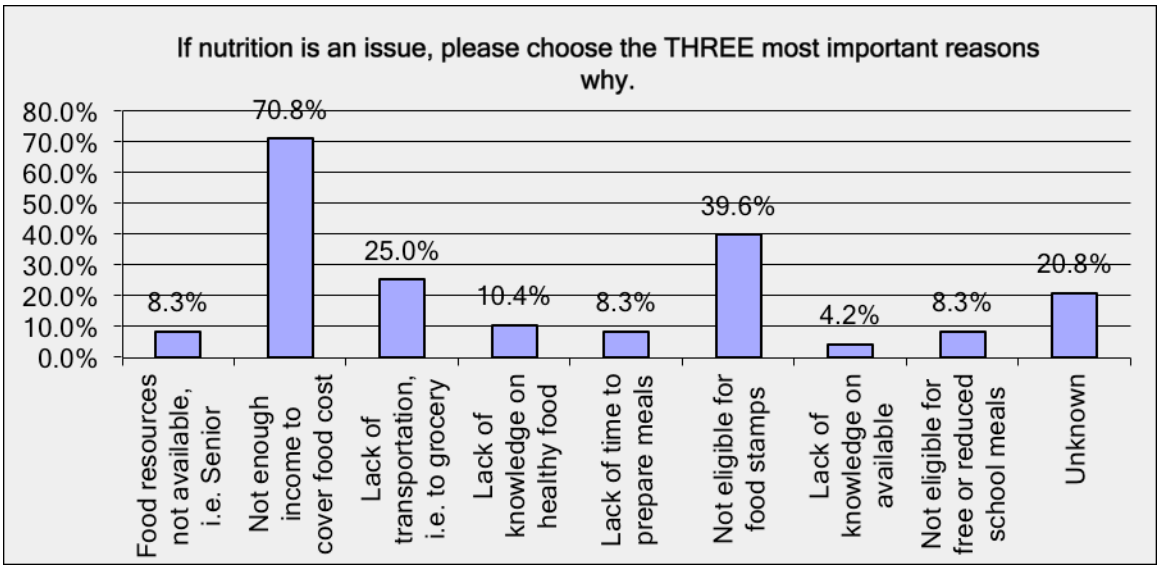
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*?** **13.9%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.



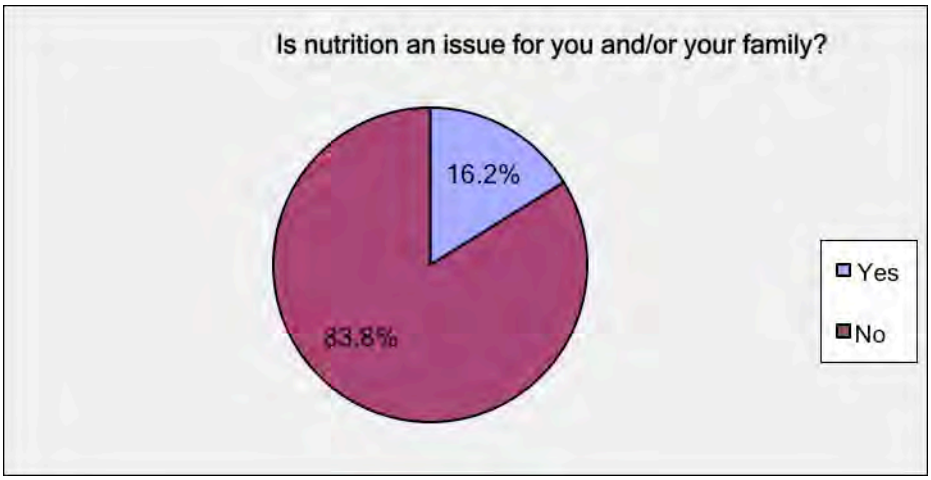
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Not enough income to cover food cost
2. Not eligible for food stamps
3. Lack of transportation, i.e. to grocery store, food pantry or other food resources



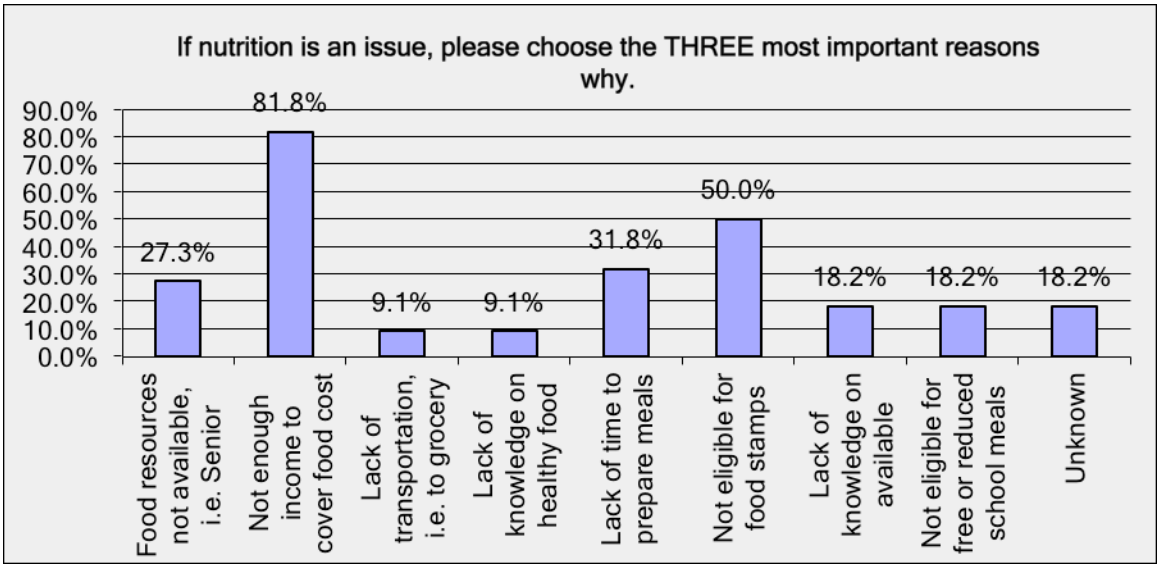
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*****?** **16.2%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.



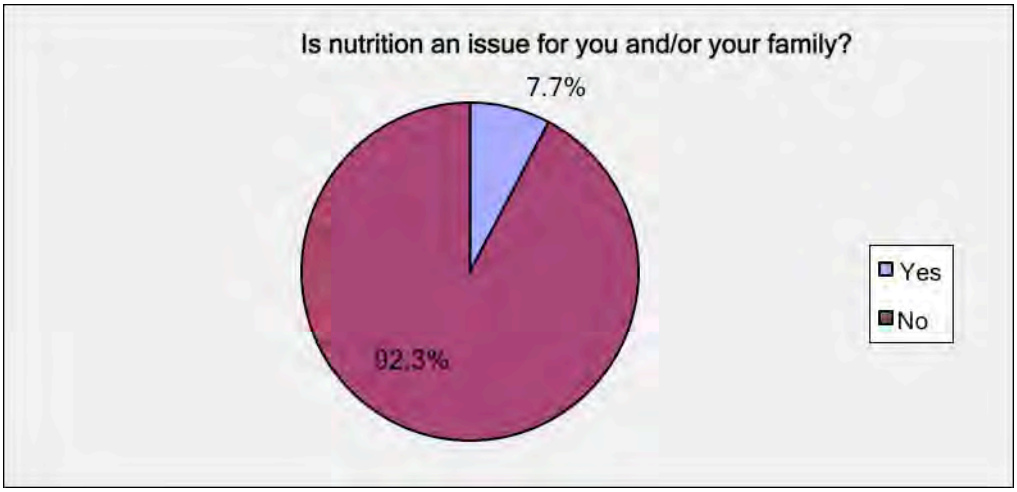
The top three reasons identified were:

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



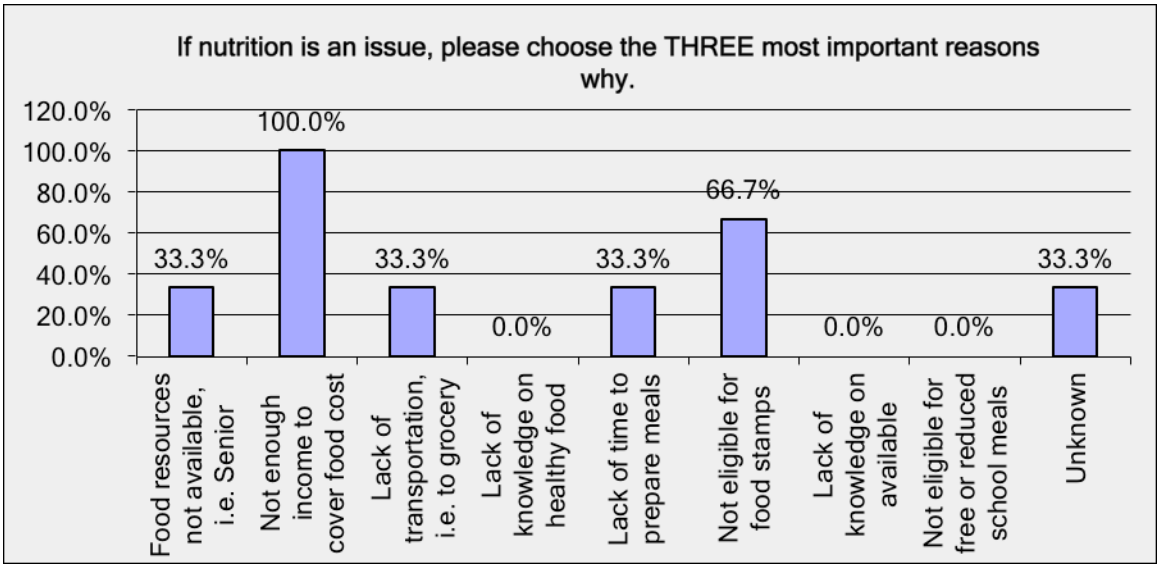
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

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



The top two reasons identified were:

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



Participants Speak Out - Community Stakeholder Feedback

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

- NCWVCAA: Community Action offers food vouchers and also addresses this issue through our case management services with the Health Department and local Doctors regarding health alerts, etc.

  Food vouchers are available throughout our agency. For example, an individual is eligible for a maximum of $50.00 per year (in a 12 month period) for a food voucher for a family size of 1. However, for a family size of 6 or more, the family is eligible for a $80.00 food voucher per year.

  We practice good nutrition in Head Start classrooms and provide healthy food at parent meetings and have speakers who give nutrition facts. All children participating in our program receive a meals that meet the USDA and CACFP meal pattern guidelines free of charge. Parents are also provided educational information on nutrition and providing nutritious meals for their families.

  Community Action provides healthy lunches during the summer months for all school aged children in many of the counties that we serve. We also offer nutrition classes to the community.

- St George Medical Clinic: Diabetes and other medical services related to nutrition are always available to discuss with our patients.

- Preston County Starting Points Family Resource Center: Baby Food Pantry - part of the Food for Preston food pantries - provides formula and baby food for families in need. We make sure our families are enrolled in WIC services. We also promote healthy eating and snacks through our playgroups and public events, We promote any nutrition and cooking workshops we are aware of. We do not provide nutritional workshops ourselves.

- WorkForce West Virginia: We advertise and share information on school lunches, etc. This information is forwarded to WFWV by other agencies such as WV DHHR and we share with our customers.

- Preston County Caring Council Family Resource Network: We work with WVU Extension with nutrition classes

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. The estimated annual medical cost of obesity in the U.S. is $190 billion in; the medical costs for people who are obese were $1,429 higher than those of normal weight. West Virginia had the second highest obesity rate in the nation (Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index)

Barbour County

Barbour County has an obesity rate of 35%, which is equal to the state average of 35%. The percentage of low income residents who have to travel greater than one mile to a grocery store is 35%. For every 1,000 people there are 2.6 grocery stores, 3.2 fast food restaurants, and 0.6 farmers markets. The percentage of low-income people receiving SNAP is 38%. (National Initiative for Children's Healthcare Equality, 2011) There are two grocery store locations in the county. There are also two food pantries located in Barbour County.

According to the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Barbour County have slightly decreased. In 2010, 62.3% 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 35%. The percentage of low income residents who have to travel greater than one mile to a grocery store is 31%. For every 1,000 people there are 2.3 grocery stores, 8.1 fast food restaurants, and 0.6 farmers markets. The percentage of low-income people receiving SNAP is 31%. (National Initiative for Children's Healthcare Equality, 2011) There are 14 grocery stores in the county. Accessibility is easy and convenient for each store. There are 9 food pantries located in Greenbrier County.

According to the 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 2010, 57.7% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 54.6%.

Marion County

Marion County has an obesity rate of 34%, which is slightly lower than the state average of 35%. The percentage of low income residents who have to travel greater than one mile to a grocery store is 25%. For every 1,000 people there are 1.8 grocery stores, 8.5 fast food restaurants, and 0.2 farmers markets. The percentage of low-income people receiving SNAP is 35%. (National Initiative for Children's Healthcare Equality, 2011) There are 6 grocery stores located throughout Marion County. Most are easily accessible and located on the bus route. Additionally, there are 10 food pantries in various areas of Marion County.

According to the 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 2010, 48.5% 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 35%. The percentage of low income residents who have to travel greater than one mile to a grocery store is 18%. For every 1,000 people there are 1.4 grocery stores, 9.1 fast food restaurants, and 0.2 farmers markets. The percentage of low-income people receiving SNAP is 22%. (National Initiative for Children's Healthcare Equality, 2011) Monongalia County has 16 grocery stores. 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. Additionally, there are 11 food pantries located throughout Monongalia County.

According to the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Monongalia County has slightly increased. In 2010, 36.3% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 36.9%.

Pocahontas County

Pocahontas County has an obesity rate of 31%, which is lower than the state average of 35%. The percentage of low income residents who have to travel greater than one mile to a grocery store is 39%. For every 1,000 people there are 5.8 grocery stores, 1.2 fast food restaurants, and 1.2 farmers markets. The percentage of low-income people receiving SNAP is 27%. (National Initiative for Children's Healthcare Equality, 2011) There are 5 grocery stores and 3 food pantries located throughout the county.

According to the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Pocahontas County has decreased. In 2010, 60.4% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 61.3%.

Preston County

Preston County has an obesity rate of 36%, which is higher than the state average of 35%. The percentage of low income residents who have to travel greater than one mile to a grocery store is 39%. For every 1,000 people there are 5.8 grocery stores, 1.2 fast food restaurants, and 1.2 farmers markets. The percentage of low-income people receiving SNAP is 27%. (National Initiative for Children's Healthcare Equality, 2011) There are 3 grocery stores in the county. All are easily accessible to county residents as well as 3 food pantries.

According to the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Preston County has slightly decreased. In 2010, 49.6% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 49.0%.

Randolph County

Randolph County has an obesity rate of 33%, which is lower than the state average of 35%. The percentage of low income residents who have to travel greater than one mile to a grocery store is 28%. For every 1,000 people there are 2.8 grocery stores, 5.7 fast food restaurants, and 0.4 farmers markets. The percentage of low-income people receiving SNAP is 35%. (National Initiative for Children's Healthcare Equality, 2011) There are 6 grocery stores located in Randolph County, and all are easily accessible to county residents. Three food pantries arealso available to county residents.

According to the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Randolph County has slightly increased. In 2010, 58.5% 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 lower than the state average of 35%. The percentage of low income residents who have to travel greater than one mile to a grocery store is 27%. For every 1,000 people there are 1.2 grocery stores, 6.8 fast food restaurants, and 0.6 farmers markets. The percentage of low-income people receiving SNAP is 37%. (National Initiative for Children's Healthcare Equality, 2011) There are 3 full size grocery stores and 6 smaller markets or convenience stores in the county. There are 8 food pantries and 5 food assistance programs available to residents.

According to the 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 2010, 59.3% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 50.9%.

Tucker County
Tucker County has an obesity rate of 30%, which is lower than the state average of 35%. The percentage of low income residents who have to travel greater than one mile to a grocery store is 37%. For every 1,000 people there are 2.9 grocery stores, 8.7 fast food restaurants, and 1.5 farmers markets. The percentage of low-income people receiving SNAP is 23%. (National Initiative for Children's Healthcare Equality, 2011) There are only two grocery stores located in the county, one in Parsons and one in Davis. Accessibility is good for both. Four food pantries are available to county residents.

According to the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund data book, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Tucker County has slightly increased. In 2010, 60.0% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 60.2%.

Webster County
Webster County has an obesity rate of 35%, which is equal to the state average of 35%. The percentage of low income residents who have to travel greater than one mile to a grocery store is 45%. For every 1,000 people there are 7.4 grocery stores, 4.3 fast food restaurants, and 1.1 farmers markets. The percentage of low-income people receiving SNAP is 41%. (National Initiative for Children's Healthcare Equality, 2011) There are five grocery stores located in the county and all are easily accessible to residents in the area they are located. There are two food pantries in the county.

According to the 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 2010, 73.8% of children were eligible and in 2011 that number was 69.4%.

POVERTY INDICATOR: USE OF INCOME

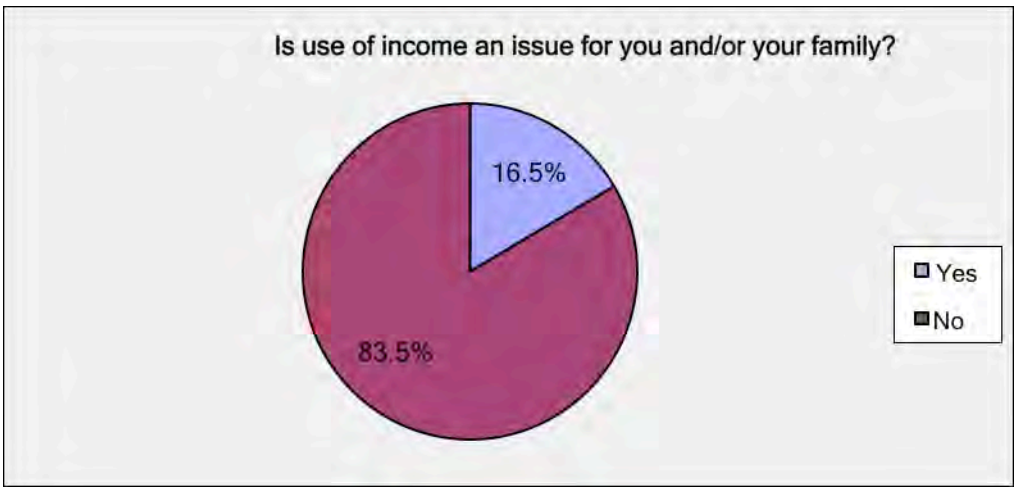
Believing in your success!

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

POVERTY INDICATOR: HOUSING

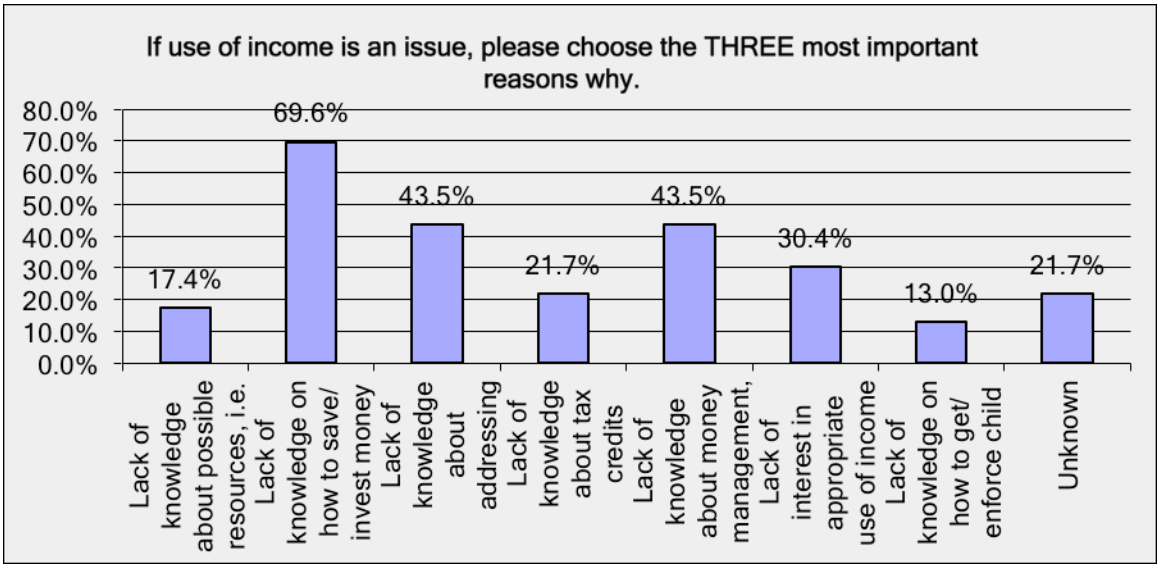
Primary Data: Survey Results

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, **16.5%** 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.



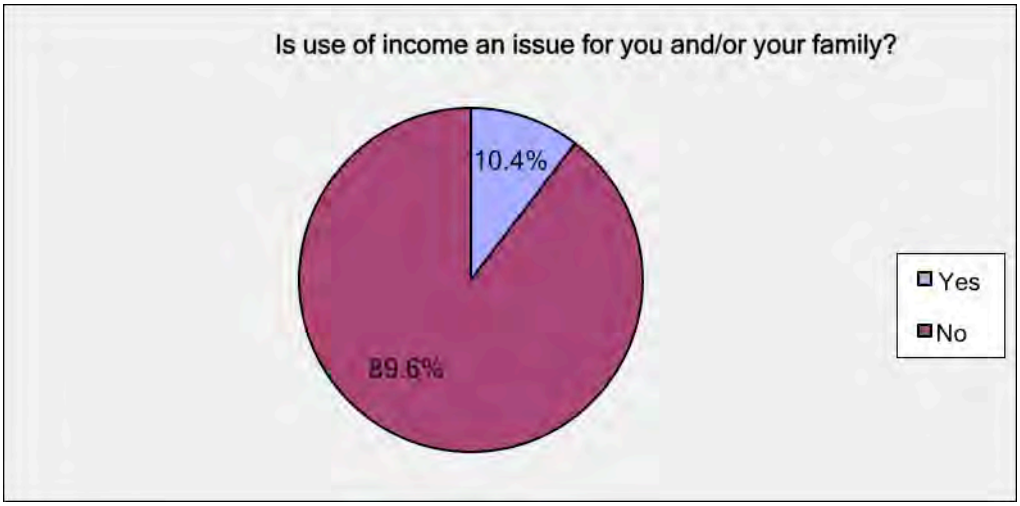
The top three reasons identified were:

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



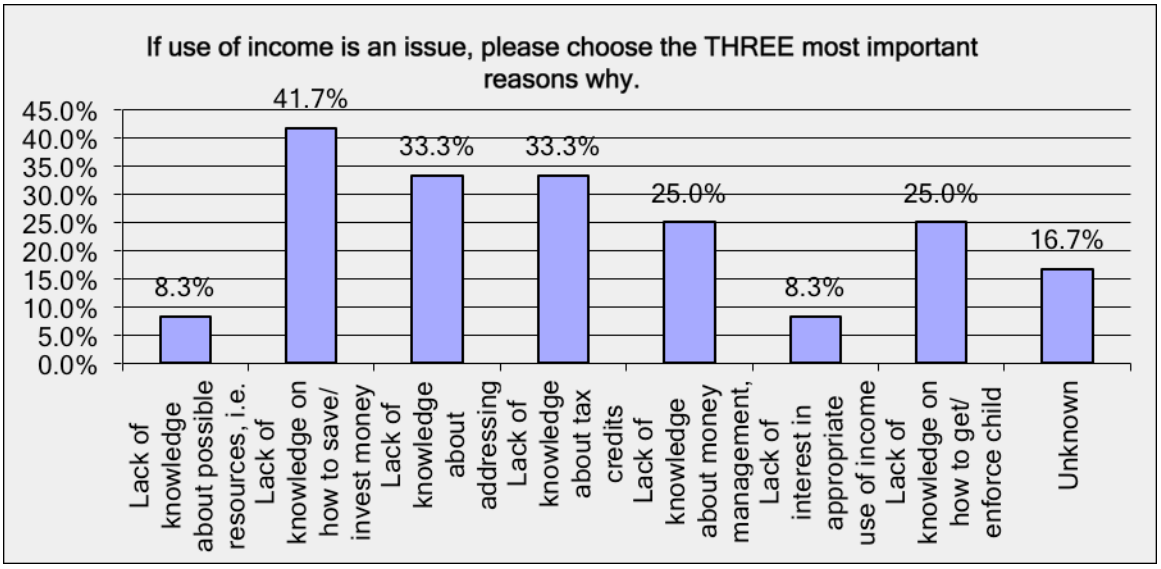
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is use of income an issue for you and/or your family?*** **10.4%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that use of income was an issue.



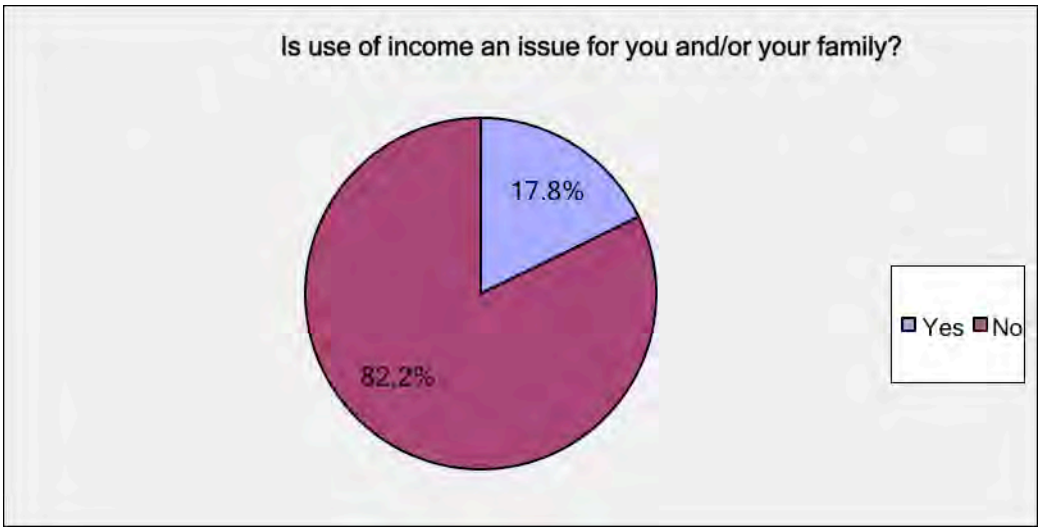
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
2. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues
3. Lack of knowledge about tax credits



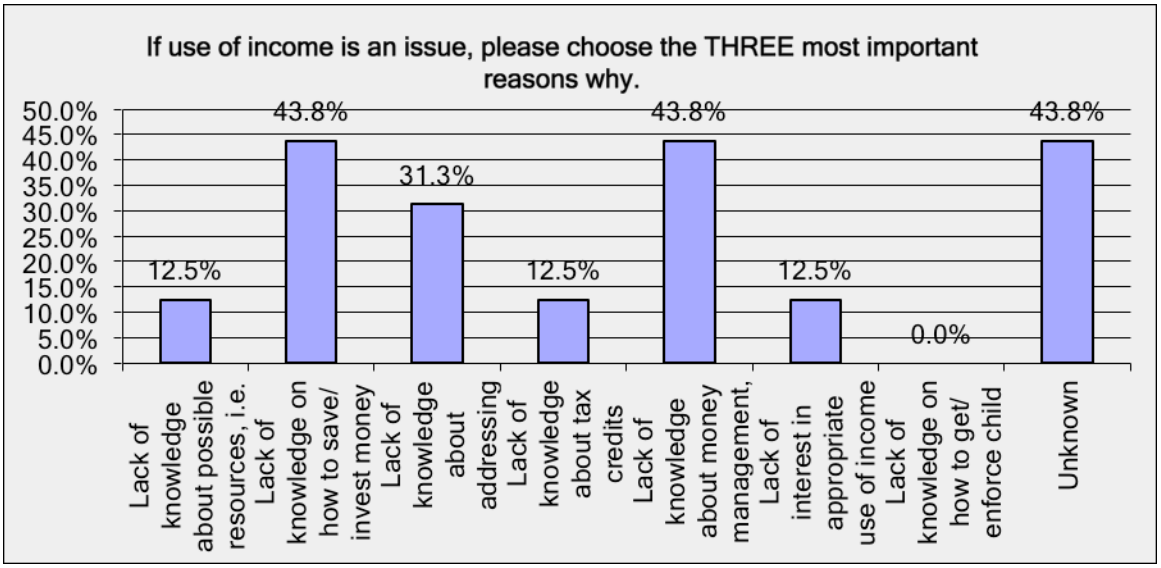
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is use of income an issue for you and/or your family?*** **17.8%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.



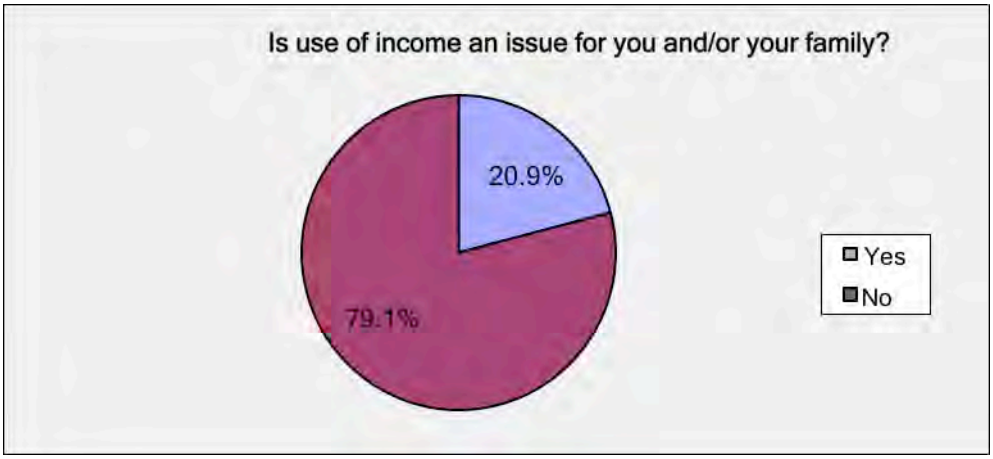
The top three reasons identified were:

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



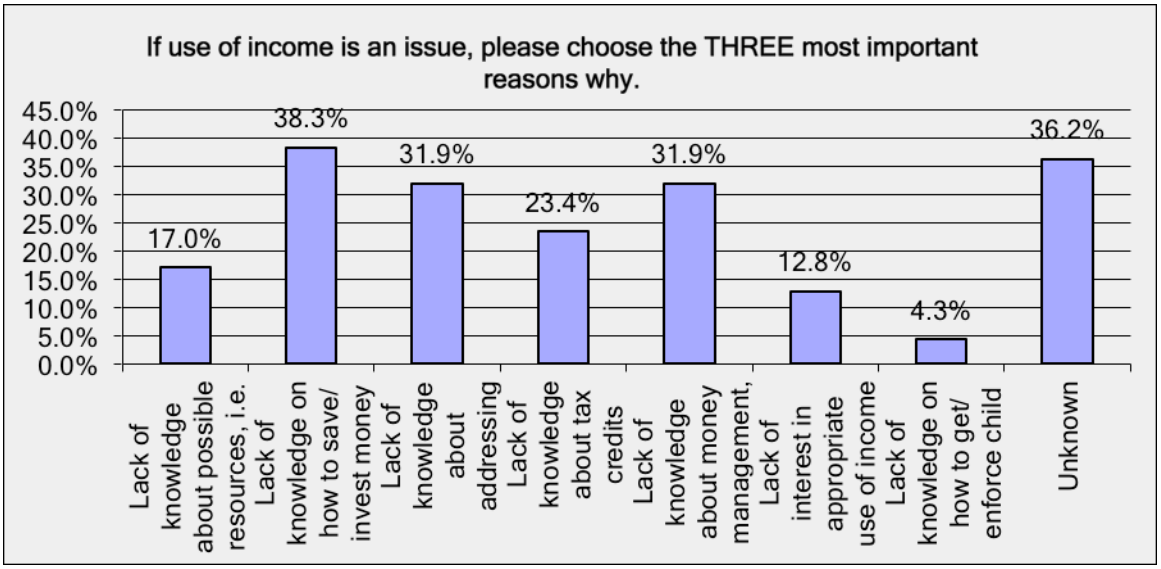
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is use of income an issue for you and/or your family?*** **20.9%** of respondents in Marion County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.



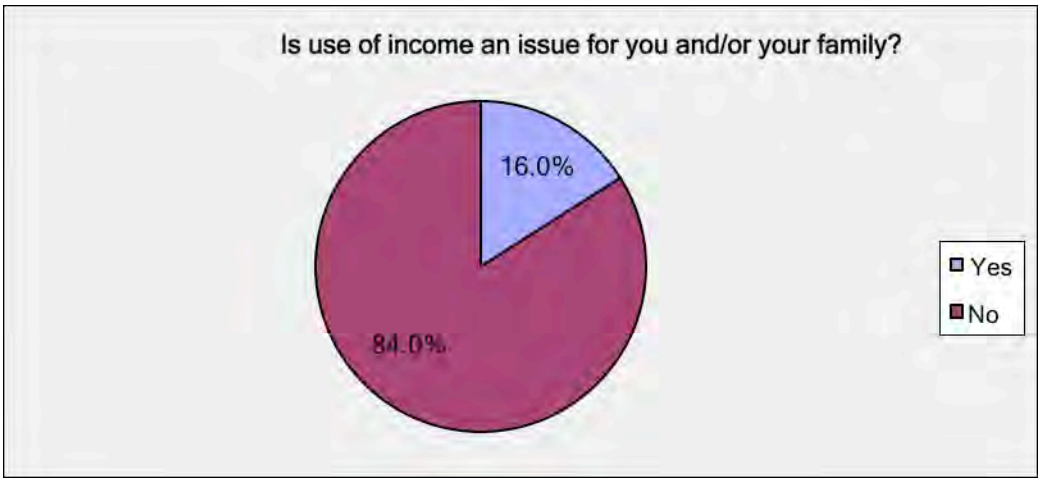
The top four reasons identified were:

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



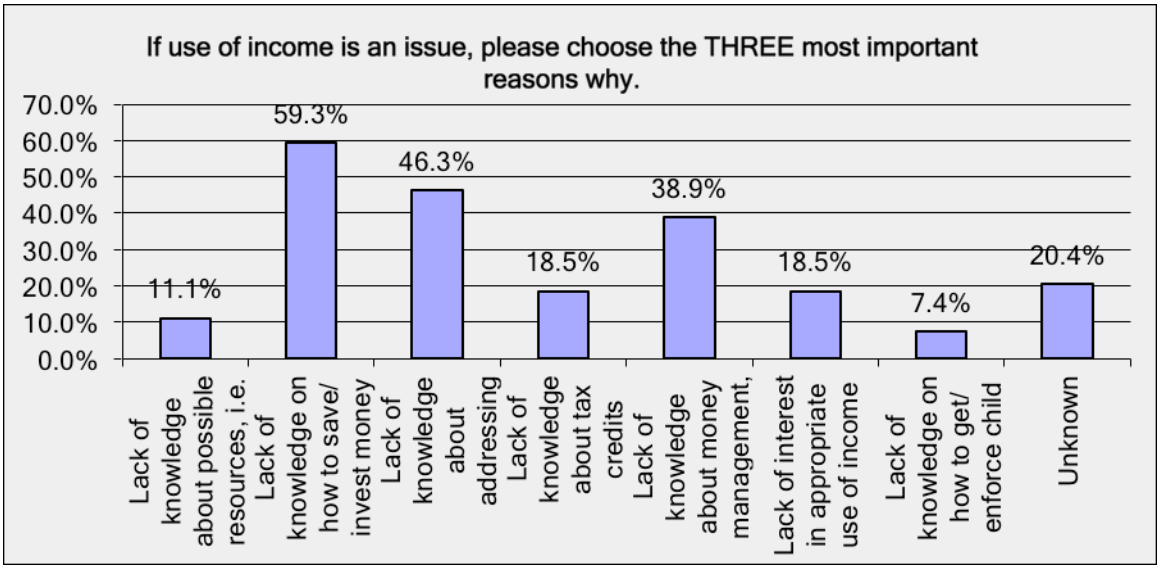
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*****? 16.0%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.



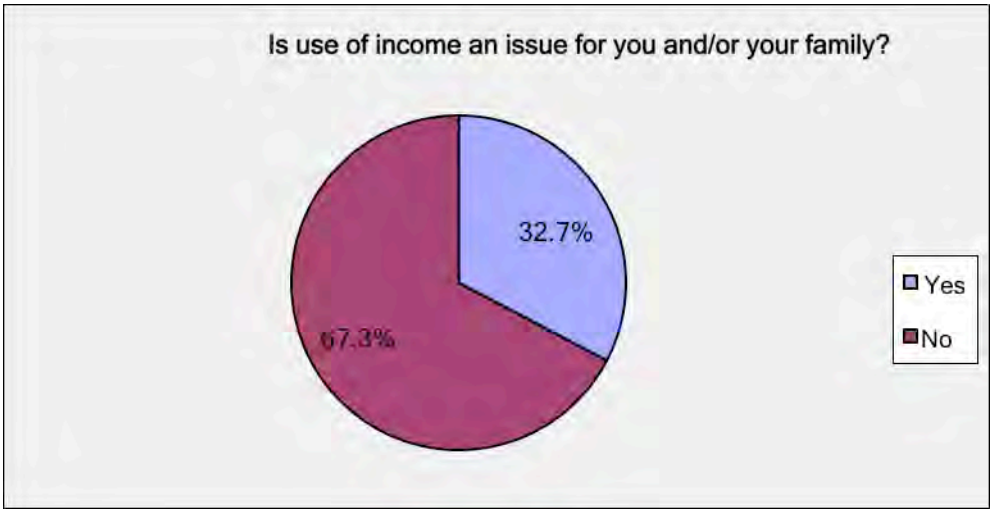
The top three reasons identified were:

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 care debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.



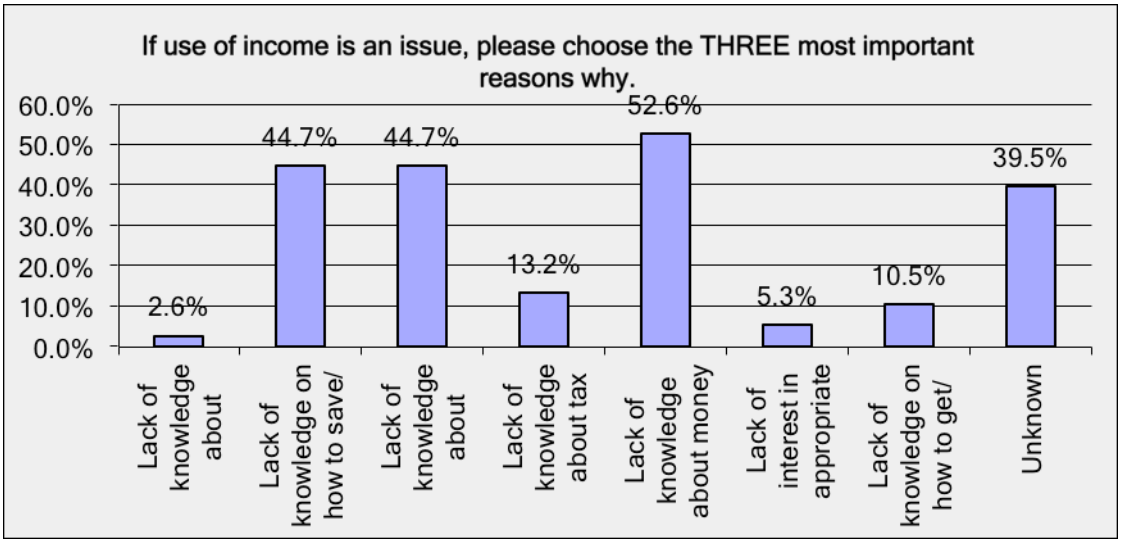
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is use of income an issue for you and/or your family?*** **32.7%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.



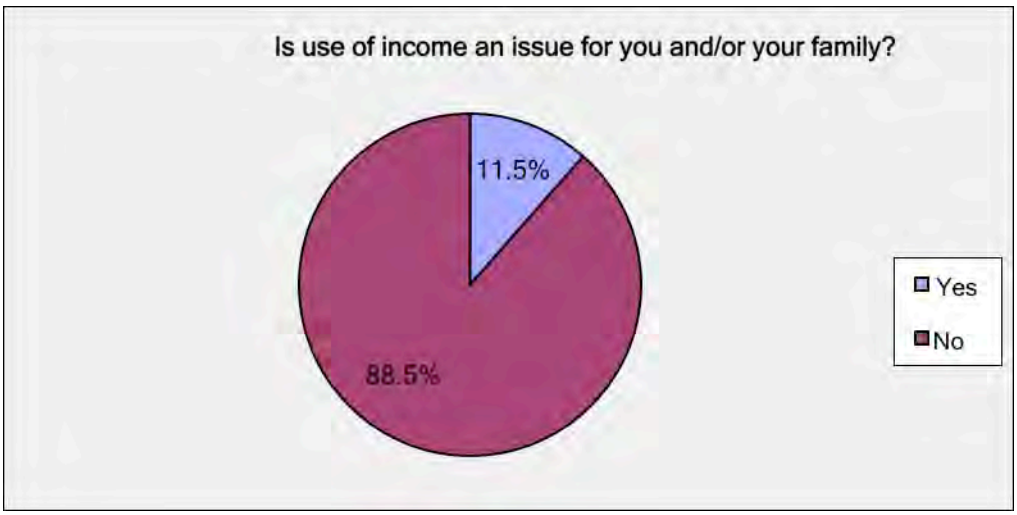
The top three reasons identified were:

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



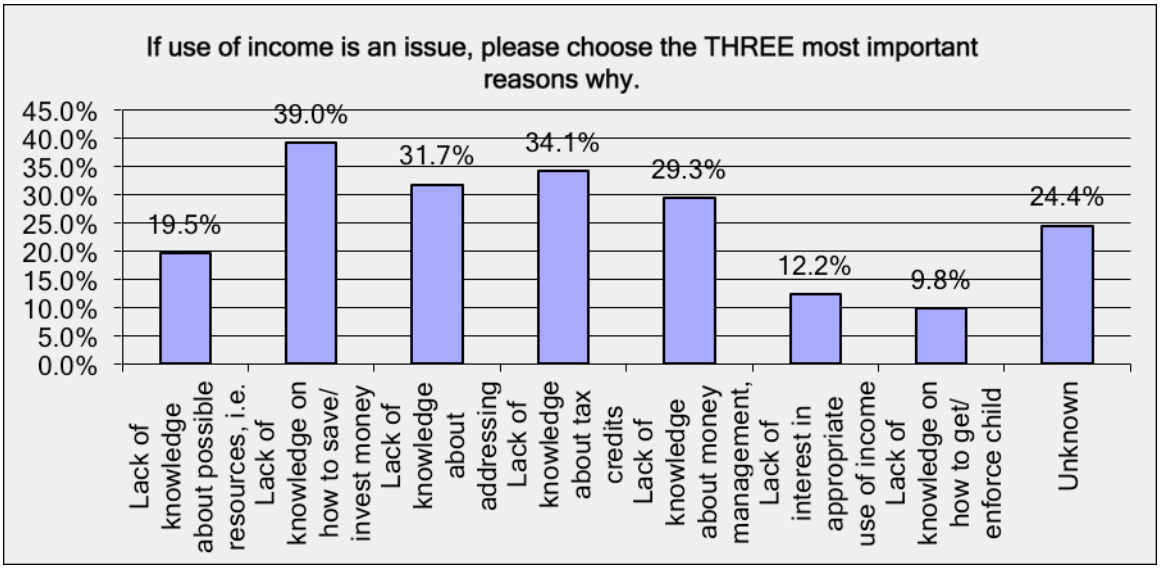
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*?** **11.5%** of respondents in Preston County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.



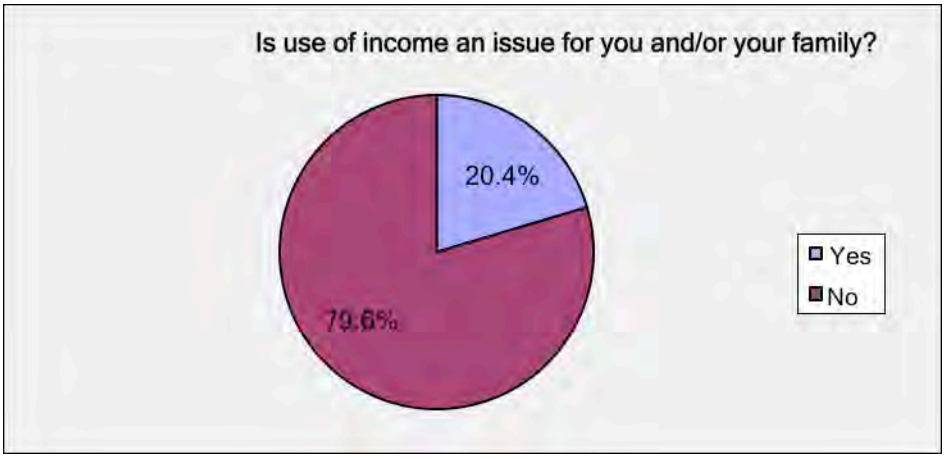
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
2. Lack of knowledge about tax credits
3. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues



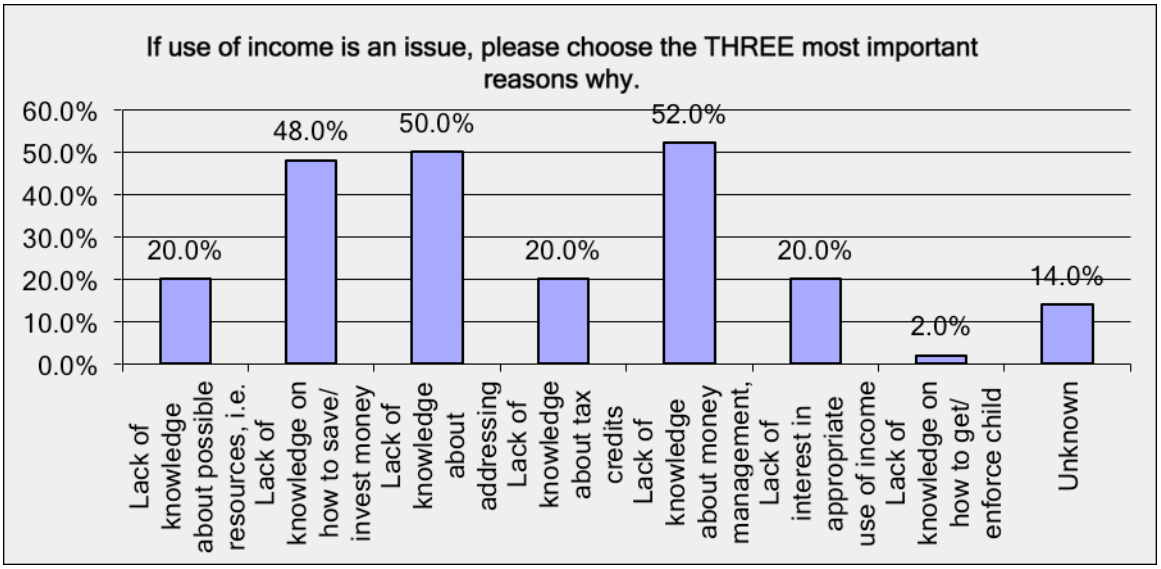
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is use of income an issue for you and/or your family?*** **20.4%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.



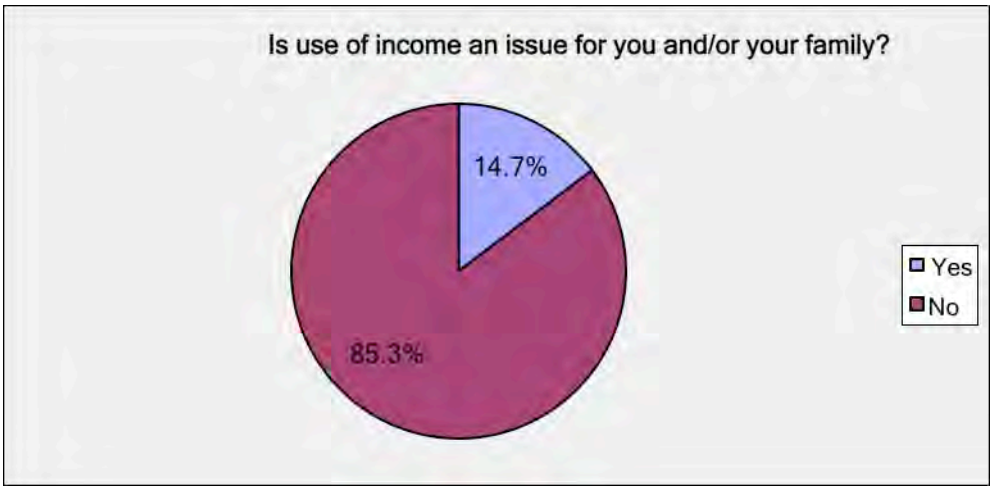
The top three reasons identified were:

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



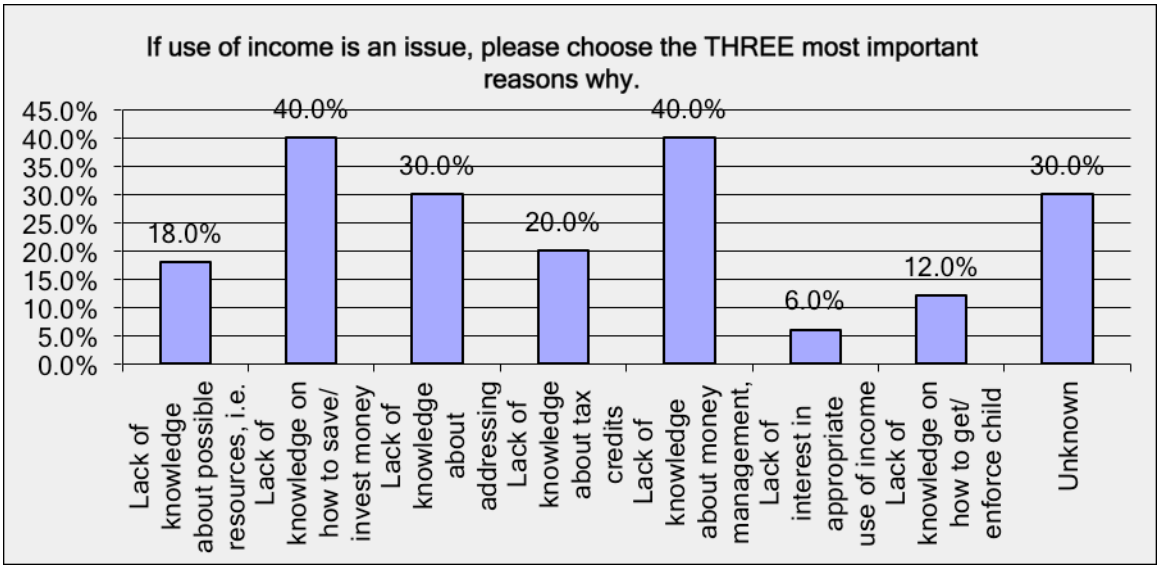
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*? 14.7%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.



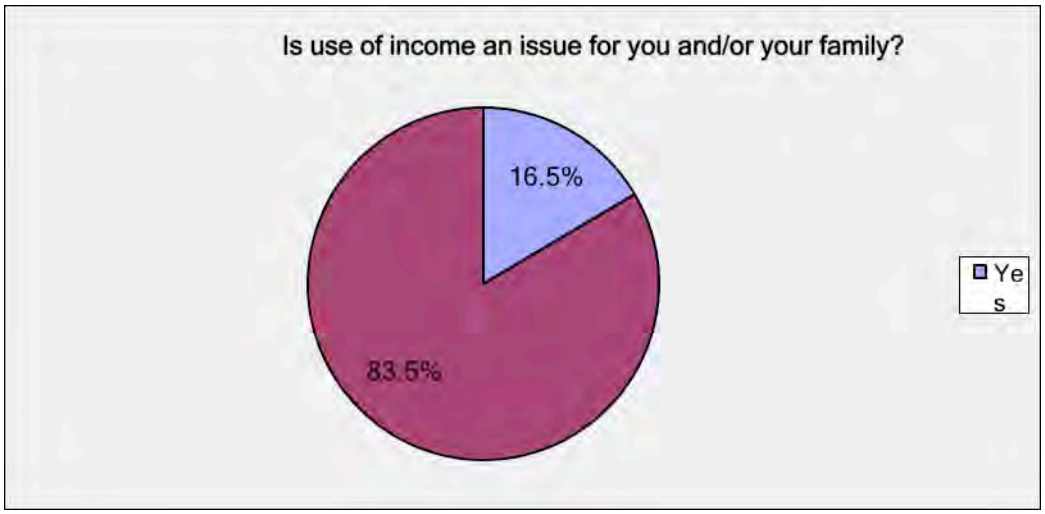
The top four reasons identified were:

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



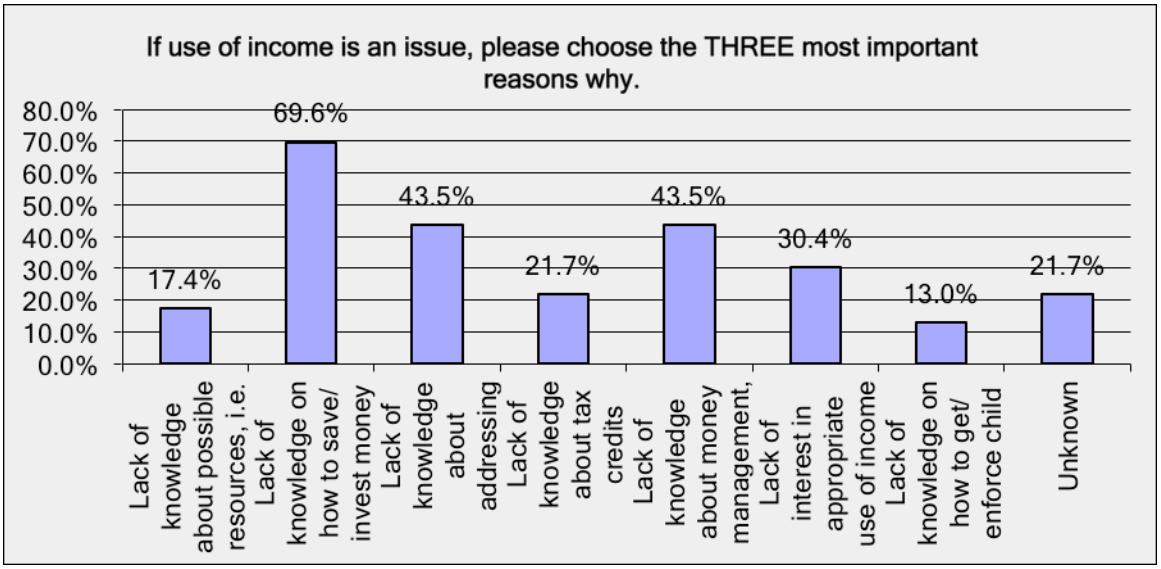
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*?** **16.5%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.



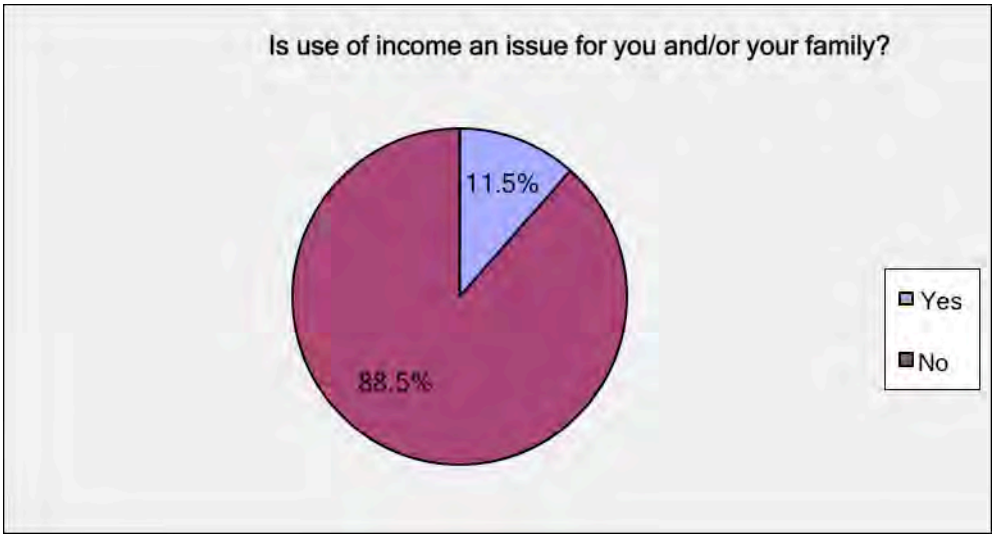
The top three reasons identified were:

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


If use of income is an issue, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
17.4%
69.6%
43.5%
21.7%
43.5%
30.4%
13.0%
21.7%
Lack of knowledge about possible resources, i.e.
Lack of knowledge on how to save/ invest money
Lack of knowledge about addressing
Lack of knowledge about tax credits
Lack of knowledge about money management,
Lack of interest in appropriate use of income
Lack of knowledge on how to get/ enforce child
Unknown

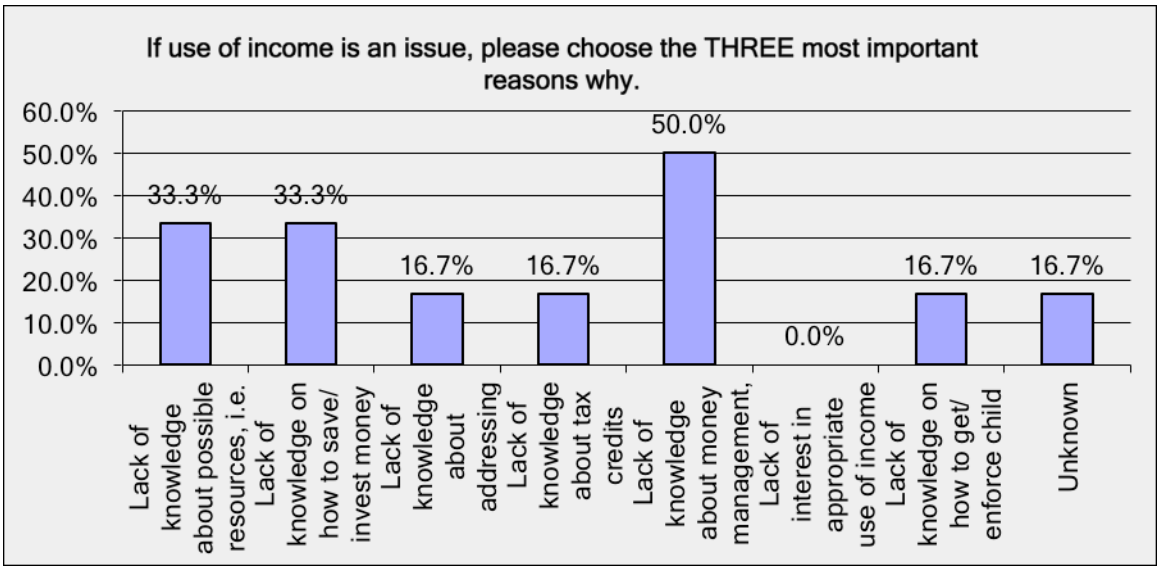
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is use of income an issue for you and/or your family?*** **11.5%** 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 about money management, i.e. credit care debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
2. Lack of knowledge about possible resources, i.e. food stamps, medical coverage, etc.
3. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money



Participants Speak Out - Community Stakeholder Feedback

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

- NCWVCAA: Through Case Management. Issues concerning how to manage, spend, and save money are discussed throughout the case management program, which is designed to obtain/maintain employment.

  We can refer families to the local CAA (North Central County Office) for assistance on budgeting.

  Head Start and Early Head Start social service staff are required to provide at least one training for families per year to address financial management. Referrals are made when necessary.

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. Webster County has the lowest number with 2.

County	# of Financial Institutions
Barbour County	4
Greenbrier County	11
Marion County	12
Monongalia County	13
Pocahontas County	2
Preston County	5
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. Greenbrier, Pocahontas and Webster counties have no services available.

County	# of Credit Counseling Services
Barbour County	5
Greenbrier County	1
Marion County	2
Monongalia County	3
Pocahontas County	0
Preston County	2
Randolph County	1
Taylor County	2
Tucker County	1

Webster County	0

Supplemental Social Security Income Recipients

	Total	Blind and Disabled	Under 18	18-64	65 or older	SSI Recipients also receiving OASDI	Amount of payments (thousands of dollars)
West Virginia	**79,136**	**76,443**	**8,440**	**58,874**	**11,822**	**25,381**	**42,077**
Barbour County	875	843	82	636	157	320	454
Greenbrier County	1,405	1,345	130	1,015	260	537	718
Marion County	2,033	1,960	259	1,484	290	628	1,085
Monongalia County	1,733	1,674	335	1,178	220	514	958
Pocahontas County	309	284	18	225	66	130	143
Preston County	1,199	1,145	128	860	211	378	634
Randolph County	1,312	1,242	127	924	261	526	677
Taylor County	705	683	70	522	113	240	371
Tucker County	212	(x)	19	141	52	97	87
Webster County	764	733	41	549	174	265	400

Social Security Administration, 2014

Credit Conditions

	Mortgage Delinquency Rate 90+ Days	Auto Loan Delinquency Rate 90+ Days	Credit Card Delinquency Rate 90+ Days
Barbour County	4.97%	1.89%	7.64%
Greenbrier County	3.12%	2.29%	9.65%
Marion County	2.53%	2.33%	5.23%
Monongalia County	2.58%	1.73%	5.86%
Pocahontas County	n/a	n/a	n/a
Preston County	4.25%	1.91%	4.49%
Randolph County	5.17%	2.69%	15.79%
Taylor County	0.22%	1.81%	6.77%
Tucker County	n/a	n/a	n/a
Webster County	n/a	n/a	n/a

Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (2014). US Credit Condition

POVERTY INDICATOR: TRANSPORTATION

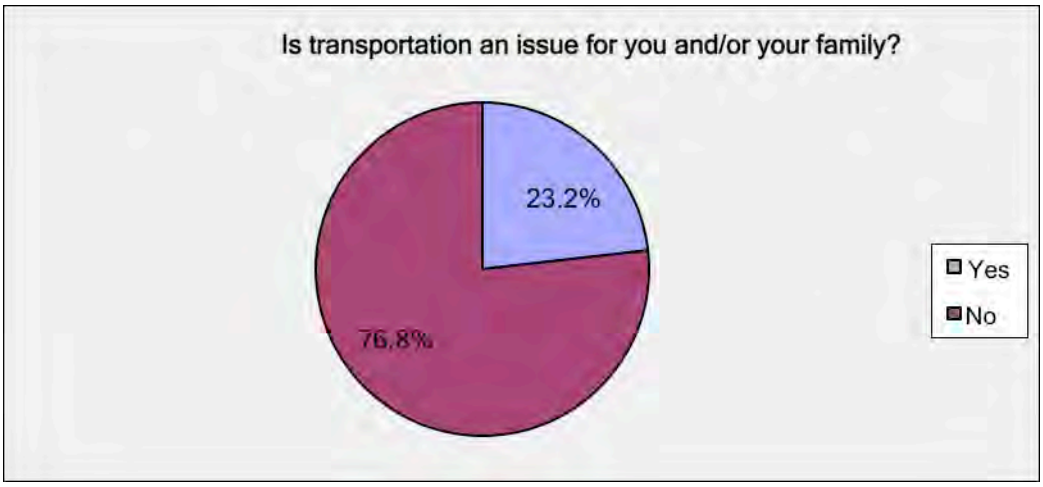
Believing in your success!

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

POVERTY INDICATOR: TRANSPORTATION

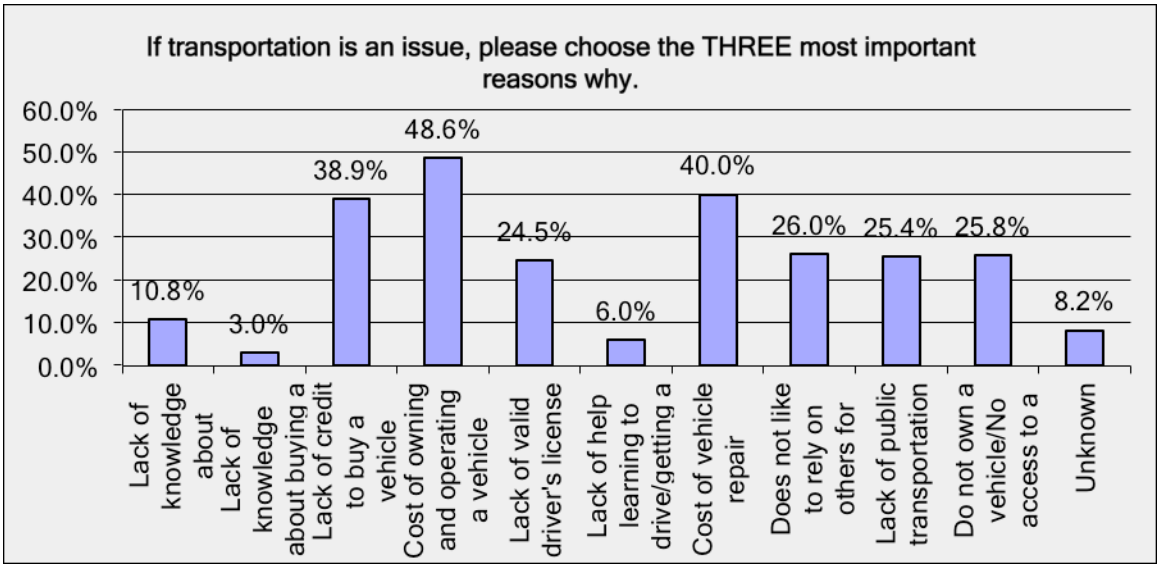
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is transportation an issue for you and/or your family?*** Of the **1,885** individuals who answered the question, **23.2%** 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.



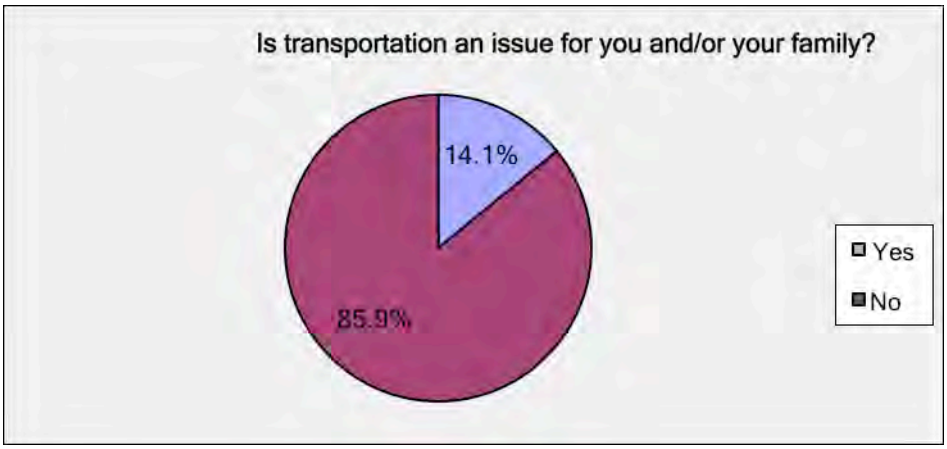
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning/operating a vehicle
2. Cost of vehicle repair
3. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle



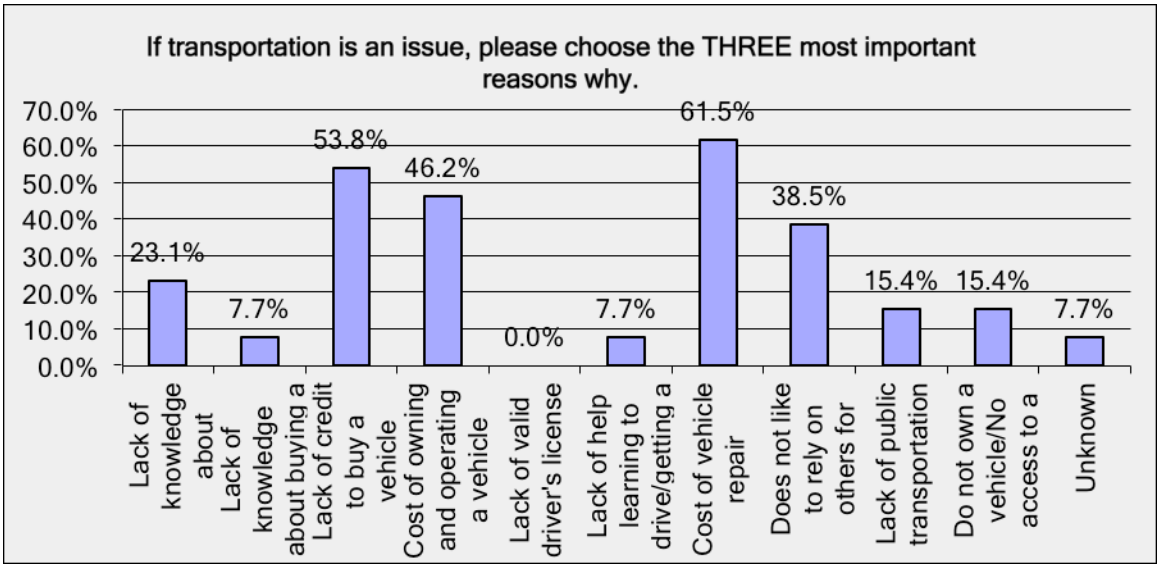
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

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.



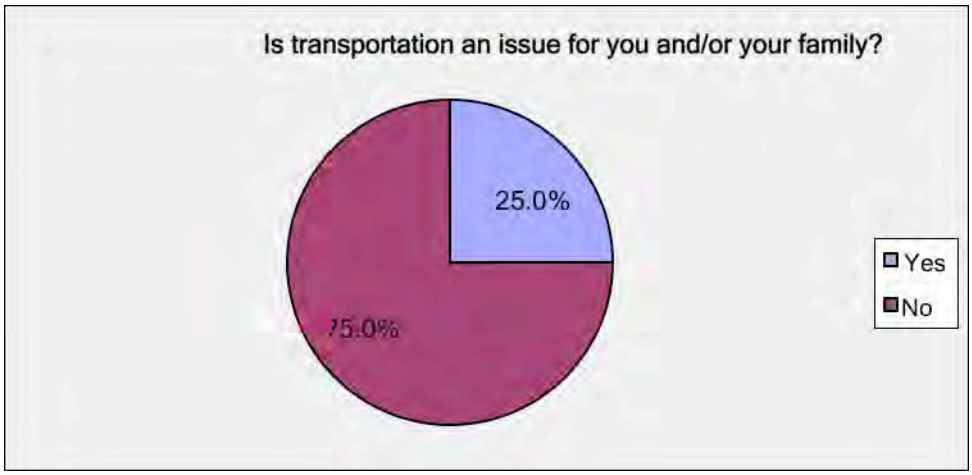
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of vehicle repair
2. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
3. Cost of owning/operating a vehicle



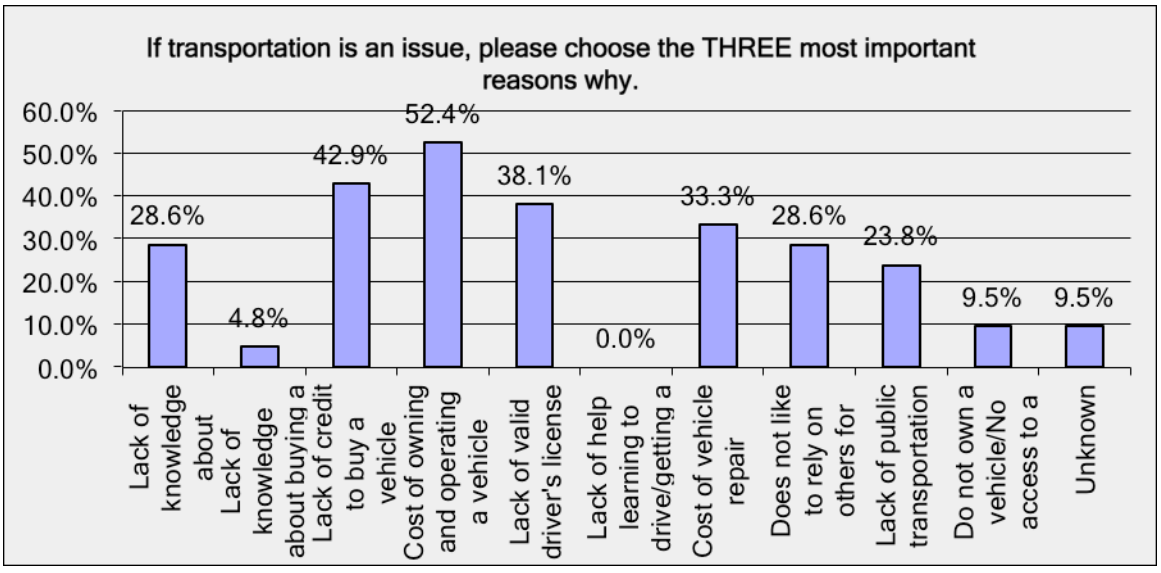
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is transportation an issue for you and/or your family?*** **25.0%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.



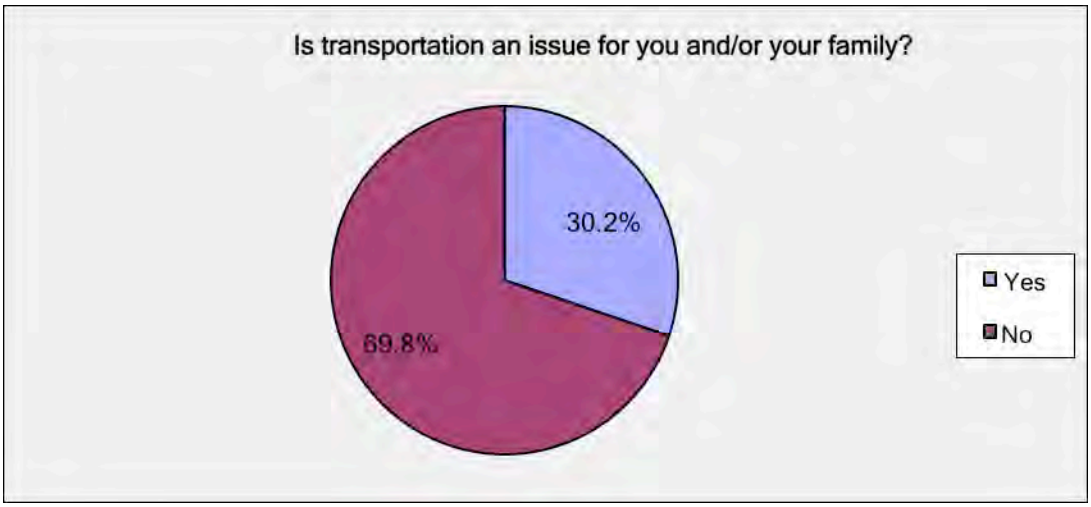
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning/operating a vehicle
2. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
3. Lack of valid driver's license



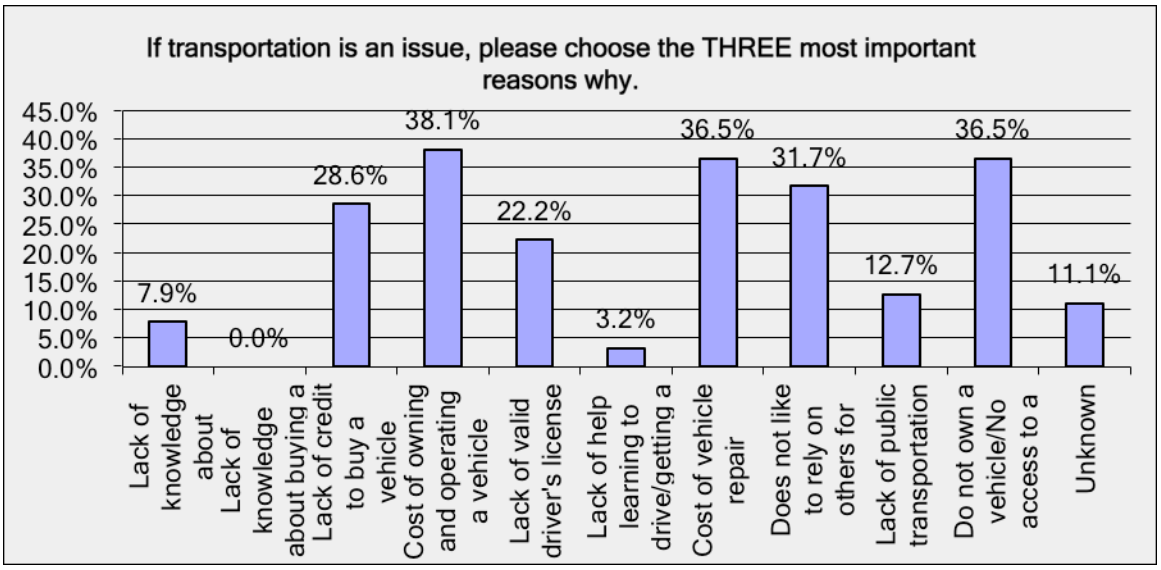
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is transportation an issue for you and/or your family?*** **30.2%** of respondents in Marion County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.



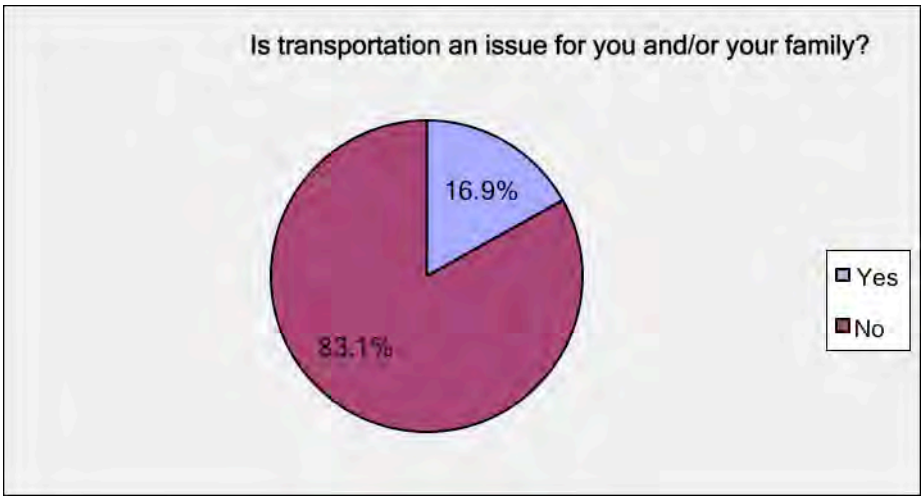
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning/operating a vehicle
2. Cost of vehicle repair
3. Do not own a vehicle/No access to a vehicle



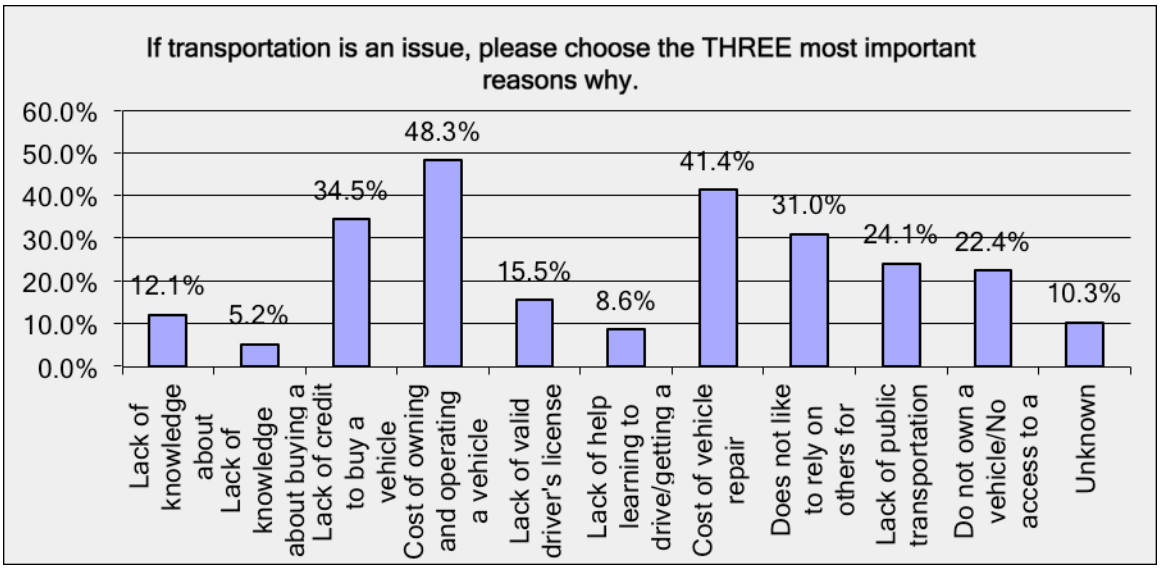
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is transportation an issue for you and/or your family?*** **16.9%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.



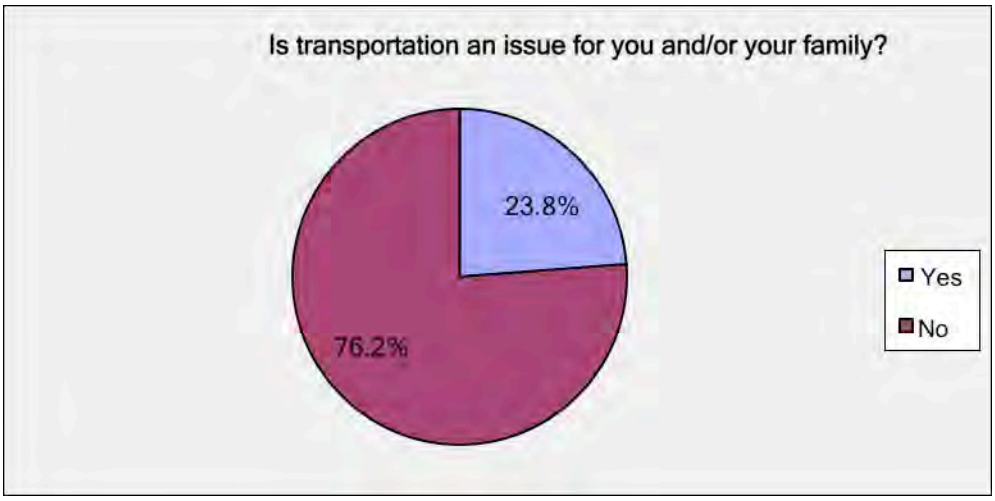
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning/operating a vehicle
2. Cost of vehicle repair
3. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle



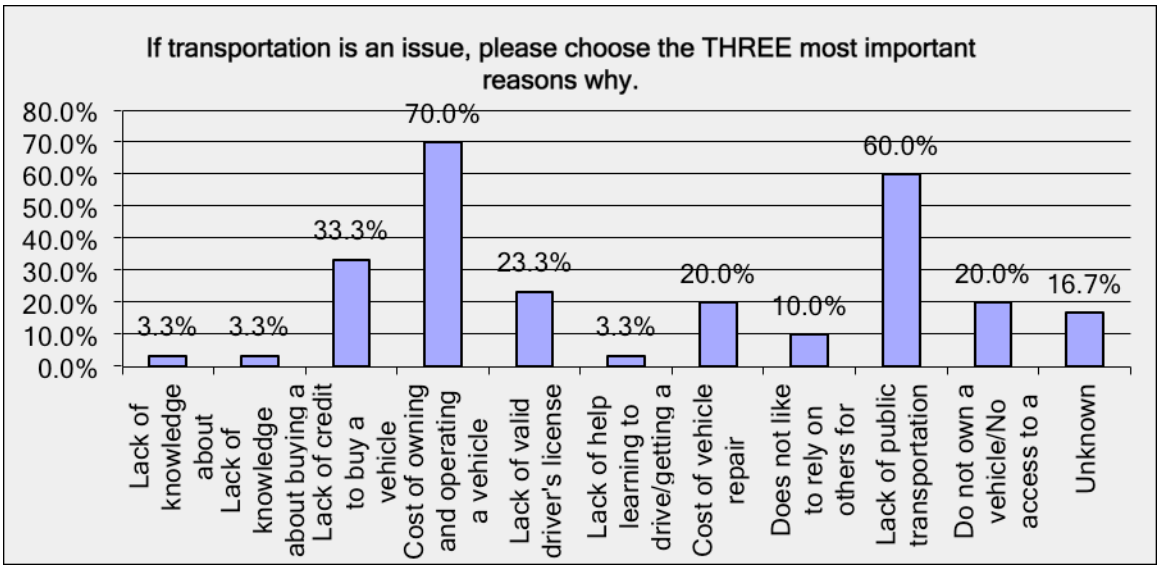
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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.



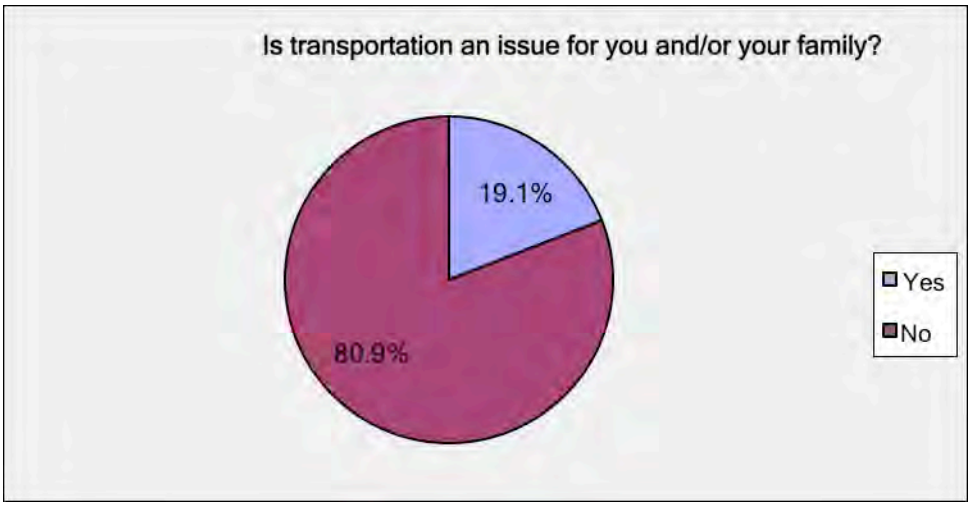
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning/operating a vehicle
2. Lack of public transportation
3. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle



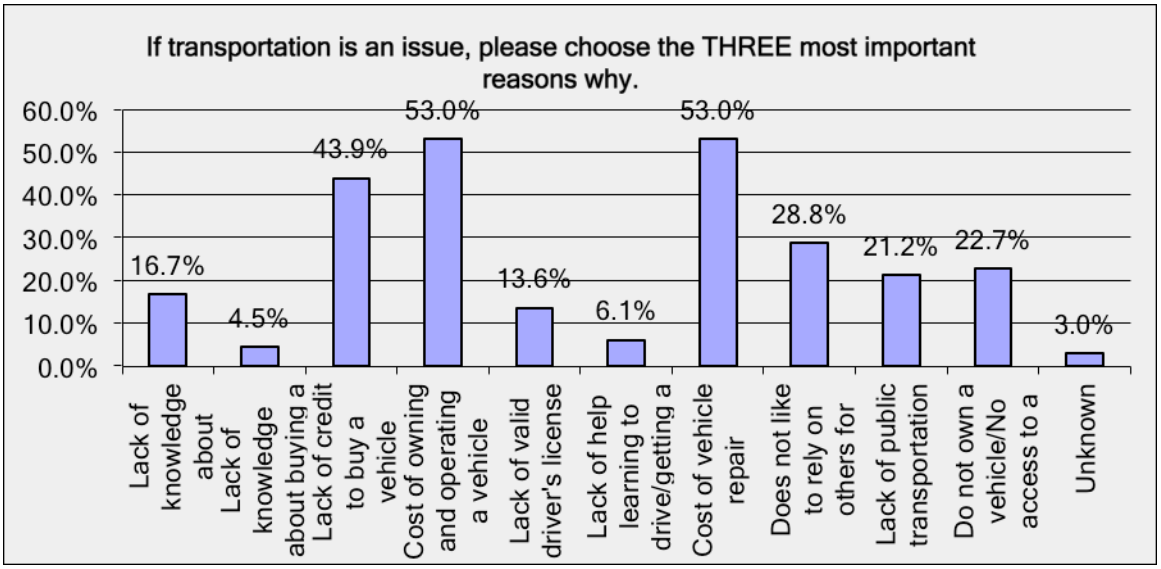
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is transportation an issue for you and/or your family?*** **19.1%** of respondents in Preston County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.



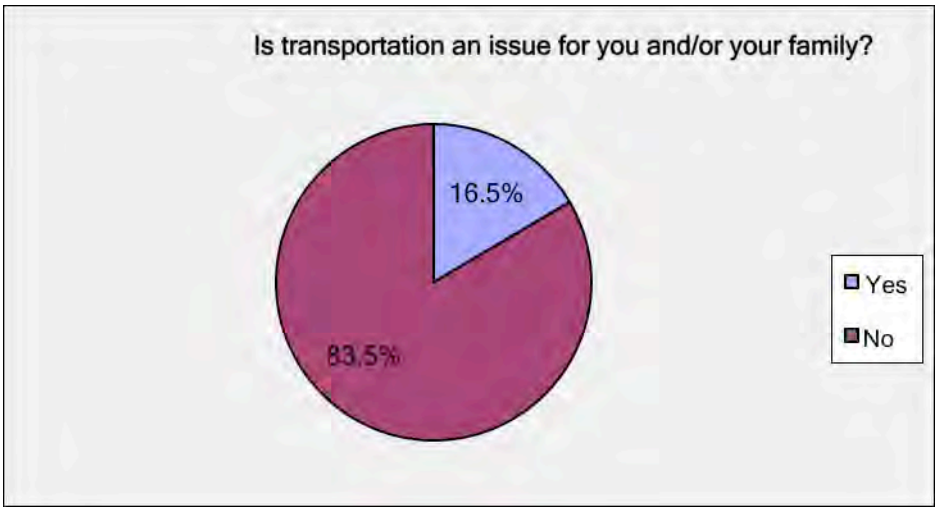
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning/operating a vehicle
2. Cost of vehicle repair
3. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle



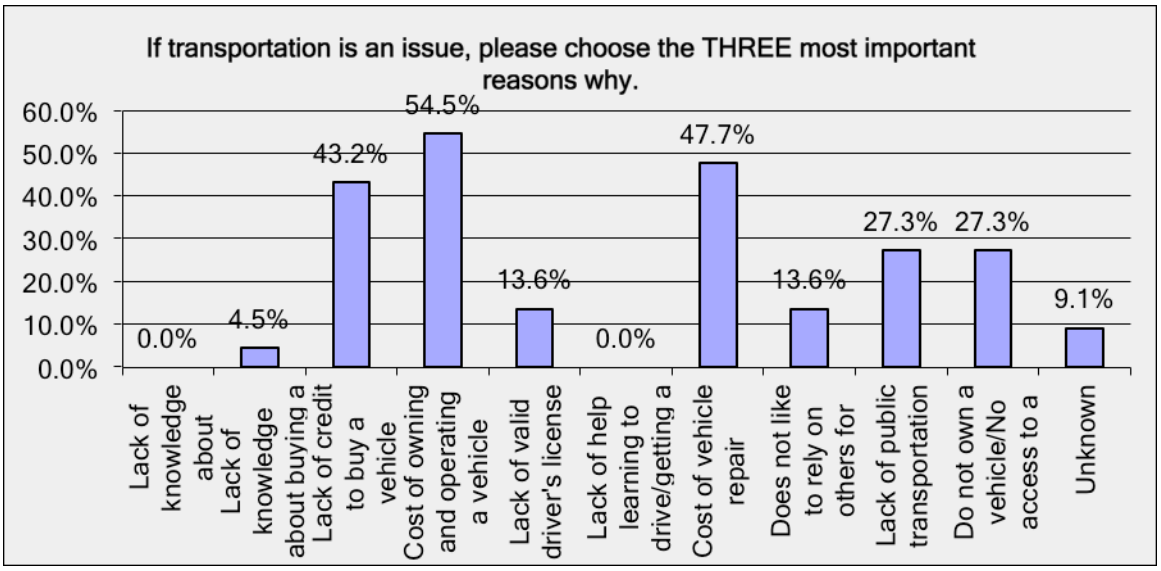
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is transportation an issue for you and/or your family?*** **16.5%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.



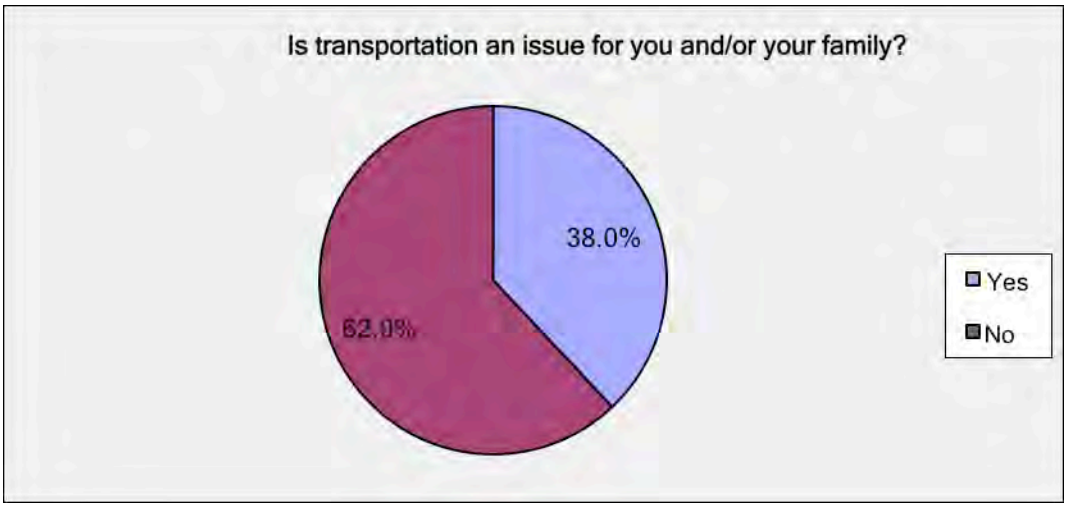
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning/operating a vehicle
2. Cost of vehicle repair
3. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle



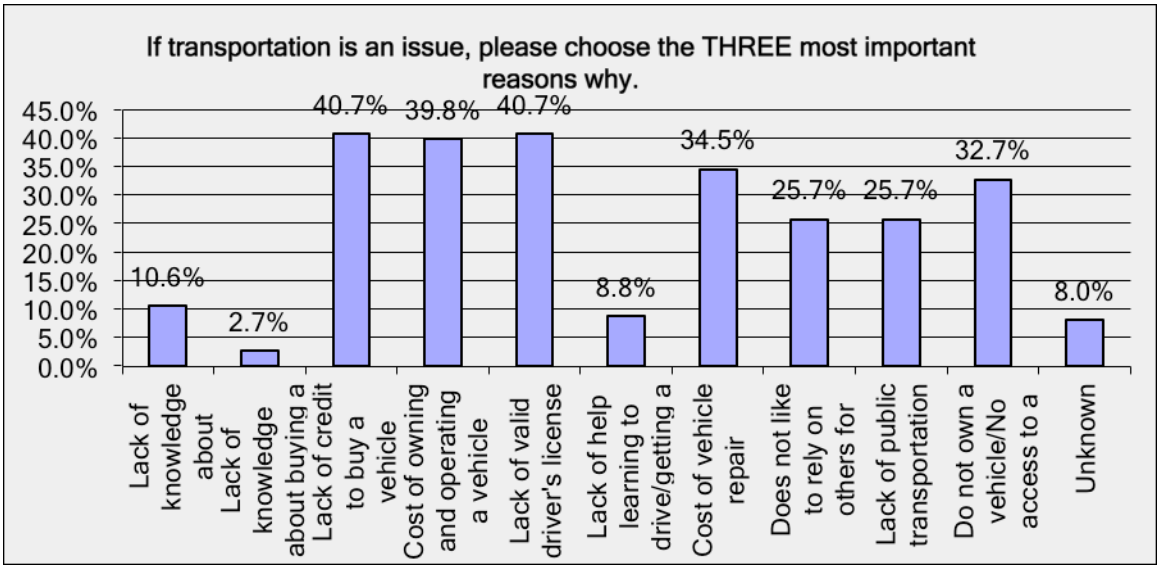
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is transportation an issue for you and/or your family?*** **38%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.



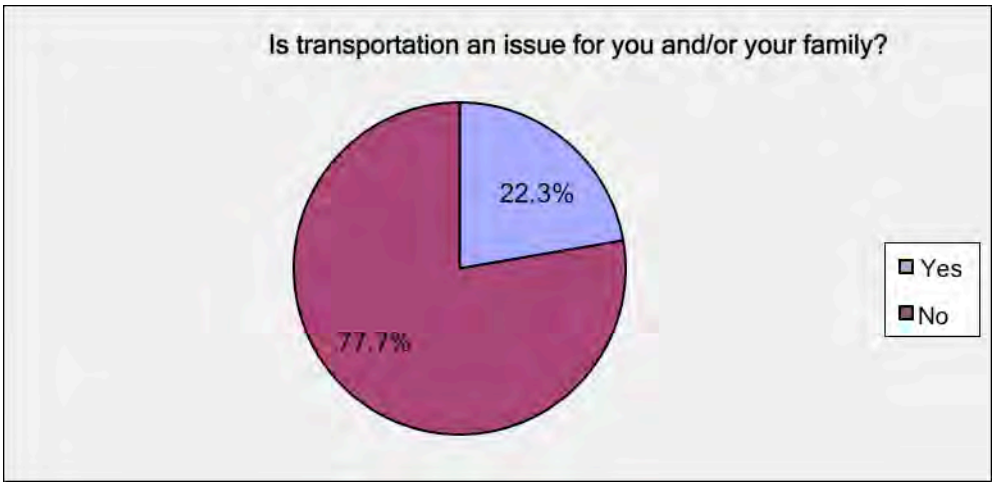
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
2. Lack of valid driver's license
3. Cost of owning/operating a vehicle



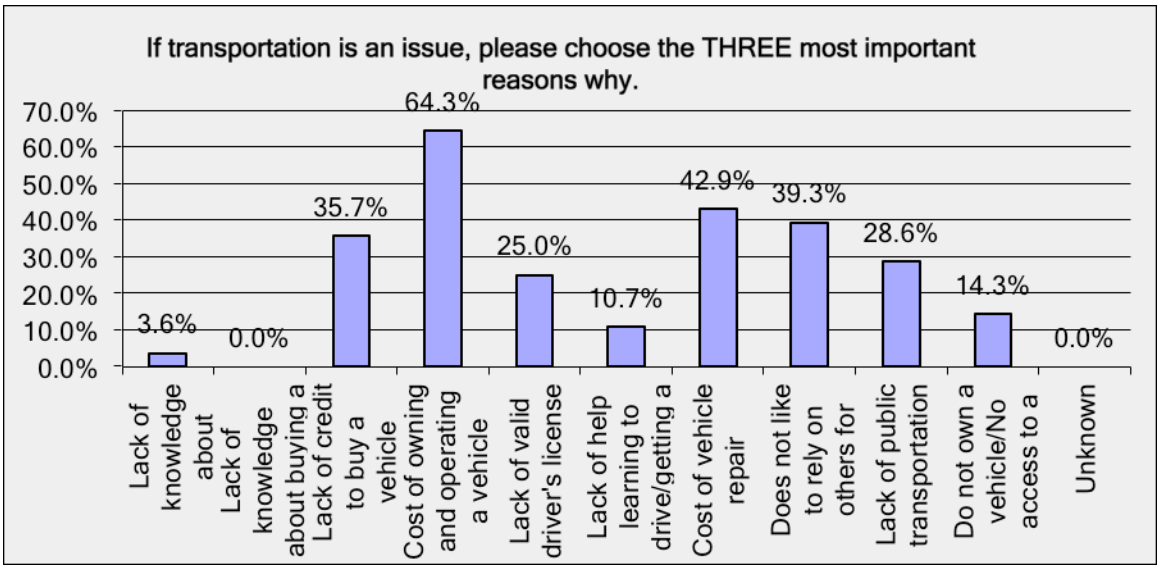
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is transportation an issue for you and/or your family*?** **22.3%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.



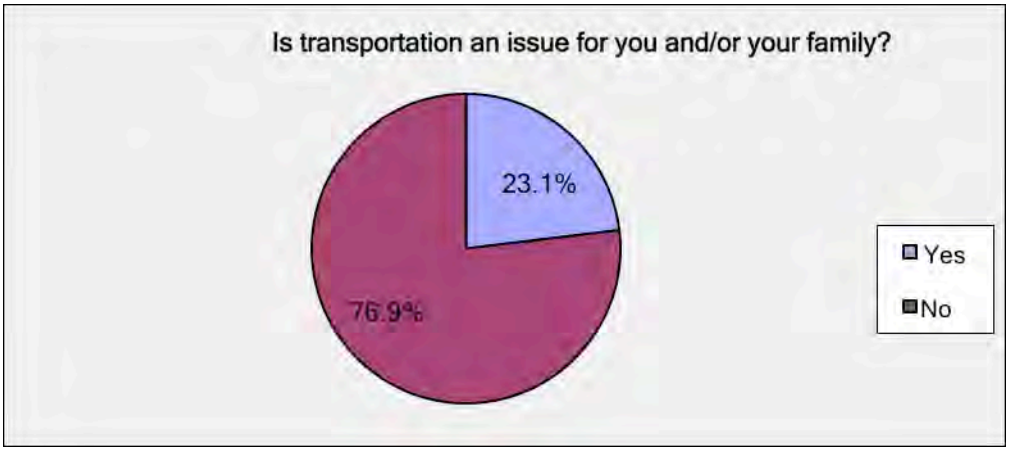
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning/operating a vehicle
2. Cost of vehicle repair
3. Does not like to rely on others for transportation



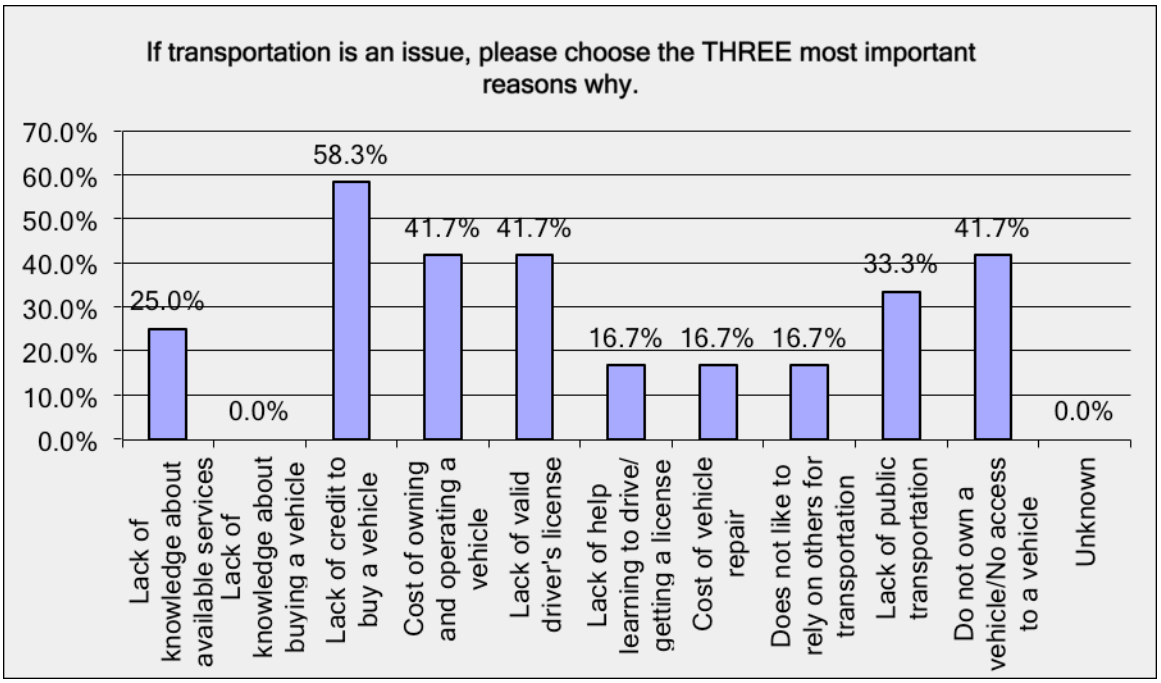
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

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. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
2. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
3. Lack of valid driver's license



Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

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

- NCWVCAA: Community Action offers case management services to address this issue. Bus passes are available through the case management program. We provide

information to family about the local transit.

We provide transportation to children participating in the Head Start program. We also will provide transportation to families to appts. and some community agencies for assistance. We provide families with assistance in obtaining a driver's license if needed. We provide families with information on public transportation when available.

- WorkForce West Virginia: We advertise and share information on the Mountain Transit Authority (MTA) system, which is low-cost transportation service/bus service, provided in Greenbrier County.
- Monongalia County Planning Commission: We work closely with the MMMPO (Morgantown Monongalia Metropolitan Planning Organization)
- Preston County Caring Council Family Resource Network: We work with the local transportation system Buckwheat Express
- Randolph Co. FRN: We assist the Country Roads Transit when need be.

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 quality as "public" transportation.

Greenbrier County
Interstate 64 goes through Greenbrier County, as well as U. S. Routes 60 and 219. WV Routes 12, 20, 39, 55, 63 and 92 are also throughout the county.

Amtrak, the national passenger rail service, provides service to White Sulphur Springs and Alderson under the Cardinal route. 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. Cosmic Cab taxi service is 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. Allevato's Taxi is avaiailable for Marion County residents as well.

Monongalia County
Interstates 68 and 79 run through the county, along with US Highways 19 and 119. West Virginia routes 7, 43, 100, 218 and 705 are also major routes.

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. Yellow Cab provides taxi services to residents of Monongalia County.

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. There is no taxi service in Randolph County. The Elkins-Randolph Airport is open to the public and has limited commercial commuter services.

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 VA Medical Center in Clarksburg provides medical transportation for qualified veterans. The Taylor County Senior Center provides medical runs for seniors only.

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 offer transportation to their clients. Tucker County Veteran Clinic transfers veterans for medical appointments.

Webster County

There are no interstate highways or US Routes in Webster County. The main roads are WV Route 15, 20 and 82. 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

Believing in your success!

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

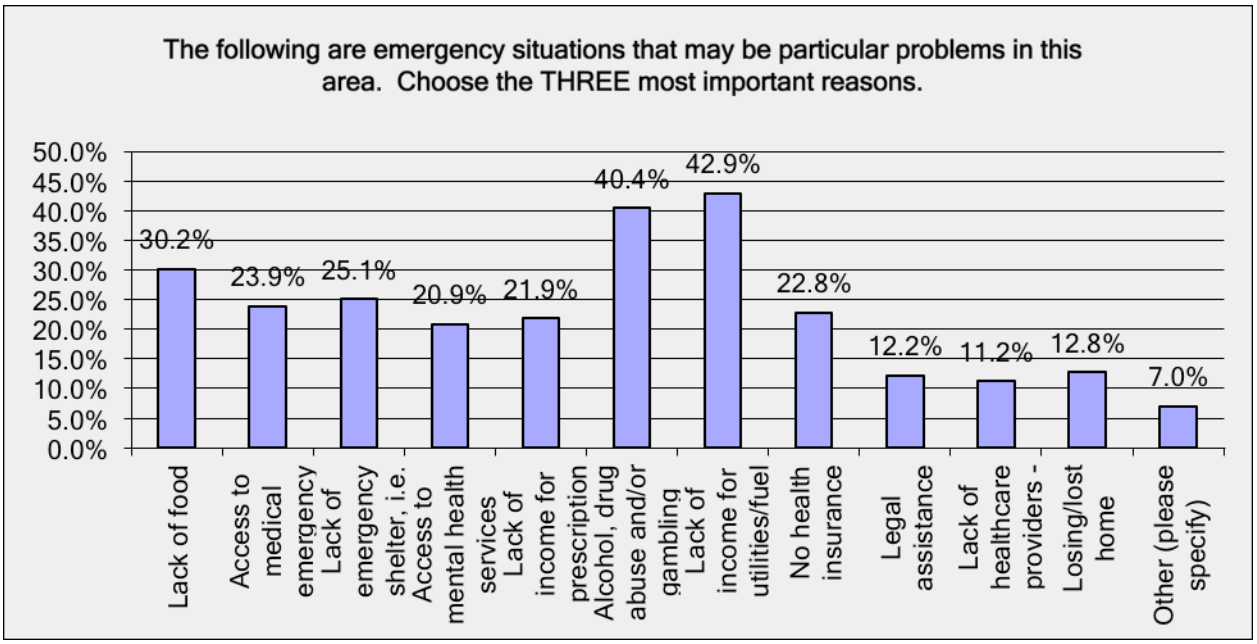
POVERTY INDICATOR: EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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:

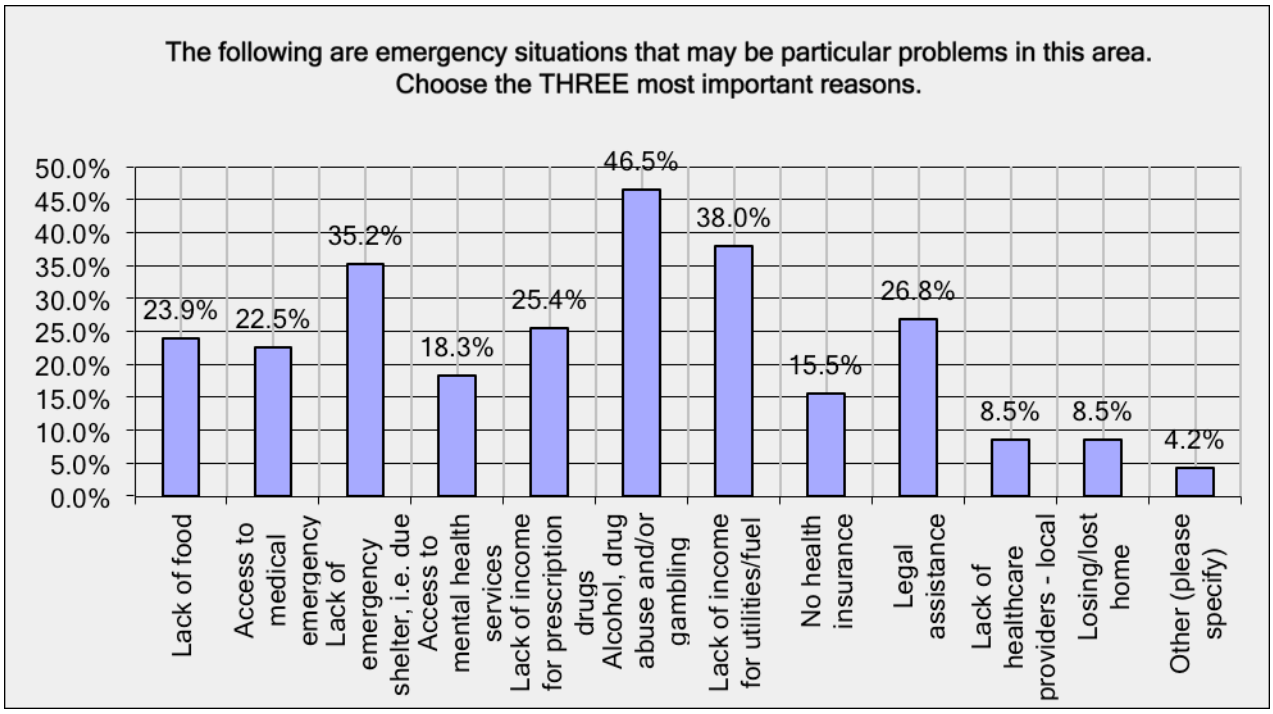
1. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
2. Alcohol, drug abuse and/or gambling
3. Lack of food



Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Alcohol, drug abuse and/or gambling
2. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
3. Lack of emergency shelter, i.e. due to fire, flood, eviction, domestic violence, etc.



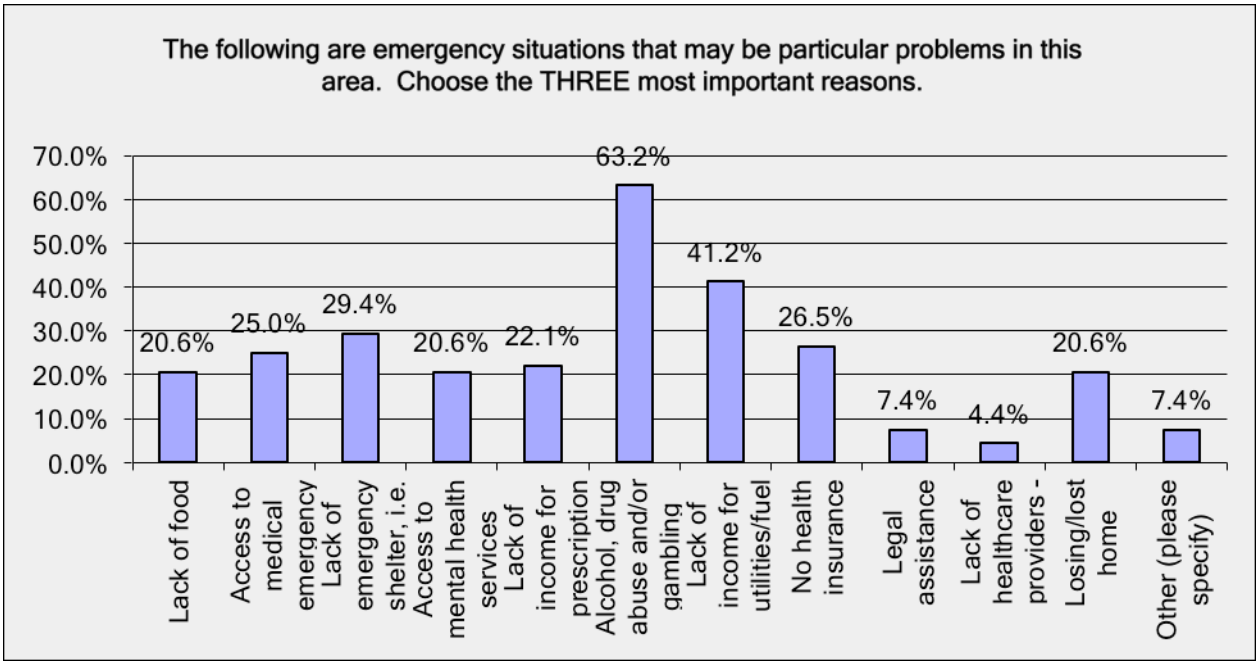
Other, please specify:

- None
- Generally, many people in area do not have jobs, income or are on welfare/disability, etc. and cannot afford many things, including necessities.
- Lack of Transportation

Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
2. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
3. Lack of emergency shelter, i.e. due to fire, flood, eviction, domestic violence, etc.



Other, please specify:

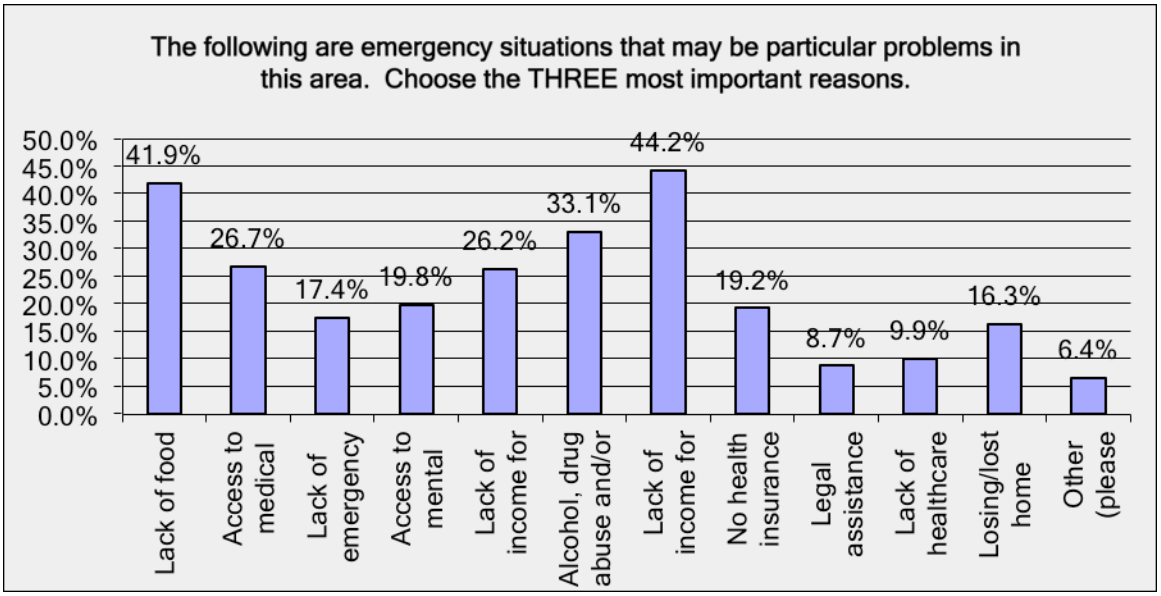
- No help for people trying to make it without getting a cutoff or eviction notice.
- Need for more wellness & prevention; building strong families; early childhood education promotion & education
- Daughter has health issues that have us paying on several thousand dollars worth of bills. We have health insurance and the co pay/deductible/ co insurance on the doctor/hospital visits has added up to the point we are considering bankruptcy
- Lack of transportation that you don't have to pay your neighbor $10.-$20.00 to get to the store and/or doctor. Enough money to make it through the month for Seniors. And the amount of food stamps for seniors is laughable! They give everything to the young people that can get out and work, but the Seniors get little of anything. Make the young ones work for the Seniors for their checks and food stamps. The Seniors can't get their children or anyone else to fix their porch, the roof where the rain is coming in, or put in steps or a wheelchair ramp. Out State is pitiful! Where are the churches that use to help people. You put your name on a list with your company and there is never enough funds or too many people on the list.

- Lack of programs to help people pay utilities who work

Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
2. Lack of food
3. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling



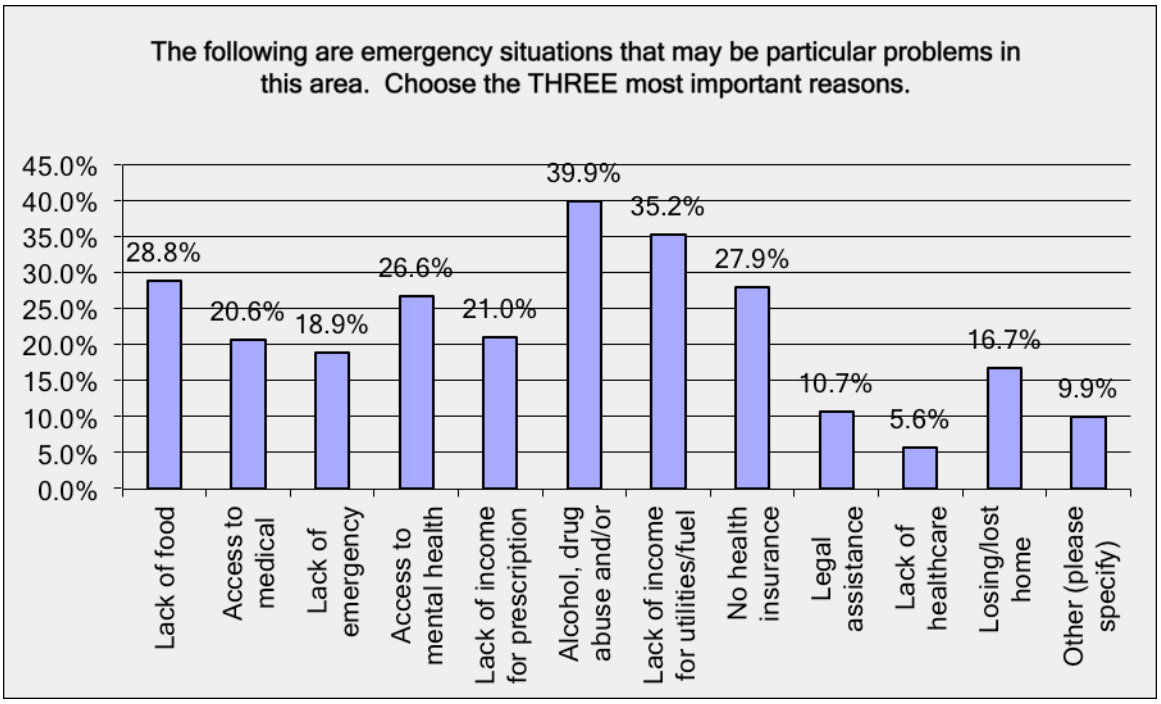
Other, please specify:

- Not having any idea where I am
- (no response)
- Cancer
- Medicine costs
- Lack of income for repairs
- None of the above.
- Taxes, real and personal yearly.
- Sense of entitlement for the government to assist when issues develop vs. having insurance etc. Then those whom have insurance just get higher insurance on homes, cars, health, etc. so working family does not get help and struggles while those without initiative to take steps to prepare end up on better end.
- Work all the time and not enough to go around. Pay check to paycheck
- Lack of adequate public transportation
- Location of residence is difficult for ambulance to get to. Fire hydrants are inoperable.

Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Alcohol, drug abuse and/or gambling
2. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
3. Lack of food



Other, please specify:

- Lack of income period
- General lack of income. Cultural mores and attitudes.
- transportation to appointments
- Dental
- transportation
- Lack of funding
- unknown
- Lack of being able to relocate because cannot sell home. The area has declined; too much drug abuse and alcohol. Not a safe environment.
- Child abuse/neglect
- Lack of healthy living conditions
- I do not know if this was specifically for me or a general concern for this particular area. If it was only for me and my household, you may disregard all the answers given. If it is for this

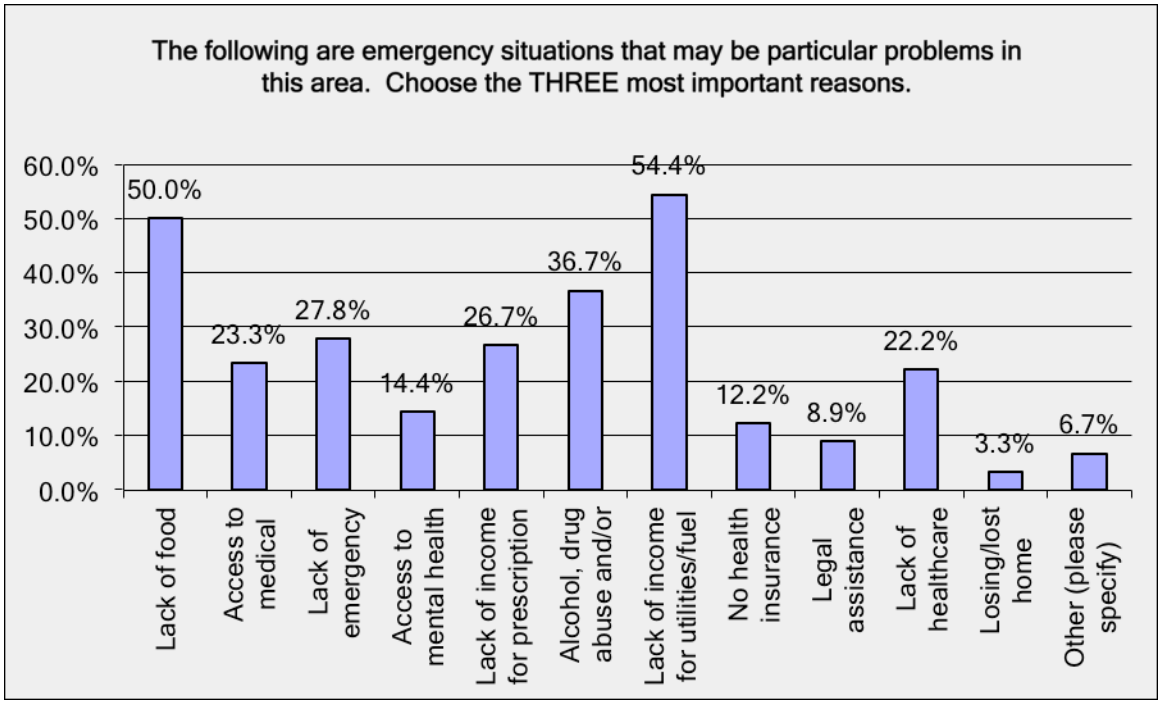
general area, then Monongalia County is well taken care of with medical facilities, Health Right, Chestnut Ridge for mental problems; however, that being said, the most challenging item for this area is dealing with the homeless. Although there is a program in Monongalia County dealing specifically with the homeless, there are still individuals who believe that the homeless can be helped by giving them cash--please don't.

- Lack of love. Lack of sex. Lack of care.
- Any financial burden that's unexpected like car repairs, costs of child's extracurricular activities keep us from participating and making connections and support systems, lack of child care and transportation for kids activities, anything that requires a big chunk of money at once just throws my house into crisis mode because we live pay check to pay check and our house is full of mold, etc...it's the only thing I can afford.
- Most have no motivation to seek employment, because it is too easy receive government assistance/benefits!
- I do not understand this question
- Lack of accessible options for people with disabilities
- I don't understand this question. Reasons for what? Reasons for it happening? Why we would see it happening? What will probably happen? Question too unclear to answer.
- Services for elderly are inadequate.
- Specific programs for dealing Alzheimer's and their care givers
- Lack of basic skills (i.e. reading and math) preventing crisis management and emergency response (i.e. inability to follow doctors instructions and/or read prescription labels; lack of job skills to find emergency employment; etc.)
- Poor communications with majority of population. Cellphone carriers must give mandatory access to EMS to broadcast emergency messages.
- Housing prices in the area are quite high for low and moderate income homes
- Home repairs

Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
2. Lack of food
3. Alcohol, drug abuse and/or gambling



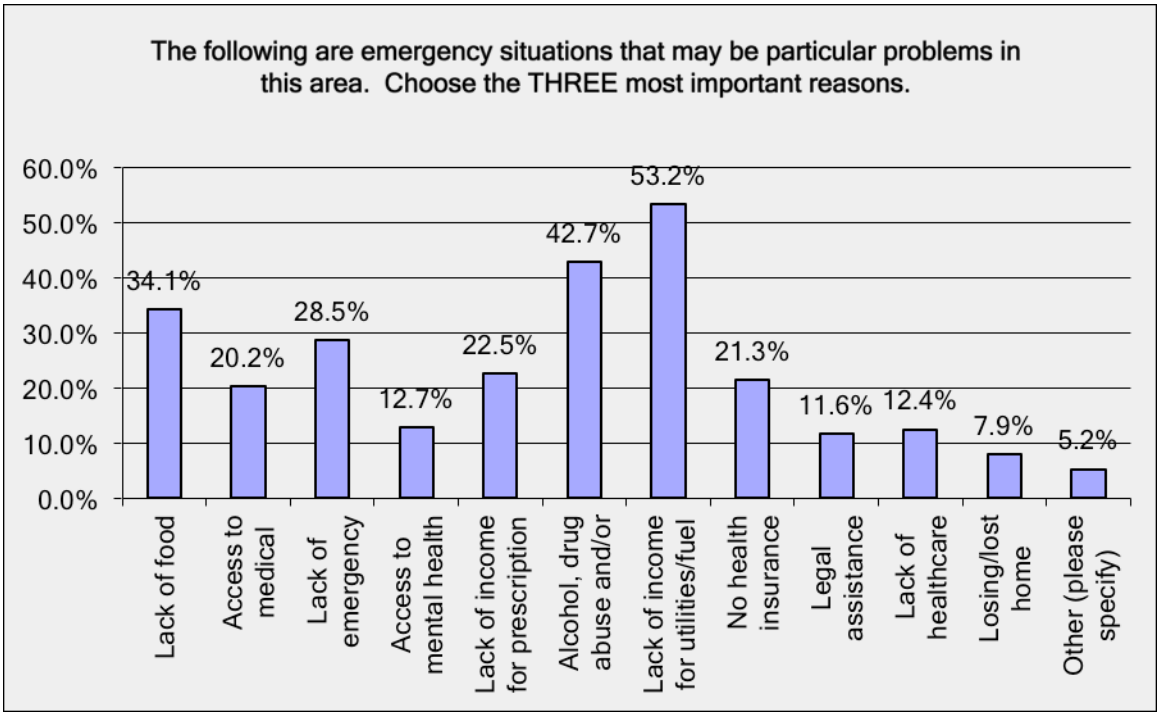
Other, please specify:

- Lack of employment opportunities
- Foster care providers and proper follow up by DHHR on child abuse/neglect
- Lack of life skills and work ethics to function in daily function and job tasks.
- Not comprehending the?
- This county need jobs available!!
- There is never enough funding for single mothers of three children for homes especially when they are in a emergency of one

Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
2. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
3. Lack of food



Other, please specify:

- 82 years old
- Lack of better paying jobs
- Don't Know
- None Apply
- Public Transportation
- Holistic provider
- Addiction - Treatment Centers needed everywhere in WV and need to accept Medicaid- most young adults are covered now by the Affordable Healthcare Act, but are not served and are placed on "lists" at the few places that do offer counseling and help to these numerous individuals - who are not bad individuals - they just became addicted to something that they may have tried once or so --then the drug

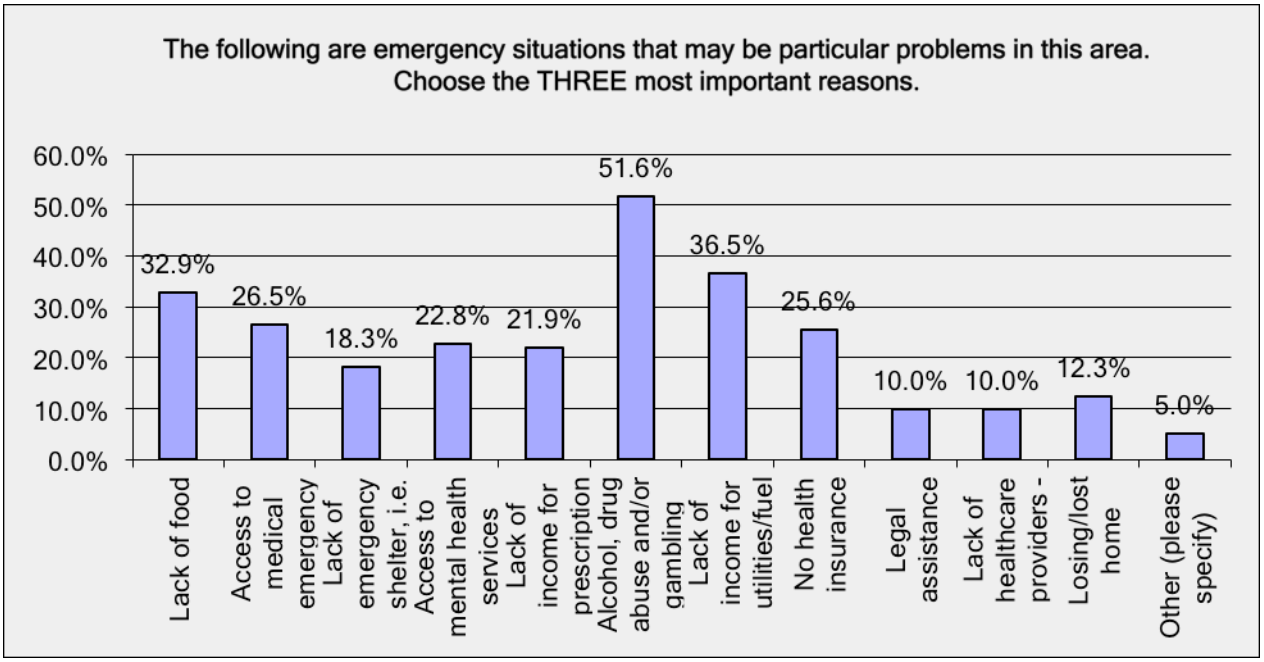
in their body will not release them --- they need help! ---Not turned away unless they have cash or put on a list ..... currently street heroin is cheaper than treatment costs to these individuals that could be otherwise living a normal life.

- Lack of income because just want a handout.
- N/a
- Lack of help for struggling parent going to school
- None known at this time.
- Loss of local ambulance company due to poor fiscal management.
- Lack of money for home repair
- Lack of preschool programs to help develop readiness skills for success when beginning kindergarten.

Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
2. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
3. Lack of food



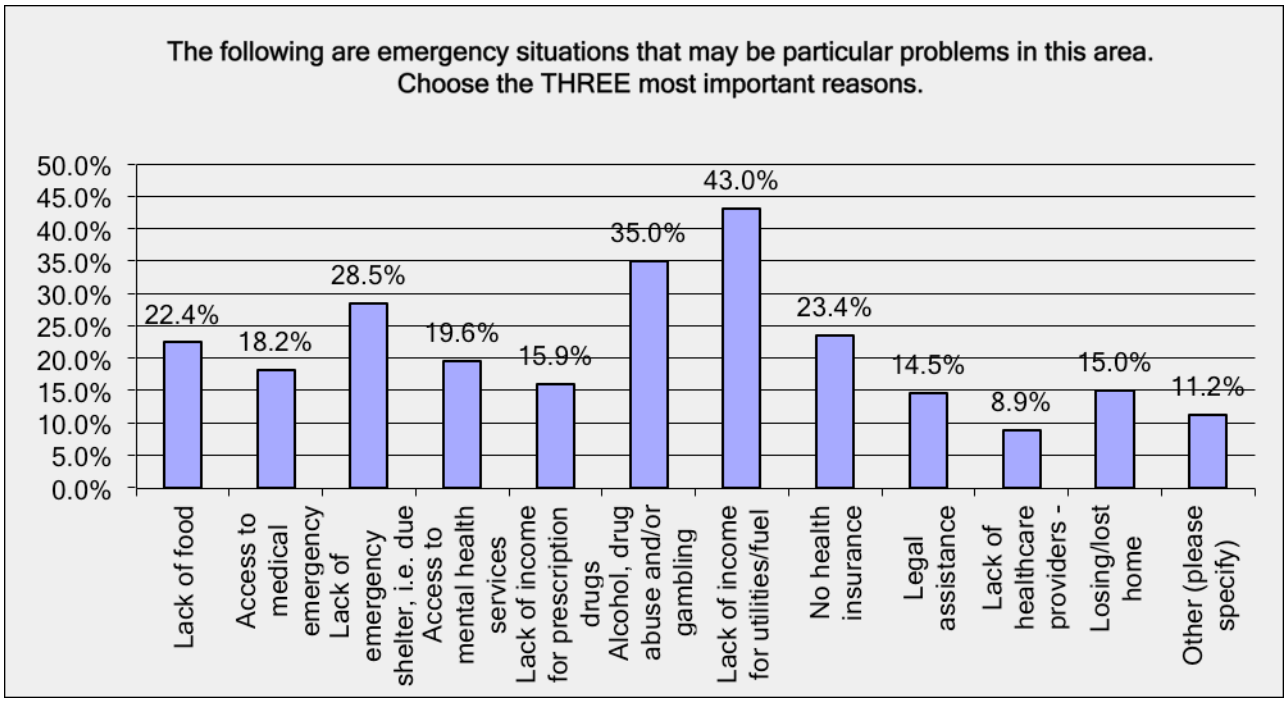
Other, please specify:

- None?
- No insurance to repair home after Hurricane Sandy damage.
- Lack of transport to medical facilities
- Lack of people wanting to work.
- Poor city infrastructures-adequate water lines, electrical survives in bad weather, poor road maintenance.
- Use of drugs
- Not many want to work hard
- Lack of long-term in-patient detox and addiction center
- Lack of interest in prioritizing needs or prevention
- Lack of good affordable housing
- Health insurance rates being too high and having to pay such high ded and on rx

Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
2. Alcohol, drug abuse and/or gambling
3. Lack of emergency shelter, i.e. due to fire, flood, eviction, domestic violence, etc.



Other, please specify:

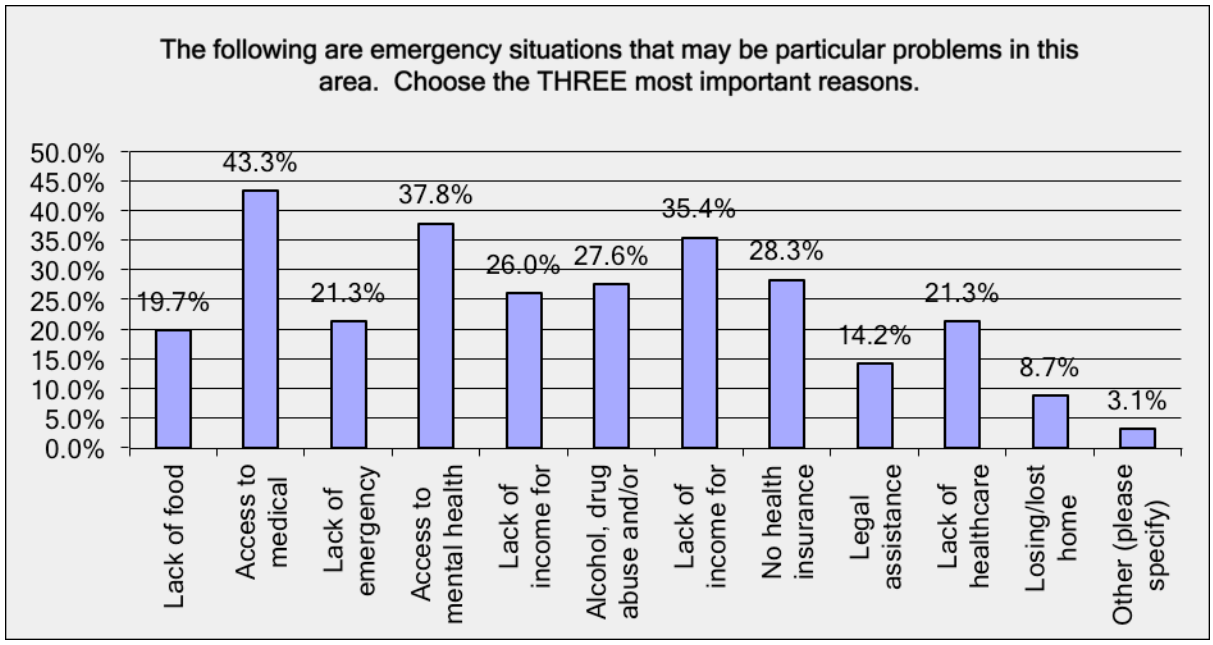
- Affording cost of Hollister Supplies and other Meds that medical card won't cover
- Water turned off
- Lack of transportation
- None
- Dental coverage
- In dispute with sister
- Transportation
- Emergency signal with storms "tornados"
- N/A - XXXXXX
- Transportation
- Questions do not make sense
- Makes no sense
- N/A
- QUESTION NOT CLEAR

- Does not make sense
- QUESTION IS CONFUSING, NOT SURE HOW TO ANSWER
- Question makes no sense
- INCOME
- NO CAR

Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Access to medical emergency resources, not covered by insurance
2. Access to mental health services
3. Lack of income for utilities/fuel



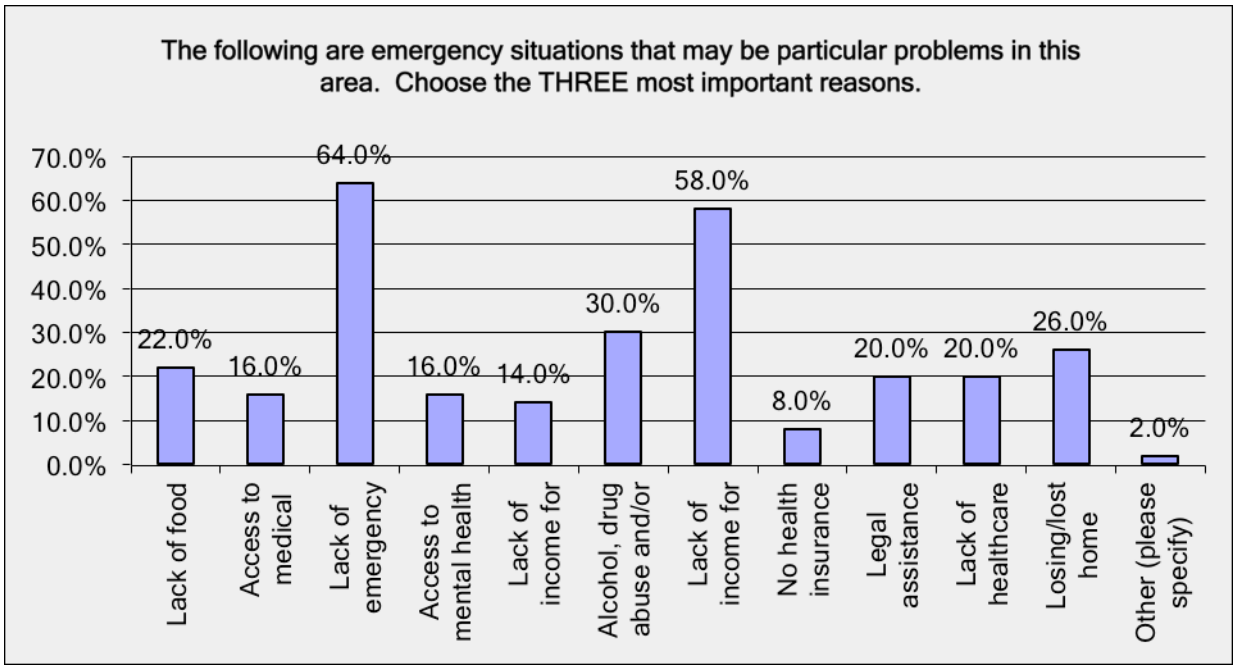
Other, please specify:

- Need clinic opened in evening and weekends
- Lack of jobs
- We need emergency room back in Parsons
- Dependable vehicle

Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Lack of emergency shelter, i.e. due to fire, flood, eviction, domestic violence, etc.
2. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
3. Alcohol, drug abuse and/or gambling



Other, please specify:

- Jobs

Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

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

- NCWVCA

  A: We provide emergency assistance to families. Emergency assistance for utilities such as gas, water, sewer, etc. is available within our agency. Food vouchers are also considered emergency assistance. Other emergency situations such as house fires are also addressed. Our agency is able to issue a short-term hotel voucher in emergency situations such as house fires and/or homelessness with children (specific rules/regulations apply).

  We provide families with information on disaster preparedness, having evacuation plans in place for their homes and families. We practice a different emergency situation each month in the classroom so staff and children are familiar with various emergencies that may arise. Early Head Start, Head Start, and Preschool classes are equipped with emergency kits.

- Preston

  Co Starting Points Family Resource Center: We provide information and referral to people who need emergency assistance - give them contacts with agencies that may have help available. We try to keep current on available funds as those funds are released through local agencies.

- Randolph

  Co. FRN: Working on development of a partnership with emergency management services to help coordinate services during an emergency situation

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	2	3
Greenbrier County	8	4
Marion County	7	4
Monongalia County	10	3
Pocahontas County	6	7
Preston County	11	7
Randolph County	9	1

Taylor County	4	2
Tucker County	4	4
Webster County	5	2

1. The West Virginia State Police Department reports the following crime statistics in the following counties below during 2014. Crime Rates are calculated by dividing the number of reported crimes by the total population; the result is multiplied by 100,000. For example, in 2010 there were 58,100 robberies in California and the population was 38,826,898. This equals a robbery crime rate of 149.6 per 100,000 general population. (Source: http://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/cjsc/prof10/formulas.pdf)

(WV State Police, 2014)

Barbour County	
Violent Crime Offenses	30
Property Crime Offenses	96
Total Crime Offenses	238
Motor Vehicle Crashes *(WVSP)*	98
Motor Vehicle Fatalities *(WVSP)*	2
Crime Rate	3.09

Greenbrier County	
Violent Crime Offenses	35
Property Crime Offenses	433
Total Crime Offenses	1,121
Motor Vehicle Crashes *(WVSP)*	136
Motor Vehicle Fatalities *(WVSP)*	8
Crime Rate	3.97

Marion County	
Violent Crime Offenses	129
Property Crime Offenses	576
Total Crime Offenses	1,552

Motor Vehicle Crashes *(WVSP)*	95
Motor Vehicle Fatalities *(WVSP)*	0
Crime Rate	4.38

Monongalia County	
Violent Crime Offenses	221
Property Crime Offenses	2,144
Total Crime Offenses	4,266
Motor Vehicle Crashes *(WVSP)*	676
Motor Vehicle Fatalities *(WVSP)*	5
Crime Rate	7.48

Pocahontas County	
Violent Crime Offenses	4
Property Crime Offenses	76
Total Crime Offenses	214
Motor Vehicle Crashes *(WVSP)*	72
Motor Vehicle Fatalities *(WVSP)*	1
Crime Rate	0.91

Preston County	
Violent Crime Offenses	54
Property Crime Offenses	370
Total Crime Offenses	857
Motor Vehicle Crashes *(WVSP)*	206
Motor Vehicle Fatalities *(WVSP)*	3
Crime Rate	8.7

Randolph County	
Violent Crime Offenses	133
Property Crime Offenses	656
Total Crime Offenses	1,428
Motor Vehicle Crashes *(WVSP)*	172
Motor Vehicle Fatalities *(WVSP)*	2
Crime Rate	4.47

Taylor County	
Violent Crime Offenses	3
Property Crime Offenses	35
Total Crime Offenses	90
Motor Vehicle Crashes *(WVSP)*	54
Motor Vehicle Fatalities *(WVSP)*	0
Crime Rate	1.7

Tucker County	
Violent Crime Offenses	5
Property Crime Offenses	30
Total Crime Offenses	113
Motor Vehicle Crashes *(WVSP)*	88
Motor Vehicle Fatalities *(WVSP)*	1
Crime Rate	2.87

Webster County	
Violent Crime Offenses	27
Property Crime Offenses	33
Total Crime Offenses	204
Motor Vehicle Crashes *(WVSP)*	66
Motor Vehicle Fatalities *(WVSP)*	1
Crime Rate	Data not available

ADDITIONAL INDICATORS:

CHILDREN'S NEEDS, COMMUNITY RESOURCES, SANITATION

Believing in your success!

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

ADDITIONAL KEY INDICATORS: Children's Needs and Community Resources

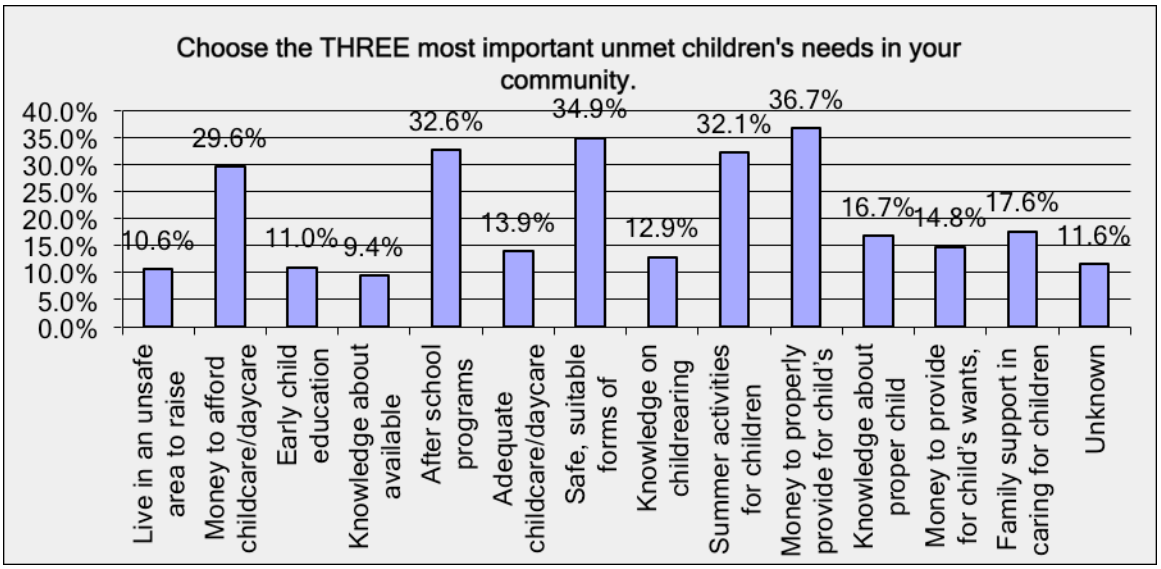
Primary Data: Survey Results

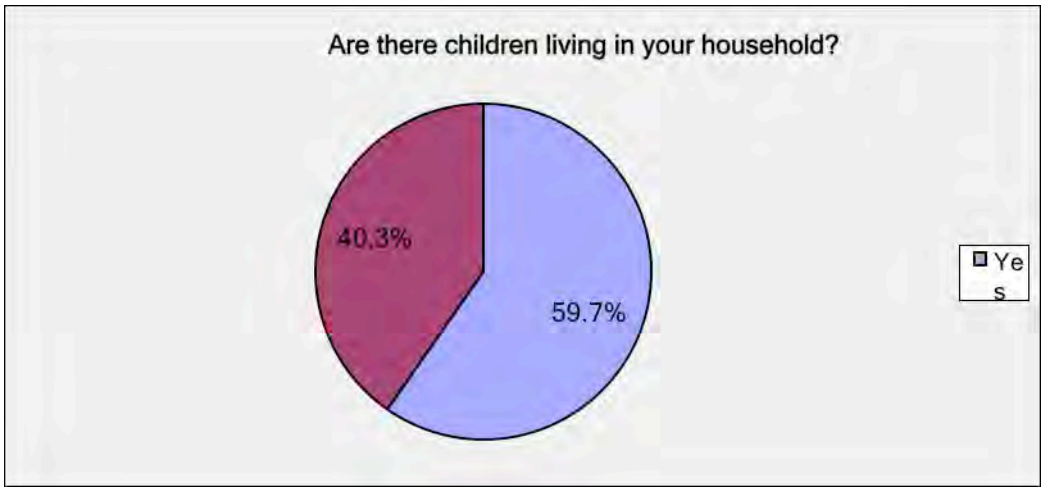
Children's Needs
Primary Data - Survey Results

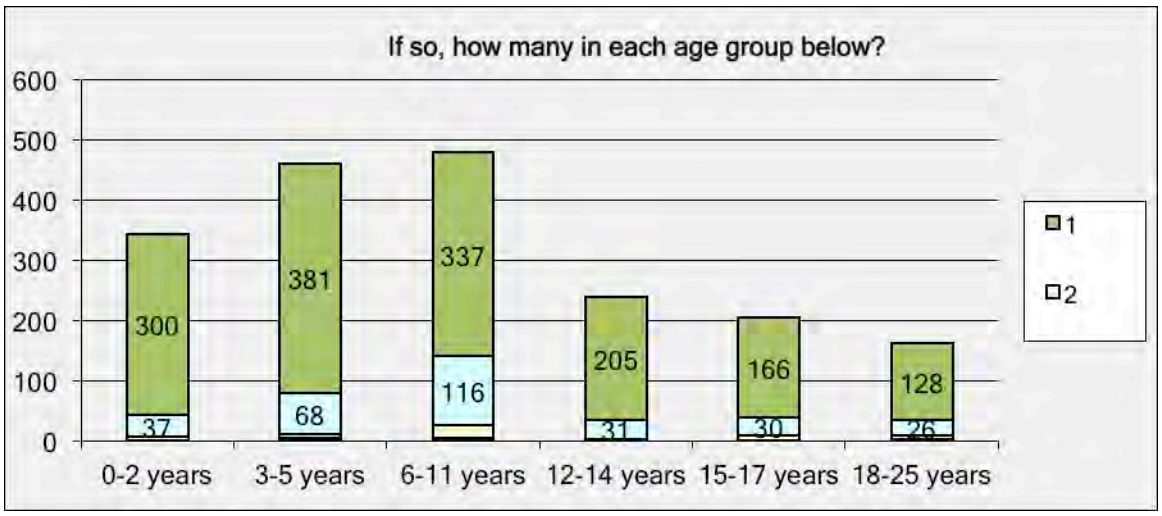
The Needs Assessment Survey asked respondents to **choose the THREE most important unmet children's needs in your community.**

The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

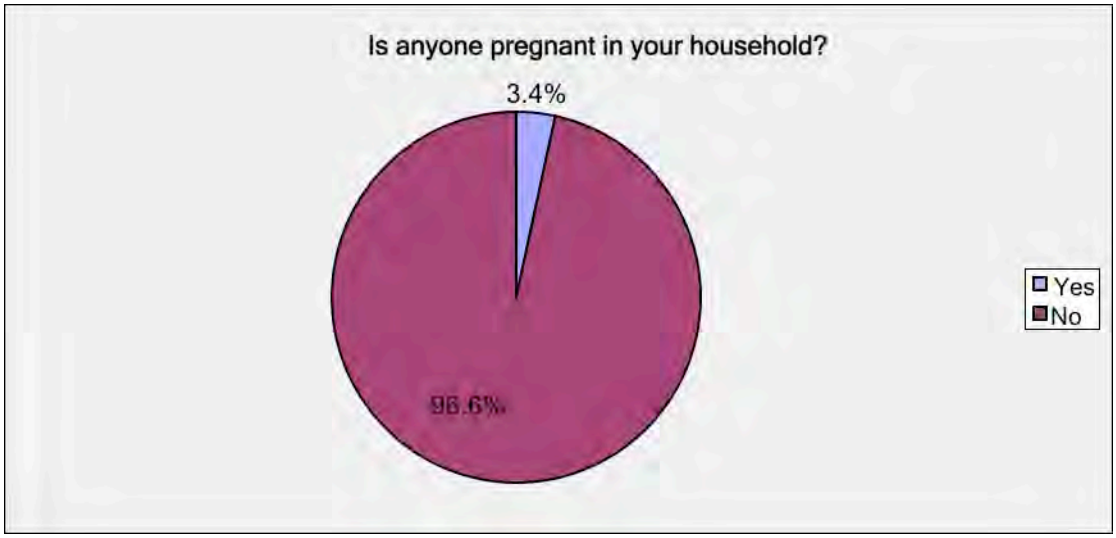
1. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
2. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
3. After school programs

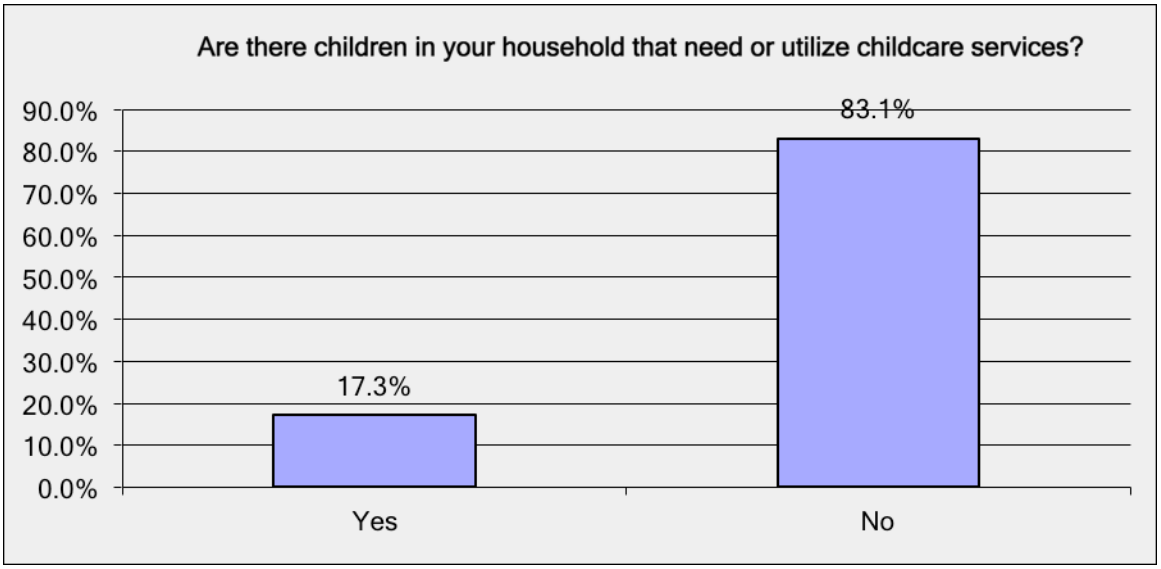


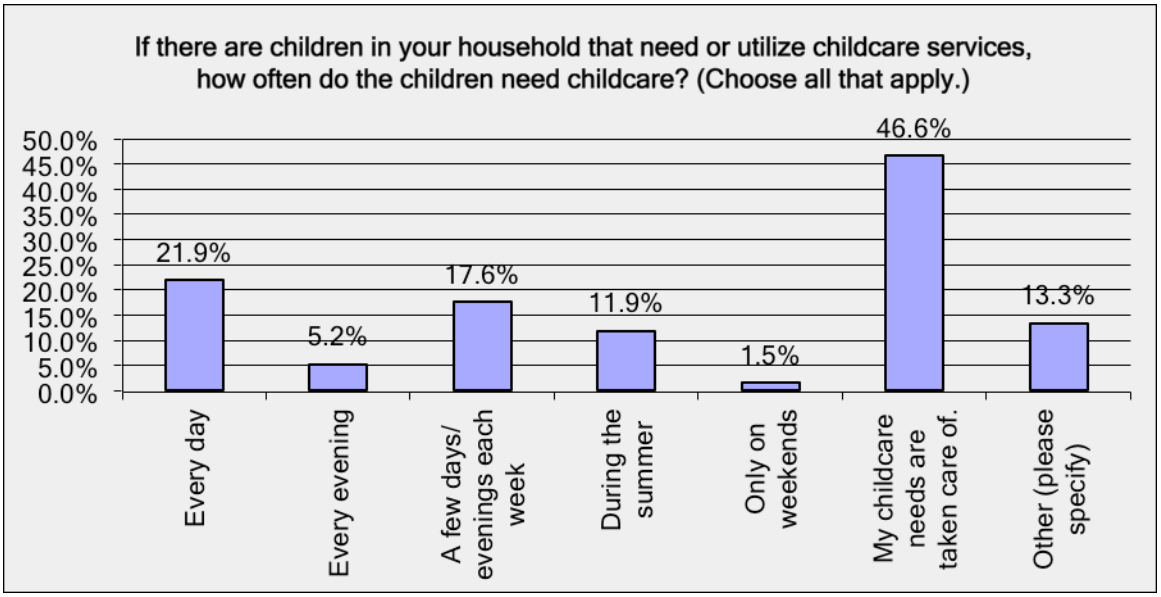


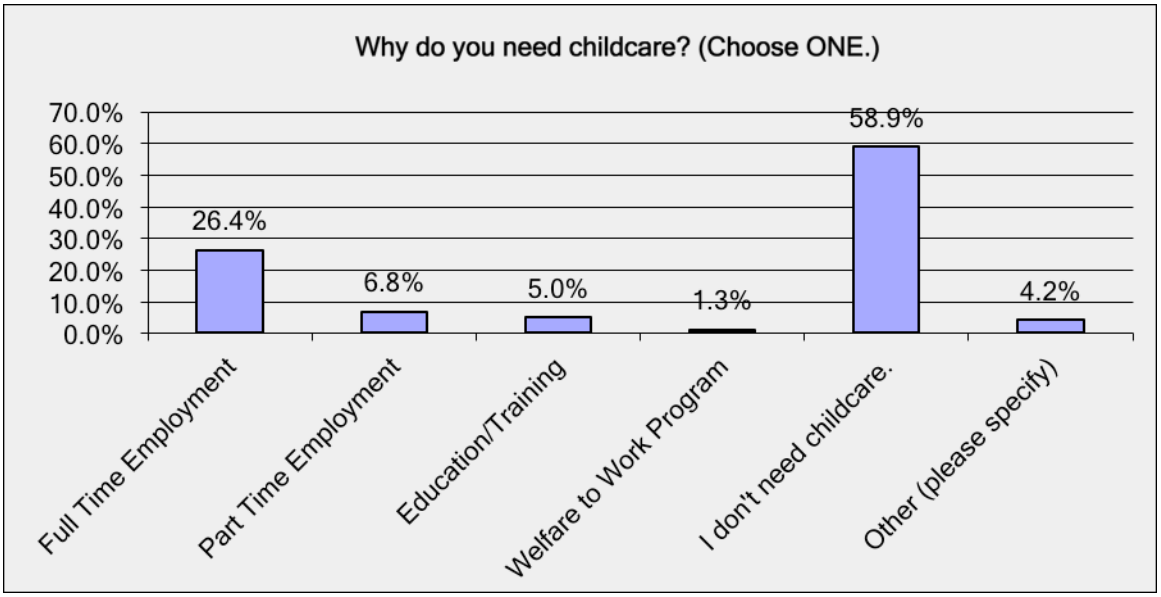

If so, how many in each age group below?
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
300
37
381
68
337
116
205
31
166
30
128
26
0-2 years
3-5 years
6-11 years
12-14 years
15-17 years
18-25 years
1
2

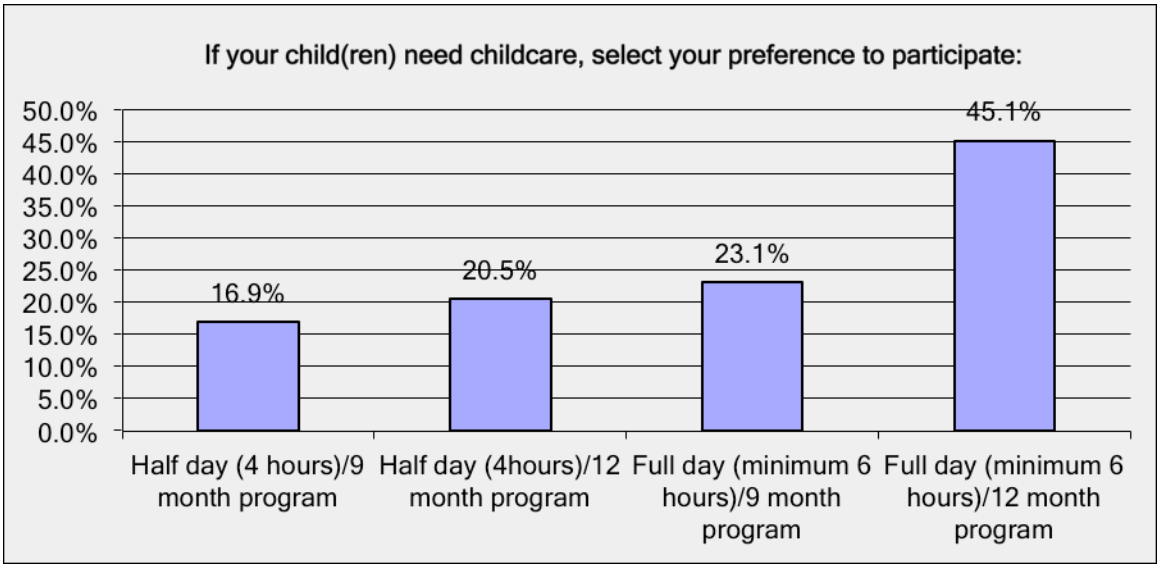
List the number of children currently in your household that will be:
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
215
17
114
3
102
2
92
0
4 years of age by September 1
3 years of age by September 1
2 years of age by September 1
1 years of age by September 1
1
2

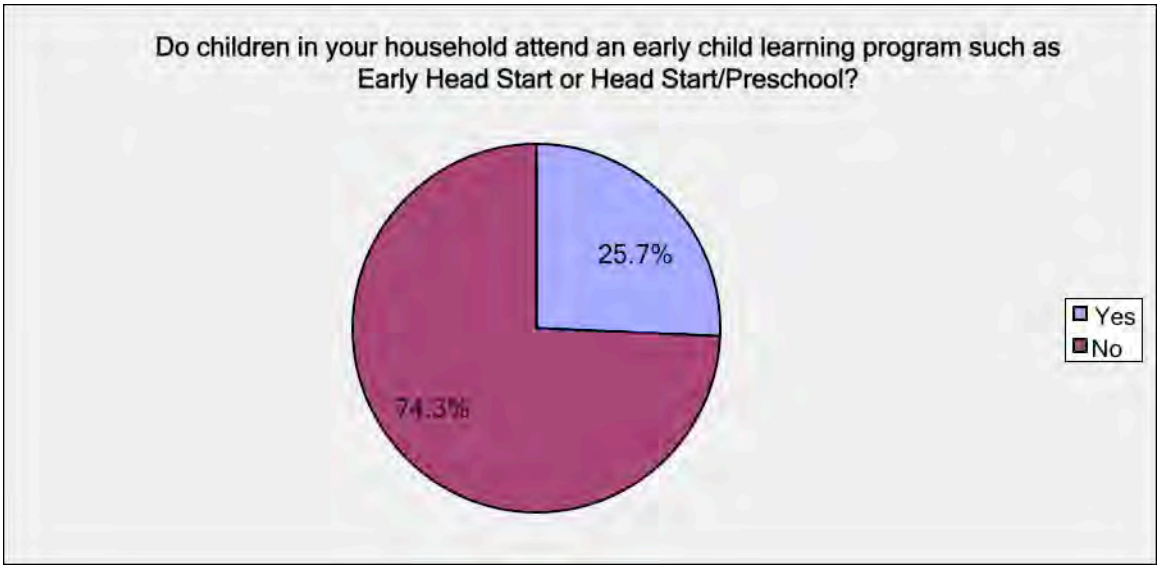

Is anyone pregnant in your household?
3.4%
96.6%
Yes
No

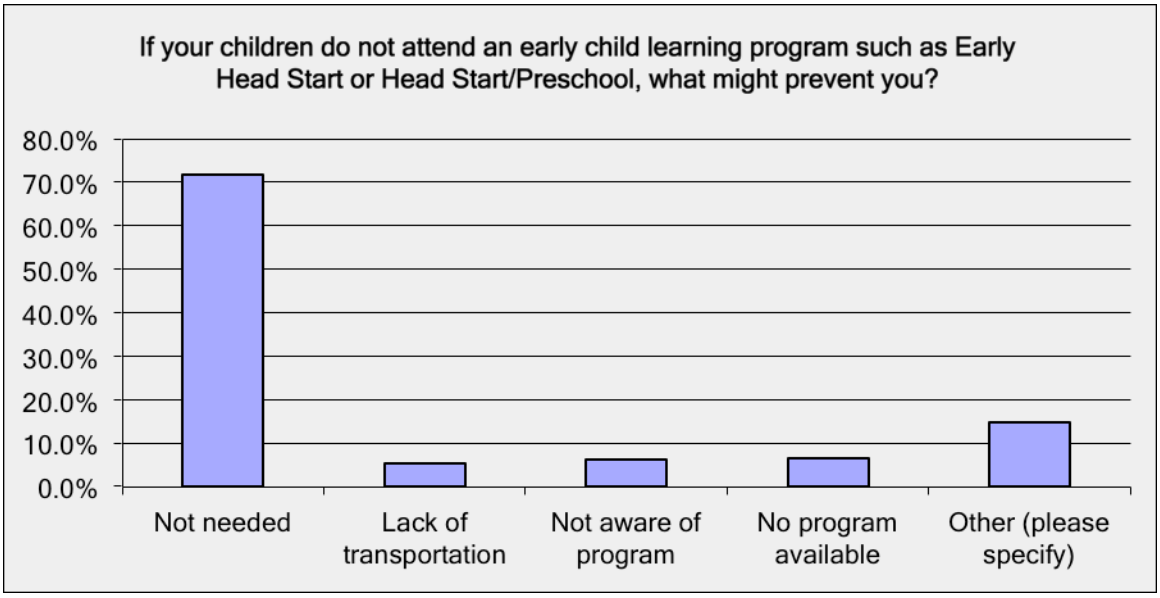

Are there children in your household that need or utilize childcare services?
90.0%
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
17.3%
83.1%
Yes
No


If there are children in your household that need or utilize childcare services, how often do the children need childcare? (Choose all that apply.)
50.0%
45.0%
40.0%
35.0%
30.0%
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
21.9%
5.2%
17.6%
11.9%
1.5%
46.6%
13.3%
Every day
Every evening
A few days/ evenings each week
During the summer
Only on weekends
My childcare needs are taken care of.
Other (please specify)


Why do you need childcare? (Choose ONE.)
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
26.4%
6.8%
5.0%
1.3%
58.9%
4.2%
Full Time Employment
Part Time Employment
Education/Training
Welfare to Work Program
I don't need childcare.
Other (please specify)


If your child(ren) need childcare, select your preference to participate:
50.0%
45.0%
40.0%
35.0%
30.0%
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
16.9%
20.5%
23.1%
45.1%
Half day (4 hours)/9 month program
Half day (4hours)/12 month program
Full day (minimum 6 hours)/9 month program
Full day (minimum 6 hours)/12 month program

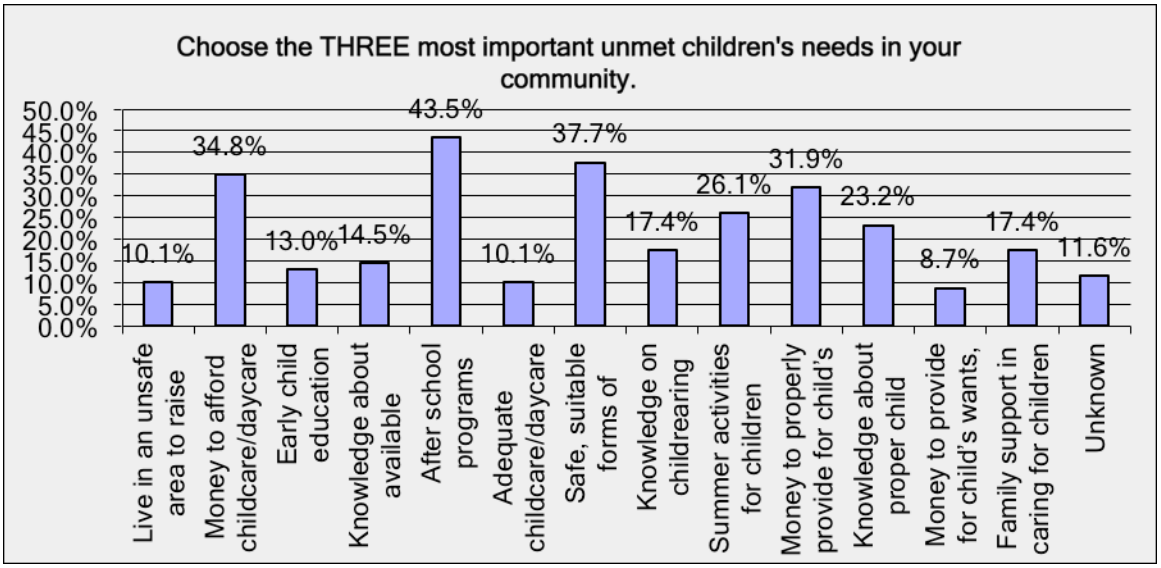

Do children in your household attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool?
25.7%
74.3%
Yes
No

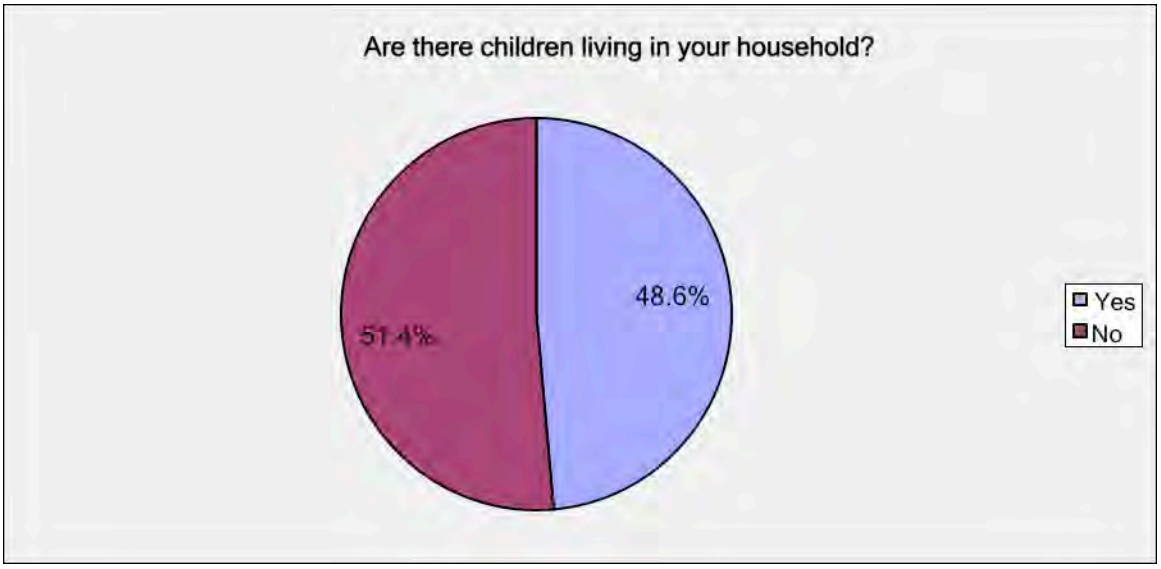

If your children do not attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool, what might prevent you?
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
Not needed
Lack of transportation
Not aware of program
No program available
Other (please specify)

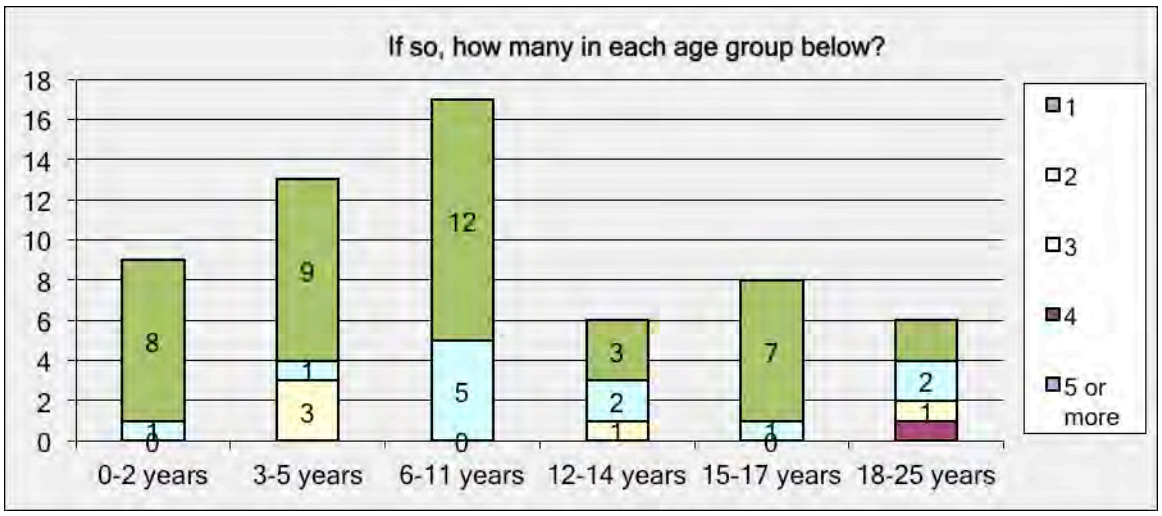
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

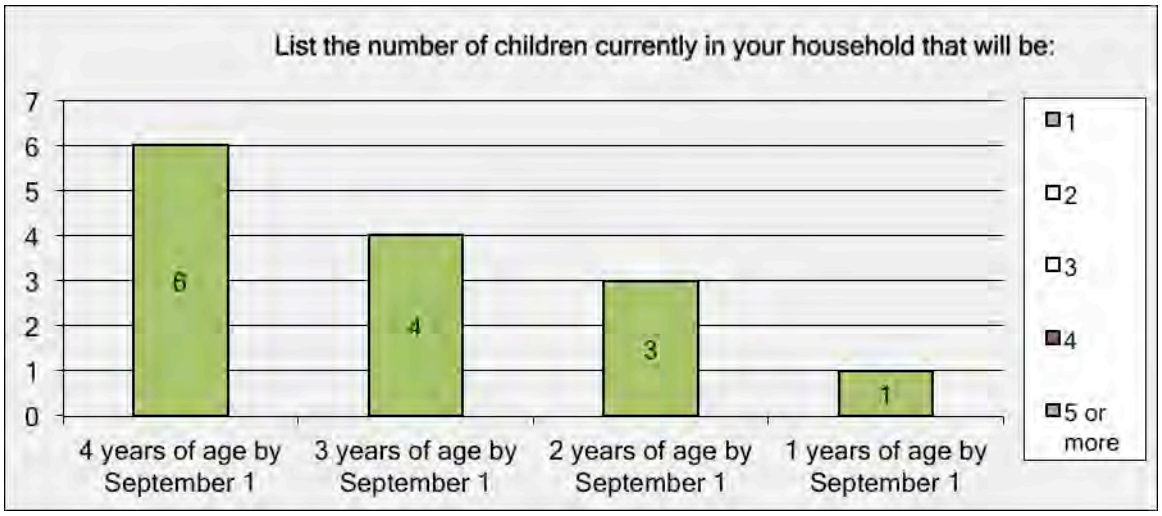
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

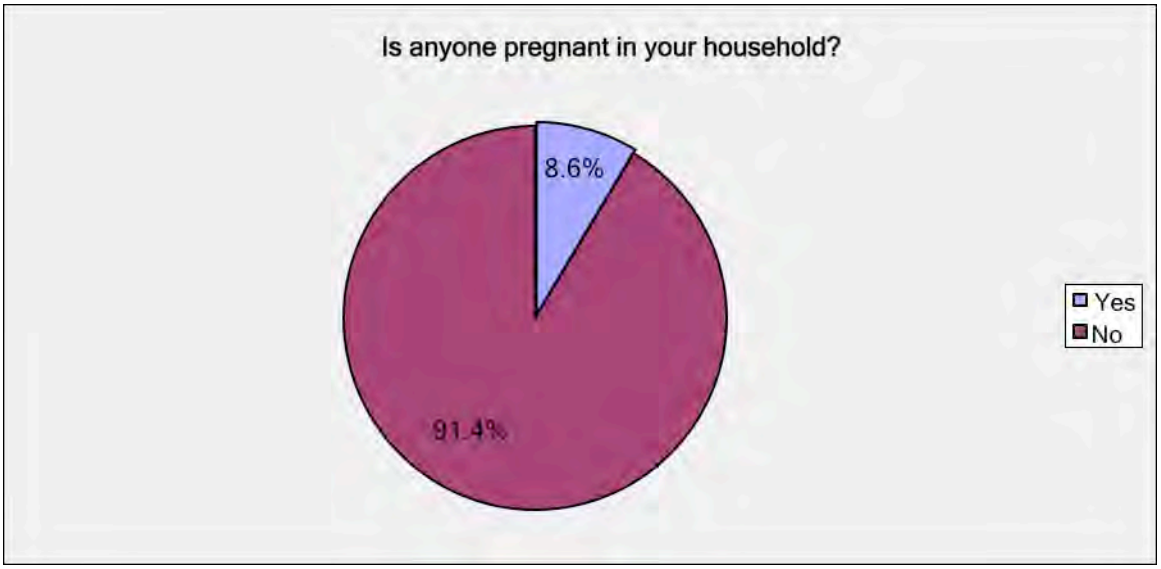
1. After school programs
2. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
3. Money to afford childcare/daycare





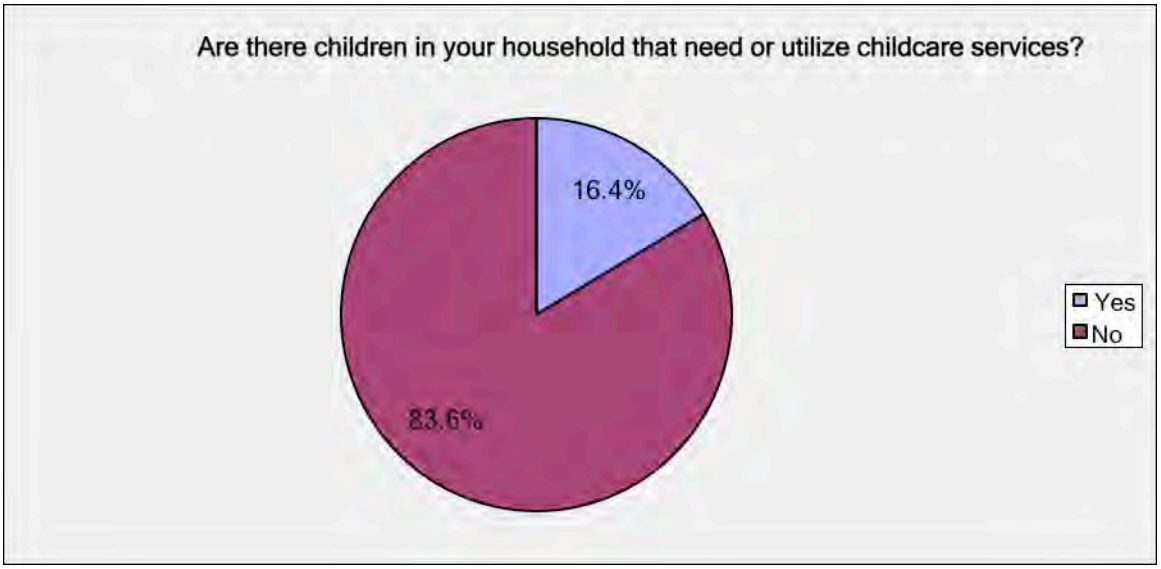

If so, how many in each age group below?
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
8
1
0
9
1
3
12
5
0
3
2
1
7
1
0
2
1
1
0-2 years
3-5 years
6-11 years
12-14 years
15-17 years
18-25 years
1
2
3
4
5 or more

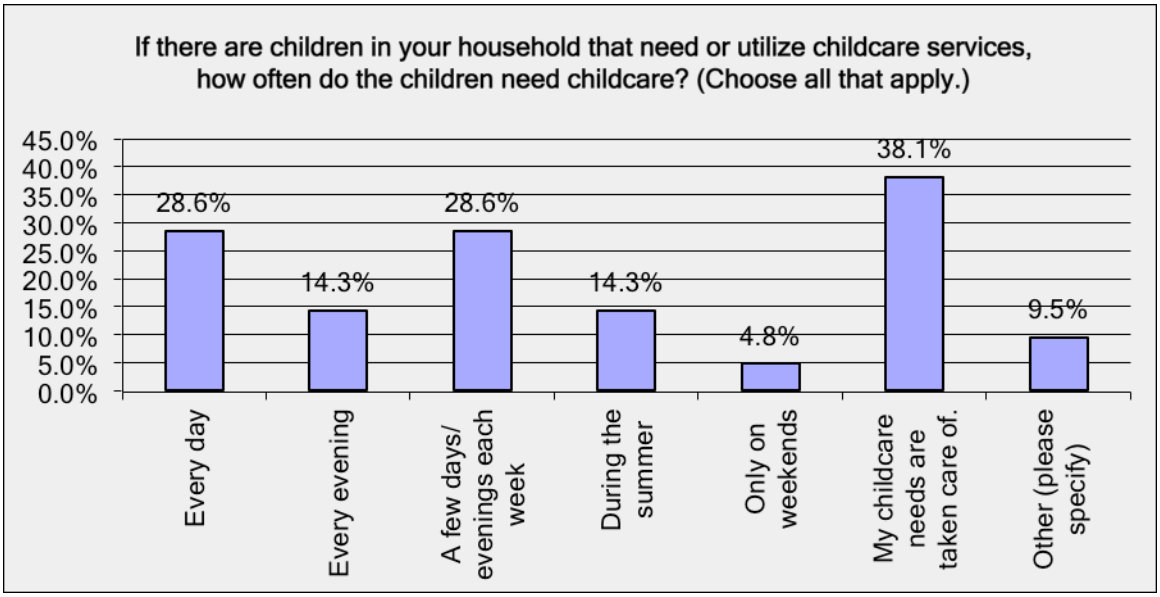

List the number of children currently in your household that will be:
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
6
4
3
1
4 years of age by September 1
3 years of age by September 1
2 years of age by September 1
1 years of age by September 1
1
2
3
4
5 or more

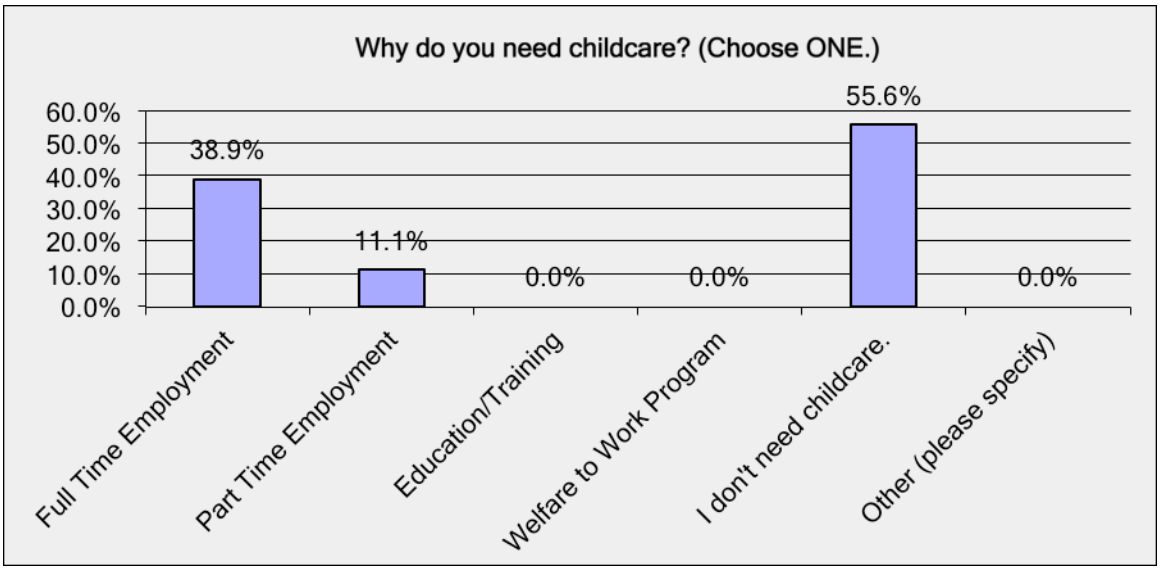


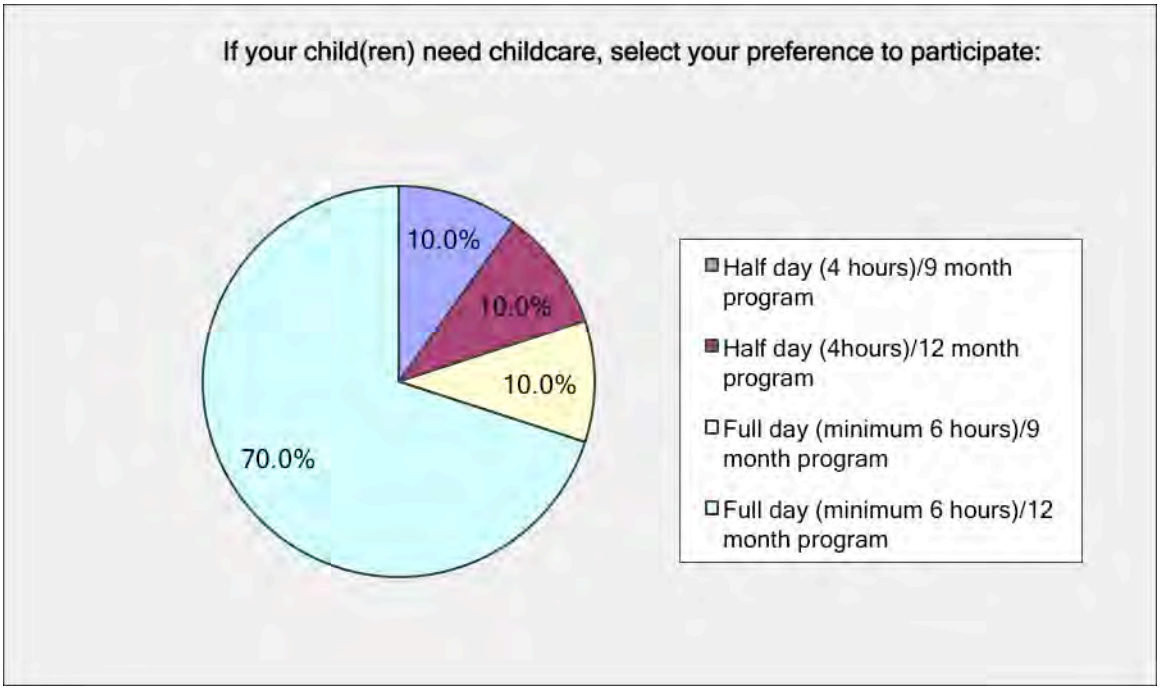
If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

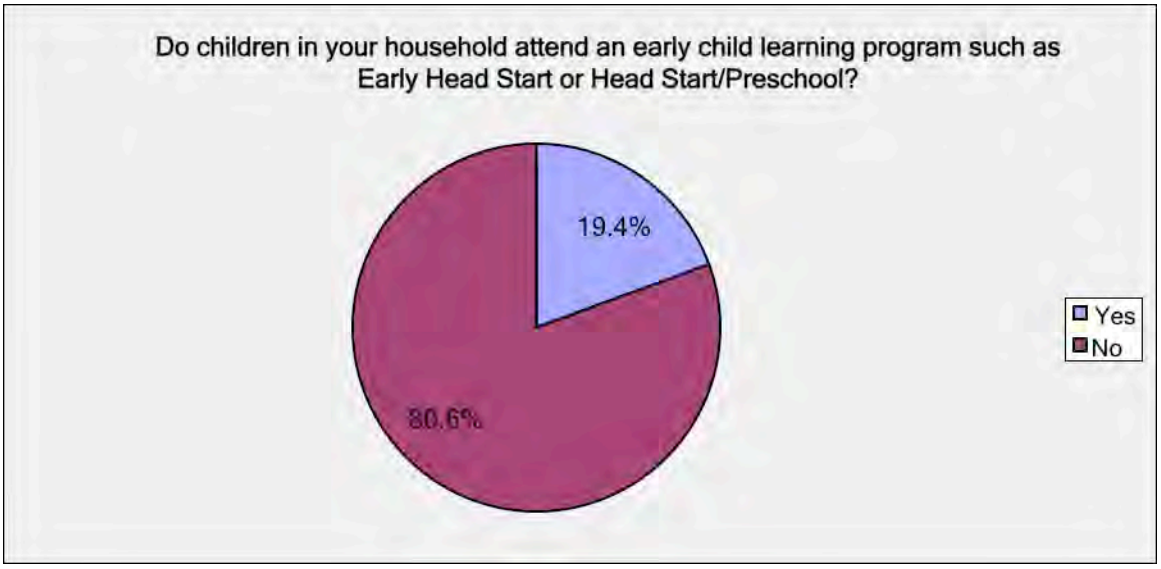
- 12/26/2014
- 12/20/2014
- 08/29/2014
- 03/13/2015




If there are children in your household that need or utilize childcare services, how often do the children need childcare? (Choose all that apply.)
45.0%
40.0%
35.0%
30.0%
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
28.6%
14.3%
28.6%
14.3%
4.8%
38.1%
9.5%
Every day
Every evening
A few days/ evenings each week
During the summer
Only on weekends
My childcare needs are taken care of.
Other (please specify)

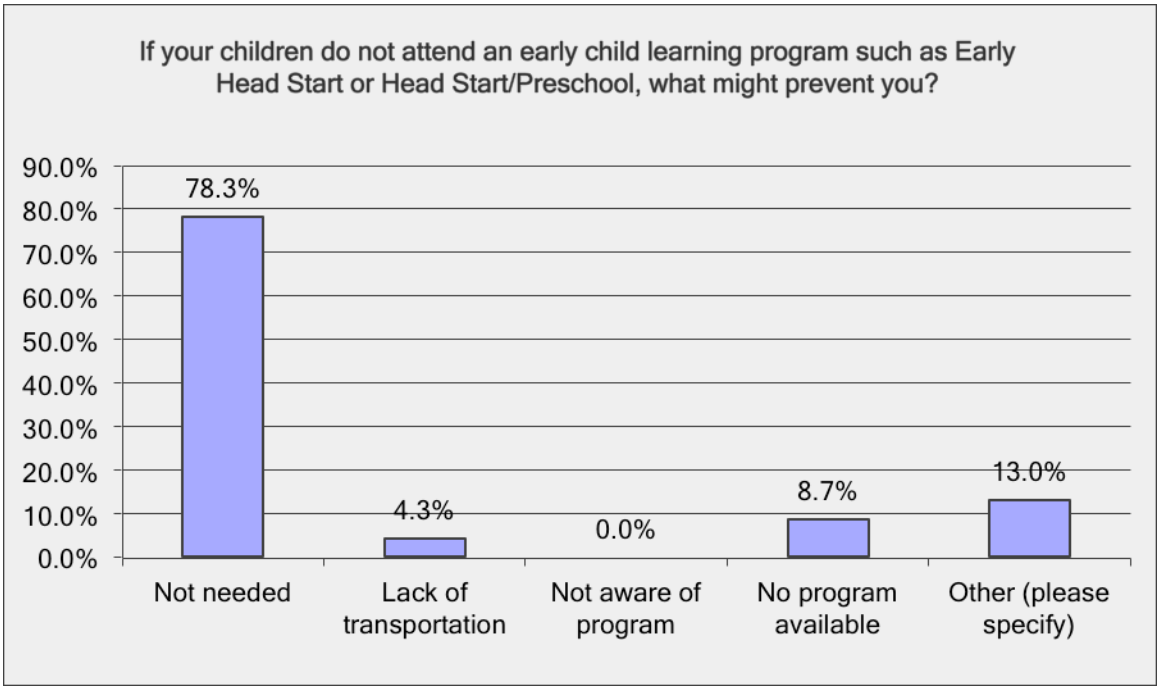

Why do you need childcare? (Choose ONE.)
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
38.9%
11.1%
0.0%
0.0%
55.6%
0.0%
Full Time Employment
Part Time Employment
Education/Training
Welfare to Work Program
I don't need childcare.
Other (please specify)





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

- Belington Preschool
- Head Start
- Pre-K Special Education - X
- Preschool 3 and 4
- Philippi I Head Start



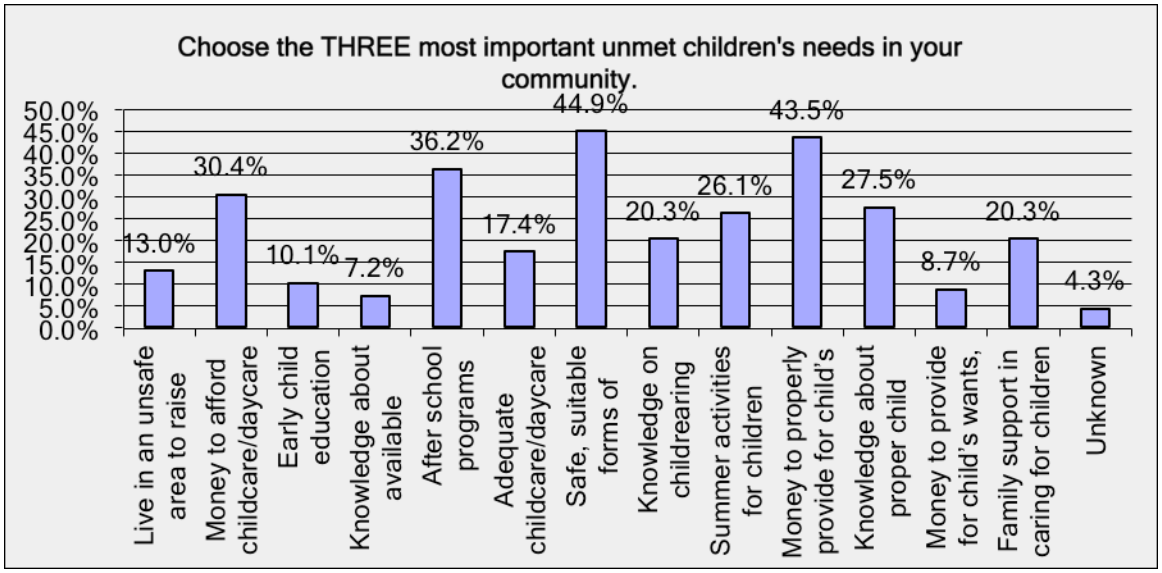
Other (please specify):

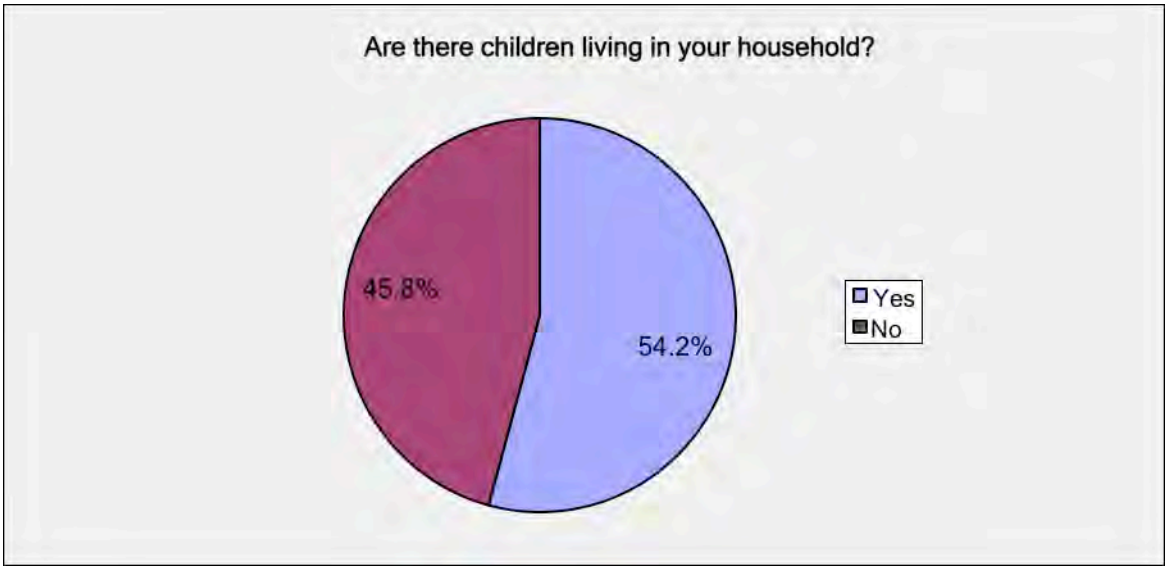
- He just turned 4 two days before school started and I wanted to spend more time with him
- Work and can't get him there when he needs to be
- my children are too old for these programs

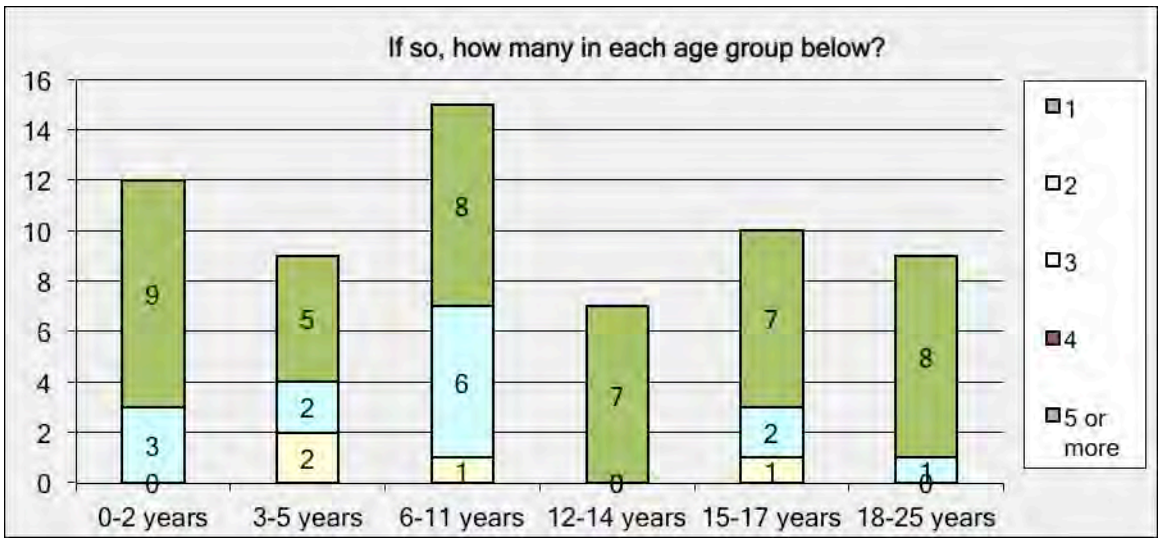
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

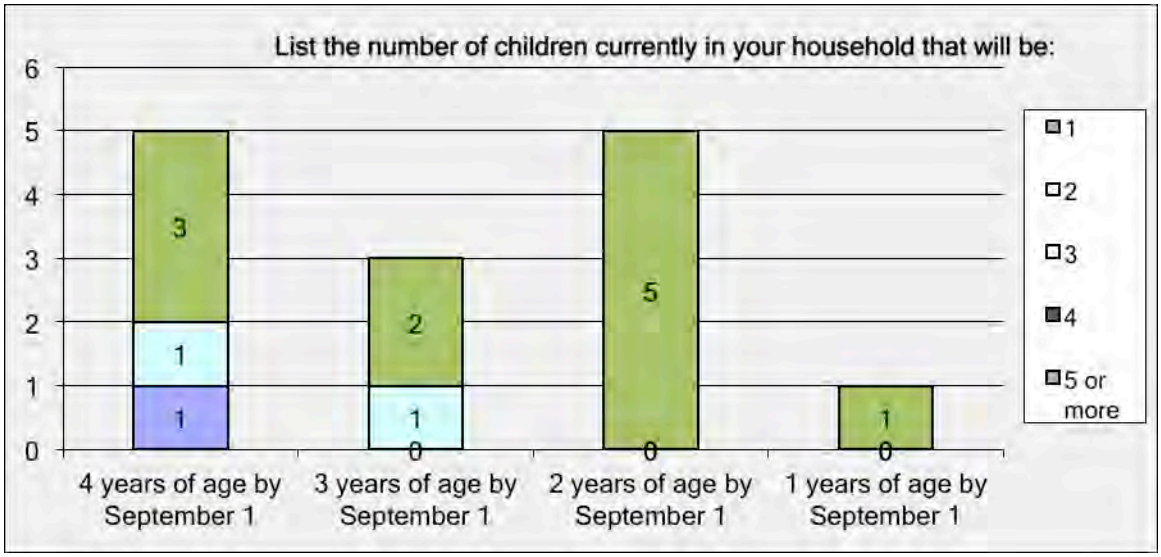
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

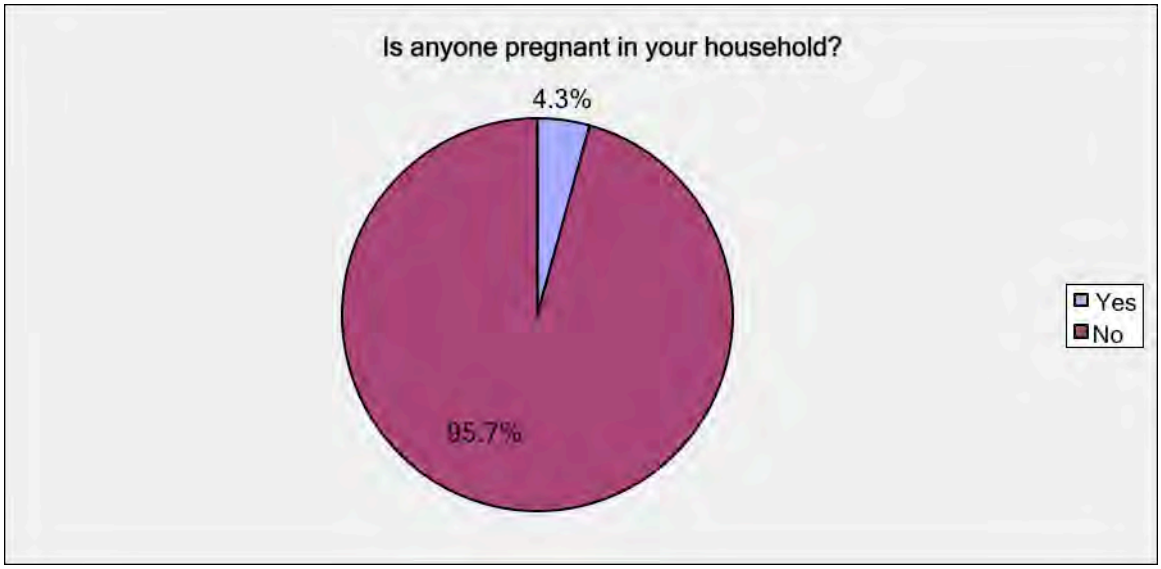
1. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
2. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
3. After school programs





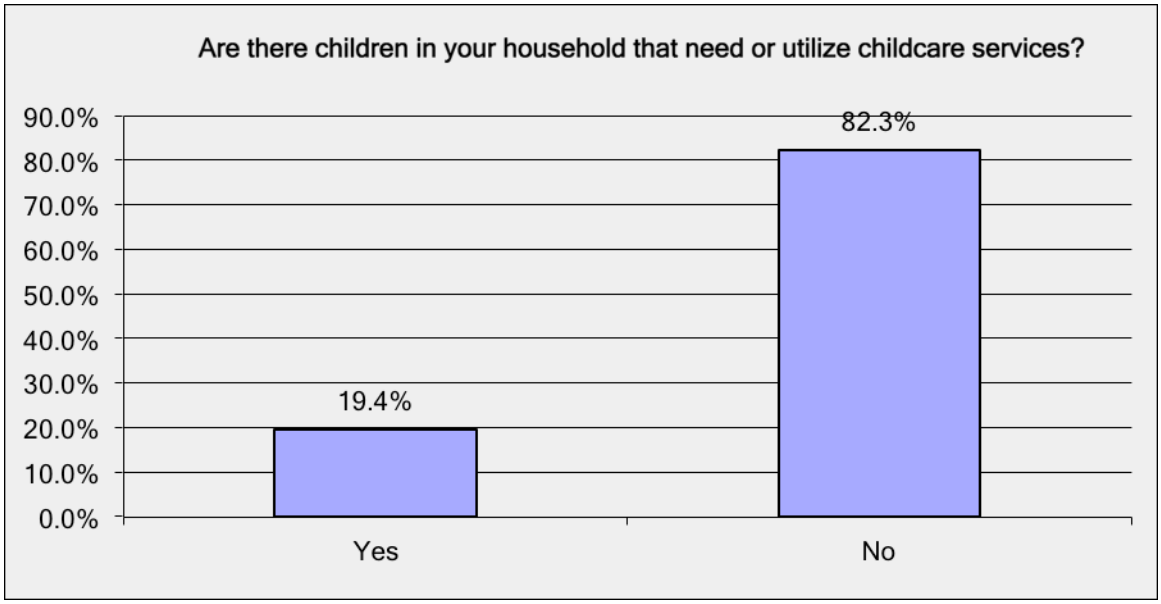

If so, how many in each age group below?
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
9
3
0
5
2
2
8
6
1
7
0
7
2
1
8
1
0
0-2 years
3-5 years
6-11 years
12-14 years
15-17 years
18-25 years
1
2
3
4
5 or more

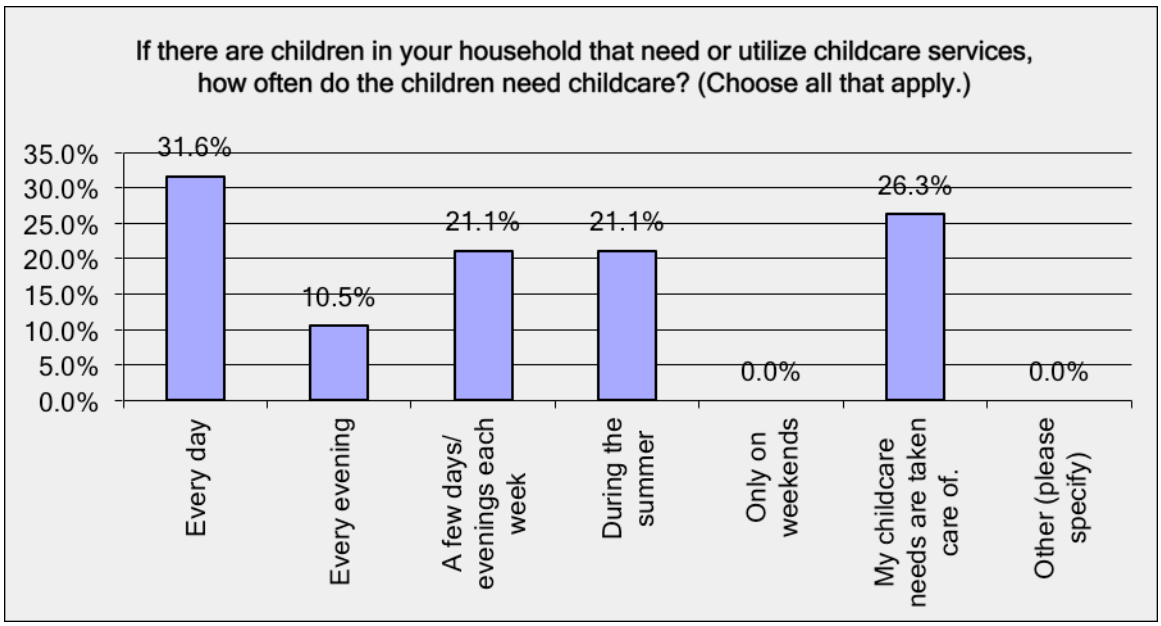

List the number of children currently in your household that will be:
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
3
1
1
2
1
0
5
0
1
0
4 years of age by September 1
3 years of age by September 1
2 years of age by September 1
1 years of age by September 1
1
2
3
4
5 or more

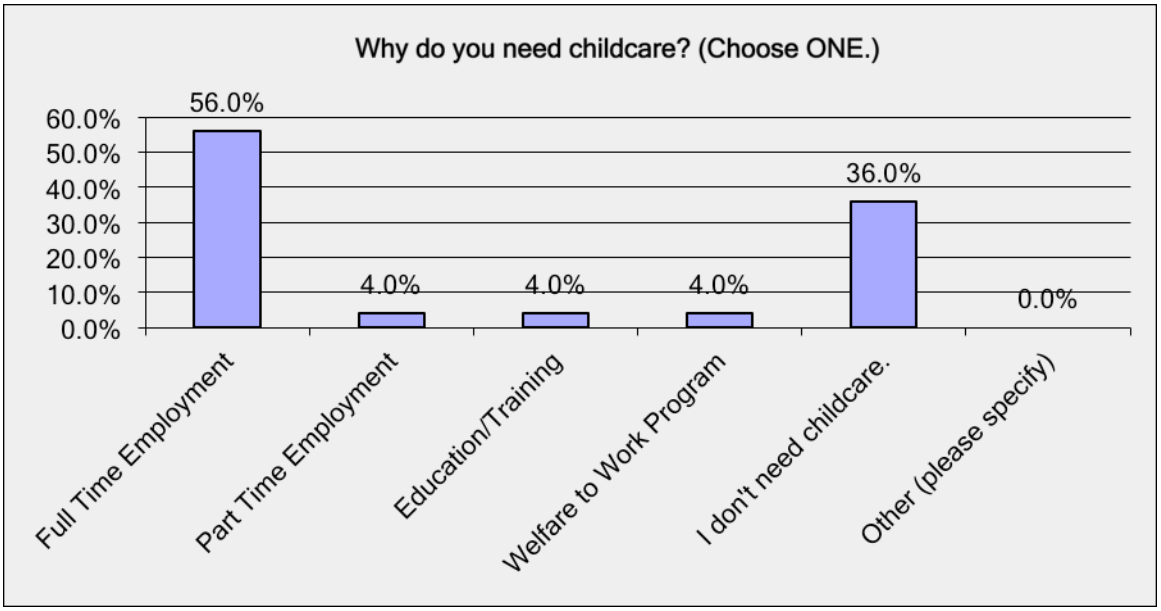


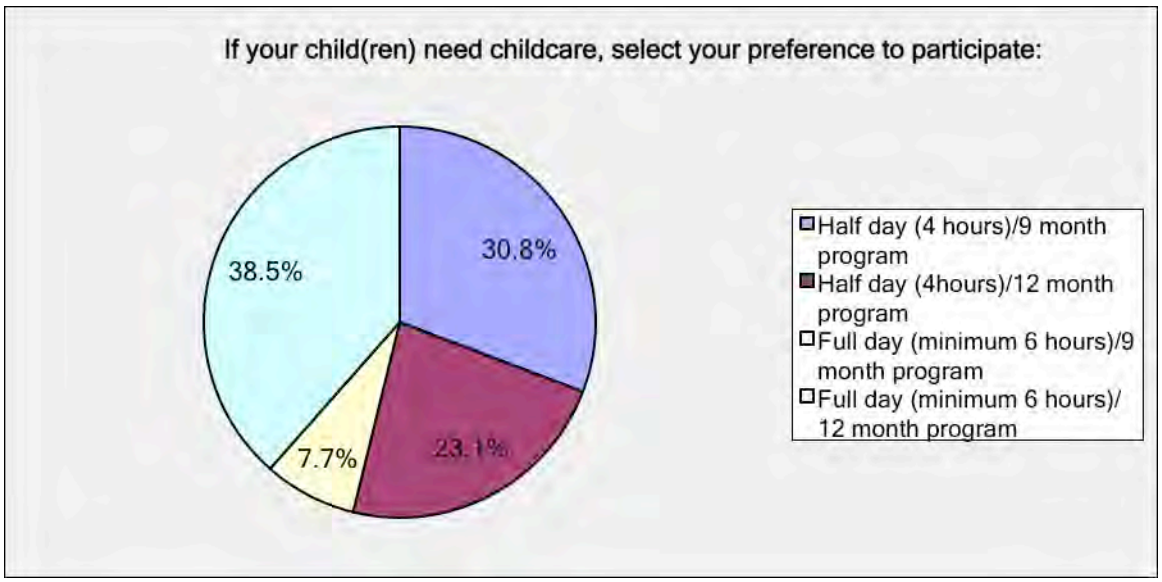
If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

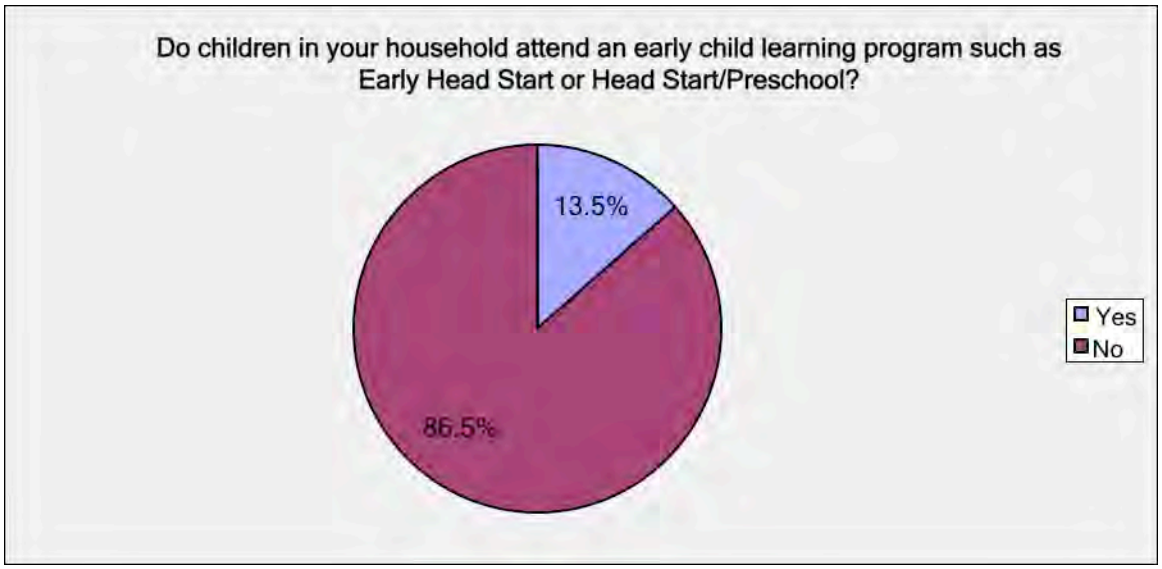
- 04/04/2015
- 09/18/2015




If there are children in your household that need or utilize childcare services, how often do the children need childcare? (Choose all that apply.)
35.0%
30.0%
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
31.6%
10.5%
21.1%
21.1%
0.0%
26.3%
0.0%
Every day
Every evening
A few days/ evenings each week
During the summer
Only on weekends
My childcare needs are taken care of.
Other (please specify)

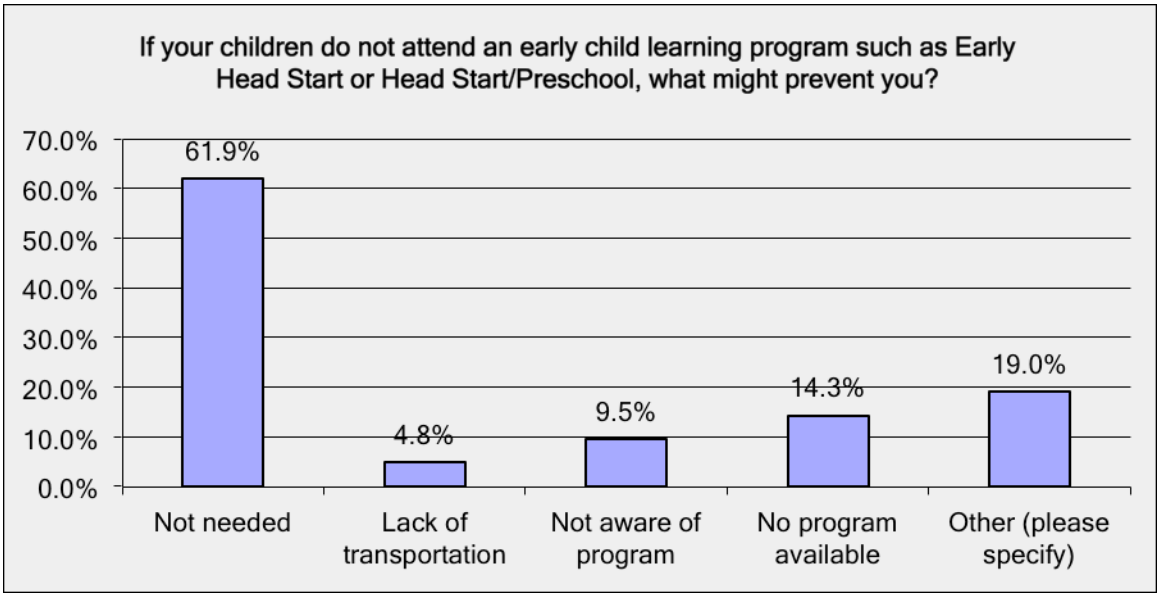

Why do you need childcare? (Choose ONE.)
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
56.0%
4.0%
4.0%
4.0%
36.0%
0.0%
Full Time Employment
Part Time Employment
Education/Training
Welfare to Work Program
I don't need childcare.
Other (please specify)





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

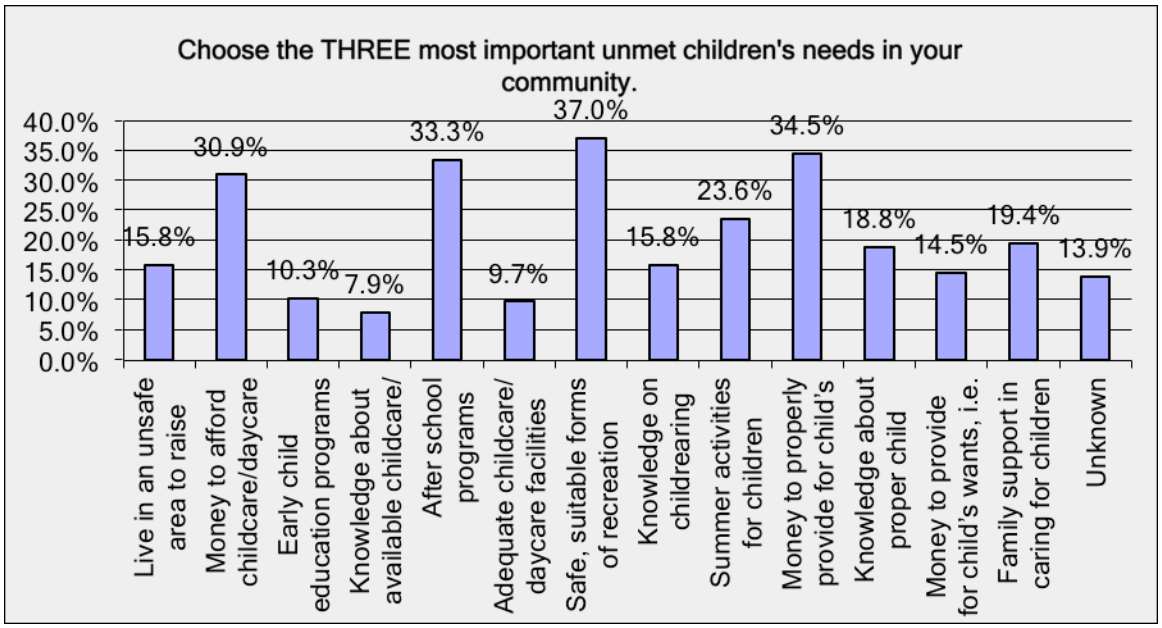
- Preschool
- Our daughter attended head start when she was 4, she is 17 now
- Birth to Three
- Pre school

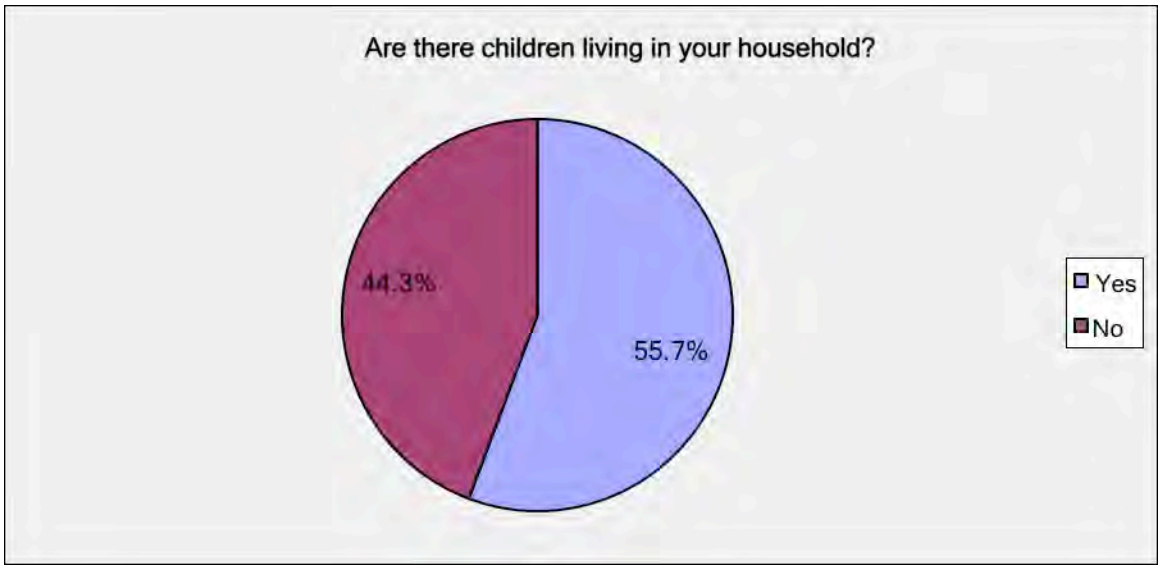

If your children do not attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool, what might prevent you?
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
61.9%
4.8%
9.5%
14.3%
19.0%
Not needed
Lack of transportation
Not aware of program
No program available
Other (please specify)

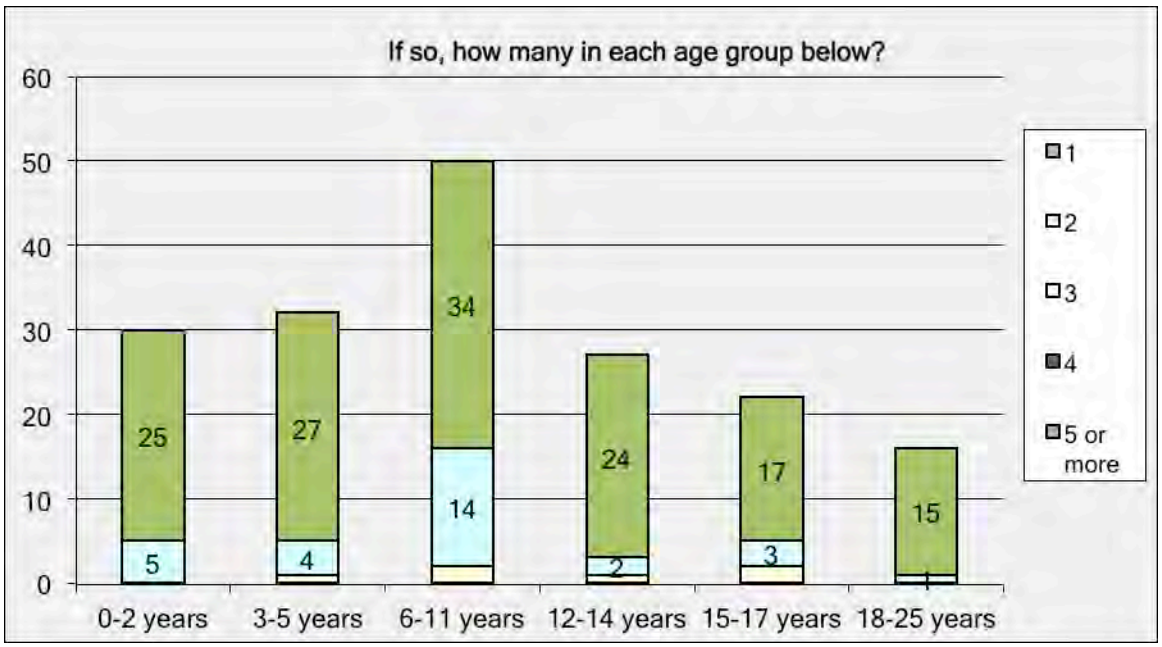
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

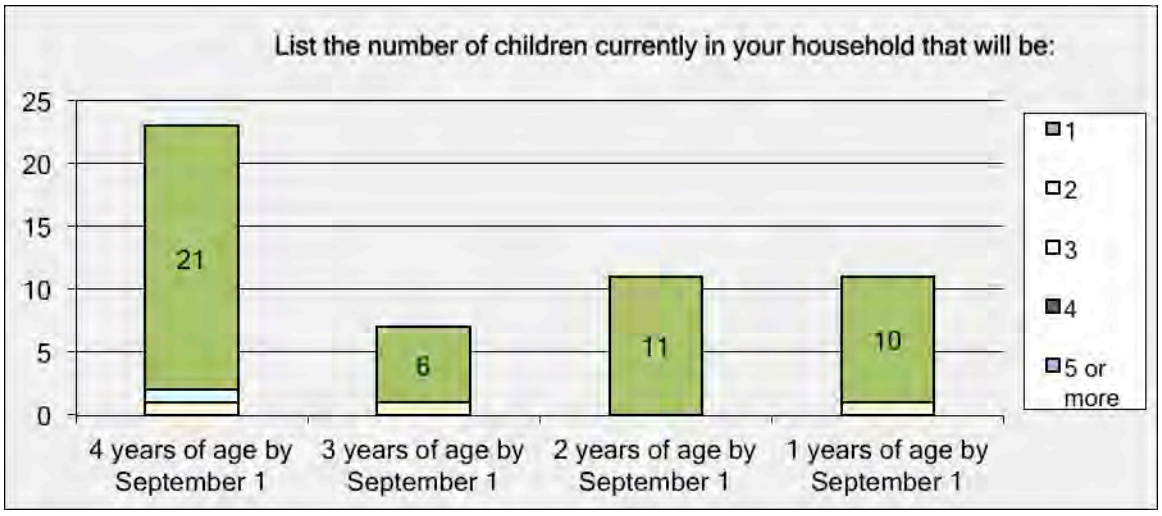
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

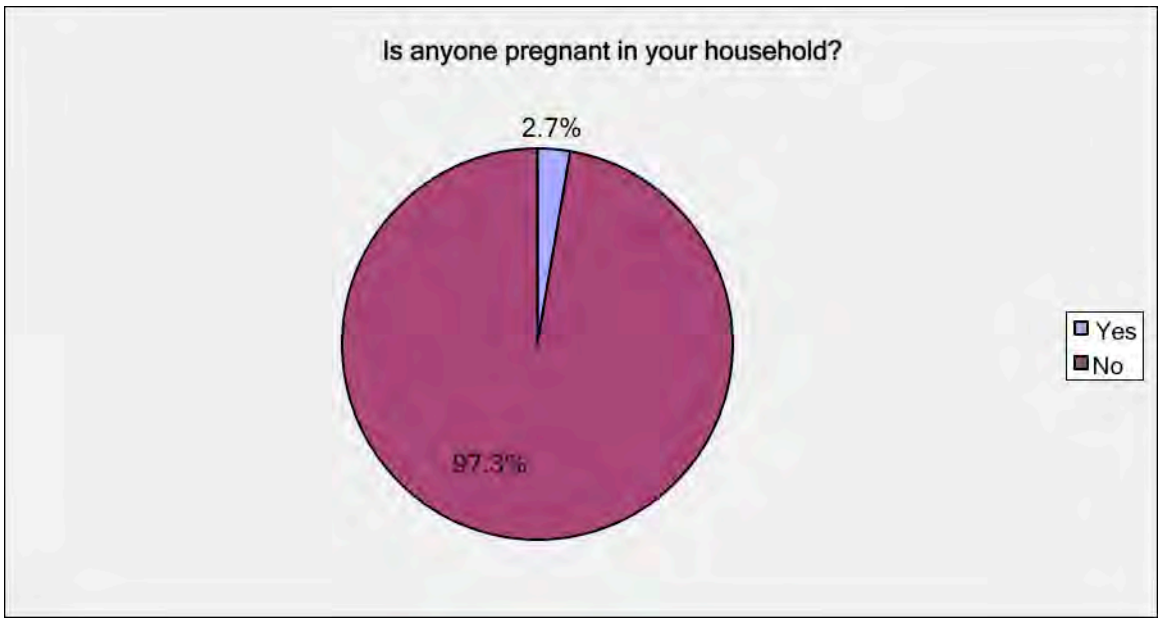
1. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
2. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
3. After school programs





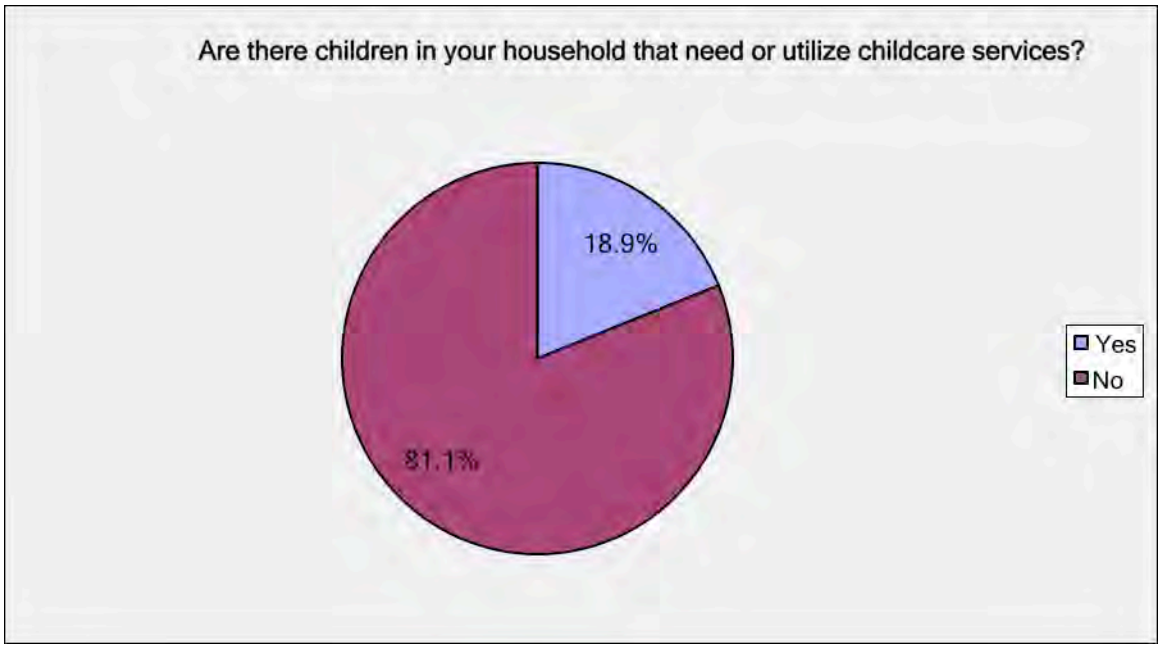

If so, how many in each age group below?
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
25
5
27
4
34
14
24
2
17
3
15
1
0-2 years
3-5 years
6-11 years
12-14 years
15-17 years
18-25 years
1
2
3
4
5 or more

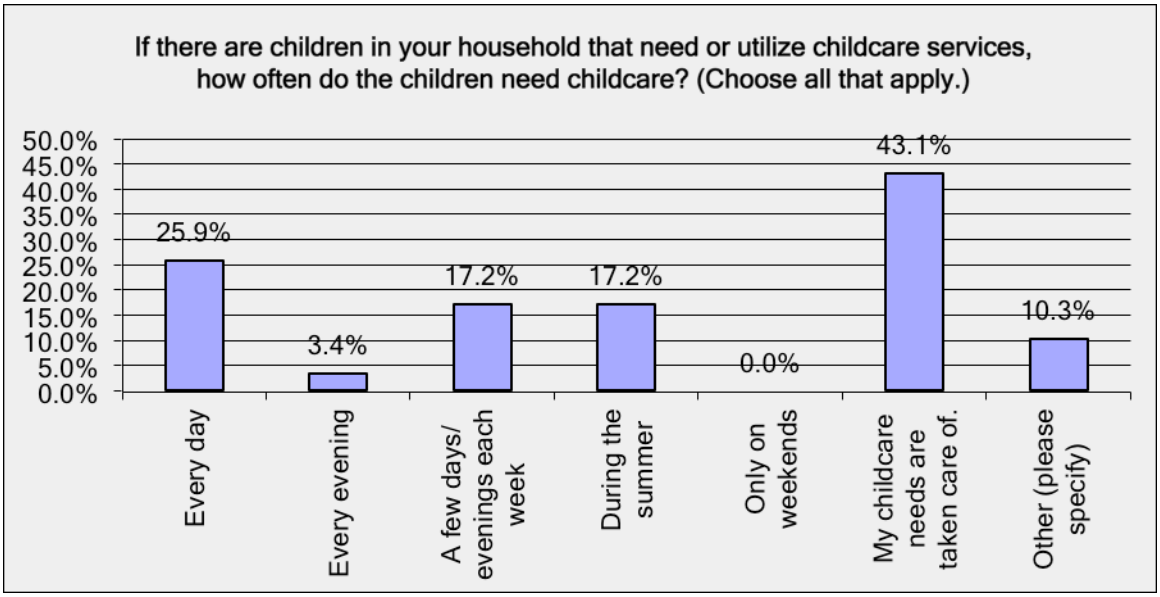

List the number of children currently in your household that will be:
25
20
15
10
5
0
21
6
11
10
4 years of age by September 1
3 years of age by September 1
2 years of age by September 1
1 years of age by September 1
1
2
3
4
5 or more

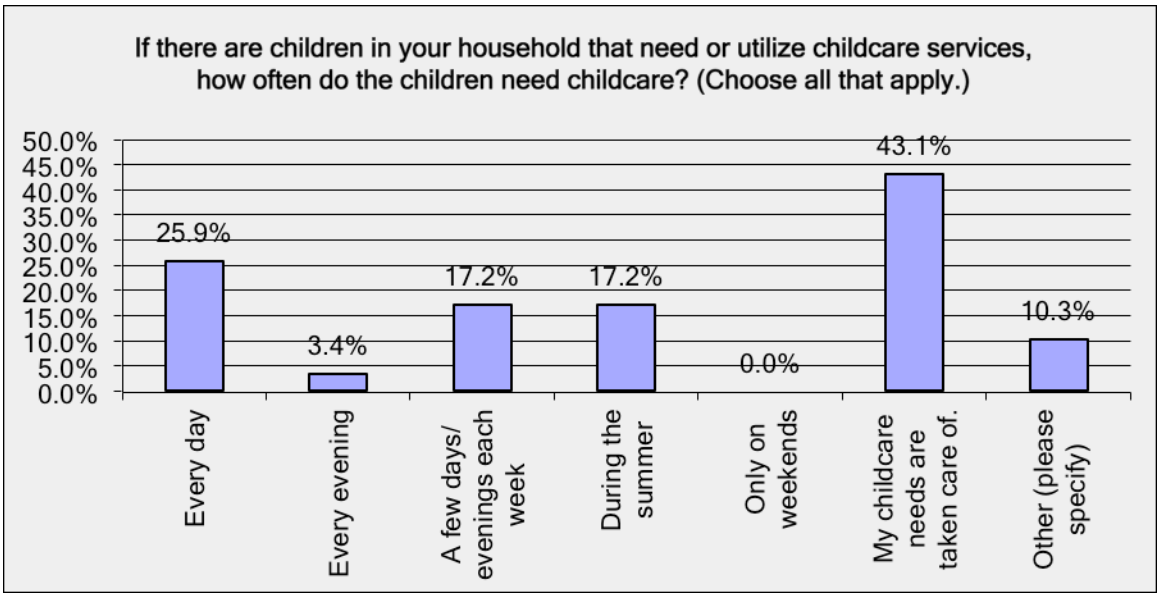


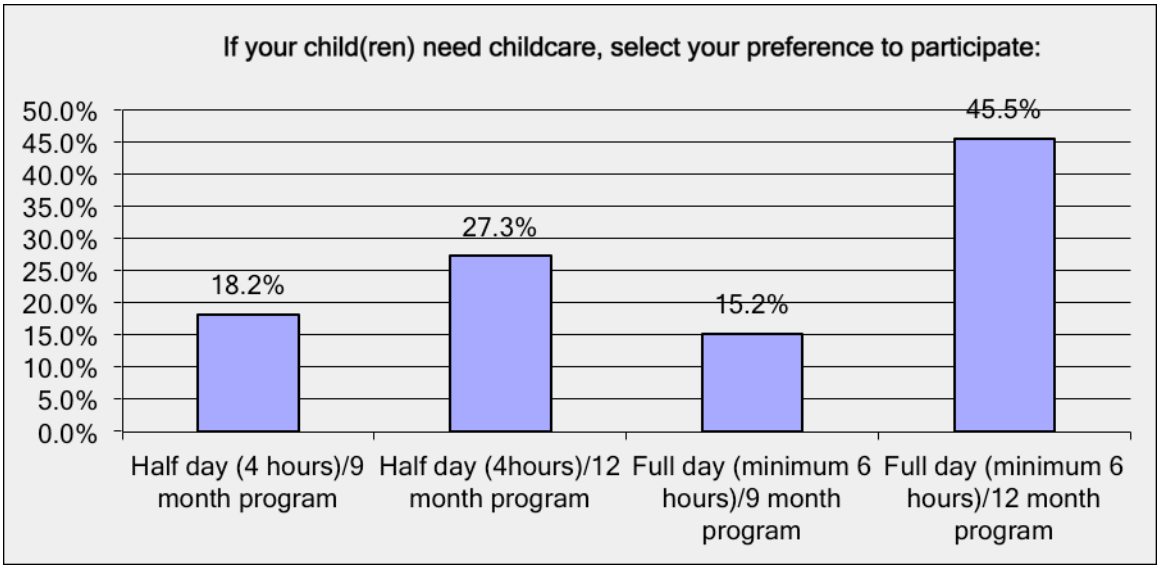
If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

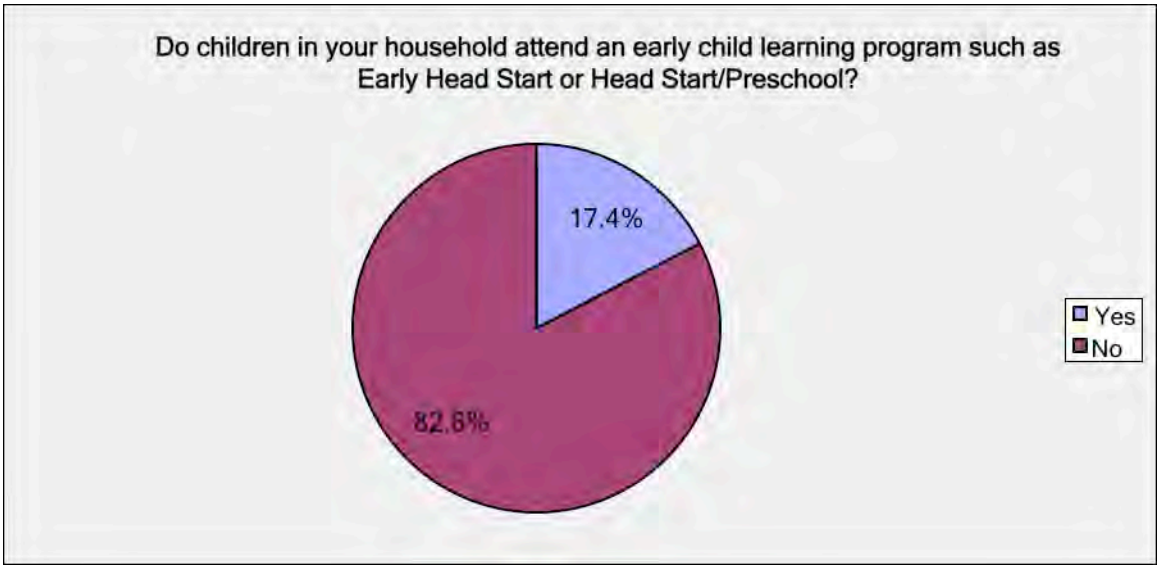
- 11/26/2014
- 01/10/2015
- 02/01/2015
- 01/07/2015
- 01/15/2015




If there are children in your household that need or utilize childcare services, how often do the children need childcare? (Choose all that apply.)
50.0%
45.0%
40.0%
35.0%
30.0%
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
25.9%
3.4%
17.2%
17.2%
0.0%
43.1%
10.3%
Every day
Every evening
A few days/ evenings each week
During the summer
Only on weekends
My childcare needs are taken care of.
Other (please specify)

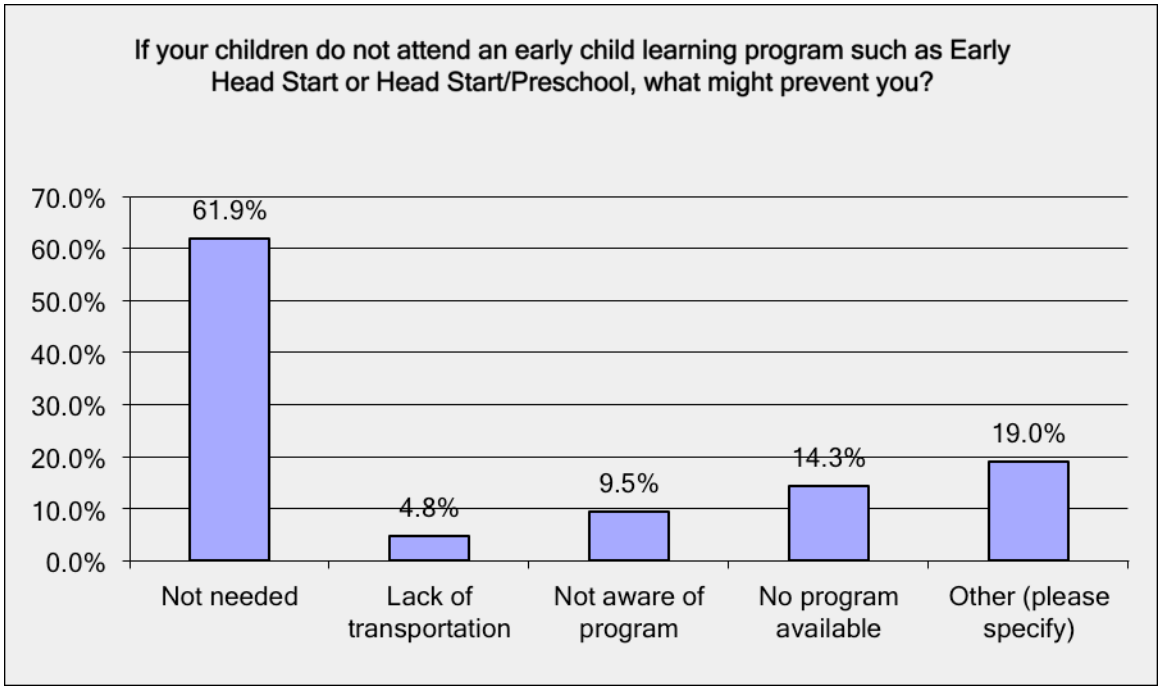

If there are children in your household that need or utilize childcare services, how often do the children need childcare? (Choose all that apply.)
50.0%
45.0%
40.0%
35.0%
30.0%
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
25.9%
3.4%
17.2%
17.2%
0.0%
43.1%
10.3%
Every day
Every evening
A few days/ evenings each week
During the summer
Only on weekends
My childcare needs are taken care of.
Other (please specify)





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

- Fairmont HS X
- Edgemont HS XX
- Pre-k X
- Head Start X
- Rivesville Head Start X
- Preschool X
- Head Start West Fairmont
- Bright Beginnings
- preschool program at daycare for 4 year olds
- Bumble bear preschool



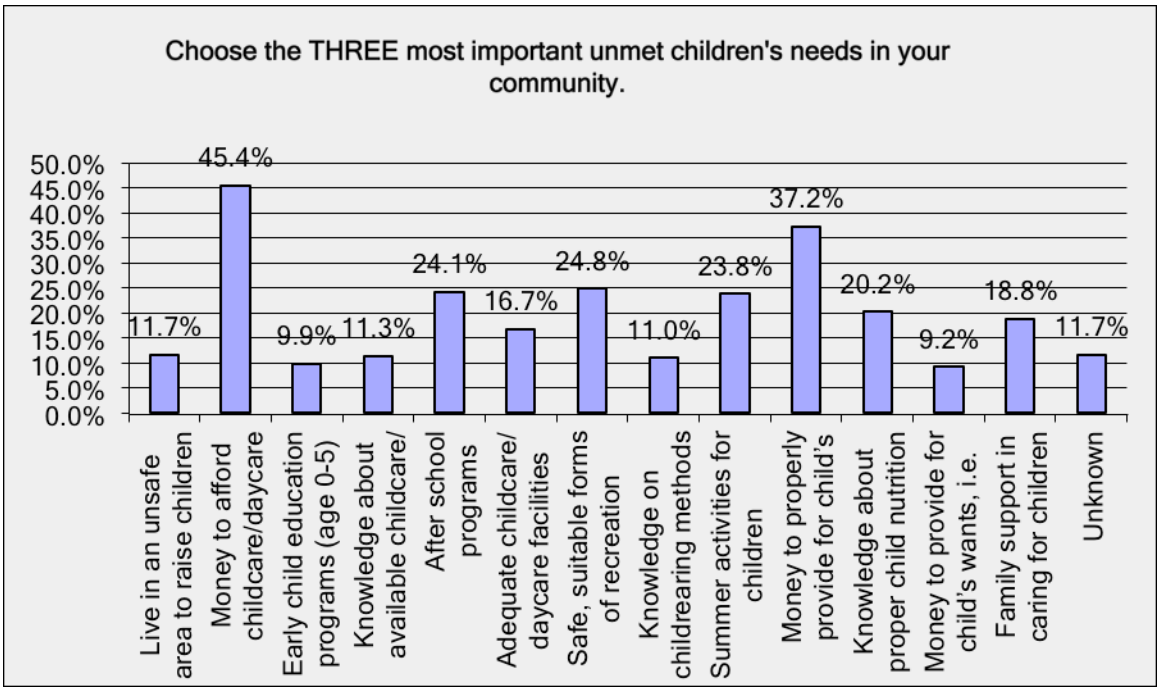
Other (please specify):

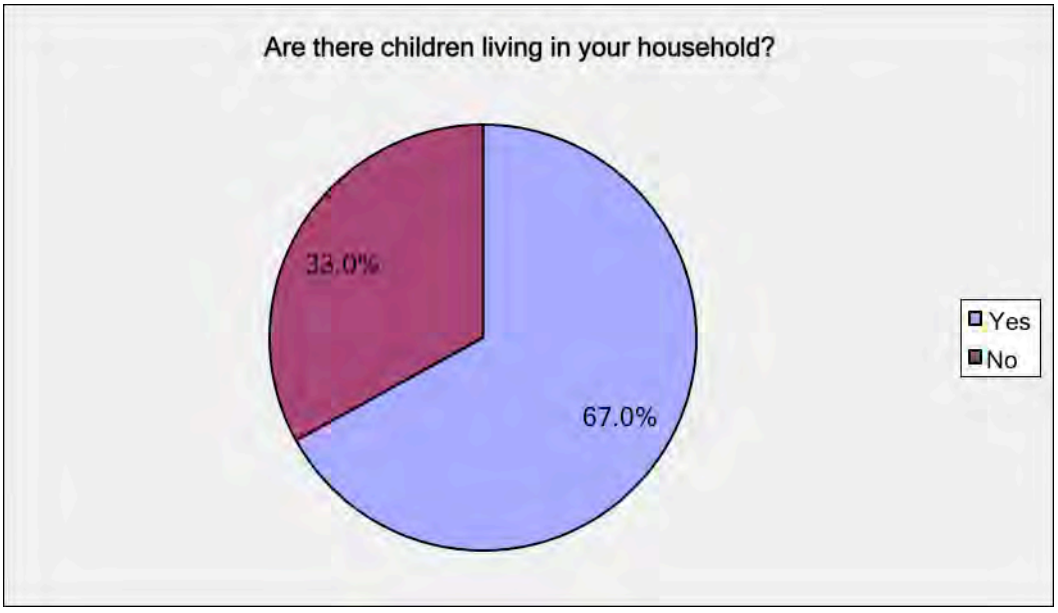
- too young
- age 16
- not old enough - X
- In kindergarten
- (no response)
- no children
- To little
- Not old enough yet

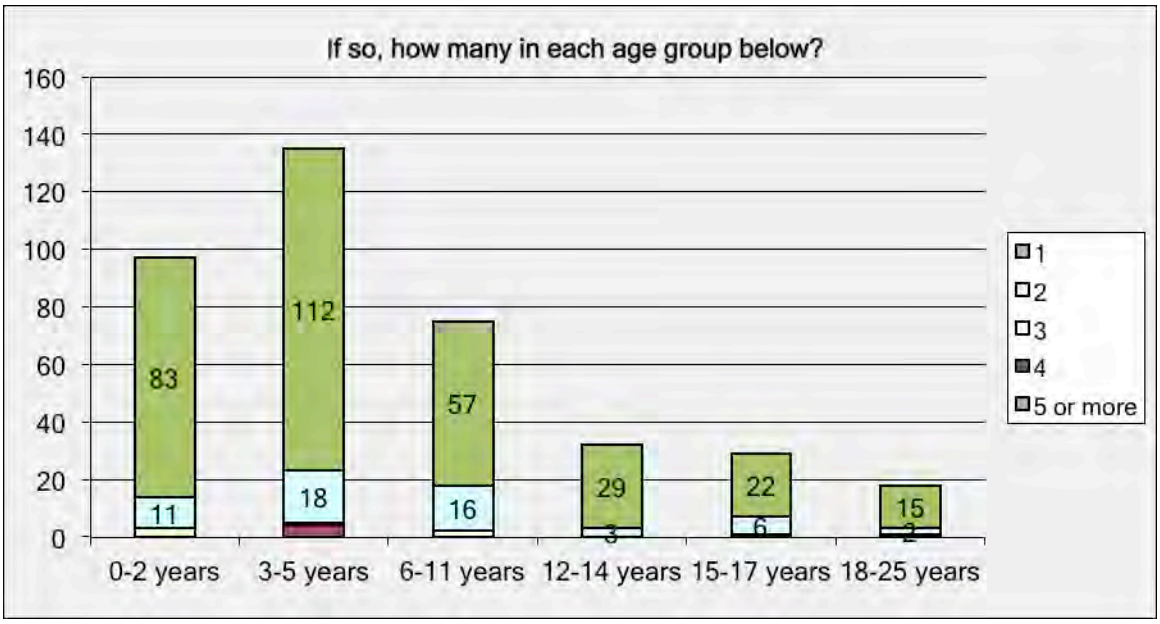
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

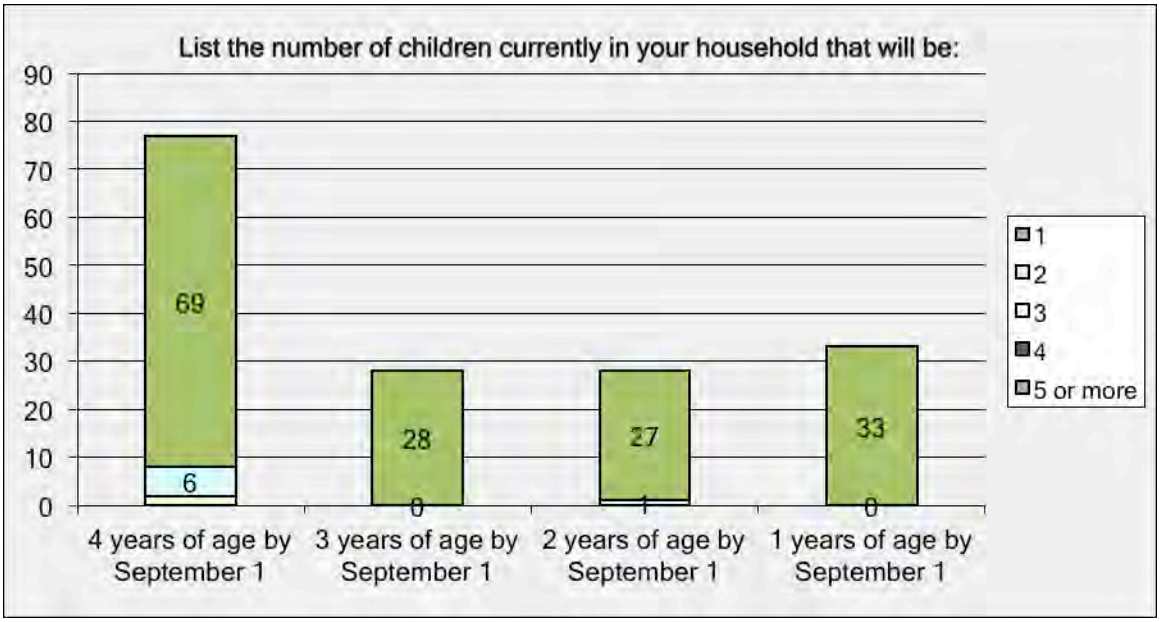
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

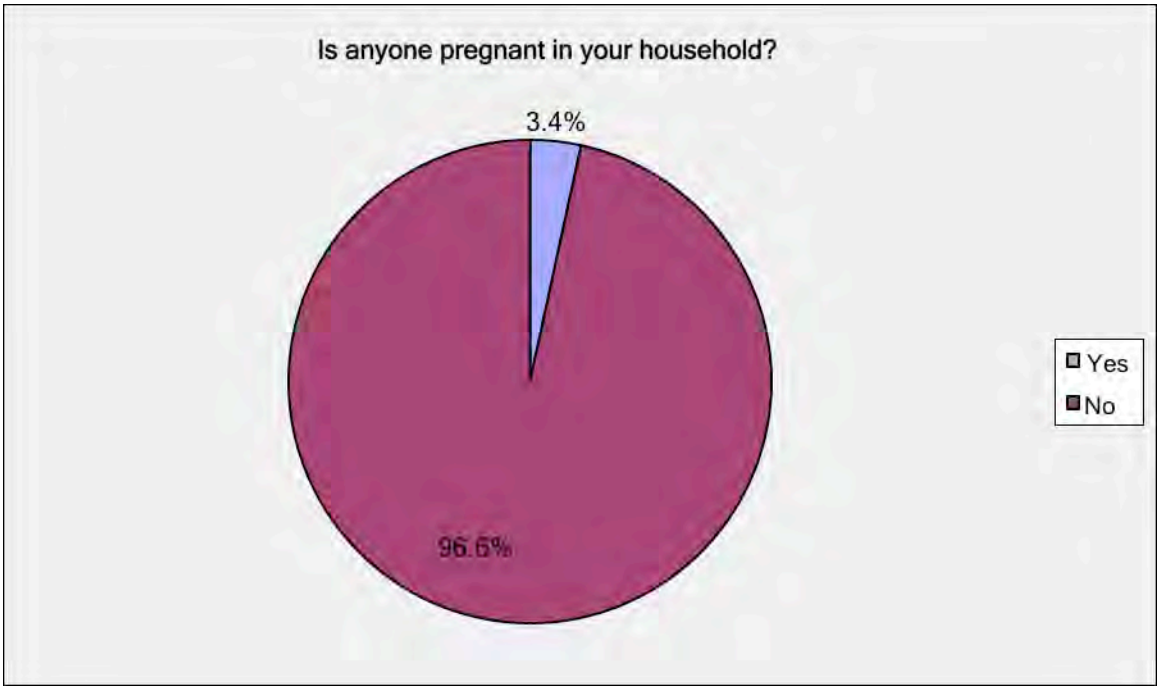
1. Money to afford childcare/daycare
2. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
3. Safe, suitable forms of recreation





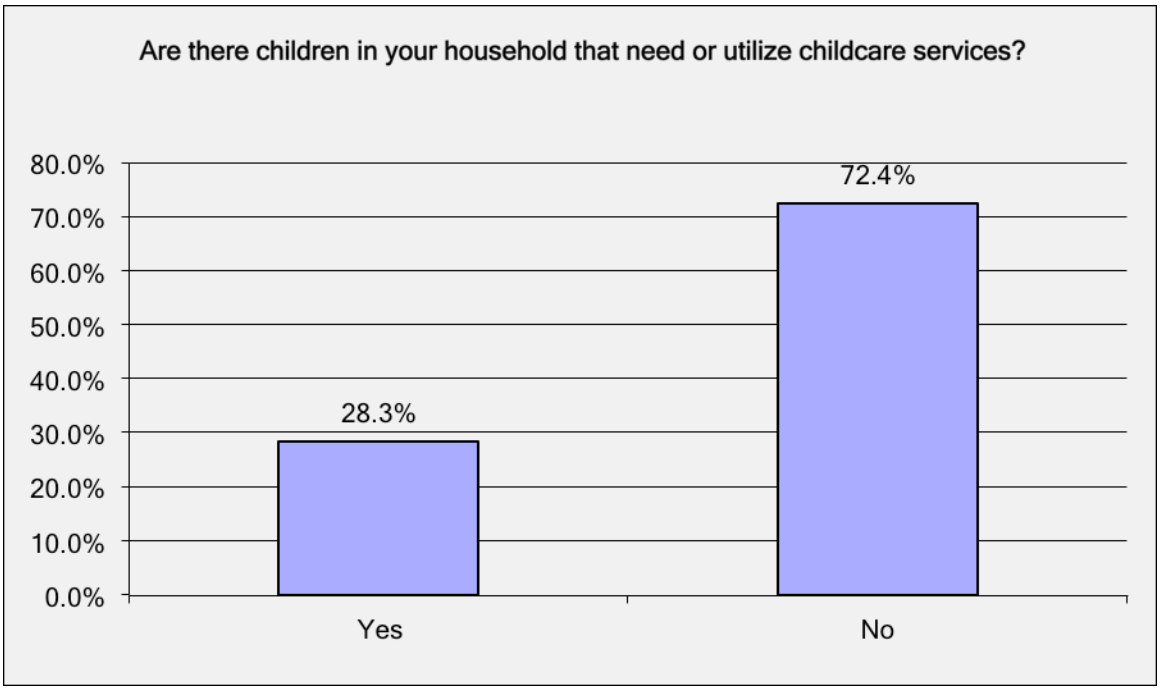

If so, how many in each age group below?
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
83
11
112
18
57
16
29
3
22
6
15
2
0-2 years
3-5 years
6-11 years
12-14 years
15-17 years
18-25 years
1
2
3
4
5 or more

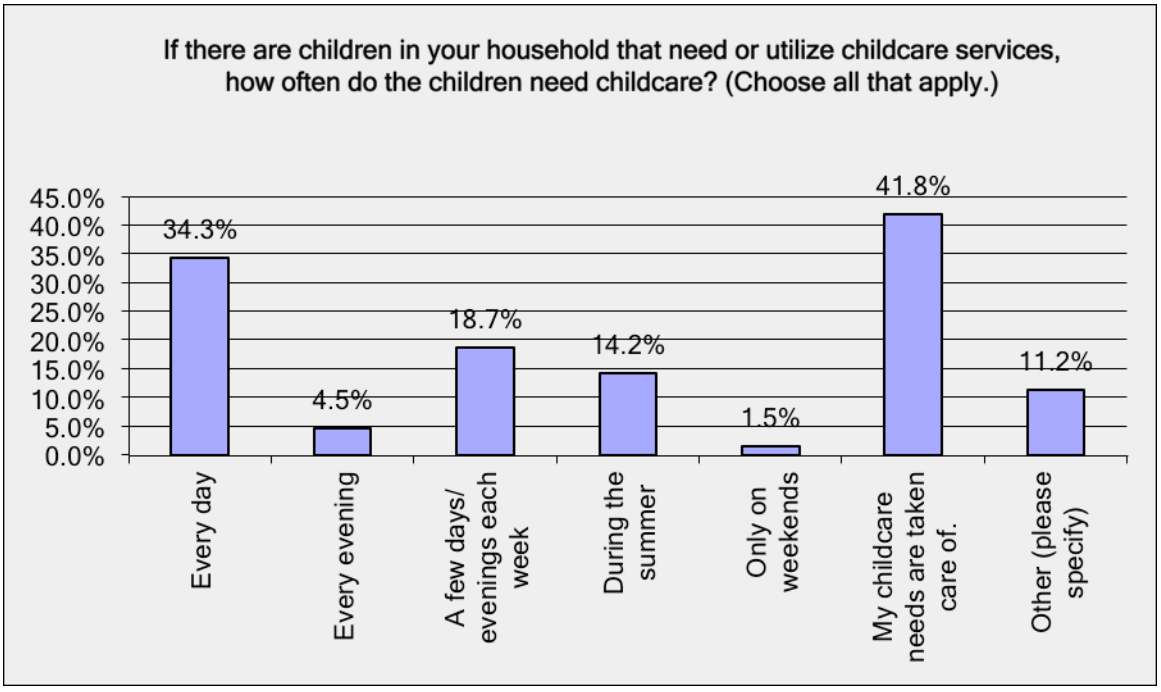

List the number of children currently in your household that will be:
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
69
6
28
0
27
1
33
0
4 years of age by September 1
3 years of age by September 1
2 years of age by September 1
1 years of age by September 1
1
2
3
4
5 or more



If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

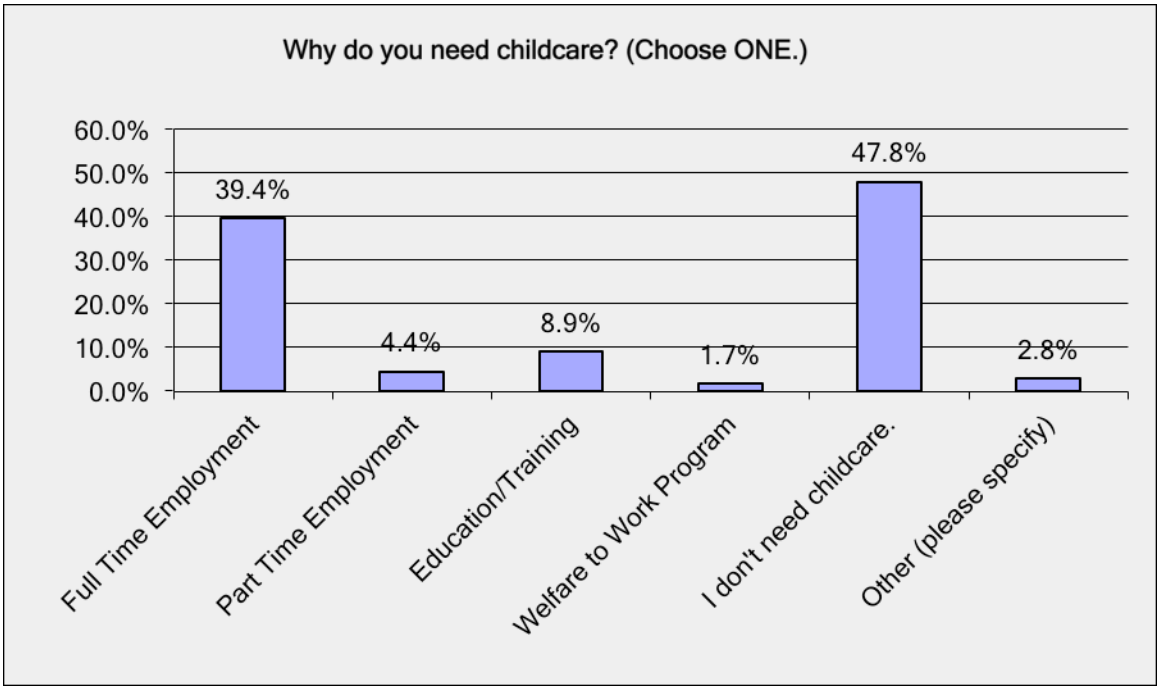
- 11/01/2014
- 02/07/2015
- 09/21/2014
- 10/03/2014
- 05/21/2015
- 09/18/2014
- 02/26/2015
- N/A





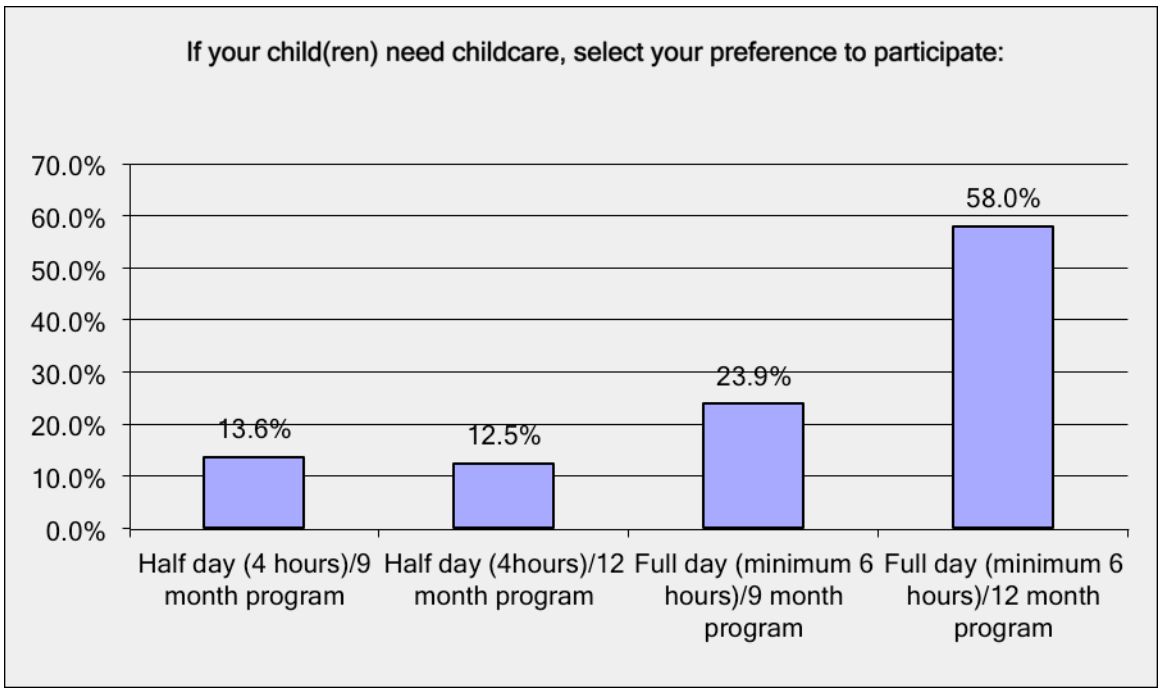
Other (please specify):

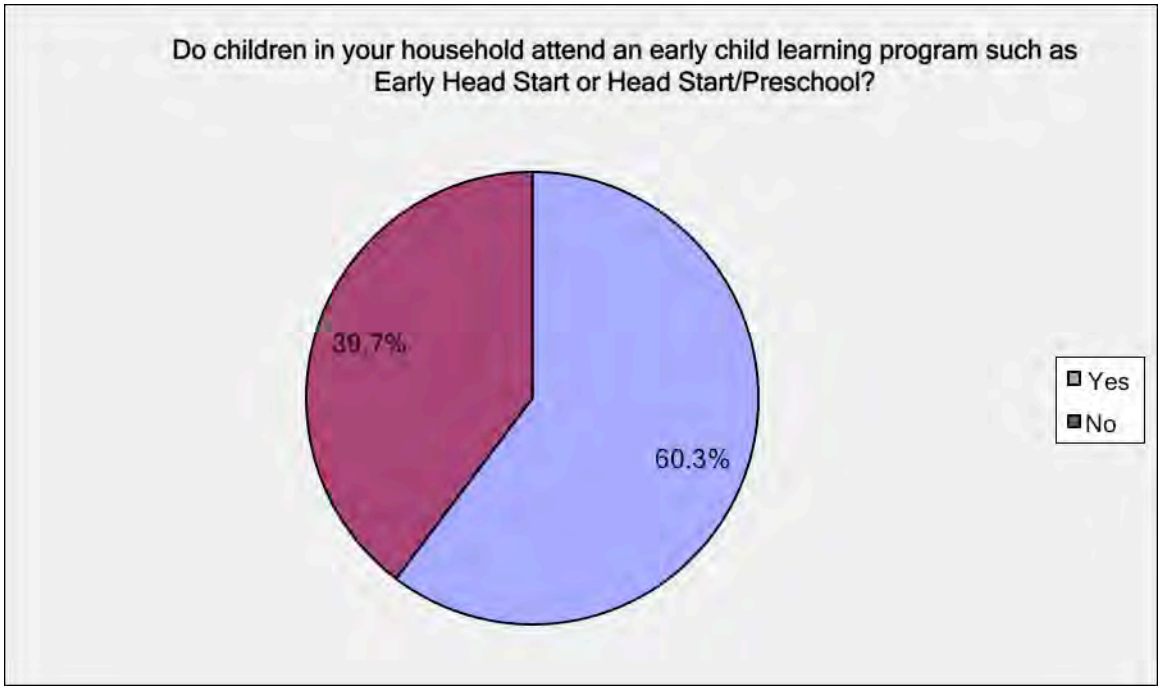
- While I work and on weekends
- Relative care
- None - X
- Need to get a job
- Fridays
- respite care
- Need to obtain job
- some weekends
- Not sure til start back to work
- My wife stays home
- Morning for bus pickup evening for bus drop off
- M-F during the day
- N/A
- M-F



Other (please specify):

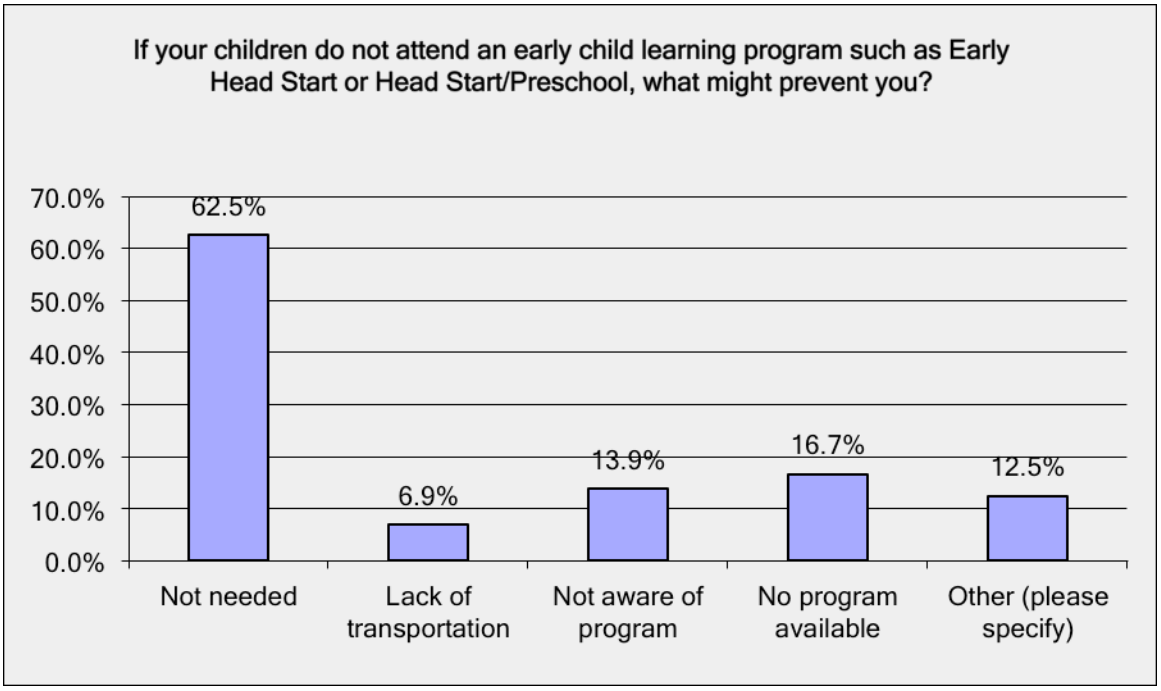
- Just finished school; looking for job
- To look for a job
- Need to look for a job and need to work
- respite care
- N/A


If your child(ren) need childcare, select your preference to participate:
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
13.6%
12.5%
23.9%
58.0%
Half day (4 hours)/9 month program
Half day (4hours)/12 month program
Full day (minimum 6 hours)/9 month program
Full day (minimum 6 hours)/12 month program


Do children in your household attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool?
39.7%
60.3%
Yes
No

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

- Pre-k - XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Mylan Preschool - XX
- HS - XXXXXXXXX
- Mon Co Pre-k - XX
- Preschool - XXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Mylan Pre-k - X
- EHS - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Mason Dixon Preschool - XXXXXXXXX
- Daybrook EHS - XX
- Skyview Pre-k - X
- Playmates
- Suncrest Pre-k – XXXX
- Mt. View EHS
- Angela Everetts
- Ridge Dale Pre-k XX
- Beth
- Morgantown Early Learning Facility
- Eastwood Pre-K at Presbyterian Child Dev. Center
- N/A
- Shining lights
- Playworks



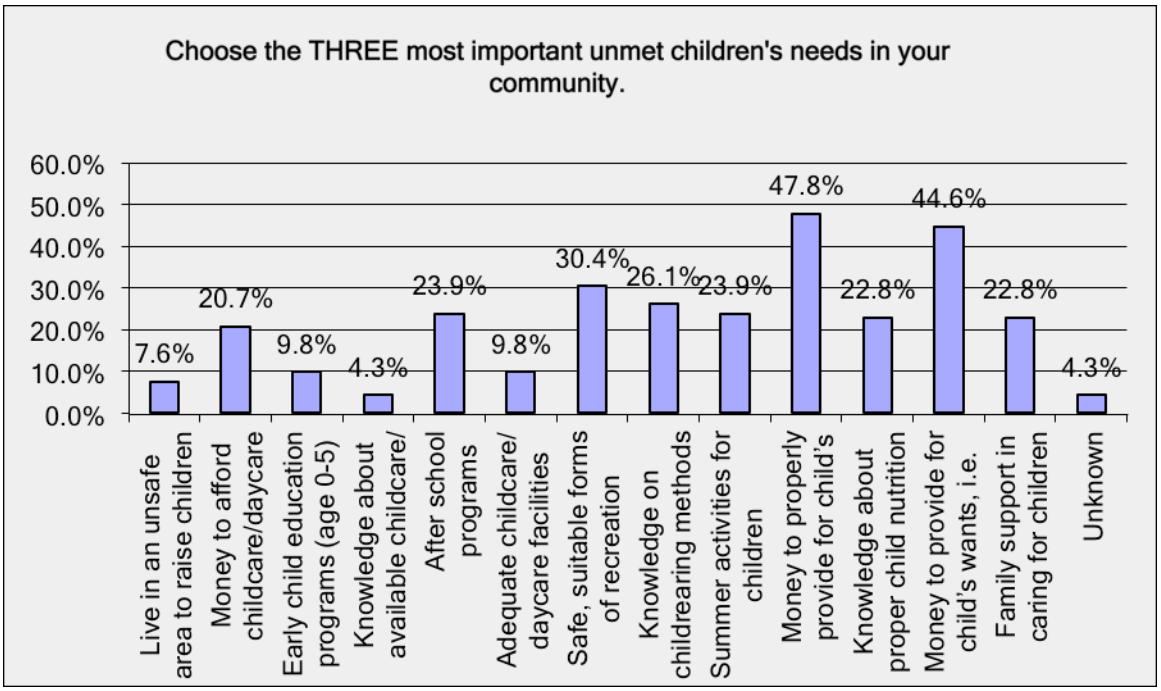
Other (please specify):

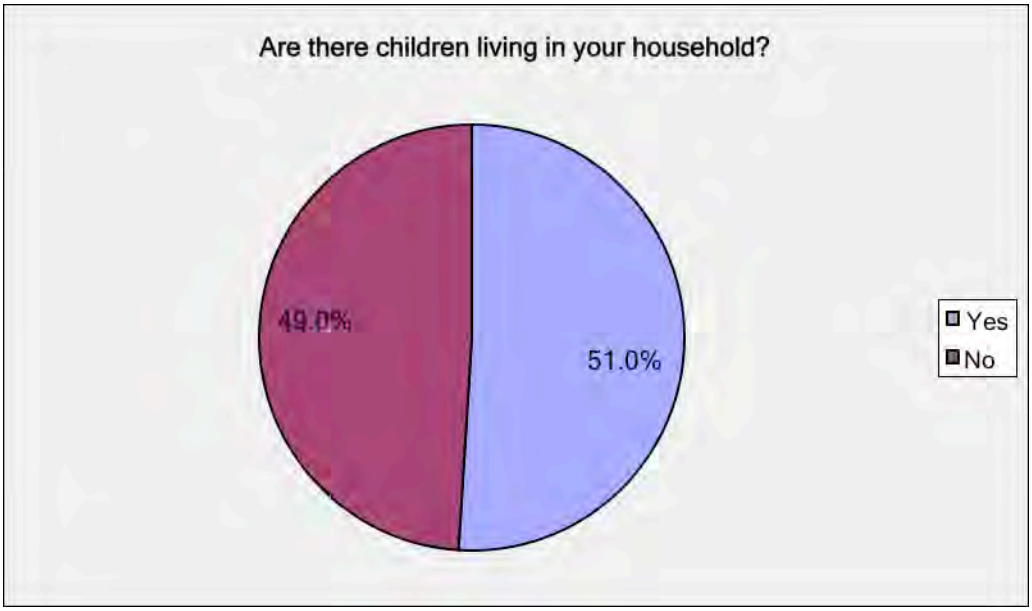
- She did go
- Did not feel the need to put my children in school early when I can stay home with them
- Not old enough, late birthday
- too young - X
- Don't qualify
- Over income
- Income too high for EHS
- Make too much to qualify but not enough to afford daycare/school.

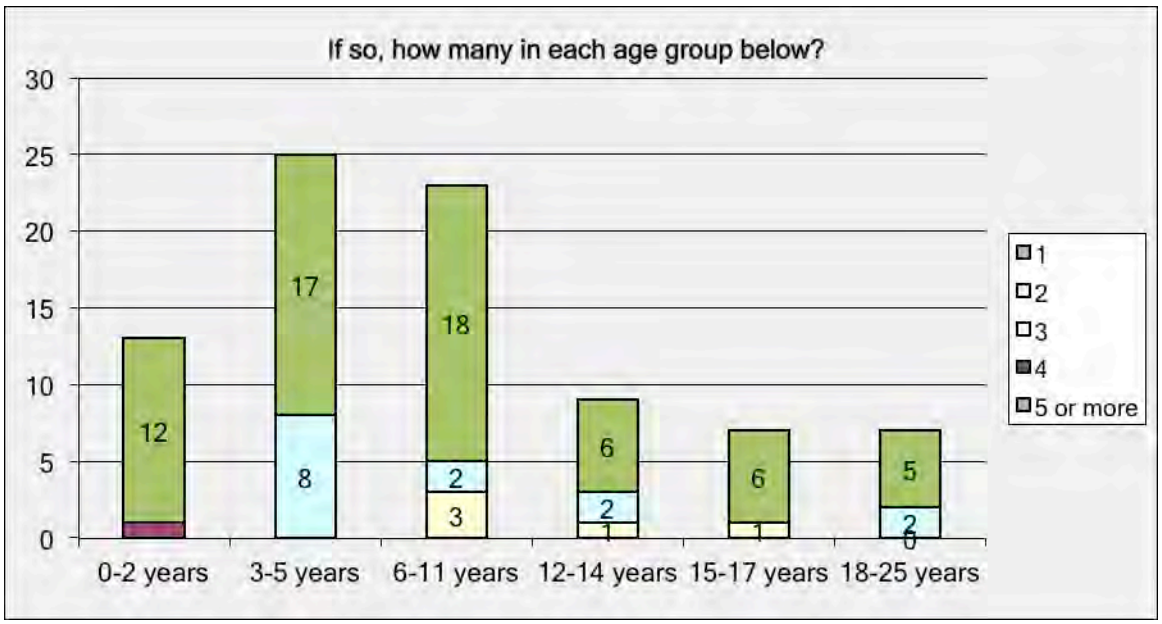
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

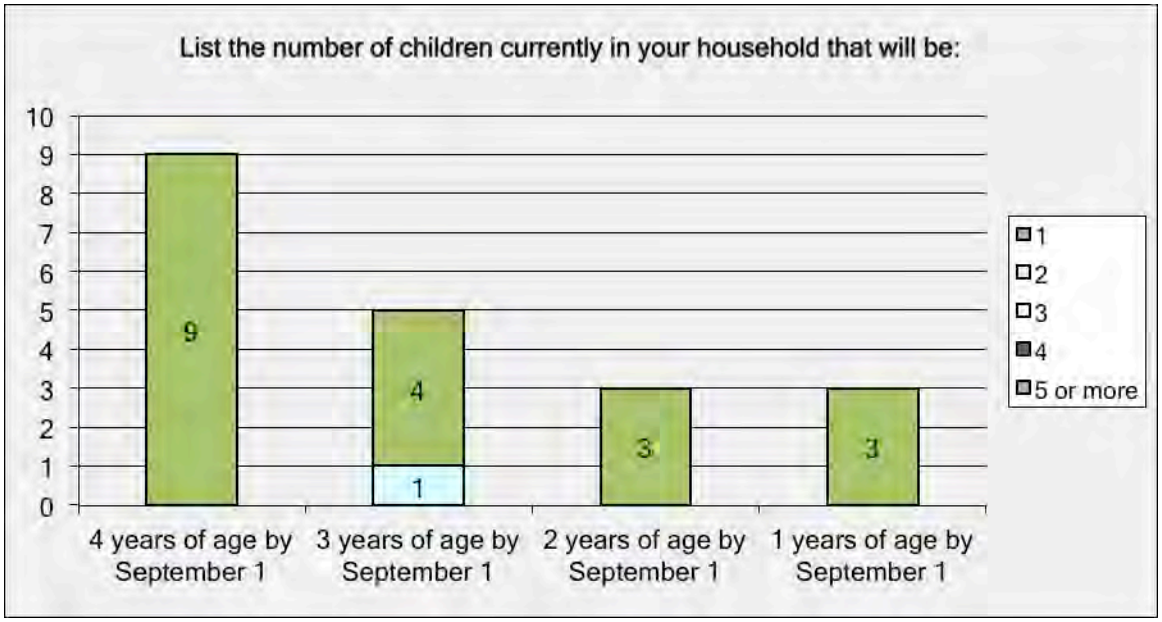
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

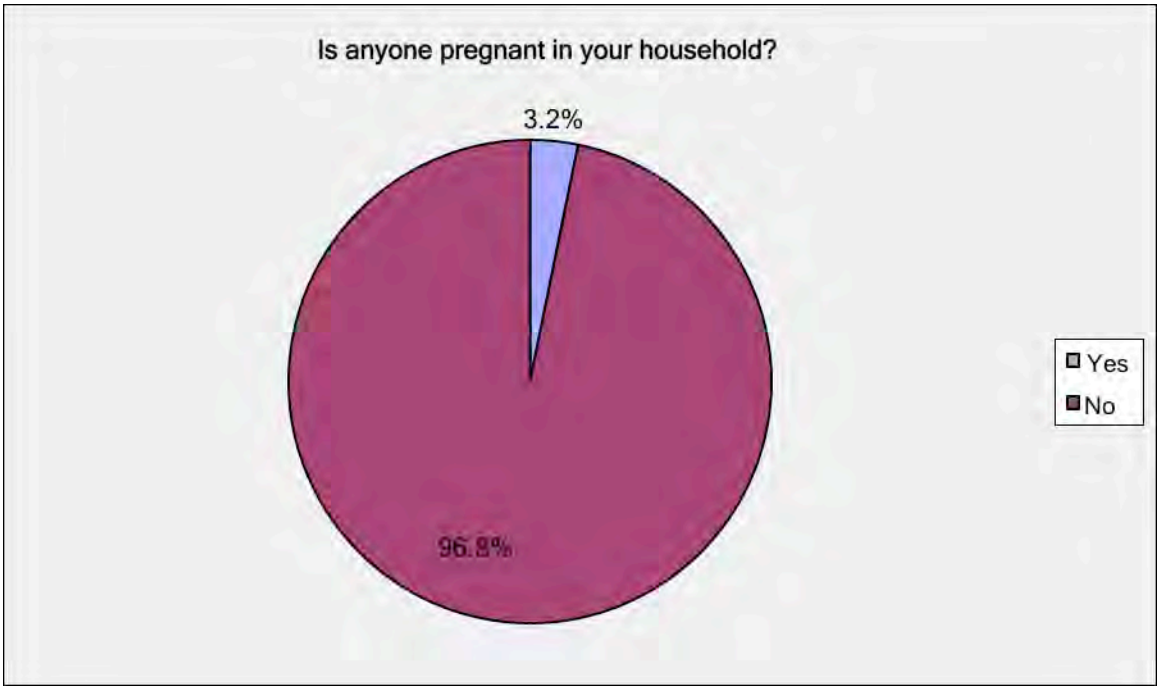
1. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
2. Money to provide for child's wants, i.e. video games, name brand clothing, activities with friends
3. Safe, suitable forms of recreation





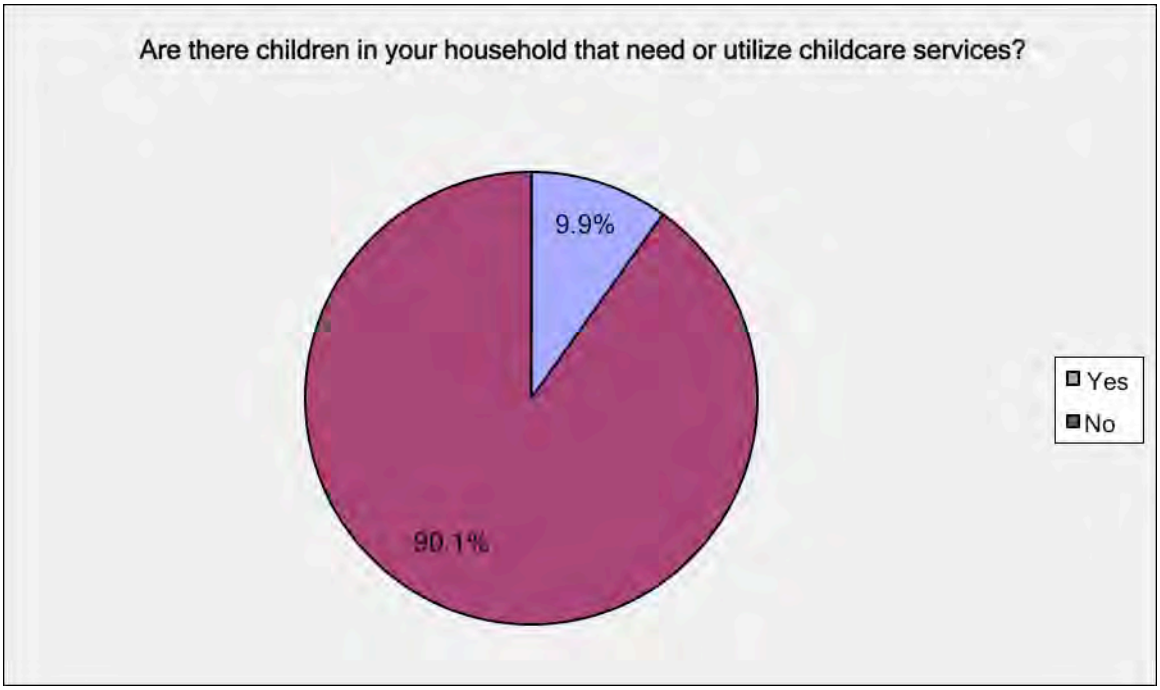

If so, how many in each age group below?
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
12
8
17
2
3
18
2
6
2
1
6
1
5
2
0
0-2 years
3-5 years
6-11 years
12-14 years
15-17 years
18-25 years
1
2
3
4
5 or more

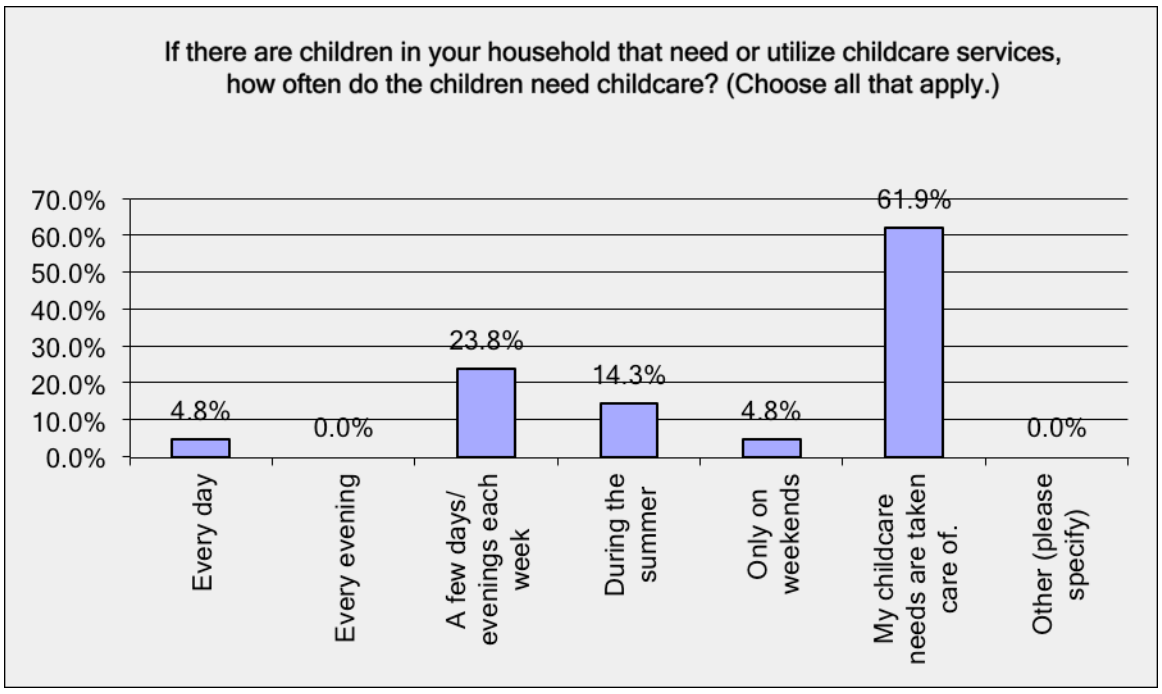

List the number of children currently in your household that will be:
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
9
4
1
3
3
4 years of age by September 1
3 years of age by September 1
2 years of age by September 1
1 years of age by September 1
1
2
3
4
5 or more

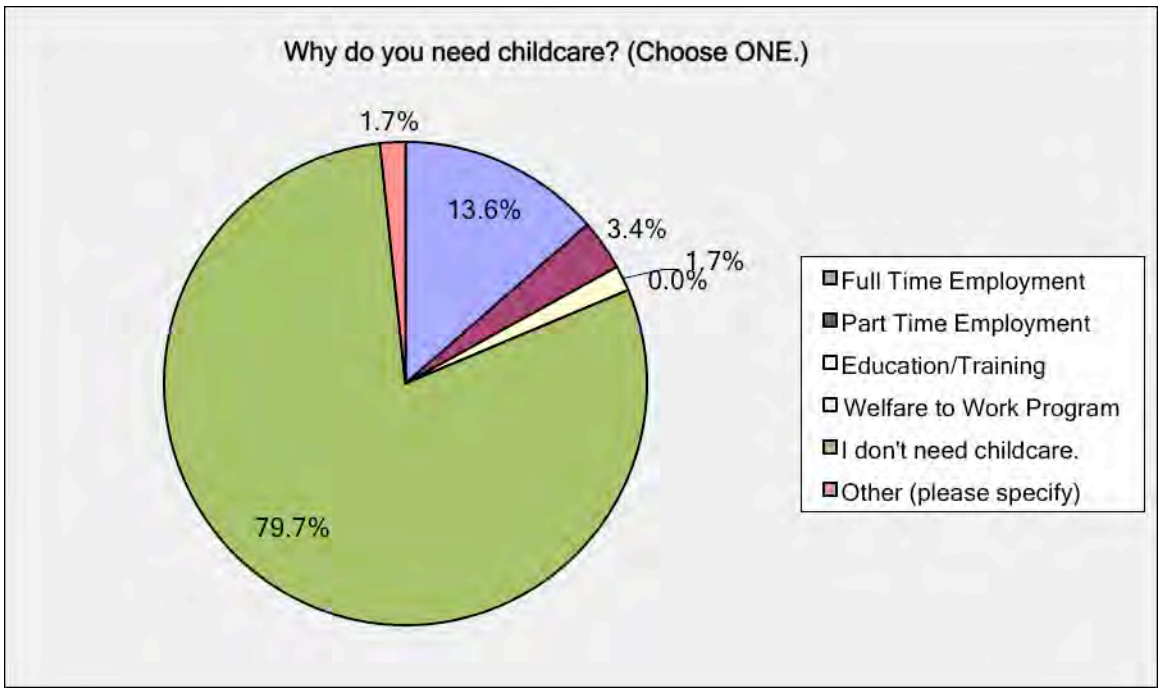


If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

- 12/25/2014
- 12/12/2015
- 09/13/2014

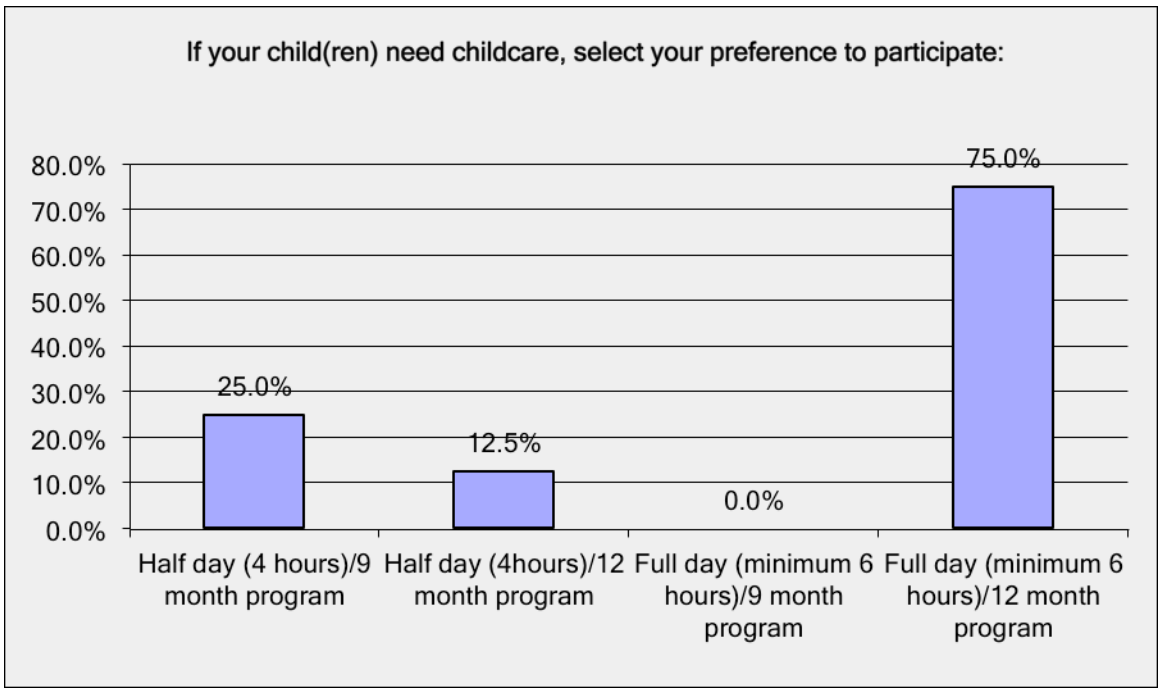


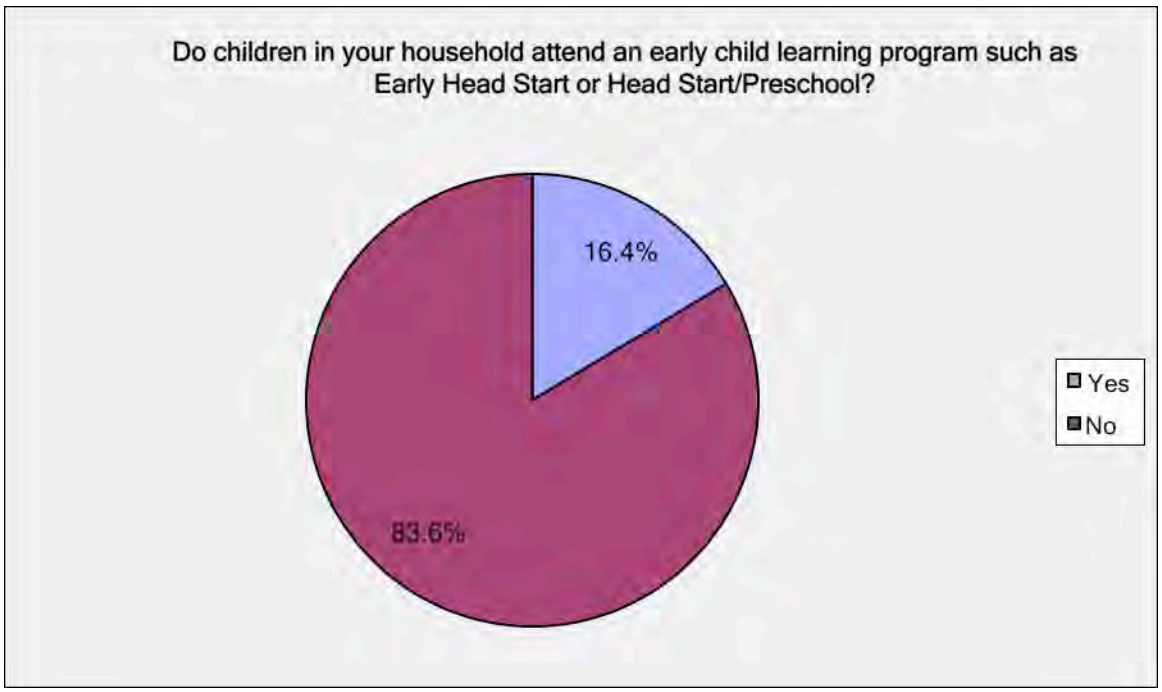




Other (please specify):

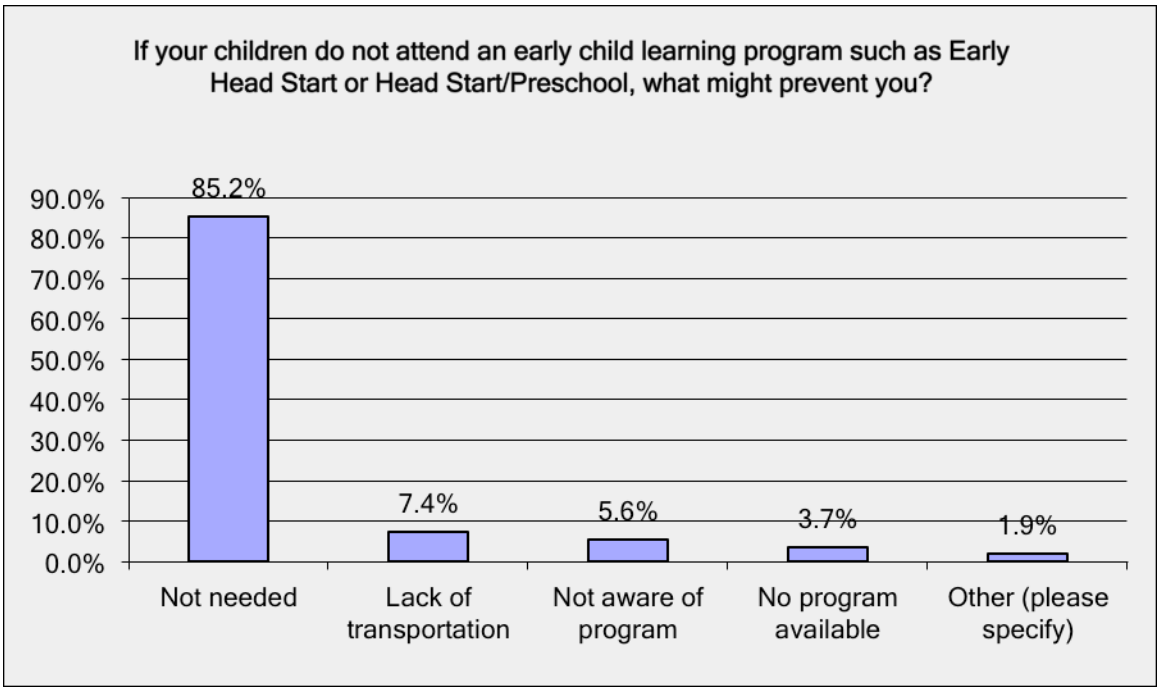
- Parents need to drive to medical care before child leaves school


If your child(ren) need childcare, select your preference to participate:
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
25.0%
12.5%
0.0%
75.0%
Half day (4 hours)/9 month program
Half day (4hours)/12 month program
Full day (minimum 6 hours)/9 month program
Full day (minimum 6 hours)/12 month program


Do children in your household attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool?
16.4%
83.6%
Yes
No

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

- Public Preschool
- Pre-K
- Preschool - XXX
- Marlinton Pre-K
- MES Preschool
- Marlington Elementary
- GBEMS- Pre-K
- School Days



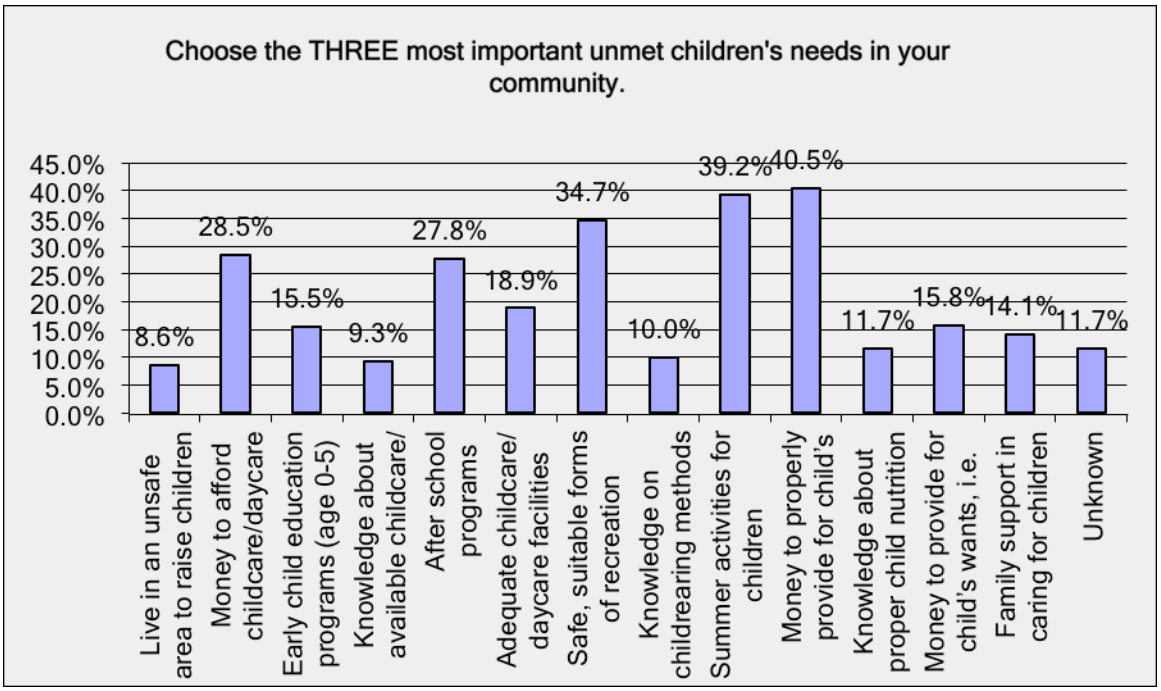
Other (please specify):

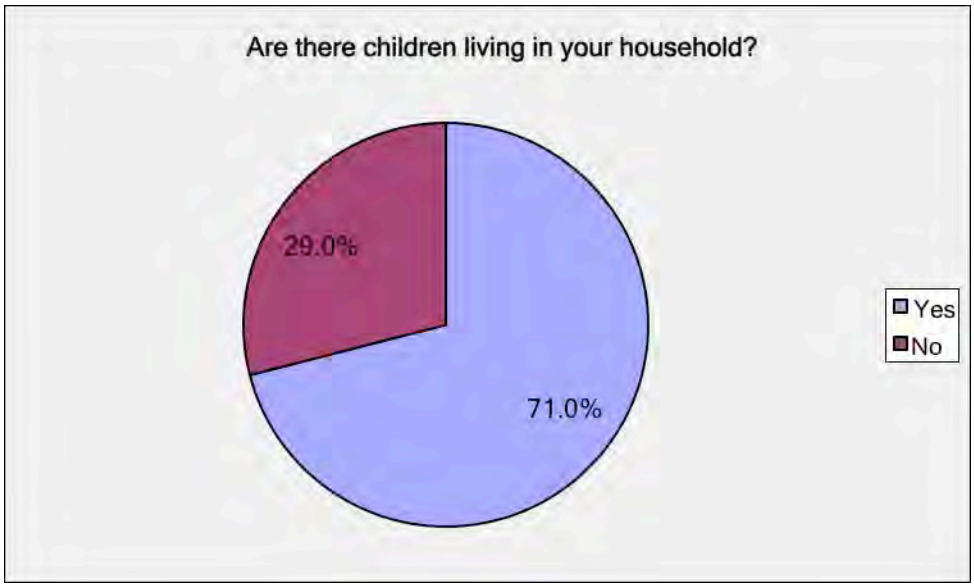
- She is seven months

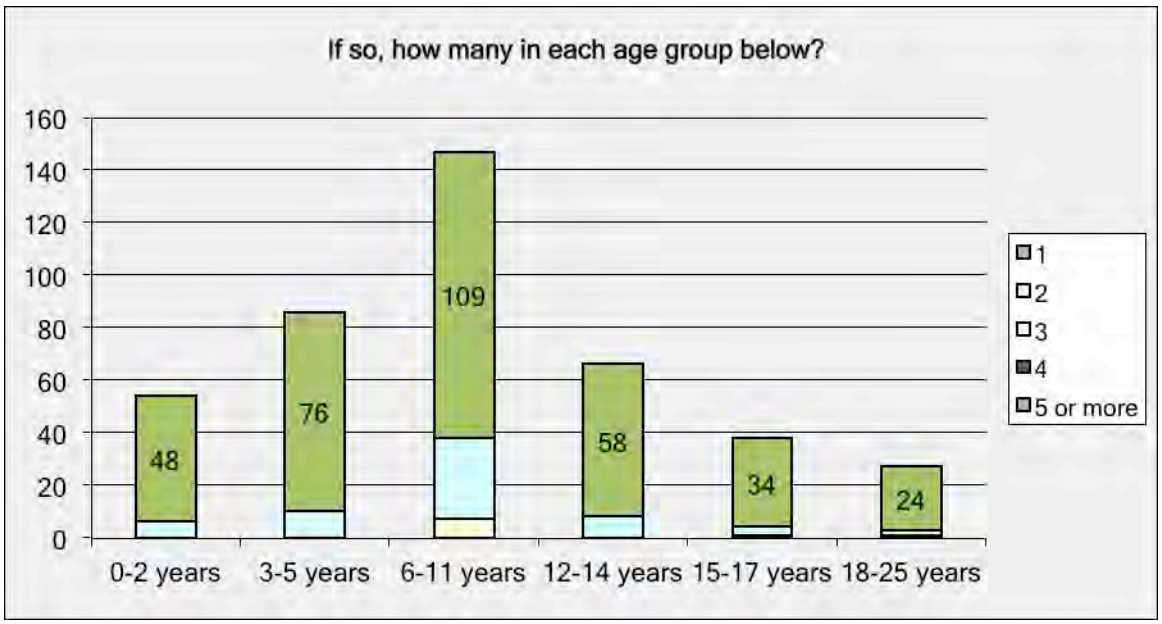
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

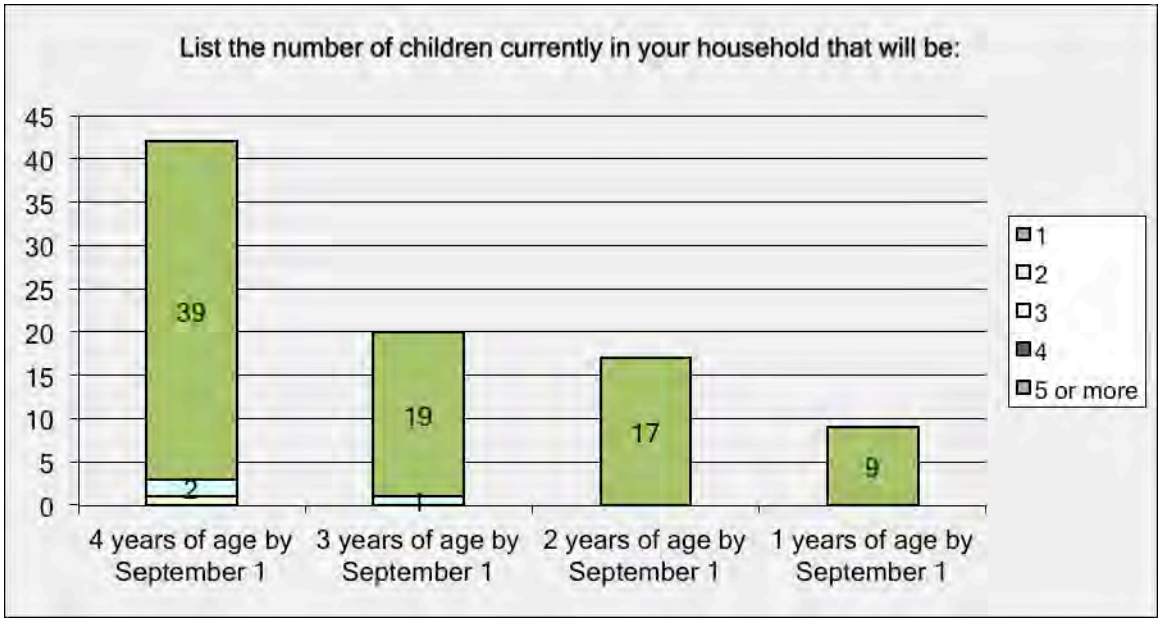
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

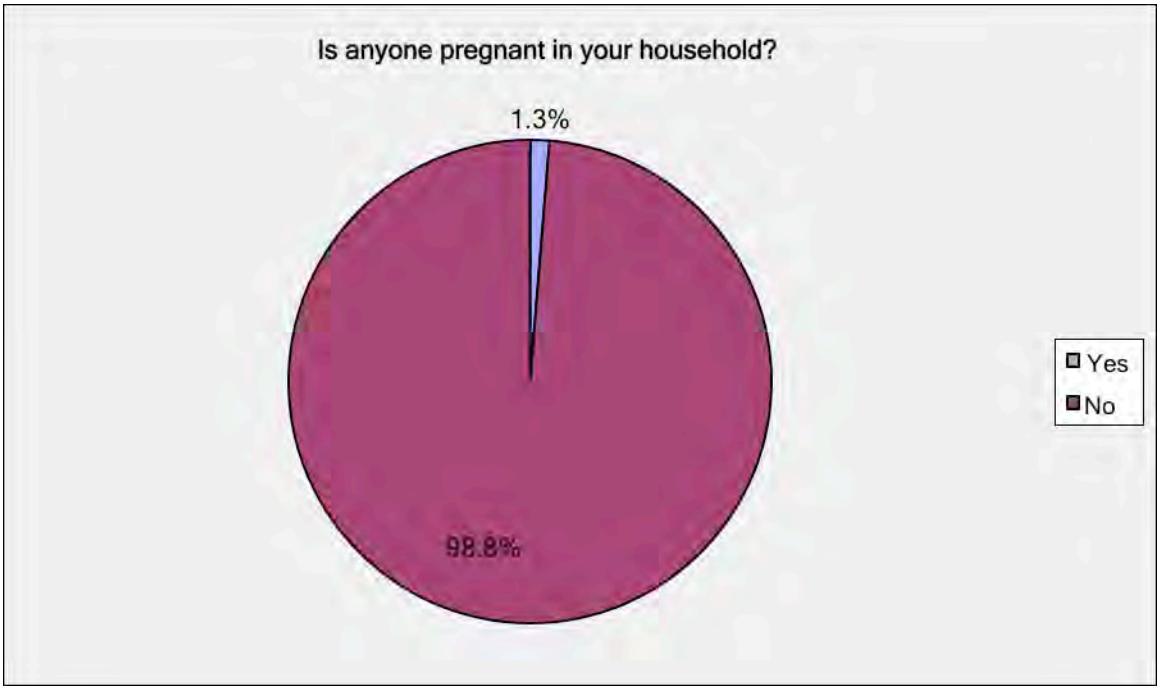
1. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
2. Summer activities for children
3. Safe, suitable forms of recreation





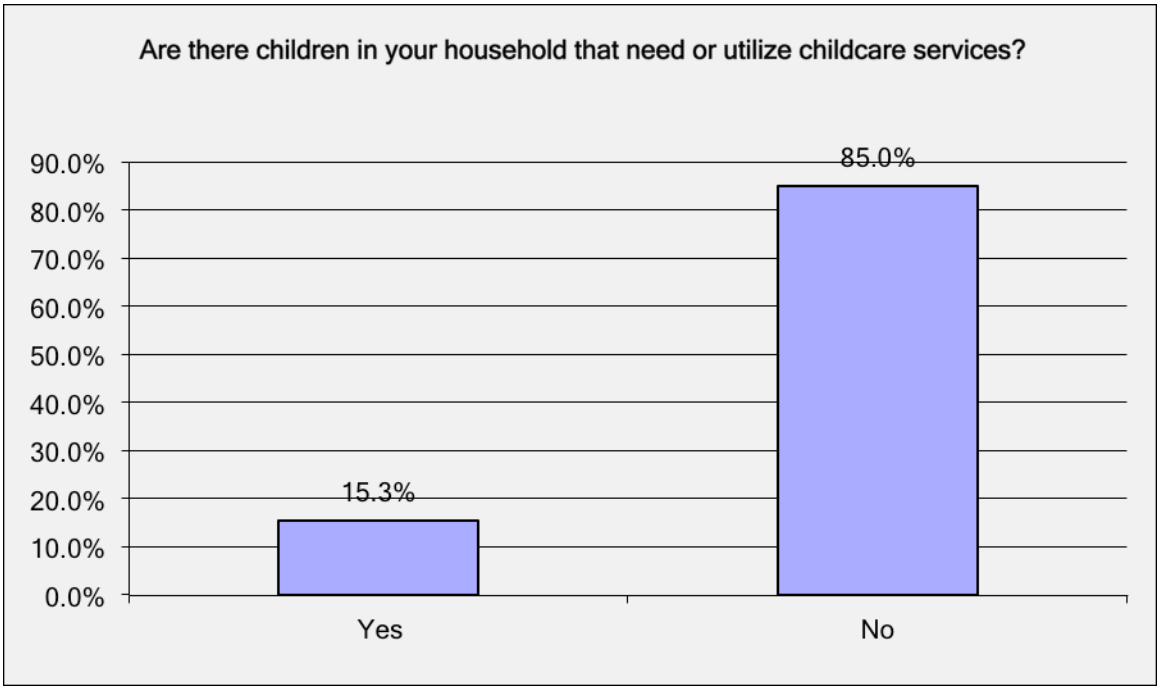

If so, how many in each age group below?
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
48
76
109
58
34
24
0-2 years
3-5 years
6-11 years
12-14 years
15-17 years
18-25 years
1
2
3
4
5 or more

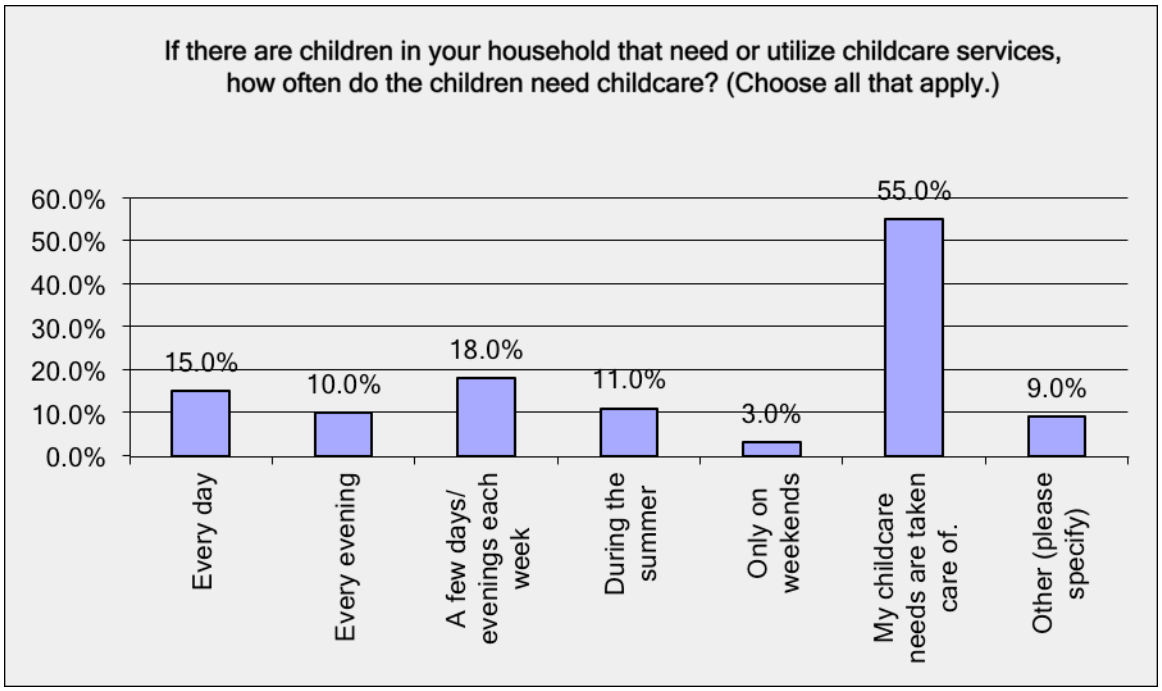

List the number of children currently in your household that will be:
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
39
2
19
1
17
9
4 years of age by September 1
3 years of age by September 1
2 years of age by September 1
1 years of age by September 1
1
2
3
4
5 or more



If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

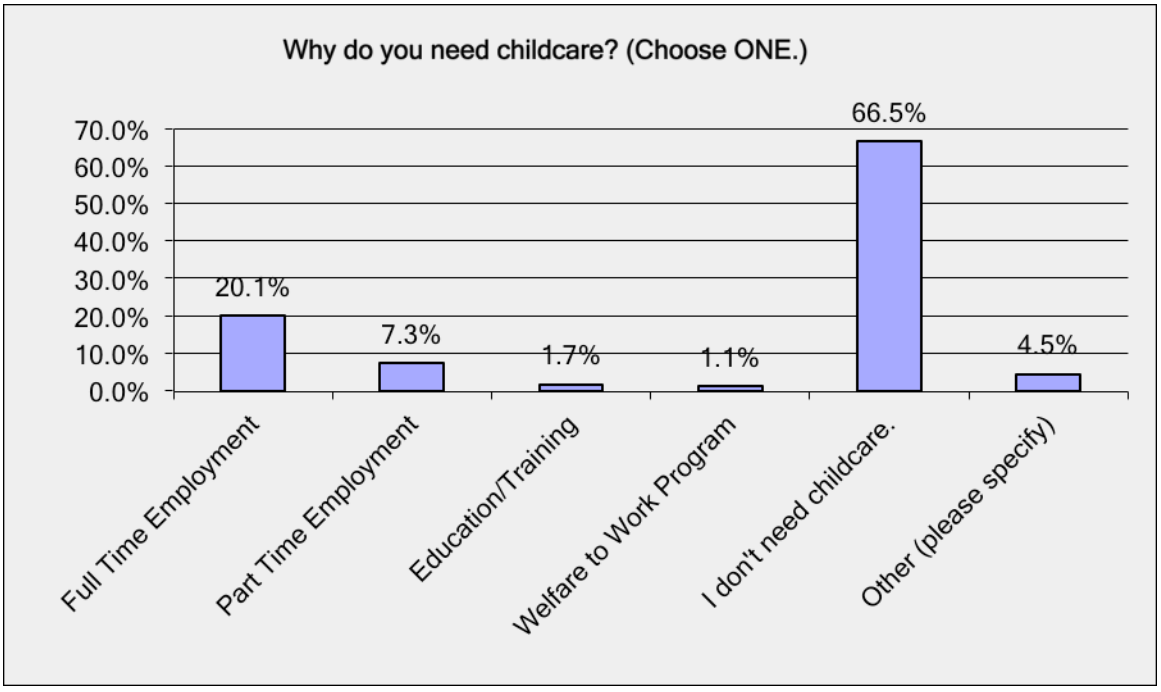
- 06/11/2015
- 01/01/2015
- n/a





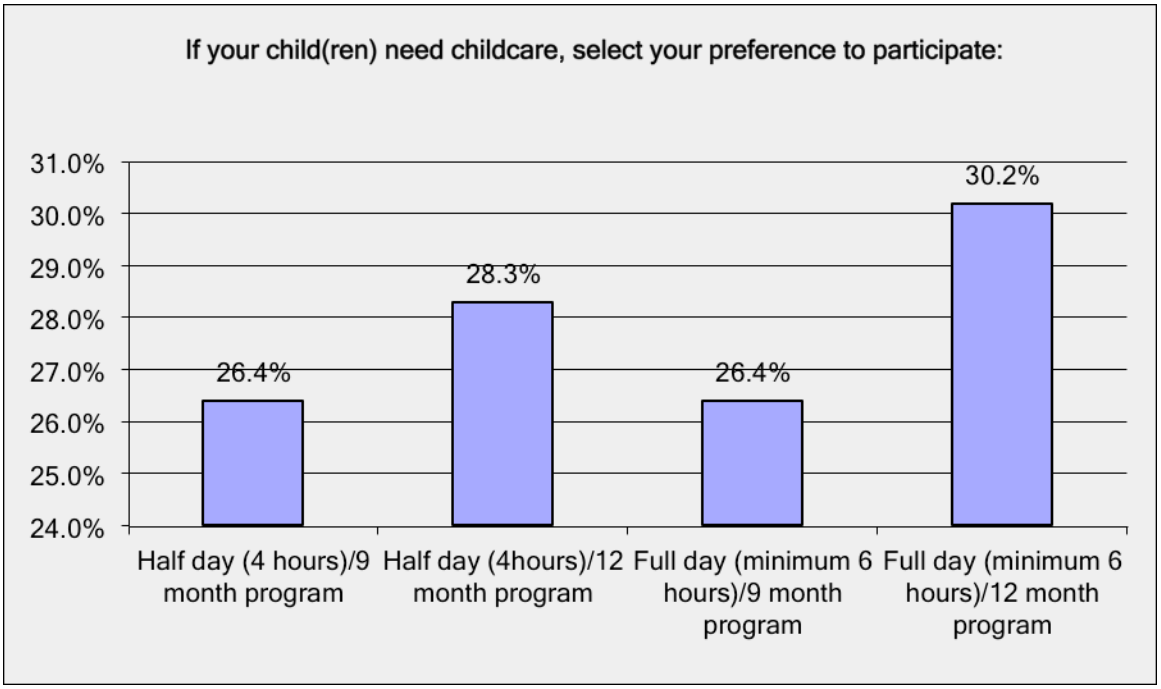
Other (please specify):

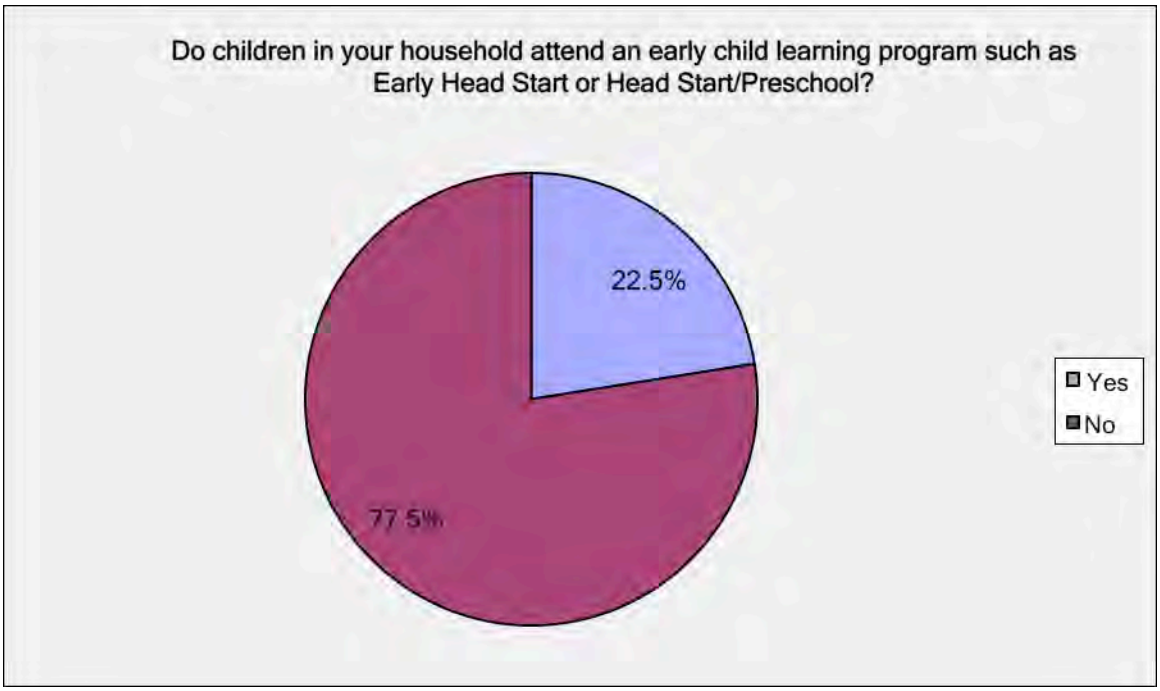
- Don't need
- Weekends
- Every Friday
- About once a month
- not noted
- Sometimes
- not needed
- n/a
- After School Exploers



Other (please specify):

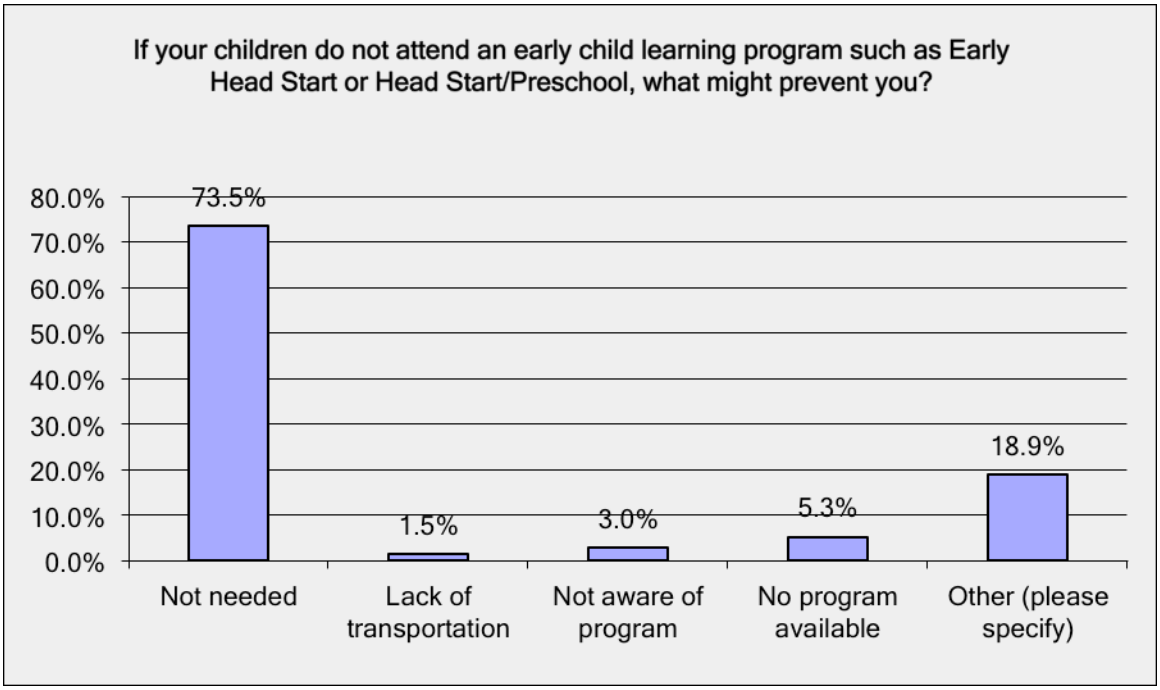
- Food stamps
- To find a job
- A break- my sanity :)
- Medical Appointments
- Needs a break - sanity
- needs a break
- Could get part time job if had child care
- n/a





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

- Pre-K - XXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Head Start Preschool
- Kingwood Pre-K - X
- Birth to Three
- Bruceton– XXXXXXXXX
- Preschool - X
- Gaye Barto
- EHS/Early Head Start - XXXXX
- KES
- Pre School – X
- Head Start at Valley
- Pre-K through the county school system.
- Starting Points
- Early Head Start and Head Start
- Head Start
- NCWVCA Early Head Start for Preston Co
- n/a
- Just graduated from Terra Alta East Preston Pre-K.
- head start



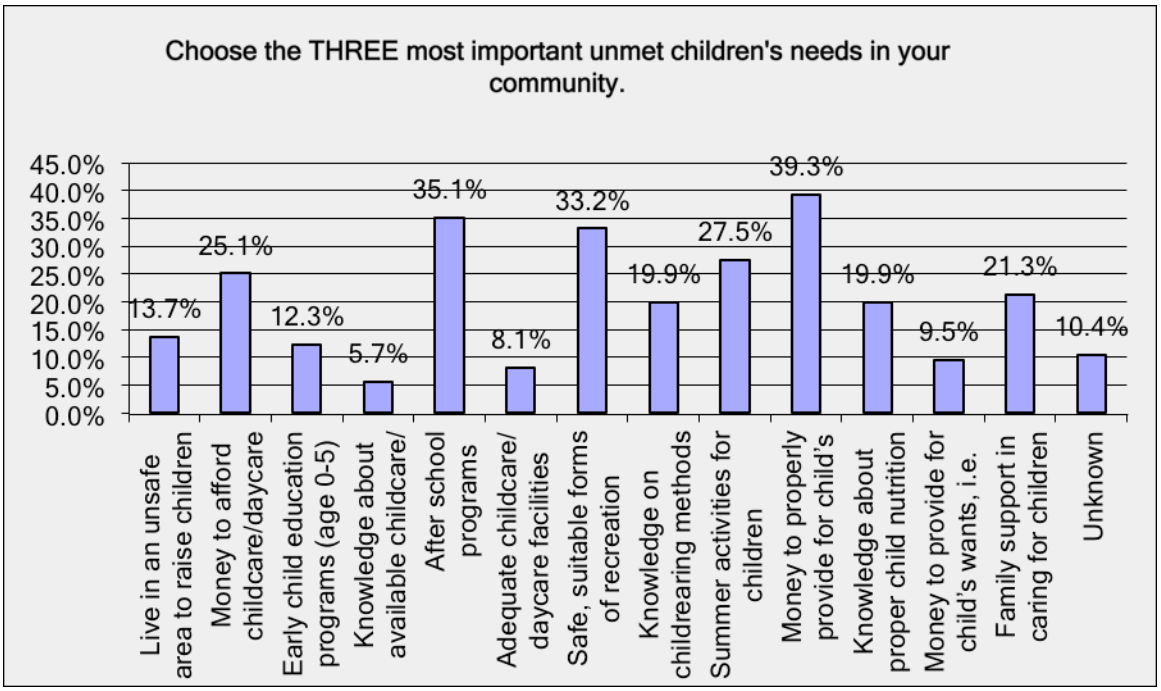
Other (please specify):

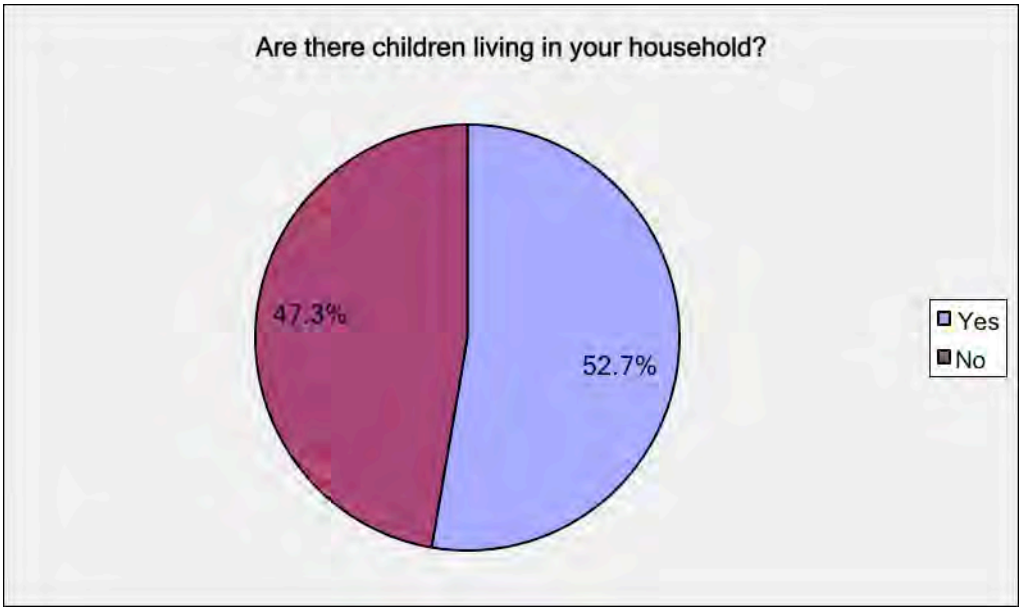
- I am currently working evenings to adjust to the times that I have a babysitter. If childcare was available then I would be able to receive more hours at work and be a better provider.
- Not old enough - XX
- Too young
- Child is 13 years old
- Too Young
- Not old enough yet. - X
- In 1st grade
- No room in school
- Too Old
- Too old and too young
- Stay home with kids
- Don't Want To
- Past the age
- He's only 3
- Too old for Early Head Start but too young for Preschool. No 3 year olds were taken in Preston County this year.
- Children are older
- Income Limits
- not much info of program
- Older children
- Over Income
- Too old. :)
- Not income eligible for EHS

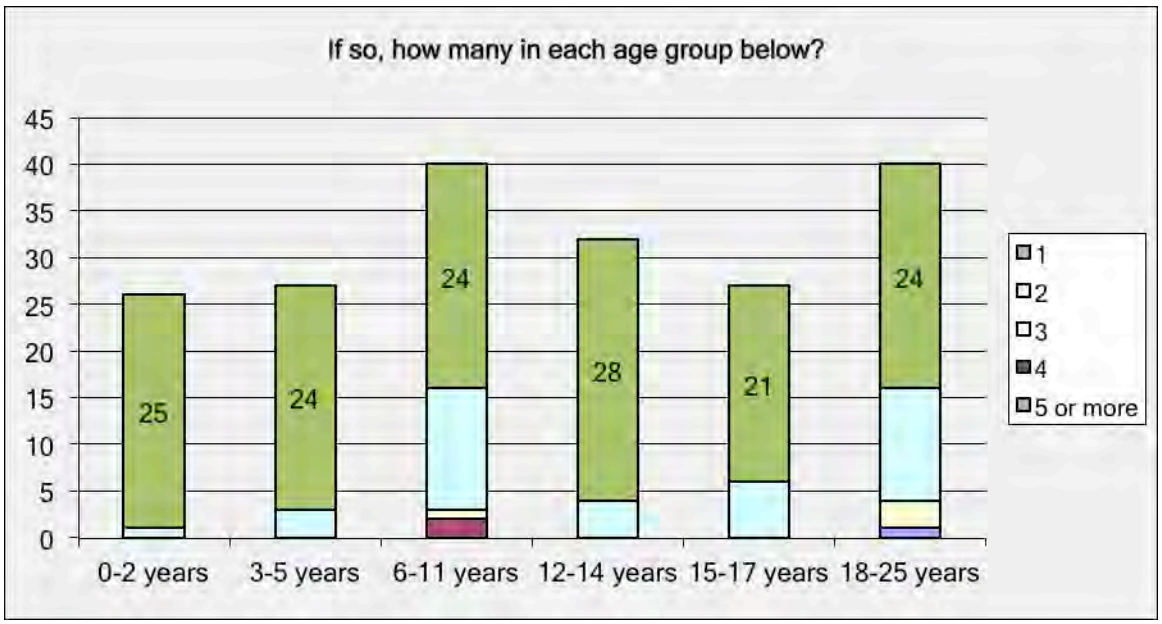
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

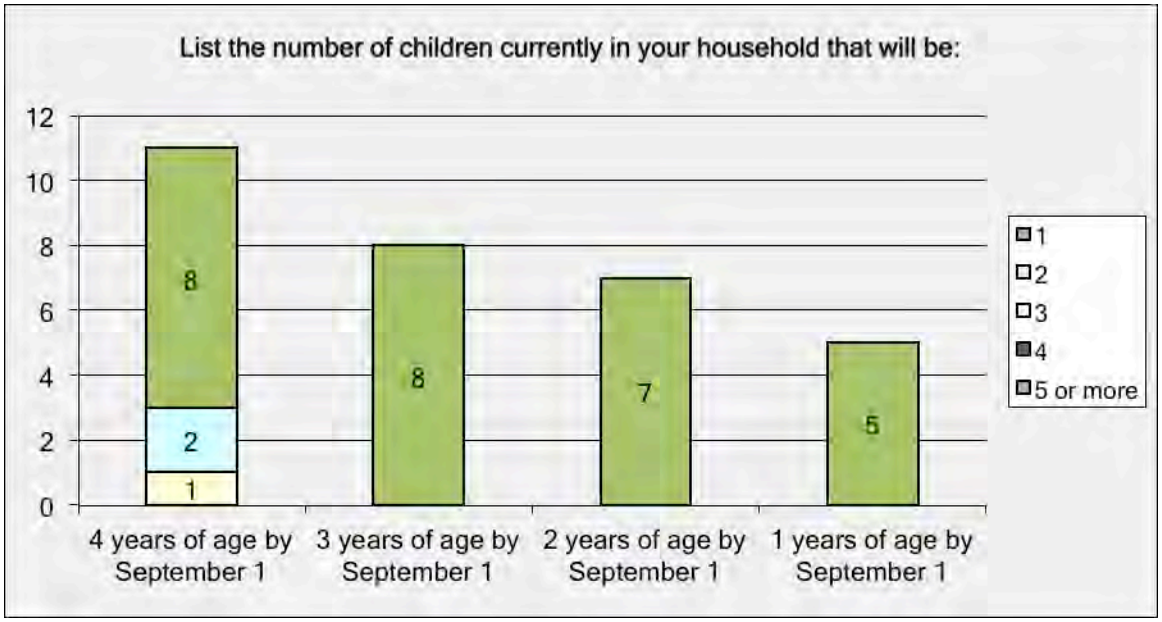
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

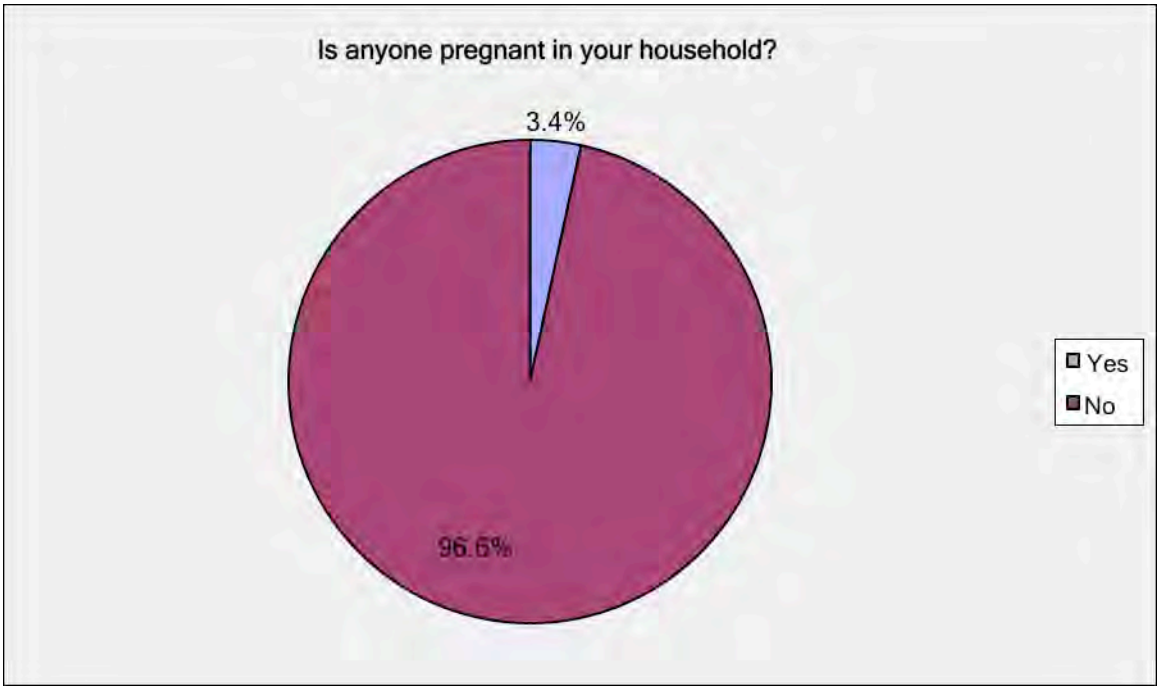
1. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
2. After school programs
3. Safe, suitable forms of recreation





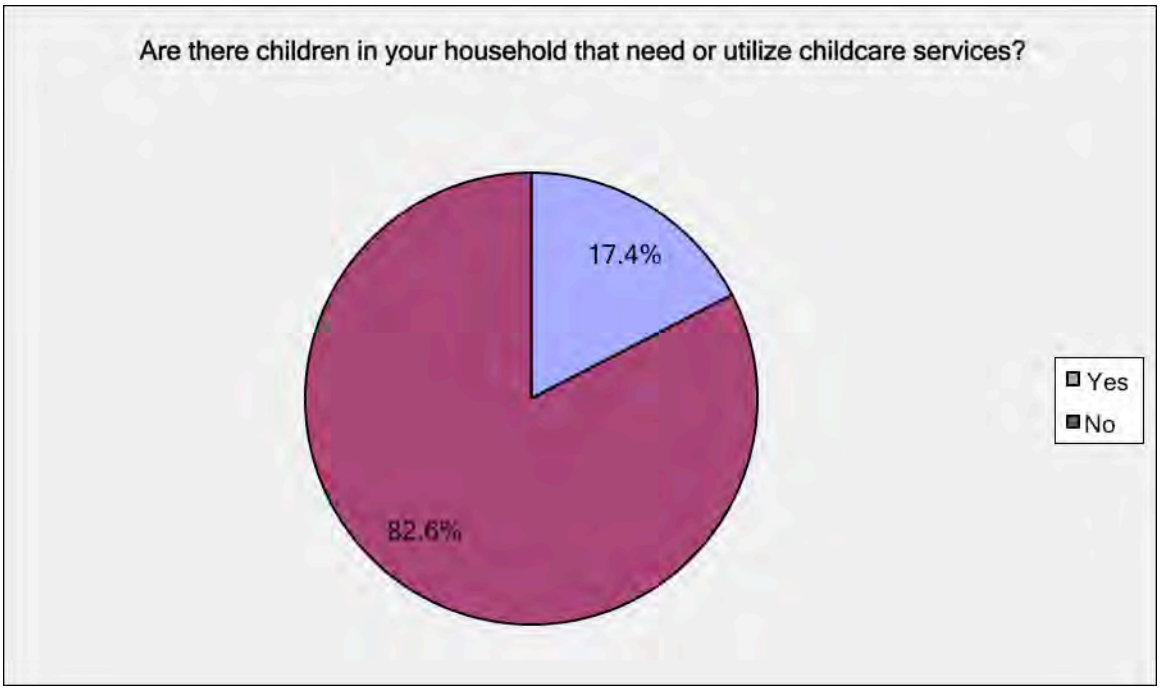

If so, how many in each age group below?
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
25
24
24
28
21
24
0-2 years
3-5 years
6-11 years
12-14 years
15-17 years
18-25 years
1
2
3
4
5 or more

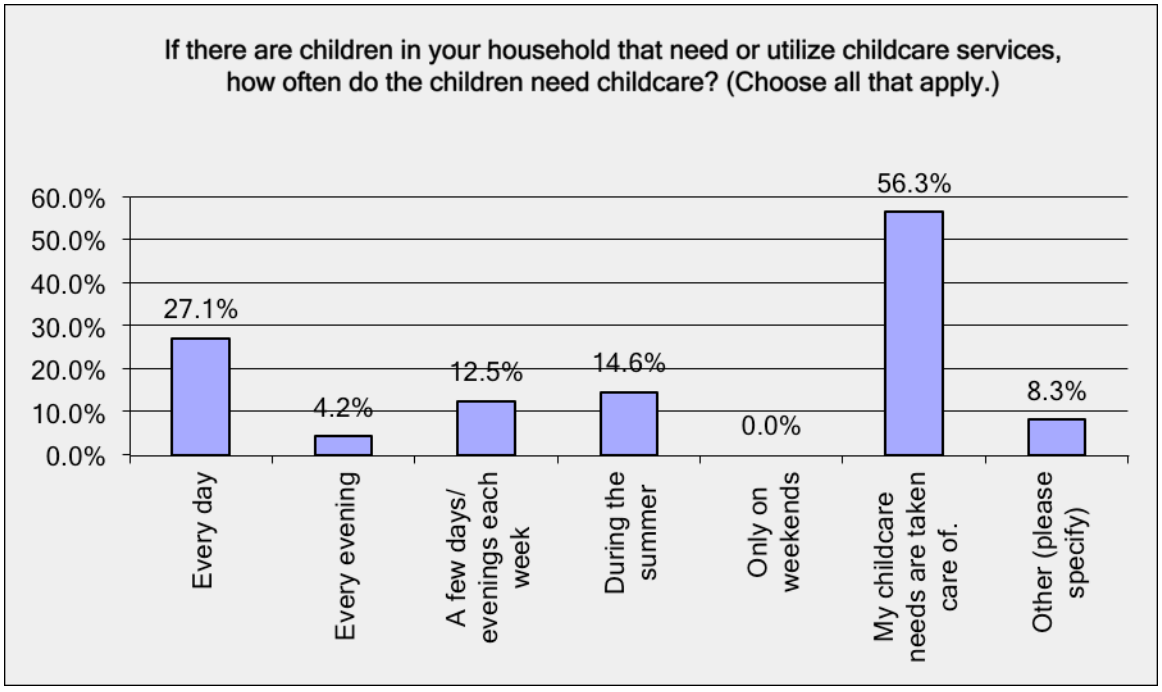

List the number of children currently in your household that will be:
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
8
2
1
8
7
5
4 years of age by September 1
3 years of age by September 1
2 years of age by September 1
1 years of age by September 1
1
2
3
4
5 or more



If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

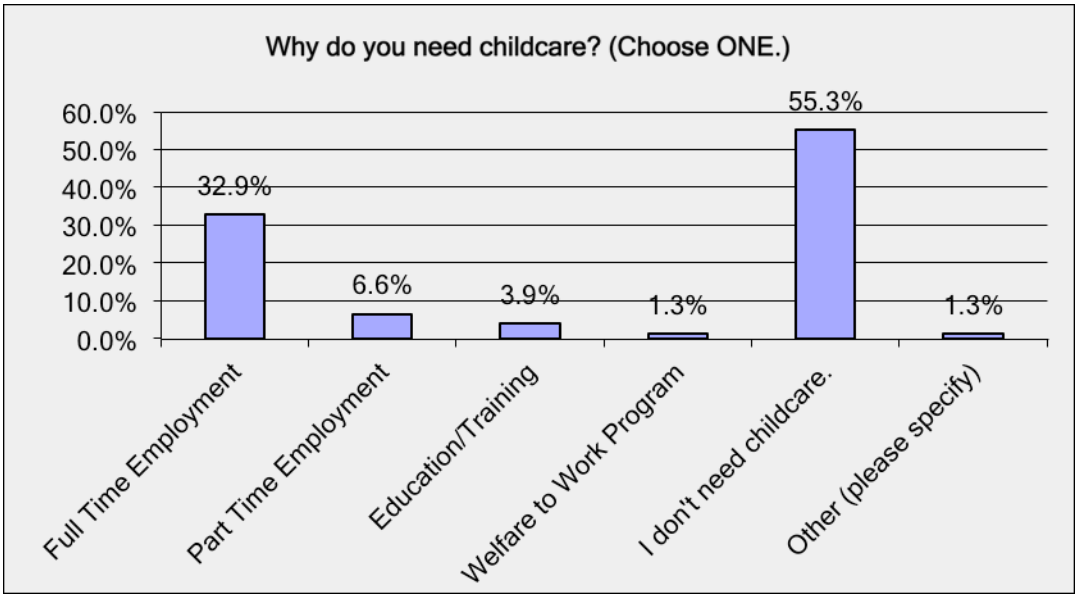
- 11/21/2014
- 10/15/2014
- 12/03/2015
- 01/15/2015
- 10/22/2015
- 05/01/2015
- 12/23/2014





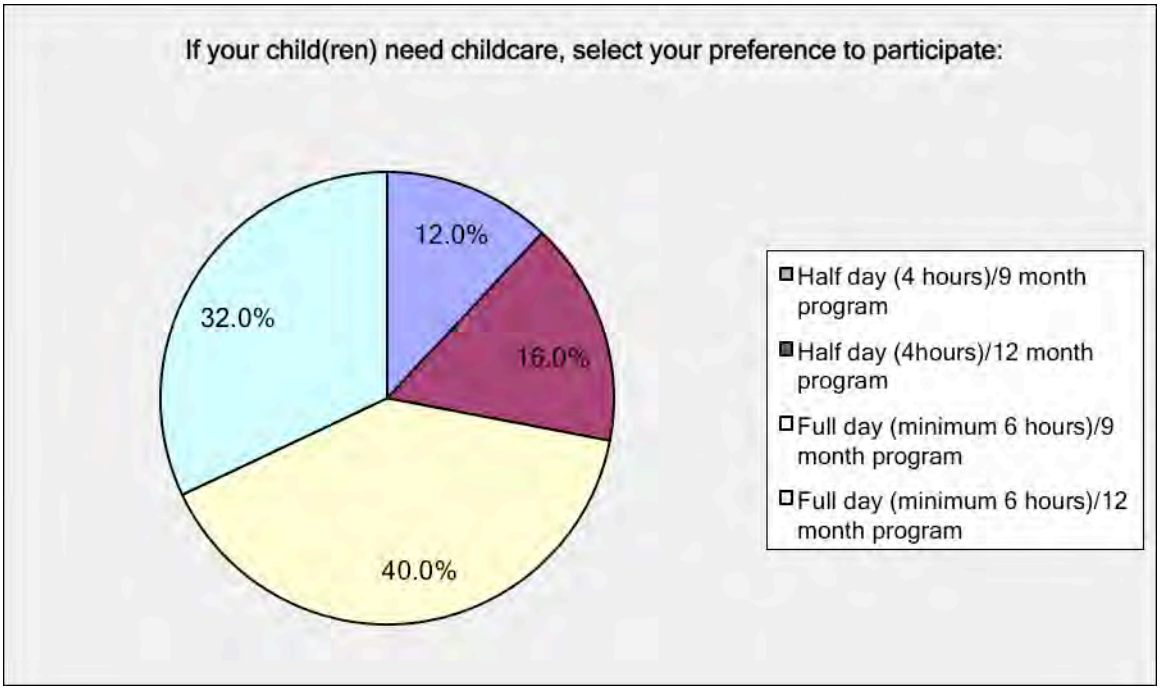
Other (please specify):

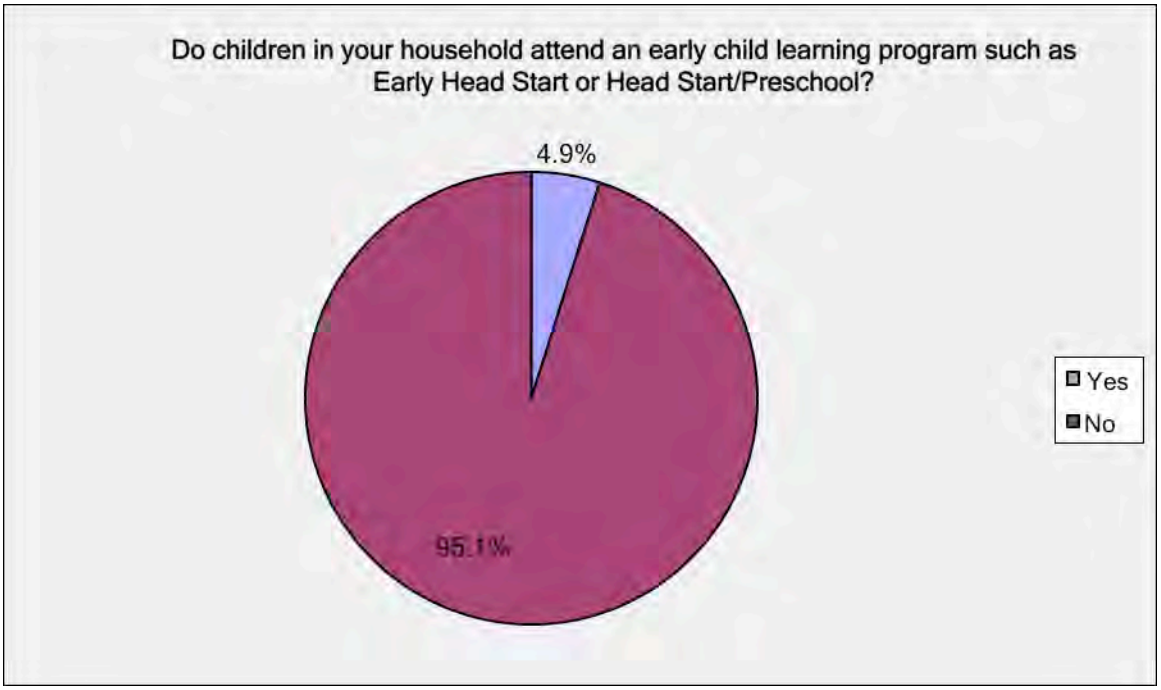
- No children yet
- seldom
- Once a week
- not on a regular basis, but 2 to 3 evenings a month I need help and have to scramble to find it.



Other (please specify):

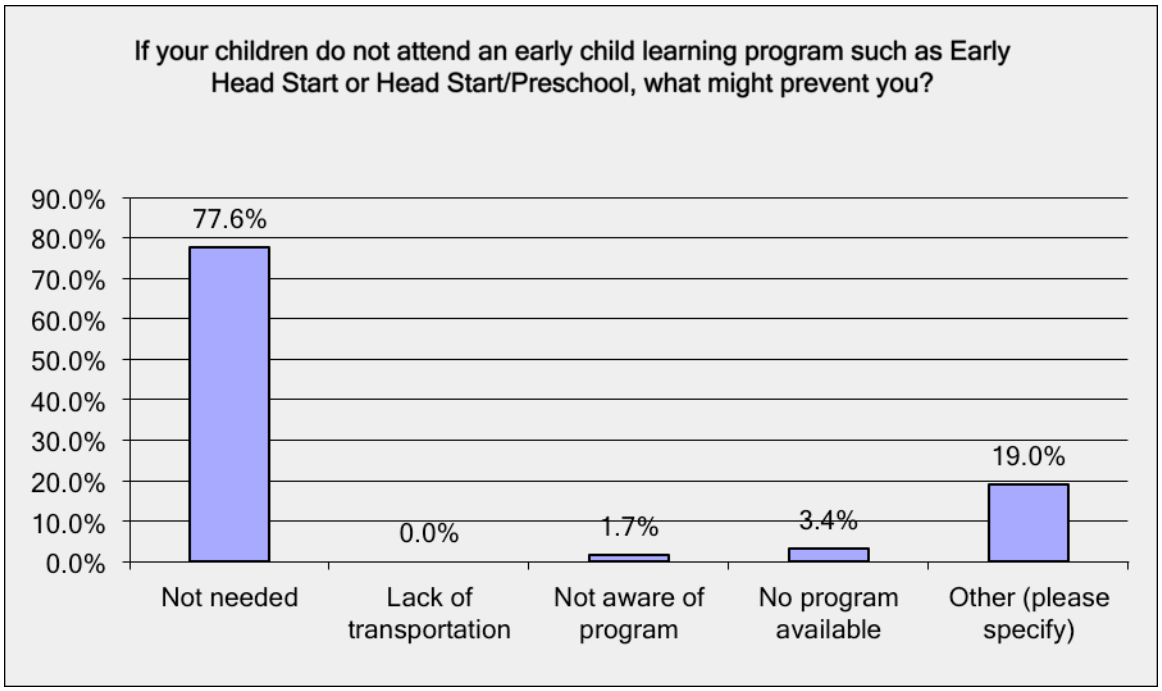
- Don't





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

- Homestead Elem Pre school
- Pre-k - XX
- NO CHILDREN
- Head Start/Preschool



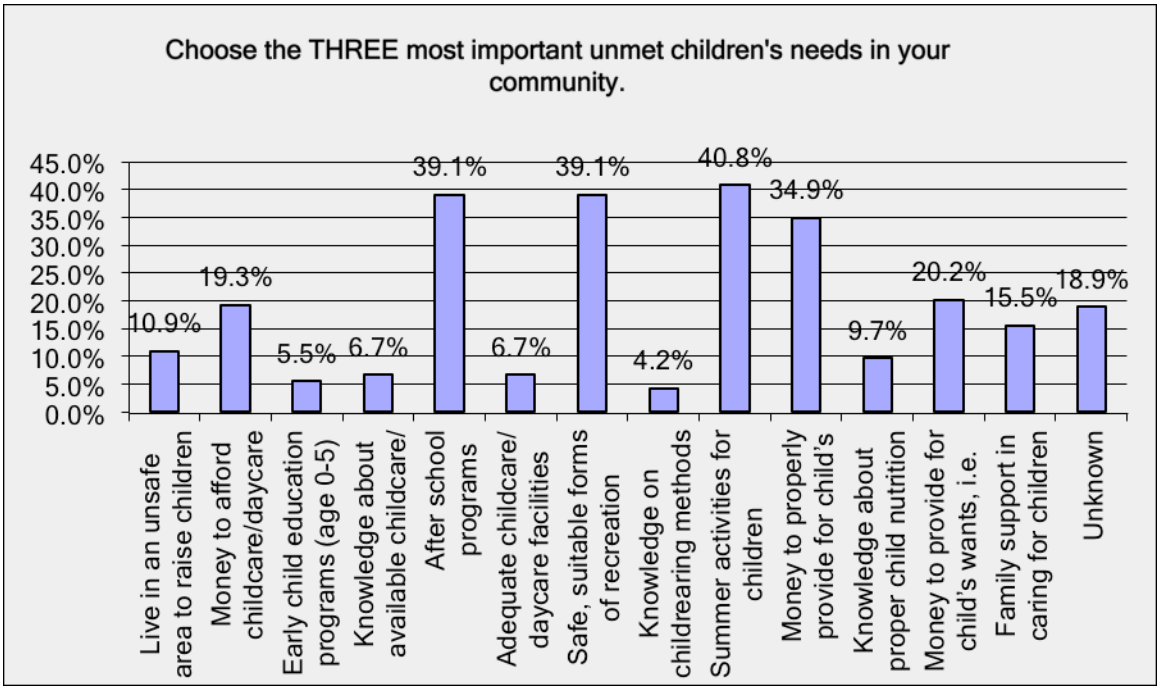
Other (please specify):

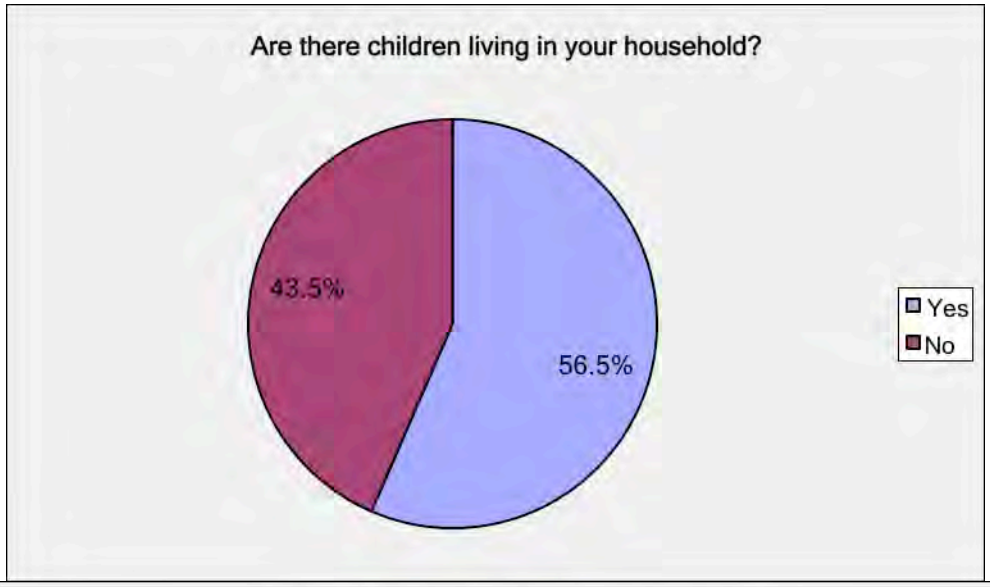
- Too young
- not yet born
- not old enough - X
- Children in school
- Lack of trusting another to care for my future child
- Adults with college degrees or degrees pending
- Grand child has already been through preschool.
- NO CHILDREN
- Not of age, yet.
- Private preschool

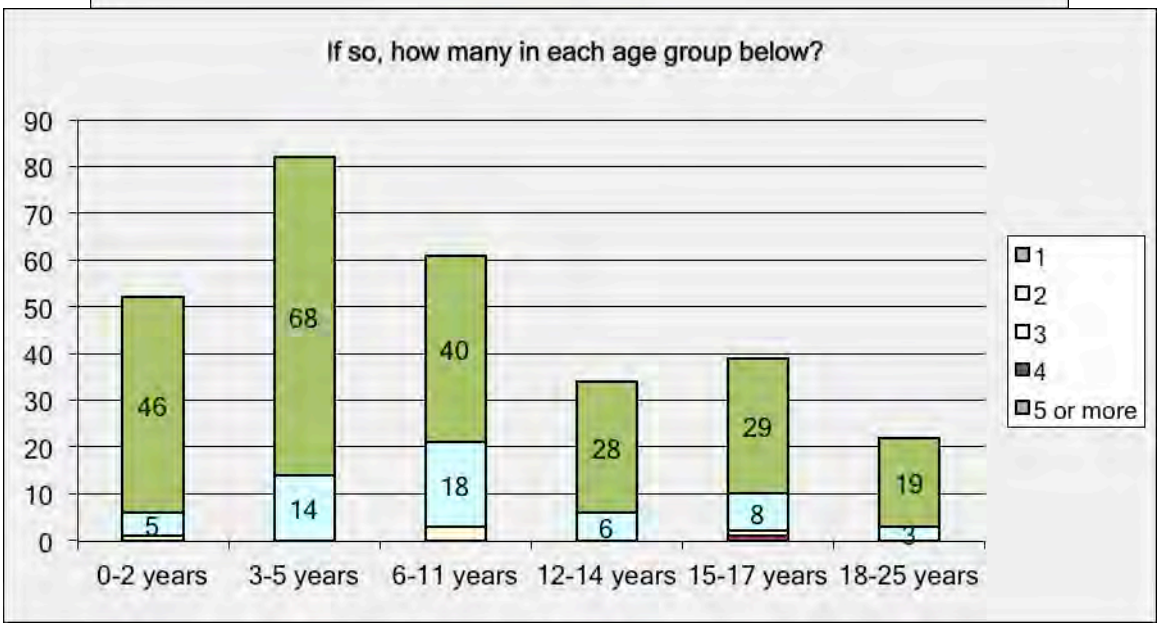
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

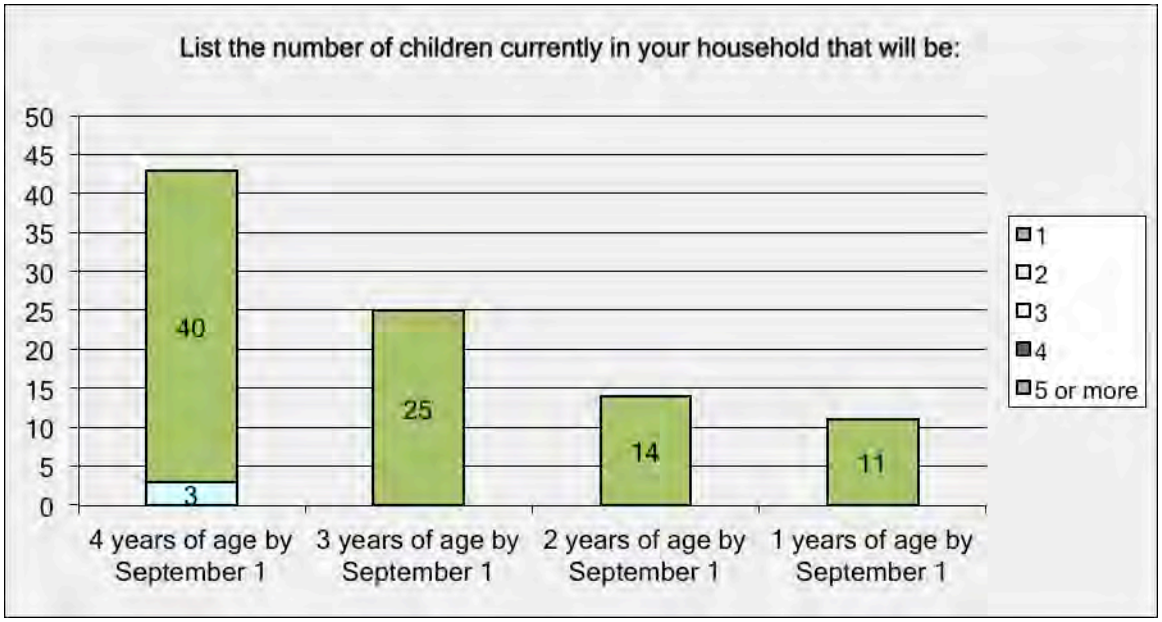
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

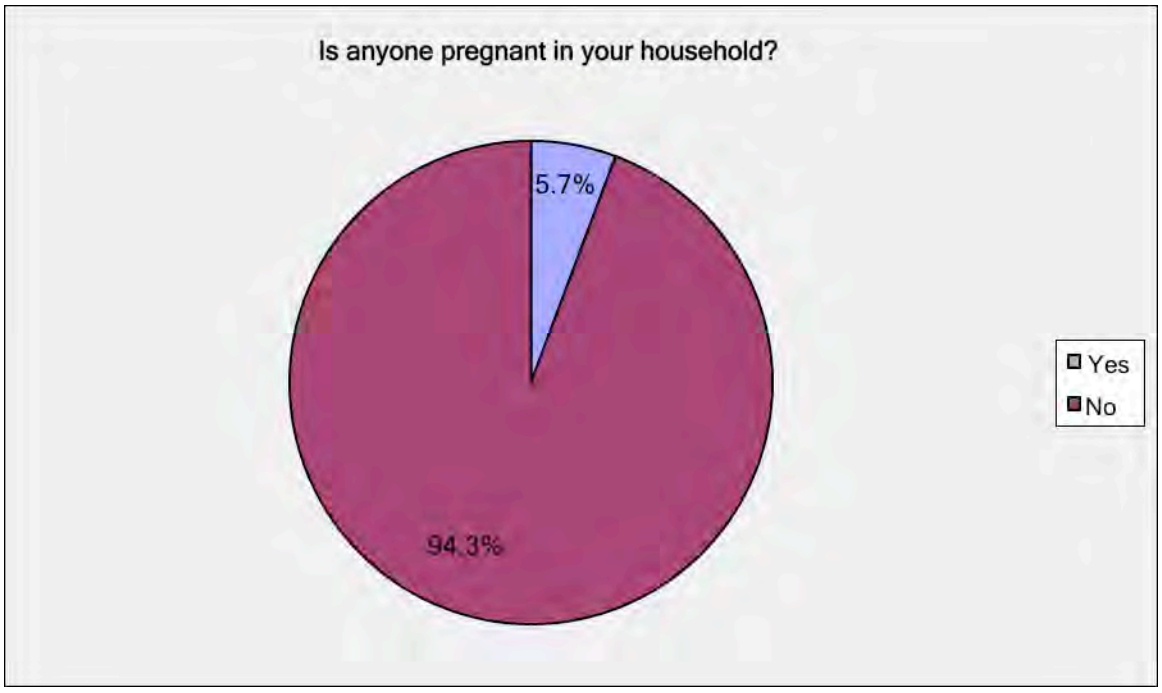
1. Summer activities for children
2. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
3. After school programs




Are there children living in your household?
43.5%
56.5%
Yes
No

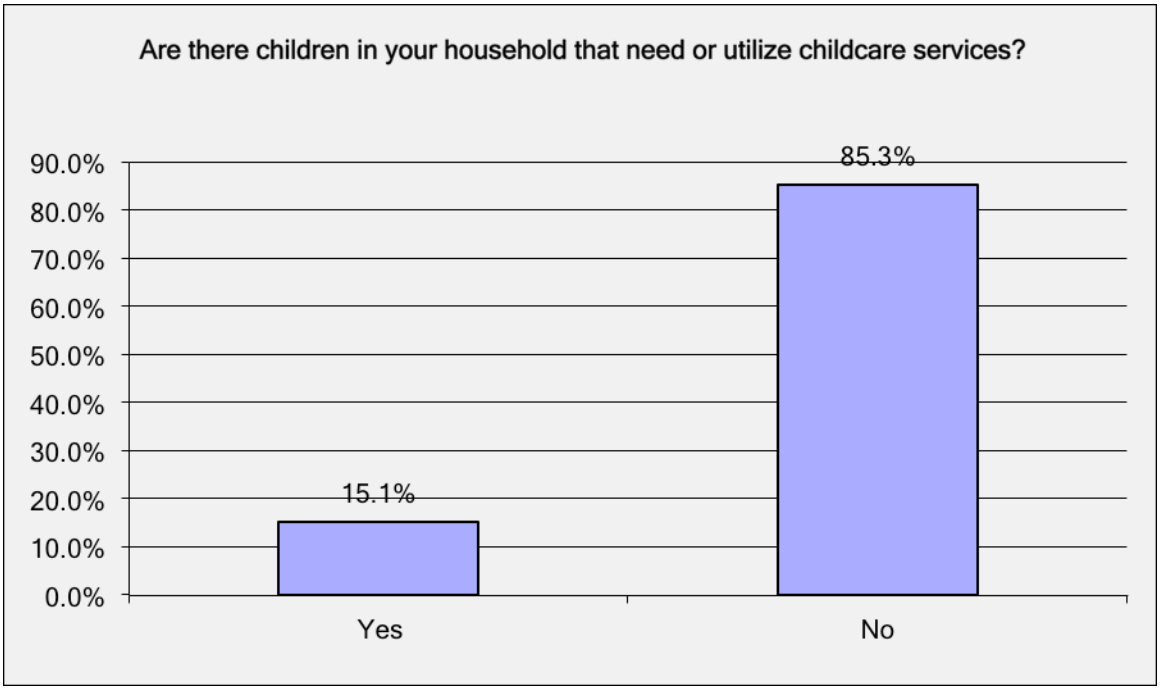

If so, how many in each age group below?
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
46
5
68
14
40
18
28
6
29
8
19
3
0-2 years
3-5 years
6-11 years
12-14 years
15-17 years
18-25 years
1
2
3
4
5 or more

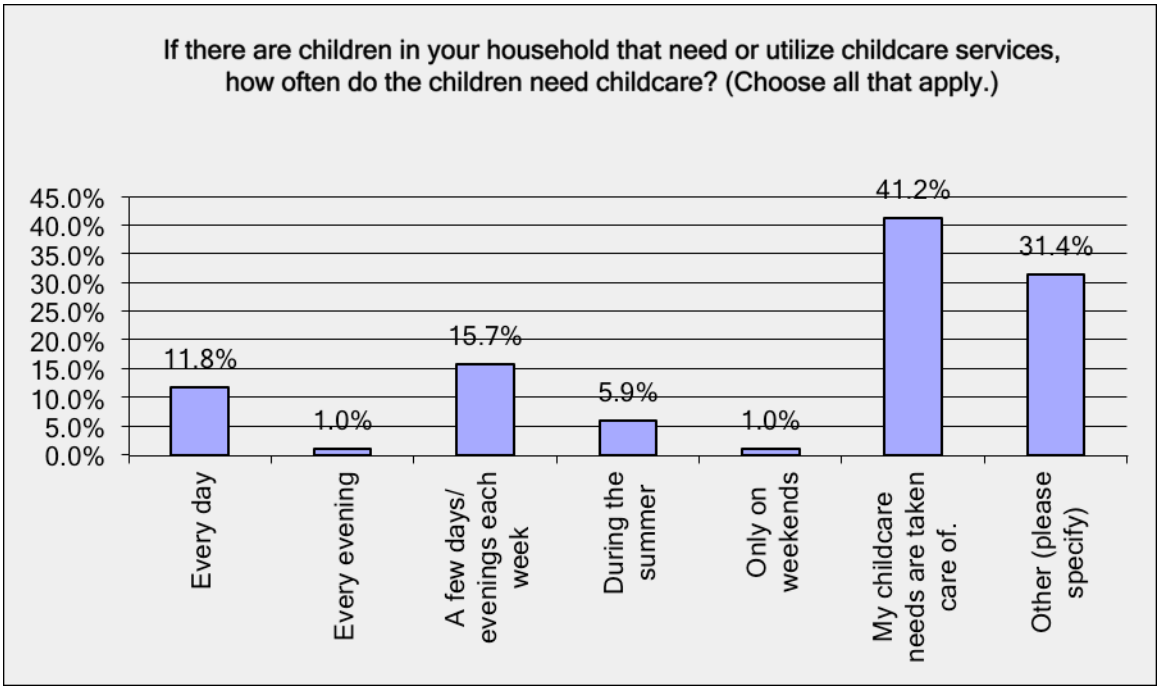




If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

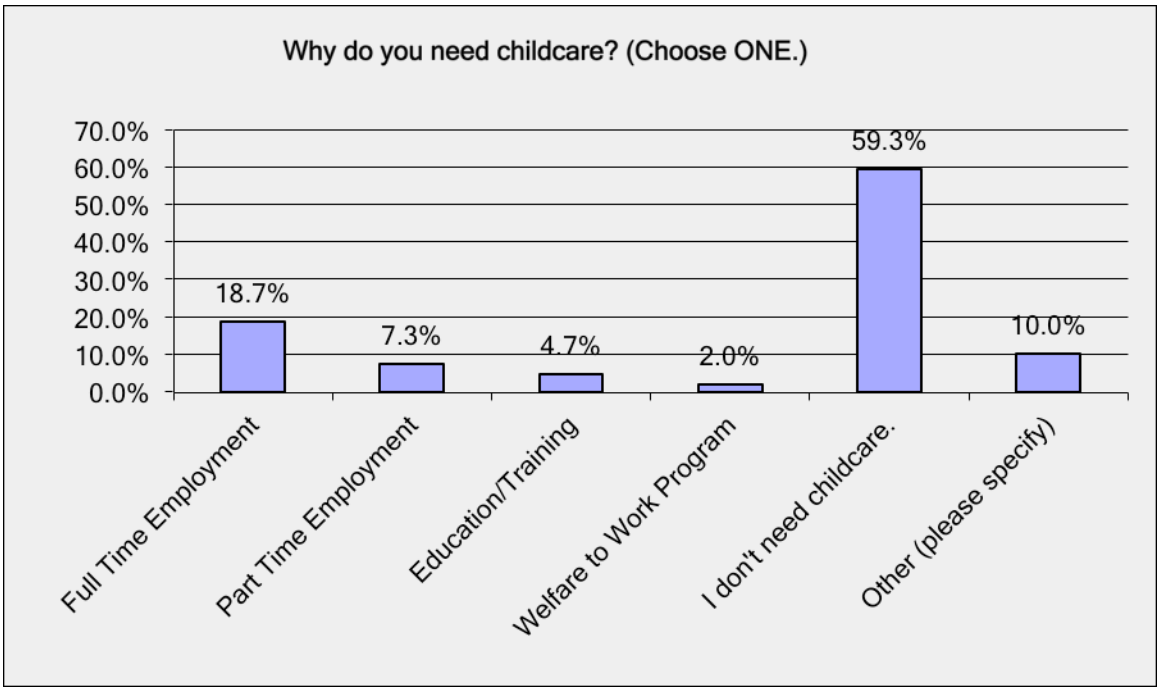
- 05/02/2015
- 05/02/2015
- 04/18/2015
- Mid May-June
- 04/09/2015
- 05/15/2015
- 10/12/2014
- Sept. 27, 2014
- N/A
- 02/04/2015
- 02/03/2015
- 11/27/2014
- 10/12/2014
- 12/20/2014





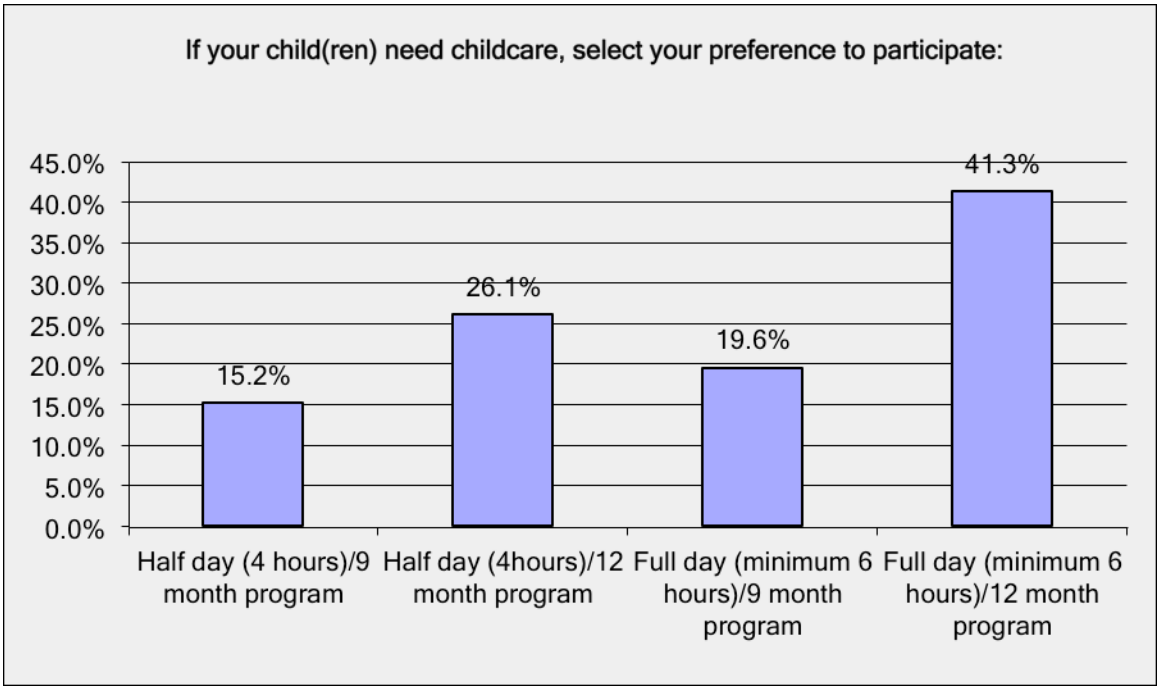
Other (please specify):

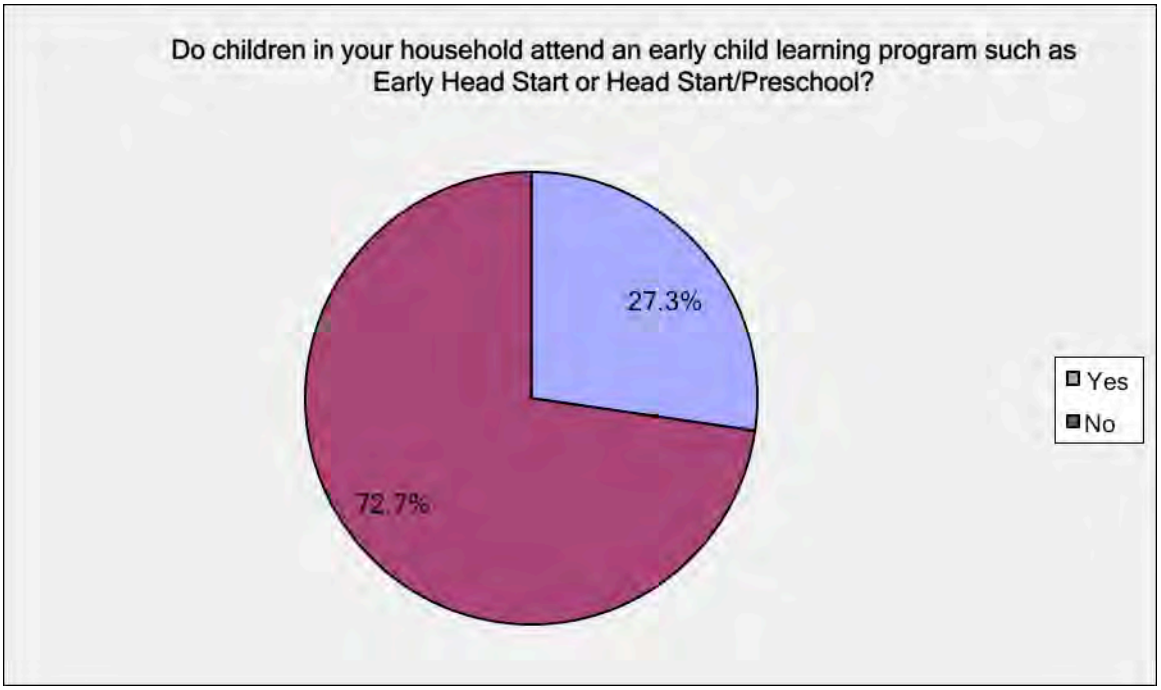
- n/a – XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- None - XXXXXX
- no
- ?
- UNTIL FIND JOB
- I don't know
- Aftr school - X
- Stay at home



Other (please specify):

- N/A - XXXXXXX
- Don't
- N/A
- no
- WOULD LIKE TO USE FOR
- Full time student
- routine for autism
- over 55 years old
- Did not fill in

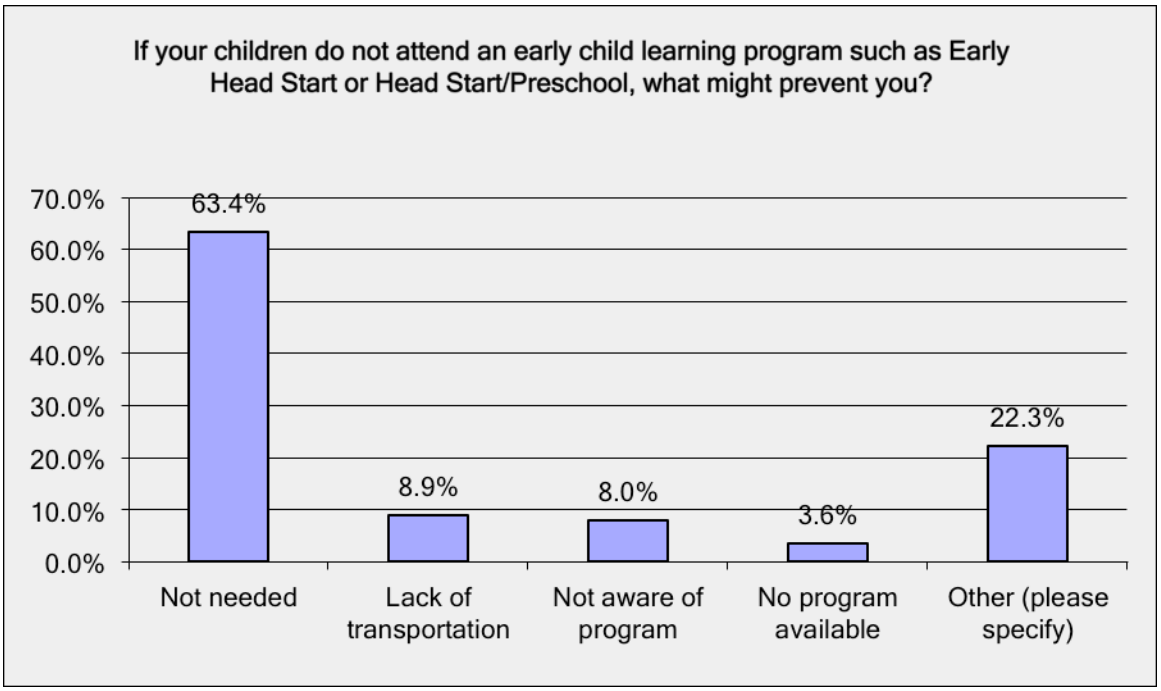




If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

- Lucretia - XXX
- Starting Points
- Starting Points Family Resource
- Pre-K

- Head Start - XXXXXXXXXXXX
- CUBBIES
- Preschool - XXXX
- Little Shepherd's Preschool
- Little Feet Daycare—Preschool – XX
- ANNA JARVIS - XXXX
- N/A
- Kiera Hill
- Headstart/Pre-school
- Flemington
- Will start preschool at AJ in fall
- Webster



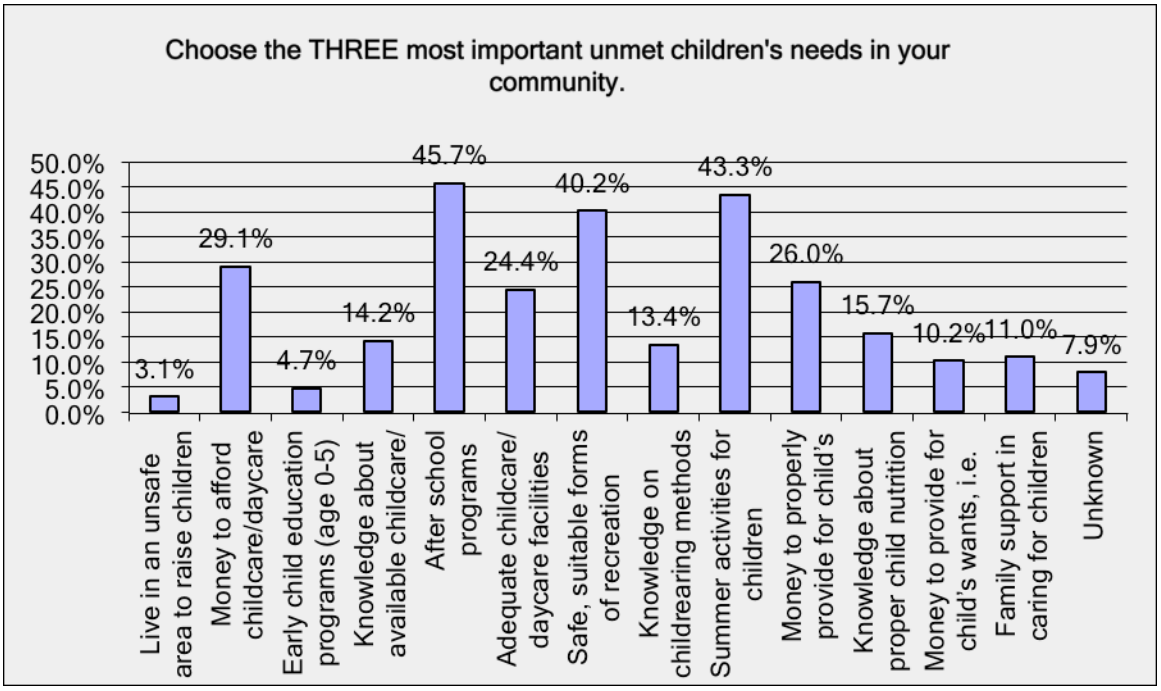
Other (please specify):

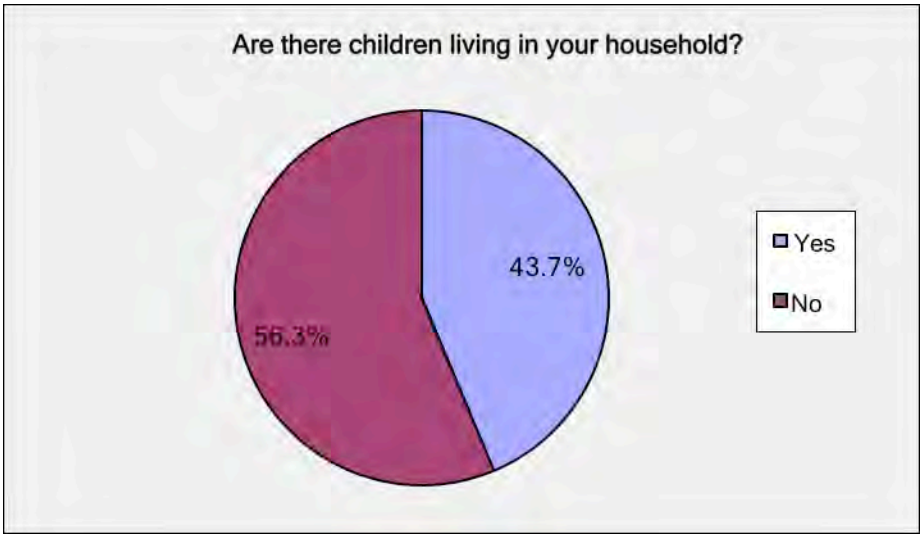
- N/A - XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Not old enough yet.
- Not ready
- No
- pass pre-school
- not old enough - XX
- no children
- In higher grades
- Transportation for people who do not have or have a nonvalid driver's license to get jobs or keep a job, other than in Grafton.
- not enough yet
- preschool not available full time for 3 year olds

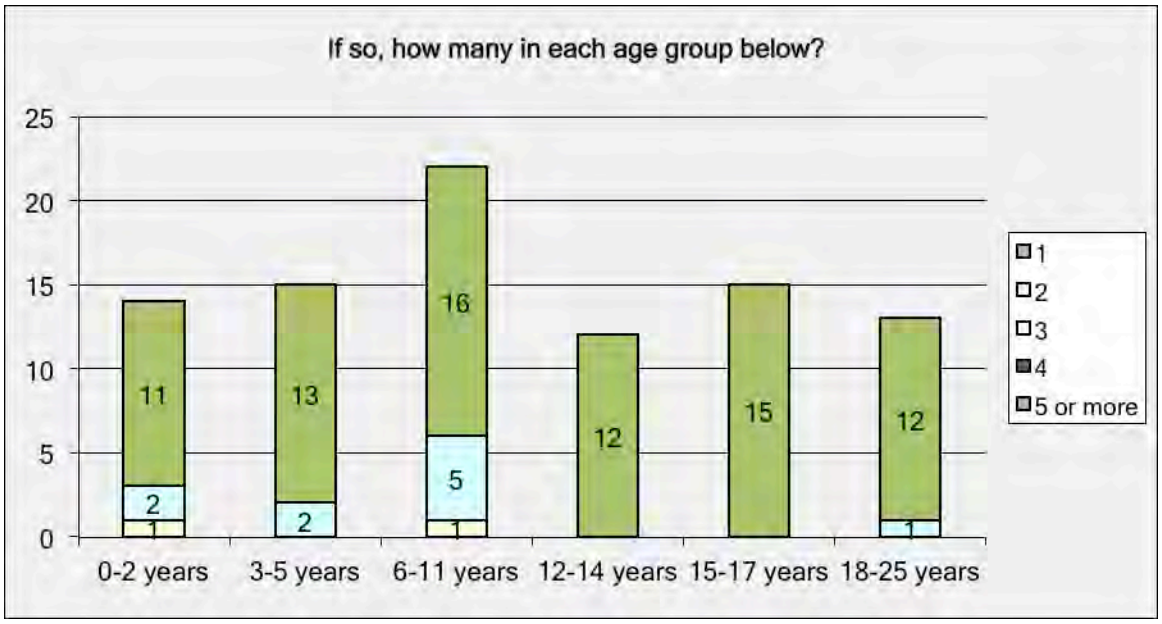
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

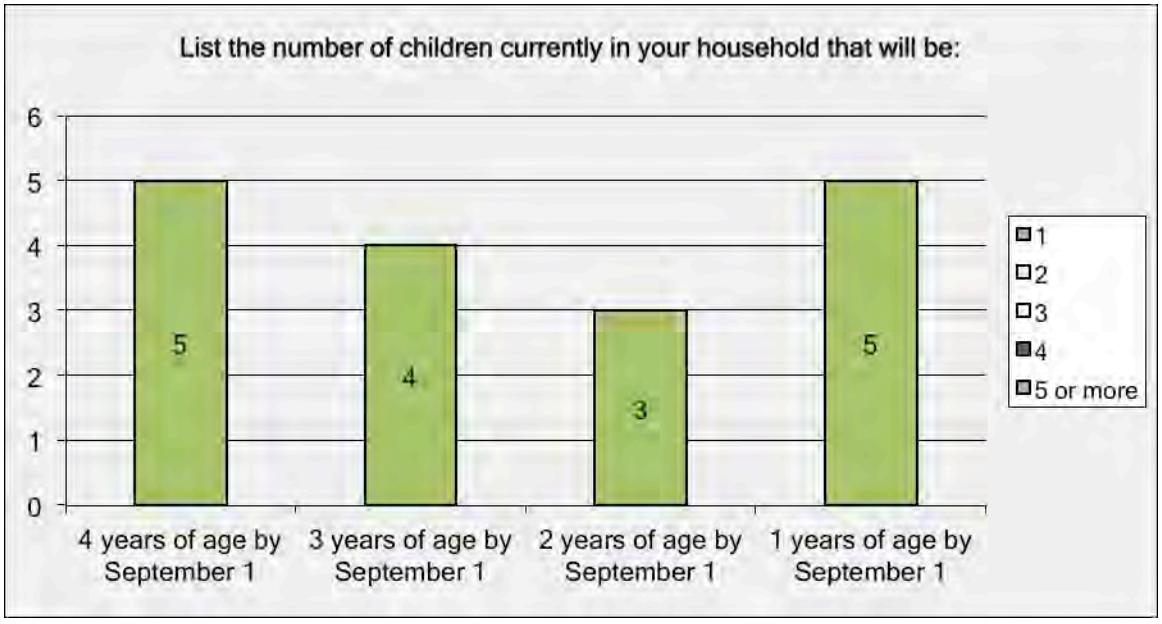
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

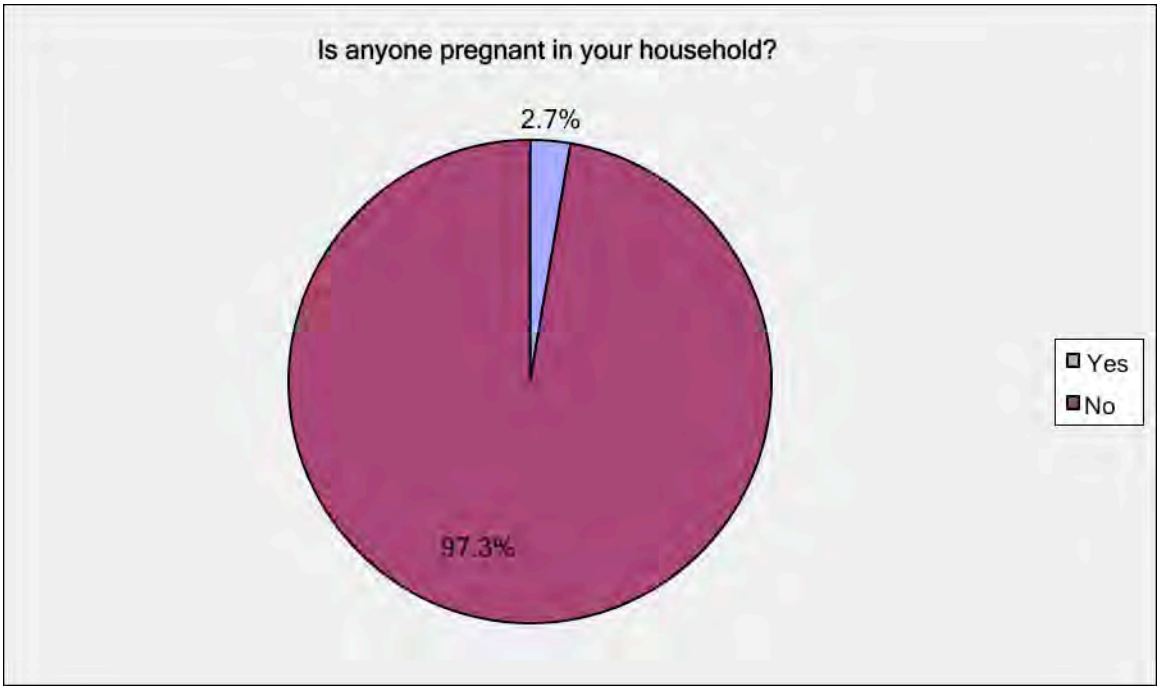
1. After school programs
2. Summer activities for children
3. Safe, suitable forms of recreation





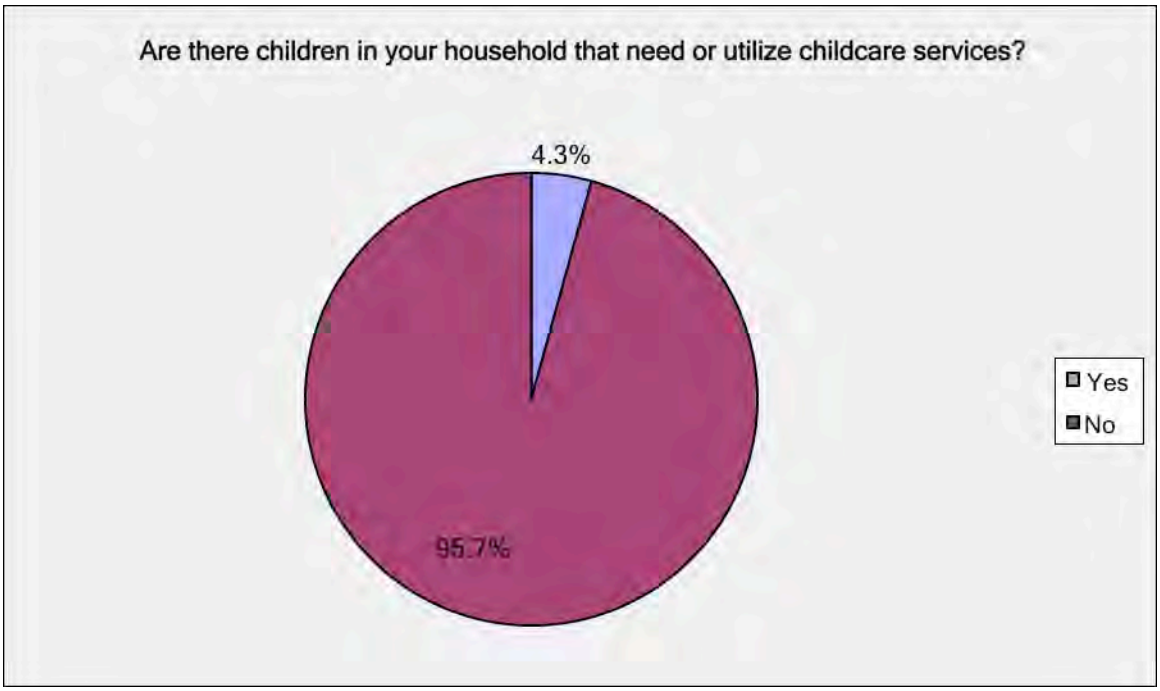

If so, how many in each age group below?
25
20
15
10
5
0
11
2
1
13
2
16
5
1
12
15
12
1
0-2 years
3-5 years
6-11 years
12-14 years
15-17 years
18-25 years
1
2
3
4
5 or more

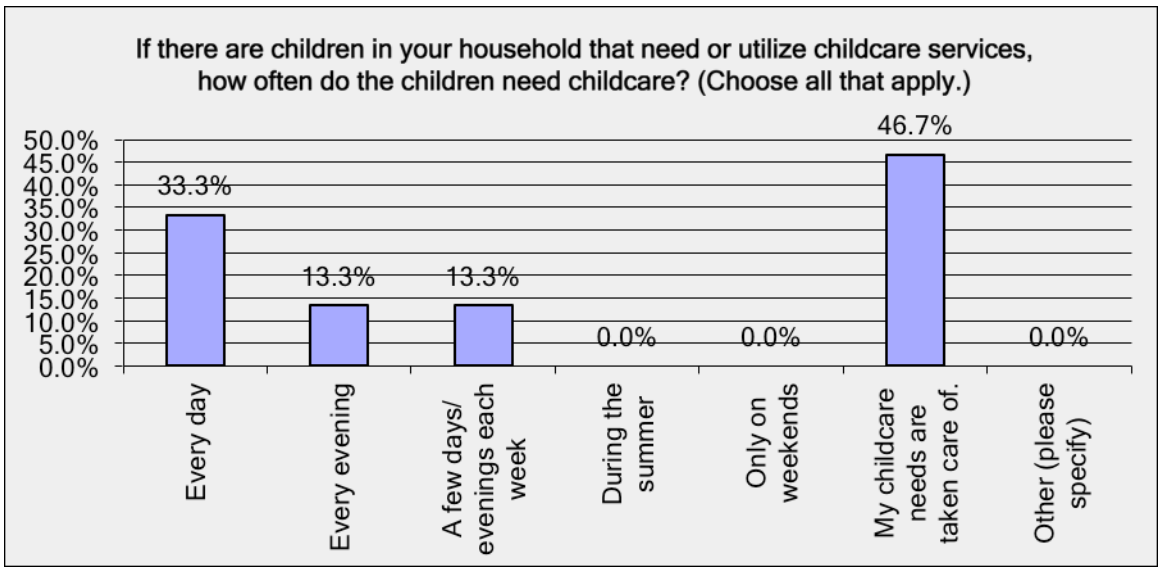

List the number of children currently in your household that will be:
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
5
4
3
5
4 years of age by September 1
3 years of age by September 1
2 years of age by September 1
1 years of age by September 1
1
2
3
4
5 or more

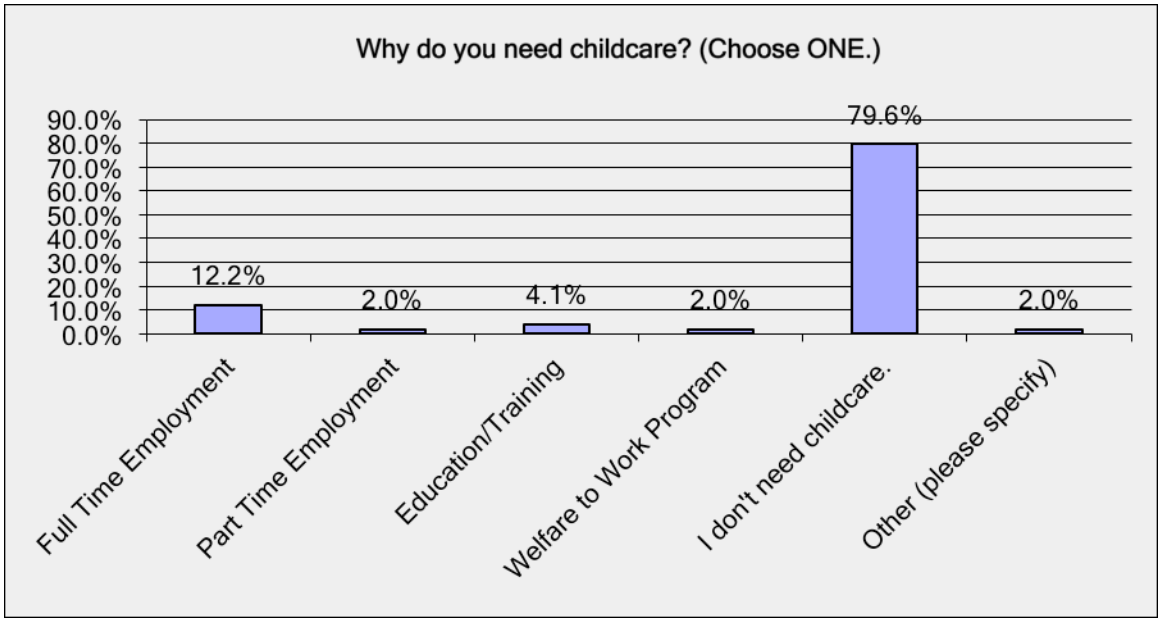


If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

- 01/25/2015
- January
- September

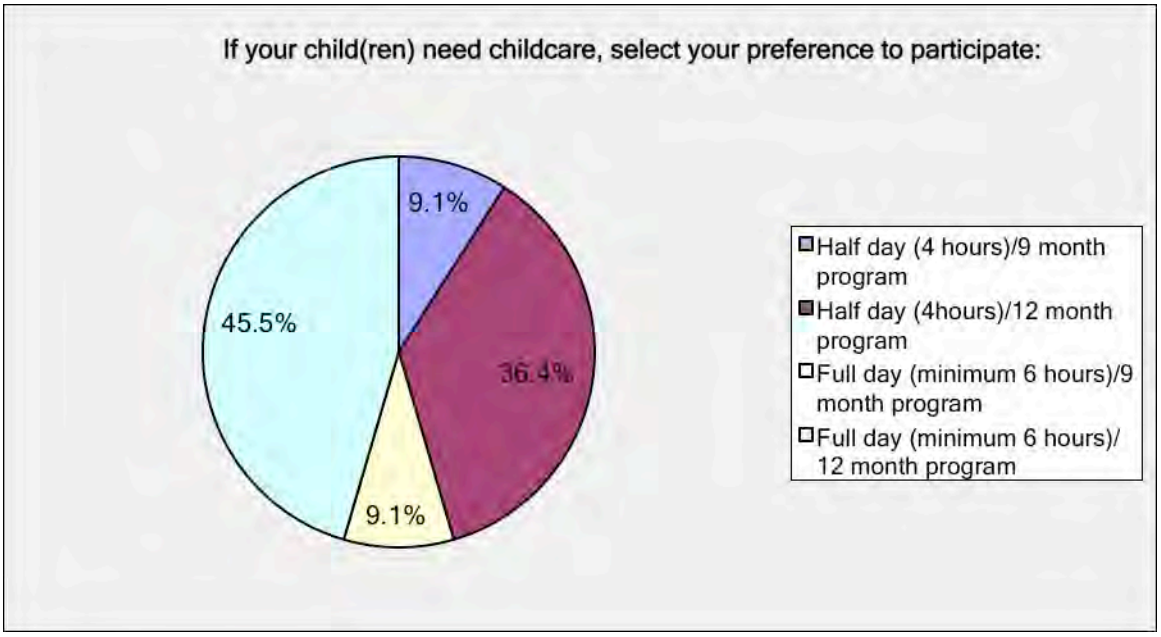


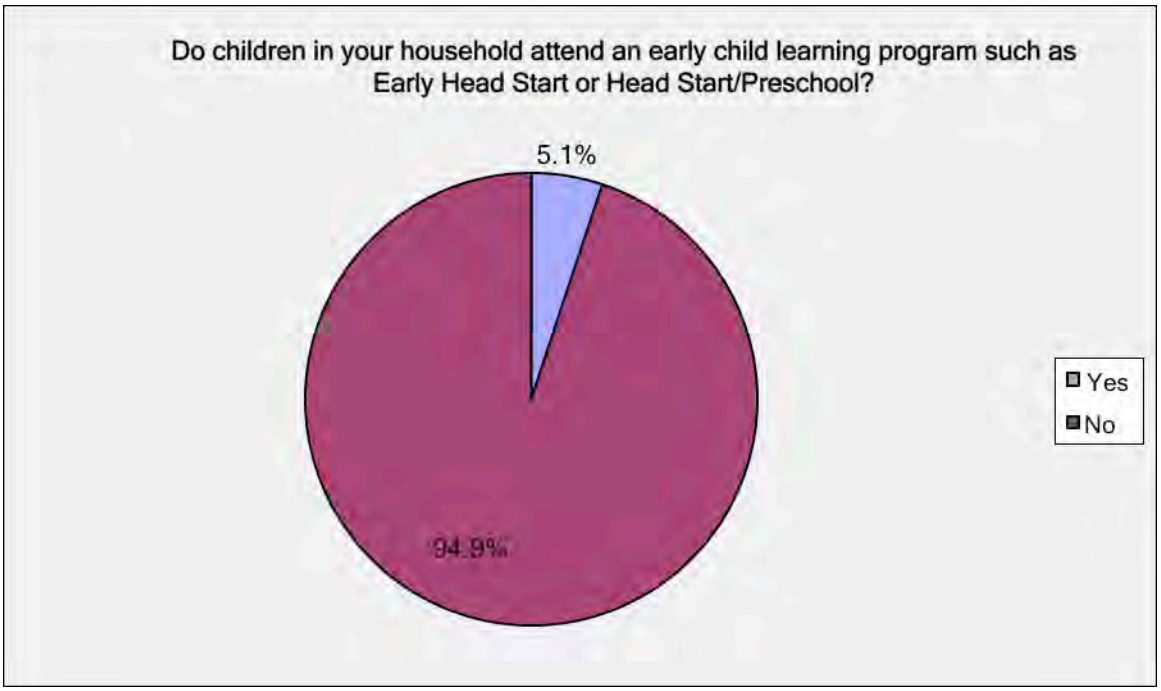




Other (please specify):

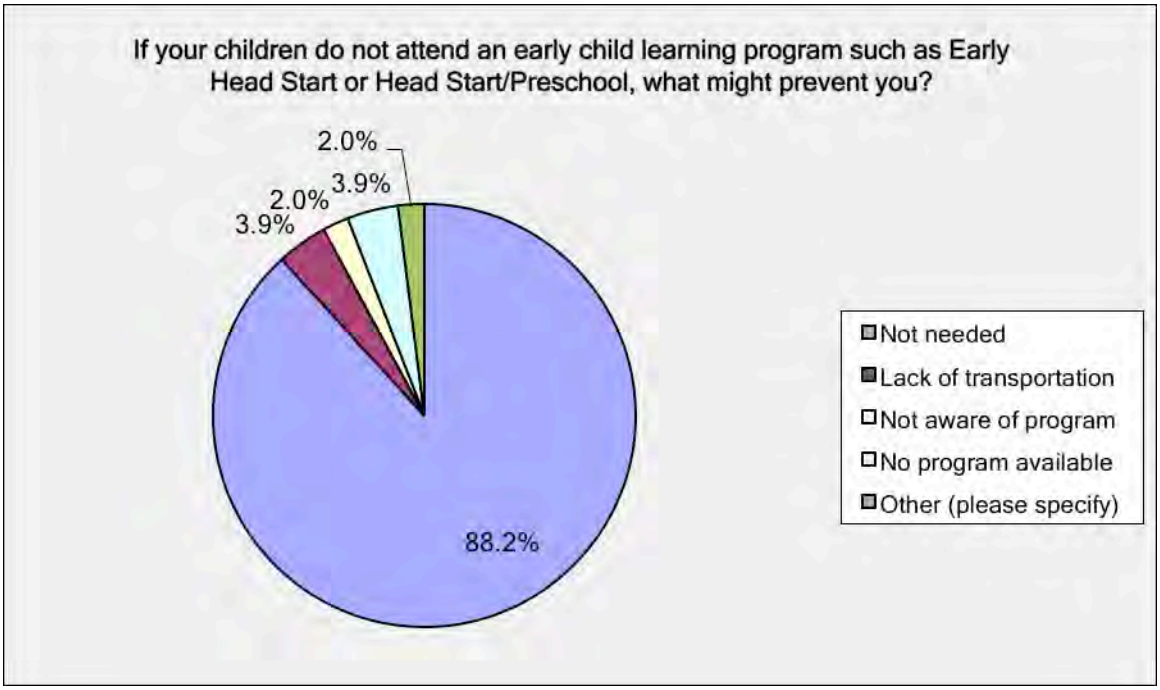
- Grown children





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

- Early Head Start
- Pre-School



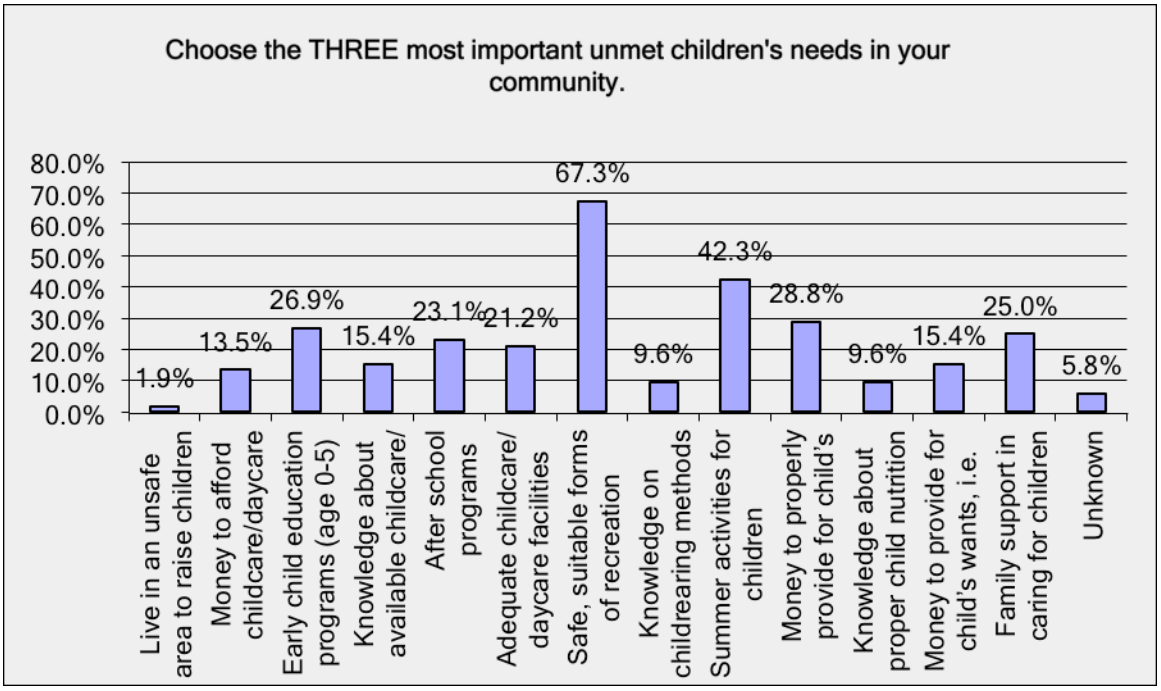
Other (please specify):

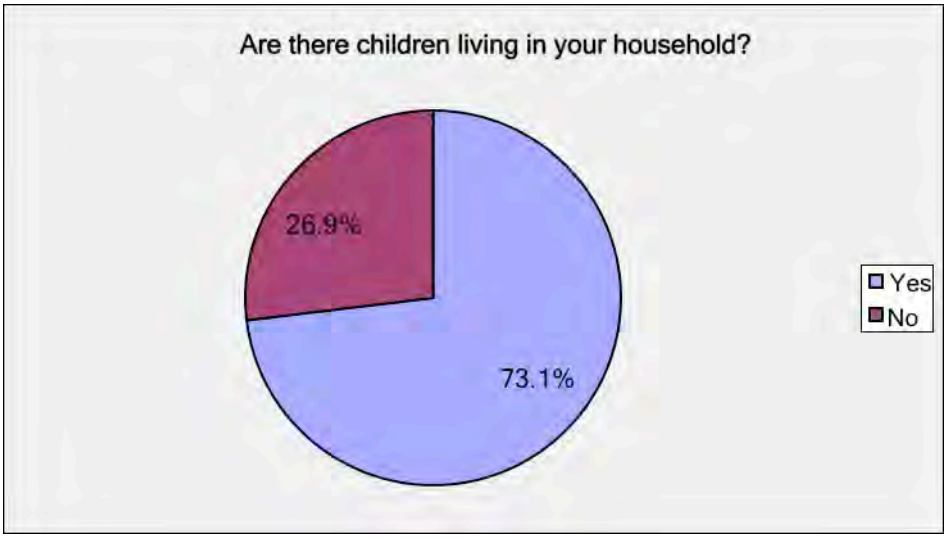
- On waiting list

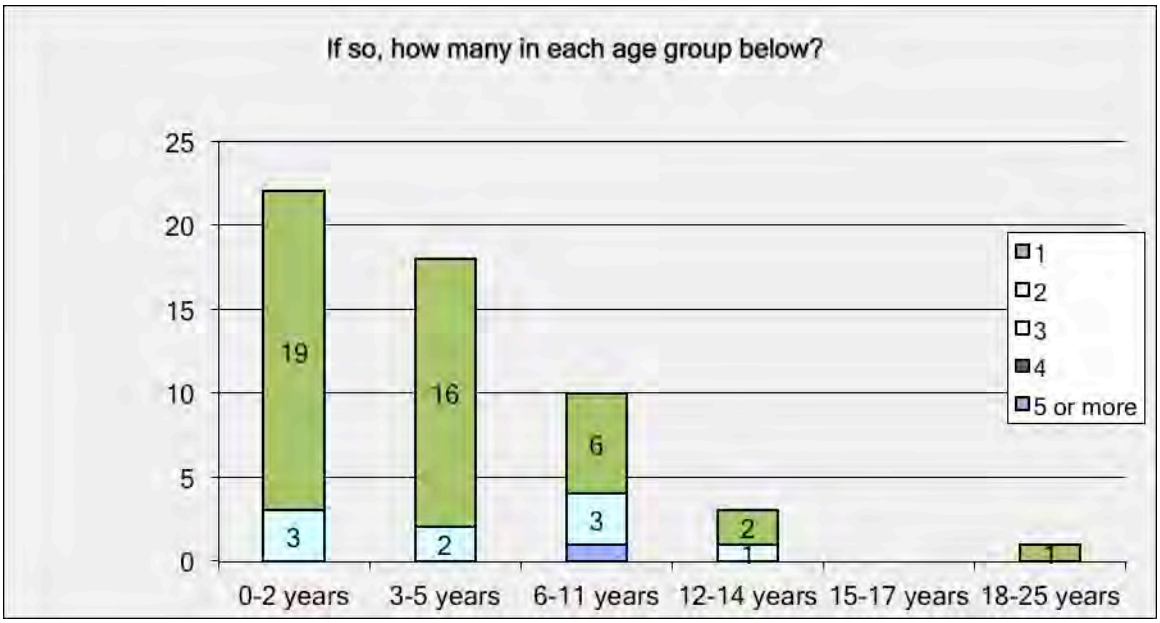
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

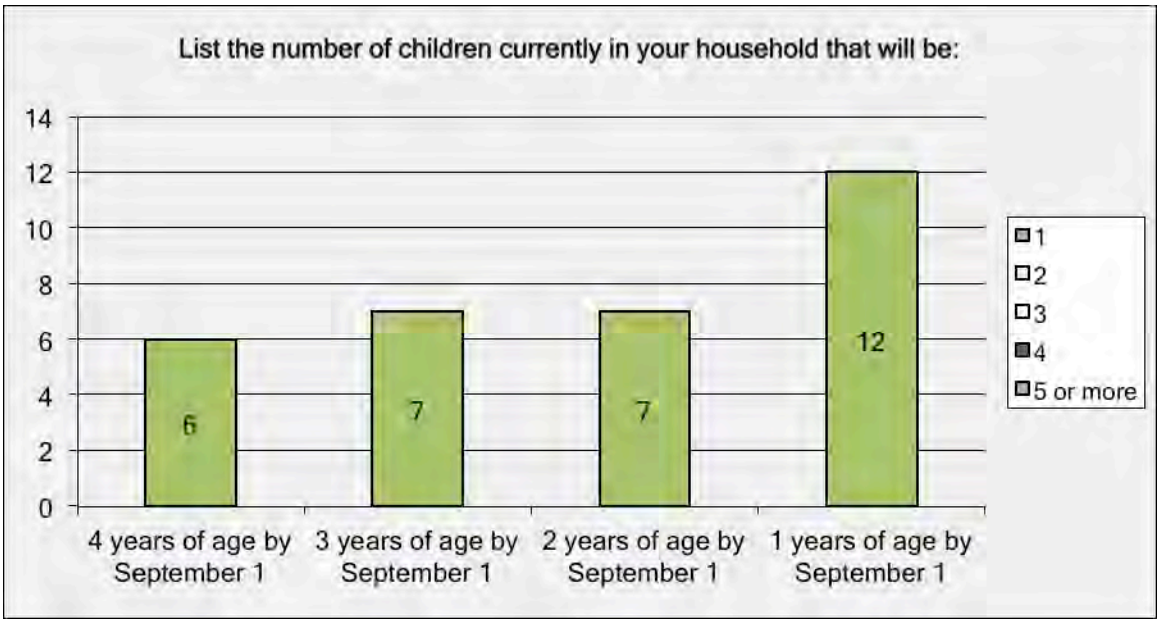
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

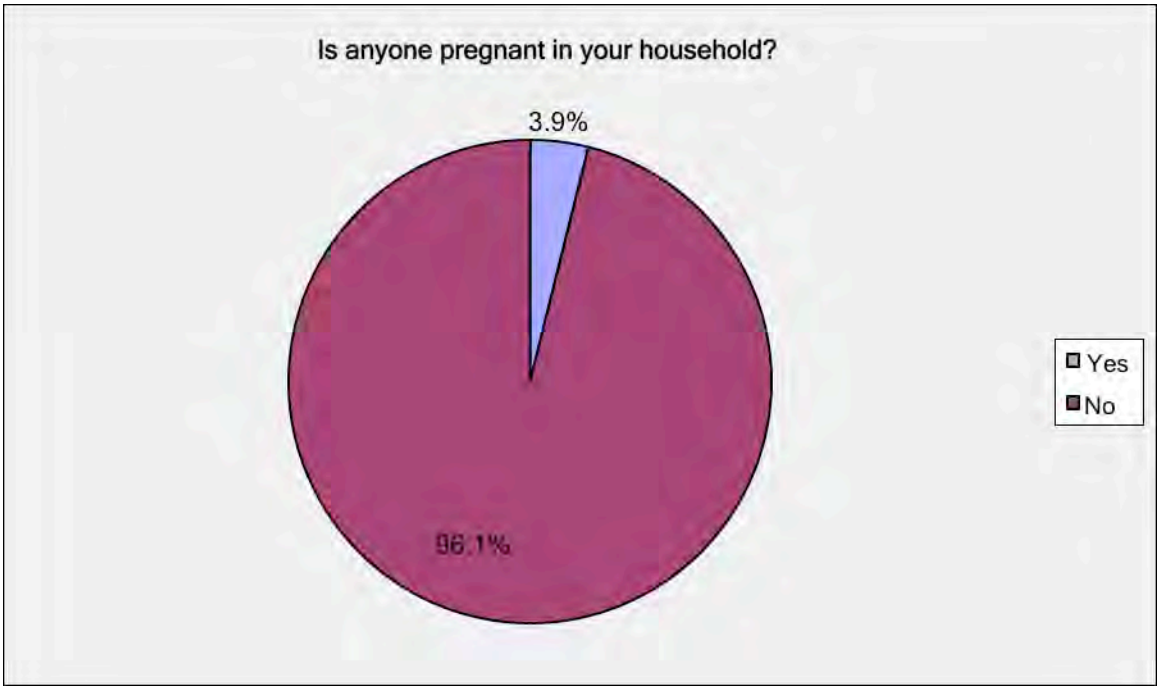
1. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
2. Summer activities for children
3. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter



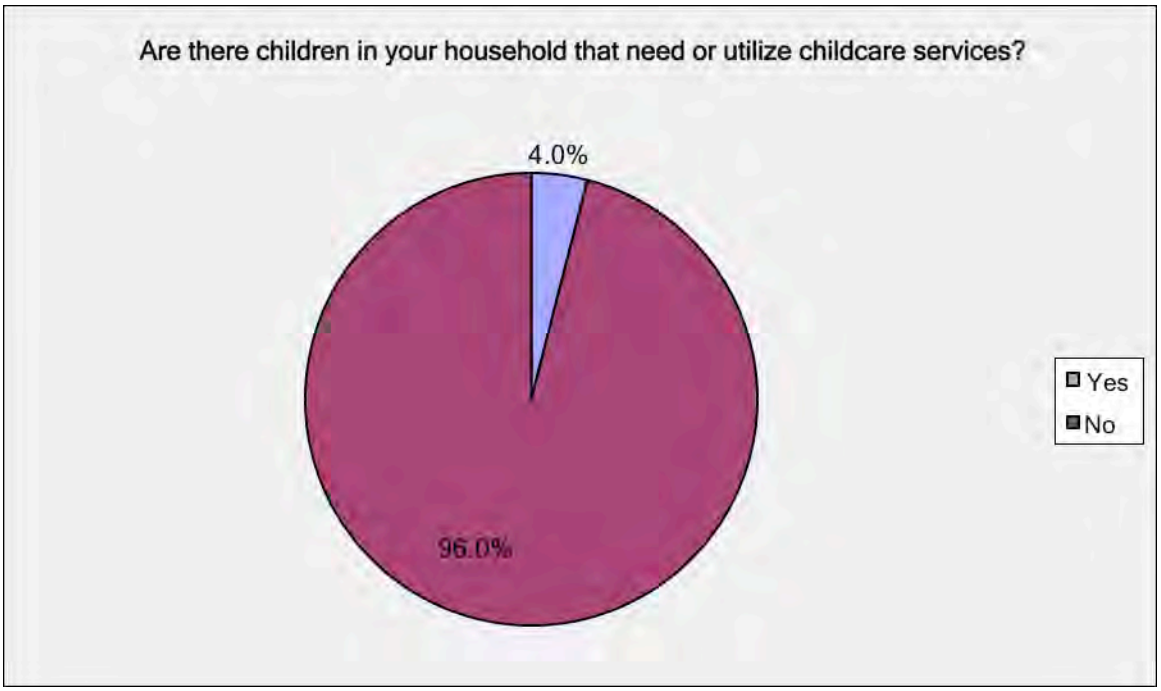


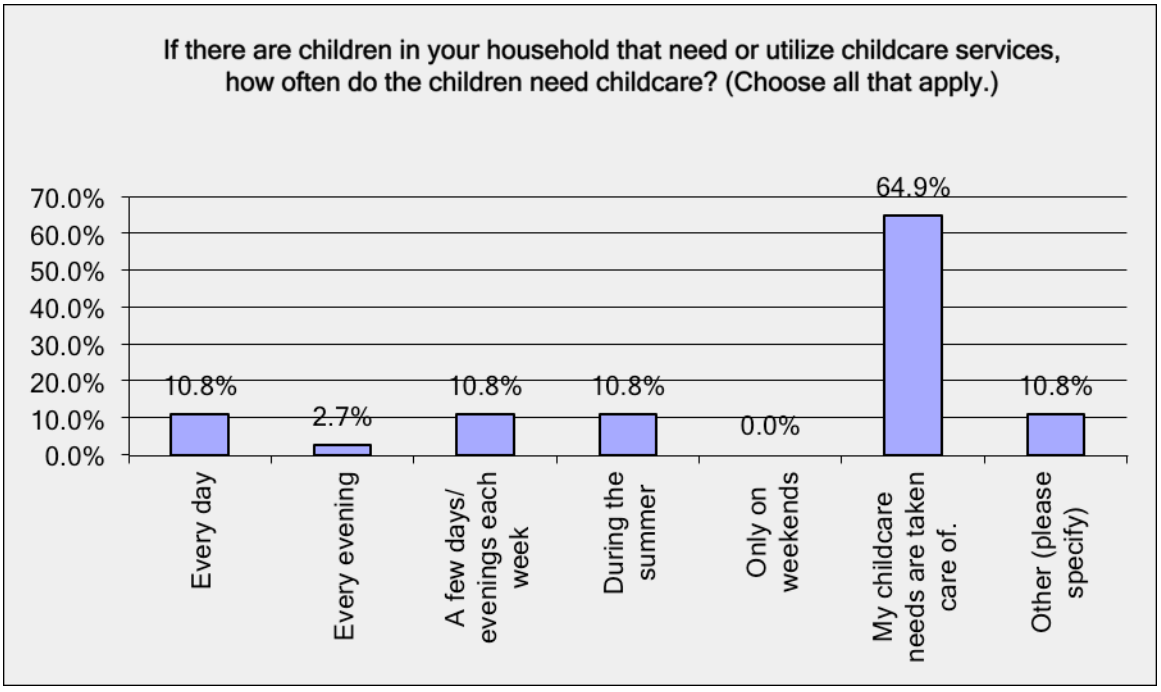

If so, how many in each age group below?
25
20
15
10
5
0
19
3
16
2
6
3
2
1
1
0-2 years
3-5 years
6-11 years
12-14 years
15-17 years
18-25 years
1
2
3
4
5 or more


List the number of children currently in your household that will be:
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
6
7
7
12
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
1
2
3
4
5 or more



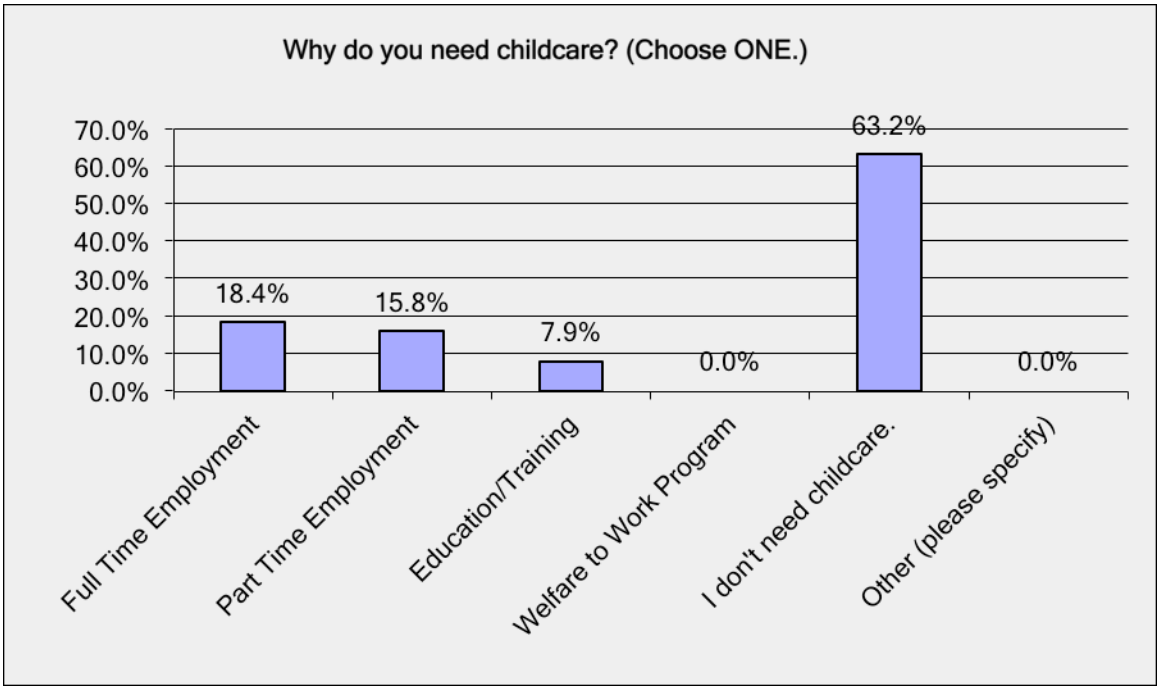
- **If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?**
- 10/12/2014

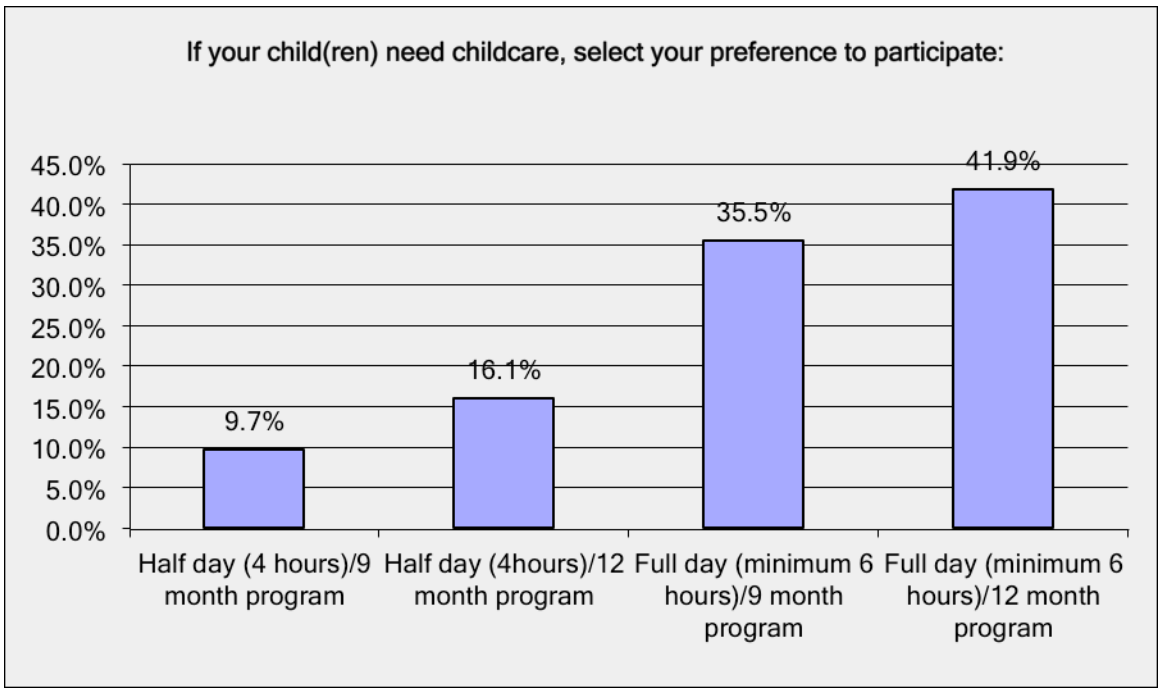


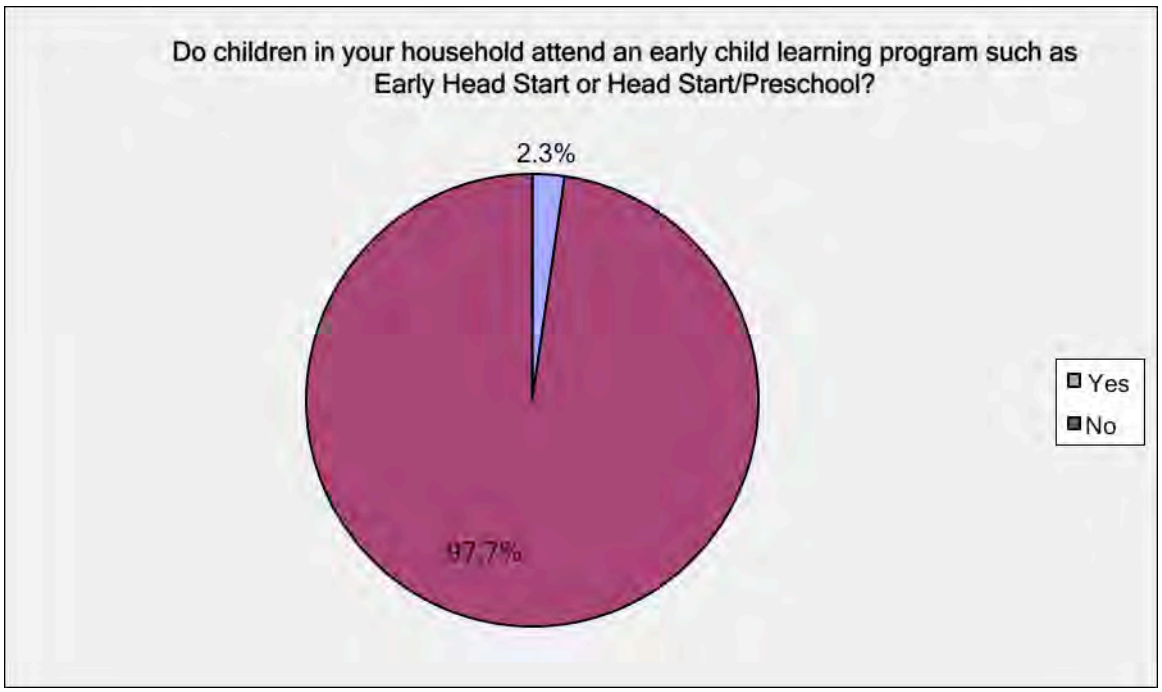


Other (please specify):

- Lost job due to loss of child care
- My parents
- Family helps when needed
- Will know later, due in Oct

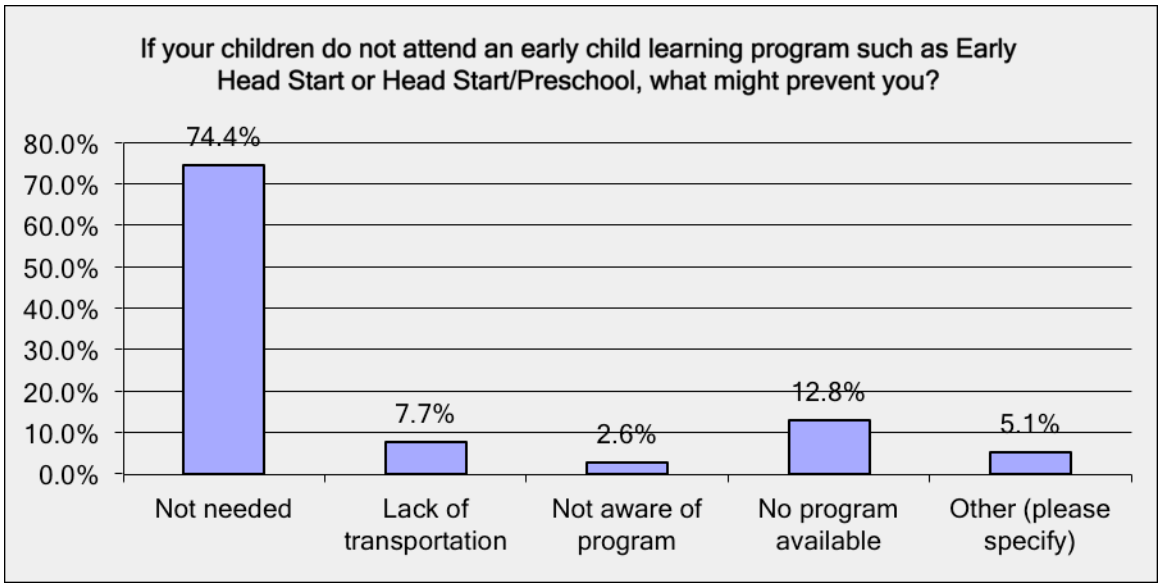






If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

- Starting Points Center



Other (please specify):

- Too Old
- Not old enough Pre-k next year

Participants Speak Out - Community Stakeholder Feedback

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

- NCWVCAA: Early Head Start is offered in our county. Children's needs are addressed through the EHS and Pre-K/Head Start programs. Children's needs are also met through our emergency assistance program by providing the parents/HOH's/guardians with assistance in emergency situations.

  Our county has an interagency team, with different agencies involved, which meets monthly and plan events to address children's needs.

  We provide center based, pre-K services to children 3-5. Early Head Start provides services to pre-natal families and center based services to children Birth to Three. We provide education and resources to low income families to better their circumstances and be active participants in their child's education. Educational and school readiness needs are addressed, as well as working with families to ensure help with nutrition, health, social skills, and mental health needs of the children.

- CASA of Marion County: Advocating for children who have been abused or neglected

- St George Medical Clinic: We look at the whole picture dealing with children and their health care needs, also their emotional issues.

- Preston County Starting Points Family Resource Center: Baby Food Pantry - food, formula, diapers, wipes, Baby Safety Showers (twice annually), Yard Swap (twice annually) - giving out / trading needed children's clothes and items, household goods. Provide layettes with a few essentials for newborns (blankets, clothing, diapers, bottles, baby bath soap and lotion. Along with the FRN, we assist children in the public school system with cold weather needs such as coats, shoes, gloves and hats.

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)

As per Policy 2525, West Virginia Universal Access to a Quality Early Education System, each county Board of Education must have an approved county plan on file at the West Virginia Department of Education (WVDE), which has been approved by the Secretary of West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) and West Virginia Department of Education (WVDE) prior to 2012-2013.

Proposed changes to collaborative Pre-K classrooms must be approved by the local county Pre-K Core team with, at a minimum, includes representation from the county school system preschool program, the county school system preschool special needs program, a licensed community childcare program in that county not operated by the county school system, and the Head Start program in that county. A representative from the local DHHR and/or child care resource and referral agency shall be included in the Core Team when there is no licensed community child care representative. The licensed childcare programs in the county will elect a representative to serve on the county collaborative early childhood Core team.

All changes to collaborative Pre-K classrooms after 2012-2013 must be submitted as an addendum to the WVDE with signatures of all the required county collaborative early childhood Core Team members for review and approval 30 days prior to the implementation of the changes. Changes could include but not limited to classroom locations, operation, curriculum, staffing, and resources. Such proposed changes also require an Impact Study completed by the Core Team to determine effect on other community childcare programs such as significant business loss or closure, decrease in enrollment and wait list, loss of funds, and/or loss of jobs. Failure to submit changes may result in the non-approval of the change.

WVDE, in collaboration with WVDHHR, has the responsibility of convening a committee, designated as the WV Pre-K Steering Team, to review the quality and content of the changes. This team is comprised of representatives from the WVDE, WVDHHR, and West Virginia Head Start State Collaboration Office.

As of the spring of 2012, all of the North Central Head Start counties (Barbour, Marion, Monongalia-Delegate, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster) were designated as meeting Universal Pre-K status by the West Virginia Pre-K Steering Committee. This achievement in each county demonstrated that the WVDE Policy 2525 requirements were met in that all four year old children and three year old children with Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) 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 WVDHHR and the West Virginia 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:

- 2014-2015 Barbour, Marion, Preston, and Randolph
- 2015-2016 Taylor and Tucker
- 2016-2017 Monongalia, Pocahontas, and Webster

According to the West Virginia Department of Education, Office of Early Learning, Overview of West Virginia Universal Pre-K, WVBE Policy 2525-West Virginia's Universal Access to a Quality Early Education System 2014-2015 Report:

- The total enrollment for Pre-K children (4 year olds and 3 year olds with an IEP) was 15,256 children
- 79% of the classrooms were in collaboration with community partners, including childcare centers and Head Start Programs
- FY2015 Total State Aid funding generated by WV Universal Pre-K was over 91 million dollars (in addition to Federal Head Start and Childcare funding)

WV Board of Education 2525 – WV's Universal Access

County	2013-2014 4 yr. old - PLUS Pre-K Enrollment 1	2014-2015 Kindergarten Enrollment 2	*Participation Percentage 3	2014-2015 Pre-K Enrollment 4	2012-13 Enrollment Excluded for State Aid *(under 3 yrs.) 3*	2014-15 Approved Pre-K Class-rooms	2013-14 Capacity reported on program data
Barbour	146	170	86%	136	20	9	180
Marion	429	568	76%	496	67	34	654
Monongalia	612	800	77%	637	153	44	862
Pocahontas	68	82	83%	63	5	5	100
Preston	219	329	67%	264	11	15	294
Randolph	203	266	76%	205	2	13	254
Taylor	124	191	65%	125	14	7	140
Tucker	58	71	82%	70	0	4	80
Webster	98	106	92%	103	4	6	120

1 4 year olds by September 1st, 2013 - 2nd month Enrollment Counted for State Aid Funding
2 5 year olds by September 1st, 2014 - 2nd month Enrollment Counted for State Aid Funding
3 Percent Participation is the comparison between the 5 yr. old kindergarten enrollment and the 4 yr. old population enrolled in pre-k from the previous year. This is used as a rough estimate for participation and needs.
4 Total pre-k Enrollment based on 2nd month 2014.

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. This bill required, "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."

"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."

Senate Bill 19 was introduced in the 2015 Legislature that required early childhood programs to operate a minimum of 4 days per week, 1200 instructional minutes per week, and a minimum of 146 instructional days per year but was vetoed by the Governor on April 1, 2015. Therefore, according to WVDE Policy 2525 and Senate Bill 247, "Beginning with the school year 2016-2017, programs shall provide an instructional day of 300 minutes for WV Pre-K, inclusive of all required elements of the daily schedule, five days per week. The WV Pre-K school calendar shall be offered no less than 160 instructional days per year. The WV Pre-K school calendar must be approved by the county Board of Education annually."

As of print for this Community Assessment Update in February 2016, Senate Bill 286, Protecting Quality Child Care, was introduced and passed through the Senate and was being introduced and assigned to a committee in the House of Delegates on February 1, 2016. This bill would require, "Beginning no later than the school year 2016-2017, and continuing thereafter, these early childhood education programs shall provide at least forty-eight thousand minutes annually and no less than fifteen hundred minutes of instruction per week."

The majority of the Head Start and Board of Education collaborative Pre-K classrooms during PY50 or 2015-2016 school year operated on a 4 full day (over 6 hours daily) per week schedule, 128 instructional days per year. In the meantime, the NCWVCAA HS Program continues to plan and meet with its Board of Education partners in preparation to determine how and if it will be able to achieve this school calendar of 5 days per week mandate for the 2016-2017 school year unless Senate Bill 286 is approved.

Teaching Staff Credentials

During the 2013 Legislative session, Senate Bill 359 was passed that changed WVDE Kindergarten Assistant Teacher requirements, which also affected Assistant Teacher requirements for Pre-K Assistant Teachers in WV Universal Pre-K Programs.

As per West Virginia Department of Education (WVDE), an excerpt from State Code 5202 Section §126-136-12 requires, "Beginning July 1, 2014, any person previously employed as an aide in a Pre-K or a kindergarten program on and after that date and any new person employed in that capacity in a Pre-K or kindergarten program on and after that date shall hold the position of (1) Early Childhood Classroom Assistant Teacher Temporary Authorization; (2) Early Childhood Classroom Assistant Teacher Permanent Authorization; or (3) Early Childhood Classroom Assistant Teacher Permanent Authorization and Permanent Paraprofessional. Any person employed as an aide in a Pre-K or Kindergarten program on or before July 1, 2014 and is eligible for full retirement benefits before July 1, 2020, may remain employed as an aide in that position and upon application, shall be granted an Early Childhood Assistant Teacher II, Permanent Authorization by the State Superintendent pursuant to section §12-2a-3. Policy 2525 16.2.e states: Any Early Childhood Classroom Assistant Teacher employed in a collaborative setting with Head Start must complete coursework required to obtain permanent authorization in accordance with Head Start regulations.

Assistant Teachers must be in pursuit of one of the options available for the Early Childhood Classroom Assistant Teacher credential. Pathways include Child Development Associate (CDA), West Virginia Apprenticeship for Child Development Specialists (ACDS), or West Virginia approved coursework. For those that possess an Early Childhood Associates Degree, he or she is also required to obtain one of the aforementioned pathways. He or she must submit commitment verifying the applicant's agreement to complete coursework, approved by the WVDE, in the areas of preschool special education, child development, and early childhood language and literacy.

While the employee is enrolled in coursework and making progress toward completion of the requirements for the Permanent Authorization, he or she will be issued a Temporary Authorization. Upon completion of a program the Permanent Authorization will be awarded. Teachers who have been hired after August 1, 2013 and work in a community program in collaboration between the Board of Education and Head Start must have an initial Community Program Authorization to include:

a. Bachelor's Degree in Child Development, Early Childhood, or Occupational Development with emphasis in Child Development:
b. One year, minimum, early education teaching experience;
c. Submission of course work or professional development in the areas specified by the WVDE office of Early Learning;
d. Recommendation of the county superintendent or the community program's director;
e. Community Program Authorization Renewal requires 6 semester hours of WVDE approved coursework or equivalent professional development are required for each renewal, as defined and approved by the WVDE Office of Early Learning, until all requirements have been met for a permanent authorization.

Demographic Analysis for Head Start and Early Head Start

The following charts for the NCWVCAA Head Start and Early Head Start Grantee Program were compiled based upon the most current information from its client tracking system, DBA FACS Pro, from July 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015 (PY50) timeframe and data from the PY49 Program Information Report (PIR) from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 unless noted otherwise.

The Monongalia County Board of Education, Delegate for Head Start and Grantee for the Early Head Start Program, data is based upon its client tracking system, PSTEPS, and data also from the Program Information Report (PIR) from the July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 as well as July 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015 (PY50) time unless noted otherwise.

Therefore, all Head Start and Early Head Start ACF Head Start eligible children served during PY49 and PY50 up through December 31, 2015 are included in this report unless noted otherwise.

**Due to Sequestration, Home-based in Tucker County eliminated during PY48 and not restored. Therefore, will not be included in this Community Assessment Report update.

Head Start Grantee and Delegate Monthly Enrollment Summaries for PY49 and PY50

MONTH	ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	**Tucker	Webster	ATTENDANCE PERCENTAGE OF ALL COUNTIES
JANUARY	103.25	100	*98.70	100	125	*99.15	103.16	100		100	80.74
FEBRUARY	101.64	100	*98.70	100	110	*99.15	105.26	100		100	83.36
MARCH	101.64	100	*98.70	100	100	*99.15	105.26	100		100	84.82
APRIL	101.22	100	*96.52	100	100	*99.15	105.26	*98.85		100	87.29
MAY	98.70	100	94.35	98.90	100	99.15	105.26	98.85		98.21	87.23
JUNE	56.28	20.69		97.24	100	97.44	105.26	55.17			87.74

JULY											
AUGUST	101.86	118.97	*97.39	100	100	100	100	109.20		*89.29	94.21
SEPTEMBER	102.66	118.97	*97.39	100	110	*96.43	100	109.20		*89.29	88.74
OCTOBER	102.65	120.69	*97.39	100	110	*96.43	100	109.20		*87.50	87.24
NOVEMBER	102.54	120.69	*96.52	100	110	*96.43	100	109.20		*87.50	86.70
DECEMBER	103.06	120.69	*96.52	100	115	*95.54	100	109.20		*87.50	85.61
ANNUAL PROGRAM ATTENDANCE AND ENROLLMENT TOTALS	**102.61**	**111.11**	**97.53**	**100**	**108.88**	**97.93**	**102.10**	**104.98**		**93.45**	**86.52**

Data collected January 2015-PY49 through December 2015-PY50.
August is included in this chart as classes began on August 17, 2015 (Preston County); August 19, 2015 (Taylor County); August 20, 2015 (Randolph County and Marion County EHS Center-based); August 24, 2015 (Barbour, Marion, and Pocahontas Counties); and August 31, 2015 (Cowen Center in Webster County) with the remaining sites in Webster County beginning classes on September 1, 2015.

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 PY49 and PY50

MONTH	ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	*Monongalia
JANUARY	101.92	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
FEBRUARY	101.92	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
MARCH	101.92	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
APRIL	101.92	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
MAY	101.92	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
JUNE	101.92	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
JULY	101.92	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
AUGUST	101.92	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
SEPTEMBER	101.92	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
OCTOBER	101.92	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
NOVEMBER	101.92	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
DECEMBER	101.92	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
ANNUAL PROGRAM ENROLLMENT TOTALS	**101.92**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**133.33**	**100**

Data collected January 2015-PY49 through December 2015-PY50
*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

During PY48 or July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014, the North Central WV Community Action Grantee and Delegate had a 5.27% budget reduction as a result of sequestration mandated by Congress. Due to the amount of money lost, the Grantee cut its Head Start funded enrollment from 663 to 633 (30 slots) and its Early Head Start enrollment was dropped from 52 to 43 (9 slots).

The 5.27% sequestration monies were restored for PY49 or July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015. This enabled the Grantee to increase its Head Start enrollment back to 663 and Early Head Start to 52 in PY49 or the 2014-2015 school year as well as PY50 or 2015-2016 school year.

The below summary details the various program options offered during PY50:

NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start Grantee
and
Monongalia County Board of Education Delegate PY50 Program Options

NCWVCAA Early Head Start Grantee served 52 prenatal, infants, toddlers and their families in the following options:

- Two (2) Center-based Classrooms in Marion County;
- Four (4) Home-based sites in Preston, Randolph, *Taylor, and Tucker Counties. (*new Home-based site established for PY49)

NCWVCAA Head Start Grantee offered services to 663 three and four year old children and their families in the follow options:

- Fifty-eight (58) Center-based classrooms in Barbour, Marion, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, and Webster Counties.
  Of the fifty-eight,
  - o Fifty-two (52) 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 collaborative classroom with a Childcare 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:

- Thirty (30) Center-based options across the county.
  Of the thirty,
  - o All operated full-day over 6 hours per day/4 days per week as collaborative classrooms with the Board of Education

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'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.
Data Source: Family Activity Calendars

Head Start Families and Children Served

The number of families served in PY48 was 901 compared to 911 in PY49.
The number of children served in PY48 was 900 compared to 926 in PY49.

	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Webster	PY49 Totals	PY48 Totals
Families Served	68	252	183	25	123	108	94	58	911	901
Children Served	68	254	193	26	123	107	96	59	926	900

Information from the PY49 HS PIR July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

Early Head Start Families and Children Served

The number of families served by NCWVCAA EHS in PY48 was 55 compared to 73 in PY49. Monongalia County EHS served 116 families in PY48 compared to 114 in PY49.
The number of children served by NCWVCAA EHS in PY48 was 73 compared to 98 children and 12 prenatals. Monongalia County EHS served 149 children in PY48 and served 140 children and 23 prenatals in PY49.

	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	*PY49 Monongalia	PY48 NCWVCAA Totals	*PY48 Monongalia
Families Served	26	10	22	12	3	73	114	55	116
Children Served	29	18	32	15	4	98 children 12 prenatals	140 children 23 prenatals	73	149

Information from the PY49 HS PIR July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015
*Monongalia County Board of Education Grantee

Head Start Funded Enrollment

Due to Sequestration, total funded enrollment was 814 in PY48 as a result of slots reduced by the Grantee. Those reduced slots were restored in PY49 and continued at the same level for PY50. The Delegate's funded enrollment remained unchanged in PY48 through PY50

Head Start Funded Enrollment by County			
	***PY48**	****PY49**	**PY50**
Barbour	55	58	58
Marion	230	230	230
Monongalia (Delegate)	181	181	181
Pocahontas	20	20	20
Preston	107	117	112
Randolph	90	95	100
Taylor	80	87	87
Webster	51	56	56
Total	**814**	**844**	**844**

*Reduced funded enrollment due to Sequestration

** Funded enrolled restored

Early Head Start Funded Enrollment

As a result of Sequestration, the NCWVCAA EHS total funded enrollment was reduced from 52 to 43 in PY48. Those slots were restored in PY49 and continued at the same level for PY50. The Monongalia County EHS funded enrollment remained the same (120 slots) from PY48 through PY50.

Early Head Start Funded Enrollment by County			
	***PY48**	****PY49**	**PY50**
Marion	16	16	16
Preston	12	12	12
Randolph	12	12	12
Taylor	Not Established	9	9
Tucker	3	3	3
Grantee Total	**43**	**52**	**52**
*****Monongalia County**	**120**	**120**	**120**

*Reduced funded enrollment due to Sequestration
** Funded enrolled restored
***Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Characteristics of Head Start Children and Families

Gender

The gender comparison showed almost equal female to male ratio for both the Delegate and Grantee during PY49. However, more females were served in the Grantee's counties of Randolph and Taylor for PY49. Although more females were served by the Grantee, the Delegate equally served females to males in PY48.

COUNTY	Females	Males
Barbour	36	36
Marion	118	116
Monongalia (Delegate)	93	93
Pocahontas	12	9
Preston	57	60
Randolph	61	47
Taylor	46	57
Webster	23	27
PY49 Total	**446**	**445**
PY48 Total	**457**	**443**

Race

Although the majority of the children were Caucasian for both PY48 and PY49, their race composition for the Grantee and Delegate included children in each of the below categories:

COUNTY	Caucasian	American Indian	Bi-Racial	African American	Native Hawaiian	Other or Unspecified
Barbour	64	0	4	1	0	3

Marion	178	1	21	33	0	1
Monongalia (Delegate)	147	1	18	12	1	7
Pocahontas	21	0	0	0	0	0
Preston	114	0	2	0	1	0
Randolph	97	0	1	5	2	3
Taylor	97	0	4	0	0	2
Webster	49	0	1	0	0	0
PY49 Total	**767**	**2**	**51**	**51**	**4**	**16**
PY48 Total	**775**	**5**	**62**	**45**	**3**	**10**

Ethnicity

The majority of the children's ethnicity for PY48 and PY49 was considered to be Non-Hispanic or Latino for the Grantee and Delegate as follows:

COUNTY	Non-Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino
Barbour	70	2
Marion	226	8
Monongalia (Delegate)	180	6
Pocahontas	21	0
Preston	117	0
Randolph	104	4
Taylor	103	0
Webster	49	1
PY49 Total	**870**	**21**
PY48 Total	**868**	**32**

Primary Language

English was the primary language for children in the Delegate and Grantee counties during PY48 and PY49 as noted below:

COUNTY	English as Primary Language	Other	Spanish
Barbour	72	0	0
Marion	233	1	0
Monongalia (Delegate)	168	16	2
Pocahontas	21	0	0
Preston	117	0	0
Randolph	108	0	0
Taylor	103	0	0
Webster	50	0	0

PY49 Total	**872**	**17**	**2**
PY48 Total	**886**	**9**	**5**

Family Type

For PY48 and PY49, the majority of family types included two parents with children and single parent female as identified in the Grantee and Delegate as follows:

COUNTY	Multi-Adults (w/children)	Single Parent (Male)	Raised by Grandparents	Two Parents (w/children)	Single Parent (Female)
Barbour	8	1	4	32	27
Marion	36	6	5	83	104
Monongalia (Delegate)	25	8	3	90	60
Pocahontas	2	1	0	11	7
Preston	20	1	5	55	36
Randolph	4	4	7	55	38
Taylor	12	4	0	46	41
Webster	6	1	1	22	20
PY49 Total	**113**	**26**	**25**	**394**	**333**
PY48 Total	**185**	**23**	**34**	**351**	**302**

Number of Children with Parent/Guardians in Active Duty

Between the Grantee and Delegate, there was only 1 active duty Parent/Guardian that was served by the Grantee's Taylor County during PY49. The Delegate had 1 for PY48.

COUNTY	Active Duty Parents/Guardian
Barbour	0
Marion	0
Monongalia (Delegate)	0
Pocahontas	0
Preston	0
Randolph	0
Taylor	1
Webster	0
PY49 Total	**1**
PY48 Total	**1 (Delegate)**

Homeless Children and Families

There were more Homeless families served, the number of Homeless children served as well as the number of Homeless families that acquired housing in PY49 compared to those in PY48. The number of Head Start families considered Homeless, those served, and have acquired

housing during PY48 and PY49 include the following:

	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Webster	PY49 Totals	PY48 Totals
# of Homeless Families Served	2	15	3	0	0	1	13	1	35	32
# of Homeless Children Served	2	15	4	0	0	1	13	1	36	33
# of Homeless Families that Acquired Housing during Enrollment Year	0	5	0	0	0	1	8	1	15	14

Information from PY49 HS PIR July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

Living Arrangements

For PY49 compared to PY48, less families owned or rented unsubsidized dwellings (240 to 230) during PY49. There was an increase in the number of families that rented subsidized dwellings (180 to 188) as well as those living with friends or family (137 to 158) also in PY49. It wen

The majority of families owned and rented unsubsidized dwellings in PY48 and PY49 as indicated below:

COUNTY	OWN	RENT-UNSUBSIDIZED	RENT-SUBSIDIZED	LIVING W/FRIENDS OR FAMILY	TRANSITIONAL /SHELTER/ HOMELESS	OTHER
Barbour	28	19	8	15	0	2
Marion	68	67	39	52	8	0
Monongalia (Delegate)	33	30	86	30	1	6
Pocahontas	7	11	0	2	0	1
Preston	51	36	14	16	0	0
Randolph	31	27	19	13	1	17
Taylor	33	29	13	17	9	2
Webster	17	11	9	13	0	0
PY49 Total	**268**	**230**	**188**	**158**	**19**	**28**
PY48 Total	**299**	**240**	**180**	**137**	**20**	**24**

Parent Educational Attainment

For PY49, there were more parents that had less than a High School education, less parents had a High School diploma or GED as well as had some college or Vocational Training in comparison to PY48. The majority of Head Start participants in both the Grantee and Delegate for PY48 and PY49 had a High School diploma or GED as noted below:

Educational Attainment of Head Start Parents										
	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Webster	PY49 Totals	PY48 Totals
# < High School	7	41	15	3	9	9	12	5	**101**	**80**
# High School or GED	36	108	85	13	63	85	38	43	**471**	**472**
# Some College or Vocational	22	86	37	8	41	12	32	8	**246**	**256**
# Bachelors or Advanced Degree	3	17	49	1	10	2	12	2	**96**	**93**

Information from the PY49 HS PIR July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

Characteristics of NCWVCAA Early Head Start (EHS) Grantee and Monongalia County Board of Education Early Head Start (EHS) Grantee Children and Families

Please note: PY48 comparison data did not include Taylor County since the EHS Home-based option was not opened until PY49.

Gender

For PY49, based on the gender for male versus female, more females were served by NCWVCAA EHS while Monongalia County EHS served more males. For PY48, NCWVCAA EHS again served more females while Monongalia County EHS was almost equivalent in the male/female ratio as described below:

COUNTY	Females	Males
Marion	22	10
Preston	6	8
Randolph	9	6
Taylor	5	4
Tucker	3	1
PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	**45**	**29**
PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	**64**	**72**
PY48 NCWVCAA Totals	**39**	**31**
PY48 *Monongalia County Totals	**74**	**75**

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Race

Caucasian was the primary race served during PY48 and PY49 for both the NCWVCAA EHS and Monongalia County EHS as described below:

COUNTY	Caucasian	American Indian	Bi-Racial	African American	Native Hawaiian	Other
Marion	20	0	7	4	0	1
Preston	13	0	1	0	0	0

Randolph	13	0	2	0	0	0
Taylor	9	0	0	0	0	0
Tucker	4	0	0	0	0	0
PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	**59**	**0**	**10**	**4**	**0**	**1**
PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	**103**	**0**	**10**	**16**	**0**	**7**
PY48 NCWVCAA Totals	**62**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**1**
PY48 *Monongalia County Totals	**120**	**0**	**17**	**7**	**0**	**5**

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Ethnicity

Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino was the primary ethnic group served by the NCWVCAA EHS and Monongalia County EHS during PY48 and PY49 as follows:

COUNTY	Non-Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino
Marion	29	3
Preston	14	0
Randolph	15	0
Taylor	9	0
Tucker	4	0
PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	**71**	**3**
PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	**130**	**6**
PY48 NCWVCAA Totals	**69**	**1**
PY48 *Monongalia County Totals	**142**	**7**

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Primary Language

English was the primary language for enrollees served during PY48 and PY49 for both NCWVCAA EHS and Monongalia County EHS as noted below:

COUNTY	English as Primary Language	Other	Spanish
Marion	32	0	0
Preston	14	0	0
Randolph	15	0	0
Taylor	9	0	0
Tucker	4	0	0
PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	**74**	**0**	**0**
PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	**124**	**12**	**0**
PY48 NCWVCAA Totals	**70**	**0**	**0**
PY48 *Monongalia County Totals	**136**	**13**	**0**

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Family Type

Two parents with children was the highest family type option served during PY49 for NCWVCAA EHS and Monongalia County EHS as follows:

COUNTY	Multi-Adults (w/children)	Single Parent (Male)	Raised by Grandparents	Two Parents (w/children)	Single Parent (Female)
Marion	9	1	2	5	15
Preston	3	0	0	9	2
Randolph	0	0	1	11	3
Taylor	2	0	0	4	3
Tucker	0	0	0	2	2
PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	**14**	**1**	**3**	**31**	**25**
PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	**6**	**1**	**1**	**97**	**31**
PY48 NCWVCAA Totals	**13**	**1**	**3**	**34**	**19**
PY48 **Monongalia County Totals	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee
**Information not available from Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Number of Children with Parent/Guardians in Active Duty

There were not any Parents/Guardians served that were in Active Duty for both the NCWVCAA EHS and Monongalia County EHS for PY48. However, 1 Parent/Guardian was served by NCWVCAA EHS during PY49 that was in Active Duty as noted below:

COUNTY	Active Duty Parents/Guardian
Marion	1
Preston	0
Randolph	0
Taylor	0
Tucker	0
PY49 NCWVCAA Total	**1**
PY49 *Monongalia County Total	**0**
PY48 NCWVCAA Total	**1**
PY48 *Monongalia County Total	**0**

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Homeless Children and Families

For NCWVCAA EHS, there were less Homeless families served, less number of Homeless children served, and more Homeless families acquired housing in PY49 compared to PY48. Monongalia County EHS also had less Homeless families served, less number of Homeless children served, and one less family to acquire housing in PY49 compared to those during PY48.

	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	PY48 NCWVCAA Totals	PY48 *Monongalia County Totals
# of Homeless Families Served	10	0	1	0	1	12	12	18	16
# of Homeless Children Served	12	0	2	0	1	15	17	21	19
# of Homeless Families that Acquired Housing during Enrollment Year	4	0	1	0	1	6	7	1	8

Information from PY49 EHS PIR July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015
*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Living Arrangements

Most families identified subsidized rent as primary living arrangements by NCWVCAA EHS in PY48 and PY49. Monongalia County EHS had more families living in unsubsidized rent dwellings in PY49 as indicated below:

COUNTY	Own	Rent-Unsubsidized	Rent-Subsidized	Living w/Friends or Family	Transitional/Shelter	Other
Marion	4	5	7	15	0	1-Homeless
Preston	2	8	3	1	0	0
Randolph	2	4	8	0	0	1
Taylor	3	5	1	0	0	0
Tucker	1	2	0	0	0	1-Homeless
PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	**12**	**24**	**25**	**17**	**0**	**3**
PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	**21**	**62**	**20**	**24**	**2**	**7**
PY48 NCWVCAA Totals	**12**	**18**	**25**	**14**	**0**	**1**
PY48 **Monongalia County Totals	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee
**Information not available from Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee.

Parent Educational Attainment

The majority of Early Head Start parents had a High School diploma or GED in both the NCWVCAA EHS and Monongalia County EHS for PY49 as follows:

Educational Attainment of Early Head Start Parents

	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	PY49 NCWVCAA EHS Totals	PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	PY48 NCWVCAA EHS Totals	PY48 **Monongalia County Totals
# < high School	7	4	6	5	0	**22**	**18**	**17**	**N/A**
# high school or GED	9	4	11	4	1	**29**	**68**	**33**	**N/A**
# some college or vocational	10	1	5	3	2	**21**	**26**	**16**	**N/A**
# Bachelors or Advanced Degree	0	1	0	0	0	**1**	**24**	**5**	**N/A**

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee
**Information not available from Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee.

Head Start Special Needs

For both PY49 and PY50, both the NCWVCAA EHS and Monongalia County Board of Education EHS served more than 10% of its funded enrollment serving children with special needs. For PY50, 54 children received services for Speech compared to 58 children in PY49. The **special needs** in this area stand out in comparison to other disabilities in PY50. 24 children in PY50 compared to 47 in PY49 received services for Non-categorical/Developmental Delay. Other special needs are as follows:

Special Need	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Webster	PY50 Total by Need	PY49 Total by Need
Total Funded Enrollment	58	230	181	20	112	100	87	56	844	844
Health Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional/Behavioral Disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech or Language Impairment	10	13	8	1	12	3	13	2	54	58
Mental Retardation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hearing Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Orthopedic Impairment/Physical Therapy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Visual Impairment	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Learning Disabilities	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Autism	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-categorical/Developmental Delay	3	2	23	3	6	7	2	1	24	47
**Multiple Disabilities										11
Total by County	13	17	32	4	18	10	16	3	81	121

Current Children as of December 31, 2015 (PY50)
**Note: Multiple disabilities were categorized by the Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee based on primary disability for PY50.

Other Services Provided to Head Start Families

The following types of services have been provided to families during PY49 or 2014-2015 school year as well as the totals for PY48 or 2013-2014 school year as noted below:

	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Webster	PY49 Totals	PY48 Totals
Health	68	250	93	25	123	108	94	57	**818**	**711**
Parenting Education	3	80	77	22	0	85	0	26	**293**	**443**
Adult Education	0	1	14	0	0	3	0	1	**19**	**48**
Job Training	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	**8**	**19**
Housing Assistance	1	6	12	0	4	4	0	1	**28**	**50**
Substance Abuse	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	**84**
Child Abuse/Neglect	1	5	7	0	0	23	1	0	**37**	**37**
Domestic Violence	1	0	1	0	0	33	0	0	**35**	**39**

Information from the PY49 HS PIR July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

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 2014-2015 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2013)

BARBOUR - AGE	3	4	5	TOTAL
Autism			<10	<10
Developmental Delay (Ages 3-5)	<10	<10	<10	18
Intellectual Disability - Mild			<10	<10
Speech/Language Impairment	<10	<10	11	23
TOTAL	**10**	**16**	**20**	**46**

MARION - AGE	3	4	5	TOTAL
Autism		<10	<10	<10
Blindness and Low Vision	<10			<10
Deafness		<10	<10	<10
Developmental Delay (Ages 3-5)	15	17	<10	32
Emotional/Behavior Disorder			<10	<10
Gifted (Grades 1-8)			<10	<10
Hard of Hearing			<10	<10
Intellectual Disability - Mild			<10	<10
Intellectual Disability - Moderate			<10	<10
Orthopedic Impairment		<10		<10

Other Health Impairment			<10	<10
Speech/Language Impairment	23	31	71	125
TOTAL	**38**	**51**	**89**	**179**

MONONGALIA - AGE	**3**	**4**	**5**	**TOTAL**
Autism			<10	<10
Blindness and Low Vision	<10		<10	<10
Deaf/Blindness	<10			<10
Developmental Delay (Ages 3-5)	17	20	<10	37
Hard of Hearing	<10	<10		<10
Intellectual Disability - Mild			<10	<10
Intellectual Disability - Moderate			<10	<10
Orthopedic Impairment			<10	<10
Other Health Impairment		<10	11	11
Speech/Language Impairment	<10	16	38	63
TOTAL	**30**	**38**	**69**	**137**

POCAHONTAS - AGE	**3**	**4**	**5**	**TOTAL**
Developmental Delay (Ages 3-5)	<10	<10	<10	<10
Specific Learning Disability			<10	<10
Speech/Language Impairment	<10	<10	<10	<10
TOTAL	**<10**	**<10**	**<10**	**<10**

PRESTON - AGE	**3**	**4**	**5**	**TOTAL**
Blindness and Low Vision			<10	<10
Developmental Delay (Ages 3-5)	<10	21	<10	31
Hard of Hearing		<10	<10	<10
Intellectual Disability - Mild			<10	<10
Other Health Impairment			<10	<10
Specific Learning Disability			<10	<10
Speech/Language Impairment	11	32	38	81
TOTAL	**20**	**54**	**53**	**127**

RANDOLPH - AGE	**3**	**4**	**5**	**TOTAL**
Autism			<10	<10
Developmental Delay (Ages 3-5)	<10	<10		16
Hard of Hearing		<10		<10
Intellectual Disability - Mild		<10	<10	<10
Intellectual Disability - Severe			<10	<10
Orthopedic Impairment			<10	<10
Other Health Impairment			<10	<10
Speech/Language Impairment	<10	16	21	37
TOTAL	**14**	**27**	**30**	**71**

TAYLOR - AGE	**3**	**4**	**5**	**TOTAL**
Autism			<10	<10
Developmental Delay (Ages 3-5)	<10	<10		13

Emotional/Behavior Disorder			<10	<10
Intellectual Disability - Mild		<10	<10	<10
Intellectual Disability - Moderate			<10	<10
Other Health Impairment			<10	<10
Speech/Language Impairment	<10	10	21	34
TOTAL	**<10**	**10**	**29**	**56**

TUCKER - AGE	**3**	**4**	**5**	**TOTAL**
Autism			<10	<10
Developmental Delay (Ages 3-5)	<10	<10		<10
Speech/Language Impairment	<10	<10	10	16
TOTAL	**<10**	**<10**	**10**	**21**

WEBSTER - AGE	**3**	**4**	**5**	**TOTAL**
Developmental Delay (Ages 3-5)	<10	<10		<10
Other Health Impairment			<10	<10
Speech/Language Impairment	<10	<10	14	22
TOTAL	**<10**	**<10**	**14**	**30**

Grand Total for Districts	**135**	**224**	**323**	**682**

Source: WV Department of Education, Office of Research, Accountability, and Data Governance

Early Head Start Special Needs

The majority of NCWVCAA EHS children with special needs fell in the categories of Speech or Language Impairment and Orthopedic Impairment/Physical Therapy for PY50 while PY49 included both of these as well as Non-categorical/Developmental Delay.
Most of Monongalia County EHS children with special needs were found in the Non-categorical/Developmental Delay and Speech or Language Impairment categories for PY50. For PY49 the majority of children fell in the categories of Speech and Language Impairment and Multiple Disabilities.

SERVICES FOR EARLY HEAD START GRANTEE CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS									
Special Needs	**Marion**	**Preston**	**Randolph**	**Taylor**	**Tucker**	**PY50 NCWVCAA Totals**	**PY50 *Monongalia County Totals**	**PY49 NCWVCAA Totals**	**PY49 *Monongalia County Totals**
Total Funded Enrollment	16	12	12	9	3	52	120	52	120
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	0	1	0	1	0	2	12	2	6
Mental Retardation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hearing Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orthopedic Impairment/ Physical Therapy	0	1	0	1	0	2	8	2	4
Visual Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Learning Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Autism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-categorical/ Developmental Delay	0	0	0	1	0	1	13	2	2
**Multiple Disabilities								0	6
Total by County	0	2	0	3	0	5	34	6	18

Information retrieved from PY50 December 2015 Disabilities Tracking Report
*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee
**Note: Multiple disabilities were categorized based on primary disability for PY49 by the Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Other Services Provided to Early Head Start Families

The following types of services have been provided to families during PY49 or 2014-2015 school year as well as the totals for PY48 or 2013-2014 school year as noted below:

	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	**PY49 NCWVCAA Totals**	**PY49 *Monongalia County**	**PY48 NCWVCAA Totals**	**PY48 *Monongalia County**
Health	26	10	22	10	3	**71**	**41**	**55**	**94**
Parenting Education	0	0	22	10	0	**32**	**56**	**52**	**86**
Adult Education	0	0	2	0	0	**2**	**7**	**0**	**18**
Job Training	0	0	3	1	0	**4**	**1**	**1**	**8**
Housing Assistance	1	0	8	0	1	**10**	**12**	**6**	**17**
Substance Abuse	0	0	1	0	0	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Child Abuse/Neglect	0	0	2	0	0	**2**	**2**	**3**	**9**
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**

Information from the PY49 EHS PIR July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015
*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Homelessness and Head Start Families

NCWVCAA takes part in the annual "Point-in-Time" count, a one-day count of all homeless persons in West Virginia. Results for the 2014 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 NCWVCAA's region.

Homeless Point in Time Count – Emergency Sheltered Homeless Population by Region

Region	Number of Households	Total Adults	Total Children (Under 18)
Marion	52	55	14
Monongalia	38	42	12
Randolph	17	17	3
Greenbrier	13	13	0

West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness, July 2015 report

Homeless Point in Time Count – Unsheltered Homeless Population by County

County	Total Households	Total Adults in Households	Total Children in Households	Actual / Estimate *
Barbour	4	4	0	Actual
Greenbrier	9	10	5	Actual
Marion	2	3	0	Actual
Monongalia	19	20	0	Actual
Pocahontas	2	2	0	Estimation
Preston	0	0	0	Actual
Randolph	5	5	0	Estimation
Taylor	4	4	0	Estimation
Tucker	2	2	0	Estimation
Webster	2	2	0	Estimation

West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness, July 2015 report

*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)

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 2013 – December 2014. The numbers include those special needs children already served by Early Head Start.

County	# of Special Needs Children Dec. 2013 – Dec. 2014
Barbour	36
Marion	208
Monongalia	363
Pocahontas	42
Preston	92
Randolph	61
Taylor	44
Tucker	20
Webster	40
TOTAL	**906**

WV Birth to Three, 2015

Children's Progress

NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start Parent Engagement Activities

The NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start (HS/EHS) Program provided multiple opportunities for parents, family members, community members, and community stakeholders to engage in the program. Staff encouraged parent engagement through classroom volunteerism, participating in Parent Meetings, election of Center Committee, Policy Council, and Advisory members, and invitations to Parent Participation Events. Community members and stakeholders were also invited to visit and volunteer at HS/EHS classrooms.

Head Start and Early Head Start sites held Parent Committee Meetings in the early fall, providing opportunities for parents to participate in leadership roles and program policy development. At Parent Committee Meetings, Center Committee members, Policy Council

members, and Health, Partnership and Education Advisories, members were elected to assist staff with classroom decisions, provide parental input when planning Parent Participation Events, and spending Parent Monies as well as input towards program development. As in years past, Center Committee members voted to spend Parent Monies in a variety of ways including family pictures, educational transition bags, garden stones, pottery decorating, and tie-dyed t-shirts.

Policy Council attendance remained steady for PY49 with membership composed of at least 51% of parents of enrolled Head Start/Early Head Start children. As Per Policy Council By-Laws, Policy Council membership was also made up from Non-ACF enrolled families and community members. The Policy Council Chairperson and Secretary participated in the WV Head Start Association Conference during the 2014-2015 school year. Policy Council members also participated on Self-Assessment teams, NCWVCAA Board of Directors meetings, and the Community Assessment.

Head Start families were invited to attend at least three Parent Participation Events and Early Head Start families were invited to participate in four. During Parent Participation Events, families were provided with training information and resources on topics including child development, budgeting workshops, positive parenting, developmentally appropriate activities for children, stress reduction, oral health and the benefits of dental care, and nutrition presentations such as “Rethink Your Drink.” Parent Participation Events also included social activities such as family dinners, field days, family game nights, arts and crafts activities, art gallery shows, pottery painting, family pictures, bowling, and other hands-on activities with children to encourage strong family attachments.

Fatherhood/Male Involvement activities were also offered in each county, often in conjunction with Parent Participation Events. Fatherhood/Male Involvement activities for PY49 included craft activities provided by Lowes, memory books with special father/child activities completed monthly, bowling, roller skating, various craft activities, art gallery shows, and family fun nights.

Health, Partnership, and Education Advisories each held a minimum of two meetings during the program year attended by staff, parents, and community members. Advisory team members provided assistance to Program Specialists with tasks such as creating a lesson plan template and revising the Family Satisfaction Survey. The School Readiness Leadership Team also met during the school year to ensure that NCWVCAA HS/EHS School Readiness Goals continued to meet the needs of the WV Early Learning Standards Framework, Head Start regulations, and the interests of parents. This information was reviewed throughout the program year and data was presented to Advisory members, Policy Council members, Board of Directors, and staff.

The HS/EHS Program also recognized special volunteers for their efforts through the Volunteer Incentive Program (VIP). Individuals who had accumulated the most volunteer hours in the classroom or Home-based setting in their counties throughout the program year were invited, along with their immediate families, to attend the end of the year Policy Council event at Valley Worlds of Fun. During the meeting, VIP winners were recognized for their dedication and volunteer service. As part of the Volunteer Incentive Program, the Program Option Volunteer Recognition monies were awarded twice during the 2014-2015 school year to those classrooms per county and home-based sites who had accumulated the most volunteer hours within a given timeframe. The parent committees from the winning sites 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.

In order to ensure that the program is meeting the needs of families and assisting families with preparing their child and family for the next educational setting, Family and Community Partnership (FCP) service area data for PY47, 48, and 49 was compared and progress for PY49 added to the NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start Parent, Family, and Community Engagement Framework Action Plan. Data indicates that the program continues to strive to assist families with growth.

Family Satisfaction Survey Results

The PY49 Family Satisfaction Survey incorporated both the NCWVCAA Parent, Family, and Community Engagement (PFCE) Framework goals as well as Head Start/Early Head Start School Readiness Goals in order to ensure that the program is meeting families' needs and interests. Both the Head Start and Early Head Start Family Satisfaction Surveys were revised by the Partnership Advisory Team and the revisions were approved by Policy Council.

Revisions to the surveys included adding an additional answer option, "Offered, Not Needed" to questions concerning services that families were offered, but may not have needed or been interested in receiving in order to obtain more accurate data. An additional survey was provided to families who received services from the NCWVCAA Mental Health Program Specialist to determine their level of satisfaction with services received.

Head Start (HS) and Early Head Start (EHS) families completed the applicable surveys based upon their experiences with the program during the 2014 – 2015 school year. The program was funded for six hundred and sixty-three (663 Head Start enrollees and fifty-two (52) Early Head Start enrollees. Of these numbers, four hundred and six (406) Head Start Families or 61% returned surveys and thirty-three (33) Early Head Start Families or 63% returned surveys. Family Satisfaction Survey results were provided to NCWVCAA HS/EHS staff, Supervisors, and the Policy Council and Board members in order to acknowledge areas of satisfaction, address areas needing improvement, and to provide trainings, if necessary. It also allowed Administrative staff and Program Specialists to re-evaluate School Readiness and the PFCE Framework Action Plan Goals based upon parental feedback as to how they felt the Program did in preparing the family and their child for the next school setting.

Head Start:

- 95.81% of families were satisfied that staff made their family aware of family social events and trainings.
- 91.13% of families were satisfied that staff provided opportunities to engage in proper nutrition practices and physical activities.
- 91.87% of families were satisfied that staff assisted them in understanding all developmental, health, and mental health screenings and screening results.
- 94.33% of families were satisfied that staff promoted good attendance at the center/classroom.
- 94.58% of families were satisfied with their child's progress in recognizing healthy and safe habits.
- 93.84% of families were satisfied with their child's growth in creativity and playing with other children.
- 94.83% of families were satisfied that the program met their overall expectations.

Early Head Start:

- 96.97% of families were satisfied with the assistance they received from staff in setting and achieving goals.
- 93.94% of families were satisfied that staff made their family aware of family social events and trainings.

- 100% of families were satisfied with the information staff provided on positive parent-child relationships and healthy attachments.
- 96.97% of families were satisfied that staff provided them new ideas to use when playing with their child.
- 93.94% of families were satisfied with the opportunities provided to participate in leadership development and decision making.
- 100% of families were satisfied with their child's introduction to skills such as hand washing, tooth brushing, eating healthy, and following safety rules.
- 96.97% of families were satisfied that the program met their overall expectations.

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. Parent engagement in a child's education fosters an environment of support and appropriate learning expectations. Program Governance, as well as classroom participation, help families learn more about the program and develop skills in which they can carry throughout their child's educational experience. Parent trainings, parent meetings, volunteerism, and participation in program initiatives such as fatherhood events and Family Fun Nights are examples of how Monongalia County Head Start fosters family engagement.

Before school begins each fall, Family Service Specialists hold a Back to School event at each location. Head Start parents are invited to attend and receive information about classroom schedules, transportation, home visits, and Program Governance. During the first month of school, families additionally receive information in 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, the North Central WV Community Action Head Start/Early Head Start Policy Council, Parent Committees, Social Service Advisory, Health Advisory, TADPOLE Committee, School Readiness Committee, and the 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 and phone call reminders from the school and program staff sharing information about upcoming meetings, school events, program events, and parent trainings. Family Service Specialists are required to schedule at least 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, transition, and volunteerism in their child's school. At many schools, Principals and Teachers participate in the meetings, creating an environment of community and inclusiveness.

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 collaboration that benefit Monongalia County Head Start families. Throughout the years, Head Start collaborations provided activities and support to program families that included Lowe's Building Workshops, winter clothing, Thanksgiving Baskets, incentive books, emergency support, and the Holiday Toy and Food Drive. Through these collaborations, families also benefit from county-wide parent trainings in areas of child development, positive discipline techniques, and the identification of developmental delays through the Parent Education Resource Center, the Office of Guidance and Counseling, and the Office of Special Education Services.

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. Frequently, parent trainings are offered individually at Parent Meetings and at program events. T
hrough this training, parents discover how children learn through play. Additionally, Monongalia County Schools' Head Start provides various activities to help support a father's role in the child's life. Such events included Fatherhood Field Day and Build a Bookshelf. These events help fathers and father figures feel important in the life and education of the child.

Head Start recognizes the importance of family input and appreciates parental feedback. Annually, Head Start families are asked to complete a Parent Interest survey and a Program Satisfaction survey. Once again this year, after receiving positive feedback from Parents, Teachers, and Head Start staff, the annual Family Activity 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 for Cognitive Development, Approaches to Learning, and Language and Literacy. 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. All parental feedback and input is useful information that is necessary to help program staff plan parent trainings, family events, and school offerings.

In conclusion, Monongalia County Head Start staff is proud of the collaborations fostered with the community, schools, parents, children, and families this past year. Over time, these partnerships have become mutually beneficial, supporting the children, families, and community agencies in the area. 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.

Head Start/Early Head Start Performance Indicators for Local, State, and National 2014-2015						State	State	National	National
PIR #		HS Grantee	HS Delegate	EHS Grantee	HS	EHS	HS	EHS
101	Percentage (%) of children enrolled for multiple years.	17.9%	20.2%	33.7%	20.6%	44.1%	29.8%	39%
102	Percentage (%) of children enrolled less than 45 days.	3.3%	0.5%	15.1%	4%	6.8%	4.7%	6.1%
103	Percentage (%) of children and pregnant women (if EHS) who left the program and did not re-enroll.	8.9%	8.8%	39.8%	12.3%	28.3%	16.3%	30%
111	Percentage (%) of children with health insurance.	99.6%	100%	100%	97.3%	99.4%	96.6%	97.1%
112	Percentage (%) of children with a medical home.	99.5%	100%	100%	96.7%	99.1%	96.6%	96.4%
113	Percentage (%) of children with up-to-date immunizations or all possible immunizations to date.	98.1%	99.5%	89.5%	96.7%	93.5%	97.4%	93.2%
114	Percentage (%) of children with a dental home.	97.3%	100%	76.7%	94.8%	83.1%	92.8%	77.6%
121	Percentage (%) of children with an IFSP or IEP.	14.1%	22.8%	12.8%	16.5%	20.8%	12.2%	13.3%
122	Percentage (%) of children up-to-date on a schedule of preventive and primary health care per the state's EPSDT schedule.	88%	87.6%	72.1%	84.1%	87.9%	87.1%	80.3%
123	Of the children up-to-date on health screenings, the percentage (%) of children diagnosed with a chronic condition needing medical treatment.	3.1%	19.5%	4.8%	8.6%	12.3%	10.6%	8.3%
124	Of the children diagnosed with a chronic condition needing medical treatment, the percentage (%) of children who received medical treatment.	90%	100%	100.0%	97.4%	94.8%	92.1%	93%
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	99.2%	N/A	97.2%	N/A
132	Percentage (%) of preschool children completing professional dental exams.	85.7%	99.0%	N/A	85.8%	N/A	83.1%	N/A
133	Of the preschool children receiving professional dental exams, the percentage (%) of preschool children needing professional dental treatment.	17.5%	18.8%	N/A	13.5%	N/A	17.9%	N/A
134	Of the preschool children needing dental treatment, the percentage (%) of preschool children who received dental treatment.	68.2%	72.2%	N/A	67.3%	N/A	72.4%	N/A
141	Percentage (%) of families who received at least one of the family services reported in the PIR.	99.6%	69.4%	100%	74.6%	91.6%	70.9%	77.3%
142	Percentage (%) of families experiencing homelessness during the enrollment year that acquired housing during the enrollment year.	46.9%	33.3%	50%	41.3%	50.5%	31.8%	35.7%
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.	89.7%	100%	N/A	91.6%	N/A	72.8%	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.	100%	100%	N/A	82.1%	N/A	89.2%	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.	100%	100%	N/A	97.9%	N/A	89.6%	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	100%	N/A	93.7%

Revised 10/8/2015

North Central WV Community Action Association, Inc. Head Start Program Grantee Preparing Head Start Children for Kindergarten Child Outcome Report for 2014-2015 and Future Plans for Collecting 2015-2016 Outcome Data

North Central WV Community Action Head Start/Early Head Start School Readiness Leadership Team 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 team meets three times a year following each checkpoint when the WV Early Learning Scale (ELS) for Head Start (three and four-year-olds) and COR Advantage (formerly OnlineCOR) for Early Head Start (Infants and Toddlers) data checkpoints were accessible: November 2014 for the October checkpoint; March 2015 for the February checkpoint; and June 2015 for the end of the school year May checkpoint.

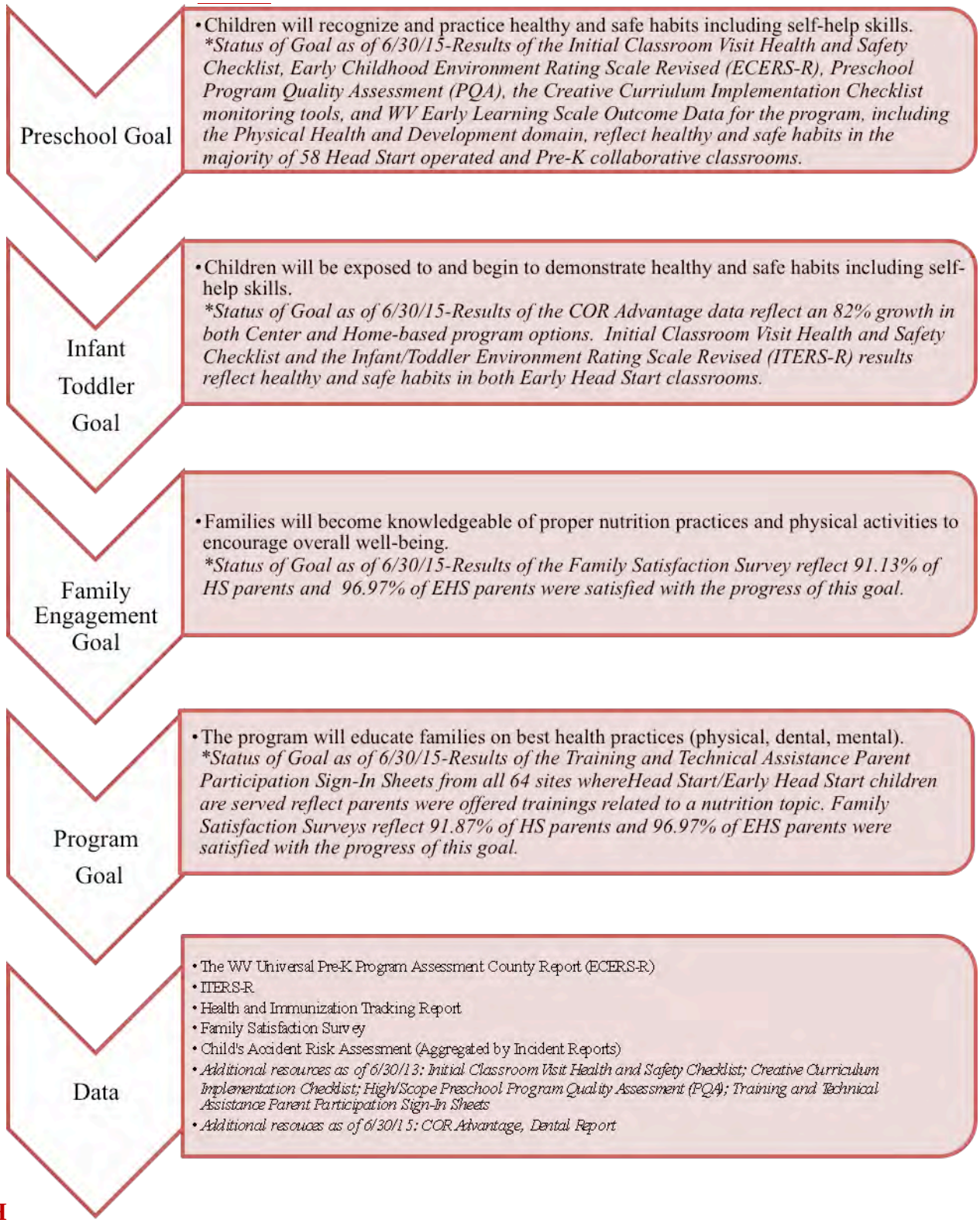
During these meetings, discussions surrounded previous and current data from the WV ELS and COR Advantage to define the next steps necessary for the NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start Program to prepare and plan activities and staff professional development trainings to ensure outcome data suggested infants, toddlers, children, and parents were ready for the next educational transition. The team decided that no changes would be made to the School Readiness Goals for PY50 based upon feedback from the School Readiness Surveys conducted in the early part of the 2015-2016 school year that indicated to continue current goals.

School Readiness Leadership Team will continue to meet to analyze data unless achieved as noted in the areas below:

1. Analyzing available data and compare it with the program's School Readiness Goals;
2. Determining number of years (three or more) of aggregated checkpoint data to use to establish trends; [Achieved 2015-2016 – three (3) years of data will be aggregated]
3. Determining trends for areas of strengths and areas that need improvement;
4. Compiling 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. Providing input to the State Board of Education regarding revisions to the WV Early Learning Standards Framework (ELSF) by corresponding with the WV Department of Education, Office of Early Learning Committee.
6. Determining a percentage of growth from baseline to end checkpoint to be considered an area of strength;
7. Collecting Early Head Start data at four checkpoints to analyze for trends and progressions.

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, 2015 as follows:

GOAL: PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH



GOAL: SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Preschool Goal

- Children will display developmentally appropriate levels of attention, regulation of emotions and behaviors, and social problem solving skills.
  **Status of Goal as of 6/30/15-Results of the WV Early Learning Scale Outcome Data for three- and four-year-olds show overall growth in this area. See additional charts for percentages of growth in areas of strengths and improvements. Mental Health referrals were made as applicable.*

Infant Toddler Goal

- Children will develop secure attachments, healthy relationships and successfully adjust to new settings.
  **Status of Goal as of 6/30/15-Results of the COR Advantage data reflect a 51% growth in this area as identified on the NCWVCAA Outcome Data for Infants and Toddlers bar graph. Mental Health Referrals were made as applicable.*

Family Engagement Goal

- Families will provide nurturing relationships and safe environments to ensure their child's social and emotional development and healthy attachments.
  **Status of Goal as of 6/30/15-Results of the Family Satisfaction Survey reflect 92.61% of HS parents and 100% of EHS parents were satisfied with the progress of this goal.*

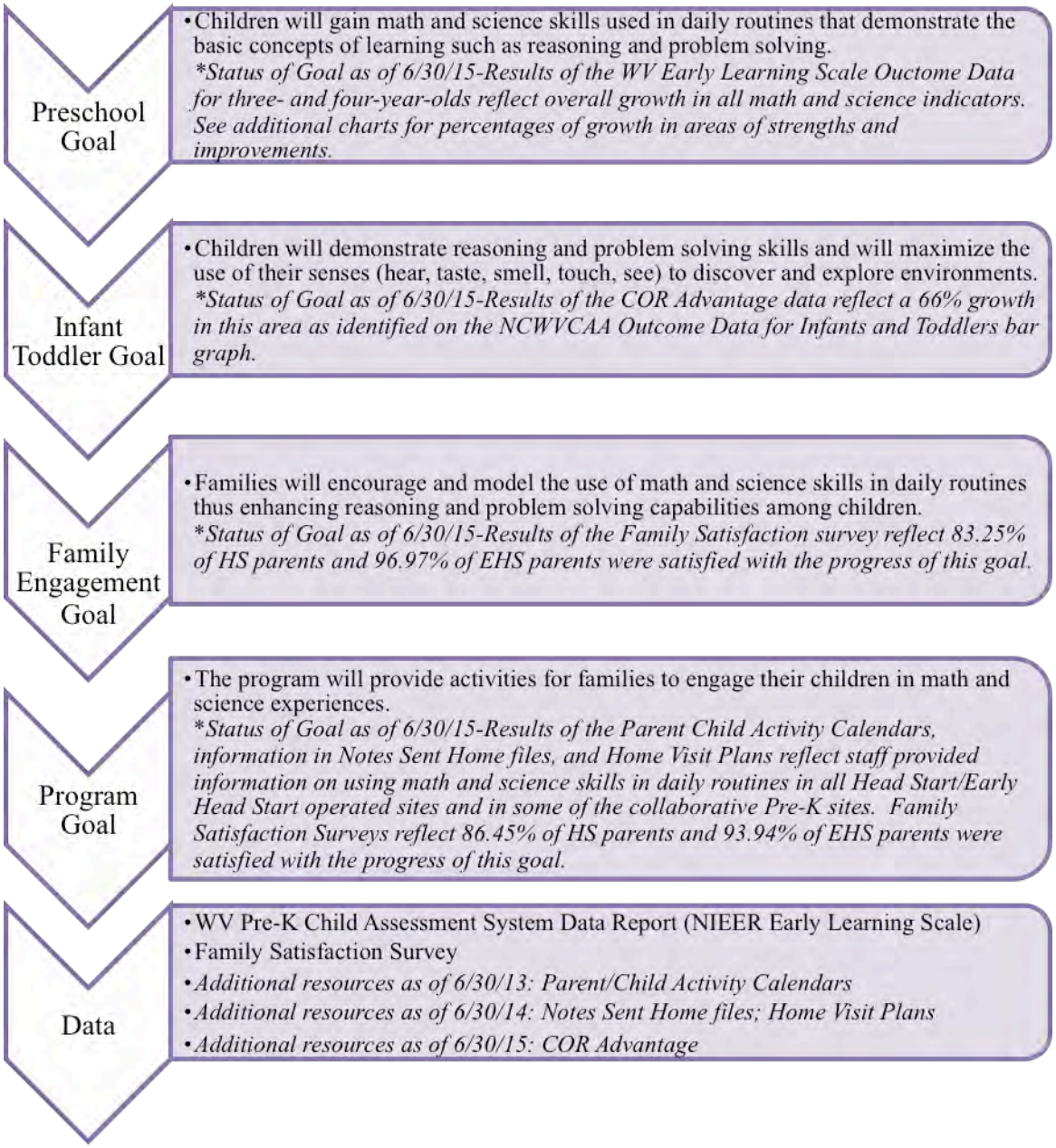
Program Goal

- The program will support families by providing resource materials, referrals, and trainings.
- **Status of Goal as of 6/30/15-Results of the Training and Technical Assistance Parent Participation Sign-In Sheets from all 64 sites where Head Start/Early Head Start children are served reflect parents were offered trainings related to child development and mental health topics. Family Satisfaction Surveys reflect 82.27% of HS parents were satisfied with the progress of this goal while 11.5% of HS parents report that the service was offered, but not needed. 93.94% of EHS parents were satisfied with the progress of this goal.*

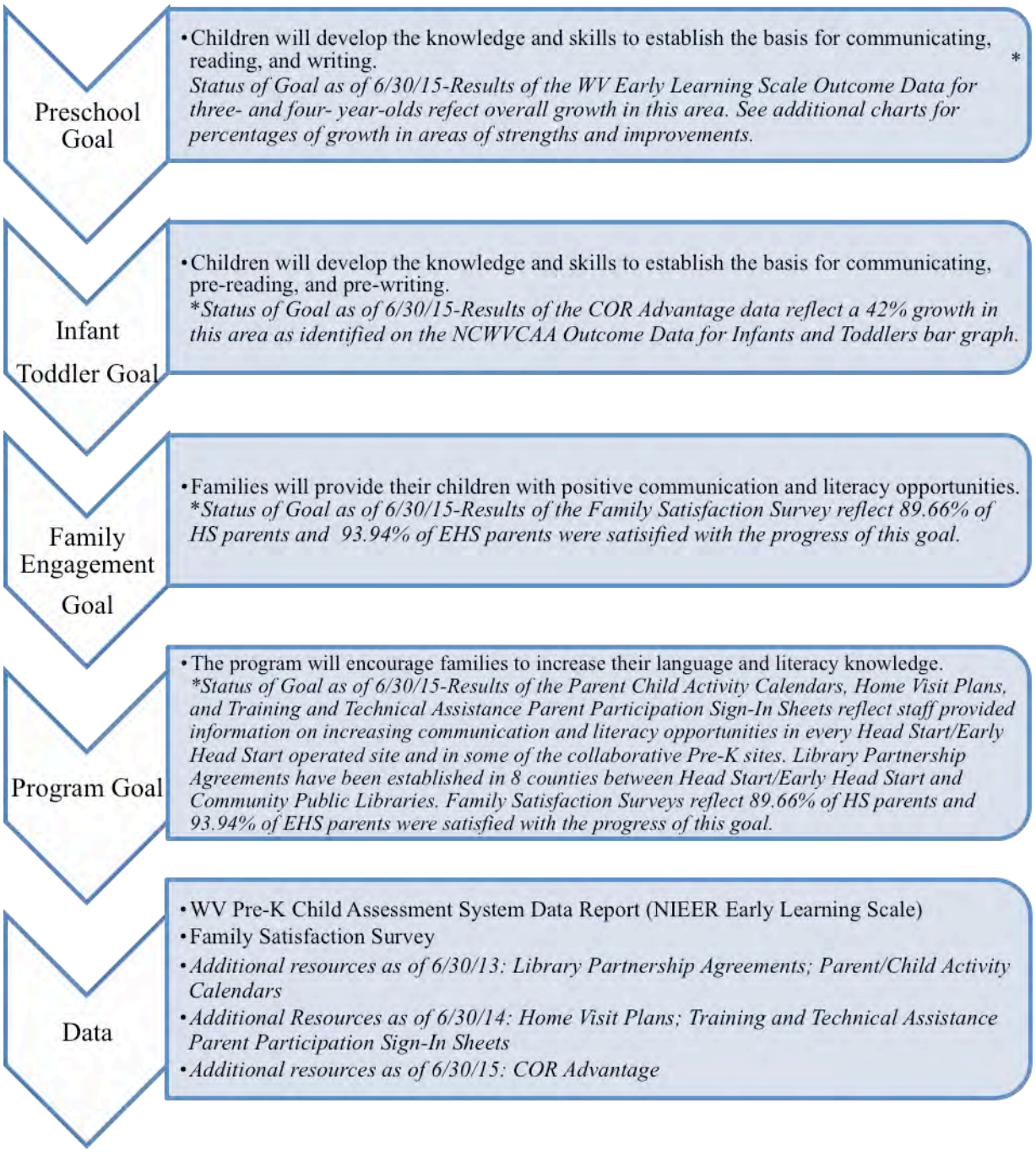
Data

- Mental Health Referrals
- Mental Health Program Specialist Report (ABC Documentation Forms and Behavior Plan)
- Mental Health Annual Analysis of Monthly Summary Reports
- WV Pre-K Child Assessment System Data Report (NIEER Early Learning Scale)
- Family Satisfaction Survey
- *Additional resources as of 6/30/13: Training and Technical Assistance Parent Participation Sign-In Sheets*
- *Additional resources as of 6/30/15: COR Advantage*

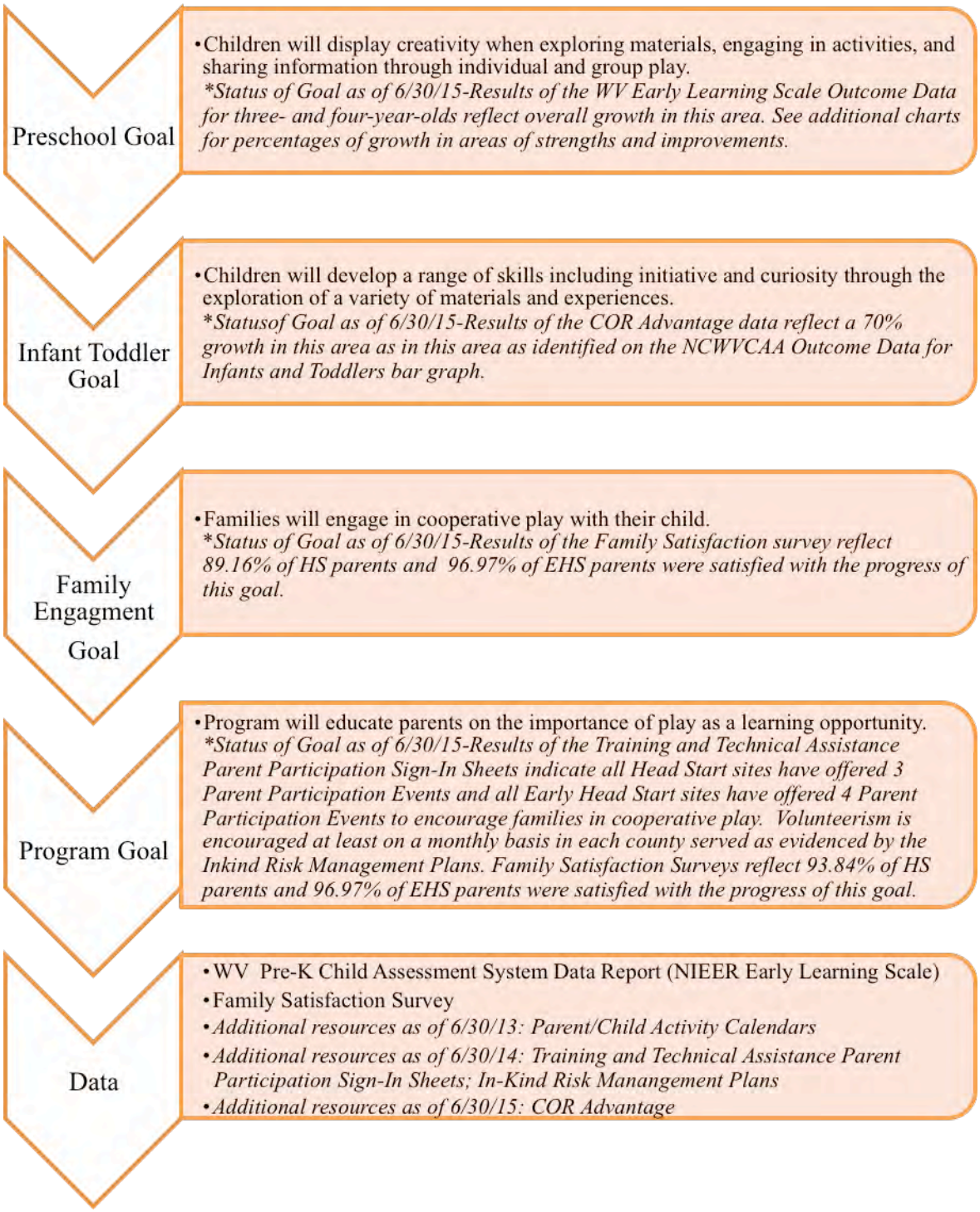
GOAL: COGNITION AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE



GOAL: LANGUAGE AND LITERACY



GOAL: APPROACHES TO LEARNING



NCWVCAA Grantee School Readiness Goals and Results of Survey

This school year for 2015-2016, the School Readiness Leadership Team continued to conduct the School Readiness Surveys for all Early Head Start and Head Start families. Community members were also polled 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 to three years of age, needed in preparation for Pre-School. Early Head Start School Readiness surveys were modified to two separate surveys, one for infant's ages 0-12 months and one for toddler's ages 12-36 months. The survey questions did not change, however examples of developmental milestones were added to each indicator to better assist parents and stakeholders in completing the surveys. Head Start survey questions asked parents of children three to four years of age to identify their top three priorities, per domain, regarding their child's preparation for Kindergarten. These parent surveys were completed during initial home visits, phone calls with Family Community Partnership Staff, or at Classroom Orientations.

Community Members were from the counties served by NCWVCAA and functioned as a former Community Assessment participant or was an interested early childhood partner. The following were solicited to complete the surveys: Family Resource Network staff, NCWVCAA Board Members, Head Start Collaborative Director, Board of Education staff (including Pre-k Liaison and Principal), College Professor, Extension Agents, DHHR Representative, Health Department Representative, Child Care Providers, Dental hygienist students, Clergy, and a Librarian. These surveys asked community members to also identify their top three priorities per domain for children birth to three years of age using the Early Head Start Survey and for children age 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 Early Head Start, Head Start, and the Community Members. There were six hundred and forty (640) completed surveys which included five hundred and seventy-seven (577) from Head Start families, forty-nine (49) Early Head Start families, and fourteen (14) Community Representatives.

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:

North Central West Virginia Community Action Head Start/Early Head Start
School Readiness Survey Results
2015-2016 School Year

Early Head Start Survey Results

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 2. Engages in washing hands and brushing teeth 3. Introduced to and participates in daily movement activities	Tie: 1. Introduced to and participates in daily movement activities (dancing, playing games, exercising legs and arms) 1. Has necessary Check-Ups and Shots Tie: 2. Learns to follow rules and routines and eat healthy foods 2. Engages in washing hands and brushing teeth 3. Develops control of small (fingers) and large (legs and arms) muscles	**Infant/Toddler Goal:** **Children will be exposed to and begin to demonstrate healthy and safe habits including self-help skills.** • *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.* • *Participate in daily movement activities (Little Voices for Healthy Choices) to decrease the risk of obesity.*
Social and Emotional Development	1. Adjusts to new situations and interacts with adults 2. Learns to use rules, routines, and directions Tie: 1. Develops secure attachments with adults/caregivers 2. Develops awareness of self	Tie: 1. Develops awareness of self 1. Adjusts to new situations and interacts with adults 2. Develops secure attachment with adults/caregivers 3. Begins to demonstrate control over some of their feelings and behaviors.	**Infant/Toddler Goal:** **Children will develop secure attachments, healthy relationships and successfully adjust to new settings.** • *Respond to familiar peers and adults in their environment.* • *Adjust positively to their changing surroundings.*
Cognition and General Knowledge	1. Uses early math concepts in daily routines 2. Develops awareness of how their body moves 3. Investigates their environment using their senses	1. Develops the use of skills to remember and connect information 2. Investigates their environment using their senses 3. Notices differences, similarities, and changes	**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.** • *Given opportunities to explore and investigate their environments.*

North Central West Virginia Community Action Head Start/Early Head Start
School Readiness Survey Results
2014-2015 School Year

Early Head Start Survey Results (Continued)

Domains	EHS Parents Results Survey	Community Representatives Results Survey	NCWVCAA Current School Readiness Goals Approved by PC/BOD
Language and Literacy	1. Engages in stories and books 2. Develops communication skills 3. Demonstrates and expresses language skills	Tie: 1. Develops communication skills 1. Engages in stories and books 1. Demonstrates and expresses language skills 2. Attempts to draw and hold writing utensils 3. Learns and demonstrates how print works	**Infant/Toddler Goal:** **Children will develop the knowledge and skills to establish the basis for communicating, pre-reading, and pre-writing.** • *Many opportunities to develop and increase vocabulary.* • *Introduced to a print rich environment.*
Approaches to Learning	1. Shows interest and independence when working with materials, activities, and information 2. Learns and uses words to describe what they are thinking and doing 3. Shows ideas and feelings through creative play	1. Enters into play with other children Tie: 2. Shows interest and independence when working with materials, activities, and information 2. Learns and uses words to describe what they are thinking and doing 3. Engages in pretend 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.** • *Access to a vast variety of materials to show individual creativity.*

North Central West Virginia Community Action Head Start/Early Head Start
School Readiness Survey Results
2014-2015 School Year

Head Start Survey Results

Domains	EHS 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	Tie: 1. Practices daily experiences in safe and healthy habits such as washing hands and brushing teeth 1. Has necessary Health and Shot Records 2. Actively participates in movement activities 3. Demonstrates control of small (fingers) and large (legs and arms) muscles	**Preschool Goal:** **Children will recognize and practice healthy and safe habits including self-help skills.** • *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 3. Adjusts to new situations and interacts with adults	1. Uses words to solve problems and resolve conflicts 2. Expresses emotions, needs, and asks for help 3. Follows simple directions and rules	**Preschool Goal:** **Children will display developmentally appropriate levels of attention, regulation of emotions and behaviors, and social problem solving skills.** • *Follow classroom rules and directions.*
Cognition and General Knowledge	1. Counts, sorts, and create patterns 2. Notices differences, similarities, and changes 3. Uses math to problem solve	1. Counts, sorts and creates patterns 2. Notices differences, similarities and changes 3. Remembers information	**Preschool Goal:** **Children will gain math and science skills used in daily routines that demonstrate the basic concepts of learning such as reasoning and problem solving.** • *Use manipulatives for counting, sorting and patterning.* • *Use tools for exploring and investigating their environment.*

North Central West Virginia Community Action Head Start/Early Head Start
School Readiness Survey Results
2014-2015 School Year

Head Start Survey Results (Continued)

Domains	EHS Parents Results Survey	Community Representatives Results Survey	NCWVCAA Current School Readiness Goals Approved by PC/BOD
Language and Literacy	1. Recognizes and prints name 2. Talks and listens to adults and children 3. Draws and uses writing utensils	1. Talks and listens to adults and children Tie: 2. Learns about print and books 2. Draws and uses writing utensils 3. Recognizes and prints name	**Preschool Goal:** **Children will develop the knowledge and skills to establish the basis for communicating, reading, and writing.** • *Engage in continuous conversations with peers and adults.* • *Exposed to a print rich environment.*
Approaches to Learning	1. Asks questions and solves problems independently 2. Shows interest when working with materials, activities, and information 3. Enters into play when a group of children are already involved	1. Enters into play when a group of children are already involved Tie: 2. Shows interest when working with materials, activities, and information 2. Asks questions and solves problems independently 3. Shows ideas and feelings through creative play	**Preschool Goal:** **Children will display creativity when exploring materials, engaging in activities, and sharing information through individual and group play.** • *Provided a vast variety of materials to show individual creativity.*

CHILD OUTCOME DATA

The NCWVCAA Head Start Program chose two developmentally appropriate and research-based curriculums to ensure School Readiness Goals were met. HighScope Curriculum for Preschool is utilized in Barbour, Randolph, and Taylor Counties while The Creative Curriculum for Preschool is utilized in Marion, Pocahontas, Preston, and Webster Counties. Both curriculums 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
4. Science
5. Creative Arts
6. Social/Emotional
7. Approaches to Learning
8. Physical Health and Development

Based on the guidelines above, teachers collected children's work samples and classroom anecdotes three times per year to generate data by using the ELS, created by the National Institute for Early Education Research specifically for the state of West Virginia. This data was used to measure progress and growth for the whole child in the following domains: Math/Science, Social Emotional/Social Studies, Language Arts Literacy, and Physical Health and Development. There are only two years, both 2013-2014 and 2014-2015, of aggregated data included in this report for the Physical Health and Development domain. In years prior, the ELS did not include specifics on physical development.

The following chart represents a comparison of the 2012-2013, 2013-2014, and 2014-2015 school years from the first 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 for Four-Year-Olds 2012-2013, 2013-2014, and 2014-2015 Comparison

WV Early Learning Scale Indicators	4 Year Olds Fall 2012-2013 (PY47)	4 Year Olds Winter 2012-2013 (PY47)	4 Year Olds Spring 2012-2013 (PY47)	4 Year Olds Percentage of Growth 2012-2013 (PY47)	4 Year Olds Fall 2013-2014 (PY48)	4 Year Olds Winter 2013-2014 (PY48)	4 Year Olds Spring 2013-2014 (PY48)	4 Year Olds Percentage of Growth 2013-2014 (PY48)	4 Year Olds Fall 2014-2015 (PY49)	4 Year Olds Winter 2014-2015 (PY49)	4 Year Olds Spring 2014-2015 (PY49)	4 Year Olds Percentage of Growth 2014-2015 (PY49)
Functional Counting	2.58	3.50	4.07	57.29%	2.28	3.28	3.91	71.79%	2.40	3.34	3.99	66.41%
Numerical Operations	2.07	3.20	4.04	95.17%	1.71	2.86	3.68	115.31%	1.82	2.94	3.83	110.03%
Written Numbers	2.37	3.37	4.08	71.75$	2.04	3.02	3.88	90.40%	2.09	3.10	3.87	85.60%
Classification	2.68	3.57	4.16	55.25%	2.32	3.41	4.06	75.36%	2.52	3.41	4.25	68.69%
Algebraic Thinking	2.41	3.46	4.02	66.53%	1.86	3.12	3.90	109.34%	2.10	3.21	4.03	92.47%
Identifying and using shapes	2.55	3.25	3.82 *	49.94%	2.13	2.93	3.46*	62.43%	2.30	3.11	3.65*	58.60%
Measurement	2.34	3.37	3.98 *	69.79%	1.92	3.09	3.85*	100.63%	2.12	3.20	3.86*	82.20%
Observation and Reporting	2.12	3.10	3.86 *	81.66%	1.80	2.91	3.53*	96.57%	1.94	2.94	3.67*	88.84%
Prediction	2.53	3.32	4.03	59.06%	2.12	2.97	3.66	72.79%	2.35	3.12	3.74	59.15%
Investigation	1.91	2.94	3.64 *	89.90%	1.66	2.49	3.22*	93.45%	1.86	2.61	3.24*	74.61%
Independent Behavior	3.89	4.50	4.79	23.24%	3.22	4.35	4.56	41.54%	3.52	4.24	4.54	29.06%
Regulation of Emotions and Behavior	3.71	4.31	4.61	24.44%	3.11	4.00	4.18	34.41%	3.36	4.08	4.32	28.55%
Prosocial Behavior	3.76	4.38	4.66	24.04%	3.12	3.98	4.29	37.33%	3.47	4.17	4.42	27.31%
Social Problem Solving	3.08	3.77	4.28	38.73%	2.72	3.60	3.78	39.04%	2.99	3.61	4.01	33.82%
Quality and Attributes of Engagement and Exploration	3.90	4.59	4.83	23.77%	3.44	4.36	4.54	31.94%	3.72	4.47	4.70	26.09%
Quality and Attributes of Cooperative Play	3.54	4.29	4.68	32.16%	3.16	4.19	4.50	42.56%	3.44	4.22	4.57	32.82%
Quality and Attributes of Sociodramatic Play	3.36	4.24	4.71	40.20%	2.99	4.16	4.51	50.79%	3.39	4.17	4.65	37.16%
Speaking	3.40	4.08	4.40	29.25%	3.03	3.90	4.30	41.88%	3.17	3.83	4.36	37.84%
Story Retelling	2.67	3.78	4.40	64.70%	2.28	3.42	4.04	76.74%	2.52	3.47	4.24	68.66%
Language Manipulation	2.35	3.20	3.76 *	59.64%	1.91	2.91	3.51*	83.49%	2.22	3.07	3.90*	75.55%
Alphabetic Awareness	2.28	3.29	3.87 *	69.59%	2.09	3.23	3.87*	84.77%	2.24	3.14	3.90*	73.90%
Print Knowledge	2.77	3.73	4.26	54.23%	2.39	3.47	4.21	75.80%	2.48	3.52	4.16	67.51%
Composing	2.52	3.93	3.90*	54.85%	2.27	3.09	3.71*	63.66%	2.55	3.20	3.81*	49.46%
Production	2.43	3.36	3.81*	56.82%	2.28	3.11	3.68*	61.49%	2.32	3.27	3.75*	61.45%

Area of Strength

Area in Need of Improvement

* Trend for Area in Need of Improvement

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The program determined a score of four or higher (highlighted in yellow above) would be considered an area of strength for four-year-olds during PY49 or the 2014-2015 school year. Areas of strength for four-year-olds are as follows:

- Classification
- Algebraic Thinking
- 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 score less than four (highlighted in blue above) would be considered an area in need of improvement for four-year-olds. However, it must be noted that some of the areas had percentages of growth over 50% in comparison from the Fall 2014 to the Spring 2015 checkpoints as indicated in the parenthesis below. Areas in need of improvement for four-year-olds are as follows:

- Functional Counting (66.41%)
- Numerical Operations (110.03%)
- Written Numbers (85.60%)
- Identifying and Using Shapes (58.60%)
- Measurement (82.20%)
- Observation and Reporting (88.84%)
- Prediction (59.15%)
- Investigation (74.61%)
- Language Manipulation (75.55%)
- Alphabetic Awareness (73.90%)
- Composing
- Production (61.45%)

In comparing the scores of four-year-olds for the 2012-2013, 2013-2014, and 2014-2015 school years, the trend for areas in need of improvement (marked with asterisks above) include:

- Identifying and Using Shapes
- Measurement
- Observation and Reporting
- Investigation
- Language Manipulation
- Alphabetic Awareness
- Composing
- Production

NCWVCAA Head Start Outcomes for Three-Year-Olds 2012-2013, 2013-2014, and 2014-2015 Comparison

WV Early Learning Scale Indicators	3 Year Olds Fall 2012-2013 (PY47)	3 Year Olds Winter 2012-2013 (PY47)	3 Year Olds Spring 2012-2013 (PY47)	3 Year Olds Percentage of Growth 2012-2013 (PY47)	3 Year Olds Fall 2013-2014 (PY48)	3 Year Olds Winter 2013-2014 (PY48)	3 Year Olds Spring 2013-2014 (PY48)	3 Year Olds Percentage of Growth 2013-2014 (PY48)	3 Year Olds Fall 2014-2015 (PY49)	3 Year Olds Winter 2014-2015 (PY49)	3 Year Olds Spring 2014-2015 (PY49)	3 Year Olds Percentage of Growth 2014-2015 (PY49)
Functional Counting	1.58	2.44	2.73*	73.32%	1.94	2.37	2.82*	45.45%	1.57	2.41	2.78*	77.58%
Numerical Operations	1.30	1.97	2.38*	82.95%	1.47	1.98	2.33*	58.67%	1.39	2.01	2.65*	90.84%
Written Numbers	1.43	2.03	2.49*	74.49%	1.62	2.14	2.52*	55.48%	1.41	2.10	2.43*	72.46%
Classification	1.89	2.75	3.16	67.66%	2.09	2.81	2.88	37.86%	1.98	2.71	3.09	55.99%
Algebraic Thinking	1.53	2.21	2.70*	76.46%	1.41	2.02	2.65*	87.50%	1.73	2.42	2.85*	64.07%
Identifying and Using shapes	1.81	2.33	2.84*	56.78%	1.97	2.49	2.70*	36.86%	1.73	2.56	2.69*	55.87%
Measurement	1.56	2.26	2.81*	80.53%	1.50	2.17	2.65*	76.47%	1.67	2.30	2.87*	71.39%
Observation and Reporting	1.54	2.10	2.59*	68.65%	1.24	1.98	2.33*	88.89%	1.33	1.76	2.12*	59.07%
Prediction	1.87	2.66	2.78*	48.72%	1.94	2.17	2.65*	36.36%	1.78	2.38	2.74*	53.42%
Investigation	1.52	2.19	2.51*	65.42%	1.26	1.79	2.47*	95.35%	1.31	1.69	2.14*	63.27%
Independent Behavior	2.72	3.72	4.03	47.97%	2.82	3.92	4.03	42.74%	2.63	3.77	4.21	59.87%
Regulation of Emotions and Behavior	2.80	3.45	3.95	41.05%	2.94	3.60	3.85	30.85%	2.66	3.59	3.86	45.19%
Prosocial Behavior	2.85	3.58	4.08	43.29%	2.79	3.41	4.00	43.16%	2.72	3.66	3.79	39.53%
Social Problem Solving	2.39	2.98	3.41	42.34%	2.53	3.16	3.42	35.38%	2.33	3.20	3.29	41.23%
Quality and Attributes of Engagement and Exploration	2.95	3.72	4.27	44.79%	3.24	3.92	3.94	21.82%	2.84	3.86	4.34	53.02%
Quality and Attributes of Cooperative Play	2.80	3.54	4.22	50.72%	2.88	3.63	4.03	39.83%	2.73	3.66	3.99	45.87%
Quality and Attributes of Sociodramatic Play	2.39	3.11	4.05	69.46%	2.71	3.73	4.12	52.17%	2.65	3.57	3.97	49.53%
Speaking	2.44	3.02	3.59	47.14%	2.56	3.10	3.06	19.61%	2.43	2.98	3.51	44.34%
Story Retelling	1.66	2.57	2.70	62.99%	1.71	2.56	3.41	100%	1.70	2.49	3.00	76.36%
Language Manipulation	1.48	2.53	2.70*	82.49%	1.71	2.08	2.76*	61.65%	1.69	2.69	2.98*	76.54%
Alphabetic Awareness	1.28	1.83	2.22	73.35%	1.71	2.46	3.00	75.86%	1.51	2.38	2.76	82.64%
Print Knowledge	1.86	2.55	2.81*	51.06%	1.56	2.40	2.82*	80.79%	1.76	2.69	2.93*	67.17%
Composing	1.93	2.24	2.65	37.73%	1.97	2.40	3.18	61.47%	1.83	2.43	2.78	52.07%
Production	1.33	1.94	2.22*	66.74%	1.53	2.24	2.76*	80.30%	1.51	2.19	2.47*	64.28%

Area of Strength

Area in Need of Improvement

* Trend for Area in Need of Improvement

The program determined a score of three or higher would be considered a strength for three-year-olds in PY49 or the 2014-2015 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
- Story Retelling

The program determined a score less than three would be considered an area in need of improvement for three-year-olds. However, it must be noted that some of the areas had percentages of growth over 50% in comparison from the Fall 2014 to the Spring 2015 checkpoints as indicated in the parenthesis below. (See the above table highlighted in blue.)

- Functional Counting (77.58%)
- Numerical Operations (90.84%)
- Written Numbers (72.46%)
- Algebraic Thinking (64.07%)
- Identifying and Using Shapes (55.87%)
- Measurement (71.39%)
- Observation and Reporting (59.07%)
- Prediction (53.42%)
- Investigation (63.27%)
- Language Manipulation (76.54%)
- Alphabetic Awareness (82.64%)
- Print Knowledge (67.17%)
- Composing (52.07%)
- Production (64.28%)

In comparing the scores of three-year-olds for the 2012-2013, 2013-2014, and 2014-2015 school years, the trend for areas in need of improvement (marked with asterisks above) include:

- Functional Counting
- Numerical Operations
- Written Numbers
- Algebraic Thinking
- Identifying and Using Shapes
- Measurement
- Observation and Reporting
- Prediction
- Investigation
- Language Manipulation
- Print Knowledge
- Production

NCWVCAA Head Start Physical Health and Development Domain Outcomes for Three- and Four-Year-Olds 2013-2014 and 2014-2015

WV Early Learning Scale Indicators	Fall 2013-2014 (PY48)	Winter 2013-2014 (PY48)	Spring 2013-2014 (PY48)	Percentage of Growth 2013-2014 (PY48)	Fall 2014-2015 (PY49)	Winter 2014-2015 (PY49)	Spring 2014-2015 (PY49)	Percentage of Growth 2014-2015 (PY49)
Small Muscle Coordination	2.89	3.87	4.43	53.02%	2.88	3.81	4.47	55.04%
Large Muscle Coordination	3.15	4.03	4.59	45.55%	3.15	3.95	4.59	45.91%
Health Development	3.17	4.04	4.52	42.59%	3.12	3.88	4.45	42.40%
Safety Practices	3.15	3.99	4.38	39.22%	3.24	3.93	4.43	36.78%

The domain of Physical Health and Development has been aggregated for both three- and four-year-olds for the 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 school years, above. The data is only presented for two years because in prior years this information was not evident. The Early Learning Scale did not include the domain of Physical Health and Development. The domain includes the following indicators: fine motor, gross motor, health development, and safety practices. Fine motor includes the small muscle coordination strands, which encompasses control and manipulation, eye-hand coordination, manipulating writing, drawing, and art tools, and self-help skills. The gross motor indicator includes the strand of large muscle coordination which involves control and proficiency, coordinating movements, and balance. Health development includes healthy food choices, physical fitness, physical growth, daily health routines, and understanding of apparel. Safety practices incorporate safety activities, symbols, and rules.

Conclusion

Children's growth was evident and tracable in all areas of development and learning. Teachers in Head Start and collaborative sites analyzed individual child data along with class data three times during the year. This information is used to assist teachers in planning individual and group experiences/activities for children. Parent/Teacher conferences occurred after each checkpoint to discuss strengths and areas of improvement of their child and parental input was collected.

The program will address the areas of improvement as those found in the comparision of 2012-2013, 2013-2014, and 2014-2015 indicators through the Training and Technical Assistance Plan for Preservice, inservices, individual in-county trainings, and/or applicable external trainings through Professional Development Plans.

The program continues to analyze data for strengths and areas of improvement as historical data becomes available.

Early Head Start

During the 2014-2015 school year, NCWVCAA Early Head Start Center- and Home-Based Program started implementing HighScope curriculum and COR Advantage as the assessment system tool. Rich and fact-based observations were collected to show each infant and toddler's progress throughout the schoolyear. These observations were recorded and analyzed in COR Advantage at fall, winter, spring, and summer checkpoints to determine areas of strength and areas in need of improvement to allow teaching staff to plan appropriate activities. Conferences were held between teachers and parents to discuss each checkpoint's data and collect parental input.

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 Physical Well-Being and Motor Development at 82%.
- The lowest percentage of growth was in Language and Literacy at 42%.

2014-2015 NCWVCAA Outcome Data for Infants and Toddlers

HS Domain	Fall 2014-2015	Winter 2014-2015	Spring 2014-2015	Summer 2014-2015	Percentage of Growth
Language and Literacy	1.09	0.93	1.46	1.51	42%
Cognition and General Knowledge	0.96	0.95	1.54	1.62	66%
Approaches to Learning	1.02	0.89	1.70	1.72	70%
Physical Well-Being and Motor Development	1.40	1.18	2.35	2.22	82%
Social and Emotional Development	0.95	0.91	1.54	1.46	51%

Area of Strength

Area in Need of Improvement

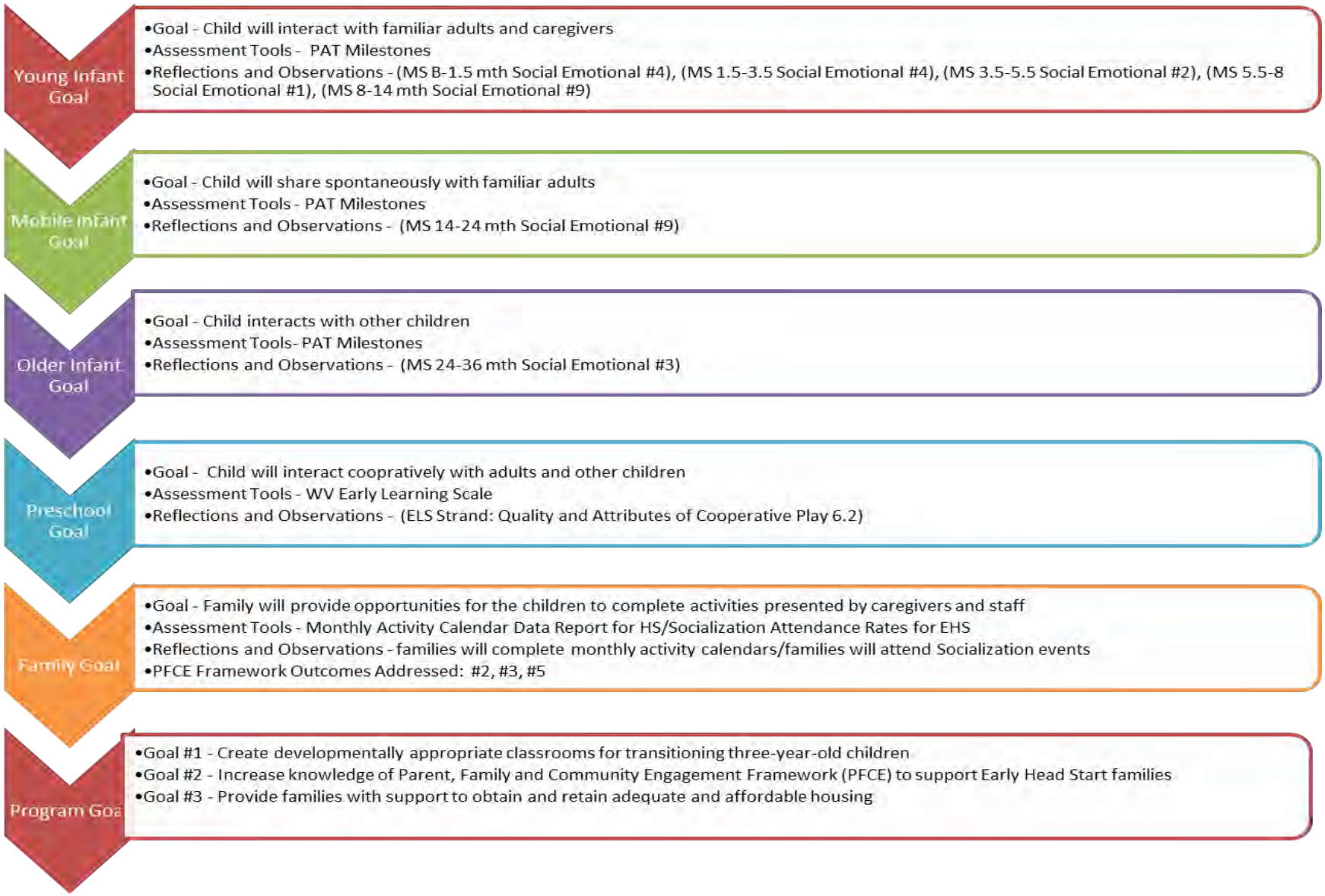
Monongalia County Board of Education Head Start Delegate
Preparing Head Start Children for Kindergarten Child Outcome Report

The Office of Head Start and Monongalia County Head Start staff believe that an important requirement of the program is to prepare young children for future educational success. As such, School Readiness has become a key component to program planning, data collection and analysis, and professional development to support children across their early childhood developmental years from the ages of birth through five.

In response to the requirements of the Office of Head Start, Monongalia County Head Start In order to monitor the School Readiness process, a School Readiness Team was created. This team meets several times throughout the program year and spends a great amount of time identifying strengths and weaknesses, updating School Readiness Goals, revising procedures, and collecting and analyzing data. Although School Readiness Goals are 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 are able to provide individualized educational experiences. These experiences, centered around the Head Start Framework, support children's growth in the areas of language &literacy, cognitive development, social/emotional development, approaches to learning, and physical skills.

Child outcomes are measured on an on-going basis, data is collected and analyzed three time annually, and data is 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 domain subtopics that include quality of engagement, numerical operations, phonological awareness, physical health, and social problem solving. These goals can be found below.

GOAL 1: Domain: Approaches to Learning
Strand: Quality of Engagement



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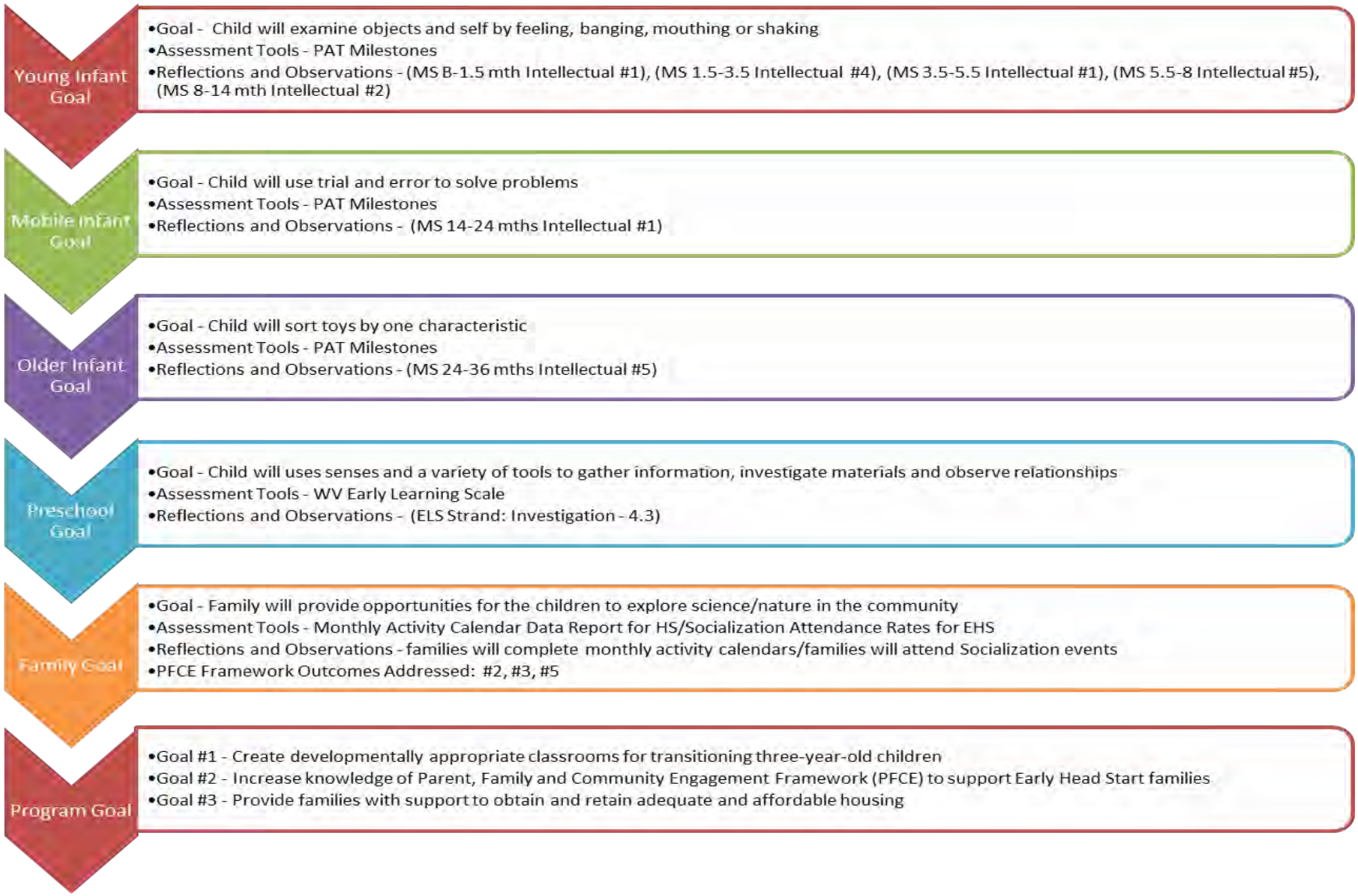
Goal 2: Domain: Cognitive Development
Strand: Numerical Operations



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Goal 3: Domain: Language and Literacy

Strand: Phonological Awareness

Young Infant Goal

- Goal - Child will participate in sound-making opportunities developmentally appropriate for age
- Assessment Tools - PAT Milestones
- Reflections and Observations - (MS B-1.5 mth Language #4), (MS 1.5-3.5 Language #4), (MS 3.5-5.5 Language #4), (MS 5.5-8 Language #4), (MS 8-14 mth Language #9)

Mobile Infant Goal

- Goal - Child has 50+ word vocabulary
- Assessment Tools - PAT Milestones
- Reflections and Observations - (MS 14-24 mths. Language #4)

Older Infant Goal

- Goal - Child has 200+ word vocabulary
- Assessment Tools - PAT Milestones
- Reflections and Observations - (MS 24-36 mths. Language #8)

Preschool Goal

- Goal - Child will demonstrate an awareness that language can be broken into words, syllables and smaller pieces of sound
- Assessment Tools - WV Early Learning Scale
- Reflections and Observations - (ELS Strand: Language Manipulation - 8.1)

Family Goal

- Goal - Family will provide literacy activities to children that stimulate listening and speaking skills
- Assessment Tools - Monthly Activity Calendar Data Report for HS/Socialization Attendance Rates for EHS
- Reflections and Observations - families will complete monthly activity calendars/families will attend Socialization events
- PFCE Framework Outcomes Addressed: #2, #3, #5

Program Goal

- Goal #1 - Create developmentally appropriate classrooms for transitioning three-year-old children
- Goal #2 - Increase knowledge of Parent, Family and Community Engagement Framework (PFCE) to support Early Head Start families
- Goal #3 - Provide families with support to obtain and retain adequate and affordable housing
- Goal #4 - Children and families will be engaged in activities that support the ongoing development of speech and language in order to prepare them for transition into Head Start

Goal 4: Domain: Physical Development

Strand: Physical Health

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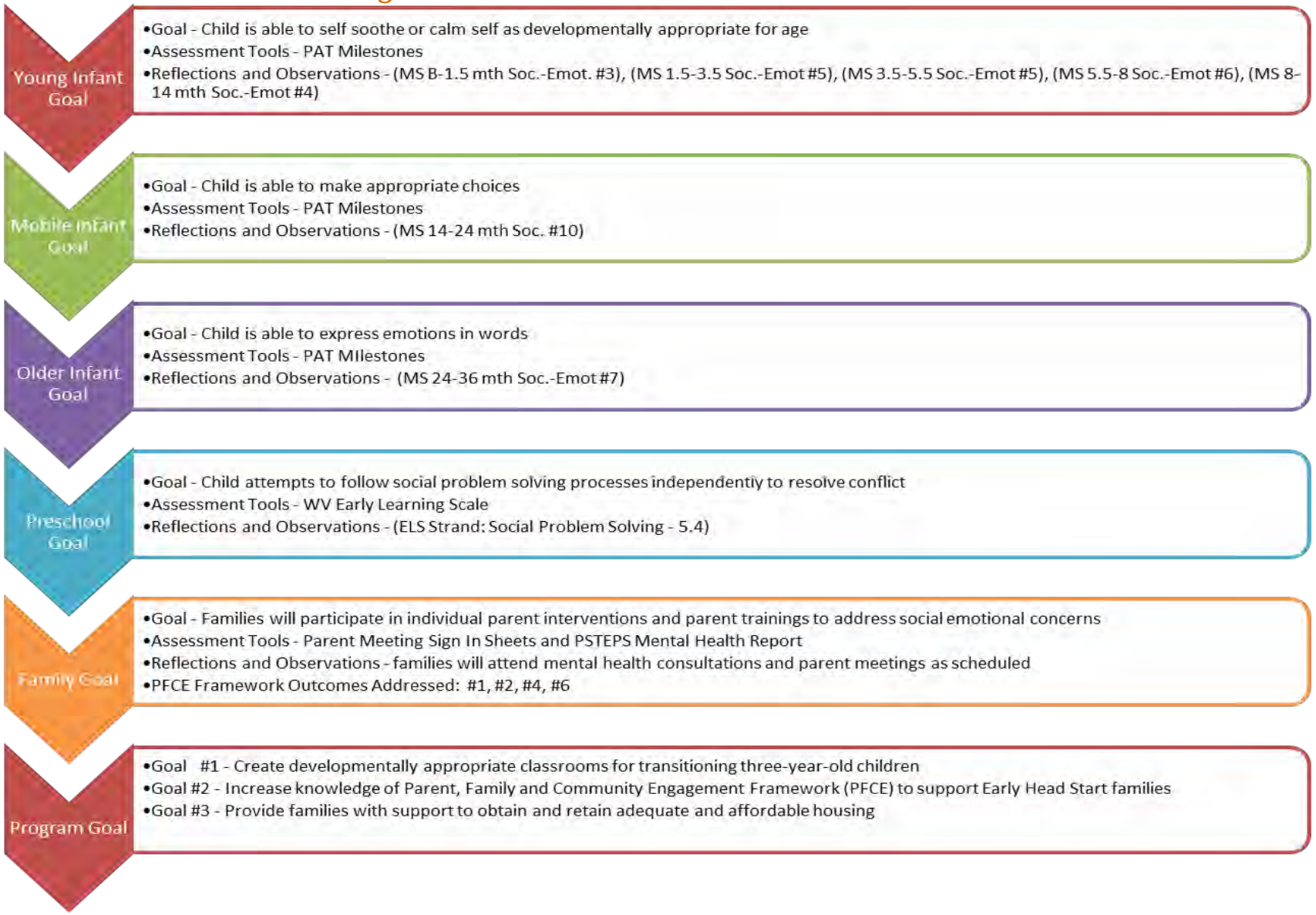
Goal 5: Domain: Social Emotional Development

Strand: Social Problem Solving



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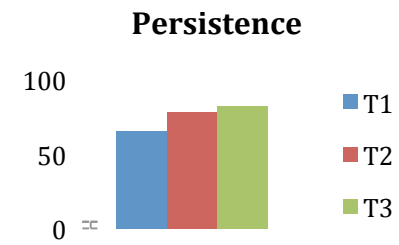
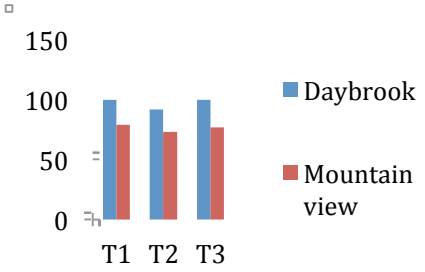
School Readiness is a strong focus of Monongalia County Head Start Program, Early Head Start Program, and WV Pre-K. Monongalia County Head Start/Pre-K teachers use the Creative Curriculum and its assessment system to track child outcomes and program trends. The Creative Curriculum has 52 objectives, disseminating across multiple domains, including social/emotional, physical, language and 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 objectives. Observations were collected in a variety of ways and were organized to develop an accurate picture of a child's progress in each objective area. Data from these observations were used to level children's progress three times each year, in October, February, and May. The leveling data was entered into the WVDE WVEIS Early Learning Reporting 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 Team when analyzing data toward the progress of the above goals. The data was compiled after each reporting session and again for an annual outcomes report at the end of the school year. The data was organized into charts and tables for review, analysis, and comparison. The data below is an end-of-year compilation for each School Readiness Goal and additional School Readiness data can be found at www.mcsearlychildhood.org/sr/index.cfm.

Goal 1: Approaches to Learning - Cooperation
Early Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

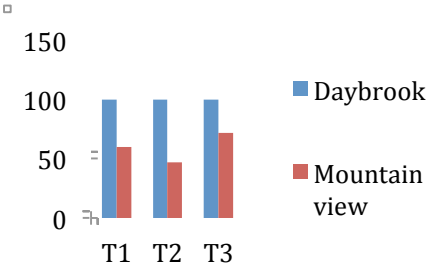
Young Infants:





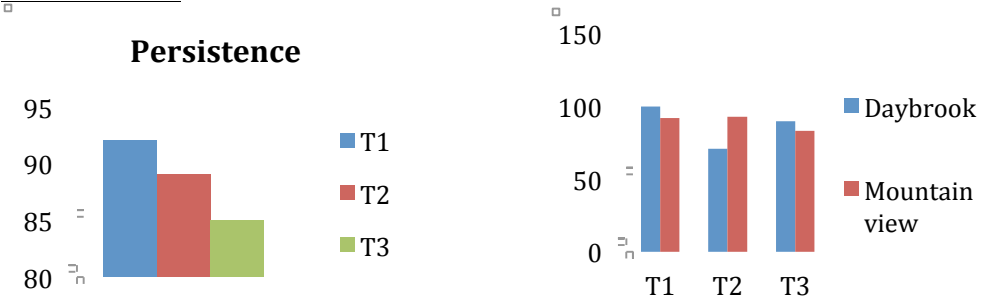
Data Source: PAT Milestone-(MS B-1.5 mth Social Emotional #4), (MS 1.5-3.5 Social Emotional #4), (MS 3.5-5.5 Social Emotional #2), (MS 5.5-8 Social Emotional #1), (MS 8-14 mth Social Emotional #9)

Mobile Infants:



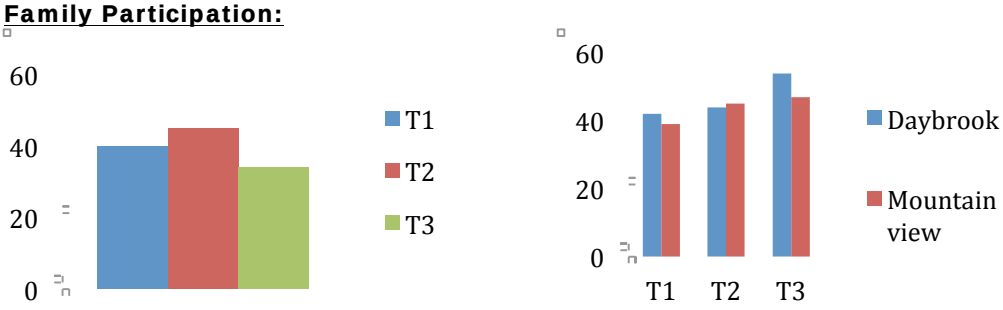
Data Source: PAT Milestone-(MS 14-24 mth Social Emotional #9)

Older Infants:



Data Source: PAT Milestone- (MS 24-36 mth Social Emotional #3)

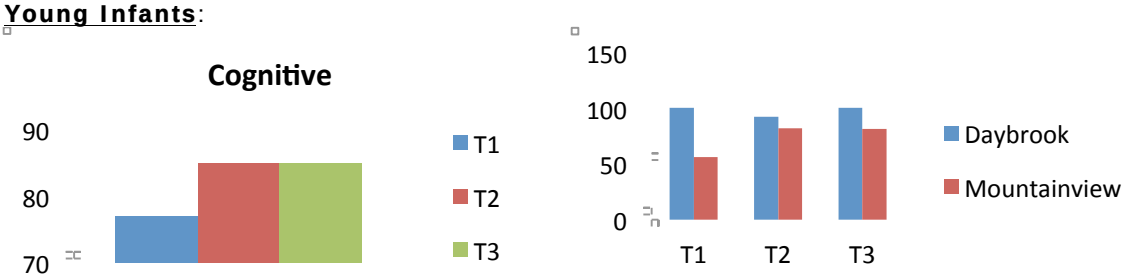
Family Participation:



Data Source: Attendance Reports

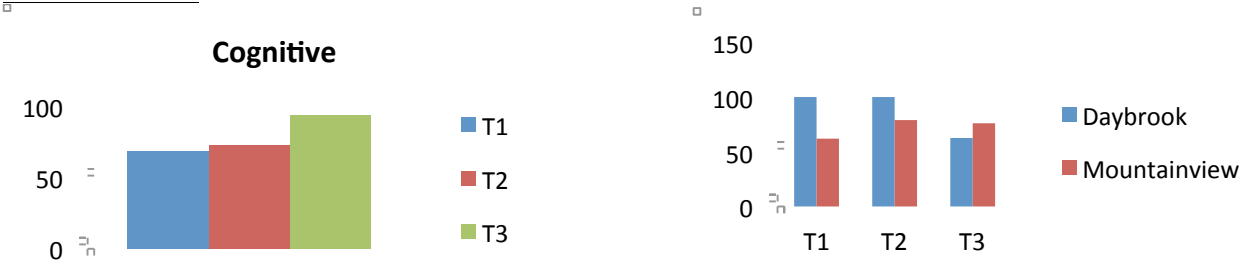
Goal 2: Cognitive Development – Scientific Inquiry
Early Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

Young Infants:



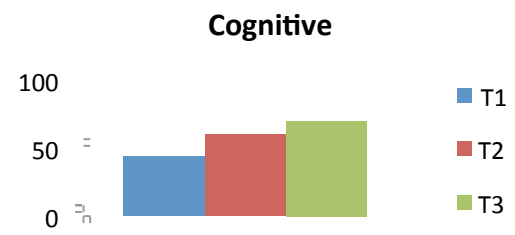
Data Source: PAT Milestones –(MS B-1.5 mth Intellectual #1), (MS 1.5-3.5 Intellectual #4), (MS 3.5-5.5 Intellectual #1), (MS 5.5-8 Intellectual #5), (MS 8-14 mth Intellectual #2)

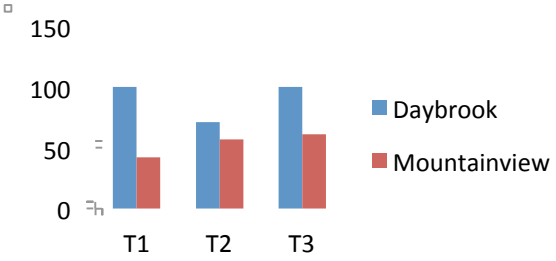
Mobile Infants:



Data Source: PAT Milestones – (MS 14-24 mths Intellectual #1)

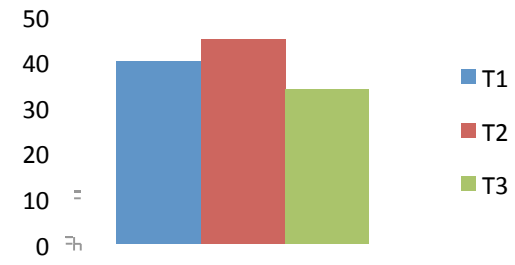
Older Infants:

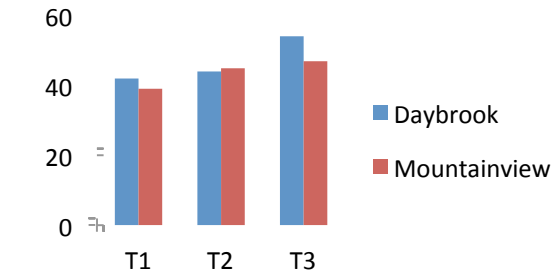




Data Source: PAT Milestones – (MS 24-36 mths Intellectual #5)

Family Participation:

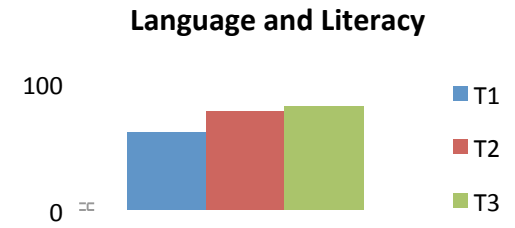


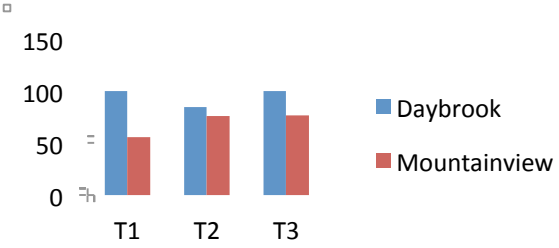


Data Source: Attendance Reports

Goal 3: Language and Literacy- Phonological Awareness
Early Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

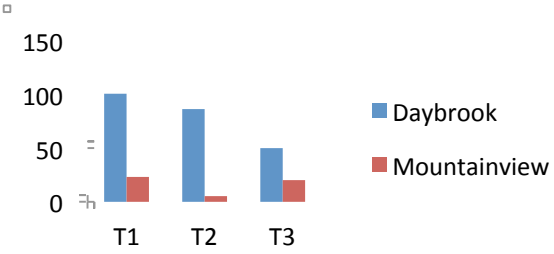
Young Infants:





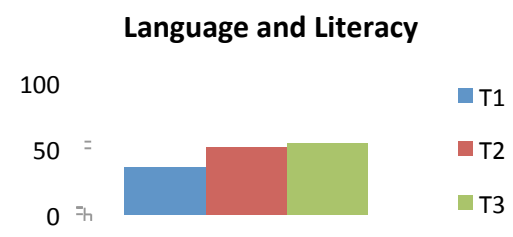
Data Source: PAT Milestones - (MS B-1.5 mth Language #4), (MS 1.5-3.5 Language #4), (MS 3.5-5.5 Language #4), (MS 5.5-8 Language #4), (MS 8-14 mth Language #9)

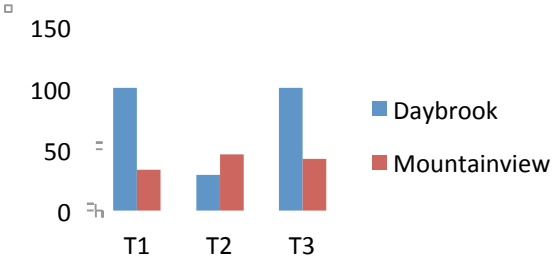
Mobile Infants:



Data Source: PAT Milestones – (MS 14-24 mths. Language #4)

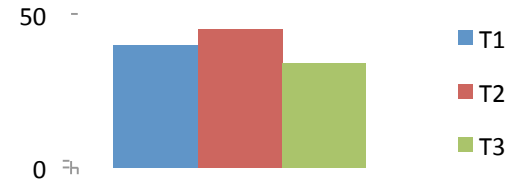
Older Infants:

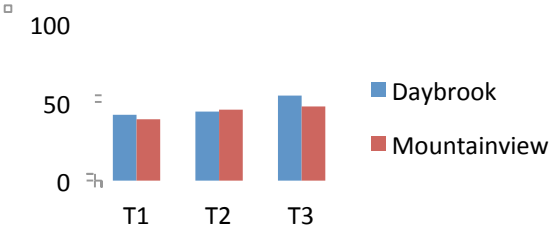




Data Source: PAT Milestones – (MS 24-36 mths. Language #8)

Family Participation:

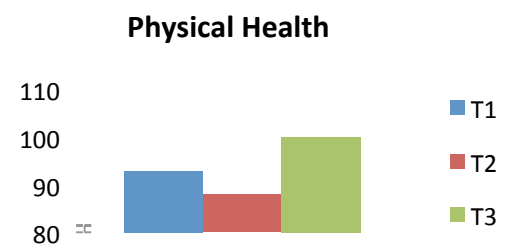


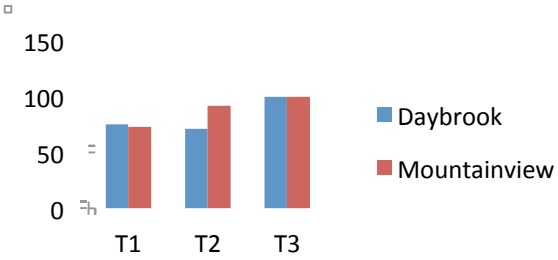


Data Source: Attendance Reports

Goal 4: Physical Development – Physical Health
Early Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

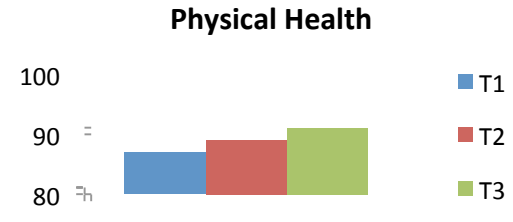
Young Infants:

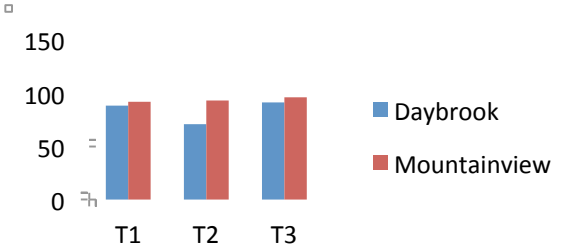




Data Source: Health Compliance Reports on Baby STEPS

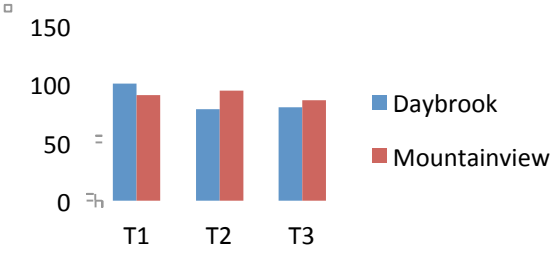
Mobile Infants:





Data Source: Health Compliance Reports on Baby STEPS

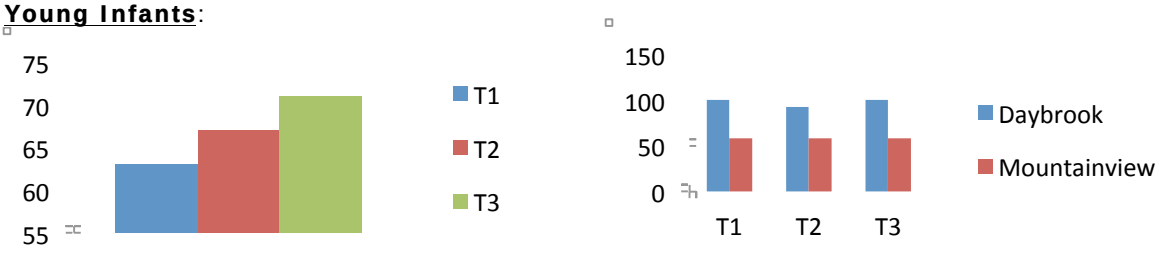
Older Infants:



Data Source: Health Compliance Reports on Baby STEPS

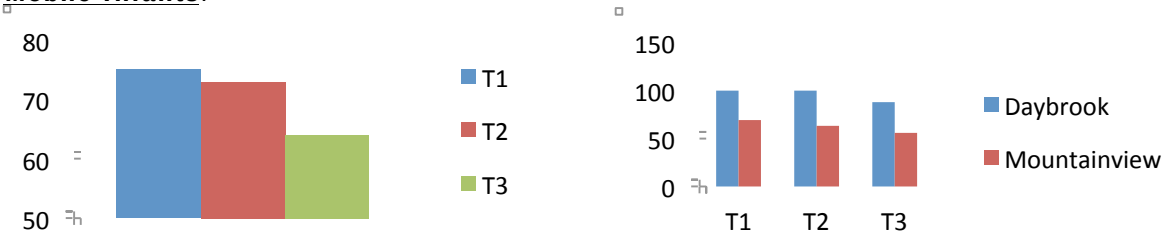
Goal 5: Social Emotional Development – Social Problem Solving
Early Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

Young Infants:



Data Source: PAT Milestones – (MS B-1.5 mth Soc.-Emot. #3), (MS 1.5-3.5 Soc.-Emot #5), (MS 3.5-5.5 Soc.-Emot #5), (MS 5.5-8 Soc.-Emot #6), (MS 8-14 mth Soc.-Emot #4)

Mobile Infants:



Data Source: PAT Milestones - (MS 14-24 mth Soc. #10)

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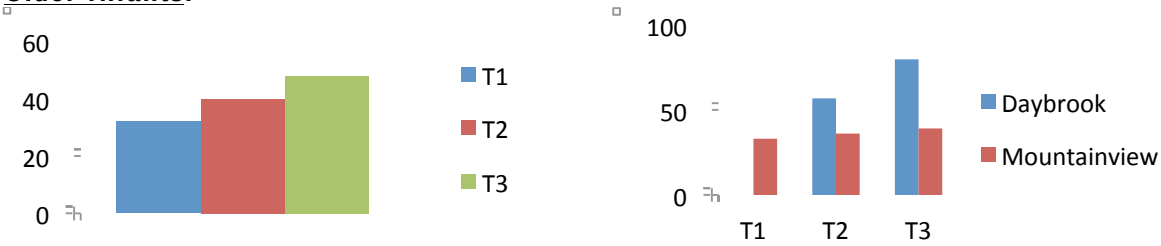
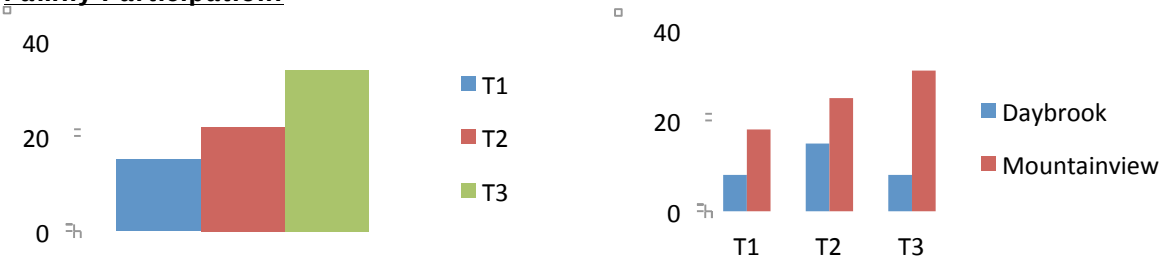


Data Source: PAT Milestones – (MS 24-36 mth Soc.-Emot #7)

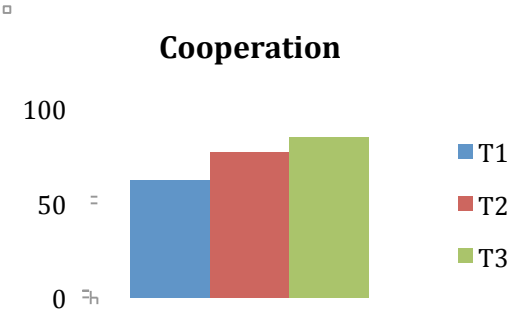
Family Participation:



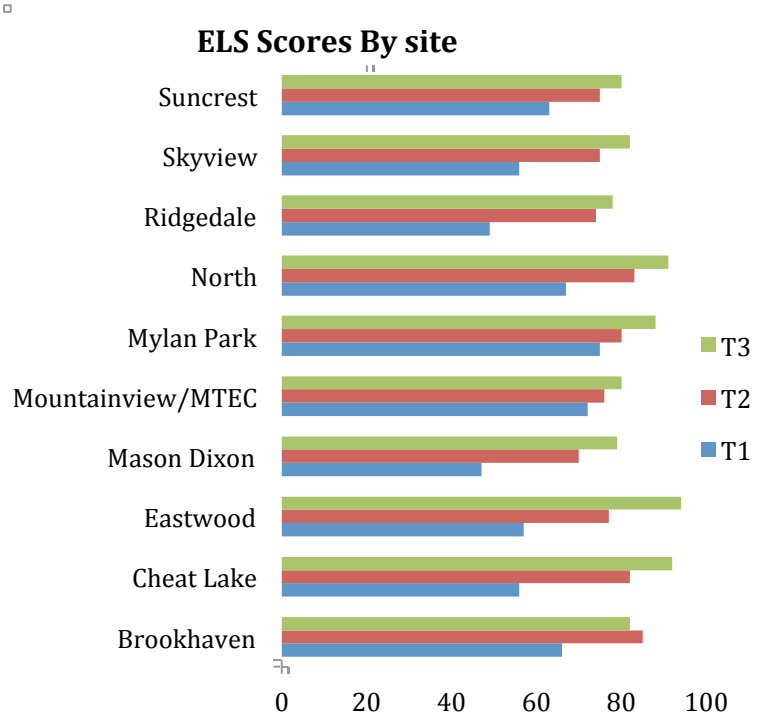
Data Source: Mental Health Consultation Records

Goal 1: Approaches to Learning
Cooperation
Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

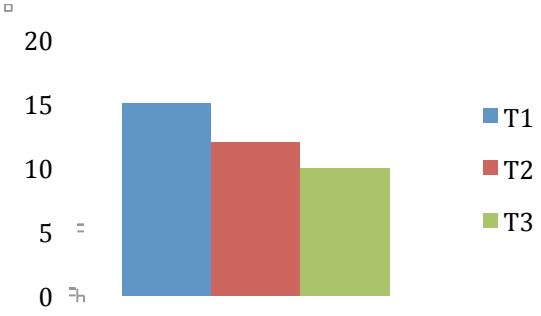
Head Start:



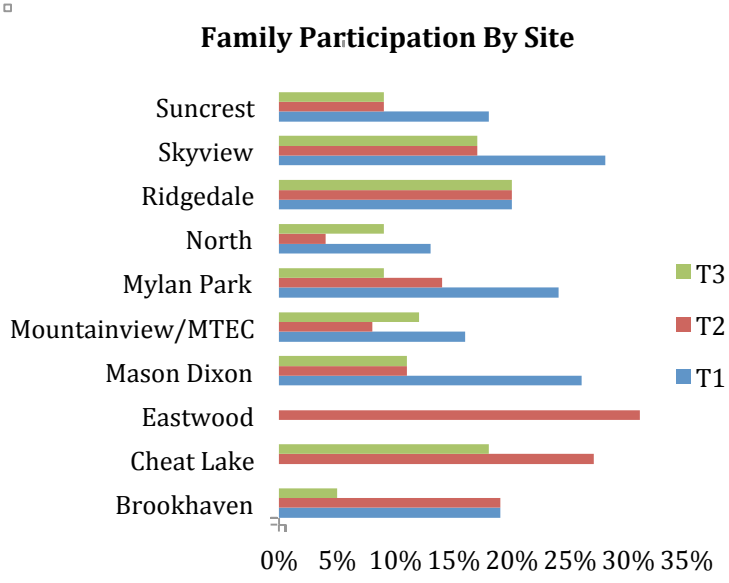
Data Source: (ELS Strand: Quality and Attributes of Cooperative Play 6.2)



Family Participation:
Head Start:

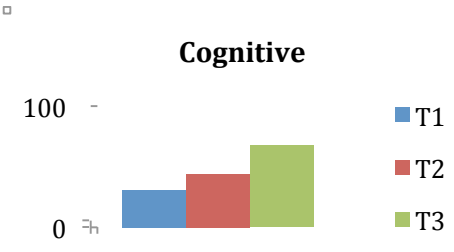


Data Source: Family Activity Calendars

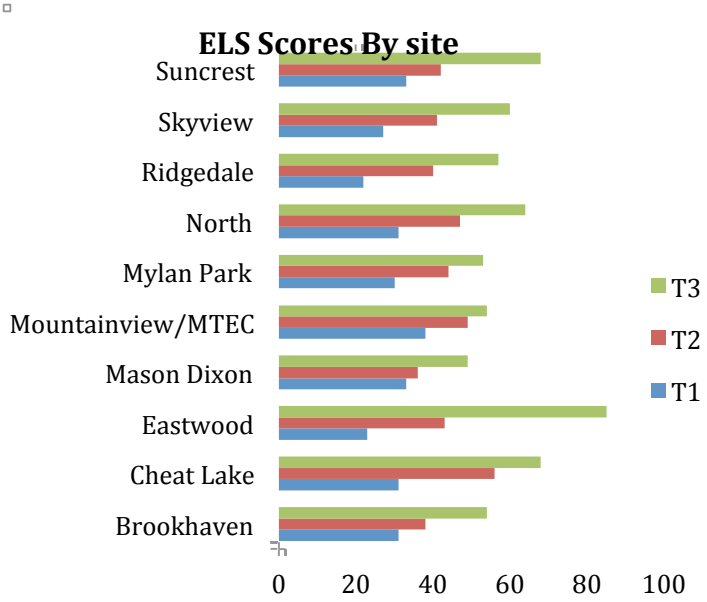


Goal 2: Cognitive Development
Scientific Inquiry
Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

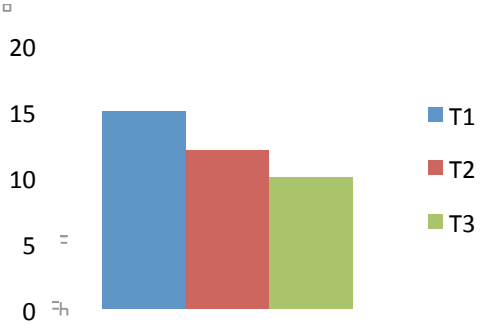
Head Start:



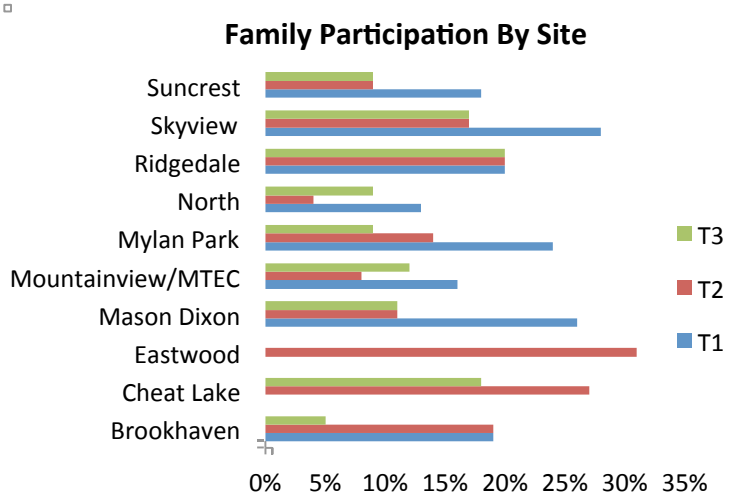
Data Source: (ELS Strand: Investigation - 4.3)



Family Participation:
Head Start:



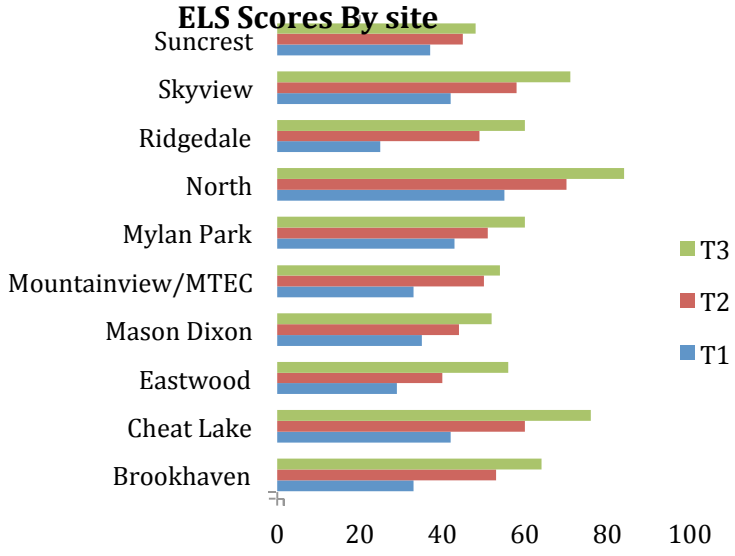
Data Source: Family Activity Calendars



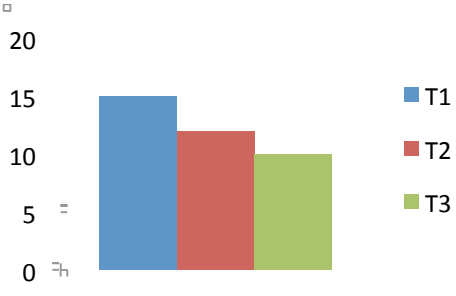
Goal 3: Language and Literacy
Phonological Awareness
Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

Head Start:

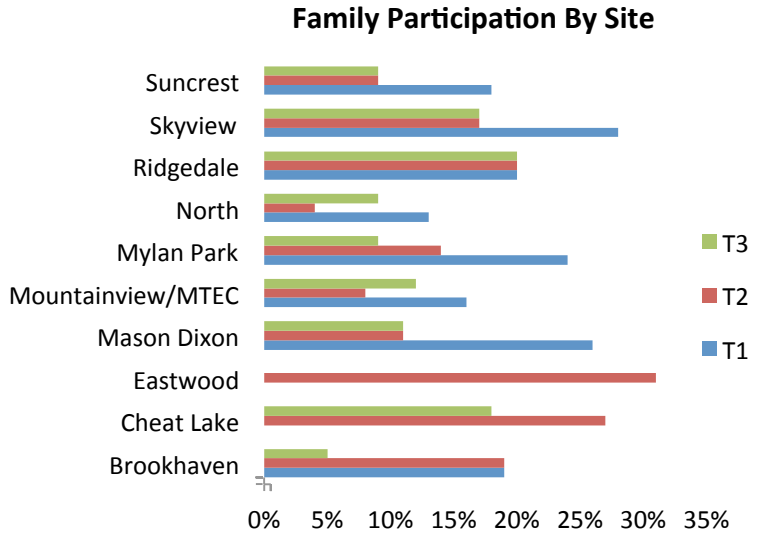
Data Source: (ELS Strand: Language Manipulation - 8.1



Family Participation:
Head Start:

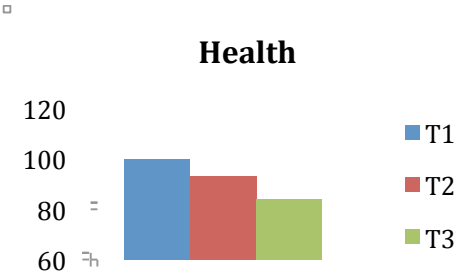


Data Source: Family Activity Calendars

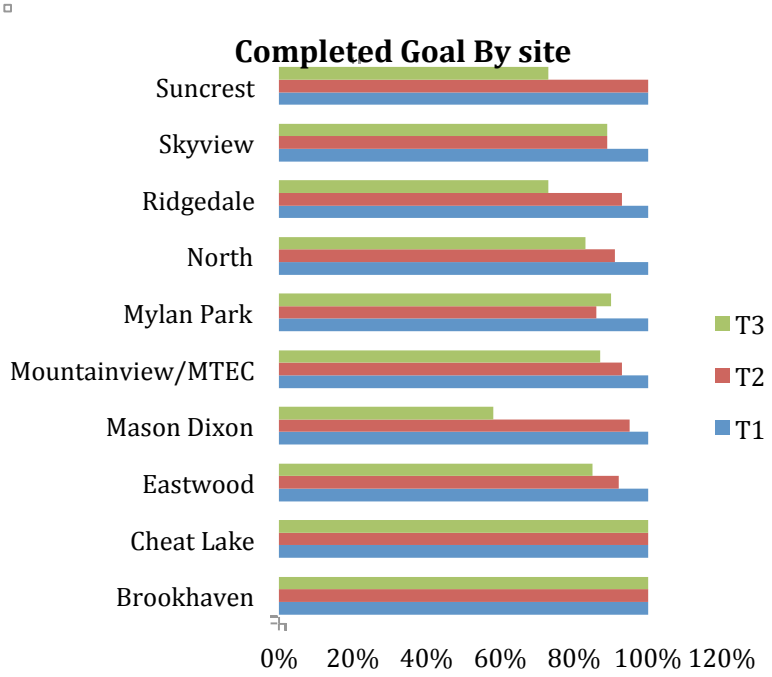


Goal 4: Physical Development
Physical Health
Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

Head Start:



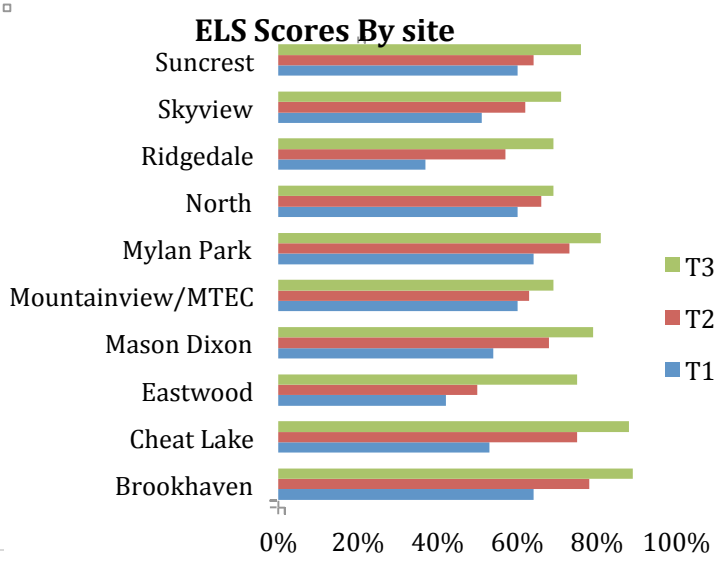
Data Source: Health Compliance Reports on PSTEPS



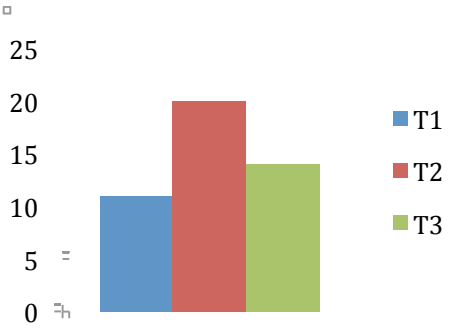
Goal 5: Social Emotional Development
Social Problem Solving
Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

Head Start:

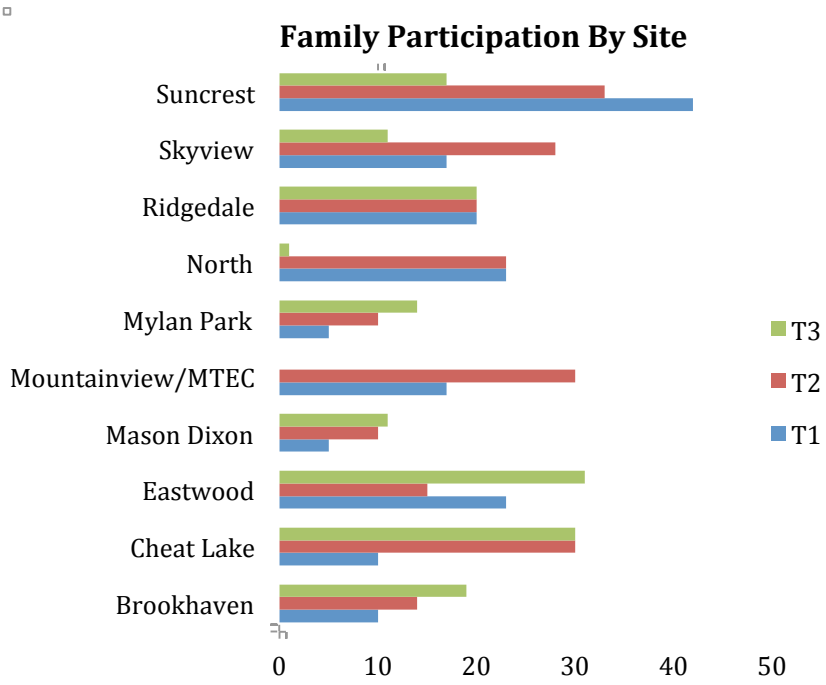
Data Source: (ELS Strand: Social Problem Solving - 5.4)



Family Participation:
Head Start:



Data Source: Mental Health Consultation Records and Attendance 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 has been determined that our children continue to need additional support in the areas of cognitive development and language and literacy. It is our goal to continue to assist children in these areas by providing additional materials, supplies, and staff professional development in these specific areas.

Our teachers, assistant teachers, coaches and administrators continue to use the data from the assessment system to individualize for child and programmatic changes and needs. During the school year, program staff provided individualized staff development for teachers and assistant 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 Head Start in Philippi and Belington Philip Barbour Pre-K Head Start at the Technical Center at Philip Barbour High School. There are three Pre-K collaborative classrooms operated by the BOE. Two of those are located at Philippi Elementary School where Head Start children are counted and one classroom is located at the Junior Elementary School. The BOE offers Pre-K at Belington Elementary located in the southern part of the county as well as Kasson Elementary. Head Start does not serve these two schools.

The overflow of children was located in the Belington area for the 2015-2016 school year. Belington Elementary serves twenty (20) of those children and the others are transported to Junior Elementary School and are served in that Pre-K classroom. Children are transported at Philippi Head Start I and II by NCWVCAA Head Start while children at Belington Philip Barbour, Junior and Philippi Elementary I and II are transported by the BOE. The two Family Resource Coordinators serve only Head Start eligible families throughout the six collaborative Pre-K classrooms.

For PY50, there were approximately one-hundred and ten (110) collaborative Pre-K children being served. Barbour County assisted other counties to ensure funded enrollment by serving approximately seventy (70) eligible children even though the county is allotted for fifty-eight (58). Head Start is serving thirty-seven (37) eligible four year old children and thirty-three (33) eligible three year old children. The county filled all slots when vacated with some three year olds on the wait list. All classrooms in the county are full day, four days per week, and inclusive. The county uses High Scope Curriculum. The county became Universal during the 2010-2011 school year and its last Universal Pre-K Audit was conducted in December 2014.

Early Head Start services are not provided in Barbour County.

Site	First day of school	# HS Children	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours / Day	Days/ Week	Days/ Year
Philip Barbour Pre-K Head Start ©	17	8/24/2015	Full	7:30–2:30	7.00	4	128
Philippi Elem I ©	5	8/24/2015	Full	8:00-3:00	7.00	4	137
Philippi Elem II ©	9	8/24/2015	Full	8:00-3:00	7.00	4	137
Philippi I ©	19	8/24/2015	Full	9:00 - 3:15	6.25	4	128
Philippi II ©	18	8/24/2015	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Junior ©	2	8/24/2015	Full	7:30-2:30	7.00	4	137

© Collaborations
* # HS Children based upon the October 2015 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, 2015)

BARBOUR COUNTY	2013	2014
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance.	1.60%	1.70%
Total population under age 18	n/a	3,496
Percent population under age 18	n/a	20.8%
Percent minority population	n/a	2.9%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	n/a	4.0%
	2011	
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	62.40%	

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2014 Data Book*

Marion County

Marion County **Head Start** (HS) plays a collaborative role with the Marion County Board of Education (BOE) to provide Pre-K services to children throughout the county. The county has a funded enrollment allotment of two hundred and thirty (230) ACF-funded (HS) students. All HS eligible children are served in an inclusive setting and there are no special needs classrooms in Marion County. Marion County has adopted the Creative Curriculum for use in all classrooms.

Of the twelve (12) center-based classrooms operated by Marion County HS, ten (10) are full day, four days per week serving the following communities: Carolina I and II recruitment area is Carolina, Fairview, Farmington, and Monongah. Edgemont I and II's is Edgemont, Watson, and Locust Avenue. Fairmont I and II includes East side and Kingmont while Mannington I and II recruitment's area is Mannington. Rivesville I and II covers Rivesville, Bellview, Baxter, and Grant Town. West Fairmont AM and PM, both operate a half-day schedule five days per week, identifies its recruitment area from Downtown Fairmont, parts of East Side, Monumental, Barrackville, and Bellview. All of the HS operated centers are considered collaborative Pre-K classrooms with the Board of Education.

Marion County achieved Universal Pre-K status during the 2011-12 school year. The most recent Pre-K Audit was completed in 2014-2015 school year with minimal areas that required follow-up. Commendations from the audit included the county has worked hard in implementing WVDE Policy 2525 and had a commitment to offer high quality, Universal Pre-K programming.

The NCWVCAA HS Program provides transportation to all HS operation sites except Rivesville. As part of the agreement with the Marion County Board of Education, they provide transportation and meals for Rivesville I and II while meals and space are provided at Mannington for both classrooms. The program also leases Fairmont Center I and II for $1.00 per year.

There are an additional twenty-two (22) Pre-K classrooms in this county and HS children are not counted at any of these following BOE operated sites.

Thirteen (13) of these are operated by the Board of Education including Blackshere Elementary, East Dale Elementary (2 classrooms), East Fairmont High School (2 classrooms), Jayenne/White School (2 classrooms), Barrackville Elementary, Fairview Elementary, Monongah Elementary (2 classrooms), and Watson Elementary. Please note the Jayenne class was moved to White School and another White School Pre-K classroom opened as well as the Barrackville classroom during PY49 and East Park was added in PY50.

The remaining nine (9) are childcare collaborative classrooms with the Board and include: Bright Beginnings (two classrooms), Bumble Bear, Heart Junction, Learning Land, Pierpont Community College, Sunbeam (two classrooms), and Wonderland.

Marion County has struggled to meet its HS funded enrollment at Fairmont and Mannington during PY50. In the Fairmont area, there are four year olds in the area that are opting to attend BOE sites. However, there are ample three year olds to meet enrollment but this results in ratio compliance, thus reducing the number of children that can be served in the classroom. Mannington was unable to meet funded enrollment allotment. However, this site did have additional children on the wait list but was unable to enroll them because the families are above the income guidelines. An administrative decision to decrease enrollment slots at West Fairmont was made, reducing the number served to thirty-eight (38) in both classrooms. All slots at Fairmont, Mannington, and West Fairmont have been covered in other counties served by NCWVCAA HS throughout PY50. The addition of BOE classrooms in Marion County does present added concerns to wait lists.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/ Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/ Day	Day/ Week	Days/ Year
Carolina I ©	19	**8/24/2015**	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Carolina II ©	19	**8/24/2015**	Full	9:00 – 3:15	6.25	4	128
Edgemont I ©	18	**8/24/2015**	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Edgemont II ©	20	**8/24/2015**	Full	9:00 – 3:15	6.25	4	128
Fairmont I ©	17	**8/24/2015**	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Fairmont II ©	20	**8/24/2015**	Full	9:00 – 3:15	6.25	4	128
Mannington I ©	18	**8/24/2015**	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Mannington II ©	15	**8/24/2015**	Full	9:15 - 3:30	6.25	4	128
Rivesville I ©	20	**8/24/2015**	Full	8:00 – 3:15	7.25	4	128
Rivesville II ©	18	**8/24/2015**	Full	8:00 – 3:15	7.25	4	128
West Fairmont AM ©	20	**8/24/2015**	Half	8:15–12:15	4	5	160
West Fairmont PM ©	20	**8/24/2015**	Half	12:15-4:15	4	5	160

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2015 enrollment count.

As a collaboration also with the Marion County Board of Education, the Marion County **Early Head Start** Program is funded to serve sixteen (16) prenatals, infants, and toddlers in Early Head Start operated classrooms at two local high schools, East Fairmont and North Marion Vocational Technical Center. Both of these classrooms operate full day, five days per week, and use the High Scope Curriculum. East Fairmont EHS serves the recruitment area of East side. North Marion EHS covers the recruitment area of Mannington, Fairview, Farmington, Carolina, Monongah, Grant Town, and Barrackville. The program's objective is to primarily serve high school students during the prenatal period and/or both high schools while student parents are able to attend classes and complete their high school education. Eligible community prenatals, infants, and toddlers are also served to ensure funded enrollment.

Marion County Early Head Start centers have been at full enrollment throughout PY50. However, due to periods with limited wait lists, community families are currently enrolled.

Site	# HS Children	First day of school	Full/ Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/ day	Days/ Week	Days/ year
EFEHS ©	8	8/20/2015	Full	7:00 - 3:00	8	5	175
NMEHS ©	8	8/20/2015	Full	7:00 - 3:00	8	5	175

© Collaboration

Marion County currently has 12 licensed child care sites. These sites are listed as follows:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Bright Beginnings Daycare and Preschool	24(ages birth-2 years), 94(ages 2-12 years)
Bumble Bear Corner Child Care Center	46 children (1-12 years old)
Just Like Home Child Care	30 children (2-12 years old)
Kids R Special, Inc.	42 (ages birth-2 years old) 91 (2-12 years)
Kidz Connection	41 children (5-12 years old)
Learning Land Daycare and Preschool	18 (ages birth-2 years), 81 (2-12 years)
Little Rascals Child Care	20 (ages birth-2 years), 84 (2-12 years)
Pierpont Community and Technical College Laboratory Preschool	20 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	16 children (birth-2 years old), 123 (ages 2-12)
Valley Chapel Child Development Center	45 children (2-12 years old)
Wonderland Learning and Child Care Center	15 (ages birth-2 years), 61 (ages 2-12)

(WVDHHR, 2015)

MARION COUNTY	2013	2014
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance.	1.10%	1.10%
Total population under age 18	n/a	11,261
Percent population under age 18	n/a	19.8%
Percent minority population	n/a	6.0%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	n/a	8.6%
	2011	
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	50.10%	

WV KIDS Count Fund 2014 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 one hundred and eighty-one (181) Head Start eligible children within the Monongalia County attendance area. Head Start children are served in all ten (10) elementary schools and one vocational school, enabling children to be served in all areas of Monongalia County. There are no areas in the county that are unserved by the program. Monongalia County Schools (BOE) provides transportation to all Pre-K students.

Monongalia County Head Start has always been able to meet funded enrollment and the 10% requirement of special needs students. The county has a population of great need and also great wealth, making it unique from many other WV counties. As such, Head Start has always met the enrollment requirements and has a "waitlist" of eligible children. Since the program is in collaboration with WV Pre-K and is part of Monongalia County Schools, children who are age-eligible for WV Pre-K who may be on the "waitlist" for Head Start services are served as a Pre-K child in the collaborative classroom until a Head Start slot becomes available. The waitlist is ranked according to the current Selection Criteria. When a spot becomes available, staff identifies the child with the highest ranking and attempts to enroll them. If they are no longer interested in Head Start services or are no longer eligible, staff moves to the next on the list. The program has always maintained an adequate waitlist and believes that the neediest families are being served.

2015-2016 WV Pre-k Classroom / Site	# HS Children – as of 12/31/15	First day of school	Full / Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours / day	Days / Week	Days / year	Collaboration – BOE, HS, CC	Inclusive or SN
Brookhaven 1	5	8/31/15	Full	8:53 – 3:30	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Brookhaven 2	7	8/31/15	Full	8:53 – 3:30	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Brookhaven 3	4	8/31/15	Full	8:53 – 3:30	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Brookhaven 4	3	8/31/15	Full	8:53 – 3:30	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Cheat Lake 1	5	8/31/15	Full	8:55 – 3:30	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Cheat Lake 2	7	8/31/15	Full	8:55 – 3:30	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Cheat Lake 3	1	8/31/15	Full	8:55 – 3:30	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Eastwood 1	7	8/31/15	Full	8:15-2:50	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Eastwood 2	8	8/31/15	Full	8:15-2:50	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Eastwood 3	6	8/31/15	Full	8:15-2:50	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Mason Dixon 1	9	8/31/15	Full	8:45 – 3:30	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Mason Dixon 2	10	8/31/15	Full	8:45 – 3:30	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
MTEC	6	8/31/15	Full	8:25 – 3:25	7	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Mountainview 1	5	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:30	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Mountainview 2	5	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:30	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Mountainview 3	8	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:30	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Mylan Park 1	7	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:25	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Mylan Park 2	6	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:25	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Mylan Park 3	8	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:25	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
North 1	8	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:25	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
North 2	5	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:25	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
North 3	4	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:25	6.5	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Ridgedale 1	5	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:35	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Ridgedale 2	6	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:35	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Skyview 1	7	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:35	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Skyview 2	4	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:35	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Skyview 3	10	8/31/15	Full	8:50 – 3:35	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Skyview 4	1	8/31/15	Full	8:50 - 3:35	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Suncrest Primary 1	6	8/31/15	Full	8:30 – 3:10	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Suncrest Primary 2	2	8/31/15	Full	8:30 – 3:10	6.75	4	137	BOE, HS	Inclusive
Suncrest Primary 3	6	8/31/15	Full	8:30 -3:10	6.75	4	137	BOE,HS	Inclusive

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 and the WV Early Learning Reporting System 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. All Assistant Teachers have either completed their Early Childhood Classroom Assistant Teacher Authorization (ECCAT) requirements or are on a pathway towards completing the certification. Additional staff, such as Preschool Coaches, Program Areas Support Specialists, and Family Service Specialists, provides additional resources and support to Head Start Teachers and Assistant Teachers 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 updated and approved 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.

The WV Pre-K Steering Team, as per Policy 2525 conducts a WV Pre-K Program Review once every three years. Monongalia County Pre-K Program became Universal in 2010 and was most recently reviewed November 13-14, 2013. The monitoring report from this review identified no findings for non-compliance. The program is scheduled to be reviewed again during the 2016-2017 school year.

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 program has two socialization centers that are located to enable families to be served in all areas of Monongalia County. There are no areas in the county that are unserved by the program.

Monongalia County Early Head Start has always been able to meet funded enrollment and 10% special needs requirements. A waitlist of eligible children and pregnant mothers is kept by program staff. The waitlist is ranked according to the current Selection Criteria. When a spot becomes available, staff identifies the child/pregnant mother with the highest ranking and attempts to enroll them. If they are no longer interested, have moved, or are no longer eligible, staff moves to the next on the list. The program has always maintained an adequate waitlist and believes that the neediest families are being served.

The Parents as Teachers (PAT) curriculum is used for children enrolled while the Parents as Teachers and Florida State Curriculum are 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, Fatherhood Events, 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.

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Monongalia County has 29 licensed child care sites. Monongalia County Delegate has a collaborative partnership with Presbyterian Child Development Center. These sites are listed as follows:
TRICIA --- If # of child care centers change in 2016 will need to update the # in red.

Child Care Center	**Capacity**
Amplify Children's Academy	109 children (2-13 years old)
Bubbles Bears to Books, Inc.	52 children (0-5 years old)
Chyleen's Two and Threes Day Care, LLC	31 children (2-5 years old)
Covenant Day School	86 children (3-6 years old)
Dreamland Development, LLC	367 children (0-12 years old)
Eastwood Elementary	80 children (5-13 years old)
Fair Play, LLC	54 children (2-12 years old)
Future Steps Child Development Center	88 children (0-13 years old)
Kinder Haus	123 children (0-12 years old)
Little Tikes Childcare Center	44 children (0-5 years old)
Mini Mountaineers Early Learning Center	54 children (0-5 years old)
Moments of Joy Infant & Child Learning Center	46 children (0-5 years old)

Mon Kids Child Development Center	80 children (0-12 years old)
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)
Place of Grace Early Learning Center	74 children (0-12 years old)
Playworks Child Development Center	75 children (2-6 years old)
Presbyterian Child Development Center	109 children (0-12 years old)
St. Francis Central Catholic School	240 children (3-13 years old)
Storybook Daycare, LLC	48 children (0-12 years old)
Suncrest Childcare Early Learning Center	206 children (0-13 years old)
Sweet Child of Mine, Inc.	64 children (0-5 years old)
The Shack Neighborhood House, Inc.	135 children (5-12 years old)
Toys and Tots Daycare Center	105 children (0-12 years old)
WVU Child Learning Center	204 children (0-12 years old)
WVU Early Learning Center Summer Program	32 children (6-12 years old)
WVU Medicine Child Development Center	198 children (0-5 years old)
WVU Nursery School	20 children (3-5 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2015)

Monongalia County	**2013**	**2014**
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance.	1.40%	1.20%
Total population under age 18	n/a	16,274
Percent population under age 18	n/a	15.9%
Percent minority population	n/a	9.7%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	n/a	11.3%
	2011	
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	36.90%	

**WV KIDS COUNT fund 2014 Data Book*

Pocahontas County

The NCWVCAA **Head Start** Program collaborates with the Pocahontas County Board of Education (PCBOE) and School Days Child Care to provide Pre-K services for up to twenty-five (25) ACF-HS eligible students at three sites in the county utilizing the Creative Curriculum. The program collaborates with the PCBOE to provide services to ten (10) ACF-enrolled students at Hillsboro Elementary six (6) and Marlinton Elementary four (4). These sites are PCBOE-operated. Hillsboro serves the Hillsboro, Seebert, and Mill Point communities. Marlinton serves the Marlinton, Edray, and Slatyfork communities. The program also collaborates with School Days Child Care to provide HS services at the site for up to fifteen (15) ACF-eligible students. Currently, there are thirteen (13) ACF-HS enrolled students. School Days serve the Buckeye area and those families needing before and/or after school child care.

The PCBOE collaborates separately with School Days Child Care to provide Pre-K services for up to twenty-five (25) students. The PCBOE also operates a site at Green Bank Elementary that is not part of any collaboration.

Family and Community Partnership (FCP) services are provided by a Family Resource Coordinator that is employed by NCWVCAA and housed at the Randolph County FCP office. The county obtained Universal Pre-K status in 2011. The program has maintained full enrollment during PY50 and is currently covering additional slots for other counties. Due to the additional coverage, the wait list is minimal. The PCBOE provides transportation to all Pre-K students in the county.

Early Head Start services are not provided in Pocahontas County.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/ Day	Days/ Week	Days/ year
Hillsboro ©	6	8/24/2015	Full	9:00-4:00	7.00	4	143
Marlinton ©	4	8/24/2015	Full	7:40-3:30	7.75	4	143
School Days ©	12	8/24/2015	Full	7:45-3:15	7.50	4	208

© Collaborations
* # HS Children based upon the October 2015 enrollment count.

Pocahontas County has two licensed child care sites, as follows:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Linwood Community Day Care	21 children (0-13 years old)
School Days Child Care, LLC (Beard Heights)	66 children (0-12 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2015)

POCAHONTAS COUNTY	2013	2014
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance.	2.20%	1.9%
Total population under age 18	n/a	1,517
Percent population under age 18	n/a	17.5%
Percent minority population	n/a	3.1%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	n/a	2.8%
	2011	
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	61.30%	

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2014 Data Book*

Preston County

During PY50, the Pre-K Collaboration served a total of two hundred and thirty-one (231) children in fourteen (14) classrooms. Of this number, one hundred and seven (107) are **Head Start** eligible children served in fourteen (14) inclusive classrooms that are full day, four days per week as part of the Pre-K Collaboration between the NCWVCAA Head Start Program and Preston County Board of Education (PCBOE). The Board also has a childcare

collaboration with Little Bear Day Care (in the Bruceton Mills area); however, HS children are not counted in this classroom.

There are three (3) Head Start operated classrooms: South Preston II serving the areas of Tunnelton and Fellowsville; Kingwood III covering the Kingwood, Howesville, and Albright areas; and Valley I serving the areas of Masontown, Reedsville, and Arthurdale. The Head Start operated classroom at Rowlesburg was closed due to low numbers and the Fellowsville classroom was moved into South Preston, putting two (2) Pre-K classrooms there now.

The following classrooms that are BOE operated with their recruitment area(s) include: Aurora (Aurora area); Bruceton I and II (Bruceton Mills, Brandonville, Albright, and Valley Point areas); Kingwood I and II (Kingwood, Howesville, and Albright areas); South Preston I (Tunnelton and Fellowsville areas); Terra Alta I and II (Terra Alta area); and Valley II and III (Masontown, Reedsville, and Arthurdale areas). The PCBOE provides transportation to the Pre-K school children.

Universal Pre-K status for Head Start was achieved during the 2011-2012 school year. All of the Pre-K classrooms use Creative Curriculum.

The funded enrollment number for Preston County is one hundred and twelve (112); however, one hundred and seven (107) Head Start children were counted in 2015-2016. Another county within the NCWVCAA service area covered the additional slots to ensure funded enrollment.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/ day	Days/ Week	Days/ year
Aurora ©	7	8/17/2015	Full	8:30-3:00	6:50	4	142
Bruceton I ©	7	8/17/2015	Full	7:35-2:30	7:05	4	142
Bruceton II ©	6	8/17/2015	Full	7:35-2:30	7:05	4	142
Kingwood I ©	8	8/17/2015	Full	8:00-3:00	7:00	4	142
Kingwood II ©	7	8/17/2015	Full	8:00-3:00	7:00	4	142
Kingwood III ©	10	8/17/2015	Full	8:00-3:00	7:00	4	142
South Preston I ©	7	8/17/2015	Full	7:40-2:30	6.50	4	142
South Preston II ©	7	8/17/2015	Full	7:40-2:30	6.50	4	142
Terra Alta I ©	14	8/17/2015	Full	7:30-2:30	7:00	4	142
Terra Alta II ©	9	8/17/2015	Full	7:30-2:30	7:00	4	142
Valley I ©	8	8/17/2015	Full	7:35-2:17	6:42	4	142
Valley II ©	9	8/17/2015	Full	7:40-2:17	6:37	4	142
Valley III ©	8	8/17/2015	Full	7:40-2:17	6:37	4	142

© Collaborations
* # HS Children based upon the October 2015 enrollment count.

Early Head Start Home-based services are provided to twelve (12) children, prenatal to 3 years of age in the county. The program has had difficulty in retaining a Family Educator for PY 49 and PY50, but has continued to provide uninterrupted Home-based services to families with substitute staff. The county has been able to establish a small waitlist. The Early Head Start socializations moved from Cornerstone Church into our Valley I Head Start site.

Preston	# Children	Full/ Half Day	Home Visits/ Year	Hours of Home Visit	Socializa-tions/ Year	Hours of Socialization
Preston EHS (HB)	12	HB	44	1.5	24	1.5

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	24 children (0-12 years old)
Guardian Angel Educational Child Care Center	60 children (0-12 years old)
Little Bear Child Care, LLC	Not available
Play and Grow Daycare	60 children (2-12 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2015)

PRESTON COUNTY	2013	2014
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance.	1.00%	0.7%
Total population under age 18	n/a	5,672
Percent population under age 18	n/a	19.3%
Percent minority population	n/a	3.1%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	n/a	3.4%
	2011	
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	49.00%	

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2014 Data Book*

Randolph County

The NCWVCAA **Head Start** Program collaborates with the Randolph County Board of Education (RCBOE) to provide Pre-K services to approximately two hundred and seventeen (217) children at twelve (12) sites in the county. Of this number, Head Start services are provided to one hundred (100) ACF-HS eligible students. For PY50, all non-ACF students also received Family and Community Partnership (FCP) services as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between NCWVCAA and the RCBOE. All sites in the county are inclusive and utilize the High Scope Curriculum.

The program operates three (3) sites located within BOE facilities: Midland I, Homestead, and Third Ward II. Midland I serves the Midland, Chenoweth Creek, and Glenmore areas. Homestead serves the Dailey and Valley Bend communities. Third Ward II serves the downtown Elkins area and Crystal Springs.

The operation of Third Ward II by NCWVCAA is new for PY50. In discussions with the RCBOE, it was determined that to better serve children with special needs, one classroom at Midland Elementary would need to provide the services. As Third Ward Elementary had two Special Needs classrooms, the Pre-K team recommended the exchange of classroom staff and materials between Third Ward II and Midland II.

NCWVCAA/HS provides additional staff at George Ward I (Community Collaborative Classroom {CCC} Associate Teacher, CCC Teaching Assistant), Jennings Randolph (CCC Associate Teacher, CCC Teaching Assistant), Midland II (CCC Teaching Assistant) and Third Ward I (CCC Teaching Assistant).

The remaining sites are operated by the BOE and include: Beverly (Special Needs), serving the Beverly, File's Creek, and Georgetown Road areas; Coalton,

serving the Coalton and Norton communities; George Ward I (Special Needs) and George Ward II, serving the towns of Mill Creek, Huttonsville, and Valley Head; Jennings Randolph, serving the southern part of Elkins; Midland II (Special Needs), serving the Midland, Chenoweth Creek, and Glenmore areas; North (Special Needs), serving the Highland Park, Montrose, and Kerens communities; and Third Ward I (Special Needs), serving the areas of Crystal Springs and downtown Elkins. Additionally, the RCBOE also collaborates separately with Youth Health Services to provide Pre-K services in a Child Care site.

Since 2009-2010 school year, Randolph County has been an approved Universal Pre-K provider that must provide a space for every eligible student, there is no wait list. The RCBOE provides transportation to all Pre-K students in the county.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/ Day	Days/ Week	Days/ year
Beverly ©	12	8/20/2015	Full	8:00-3:45	7:75	4	137
Coalton ©	2	8/20/2015	Full	8:00-3:45	7.75	4	137
George Ward Elem I ©	10	8/20/2015	Full	7:15-2:45	7:50	4	137
George Ward Elem II ©	7	8/20/2015	Full	7:15-2:45	7:50	4	137
Harman ©	6	8/20/2015	Full	7:15-3:05	7.25	4	137
Homestead ©	4	8/20/2015	Full	6:45-2:15	7:50	4	137
Jennings Randolph I ©	13	8/20/2015	Full	8:00-3:20	7:25	4	137
Midland I ©	11	8/20/2015	Full	8:00-3:45	7:75	4	137
Midland II ©	5	8/20/2015	Full	8:00-3:45	7:75	4	137
North ©	11	8/20/2015	Full	7:00-2:25	7:50	4	137
Third Ward I ©	5	8/20/2015	Full	8:00-3:30	7:50	4	137
Third Ward II ©	14	8/20/2015	Full	8:00-3:30	7:50	4	137

© Collaborations
* # HS Children based upon the October 2014 enrollment count.

The **Early Head Start** Home-based program continued for PY50. The High Scope Curriculum is utilized in providing services to prenatals, infants, and toddlers and their families. Twelve (12) children and their families are served by a Family Educator (FE) providing weekly Home Visits and Family and Community Partnership (FCP) services. All families are currently located in the Elkins area. However, recruiting attempts are made in the surrounding areas including Beverly, Dailey, Valley Bend, Mill Creek, Montrose, and Coalton.

The program has maintained full enrollment throughout 2014-2015. The current wait list is not adequate due to recent turnover in families (lack of participation, moving from the area, custody issues). The FE, previously a CCC Teacher, who is new to this position, has utilized her community contacts to replace vacancies and recruit for the wait list.

RANDOLPH	EHS Children	Full Day/Half Day	Home Visits/Year	Hours of Home Visit	Socializations /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 (2-12 years old)
Youth Health Services, Inc. – Home Ties Child Care, Site 1	116 children (0-10 years old)
Day Cares R Us, LLC	38 children (0-12 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2015)

RANDOLPH COUNTY	2013	2014
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance.	0.40%	0.70%
Total population under age 18	n/a	5,672
Percent population under age 18	n/a	19.3%
Percent minority population	n/a	3.1%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	n/a	3.4%
	2011	
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	56.20%	

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2014 Data Book*

Taylor County

In PY50, the Taylor County Collaborative Preschool offered preschool services to four year old children in eight (8) Center-based classrooms. The **Head Start** operated collaborative Pre-K classrooms and their recruitment area(s) include: Flemington that serves the Flemington, Rosemont, and Simpson communities; Lucretia AM serves Grafton, Knottsville, and Thornton; while Webster covers the towns of Webster, Pruntytown, and Grafton. The Taylor County Board of Education (TCBOE) collaborative sites of Anna Jarvis I, II, and III serves children from the eastern side of the county including Grafton, 119N, Thornton, and Knottsville. The other TCBOE operated site, West Taylor, serves the western county communities of Pruntytown, Shinnston, Bridgeport, and Hepzibah. Little Feet Daycare has collaborated with the TCBOE to offer the 8th location providing Universal Pre-K with before and after care services available. It serves children from the entire county. All of these classrooms operate full day, four days per week except for Lucretia AM and Flemington that operate half-day, five days.

In addition to these classrooms, Head Start operates Lucretia PM, a non-collaborative half-day, five days per week classroom, and serving up to seventeen (17) primarily three year old children. The ninety-five (95) Head Start enrolled children may attend any of the seven (7) collaborative sites between NCWVCAAA and TCBOE. The two (2) Family Resource Coordinators funded by Head Start offered services to the ninety-five (95) Head Start enrolled families throughout the county during the 2015-2016 school year.

Although not considered Pre-K collaborative classrooms with NCWVCAA Head Start or TCBOE, the Little Shepherds Preschool at the Church of the Good Shepherd served twenty-four (24) children ages three or four in in two classes. Both classes are offered Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The morning class is held from 7:45 to 11:15 and the afternoon class is held from noon to 3:30.

The Taylor County Collaborative classrooms including Little Feet Day Care and the Head Start Preschool classroom for three year olds implement the

High Scope learning methods while the Little Shepherds uses Creative Curriculum.

Transportation is provided by and to all TCBOE operated sites. Head Start offered transportation to Webster, Lucretia, and Flemington sites. However, the Head Start Program has had a Bus Driver vacancy for some time during the 2015-2016 school year.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/ Day	Days/ Week	Days/ year
Anna Jarvis I ©	9	8/19/2015	Full	8:00-3:00	7	4	144
Anna Jarvis II ©	12	8/19/2015	Full	8:00-3:00	7	4	144
Anna Jarvis III ©	9	8/19/2015	Full	8:00-3:00	7	4	144
Flemington ©	12	8/19/2015	Half	8:00-12:00	4	5	160
Lucretia – AM ©	11	8/19/2015	Half	8:00-12:00	4	5	160
Lucretia – PM	16	8/19/2015	Half	12:00-4:00	4	5	160
Webster ©	19	8/19/2015	Full	9:15-3:30	6.25	4	128
West Taylor Elem ©	7	8/19/2015	Full	8:00-3:00	7	4	144

© Collaborations
* # HS Children based upon the October 2015 enrollment count.

Using the restored sequestration monies for PY49, the program opened the **Early Head Start** Home-based program for the first time in Taylor County. There was a delay in opening the site due to minor building/classroom changes to accommodate this age group as well as the time it took to replace the Family Educator who was transferring from the Preston County position to the one in Taylor County. Nine (9) EHS prenatal, infant, toddlers and their families are served with the socialization site located at the West Head Start building.

In PY50, the Early Head Start Home-based program continued to serve nine (9) EHS prenatal, infant, and toddlers and their families. The Socialization site is located at the Webster Head Start building. The Family Educator serves families from all over the county.

TAYLOR	# Children	Full/ Half Day	Home Visits/ Year	Hours of Home Visit	Socializations/ Year	Hours of Socialization
Taylor EHS (HB)	9	HB	44	1.5	24	1.5

Taylor County has one licensed child care center:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Little Feet Daycare and Preschool	20 (2 months - 2 years old) 72 (2 years old – 13 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2015)

TAYLOR COUNTY	2013	2014
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance.	2.50%	2.20%
Total population under age 18	n/a	3,458
Percent population under age 18	n/a	20.4%
Percent minority population	n/a	3.0%

Percent children under 18 who are minority	n/a	3.8%
	2011	
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	50.90%	

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2014 Data Book*

Tucker County

The **Early Head Start** Home-based Program's funded allotment is for three (3) children but served four (4) children which have added one slot to assist another county that was under enrolled in PY50. Although the wait list is low, the county has maintained full enrollment throughout PY50. The county uses the High Scope Curriculum.

Due to the difficulty of finding a qualified applicant, the Family Educator (FE) works out of the Barbour County Head Start office under the supervision of the Barbour County Children Services Supervisor. This supervisor along with the Barbour County Family Resource Coordinator, and Tucker Family Educator participates in the WV Home Visitation Regional Meetings that are held throughout the year in Parsons. The surrounding counties come together to plan a vision and mission of home visiting programs for the region that includes linking resources. Parents as Teachers are offered in Parsons and serve 0-5 age children.

Head Start services are not provided in Tucker County as Pre-K children are served by the Board of Education.

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

Tucker County has one licensed child care center:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Mountain Laurel Learning Cooperative, Inc.	34 (3 – 12 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2015)

TUCKER COUNTY	2013	2014
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance.	0.50%	0.7%
Total population under age 18	n/a	1,222
Percent population under age 18	n/a	17.5%
Percent minority population	n/a	2.0%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	n/a	4.8%
	2011	
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	60.2%%	

*****WV *KIDS COUNT Fund 2014 Data Book*

Webster County

NCWVCAA **Head Start** and the Webster County Board of Education (WCBOE) collaborative Pre-K programs are located at the WCBOE operated sites in the Glade Elementary School and Webster Springs I and II Elementary School and the Head Start operated site at Cowen. The recruitment area(s) for Glade includes Cowen, Erbacon, and Camden-on-Gauley; Webster Springs I and II serves the southern end of the county including Bergoo and Webster Springs while the Cowen Center serves the Cowen community.

Although not part of the collaboration between the WCBOE and Head Start, the Board also serves Pre-K children at Hacker Valley Elementary School and Starting Points Child Development Center where Head Start children are not counted. Starting Points Child Development Center moved their daycare/Pre-K classroom into the Glade Elementary School. All children in the county are transported by WCBOE buses.

Currently there are eighty-two (82) enrolled four year olds in the county of which Head Start counts approximately forty-seven (47) eligible 4 year old children and two (2) three year old eligible children. Cowen Head Start serves four (4) non-ACF children in the classroom.

All openings have been filled when vacancies occur using the wait list. The two (2) Family Resource Coordinators serve all Pre-K collaborative families since the WCBOE pays for half of their salaries.

All collaborative classrooms are full day, four (4) days a week, inclusive, and are center based using the Creative Curriculum. The county became Universal during the 2009-2010 school year.

Early Head Start services are not provided in Webster County.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/ day	Days/ Week	Days /year
Cowen ©	16	9/1/2015	Full	8:30 – 3:00	6:50	4	136
Glade ©	11	9/1/2015	Full	7:30 – 3:30	8	4	136
Webster Springs I ©	11	9/1/2015	Full	8:00 – 3:00	7	4	136
Webster Springs II ©	11	9/1/2015	Full	8:00 – 3:00	7	4	136

© Collaborations
* # HS Children based upon the October 2015 enrollment count.

There is only one licensed child care center in Webster County:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Webster County Starting Points Child Development Center	8 children (0 – 2 years old) 40 children (2-13 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2015)

WEBSTER COUNTY	2013	2014
Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance.	4.50%	4.20%
Total population under age 18	n/a	1,774

Percent population under age 18	n/a	19.9%
Percent minority population	n/a	1.6%
Percent children under 18 who are minority	n/a	3.7%
	2011	
Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals	69.40%	

**WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2014 Data Book*

PY51 COUNTY HEAD START 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.

The subsequent Legislative action could impact the NCWVCAA Head Start Delegate (Monongalia County Board of Education) and the Grantee's operated classrooms and its collaborative Pre-K classrooms between each county Boards of Education as well as its partnership with the Childcare Center in Pocahontas County for PY51: According to WVDE Policy 2525 and Senate Bill 247, beginning with the school year 2016-2017, Universal Pre-K programs will be required to provide an instructional day of 300 minutes, five days per week for no less than 160 instructional days per year.

However, (as of print for this Community Assessment Update in February 2016), Senate Bill 286, Protecting Quality Child Care, was recently introduced during the 2016 WV Legislation and passed through the Senate and was being introduced and assigned to a committee in the House of Delegates on February 1, 2016. This bill would require, "Beginning no later than the school year 2016-2017, and continuing thereafter, these early childhood education programs shall provide at least forty-eight thousand minutes annually and no less than fifteen hundred minutes of instruction per week."

The majority of the NCWVCAA Delegate and Grantee for Head Start and its Boards of Education collaborative Pre-K classrooms during PY50 or 2015-2016 school year operated on a full day (over 6 hours daily), 4 days per week schedule for 128 instructional days per year. In the meantime, the NCWVCAA Delegate and Grantee HS Program continues to plan and meet with its Childcare and Boards of Education partners in preparation to determine how and if it will be able to achieve this school calendar of 5 days per week mandate for the 2016-2017 school year unless Senate Bill 286 is approved.

Please note * denotes those Head Start operated by NCWVCAA Head Start Grantee Program in PY50 as follows:

Barbour County

For estimated eligible children in Barbour County, the demographic map for PY51 shows there are two hundred and sixty-one (261) four year old children, an increase from the one hundred and seventy-seven (177) in PY50 and one hundred and forty-one (141) three year old children in PY51 compared to the two hundred and forty-eight (248) in PY50. This is an increase of four year olds but a decrease of three year olds compared to the PY50 analysis for eligible children. Therefore, it is suggested that the population of projected 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*, Philippi II Head Start*, and Junior.

Barbour County Board of Education (BCBOE) also operates one Pre-K classroom at Kasson Elementary and one at Belington Elementary School. The BCBOE evaluates on a yearly basis to determine if there is enough Pre-K 4-year olds in these communities to keep their BOE operated classrooms open from year to year.

Information for the demographic maps was also gathered from existing family information, recruitment cards, birth announcements in newspaper, referrals from "Together in Recovery", family response that have saw posters in community, and families who have obtained contact from the intranet.

Marion County

Currently, there are three hundred and sixty-six (366) four-year olds and one hundred and ninety-five (195) 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 PY51.

The number of three-year olds and four-year olds indicate that maintaining an adequate wait list at Edgemont, Fairmont Center, and West Fairmont is possible. However, it would not support expansion at this time due to the number of already existing Pre-K classrooms and increased family incomes. For the past three to 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.

The Marion County Board of Education (MCBOE) paid NCWVCAA Head Start Grantee a per diem for serving four year olds and three year olds with IEPs in PY50. The MCBOE also has twenty-two (22) Pre-K classrooms. Of these, nine (9) are with Childcare collaboratives and thirteen (13) are MCBOE operated classrooms. The Marion County Pre-K Core Partners did make changes to sites during PY50 that included an addition of an East Dale MCBOE classroom. There has been one childcare that expressed an interest in joining the Marion County Pre-K Collaboration, but no formal request has been made at this time.

Monongalia County (Monongalia County Board of Education Delegate for HS)

Currently, there are six hundred and eighty-six (686) age-eligible four-year olds and sixty-one (61) age-eligible three-year olds enrolled in Monongalia County Schools Head Start/Pre-K Program. Monongalia County Schools Universal Pre-K program is in complete collaboration with Head Start, providing services to all four year old children, three year old children with IEP's and three year old children transitioning from EHS. Due to this joint endeavor Monongalia County Head Start has maintained full enrollment throughout the 2015-2016 school year.

According to West Virginia Educational Information System (WVEIS) data, there are ten thousand, seven hundred and eight (10,708) (Second Month Enrollment Data, 2015-2016) children in Monongalia County enrolled in grades K-12. Among those students and based on Title 1 eligibility requirements, three thousand, eight hundred and fifty-one (3,851) K-12 students are identified as needy. This data indicates that 35.96% of the county K-12 children are within poverty guidelines. According to additional WVEIS reports, there are six hundred and sixty-one (661) preschool age children (four year olds and three year olds with IEPs) who are enrolled in county funded classrooms. The above numbers indicate that approximately two hundred and thirty-seven (237) preschool age children would be eligible for Head Start services according to income guidelines. This allows for an approximate "waitlist" of fifty-six (56) children. However, since all Head Start eligible children above the one hundred and eighty-one (181) funded enrollment requirement are placed in a Pre-K classroom until a Head Start spot becomes available; there is not a true waitlist of Head

Start children. Due to WV Universal Pre-K, all children are served in a preschool setting without the need for a waitlist.

Head Start children are currently being served in thirty-one (31) classrooms. All classrooms are fully inclusive, and there are no classrooms with only Head Start children in them. The following are classroom placements for the 2015-2016 school year: Brookhaven (4); Cheat Lake (3); Eastwood (3); Mason Dixon (2); Mountainview (3); Mylan Park (3); MTEC (1); North (3); Ridgedale (2); Skyview (4); and Suncrest (3). All classrooms have Head Start, WV Pre-K, and Preschool Special Needs children enrolled. All children with IEPs are enrolled and are receiving services in the least restrictive environment. Most preschool teachers in Monongalia County Schools have Preschool Special Needs degrees, allowing them to serve the IEPs in their classroom without interrupting the child's schedule. Teachers without PSN degrees have itinerant teachers that serve the IEPs in their classrooms.

Pocahontas County

Based on the most recent demographic list from West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR), there are twenty-eight (28) four-year olds and forty-four (44) 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 seventeen (17) four-year-old and eighteen (18) 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 PY51: Hillsboro, Marlinton, and possibly Green Bank.

The partnership between Head Start and School Days* is evaluated annually as to whether this childcare will continue serving Head Start children. This will be based on the number of eligible families with three and four year old children that select the School Days Child Care site as their Pre-K/childcare placement.

The agency will continue to provide Family and Community Partnership services to Head Start eligible children in PY51 via an agency-employed Family Resource Coordinator that is housed out of the Randolph County office.

Preston County

There are one hundred and twenty-nine (129) four-year olds according to the initial demographic map in Preston County. The Preston County Board of Education (PCBOE) has decided not to take any Pre-K applications for three-year olds without IEPs again this year. There were seven (7) three-year olds with IEPs served in five (5) classrooms in PY50, however there were not any three-year olds without IEPs that were served.

The Rowlesburg classroom operated by the NCWVCAA Head Start Program was closed for PY50 due to the continual low numbers of four-year old children. Those children in the Rowlesburg area were served at Kingwood Elementary.

At the request of the PCBOE, the Fellowsville classroom operated by the NCWVCAA Head Start Program was relocated to the South Preston Elementary School, renamed as South Preston II. This move was in response to more families requesting Pre-K services in communities served by the South Preston Elementary School district.

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 PY51: Aurora, Bruceton I, Bruceton II, Kingwood I, Kingwood II, Kingwood

III*, South Preston I, South Preston II* (formerly Fellowsville), Terra Alta I, Terra Alta II, Valley I*, Valley II and Valley III.

Randolph County

For PY 50, Third Ward II became a Head Start-operated classroom. In an effort to better distribute the Randolph County Board of Education (RCBOE) Pre-K Special Needs Teaching staff, the RCBOE requested an exchange of classroom space between the RCBOE-operated site at Third Ward II and the Midland II classroom operated by NCWVCAA/HS. For PY 51, NCWVCAA will continue to offer Pre-K services at the Head Start operated classrooms consisting of Homestead, Midland I, and Third Ward II.

Based on the most recent demographics from the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) list, Randolph County currently has two hundred and twelve (212) four-year olds and one hundred and seventy-two (172) 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 PY51. 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.

Taylor County

From the demographic maps analysis, there are one hundred and three (103) children age 3 and eighty-six (86) children age 4 that have been identified to be eligible for Head Start (HS) services. Although the number of children is slightly less than the previous year, estimated numbers suggest the population of eligible children in Taylor County will support the continuation of HS services in Lucretia PM* and the following HS/Taylor County Board of Education (TCBOE) collaborative classrooms in PY51: Anna Jarvis I, Anna Jarvis II, Anna Jarvis III, Flemington*, Lucretia AM*, Webster*, and West Taylor Elementary. The TCBOE also established a partnership with Little Feet Daycare to provide a Universal Pre-K classroom. Head Start children are not part of this partnership so children are not counted at this location.

All of the above Head Start operated classrooms are considered Universal Pre-K Collaborations between NCWVCAA HS and the TCBOE except the Lucretia PM* classroom that serves primarily three year old HS eligible children. However, this classroom may be considered a collaborative classroom in the near future.

Tucker County

According to the demographic map for PY51, there are twenty-eight (28) four year old children compared to thirty-four (34) in PY50 and sixty-eight (68) three-year old children compared to thirty-five (35) in PY50. The number of four year olds has decreased again this year with the majority of those children living in the Parsons area. These children can be served by the Board of Education Pre-K Program at the Tucker Valley Annex Pre-School and the Davis/Thomas Elementary School. Numbers do not support the return of Head Start services to this county at this time since the preschool aged children are served by the Tucker County Board of Education.

Information for the demographic maps was gathered from existing family information, recruitment cards, birth announcements in newspaper, referrals from Birth to Three, family response that have saw posters in community, and families who have obtained contact from intranet.

Webster County

According to the demographic maps for PY51, Webster County has one hundred and four (104) four-year old eligible children compared to ninety-three (93) in PY50 and seventy–three (73) three-year olds in both PY50 and PY51 with the largest numbers being located in the Cowen area. The number of eligible children projected for the county would support continuation of Head Start services at Cowen Pre-K Head Start*, and the Webster County Board of Education (WCBOE) collaborative sites at Glade Elementary Pre-K, Webster Springs I Elementary Pre-K, and Webster Springs II Elementary Pre-K.

The NCWVCAA Head Start Program operates one Pre-K classroom, Cowen, and is considered a collaborative Universal Pre-K classroom as a partnership with the WCBOE.

The WCBOE operates two classrooms at Webster Springs Elementary, one at Glade Elementary, one at Hacker Valley Elementary School which is a combined Pre-K and Kindergarten classroom, and partners with Starting Points Child Care Development Center to serve Pre-K children in one classroom that is also located at the Glade Elementary school.

The Diana Elementary school that housed a Pre-K class was closed in PY49 due to the declining number children. The BOE continues to re-evaluate whether there are enough Pre-K 4-year olds in these communities to keep their classrooms open for PY51.

Information for the demographic maps was also gathered from existing family information, recruitment cards, birth announcements in newspaper, referrals from the BOE for Birth to Three, family response that have saw posters in community, and families who have obtained contact from intranet.

PY51 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 PY51 compared to PY50 projections has decreased for both the pre-natal to one-year olds and the children in the two-year old age ranges. According to the demographic map analysis for PY51, there are forty-eight (48) compared to one hundred and thirty (130) prenatal to one-year olds projected in PY50 and one-hundred and thirteen (113) compared to one hundred and thirty (130) two-year olds estimated in PY50. These predictions indicate that the population of eligible children in Barbour County may still support a potential addition of Early Head Start services even though number of children in these age ranges has decreased.

Marion County

Currently, there are one hundred and six (106) prenatal to one-year olds and six hundred and seventy-one (671) one to two-year olds in Marion County according to the demographic map. In the North Marion area, there are nineteen (19) prenatal to one-year olds and one hundred and fifty-one (151) two-year olds. In the East Fairmont area, there are eighteen (18) prenatal to one-year olds and ninety (90) 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. According to the current demographic needs assessment numbers, EHS expansion would be supported at Rivesville, Monongah, Carolina, and West Fairmont.

Pocahontas County

Based on the most recent demographics from the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) list, Pocahontas County currently has thirty-seven (37) prenatal to one-year olds as well as forty-five (45) two-year olds from a variety of communities within the county. Therefore, it can be concluded that the population of eligible children in Pocahontas County could support the potential addition of Early Head Start services.

Preston County

There are thirty-nine (39) prenatal to one-year olds and fifty-six (56) 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 in the county. Discussion with the Preston County Board of Education (PCBOE) occurred in the Fall of 2015 and it was determined that there is no space for an Early Head Start Center-based classroom at any of the PCBOE sites.

Randolph County

Based on the most recent demographics from the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) list, Randolph County currently

has thirty-five (35) prenatal to one-year olds and eighty-three (83) 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 PY51.

Discussions with the Randolph County Board of Education (RCBOE) to provide a Center-based option at the high school level have begun. The Superintendent requested that information concerning the number of pregnant teens and teens that have infants/toddlers be compiled by the RCBOE Attendance Director. If this information shows a need for services, then NCWVCAA and the RCBOE will discuss the findings with the high school administration at either/both Elkins High School and Tygart Valley High School to see if services are desired.

Taylor County

Taylor County currently has identified six (6) prenatal to one-year of age and eighty--five (85) two-year olds based on the demographic maps analysis. In comparison to last year's data at this time, the population of income eligible children has decreased by ninety-three (93) in the prenatal to age one range but has thirty (30) more children in the two years of age group. The county's demographic map indicates sufficient numbers of children age two and under to support the continuation of at least nine (9) slots or more in the Early Head Start Home-based option at the Webster Center for PY51.

Tucker County

According to the demographic map for PY51, there are eleven (11) children compared to the fifty-one (51) in PY50 for the prenatal to one-year olds and thirty-eight (38) two-year olds compared to sixty-one (61) in PY50. Potential numbers show that the populations of eligible children for prenatal to one-year old children as well as the number of two year olds have decreased in Tucker County. However, these numbers suggest the support of the current Early Head Start Home-based option that provides services to three (3) prenatals, infants, and toddlers, and their families. It is not suggested to increase the number of Home-based slots at this time since children in these age ranges are also served by a successful home visiting program "Parents As Teachers" in Tucker County.

Webster County

According to the demographic maps for PY51, Webster County has sixty-eight (68) prenatal to one-year olds compared to ninety-three (93) in PY50 and seventy-seven (77) two-year olds compared to sixty-six (66) in PY50. These numbers show a decrease of children of prenatal to one but an increase in children two years old. The number of eligible children projected for the county suggests the county could support Early Head Start. The largest number of children is located in the Cowen area.

Monongalia County (Monongalia County Board of Education Grantee for EHS)

According to 2014 US Census Bureau data, there are approximately three thousand, one hundred and four (3,104) children ages birth through three (0-3) in Monongalia County. The percentage below the poverty level for this area is 22.4%. Therefore, it can be estimated that there are six hundred and ninety-five (695) Early Head Start eligible prenatal to three-year olds in Monongalia County.
(Source: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/54/54061.html)

Monongalia County Schools Early Head Start provides services to one hundred and twenty (120) pregnant mothers and children through a home-based option. Currently, the Monongalia County Early Head Start has two socialization centers, Daybrook and Mountainview that serve different areas of the county.

Throughout the year, many families have left the program, most moving out of state or out of town. The program has been able to maintain an appropriate waitlist to fill all available spots within the thirty (30) day requirement. Both sites maintain an active waitlist that is ranked according to the current approved Selection Criteria. The current waitlist for the program is seventy-five (75) children/pregnant mothers. Within the several years, there has been an increase in the number of homeless families and families with zero income moving into the county. These families are routinely referred to our program through other community agencies such as the Bartlett House, Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR), and Rape and Domestic Violence Information Center (RDVIC).

Based on the number of referrals received annually and the number of families qualifying for services, it is predicted that Monongalia County Early Head Start will continue to be at full enrollment and maintain a waitlist. As such, the program plans to maintain the funded enrollment of one hundred and twenty (120) and utilize the two socialization centers at Mountainview EHS and Daybrook EHS.

STEP THREE:
ANALYZE DATA

Step Three: Analyze Data

As part of a two-day debriefing retreat with the Needs Assessment Steering Committee that took place on February 4-5 2015, 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

5. Health
6. Employment
7. Education
8. Children's Needs

Greenbrier

5. Housing
6. Employment
7. Use of Income
8. Children's Needs

Marion

5. Employment
6. Health
7. Nutrition
8. Children's Needs

Monongalia

5. Education
6. Employment
7. Housing
8. Children's Needs

Pocahontas

5. Transportation
6. Employment
7. Use of Income
8. Children's Needs

Preston

5. Employment
6. Transportation
7. Housing
8. Children's Needs

Randolph

5. Emergency Situations
6. Employment
7. Use of Income
8. Children's Needs

Taylor

5. Transportation
6. Housing
7. Employment
8. Children's Needs

Tucker

5. Transportation
6. Education
7. Housing
8. Children's Needs

Webster

5. Employment
6. Use of Income
7. Health
8. Children's Needs

STEP FOUR:
TAKE ACTION

STEP FOUR: TAKE ACTION

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 – Take action.

The Taking Action step is where it all comes together. Collecting data is important but action is where it counts. After the Steering Committee identified priority needs and brainstormed possible solutions for each county, NCWVCAA staff developed what are called Solution Strategies or Action Plans for each county. These solutions included ways NCWVCAA could improve current programs, add programs or partner with other organizations to better meet community needs. Details of the Action Plans can be found on pages 384-403.

In addition, 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.

County Action Plans

County: Barbour

Indicators and Solution Strategies

Poverty Indicators (per the Prioritizing Poverty Indicators worksheet results):

Indicator #1: Health
Indicator #2: Employment
Indicator #3: Education
Indicator #4: Children's Needs

Instructions:
Under each indicator, identify three solutions strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this indicator.

Indicator #1: Health

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will screen all Emergency Assistance and Case Management clients needing prescription drug assistance and refer/educate them on the benefits of using America's Drug Card (FREE Prescription Discount Card).
   Clients coming into Case Management program are screened, and any clients that are found to have no health insurance are given an America Drug Card and it is explained to the clients how it can benefit them.

   Emergency Assistance clients are not being screened at this time but the America Drug Cards are available in our office for them to obtain. A flyer is also available for clients to read about benefits of the prescription drug card.

2. NCWVCAA will create a directory of medical facilities and providers offering sliding scale fees to distribute to clients.
   An employee is in process of creating list of healthcare providers that offer sliding scale fees.

3. NCWVCAA will identify drug companies that provide discount medications to low income clients and will make applications available to those seeking prescription medications that they cannot afford.
   An employee is collecting data on discount medications to low-income providers.

Indicator #2: Employment

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will seek out a (GED) TASC Tutoring Program that can be utilized by clients (by appointment) to assist with areas in which they are having difficulty.
   While researching tutoring programs, we found many of them to be useful but extremely expensive. An employee found a free online GED prep course, and we have started giving the link to Case Management clients who will be pursuing their GED.

2. NCWVCAA will partner with local businesses/human resources departments to develop a referral relationship for local job openings and potential case management clients.
   We receive updated job openings from Workforce daily, and print the listings for clients coming into the office. Also, Workforce has been coming into the office once a month so that clients can sign up and discuss job openings in the community.

3. NCWVCAA will offer an Employment 101 class twice per year at the Barbour County classroom focusing on job search, work ethics, interview skills, resume building, etc.
   Clients who come into the Barbour County office are screened to see if they are eligible to work, and then referred for case management. We use tools already available by using the job workbook to help clients create resumes, focus on job searches, and practice interview skills. Client receive one-on-one attention during these services. We have found an employment class is not necessary because we have focused attention on outreach so that potential clients are aware of the program.

   Additionally, the DHHR in Barbour County is now offering daily classes, called Spokes, for clients receiving benefits. Clients are being referred to DHHR for this service also. In most cases clients are required to take the classes.

Issue #3: Education

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will partner with local high school to offer dropout prevention case management services to at risk students.
   Philip Barbour High school is offering exit counseling at this time to try to prevent students from dropping out of school.

2. NCWVCAA will partner with the Barbour County Code Blue after school program to create and promote pathways to report bullying in school.
   We spoke with the local FRN and partners of the Code Blue program and found it may not be a good time to start this because Code Blue has lost significant funding and may not be able to support another program right now.

3. NCWVCAA will offer career/college/technical counseling service to NCWVCAA client's high school age children.
   We are screening case management's information for high school age children. If a child is found, we speak to parents about the child'd plans and offers to help them apply for grants or research colleges. So far only one parent has responded to this

offer.

We hope in the future to promote the program so high school students can get assistance with filling out their FASFA.

Issue #4: Children's Needs

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will refer Head Start families to Summer Feeding sites available throughout the summer months in Barbour County and work with area community partners to establish new sites as needed.
   We sent information home to families about the Literacy Program at the local Belington and Philippi libraries, which have Summer Feeding Programs.

2. NCWVCAA will screen Case Management clients with young children for Head Start eligibility.
   The Case Manager makes notes of the ages of client's children during intake, and asks whether the client plans to send the child(ren) to Head Start. Parents are then given contact information for their local Head Start if they have not already started the enrollment process.

3. NCWVCAA will partner with the Family Resource Network and other organizations to provide Head Start clients with information about community activities and recreational opportunities available for children throughout the year.
   The FRN sends information to agencies about events for all ages (children and adults) on a monthly schedule. Head Start passes that on to families. Head Start also utilized the local newspaper to get information about events out to the community.

   The Head Start Family Resource Coordinator is a Board of Director member of the FRN. A family event and back-to-school bash are currently being planned.

County: Greenbrier

Indicators and Solution Strategies

Poverty Indicators (per the Prioritizing Poverty Indicators worksheet results):

Indicator #1: Housing
Indicator #2: Employment
Indicator #3: Use of income
Indicator #4: Children's Needs

Instructions:
Under each indicator, identify three solutions strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this indicator.

Indicator #1: Housing

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will partner with HUD, DHHR and other organizations as active referral sources for eligible clients seeking housing assistance.
   NCWVCAA has partnered with the other organizations and contact each other through email or phone calls to assist the clients that are seeking housing.

2. NCWVCAA will screen every client to determine their housing needs and provide a list of available Section 8 apartments in the community if needed.
   NCWVCAA provides a list of Landlords and Apartment Listing to clients seeking housing in the Greenbrier County Area. NCWVCAA contacts the local resources in the area in case they know of an Apartment Available or a Landlord that we are unaware of.

3. NCWVCAA will assist elderly and disabled clients in need of housing by helping them complete an application and/or other required documents.
   NCWVCAA assist elderly and disabled clients in need of housing with the application process and/or other required documents.

Indicator #2: Employment

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will partner with Workforce WV to host a job fair and also partner with the Greenbrier County Board of Education to host a career day.
   NCWVCAA, Workforce WV and other organizations plan to host a Job Fair and Building Tomorrow Today Event in May 2016.

2. NCWVCAA will focus on increasing awareness about the Case Management Program, specifically how NCWVCCA can play a role in assisting clients in obtaining and maintaining employment, by distributing fliers,

submitting articles to the local newspaper and by placing ads on the local radio station.
NCWVCAA places articles in the WV Daily News, places ads on the Local Radio Station and distributes fliers throughout Greenbrier County monthly to increase the awareness of the Case Management Program.

3. NCWVCAA will contact the Human Resource Development Foundation for additional employment services and/or resources to share with clients.
NCWVCAA works with the Human Resource Development Foundation which provides employment services, brochures and fliers to share with our clients that are seeking employment.

Issue #3: Use of Income

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will partner with the Family Resource Network to identify ways community organizations could assist area individuals and families in need of money management (i.e. addressing credit card debt, paying off school loans, opening checking accounts, starting savings accounts).
NCWVCAA works with the FRN and Rhema Christian Center who now provides a budgeting class for clients that are struggling with money management.

2. NCWVCAA will contact WVU Extension and Warming Hands and Warming Hearts to discuss the possibility of providing budgeting classes in the Greenbrier County community.
NCWVCAA works with FRN and Rhema Christian Center who now provides a budgeting class.

3. NCWVCAA will utilize Case Management services to focus on helping clients use their income to improve housing stability.
NCWVCAA works with clients to create a budget to improve their housing stability.

Issue #4: Children's Needs

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will refer individuals and families to Summer Feeding sites available throughout the summer months in Greenbrier County and work with area community partners to establish new sites as needed.
NCWVCAA distributed literature regarding the Summer Feeding Program to clients to raise awareness.

2. NCWVCAA will partner with the Family Resource Network and other organizations to provide individuals and families with information about community activities and recreational opportunities available for children throughout the year.
NCWVCAA works with the Family Resource Network and other organizations to distribute information regarding recreational activities available to the children throughout the year.

County: Marion

Indicators and Solution Strategies

Poverty Indicators (per the Prioritizing Poverty Indicators worksheet results):

Indicator #1: Employment
Indicator #2: Health
Indicator #3: Nutrition
Indicator #4: Children's Needs

Instructions:
Under each indicator, identify three solutions strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this indicator.

Indicator #1: Employment

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will participate in local job fairs to provide information about NCWVCAA programs and services including the Case Management program.
   HS/EHS Program Manager and Marion County Children Services Supervisor attended a career fair in Flatwoods sponsored by WVAYC during this program year. Also they have been invited and will present at the Early Childhood Career Fair sponsored by WVAYC in Flatwoods on March 4.

   NCWVCAA SSVF Case Manager attended a Veterans job fair at WV WorkForce. The SSVF Case Manager also attends any job fairs as presented.

2. NCWVCAA will focus on increasing awareness about the Case Management Program, specifically how NCWVCCA can play a role in assisting clients in obtaining and maintaining employment, by distributing fliers, submitting articles to the local newspaper and by placing ads on local radio stations.
   All unemployed clients are referred to the case management program to which they are eligible (SSVF, NextStep, and Emergency Assistance).

3. NCWVCAA will invite Marion County Adult Education to educate clients about education (GED) TASC opportunities and Workforce WV to educate clients about job training opportunities.
   NCWVCAA County Offices make referrals to Adult Education and WV WorkForce as needed. NCWVCAA HS/EHS Family Resource Coordinators (FRC) use the Resource Directory to provide information to families on adult education and WV WorkForce as needed.

Indicator #2: Health

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will share the information from the Needs Assessment with Mylan to encourage the expansion of Health Rights services to Marion County residents.
   NCWVCAA SSVF Case Manager attends Multi-Disciplinary Team meetings bi-weekly at Mon Valley Associates (MVA) Clinic. Health Rights participate in these meetings also. Scott Place entered into an agreement with MVA Clinic and a Housing Stabilization Case Manager from MVA is present at Scott Place Shelter on Monday mornings. This person does insurance screenings and transition of care for clients.

2. NCWVCAA will educate families and individuals on free/reduced cost healthcare alternatives, hand out prescription saving cards and refer clients to clinics to help navigate the Marketplace and Affordable Health Care.
   NCWVCAA FRC's educate families on available healthcare alternatives. SSVF does hand out prescription cards and make referrals to clients to receive guidance through the Marketplace.

3. NCWVCAA will collaborate with local dentists to host information sessions on the importance of dental care and upkeep, and refer families to WVU School of Dentistry and Monongalia County Health Department Services.
   NCWVCAA FRC's use the Resource Directory to refer families to local dental providers, as well as the WVU School of Dentistry and local Health Departments. At Scott Place, the MVA Housing Stabilization Case Manager who visits each Monday, provides information and referrals for dental needs.

Issue #3: Nutrition

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will partner with WVU Extension services to offer nutrition and healthy food classes to clients in collaboration with North Central's Garden Program.
   NCWVCAA HS/EHS partners with WVU Extension Agent to offer nutrition and health classes to both children and families. An Extension Agent regularly provides this information in classrooms and by invitation to parent meetings.

2. NCWVCAA will provide clients and families information about the locations of food pantries and farmers markets as well as qualifications of such, if any.
   NCWVCAA County Offices use the Resource Directory to provide information to clients about local food pantries. NCWVCAA HS/EHS FRC's also send information to families about times and locations of farmers markets. Scott Place also uses a resource guide to provide information to clients.

3. NCWVCAA will provide written information to families on how to plan, prepare, and freeze meals for future use. Also, educate on the purchasing of reduced price food items, what to look for and how to understand terms such as "sell by", "best by", etc.
   NCWVCAA HS/EHS Children Services Supervisors provided a suggestion to the

HS/EHS Nutrition Program Specialist to include this topic in a future monthly newsletter which is distributed to HS/EHS staff and families agency-wide.

Issue #4: Children's Needs

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA Head Start and Early Head Start Program staff will refer families to NCWVCAA Case Manager and outside agencies, such as WIC and WVDHHR, to assist families with the fulfillment of basic needs.
   All clients needing assistance with basic needs are referred to the appropriate NCWVCAA Case Management Program (NextSteps, SSVF, and Emergency Assistance). NCWVCAA County offices and HS/EHS FRC's refer families to WV WorkForce, Connecting Link, Salvation Army, WIC, and WVDHHR for basic needs. Marion County Head Start and Early Head Start has a Welfare Agreement with WVDHHR to allow us to work in partnership meeting family needs.

2. NCWVCAA will meet with County Commission and/or local governments to provide the results of NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment emphasizing citizens' interest in increasing forms of youth recreation.
   NCWVCAA Children Services Supervisor did meet with a local government official to offer to provide the Community Needs Assessment, document or presentation. The official has not yet contacted Supervisor for the information.

3. NCWVCAA will research the types of after school activities for youth per age group that are available in Marion County and share this information with Head Start and Early Head Start families.
   Information about the various types of after school activities for youth are included as part of the Marion County Resource Directory and information is shared as needed with families. Marion County Boys and Girls Club has an awareness night and HS/EHS have a booth and forward information to families. Family Resource Network is sponsoring a Family Bowling Night and HS/EHS FRC's represent NCWVCAA and forward information to families.

County: Monongalia

Indicators and Solution Strategies

Poverty Indicators (per the Prioritizing Poverty Indicators worksheet results):

Indicator #1: Education
Indicator #2: Employment
Indicator #3: Housing
Indicator #4: Children's Needs

Instructions:
Under each indicator, identify three solutions strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this indicator.

Indicator #1: Education

Solution Strategies:

1. Monongalia County EHS/HS staff will provide trainings for parents through PPC and Parent Committee Meetings including inviting a TASC/GED representative to provide information to families.
   TASC/GED training with MTEC staff is scheduled for April Policy Committee and Policy Council Meetings (April 18 and April 27).

2. Monongalia County EHS/HS staff will collaborate with WVU, Fairmont State University/Pierpont University, MTEC, Beauty College, WV Junior College to provide higher education information to families. In addition, EHS/HS staff will invite representatives to participate on PPC as community representatives.
   Information is shared with families through Family Partnership Agreement Process, at Parent Committee Meetings, and at Policy Committee Meetings. We invited community representatives to be on the Policy Committee and Policy Councils. All interested representatives were voted on respectively.

3. Monongalia County EHS/HS staff will collaborate with community agencies to provide trainings in areas such as completing college applications and applying for grants. In addition, EHS/HS staff will explore the idea of hosting an education fair to provide information as a one-stop shop.
   Families received information on the annual Education Fair sponsored through the SHACK. We provide ongoing support through Home Visits, Family Partnership Agreements, and parent meetings.

Indicator #2: Employment

Solution Strategies:

1. Monongalia County EHS/HS staff will collaborate with community agencies to host a

job fair and/or link families to existing job fairs within the community.
Our program will not host its own job fair because the community is hosting a community-wide job fair. Families received information on the annual Education Fair sponsored through the SHACK which included job support information (resume writing, financial assistance, transportation, etc).

2. Monongalia County EHS/HS staff will provide trainings for parents in the area of writing resumes, filling out a job application, and interviewing skills through Parent Committee Meetings and PPC.
Parent Training In Process is scheduled for Spring 2016. Program staff continues to refer families to Christian Help/Career Closet, Jobs for Life, WorkForce WV, and WV Women Work for assistance and support.

3. Monongalia County EHS/HS will provide case management in the areas of referring families to WVWorks, Christian Help and NCWVCAA Case Management for employment stabilization services. Other services may include arranging job transportation through EHS/HS as well as Mountain Line Transit Services and taxi services.
We refer families to Christian Help/Career Closet, Jobs for Life, WorkForce WV, and WV Women Work for assistance and support. A Mountain Line representative serves as a community representative for our Policy Committee/Policy Council. She is also a member of our Social Service Advisory.

Issue #3: Housing

Solution Strategies

1. Monongalia County EHS/HS staff will invite community representatives (Habitat for Humanity, Section 8/HUD, Bartlett House Homeless Shelter) to participate on PPC.
We invited community representatives to be on the Policy Committee and Policy Councils, but no housing representatives expressed interested. The program continues to reach out to the community for council/committee community representatives.

   The program has planned a Parent Training that will take place at the Policy Council meeting on 2/17/16. Theressa Nichols from The Fairmont/ Morgantown Housing Authority will share housing assistance information with families.

   Staff training with WV Fair Housing 3/4/16.

2. Monongalia County EHS/HS staff will provide case management services in the area of linking families to housing opportunities. Such services will include maintaining an updated Resource Directory, providing transportation to housing appointments, supporting families with filling out housing applications and providing screening for at risk Veterans who may be eligible for supportive services through NCWVCAA.
Social work interns update the Resource Directory annually. The Resource Directory is reviewed and edited during Self Assessment annually also. It is shared through Parent Handbook and through a link. Ongoing support and referrals are provided to families through home visits, family partnership agreements, handouts, newsletters,

and direct interaction.

3. Monongalia County EHS/HS staff will stay informed about current housing issues within the community by participating on various committees and Board of Directors (UWFRN, SHACK, Children and Family Leadership Council).
   The program's Community Liaison sits on the UW of Monongalia and Preston County, Chairs the United Way Family Resource Network, and sits on the Children and Family Leadership Council. Information from these committees is shared with staff and families through all interaction avenues.

Issue #4: Children's Needs

Solution Strategies

1. Monongalia County EHS/HS staff will provide families with information about Child Care Resource Center and requirements for obtaining child care assistance.
   The Monongalia County Child Care Resource Center representative participates as a community representative on the Policy Council/Committee. Information is shared with families through these meetings.

2. Monongalia County EHS/HS staff will provide case management by referring and transporting families to community agencies such as FRN, St. Ursula, Christian Help and food pantries.
   Staff continues to refer and transport families to community agencies. A United Way Family Resource Network Meet & Greet took place on 2/24/16 - Celebrating National Parent Leadership Month. "Savor the Flavor of Eating Right with WIC" a UWFRN Meet and Greet with Lauren Gerchufsky, WIC/Mon. Co. Health Department. April 9 (10AM-3PM) WVU Medicine Children' 2016 Kids Health Fair, Morgantown Mall.

3. Monongalia County EHS/HS staff will provide information to families about After School Care Programs. Staff will maintain updated information through committee participation such as Children and Family Leadership Council and the UWFRN.
   Community Liaison attends committee meetings and shares information with staff and families on an ongoing basis. February 24 (10AM to Noon) there was a UWFRN Meet and Greet at Parent Educator Resource Center Celebrating National Parent Leadership Month. Speakers include: Annie Petsonk (The Shack Neighborhood House), Julie Parsons (Parent Educator Resource Center) Julia Hamilton (Extended Day Program Director).

County: Pocahontas

Indicators and Solution Strategies

Poverty Indicators (per the Prioritizing Poverty Indicators worksheet results):

Indicator #1: Transportation
Indicator #2: Employment
Indicator #3: Use of Income
Indicator #4: Children's Needs

Instructions:
Under each indicator, identify three solutions strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this indicator.

Indicator #1: Transportation

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will reach out to other agencies such as the WVDHHR, Senior Citizens Center, Family Resource Network to bring awareness to transportation challenges and set up a referral process.
   NCWVCAA has contacted WVDHHR, Senior Citizens Center and Family Resource Network about the issues of transportation to the citizens of our county.

2. NCWVCAA will contact Mountain Transit Authority to see if they would be willing to add a route through the county.
   MTA has not added a route to Pocahontas County. The Senior Citizens Center is running a van in the Marlinton area to help assist the citizens of Marlinton but it is a very limited area that they are covering for transportation.

3. NCWVCAA will coordinate car pool opportunities, provide gas cards if the client is eligible and also provide Limited Automotive Repair if a client qualifies through Case Management.
   This service is being provided by NCWVCAA for clients that qualify through case management.

Indicator #2: Employment

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will offer mock interview skills and resume writing through Case Management services.
   This service is being provided by NCWVCAA for clients that qualify through case management.

2. NCWVCAA will check with vo-tech schools for programs offered and develop a referral process through Case Management.
   NCWVCAA is still in the referral process at this time.

3. NCWVCAA will utilize The One Room University to provide clients with education opportunities including TASC (formerly GED) classes.
   NCWVCAA has contacted the One Room University and GED classes are being offered at the Snowshoe Career Center.

Issue #3: Use of Income

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will assist clients with budgeting and how to make the best use of their income through one on one coaching as part of Case Management services.
   This service is being provided by NCWVCAA for clients that qualify through case management.

2. NCWVCAA will partner with local banks in the area to provide a credit card counseling class for clients.
   NCWVCAA has contacted local banks in regards to this issue but at this time no classes have been scheduled.

3. NCWVCAA will provide tips on ways to save money and manage income properly on a day-to-day basis through Case Management services.
   This service is being provided by NCWVCAA for clients that qualify through case management.

Issue #4: Children's Needs

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will provide Case Management services to Head Start families that express an interest in improving their budgeting skills to meet their children's basic needs.
   The Family Resource Coordinator completes a needs Assessment with every Head Start enrolled family at enrollment. No families indicated a need for budgeting.

2. NCWVCAA will develop a county directory of recreational opportunities available for youth of various age groups including Head Start children ages three to five.
   This is still a work in progress. There are a few programs that offer athletic opportunities for children age 5. The supervisor will follow-up with Pocahontas County contacts to see if other programs are available.

3. NCWVCAA will explore opportunities with the Board of Education and other community stakeholders for after school programs for Pre-K aged children.
   Currently, School Days Child Care is the only licensed child care agency in the county. The PCBOE received grant money via the Leaders in Literacy program. The group is looking at possibly using some of the funding for after-school programming that could benefit families of Pre-K aged children.

County: Preston

Indicators and Solution Strategies

Poverty Indicators (per the Prioritizing Poverty Indicators worksheet results):

Indicator #1: Employment
Indicator #2: Transportation
Indicator #3: Housing
Indicator #4: Children's Needs

Instructions:
Under each indicator, identify three solutions strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this indicator.

Indicator #1: Employment

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will work with community partnerships to participate in job fairs.
   Preston County staff make every effort to attend as many job fairs in Preston and Monongalia County as schedules allow.

2. NCWVCAA will raise awareness about the availability of Case Management services, specifically information about how to obtain and maintain employment, through community outreach on a monthly basis.
   Preston County staff continue to participate in a variety of community outreach events and meetings on a monthly basis. The Case Management program is very well known at this time in Preston County. The case management staff attended and continues to attend the following meetings: Food for Preston, Family Resource Network, Stakeholders Meeting and Partnership for Prevention.

3. NCWVCAA will actively refer all unemployed clients for Case Management services which is designed to assist individuals with obtaining and maintaining employment.
   All unemployed clients are referred to the county case management program with the exception of clients that are currently receiving disability assistance from worker's compensation or the social security office.

Indicator #2: Transportation

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will discuss the need and benefits of route and hourly expansion with the Buckwheat Express.
   At this time no expansion has been completed, NCWVCAA staff is always prepared to advocate for the needs of the county residents but no venue to discuss this has been planned.

2. NCWVCAA will offer transportation to Early Head Start and Head Start families.
   Transportation has been offered to families for doctor appointments, dentist appointments, socializations, etc.

3. NCWVCAA will provide qualified car repair and gas vouchers to clients through the community Case Management program.
   The Preston County office is effectively providing this service. In 2015, 1 car repair and 2 gas vouchers were provided to clients. During that time period these were the only clients who were in need and qualified for these services.

Issue #3: Housing

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will assist clients through the HPRP program by screening all clients that seek emergency assistance and actively searching for additional funding sources.
   The Preston County office is effectively providing this service; 28 clients were serviced in 2015.

2. NCWVCAA will explore the possibility of constructing rental housing in Preston County.
   At this time the Agency is actively exploring the possibility of building rental apartments in the area.

3. NCWVCAA will assist clients with the HUD application process and provide referrals for the HUD housing loan program.
   The Preston County office is effectively providing this service. At this time the office does not track how many clients are assisted with HUD applications, but it is an offered service to all case management and/or emergency assistance clients that are in need of housing services.

Issue #4: Children's Needs

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will link Early Head Start and Head Start families to Case Management services in order to obtain employment that will provide for children's basic needs.
   Those families who have needed help obtaining employment have been linked to the Case Management services. There were 2 Head Start families and 1 Early Head Start family that received services in 2015.

2. NCWVCAA will discuss collaboration opportunities for summer activities for Early Head Start and Head Start children with County Commissioners, church groups, etc. and determine if a stipend sponsored registration could be made available for low income families.
   We have been in touch with local churches and groups, but have not received any response from those we have reached out to. This item continues to be a work in progress.

3. NCWVCAA will develop a resource directory that will include free recreational activities that are sponsored by organized sports, church organizations, etc. to inform parents of safe and suitable recreation activities for Early Head Start and Head Start children year-round.
   There is currently a Preston County Services Directory that is updated annually by the Case Management staff. Sport and other age appropriate activities information is currently being collected to include in the directory for Early Head Start and Head Start parents.

County: Randolph

Indicators and Solution Strategies

Poverty Indicators (per the Prioritizing Poverty Indicators worksheet results):

Indicator #1: Emergency Situations
Indicator #2: Employment
Indicator #3: Use of Income
Indicator #4: Children's Needs

Instructions:
Under each indicator, identify three solutions strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this indicator.

Indicator #1: Emergency Situations

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will partner with the Family Resource Network's Substance Abuse Coalition to serve an active role in addressing the substance abuse issues in Randolph County.
   Staff has been attending the America's Promise Coalition Meetings. The Coalition Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month. Staff also attended a City of Elkins Forum Meeting on January 7, 2016 to address the issue of substance abuse in the City of Elkins.

2. NCWVCAA will develop a food assistance directory of food pantries available in Randolph County. The directory will include days, hours, and guidelines for provisions of services provided by each pantry. The directory will be distributed to NCWVCAA clients and their families.
   A Randolph County Food Pantry Service Directory has been created. The directory is distributed to all customers requesting emergency food assistance.

3. NCWVCAA will establish a partnership with a local wood vendor/supplier to meet the emergency wood heating needs of our customers. (Wood is a primary heat source in Randolph County.)
   Staff has talked with a few wood suppliers in the area, however they are not willing to form a partnership. The reason for the decline to participate is because the supplier does not want to report self-employment income.

Indicator #2: Employment

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA Case Management Program will evaluate clients enrolled in the program and provide job readiness/skills training as needed.
   All Case Management enrollees are being assessed to determine if the need exists for job readiness/skills training.

2. NCWVCAA will partner with WorkForce WV and other community entities to participate in local job fairs.
   To date, Workforce has not conducted any job fairs in Randolph County.

3. NCWVCAA will partner with the Family Resource Network's Substance Abuse Coalition to serve an active role in addressing the substance abuse issues in Randolph County. (Substance Abuse is a major factor in the unemployment rate in Randolph County because individuals are unable to pass the employer's pre-employment drug screens.)
   Staff has been attending the America's Promise Coalition Meetings. The Coalition Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month. Staff also attended a City of Elkins Forum Meeting on January 7, 2016 to address the issue of substance abuse in the City of Elkins.

Issue #3: Use of Income

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA Case Management Program will assist clients in establishing a monthly budget to help them better manage their finances.
   The County Case manager works with all case management enrollees to prepare a monthly budget. The form used to create the budget is "Making Ends Meet"

2. NCWVCAA will partner with the local Credit Bureau to obtain free or low cost credit reports for Case Management clients and assist them in reading the reports and improving their credit scores.
   No progress to report at this time.

3. NCWVCAA will hold two Money Management Seminars a year to aid low income families in better managing their household resources.
   No progress to report at this time.

Issue #4: Children's Needs

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will explore opportunities for After School Programs available in the community for children ages birth to five.
   Currently, both Youth Health Services (YHS) and the YMCA offer after-school programs. YHS is a child care facility. The YMCA offers several afterschool activities including gross motor activities and art.

2. NCWVCAA will hold two Money Management Seminars a year to aid Head Start and Early Head Start families in 'How to Manage' their household resources to meet their children's basic needs.
   Based on the enrollment information, no families have requested or indicated a need for these services.

3. NCWVCAA will develop a county directory of recreational opportunities available for youth including ages birth to five. The directory will include facilities name, available activities, associated costs and applicable age groups and will be distributed to Early

Head Start/Head Start families and other NCWCAA clients.

In addition to the programs in #1, Randolph County has youth baseball, soccer, football and basketball. Unfortunately, the starting age for these activities is four. This information is provided to families of school-aged children.

County: Taylor

Indicators and Solution Strategies

Poverty Indicators (per the Prioritizing Poverty Indicators worksheet results):

Indicator #1: Transportation
Indicator #2: Housing
Indicator #3: Employment
Indicator #4: Children's Needs

Instructions:
Under each indicator, identify three solutions strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this indicator.

Indicator #1: Transportation

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will refer to in house Case Managers and/or County Assistants to evaluate client transportation needs and provide possible assistance such as gas cards, assessing qualification for vehicle repairs and/or needed outside referrals.
   Sixteen individuals were assisted with gas vouchers and three with repairs to their car in 2015 through case management and emergency assistance. Clients living in Grafton are able to seek assistance or obtain at least part time jobs in town. Continue to explore outreach locations in areas that lack transportation to link families in need of these services.

2. NCWVCAA will refer clients to WV Department of Health and Human Resources for evaluation of assistance through WVWORKS program.
   Head Start and Early Head Start continue to refer families as applicable. NCWVCAA continues to process Workforce applications.

3. NCWVCAA will share the results of the Community Needs Assessment with Taylor County Commission, "Turn this Town Around" and the Taylor County Family Resource Network to inform them of transportation needs in the county. Partner with them to apply for grants that support efforts to overcome transportation challenges in the county.
   The Community Needs Assessment results were shared with the Family Resource Network (FRN).

Indicator #2: Housing

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will investigate the possibility of building low income housing in the Flemington, Rosemont area of Taylor County.
   Housing Director is exploring options to acquire land for future rental development in the region.

2. NCWVCAA will share the results of the Community Needs Assessment with Taylor County Commission, "Turn this Town Around" and the Taylor County Family Resource Network to inform them of housing needs in the county. Inquire about the status and opportunities for renovating 626 vacant houses in the county by turning some of them into low income housing.
   The results were shared with the Family Resource Network (FRN).

3. NCWVCAA will refer clients for Case Management services to assist them with housing and related needs.
   Housing referrals are made through case management. Case management has also assisted clients with obtaining birth certificates that are required for subsidized housing. SSVF case management provides assistance for Veterans to either prevent homelessness or rapidly re-house them.

Issue #3: Employment

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will screen all clients for Case Management services and continue partnering with Workforce WV to provide writing resume and job search assistance for those in need of obtaining or maintaining employment.
   All clients entering our system continue to be screened for case management services.

   Referrals continue to be made from DHHR for job assistance and one recent volunteer was referred to us that we utilize her time here 4 days a week. This volunteer has recently been hired as a substitute by the Head Start Program as well.

   NCWVCAA is partnering with DHHR starting February 18, 2016. The SEC room at our facility will be utilized for resume creation, employment search, budgeting skills and other educational topics that arise. DHHR will be conducting classes with assistance from EITC Outreach Coordinator, Suree Sarceno and Community Case Manager, Charlotte Green.

2. NCWVCAA will collaborate with Taylor County Board of Education and/or Human Resource Development Foundation to provide adult computer classes in the evening.
   Taylor County Vocational Center will be providing Adult Education. DHHR is currently utilizing the NCWVCAA's Taylor County Skills Enhancement Center (SEC Room) for budgeting and employment education classes.

3. NCWVCAA will collaborate with the Taylor County FRN to host an Employment Fair in Grafton.
   The Employment Fair concept was shared with the FRN, but has not occurred yet.

Issue #4: Children's Needs

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA Head Start and Early Head Start will share the results of the Community Needs Assessment with the Taylor County Board of Education to continue collaborating to meet the needs of Taylor County children.
   The results were shared with the Pre-K Liaison at the Universal Preschool Core Team in Program Year (PY) 50 the Taylor County Collaborative Preschool offered 4 year old children Center-based classes in 8 classrooms. Two of the Universal Pre-K sites provide after school care for children. Head Start continues to provide a non-collaborative classroom for 17 three year olds.

2. NCWVCAA Head Start and Early Head Start will continue to offer transportation to and from medical, dental and vision appointments as needed in an attempt to ensure child's total well-being.
   Family Resource Coordinators and Family Educators continue to offer these services to enrolled families as needed.

3. NCWVCAA Head Start and Early Head Start will share the results of the Community Needs Assessment with the Taylor County Commission, "Turn This Town Around" and the Taylor County Family Resource Network to inform them of Taylor County parents' concerns including affordable summer activities for children, after school programs, safe suitable forms of recreation.
   The results were shared with the Family Resource Network.

County: Tucker

Indicators and Solution Strategies

Poverty Indicators (per the Prioritizing Poverty Indicators worksheet results):

Indicator #1: Transportation
Indicator #2: Education
Indicator #3: Housing
Indicator #4: Children's Needs

Instructions:
Under each indicator, identify three solutions strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this indicator.

Indicator #1: Transportation

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will share the results of the Community Needs Assessment, focusing on the transportation need, with Tucker County Planning Commission and Tucker County Commission in an effort to communicate the need for a Transit System.
   Tucker County Planning Commission and Tucker County Commission have discussed the need for Transit System.

2. NCWVCAA will provide gas cards to help clients with transportation to employment and doctor's appointments.
   NCWVCAA has provided gas card to clients for transportation to employment and doctor's appointments.

3. NCWVCAA will refer clients without vehicles to Senior Center, Saint George Medical Clinic and local churches.
   NCWVCAA continues to refer clients to Senior Center, Saint George Medical Clinic and local churches.

Indicator #2: Education

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA will research the availability of educational programs offered in Tucker County by contacting the Board of Education and other educational programs. Will share this information with NCWVCAA clients through Case Management services.
   NCWVCAA shared the availability of all education programs offered in Tucker County to all clients through Case Management services.

2. NCWVCAA will contact the Five River's Library to find out when their computers are available to the public. NCWVCAA will post a flier in the Tucker County office to promote use of the library's computers.
   NCWVCAA posted a flier in the Tucker County office to promote use of the library's computers.

3. NCWVCAA will offer career/college/technical counseling service to NCWVCAA client's high school age children.
   NCWVCAA continues to offer career/college/technical counseling services to NCWVCAA clients.

Issue #3: Housing

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will provide safe and affordable housing to families who qualify in Tucker County.
   NCWVCAA will continue to provide safe and affordable housing to families who qualify in Tucker County.

2. NCWVCAA will research the availability of property/funding to provide additional Housing projects in the area.
   NCWVCAA continues to research the availability of property/funding to provide additional Housing projects in the area.

3. NCWVCAA will contact Randolph County Housing Authority for a local landlord list to assist NCWVCAA clients with finding safe and affordable housing.
   NCWVCAA received local landlord list from Randolph County Housing Authority to assist clients with finding safe and affordable housing.

Issue #4: Children's Needs

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will provide information to Early Head Start parents about free recreational activities available in the community.
   Information is provided to families about community events. Some of those included the health fair, the new skate park, or the opening of the pirate ship at the local park.

2. NCWVCAA will contact the Tucker County Family Resource Center to see what activities planned for families and will share this information with Early Head Start families.
   Early Head Start the Pregnancy Center for handouts, giveaways, and the points system that are held for prenatal families to obtain needed baby items.

3. NCWVCAA will provide a copy of the Community Assessment Survey results to Board of Education and Tucker County Commission to demonstrate the need for an After School Program.
   The Community Needs Assessment is made available to members of the community for their assessment of needs in the community.

County: Webster

Indicators and Solution Strategies

Poverty Indicators (per the Prioritizing Poverty Indicators worksheet results):

Indicator #1: Employment
Indicator #2: Use of Income
Indicator #3: Health
Indicator #4: Children's Needs

Instructions:
Under each indicator, identify three solutions strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this indicator.

Indicator #1: Employment

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCCA will use the Head Start Family Partnership Process to identify families in need of employment and assist them in identifying skills needed for their job of interest, writing a resume, developing interview skills, and dressing for an interview.
   Head Start Family Resource Coordinators (FRC) work with identified families to provide resources and assist families where needed.

2. NCWVCAA will inform Head Start families about computers available for public use in the County to assist them with job readiness and job search efforts.
   Families are referred to local library for free computer access.

3. NCWVCAA will visit the local high school to learn about classes and learning opportunities that prepare students for post-graduate employment. NCWVCAA will share this information with clients of high school age children through Case Management services.
   Head Start will contact the instructor of the GED program at the high school when family is interested in obtaining their GED.

Indicator #2: Use of Income

Solution Strategies:

1. NCWVCAA staff will contact WVU Extension to inquire about partnering to provide classes on budgeting and investing for our clients and the community.
   Mike Hall, WVU Extension Representative attended a parent meeting and talked about what his company provides.

2. NCWVCAA staff will invite area bank representatives to Head Start parent meetings in an effort to provide information about checking, savings and credit cards.
   This continues to be a working process.

3. NCWVCAA staff will provide tips on ways to save money and manage income properly on a day-to-day basis through Case Management services.
   FRC's provide training and financial information at parent socials.

Issue #3: Health

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will share information with our clients about the American Drug Card and assist those eligible in applying for the card.
   This card is no longer accessible in the county.

2. NCWVCAA staff will invite local Health Department representatives to Head Start parent meetings to provide information on free health programs that they provide or know about in the community.
   These resources are in the county newspaper.

3. NCWVCAA staff will provide information to families on how to contact the Market Place, navigators or in-person assistors to gain access to affordable insurance.
   Families are referred to the WVDHHR and CHIP's if they do not have insurance. Contact navigator information is also given to families who are in need of insurance.

Issue #4: Children's Needs

Solution Strategies

1. NCWVCAA will provide information to Head Start parents about free recreational activities available in the community.
   Head Start holds 3 Parent Socials a year which are free to families. Information is sent home about events occurring in the community. Newsletter and notes sent home.

2. NCWVCAA staff will share the results of the Community Needs Assessment with the Webster County Commission and Family Resource Network to inform them of Webster County children's needs including money to properly provide for children's basic needs, affordable summer activities for children and safe suitable forms of recreation year-round.
   Information is gathered by Head Start and the final results of the Community Assessment are made available to members of the community. The Family Resource Director works closely with Head Start to provide families with free giveaways. WS FRC attends FRN meeting and then informs parents via flyers, FRN places on face book, posters, etc… about activities.

3. NCWVCAA staff will use demographic maps and available funding to determine possibility of expanding into Early Head Start.
   The county is assessed yearly and different sources are used to local children 0-5 to determine Early Head Start or Head Start expansion if funding is available.

APPENDIX A: 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 Gender:

_____Male
_____Female

3. Your ethnic background:

_____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. Number of People in Your Household (Choose ONE.)

_____1
_____2
_____3
_____4
_____5
_____6
_____More than 6

5. Household Type (Choose ONE.)

_____Single Parent/Female
_____Single Parent/Male
_____Two Parent Household
_____Single Person
_____Two Adults/No Children

6. Sources of household income (Choose 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:

_____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.

_____Elementary School
_____Middle/Junior High School
_____High School/GED
_____Trade School
_____Some College
_____Associates Degree
_____Bachelors Degree
_____Graduate/Professional

9. In which county do you live?

_____

EMPLOYMENT

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

_____**Yes**
_____**No**

11. 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

EDUCATION

12. Is Education an issue for you and/or your family?

Yes _____
No _____

13. 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

HOUSING

14. Is Housing an issue for you and/or your family?

Yes _____
No _____

15. 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

HEALTH

16. Is Health an issue for you and/or your family?

Yes _____
No _____

17. 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

NUTRITION

18. 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

USE OF INCOME

20. Is Use of Income an issue for you and/or your family?

Yes _____ No _____

21. 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

22. Is Transportation an issue for you and/or your family?

Yes _____
No _____

23. 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

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

24. 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:
_____

CHILDREN'S NEEDS

25. 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

26. Are there children living in your household?

_____Yes
_____No

27. If so, how many in each age group below?

_____0 – 2
_____3 – 5
_____6 – 11
_____12 – 14
_____15 – 17
_____18 – 25
_____N/A

28. 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.

29. Is anyone pregnant in your household?

_____Yes
_____No

30: If yes, what is the due date?

_____

31. Are there children in your household that need or utilize childcare services?

_____No
_____Yes

32. How often do the children in your household need childcare? (Choose all that apply.)

_____ A few days/evenings each week
_____ During the summer
_____ Only on weekends

_____ My childcare needs are taken care of
_____ Other (please specify)

33. 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.

34. 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

35. 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

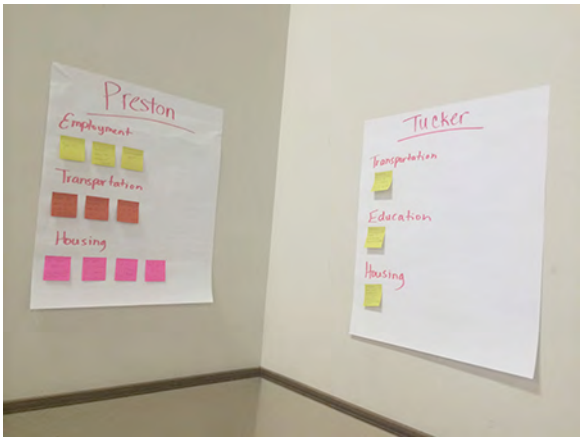
36. If your children attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool, what is the name of the program?
_____

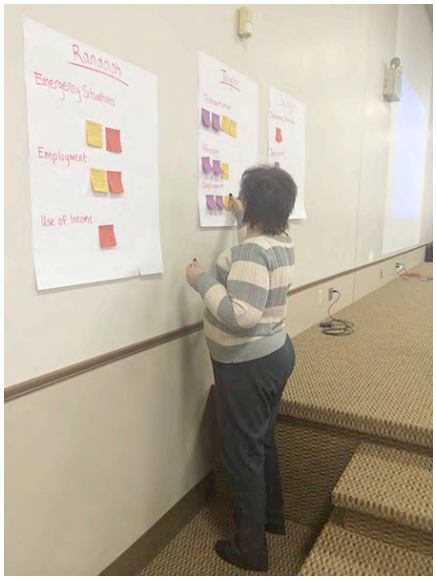
36. If your children do not attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool, what might prevent you?
_____Not needed
_____Lack of transportation
_____Not away of program
_____No program available
_____Other (please specify)

APPENDIX B: NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment In Action
A Photo Gallery

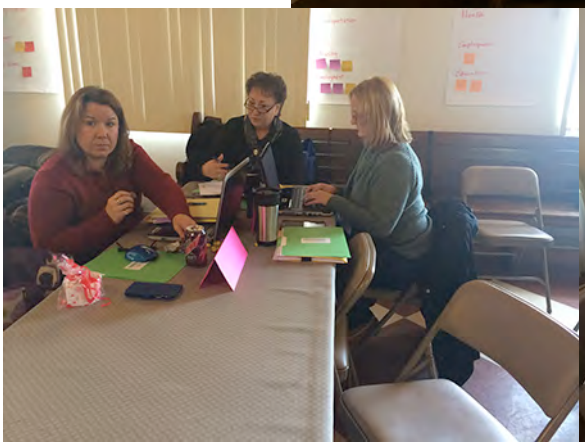
NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment In Action
A Photo Gallery

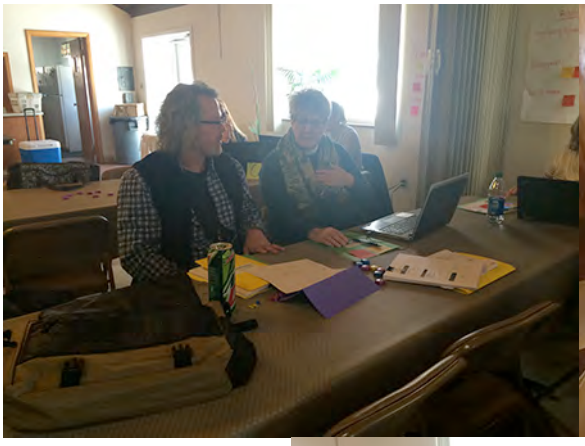
NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment In Action
A Photo Gallery





NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment In Action
A Photo Gallery





Marion
GOD is...

Preston

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