



north central west virginia
community *action*

2017 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 daily, 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.

NCWVCAA 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% respondents being 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

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 another 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 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.
- Have organization meeting more often.
- More jobs for the community and have 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 options.
- 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 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.

- 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 dropouts (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.
- There is a lack of education; lack good paying jobs; drug abuse; families' cycle of dependency on system.
- The cost of housing is a significant factor; lack of affordable housing.
- There is a lack of education and generational poverty.
- There is a 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	WV Department of Education

	high schools in the county	
	List of any post-secondary education in the county	Local Secondary Research
	Educational Performance data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3 – 4) 	WV KIDS COUNT Fund

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	
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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)

Monongalia

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

Barbour

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

Pocahontas

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

Greenbrier

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

Preston

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

Marion

1. Employment
2. Health
3. Nutrition
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**

**Believing
in *your*
success!**

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

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 through transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, low-income rental housing and case management to formally homeless individuals and families. Transitional, supportive, and case management programs are provided to homeless veterans.

Housing

Mortgage and Home Repair Loans

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

Group Workcamp

Group Workcamp is a collaborative program between North Central WV Community Action, the Group Work camps Foundation of Loveland, Colorado, local Boards of Education, and Church Groups. Group Workcamp is a 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



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STEP ONE: DEVELOP A PLAN

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

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulate the project goal, determine oversight responsibilities and establish a development process • Informally identify unmet needs already known or talked about in the community by conducting a media analysis and reviewing 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agenda Review• About NCWVCAA |
| 11:15 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. | What is a Community Needs Assessment? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Goals and Objectives• Your Experience• People Bingo |
| 11:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. | LUNCH <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete Survey |
| 12:00 p.m. – 12:15 p.m. | What is a Community Needs Assessment? <i>Continued</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Following the Rules and Guidelines• Introduction of the Four Assessment Steps |
| 12:15 p.m. – 1:15 p.m. | Step 1: Develop a Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Action Key Areas• Steering Committee Roles and Responsibilities• Media Analysis Activity |
| 1:15 p.m. – 2:30 p.m. | Step 2: Collect Data <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quantitative Surveys<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Target Audience: Broad Community○ Identify Survey Distribution Partners• Resource Assessment<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Target Audience: Steering Committee• Secondary Research• Focus Groups<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Determine Location |
| 2:30 p.m. – 2:40 p.m. | Step 3: Data Analysis Process - A Preview <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Three Steps |
| 2:40 p.m. – 2:50 p.m. | Step 4: Take Action - A Preview <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <i>County Analysis – County representatives</i> <i>Regional Analysis - Management team</i> <i>Let's Take Some Notes- see handout</i> <i>What Did You Hear? And Trivia Questions</i>	
	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Each County</i> • <i>Region</i> 	4:00 p.m.
VI.	Brainstorming Solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Each County</i> • <i>Region</i> 	4:20 p.m.
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

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> Region
 Barbour
 Greenbrier
 Marion
 Monongalia
 Pocahontas </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> Preston
 Randolph
 Taylor
 Tucker
 Webster </div> </div> | 9:15 a.m. |
| III. | Review Brainstorming Solutions for the Region and by County | 9:45 a.m. |
| III. | Complete Indicators and Solution Strategies Worksheet
<i>Indicators #1 and #2</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Region</i> • <i>Each County</i> | 10:30 a.m. |
| LUNCH | | 12:00 p.m. |
| IV. | Continue Work on Indicators and Solution Strategies Worksheet
<i>Indicators #3 and #4</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Region</i> • <i>Each County</i> | 1:00 p.m. |
| X. | Presentation of Indicators and Solution Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Each County</i> • <i>Region</i> | 2:30 p.m. |
| V. | Wrap Up and Next Steps | 3:00 p.m. |

STEP TWO: COLLECT DATA

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

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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCWVCAA EHS and HS parents • Heart-N-Hand • Barbour County FRN • Belington & Philippi Library
Teens (High School Seniors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board of Education • Health Department
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUD (Elkins) • Mt. Heart Childcare Resource and Referral • City of Philippi • Belington Clinic & Wellness Center
Adults (Community Members)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision • Jr Fire Dept. • New Vision
Seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baughman Towers • Senior Center • Hospice

Survey Data Collection Plan GREENBRIER COUNTY	
Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHHR • Rehabilitation Services • Rhema Christian Center • WIC Office • New River Community and Tech College

Teens (High School Seniors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board of Education • Health Department
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Greenbrier Valley Community Foundation • Mountain Heart • Homeless, Inc. • United Way
Adults (Community Members)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Churches • Chamber of Commerce • Marion Transit Authority • OIC • Day Report Center
Seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Department • Monongalia County Head Start/Early Head Start • Morgantown Public Library • WIC Office • Early Learning Facility (ELF)
Teens (High School Seniors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat for Humanity • Boparc • Soup Kitchen (Red Door) • Mountaineer Boys & Girls Club
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Way • Food Pantries • Partnership/Monongalia County Development Authority • Birth to Three • Housing Authority • DHHR • Rack Food Pantry at WVU

Adults (Community Members)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pocahontas County BOE • School Days Child Care • Pocahontas County DHHR • WIC Office
Teens (High School Seniors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pocahontas County High School • Extension Services
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pocahontas County FRN • Day Report Center • Health Department
Adults (Community Members)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pocahontas County Free Library • Snowshoe Career Center • Pocahontas County Commission
Seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pocahontas County Senior Center • Pocahontas Center

Survey Data Collection Plan PRESTON COUNTY

Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After School Explorers • WIC
Teens (High School Seniors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board of Education • Board of Education Homeless Prevention School Counseling • WVU Extension Office
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food for Preston • Food Pantries/Raymond Wolfe • Salvation Army
Adults (Community Members)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preston Urgent Care • Preston-Taylor Health Clinic • Preston County Health Dept. • Mountain Line
Seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preston County Senior Center (Kingwood) • Preston Memorial

Survey Data Collection Plan RANDOLPH COUNTY

Target Population	Survey Distribution Partners
Parents of Young Children (Head Start)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randolph County Schools • WIC • Right from the Start • YMCA

Teens (High School Seniors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randolph County Schools • WVU Extension • Boy Scouts • Girl Scouts
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Department • Starting Points • Parents as Teachers • Taylor County Board of Education • Oak Grove Baptist
Teens (High School Seniors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grafton High School • HRDF RESA VII • Taylor County FRN • 4-H
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHHR • The Mission • Hospice • The HUB of WV

Adults (Community Members)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grafton WV Housing Development Authority • City of Grafton • Assessor's Office • VA Hospital • Community Corrections
Seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tucker County Family Resource Center • St. George Clinic
Teens (High School Seniors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tucker County Young Life • Tucker County Elementary • Tucker County Extension Office • All Churches Youth Group
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Methodist Church • Parsons Ministry Association • Blackwater Ministry Association
Adults (Community Members)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sherriff Department • VA Clinic • Five River's Library • Tucker County Wellness Center • Mountain Top Library
Seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents as Teachers • Cub Scouts • WIC • Birth to Three
Teens (High School Seniors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SADD • WVU Extension • 4-H • Girl Scouts
Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seneca Health Services, Inc. • Webster County Health Department • Webster County FRN
Adults (Community Members)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garden Club • Catholic Community Services • Addison-Webster Public Library • Cowen Public Library • Webster County Memorial Hospital
Seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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:

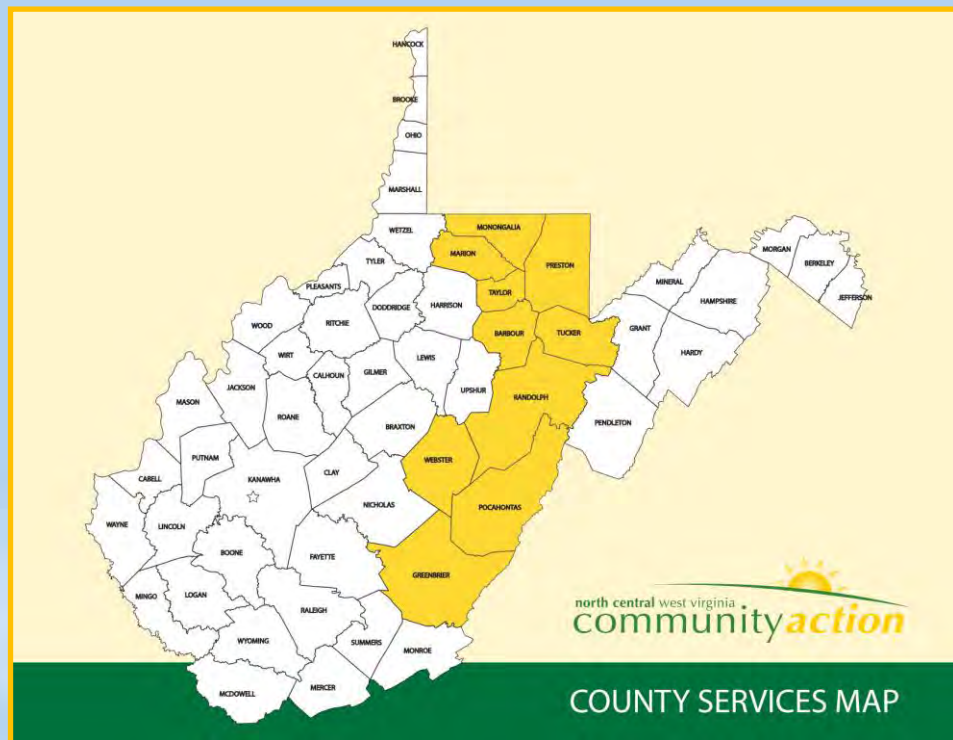
Employment	Unemployment Rates	US Department of Labor
	National Poverty Guidelines	United States Department of Health and Human Resources and US Census Bureau – American Community Survey
	Median Household Income	US Census Bureau
	Top Industries Providing Employment	Workforce WV

	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of low birth-weight babies • Infant Mortality Rate 	WV KIDS COUNT Fund Data Book

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Abuse/Neglect Rate • Child Death Rate • Teen Birth Rate • Percent Births to Unmarried Teens • Teen Injury Death Rate 	
	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	WV KIDS COUNT Fund

	as defined by the families themselves and local institutions	
	Community resources that could address the needs of HS eligible children and their families.	Local Secondary Research
	<p>Statistics on Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	2015
Total Population	16,704
White	96.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%
Black or African American	1.1%
Asian	0.3%
Median Age	40.8
Population Under 5 Years	852

2015 Estimate - United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

BARBOUR COUNTY	2014
Total	3,482
Male	1,682
Female	1,800
Under 18 years	1,055
18-64 years	2,124
Over 64 years	303
White	3,288
Black or African American	0
American Indian and Alaska Native	0
Asian	45

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	0
Hispanic or Latino	11
Less than high school graduate	763
High school graduate and equivalent	703
Some college or associate's degree	360
Bachelor's degree or higher	68

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2015)

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	2015
Total Population	35,516
White	94.3%
Black or African American	3.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%
Asian	0.5%
Median Age	45.3
Population Under 5 Years	1,816

2015 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

Greenbrier COUNTY	2015
Total	6,530
Male	2,939
Female	3,591
Under 18 years	1,650
18-64 years	4,087
Over 64 years	793
White	5,871
Black or African American	182
American Indian and Alaska Native	0
Asian	75
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	17
Hispanic or Latino	90
Less than high school graduate	1,119
High school graduate and equivalent	1,624
Some college or associate's degree	788
Bachelor's degree or higher	470

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2015)

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	2015
Total Population	56,925
White	93.8%
Black or African American	3.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Median Age	41.3
Population Under 5 Years	3,295

Estimate – United States Census 2015

Persons Living in Poverty

MARION COUNTY	2015
Total	8,980
Male	4,005
Female	4,975
Under 18 years	2,798
18-64 years	2,689
Over 64 years	741
White	7,892
Black or African American	794
American Indian and Alaska Native	25
Asian	50
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	12
Other	0
Hispanic or Latino	53
Less than high school graduate	1,332
High school graduate and equivalent	2,152
Some college or associate's degree	1,057
Bachelor's degree or higher	251

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2015)

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	2015
Total Population	104,236
White	90.5%
Black or African American	4.0%
Asian	3.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Median Age	29.9
Population Under 5 Years	4,799

2015 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

MONONGALIA COUNTY	2015
Total	21,247
Male	10,509
Female	10,414
Under 18 years	2,622
18-64 years	17,541
Over 64 years	760
White	17,899
Black or African American	1,279
American Indian and Alaska Native	18
Asian	692
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	201
Hispanic or Latino	625
Less than high school graduate	1,091
High school graduate and equivalent	2,586
Some college or associate's degree	1,620
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,945

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2015)

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	2015
Total Population	8,607
White	97.1%
Black or African American	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%
Asian	0.1%
Median Age	48.2
Population Under 5 Years	442

2015 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

POCAHONTAS COUNTY		2015
Total		1,382
Male		568
Female		814
Under 18 years		520
18-64 years		772
Over 64 years		90
White		1,274
Black or African American		38
American Indian and Alaska Native		0
Asian		0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander		0
Other		0
Hispanic or Latino		19
Less than high school graduate		190
High school graduate and equivalent		407
Some college or associate's degree		121
Bachelor's degree or higher		32

Source: US
American
Survey
(2015)

Census
Community
(ACS)

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	2015
Total Population	33,940
White	97.3%
Black or African American	1.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Asian	0.2%
Median Age	42.3
Population Under 5 Years	1,714

2015 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

PRESTON COUNTY	2015
Total	4,574
Male	2,002
Female	2,572
Under 18 years	1,187
18-64 years	3,016
Over 64 years	371
White	4,470
Black or African American	3
American Indian and Alaska Native	0
Asian	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	18
Hispanic or Latino	18
Less than high school graduate	914
High school graduate and equivalent	1,358
Some college or associate's degree	450

Bachelor's degree or higher	124
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Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2015)

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	2015
Total Population	29,126
White	96.8%
Black or African American	1.6%
Asian	0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%
Median Age	43.3
Population Under 5 Years	1,433

2015 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

RANDOLPH COUNTY	2015
Total	4,610
Male	1,968
Female	2,642
Under 18 years	1,185
18-64 years	2,975
Over 64 years	450
White	4,482
Black or African American	58
American Indian and Alaska Native	35
Asian	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	3
Hispanic or Latino	151
Less than high school graduate	790
High school graduate and equivalent	1,398
Some college or associate's degree	476
Bachelor's degree or higher	191

Source: US
American
Survey
(2015)

Census
Community
(ACS)

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	2015
Total Population	16,912
White	97.0%
Black or African American	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%
Asian	0.4%
Median Age	42.5
Population Under 5 Years	955

2015 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

TAYLOR COUNTY	2015
Total	2,731
Male	1,296
Female	1,435
Under 18 years	855
18-64 years	1,612
Over 64 years	264
White	2,653
Black or African American	41
American Indian and Alaska Native	7
Asian	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	6
Hispanic or Latino	0
Less than high school graduate	595
High school graduate and equivalent	709
Some college or associate's degree	363
Bachelor's degree or higher	44

Source: US

American Community Survey (ACS) (2015)

Census

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	2015
Total Population	6,966
White	98.1%
Asian	0.2%
Black or African American	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%
Median Age	47.3
Population Under 5 Years	310

2015 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

TUCKER COUNTY	2015
Total	1,013
Male	450
Female	563
Under 18 years	291
18-64 years	550
Over 64 years	172
White	976
Black or African American	0
American Indian and Alaska Native	0
Asian	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	0
Hispanic or Latino	12
Less than high school graduate	172
High school graduate and equivalent	326
Some college or associate's degree	102
Bachelor's degree or higher	21

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS) (2015)

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	2015
Total Population	8,755
White	97.9%
Black or African American	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.1%
Asian	0.3%
Median Age	45.7
Population Under 5 Years	480

2015 Estimate – United States Census

Persons Living in Poverty

Source: US Census American Community Survey (ACS)

WEBSTER COUNTY	2015
Total	2,307
Male	1,033
Female	1,274
Under 18 years	636
18-64 years	1,440
Over 64 years	231
White	2,237
Black or African American	0
American Indian and Alaska Native	0
Asian	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other	0
Hispanic or Latino	0
Less than high school graduate	511
High school graduate and equivalent	612
Some college or associate's degree	244
Bachelor's degree or higher	10

SURVEY RESPONDENTS

PROFILE AND OVERALL RESULTS

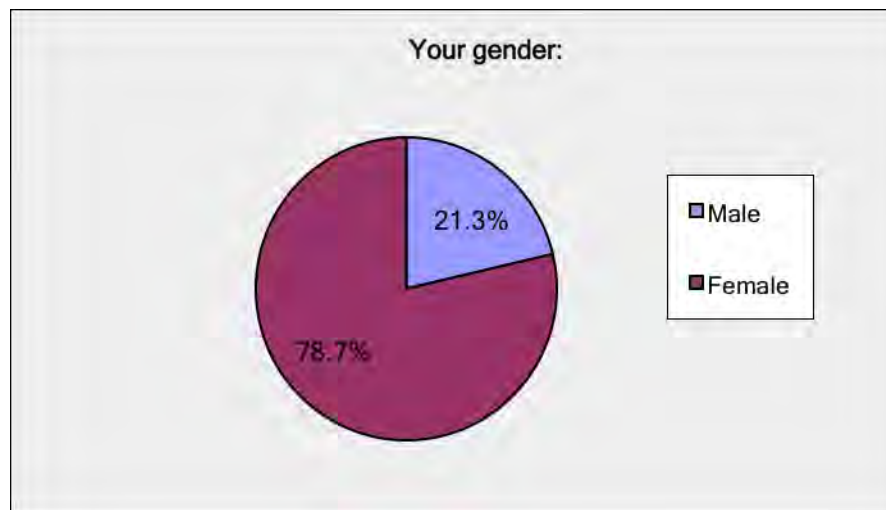
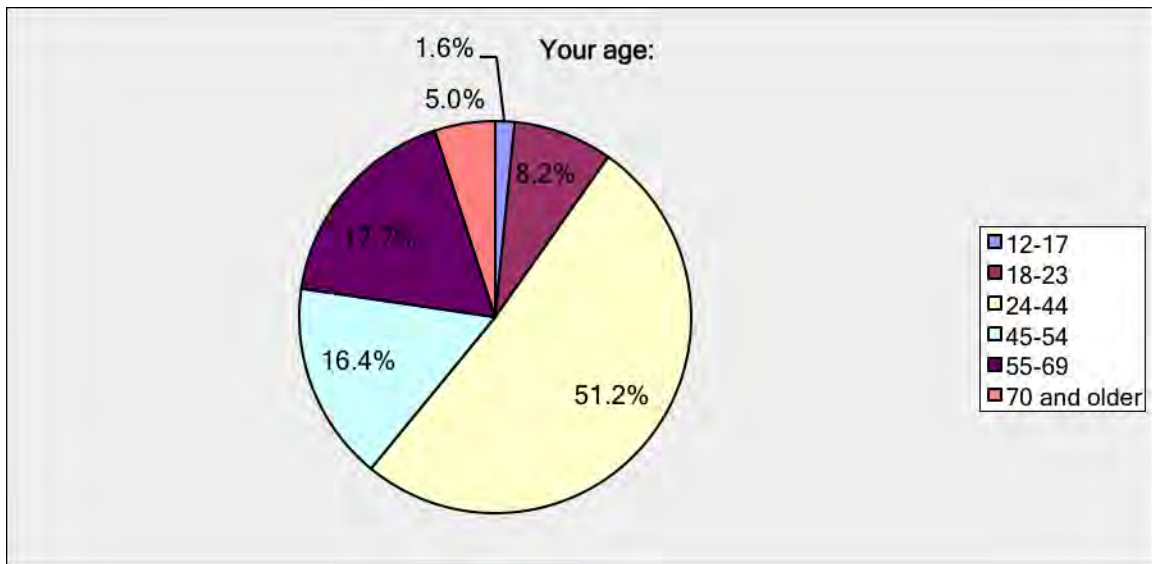


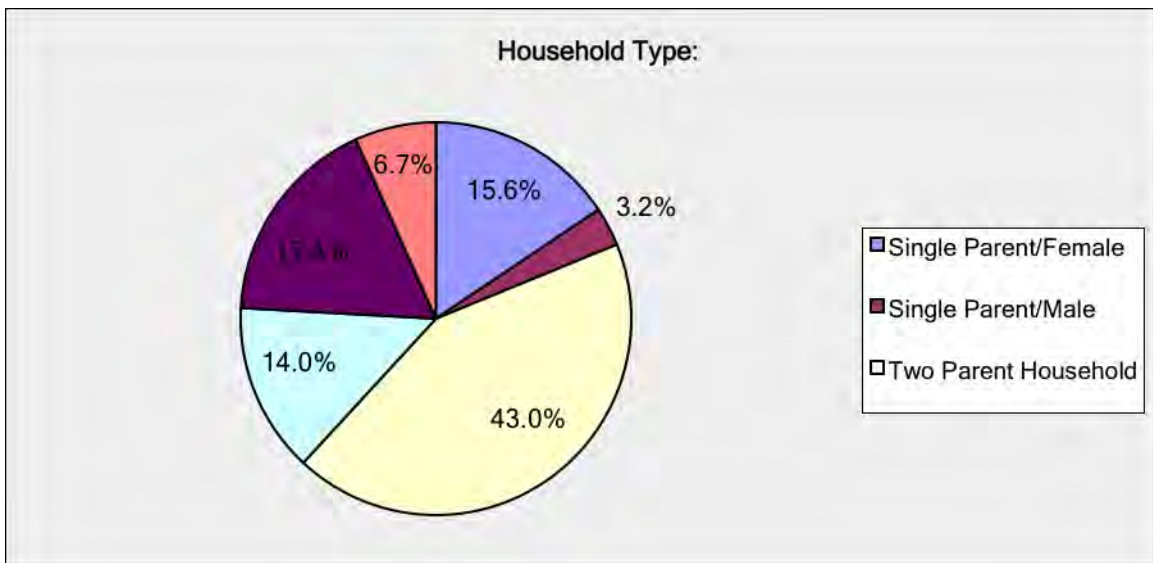
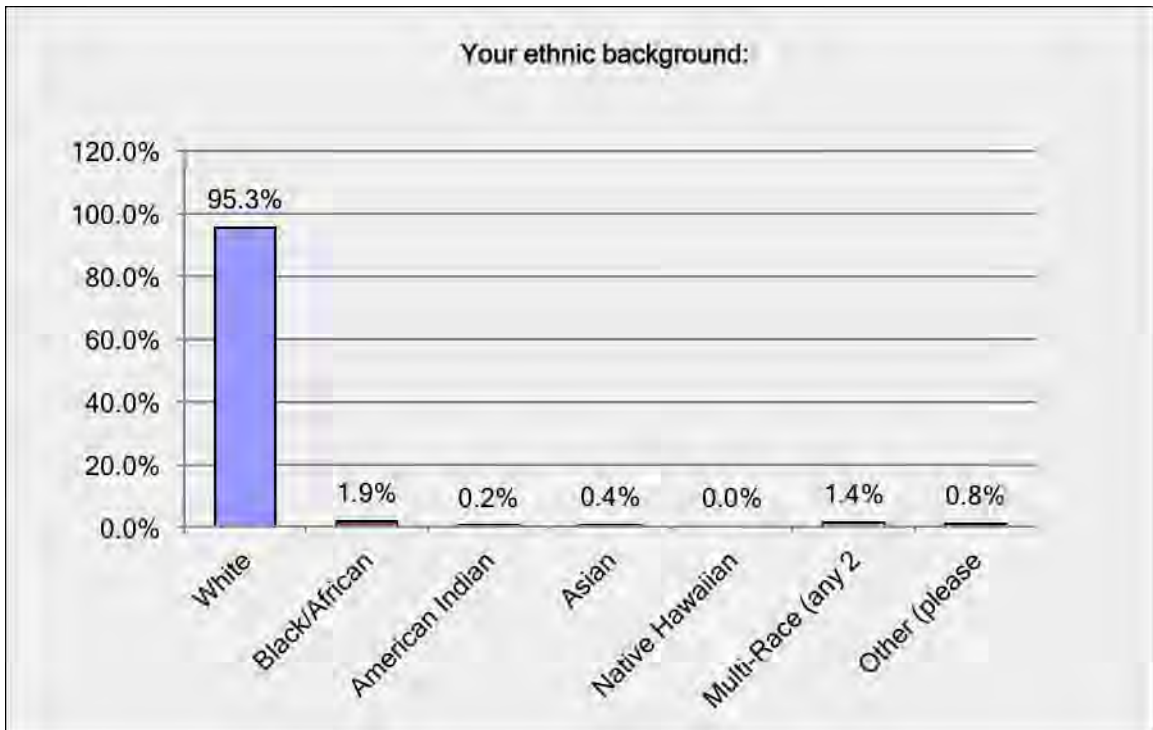
**Believing
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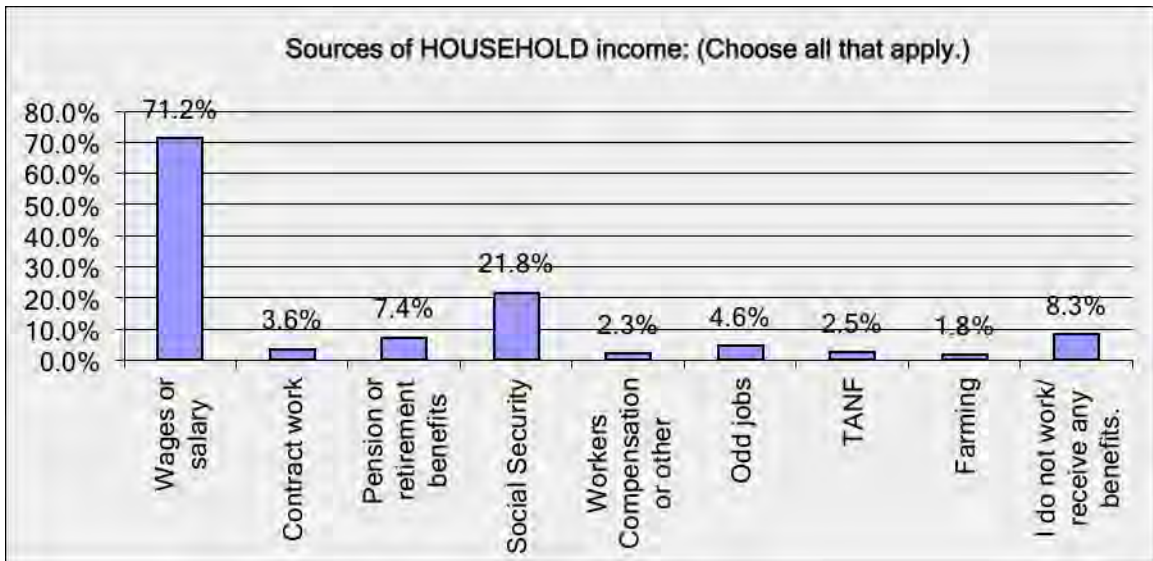
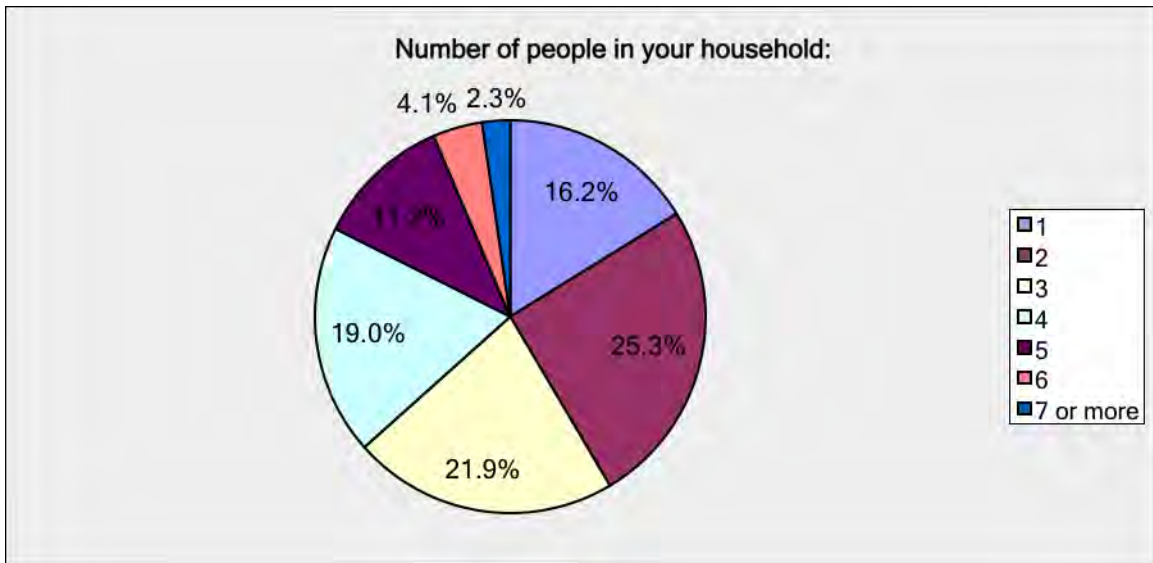
Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster

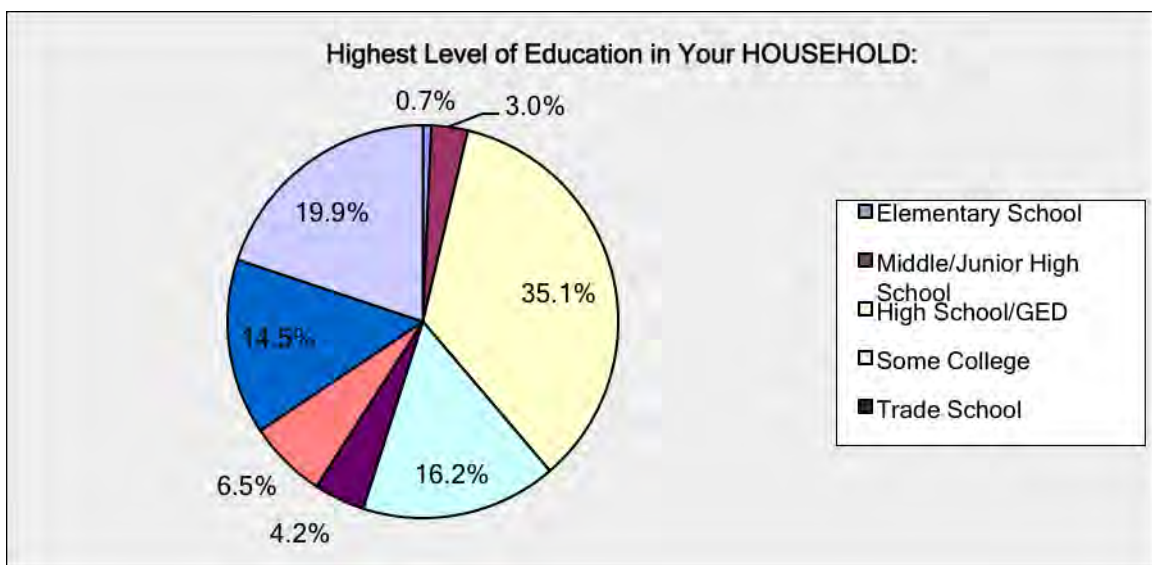
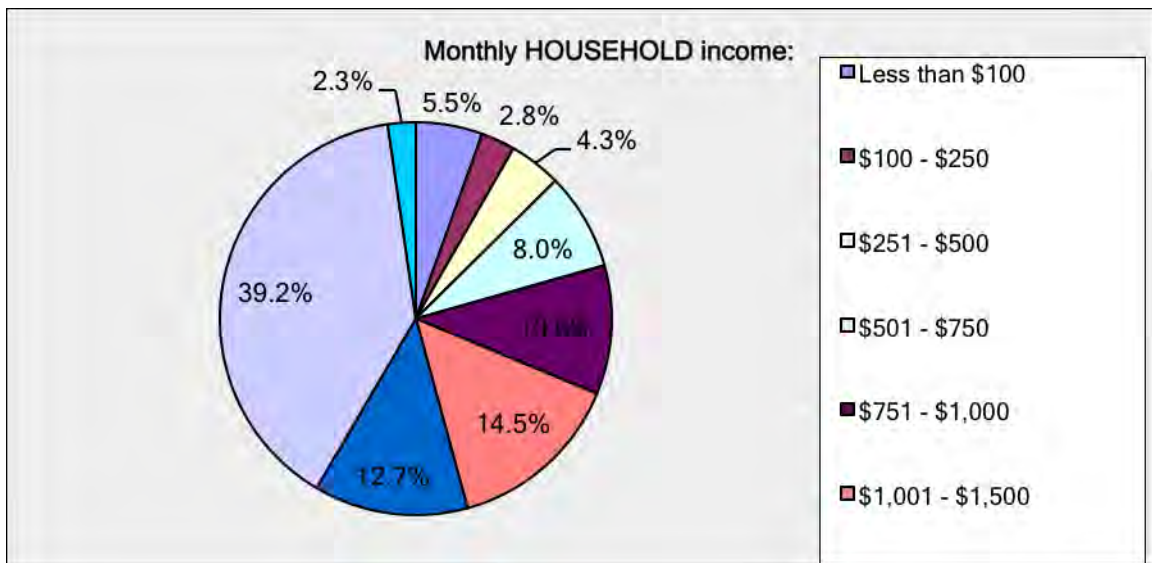
SURVEY RESPONDENT PROFILE

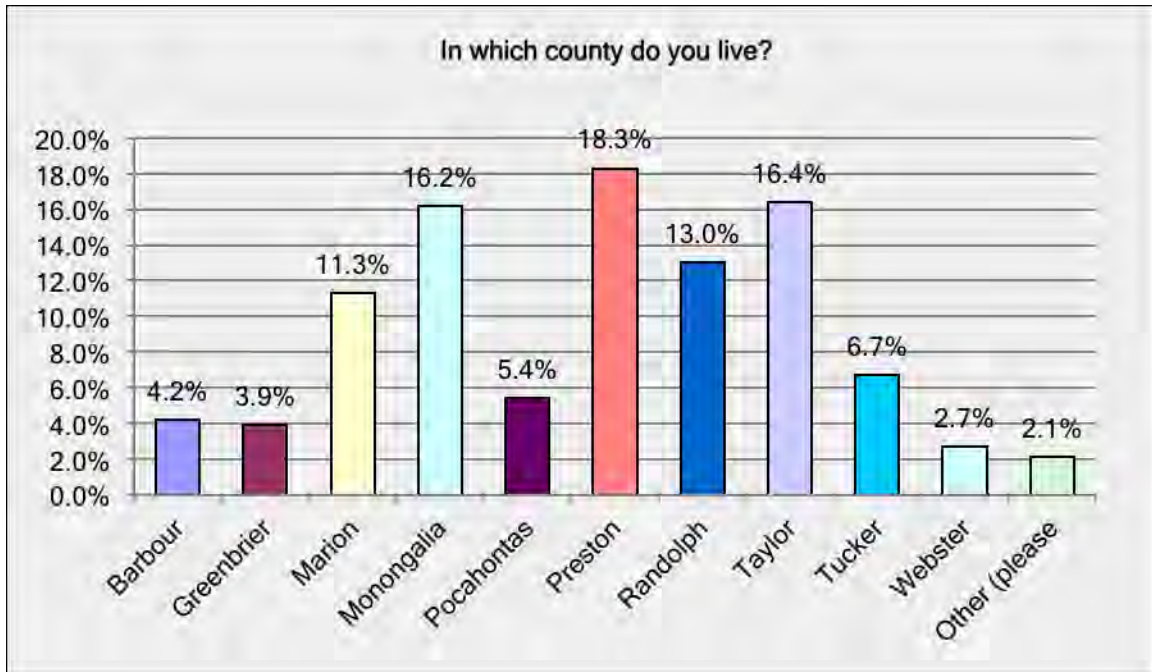
Throughout the survey process, **1,977** individuals who live in Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties, completed the Needs Assessment Survey. Participants included educators, high school students, employees and board members of various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











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-income 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



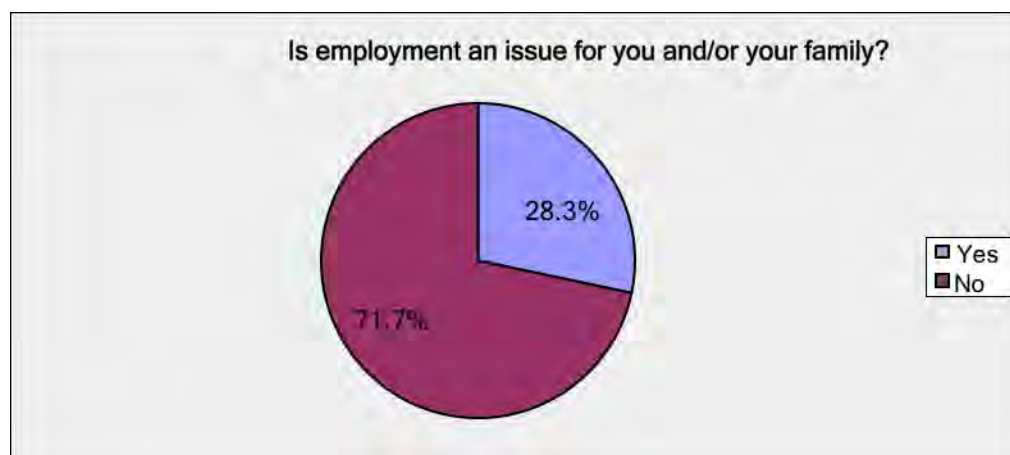
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Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster

POVERTY INDICATOR: EMPLOYMENT

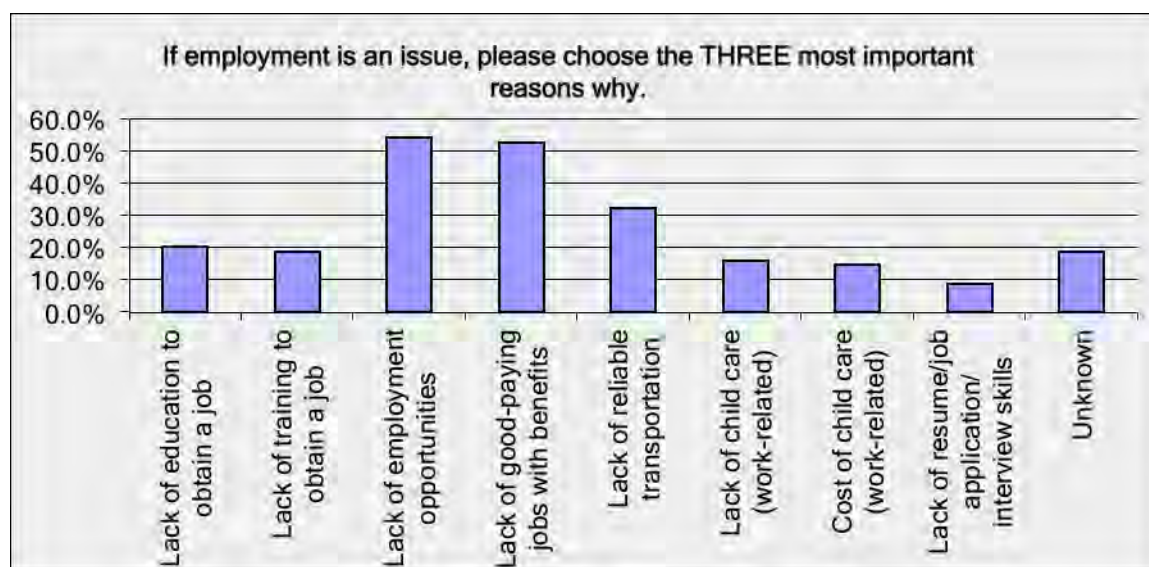
Primary Data: Survey Results

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.



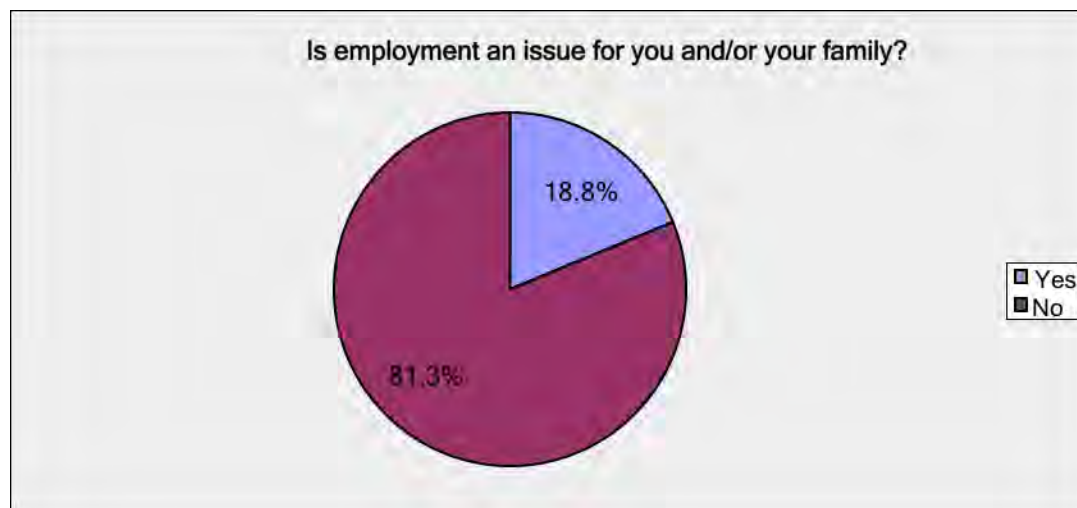
The top three reasons identified were:

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



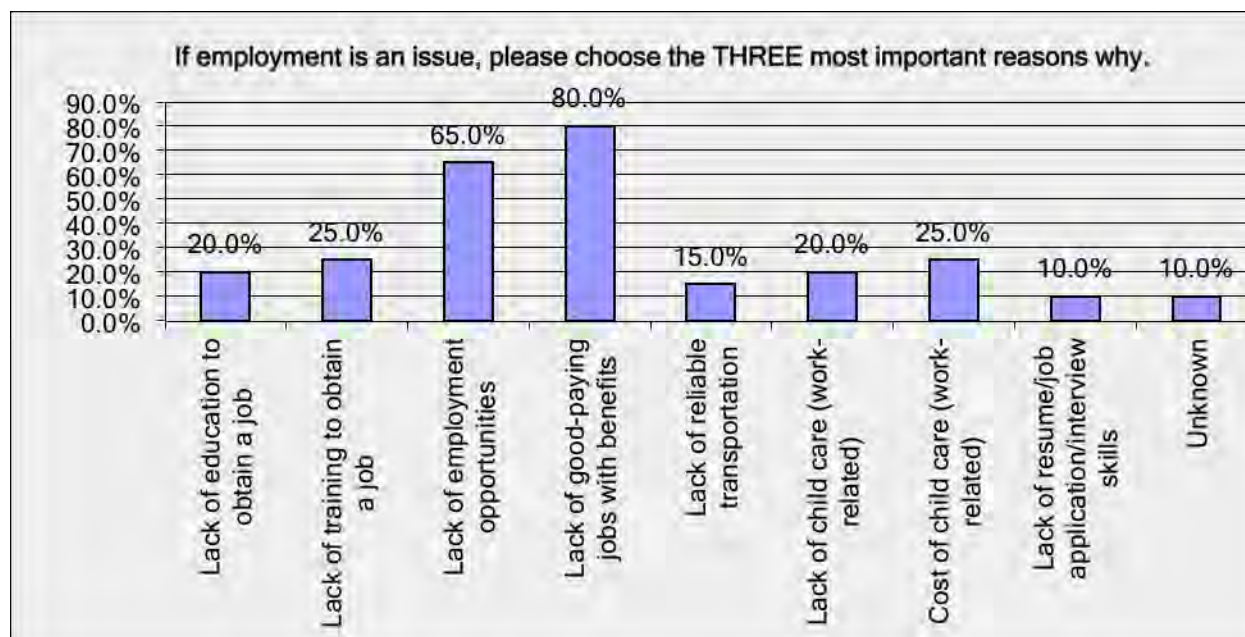
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

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.



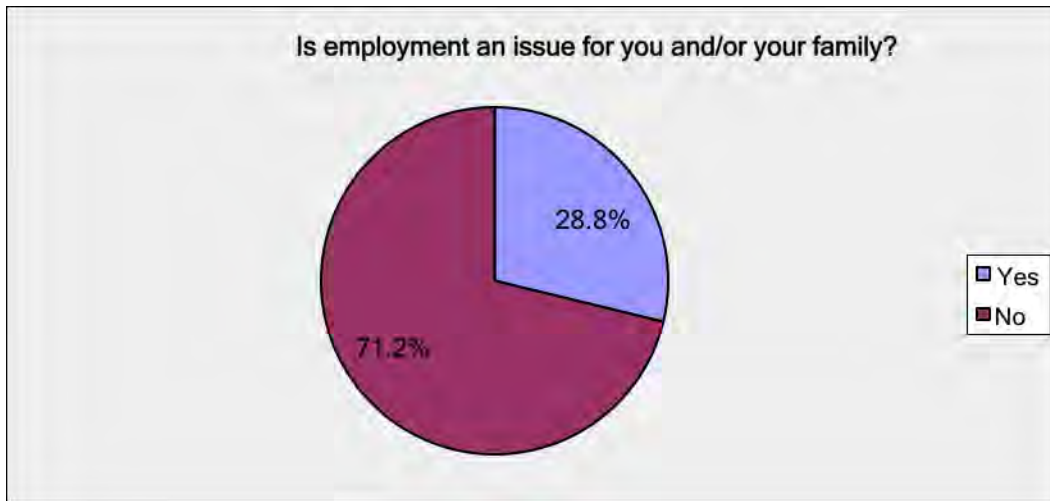
The top three reasons identified were:

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)



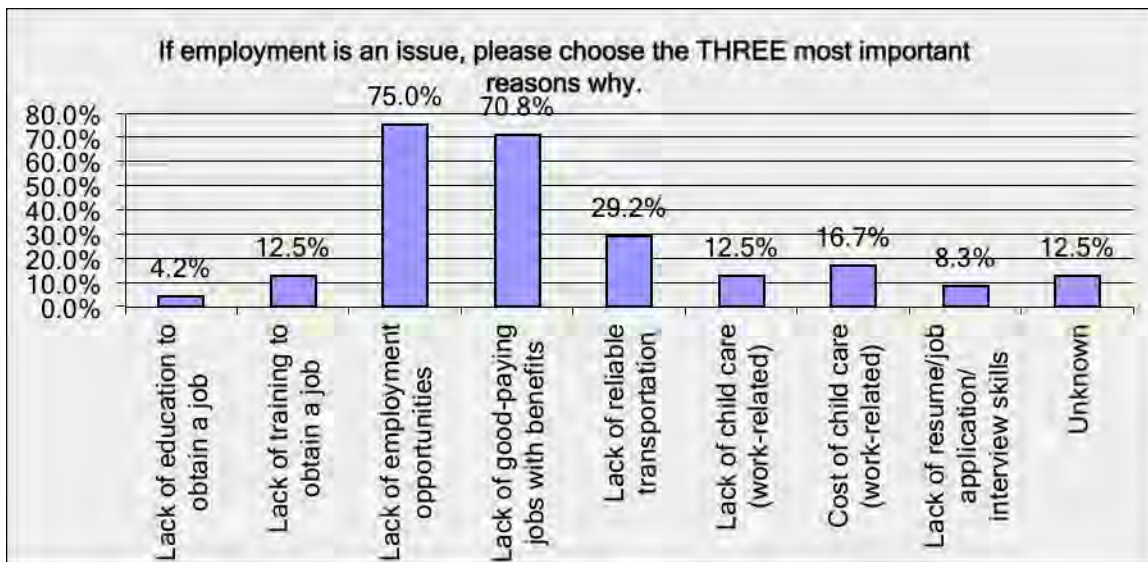
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

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.



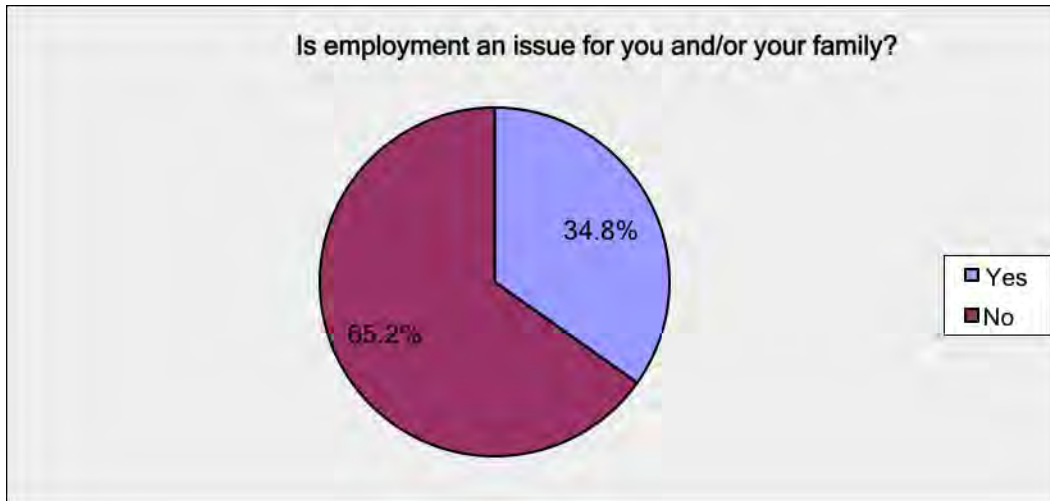
The top three reasons identified were:

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



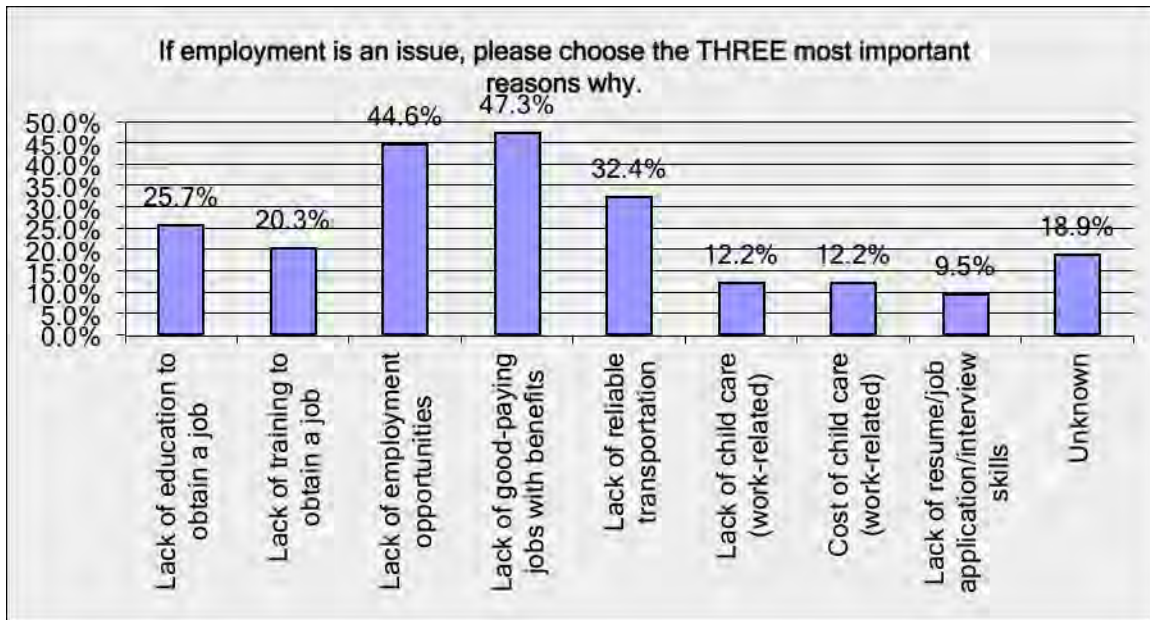
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

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.



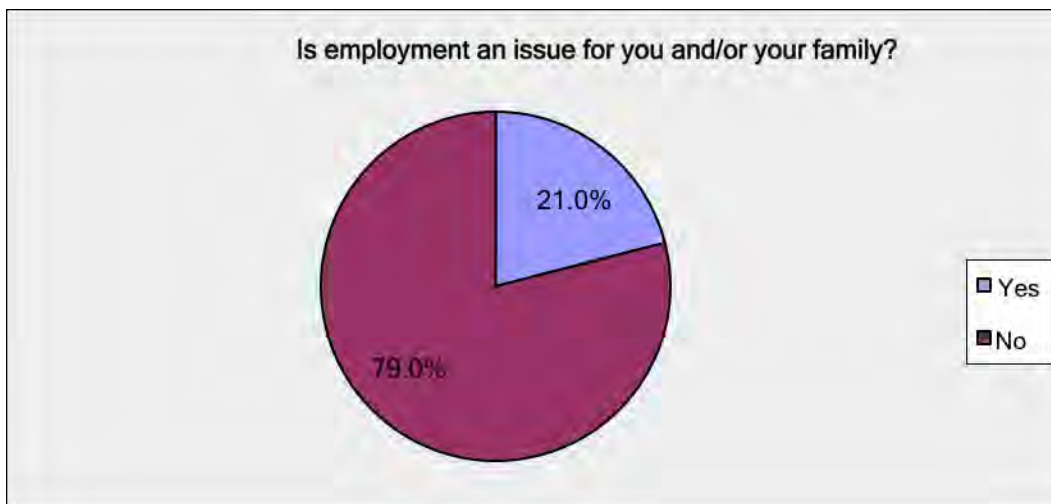
The top three reasons identified were:

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



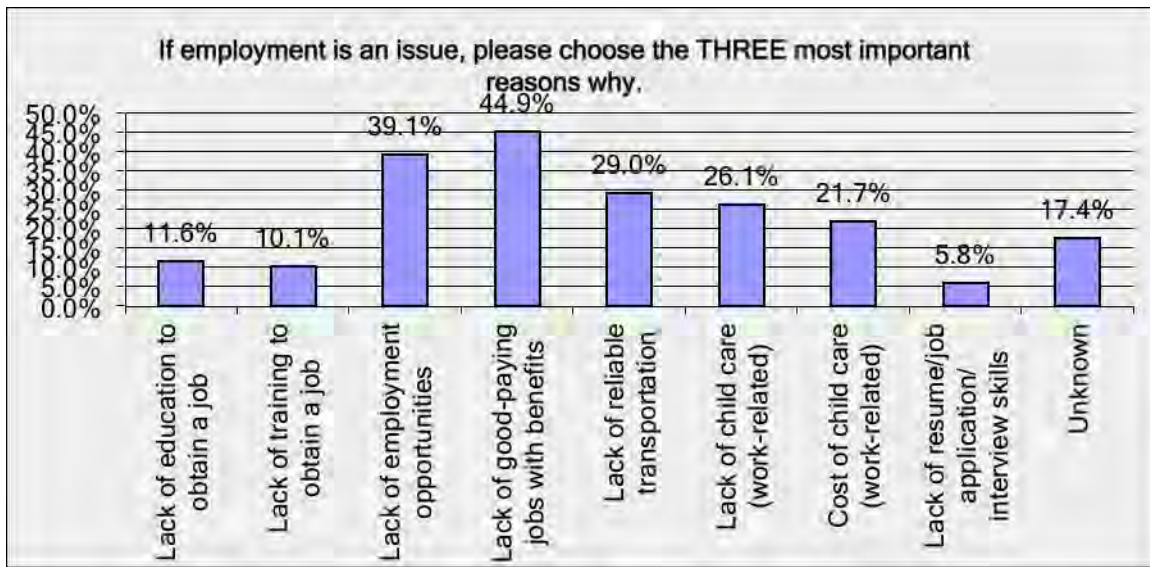
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

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.



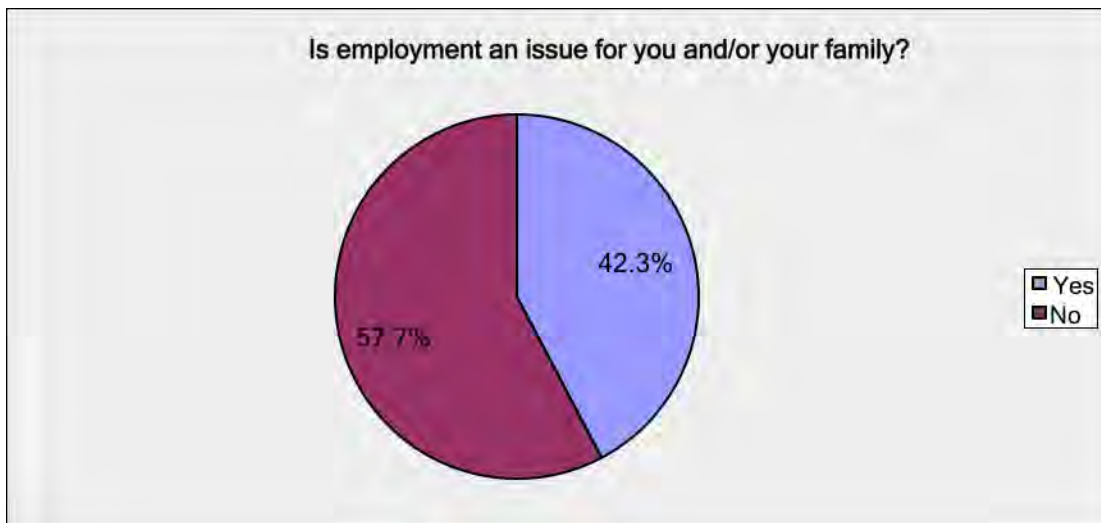
The top three reasons identified were:

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



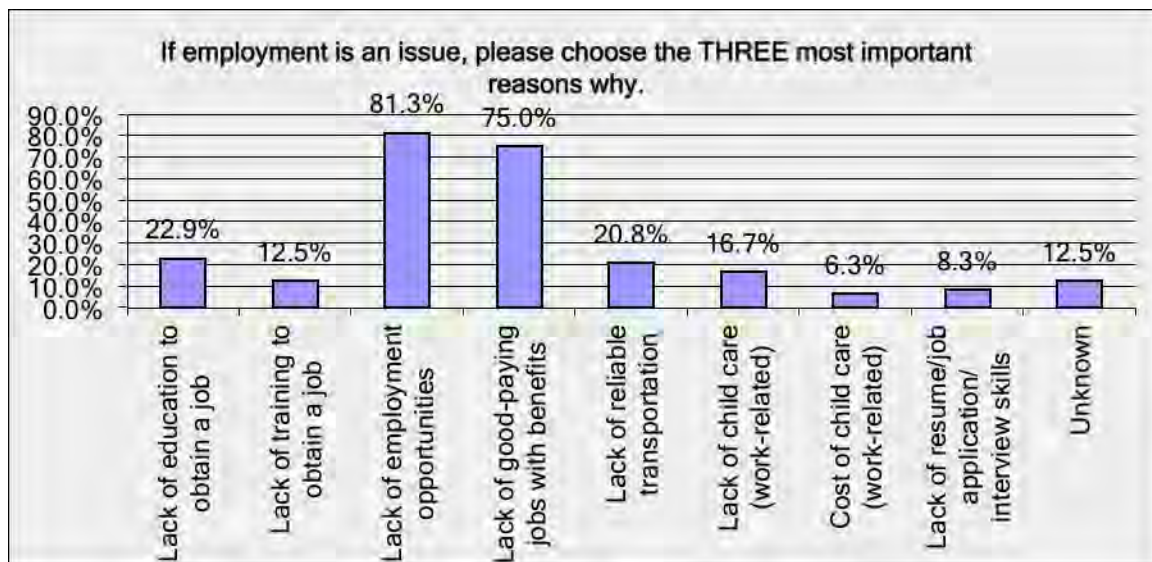
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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.



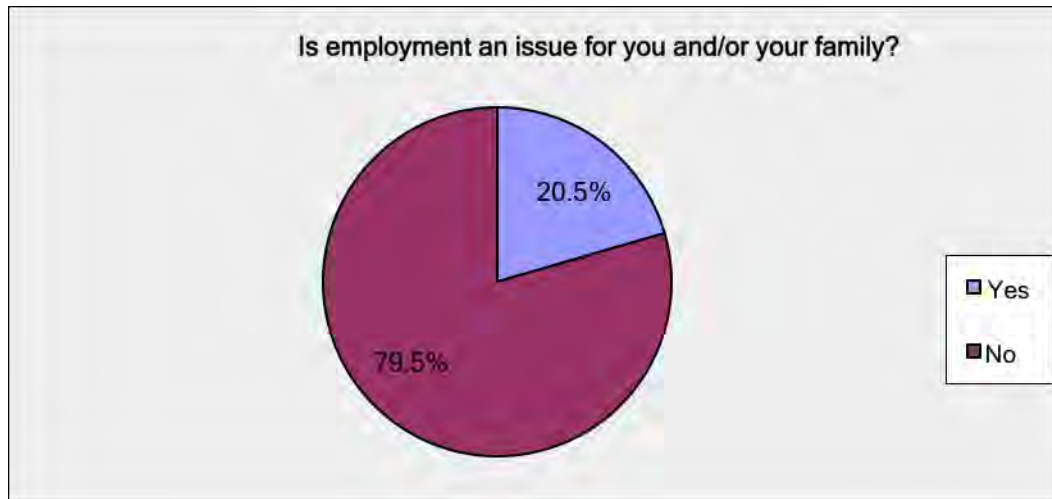
The top three reasons identified were:

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



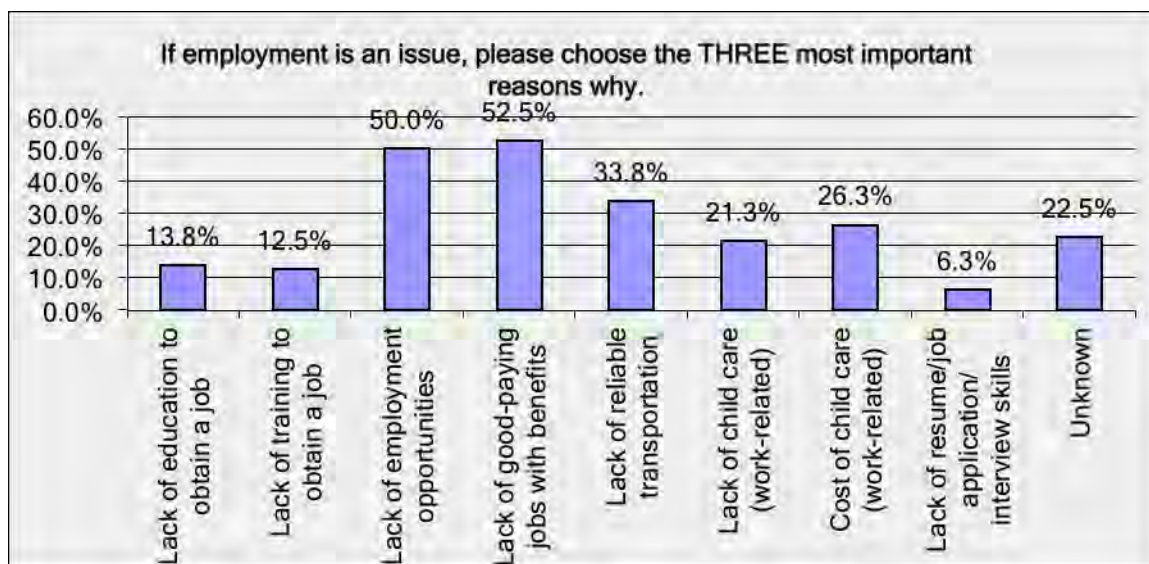
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

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.



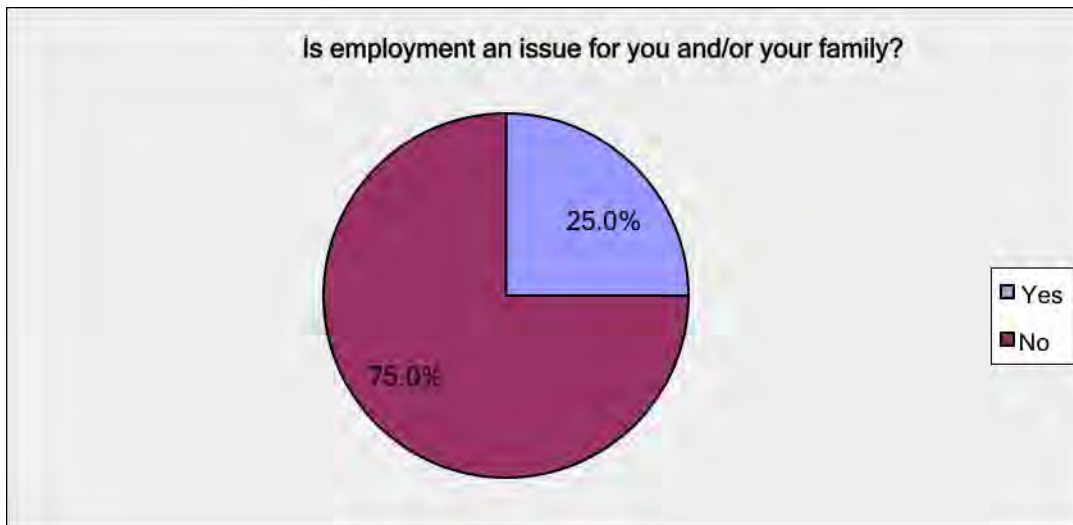
The top three reasons identified were:

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



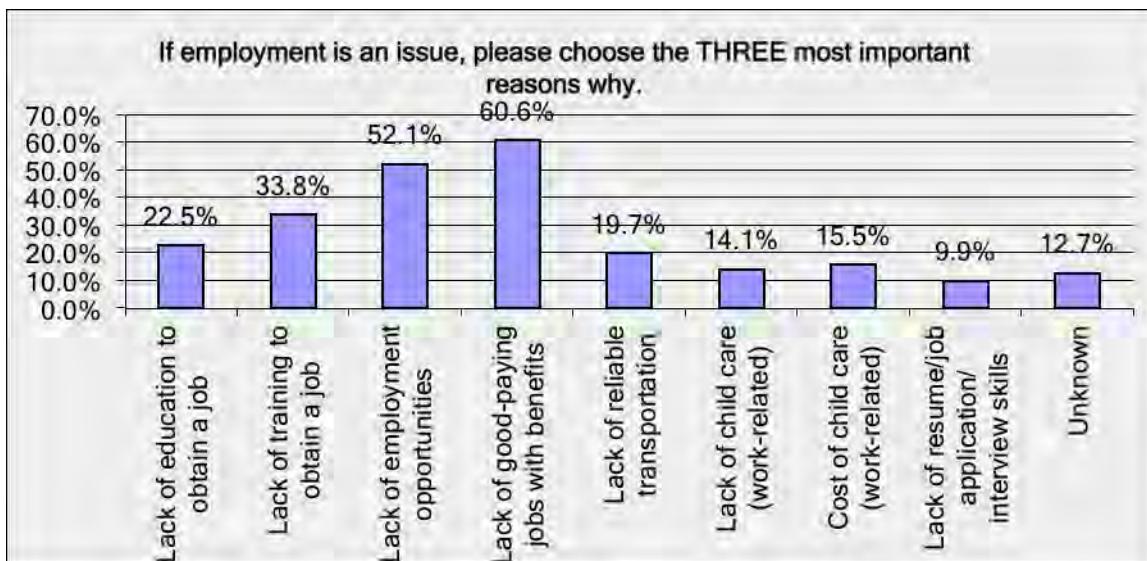
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

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.



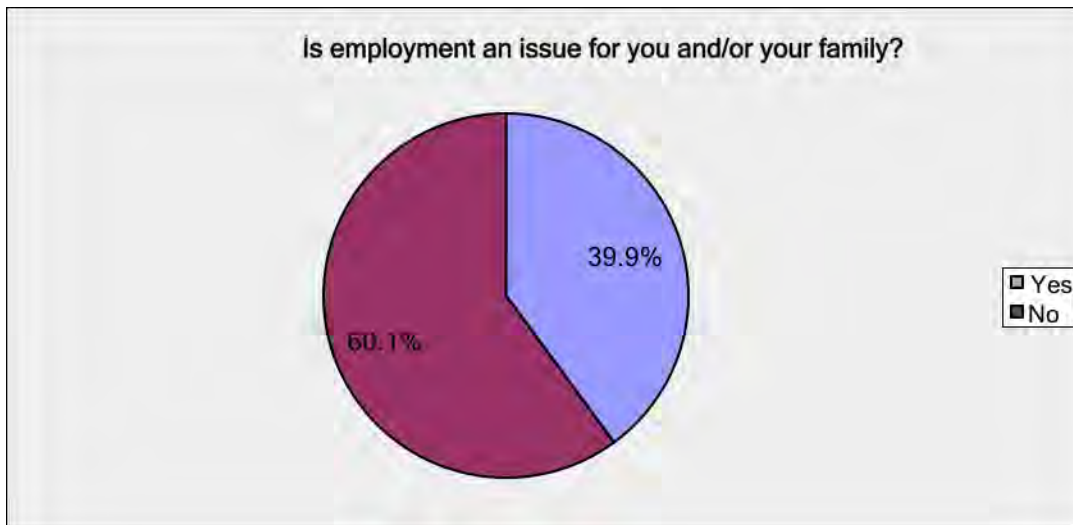
The top three reasons identified were:

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



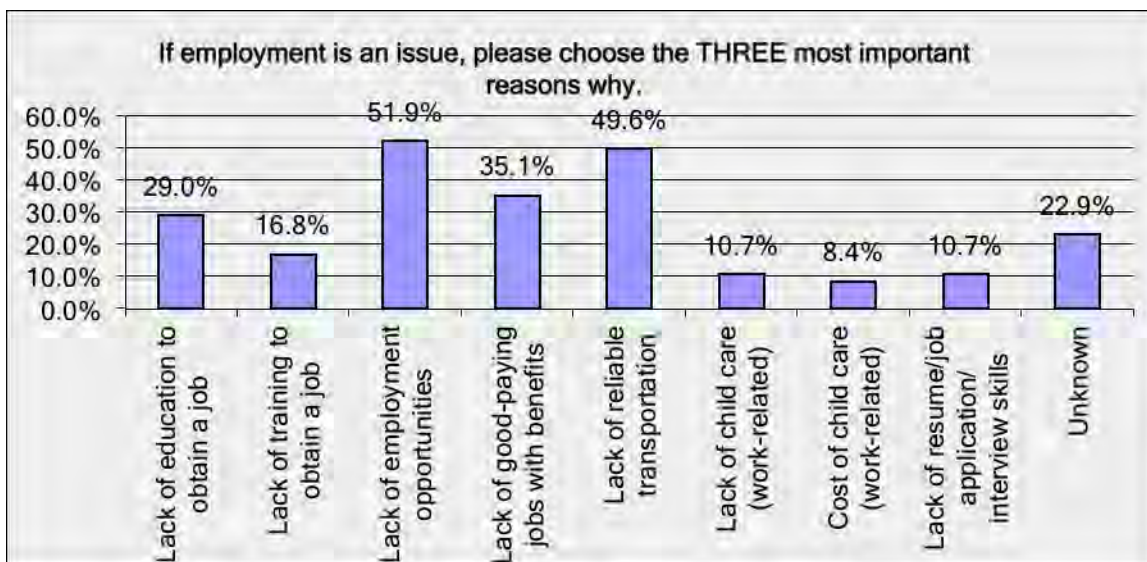
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

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.



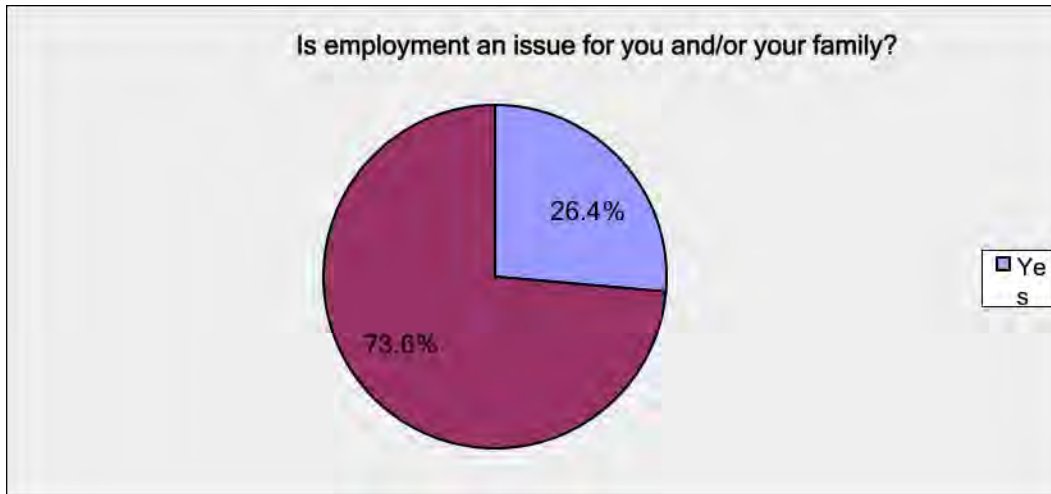
The top three reasons identified were:

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



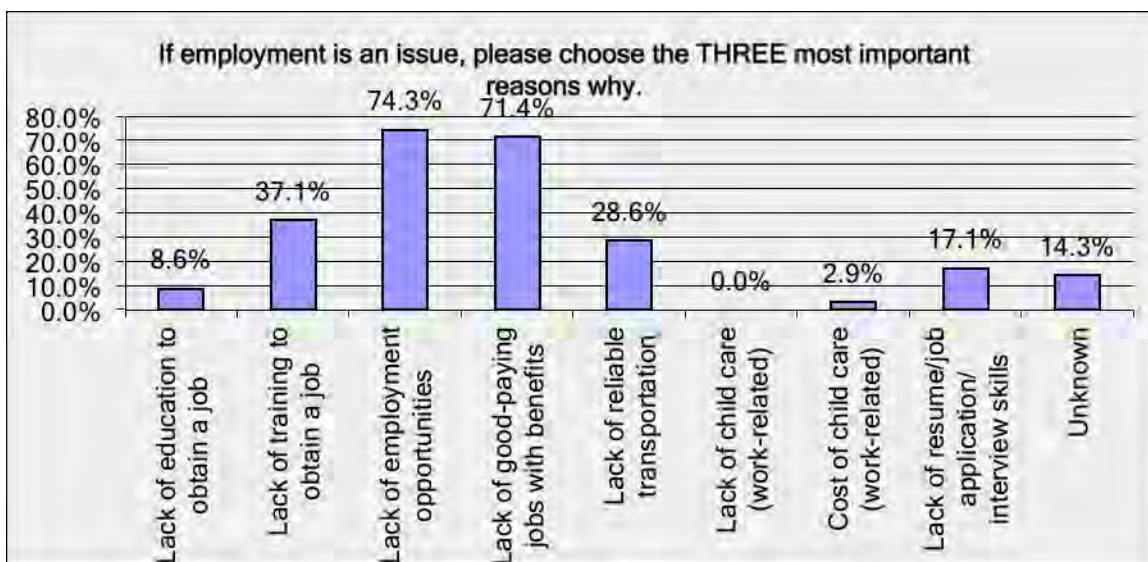
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

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.



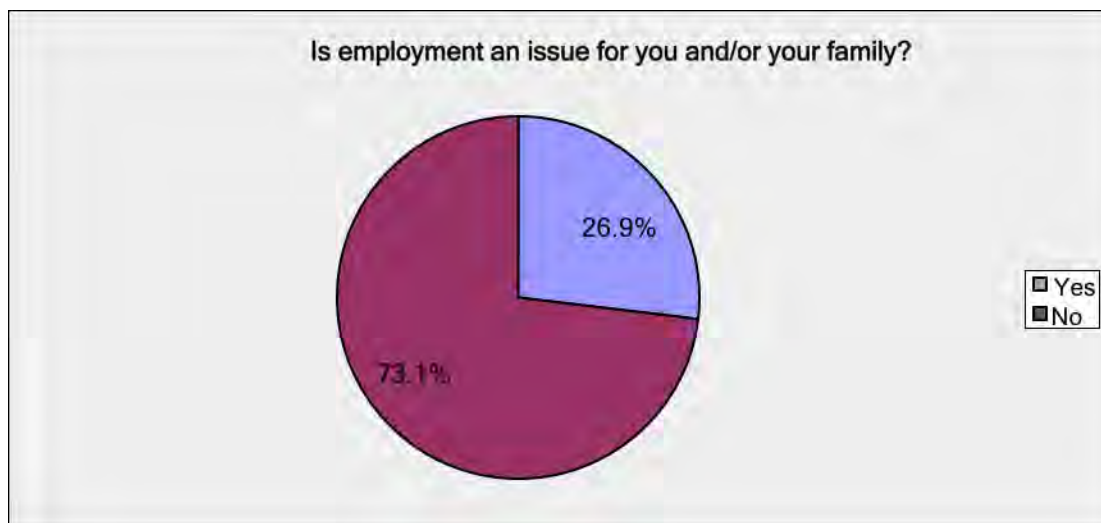
The top three reasons identified were:

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



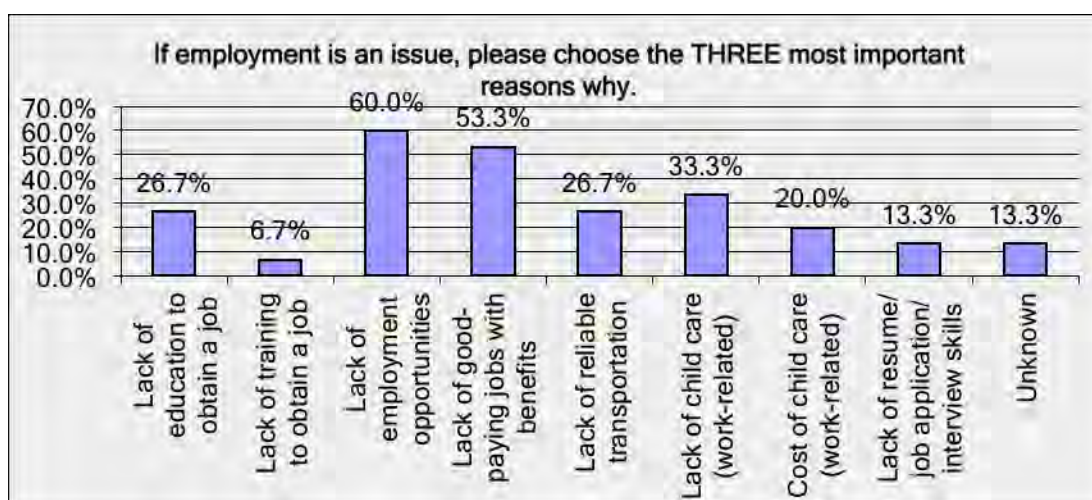
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

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

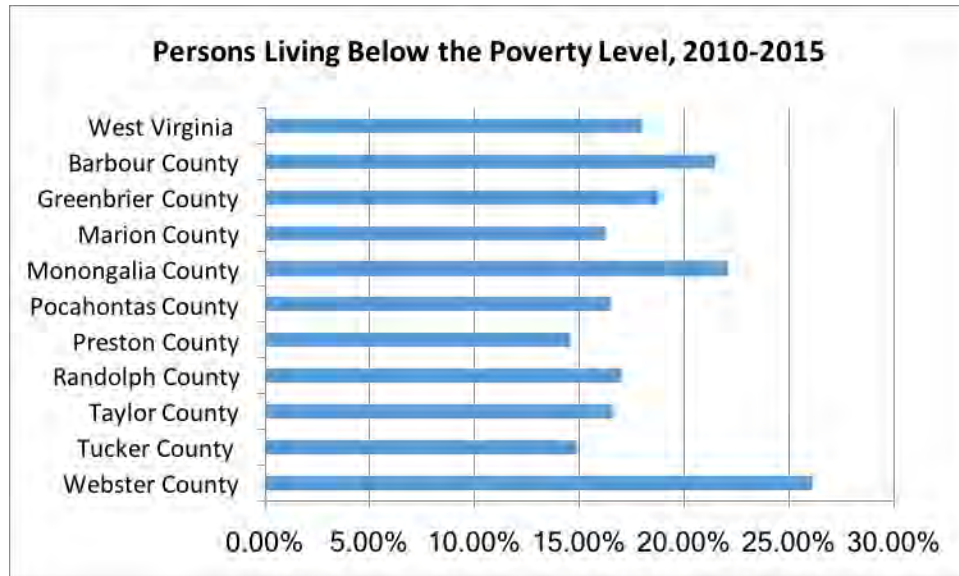
Understanding the employment situation in the community provides the background necessary for determining what types of jobs are available, what skills business and industry are looking for and what it takes for a family to become self-sufficient. Amidst falling home equity, the rising cost of food, 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	\$11,880
2	\$16,020
3	\$20,160
4	\$24,300
5	\$28,440
6	\$32,580
7	\$36,730
8	\$40,890
For each additional person, add	\$4,160

**United States Department of Health and Human Services 2016*

Individuals with income below the national poverty level, according to the 2010 – 2015 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 \$29,086. All counties are below the national average of \$53,889.

2013 Median Household Income	
Area	Amount
United States	\$53,889
West Virginia	\$41,751
Barbour County	\$37,066
Greenbrier County	\$39,746
Marion County	\$43,165
Monongalia County	\$43,165
Pocahontas County	\$36,827
Preston County	\$45,064
Randolph County	\$39,457
Taylor County	\$43,970
Tucker County	\$40,533
Webster County	\$29,086

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 October 2016, Webster County has the highest unemployment rate in the services area. This number has increased since October 2015. Monongalia County has the lowest unemployment rate of 4.0%.

Unemployment Rates			
Area	October 2015	October 2016	Net Change
United States	5.0 %	4.9 %	-.1%
West Virginia	6.9 %	6.0 %	-.9%
Barbour County	5.9%	5.7%	-0.2%
Greenbrier County	5.1%	4.7%	-0.4%
Marion County	5.9%	5.7%	-0.2%
Monongalia County	3.9%	4.0%	0.1%
Pocahontas County	7.3%	6.7%	-0.6%
Preston County	4.9%	4.9%	0%
Randolph County	5.7%	5.4%	-0.3%
Taylor County	5.0%	5.1%	0.1%
Tucker County	5.2%	5.1%	-0.1%
Webster County	6.2%	7.8%	1.6%

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics 2016

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 | 4. Natural Resources and Mining |
| 2. Government | 5. Leisure and Hospitality |
| 3. Trade, Transportation and Utilities | |

Industries Providing Employment in **Greenbrier County**:

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

Industries Providing Employment in **Marion County**:

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

Industries Providing Employment in **Monongalia County**:

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

Industries Providing Employment in **Pocahontas County**:

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

Industries Providing Employment in **Preston County**:

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

Industries Providing Employment in **Randolph County**:

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

Industries Providing Employment in **Taylor County**:

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

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. Education and Health Services
4. Manufacturing
5. Natural Resource and Mining

(Source: Workforce West Virginia, 2016)

Top Employers Per County

Top Employers in **Barbour County**:

1. Barbour County Board of Education
2. Alderson Broaddus College
3. Arch Coal, Inc.
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 University
3. Fairmont Regional Medical Center
4. Murray American Energy, Inc.
5. FirstEnergy Corp

Top Employers in **Monongalia County**:

1. WVU Medicine
2. West Virginia University
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. Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.
5. Superior Reedsville Filtration, LLC

Top Employers in **Randolph County**:

1. Davis Memorial Hospital
2. Randolph County Board of Education
3. Armstrong Hardwood Flooring Company
4. Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.
5. Huttonsville Correctional Center

Top Employers in **Taylor County**:

1. Arch Coal, Inc.
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. Tucker County Board of Education
2. Mettiki Coal (WV), LLC
3. Regency West Virginia Ventures, LLC
4. Cortland Acres Nursing Home
5. Kingsford Manufacturing Company

Industries Providing Employment in **Webster County**:

1. Webster County Board of Education
2. Webster County Memorial Hospital
3. Brooks Run Mining Company, LLC
4. Jim C. Hamer Company
5. Allegheny Wood Products, Inc

(Source: Workforce West Virginia, 2016)

POVERTY INDICATOR: EDUCATION



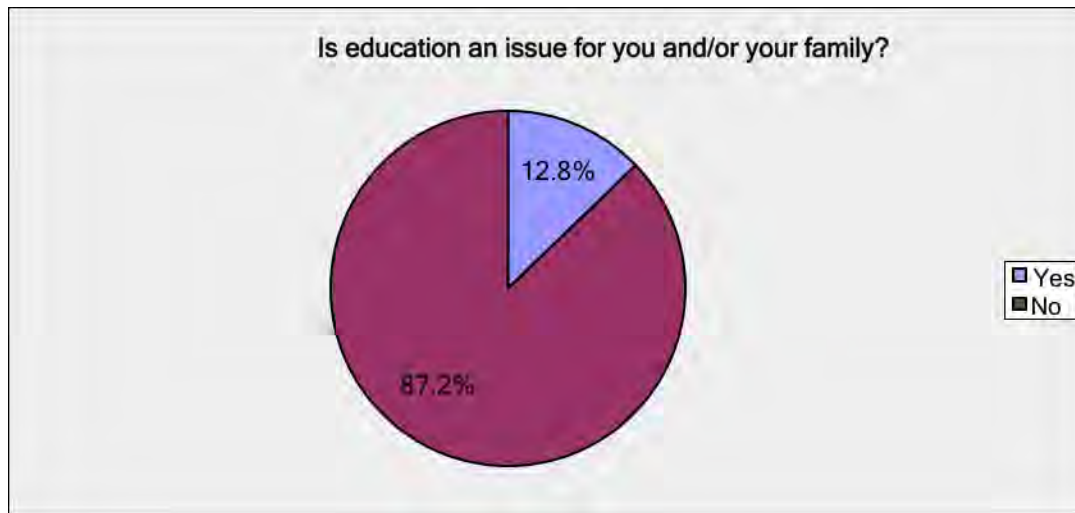
Believing
in *your*
success!

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

POVERTY INDICATOR: EDUCATION

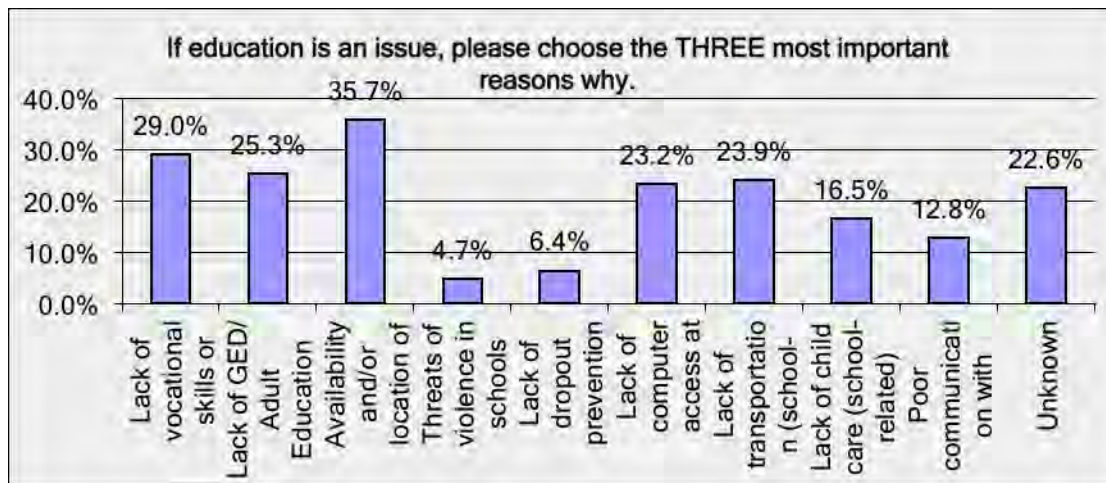
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results

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.



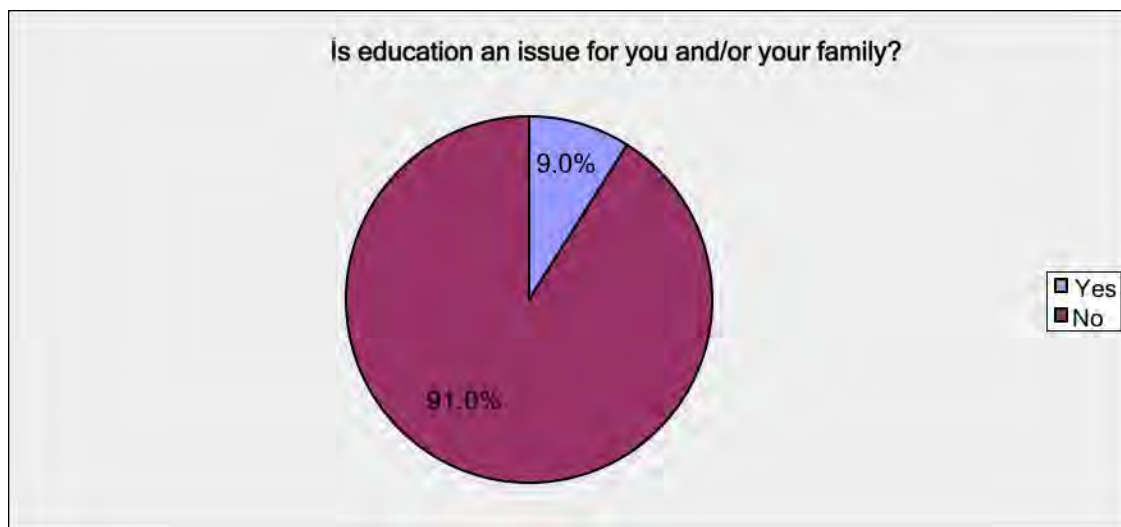
The top three reasons identified were:

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



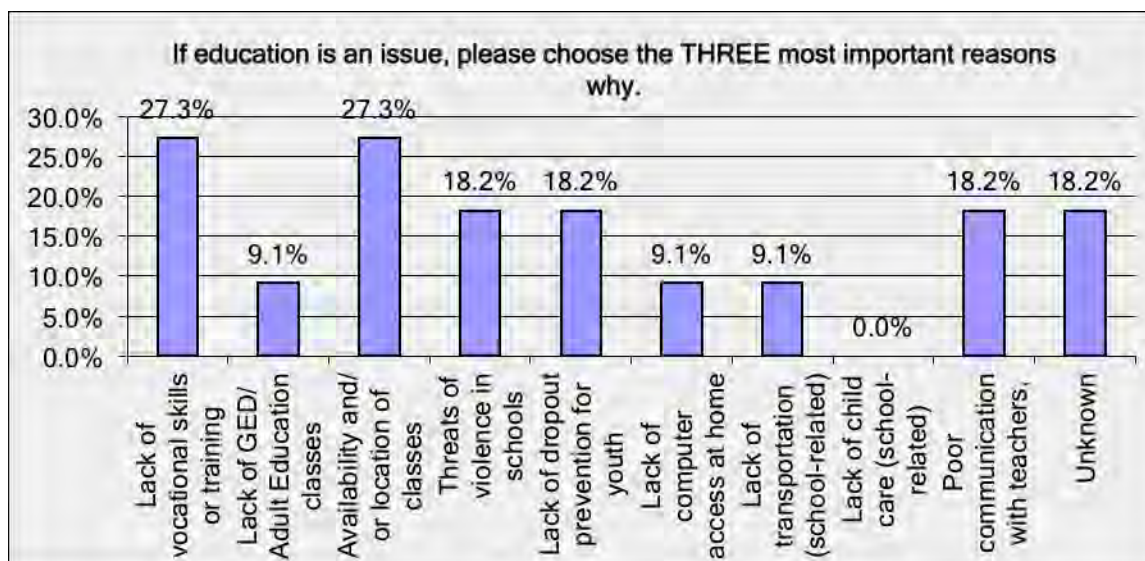
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

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.



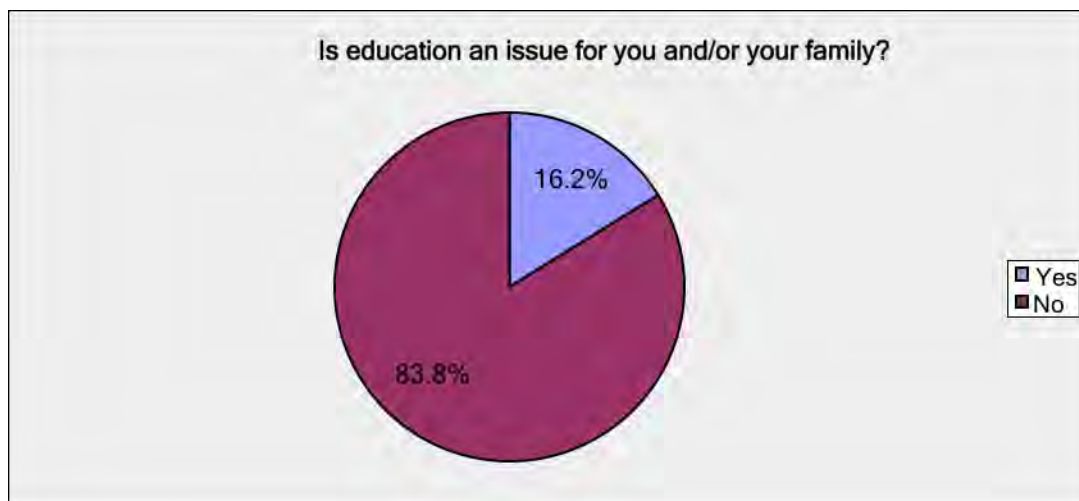
The top two reasons identified were:

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



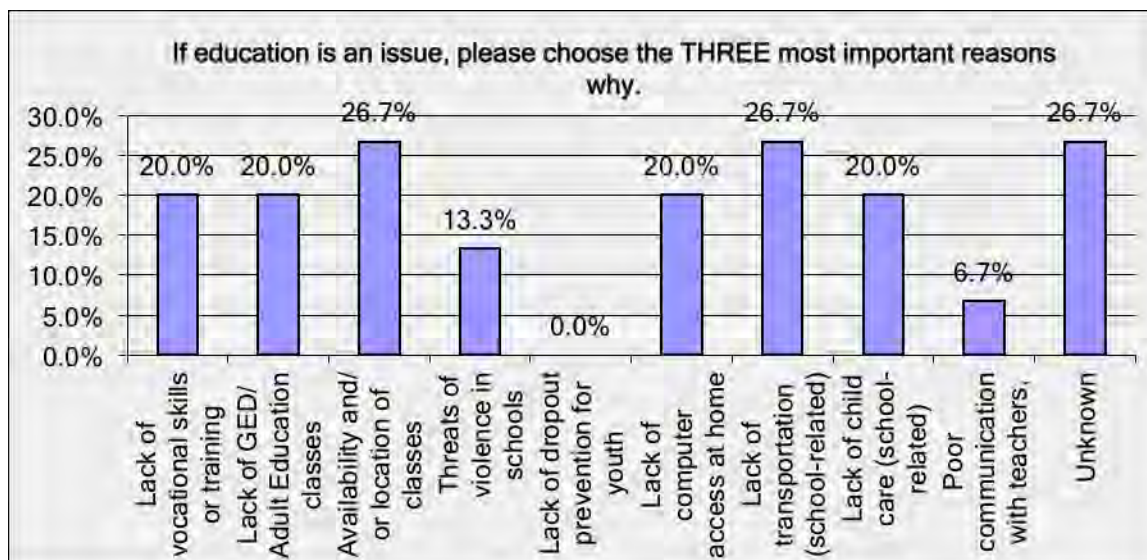
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

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.



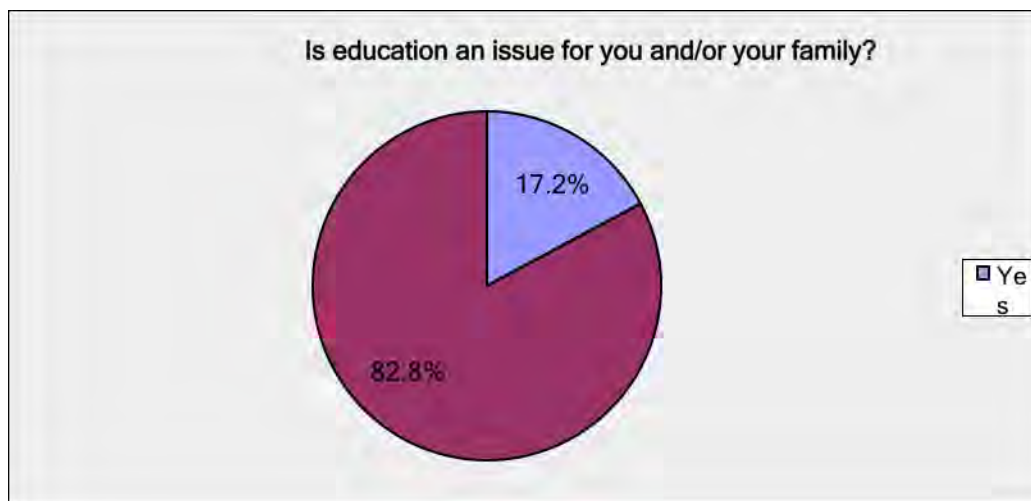
The top three reasons identified were:

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



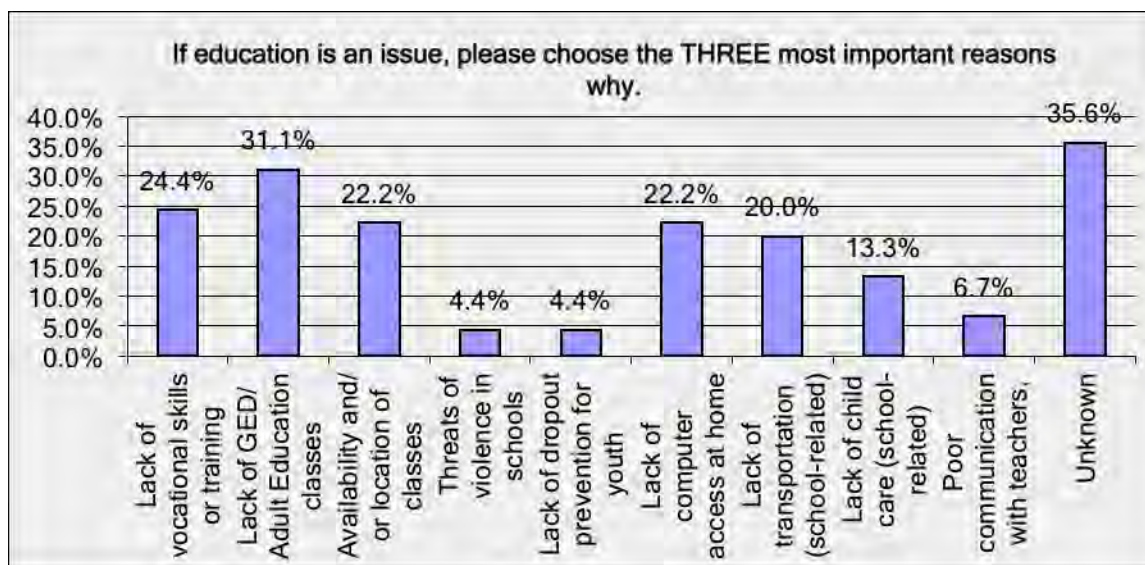
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

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.



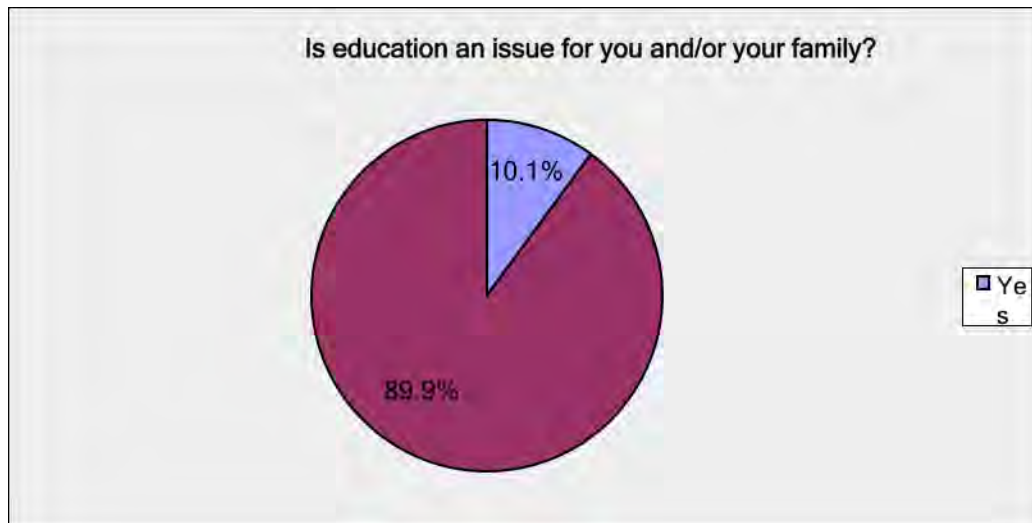
The top three reasons identified were:

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



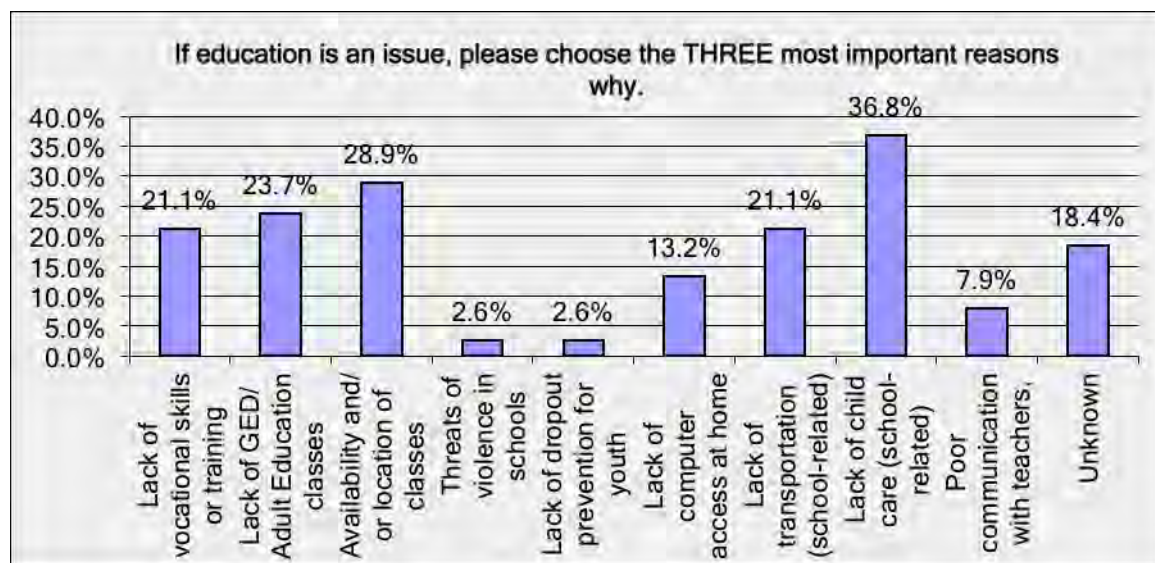
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

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.



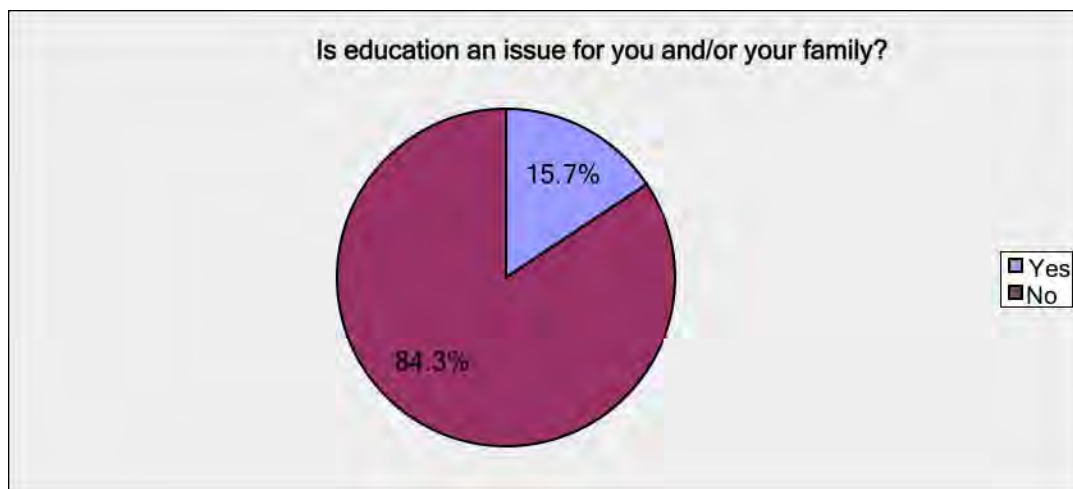
The top three reasons identified were:

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



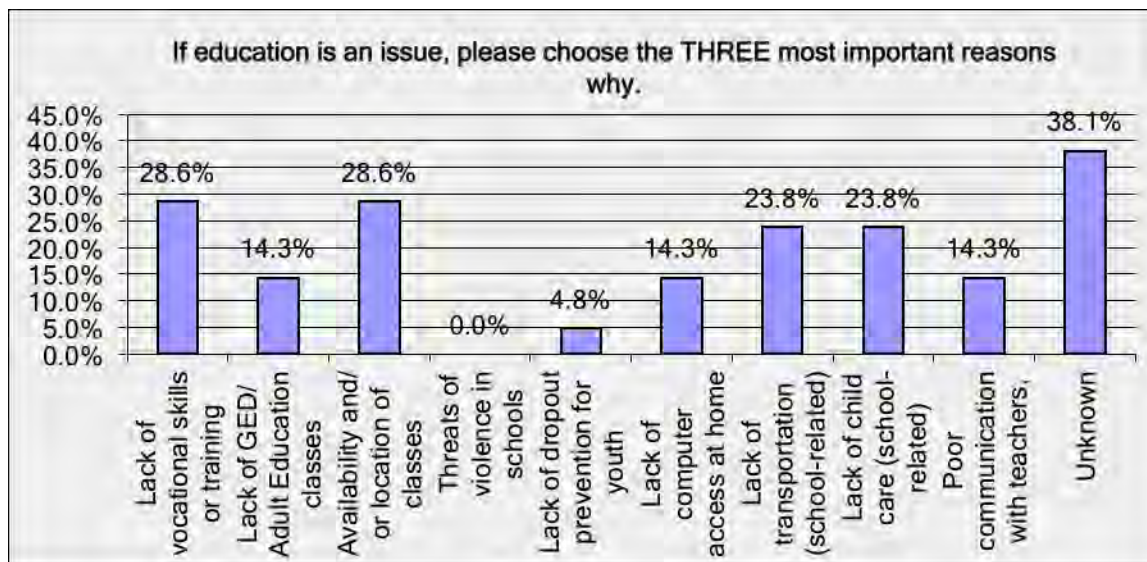
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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.



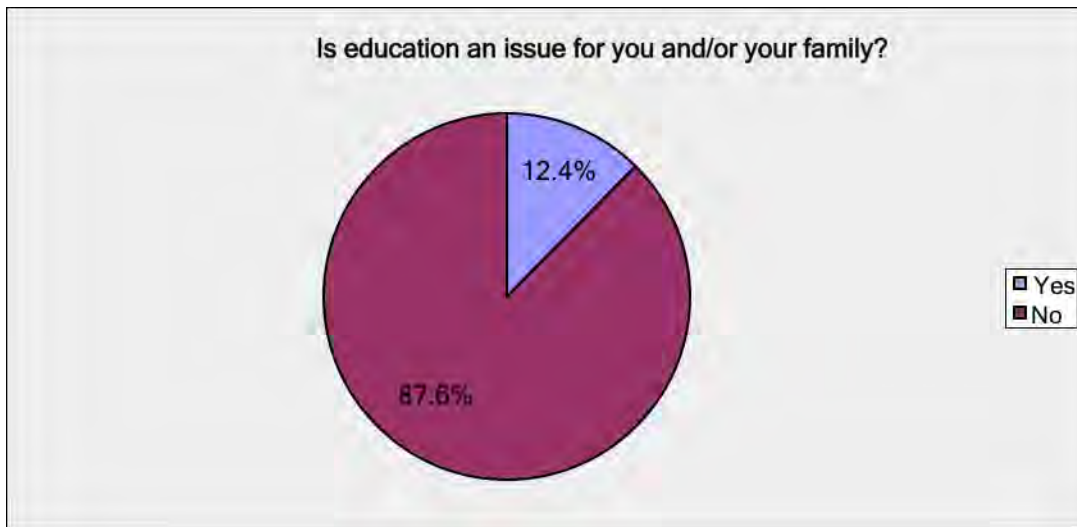
The top three reasons identified were:

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



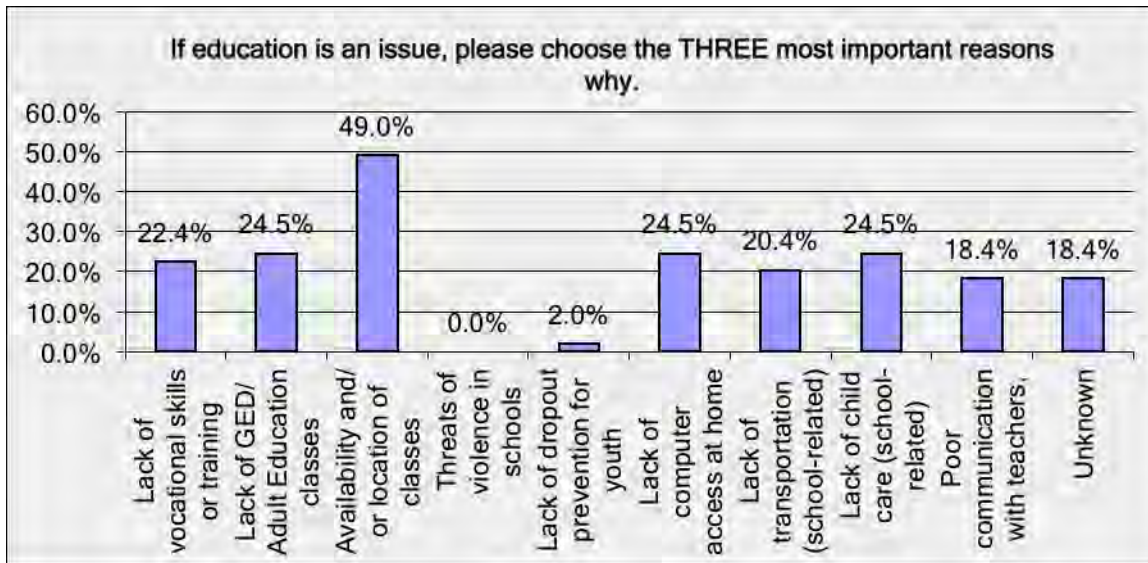
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

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.



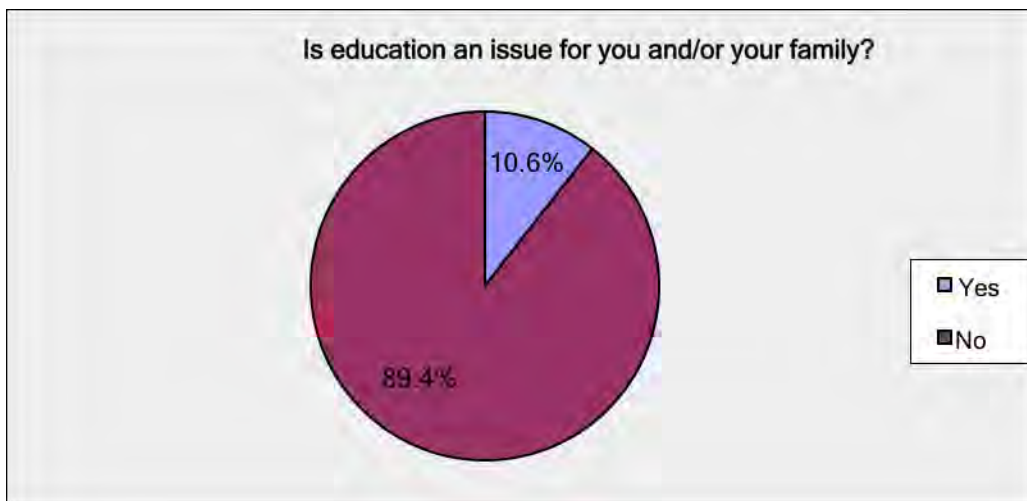
The top four reasons identified were:

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)



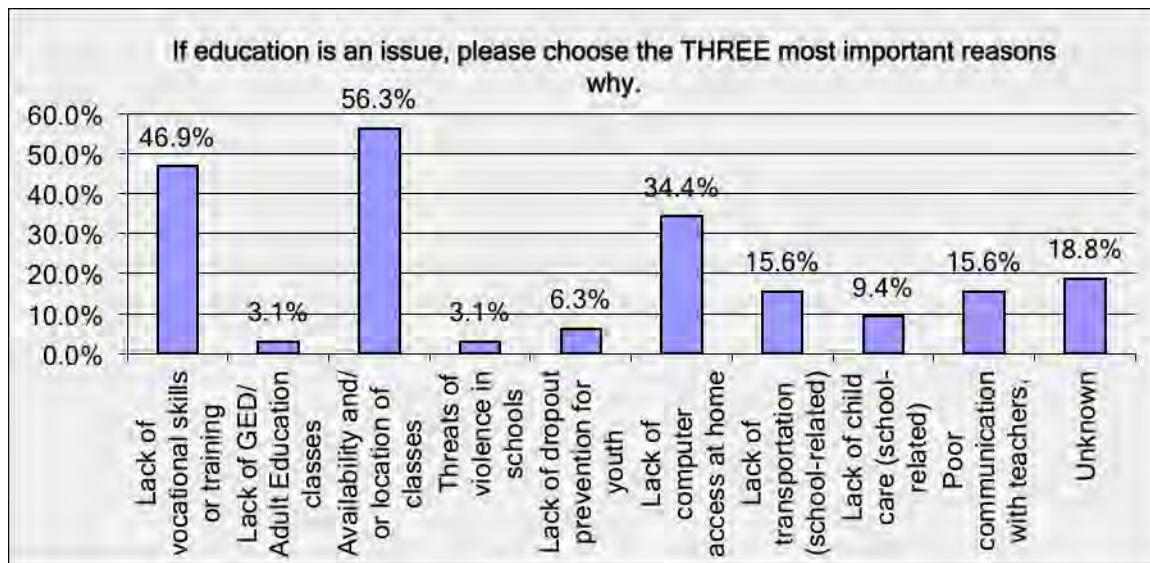
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

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.



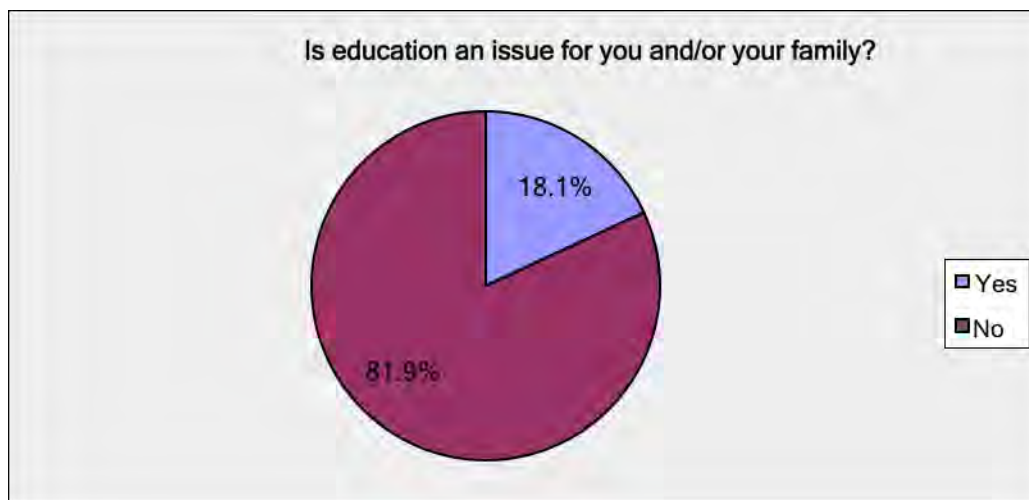
The top three reasons identified were:

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



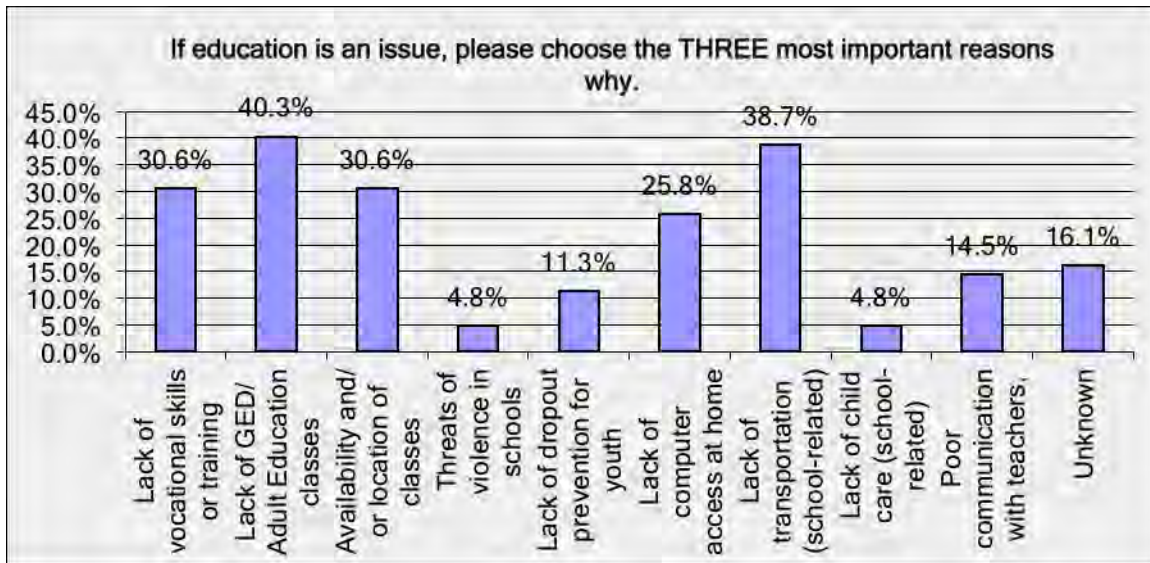
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

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.



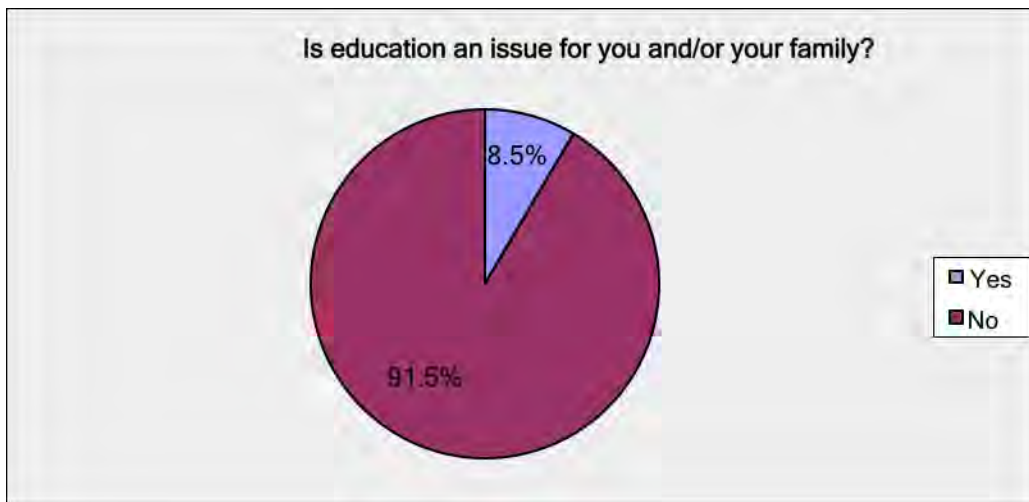
The top four reasons identified were:

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



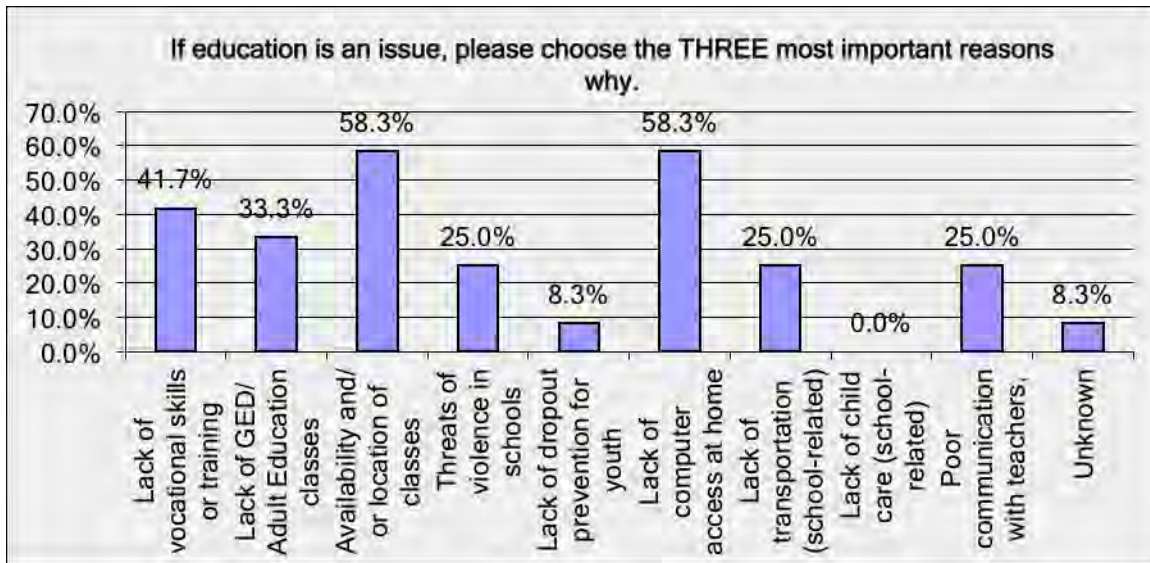
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

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.



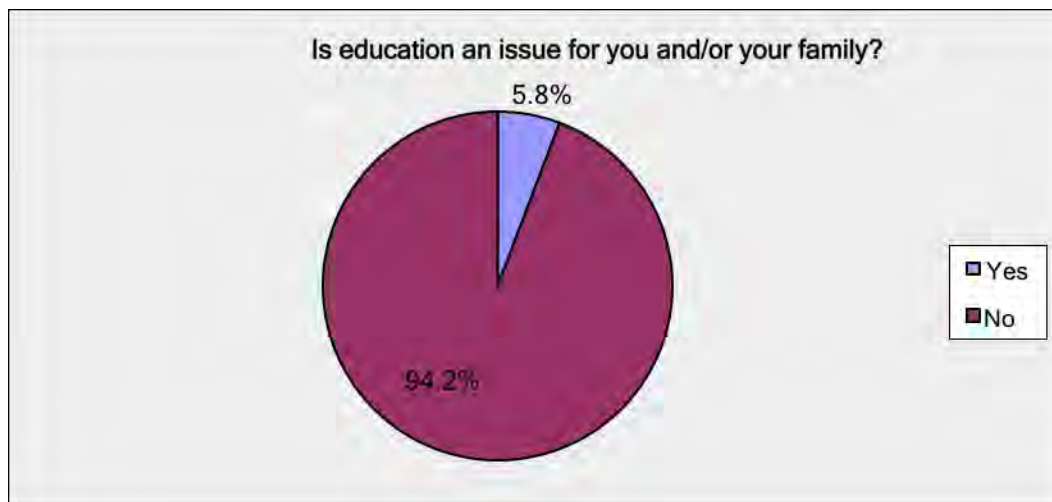
The top three reasons identified were:

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



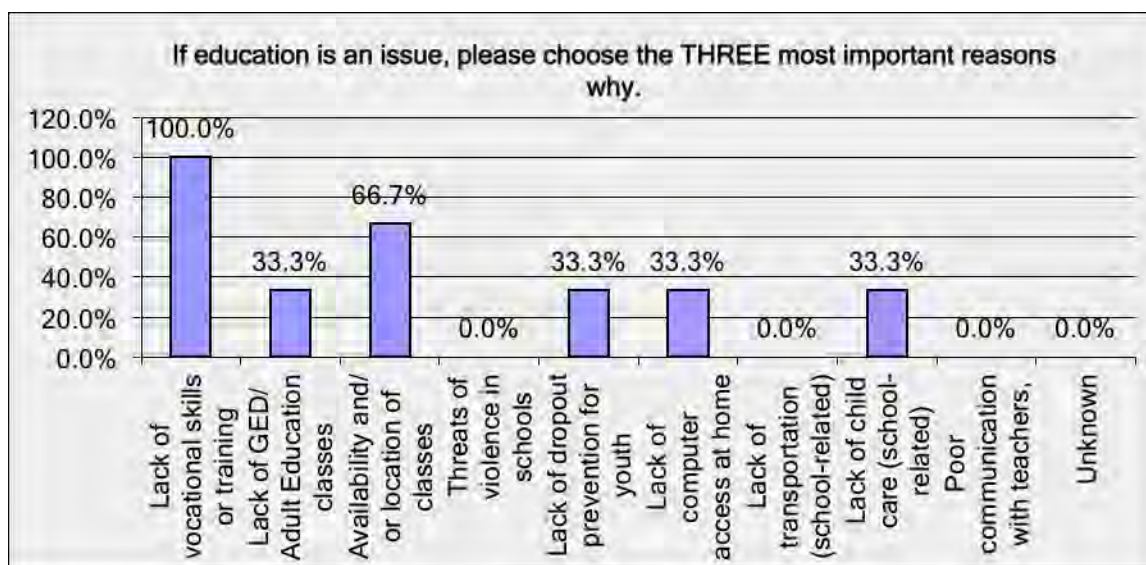
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

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

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 89.57% for the 2015-2016 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 92.05%. The dropout rate for that year was 1.9% (WV Department of Education, 2016).

The current enrollment in Barbour County Schools for the 2016-2017 school year is 2,324 **students. This is a decrease from last year's enrollment of 2,392 students.** Of these students, 100% 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

Greenbrier County is home to 9 elementary schools, 2 middle schools and 2 high schools. Greenbrier County schools maintained a graduation rate of 90.03% during the 2015 – 2016 school year, an attendance rate of 91.94% and the dropout rate was 0.9% (WV Department of Education, 2016). There are six private Christian schools in Greenbrier County serving 371 students. One services grades PK – 8, another grades 3-6, another grades 2-7 and the remaining three serve grades PK – 12.

The current enrollment in Greenbrier County Schools for the 2015–2016 school year is 4,962 **students. This is a decrease from last year's enrollment of 5,108 students.** Of these students, 67% are considered low income and 17% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2016).

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

Marion County

Marion County is home to 11 elementary schools, 7 middle schools, and 3 high schools. Also, Marion County has one technical center. The attendance rate for the 2015-2016 year was 94.6%. Marion County schools maintained a graduation rate of 94.91% during the 2015-2016 school year. The dropout rate for the 2015-2016 was 0.6% (WV Department of Education, 2016). 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 2016-2017 school year is 8,106 students. This is a decrease **from the previous year's enrollment of 8,105** students. Of these students, 64% are considered low income and 14% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2016).

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

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 2015-2016 school year was 95.4%. Monongalia County schools maintained a graduation rate of 92.2% during the 2015-2016 school year and the dropout rate was 0.9% (WV Department of Education, 2016). There are eight private schools in Monongalia County serving 1,050 students. One serves PK and Kindergarten. Three serve grades PK-8, one grades 3-8, 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 2016-2017 school year is 11,454 students. This is a increase from last **year's enrollment of 11,414** students. Of these students, 36% are considered low income and 13% are special education students. (WV Department of Education, 2016)

Monongalia county residents have access to several 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

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, and 1 high school. The attendance rate during the 2015-2016 school year was 92.2%. Pocahontas County schools maintained a graduation rate of 79.5% during the 2015-2016 school year and the dropout rate was 1.5% for the 2015-2016 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2016). 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 2016-2017 school year is 1,061 students. This is a decrease from the previous year's enrollment of 1,067 students. Of these

students, 100% are considered low income and 16% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2016).

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

Preston County

The Preston County school district is comprised of 1 high school, Preston High School, 1 vocational school, 2 middle schools, 2 elementary schools and 5 schools that serve children preschool through 8th grade. The attendance rate in Preston County for the 2015-2016 school year was 93 %. Preston County schools maintained a graduation rate of 86.6% during the 2015-2016 school year and the dropout rate was 1.9% for the 2015-2016 school year (WV Department of Education, 2016).

The current enrollment in Preston County Schools for the 2016-2017 school year is 4,513 students. This is a decrease from the **previous year's enrollment of 4,544** students. Of these students, 77% are considered low income and 18% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2016). 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

The Randolph County school system has nine elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, two elementary/high schools serving preschool through 12th grade, one middle/high school serving 6-12, and one alternative center serving 6-11. The attendance rate during the 2015-2016 school year was 94.0%. Randolph County schools maintained a graduation rate of 87.8% during the 2015-2016 school year while the dropout rate was 1% (WV Department of Education, 2016). Randolph County has five private schools serving 184 students. There is a Montessori Early Learning Center in Elkins serving NS-PK. There is one technical school.

The current enrollment in Randolph County Schools for the 2016-2017 school year is 4,048 **students. This is a decrease from last year's enrollment of 4,060** students. Of these students, 100% are considered low income and 16% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2016).

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

Taylor County

The Taylor County Public School System has three elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school. The attendance rate during the 2015-2016 school year was 92.5%. Taylor County schools maintained a graduation rate of 86.1% during the 2015-2016 school year, and the dropout rate was 1.9%. (WV Department of Education, 2016). 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 2016-2017 school year is 2,456 students. This is a increase **from the previous year's enrollment of 2,450**. Of these students, 60% are considered low income and 17% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2016).

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

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 2015-2016 school year was 92.4%. Tucker County schools maintained a graduation rate of 92.9% during the 2015-2016 school year and the dropout rate was .6% for the 2015-2016 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2016).

The current enrollment in Tucker County Schools for the 2016-2017 school year is 978 students. **This is a decrease from the previous year's enrollment of 1,022 students.** Of these students, 56% are considered low income and 14% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2016).

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

Webster County

The Webster County Public School System has two elementary school serving grades PK-6, one elementary/middle schools serving preschool through 8th grade, and one high school. The attendance rate for the 2015-2016 year was 93%. Webster County schools maintained a graduation rate of 93.8% during the 2015-2016 school year and the dropout rate was 0.8% for the 2015-2016 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2016).

The current enrollment in Webster County Schools for the 2016-2017 school year is 1,396 students. **This is a decrease from last year's enrollment of 1,407 students.** Of these students, 100% are considered low income and 16% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2016).

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	1,298,118
Less than 9 th grade	68,050 (5.2%)
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	127,304 (9.8%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	528,555 (40.7%)
Some college, no degree	239,978 (18.5%)
Associate's degree	85,558 (6.6%)

Bachelor's degree	152,377 (11.7%)
Graduate or professional degree	96,296 (7.4%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015)*

Barbour County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	11,241
Less than high school graduate	2,105 (18.7%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,286 (47%)
Some college, associate's degree	2,504 (22.3%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,346 (12%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015)*

Greenbrier County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	25,556
Less than high school graduate	3,813 (14.9%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,200 (43.8%)
Some college, associate's degree	5,860 (22.9%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,683 (18.3%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015)*

Marion County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	38,621
Less than high school graduate	4,335 (11.2%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15,867 (41.1%)
Some college, associate's degree	10,099 (26.2%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,320 (21.5%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015)*

Monongalia County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	59,166
Less than high school graduate	4,807 (8.1%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17,667 (29.9%)
Some college, associate's degree	12,857 (21.7%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	23,835 (40.3%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015)*

Pocahontas County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	6,311
Less than high school graduate	944 (15%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,991 (47.4%)
Some college, associate's degree	1,273 (20.2%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,103 (17.5%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015)*

Preston County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	22,606
Less than high school graduate	3,570 (15.8%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,624 (47%)
Some college, associate's degree	4,869 (21.5%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,543 (15.7%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015)*

Randolph County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	19,617
Less than high school graduate	2,759 (14.1%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9,222 (47%)
Some college, associate's degree	3,581 (18.3%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,055 (20.7%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015)*

Taylor County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	11,808
Less than high school graduate	1,723 (14.6%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,135 (43.5%)
Some college, associate's degree	2,947 (25%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,003 (17%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015)*

Tucker County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	5,115
Less than high school graduate	614 (12%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,699 (52.8%)
Some college, associate's degree	1,064 (20.1%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	738 (14.4%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015)*

Webster County Educational Attainment	
Population 25 years and over	6,439
Less than high school graduate	1,851 (28.7%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,778 (43.1%)
Some college, associate's degree	1,211 (18.8%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	599 (9.3%)

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015)*

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



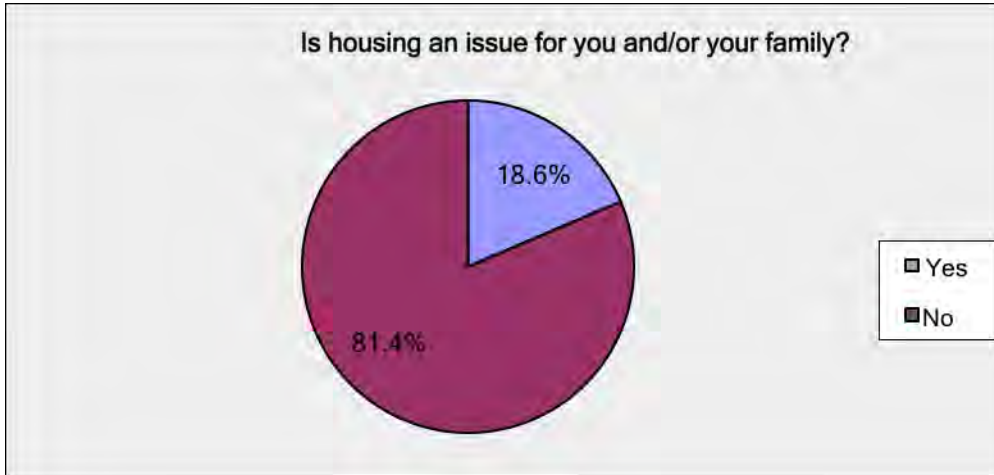
Believing
in *your*
success!

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

POVERTY INDICATOR: HOUSING

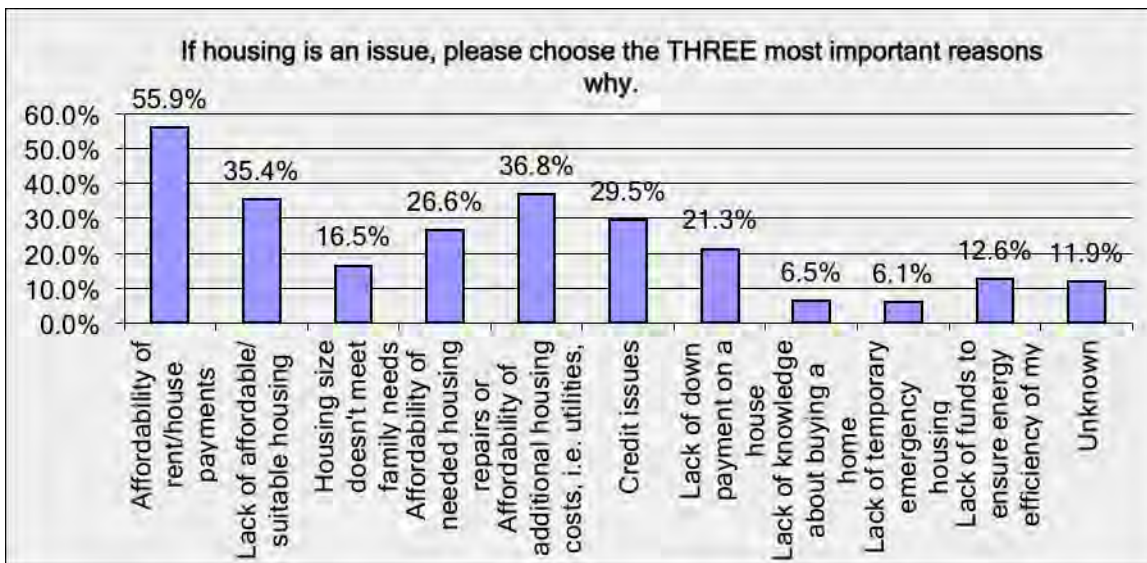
Primary Data: Survey Results

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.



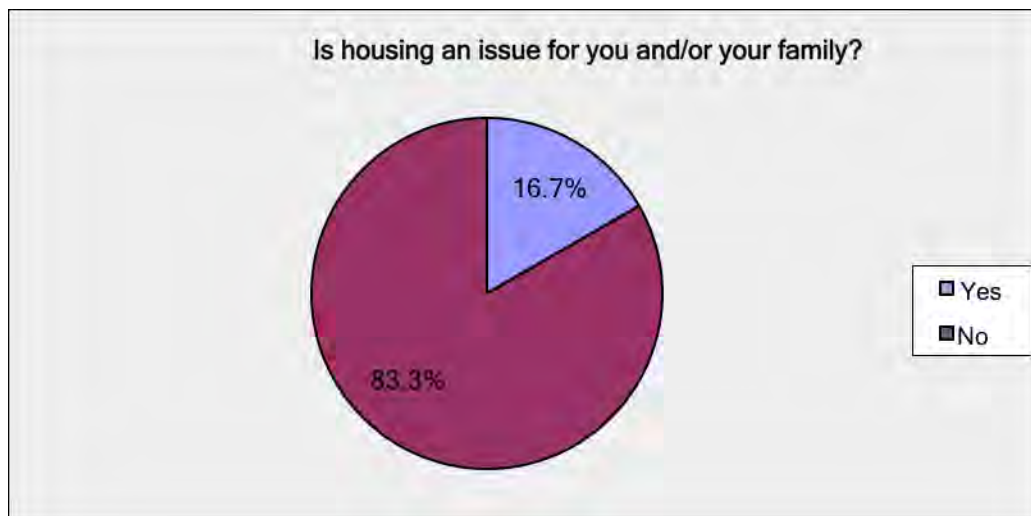
The top three reasons identified were:

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



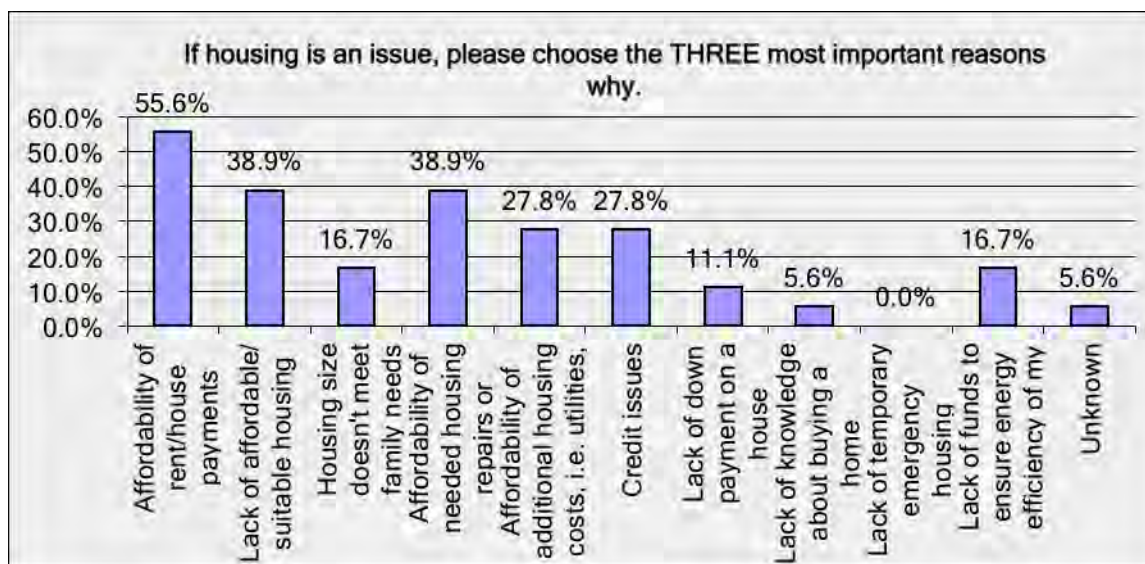
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

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.



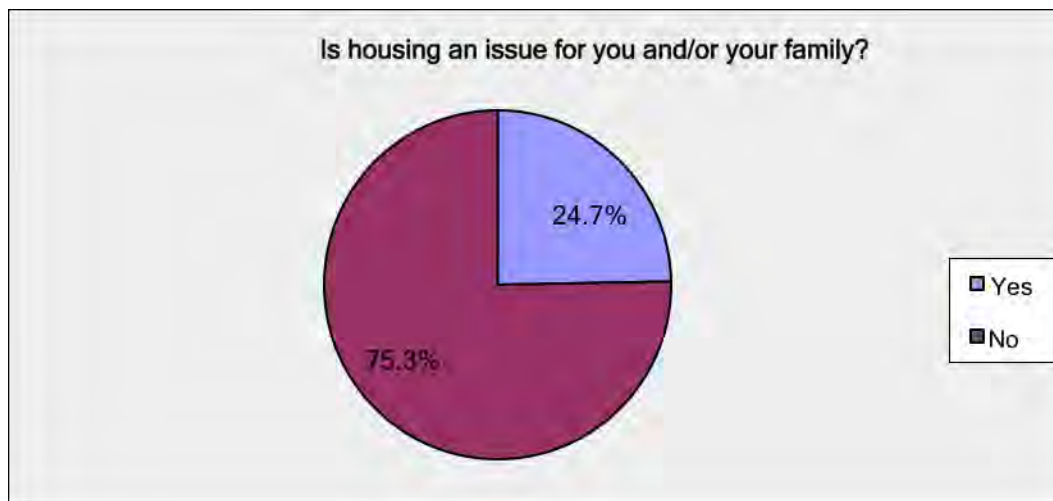
The top three reasons identified were:

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



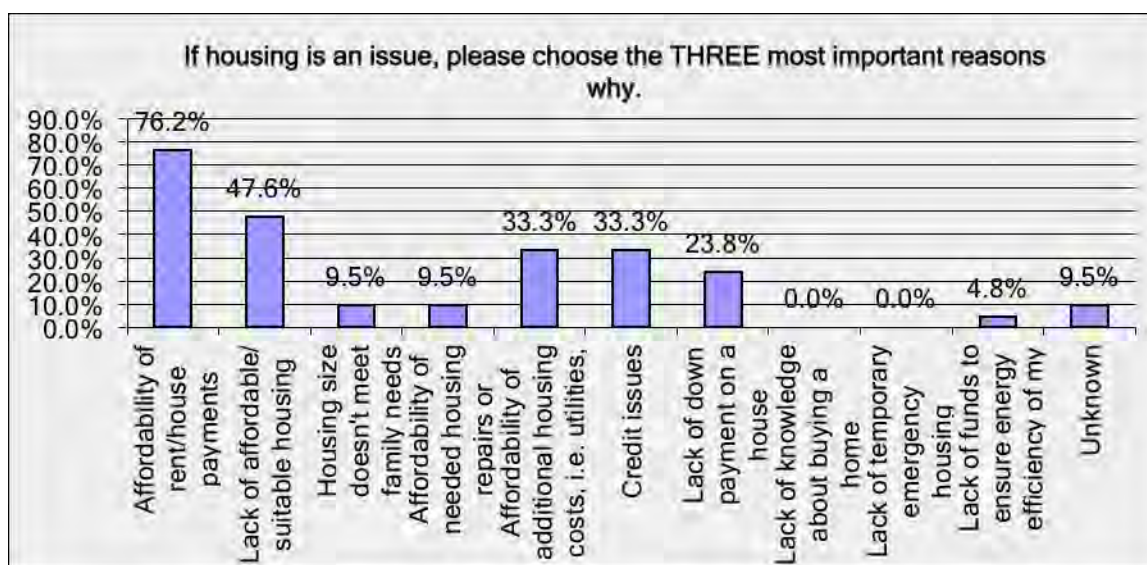
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

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.



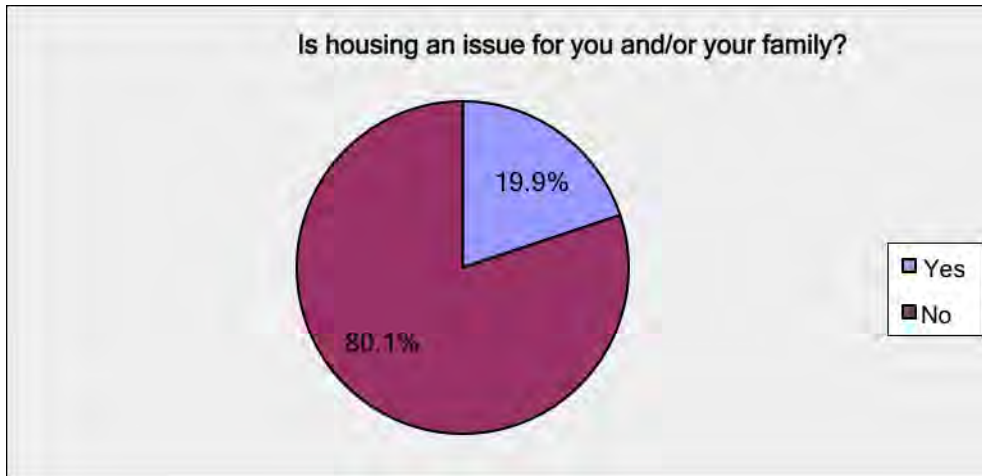
The top four reasons identified were:

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



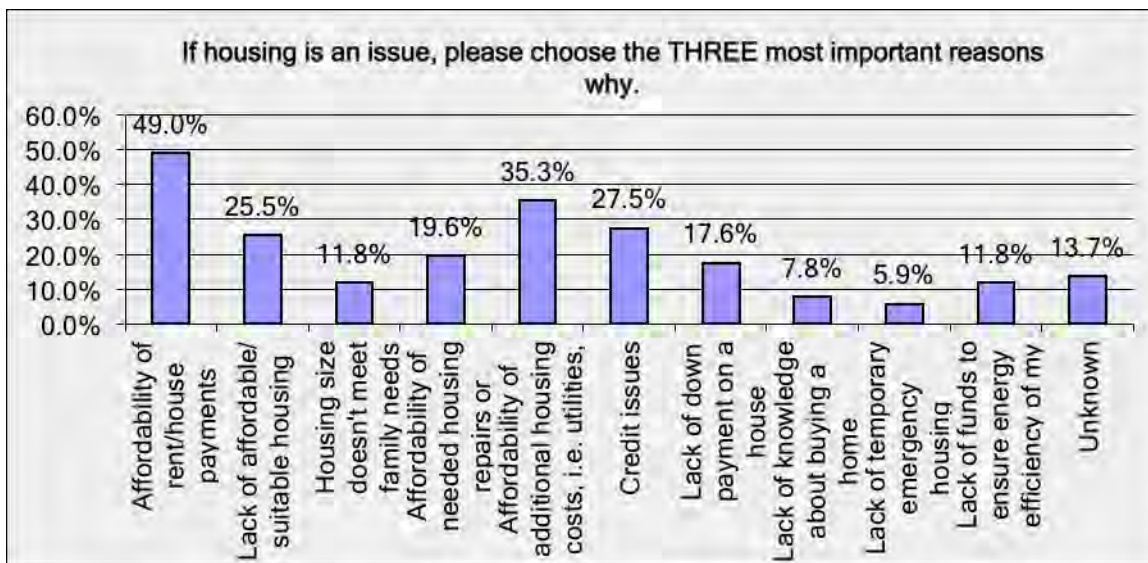
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

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.



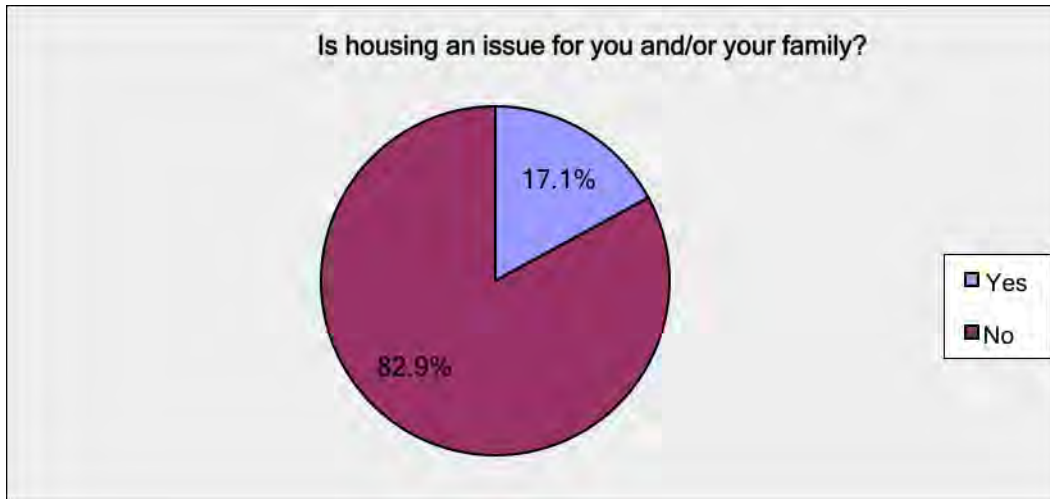
The top three reasons identified were:

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



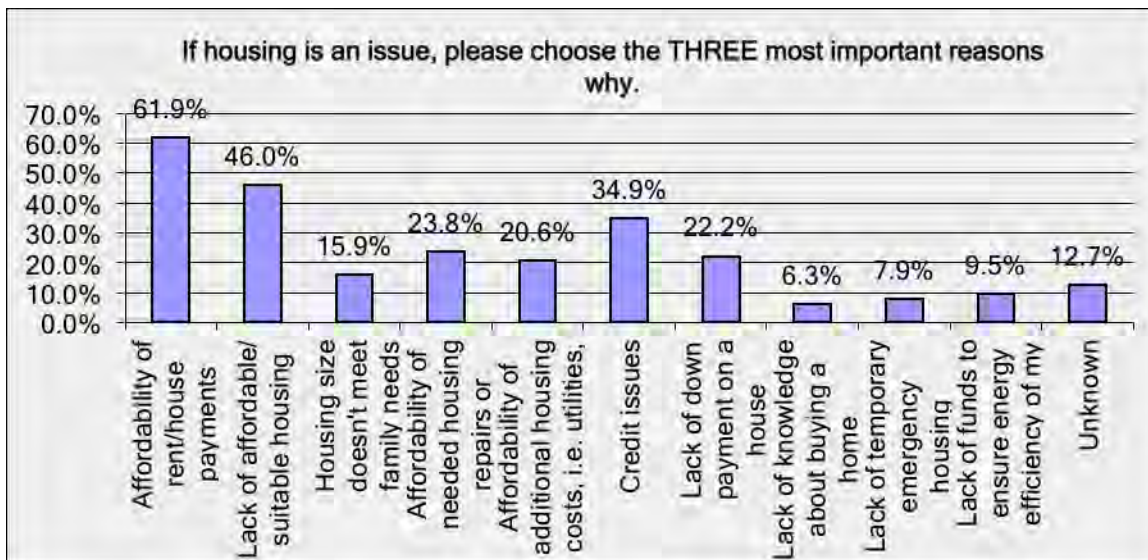
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

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.



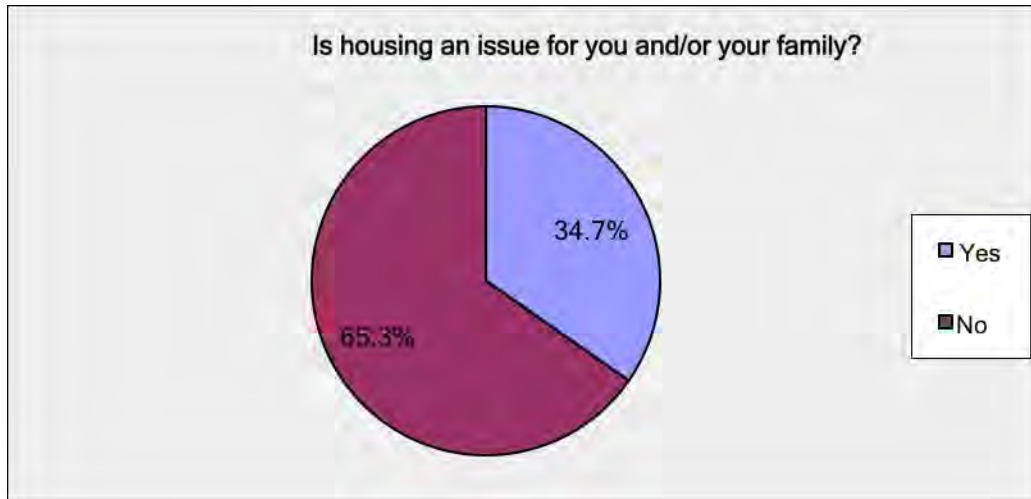
The top three reasons identified were:

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



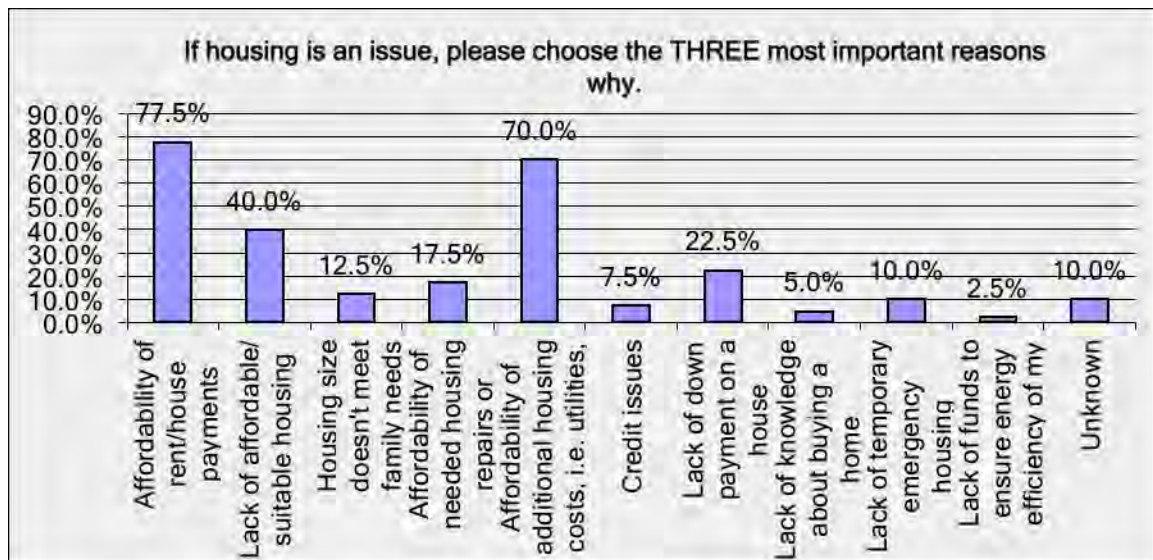
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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.



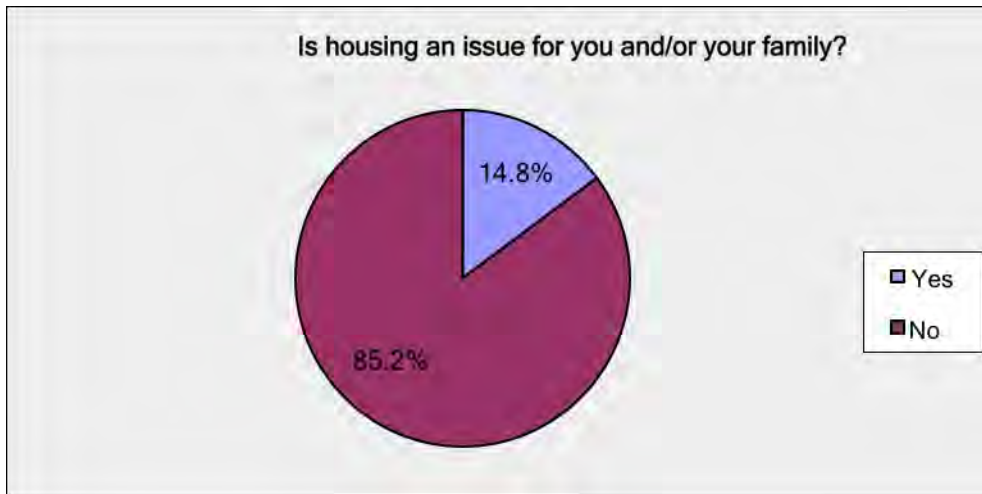
The top three reasons identified were:

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



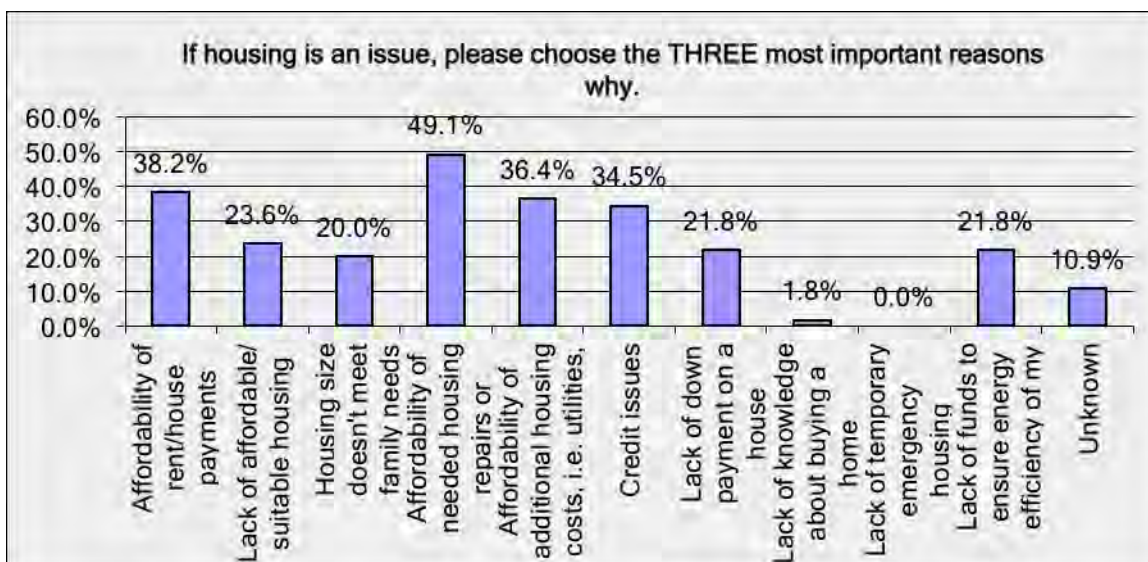
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

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.



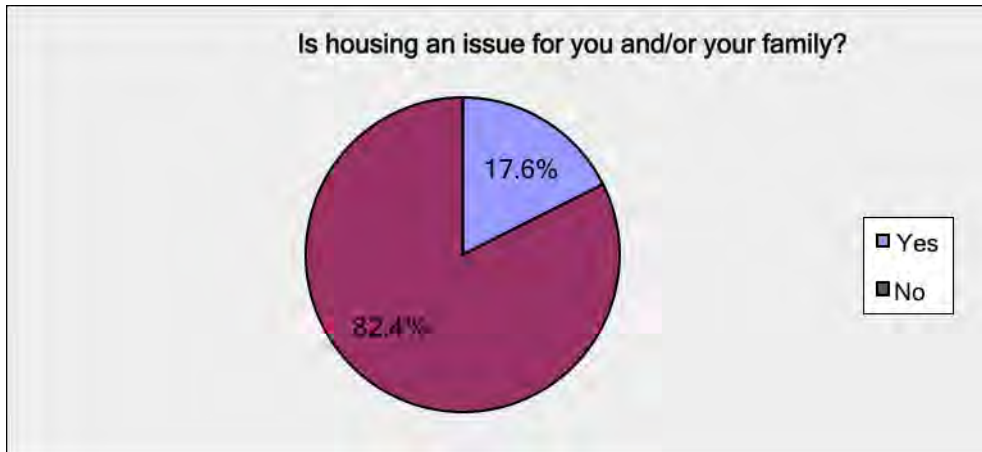
The top three reasons identified were:

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



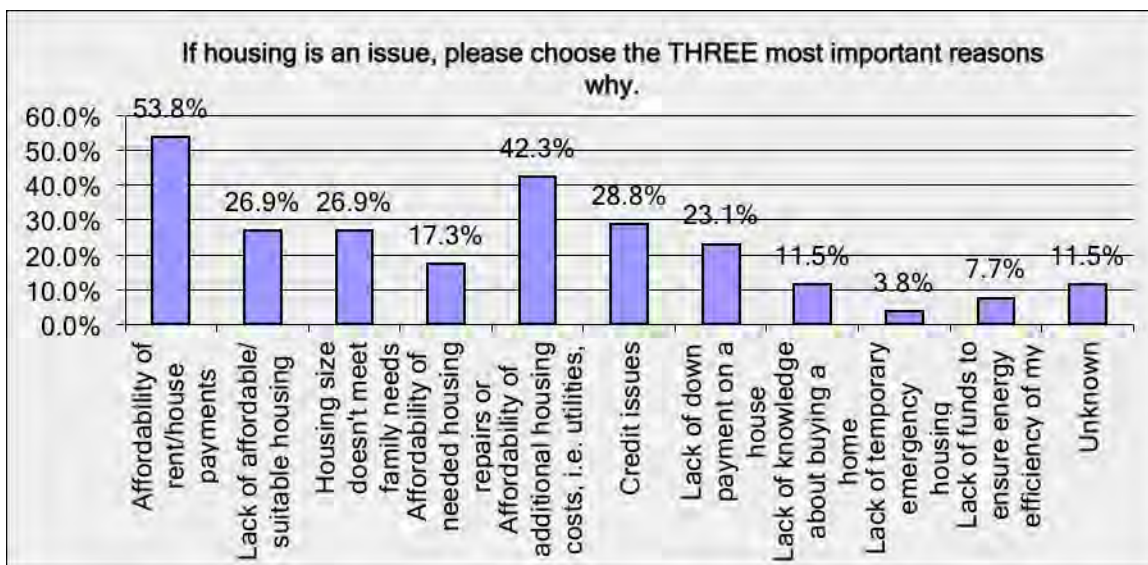
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

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.



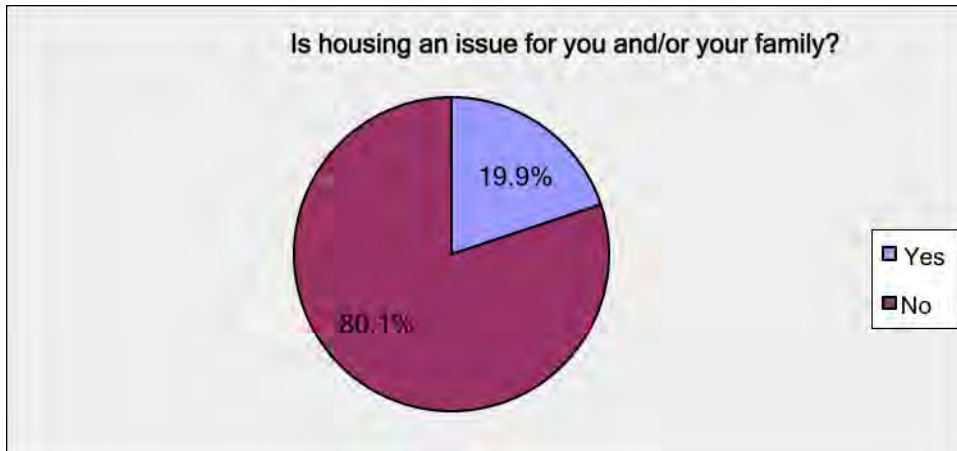
The top three reasons identified were:

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



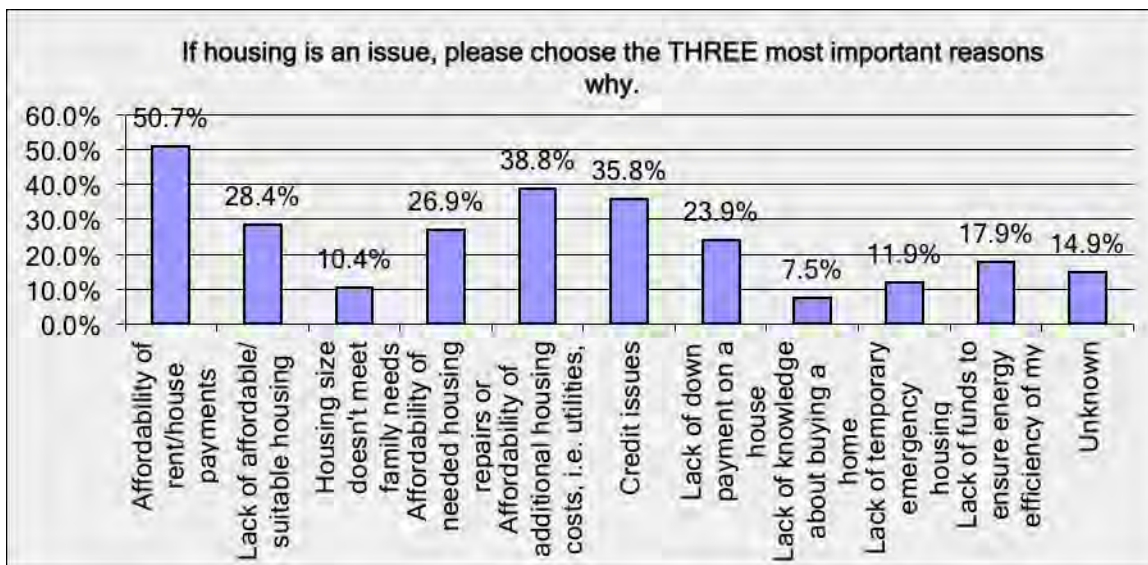
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

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.



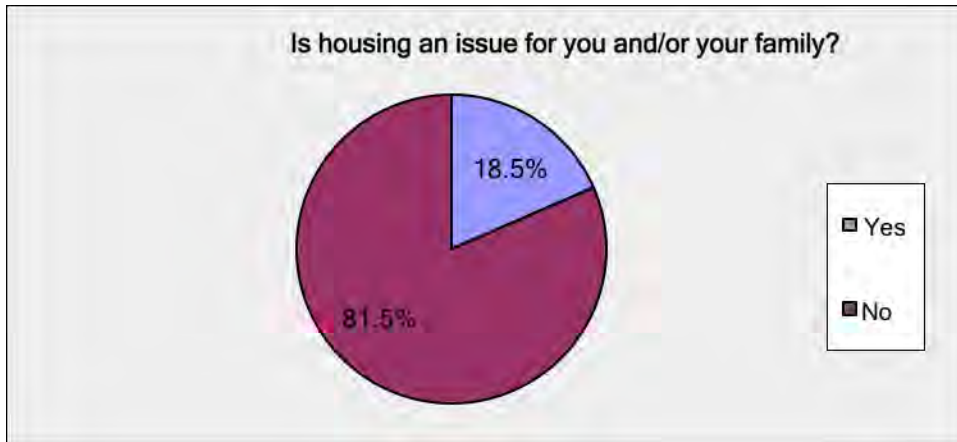
The top three reasons identified were:

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



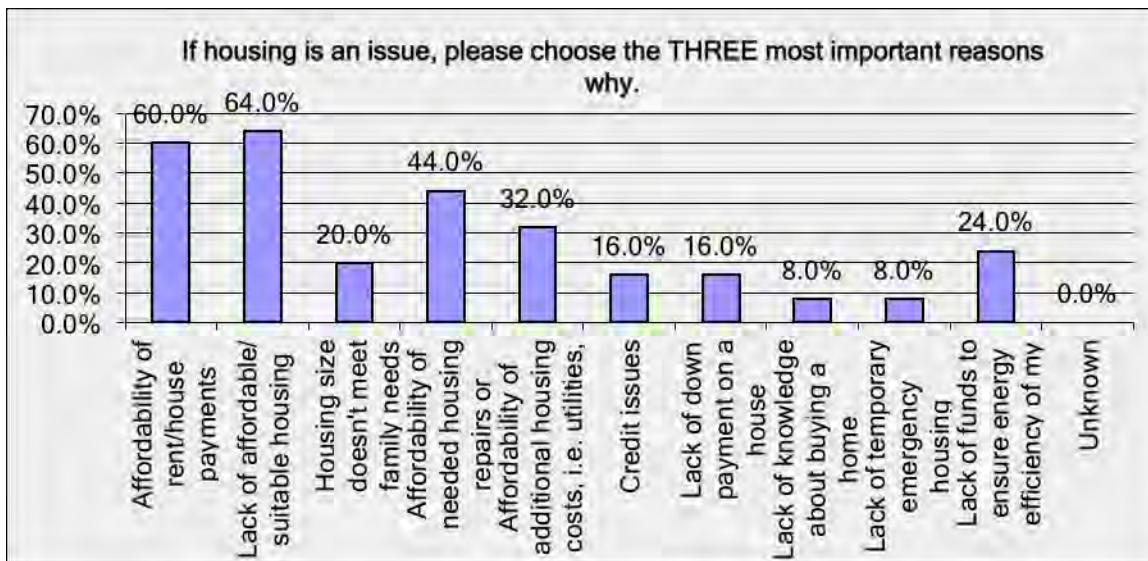
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

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.



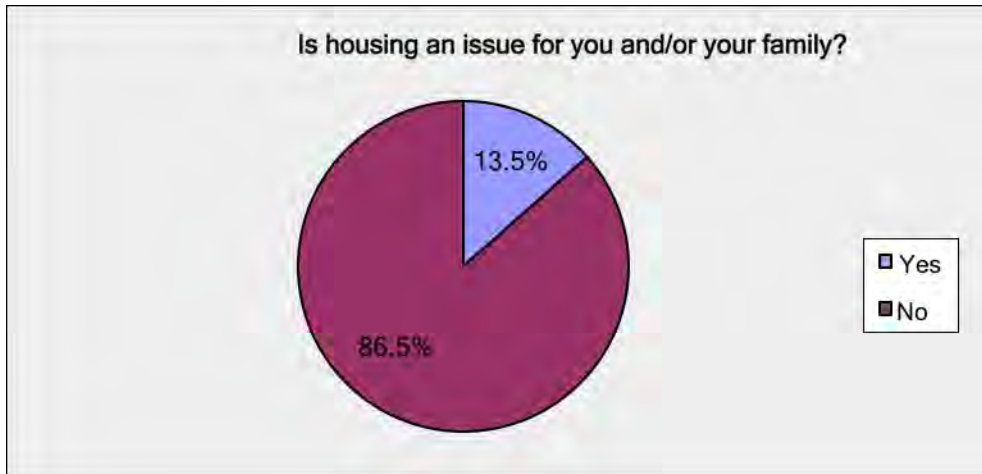
The top three reasons identified were:

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



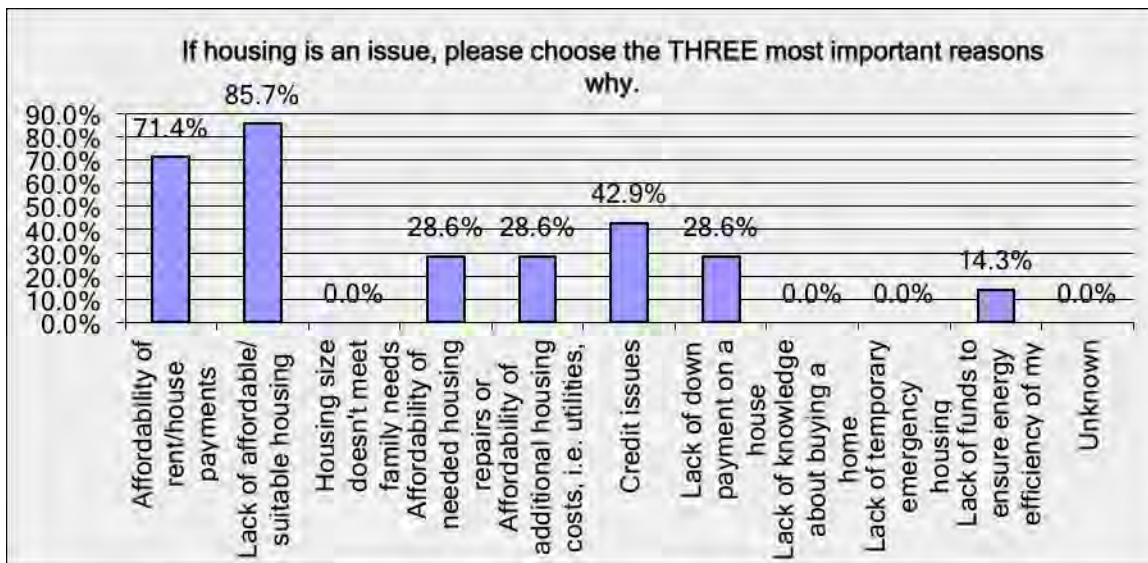
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

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 44,167 and Tucker County has the lowest number of housing units with 5,346. The largest median home value is Monongalia County with a median value of \$167,600 and the lowest if Webster county at \$64,800. (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015)

Barbour County Housing Data

Total Housing Units	7,850
Occupied Housing Units	6,041
Vacant Housing Units	1,809
Owner Occupied	4,406
Renter Occupied	1,635
Median Value	\$92,600
Median Rent Asked	\$540

Greenbrier County Housing Data

Total Housing Units	19,095
Occupied Housing Units	15,339
Vacant Housing Units	3,756
Owner Occupied	11,248
Renter Occupied	4,091
Median Value	\$105,300
Median Rent Asked	\$630

Marion County Housing Data

Total Housing Units	26,367
Occupied Housing Units	22,481
Vacant Housing Units	3,886
Owner Occupied	17,218
Renter Occupied	5,263

Median Value	\$99,800
Median Rent Asked	\$681

Monongalia County Housing Data

Total Housing Units	44,167
Occupied Housing Units	37,035
Vacant Housing Units	7,132
Owner Occupied	21,173
Renter Occupied	15,862
Median Value	\$167,600
Median Rent Asked	\$747

Pocahontas County Housing Data

Total Housing Units	8,841
Occupied Housing Units	3,737
Vacant Housing Units	5,104
Owner Occupied	3,013
Renter Occupied	724
Median Value	\$115,500
Median Rent Asked	\$550

Preston County Housing Data

Total Housing Units	15,060
Occupied Housing Units	12,472
Vacant Housing Units	2,588
Owner Occupied	9,943
Renter Occupied	2,529
Median Value	\$107,100
Median Rent Asked	\$584

Randolph County Housing Data

Total Housing Units	14,173
Occupied Housing Units	11,563
Vacant Housing Units	2,610
Owner Occupied	8,435
Renter Occupied	3,128
Median Value	\$101,200
Median Rent Asked	\$560

Taylor County Housing Data

Total Housing Units	7,521
Occupied Housing Units	6,732
Vacant Housing Units	789
Owner Occupied	5,309
Renter Occupied	1,423
Median Value	\$88,800
Median Rent Asked	\$587

Tucker County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	5,346
Occupied Housing Units	3,010
Vacant Housing Units	2,336
Owner Occupied	2,382
Renter Occupied	628
Median Value	\$104,000
Median Rent Asked	\$525

Webster County Housing Data	
Total Housing Units	5,412
Occupied Housing Units	3,887
Vacant Housing Units	1,525
Owner Occupied	2,869
Renter Occupied	1,018
Median Value	\$64,800
Median Rent Asked	\$489

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
2017	466	512	681	873	986
2016	386	435	582	732	851

Greenbrier County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2017	464	611	716	896	987
2016	408	554	661	820	949

Marion County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2017	617	621	795	1,055	1,151
2016	542	545	680	950	995

Monongalia County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2017	619	719	829	1,083	1,143
2016	524	626	725	943	994

Pocahontas County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2017	510	514	683	926	989
2016	448	451	593	804	868

Preston County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2017	619	719	829	1,083	1,143
2016	524	626	725	943	994

Randolph County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2017	564	595	687	859	1,041
2016	453	483	582	722	876

Taylor County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2017	432	590	681	935	939
2016	359	503	582	816	819

Tucker County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2017	518	521	693	885	1,028
2016	437	440	582	749	900

Webster County	FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
2017	534	537	714	893	1,034
2016	432	435	582	722	798

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2017)

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



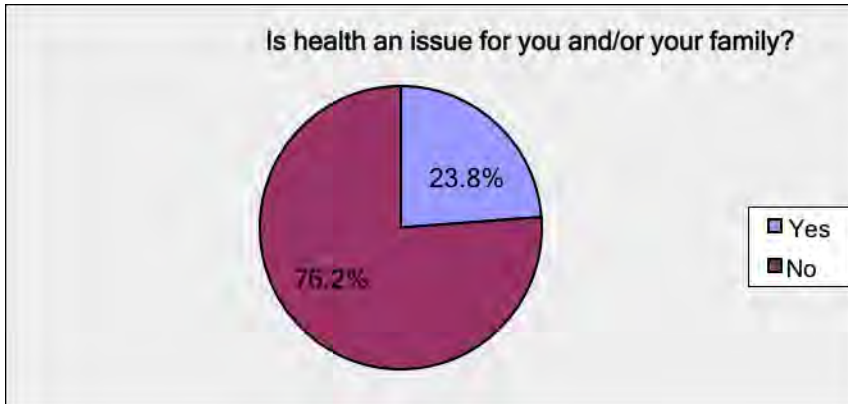
Believing
in *your*
success!

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

POVERTY INDICATOR: HEALTH

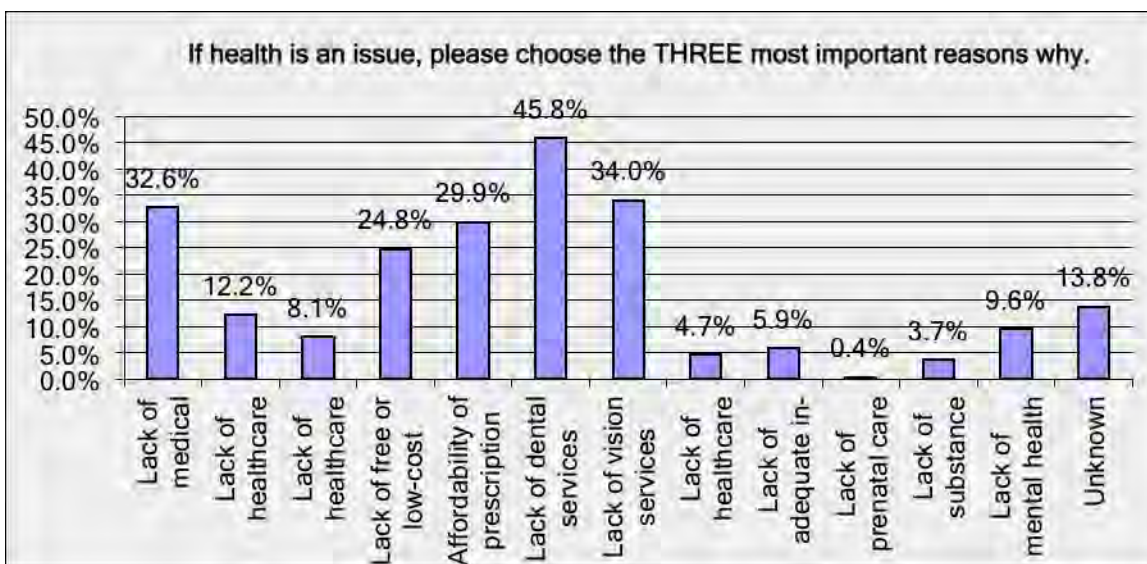
Primary Data: Survey Results

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.



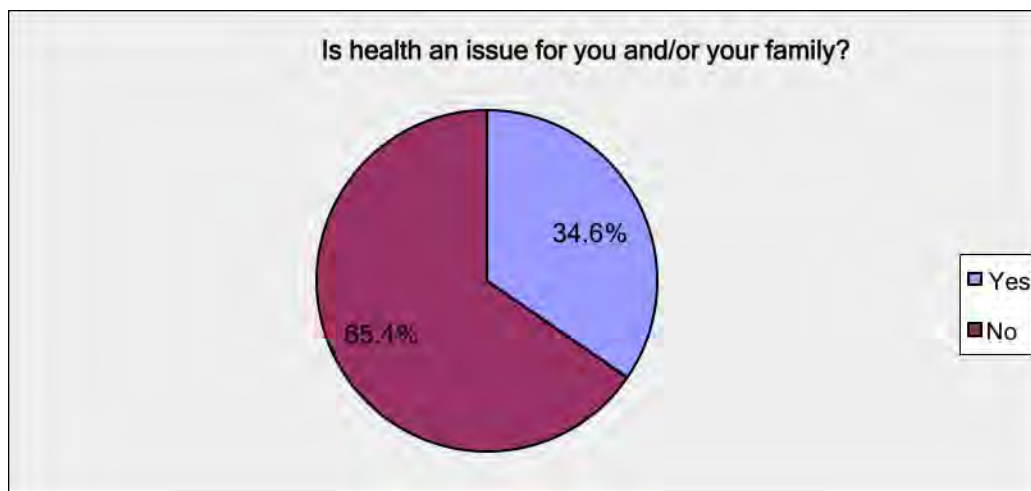
The top three reasons identified were:

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



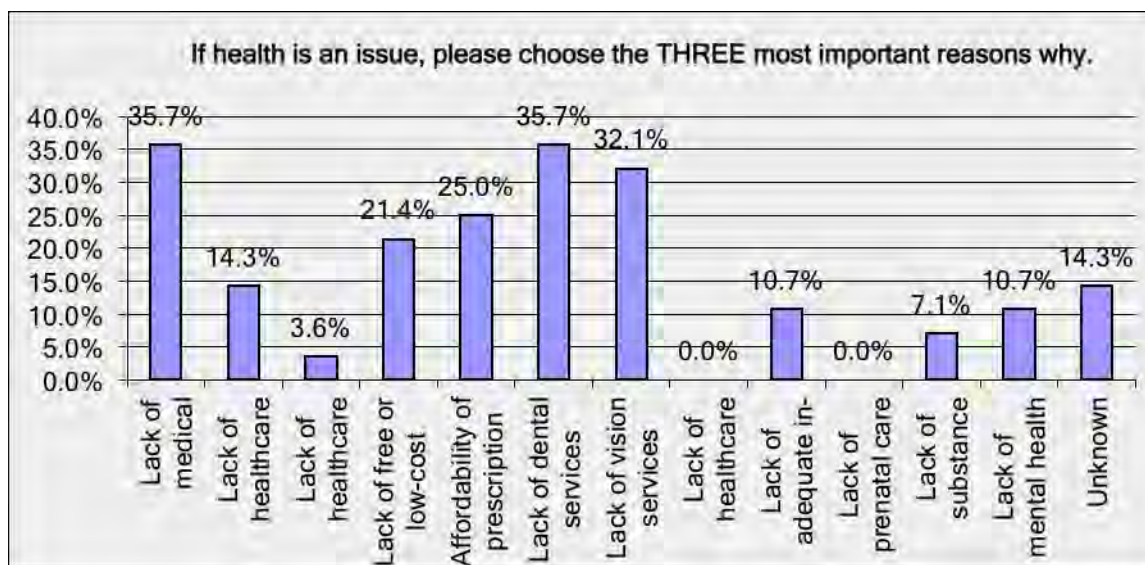
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

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.



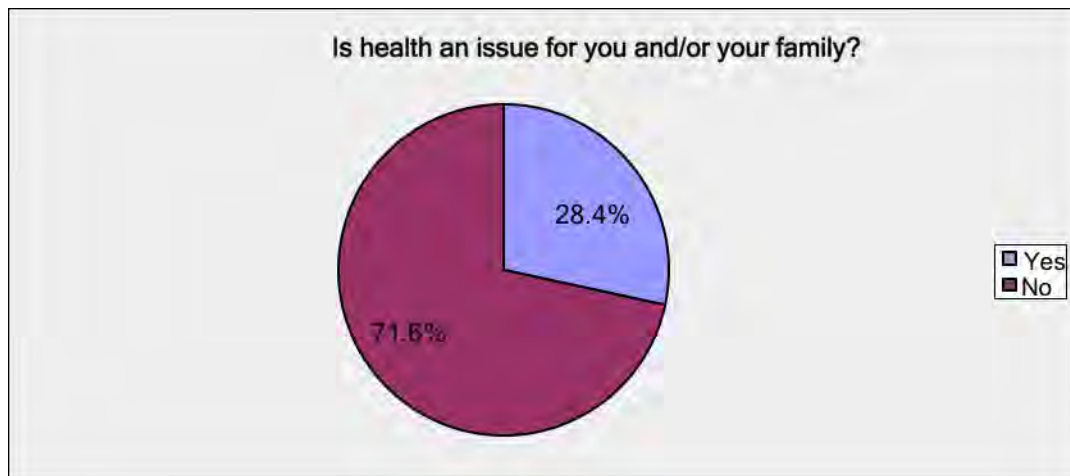
The top three reasons identified were:

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



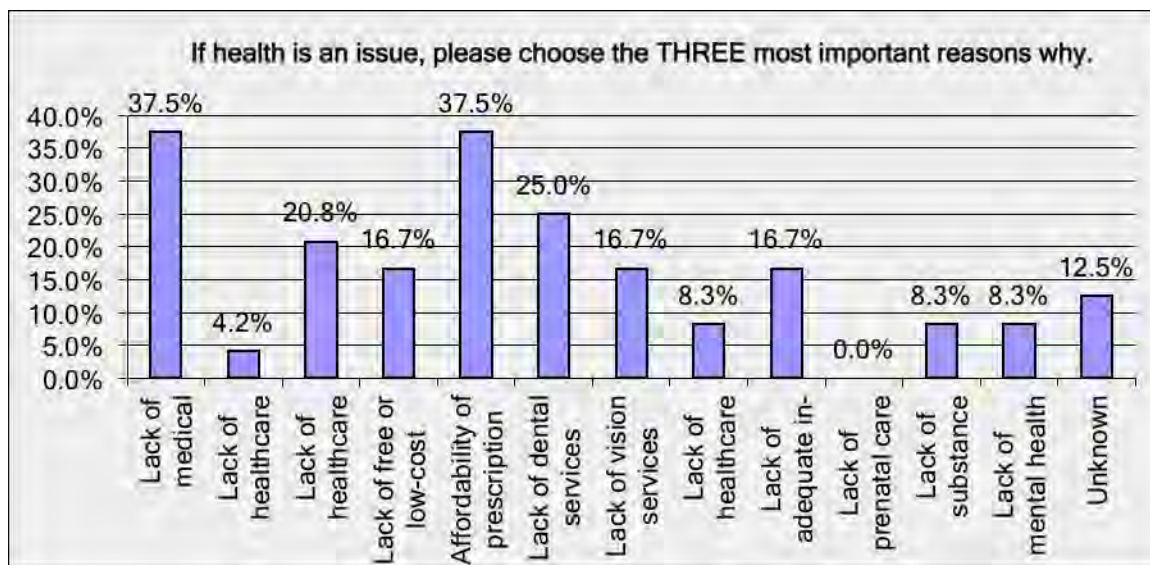
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

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.



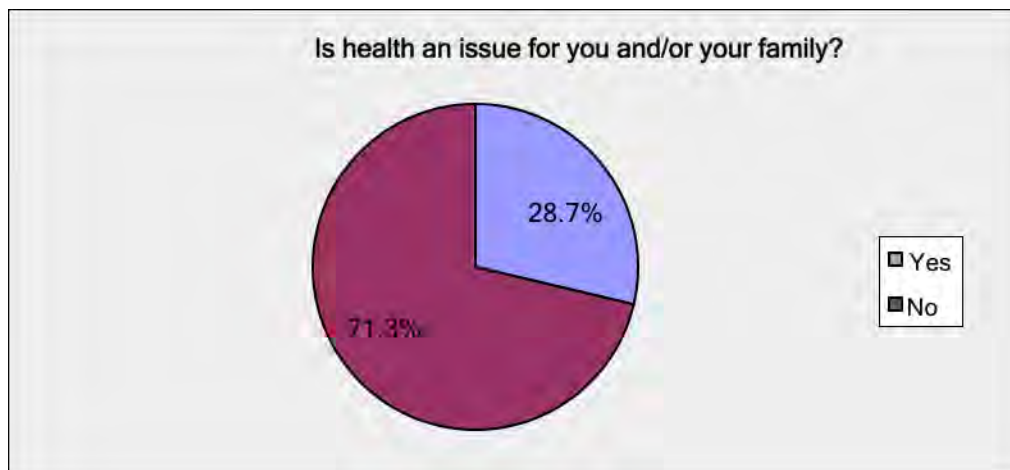
The top three reasons identified were:

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



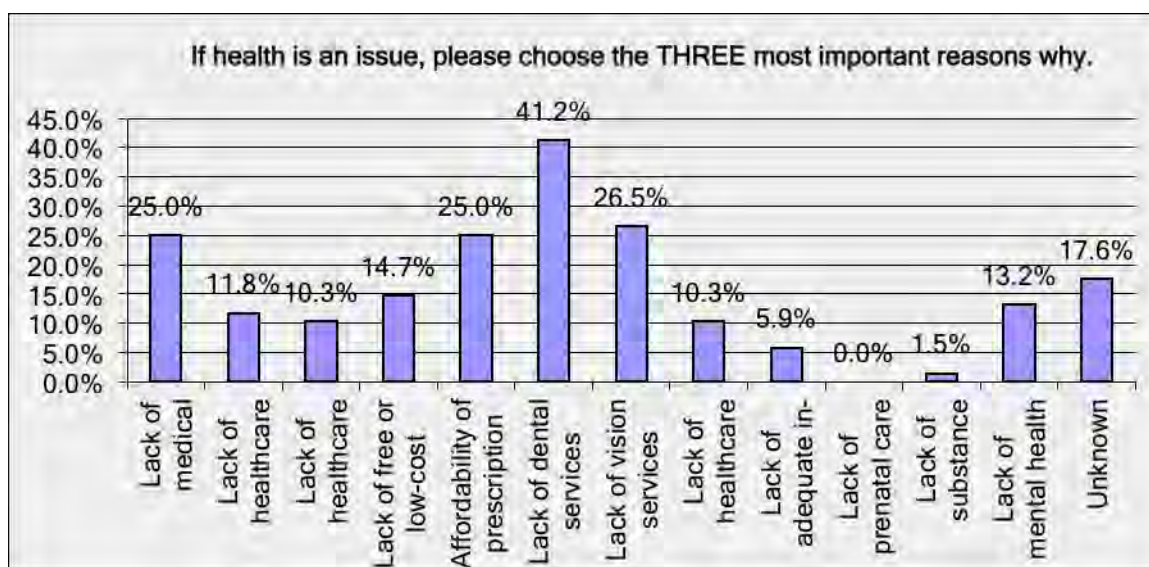
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

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.



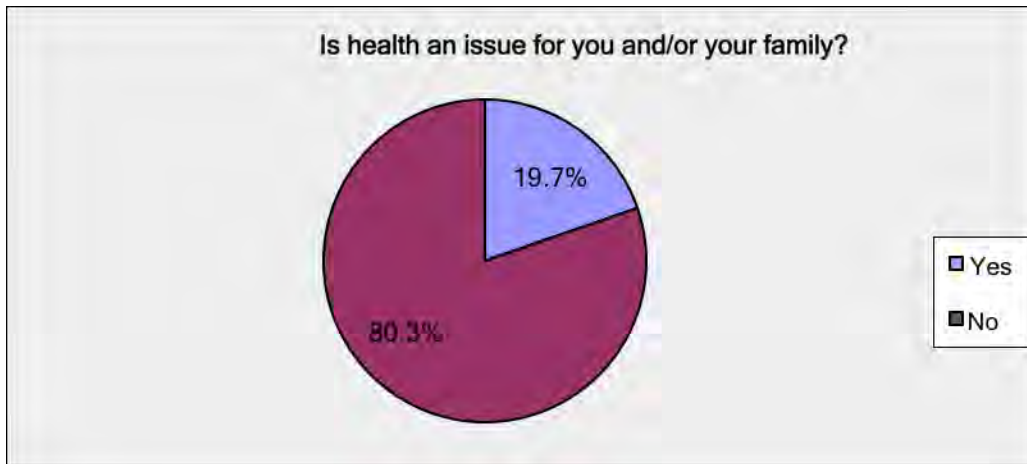
The top three reasons identified were:

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



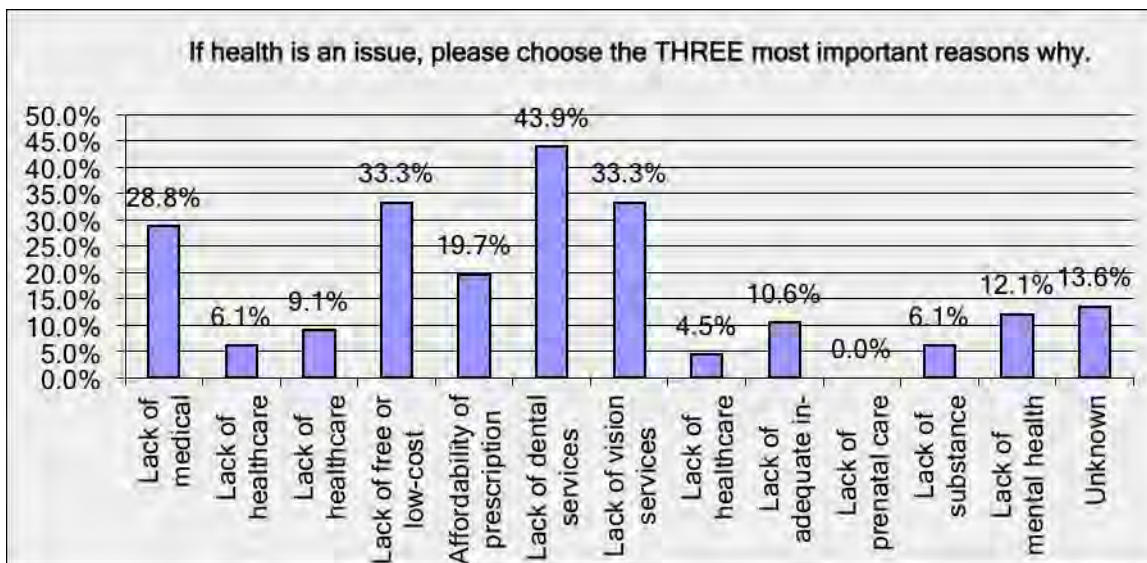
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

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.



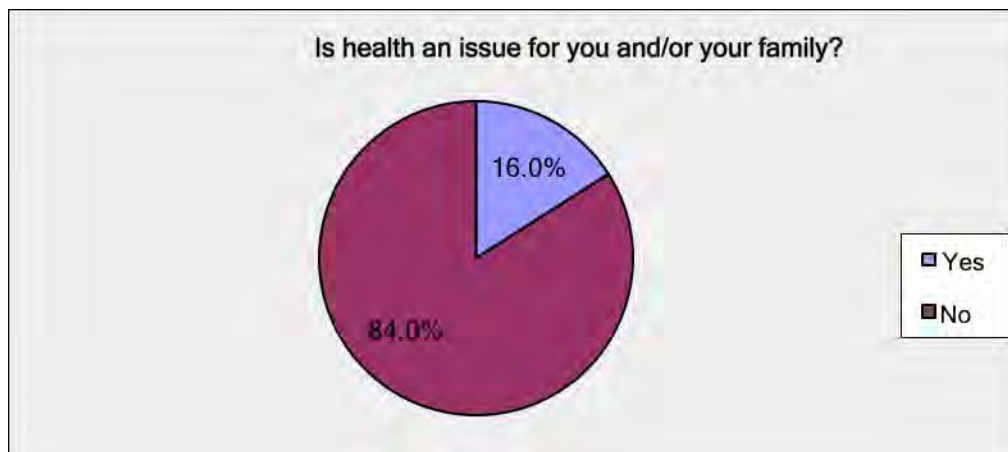
The top three reasons identified were:

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



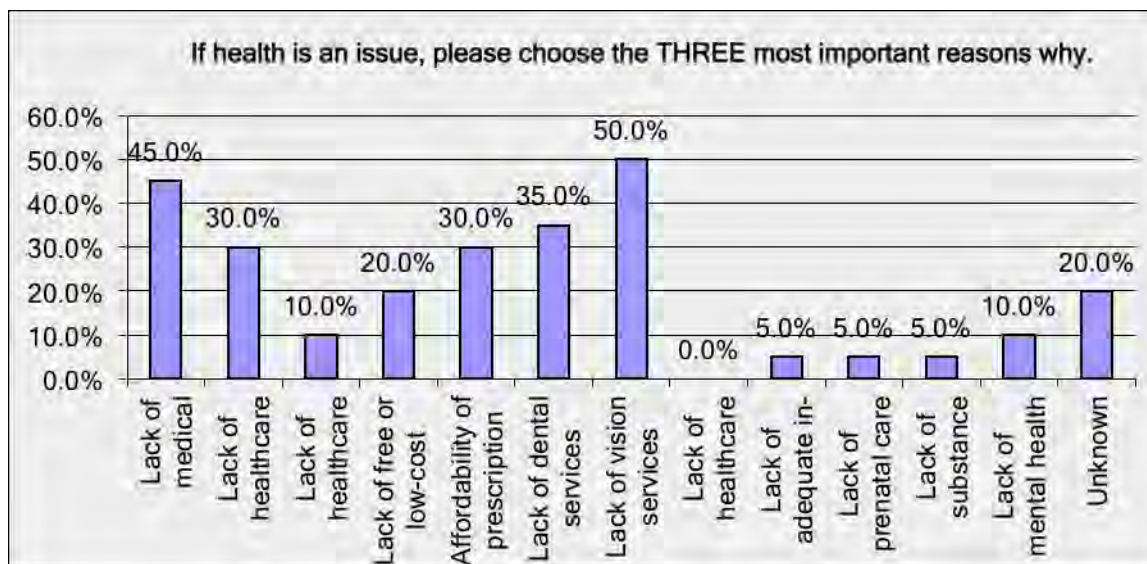
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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.



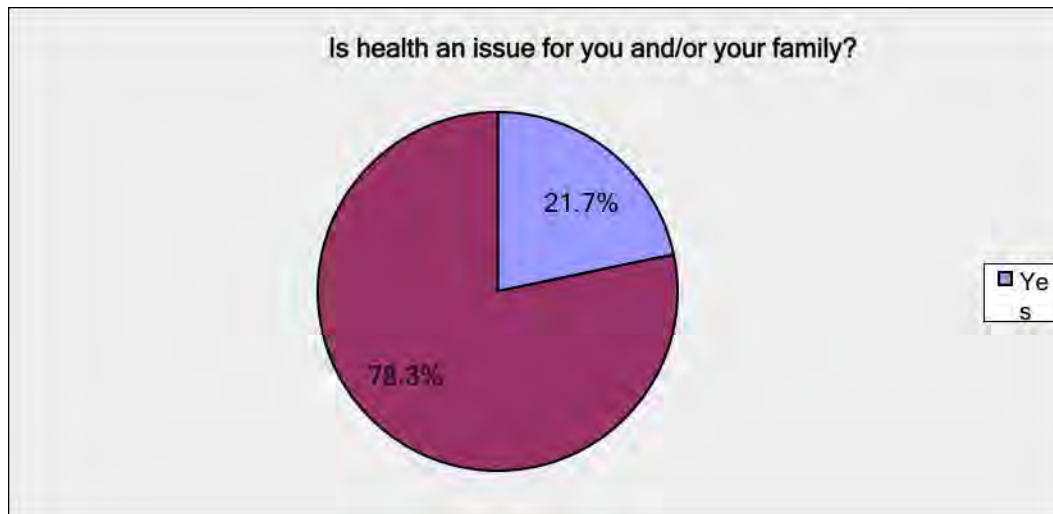
The top three reasons identified were:

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



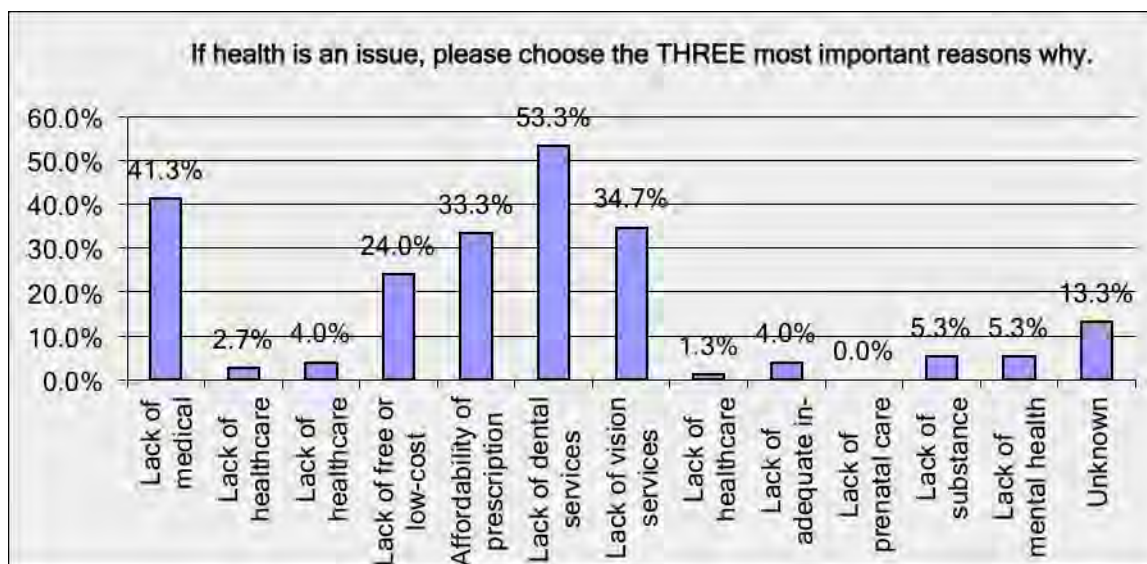
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

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.



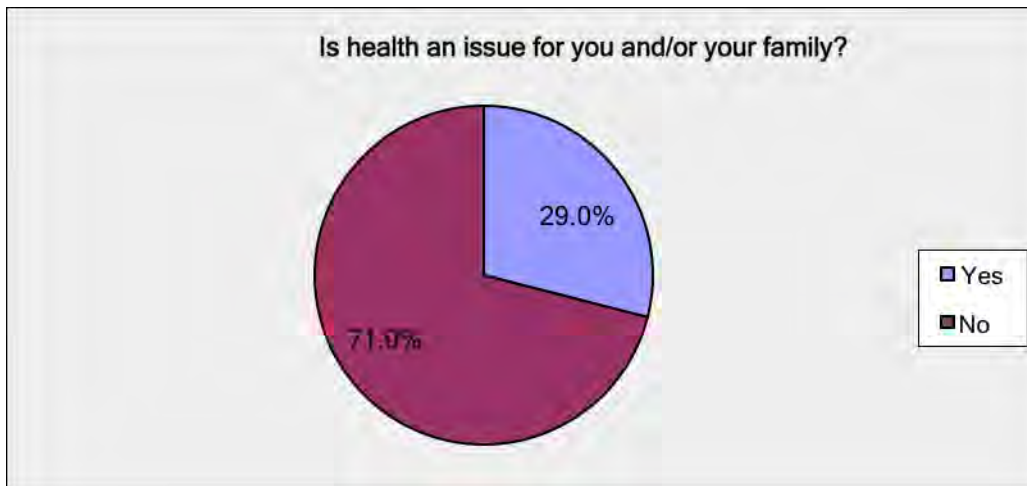
The top three reasons identified were:

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



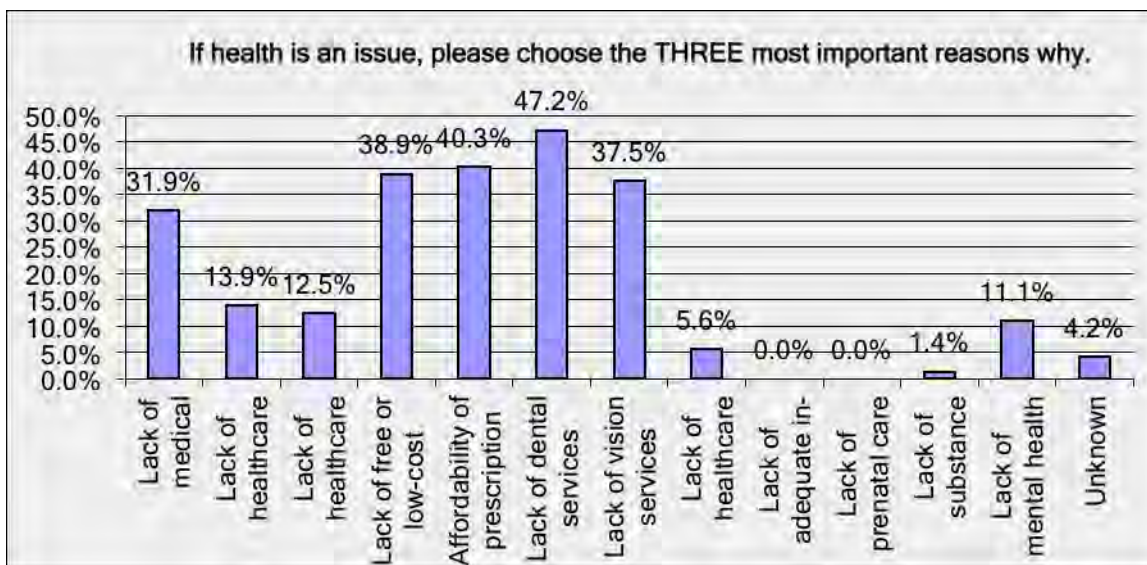
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

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.



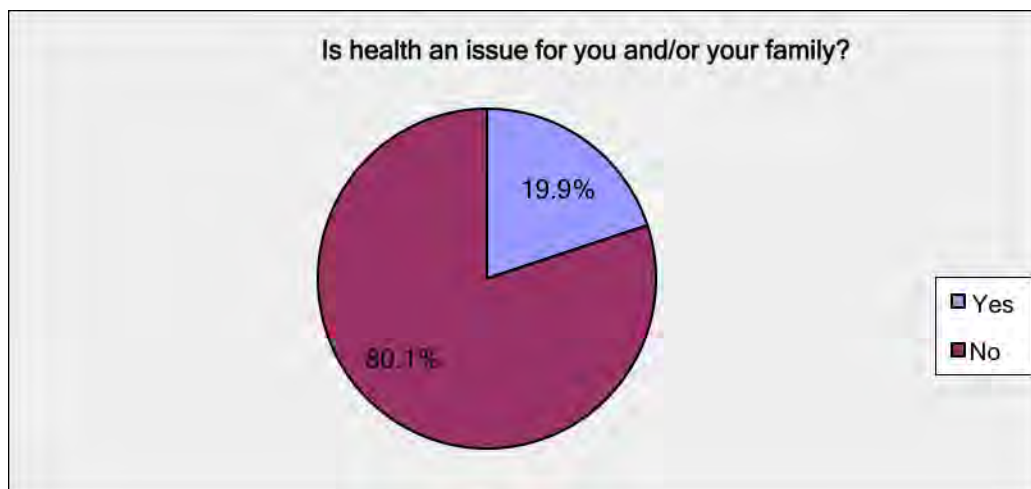
The top three reasons identified were:

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



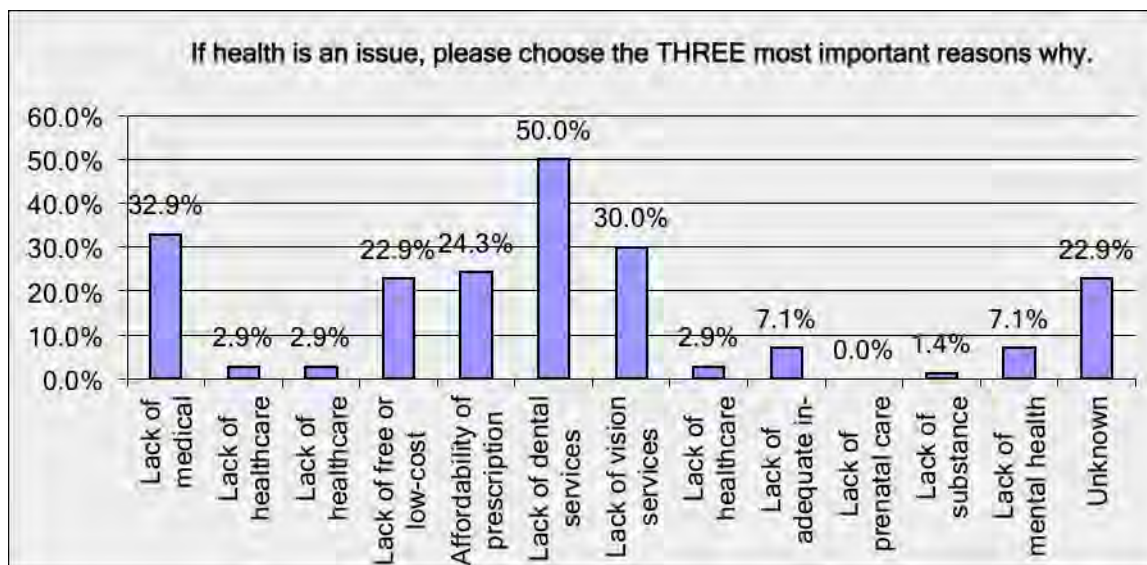
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

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.



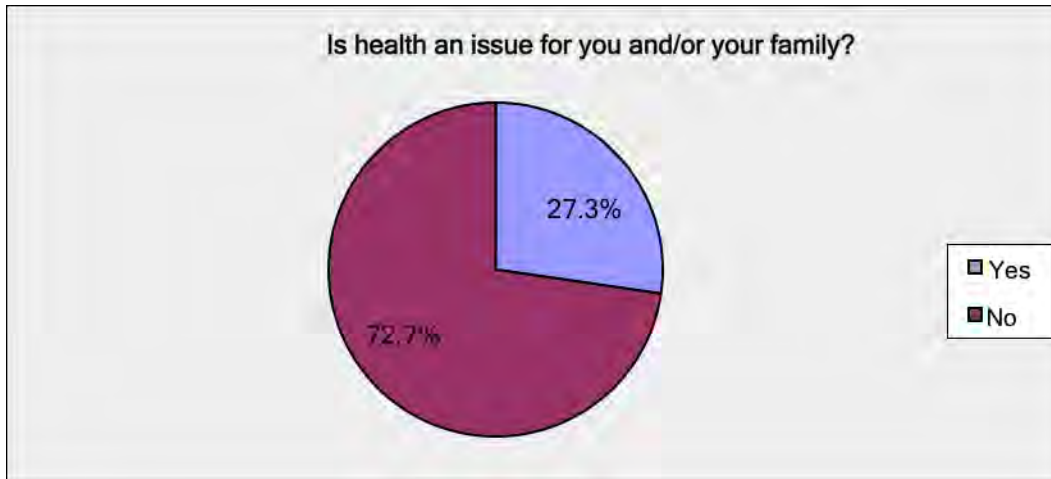
The top three reasons identified were:

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



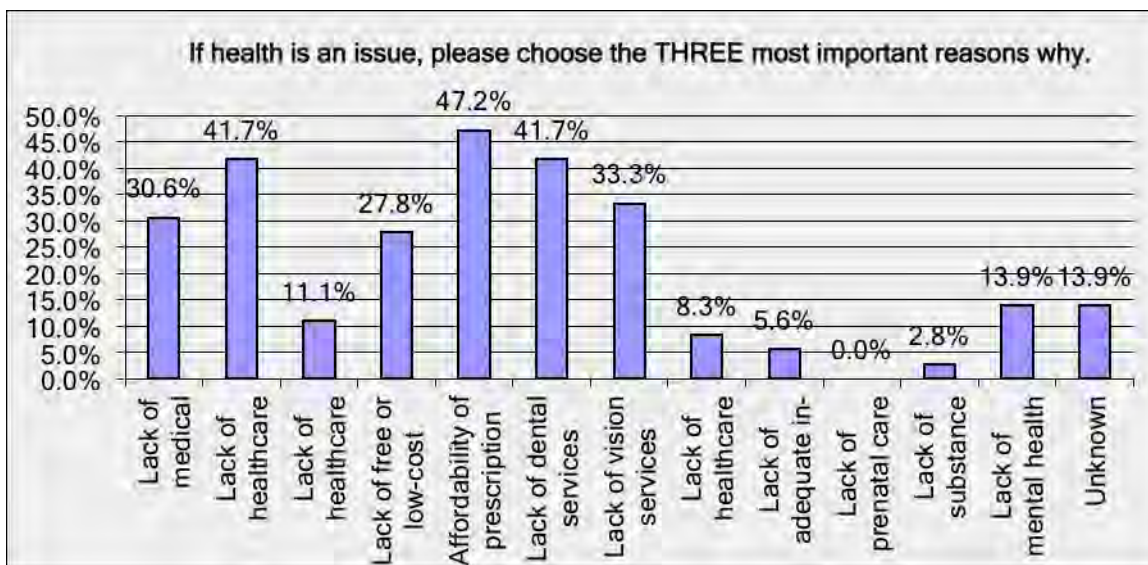
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

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.



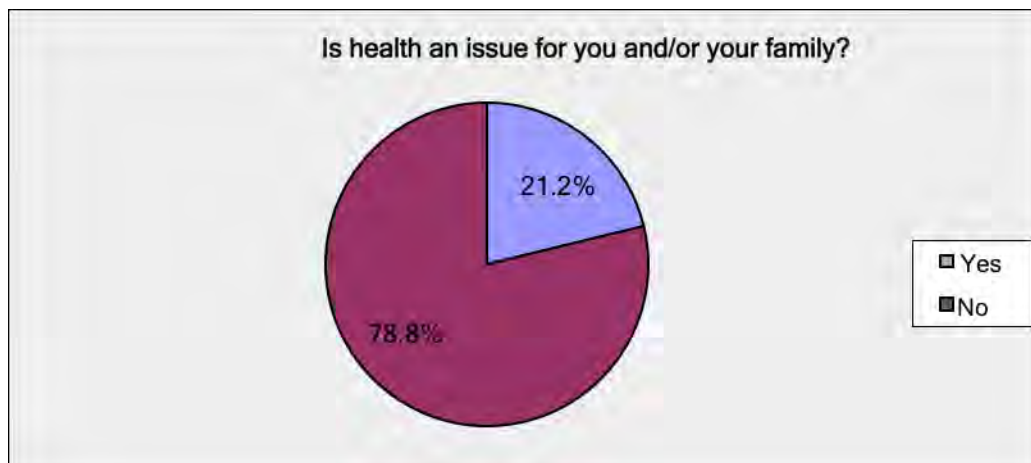
The top three reasons identified were:

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



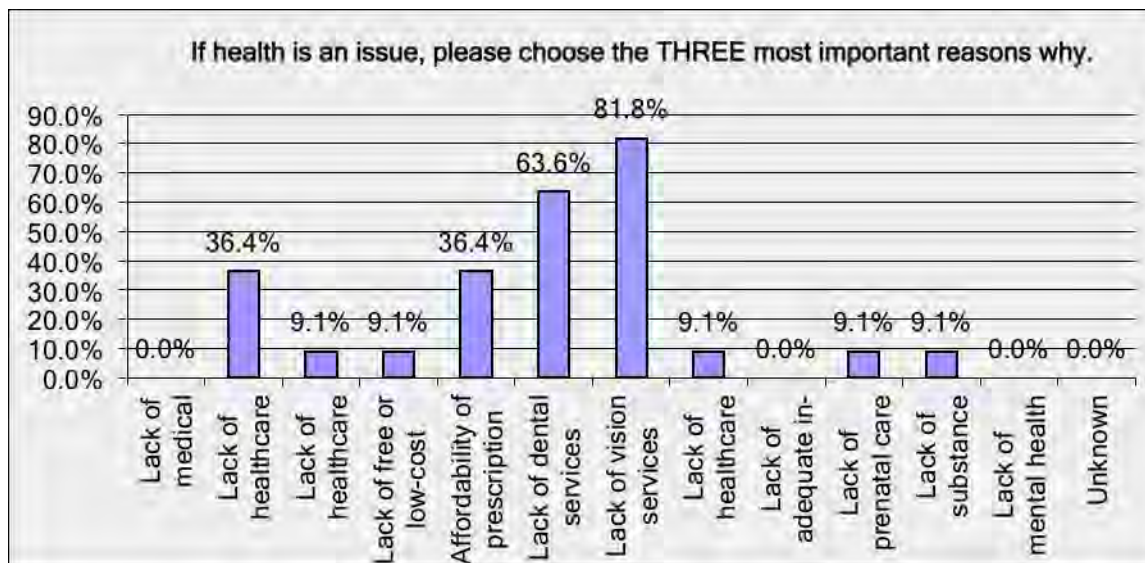
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

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 to 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 healthcare 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 **physicians'** 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 to 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 to 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-borne 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 to 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 to 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 to 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 to 5 year-old) during 2014 in Randolph County.

Taylor County

The top three health issues for Taylor County are adult diabetes, **Alzheimer's Disease**/dementia 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 to 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), 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 to 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 to 5 year-old) during 2011 in Webster County.

Statistics on Children and Teens - Healthcare and Related Issues

West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2015 Data Book

Percent low birth-weight babies		
County	2012	2015
West Virginia	9.3%	9.4%
Barbour County	4.3%	7.2%
Greenbrier County	7.5%	6.5%
Marion County	9.0%	9.6%
Monongalia County	7.5%	7.7%
Pocahontas County	10.5%	9.1%
Preston County	11.6%	9.4%
Randolph County	8.4%	8.9%
Taylor County	10.5%	7.9%
Tucker County	5.0%	9.0%
Webster County	10.6%	11.2%

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)		
County	2012	2015
West Virginia	7.4	7.2
Barbour County	4.6	3.5
Greenbrier County	6.3	5.0
Marion County	7	7.5
Monongalia County	4.4	7.0
Pocahontas County	8.8	11.9
Preston County	10.7	9.7
Randolph County	10.3	8.3
Taylor County	4.5	8.0
Tucker County	11.6	12.0
Webster County	5.3	0.0

Child and Teen Death Rate (ages 1-19 per 100,000 children)		
County	2012*	2015
West Virginia	42.6	33.7
Barbour County	22	34.0
Greenbrier County	25.6	31.9
Marion County	14	27.0
Monongalia County	12.1	23.3
Pocahontas County	32.8	42.2
Preston County	19.6	9.8
Randolph County	18.3	88.4
Taylor County	29.2	9.2
Tucker County	38.9	25.6
Webster County	0	17.9

**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	2015
West Virginia	42.3	40.6
Barbour County	42.4	32.2
Greenbrier County	49.2	45.3
Marion County	36.4	32.9
Monongalia County	13	13.2
Pocahontas County	35.5	38.5
Preston County	46.6	28.0
Randolph County	51	55.7
Taylor County	45.7	31.8
Tucker County	35.7	38.8
Webster County	52.2	59.7

Percent Births to mothers with less than a 12 th grade education		
County	2012	2015
West Virginia	18.0%	15.7%
Barbour County	20.9%	16.9%
Greenbrier County	17.4%	13.2%
Marion County	12.7%	11.8%
Monongalia County	10.2%	7.5%
Pocahontas County	18.0%	16.3%
Preston County	14.7%	14.4%
Randolph County	22.2%	19.0%
Taylor County	15.3%	14.8%
Tucker County	17.6%	11.6%
Webster County	18.7%	17.9%

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



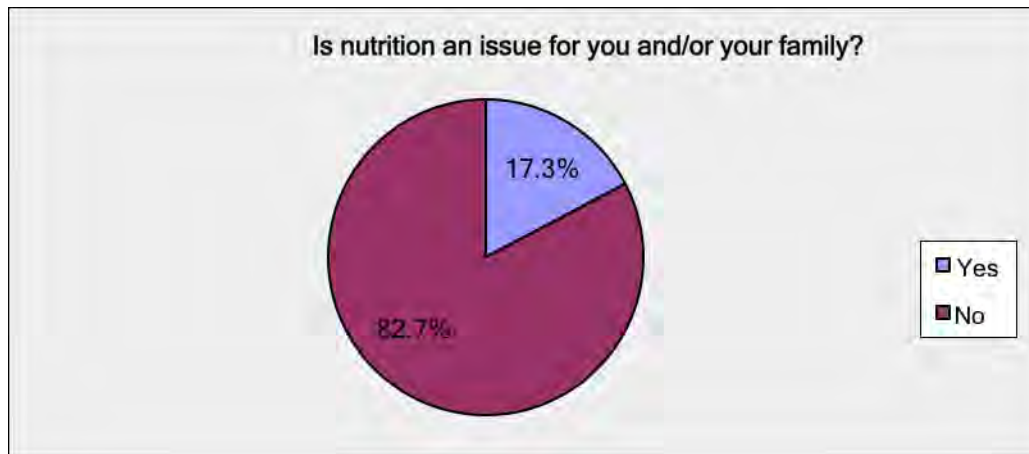
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Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster

POVERTY INDICATOR: NUTRITION

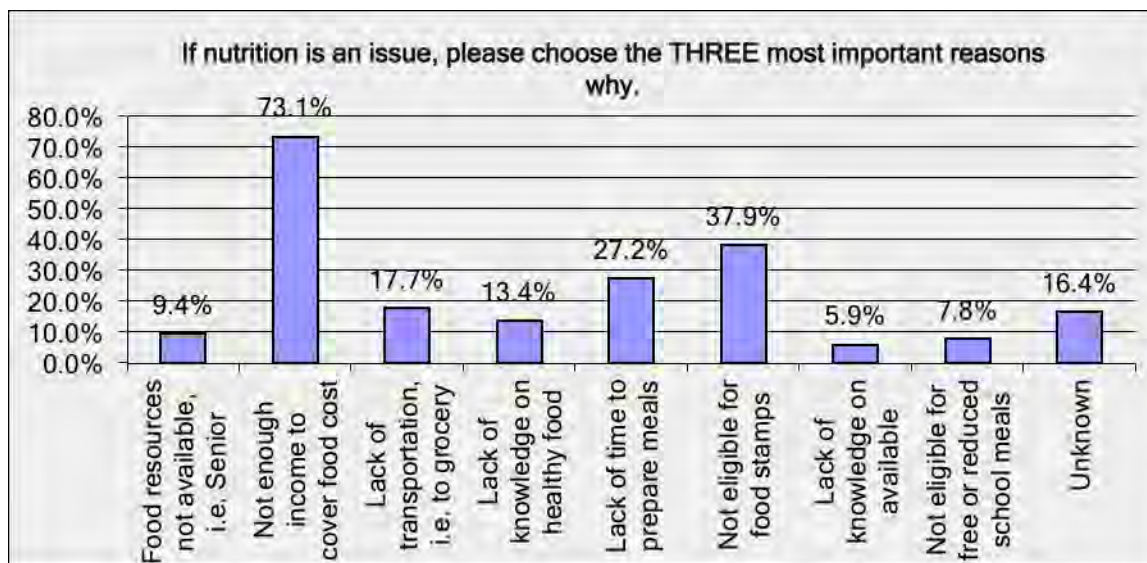
Primary Data: Survey Results

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.



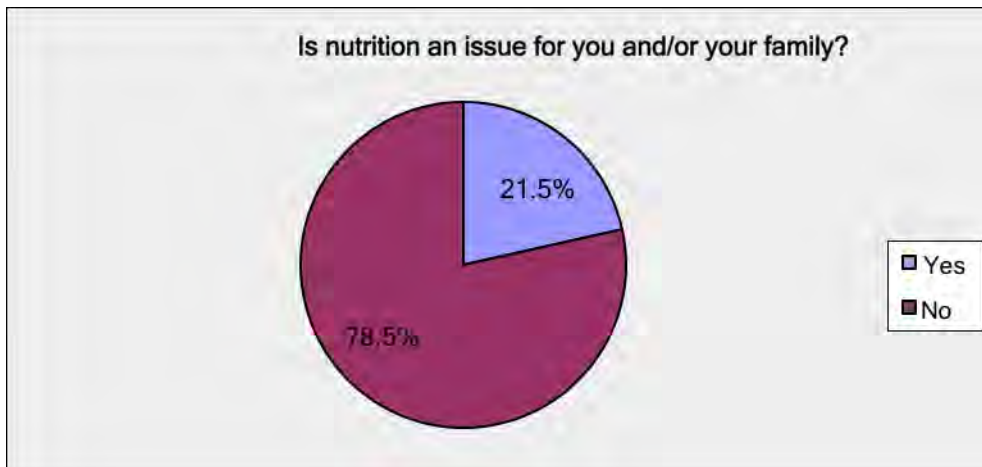
The top three reasons identified were:

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



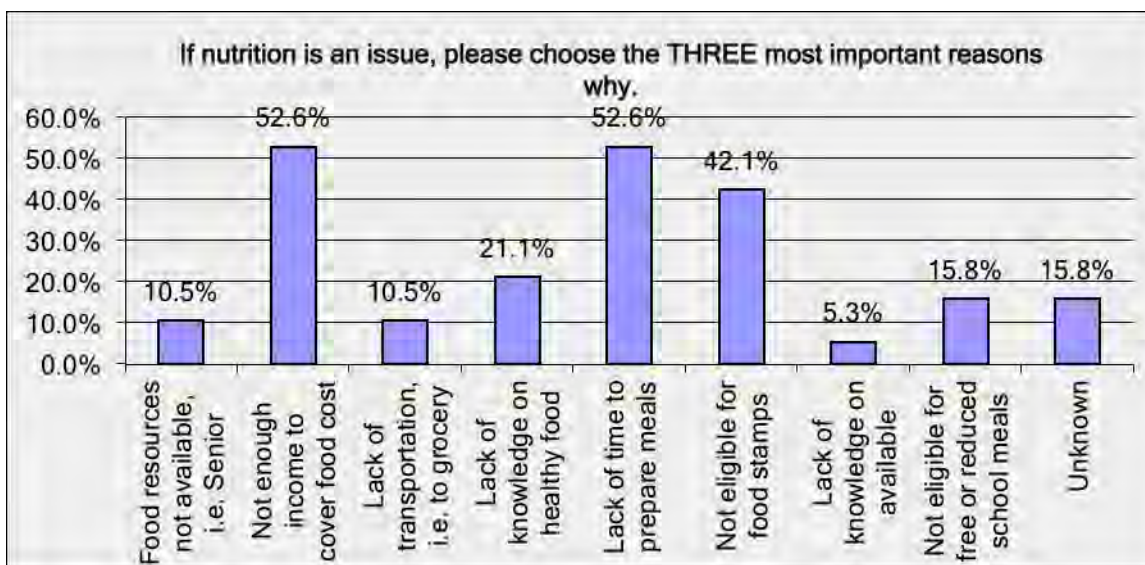
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

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.



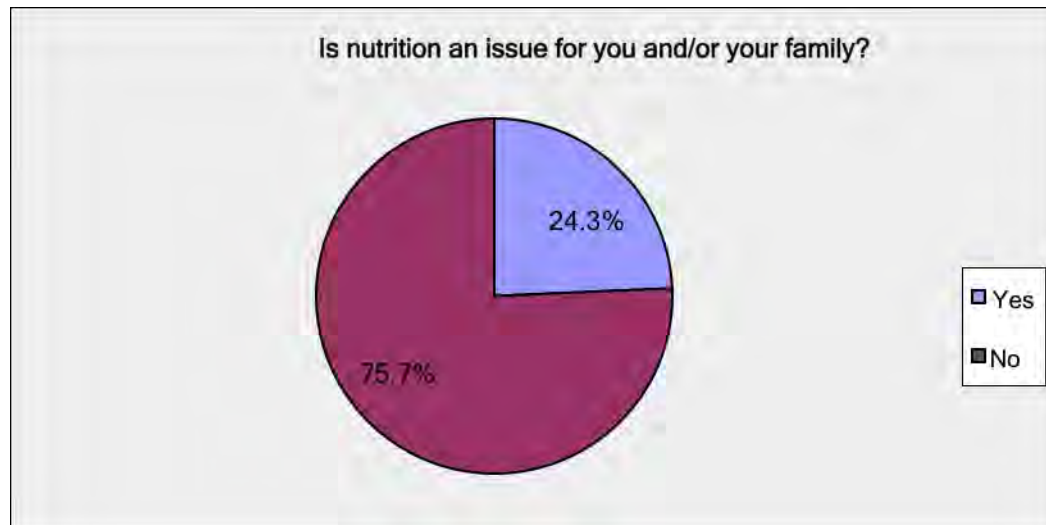
The top three reasons identified were:

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



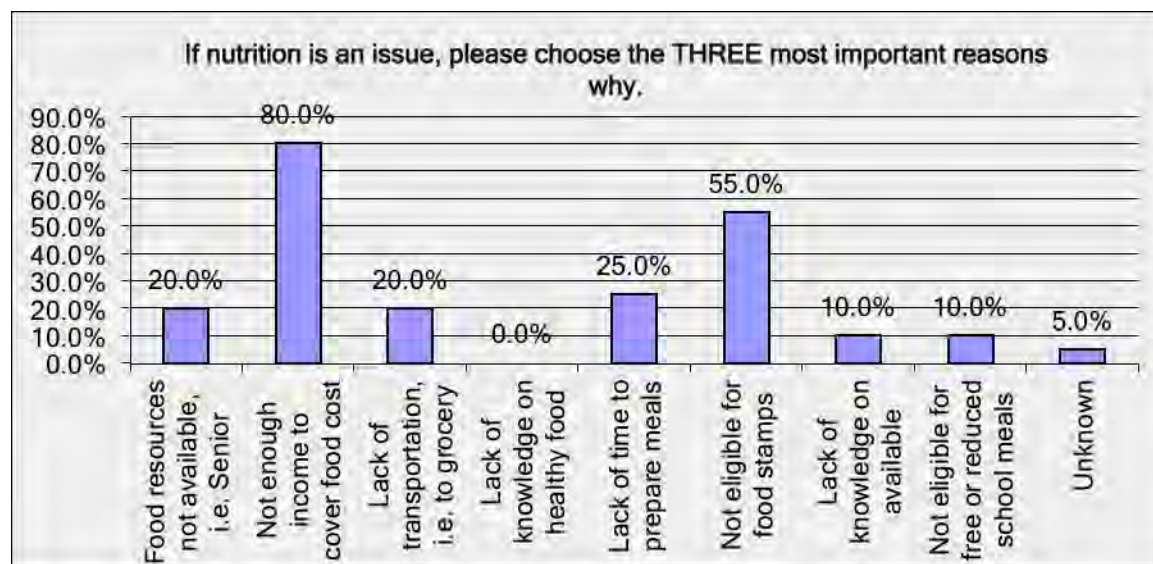
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

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.



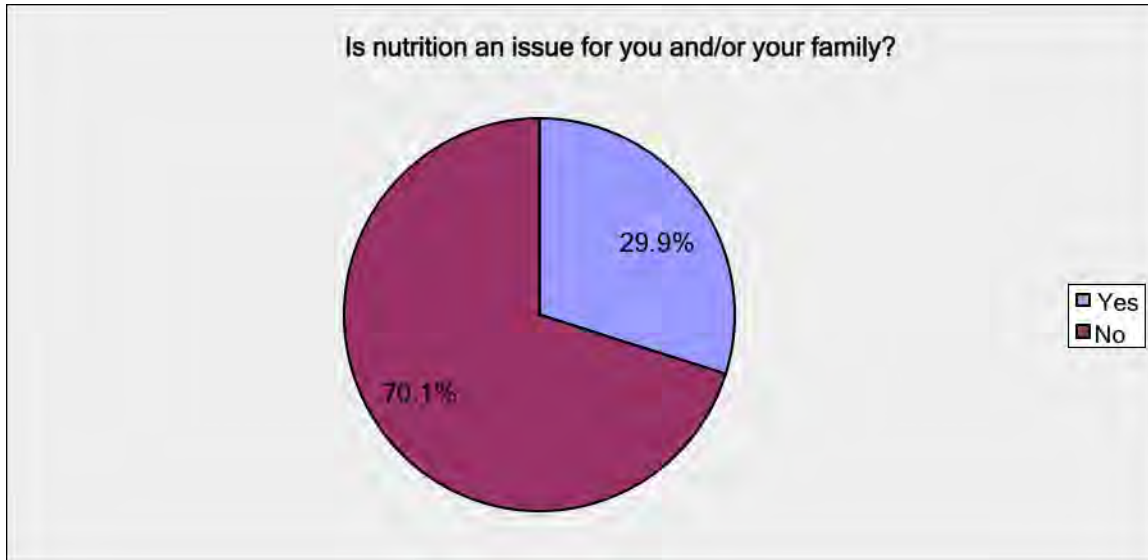
The top three reasons identified were:

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



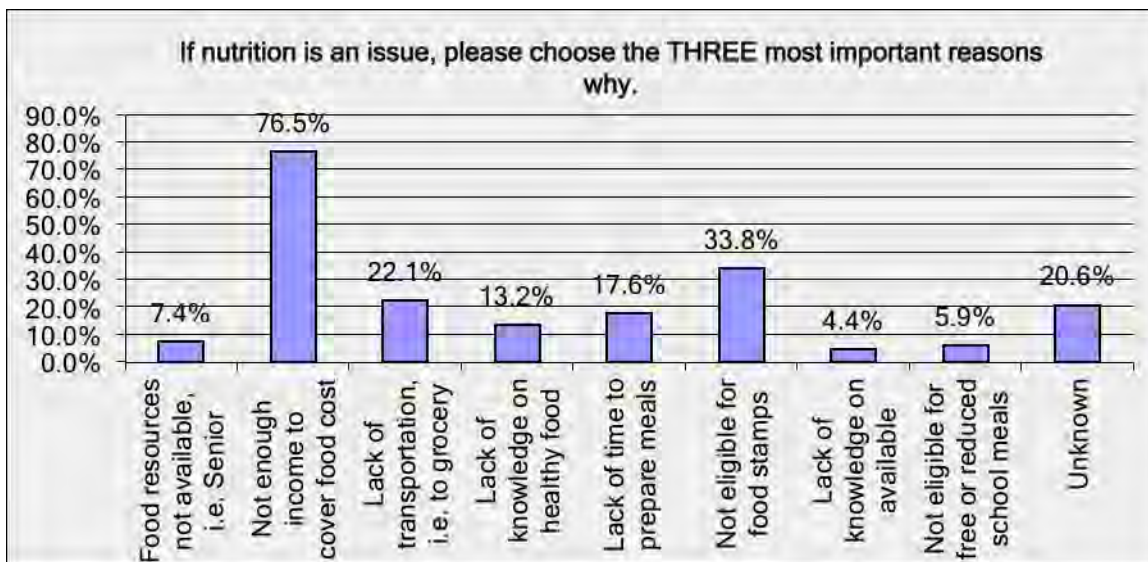
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

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.



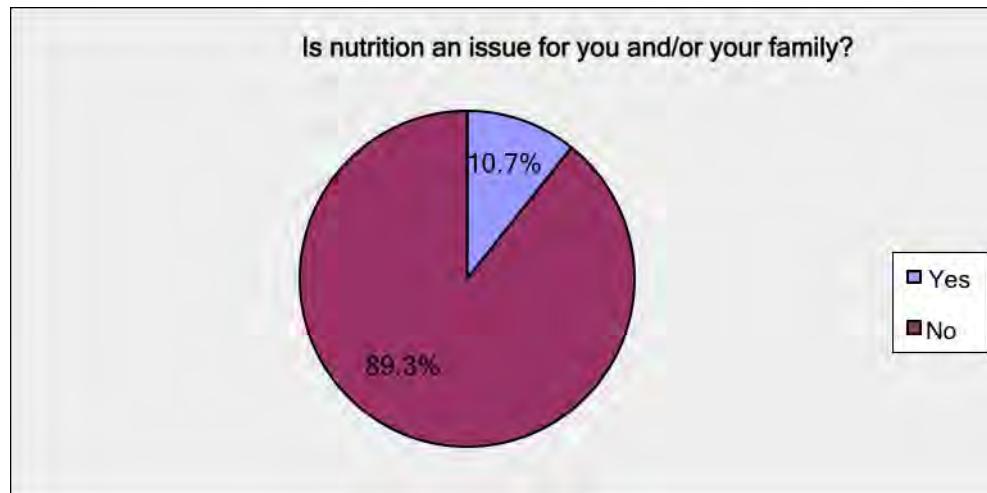
The top three reasons identified were:

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



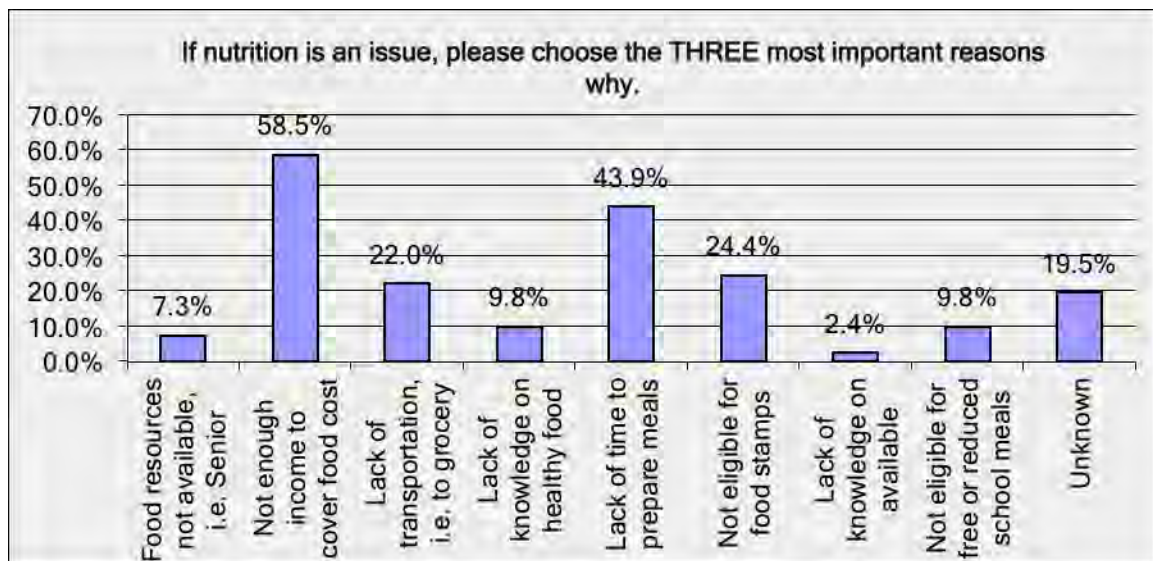
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

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.



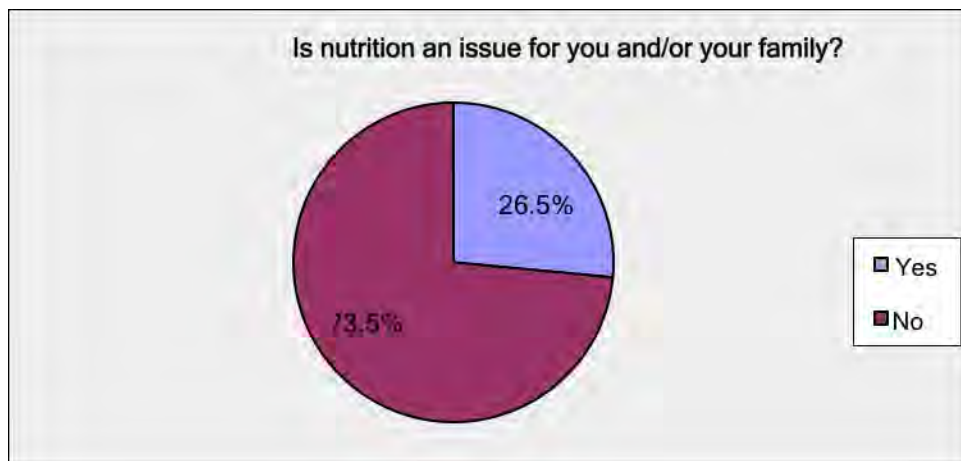
The top three reasons identified were:

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



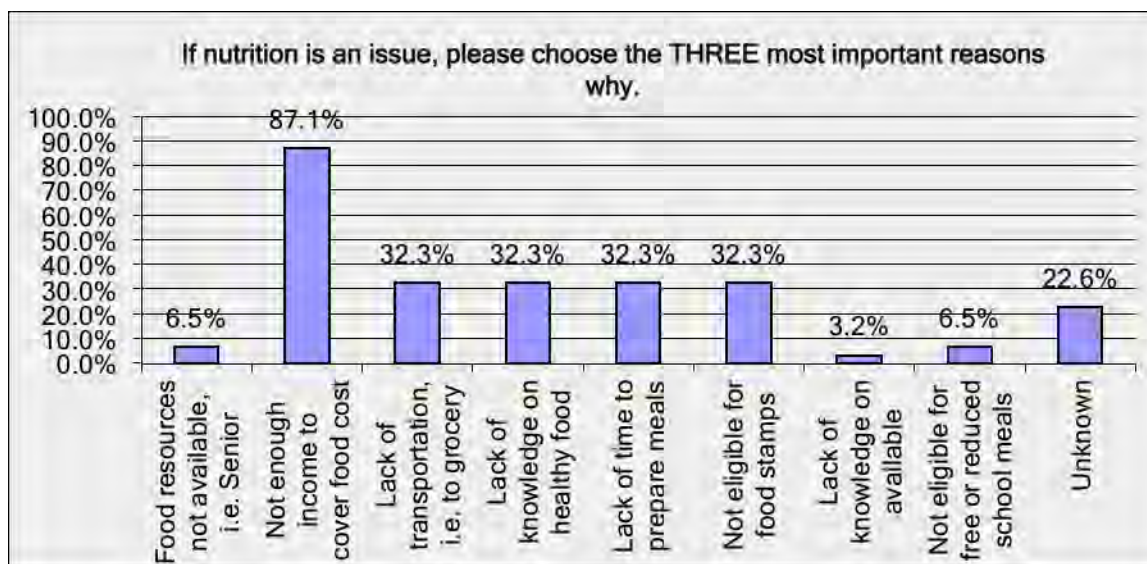
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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.



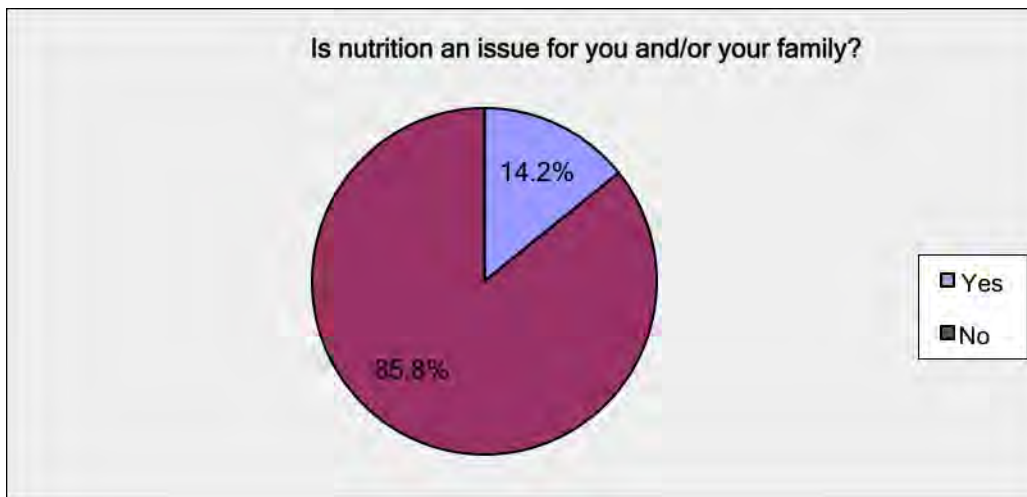
The top five reasons identified were:

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



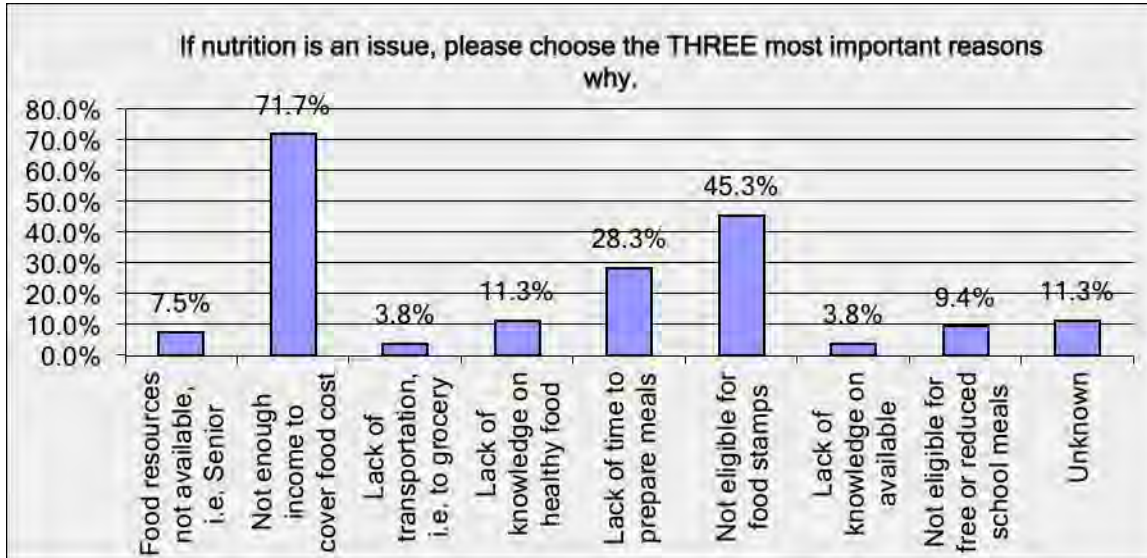
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

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.



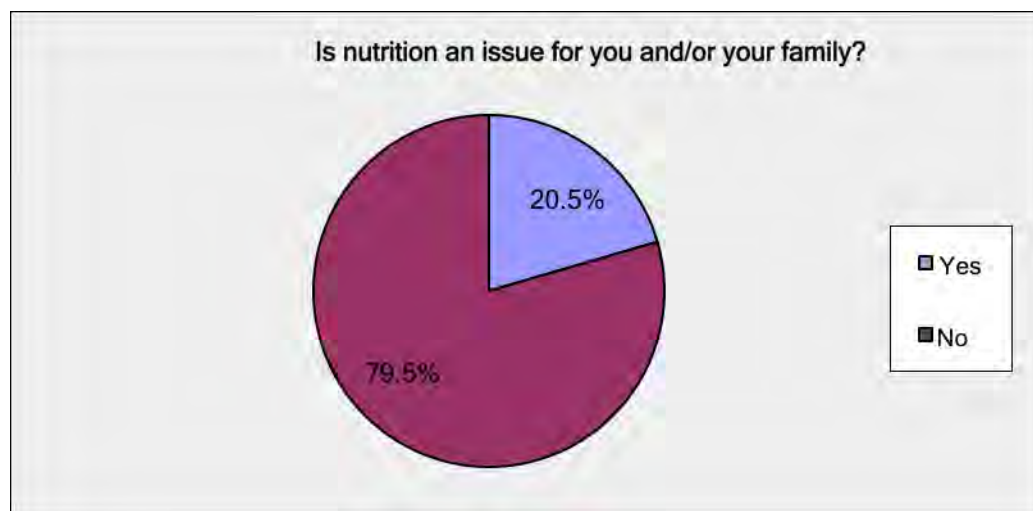
The top three reasons identified were:

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



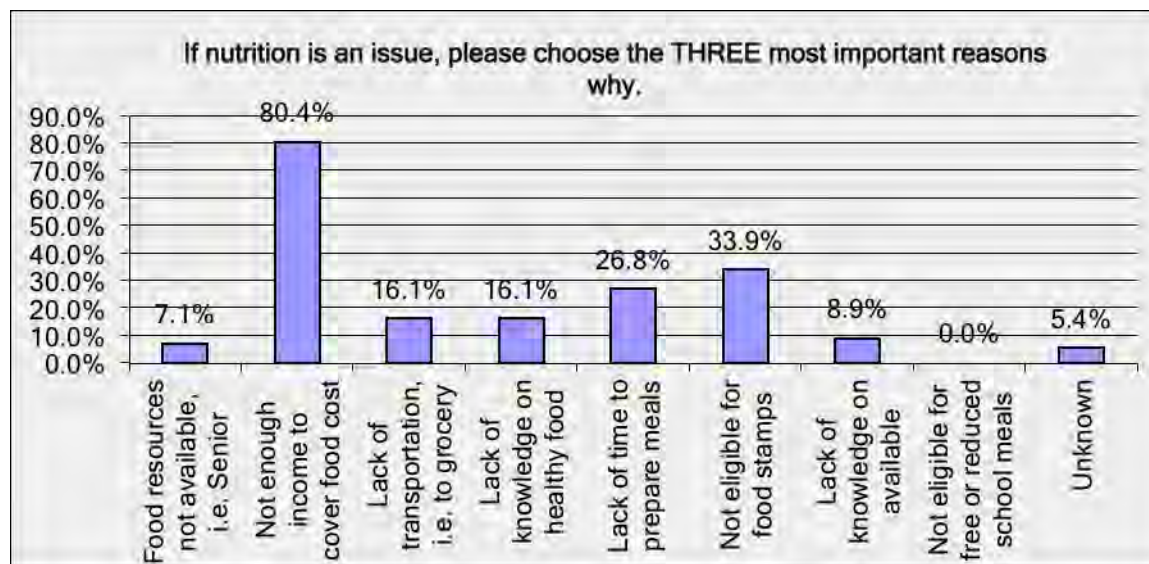
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

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.



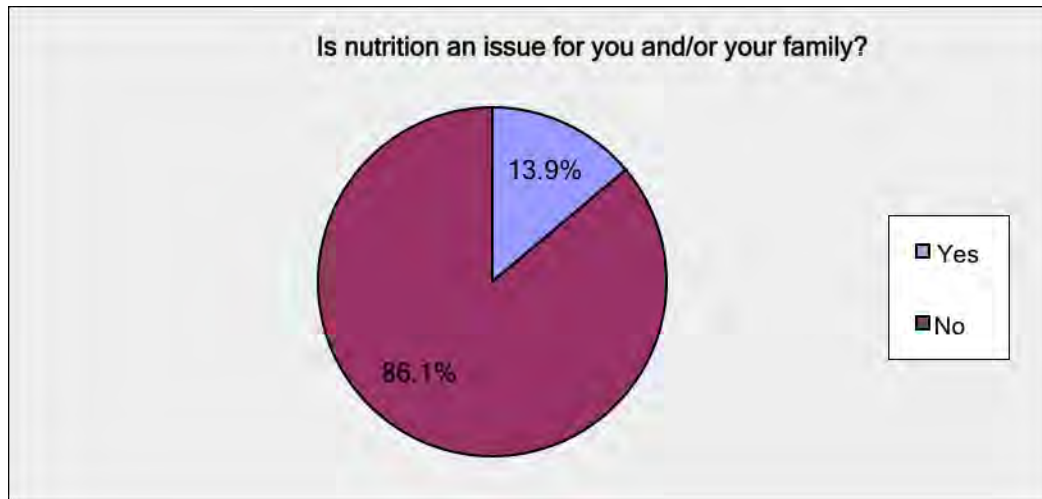
The top three reasons identified were:

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



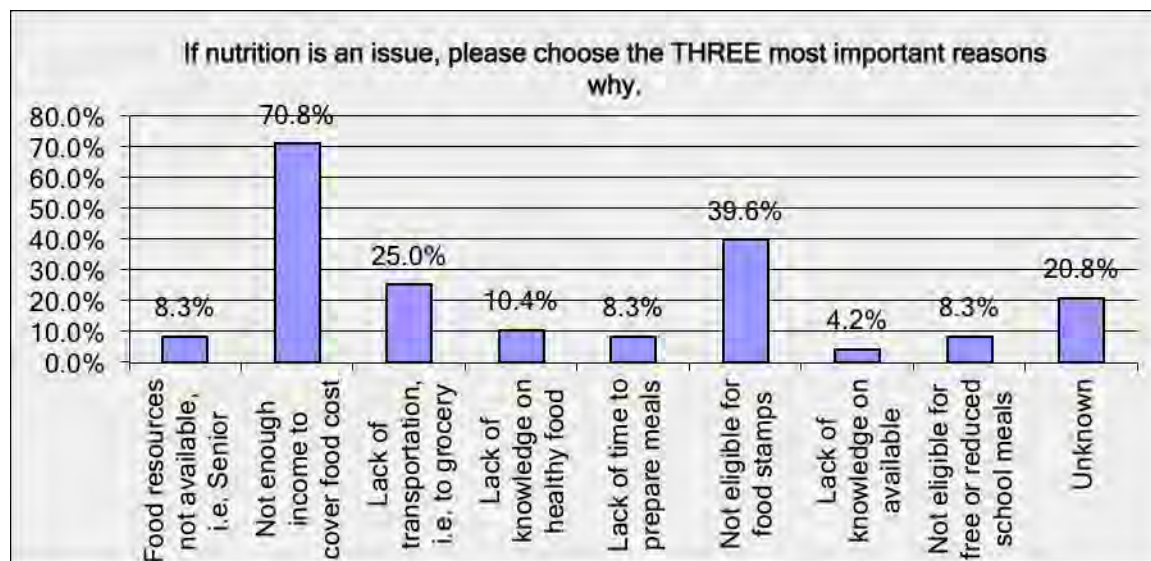
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

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.



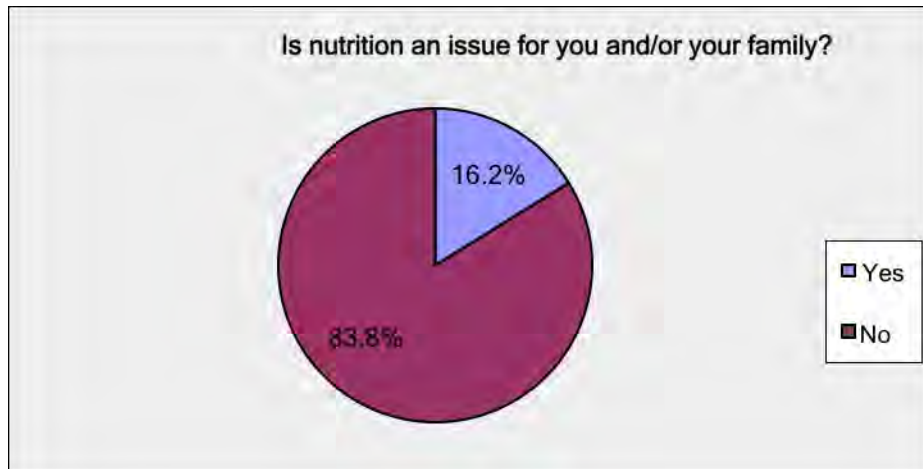
The top three reasons identified were:

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

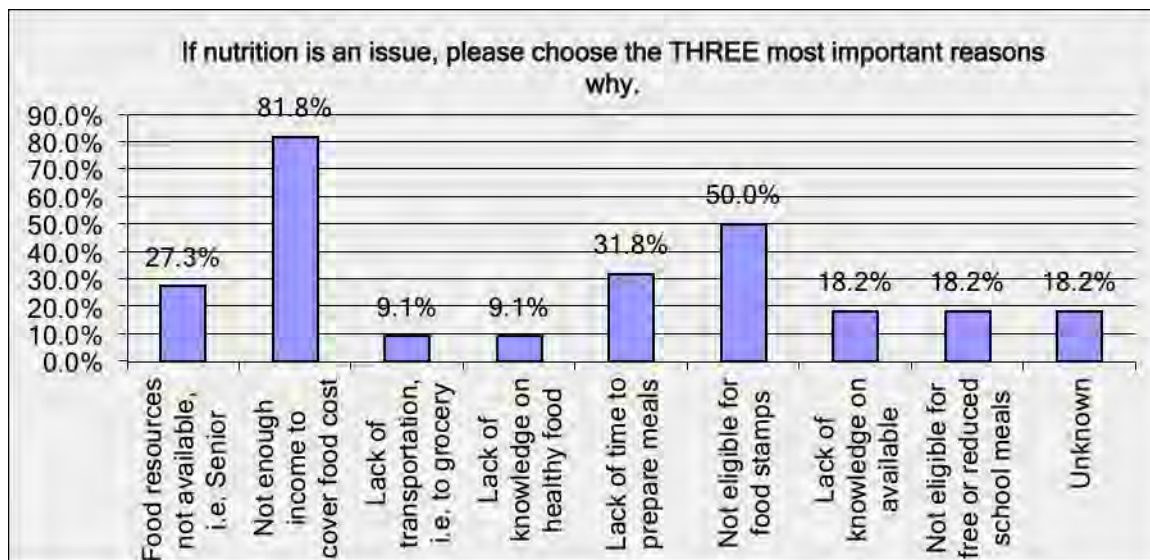
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, ***is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family?*** **16.2%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.



The top three reasons identified were:

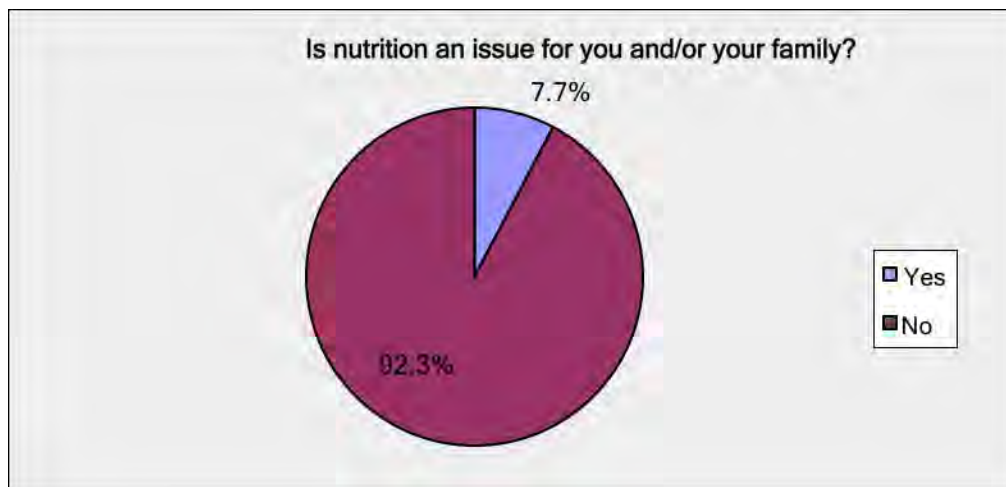
1. Not enough income to cover food cost
2. Not eligible for food stamps
3. Lack of time to prepare meals

Lack of



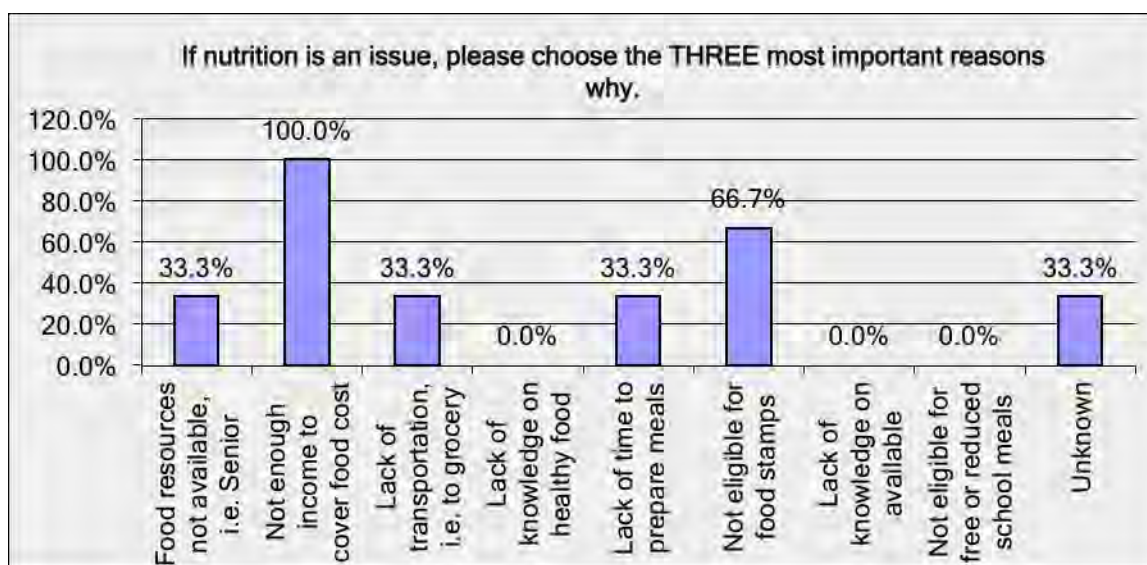
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

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 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 - NUTRITION

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 four food pantries located in Barbour County.

According to the West Virginia Office of Children Nutrition, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Barbour County in 2016 is 72.02%

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 Office of Children Nutrition, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Greenbrier County in 2016 is 72.02%

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 Office of Children Nutrition, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Marion County in 2016 is 55.13%

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

farmer's 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 Office of Children Nutrition, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Monongalia County in 2016 is 35.41%

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 farmer's 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 Office of Children Nutrition, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Pocahontas County in 2016 is 67.24%

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 farmer's 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 Office of Children Nutrition, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Preston County in 2016 is 57.17%

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 farmer's 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 are also available to county residents.

According to the West Virginia Office of Children Nutrition, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Randolph County in 2016 is 61.25%

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 farmer's 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 Office of Children Nutrition, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Taylor County in 2016 is 56.97%

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 farmer's 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 Office of Children Nutrition, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Tucker County in 2016 is 55.70%

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 farmer's 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 Office of Children Nutrition, the number of children approved for free and reduced-priced school meals in Webster County in 2016 is 89.23%

POVERTY INDICATOR: USE OF INCOME



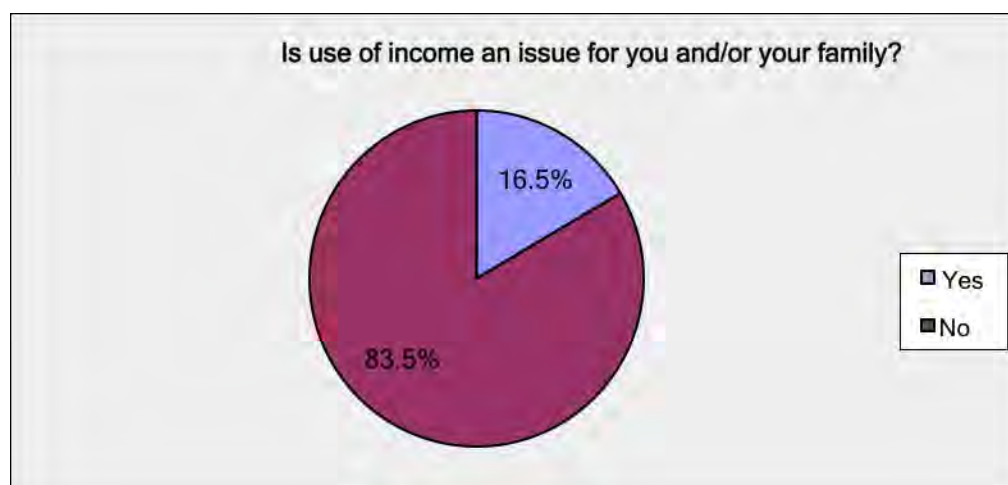
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POVERTY INDICATOR: USE OF INCOME

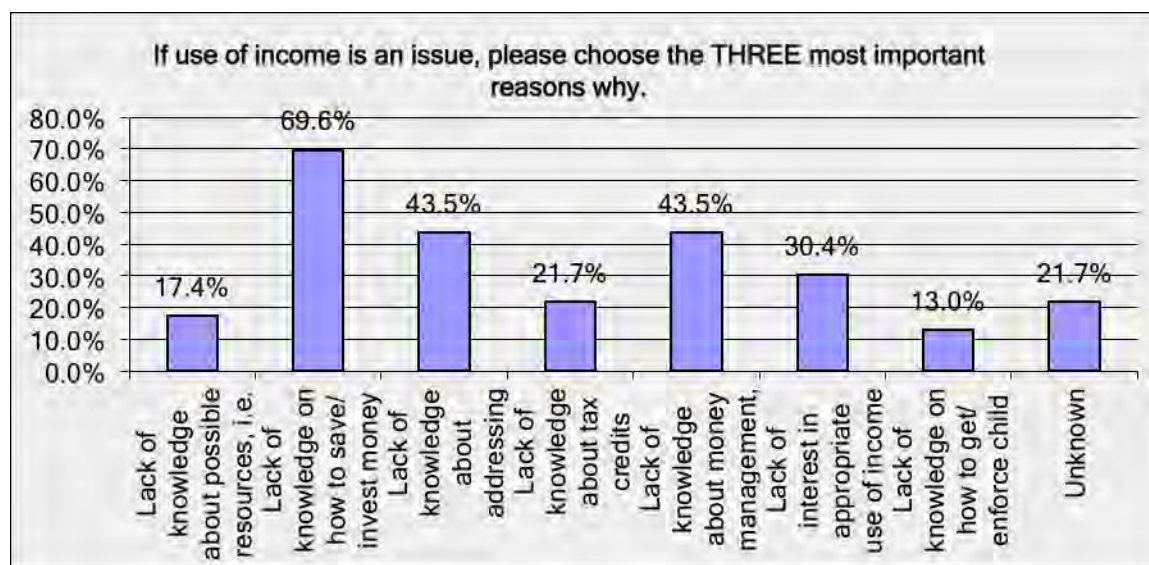
Primary Data: Survey Results

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.



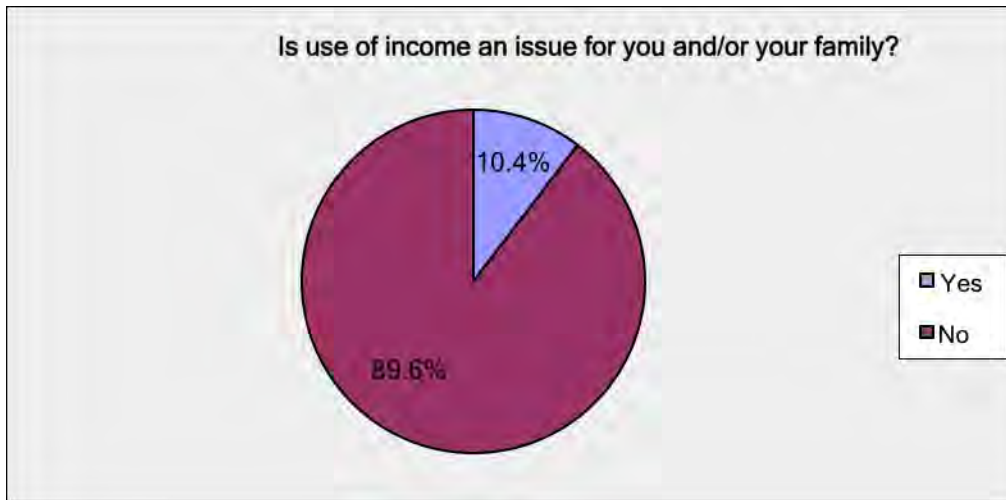
The top three reasons identified were:

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 card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.



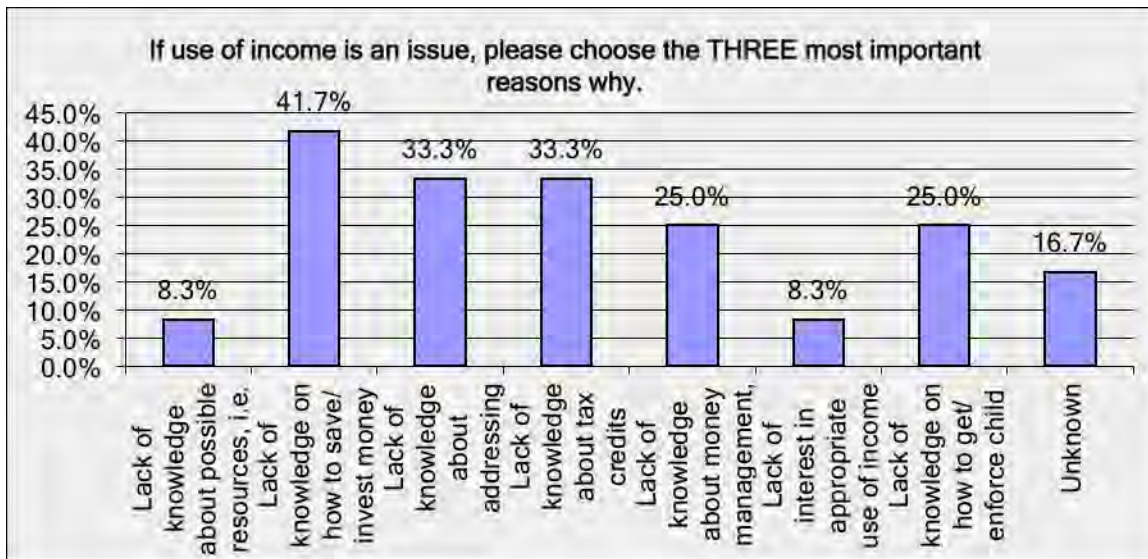
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

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.



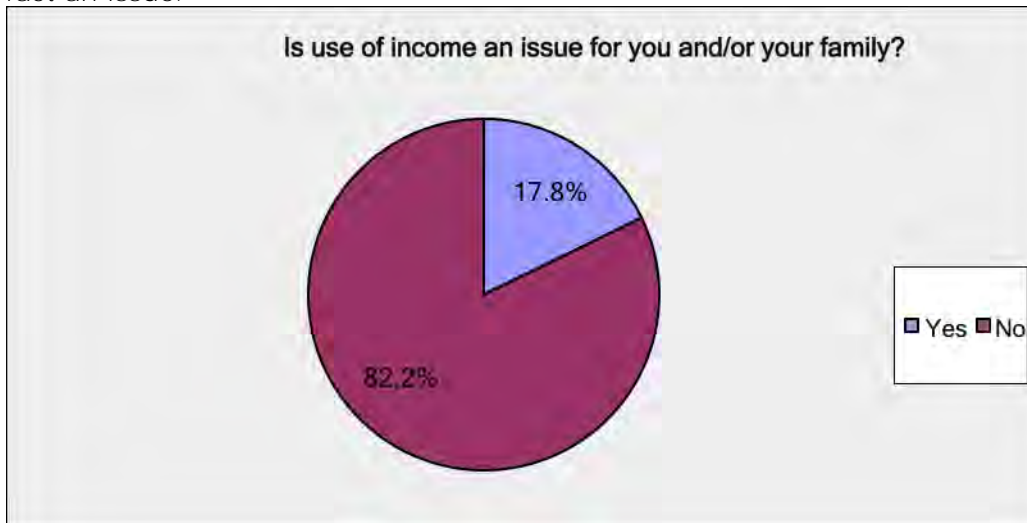
The top three reasons identified were:

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



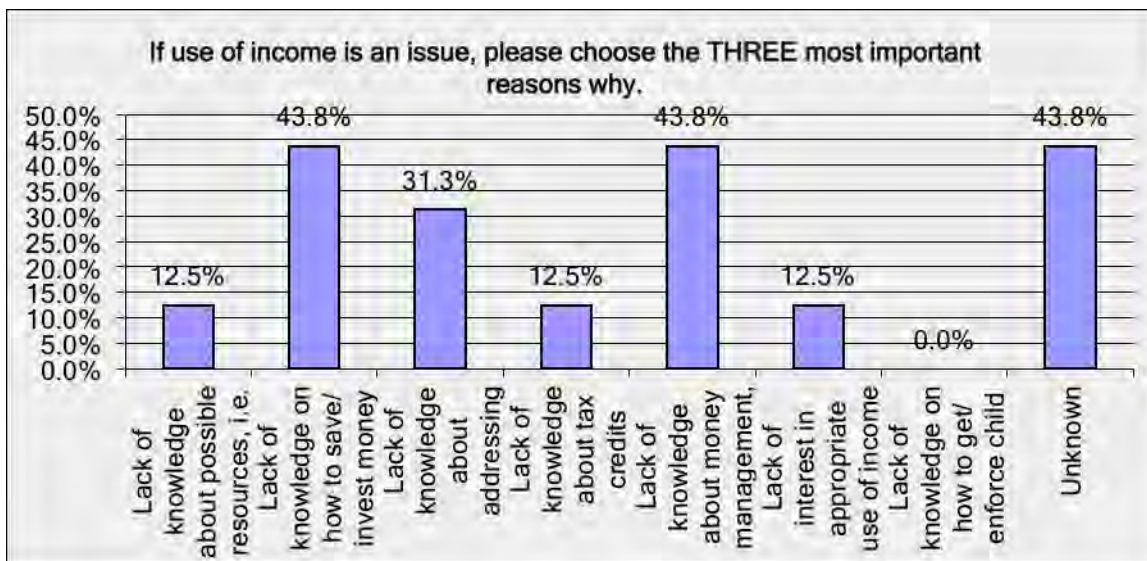
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

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.



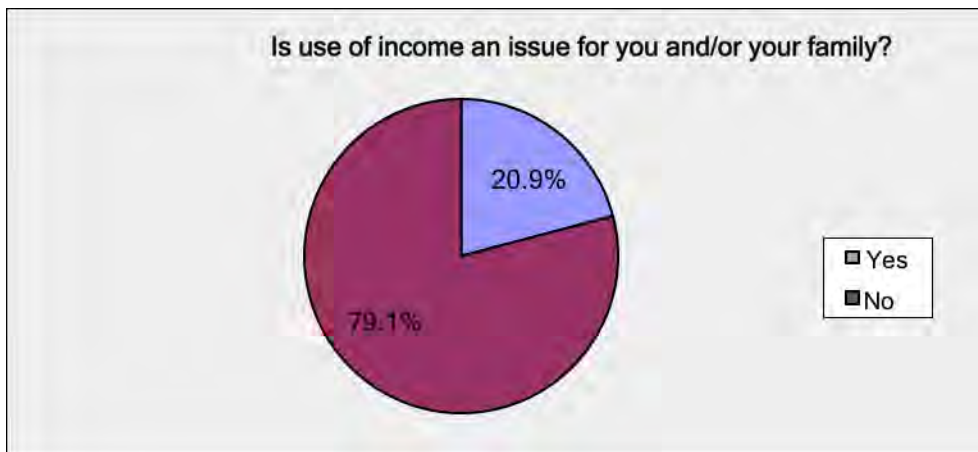
The top three reasons identified were:

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



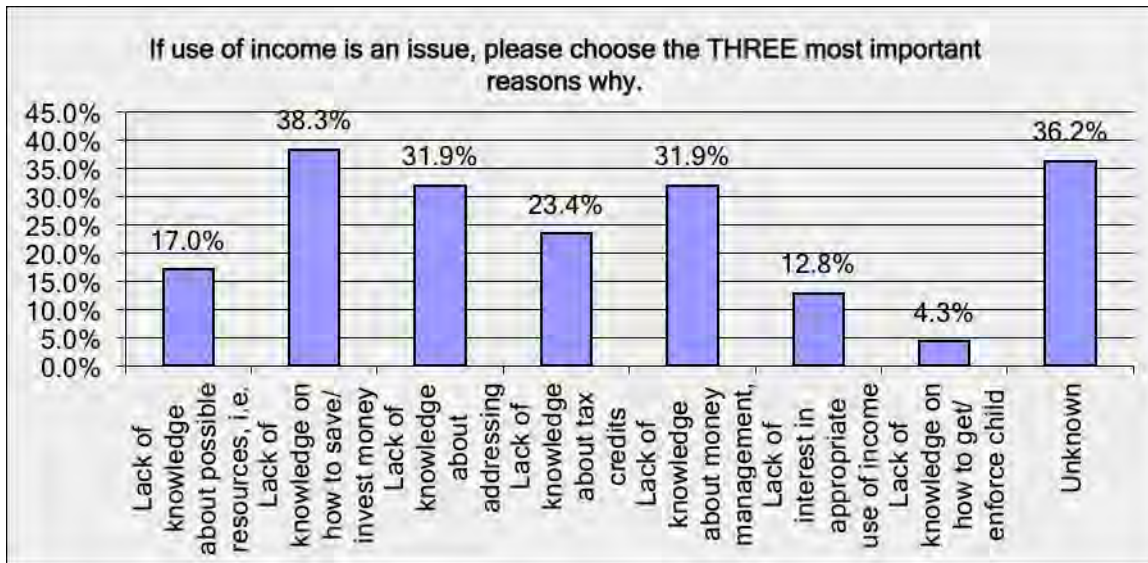
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

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.



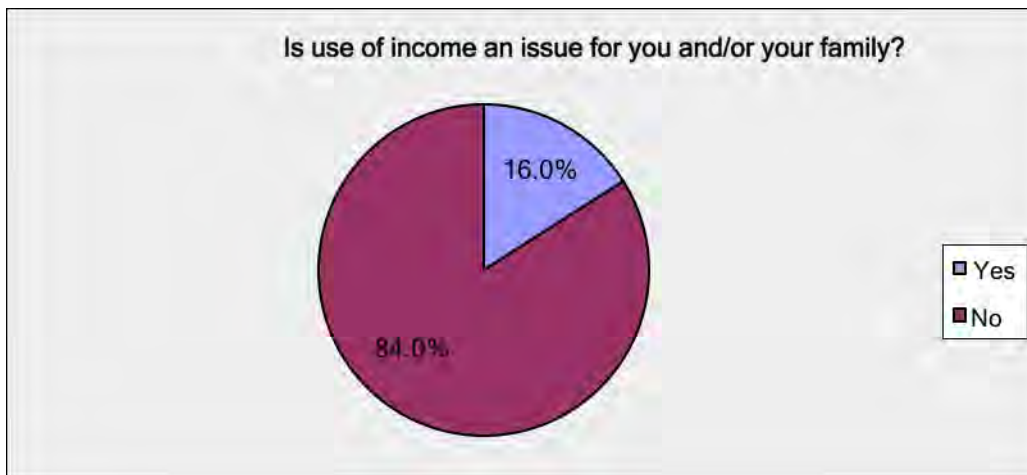
The top four reasons identified were:

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



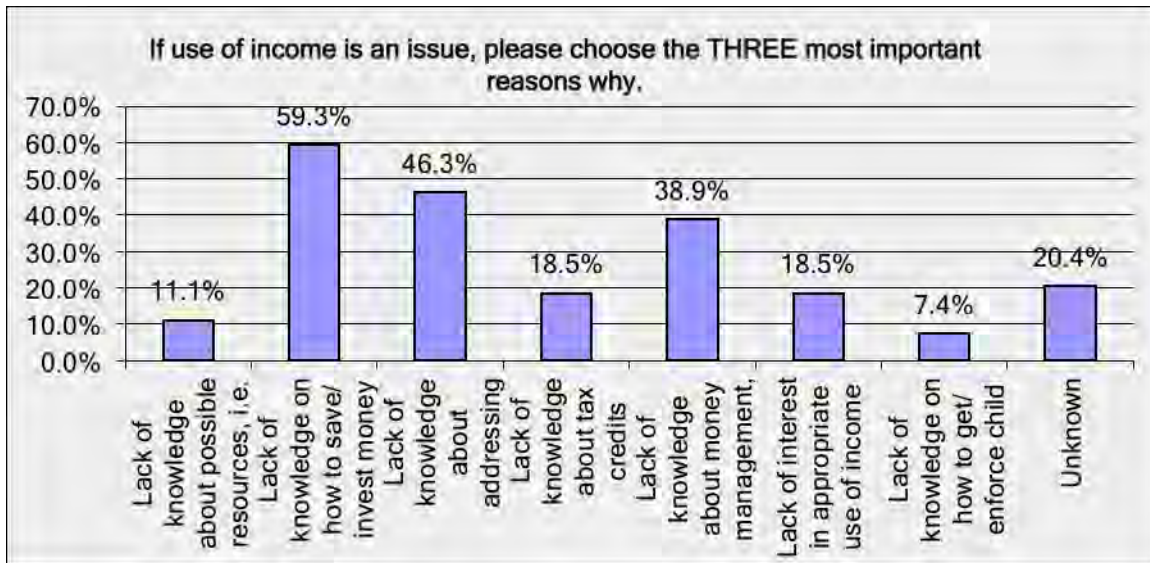
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

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.



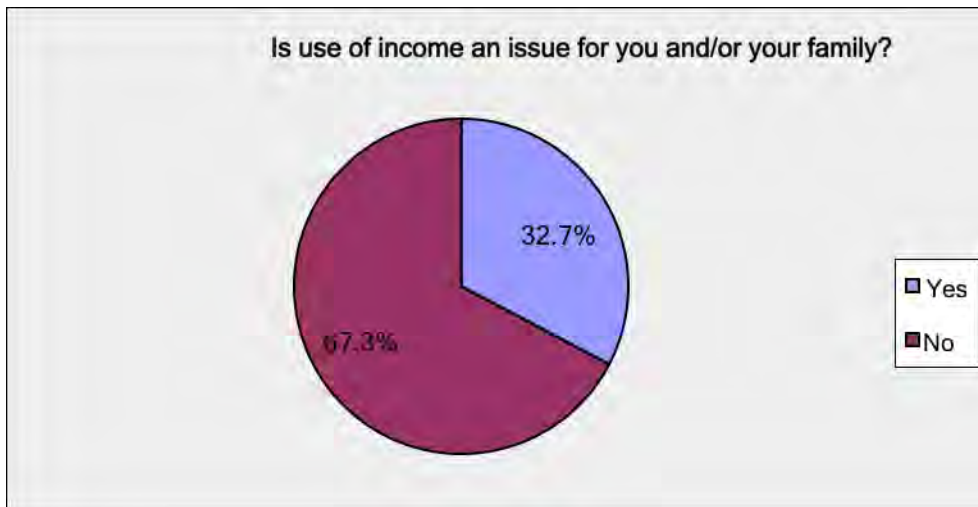
The top three reasons identified were:

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 card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.



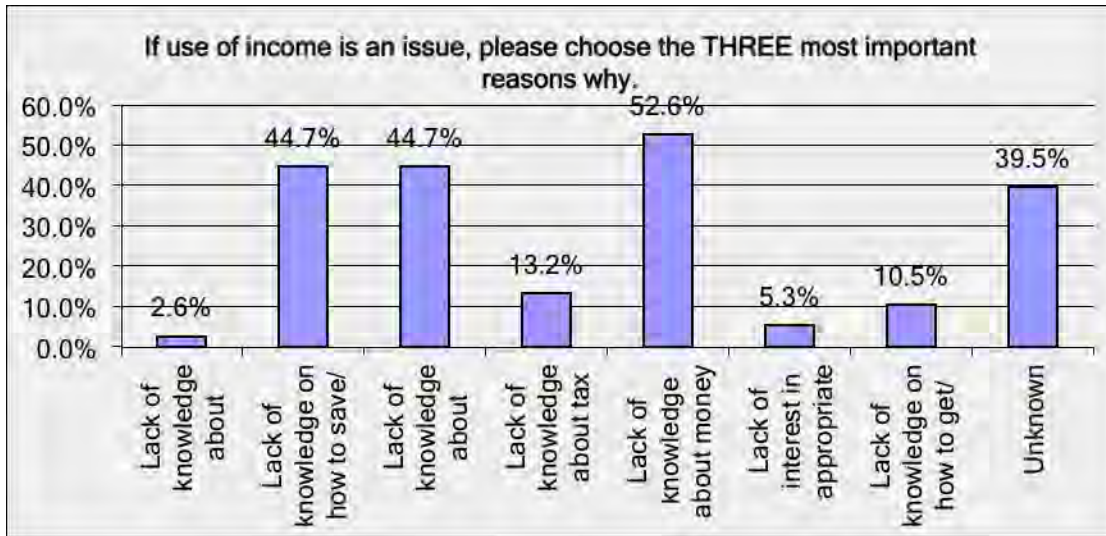
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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.



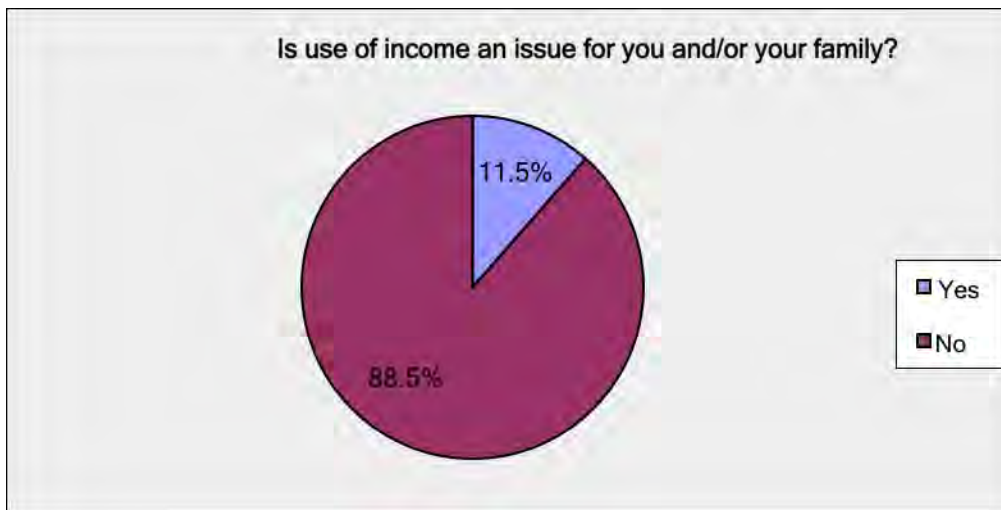
The top three reasons identified were:

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



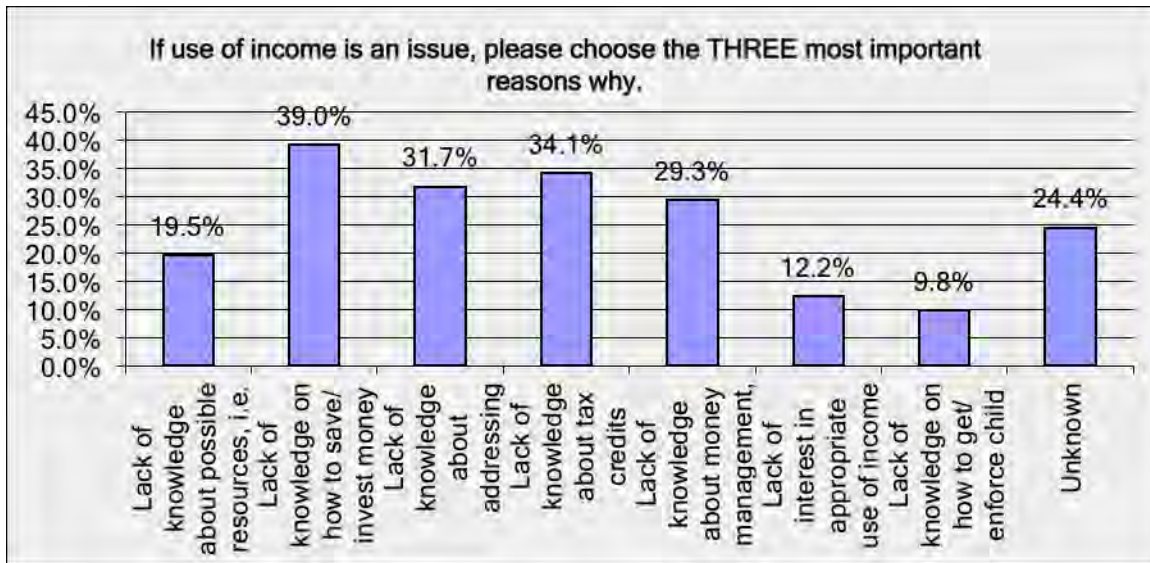
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

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.



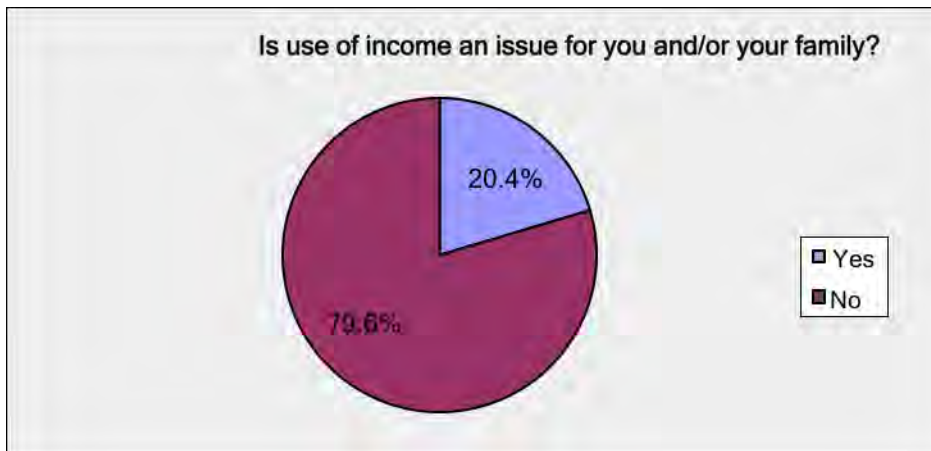
The top three reasons identified were:

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



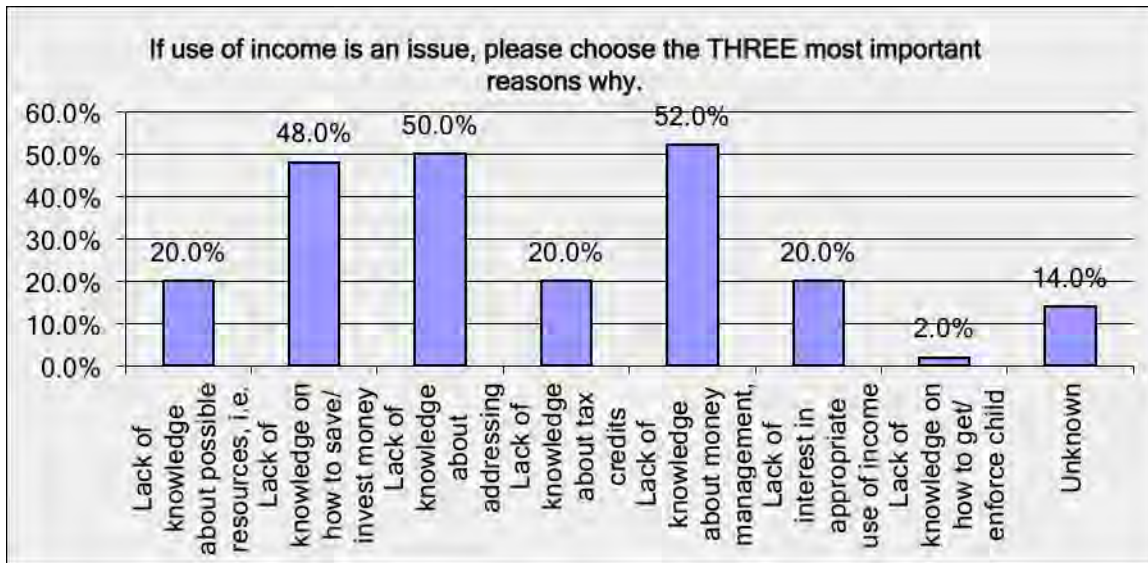
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

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.



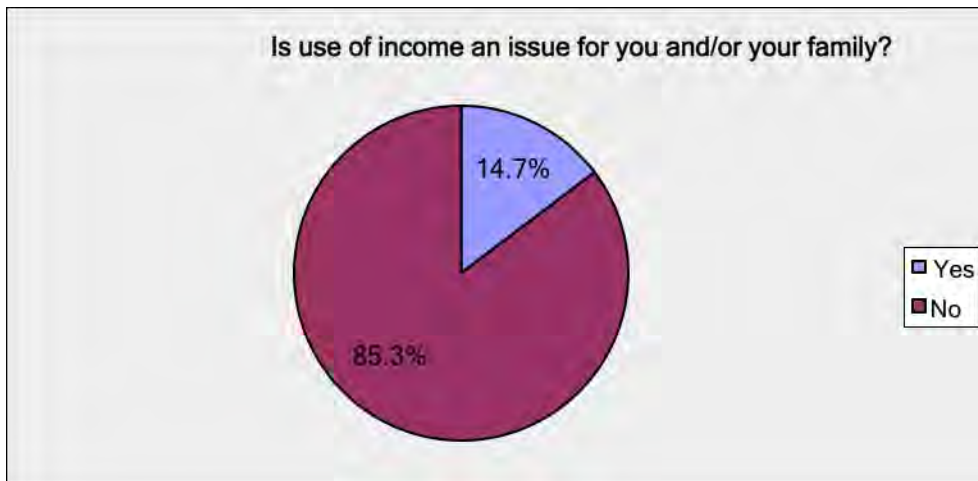
The top three reasons identified were:

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



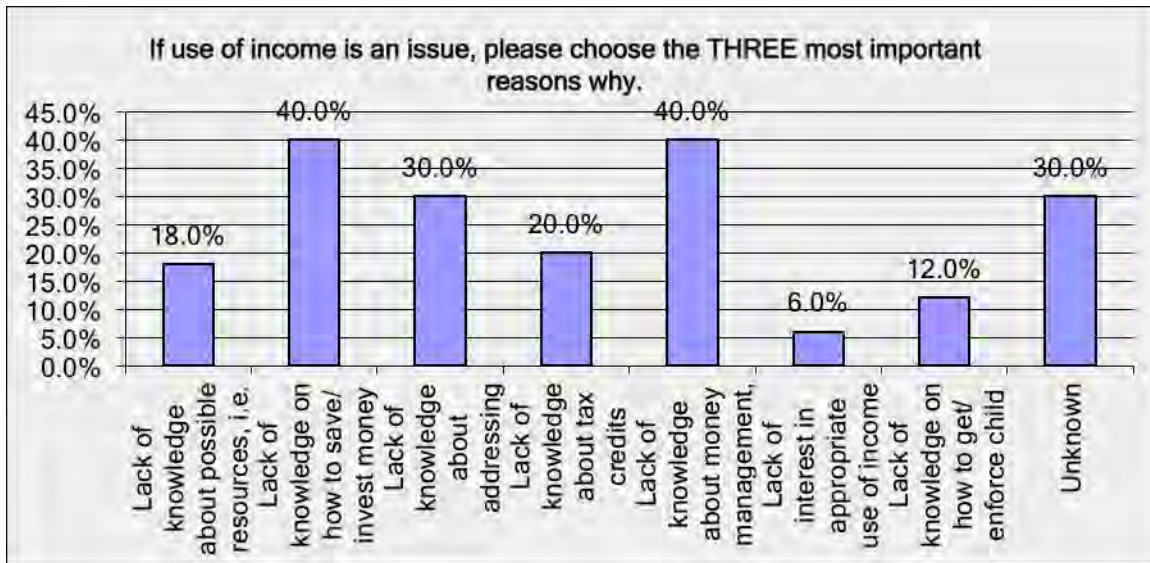
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

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.



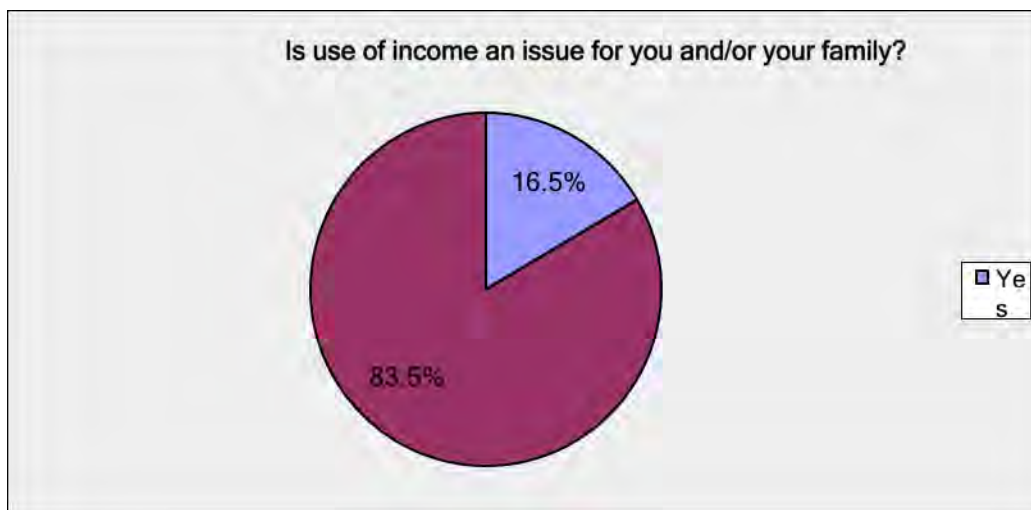
The top four reasons identified were:

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



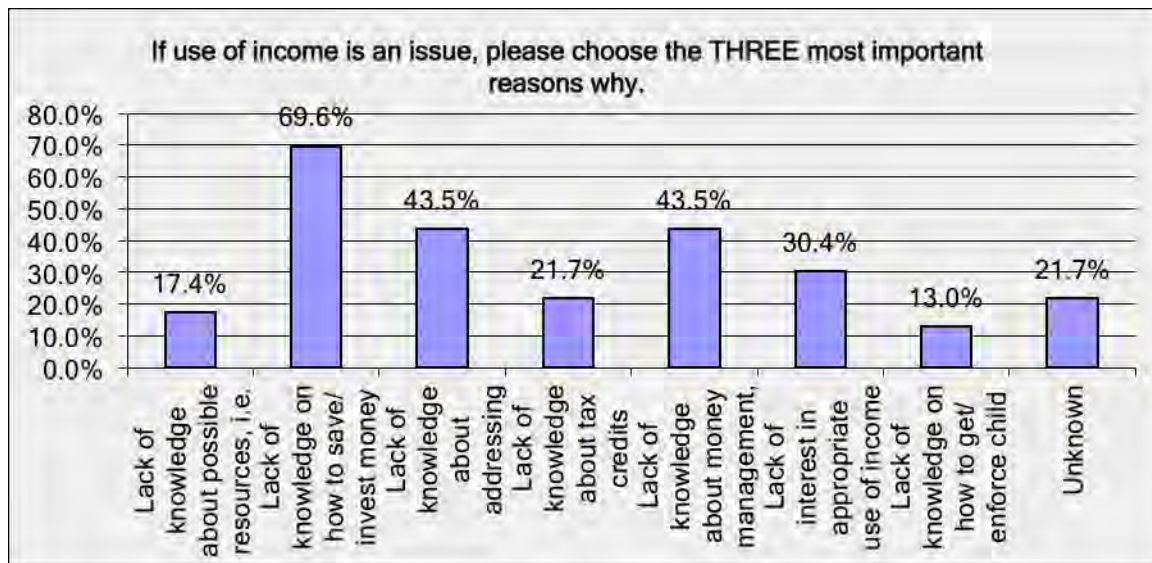
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

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.



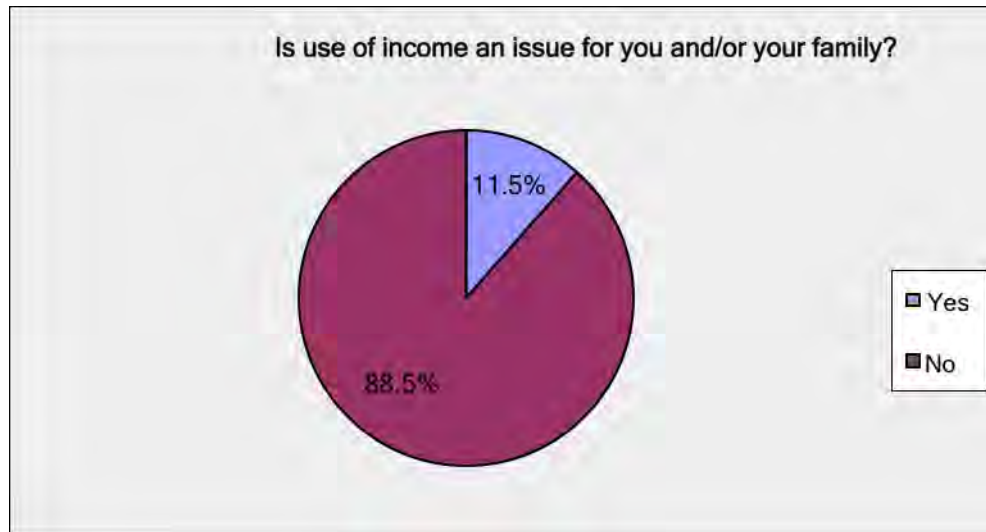
The top three reasons identified were:

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



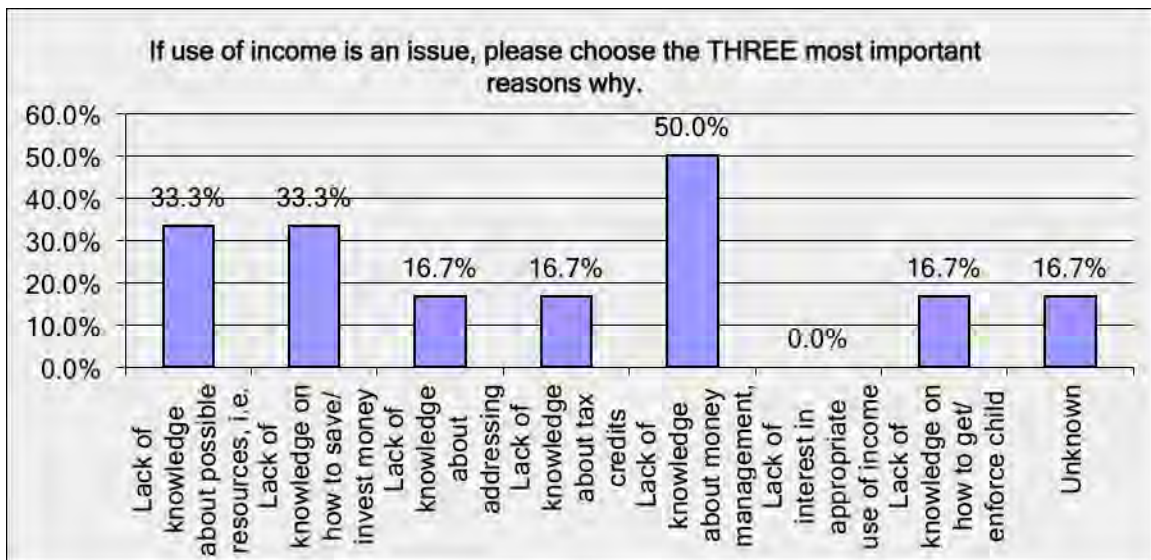
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

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 card 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
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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	76,375	73,931	8,092	56,389	11,894	24,687	42,007
Barbour County	793	771	71	576	146	289	429
Greenbrier County	1,440	1,367	127	1,017	296	555	758
Marion County	2,035	1,969	257	1,476	302	626	1,136
Monongalia County	1,672	1,620	314	1,143	215	479	964
Pocahontas County	291	273	19	206	66	120	140
Preston County	1,111	1,064	108	786	217	365	583
Randolph County	1,254	1,195	118	874	262	517	625
Taylor County	682	661	64	497	121	223	400
Tucker County	199	(x)	17	132	50	92	86
Webster County	716	690	44	493	179	259	397

Social Security Administration, 2016

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



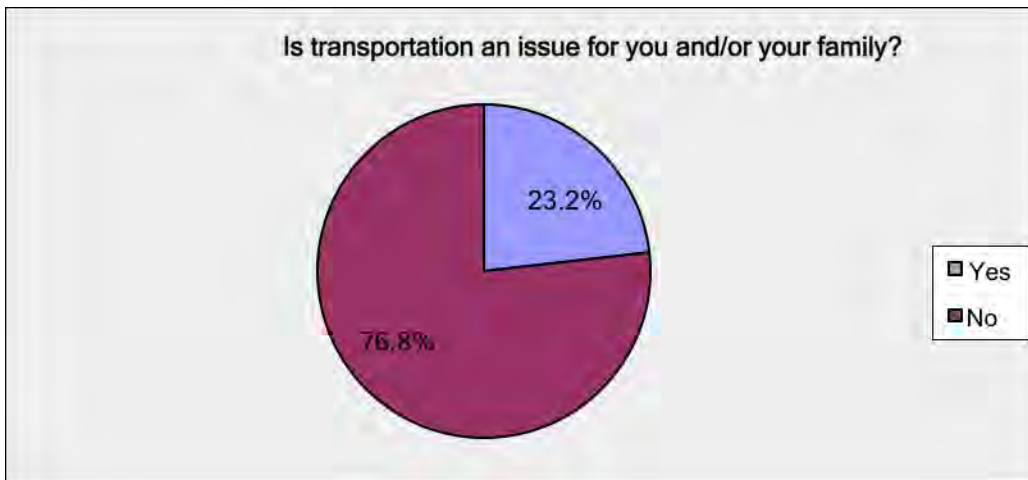
Believing
in *your*
success!

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

POVERTY INDICATOR: TRANSPORTATION

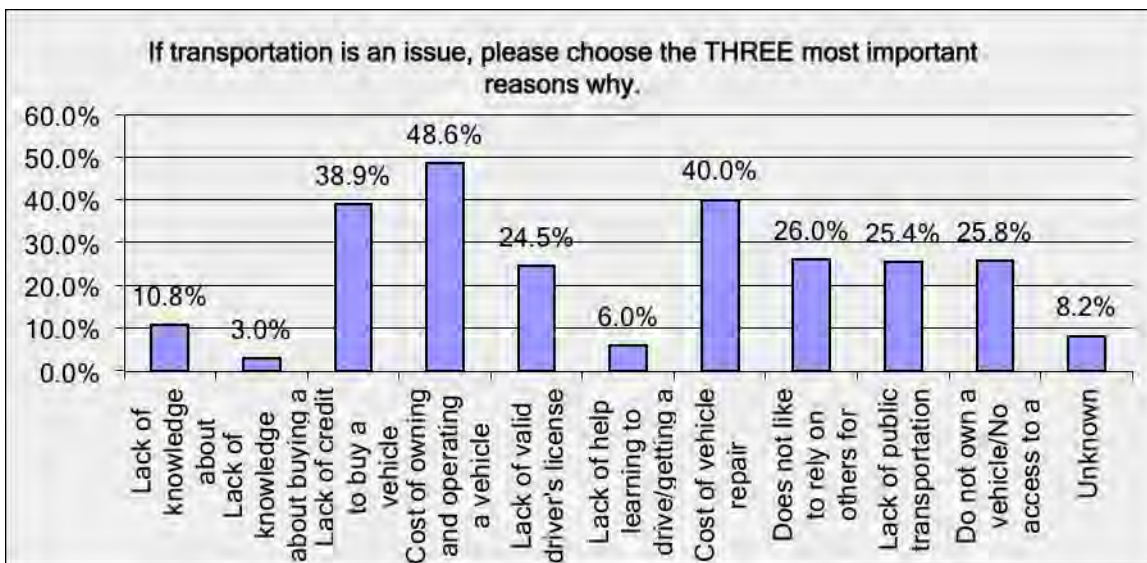
Primary Data: Survey Results

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.



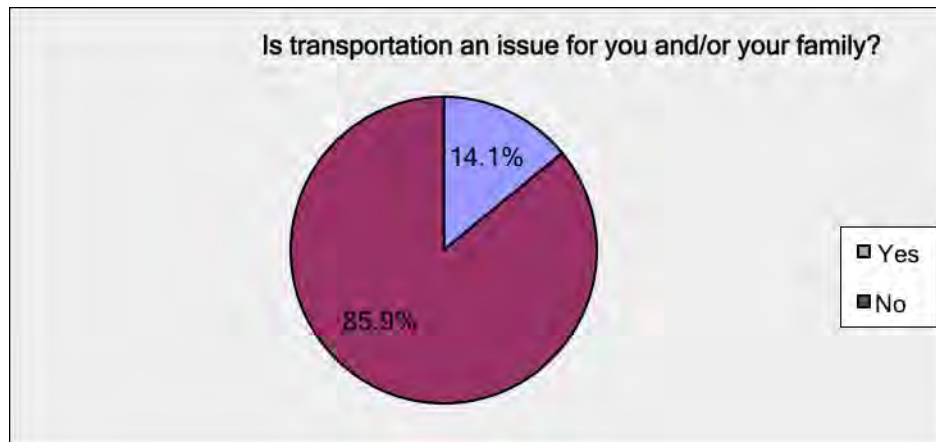
The top three reasons identified were:

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



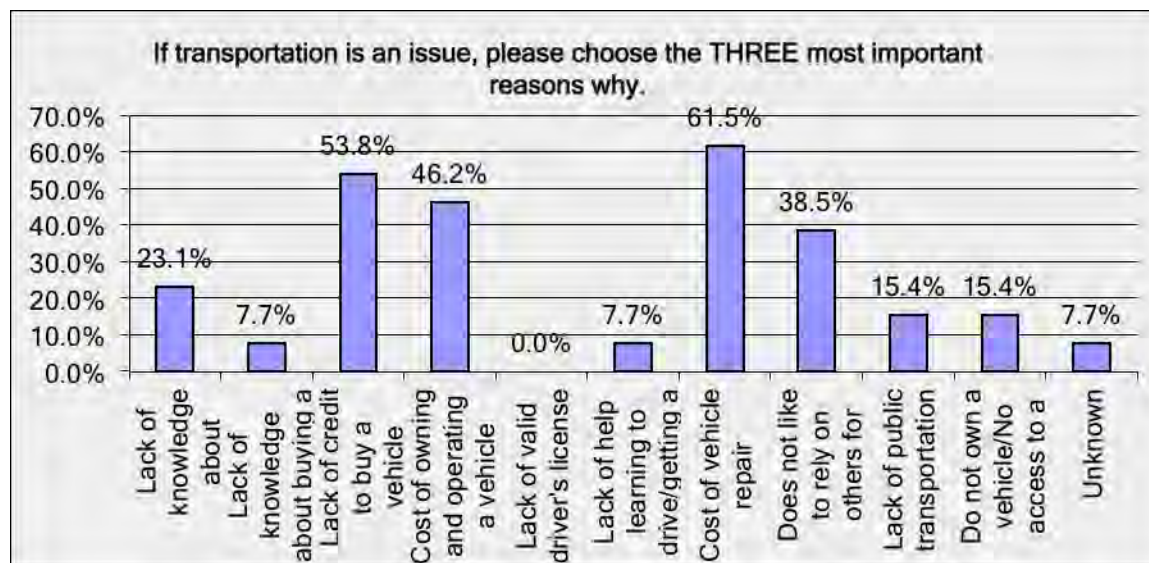
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

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.



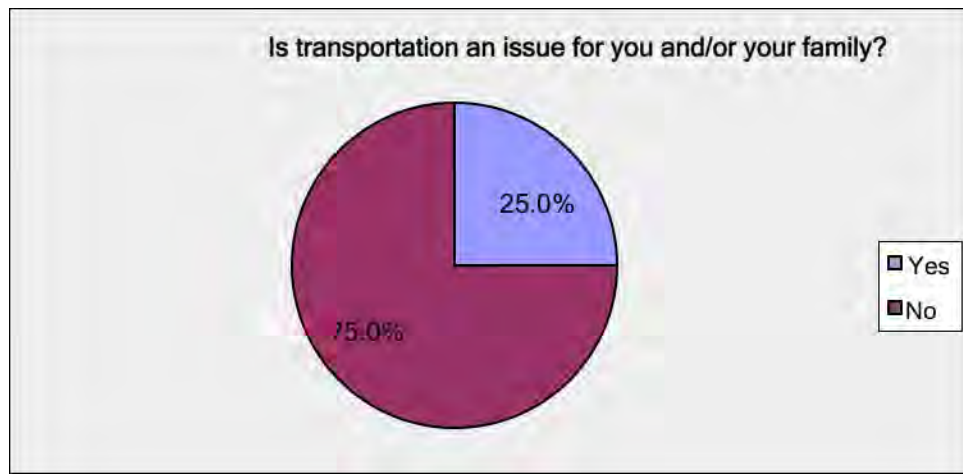
The top three reasons identified were:

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



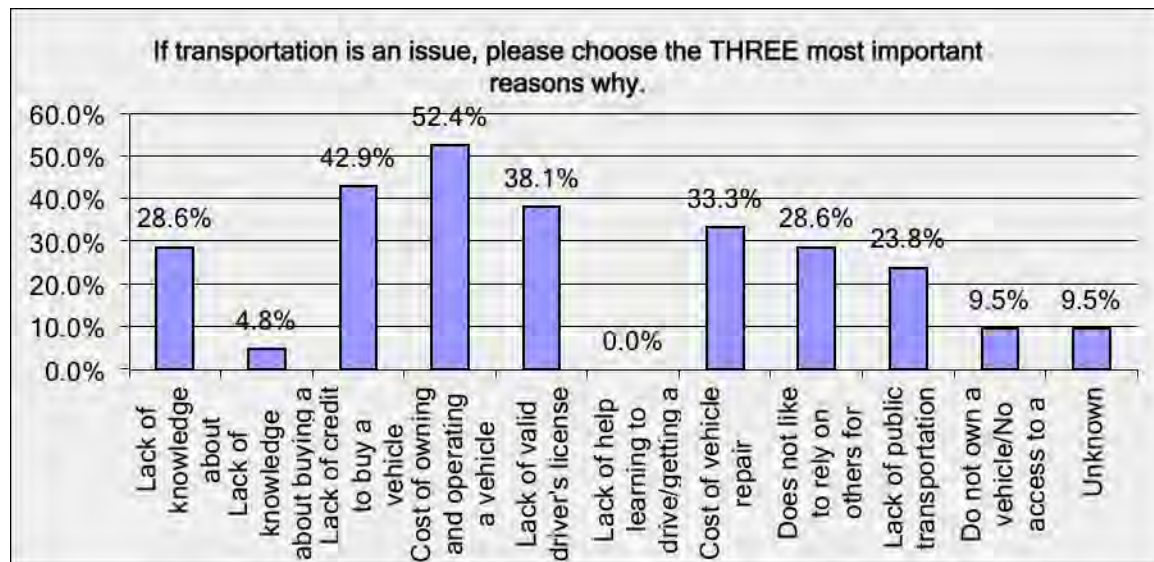
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

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.



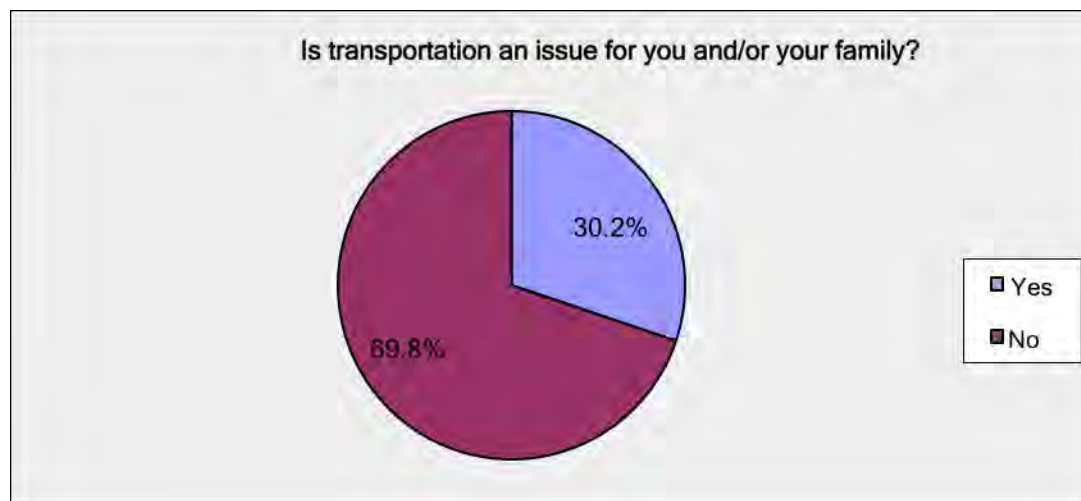
The top three reasons identified were:

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



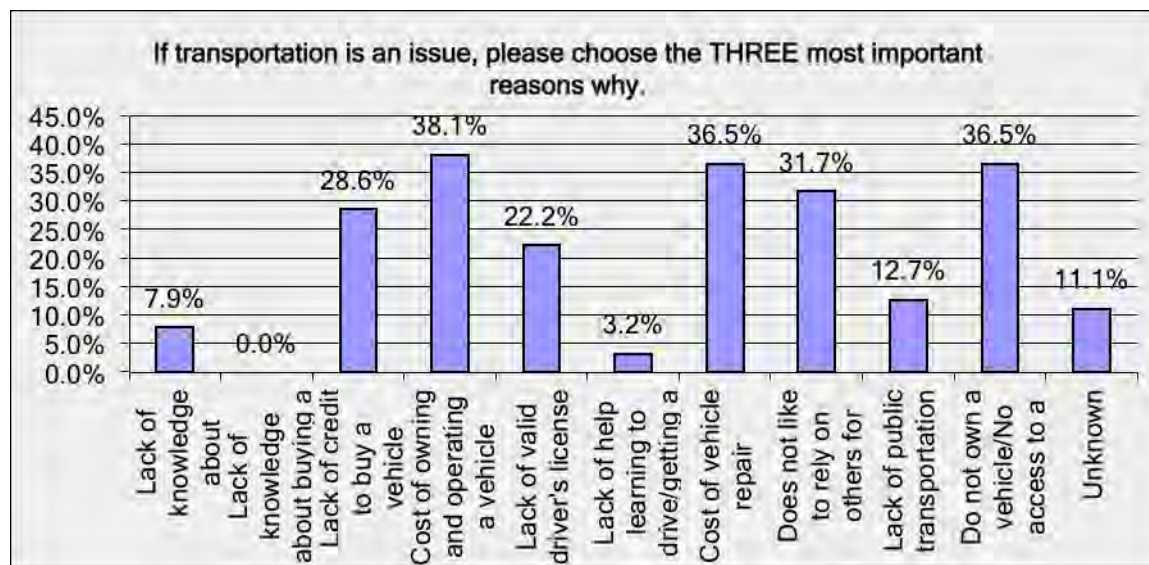
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

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.



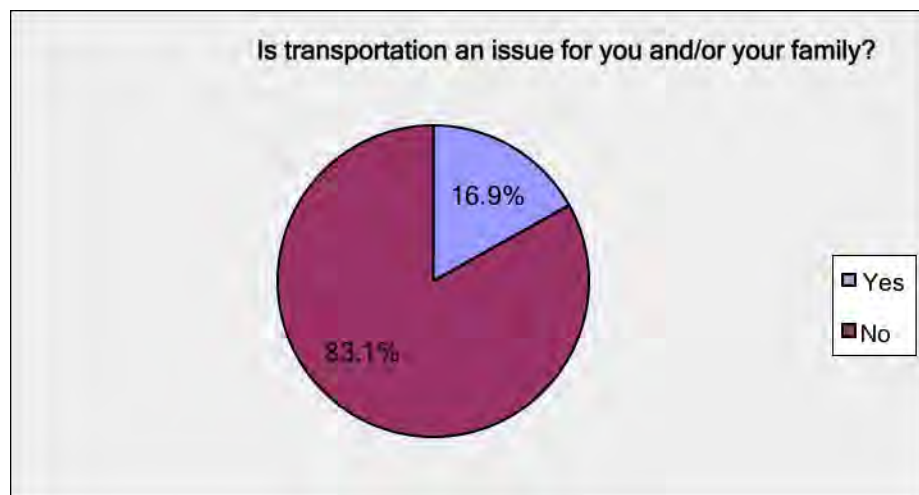
The top three reasons identified were:

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



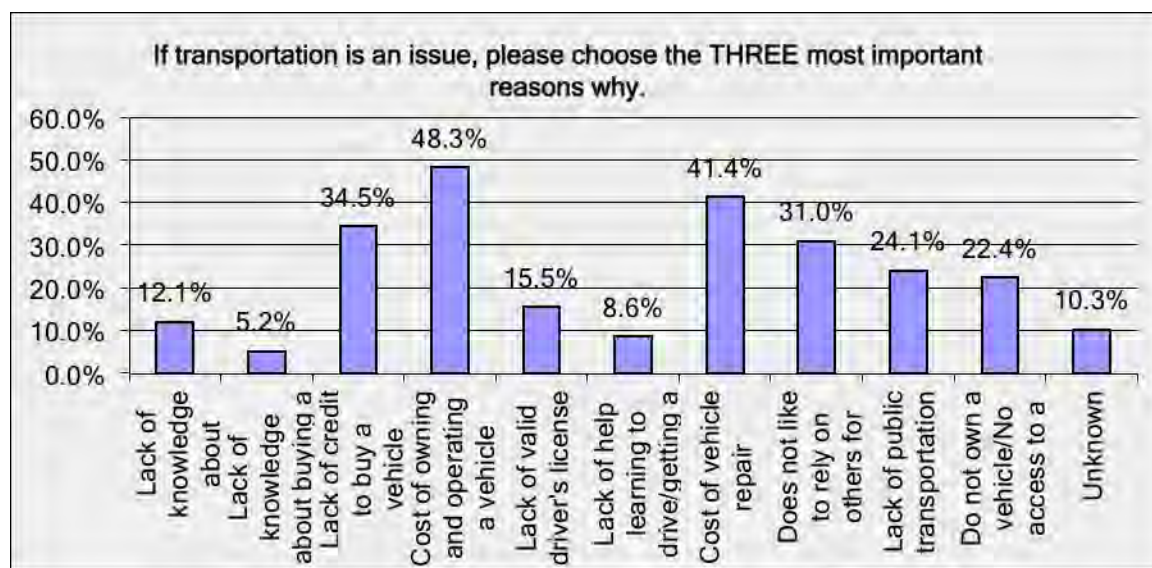
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

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.



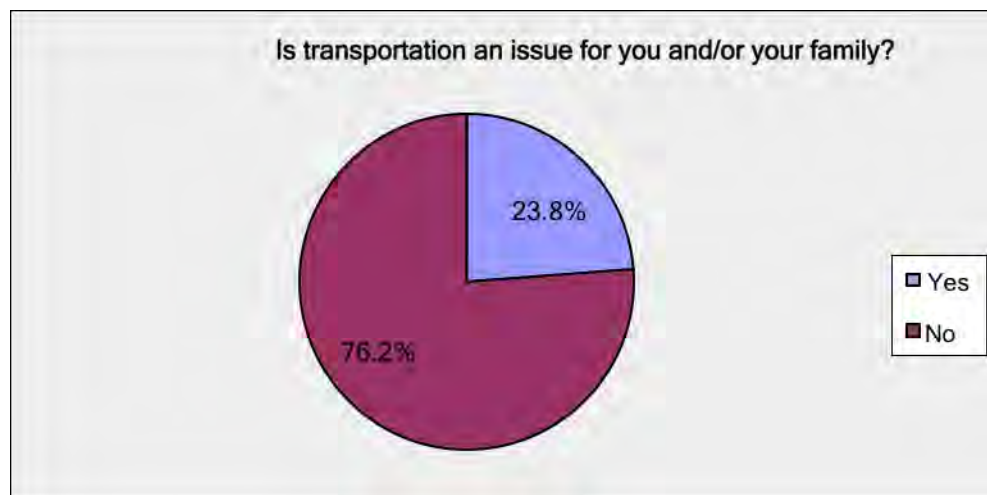
The top three reasons identified were:

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



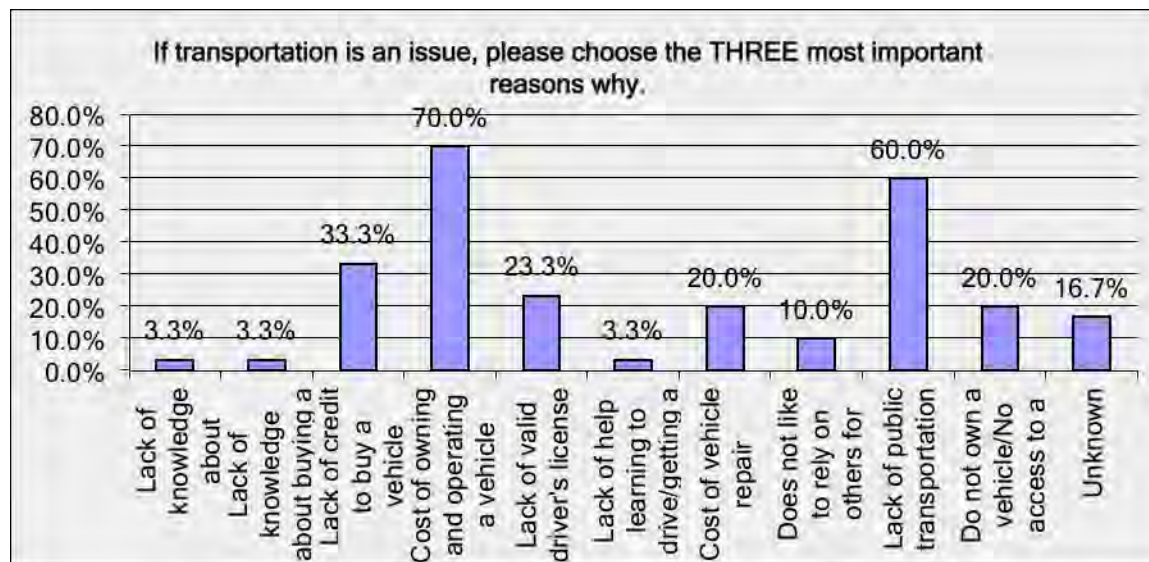
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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.



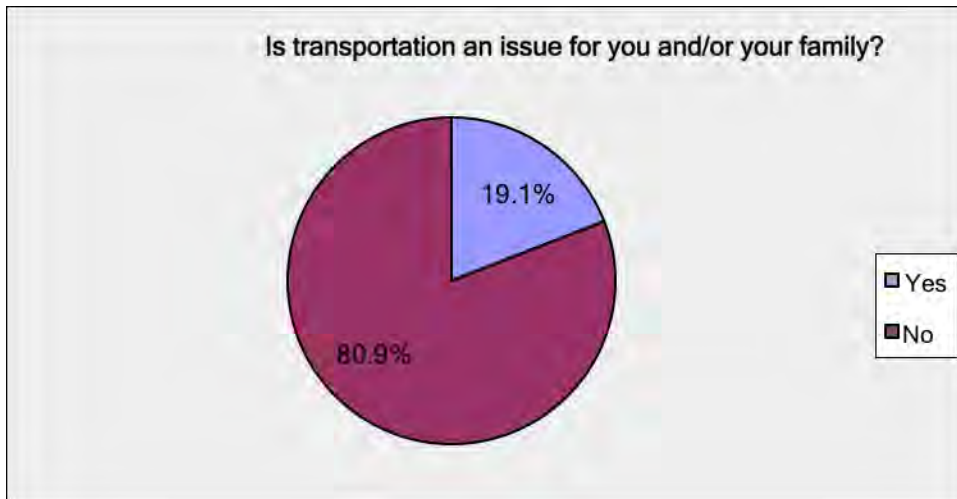
The top three reasons identified were:

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



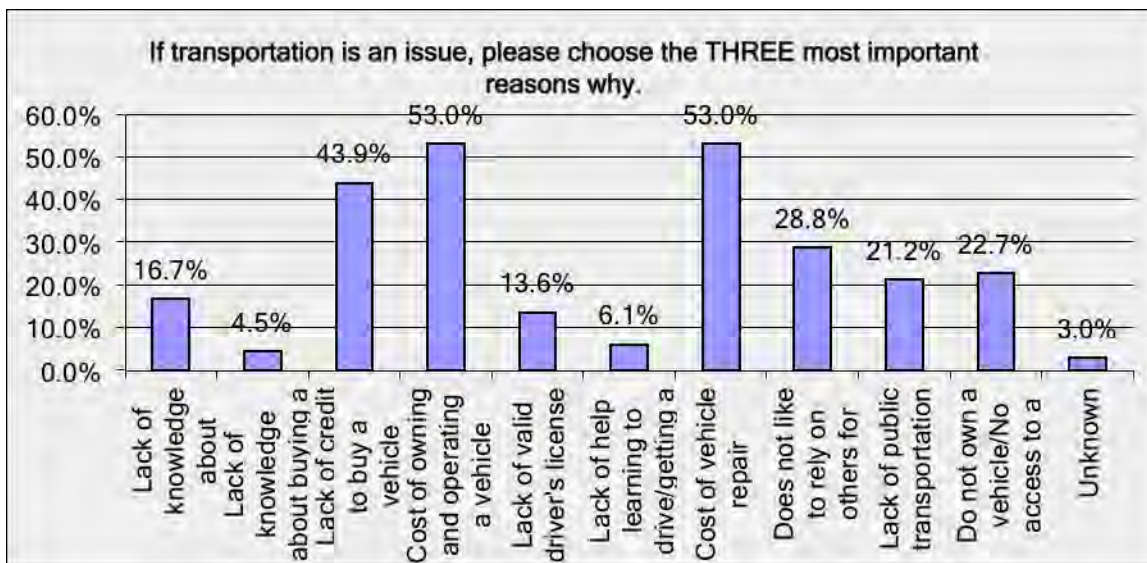
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

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.



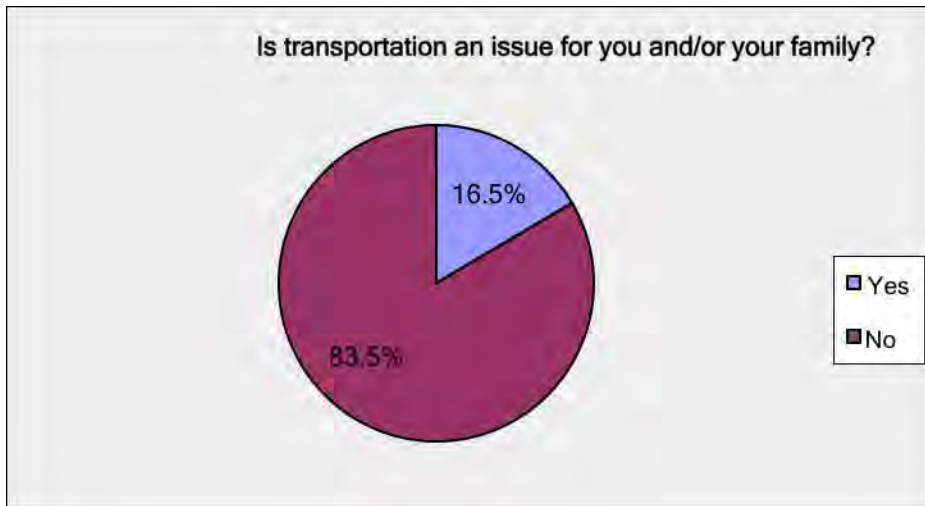
The top three reasons identified were:

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



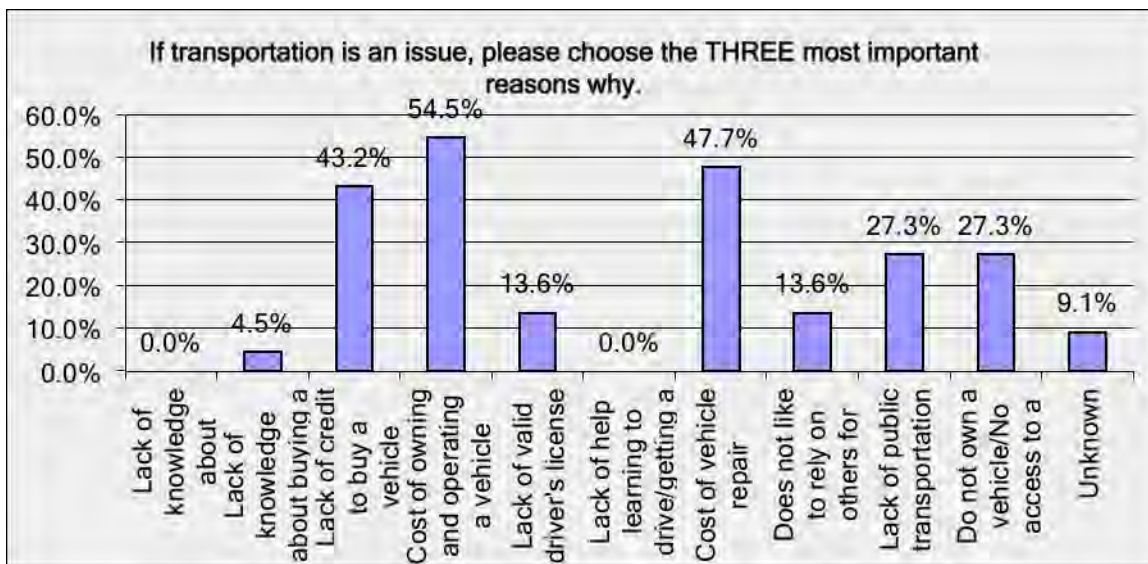
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

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.



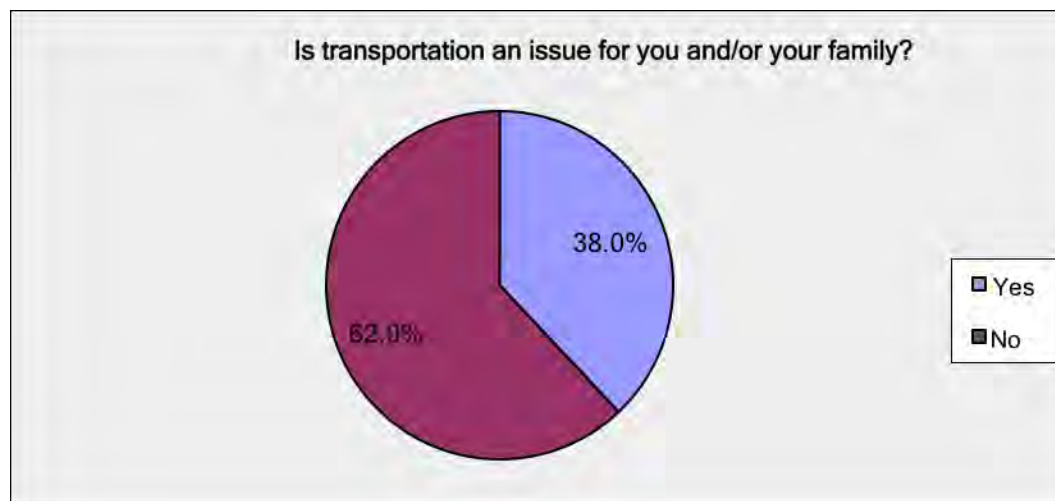
The top three reasons identified were:

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



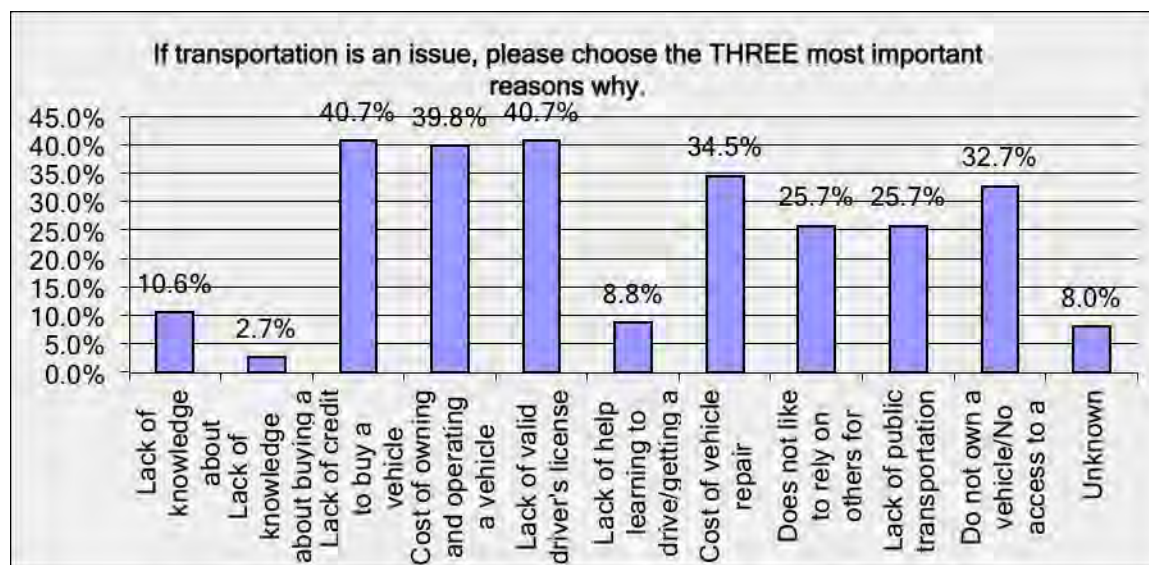
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

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.



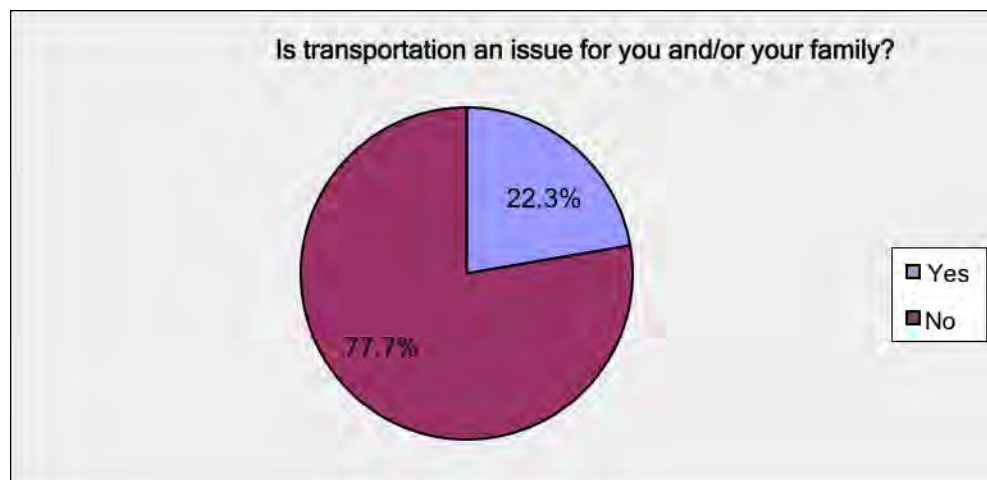
The top three reasons identified were:

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



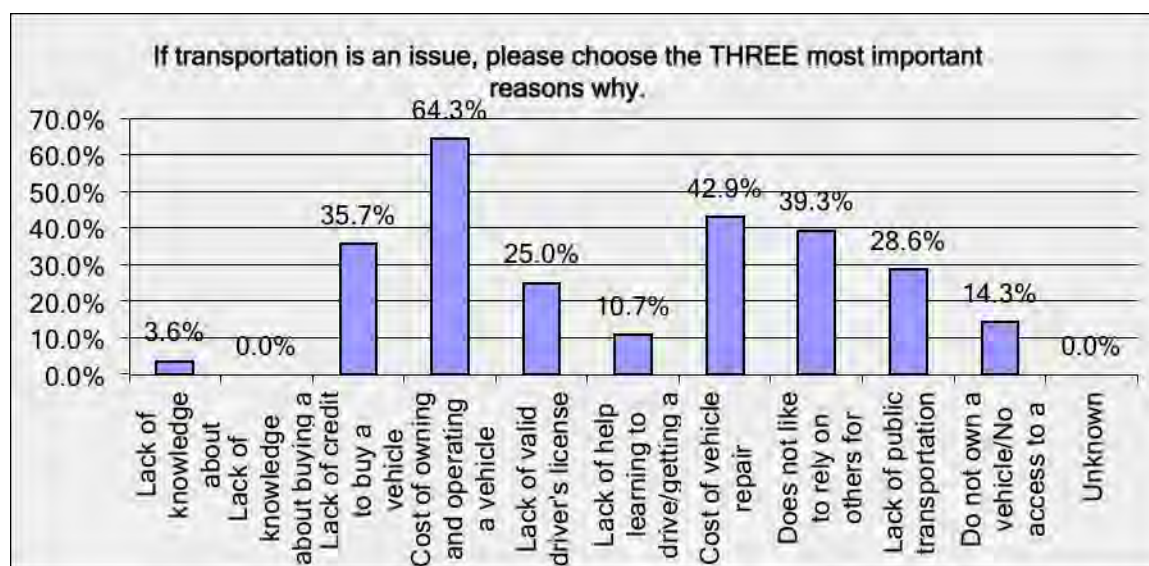
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

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.



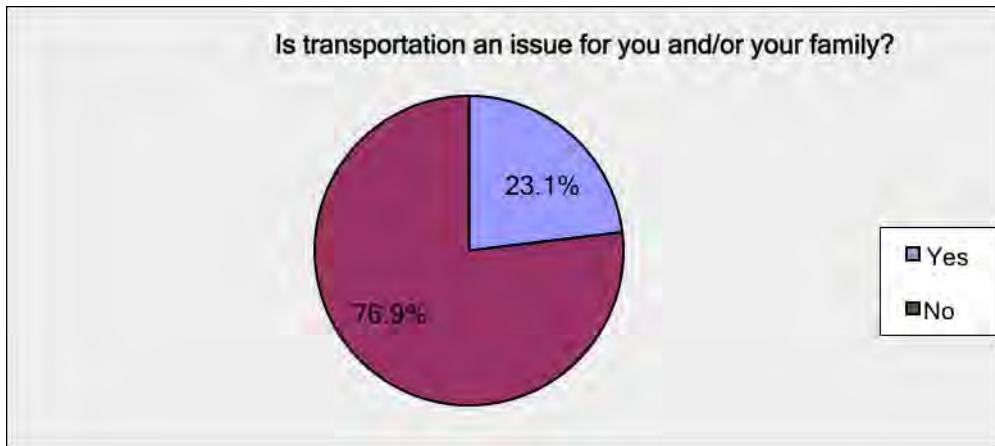
The top three reasons identified were:

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



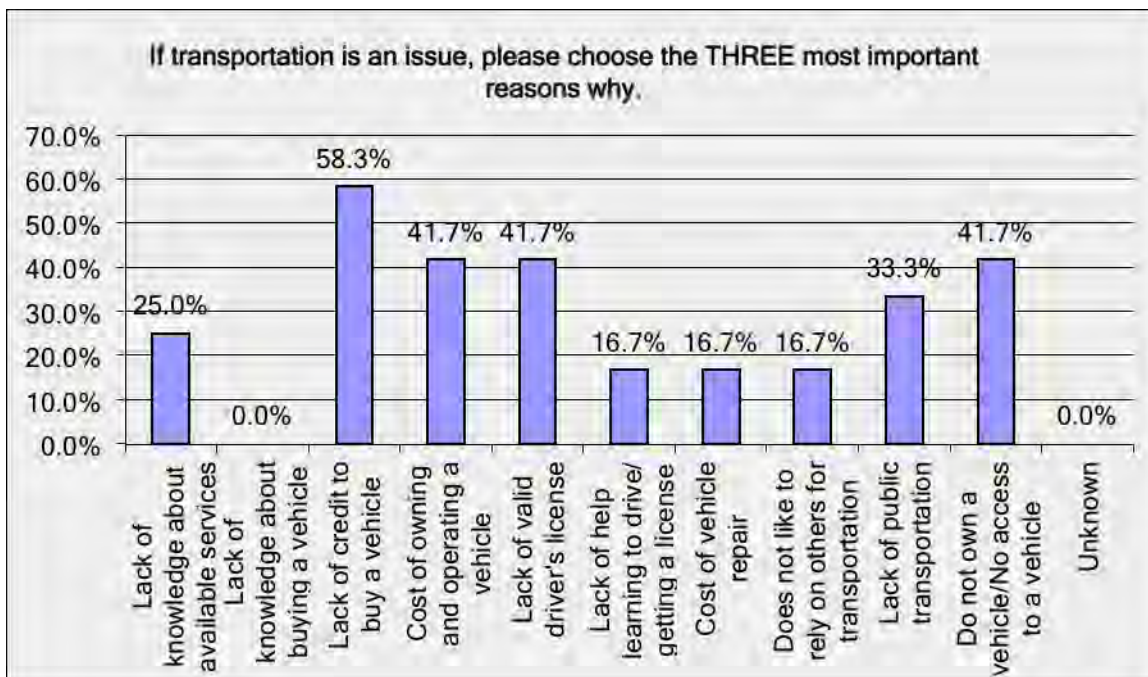
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

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 appointments 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 qualify 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 available 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

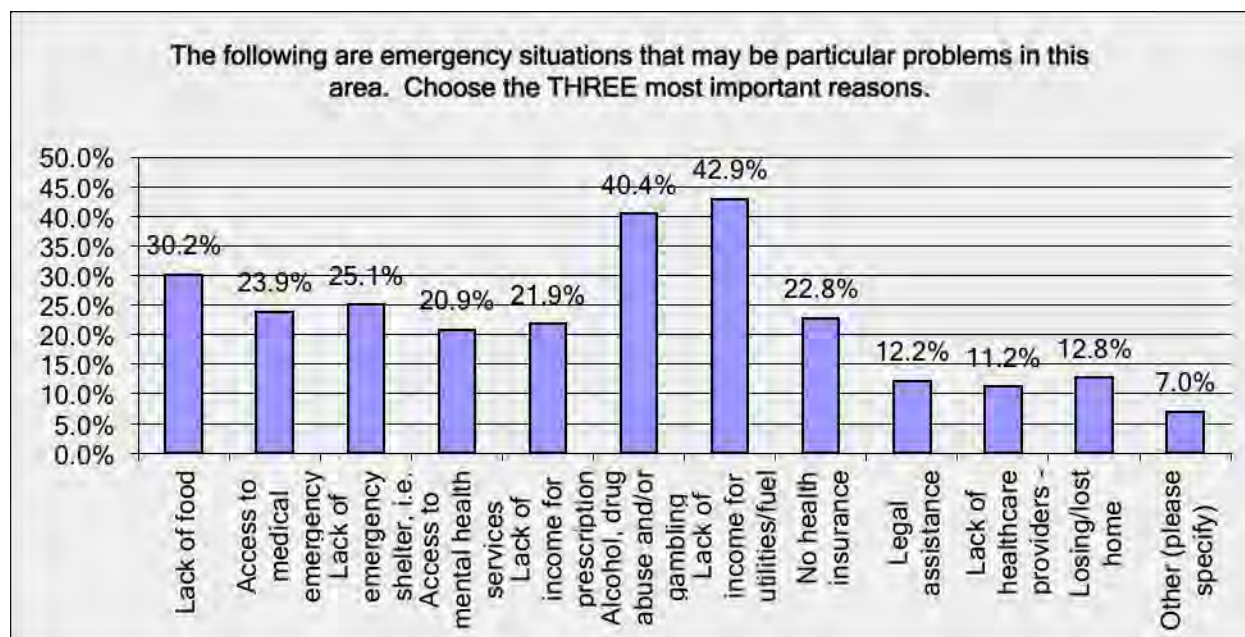
POVERTY INDICATOR: EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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:

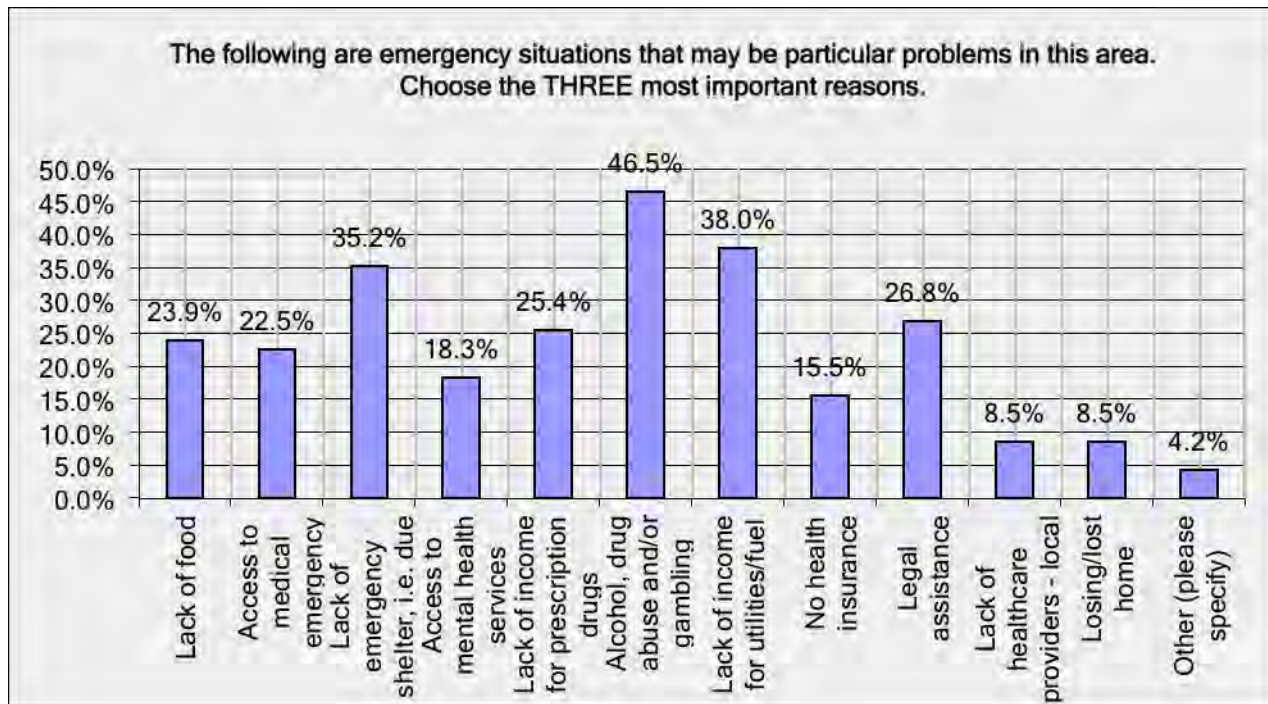
1. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
2. Alcohol, drug abuse and/or gambling
3. Lack of food



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.



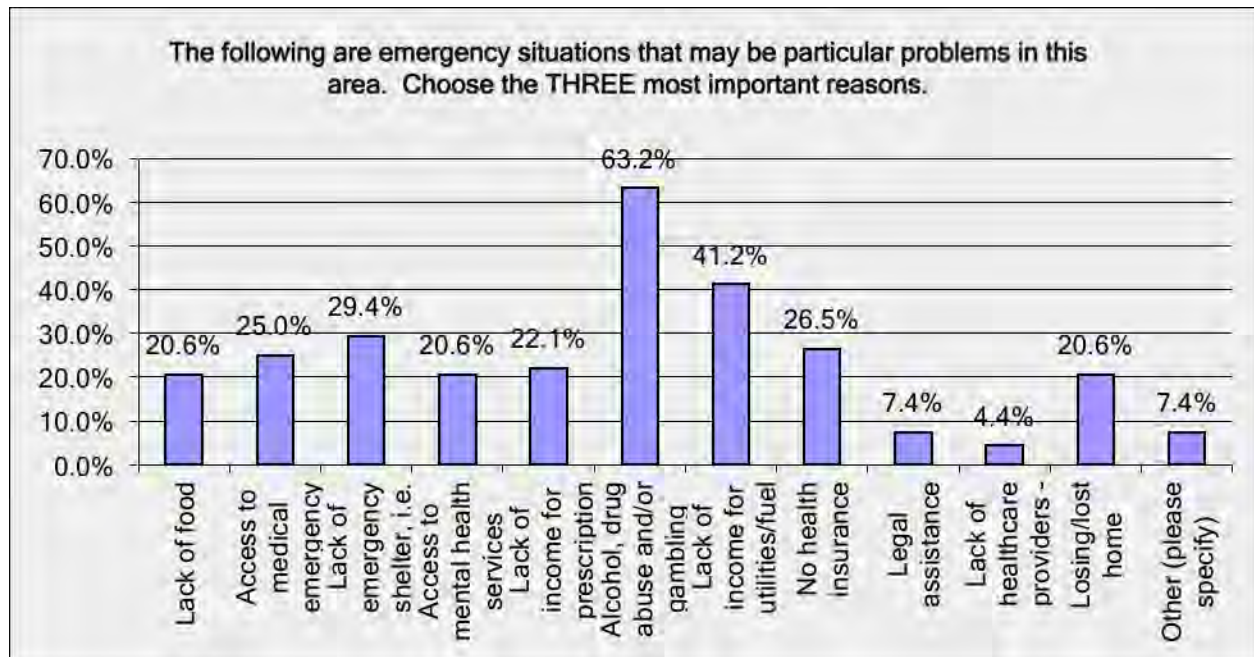
Other, please specify:

- 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:

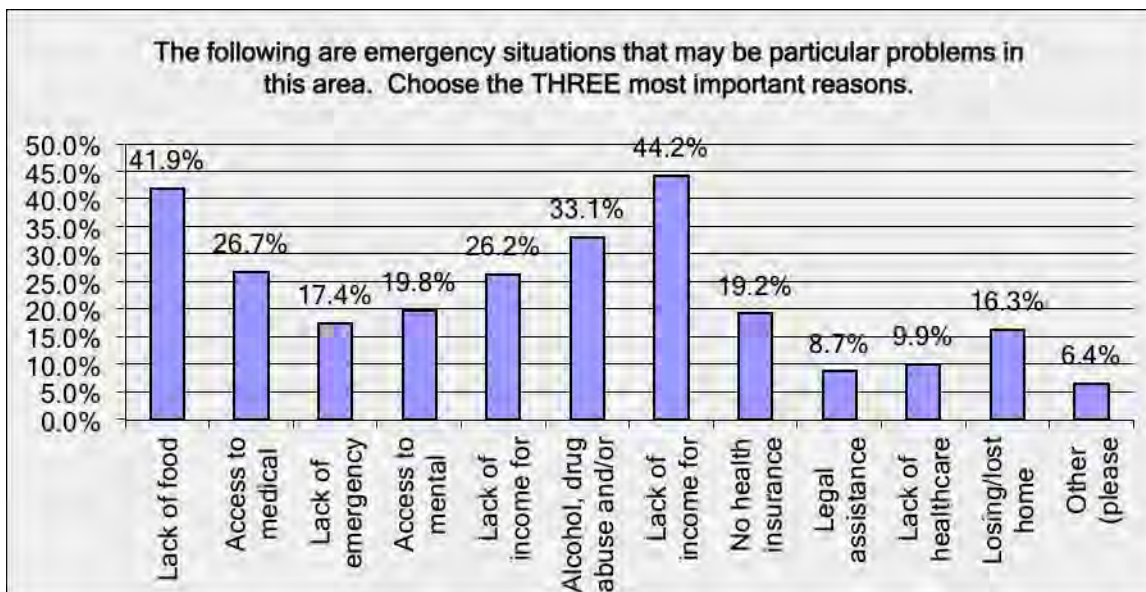
- No help for people trying to make it without getting a cutoff or eviction notice.
- Need for more wellness & prevention; building strong families; early childhood education promotion & education
- Daughter has health issues that have us paying on several thousand dollars worth of bills. We have health 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



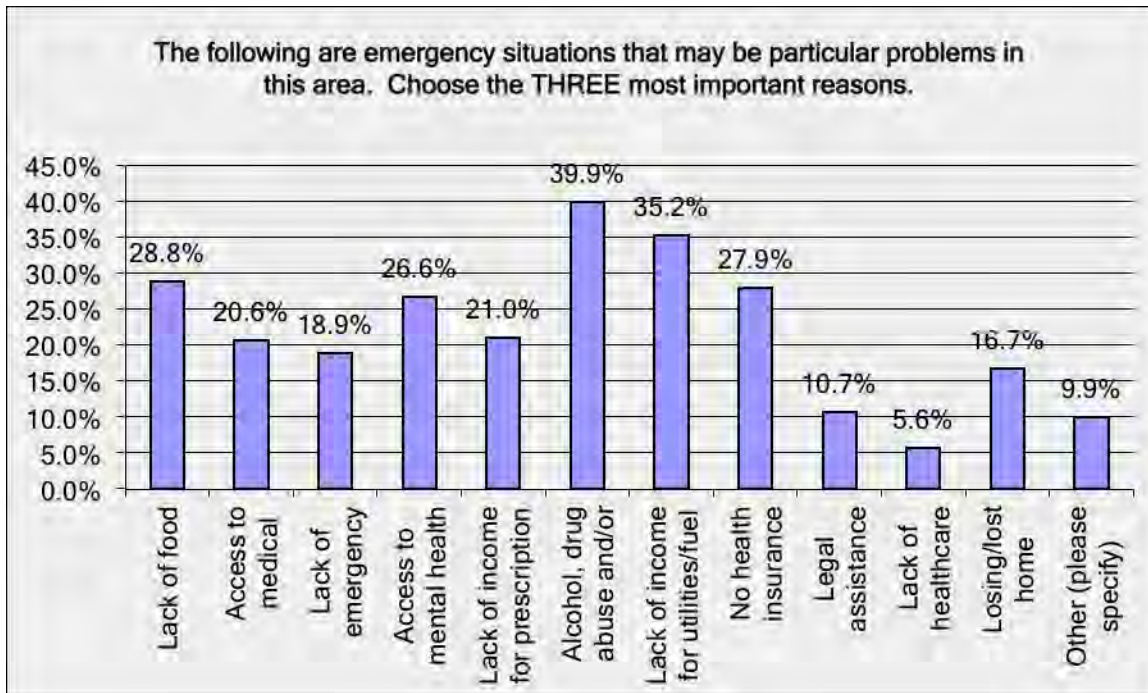
Other, please specify:

- 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

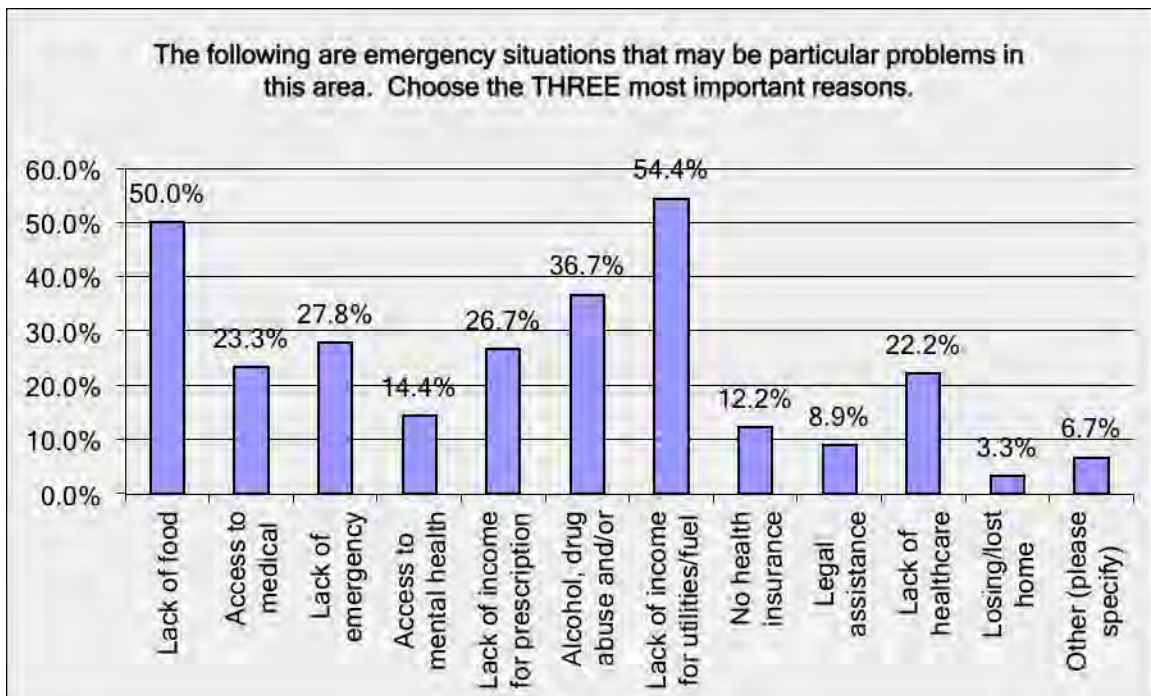
general area, then Monongalia County is well taken care of with medical facilities, Health Right, Chestnut Ridge for mental problems; however, that being said, the most challenging item for this area is dealing with the homeless. Although there is a program in Monongalia County dealing specifically with 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



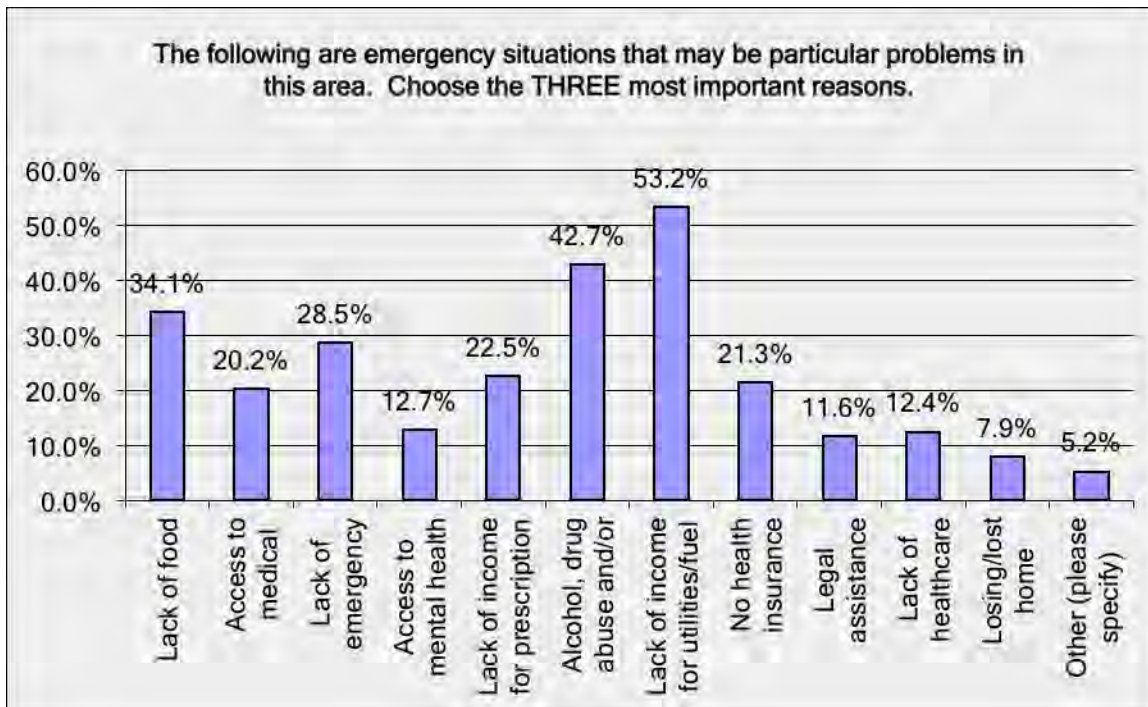
Other, please specify:

- 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

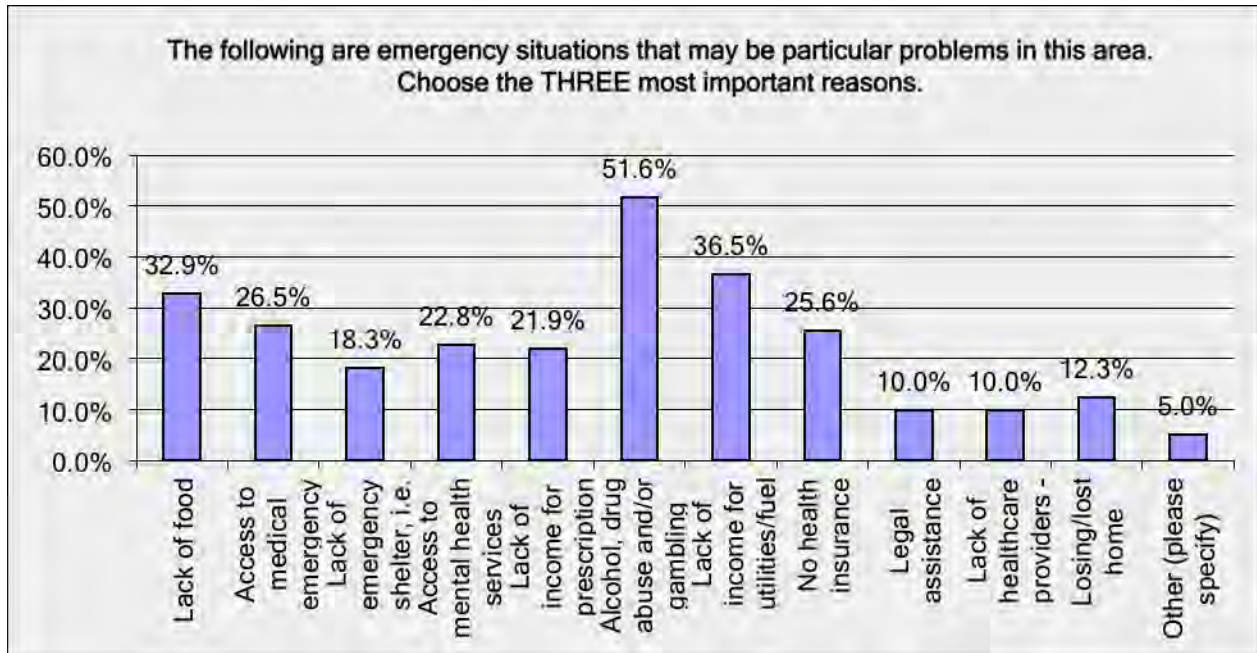
in their body will not release them --- they need help! ---Not turned away unless they have cash or put on a list currently street heroin is cheaper than treatment costs to these individuals that could be otherwise living a normal life.

- 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



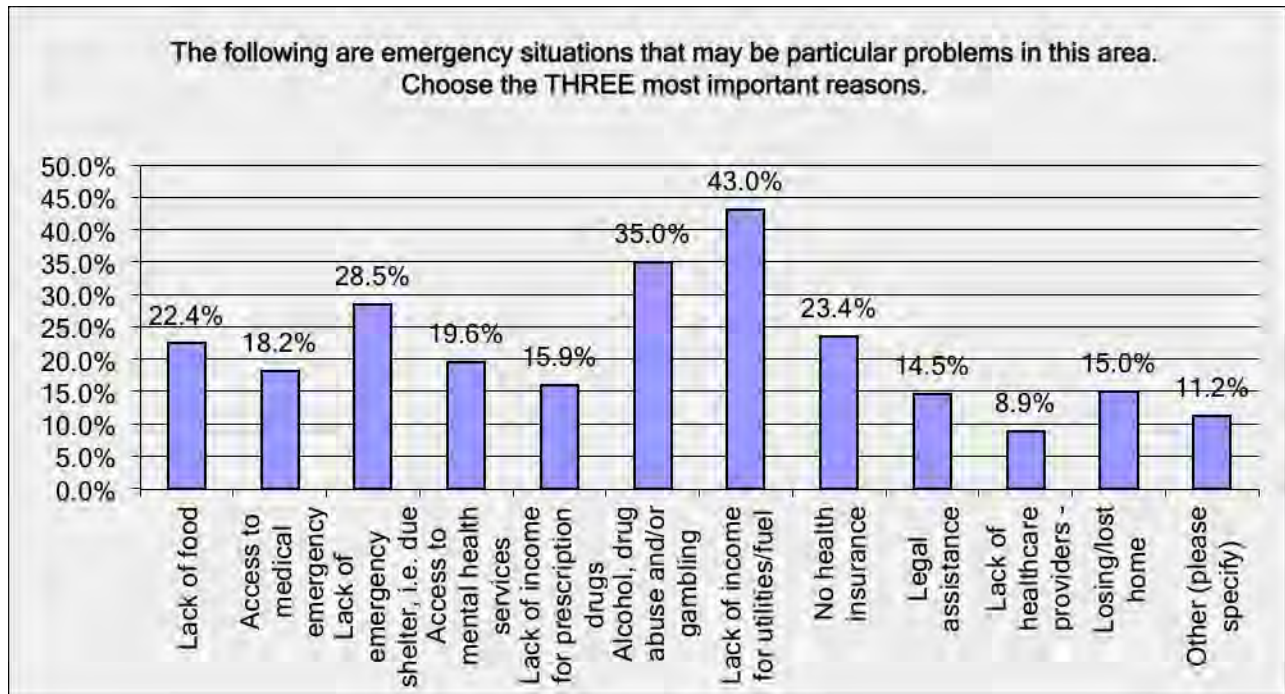
Other, please specify:

- 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:

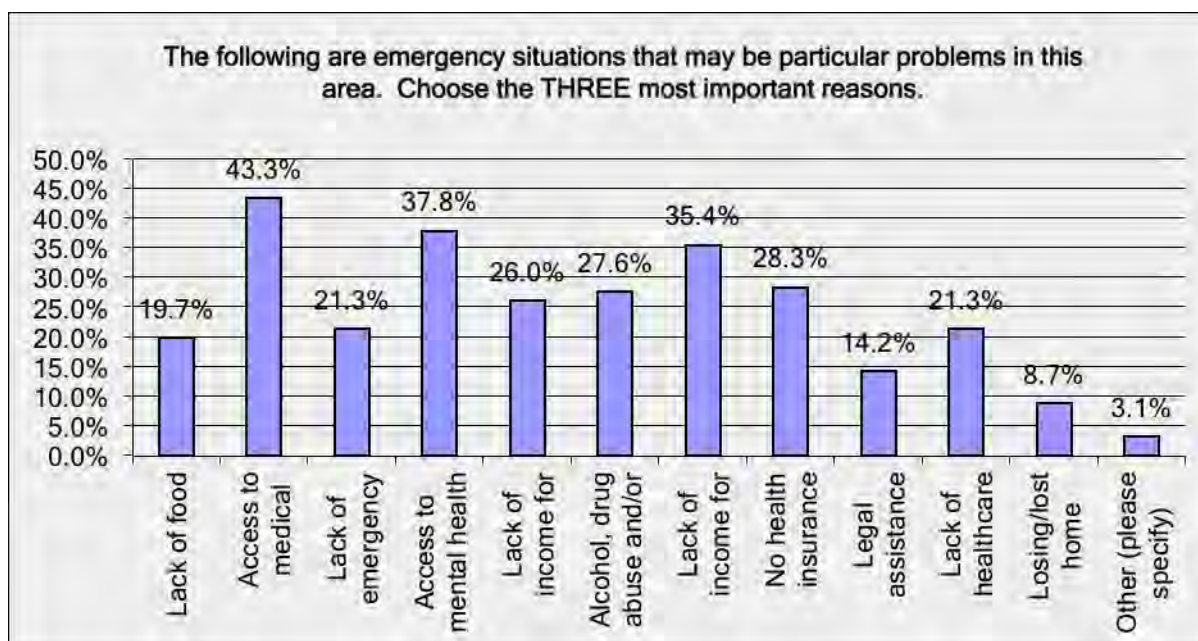
- Affording cost of Hollister Supplies and other Meds that medical card won't cover
- Water turned off
- Lack of transportation
- None
- Dental coverage
- In dispute with sister
- Transportation
- Emergency signal with storms "tornados"
- N/A - XXXXXX
- Transportation
- Questions do not make sense
- 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:

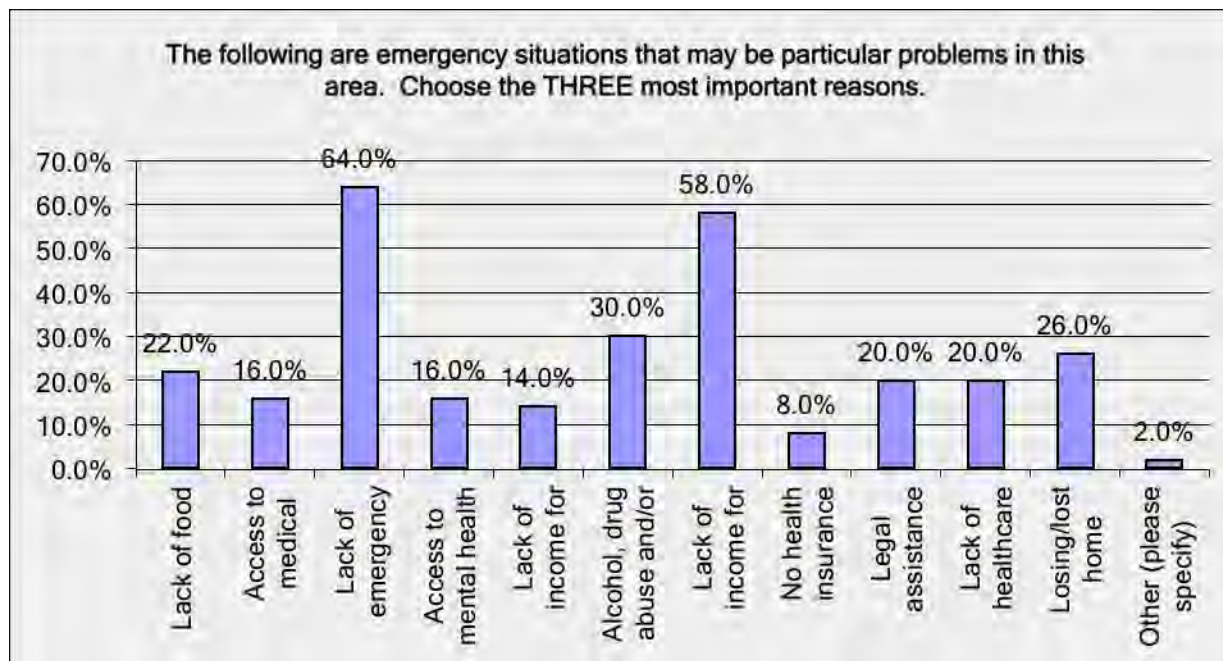
- Need clinic opened in evening and weekends
- Lack of jobs
- We need emergency room back in Parsons
- Dependable

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	3	2
Greenbrier County	15	5
Marion County	14	4
Monongalia County	13	3
Pocahontas County	6	7
Preston County	11	7
Randolph County	10	1

Taylor County	3	2
Tucker County	4	3
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, 2015)

Barbour County	
Violent Crime Offenses	30
Property Crime Offenses	96
Total Crime Offenses	238
Motor Vehicle Crashes (WVSP)	106
Motor Vehicle Fatalities (WVSP)	3
Crime Rate	3.09

Greenbrier County	
Violent Crime Offenses	35
Property Crime Offenses	433
Total Crime Offenses	1,121
Motor Vehicle Crashes (WVSP)	119
Motor Vehicle Fatalities (WVSP)	2
Crime Rate	3.97

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

Motor Vehicle Crashes (WVSP)	254
Motor Vehicle Fatalities (WVSP)	1
Crime Rate	4.38

Monongalia County	
Violent Crime Offenses	221
Property Crime Offenses	2,144
Total Crime Offenses	4,266
Motor Vehicle Crashes (WVSP)	537
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)	70
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)	185
Motor Vehicle Fatalities (WVSP)	3
Crime Rate	8.7

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

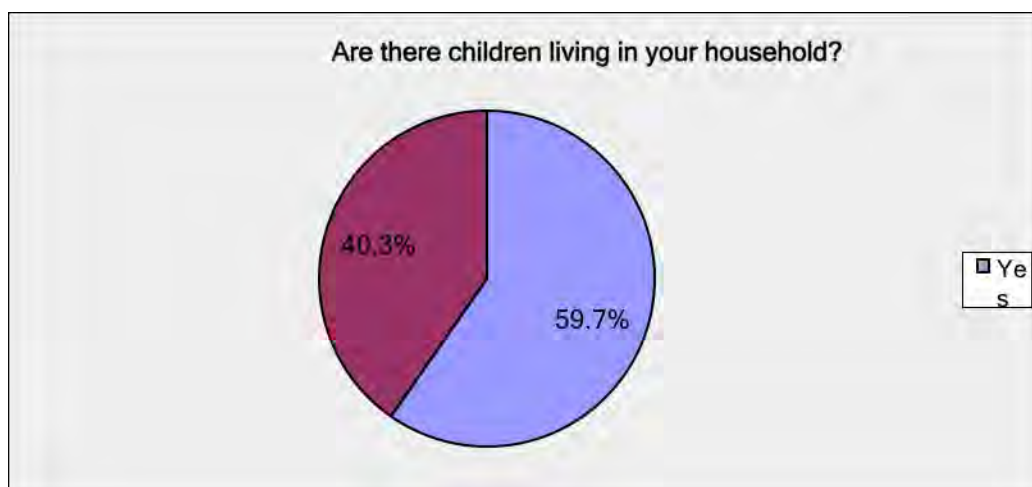
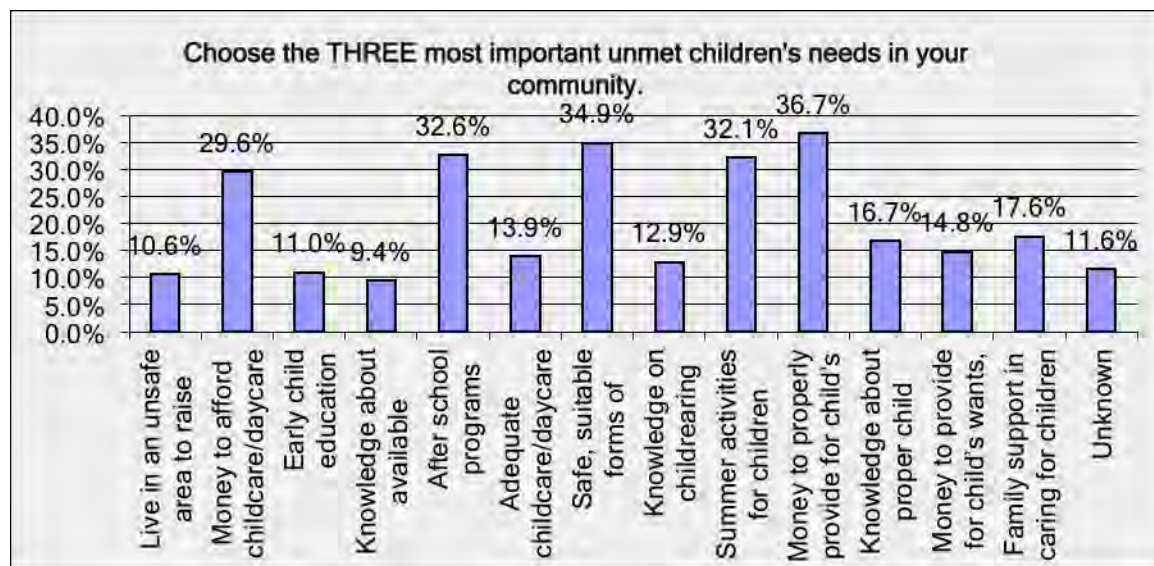
Children's Needs

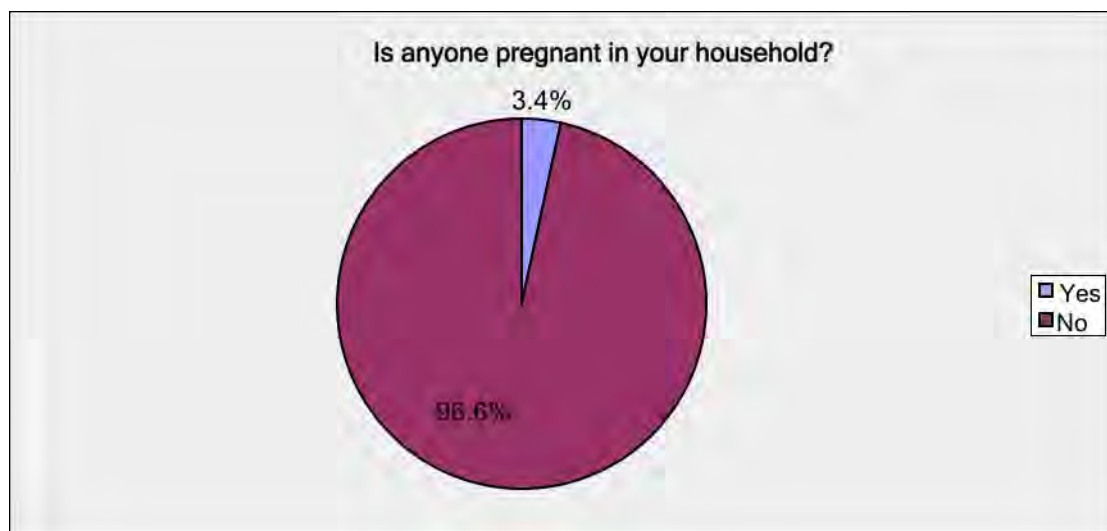
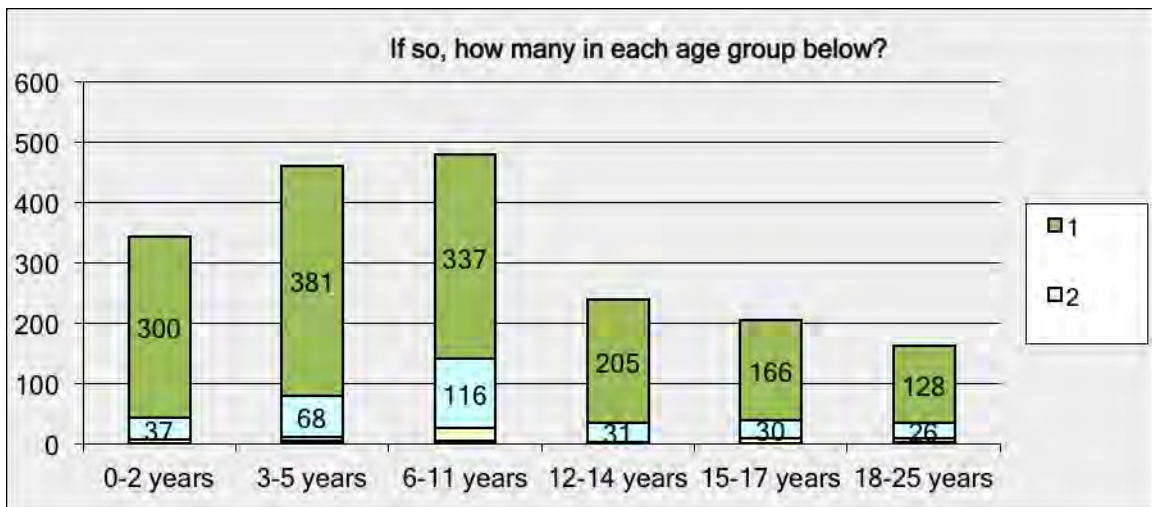
Primary Data - Survey Results

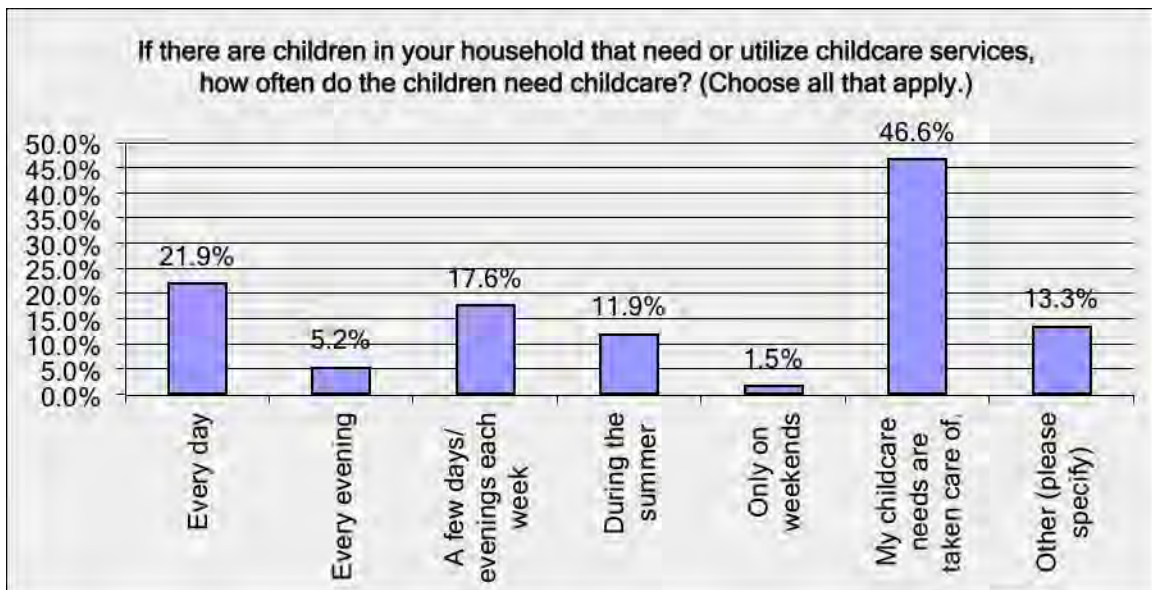
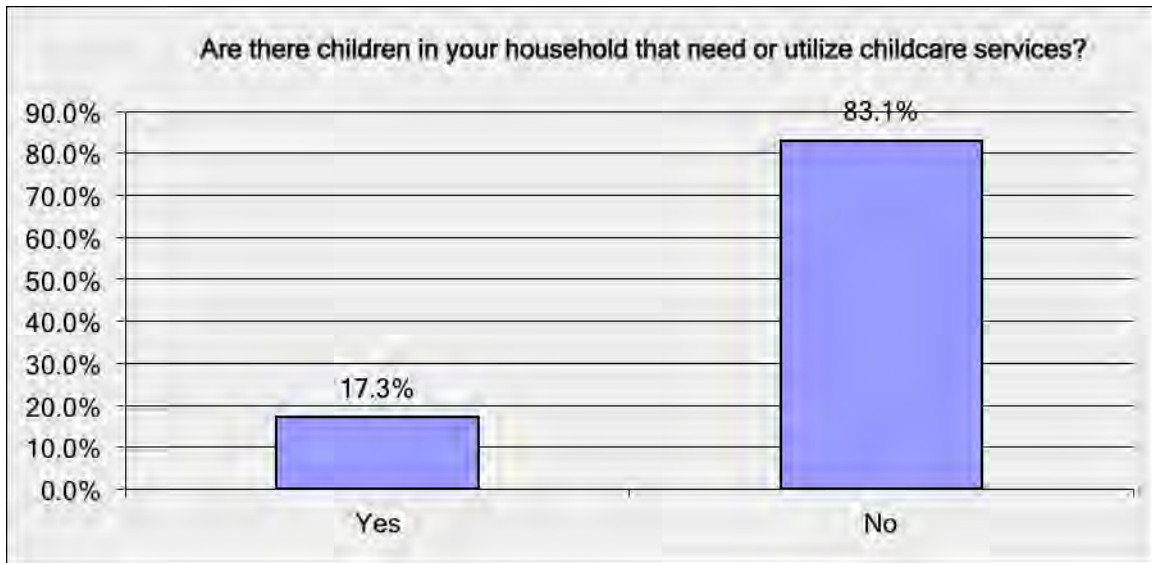
The Needs Assessment Survey asked respondents to **choose the THREE most important unmet children's needs in your community.**

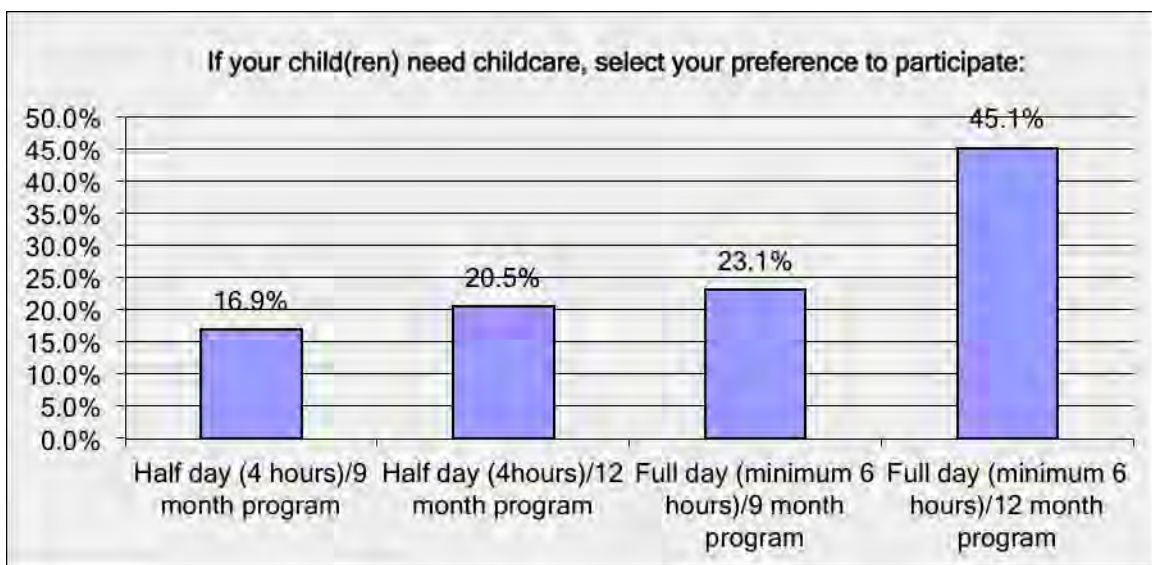
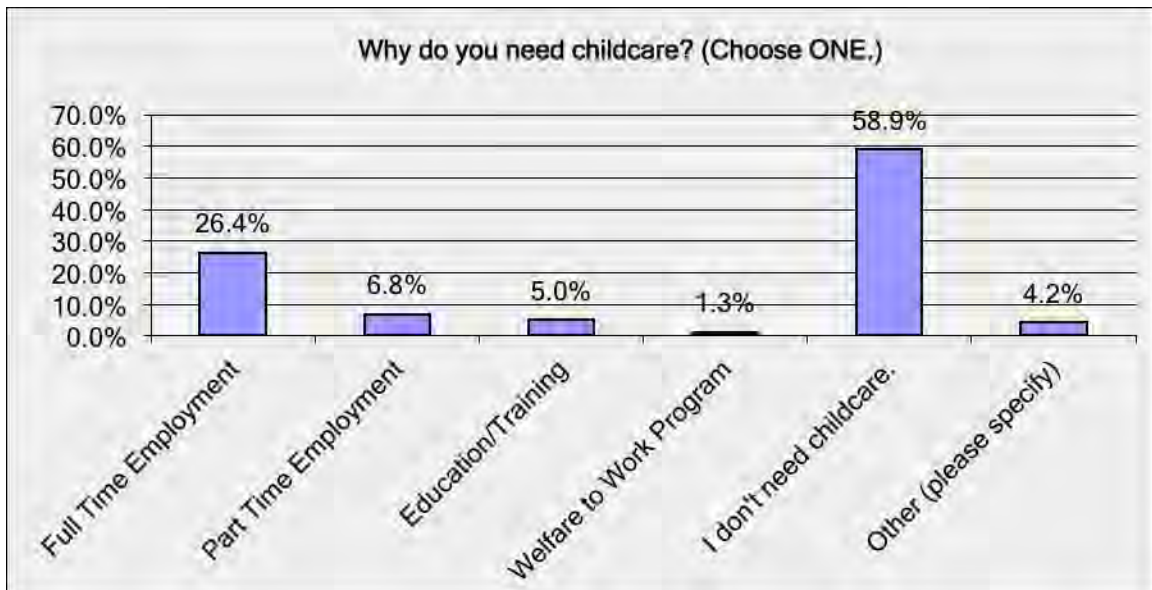
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

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

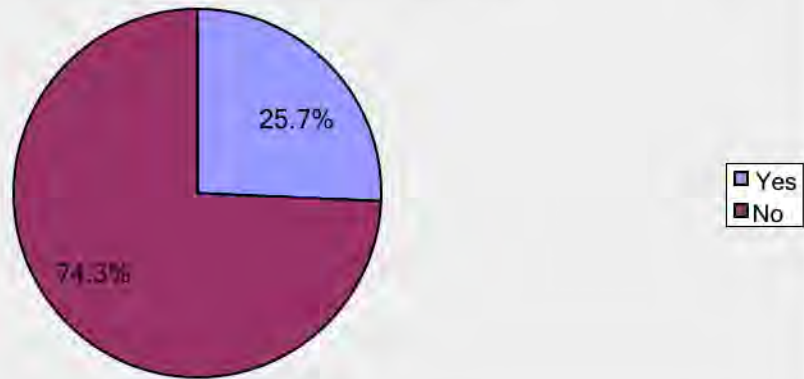




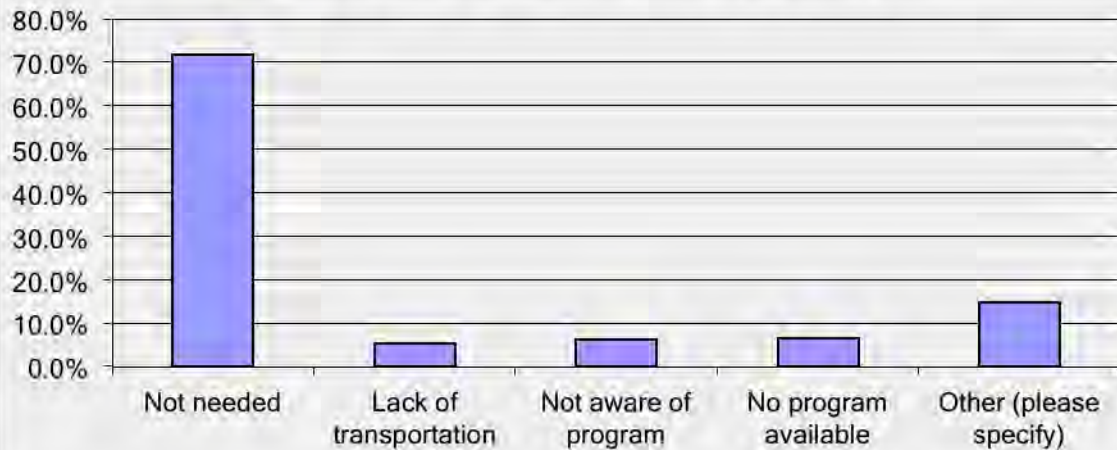




Do children in your household attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool?



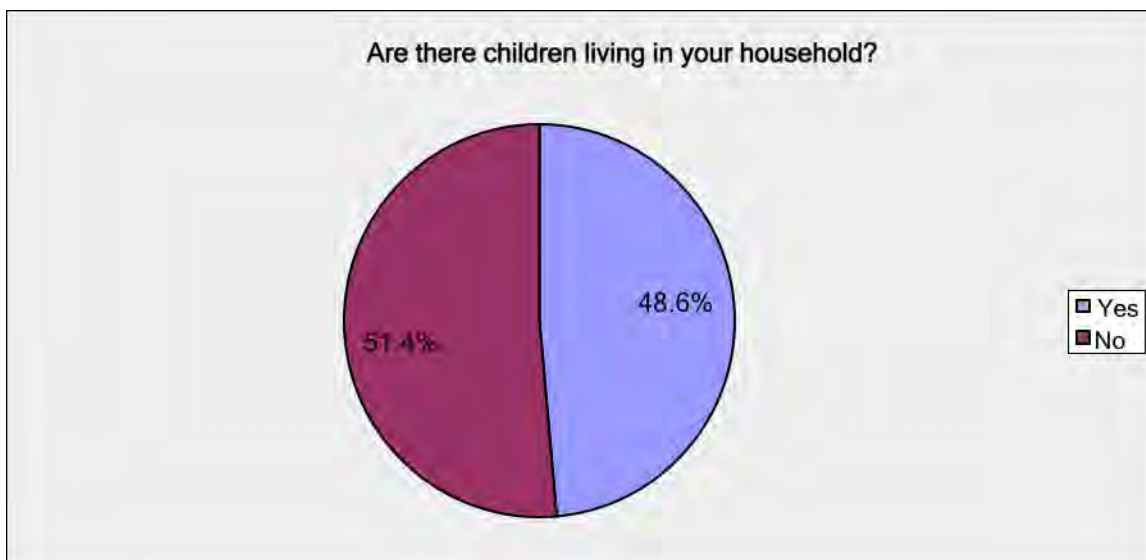
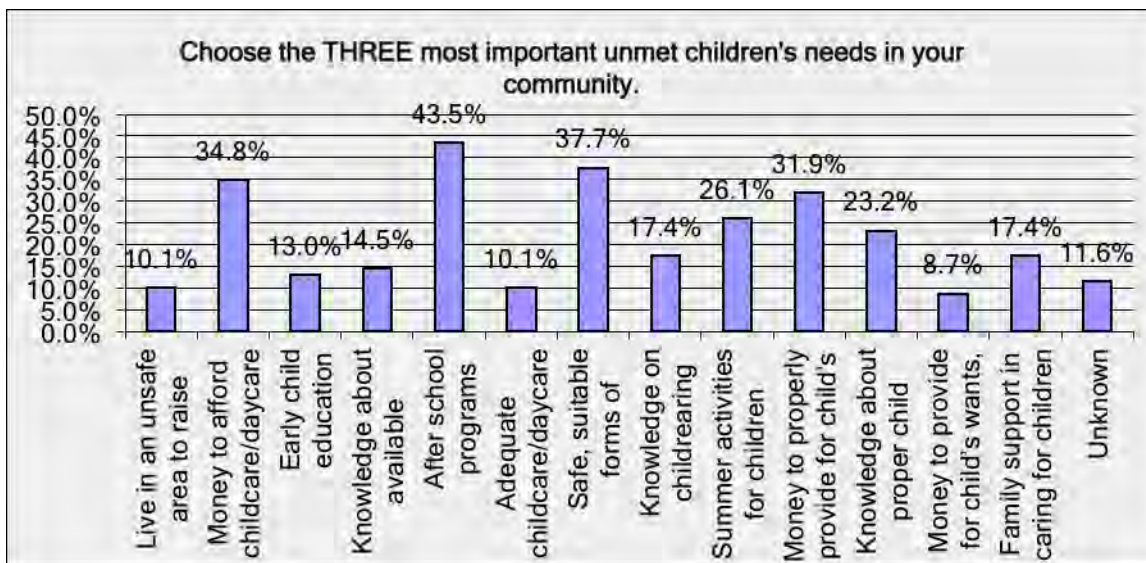
If your children do not attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool, what might prevent you?

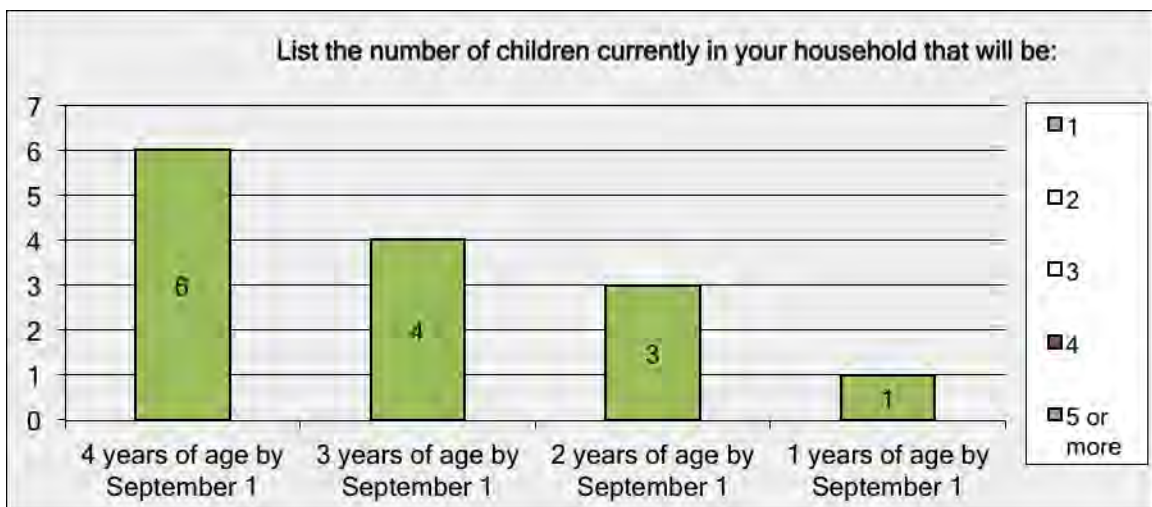
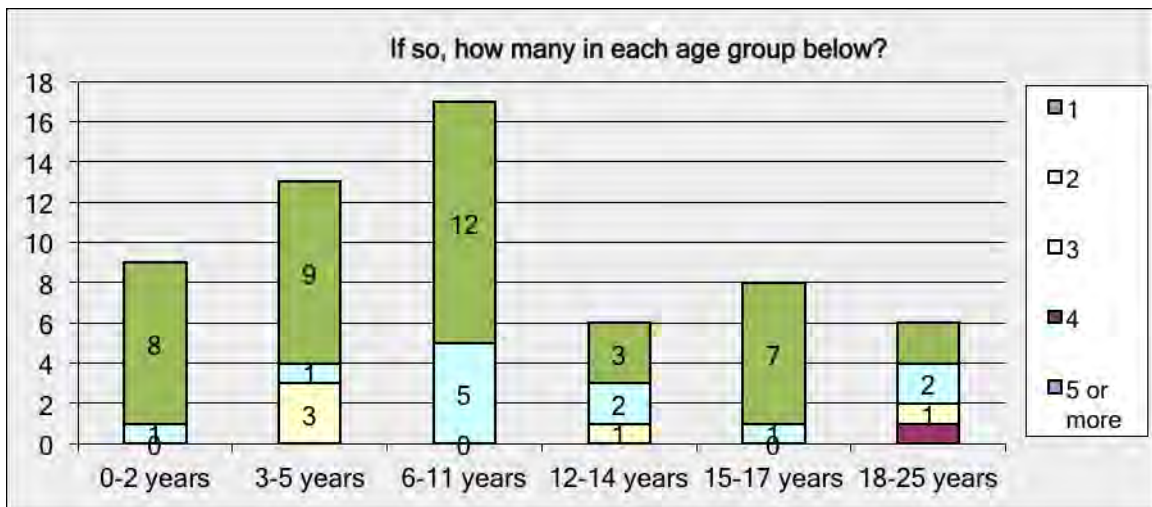


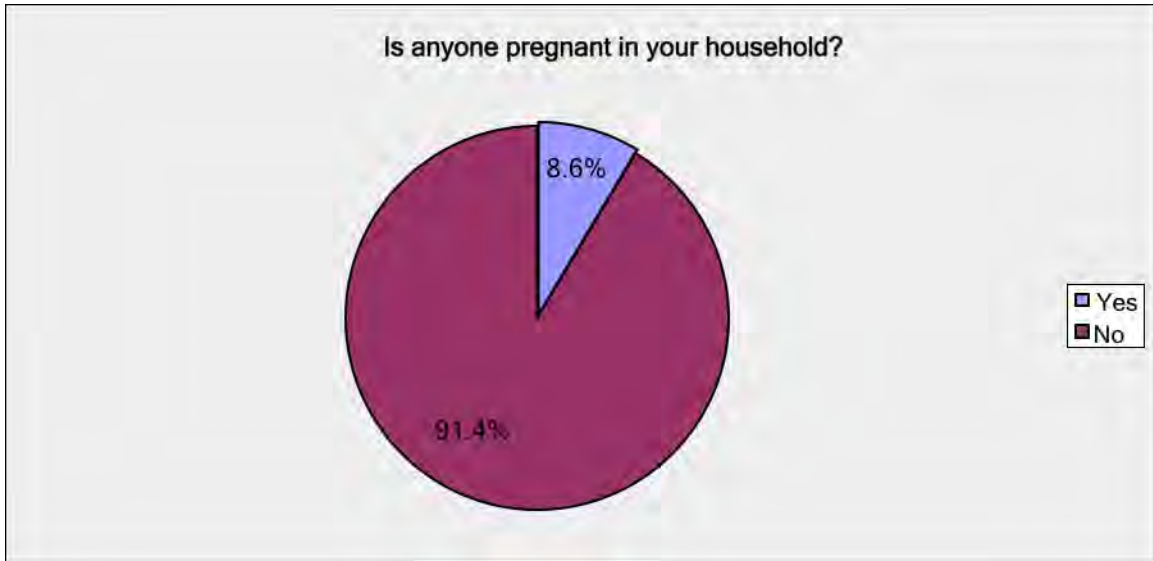
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

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

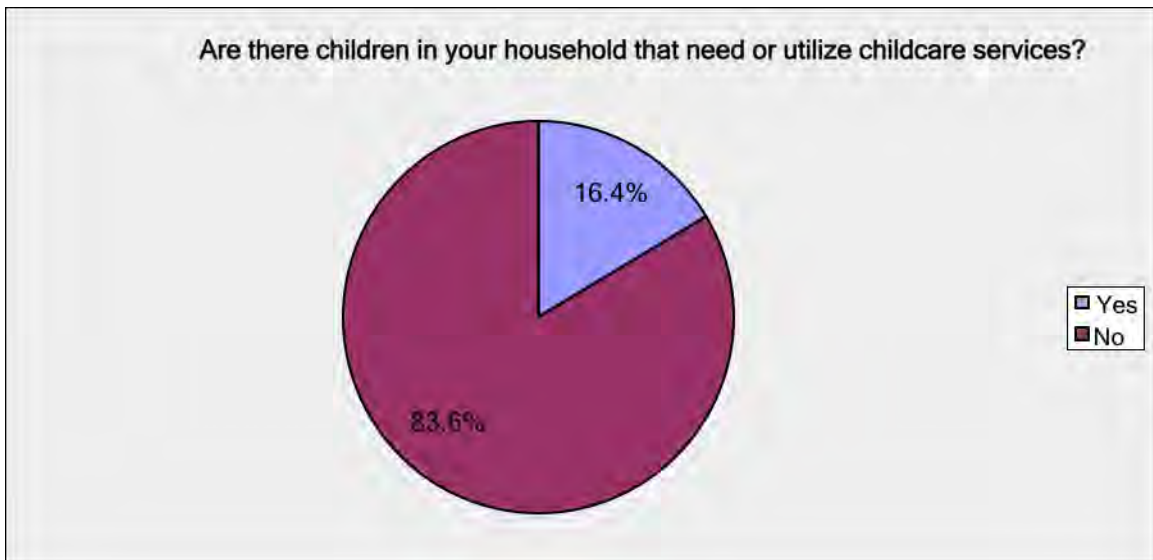


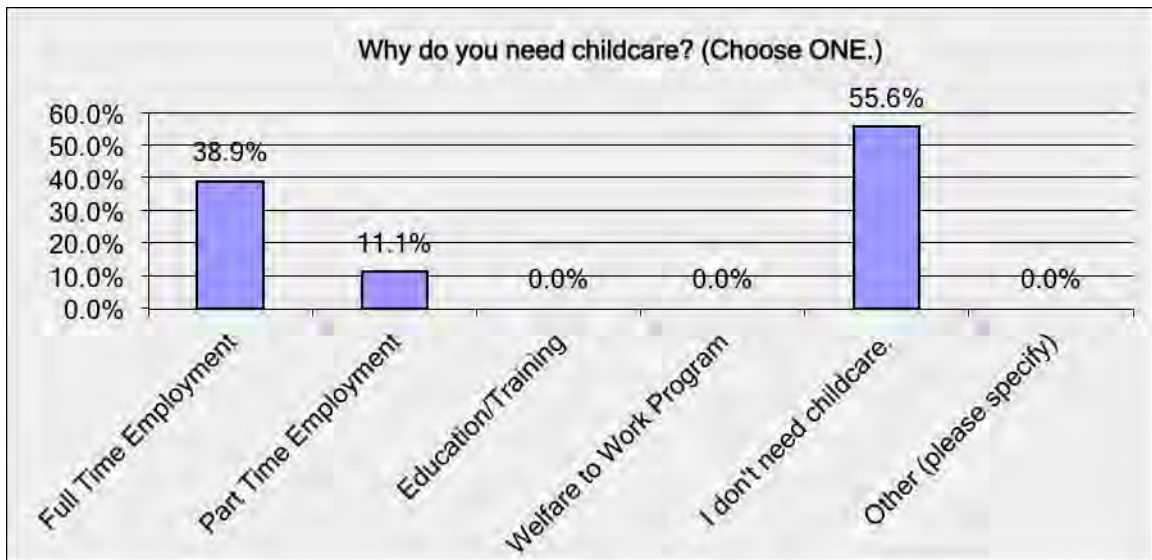
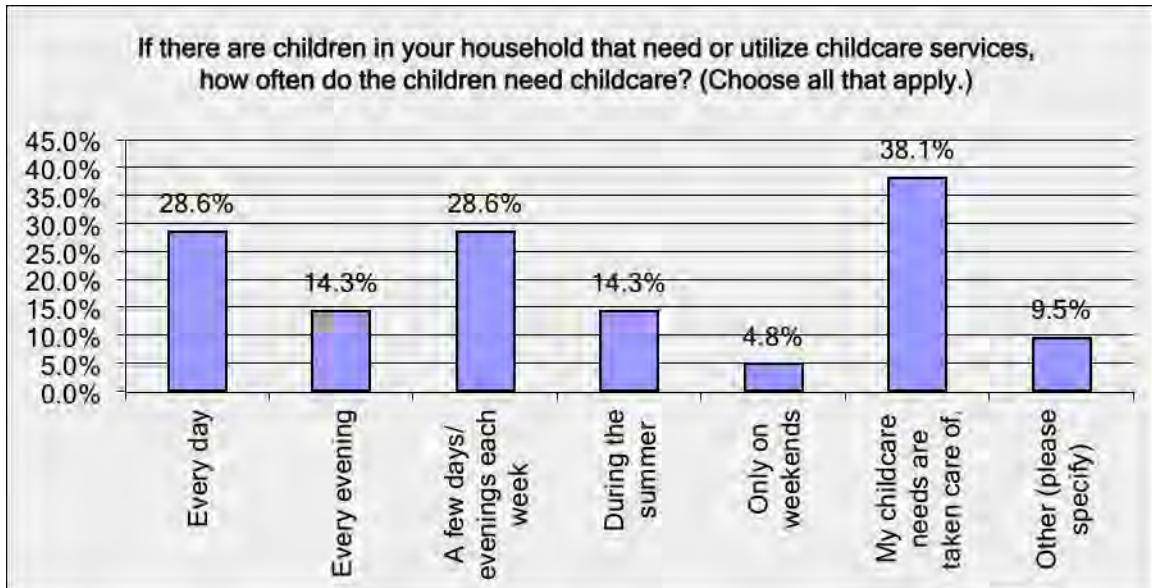




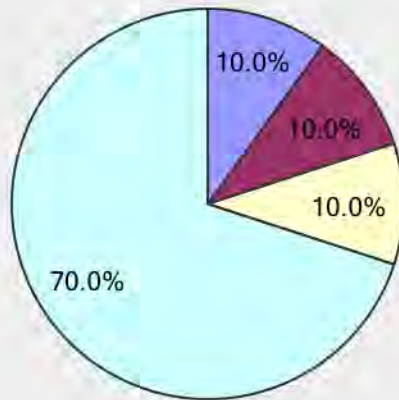
If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

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



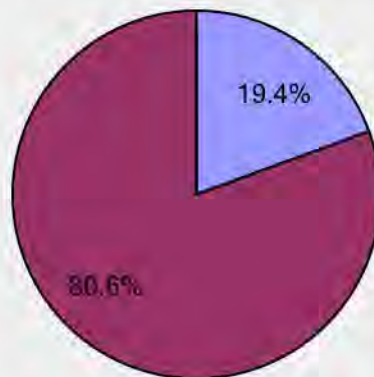


If your child(ren) need childcare, select your preference to participate:



- ☐ 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

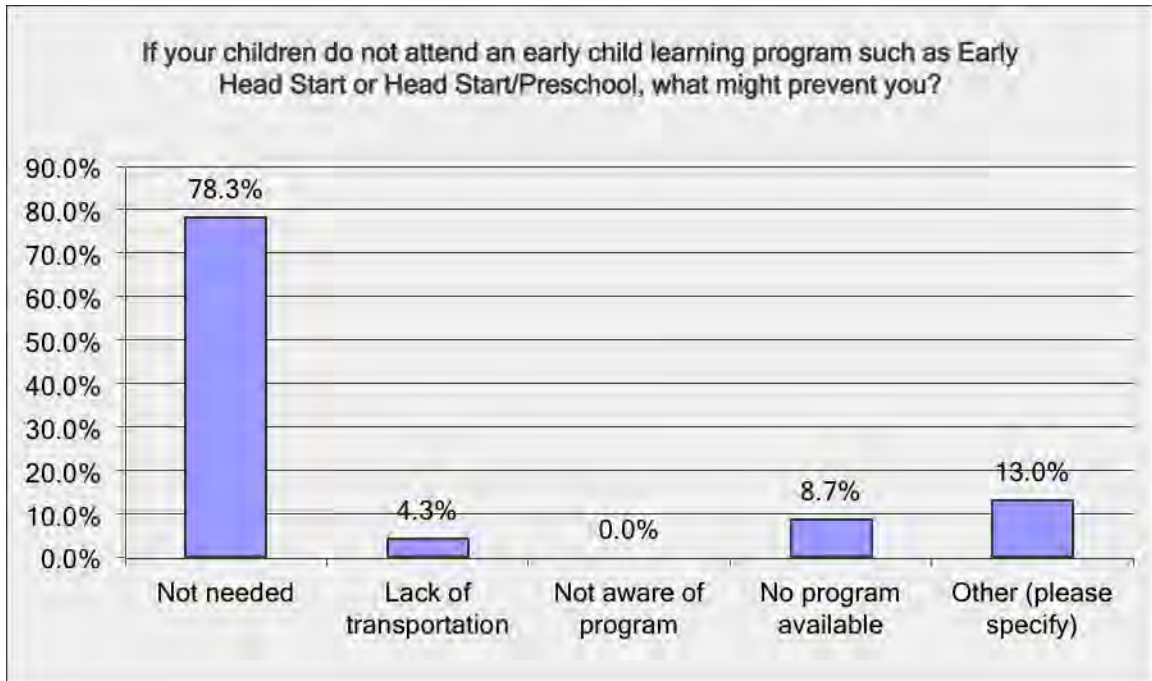
Do children in your household attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool?



- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

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



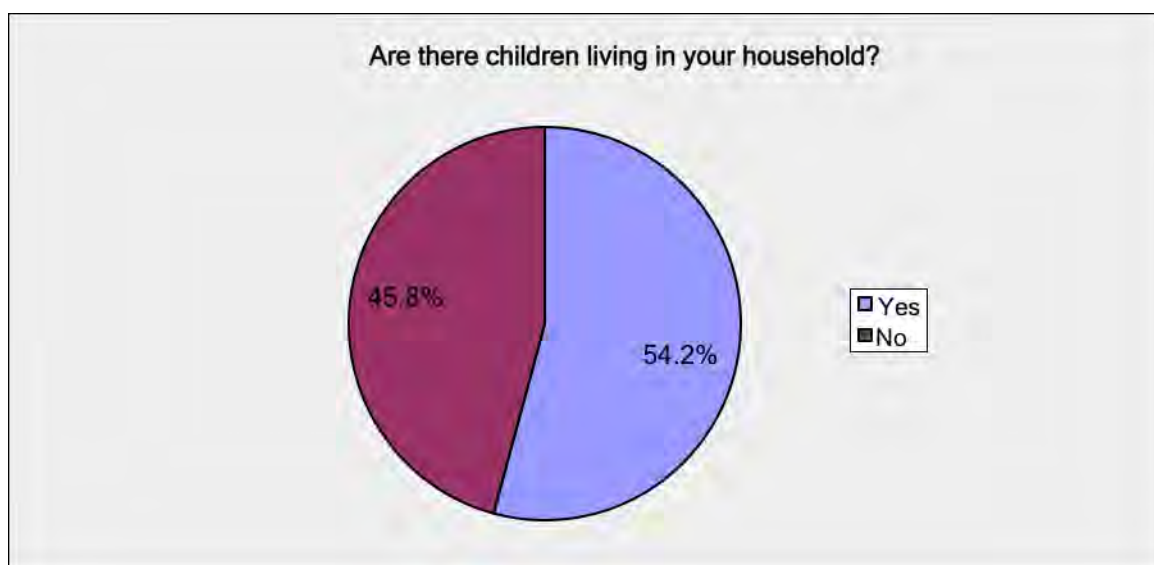
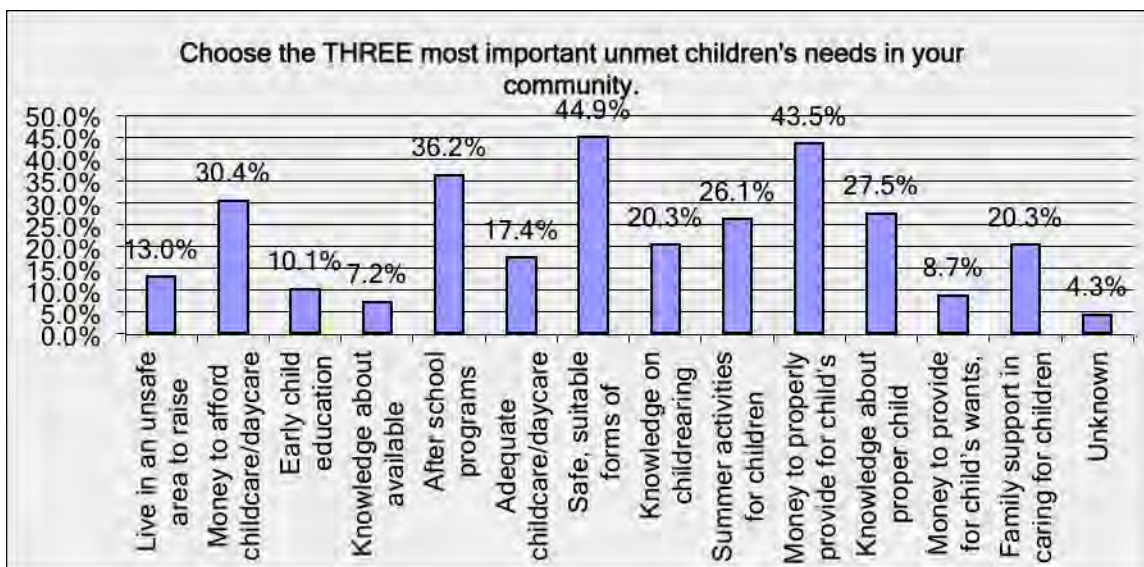
Other (please specify):

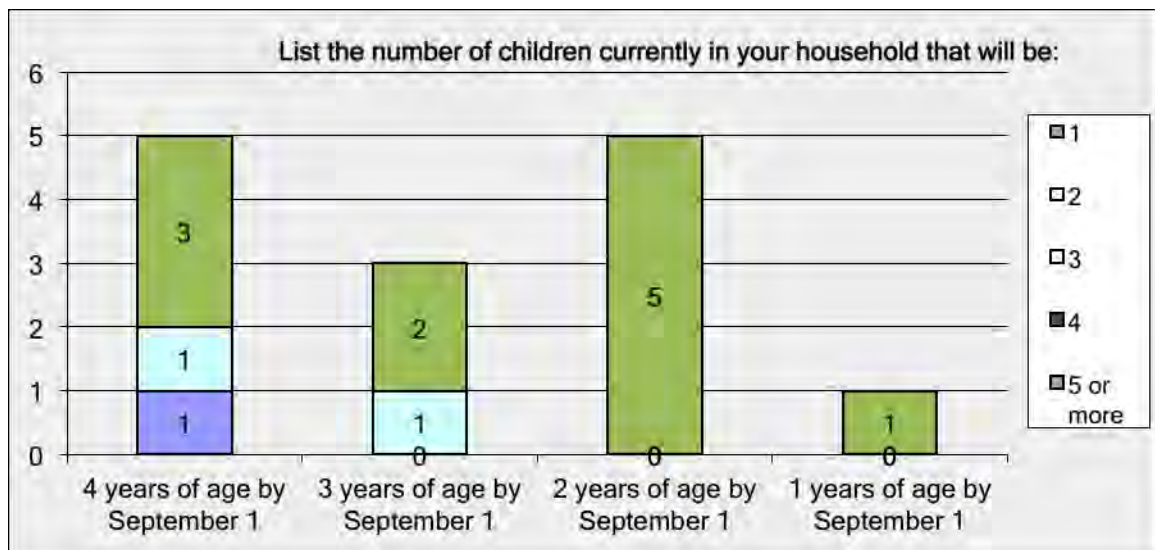
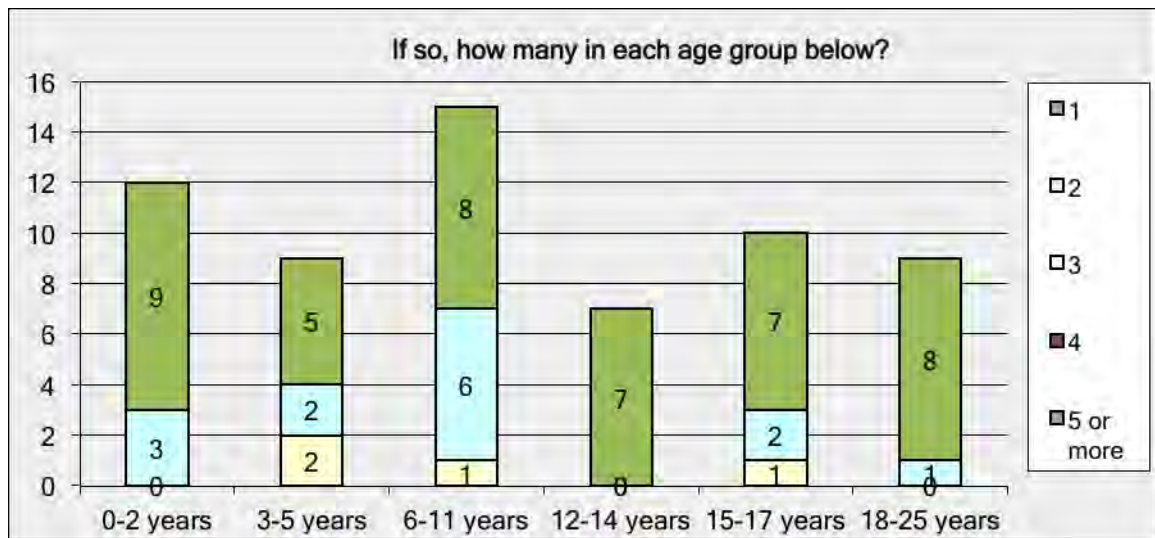
- He just turned 4 two days before school started and I wanted to spend more time with him
- Work and can't get him there when he needs to be
- my children are too old for these programs

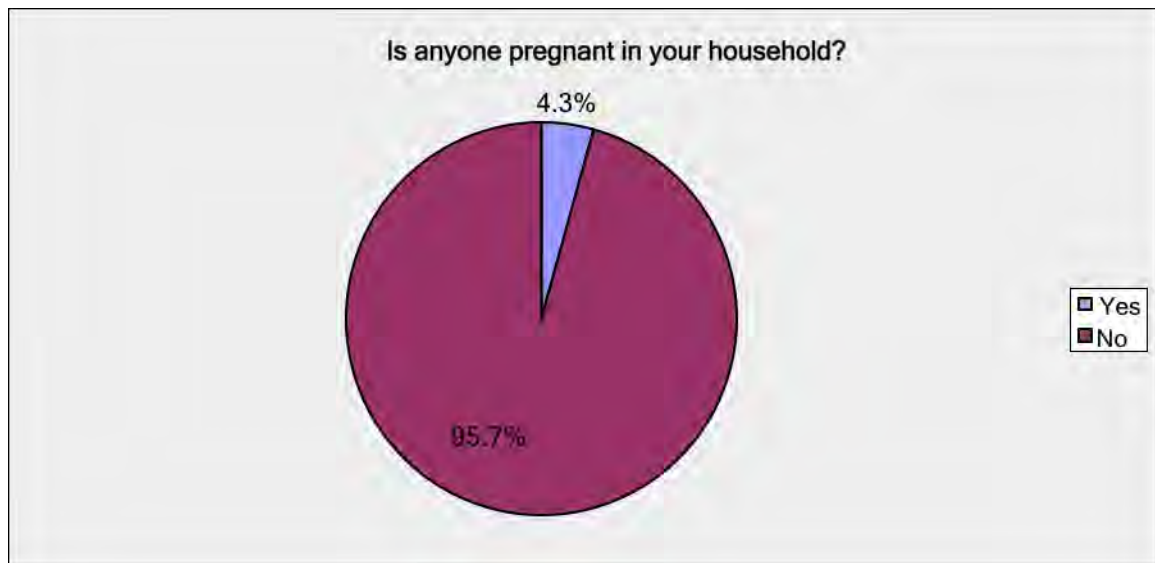
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

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

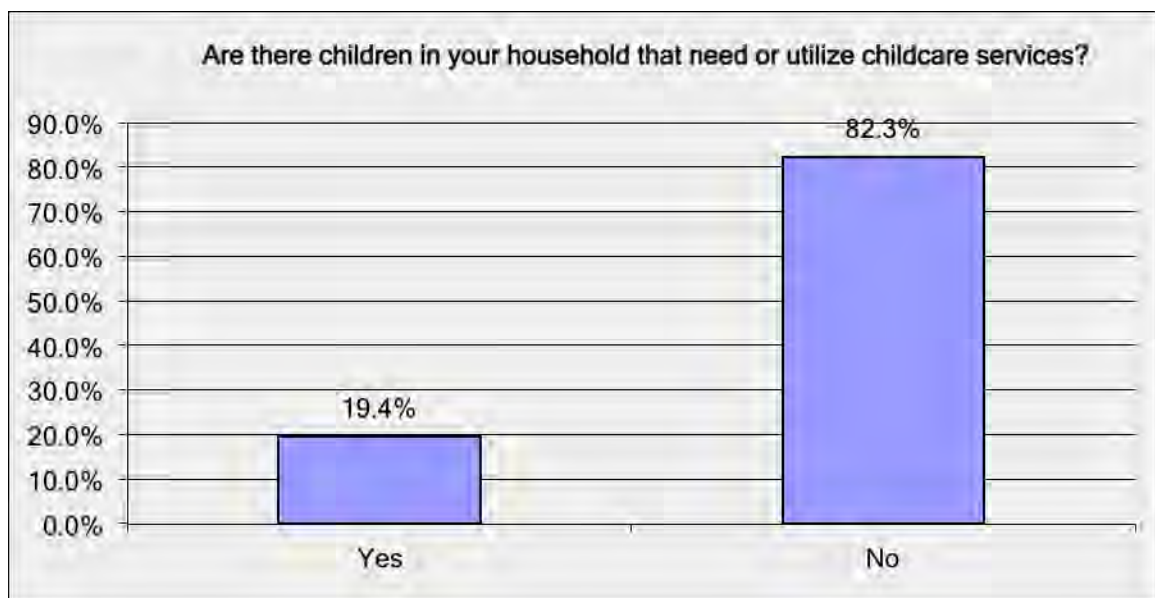


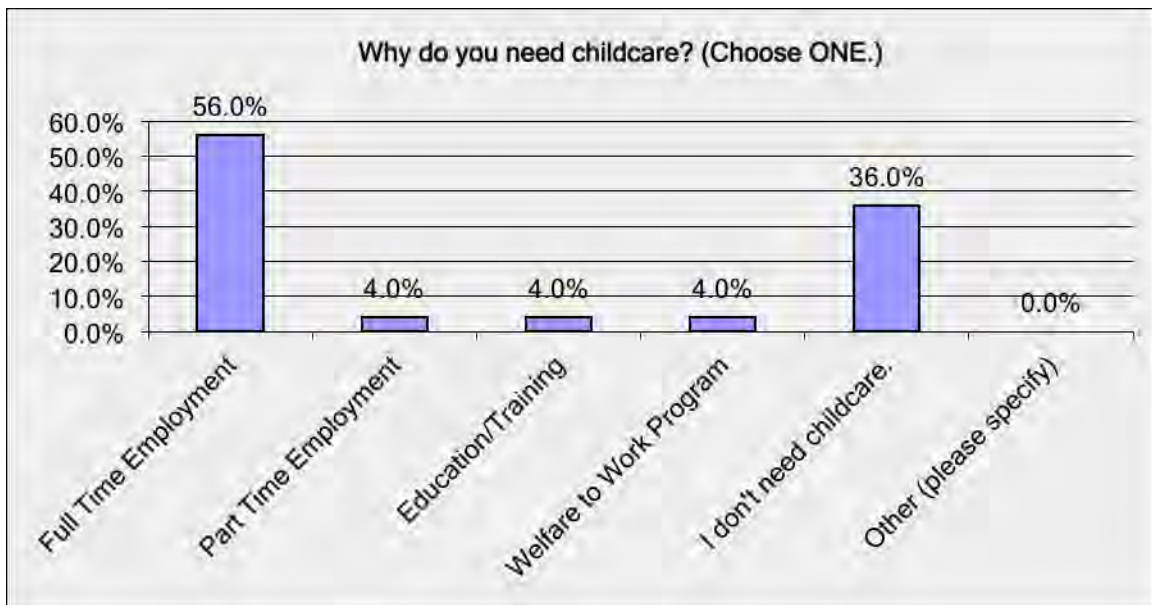
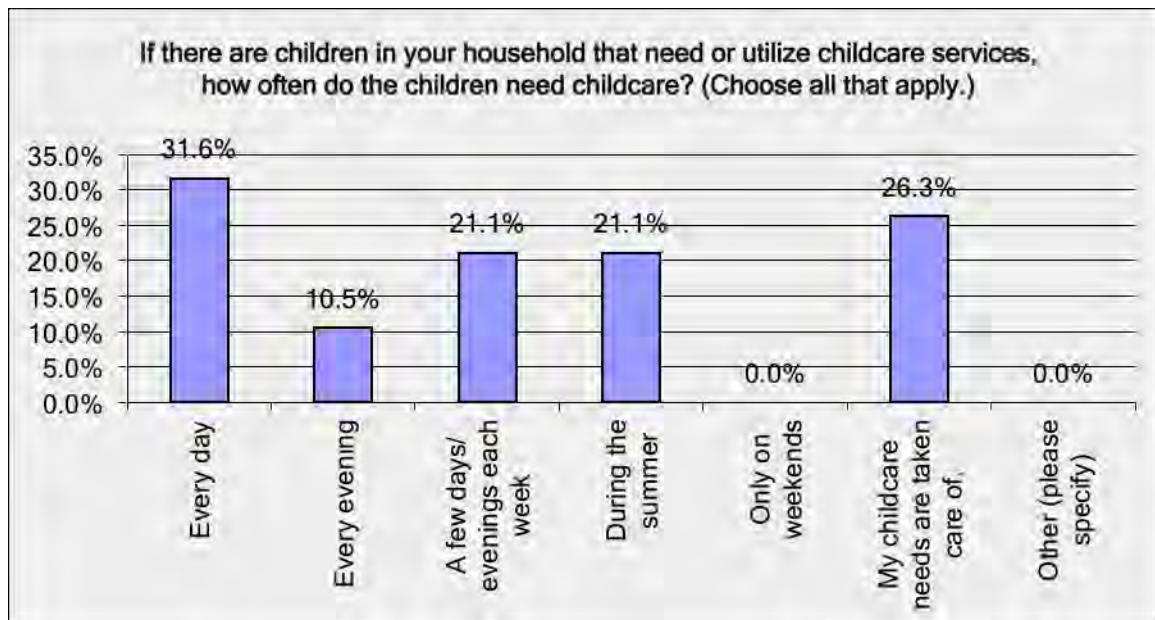




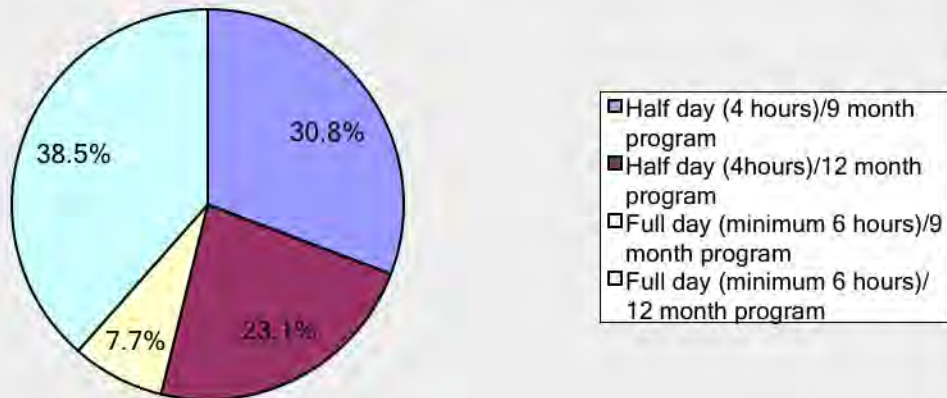
If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

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

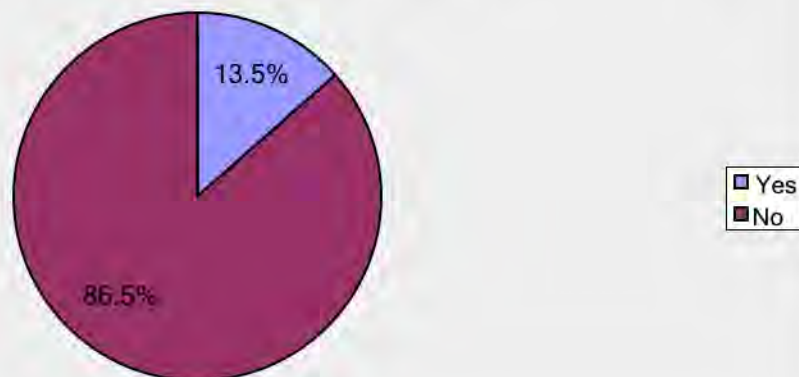




If your child(ren) need childcare, select your preference to participate:



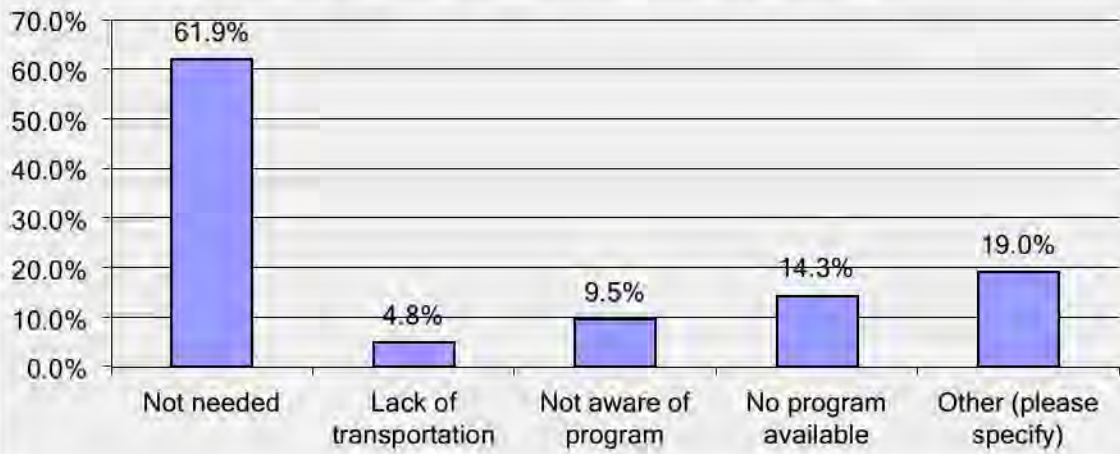
Do children in your household attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool?



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

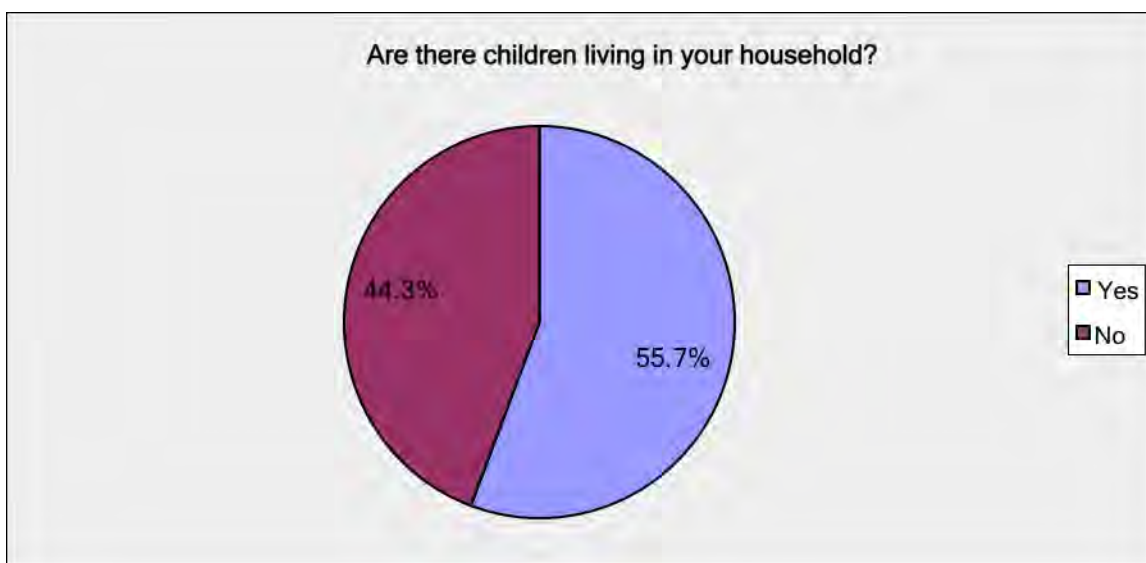
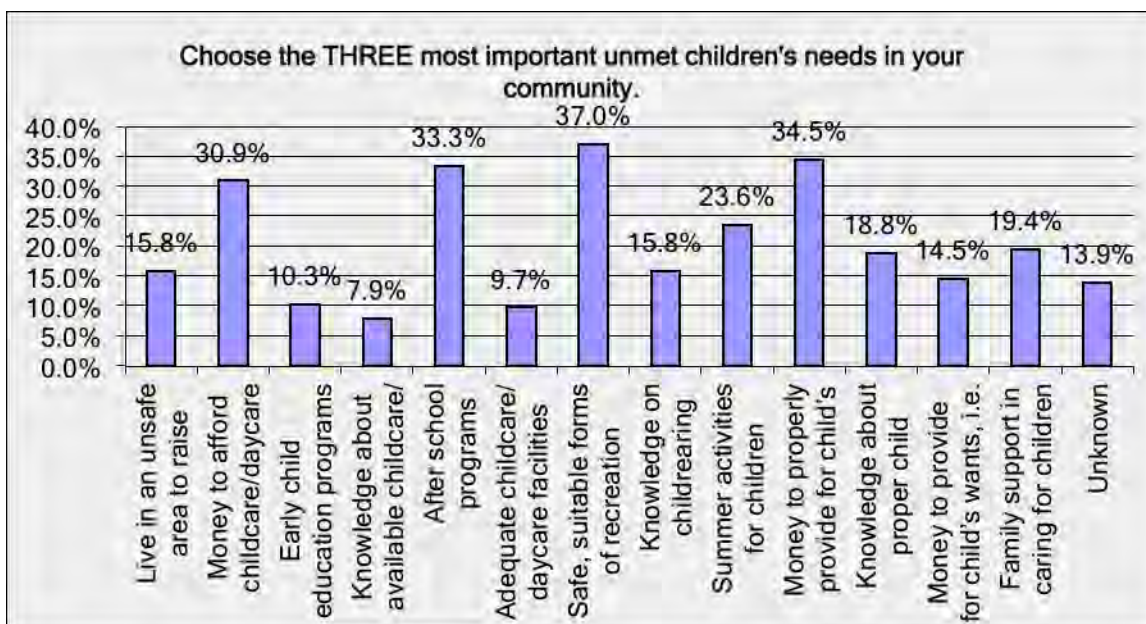
If your children do not attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool, what might prevent you?

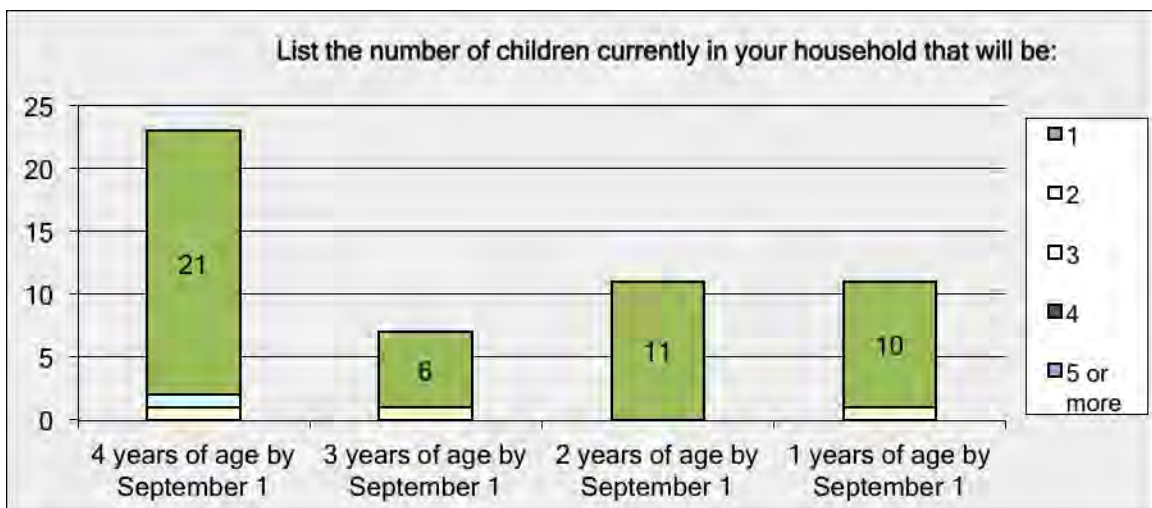
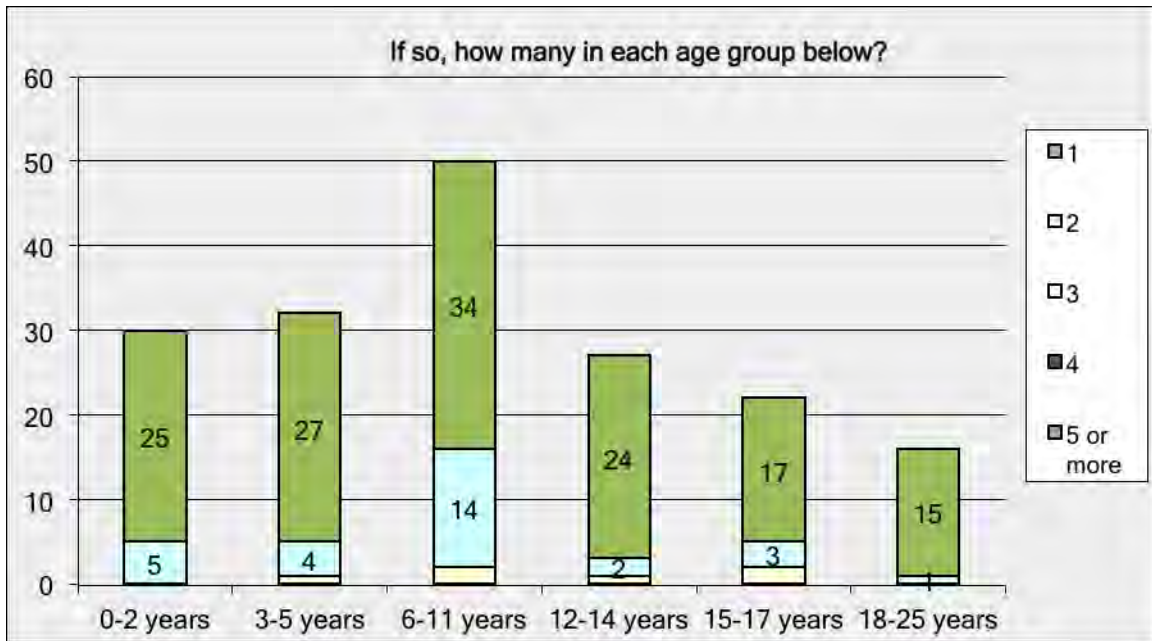


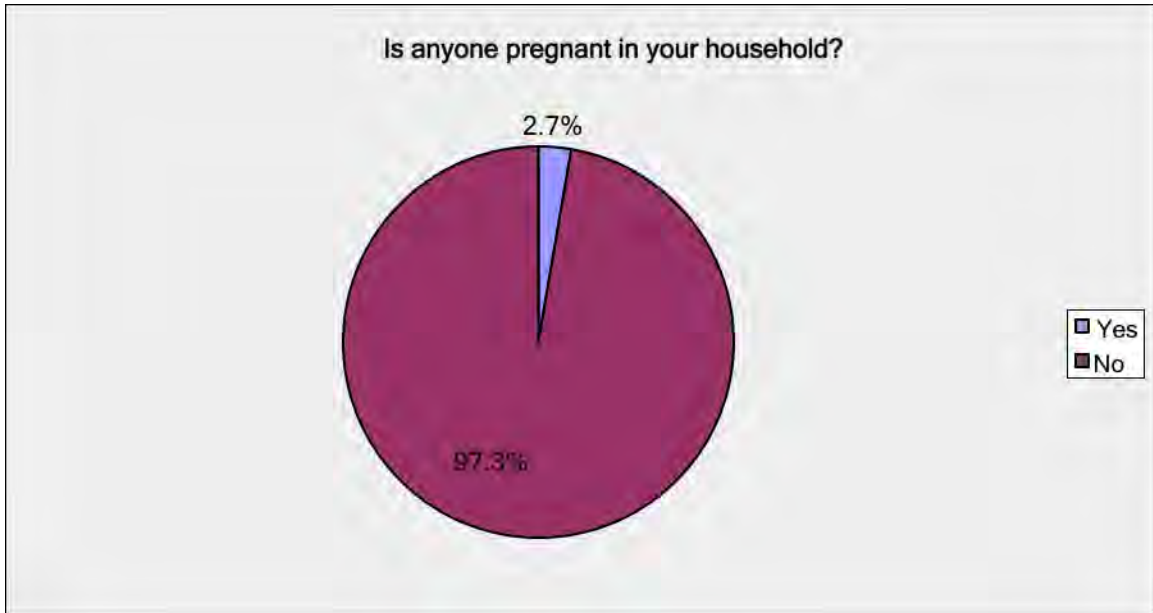
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

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

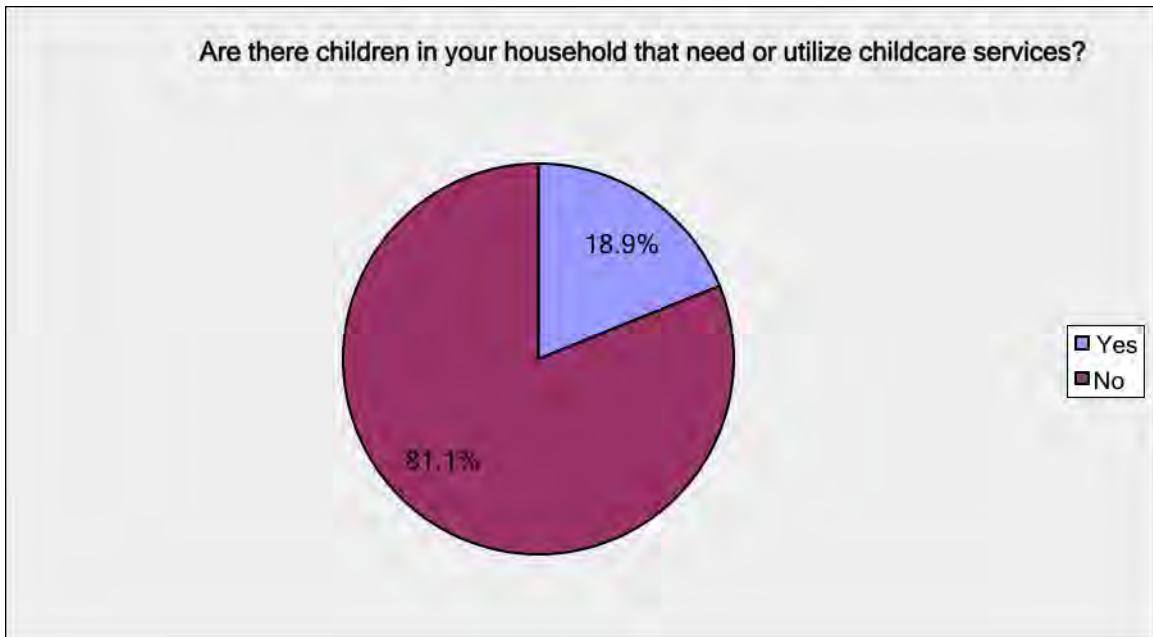


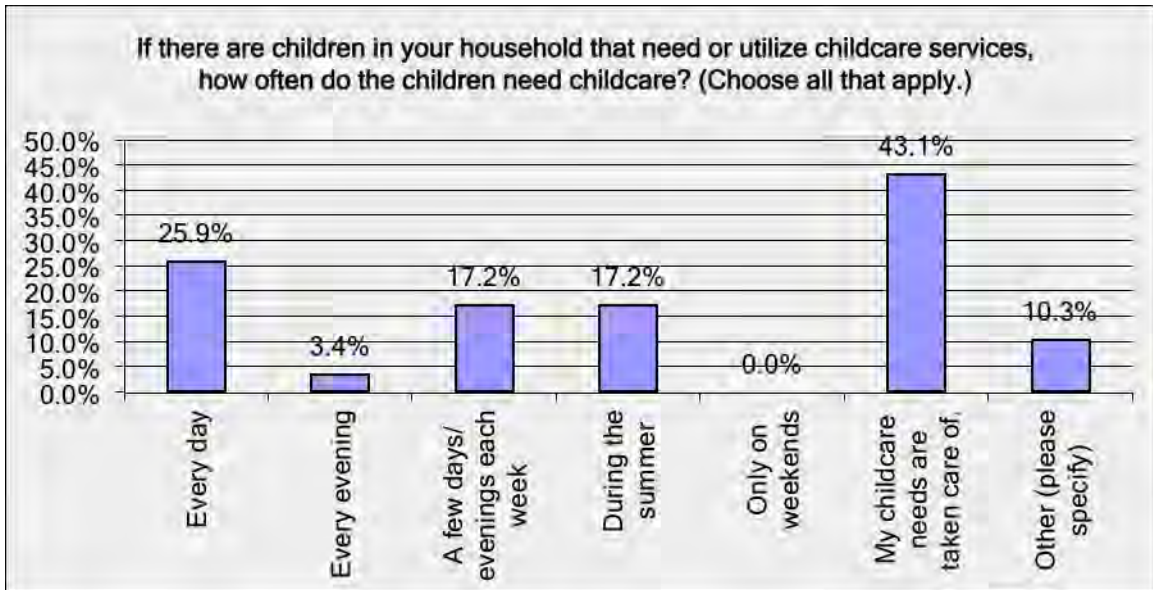
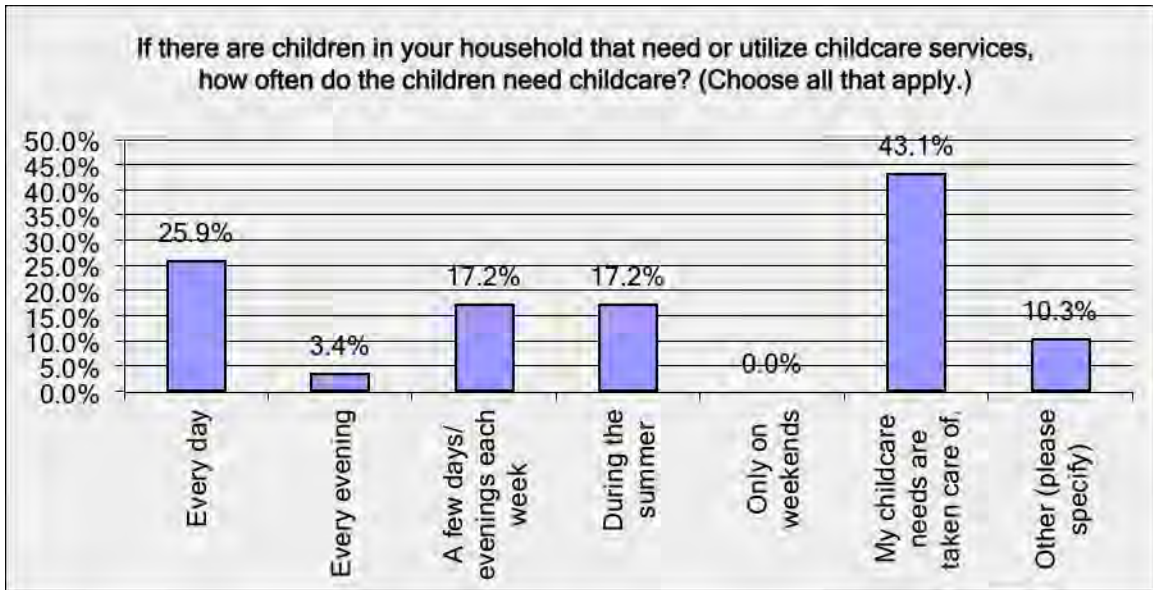


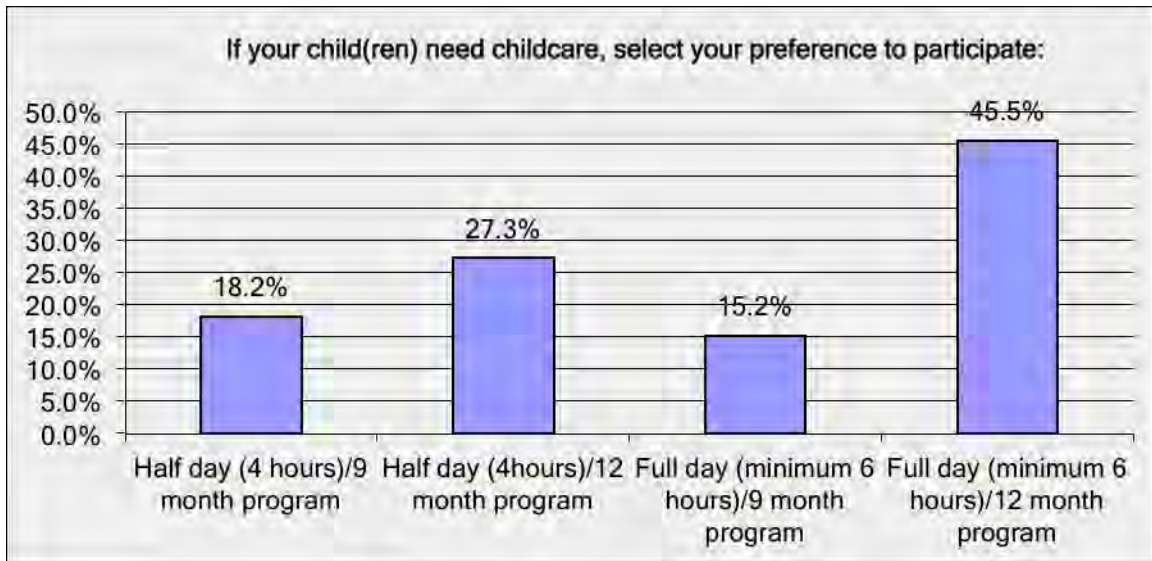


If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

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

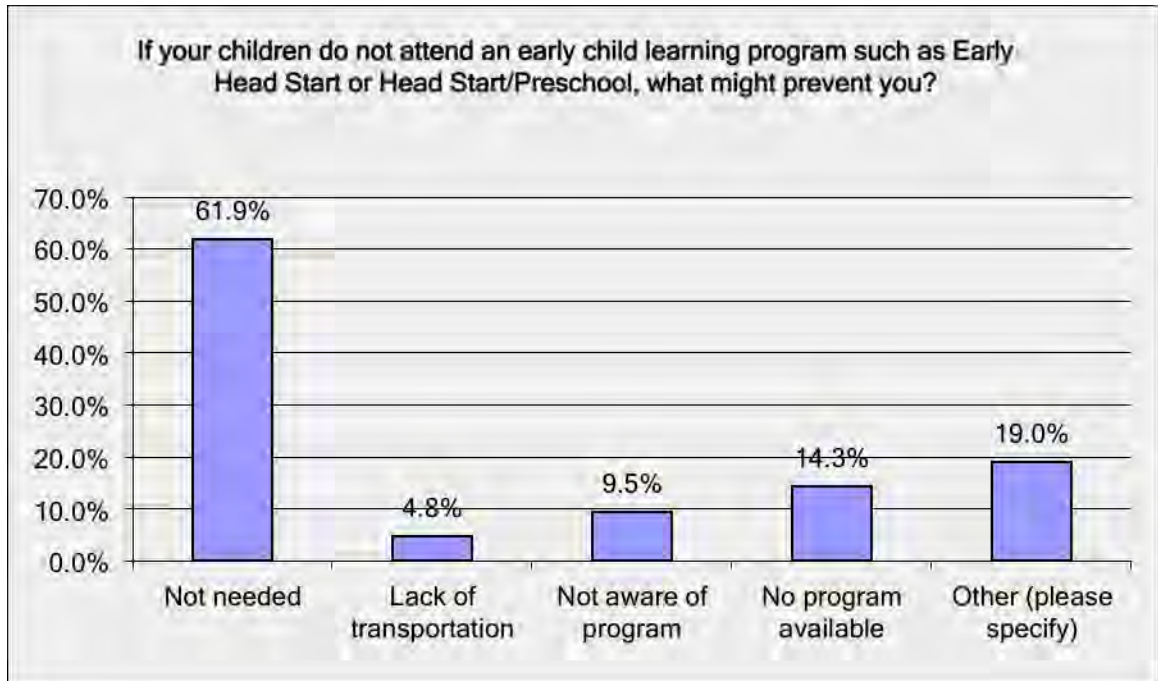






If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

- 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



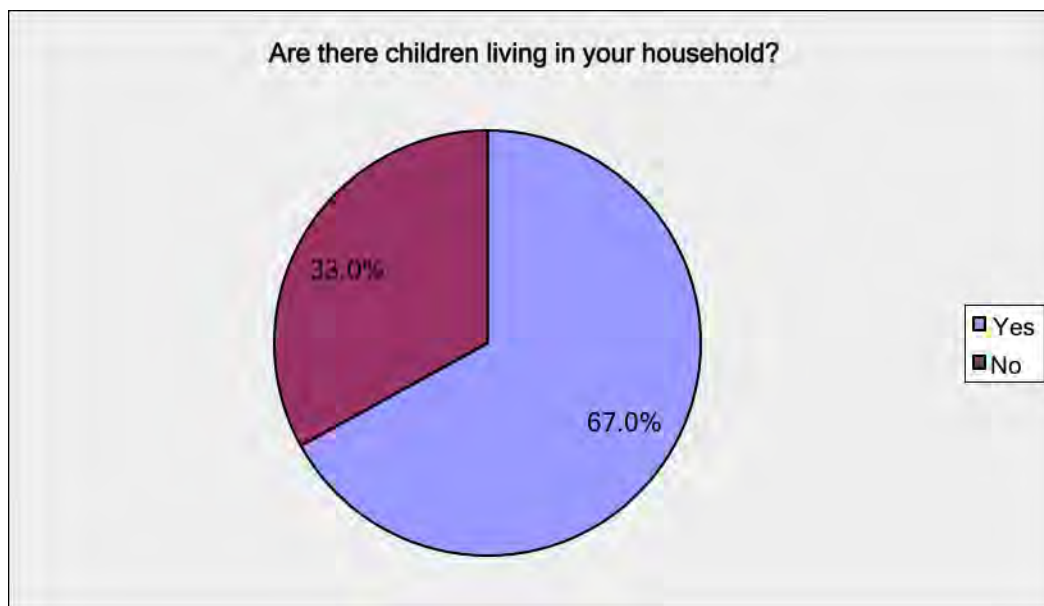
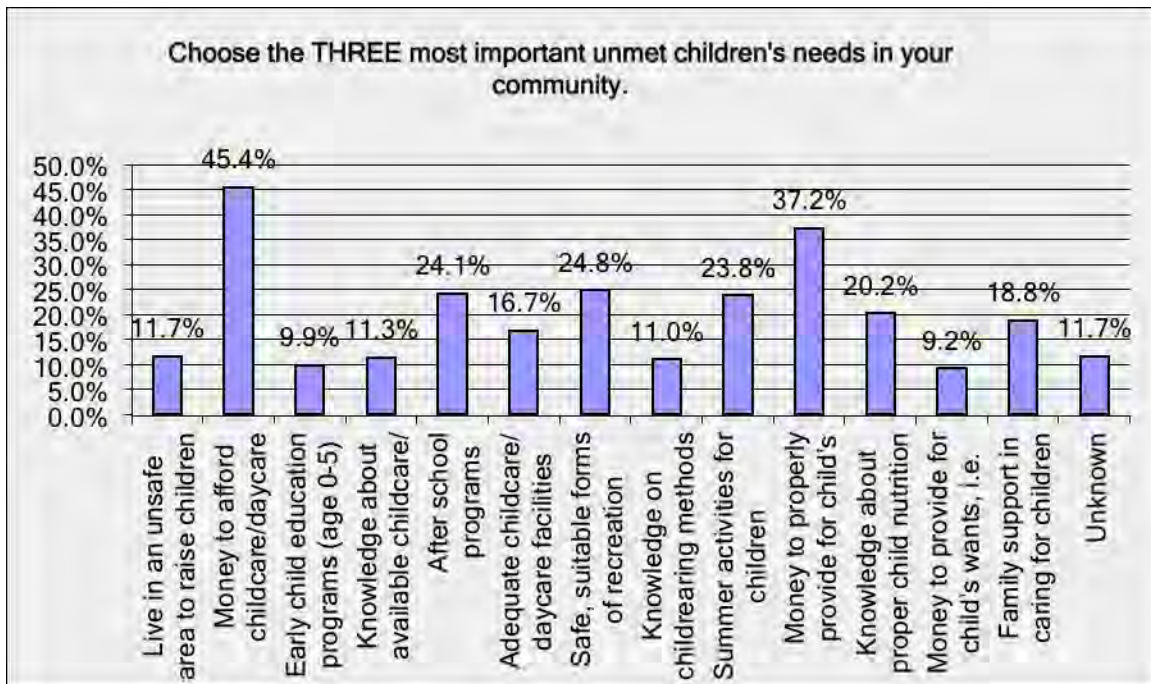
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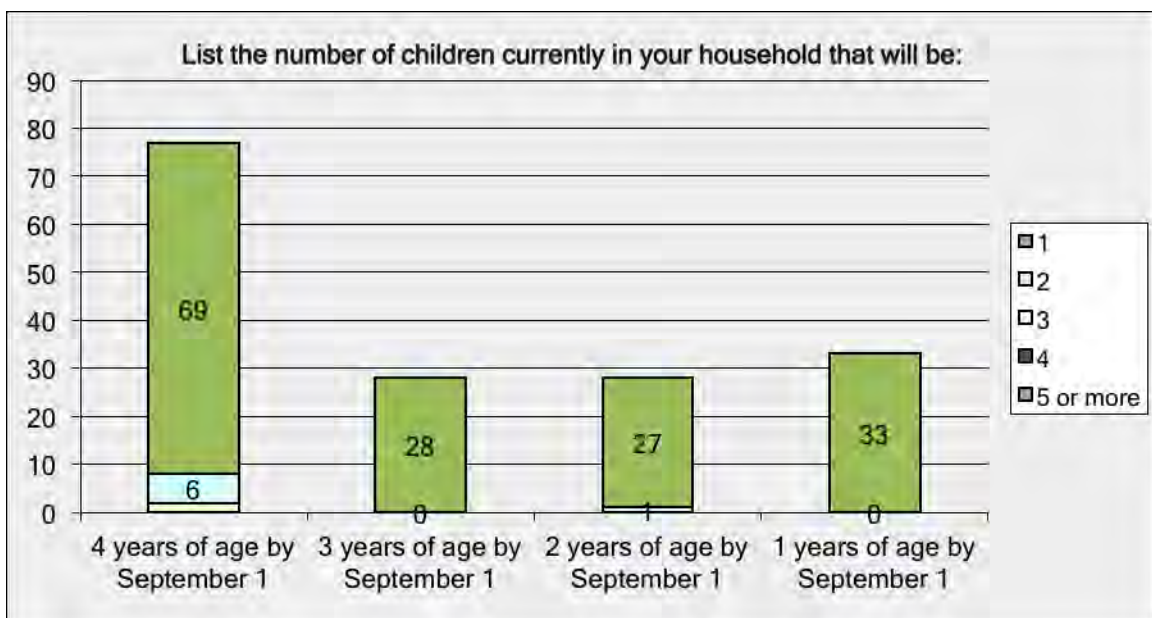
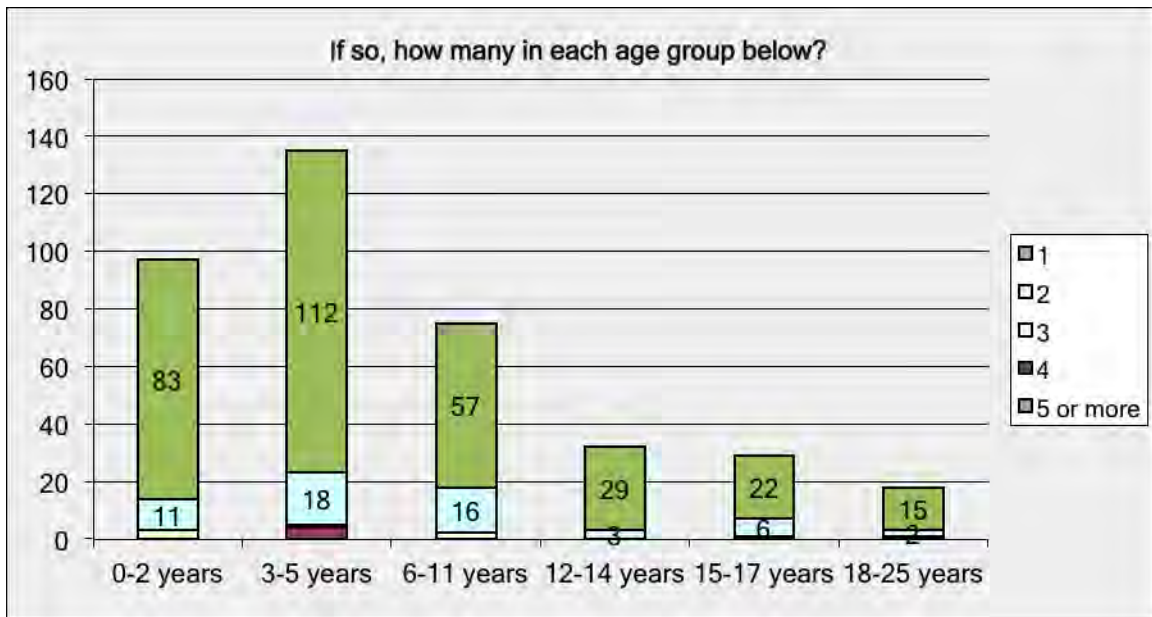
- too young
- age 16
- not old enough - X
- In kindergarten
- (no response)
- no children
- To little
- Not old enough yet

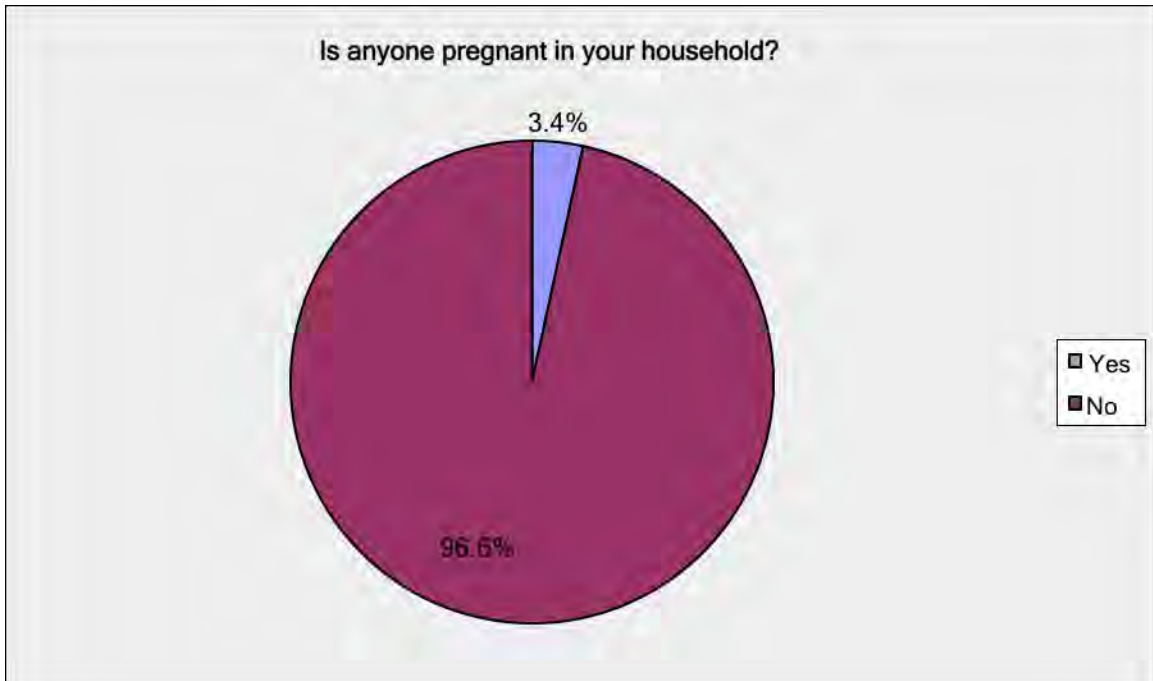
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

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

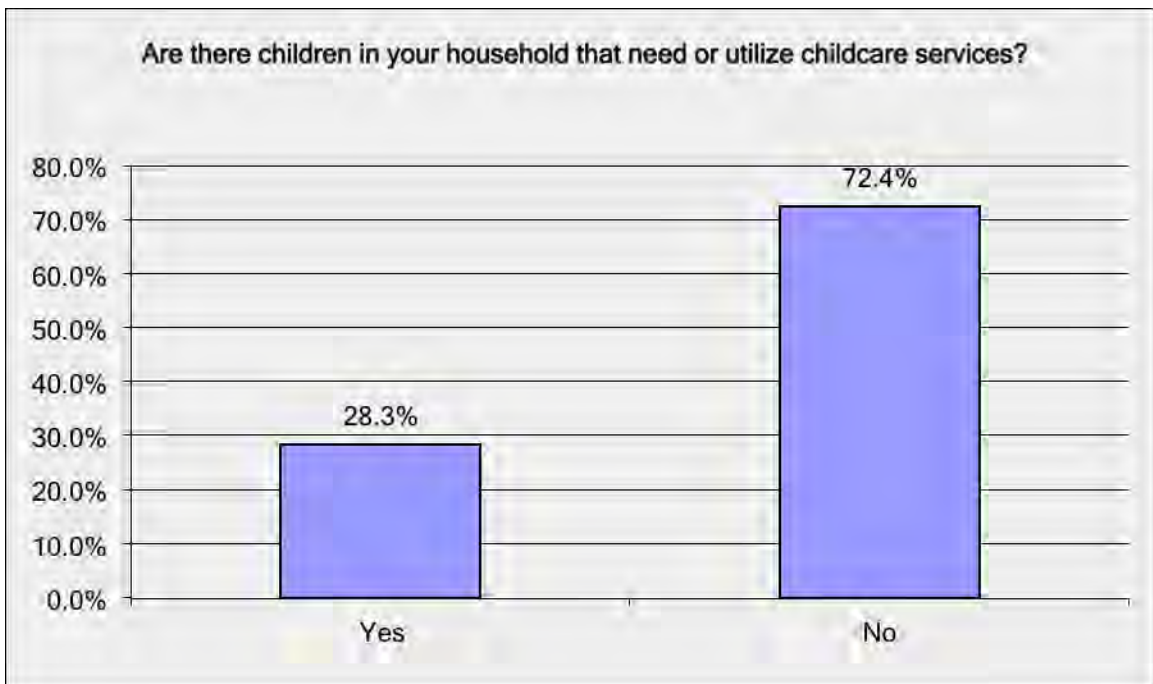


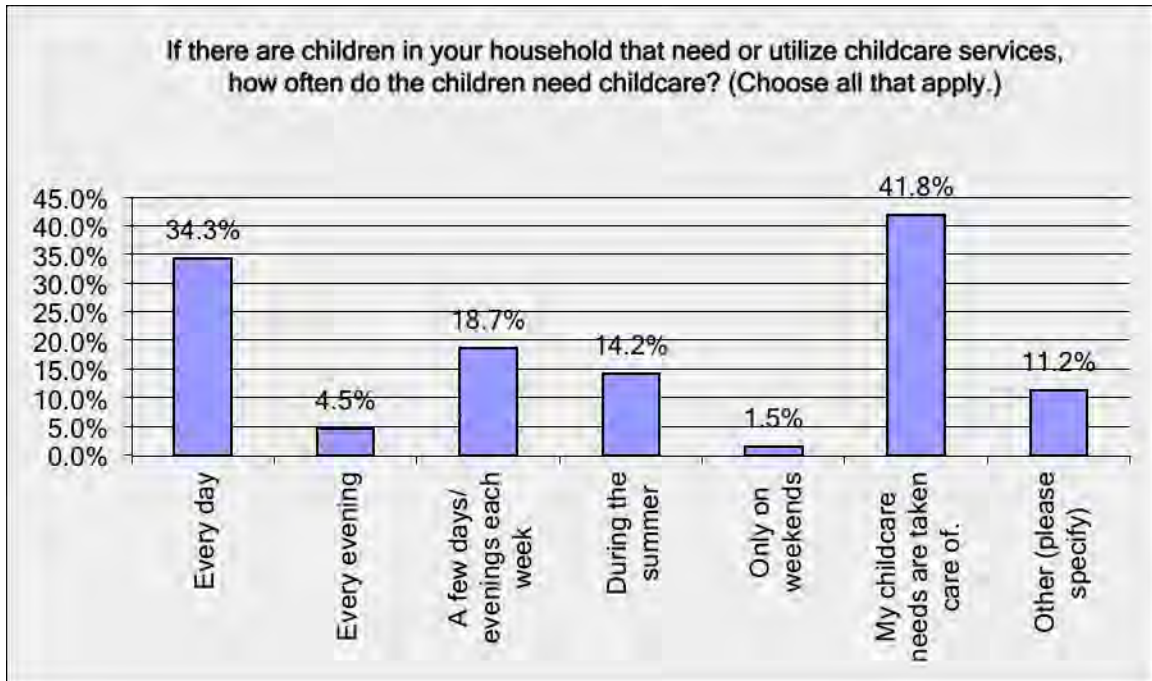




If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

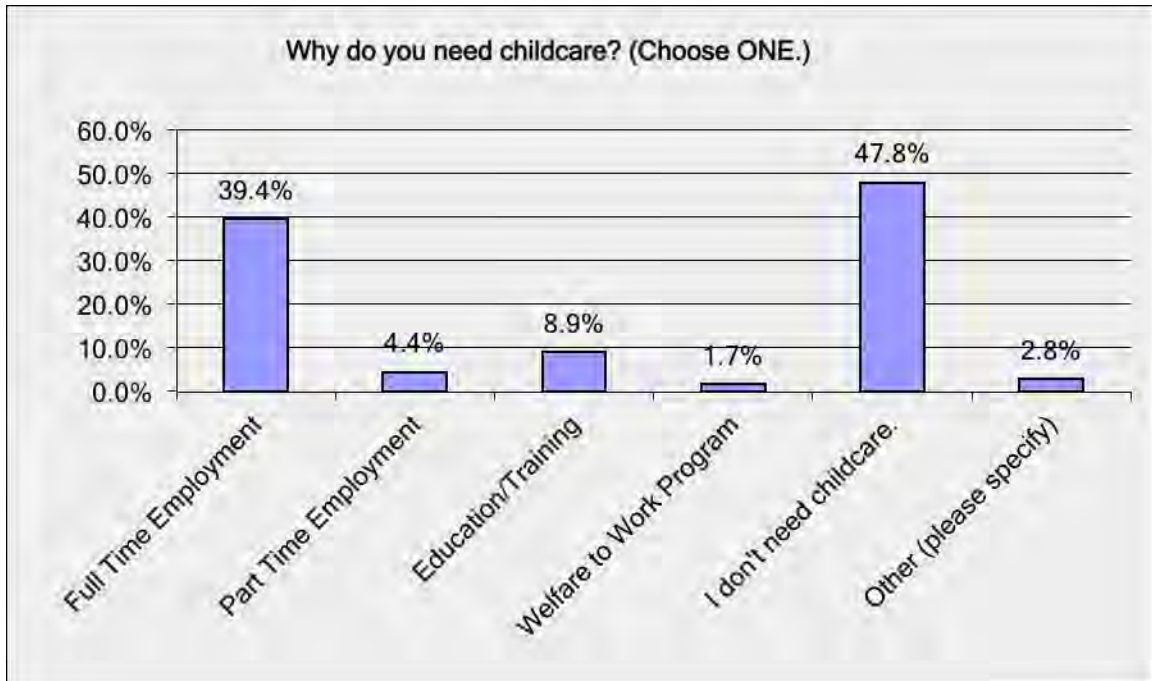
- 11/01/2014
- 02/07/2015
- 09/21/2014
- 10/03/2014
- 05/21/2015
- 09/18/2014
- 02/26/2015
- N/A





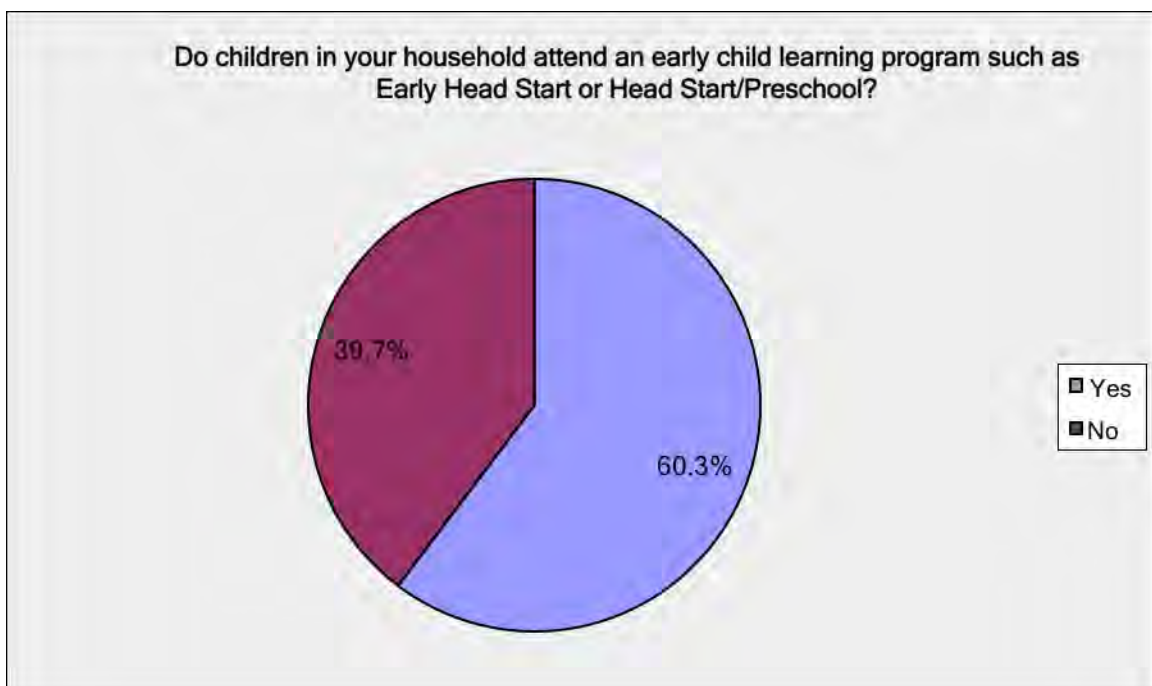
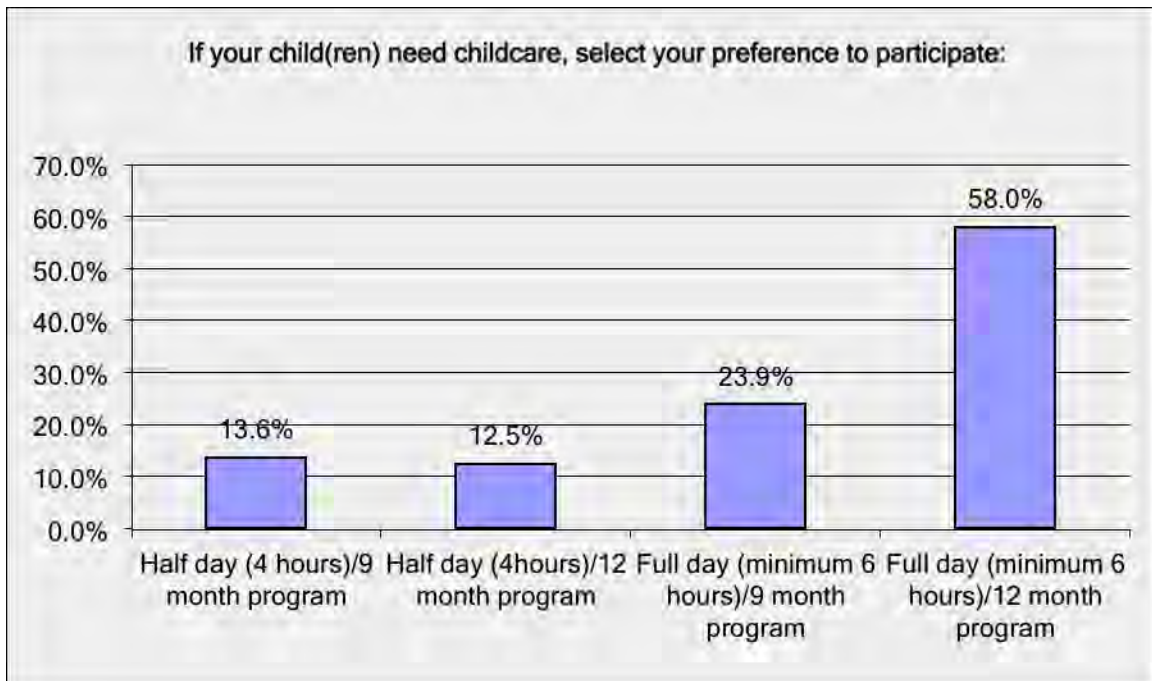
Other (please specify):

- 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



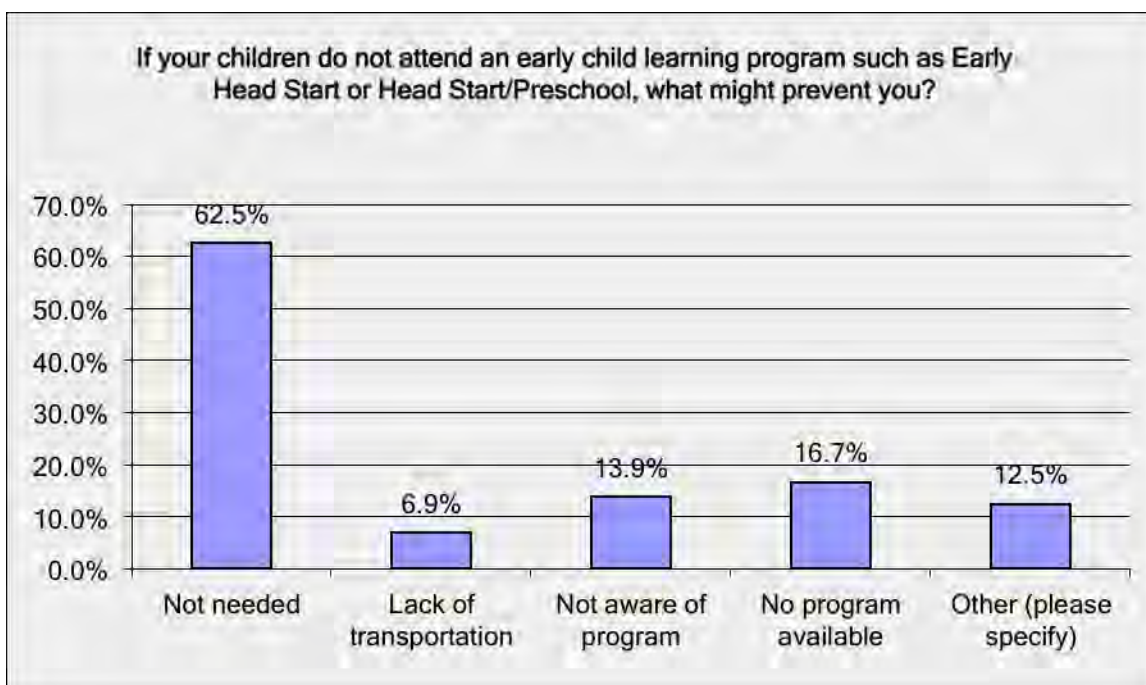
Other (please specify):

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

- Pre-k - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Mylan Preschool - XX
- HS - XXXXXXXXXX
- Mon Co Pre-k - XX
- Preschool - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Mylan Pre-k - X
- EHS - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Mason Dixon Preschool - XXXXXXXXXX
- 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



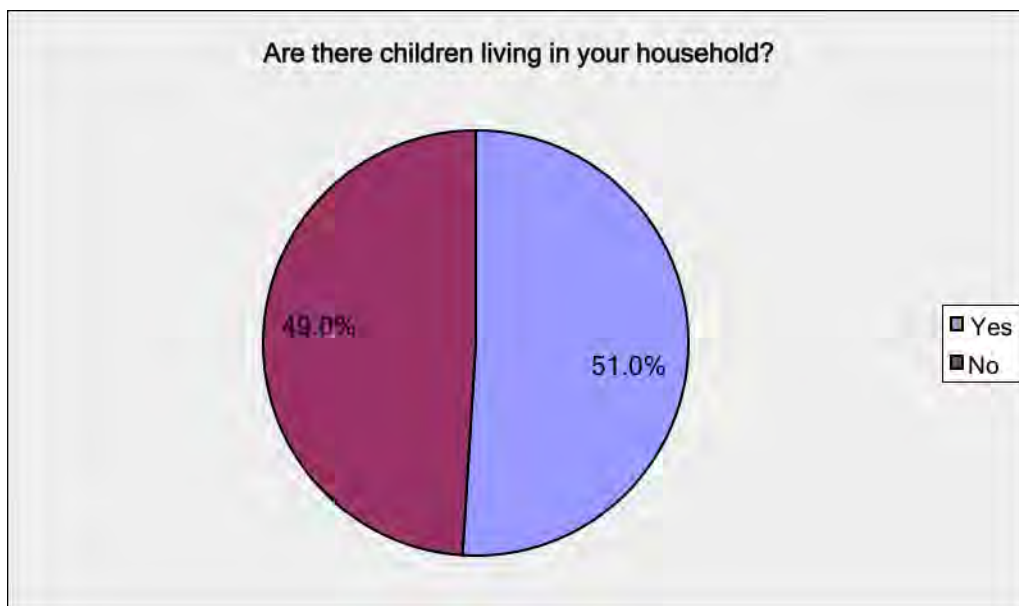
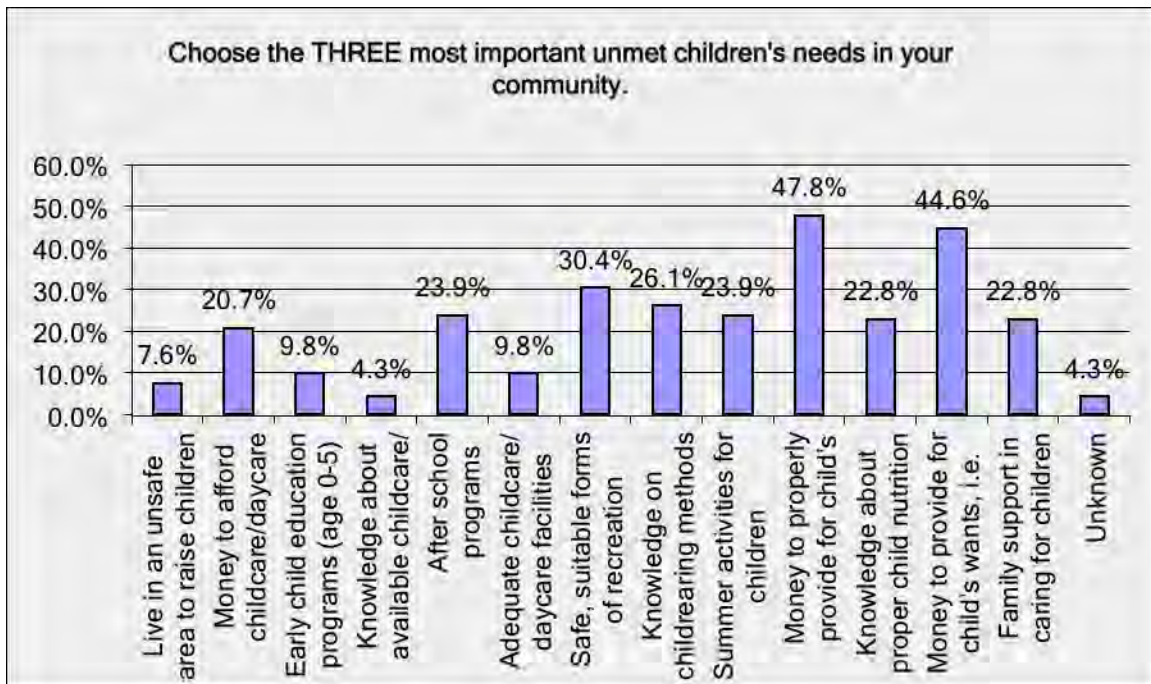
Other (please specify):

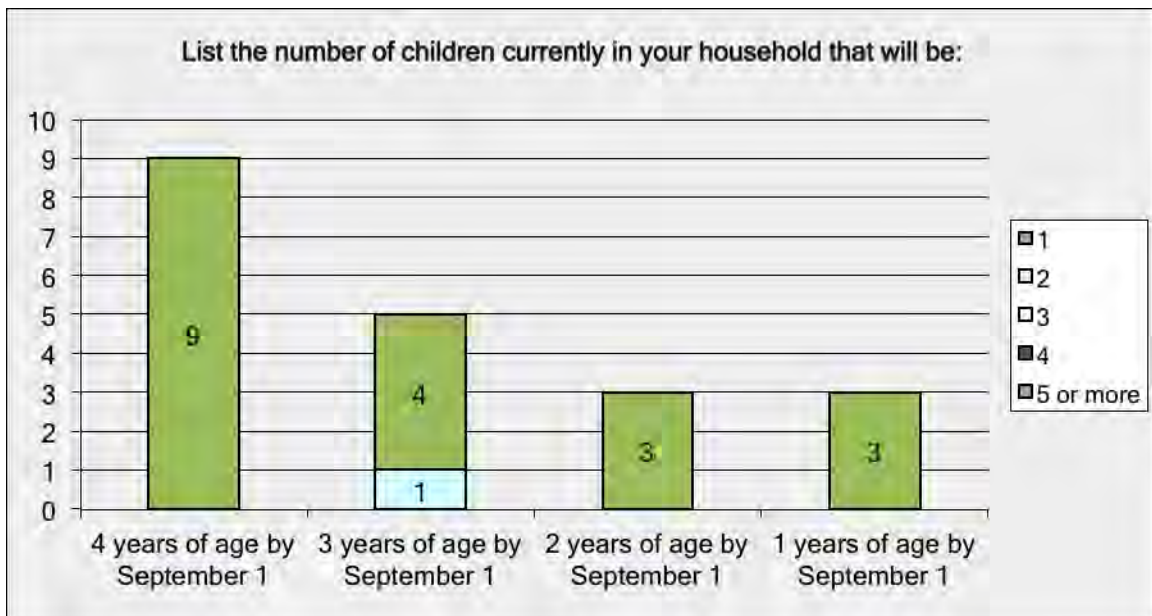
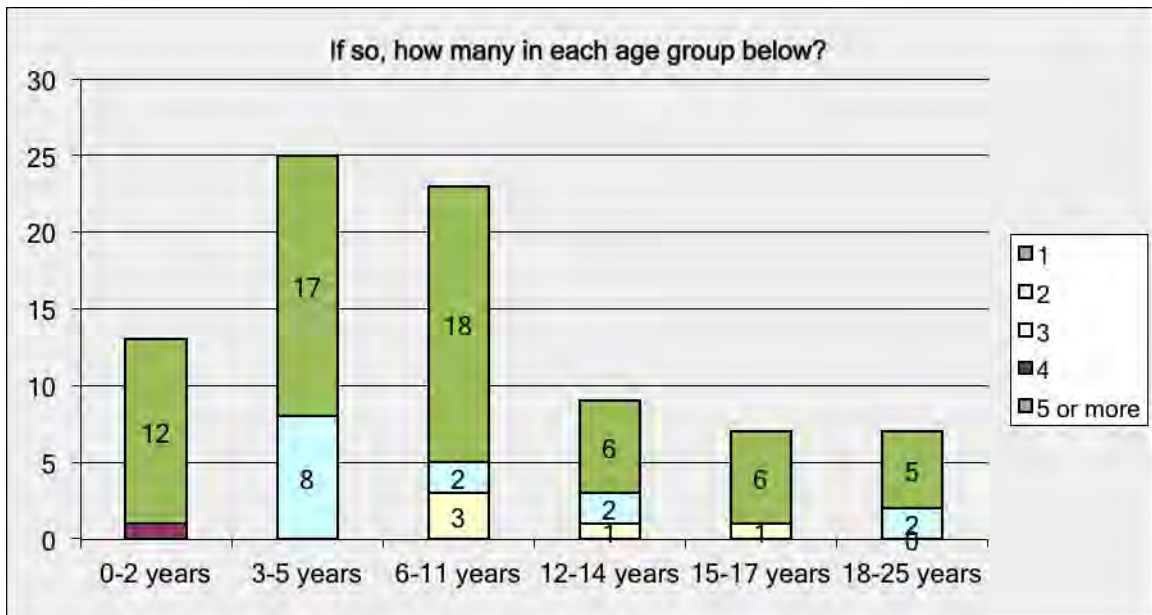
- She did go
- Did not feel the need to put my children in school early when I can stay home with them
- Not old enough, late birthday
- too young - X
- Don't qualify
- Over income
- Income too high for EHS
- Make too much to qualify but not enough to afford daycare/school.

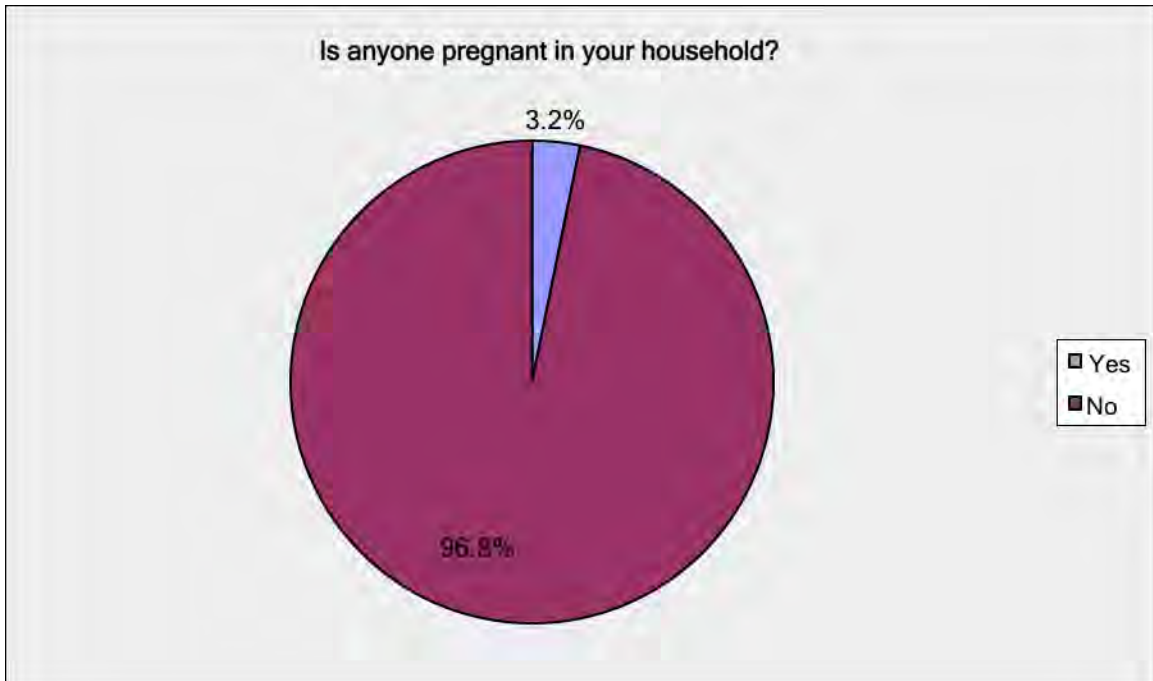
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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

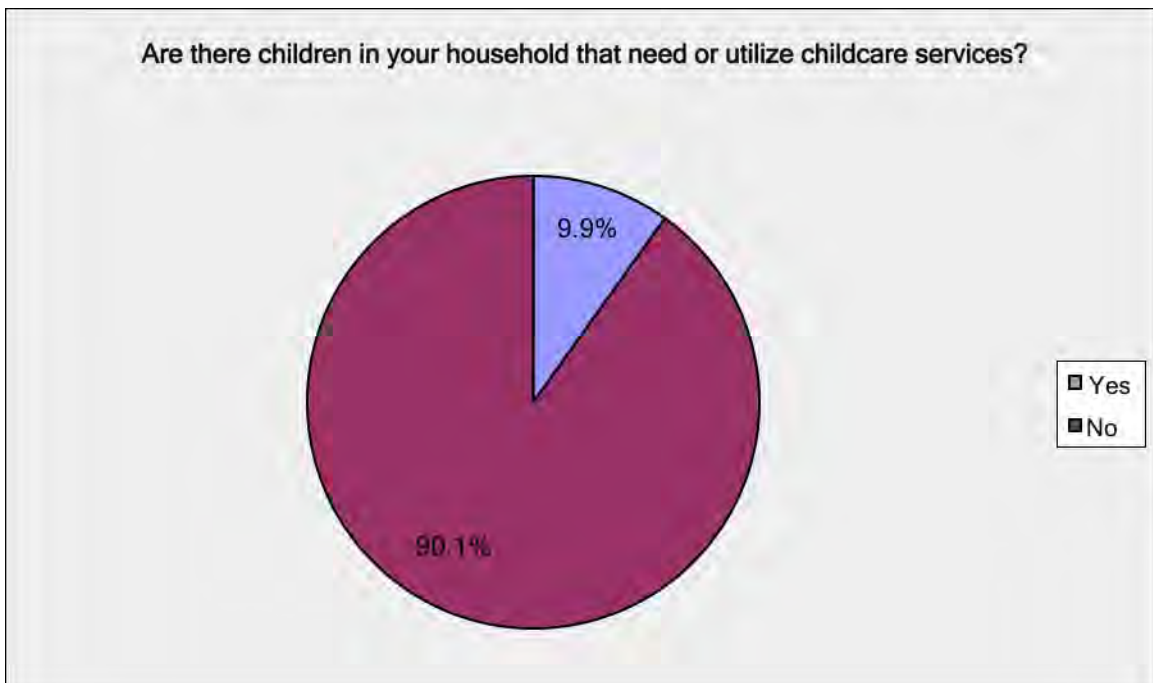


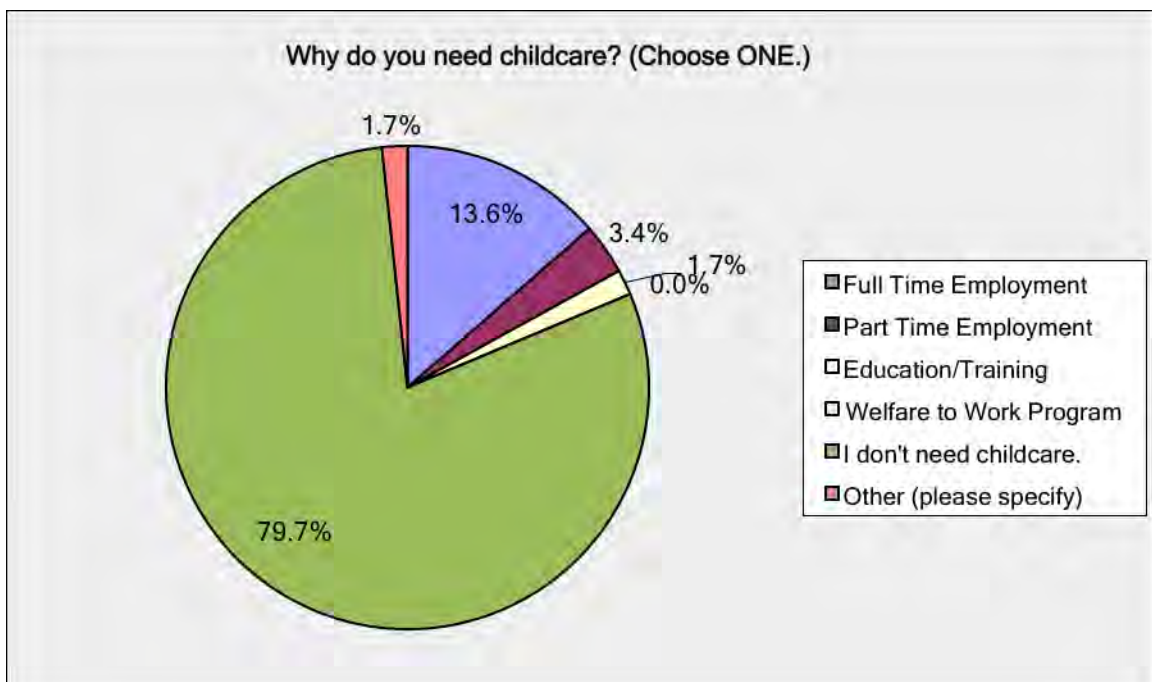
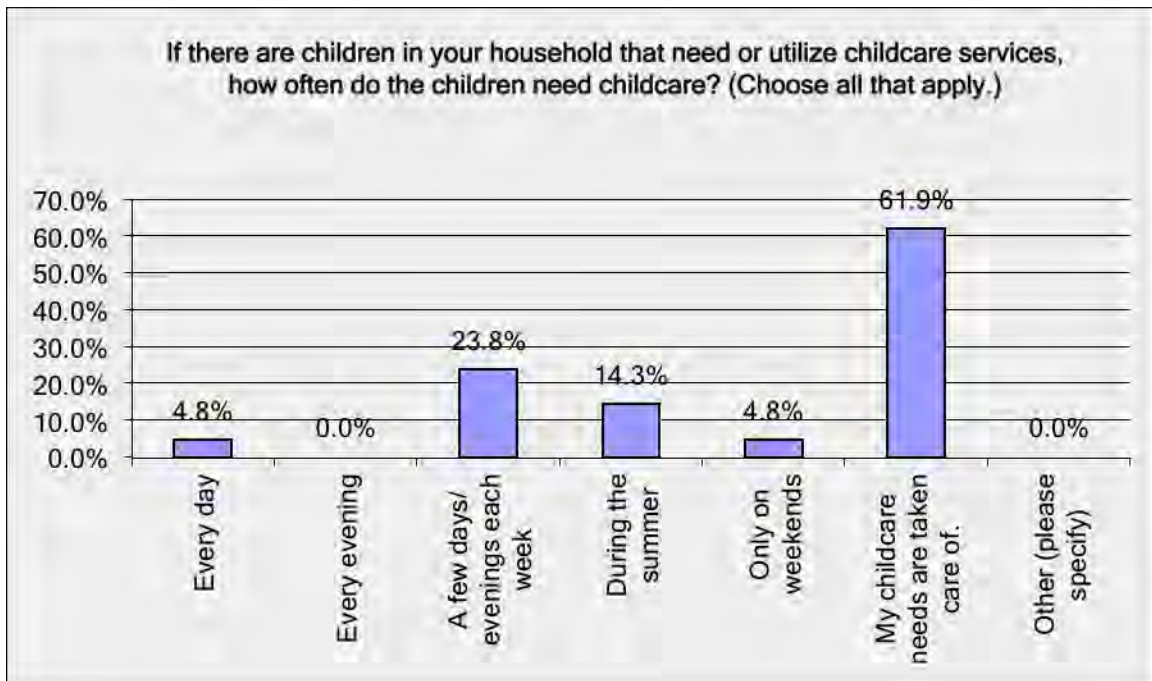




If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

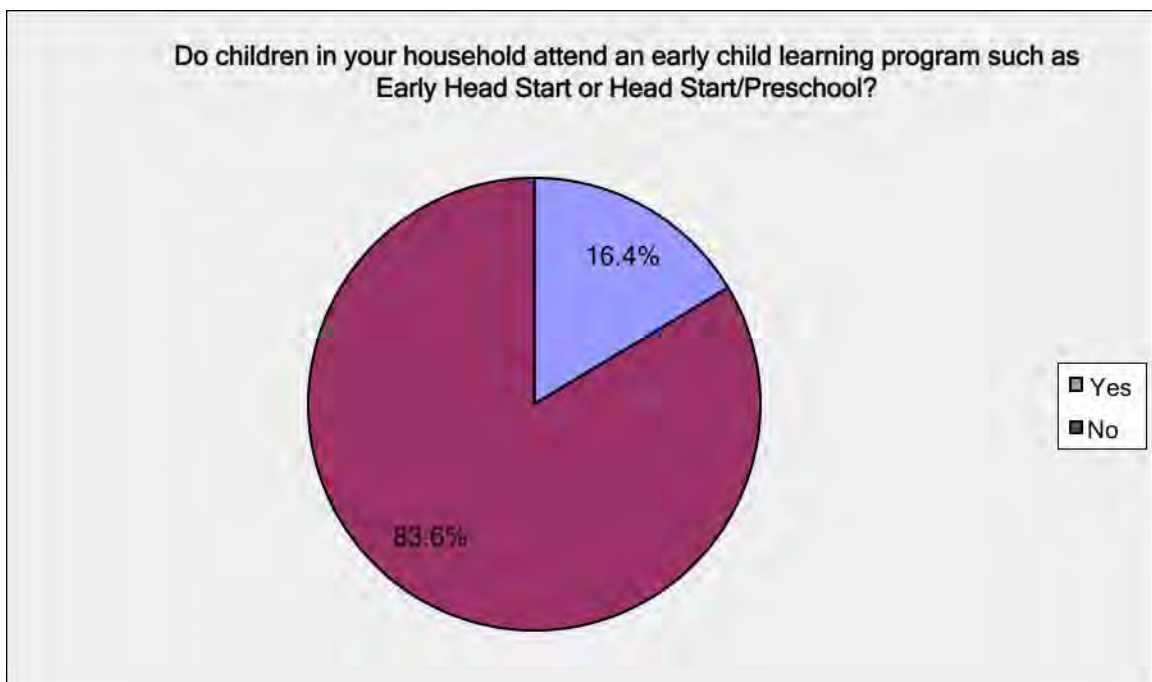
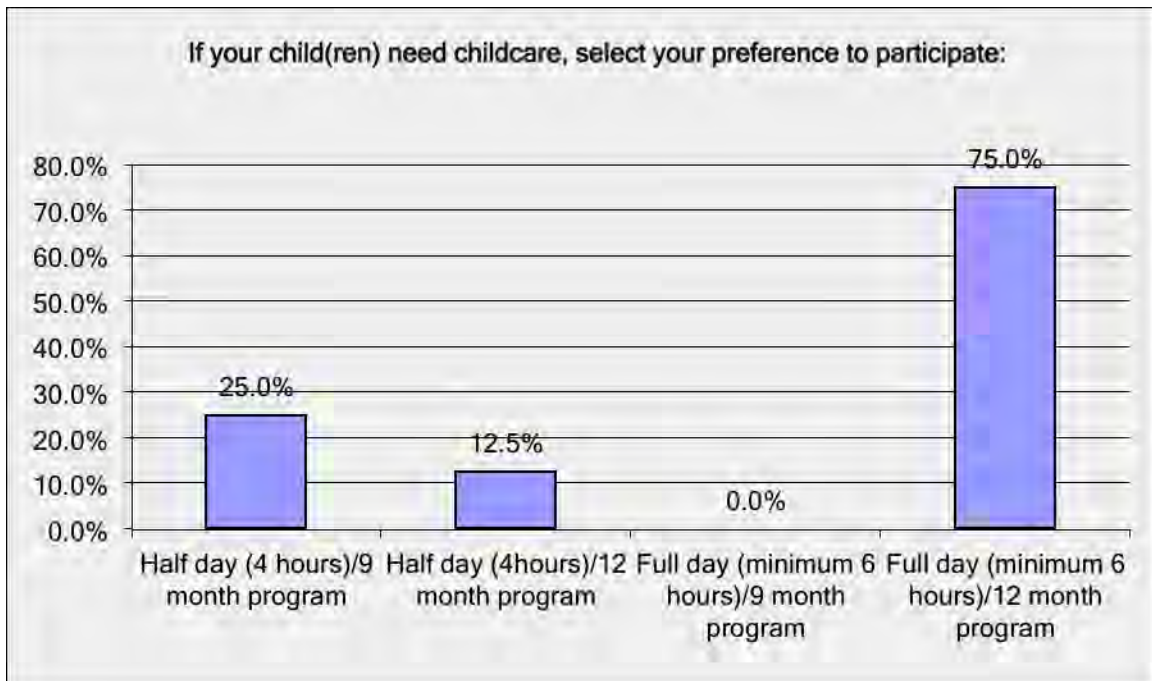
- 12/25/2014
- 12/12/2015
- 09/13/2014





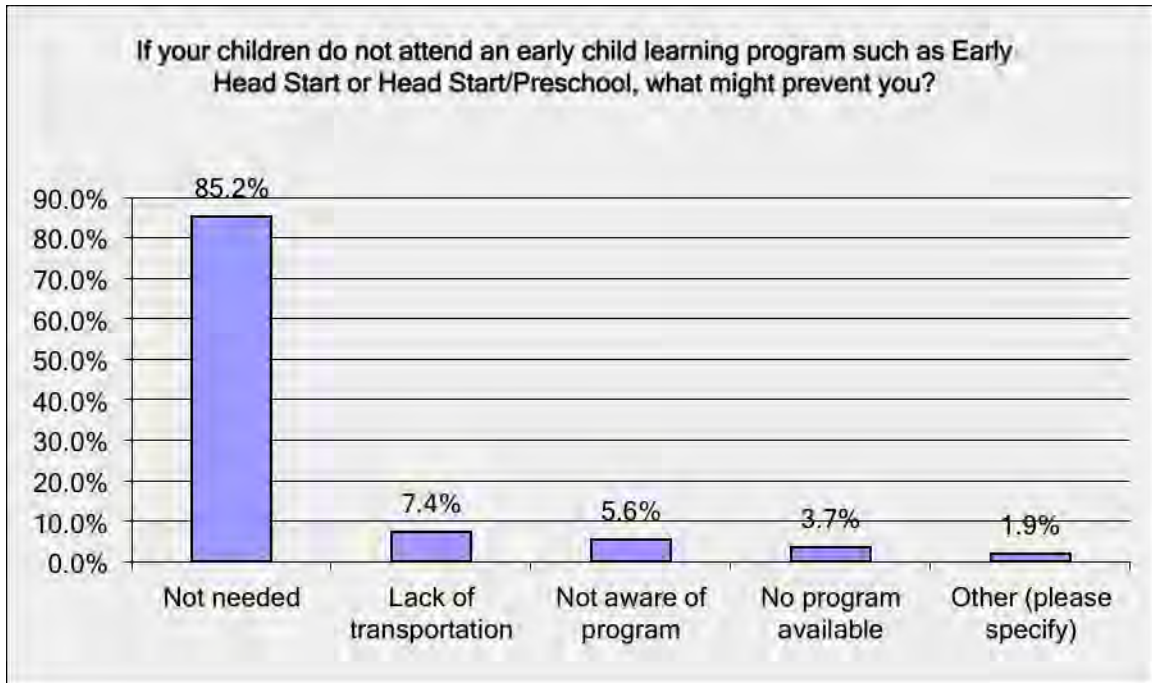
Other (please specify):

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



If your child 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
- Marlinton Elementary
- GBEMS- Pre-K
- School Days



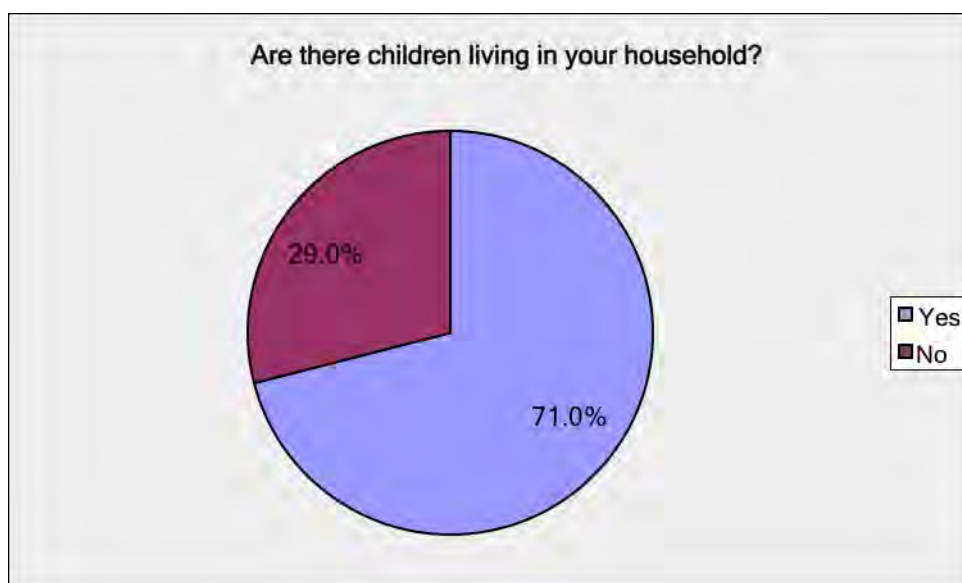
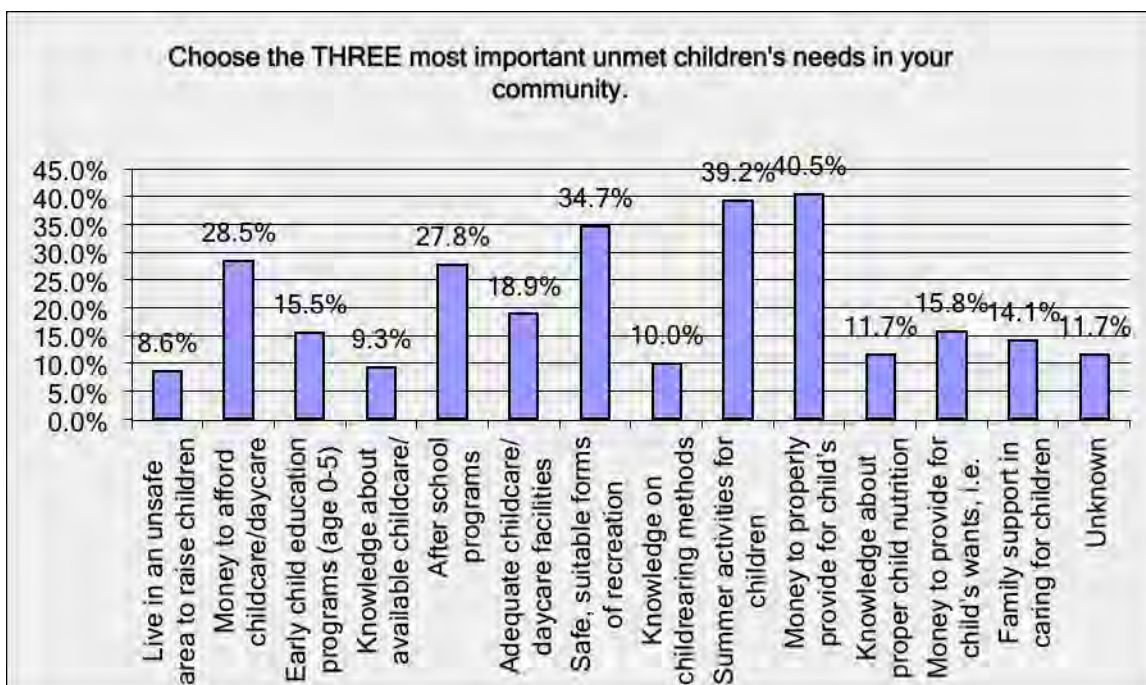
Other (please specify):

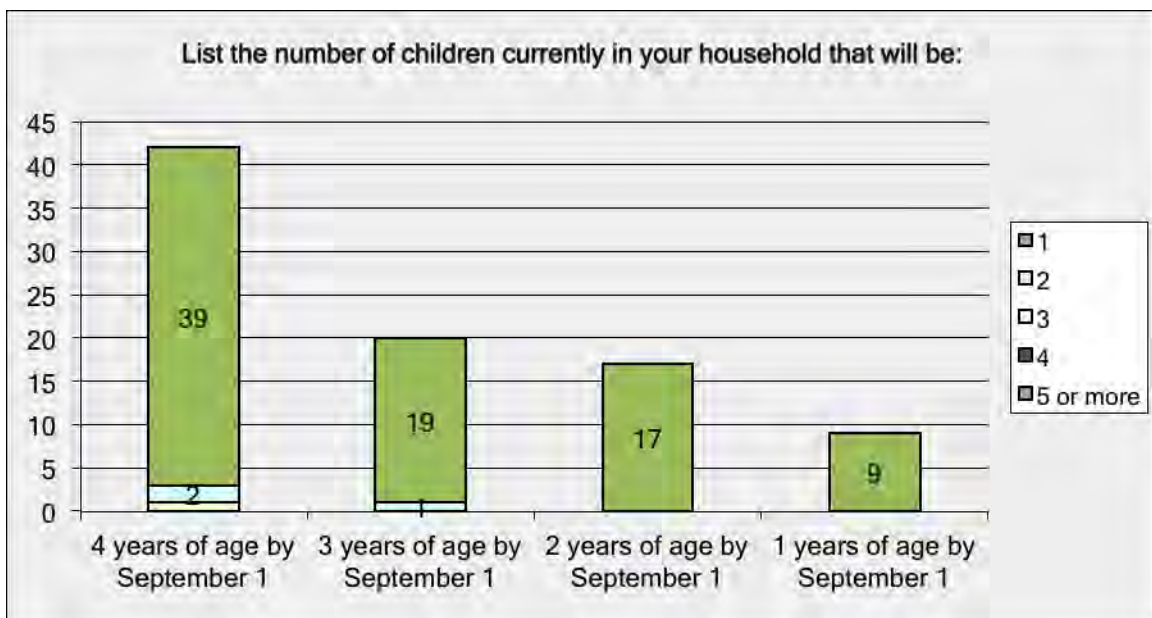
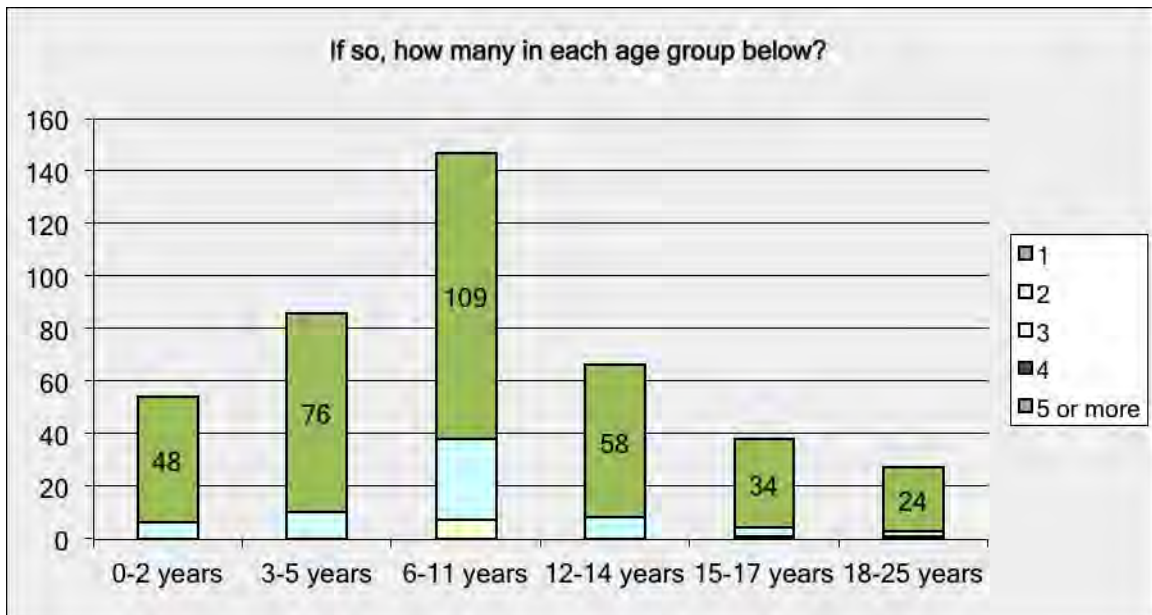
- She is seven months

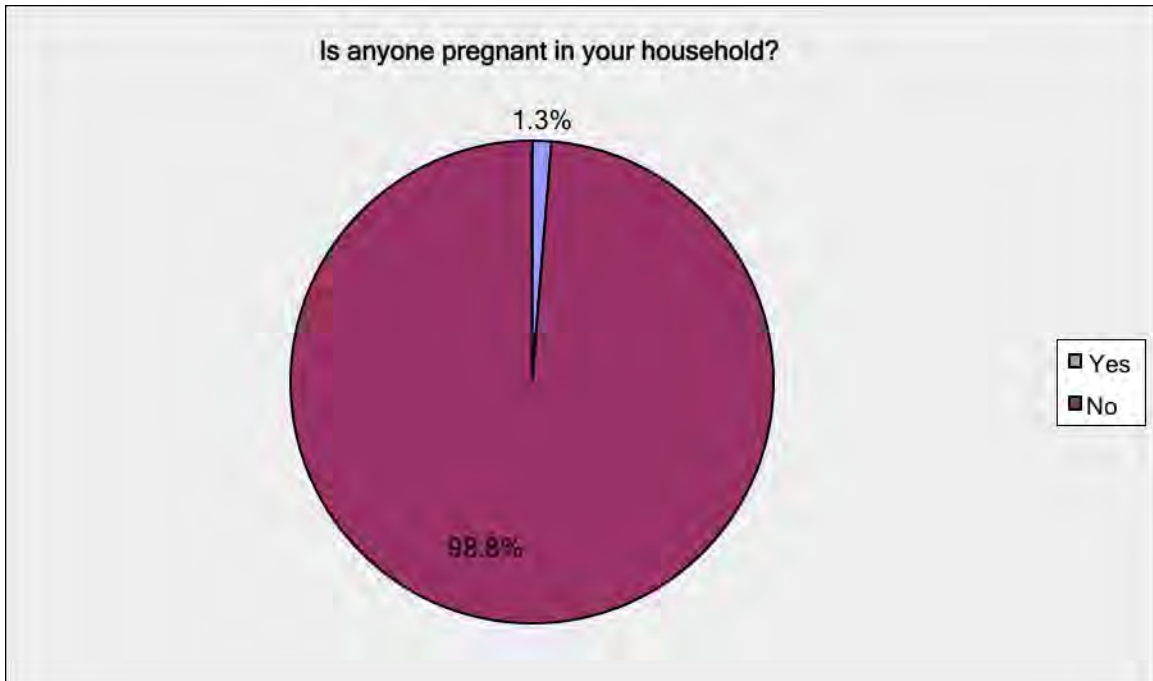
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

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

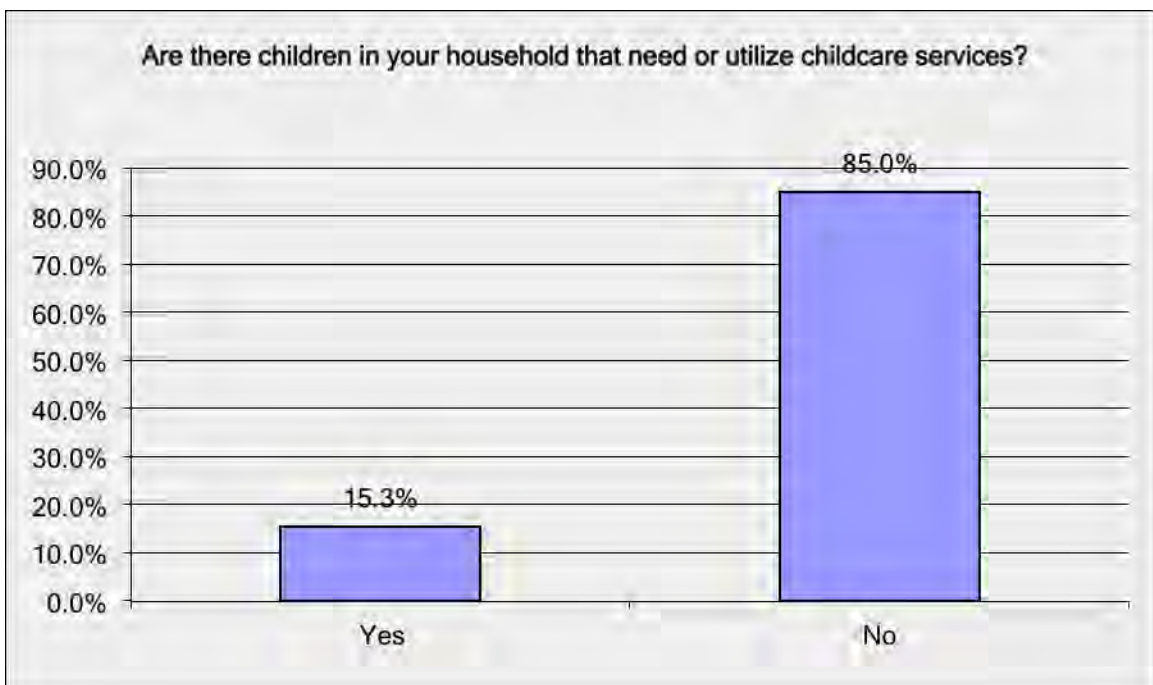


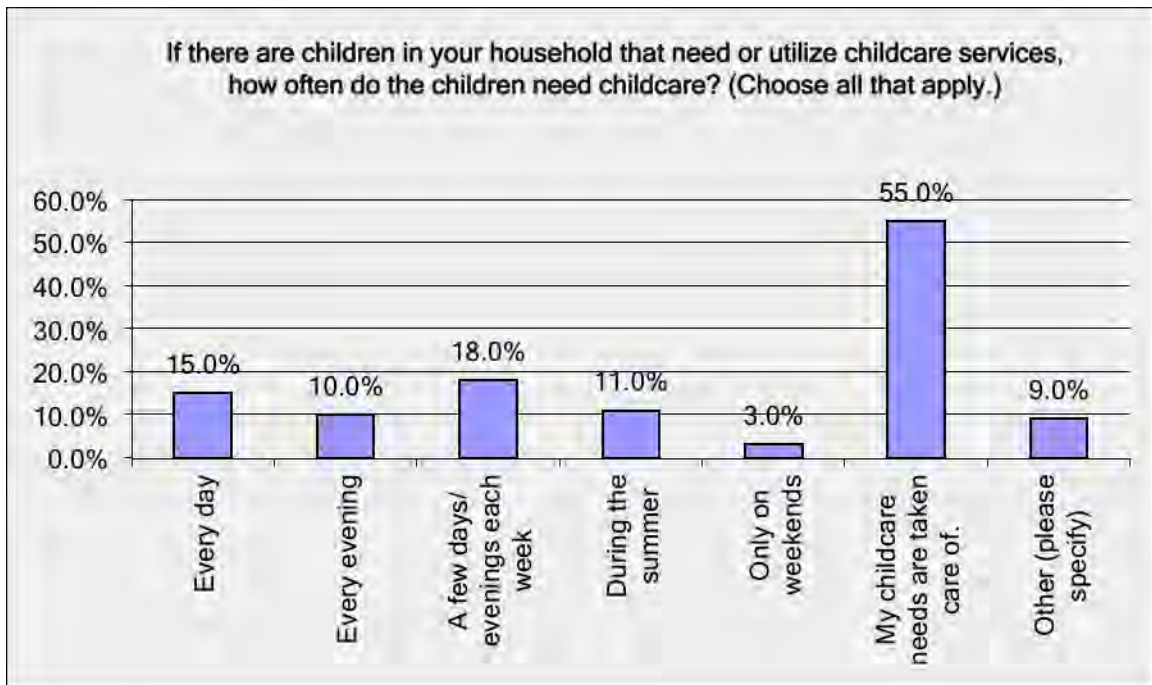




If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

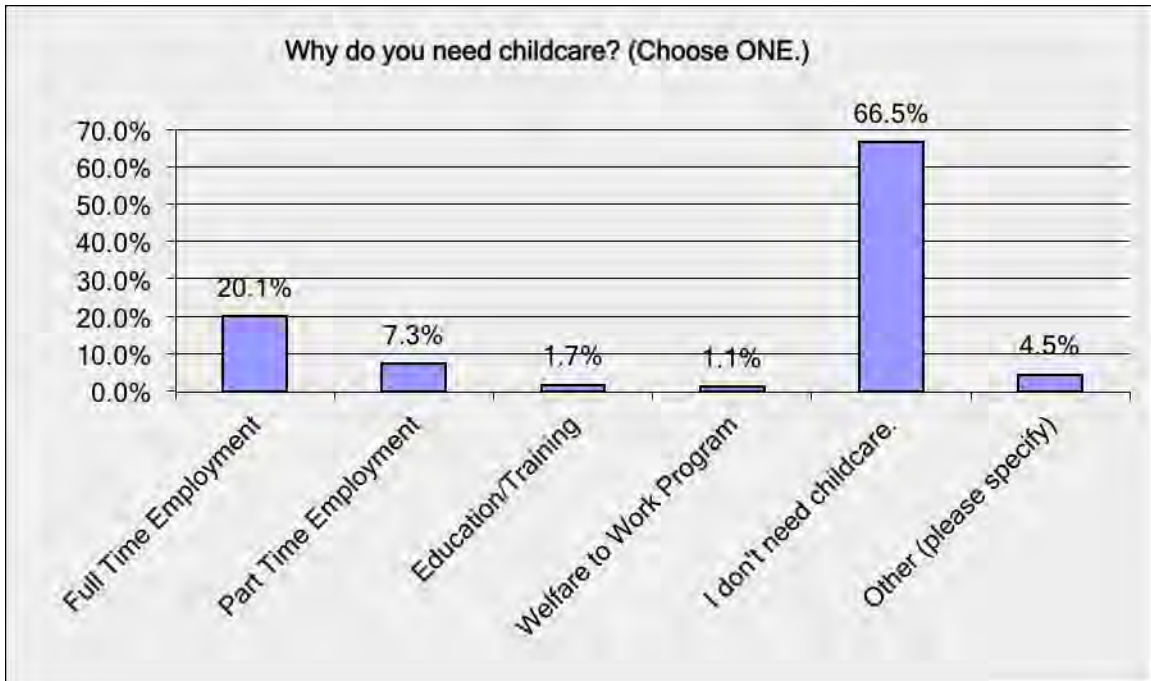
- 06/11/2015
- 01/01/2015
- n/a





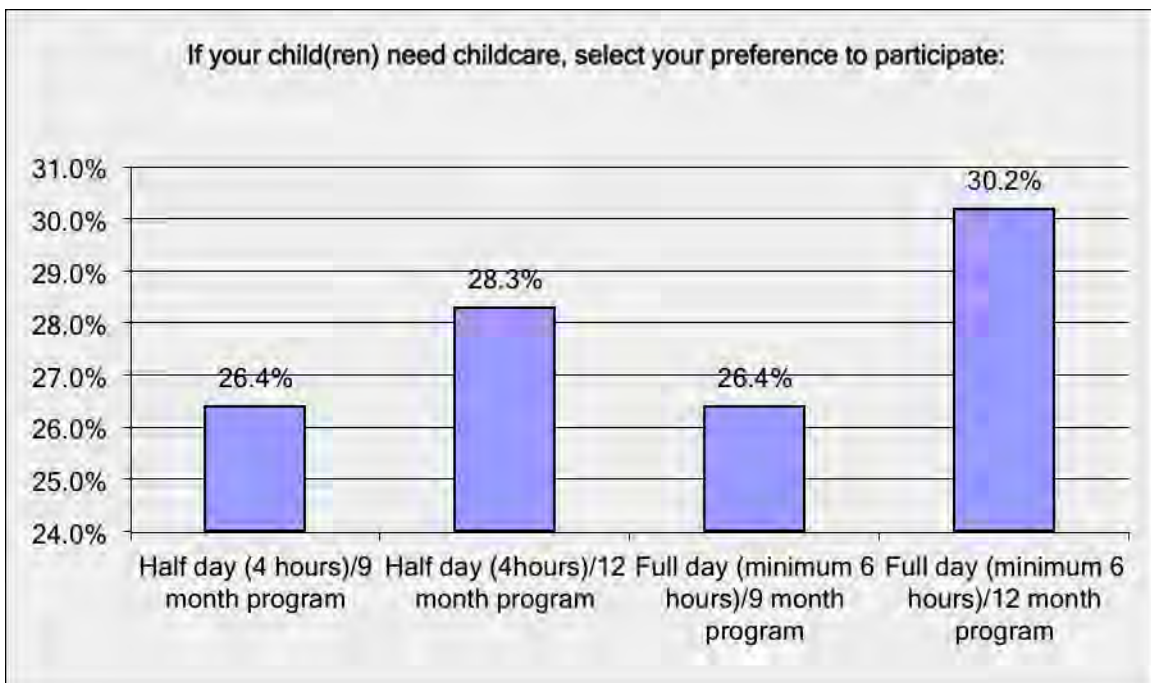
Other (please specify):

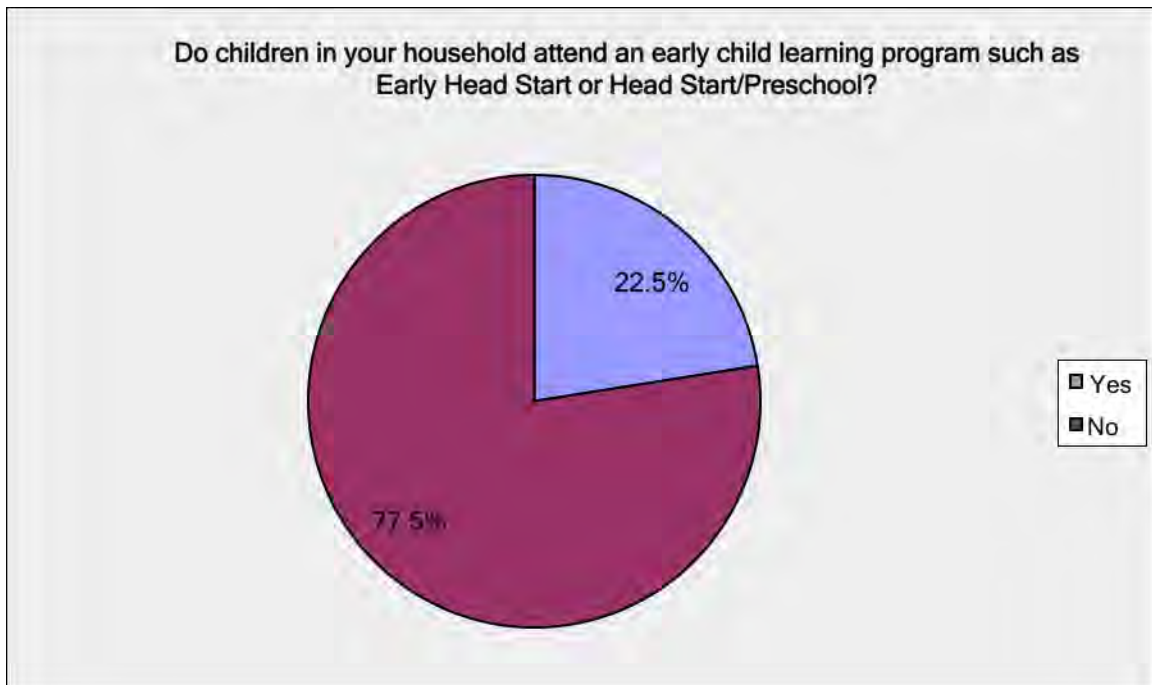
- Don't need
- Weekends
- Every Friday
- About once a month
- not noted
- Sometimes
- not needed
- n/a
- After School Explorers



Other (please specify):

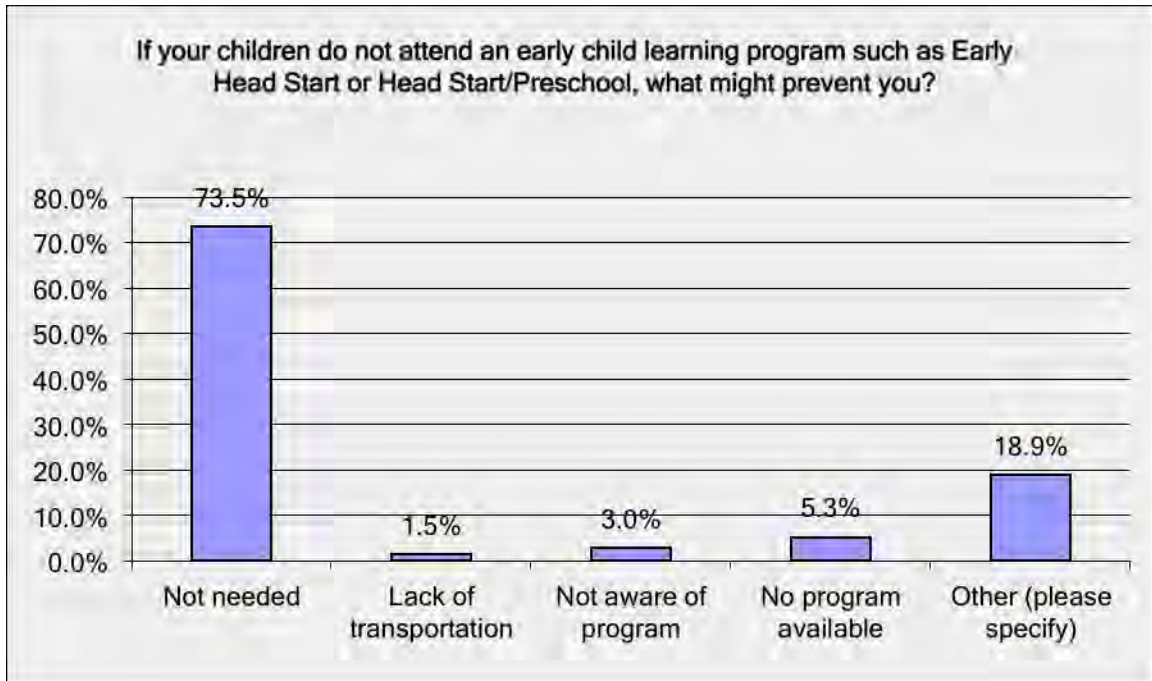
- Food stamps
- To find a job
- A break- my sanity :)
- Medical Appointments
- Needs a break - sanity
- needs a break
- Could get part time job if had child care
- n/a





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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-K - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX • Head Start Preschool • Kingwood Pre-K - X • Birth to Three • Bruceton- XXXXXXXXXX • Preschool - X • Gaye Barto • EHS/Early Head Start - XXXXX • KES • Pre School - X | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
|--|--|



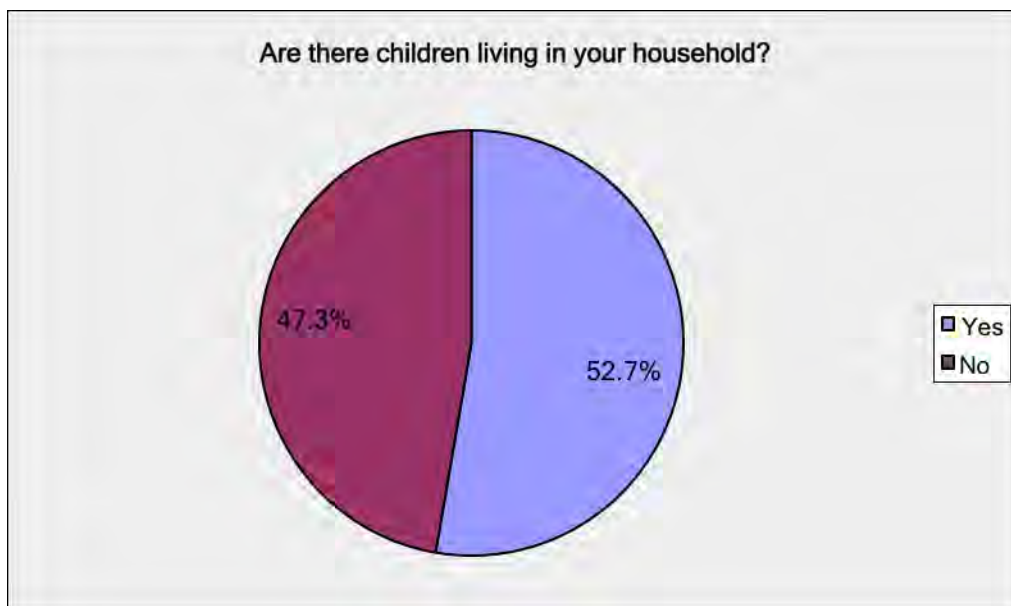
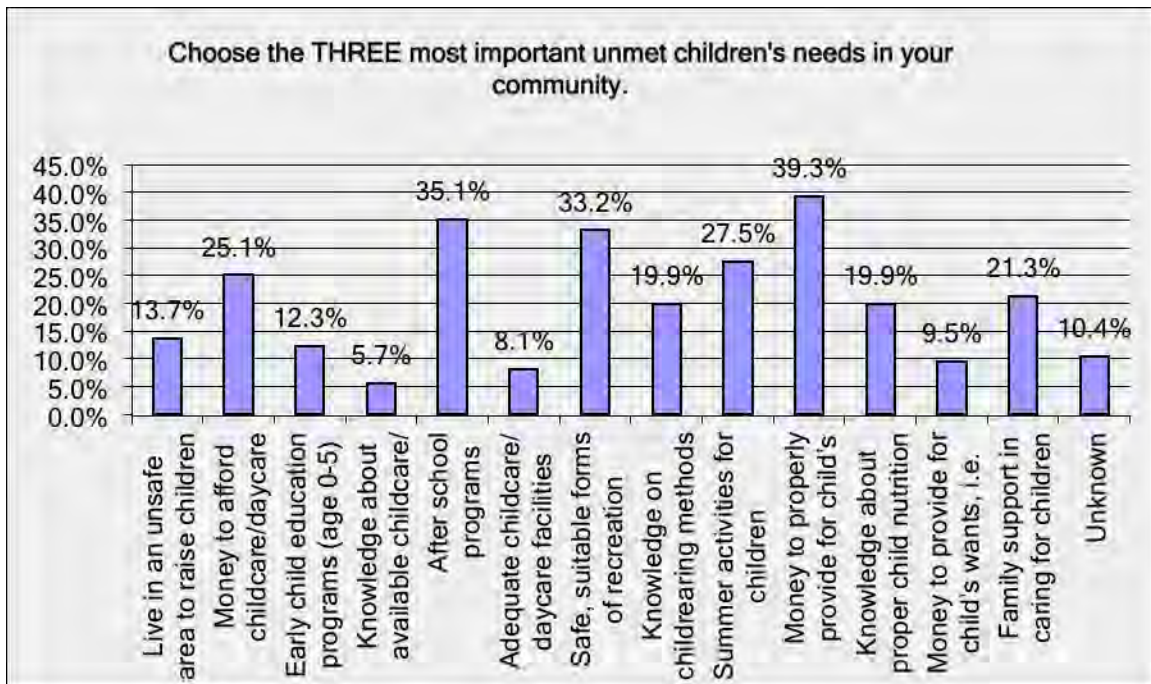
Other (please specify):

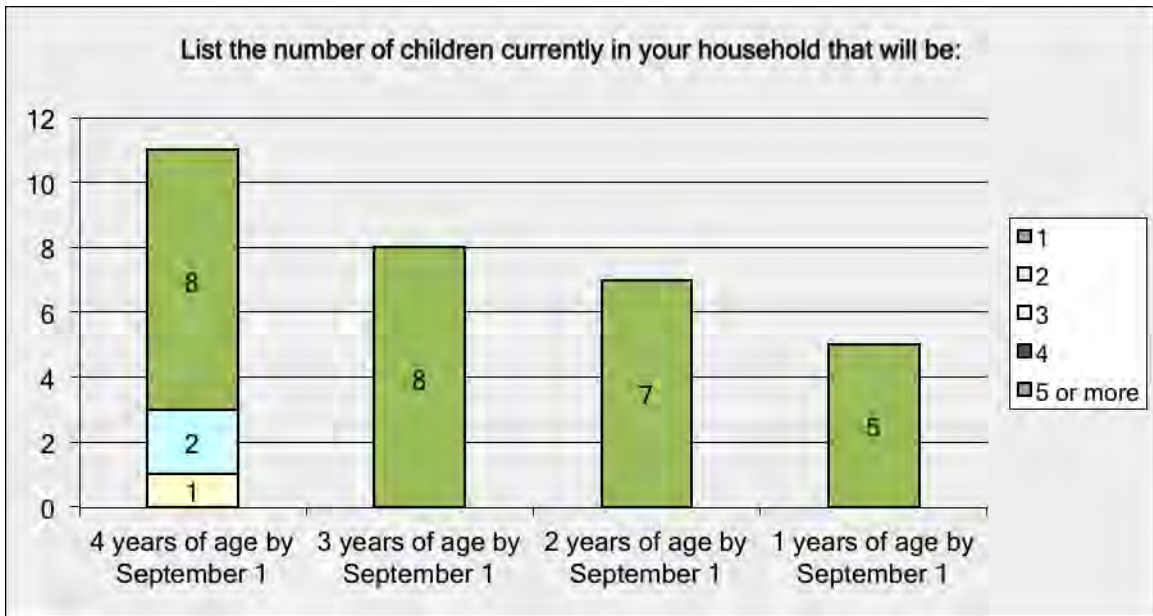
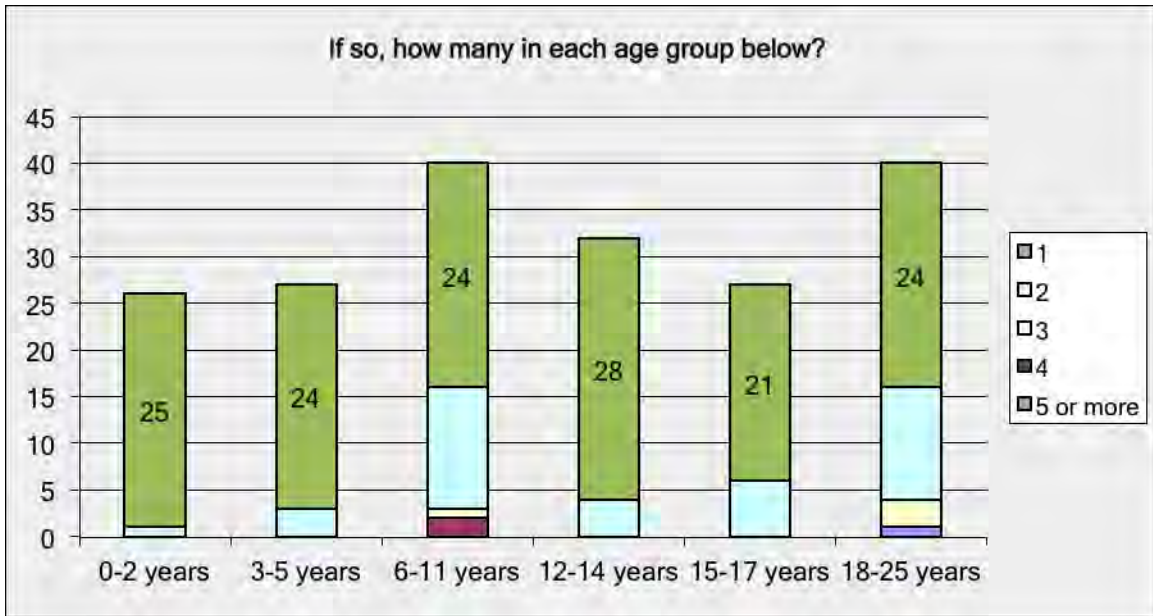
- I am currently working evenings to adjust to the times that I have a babysitter. If childcare was available then I would be able to receive more hours at work and be a better provider.
- Not old enough - XX
- Too young
- Child is 13 years old
- Too Young
- Not old enough yet. - X
- In 1st grade
- No 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

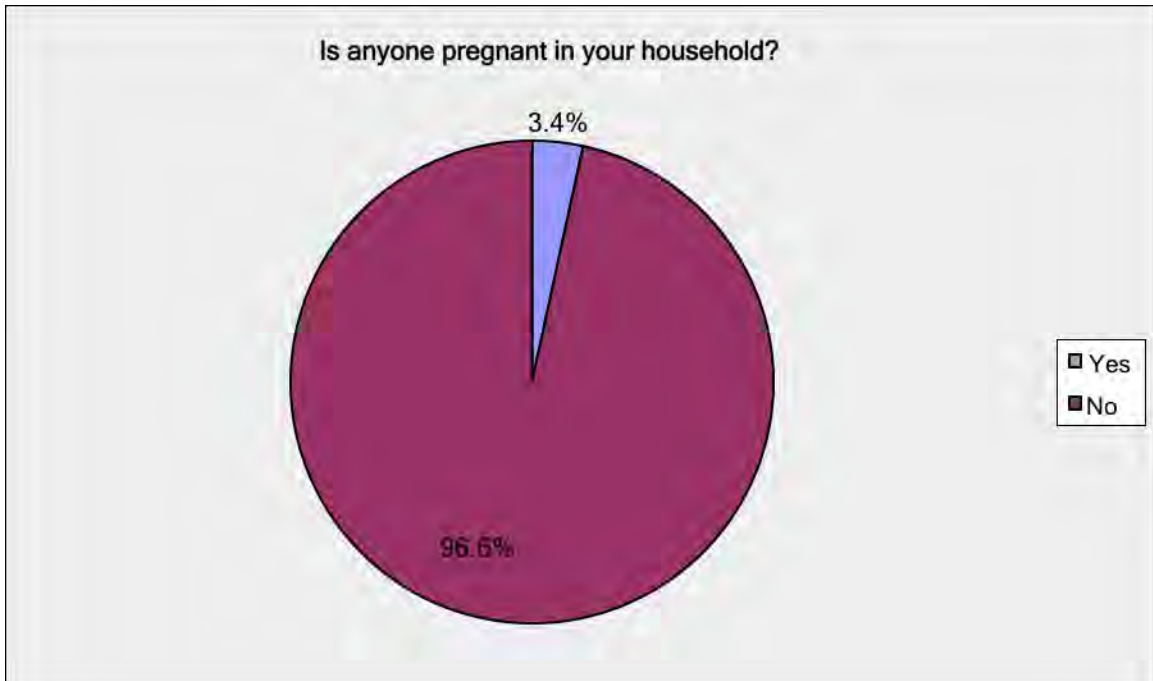
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

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

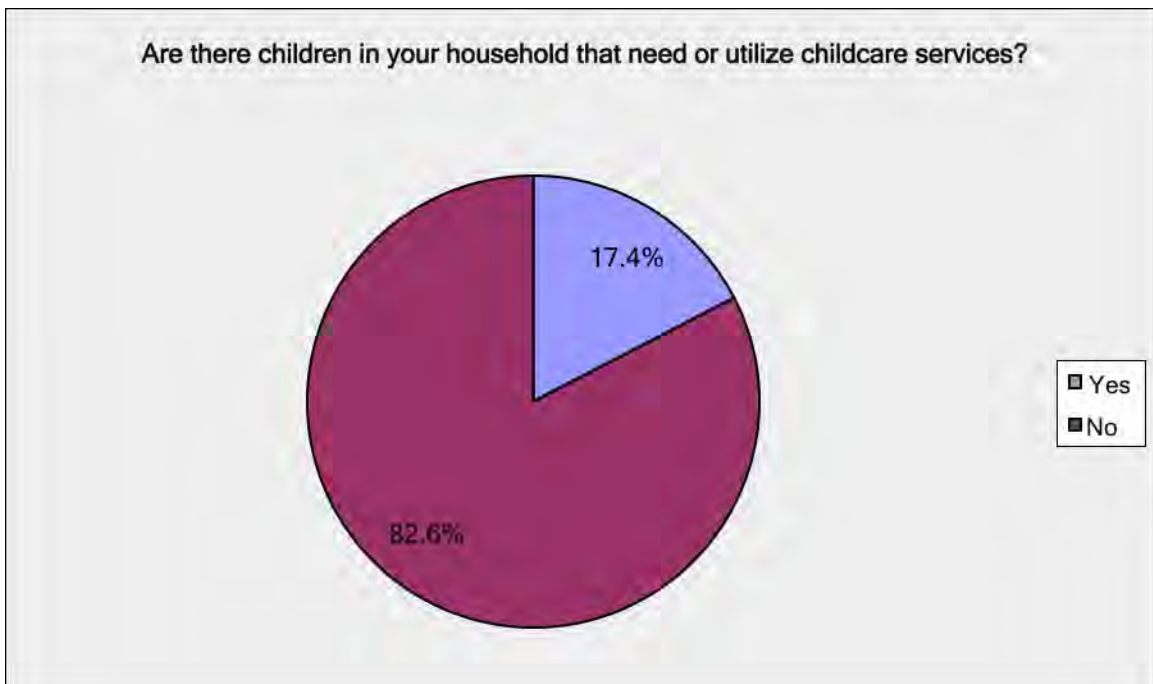


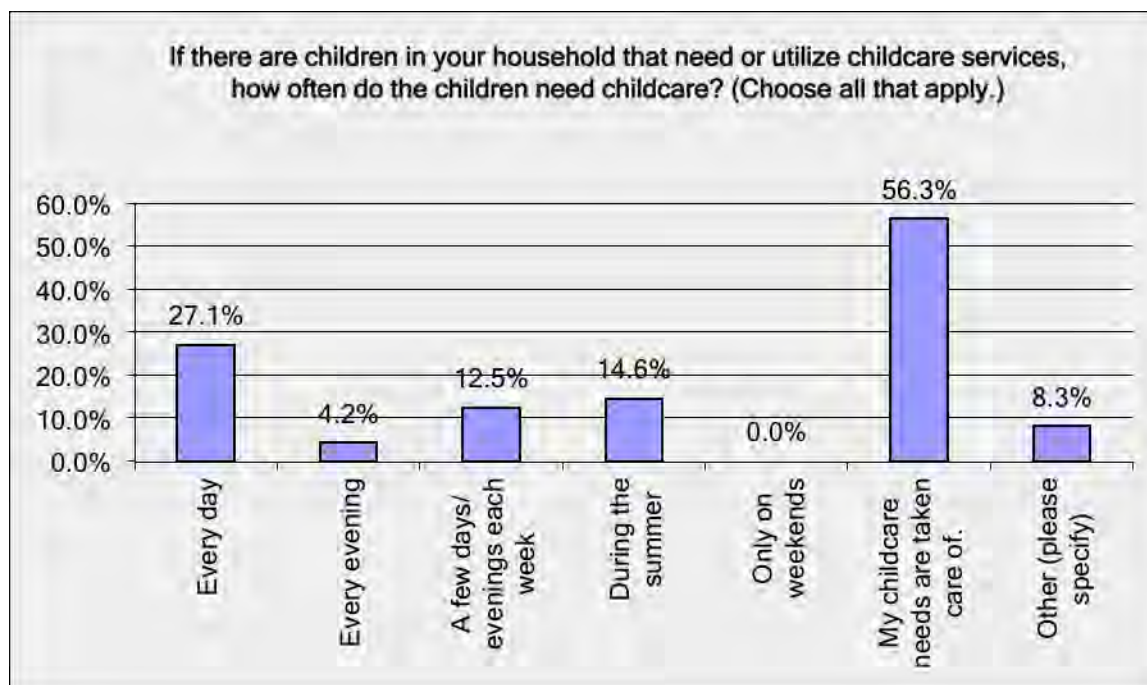




If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

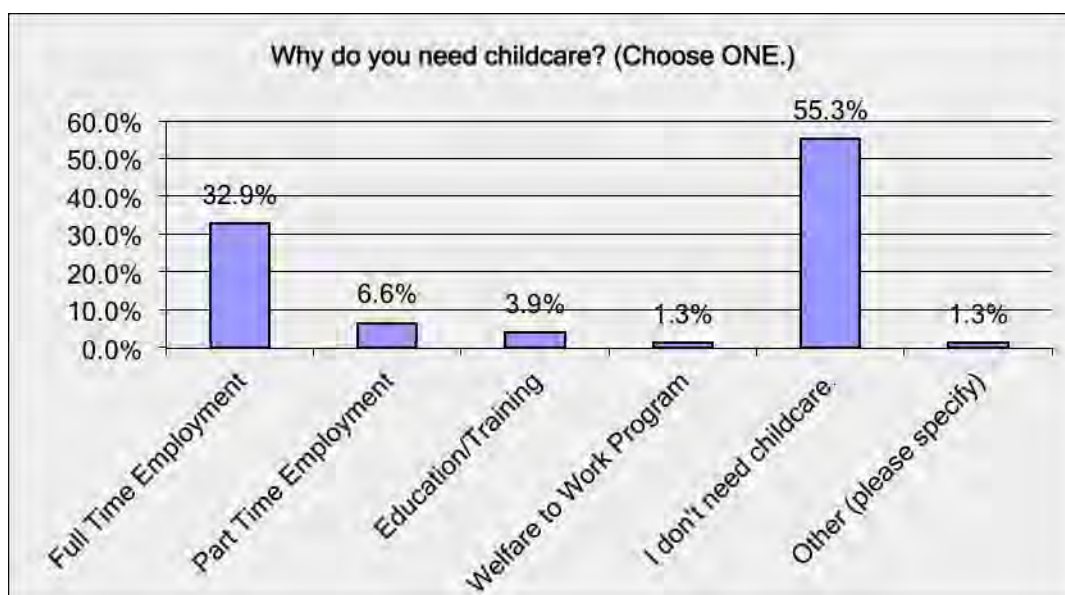
- 11/21/2014
- 10/15/2014
- 12/03/2015
- 01/15/2015
- 10/22/2015
- 05/01/2015
- 12/23/2014





Other (please specify):

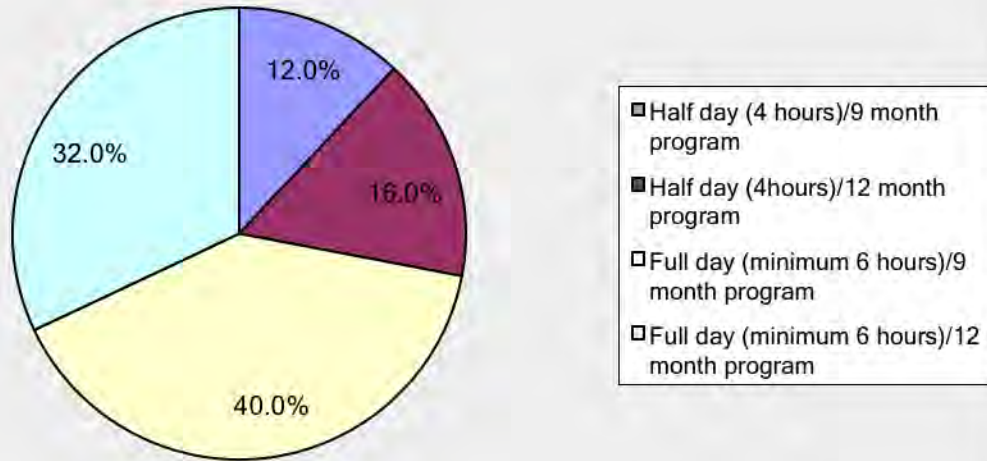
- No children yet
- seldom
- Once a week
- not on a regular basis, but 2 to 3 evenings a month I need help and have to scramble to find it.



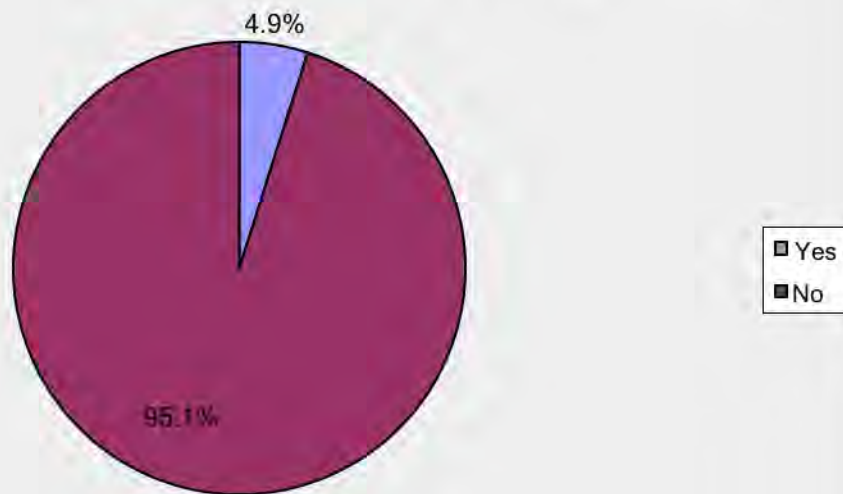
Other (please specify):

- Don't

If your child(ren) need childcare, select your preference to participate:

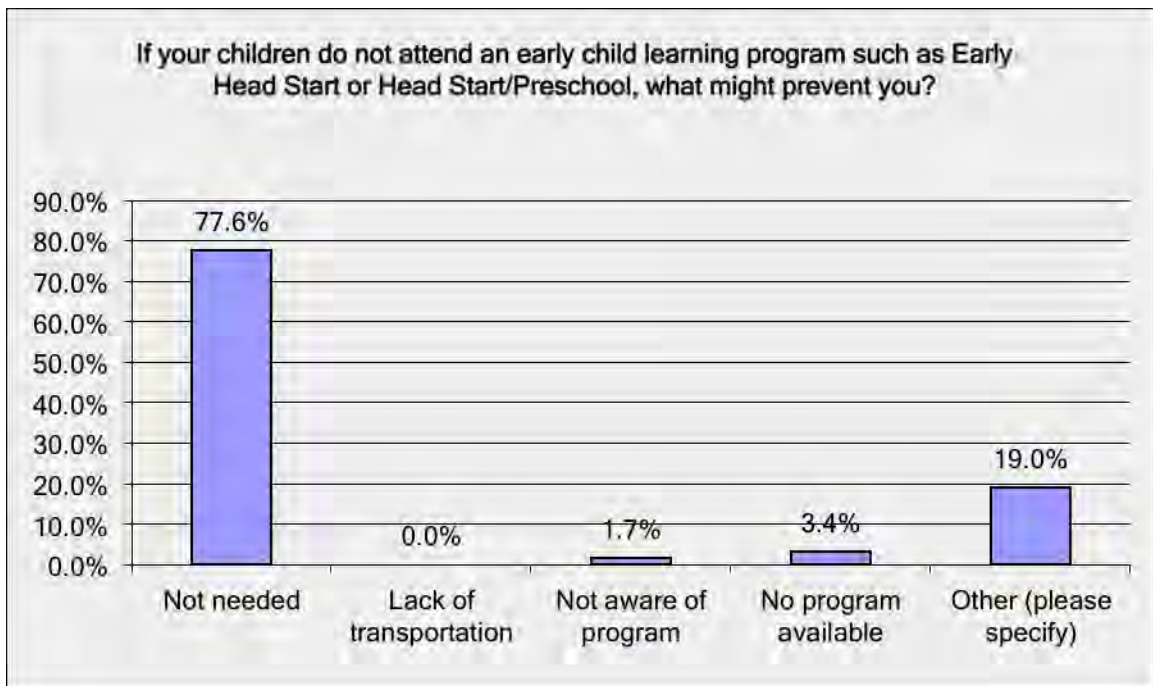


Do children in your household attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool?



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



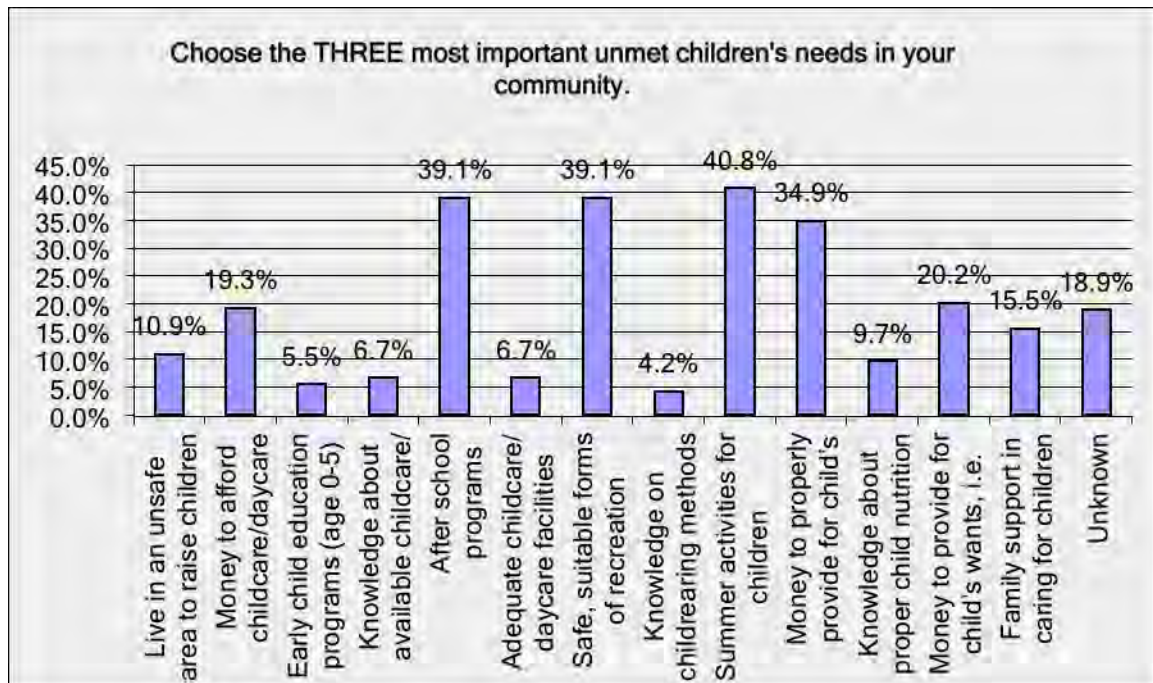
Other (please specify):

- 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

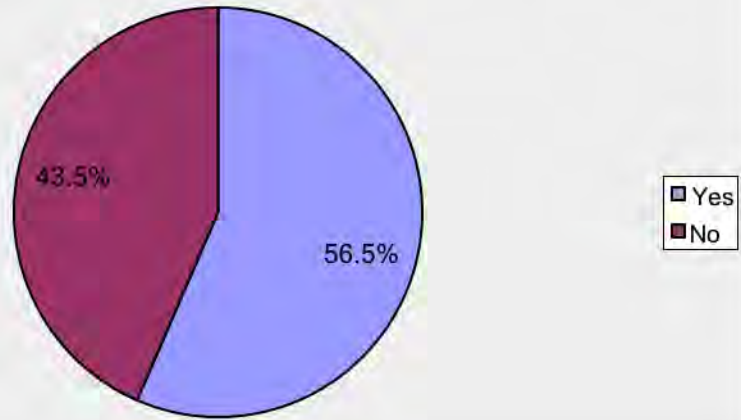
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

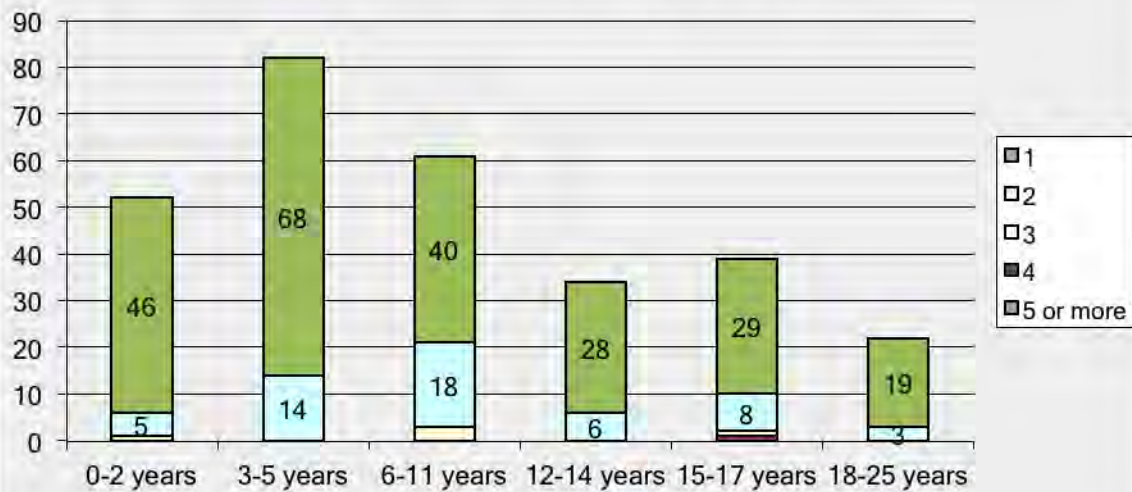
1. Summer activities for children
2. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
3. After school programs

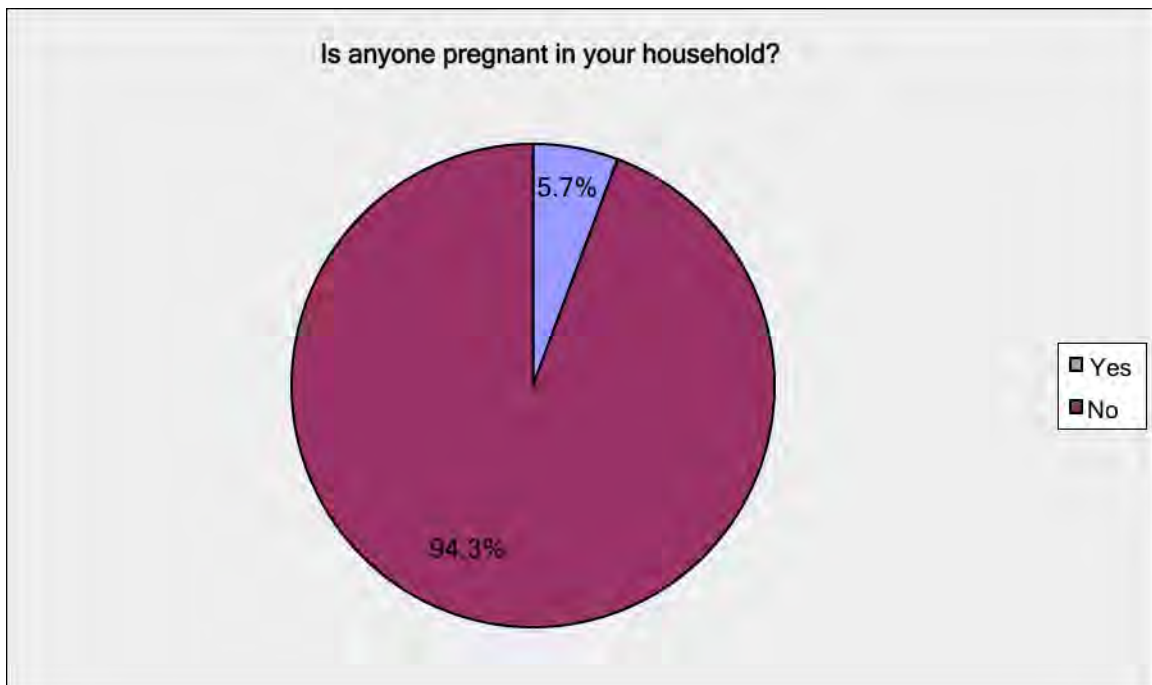
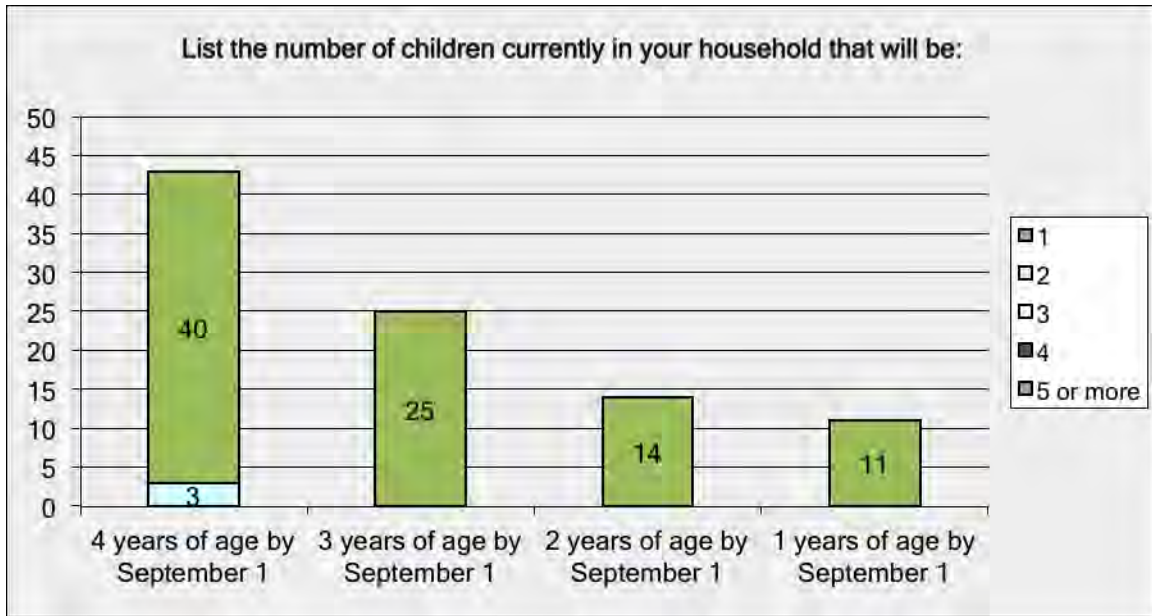


Are there children living in your household?



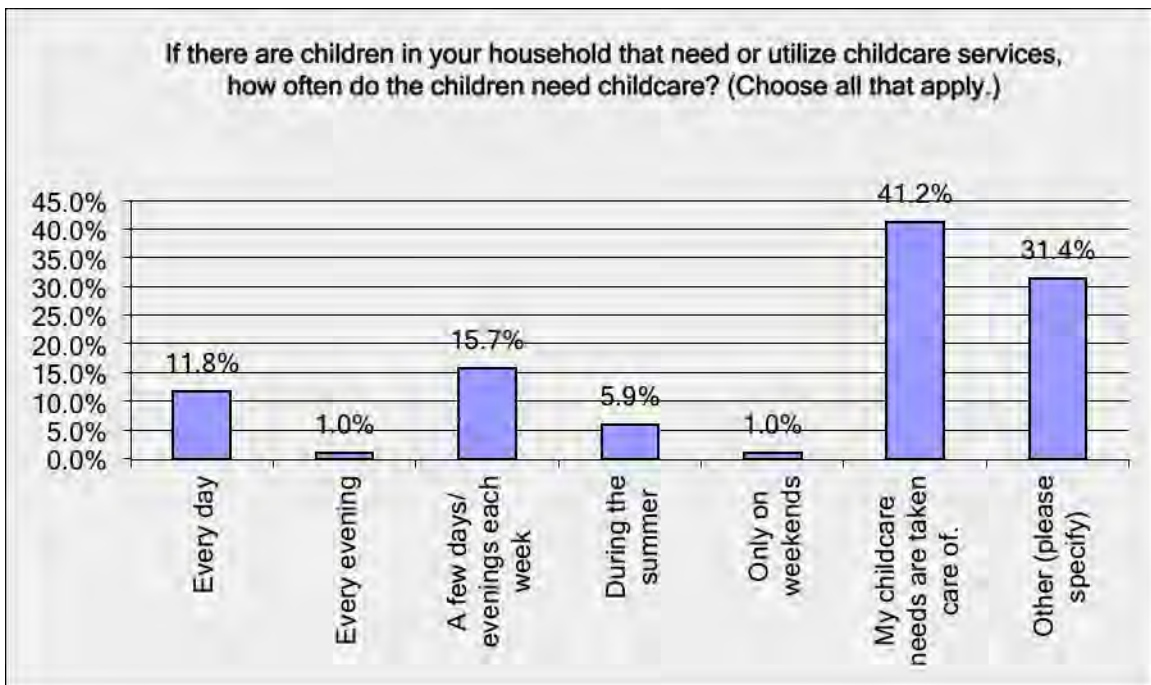
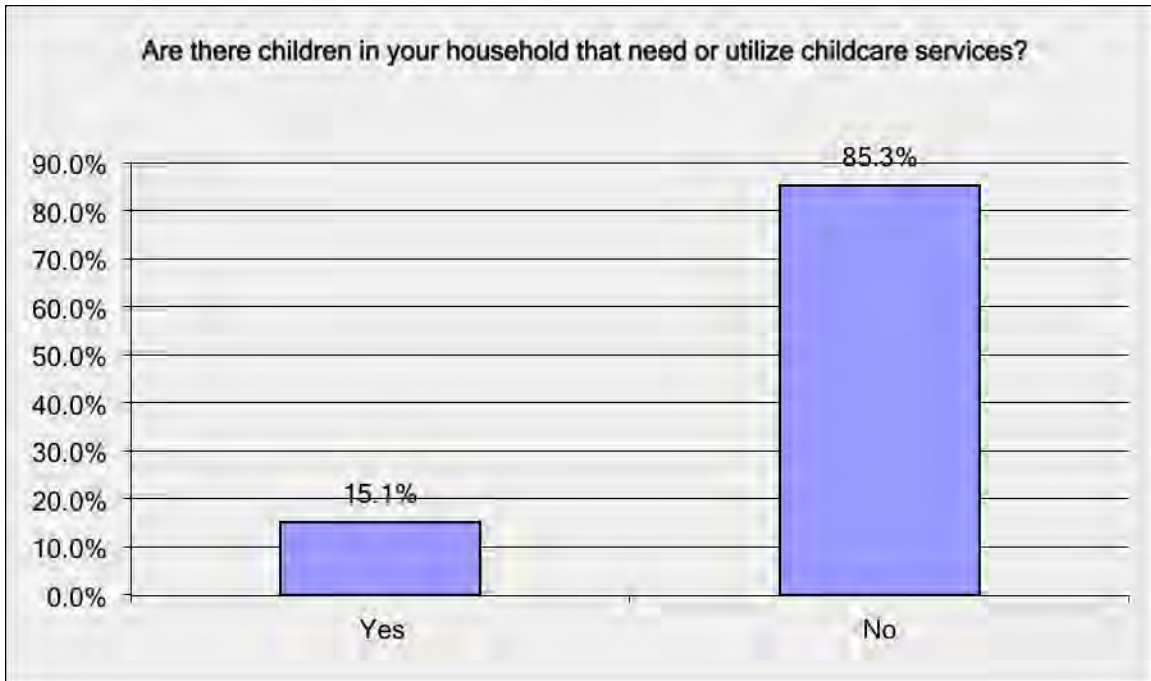
If so, how many in each age group below?





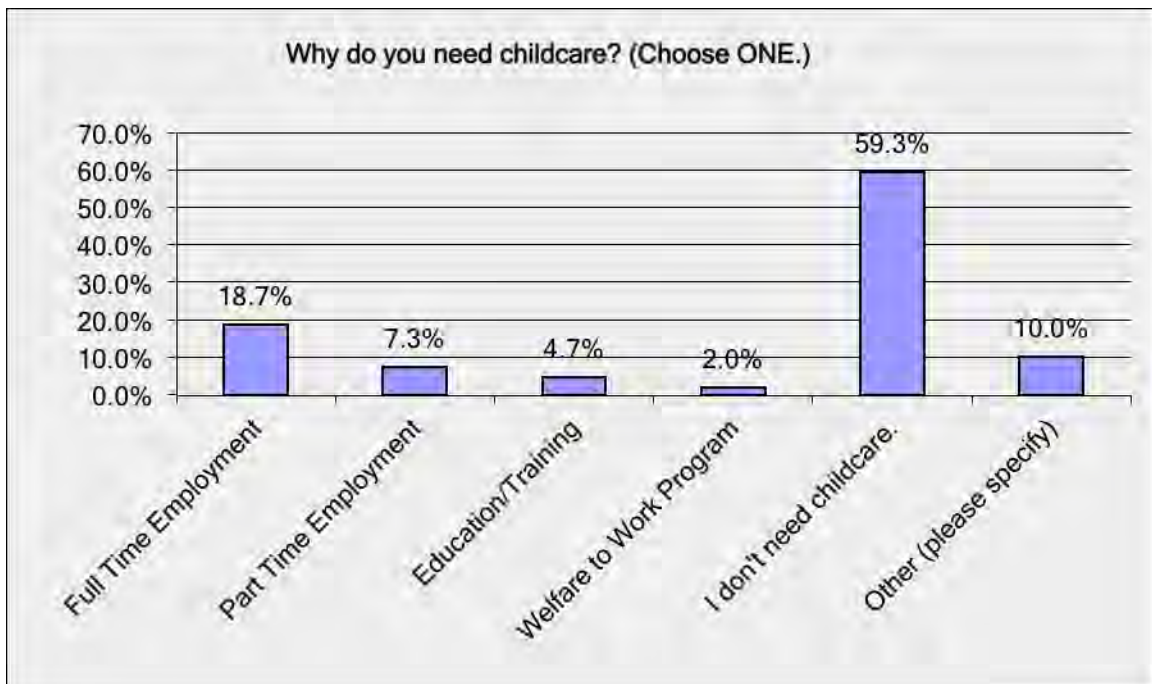
If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

- 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



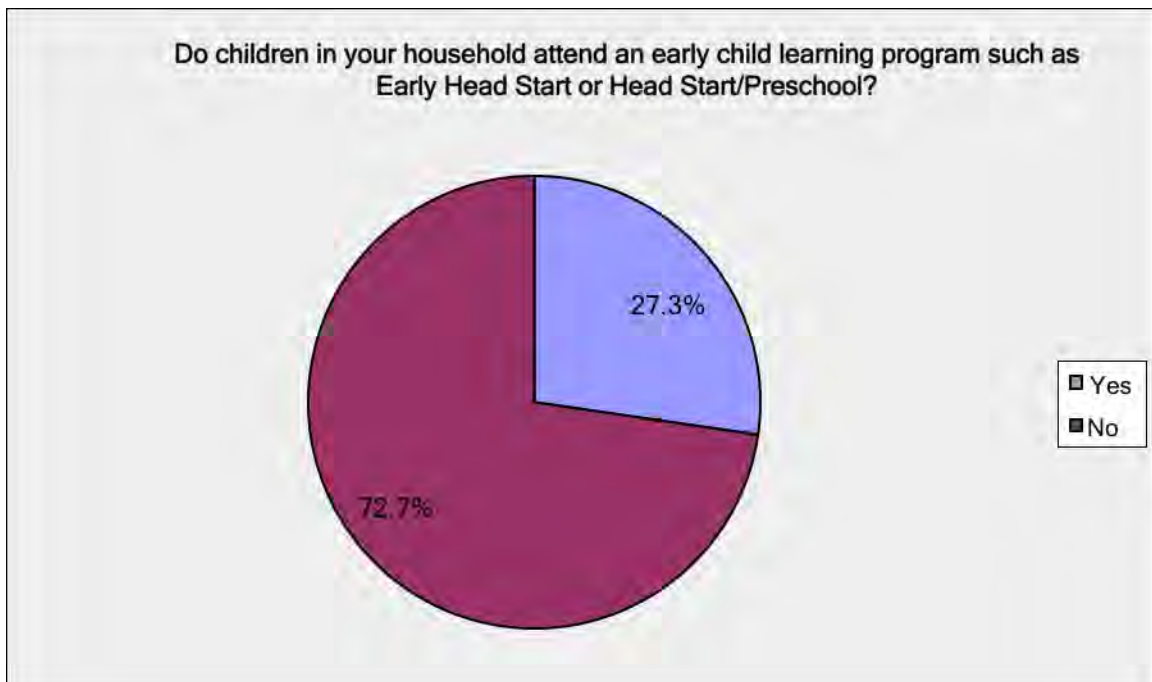
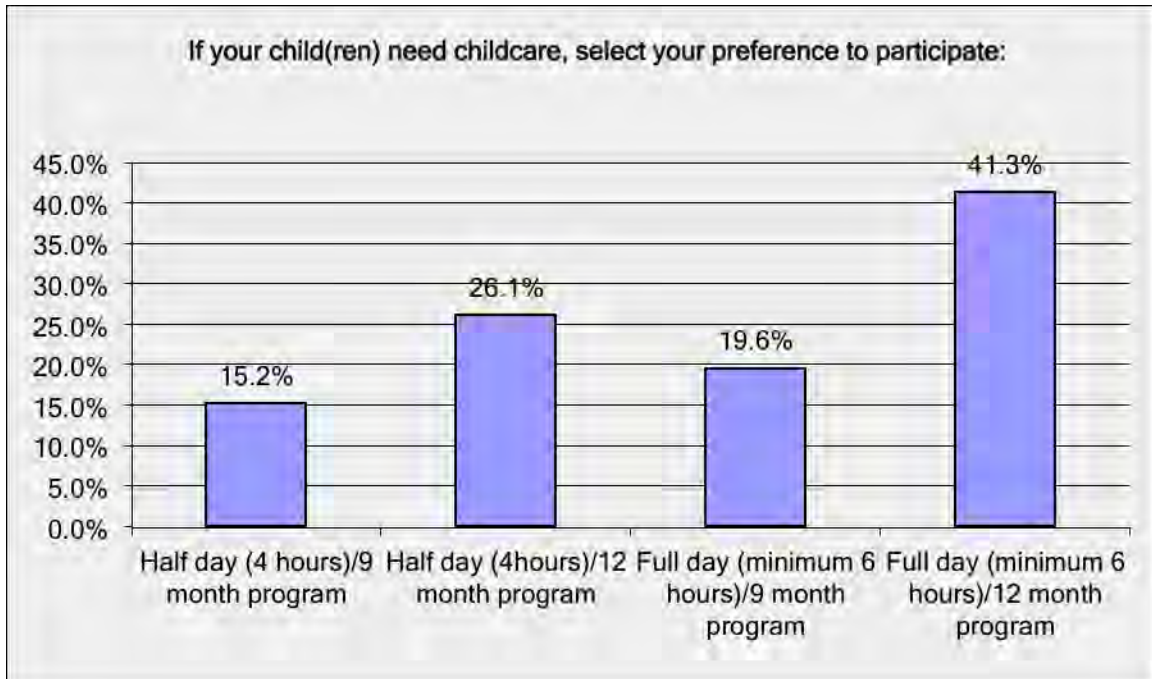
Other (please specify):

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



Other (please specify):

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

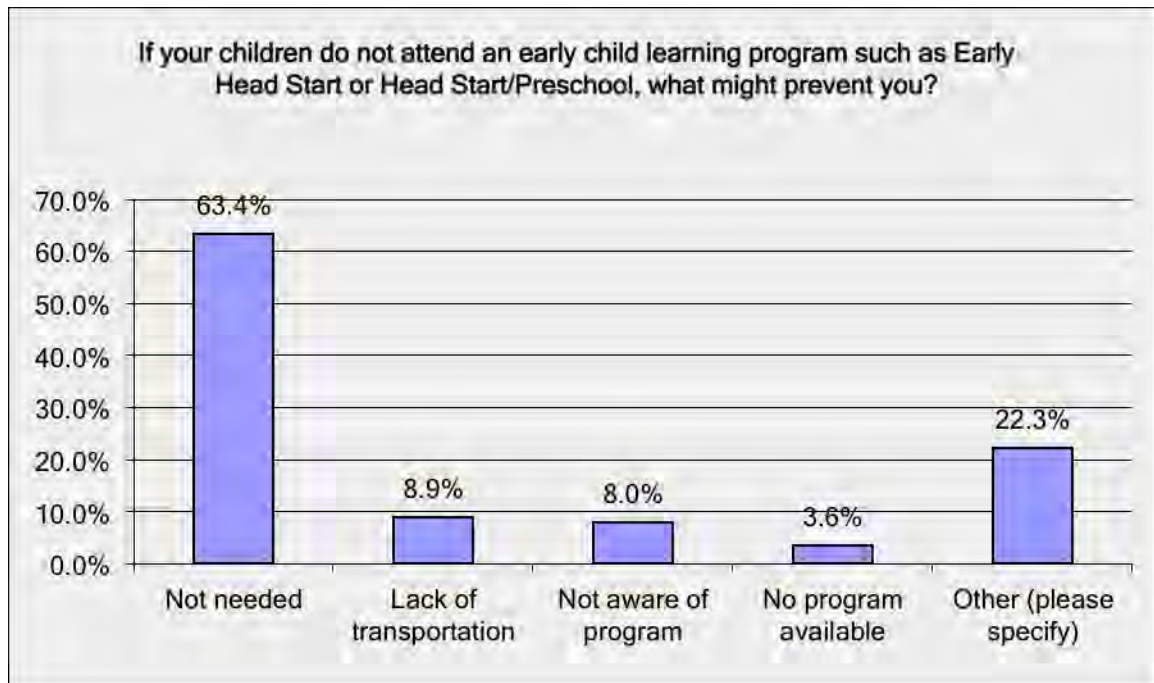


If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

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

- Head Start - XXXXXXXXXXXXX
- 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



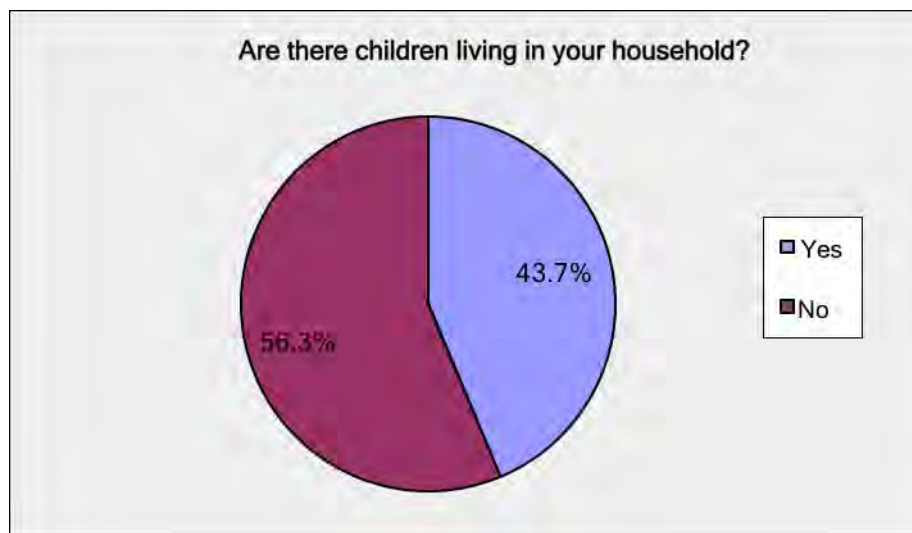
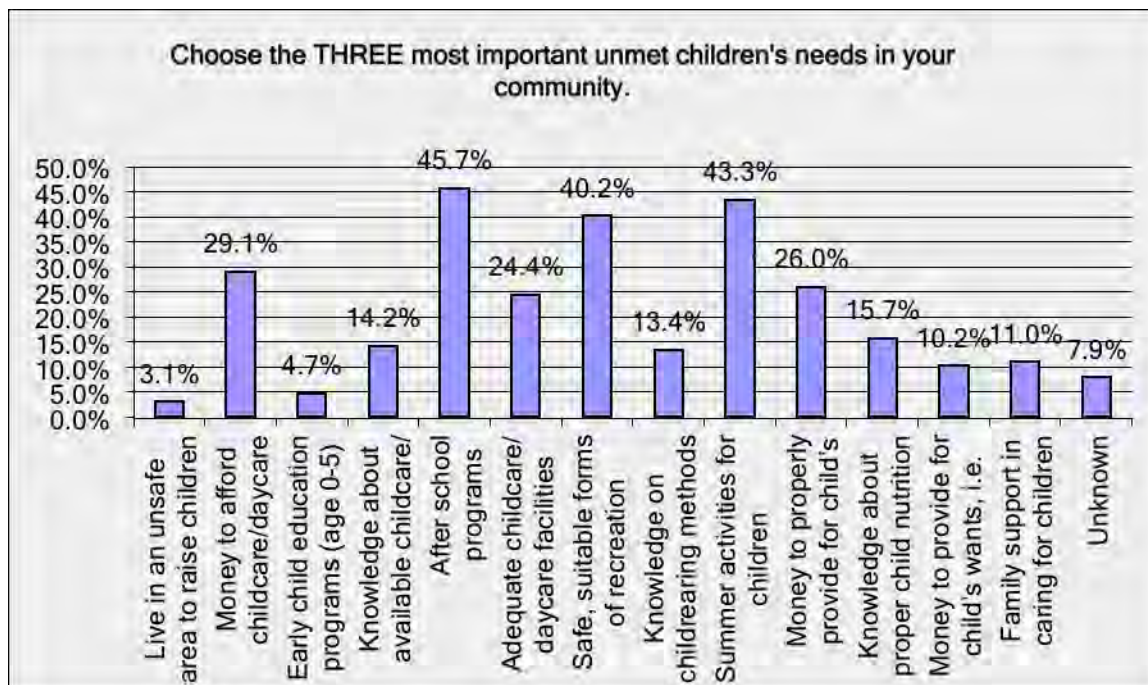
Other (please specify):

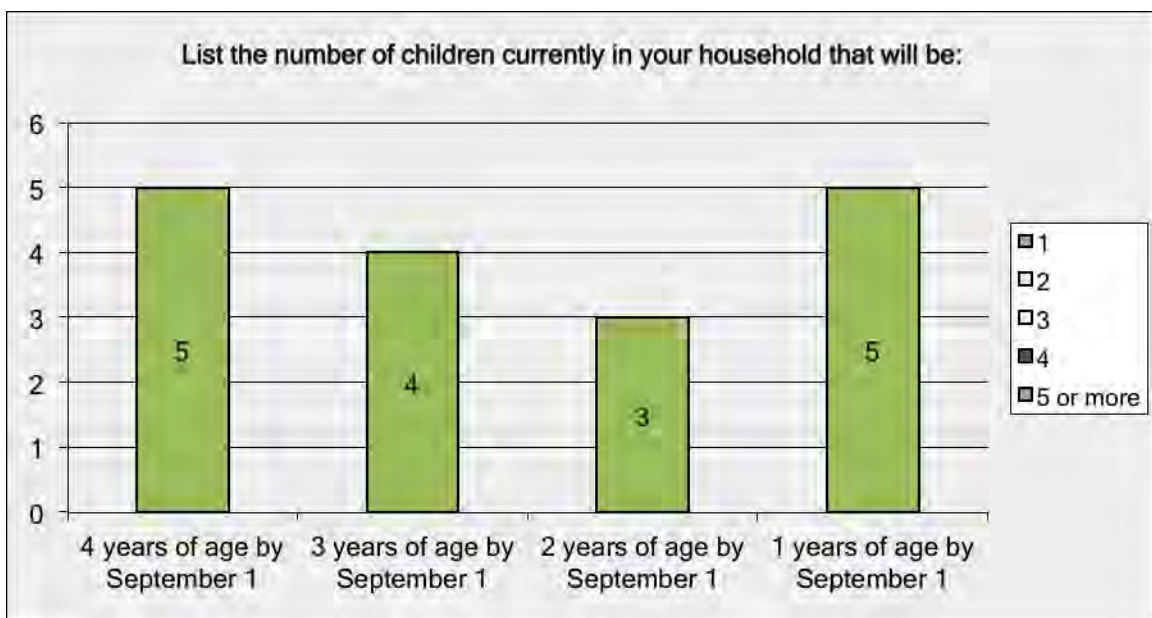
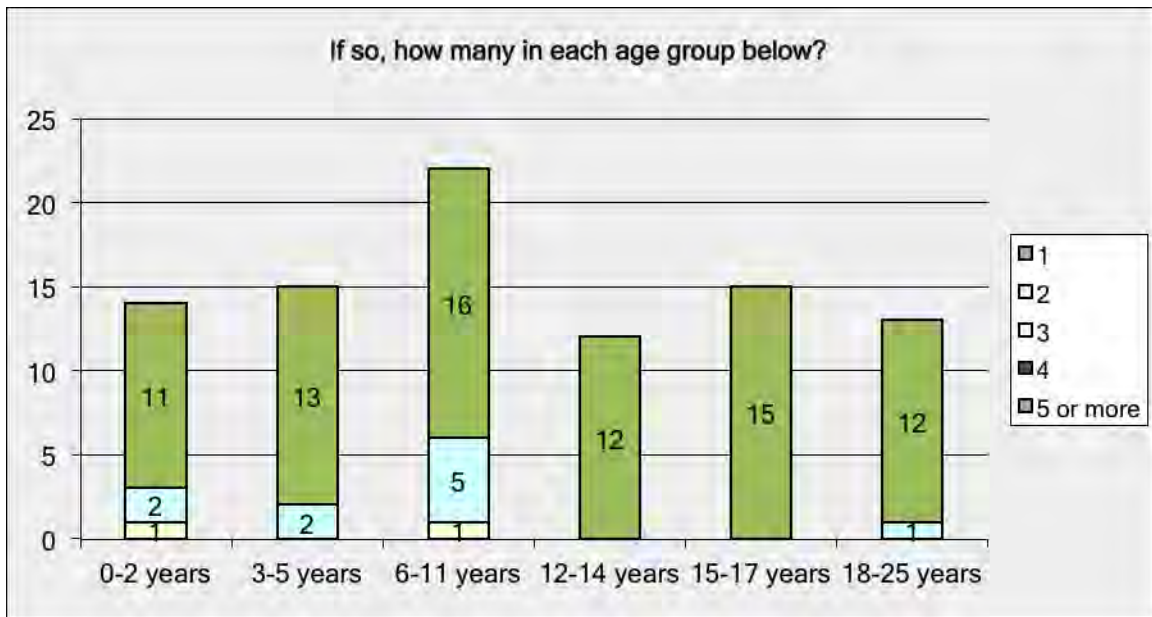
- N/A - XXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Not old enough yet.
- Not ready
- No
- pass pre-school
- not old enough - XX
- no children
- In higher grades
- Transportation for people who do not have or have a nonvalid driver's license to get jobs or keep a job, other than in Grafton.
- not enough yet
- preschool not available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

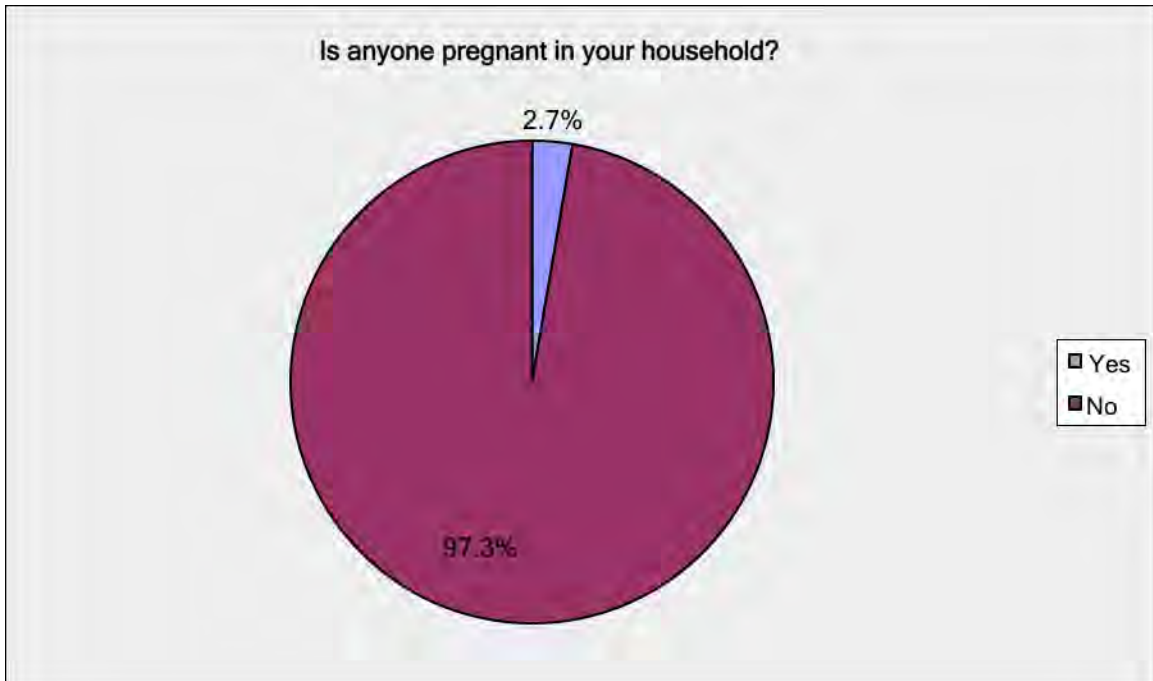
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

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

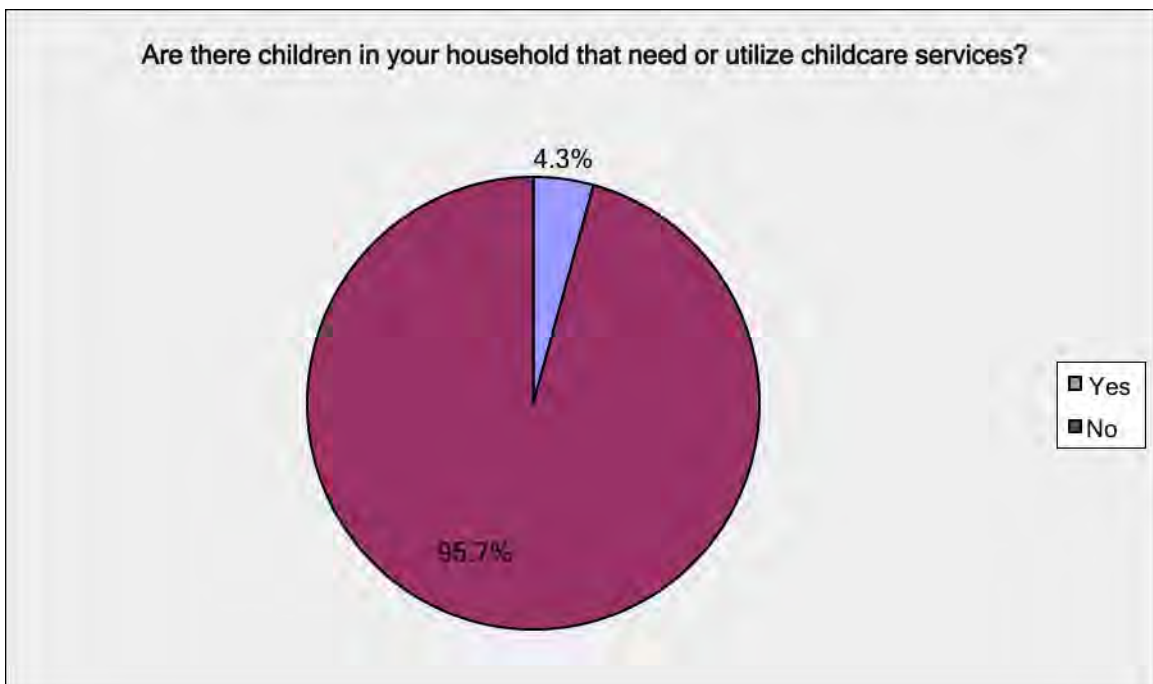


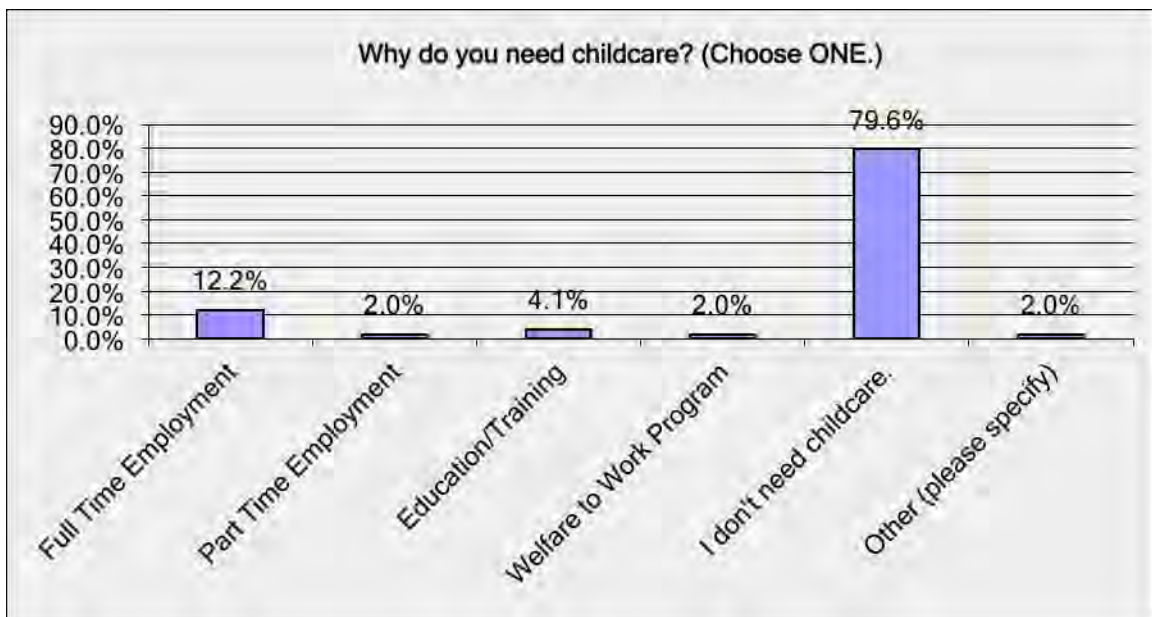
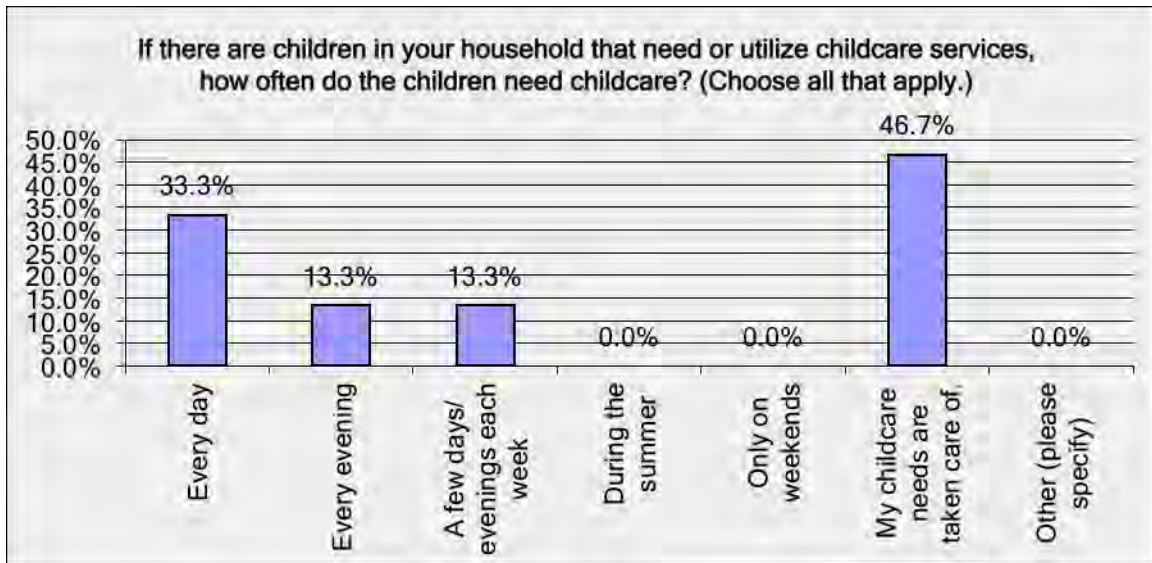




If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?

- 01/25/2015
- January
- September

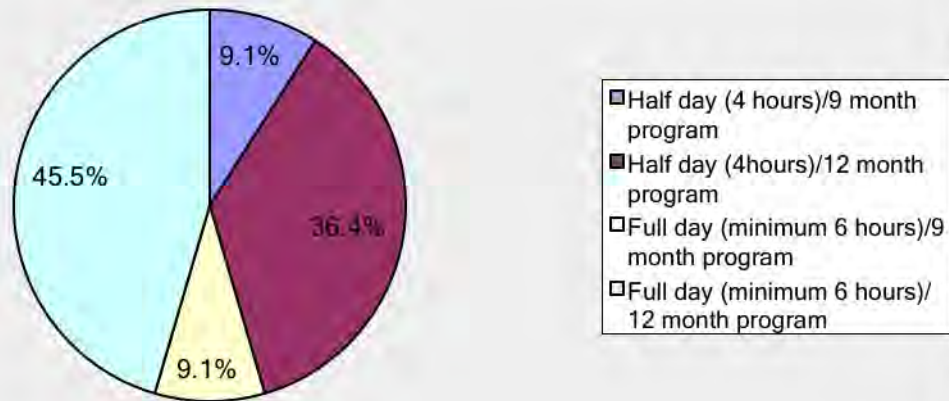




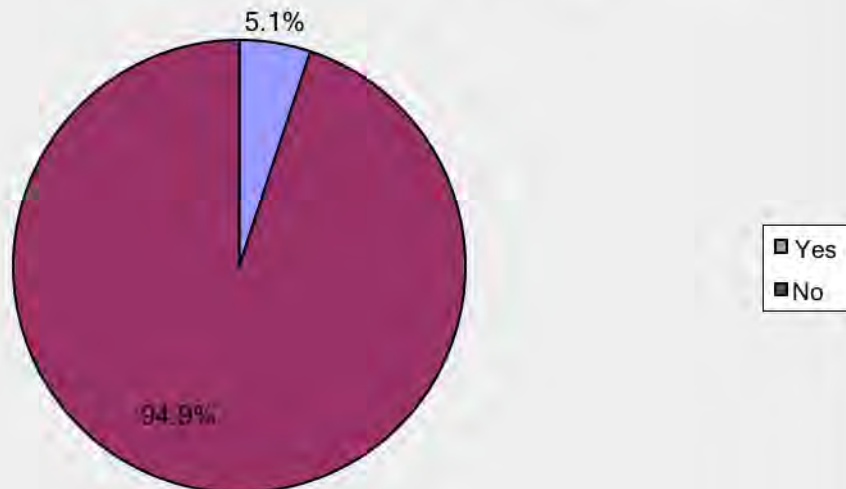
Other (please specify):

- Grown children

If your child(ren) need childcare, select your preference to participate:

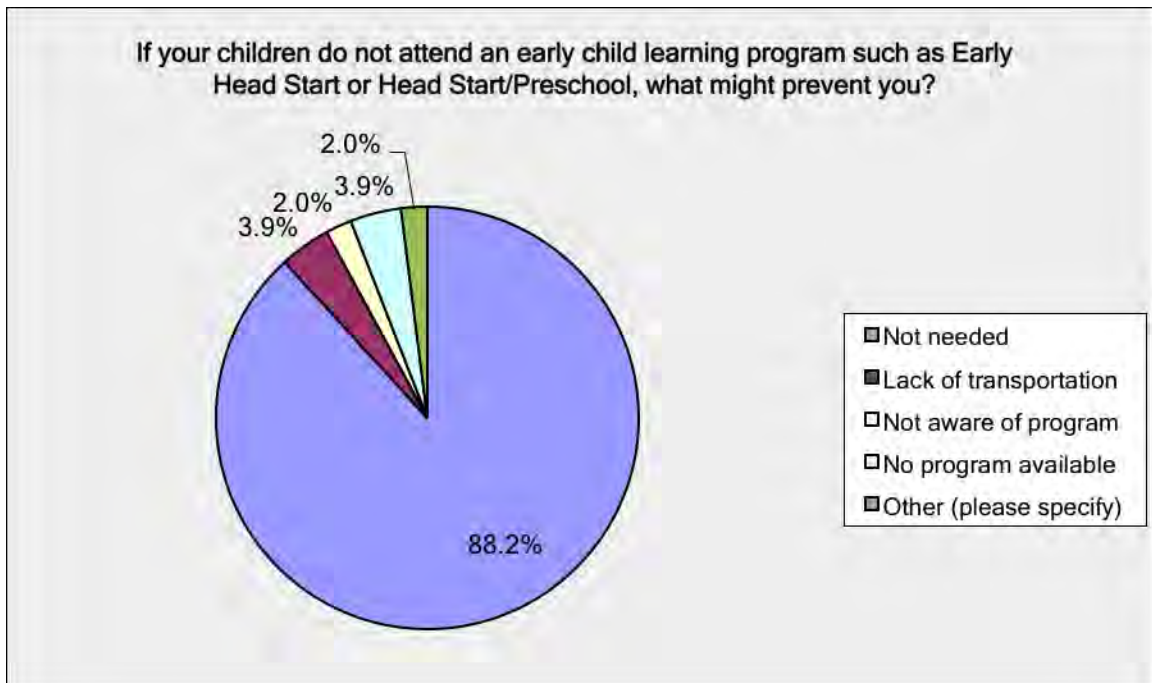


Do children in your household attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool?



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

- Early Head Start
- Pre-School



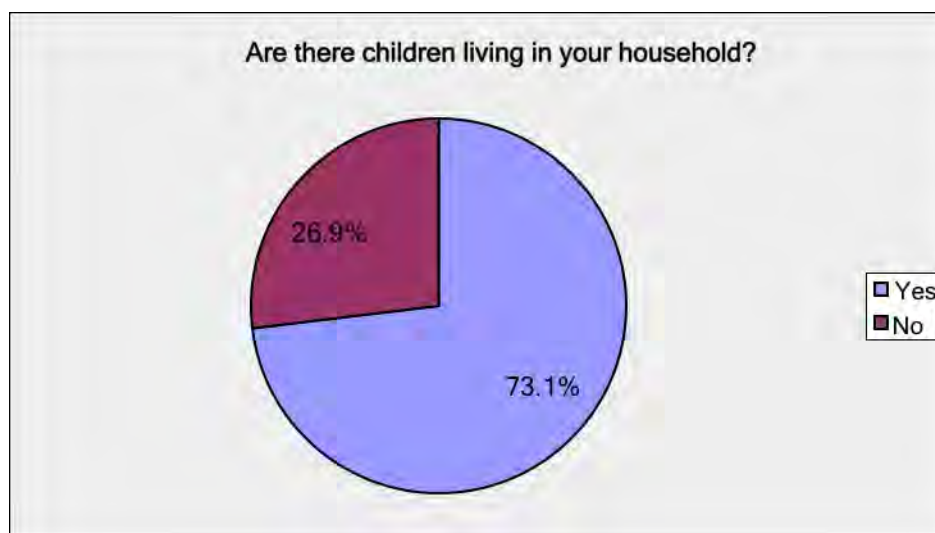
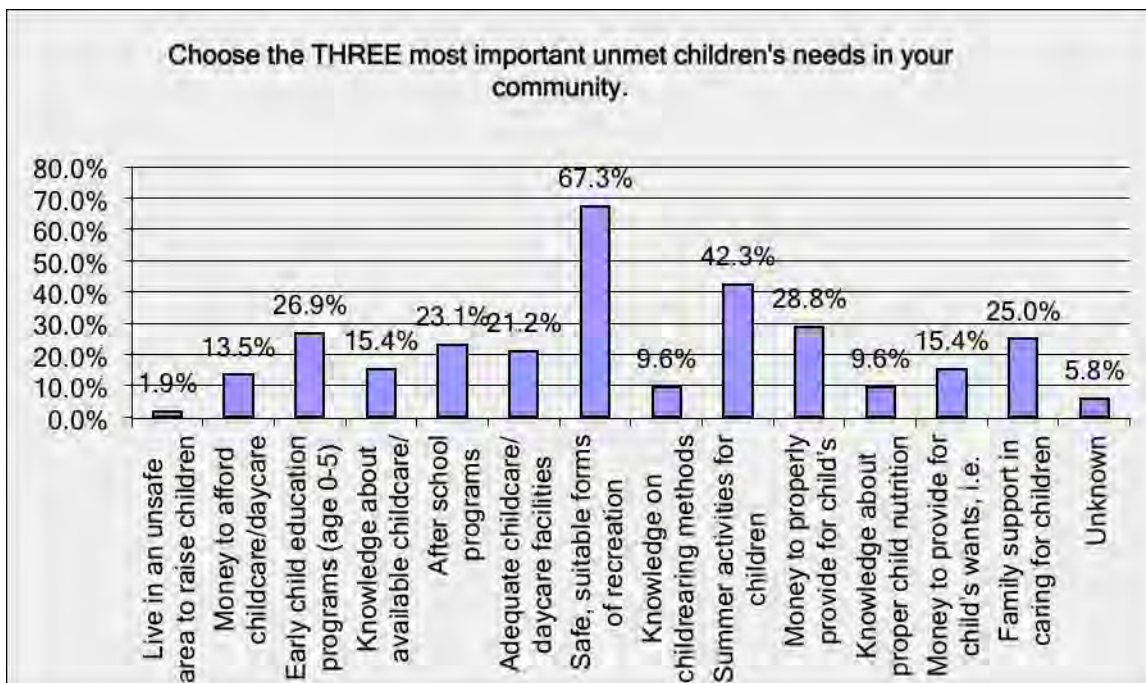
Other (please specify):

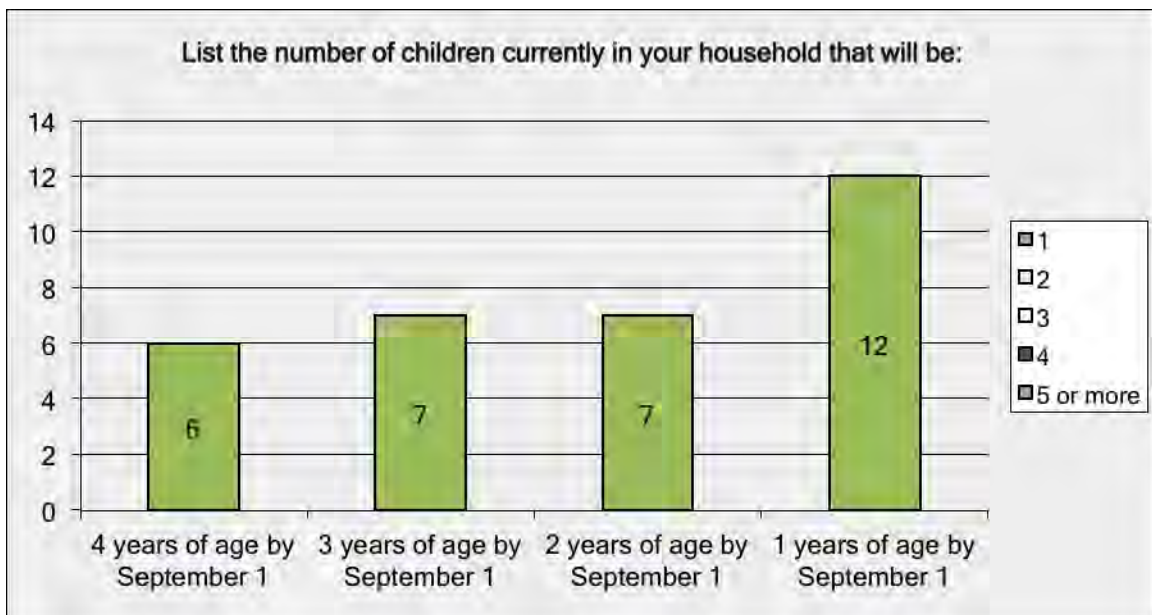
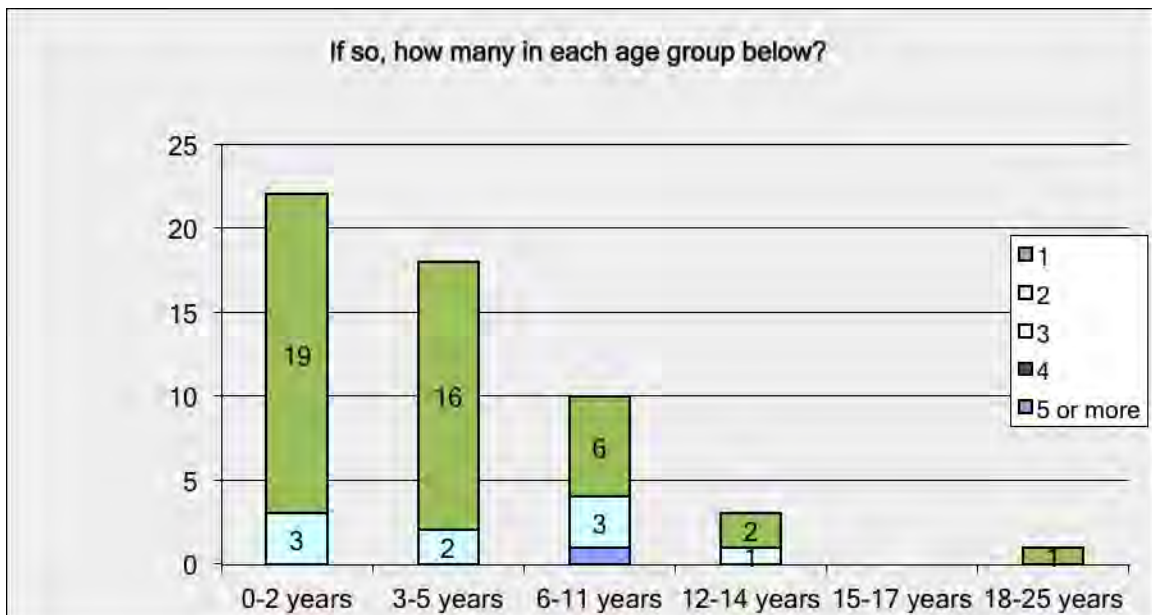
- On waiting list

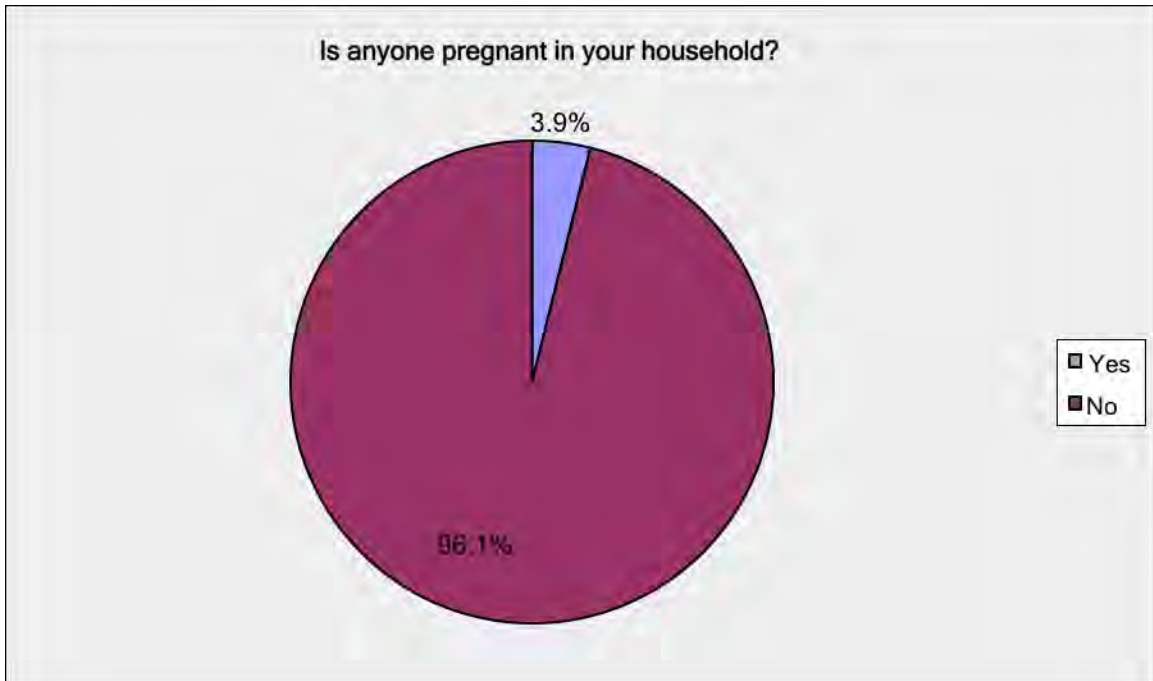
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

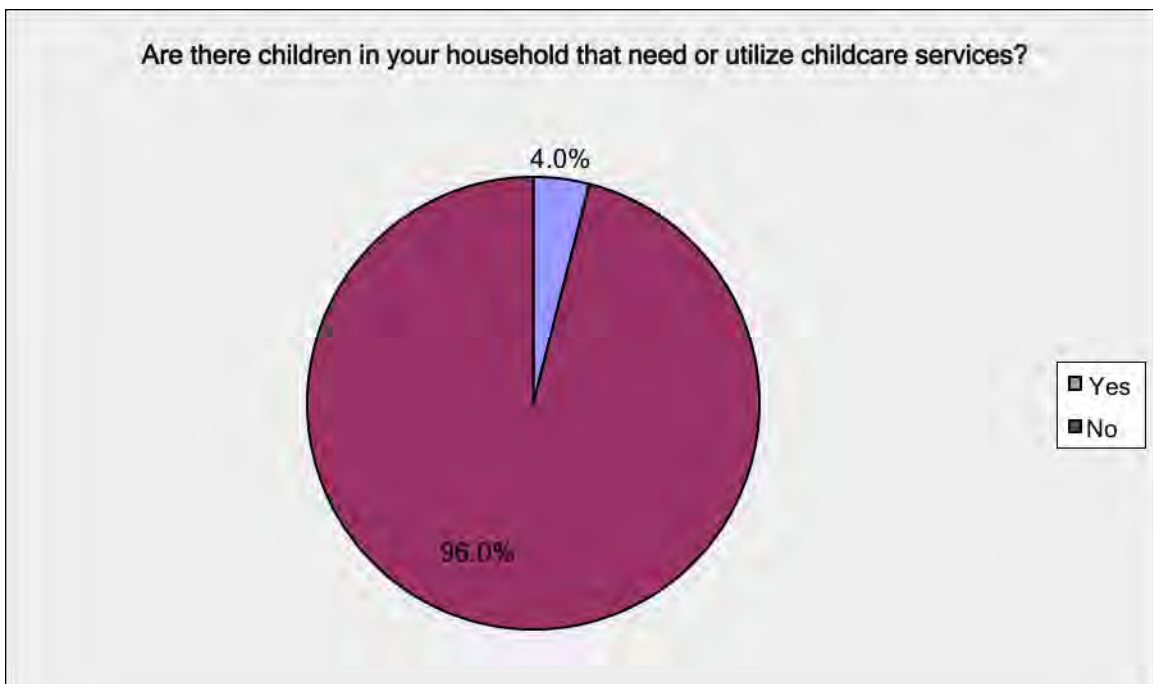
1. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
2. Summer activities for children
3. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter

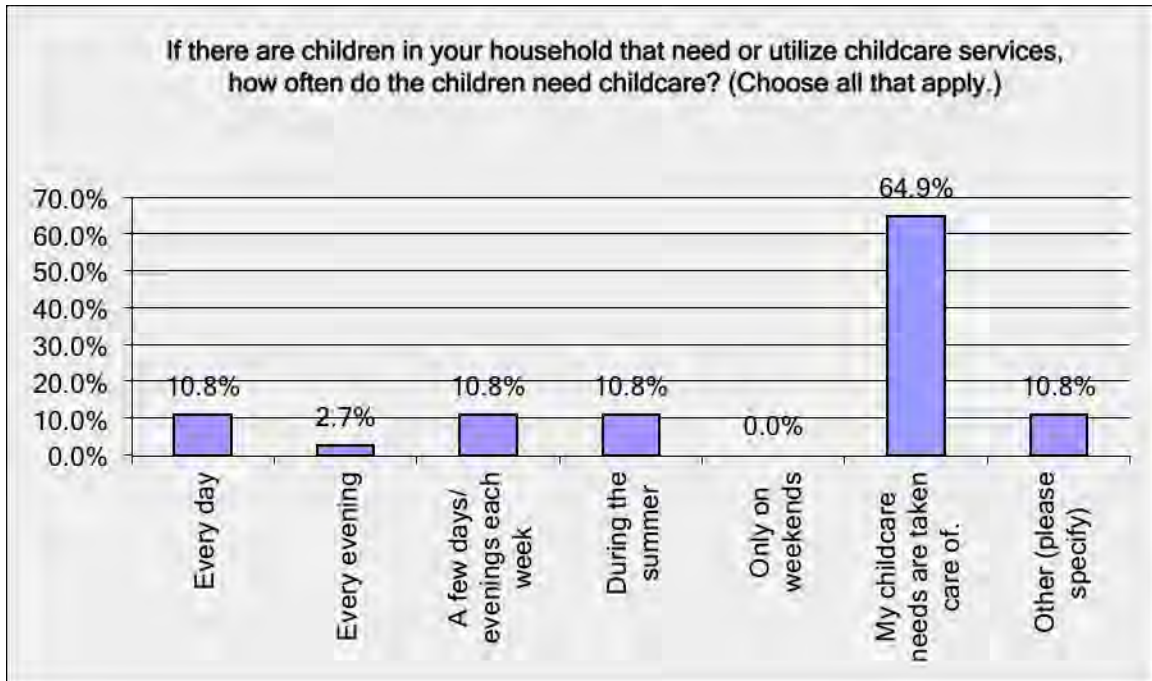






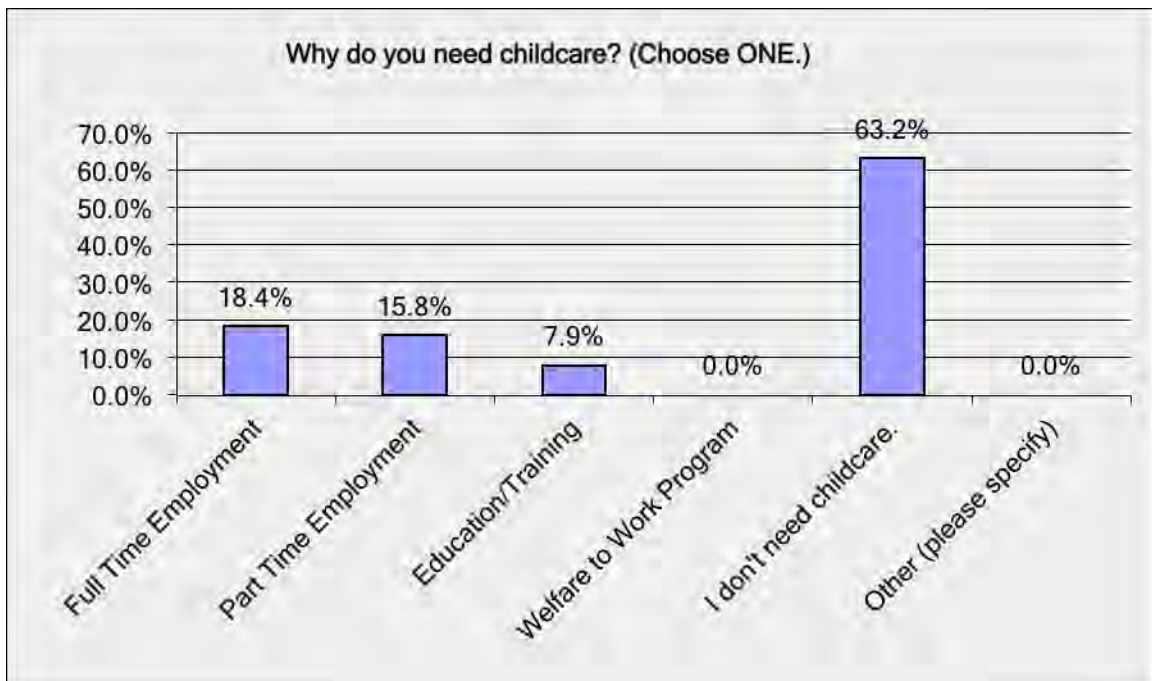
- **If someone is pregnant in your household, what is the due date?**
- 10/12/2014

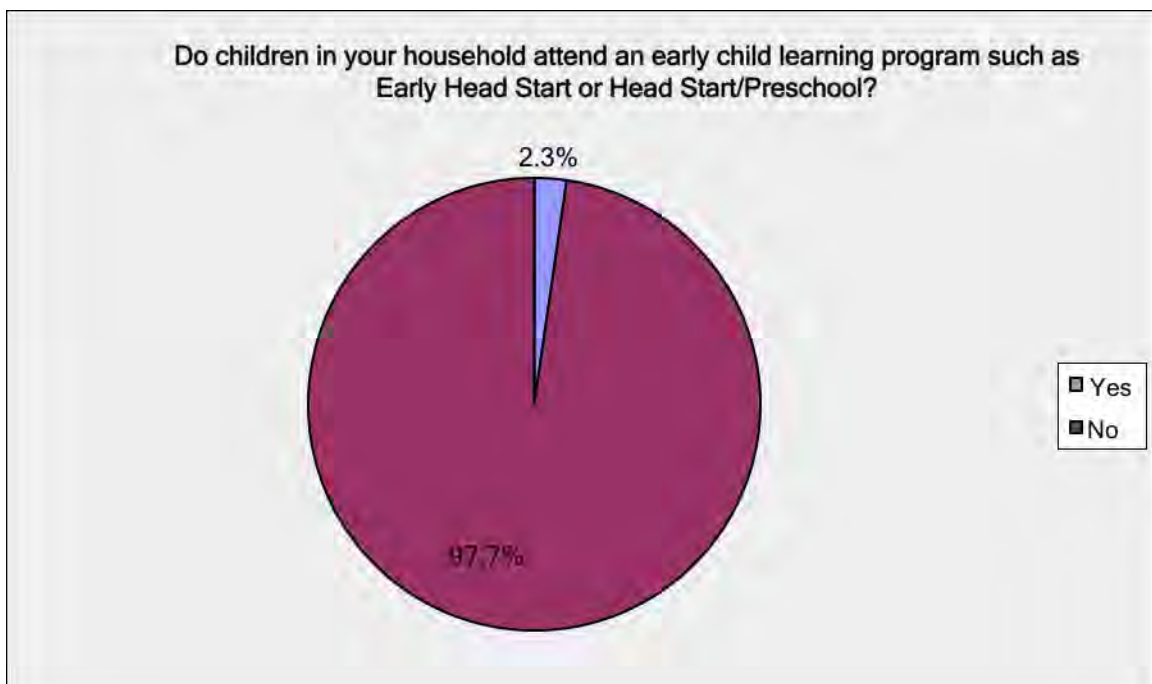
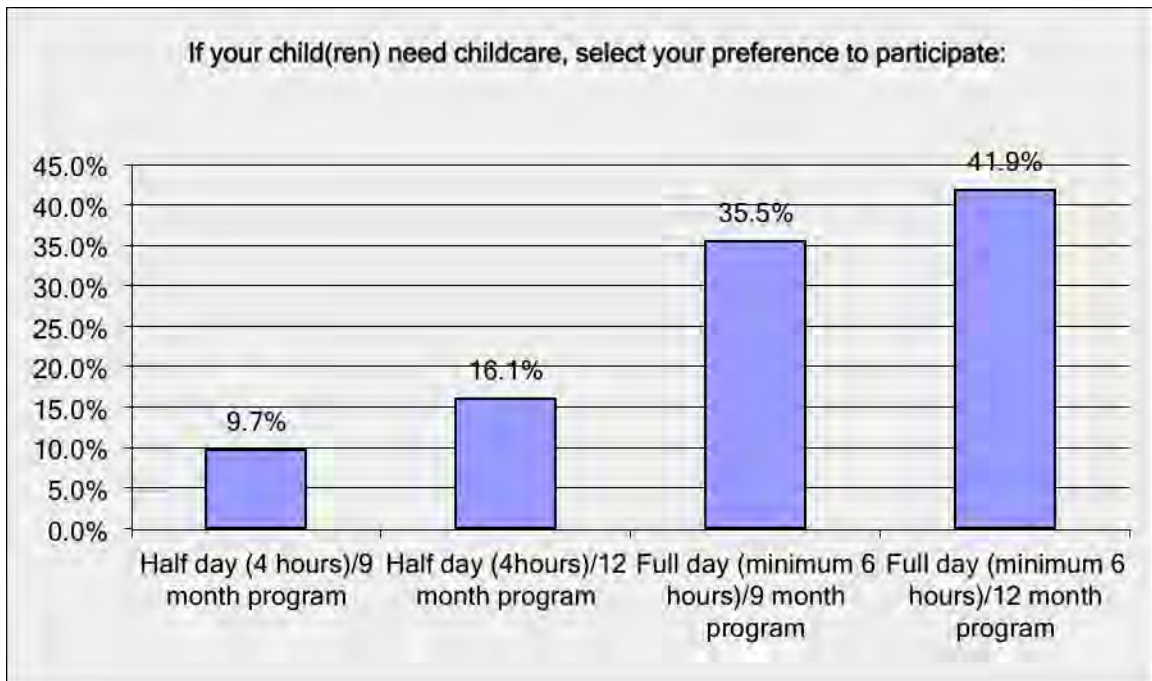




Other (please specify):

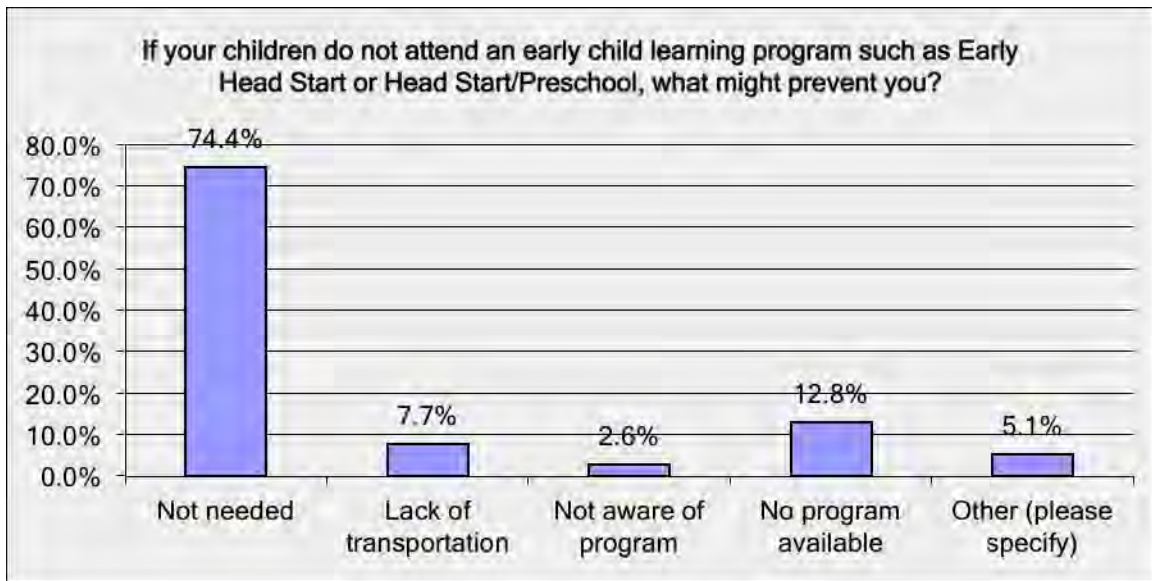
- Lost job due to loss of child care
- Family helps when needed
- My parents
- Will know later, due in Oct





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 an end of a legislative session move in 2002, the West Virginia lawmakers 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)

According to 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.

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 as of the spring of 2012. 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:

- 2016-2017 Monongalia, Pocahontas, and Webster
- 2017-2018 Barbour, Marion, Preston, and Randolph
- 2018-2019 Taylor and Tucker

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** August 2016 Report:

- The total enrollment for Pre-K children (4 year olds and 3 year olds with an IEP) during 2014-2015 was 15,256 children compared to **15,113 in 2015-2016**.
- 79% of the Universal Pre-K classrooms in 2014-2015 and **81% in 2015-2016** were in partnerships with Head Start and/or childcare.
- 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).
- West Virginia is **one of six states in the nation** to meet all 10 benchmarks for quality Pre-K programming, as determined by the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER).
- West Virginia is **one of six states in the nation** serving between 61%-80% of the state's four-year-old population, serving **76% in 2016**.

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 (SB) 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.”**

During the 2016 Legislative session, Senate Bill 146 that established new instructional standards for Early Childhood Education was passed by the WV House and Senate on February 23, 2016 and signed by the Governor on March 2, 2016. This bill replaced the previous state code that required the instructional days of 300 minutes daily/five days a week. Effective July 1, 2016, as per SB 146, WV Universal Pre-K Programs must provide at least forty-eight thousand minutes annually and no less than fifteen hundred minutes of instruction per week.”

The majority of the WV Head Start and Board of Education collaborative Pre-K classrooms during PY50 or 2015-2016 and PY51 or 2016-2017 school year operated on a 4 full day (over 6 hours daily) per week schedule, 128 instructional days per year. Although none in North **Centrals’ service area**, some other county Boards of Education and Head Start programs implemented a 5 day per week schedule during the 2016-2017 school year.

As of PY51, all fifty-eight (58) of NCWVCAA HS operated and collaborative partners’ classrooms operated on a full day, 4 days per week schedule. In addition, the program submitted a Duration Supplemental Application that was approved. With such additional financial resources from the Office of Head Start, all Marion County Head Start operated Pre-K classrooms will provide 1,020 instruction hours per year (5 days per week) as per new Head Start Performance Standards starting with PY52 or the 2017-2018 school year. The NCWVCAA Head Start Program will continue to evaluate on a year to year basis based upon cost to implement such instructional schedules in the other county service areas.

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 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 permanent authorization.

The process for Teachers and Assistant Teachers established by the West Virginia Department of Education for collaborative classrooms aligns with the Head Start Performance Standards and Head Start Act for Head Start Center-based Teacher and Assistant Teacher qualification requirements.

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, 2016 through December 31, 2016 (PY51) timeframe and data from the PY50 Program Information Report (PIR) from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016 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 PY50 Program Information Report (PIR) from the July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016 as well as July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 (PY51) time unless noted otherwise.

Therefore, all Head Start and Early Head Start ACF Head Start eligible children served during PY50 and PY51 up through December 31, 2016 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 PY50 and PY51

MONTH	ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	**Tucker	Webster	ATTENDANCE PERCENTAGE OF ALL COUNTIES
JANUARY	103	120.69	*96.09	100	115	*95.54	100	109.20		87.50	80.87
FEBRUARY	102.98	120.69	*95.65	100	115	*94.64	100	110.34		87.50	83.58
MARCH	103.24	120.69	*94.78	100	115	*94.64	103	110.34		87.50	83.61
APRIL	101.93	120.69	*92.17	100	110	*94.64	103	109.20		85.71	87.93
MAY	96.92	117.24	88.26	97.80	110	93.75	102	106.90		85.71	87.92
JUNE	22.87	27.59		97.80							87.00
JULY											
AUGUST	100	100	*96.26	100	115	*96.25	106.36	101.05		100	93.45
SEPTEMBER	100.12	100	*96.26	100	115	*96.25	107.27	101.05		100	89.33
OCTOBER	100.12	101.47	*95.79	100	115	*96.25	107.27	101.05		100	87.43
NOVEMBER	100.12	102.94	*96.26	100	115	*92.50	108.18	101.05		100	87.62
DECEMBER	100	102.94	*96.26	100	115	*91.25	108.18	101.05		100	85.41
ANNUAL PROGRAM ATTENDANCE AND ENROLLMENT TOTALS	101.27	110.01	95.50	100	114.44	94.66	104.80	104.92		94.24	86.58

Data collected January 2016-PY50 through December 2016-PY51.

August is included in this chart as classes began on August 15, 2016 (Preston County); August 22, 2016 (Pocahontas and Taylor Counties); August 24, 2016 (Randolph County and Marion County EHS Center-based); August 29, 2016 (Barbour, Marion, and Monongalia Counties); and August 30, 2016 (Webster County).

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 PY50 and PY51

MONTH	ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE	Barbour	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	*Monongalia
JANUARY	101.92		100	100	100	100	133.33	100
FEBRUARY	100		100	91.67	100	100	133.33	100
MARCH	101.92		100	75	100	100	133.33	100
APRIL	101.92		100	75	100	100	133.33	100
MAY	100		93.75	75	100	100	133.33	100
JUNE	101.92		100	75	100	100	133.33	100
JULY	84.62		100	100	100	100	133.33	100
AUGUST	84.62		100	100	100	100	133.33	100
SEPTEMBER	84.62		100	100	100	100	133.33	100

OCTOBER	84.62		100	100	100	100	133.33	100
NOVEMBER	98.08	77.78	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
DECEMBER	101.92	100	100	100	100	100	133.33	100
ANNUAL PROGRAM ENROLLMENT TOTALS	95.51	88.89	99.47	90.97	100	100	133.33	100

Data collected January 2016-PY50 through December 2016-PY51

Note: Barbour County was not in session until November 2016-PY51.

*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 grantee reduced its Head Start funded enrollment from 663 to 643 during PY51.

The below summary details the various program options offered during PY51:

**NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start Grantee
and
Monongalia County Board of Education Delegate PY51 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 *Barbour, Randolph, Taylor, and Tucker Counties.
(*new Home-based site established for PY51)

NCWVCAA Head Start Grantee offered services to 643 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,
 - Fifty-six (56) operated over 6 hours per day/4 days per week as collaborative classrooms with the Boards of Education;
 - One (1) operated as a full day collaborative classroom with a Childcare in Pocahontas County;
 - One (1) full-day operated over 6 hours per day/4 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 (33) Center-based options across the county.
Of the thirty-three,
 - 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.

Head Start Families and Children Served

The number of families served in PY49 was 911 compared to 909 in PY50.

The number of children served in PY49 was 926 compared to 939 in PY50.

	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Webster	PY50 Totals	PY49 Totals
Families Served	76	242	184	22	121	112	104	48	909	911
Children Served	79	250	193	23	122	113	108	51	939	926

Information from the PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Early Head Start Families and Children Served

The number of families served by NCWVCAA EHS in PY49 was 73 compared to 76 in PY50.

Monongalia County EHS served 114 families in PY49 compared to 119 in PY50.

The number of children served by NCWVCAA EHS in PY49 was 98 children and 12 prenatals compared to 95 children and 7 prenatals in PY50. Monongalia County EHS served 140 children and 23 prenatals in PY49 and served 146 children in PY50.

	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	PY50 NCWVCAA Totals	*PY50 Monongalia Totals	PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	*PY49 Monongalia Totals
Families Served	33	11	15	14	3	76	119	73	114
Children Served	33 Children 4 Prenatals	16 Children 1 Prenatal	22 Children 2 Prenatals	18	6	95 children 7 prenatals	146	98 children 12 prenatals	140 children 23 prenatals

*Monongalia County Board of Education Grantee

Information from the PY50 EHS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

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 Grantee reduced its funded enrollment by 20 slots ($663 - 20 = 643 + \text{Delegate } 181 = 824$) in PY51. The Delegate's funded enrollment remained unchanged in PY48 through PY51.

Head Start Funded Enrollment by County				
	*PY48	**PY49	PY50	***PY51
Barbour	55	58	58	68
Marion	230	230	230	214
Monongalia (Delegate)	181	181	181	181
Pocahontas	20	20	20	20
Preston	107	117	112	80
Randolph	90	95	100	110
Taylor	80	87	87	95
Webster	51	56	56	56
Total	814	844	844	824

*Reduced funded enrollment due to Sequestration

** Funded enrolled restored

***Reduced funded enrollment

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 and PY51. The Monongalia County EHS funded enrollment remained the same (120 slots) from PY48 through PY51.

Early Head Start Funded Enrollment by County				
	*PY48	**PY49	PY50	PY51
Barbour	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established	9
Marion	16	16	16	16
Preston	12	12	12	Closed
Randolph	12	12	12	12
Taylor	Not Established	9	9	12
Tucker	3	3	3	3
Grantee Total	43	52	52	52
***Monongalia County	120	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 (446) to male (445) ratio for the Delegate and Grantee during PY49. However, more males were served in the Grantee's counties of Barbour, Marion, Preston, Taylor, and Webster during PY50.

COUNTY	Females	Males
Barbour	40	41
Marion	120	124
Monongalia (Delegate)	97	96
Pocahontas	12	11
Preston	58	63

Randolph	65	53
Taylor	48	59
Webster	24	27
PY50 Total	464	474
PY49 Total	446	445

Information from the PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Race

Although the majority of the children were Caucasian for both PY49 and PY50, 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	74	0	4	1	0	2
Marion	184	1	23	35	0	1-Asian
Monongalia (Delegate)	149	0	19	15	0	0
Pocahontas	23	0	0	0	0	0
Preston	118	0	2	1	0	0
Randolph	110	0	2	5	1	0
Taylor	101	0	6	0	0	0
Webster	50	0	1	0	0	0
PY50 Total	809	1	57	57	1	3
PY49 Total	767	2	51	51	4	16

Information from the PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Ethnicity

The majority of the children's ethnicity for both PY49 and PY50 was considered to be Non-Hispanic or Latino for the Grantee and Delegate as follows:

COUNTY	Non-Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino
Barbour	79	2
Marion	236	8
Monongalia (Delegate)	149	5
Pocahontas	23	0
Preston	121	0
Randolph	113	5
Taylor	107	0
Webster	50	1
PY50 Total	878	21
PY49 Total	870	21

Information from the PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Primary Language

English continued to be the primary language for children in the Delegate and Grantee counties during both PY49 and PY50. There were less "other" languages in PY50 than PY49 as noted below:

COUNTY	English as Primary Language	Other	Spanish
Barbour	81	0	0
Marion	243	1-Chinese	0
Monongalia (Delegate)	177	0	2
Pocahontas	23	0	0
Preston	121	0	0
Randolph	118	0	0
Taylor	107	0	0
Webster	51	0	0
PY50 Total	921	1	2
PY49 Total	872	17	2

Information from the PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Family Type

For PY49 and PY50, 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	10	2	6	34	29
Marion	35	9	5	94	101
Monongalia (Delegate)	0	8	3	86	98
Pocahontas	2	1	0	6	14
Preston	21	1	3	59	37
Randolph	6	4	7	58	43
Taylor	8	6	0	50	43
Webster	6	1	1	22	21
PY50 Total	88	32	25	409	386
PY49 Total	113	26	25	394	333

Information from the PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Number of Children with Parent/Guardians in Active Duty

Between the Grantee and Delegate, there were only 2 active duty Parent/Guardian that were served by the Grantee's Taylor County and Preston County during PY50. The Grantee had 1 for PY49.

COUNTY	Active Duty Parents/Guardian
Barbour	0
Marion	0
Monongalia (Delegate)	0
Pocahontas	0
Preston	1
Randolph	0
Taylor	1
Webster	0
PY50 Total	2
PY49 Total	1

Information from the PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Foster Children Served

There were more Foster children served in PY49 compared to those in PY50. The number of Head Start Foster children served during PY50 per county compared to the totals in PY49 are as follows:

	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Webster	PY50 Totals	PY49 Totals
# of Foster Children Served	6	8	9	0	0	2	0	0	25	29

Information from the PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

Homeless Children and Families

There were more Homeless families and Homeless children served as well as the number of Homeless families that acquired housing in PY50 compared to those in PY49. The number of Head Start families considered Homeless, those served, and have acquired housing during PY50 per county compared to the totals of each category in PY49 include the following:

	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Webster	PY50 Totals	PY49 Totals
# of Homeless Families Served	3	27	9	0	1	1	20	0	61	35
# of Homeless Children Served	3	27	11	0	1	1	20	0	63	36
# of Homeless	2	8	4	0	0	1	3	0	18	15

Families that Acquired Housing during Enrollment Year										
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Information from PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

Living Arrangements

For PY50 compared to PY49, more families owned (302) and rented unsubsidized dwellings (309), and/or lived with friends or family (165) during PY50. There was also a decrease in the number of families that rented subsidized dwellings or lived in transitional/sheltered homes or homeless.

Head Start family arrangements are categorized for PY49 and PY50 as indicated below:

COUNTY	OWN	RENT-UNSUBSIDIZED	RENT-SUBSIDIZED	LIVING W/FRIENDS OR FAMILY	TRANSITIONAL /SHELTER/ HOMELESS	OTHER
Barbour	35	23	7	15	0	1
Marion	73	75	37	51	8	0
Monongalia (Delegate)	36	88	29	32	1	3
Pocahontas	8	11	0	2	0	2-unknown
Preston	59	33	12	17	0	0
Randolph	39	36	21	19	1	2-unknown
Taylor	34	32	16	16	7	1-other 1-unknown
Webster	18	11	9	13	0	0
PY50 Total	302	309	131	165	17	10
PY49 Total	268	230	188	158	19	28

Information from the PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Parent Educational Attainment

For PY50, there were less parents that had less than a High School education, less had a High School diploma or GED as well as had a Bachelors or Advanced degree in comparison to PY49. There were more (13) parents that had some College or Vocational school in PY50 compared to those in PY49. The majority of Head Start participants' **parents** in both the Grantee and Delegate for PY49 and PY50 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	PY50 Totals	PY49 Totals
# < High School	11	28	15	0	9	6	13	5	87	101
# High School or GED	25	110	86	19	61	83	45	34	463	471

# Some College or Vocational	31	88	38	2	46	10	38	6	259	246
# Bachelors or Advanced Degree	9	16	45	1	5	7	8	3	94	96

Information from the PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

Characteristics of NCWVCAA Early Head Start (EHS) Grantee and Monongalia County Board of Education Early Head Start (EHS) Grantee Children and Families

Gender

For PY50, based on the gender for male versus female, more females were served by NCWVCAA EHS while Monongalia County EHS served more males. For PY49, NCWVCAA EHS again served more females while Monongalia County EHS served more males as described below:

COUNTY	Females	Males
Marion	17	11
Preston	6	6
Randolph	10	7
Taylor	9	8
Tucker	3	3
PY50 NCWVCAA Totals	45	35
PY50 *Monongalia County Totals	71	75
PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	45	29
PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	64	72

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Information from the PY50 EHS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Race

Caucasian was the primary race served during PY49 and PY50 for both the NCWVCAA EHS and Monongalia County EHS as described below:

COUNTY	Caucasian	American Indian	Bi-Racial	African American	Native Hawaiian	Other
Marion	17	0	7	3	0	1-unspe cified
Preston	10	0	1	0	0	1-unspe cified
Randolph	15	0	2	0	0	0
Taylor	17	0	0	0	0	0
Tucker	6	0	0	0	0	0
PY50 NCWVCAA Totals	65	0	10	3	0	2
PY50 *Monongalia County Totals	120	0	10	14	0	0
PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	59	0	10	4	0	1
PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	103	0	10	16	0	7

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Information from the PY50 EHS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Ethnicity

Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino continued to be the primary ethnic group served by the NCWVCAA EHS and Monongalia County EHS during PY49 and PY50 as follows:

COUNTY	Non-Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino
Marion	26	2
Preston	12	0
Randolph	17	0
Taylor	17	0
Tucker	6	0
PY50 NCWVCAA Totals	78	2
PY50 *Monongalia County Totals	120	3
PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	71	3
PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	130	6

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee
Information from the PY50 EHS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Primary Language

English was the primary language for enrollees served during PY49 and PY50 for both NCWVCAA EHS and Monongalia County EHS as noted below:

COUNTY	English as Primary Language	Other	Spanish
Marion	28	0	0
Preston	12	0	0
Randolph	17	0	0
Taylor	17	0	0
Tucker	6	0	0
PY50 NCWVCAA Totals	80	0	0
PY50 *Monongalia County Totals	144	0	0
PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	74	0	0
PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	124	12	0

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee
Information from the PY50 EHS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Family Type

Two parents with children was the highest family type option served while single parent (female) came in next during PY49 and PY50 for both the 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	10	0	2	4	12
Preston	2	0	0	7	3

Randolph	1	0	4	9	3
Taylor	7	0	0	7	3
Tucker	0	0	0	2	4
PY50 NCWVCAA Totals	20	0	6	29	25
PY50 **Monongalia County Totals	0	1	1	82	37
PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	14	1	3	31	25
PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	6	1	1	97	31

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee
Information from the PY50 EHS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Number of Children with Parent/Guardians in Active Duty

There was only 1 Parent/Guardian served that was in Active Duty for the NCWVCAA EHS for both PY49 and PY50. Monongalia County EHS did not have any Parents/Guardians served that were in Active Duty for both PY49 and PY50 as noted below:

COUNTY	Active Duty Parents/Guardian
Marion	1
Preston	0
Randolph	0
Taylor	0
Tucker	0
PY50 NCWVCAA Total	1
PY50 *Monongalia County Total	0
PY49 NCWVCAA Total	1
PY49 *Monongalia County Total	0

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee
Information from the PY50 EHS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Foster Children Served

For NCWVCAA EHS, there were more Foster children served in PY50 compared to PY49. Monongalia County EHS had more Foster children served in PY49 compared to those during PY50.

	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	PY50 NCWVCAA Totals	PY50 *Monongalia County Totals	PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	PY49 *Monongalia County Totals
# of Foster Children Served	0	0	5	0	2	7	6	1	12

Information from the PY50 EHS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016
*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Homeless Children and Families

For NCWVCAA EHS, there were more Homeless families served, more number of Homeless children served, and the same number of Homeless families that acquired housing in PY50

compared to PY49. Monongalia County EHS also had more Homeless families served, more number of Homeless children served, and more families to acquire housing in PY50 compared to those during PY49.

	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	PY50 NCWVCAA Totals	PY50 *Monongalia County Totals	PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	PY49 *Monongalia County Totals
# of Homeless Families Served	16	0	0	3	0	19	14	12	12
# of Homeless Children Served	18	0	0	3	0	21	20	15	17
# of Homeless Families that Acquired Housing during Enrollment Year	4	0	0	2	0	6	10	6	7

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee
Information from PY50 EHS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

Living Arrangements

Most families identified unsubsidized rent as primary living arrangements by NCWVCAA EHS in PY50 and subsidized rent in PY49. Monongalia County EHS had more families living in unsubsidized rent dwellings in both PY49 and PY50 as indicated below:

COUNTY	Own	Rent- Unsubsidized	Rent- Subsidized	Living w/Friends or Family	Transitional/ Shelter	Other
Marion	4	4	7	12	1	0
Preston	2	7	3	0	0	0
Randolph	5	4	7	0	0	1- unknown
Taylor	5	8	2	2	0	0
Tucker	2	1	3	0	0	0
PY50 NCWVCAA Totals	18	24	22	14	1	1
PY50 **Monongalia County Totals	23	64	21	27	2	4
PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	12	24	25	17	0	3
PY49 *Monongalia County Totals	21	62	20	24	2	7

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee
Information from the PY50 EHS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

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 both PY49 and PY50 as follows:

Educational Attainment of Early Head Start Parents									
	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	PY50 NCWVCAA EHS Totals	PY50 *Monongalia County Totals	PY49 NCWVCAA EHS Totals	PY49 *Monongalia County Totals
# < high School	8	3	0	2	0	13	17	22	18
# high school or GED	13	5	12	7	2	39	56	29	68
# some college or vocational	10	2	3	5	1	21	23	21	26
# Bachelors or Advanced Degree	2	1	0	0	0	3	23	1	24

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee
Information from the PY50 EHS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Head Start Special Needs

For both PY50 and PY51, both the NCWVCAA EHS and Monongalia Board of Education EHS served more than 10% of its funded enrollment serving children with special needs prior to January 1 of each year.

For PY51, 104 children received services for Speech compared to 54 children in PY50. The **special needs** in this area stand out in comparison to other disabilities in PY51. 34 children in PY51 compared to 24 in PY50 received services for Non-categorical/Developmental Delay. Other special needs are identified as follows:

Special Need	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Webster	PY51 Total by Need	PY50 Total by Need
Total Funded Enrollment	68	214	181	20	80	110	95	56	824	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	7	23	14	2	15	13	26	4	104	54
Mental Retardation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hearing Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Disabilities	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
Orthopedic Impairment/Physical Therapy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Visual Impairment	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Learning Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Autism	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-categorical/Developmental Delay	6	6	6	2	9	4	1	0	34	24
Multiple Disabilities	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	7	0

Total by County	16	36	21	4	26	19	29	4	155	81
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Current Children as of December 31, 2016 (PY51)

Information from the PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Other Services Provided to Head Start Families

The following types of services have been provided to families during PY50 or 2015-2016 school year as well as the totals for PY49 or 2014-2015 school year as noted below:

	Barbour	Marion	Monongalia (Delegate)	Pocahontas	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Webster	PY50 Totals	PY49 Totals
Health	76	242	174	9	121	70	104	48	844	818
Parenting Education	76	242	3	6	114	44	104	37	626	293
Adult Education	3	1	24	0	0	0	3	2	33	19
Job Training	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	7	8
Housing Assistance	2	4	18	0	0	1	5	1	31	28
Substance Abuse	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	7	4
Child Abuse/Neglect	0	3	11	0	0	0	1	0	15	37
Domestic Violence	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	35

Information from the PY50 HS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

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,. (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
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Source: WV Department of Education, Office of Research, Accountability, and Data Governance

Early Head Start Special Needs

All of NCWVCAA EHS children with special needs fell into one of the categories of Speech or Language Impairment, Orthopedic Impairment/Physical Therapy, and Non-categorical/Developmental Delay for PY51 and PY50. Most of Monongalia County EHS children with special needs were found in the Non-categorical/Developmental Delay and Speech or Language Impairment categories for PY51 and PY50.

SERVICES FOR EARLY HEAD START GRANTEE CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS									
Special Needs	Barbour	Marion	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	PY50 NCWVCAA Totals	PY50 *Monongalia County Totals	PY51 NCWVCAA Totals	PY51 *Monongalia County Totals
Total Funded Enrollment	9	16	12	12	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	0	0	2	12	1	15
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	0	0	1	0	2	8	1	0
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	1	0	0	0	1	13	1	17
Multiple Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total by County	0	2	0	1	0	5	34	3	32

Information retrieved from PY51 December 2016 Disabilities Tracking Report

*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 PY50 or 2015-2016 school year as well as the totals for PY49 or 2014-2015 school year as noted below:

	Marion	Preston	Randolph	Taylor	Tucker	PY50 NCWVCAA Totals	PY50 *Monongalia County	PY49 NCWVCAA Totals	PY49 *Monongalia County
Health	33	11	15	14	3	76	116	71	41
Parenting Education	33	11	15	14	3	76	116	32	56
Adult Education	1	0	0	3	0	4	7	2	7
Job Training	5	0	0	2	0	7	1	4	1
Housing Assistance	1	1	0	8	2	12	18	10	12
Substance Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Child Abuse/Neglect	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	2
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Information from the PY50 EHS PIR July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

*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)
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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. 2015 – Dec. 2016
Barbour	40
Marion	248
Monongalia	437
Pocahontas	35
Preston	79
Randolph	69
Taylor	55
Tucker	21
Webster	28
TOTAL	1012

WV Birth to Three, 2017

Children's Progress

NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start Parent Engagement Activities

The NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start (HS/EHS) Program engaged families, community members, and community stakeholders through a variety of means during PY50 or the 2015-2016 school year. Volunteers were invited to assist in the classroom, participate in leadership opportunities including Parent Committee Meetings, Advisory Committees, and Leadership Teams, and assist with other program activities such as the Self-Assessment process and Community Needs Assessment. Families, community members, and community stakeholders were also encouraged to complete School Readiness Surveys.

As in years past, Parent Committee Meetings were held in the early Fall by classroom, site, or county providing parents with the opportunity to participate in leadership roles and assist with program policy development. During Parent Committee Meetings, parents were elected to leadership roles including Center Committees, Policy Council, and Health, Partnership, and Education Advisory. Parents were also given the option to participate on School Readiness and Early Childhood Positive Behavior Implementation Support Leadership Teams. Parent

Committee members assisted staff with planning Parent Participation Events, making classroom decisions, program development, and spending Parent Monies. Center Committees voted to spend Parent Monies in a variety of ways to encourage parent/child interactions such as creating garden stones, family pictures, t-shirt tie-dying, and transition bags.

PY50 Policy Council attendance remained steady 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 of Non-ACF enrolled families who were part of the NCWVCAA HS/Board of Education Collaborative Partnerships as well as community members. Two Policy Council members elected as the WV Head Start Association Representatives attended the WV HS Association Conference during the 2015-2016 school year. Policy Council members also participated on Self-Assessment teams, NCWVCAA Board of Directors meetings, the Community Needs Assessment, and the budgetary process.

During the 2015-2016 school year, Early Head Start families were invited to participate in at least four Parent Participation Events while Head Start families were invited to participate in at least three events. Parent Participation Events provided families with the opportunity to obtain training information and resources on topics including child development, budgeting and financial literacy, positive parenting skills, developmentally appropriate activities for children, dental care, nutrition and healthy eating, and mental health topics such as stress reduction. The program partnered with a variety of agencies to provide trainings to parents including WVU Extension Agents, local banks and financial institutions, and the Family Resource Network, as well as providing in-house trainings. Parent Participation events also included a family activity that encouraged strong family attachments such as family game nights, arts and crafts activities, **family pictures, children's art galleries, bowling, roller skating**, family dinners, and other hands on activities for parents to engage in with their child. Fatherhood/Male Involvement activities were also offered in each county, often as part of a Parent Participation Event. Fatherhood/Male Involvement activities included literacy events, bowling, roller skating, craft activities, and family fun nights with fathers/father figures planning and volunteering at the event.

Health, Partnership, and Education Advisories each held a minimum of two meetings during the program year that were attended by staff, parents, and community members. Advisory team members assisted Program Specialists with policy and procedure recommendations and multiple form revisions. The School Readiness Leadership Team (SRLT) and Early Childhood Positive Behavior Implementation Support (ECPBIS) Leadership Team also met during the school year. During SRLT Meetings, data was presented from all service areas 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. The ECPBIS Leadership Team worked to fully implement the ECBPIS model with fidelity in Head Start classrooms in conjunction with providing resources for families to use in the home.

The HS/EHS Program recognized special volunteers for their commitment to the program through the Volunteer Incentive Program (VIP). Individuals who had accumulated the most volunteer hours in the classroom or Home-based setting in their county throughout the program year were invited along with their immediate families to attend the end of the year Policy Council event held 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 2015-2016 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 classroom supplies, field trips, or parent/child activities that were an extension of the curriculum.

PY50 Family and Community Partnership (FCP) service area data including the WV Outcomes Matrix, Training and Technical Assistance reports, Family Satisfaction Surveys, In-Kind Risk Management Reports and Family Needs/Interest Tracking form was aggregated and compared to data for PY47, 48, and 49. The aggregated data was used to update the NCWVCAA HS/EHS Parent, Family, and Community Engagement Framework Action Plan. Data indicates that the program continues to meet the needs of families and prepare children and families for the next educational setting.

Family Satisfaction Survey Results

In order to ensure that the program is meeting the needs and interests of families and preparing families for the next education setting, the PY50 Family Satisfaction Survey incorporated both the NCWVCAA Parent, Family, and Community Engagement (PFCE) Framework goals as well as the Head Start/Early Head Start School Readiness Goals. Separate surveys were provided to Head Start and Early Head Start families based upon the **child's enrollment**. **An additional survey was provided to families that received Mental Health services from the NCWVCAA Mental Health Specialist to determine their level of satisfaction with services received.**

Head Start (HS) and Early Head Start (EHS) families completed the applicable survey based upon their experiences with the program during the 2015-2016 school year. The program was funded to serve six hundred and sixty-three (663) Head Start enrollees and fifty-two (52) Early Head Start enrollees. Of these enrollees, three hundred and seventy-five (375) Head Start Families or 57% returned surveys and thirty (30) Early Head Start Families or 58% returned surveys. Family Satisfaction Survey results were provided to NCWVCAA HS/EHS staff and Children Services Supervisors, as well as Policy Council and Board of Directors members in order to acknowledge areas of family satisfaction and address areas needing improvement. Administrative staff and Program Specialists used the aggregated data to re-evaluate School Readiness Goals and the PFCE Framework Action Plan Goals, as well as to plan staff trainings. Highlighted results of the survey indicated:

Head Start:

- 97.54% of families were satisfied that staff assisted the family in setting and achieving goals.
- 93.66% of families were satisfied that staff assisted their family with accessing needed services such as health services or community resources.
- 94.12% of families were satisfied that staff made their family aware of family social events and trainings.
- 97.06% of families were satisfied that staff provided ideas on how to better communicate **with their child and include reading skills in their family's daily routine.**
- 95.93% of families were satisfied that staff promoted good attendance at the center and at parent events.
- **97.55% of families were satisfied with their child's growth in creativity and playing with other children.**
- 96.48% of families were satisfied that the program met their overall expectations.

Early Head Start

- 100% of families were satisfied that staff assisted the family in setting and achieving goals.
- 100% of families were satisfied that staff assisted their family with accessing needed services such as health services or community resources.
- 96.55% of families were satisfied that staff made their family aware of family social events and trainings.

- 100% of families were satisfied that staff provided families with information on positive parent-child relationships and healthy attachments.
- 100% of families were satisfied that staff provided ideas on how to better communicate **with their child and include reading skills in their family's daily routine.**
- 96.55% of families were satisfied with the assistance/information staff provide on finances, employment, and/or continuing education.
- 100% of families were satisfied that the program met their overall expectations.

Monongalia County Board of Education Delegate Family Engagement Activities

Monongalia County Schools is a Head Start Delegate of North Central West Virginia Community Action Association Inc. Our program takes pride in our efforts to provide our families with opportunities to be active in Head Start. We firmly believe that parents are their **child's first teacher and we believe that engaged** parents make a positive impact on their **child's learning experiences. We strive to engage parents and foster an environment of** support and appropriate learning expectations. We strongly encourage our parents and **families to participate in their child's classroom,** as well as, parent trainings, meetings, and activities that will help them learn more about the program. We also encourage and support them to further develop their skills and thus support their child throughout their educational experience. We **also recognize the importance of a father figure in our children's lives and** encourage families to participate in program initiatives such as fatherhood events, and other Fatherhood events, evening events such as Family Fun Night, and share a special meal during our Thanksgiving Feast, etc.

Family engagement activities begin prior to the start of school. Our Family Service Specialists (FSS) start out the year by making contact with our families. They also hold a Back to School event at each site and all Head Start parents are invited and encouraged to attend. Their goal during the event is to provide parents with important information about the program, classroom schedules, home visits, transportation, etc. In addition to training sessions held at the school, **our FSS send important information home in the children's backpack. At the** beginning of school, we also strongly encourage parents to become involved, to volunteer, and/or to participate in parent meetings. Parents have the opportunity to participate on our Parent Policy Committee, Head Start/Early Head Start School Readiness Committees, Health Advisory Committee, and the North Central Community Action Parent Policy Committee. In addition, parents are encouraged to consider participating in our Social Service Advisory, our Pre-K Core Team, our TADPOLE committee, etc. At each school, following discussion about the committees, parents vote on representatives for the previously mentioned committees.

Monthly, our families receive flyers, reminder notes, phone calls, and when available emails with information on upcoming meetings, school events, program events, and parent trainings. Our FSS and school staff strive to build a relationship of trust, support, and understanding. Our FSS are required to schedule at least four Parent Committee meetings at their assigned schools throughout the year. At these meetings, parents are encouraged to discuss the program, school events, address questions, concerns, and receive training. Trainings can range in topics from behavior management to accessing community resources, to transitioning to kindergarten, etc. It is important for parents, teachers, and school **administers to meet and work towards building a strong relationship for the child's** educational experience.

Monongalia County Head Start believes collaboration is a key component of Head Start and the cornerstone of success. In addition to our scheduled events, families are informed of events happening in and around their community. Some examples of the extensive collaboration opportunities provided to our families include: Early Head Start, Birth to Three, **The Family Resource Network, The SHACK, Scott's Run Settlement House, Morgantown's**

Service League, WVU, BoParc, and PNC Bank. Our program has also collaborated with Lowe's Building Workshops, local agencies to provide winter clothing for our students, Thanksgiving Baskets, books provided for our young learners, emergency support and Holiday Toy and Food Drive. Through such collaborative efforts, our families benefit from county-wide parent trainings in areas such as discipline, child development, identify appropriate developmental expectations, etc. When parents express a specific need, we also collaborate with the Parent Education Resource Center, the Office of Guidance and Counseling, and the Office of Special Education Services.

Prior to a child's transition, our FSS work hand in hand with the classroom teacher and school staff to ensure that children are provided with a positive and supportive environment. We encourage our families to be active and engaged participants in their child's classroom and school. We stress the importance of parent involvement not only in Head Start, but throughout their child's educational experiences/career. We offer hands on training that supports our parents as volunteers in the classroom. Parent Involvement Training is offered annually and on an on-going basis. Our goal is for parents to actively participate/volunteer in the classroom or school as they are able. We encourage parents to discover how children learn through play. We also encourage fathers to take an active role in their child's education. Events such as Fatherhood night, the Build a Bookshelf event, etc. help fathers and/or father figures understand their importance in the life and education of their children.

The central vein of importance in our Head Start Program is the family, family input, and parental feedback. Annually, our Head Start families are asked to complete a Parent Interest survey and Program Satisfaction survey. Based upon parent input, Teacher and Head Start Staff input, our annual Family Activity Calendar was created. This calendar outlines a variety of activities and we aim to encourage family participation in the home, the school, and the community. We also use monthly activity calendars to provide families with activities that outline simple, no-cost, activities parents could complete with their children. The activities focus on our School Readiness Goals for Cognitive Development, Approaches to Learning, and Language and Literacy. Parent input is vital to our program. Parent input is useful and necessary to help program staff plan trainings, family events, and school offerings.

Monongalia County Head Start Program and staff continue to strive for collaborations fostered between the community, schools, parents, children, and families. Our partnerships have benefited and supported our children, families, and community agencies in our area. Fostering parent engagement and building upon family needs and interest, are the key to program planning. We are proud of our collaborative efforts, and the success of our program and families.

HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL 2015-2016

PIR #		HS Grantee	HS Delegate	EHS Grantee	State	State	National	National
					HS	EHS	HS	EHS
101	Percentage (%) of children enrolled for multiple years.	14.6%	21.2%	37.9%	20.6%	34.3%	32.5%	36.3%
102	Percentage (%) of children enrolled less than 45 days.	4.3%	2.6%	14.7%	3.4%	6.7%	4.3%	5.9%
103	Percentage (%) of children and pregnant women (if EHS) who left the program and did not re-enroll.	12.6%	8.3%	39.2%	10.8%	27.6%	16.0%	29.4%
111	Percentage (%) of children with health insurance.	99.9%	100%	100%	97.2%	99.1%	96.9%	97%
112	Percentage (%) of children with a medical home.	97.2%	100%	100%	97%	99.1%	96.9%	95.4%
113	Percentage (%) of children with up-to-date immunizations or all possible immunizations to date.	96.4%	98.4%	85.3%	97.4%	91.1%	97.2%	91.6%
114	Percentage (%) of children with a dental home.	95.2%	100%	85.3%	95.4%	77.5%	92.7%	75.4%
121	Percentage (%) of children with an IFSP or IEP.	18.0%	21.8%	10.5%	17.8%	18.1%	12.6%	12.5%
122	Percentage (%) of children up-to-date on a schedule of preventive and primary health care per the state's EPSDT schedule.	86.2%	84.5%	71.6%	89%	85.3%	86.8%	76.4%
123	Of the children up-to-date on health screenings, the percentage (%) of children diagnosed with a chronic condition needing medical treatment.	8.6%	14.7%	2.9%	10%	7.7%	11.1%	8.3%
124	Of the children diagnosed with a chronic condition needing medical treatment, the percentage (%) of children who received medical treatment.	98.2%	100%	100%	98.3%	95.7%	92.7%	92.5%
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	99.4%	N/A	96.8%	N/A
132	Percentage (%) of preschool children completing professional dental exams.	83.0%	97.9%	N/A	85.5%	N/A	83.0%	N/A
133	Of the preschool children receiving professional dental exams, the percentage (%) of preschool children needing professional dental treatment.	21.0%	23.3%	N/A	14.4%	N/A	17.8%	N/A
134	Of the preschool children needing dental treatment, the percentage (%) of preschool children who received dental treatment.	56.2%	70.5%	N/A	64.9%	N/A	73.0%	N/A
141	Percentage (%) of families who received at least one of the family services reported in the PIR.	93.5%	100%	100%	80.4%	97.3%	68.0%	75.1%
142	Percentage (%) of families experiencing homelessness during the enrollment year that acquired housing during the enrollment year.	26.9%	44.4%	31.6%	40.5%	62.1%	35.6%	36.2%
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.	93.1%	100%	N/A	92.4%	N/A	73.7%	N/A
152	Percentage (%) of preschool classes in which at least one teacher meets the teacher degree/credential requirements of Section 648A.(3)(B) that become effective October, 2011.	100%	100%	N/A	93.8%	N/A	89.5%	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 Sept., 2013.	100%	100%	N/A	98.7%	N/A	89.2%	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	76.4%	N/A	85%

Revised 9-6-2016

North Central WV Community Action Association, Inc. Head Start Program Grantee Preparing Head Start Children for Kindergarten Child Outcome Report for PY50 or 2015-2016 and Future Plans for Collecting PY51 or 2016-2017 Outcome Data

The School Readiness Leadership Team consisted of a variety of positions to provide diversity of expertise by invitation. That team includes: Head Start Program Specialists from all services areas, 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, and Local Community College Administrator. The team met three times during the year following each checkpoint to analyze data for the WV Early Learning Reporting System (ELRS) for Head Start and COR Advantage for Early Head Start. This data was completed for fall, winter, and spring checkpoints.

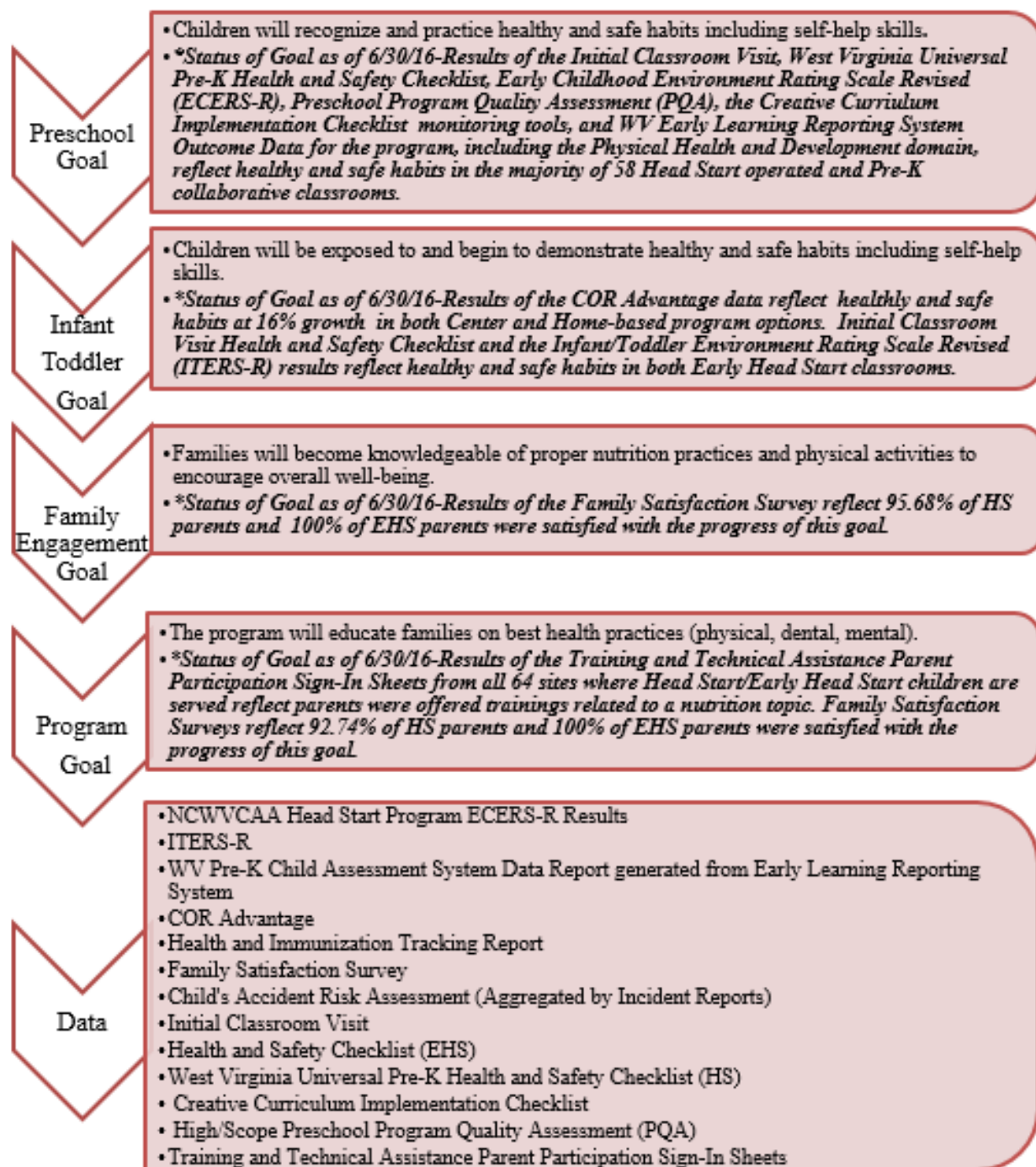
The team analyzed data to look for trends to define the next steps necessary for staff's professional development. The program also uses this data to help children and families prepare for the next educational setting. The Leadership Team decided that no changes would be made to the current School Readiness Goals for PY50. The decision was determined based upon feedback from the School Readiness Surveys and child/family outcome data from all service areas during the 2015-2016 school year.

School Readiness Leadership Team will continue to meet to analyze data unless achieved as noted in the areas below:

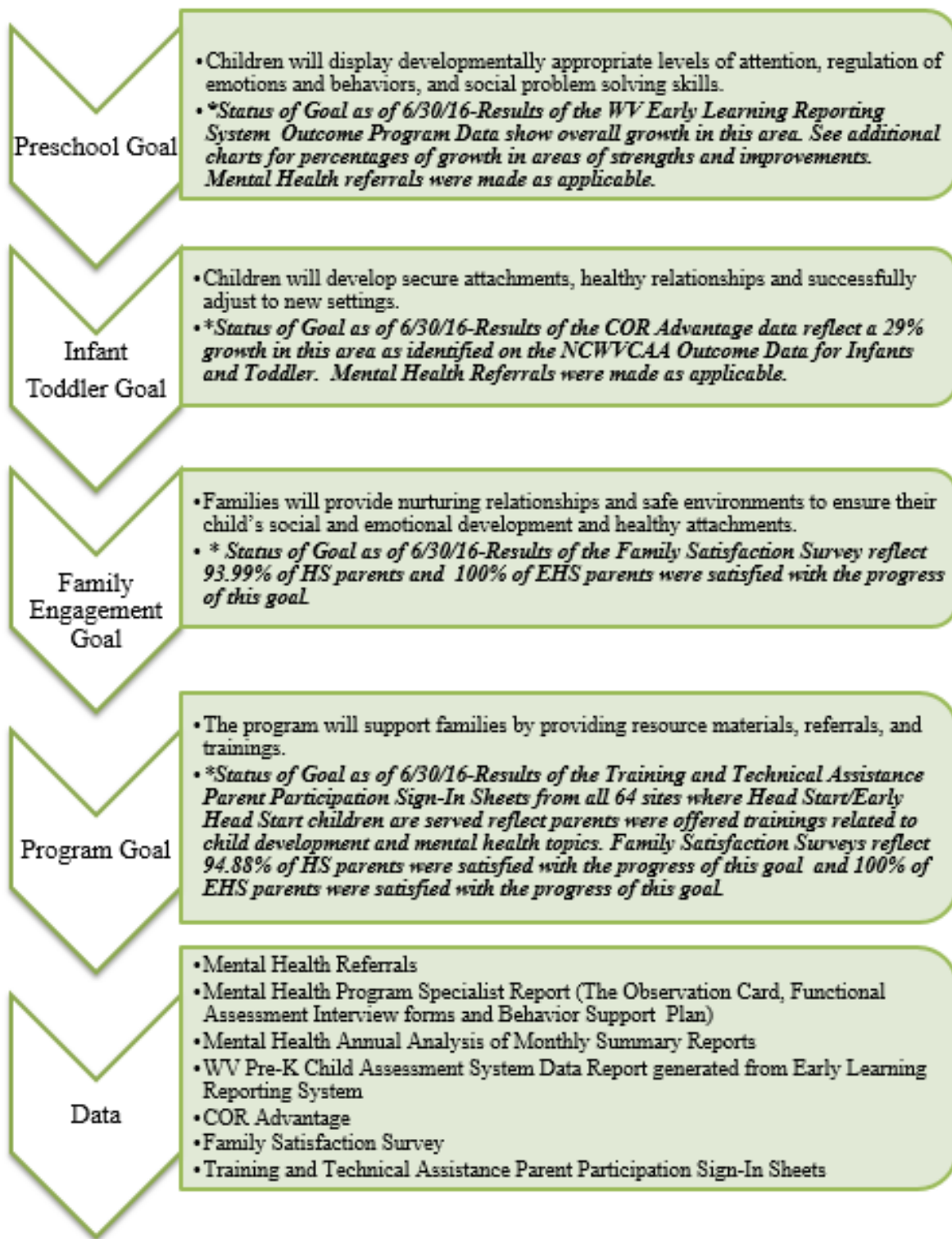
1. **Analyzing available data and compare it with the program's School Readiness Goals;**
 - **Status:** The program continues to conduct School Readiness Leadership Meetings to review and analyze data collected.
2. Compiling other service areas for data that include: health, mental health, enrollment/attendance, nutrition, etc. and determine how it impacts infants/toddlers, and child and family outcomes;
 - **Status:** Aggregated data will continue to be presented during School Readiness Leadership Team Meetings and analyzed to ensure School Readiness Goals were met.
3. Providing input to the State Board of Education regarding revisions to the WV Early Learning Standards Framework (ELSF) by corresponding with the Department of Education, Office of Early Learning Committee;
 - **Status:** Continue participating in the WV Universal Pre-K Health and Safety Checklist Committee which ensures the promotion of safe environments that endorses school readiness and on the WV Early Intervention Interagency Coordinating Council to remain informed on intervention procedures that promote school readiness for infants and toddlers based on individual circumstances.
4. Determining a percentage of growth from baseline to end checkpoint to be considered an area of strength;
 - **Status:** The program has adopted the West Virginia Department of Education Office of Early Learning strategy to analyze the ELRS data. The standards utilized by the state is a score of three to be considered "at standard" and a score of four or five to be "above standard."
5. Collecting Early Head Start data at four checkpoints to analyze trends and progressions of an entire program year.
 - **Status:** Leadership Team will reevaluate the frequency and duration of each checkpoint throughout the program year.

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, 2016, as follows:

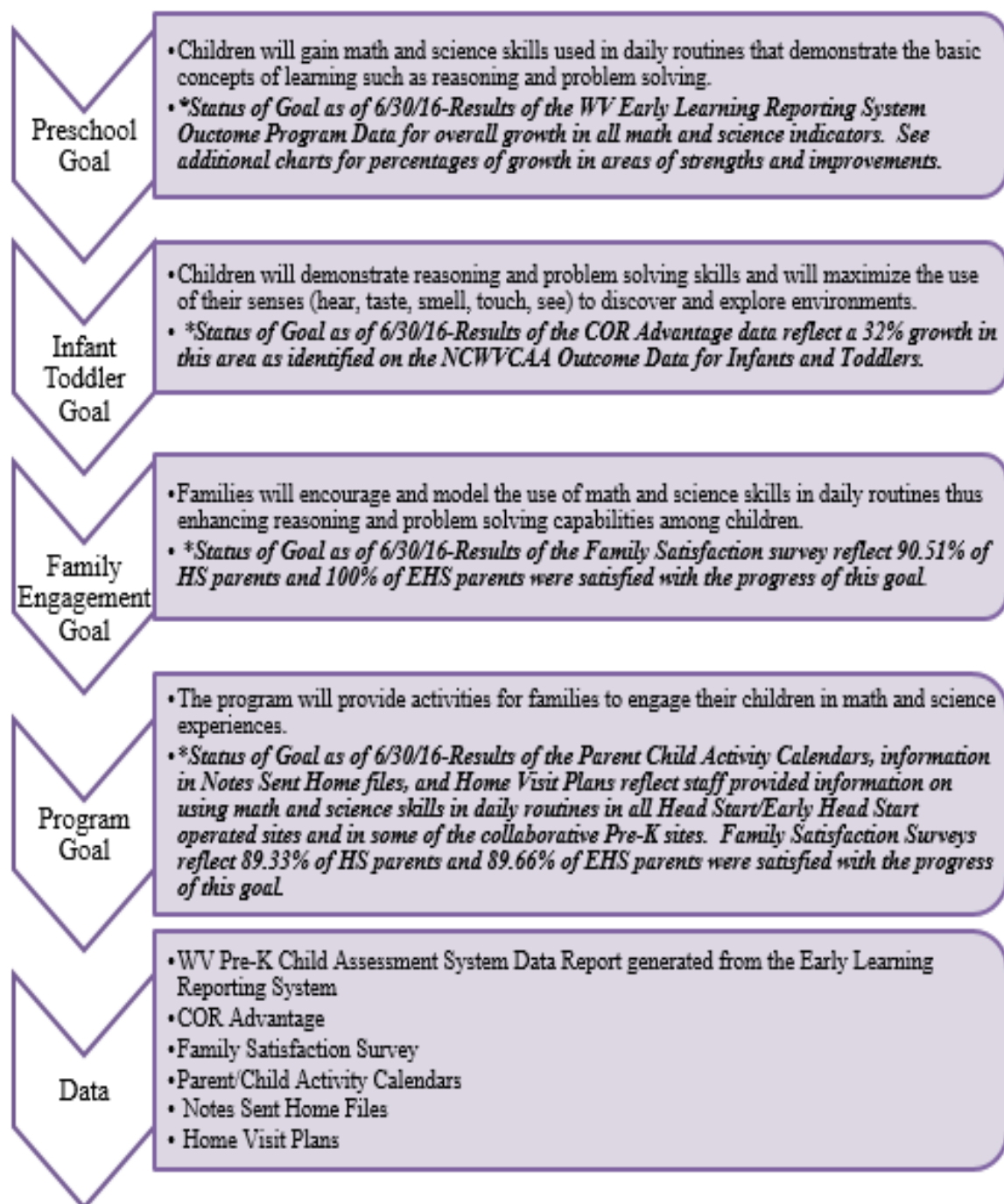
GOAL: PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH



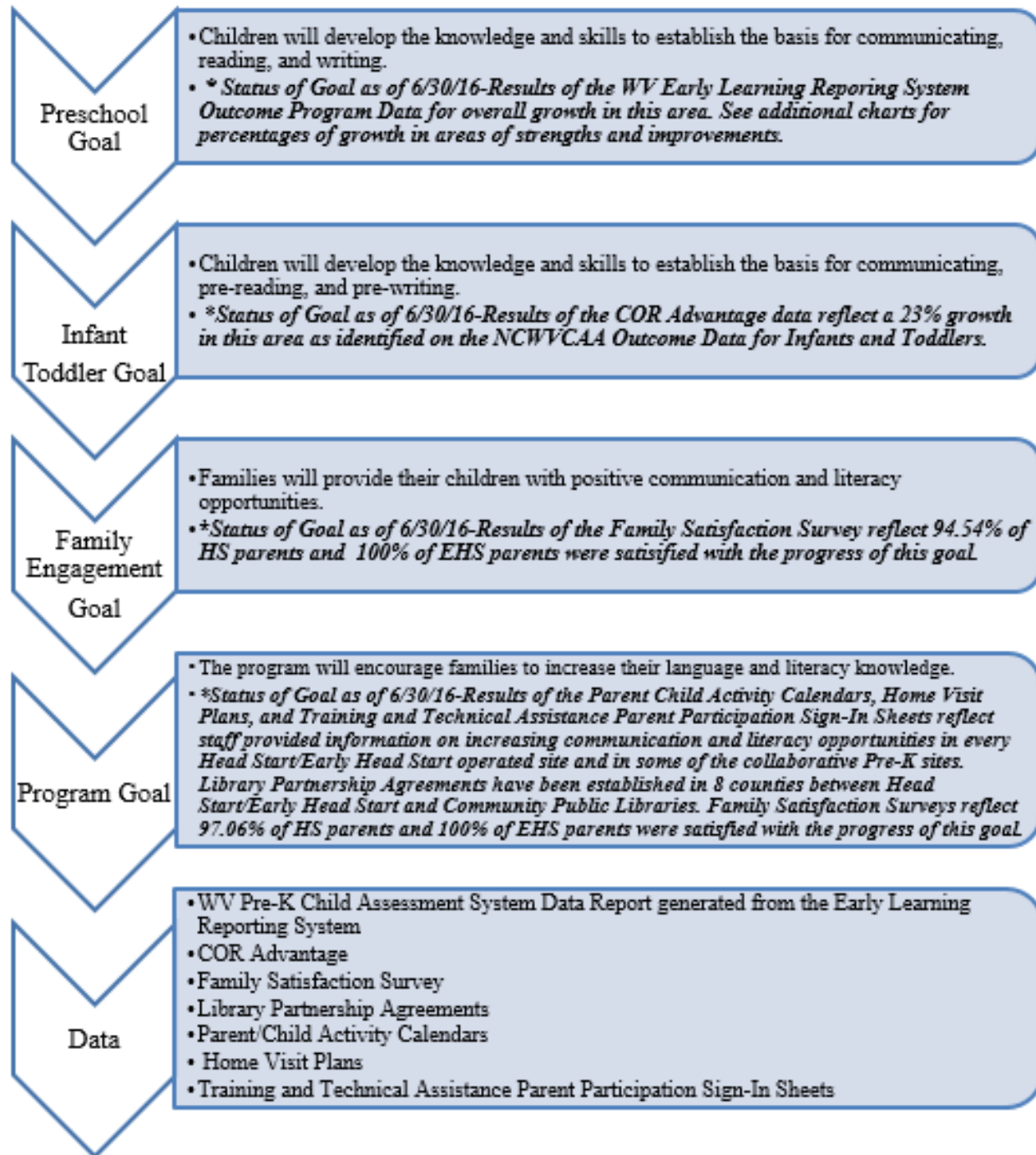
GOAL: SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT



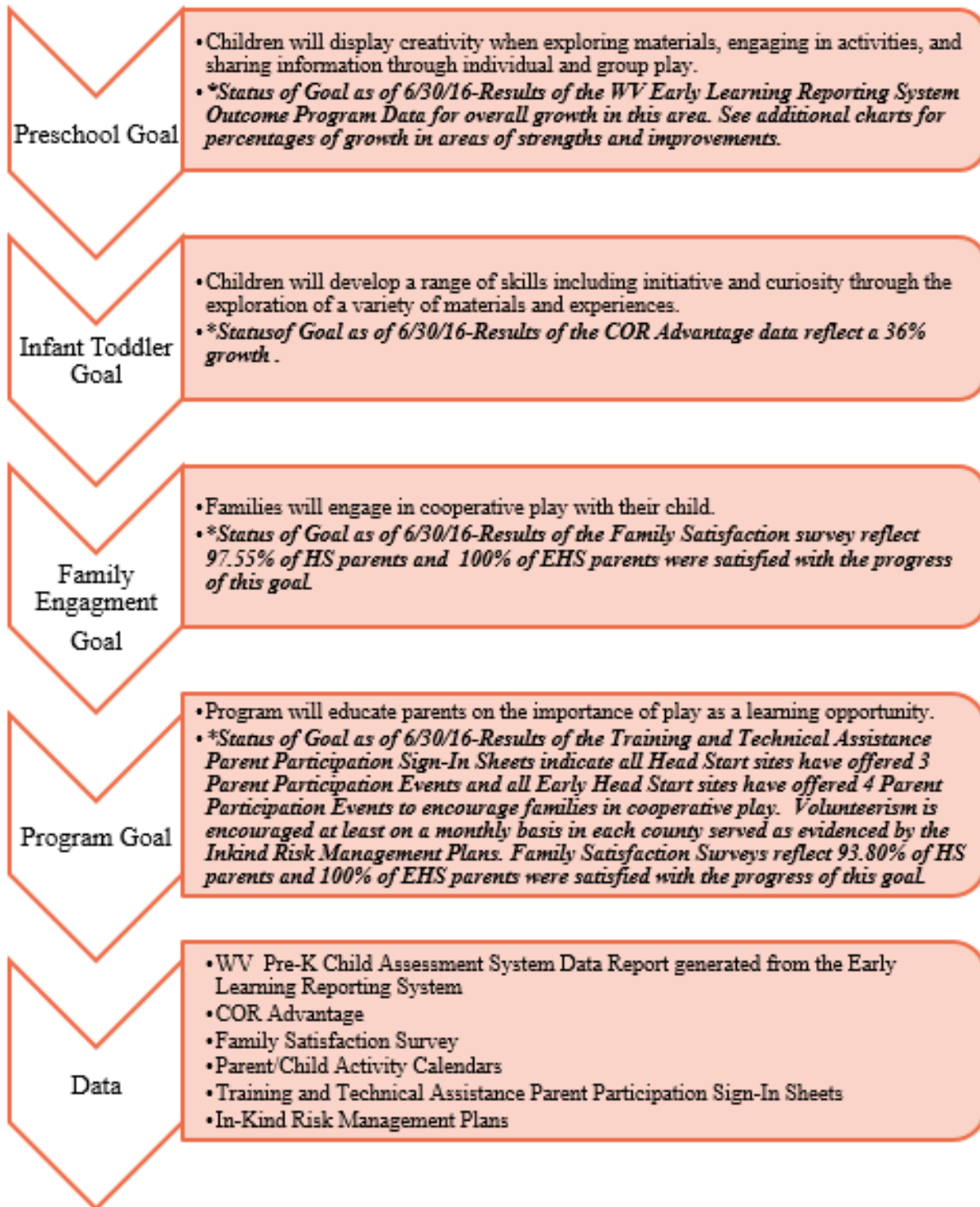
GOAL: COGNITION AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE



GOAL: LANGUAGE AND LITERACY



GOAL: APPROACHES TO LEARNING



NCWVCAA Grantee School Readiness Goals and Results of Survey

In order to obtain parental input on an individual and programmatic level, Teaching and Family Community Partnership Staff assisted families with the completion of School Readiness Goal Surveys beginning at the initial home visit and throughout the school year for new enrollees. This survey also assisted the Teaching Staff to individualize the needs of each child. The School Readiness Leadership Team then analyzed the school readiness surveys for all Early Head Start and Head Start families and community members for those completed during the 2015-2016 school year.

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 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.

Community Members were from the counties served by NCWVCAA and functioned as a former Community Assessment participant or an interested early childhood partner. The following completed the surveys: Family Resource Network Staff, West Virginia State Leader, Board of Education staff (including Pre-K Liaisons and Principals), Board of Education Parents, College Professor, Mountain Heart Representative, DHHR Representative, and Child Care Director. 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 seventy-two (672) completed surveys which included six hundred and nine (609) from Head Start families, forty-nine (49) Early Head Start families, and (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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Tie:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduced to and participates in daily movement activities (dancing, playing games, exercising legs and arms) 1. Has necessary Check-Ups and Shots <p>Tie:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Infant/Toddler Goal: Children will be exposed to and begin to demonstrate healthy and safe habits including self-help skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduced to and begin to engage in daily self-care (hand-washing, teeth-brushing, eating healthy foods) activities to ensure an overall healthy way of life.</i> • <i>Participate in daily movement activities (Little Voices for Healthy Choices) to decrease the risk of obesity.</i>
Social and Emotional Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjusts to new situations and interacts with adults 2. Learns to use rules, routines, and directions <p>Tie:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develops secure attachments with adults/caregivers 2. Develops awareness of self 	<p>Tie:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Infant/Toddler Goal: Children will develop secure attachments, healthy relationships and successfully adjust to new settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Respond to familiar peers and adults in their environment.</i> • <i>Adjust positively to their changing surroundings.</i>
Cognition and General Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uses early math concepts in daily routines 2. Develops awareness of how their body moves 3. Investigates their environment using their senses 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develops the use of skills to remember and connect information 2. Investigates their environment using their senses 3. Notices differences, similarities, and changes 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Given opportunities to explore and investigate their environments.</i>

North Central West Virginia Community Action Head Start/Early Head Start School Readiness Survey Results 2015-2016 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. • <i>Many opportunities to develop and increase vocabulary.</i> • <i>Introduced to a print rich environment.</i>
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. • <i>Access to a vast variety of materials to show individual creativity.</i>

North Central West Virginia Community Action Head Start/Early Head Start School Readiness Survey Results 2015-2016 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in daily self-care (hand-washing, teeth-brushing, eating healthy foods) activities to ensure an overall healthy way of life. • Participate daily in moderate to vigorous activities (IMIL) to decrease risk of obesity.
Social and Emotional Development	1. Follows simple directions and rules 2. Uses words to solve problems and resolve conflicts 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2015-2016 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognizes and prints name 2. Talks and listens to adults and children 3. Draws and uses writing utensils 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Talks and listens to adults and children <p>Tie:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Learns about print and books 2. Draws and uses writing utensils <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Recognizes and prints name 	<p>Preschool Goal:</p> <p>Children will develop the knowledge and skills to establish the basis for communicating, reading, and writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in continuous conversations with peers and adults. • Exposed to a print rich environment.
Approaches to Learning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enters into play when a group of children are already involved <p>Tie:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Shows interest when working with materials, activities, and information 2. Asks questions and solves problems independently <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Shows ideas and feelings through creative play 	<p>Preschool Goal:</p> <p>Children will display creativity when exploring materials, engaging in activities, and sharing information through individual and group play.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided a vast variety of materials to show individual creativity.

CHILD OUTCOME DATA

The NCWVCAA Head Start Program in collaboration with each respective County Collaborative Core Team chose two developmentally appropriate and research-based curriculums approved by Policy Council 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 Pre-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 Early Learning Reporting System (ELRS) created by the National Institute for Early Education Research specifically for the state of West Virginia (WV). 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. The data analyzed in this report reflects the analysis used by the WVDE Office of Early Learning. This includes the overall child outcome for PY50 or 2015-2016 school year. The WVDE Office of Early Learning has defined a score of three reflects "at standard" while a score four or five is considered "above standard."

Previously, the WV ELRS (formally called Early Learning Scale) provided aggregated data based upon the child's age into groupings of 3 and 4 year olds. The revised WV ELRS no longer has the capability to segregate three and four year old data. Therefore, the NCWVCAA Head Start Program has chosen to adopt the WVDE Office of Early Learning "at standard" and "above standard" thresholds to define progress and growth for each of the Early Learning Scale Indicators.

The following chart represents data of the 2015-2016 school year from the first checkpoint in the Fall 2015 to the end of the school year checkpoint in the Spring 2016 for the overall program. Data includes children with Individualized Education Plans (IEPs).

NCWVCAA Head Start Overall Outcomes for 2015-2016

WV Early Learning Scale Indicators	Fall 2015-2016 (PY50)	Winter 2015-2016 (PY50)	Spring 2015-2016 (PY50)	Percentage of Growth 2015-2016 (PY50)
Functional Counting	2.25	3.08	3.62	61.38%
Numerical Operations	1.83	2.80	3.45	88.35%
Written Numbers	2.00	2.92	3.60	80.08%
Classification	2.28	3.29	3.87	69.98%
Algebraic Thinking	1.80	2.83	3.52	95.40%
Identifying and using shapes	2.11	2.90	3.52	66.47%
Measurement	1.75	2.92	3.59	105.33%
Observation and Reporting	1.73	2.70	3.42	97.24%
Prediction	2.00	2.83	3.48	73.86%
Investigation	1.50	2.36	2.96	96.89%
Independent Behavior	3.27	4.12	4.50	37.49%
Regulation of Emotions and Behavior	3.23	3.81	4.27	32.12%
Prosocial Behavior	3.28	3.90	4.35	32.42%
Social Problem Solving	2.79	3.44	3.89	39.40%
Quality and Attributes of Engagement and Exploration	3.45	4.13	4.56	32.02%
Quality and Attributes of Cooperative Play	3.19	3.91	4.39	37.45%
Quality and Attributes of Sociodramatic Play	3.09	3.91	4.41	42.88%
Speaking	2.93	3.63	4.05	38.11%
Story Retelling	2.14	3.24	3.93	83.58%
Language Manipulation	1.92	3.00	3.59	86.82%
Alphabetic Awareness	2.00	2.89	3.45	72.65%
Print Knowledge	2.19	3.19	3.91	78.17%
Composing	2.14	2.98	3.48	62.98%
Production	1.96	2.85	3.33	69.89%
Small Muscle Coordination	2.76	3.67	4.24	53.74%
Large Muscle Coordination	3.09	3.88	4.46	44.26%
Health Development	3.28	3.96	4.52	38.06%
Safety Practices	3.23	3.91	4.47	38.67%

Considered Above Standard
 Considered At Standard
 Areas of Improvement

Formerly, the program determined the child outcome score standard to be based upon the child's age. A score of three or higher was considered a strength while a score of less than three was an area of need of improvmenet for three year olds. A score of four or higher was considered a strength and a score of less than four was an area of need of improvmenet for four year olds.

In order to align with the state's analysis of the ELRS data, the program has now determined a score of four or five (highlighted in yellow above) to be considered "above standard" and 3 to be considered "at standard" (highlighted in blue). Therefore, the program has determined these developmental indicators as above standard, at standard, or area of improvement for PY50 or the 2015-2016 school year:

Above Standard:

- Independent Behavior
- Regulation of Emotions and Behavior
- Prosocial Behavior
- Quality and Attributes of Engagement and Exploration
- Quality and Attributes of Cooperative Play
- Quality and Attributes of Sociodramatic Play
- Speaking
- Small Muscle Coordination
- Large Muscle Coordination
- Health Development
- Safety Practices

At Standard:

- Functional Counting
- Numerical Operations
- Written Numbers
- Classification
- Algebraic Thinking
- Identifying and Using Shapes
- Measurements
- Observation and Reporting
- Prediction
- Social Problem Solving
- Story Retelling
- Language Manipulation
- Alphabetic Awareness
- Print Knowledge
- Composing
- Production

Area of Improvement will be addressed through ongoing monitoring and professional development:

- Investigation

Early Head Start

The following chart represents data from the COR Advantage assessment system for the PY50 program year. COR Advantage is aligned with the HighScope curriculum which is utilized by Early Head Start Home-based and Center-based program. The program currently collects data for three checkpoints due to the two separate Early Head Start Program options. The Home-based option has the Family Educator entering child data year-round. Center-based Teachers collect data for the fall through spring checkpoints with the Family and Children Services Coordinator providing support to families during summer months. The School Readiness Leadership team will meet during PY51 to determine ways to incorporate the fourth checkpoint in the COR Advantage Assessment System.

COR Advantage Content Areas	Fall 2015-2016 (PY50)	Winter 2015-2016 (PY50)	Spring 2015-2016 (PY50)	Average Growth 2015-2016 (PY50)
Language and Literacy	1.10	1.40	1.36	23%
Cognition and General Knowledge	1.05	1.28	1.39	32%
Approaches to Learning	1.17	1.54	1.60	36%
Physical Well-Being and Motor Development	1.50	1.68	1.74	16%
Social and Emotional Development	1.19	1.50	1.53	29%

The data above shows highest percentage and lowest percentage of growth for enrolled children:

- The highest percentage of growth was in Approaches to Learning at 36%.
- The lowest percentage of growth was in Physical Well-being and Motor Development at 16%.

Conclusion:

There was evidence of childrens' growth in all areas of development and learning for both Head Start and Early Head Start. Through the collected data from the formative assessments, professional development opportunities and/or activities were created for Head Start/Early Head Start Staff. The outcome data is valuable in achieving success in the School Readiness Goals as a program.

The program will continue to analyze collected data to ensure high quality comprehensive school readiness services. This approach encompasses a holistic method to address the child and family needs. Our program has adopted Early Childhood Positive Behavior Implementation Support (ECPBIS) along with Practice-Based Coaching (PBC) to provide high quality teaching and learning strategies. Through this approach, the program has provided various trainings to promote social and emotional development for children as well as other developmental domains. Family Community Partnership Staff were trained in the ECPBIS Family Modules to better support families.

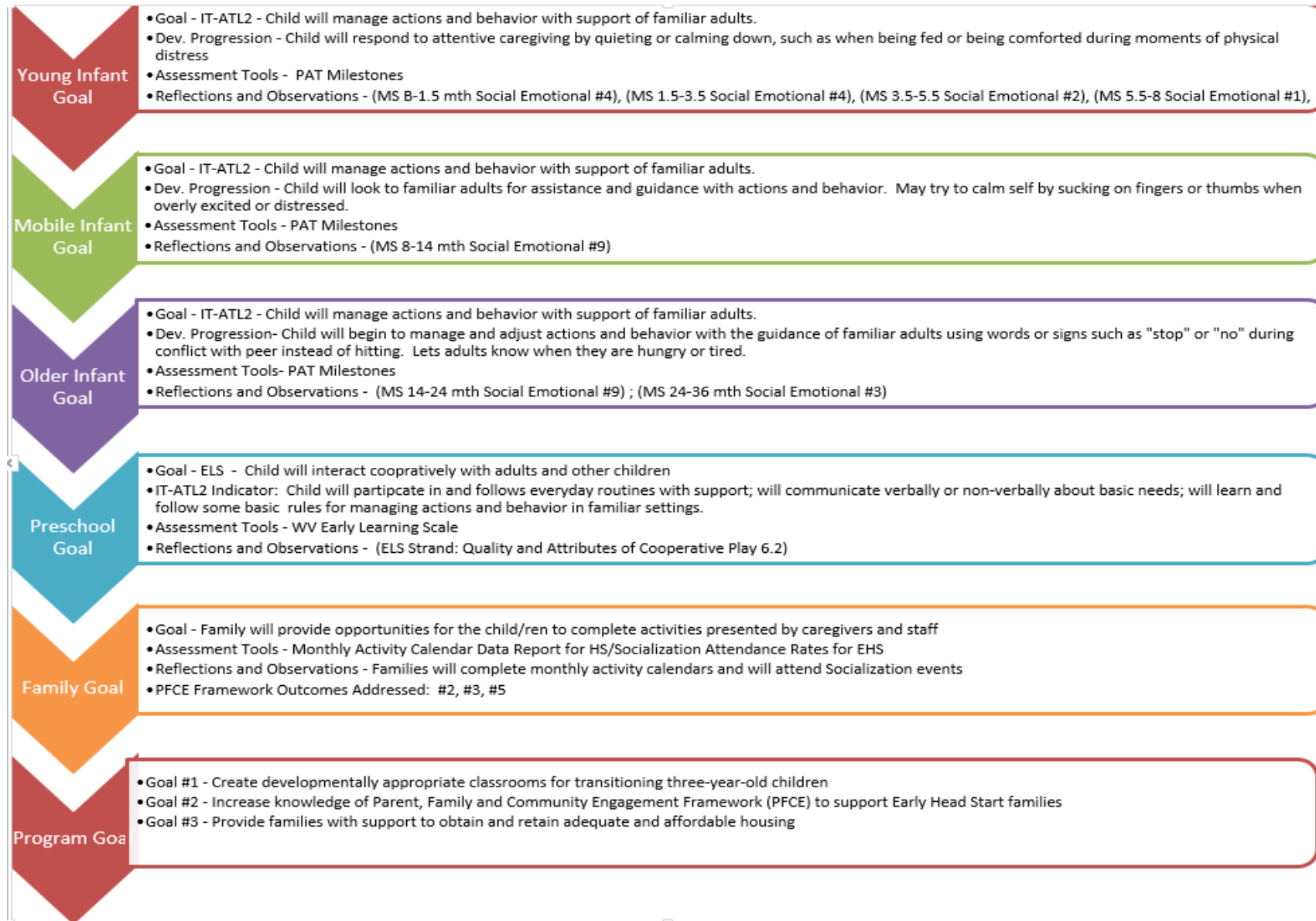
Through ongoing monitoring and professional development, the program supports teaching practices to achieve School Readiness Goals. A variety of monitorings are conducted by the program to ensure best early childhood practices. Examples of the monitorings completed include but not limited to are as follows; CLASS, ITERS-R, ECERS-R, Creative Curriculum Implementation Checklist, Preschool Program Quality Assessment, WV Universal Health and Safety Checklist, Office of Head Start Health and Safety Screener, etc. These monitorings are conducted to ensure classrooms are meeting applicable curriculum fidelity, safe environments through Actice Supervision Plans, and effective Teacher-Child interactions that in return will impact positive child outcome.

Monongalia County Board of Education Head Start Delegate Preparing Head Start Children for Kindergarten Child Outcome Report

Preparing young children for future educational success is the heart of The Office of Head Start and Monongalia County Head Start Staff. A key component to this success is School Readiness. School readiness is key to program planning, data collection and analysis, and identifying professional development needs to support children through their developmental years from ages birth through five.

Our School Readiness Team meets several times throughout the program year to identify our programs strengths and weaknesses, analyzing data, updating our goals, revising procedures and making recommendations to better support our children, families, and staff. In analyzing data, it is important to look at our results across the scope of the program, but also to look closely at the results of the individual child to meet their unique needs. Our over-riding goal is to provide activities and programs that will strengthen and support each child. Teachers, based on this data, are able to provide individualized educational experiences to **meet each child's unique needs. All experiences focus around the Head Start Framework, supporting children's growth in the areas of language and literacy, cognitive development, social/emotional development, approaches to learning, and physical/motor skills.** School readiness goals specifically target the five essential domain subtopics that include quality of engagement, numerical operations, phonological awareness, physical health, and social problem solving. These goals may be reviewed in more detail below.

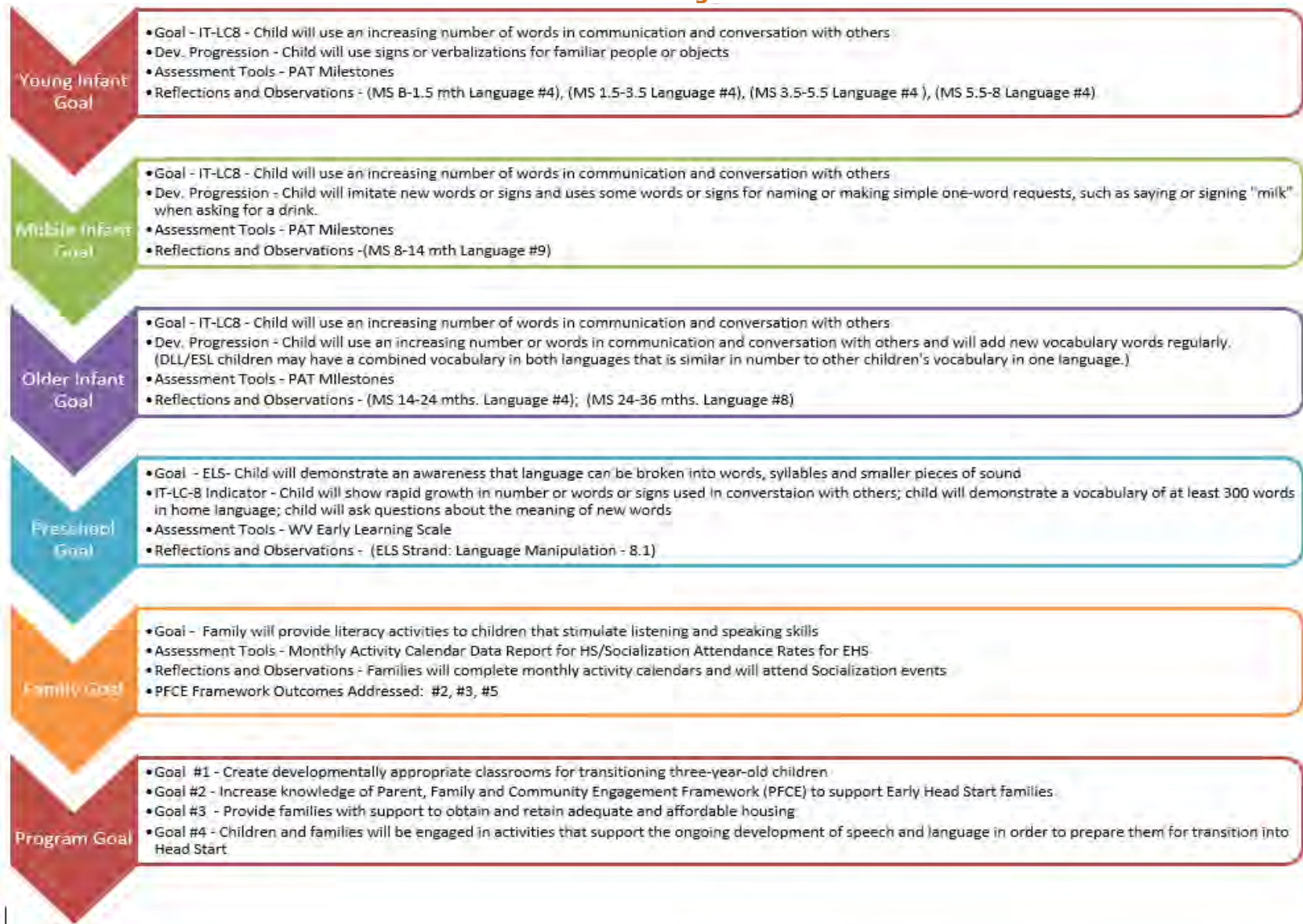
Domain: Approaches to Learning
EHS Sub Domain: Emotional and Behavioral Self-Regulation
HS Sub Domain: Cooperation



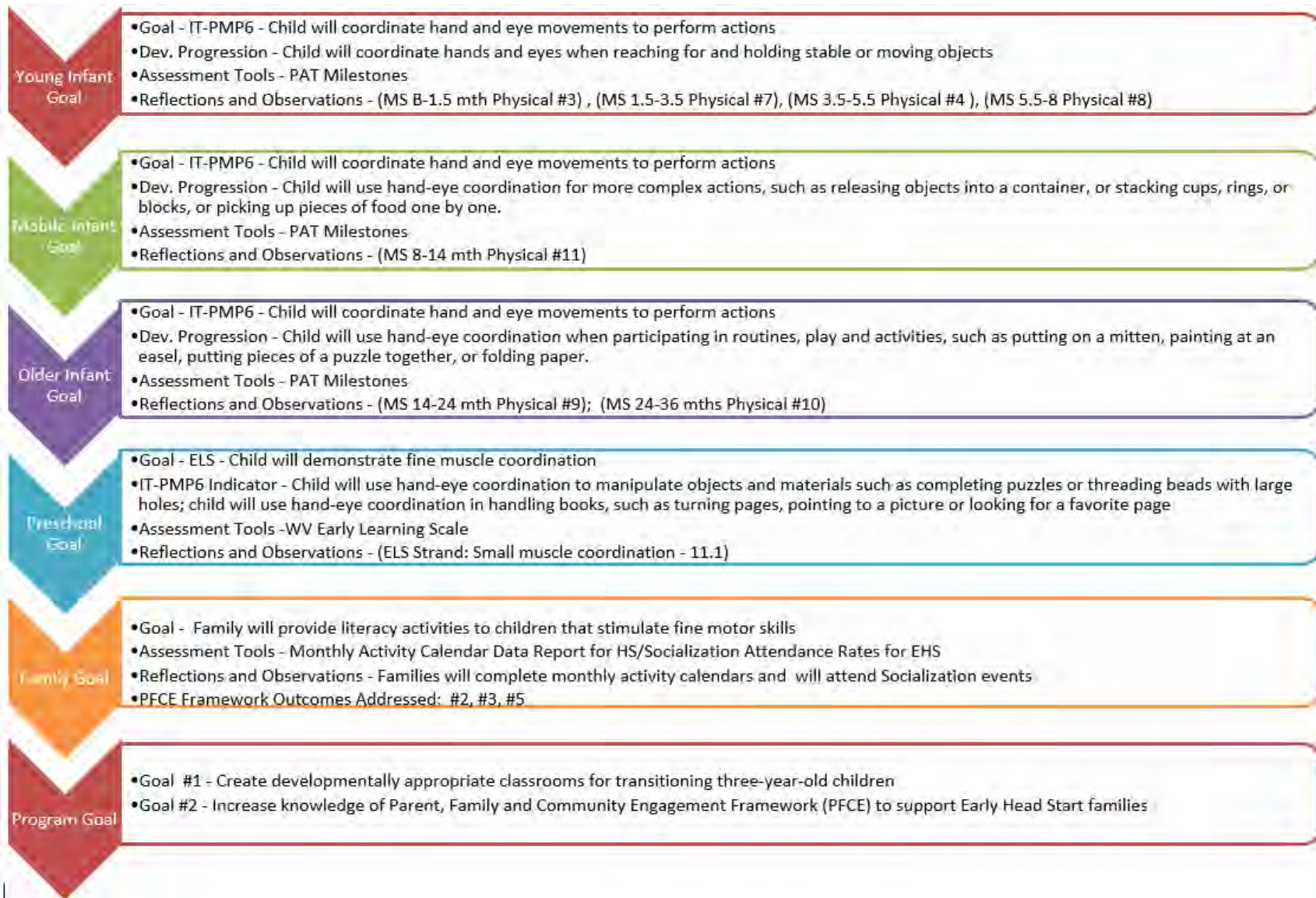
Domain: Cognition
EHS Sub Domain: Exploration and Discovery
HS Sub Domain: Scientific Inquiry



Domain: Language and Communication/Literacy
ELS Sub Domain: Vocabulary
HS Strand: Phonological Awareness



Domain: Perceptual, Motor, and Physical Development
EHS Sub Domain: Fine Motor
HS Sub Doman: Physical Health



Domain: Social and Emotional Development
EHS Sub Domain: Emotional Functioning
HS Sub Domain: Social Problem Solving



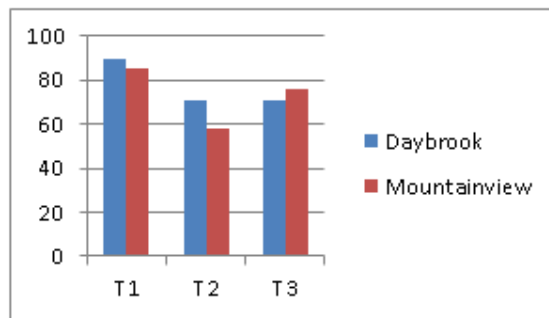
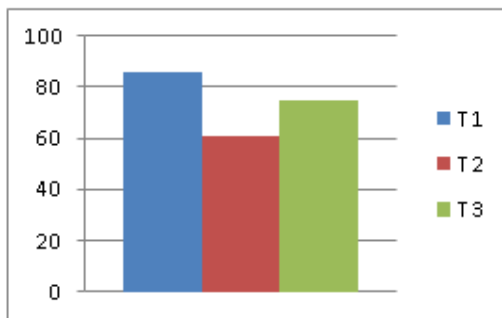
The Monongalia County Delegate Head Start Program is keenly aware of the importance of School Readiness skills and the window of opportunity for learning with its students. Therefore, School Readiness is an area of strong focus for our Head Start Program, Early Head Start Program, and WV Pre-K. Monongalia County Head Start/Pre-K teachers use the Creative Curriculum and its assessment system to track child outcome and program trends. Creative Curriculum has 52 objectives that address multiple domains which include: social/emotional learning, physical, language/literacy, and math development. Teachers make observations during daily routines, direct teaching and child-initiated play that result in the leveling of children's progress three times per year. Observations are collected in a variety of ways and are organized to develop an accurate description of the child's present levels of performance in each objective area. Data is recorded three times per year during the months of October, February, and May; and is entered into the WVDE WVEIS Early Learning Reporting System. Using this web based application, teachers are able to review trends, track individual student progress, and produce student specific reports to share with parents during home visits, teacher/parent conferences, etc.

The School Readiness Team also uses this data to analyze our School Readiness goals, review trends, and identify areas in which support or professional development is needed. The data is compiled and analyzed after each reporting session and again for our annual outcomes report at the end of the school year. The data has been organized into charts and tables for review, analysis, and comparison. The data below is an end-of-year compilation for each School Readiness Goal for the 2015-2016 school year. 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, 2015 – June 30, 2016

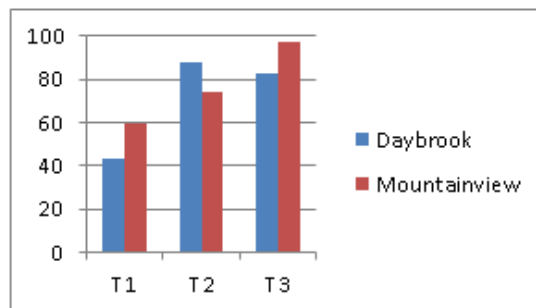
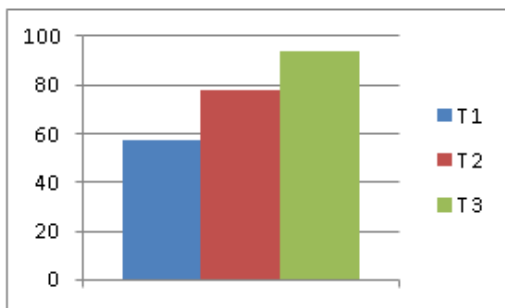
Young Infants:

COOPERATION



Data Source: PAI Milestone-(MS B-13 ~~msb~~ Social Emotional#4) (MS13-33 Social Emotional#4) (MS33-55 Social Emotional#2) (MS55-8 Social Emotional#1) (MS8-14 ~~msb~~ Social Emotional#9)

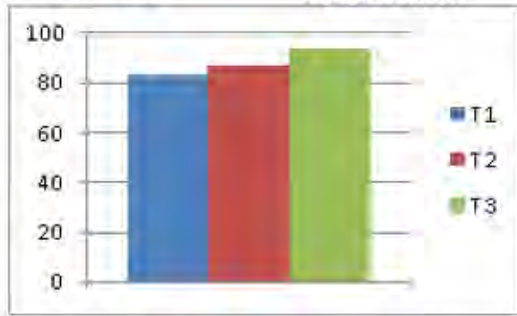
Mobile Infants:



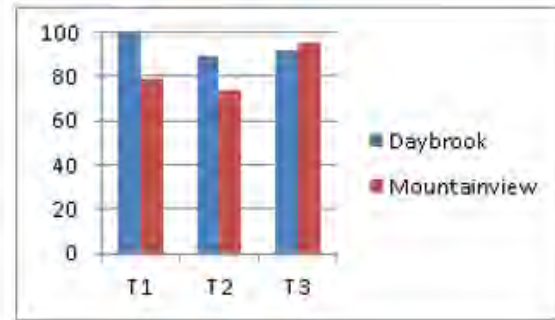
Data Source: PAI Milestone-(MS14-24 ~~msb~~ Social Emotional#9)

Older Infants:

COOPERATION

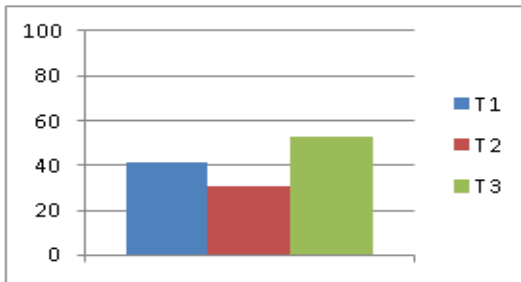


Data Source: PAT Milestone (MS 24-34 with Social Emotional #5)

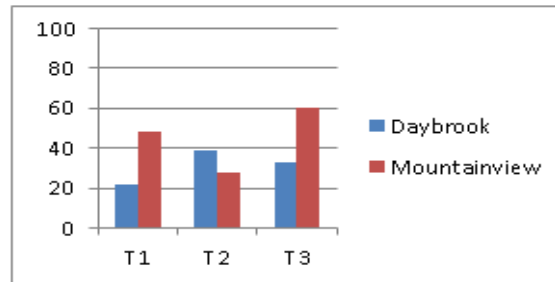


Family Participation:

EHS:



Data Source: Attendance Reports

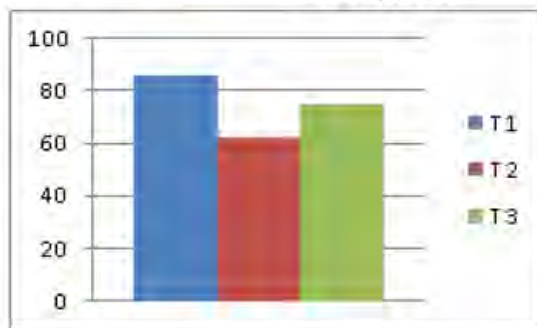


Goal 2: Cognitive Development - Scientific Inquiry

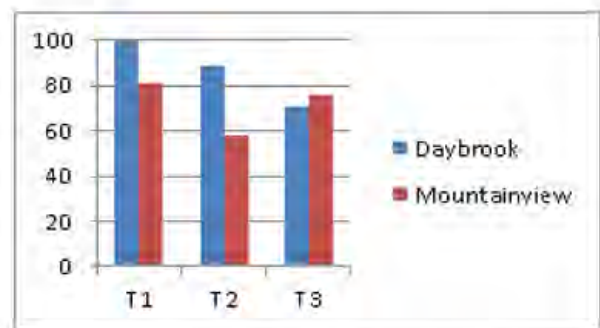
Early Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

Young Infants:

COGNITION



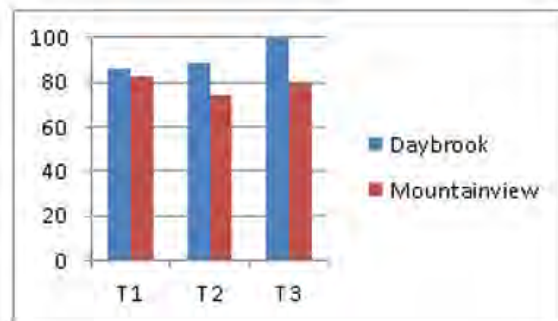
Data Source: PAT Milestone (MS B-1.5 with Intellectual #1), (MS 1.5-3.5 Intellectual #4), (MS 3.5-5.5 Intellectual #1), (MS 5.5-8 Intellectual #5), (MS 8-14 with Intellectual #2)



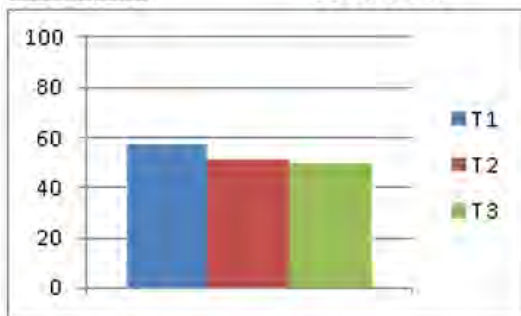
Mobile Infants: COGNITION



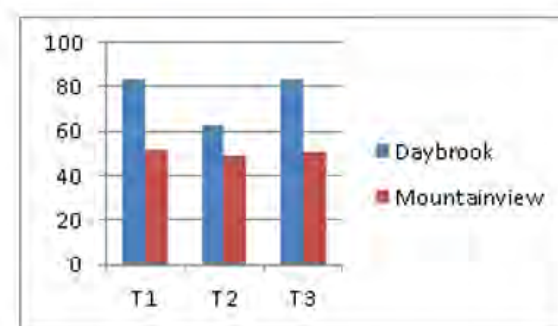
Data Source: PAT Milestones - (MS 14-24 ~~mobile~~ Intellectual #1)



Older Infants: COGNITION

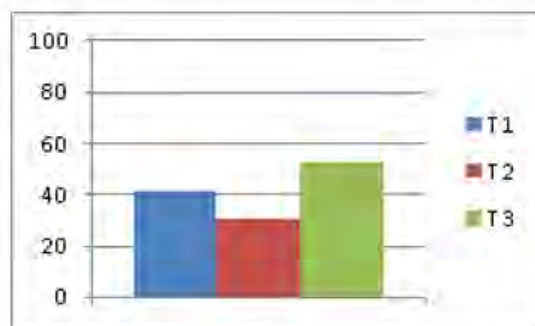


Data Source: PAT Milestones - (MS 24-36 ~~mobile~~ Intellectual #5)

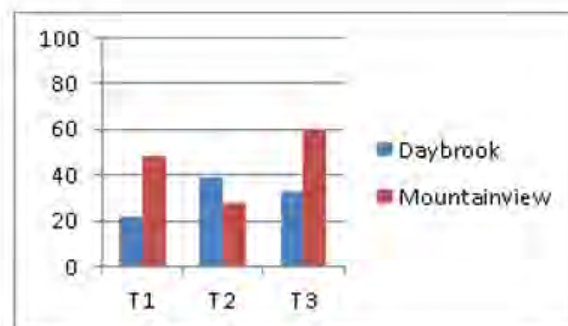


Family Participation:

EHS: COGNITION

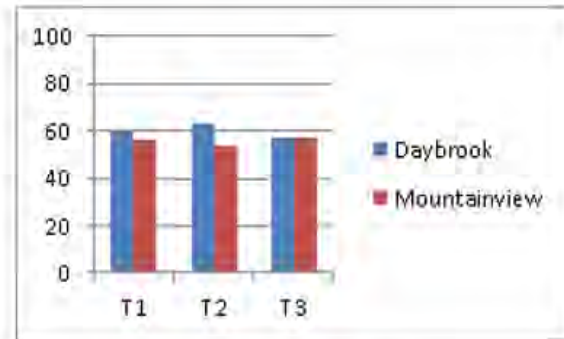
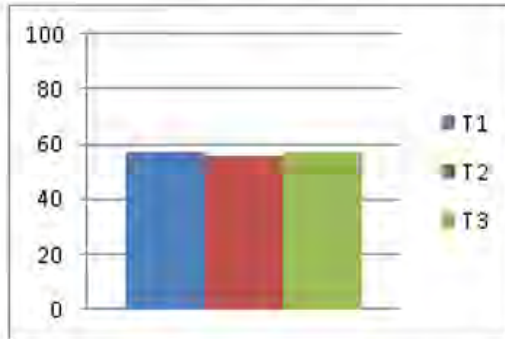


Data Source: Attendance Reports



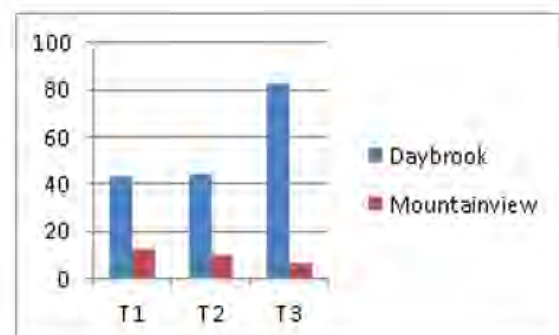
Goal 3: Language and Literacy - Phonological Awareness Early Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

Young Infants: LANGUAGE AND LITERACY



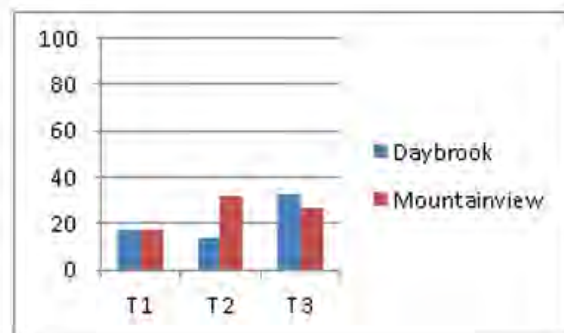
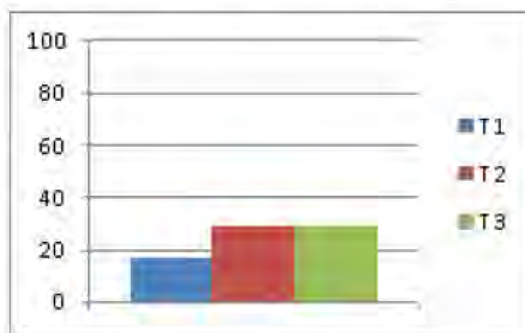
Data Source: PAT Milestones - (MFS 8-15 mths language #4) (MFS 15-23.5 language #4) (MFS 23.5-35 language #4) (MFS 35-50 language #4) (MFS 50-64 mths language #9)

Mobile Infants: LANGUAGE AND LITERACY



Data Source: PAT Milestones - (MFS 18-24 mths language #4)

Older Infants: LANGUAGE AND LITERACY



Data Source: PAT Milestones - (MFS 24-36 mths language #2)

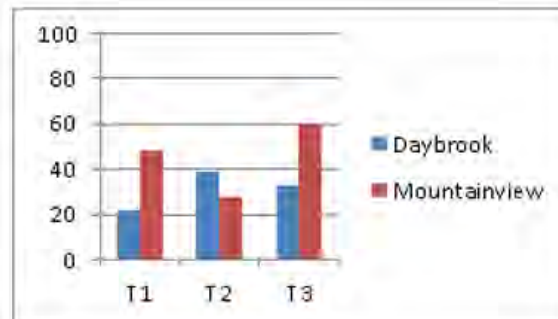
Family Participation:

EHS:

LANGUAGE AND LITERACY



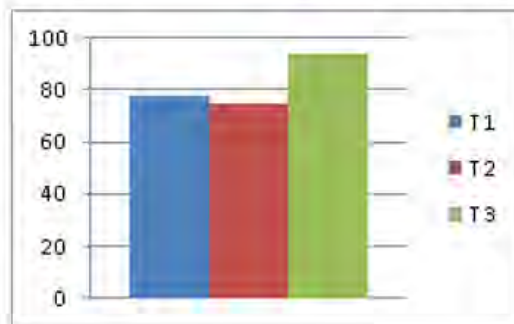
Data Source: Attendance Reports



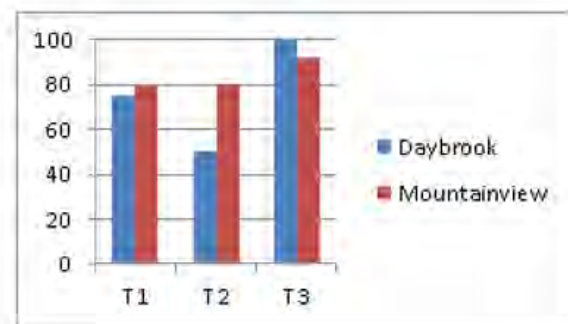
Goal 4: Physical Development - Physical Health Early Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

Young Infants:

PHYSICAL HEALTH

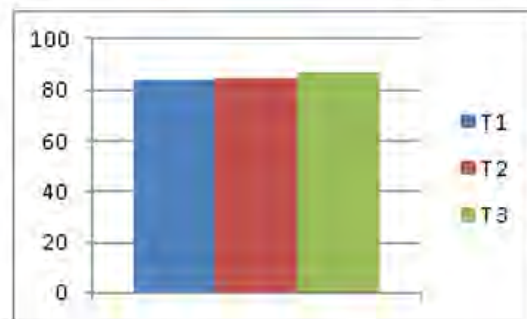


Data Source: Health Compliance Reports on Baby STEPS

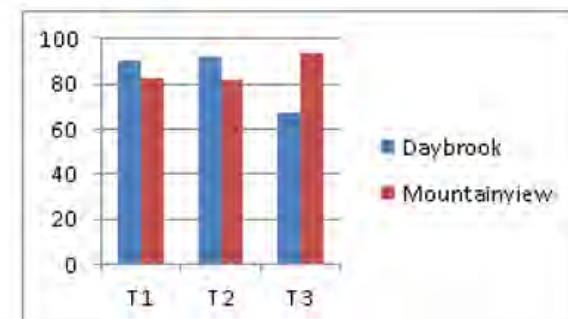


Mobile Infants:

PHYSICAL HEALTH

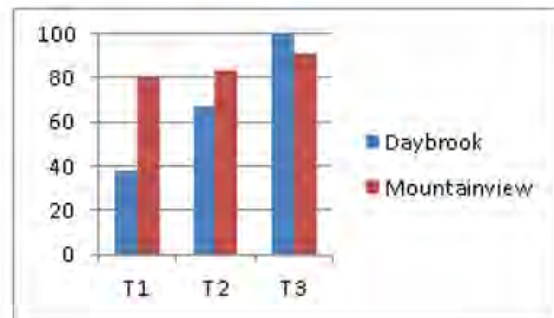
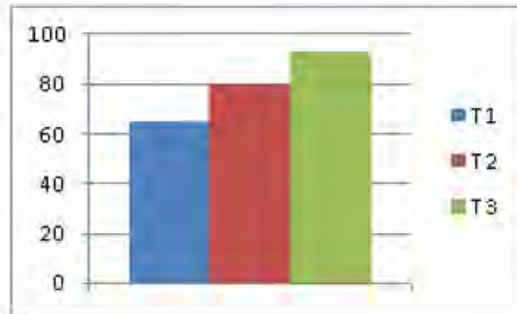


Data Source: Health Compliance Reports on Baby STEPS



Older Infants:

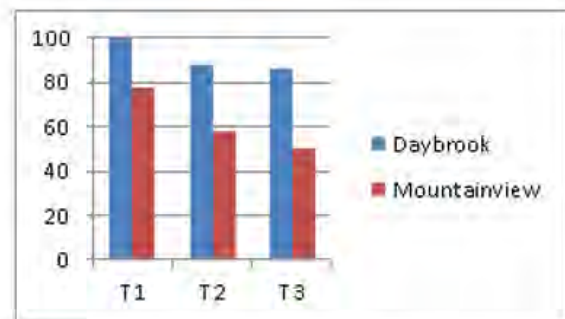
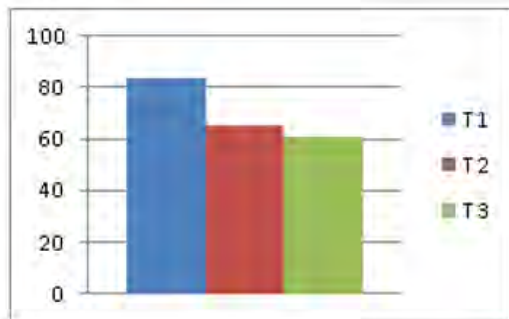
PHYSICAL HEALTH



Data Source: Health Compliance Reports on by STEPS

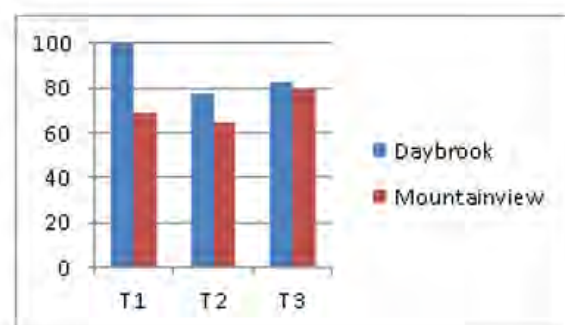
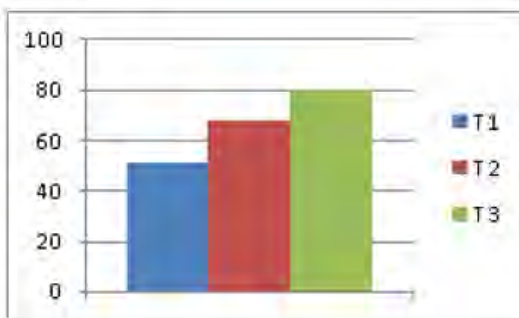
Goal 5: Social Emotional Development - Social Problem Solving Early Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

Young Infants:



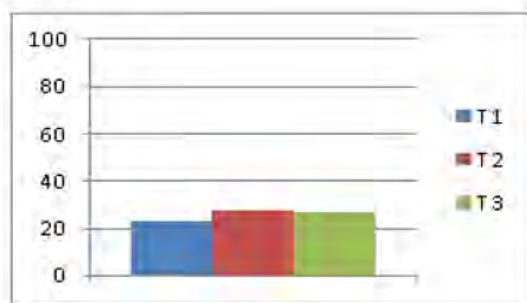
Data Source: PAT Milestones - [MG 8-15 mth Soc-Emot #2] [MG 15-23 Soc-Emot #3] [MG 23-33 Soc-Emot #3] [MG 33-38 Soc-Emot #6] [MG 38-48 mth Soc-Emot #4]

Mobile Infants:

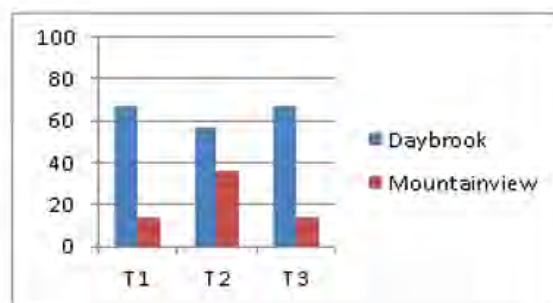


Data Source: PAT Milestones - [MG 18-24 mth Soc. #10]

Older Infants:

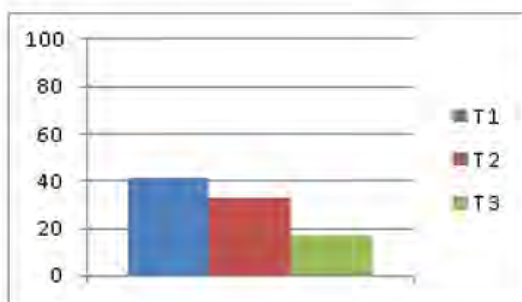


Data Source: PAT Milestones - IHS 24-36 (mta Soc-Look #1)

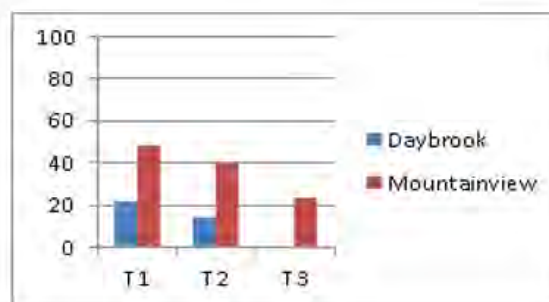


Family Participation:

EHS:

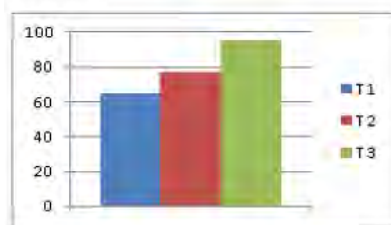


Data Source: Parents Health Consultation Records

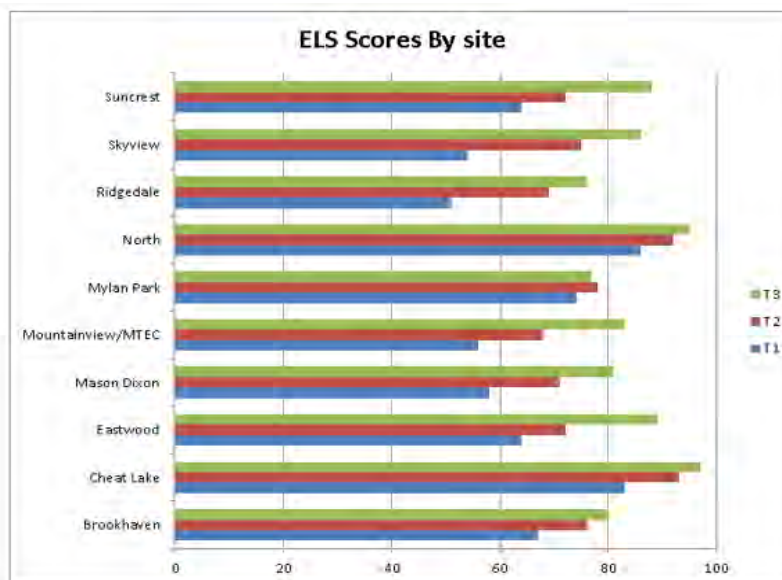


Goal 1: Approaches to Learning - Cooperation Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

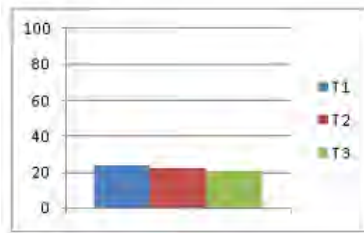
Head Start:



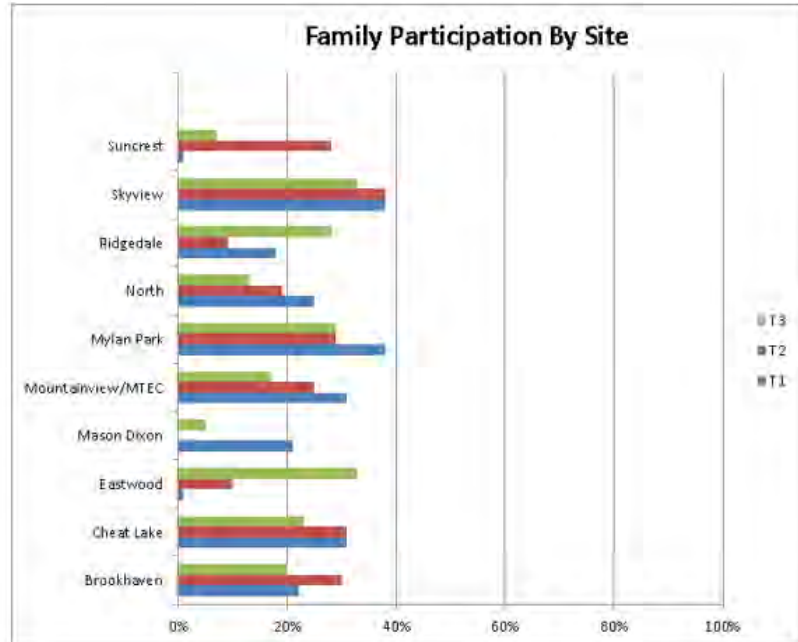
Data Source: ELS Stand: Quality and Attributes of Cooperative Play (2)



Head Start:

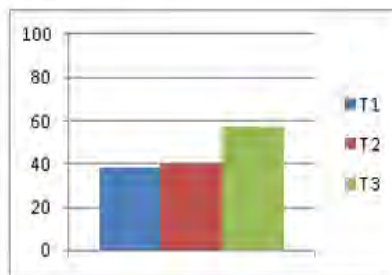


Data Source: Family Activity Calendar

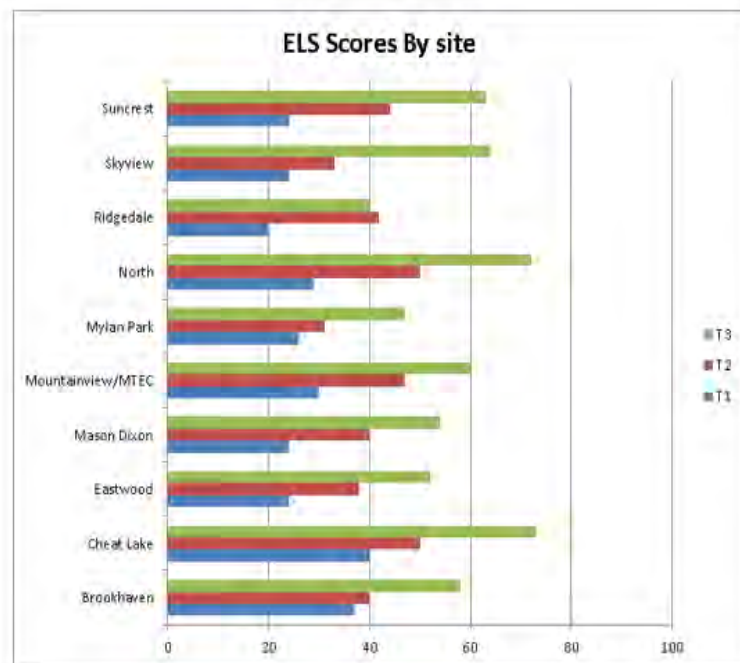


Goal 2: Cognitive Development - Scientific Inquiry Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

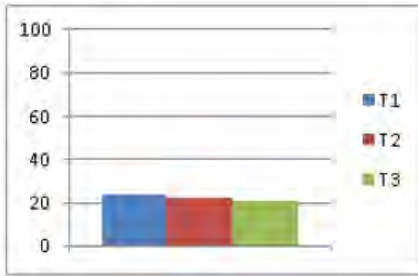
Head Start:



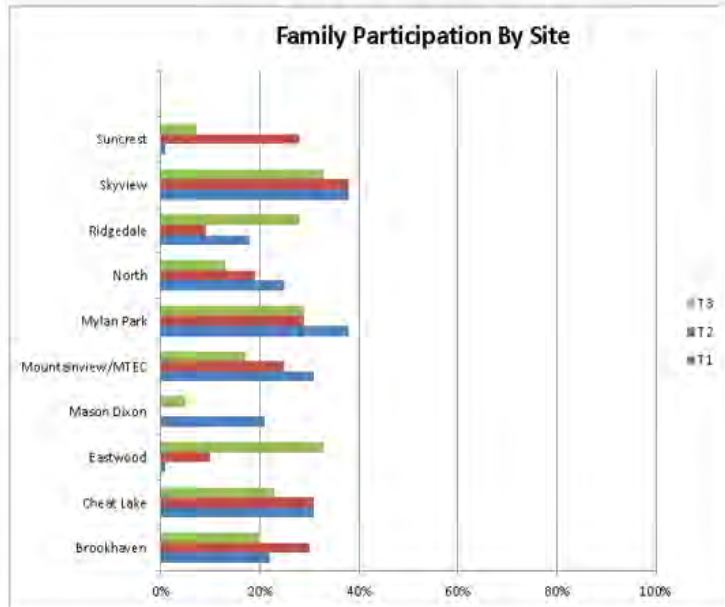
Data Source: ELS Strand: Investigation - 4.31



Head Start:



Data Source: Family Activity Calendars



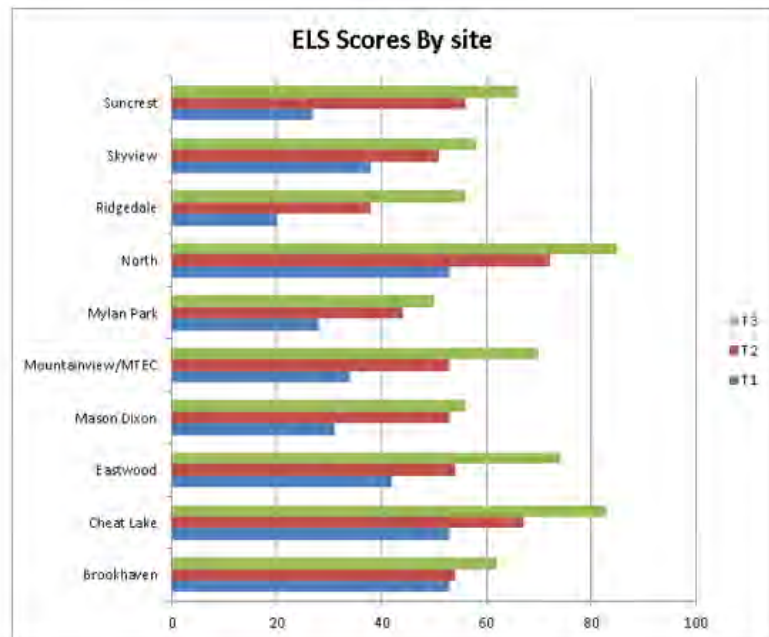
**Goal 3: Language and Literacy
Phonological Awareness**

Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

Head Start:



Data Source: HES Street Language Manipulation-3.1)

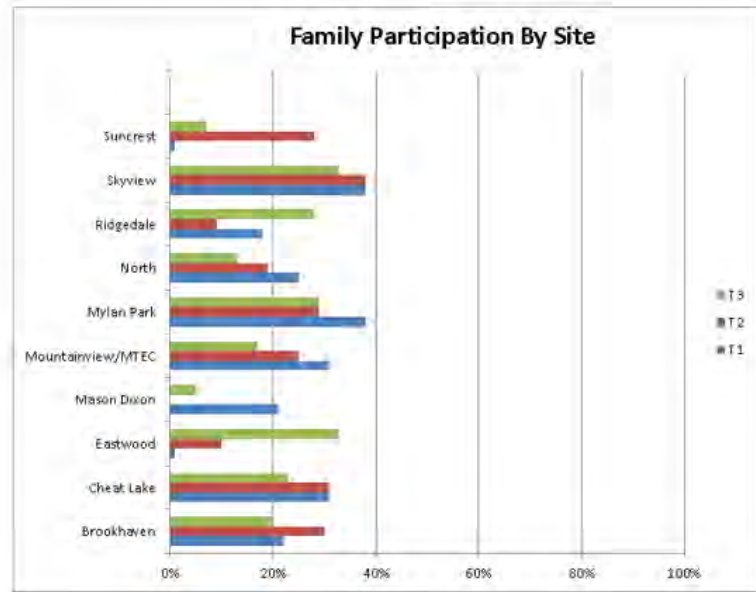


Family Participation

Head Start:

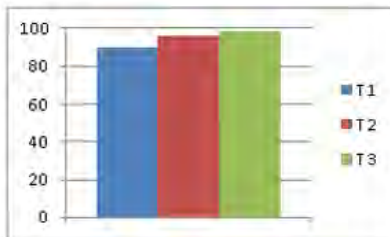


Data Source: Family Activity Calendar

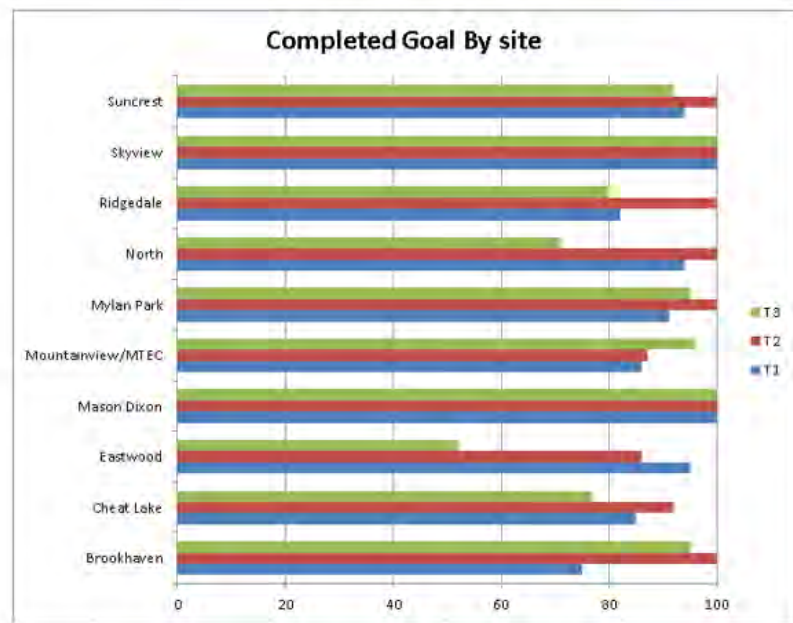


Goal 4: Physical Development - Physical Health Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

Head Start:

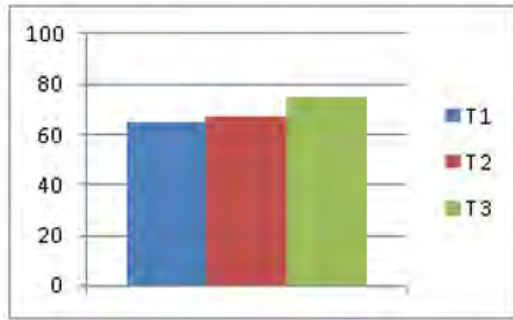


Data Source: Health Compliance Reports on PSY105



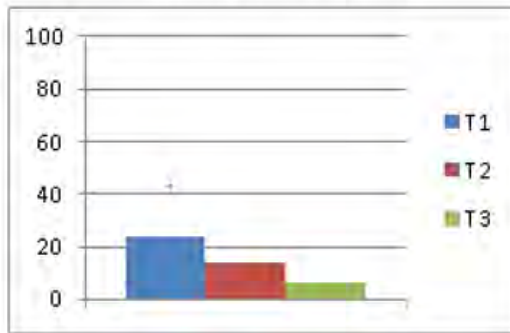
Goal 5: Social Emotional Development - Social Problem Solving Head Start Annual Comparison Data- July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

Head Start:

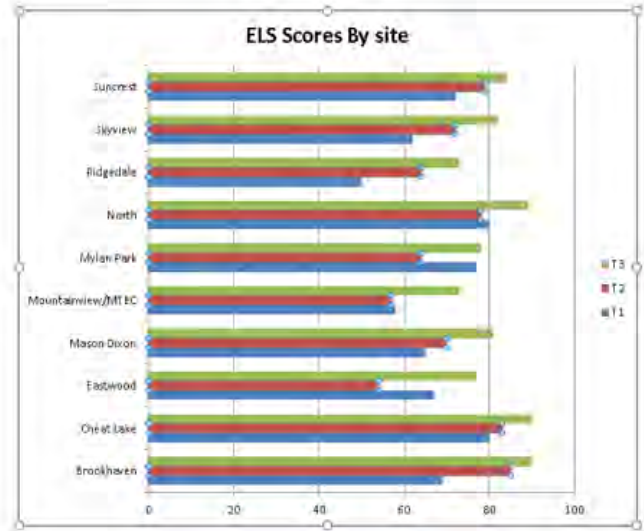


Data Source: ELS Standard: Social Problem Solving - 3.4

Head Start: FAMILY PARTICIPATION



Data Source: Mental Health Consultation Records and Attendance Records



Summary

In summation, Monongalia County Board of Education Head Start Delegate Program is very proud of the progress that has been demonstrated in our children's performance across the developmental continuum. Upon review and analysis, we have determined that our children continue to need additional support in the areas of cognitive development, language and literacy, and social emotional development. We also determined, based upon our data, to continue our efforts with our school readiness goals for the coming year. One mission is to support our children in these areas by providing materials, supplies, professional development, and embedded coaching to further develop these specific areas.

Our staff, teachers, assistant teachers, coaches and administrators continue to use data from ongoing assessments to individualize instruction, drive instruction, identify program needs, and make changes as appropriate. By using data, we provide professional development to enhance and support developmentally appropriate content to be included in classroom experiences, as evidenced in teacher lesson plans. It is our hope, our desire, and our goal that student progress is made in all curricular domains, and that our children acquire basic fundamental skills that are necessary for educational success in the future.

COUNTY SERVICES: HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START

Barbour County

Barbour County **Head Start** partners with the Barbour County Board of Education (BCBOE) serving HS children in seven (7) classrooms. There are four Pre-K collaborative classrooms operated by the BCBOE that serves HS children: two are located at the Philippi Elementary School (Philippi Elementary I and II), one is located at Belington Elementary (Belington I), and one is located at the Junior Elementary School. Barbour County has three (3) Head Start operated centers that are Pre-K collaborative with the BCBOE: Philippi I and II Head Start in Philippi and Belington Elementary II (formerly Belington Philip Barbour Pre-K Head Start). Kasson Elementary has a Pre-K class operated by the BCBOE, but Head Start does not serve this school.

The recruitment areas for Philippi I and II HS is the Philippi town area; Philippi Elementary I and II is also the Philippi community area and the northern end of the county including Galloway; Belington recruitment area is the Belington town area and southern end of the county while Junior is the Junior community area.

For PY51, the program and the BCBOE decided to move the Belington Philip Barbour Pre-K Head Start operated classroom located in the Philip Barbour High School Technical Center to the Belington Elementary School in order for all Pre-K children to attend a school with similar age peers. With this move, the team also decided the Belington I BCBOE operated classroom would be added to the collaboration and HS would then count children in both classrooms.

Children are transported at Philippi Head Start I and II by NCWVCAA Head Start. All other sites have transportation provided by the BCBOE. Two Family Resource Coordinators hired and supervised by HS serve only HS eligible families throughout the seven collaborative Pre-K classrooms.

For PY51, there were approximately one hundred thirty-three (133) collaborative Pre-K children being served. Barbour County assisted other counties to ensure funded enrollment by servicing approximately eighty-five (85) eligible children though the county. High Scope Curriculum is the curriculum the county utilizes. During the 2010-2011 school year, the county became Universal and its last Universal Pre-K Audit was conducted in December 2014. The next Universal Pre-K Audit will be held during the 2017-2018 school year. All classrooms in the county are full day, four days per week, and inclusive.

Site	First day of school	# HS Children	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours / Day	Days/ Week	Days/ Year
Belington II ©	8/29/2016	8	Full	8:00-2:15	6.25	4	137
Belington I ©	8/29/2016	5	Full	7:30-2:45	7.25	4	137
Philippi Elem I ©	8/29/2016	9	Full	8:00-3:00	7.00	4	137
Philippi Elem II ©	8/29/2016	6	Full	8:00-3:00	7.00	4	137
Philippi I ©	8/29/2016	18	Full	9:00 - 3:15	6.25	4	128
Philippi II ©	8/29/2016	17	Full	8:00 - 2:15	6.25	4	128
Junior ©	8/29/2016	5	Full	7:30-2:30	7.00	4	137

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2016 enrollment count.

Early Head Start services began during the PY51 or 2016-2017 school year in Barbour County. This was due to the continued difficulty finding qualified staff to provide EHS in Preston County and the number of eligible children located within the county. The Family Educator and the socialization site are located in the Philippi I HS building. The program is serving its funded allotment of nine (9) infants and toddlers with no prenatals enrolled at this time.

BARBOUR	EHS Children	Full Day/Half Day	Home Visits/Year	Hours of Home Visit	Socializations /Year	Hours/ Socializations
EHS – Philippi (HB)	9	HB	44	1.5	24	1.5

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 2015 Data Book

Marion County

Marion County Board of Education (BOE) and Marion County **Head Start** work collaboratively to provide Pre-K services to children throughout the county. Marion County Head Start funded enrollment is two hundred and fourteen (214) ACF-funded students. Children are served in Marion County in an inclusive setting as no special needs classrooms exist. Marion County uses the Creative Curriculum in all classrooms.

Marion County HS reduced their funded enrollment from 234 to 214 in PY51 by changing West Fairmont HS from two half day classrooms to a full-day classroom to meet Policy 2525 guidelines to provide at least fifteen hundred minutes per week and forty-eight thousand minutes of instruction annually. All eleven (11) of the center-based classrooms operated by Marion County HS are full day, four days per week. The classrooms and their recruitment areas are: Carolina I and II recruitment area Carolina, Fairview, Farmington, and Monongah; Edgemont I and II recruitment area Edgemont, Watson, and Locust Avenue;

Fairmont I and II recruitment area East Side and Kingmont; Mannington I and II recruitment area is Mannington; Rivesville I and II recruitment area Rivesville, Bellview, Baxter, and Grant Town; and West Fairmont recruitment area Downtown Fairmont, parts of East Side, Monumental, Barrackville, and Bellview.

Marion County was recognized as being Universally Pre-K during the 2011-12 school year and are scheduled for the upcoming Pre-K/Audit in the 2017-18 school year. Minimal recommendations and required follow up was a result of the Pre-K/Audit completed in 2014-15, as well as commendations for implementing the WVBE Policy 2525 and a commitment to offer high quality Universal Pre-K.

NCWVCAA HS Program began providing transportation at Rivesville during PY51 and continue to provide transportation at all other HS operated sites in Marion County. As part of the agreement with the Marion County Board of Education, the BOE provides meals for Rivesville while meals and space are provided at Mannington. The program also leases Fairmont HS from the Marion County BOE for \$1.00 per year.

The Marion County Board of Education operates thirteen (13) Pre-K classrooms in this county: Blackshere Elementary, East Dale Elementary (2 classrooms), East Fairmont High School (2 classrooms), White School Pre-K (2 classrooms), Barrackville Elementary, Fairview Elementary, Monongah Elementary (2 classrooms), East Park, and Watson Elementary. Childcare operates an additional nine (9) collaborative classrooms with the Board: Bright Beginnings (2 classrooms), Bumble Bear, Heart Junction, Learning Land, Pierpont Community College, Sunbeam (2 classrooms), and Wonderland.

PY51 HS funded enrollment at Carolina, Mannington, and Rivesville has been a challenge to meet and maintain. Carolina and Mannington have not maintained full enrollment during PY51 as there are four year olds in these areas that are opting to attend BOE sites. In Mannington and Rivesville, there are enough three year olds to meet enrollment but this results in ratio issues reducing the number of children that can be served in the classroom. Therefore, Mannington and Rivesville had to have a predominantly three year old classroom during PY51 each serving only 17 children. Carolina, Mannington, and Rivesville did have additional children on the wait list but were unable to enroll them because the families were above the income guidelines. All slots unable to be covered by Marion County were covered by other counties in the NCWVCAA service area. The number and location of BOE classrooms in Marion County presents added concerns to wait lists.

Marion County operates in collaboration with Marion County BOE two **Early Head Start** classrooms based at local high schools: East Fairmont High School and North Marion Vocational Technical Center. Each classroom serves 8 infants and toddlers/prenatals both using High Scope Curriculum. East Fairmont EHS serves recruitment area of East side while North Marion EHS serves 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 students with children age birth to three.** This program provides center-based services at both high schools while student parents are able to attend classes and complete their high school education (see table below). If each EHS cannot meet their funded enrollment by serving high school students, they can enroll community members who meet the eligibility guidelines.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/ Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/ Day	Day/ Week	Days/ Year
Carolina I ©	19	8/29/2016	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Carolina II ©	19	8/29/2016	Full	9:00 – 3:15	6.25	4	128

Edgemont I ©	18	8/29/2016	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Edgemont II ©	20	8/29/2016	Full	9:00 – 3:15	6.25	4	128
Fairmont I ©	20	8/29/2016	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Fairmont II ©	20	8/29/2016	Full	9:00 – 3:15	6.25	4	128
Mannington I ©	17	8/29/2016	Full	8:00 – 2:15	6.25	4	128
Mannington II ©	15	8/29/2016	Full	9:15 – 3:30	6.25	4	128
Rivesville I ©	20	8/29/2016	Full	8:00 – 3:15	6.25	4	128
Rivesville II ©	18	8/29/2016	Full	9:00 – 3:15	6.25	4	128
West Fairmont ©	20	8/29/2016	Full	10:00–4:15	6.25	4	128

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2016 enrollment count.

Marion County operates in collaboration with Marion County BOE two **Early Head Start** classrooms based at local high schools: East Fairmont High School and North Marion Vocational Technical Center. Each classroom serves 8 infants and toddlers/prenatals both using High Scope Curriculum. East Fairmont EHS serves recruitment area of East side while North Marion EHS serves 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 students with children age birth to three.** This program provides center-based services at both high schools while student parents are able to attend classes and complete their high school education (see table below). If each EHS cannot meet their funded enrollment by serving high school students, they can enroll community members who meet the eligibility guidelines.

Marion County Early Head Start has maintained full funded enrollment throughout PY51; however, current enrollment consists primarily of community families due to lack of high school enrollees.

Site	# HS Children	First day of school	Full/ Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/ day	Days/ Week	Days/ year
EFEHS ©	8	8/24/2016	Full	7:00 – 2:30	7.5	5	180
NMEHS ©	8	8/24/2016	Full	7:00 – 2:45	7.75	5	180

© Collaboration

Marion County currently has 14 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)
Educare Child Care Center	25 children (birth – 5 years old)
Fritz's Rugratz	27 children (birth-2 years old), 21 children (2-12 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 2015 Data Book

Monongalia County

Monongalia County **Head Start** is a **Delegate** 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 currently served in ten (10) elementary schools, one vocational school, and an Annex building. Multiple locations enable children throughout all areas of the county to be served. At this time, there are no areas of the county that are not served by the program. Transportation is provided to all Pre-K students within Monongalia County by the Board of Education.

Monongalia County Head Start has, and continues to meet our funded enrollment. In addition, our program continues to meet or exceed the 10% requirement of special needs students. Monongalia County has a population of great need, as well as a population of great wealth. These characteristics make Monongalia County unique. With our unique **characteristics, our program maintains a "waitlist" of eligible children. These children are served as Pre-K children in collaborative classrooms until Head Start spots become available.** The waitlist is ranked according to the current Selection Criteria. When a spot becomes available, our staff identifies the child with the highest ranking and attempts to enroll them. If parents are no longer interested in Head Start Services, or are no longer eligible, staff then moves to the next child on the list. Monongalia County Head Start has always maintained an adequate waitlist and believes that the neediest families be served. Monongalia County Head Start has adopted the Creative Curriculum for use in all PK classrooms. All classrooms are collaborative and integrative, and all Head Start, Pre-K, and Special Needs children are provided/exposed to the same curricular and educational experiences. The program uses Preschool Steps, the West Virginia Early Learning Scale, and the WV Early Learning Reporting System to collect and analyze individual student data, classroom data, and programmatic data. Head Start children are assigned to schools based upon their attendance areas and needs.

Monongalia County Teachers hold either a Bachelor's Degree or a 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.

Three (3) classrooms move at Suncrest Primary School to the newly built Suncrest Elementary School (identified as a STREAM school-Science, Technology, Reading, English/Language, Arts, and Math) with children starting at this new site on January 3, 2017.

WV Pre-k Classroom/Site	# HS Children – as of 12/31/2016	First day of school	Full/ Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/ day	Days/ Week	Days / year	Collaboration – BOE, HS, CC	Inclusive or SN
Brookhaven1	5	8/29/16	Full	8:53-3:30	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Brookhaven 2	6	8/29/16	Full	8:53-3:30	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Brookhaven 3	3	8/29/16	Full	8:53-3:30	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Cheat Lake 1	8	8/29/16	Full	8:55-3:30	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Cheat Lake 2	3	8/29/16	Full	8:55-3:30	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Cheat Lake 3	8	8/29/16	Full	8:55-3:30	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Eastwood 1	6	8/29/16	Full	8:15-2:50	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Eastwood 2	11	8/29/16	Full	8:15-2:50	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Eastwood 3	3	8/29/16	Full	8:15-2:50	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Mason Dixon1	5	8/29/16	Full	8:45-3:30	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Mason Dixon2	9	8/29/16	Full	8:45-3:30	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Mason Dixon3	2	8/29/16	Full	8:45-3:30	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
MTEC	5	8/29/16	Full	8:25-3:25	7	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Mountainview1	3	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:30	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Mountainview2	7	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:30	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Mountainview3	7	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:30	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Mylan Park 1	6	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:25	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Mylan Park 2	5	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:25	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Mylan Park 3	9	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:25	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
North 1	6	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:25	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
North 2	6	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:25	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
North 3	5	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:25	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
North 4	5	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:25	6.5	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Ridgedale 1	5	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:35	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Ridgedale 2	8	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:35	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Skyview 1	7	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:35	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Skyview 2	8	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:35	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Skyview 3	6	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:35	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Skyview 4	3	8/29/16	Full	8:50-3:35	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Suncrest Ele. 1	3	8/29/16	Full	8:30-3:10	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Suncrest Ele. 2	4	8/29/16	Full	8:30-3:10	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
Suncrest Ele. 3	4	8/29/16	Full	8:30-3:10	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive
PIECES PRG. Westover Annex 1	0	11/28/16	Full	8:30-3:10	6.75	4	140	BOE	Inclusive

All Monongalia County Schools (MCS) Head Start/Pre-K classrooms follow the revised Head Start Performance Standards and West Virginia Policy 2525 in regards to classroom assessment requirements. Currently, all classrooms are assessed according to these procedures. ECERS-R and CLASS assessments are conducted by outside evaluation

volunteers or consultants as outlines in our required procedures. Once completed, the school team, along with coach, the principal, and the teacher meet together to review the results. From the results, an individualized Continuous Quality Improvement Plan (CQI Plan) is created and implemented. These results are aggregated and used to create a summary of countywide 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. School principals are provided with 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 Program Review once every three years. Monongalia County Pre-K Program became Universal in 2010, and is scheduled to be reviewed again February 2017.

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 Early Head Start 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, and continues to maintain funded enrollment as well as the 10% special needs requirements. In addition, a waitlist of eligible children and pregnant mothers is maintained by program staff. The waitlist is ranked according to the current selection criteria. As spots become available, staff will identify 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 child/family 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 the Early Head Start Program. 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, Parent Committee Meetings, 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 seem-less transitions for children and families.

Monongalia County also has collaborative partnerships with eleven (11) licensed childcare within the county as follows:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Chyleen's Two's, Three's, and Fours, LLC	32 (Ages 2-4)
Early Learning Facility (ELF)	98 (Ages 2-5)
Early Learning Facility #2	38 (Ages 5-12 yrs) Before and After school
Fair Play, LLC	54 (Ages 2-12)
Kinderhaus	121 (Ages 3 months – 12 yrs)
Playworks	75 (Ages 2-5 yrs.)
Place of Grace	86 (Ages 6 weeks – 12 yrs)
Presbyterian Child Development Center	109 (Ages 6 weeks-12 yrs.)

St. Francis	450 (Ages PK-2 – 14)
Toys n Tots	105 (Ages 6 weeks – 12 yrs.)
WVU Nursery	40 (20 in a.m. 20 in p.m.) (4-5 year old)
Young Hearts, LLC	85 (Ages 6 weeks – 5 yrs.)

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:

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	125 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)
Mini Mountaineers Site 3	60 children (0-2 years old)
Moments of Joy Infant & Child Learning Center	60 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	66 children (0-12 years old)
Suncrest Childcare Early Learning Center	206 children (0-13 years old)
The Shack Neighborhood House, Inc.	135 children (5-12 years old)
Toys and Tots Daycare Center	64 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, 2017)

Monongalia County	2013	2014
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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 2015 Data Book

Pocahontas County

The NCWVCAA **Head Start** Program collaborates with two entities in Pocahontas County to provide Head Start (HS) services for up to 25 children. School Days Child Care and the North Central HS Program collaborate to provide HS services at their site for up to 15 ACF-eligible students. School Days Child Care serves the Buckeye area and those families needing before and/or after school child care. NCWVCAA also collaborates with the Pocahontas County Board of Education (PCBOE) to provide services to a maximum of 10 ACF-enrolled students at Hillsboro Elementary (6) and Marlinton Elementary (3) board-operated Pre-K classrooms. Hillsboro serves the Hillsboro, Seebert, and Mill Point communities. Marlinton serves the Marlinton, Edray, and Slatyfork communities. The PCBOE collaborates separately with School Days Child Care to provide Pre-K services for up to 20 students.

The county obtained Universal Pre-K status in 2011. All sites in the county utilize the Creative Curriculum and, transportation is provided by the PCBOE for all sites. The PCBOE operates a Pre-K site at Green Bank Elementary that is not part of any collaboration. Family and Community Partnership (FCP) services are provided by the program with the Family Resource Coordinator housed at the Randolph County FCP office. The program has maintained full enrollment (a minimum of 20) during PY51 and is currently covering additional slots (4) for other counties. Due to the additional coverage, the wait list is minimal.

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 ©	4	8/22/2016	Full	8:30-4:00	7.50	4	137
Marlinton ©	4	8/22/2016	Full	7:45-3:30	7.75	4	137
School Days ©	15	8/22/2016	Full	7:45-3:15	7.50	4	208

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2016 enrollment count.

Pocahontas County has two licensed child care sites, as follows:

Child Care Center	Capacity
Linwood Community Day Care	31 children (0-13 years old)
School Days Child Care, LLC (Beard Heights)	66 children (0-12 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2017)

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 2015 Data Book

Preston County

The Pre-K Collaboration between the Preston County Board of Education (PCBOE) and NCWVCAA **Head Start** (HS) provides center-based services to a total of two hundred forty-one (241) children in fourteen (14) classrooms during PY51. Of this number, eighty (80) were HS eligible children served in fourteen (14) all-encompassing classrooms that operate full day, four days per week. The Board also has a childcare partnership with Little Bear Day Care in the Bruceton Mills area; however, HS children are not counted in this classroom. There are three (3) HS operated classrooms in this county: South Preston II serving the areas of Tunnelton and Fellowsville; Kingwood III covering the Kingwood, Howesville, and Albright areas; and West Preston I (formerly called Valley I) serving the areas of Masontown, Reedsville, and Arthurdale.

Although the funded enrollment number for Preston County is eighty (80), seventy-one (71) Head Start children were provided services in 2016-2017. Other counties within the NCWVCAA service area covered the additional slots to ensure funded enrollment.

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 West Preston I, II and III (Masontown, Reedsville, and Arthurdale areas). West Preston I, II and III were previously known as Valley I, II and III. The name changes occurred when the school name was changed from Valley Elementary to West Preston School because of the addition of the **previous students who attended West Preston Middle School**. NCWVCAA's Head Start class, West Preston I (formerly called Valley I) moved into the West Preston School on January 3, 2017. The PCBOE provides transportation to all Pre-K school children.

Universal Pre-K status for the PCBOE and NCWVCAA Head Start was achieved during the 2011-2012 school year. All of the Pre-K classrooms use Creative Curriculum.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/day	Days/Week	Days/year
Aurora ©	2	8/15/2016	Full	8:00-3:00	7	4	142
Bruceton I ©	8	8/15/2016	Full	7:30-2:30	7	4	142
Bruceton II ©	4	8/15/2016	Full	7:30-2:30	7	4	142

Kingwood I ©	4	8/15/2016	Full	8:00-3:00	7	4	142
Kingwood II ©	6	8/15/2016	Full	8:00-3:00	7	4	142
Kingwood III ©	7	8/15/2016	Full	8:00-3:00	7	4	142
South Preston I ©	4	8/15/2016	Full	7:45-2:45	7	4	142
South Preston II ©	66	8/15/2016	Full	7:45-2:45	7	4	142
Terra Alta I ©	12	8/15/2016	Full	7:30-2:30	7	4	142
Terra Alta II ©	6	8/15/2016	Full	7:30-2:30	7	4	142
Valley I ©	6	8/15/2016	Full	7:30-2:30	7	4	142
Valley II ©	5	8/15/2016	Full	7:30-2:30	7	4	142
Valley III ©	7	8/15/2016	Full	7:30-2:30	7	4	142

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2016 enrollment count.

Early Head Start Home-based services were moved from Preston County to Barbour County in the summer of PY51 because the county had difficulty hiring and retaining a qualified Family Educator during the past several years. Previous discussions have been held with the PCBOE to consider opening an EHS Center-based option at the high school; however, the board is not interested to pursue this option at this time.

In addition to the four licensed day care centers, there are five MountainHeart-approved family childcare homes.

Child Care Center	Capacity
Kings and Queens	67 children (0-13 years old)
Little Bear Child Care, LLC	Not available
Littles Daycare	24 children (2-12 years old)
Play and Grow Daycare	60 children (2-12 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2017)

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 2015 Data Book

Randolph County

Pre-K services are provided to approximately 220 children served by the collaboration between NCWVCAA Head Start and the Randolph County Board of Education (RCBOE) at twelve sites in the county that operate on a full day, 4 days per week instructional schedule. Of the total enrollment, Head Start services are provided to 119 ACF-eligible students. All students enrolled, both ACF and non-ACF, receive 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, serve both ACF and non-ACF students, and

utilize the High Scope Curriculum. Classroom space and transportation is provided by the RCBOE.

The program operates three classrooms: Third Ward II, serving the Downtown Elkins area and Crystal Springs; Midland I, serving the Midland, Chenoweth Creek, and Glenmore areas; and, Homestead, serving the Dailey and Valley Bend communities. There is some question as to the continued operation of Homestead Elementary. It was originally slated to be closed at the end of the 2016-2017 School Year. However, the RCBOE voted to keep it operating providing there are no major repairs needed to the school. A contingency plan has been developed by the RCBOE.

The RCBOE operates nine sites. Beverly (Special Needs) serves the Beverly, File's Creek, and Georgetown Road areas. Coalton serves the Coalton and Norton communities. George Ward I (Special Needs) and George Ward II serve the towns of Mill Creek, Huttonsville, and Valley Head. Jennings Randolph is zoned for the southern part of Elkins. Midland II (Special Needs) serves the Midland, Chenoweth Creek, and Glenmore areas. North (Special Needs) serves the communities of Highland Park, Montrose, and Kerens. Third Ward I (Special Needs) serves the areas of Crystal Springs and downtown Elkins.

Also, as part of the MOU, the North Central HS Program 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).

Since the 2009-2010 School Year, Randolph County has been an approved Universal Pre-K provider that must provide a space for every eligible Pre-K student (4 years of age or 3 year olds with IEPs) so there is no wait list. Additionally, the RCBOE also collaborates separately with Youth Health Services to provide Pre-K services in a Child Care site.

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/Day	Days/Week	Days/year
Beverly ©	11	8/22/2016	Full	8:00-3:30	7:50	4	135
Coalton ©	9	8/22/2016	Full	8:00-3:30	7:50	4	135
George Ward Elem I ©	11	8/22/2016	Full	7:15-2:30	7:25	4	135
George Ward Elem II ©	6	8/22/2016	Full	7:15-2:30	7:25	4	135
Harman ©	8	8/22/2016	Full	7:30-3:15	7:75	4	135
Homestead ©	6	8/22/2016	Full	6:45-2:15	7:50	4	135
Jennings Randolph I ©	13	8/22/2016	Full	8:00-4:00	8	4	135
Midland I ©	15	8/22/2016	Full	8:00-3:45	7:75	4	135
Midland II ©	3	8/22/2016	Full	8:00-3:45	7:75	4	135
North ©	12	8/22/2016	Full	7:00-3:00	8	4	135
Third Ward I ©	8	8/22/2016	Full	8:00-3:30	7:50	4	135
Third Ward II ©	16	8/22/2016	Full	8:00-3:30	7:50	4	135

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2016 enrollment count.

The **Early Head Start** program utilizes the High Scope Curriculum to provide Home-based services to twelve children and their families. The Family Educator (FE) provides weekly Home Visits and FCP services. Most 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 PY51. The FE continues working to recruit more families due to recent drops to build an adequate 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, 2017)

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 2015 Data Book

Taylor County

The Taylor County Collaborative Preschool includes **Head Start**, the Taylor County Board of Education (TCBOE), and Little Feet Daycare who offers preschool services to four year old and three year old children with IEPs in eight (8) Center-based classrooms during PY51. As part of the partnership between NCWVCAA Head Start and the TCBOE, negotiations for the 2016-2017 school year included: the Flemington Head Start part-day operated program being closed; the TCBOE then opening a Pre-K classroom in the Flemington Elementary School where HS children are served; the Lucretia AM class was relocated into the TCBOE Anna Jarvis Elementary School as a Head Start operated classroom, now called Anna Jarvis IV; and the Board agreeing to provide transportation to all Pre-K sites including the HS operated classrooms (Webster Center and Anna Jarvis IV) with the exception of the non-collaborative classroom, Lucretia, in which NCWVCAA HS provides its transportation. These negotiations resulted in all sites in Taylor County the ability to provide four, full days per week of preschool, which meets the demands of the county.

The Head Start operated Pre-K Collaborative classrooms and their recruitment area(s) include: Anna Jarvis IV primarily serves children from the eastern side of the county

including Grafton, 119N, Thornton, and Knottsville; and Webster Center primarily serving the towns of Webster, Pruntytown, and Grafton. The TCBOE collaborative board operated sites of Flemington serves the Flemington, Rosemont, and Simpson communities; Anna Jarvis I, II, and III serves children from the eastern side of the county including Grafton, 119N, Thornton, and Knottsville; while West Taylor, serves the western county communities of Pruntytown, Shinnston, Bridgeport, and Hepzibah. Little Feet Daycare continued to collaborate with the BOE to offer the 8th location providing Universal Pre-K. Before and after care is provided at Little Feet Daycare and for all Anna Jarvis sites.

As a result of the Lucretia AM class being relocated to Anna Jarvis Elementary, Lucretia PM, now called Lucretia is able to also provide a full day, four days per week classroom schedule. Lucretia continues to be a non-collaborative Head Start operated site serving up to seventeen (17) primarily three year old children. The ninety-six (96) Head Start enrolled children may attend Lucretia and any of the seven (7) collaborative sites operated by NCWVCAA and the TCBOE. The two (2) Family Resource Coordinators funded by Head Start offer services to the ninety-six (96) Head Start enrolled families throughout the county during the 2016-2017 school year.

Although not considered a Pre-K collaborative classroom with NCWVCAA Head Start or TCBOE, the Little Shepherds Preschool (LSP) at the Church of the Good Shepherd served thirteen (13) children ages three or four during PY51. The class is offered Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday during the morning hours from 8:00am to 11:15am. LSP does consider providing two half-day programs based on the number of applicants, which can service up to 40 children. LSP is a private preschool program and is at cost of the parent/guardian.

All of the Taylor County Collaborative Preschool classrooms including Little Feet Daycare and the Lucretia Head Start three year old classroom implement the High Scope learning methods while Little Shepherds uses Creative Curriculum

Site	* # HS Children	First day of school	Full/Half day	Hours of Operation	Hours/Day	Days/Week	Days/year
Anna Jarvis I ©	13	8/22/2016	Full	7:45 – 2:45	7	4	133
Anna Jarvis II ©	11	8/22/2016	Full	7:45 – 2:45	7	4	133
Anna Jarvis III ©	7	8/22/2016	Full	7:45 – 2:45	7	4	133
Anna Jarvis IV ©	20	8/22/2016	Full	7:45 – 2:45	7	4	133
Flemington ©	7	8/22/2016	Full	7:50 – 2:50	7	4	133
Lucretia ©	16	8/22/2016	Full	9:15 – 3:30	6.25	4	128
Webster ©	15	8/22/2016	Full	7:45 – 2:45	7	4	133
West Taylor Elem ©	7	8/22/2016	Full	7:50 – 2:50	7	4	133

© Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2016 enrollment count.

Using the restored sequestration monies for PY49, the program opened the nine (9) slot **Early Head Start** Home-based program for the first time in Taylor County. During PY51, the Early Head Start Home-based program increased its slots by three (3) due to closing of the Preston County EHS Home-based Program. The county is now serving twelve (12) 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	# Childr en	Full/ Half Day	Home Visits/ Year	Hours of Home Visit	Socializations/ Year	Hours of Socialization
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Taylor EHS (HB)	12	HB	44	1.5	24	1.5
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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, 2017)

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 2015 Data Book*

Tucker County

The **Early Head Start** Home-based Program in this county served four (4) children which added one slot to the funded allotment of three (3) children to assist another county that was under enrolled during PY51. The county has maintained full enrollment throughout PY51 serving primarily the Parsons area.

The Family Educator for Tucker County works out of the Barbour County Head Start office under the supervision of the Barbour County Children Services Supervisor due to the difficulty of finding a qualified applicant within Tucker County. The home visiting programs from the surrounding counties participate in the WV Home Visitation Regional Meetings. The EHS Family Educator, Supervisor along with the Barbour County Family Resource Coordinator attend these meetings to discuss and plan a vision and mission for the home visiting program for the region. A home visiting program, Parents as Teachers, is offered in the Parsons area and serves 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
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Mountain Laurel Learning Cooperative, Inc.	60 (3 – 12 years old)
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(WVDHHR, 2017)

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 2015 Data Book

Webster County

The Webster County Board of Education (WCBOE) and the NCWVCAA **Head Start** collaborative Pre-K programs are housed in two of the elementary schools. WCBOE operated Glade I and Glade II (formerly Cowen) are located in the Glade Elementary School while Webster Spring I and II board operated classrooms are in the Webster Springs Elementary School. The recruitment areas for Glade include Cowen, Erbacon, and Camden-on-Gauley while Webster Spring I and II serves the southern end of the county including Bergoo and Webster Springs.

Since transportation arrangements to bring children to Cowen by the WCBOE as done in the past several years could not be approved by the Head Start Region III office, the WCBOE offered space at Glade Elementary. The Cowen HS operated classroom was relocated in the Glade Elementary School prior to the 2016-2017 school starting and renamed Glade II.

Other Pre-K classrooms in the county include Hacker Valley Elementary School operated by the Board and the Starting Points Child Development Center, also located in Glade Elementary School. Head Start does not count children in these two classrooms.

For PY51, there were seventy-four (74) enrolled 4 year-olds in the county of which HS counts approximately fifty-six (56) eligible 4 year old children. The two (2) Family Resource Coordinators serve all Pre-K families since the WCBOE pays for half of their salaries. All openings have been filled when vacancies occurred using the waitlist.

The county became Universal during the 2009-2010 school year and the next Universal Pre-K audit will be held during the 2016-2017 school year. All collaborative center classrooms use The Creative Curriculum and operate full day (over 6 hours), four (4) days per week and are inclusive.

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
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Glade I ☺	10	8/30/2016	Full	8:00 – 3:00	7.25	4	136
Glade II ☺	16	8/30/2016	Full	8:00 – 3:00	7.25	4	136
Webster Springs I ☺	18	8/30/2016	Full	7:30 – 2:45	7.25	4	136
Webster Springs II ☺	12	8/30/2016	Full	7:30 – 2:45	7.25	4	136

☺ Collaborations

* # HS Children based upon the October 2016 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) 52 children (2-13 years old)

(WVDHHR, 2017)

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 2015 Data Book

PY52 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; and/or other resources as noted.

As part of the 2016 WV Legislative session, "Protecting Quality Child Care" was introduced by the Legislators and signed into law by the Governor that required, "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."

All of the NCWVCAA Delegate and Grantee for Head Start and its Boards of Education collaborative Pre-K classrooms during PY51 or 2016-2017 school year operated on a full day (over 6 hours daily), 4 days per week schedule for 128 instructional days per year; however, a few West Virginia Boards of Education and some Head Start and/or Childcare partners did operate on a 5 day per week schedule. The NCWVCAA Delegate and Grantee HS Program will continue to plan and meet with its Childcare and Boards of Education partners to evaluate daily schedules to determine how and if it will be able to move towards and achieve the 1020 hours timelines as mandated by the new Head Start Performance Standards.

Please note * denotes those Head Start operated by NCWVCAA Head Start Grantee Program in PY51 as follows:

Barbour County

For estimated eligible children in Barbour County, the demographic map for PY52 shows there are one hundred ninety-five (195) four year old children, a decrease from the two hundred and sixty-one (261) in PY51 and one hundred and forty-six (146) three year old children in PY52 compared to the one hundred-forty one (141) in PY51. Although, this data shows a decrease of four year olds but a small increase of three year olds, it is suggested that the population of projected eligible children in Barbour County still supports the continuation of Head Start services for the following classrooms: Belington Pre-K I, Belington Pre-K II Head Start*, Philippi Elementary I, Philippi Elementary II, Philippi I Head Start*, Philippi II Head Start*, and Junior Elementary.

At the request of the Barbour County Board of Education (BCBOE) Superintendent to move the Belington Pre-K* due to needed space/enrollment for other grades, the NCWVCAA HS Program will consider to relocate this classroom to the Junior Elementary School provided that the number of children indicates a need for PY52. The BCBOE also operates one Pre-K classroom at Kasson Elementary where HS children are not counted. 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, family response that have seen posters in community, and families who have obtained contact from the intranet.

Marion County

The PY52 demographic maps for Marion County indicate there are two hundred ninety-two (292) four-year olds and two hundred ninety-nine (299) three-year olds. 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 full-day 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*, and West Fairmont* in PY52.

The number of three-year olds and four-year olds indicate that it is possible to maintain an adequate wait list for two classes at Carolina, Edgemont, Fairmont, Mannington, and Rivesville and one class at West Fairmont. However, it would not support expansion at this time due to the number of already existing Pre-K classrooms and increased family incomes within the county. In previous years, due to child care needs, parents have opted to go to Marion County Board of Education (MCBOE) sites so they could receive services five days a week even though the Board does not provide transportation to Pre-K students. With Marion County HS classrooms transitioning to five days a week due to the award of the Duration Supplemental Grant as well as providing transportation, this will make our sites equally meet the needs of parents starting in PY52.

As part of the Universal Pre-K partnership, the MCBOE pays NCWVCAA Head Start Grantee a per diem for serving four year olds and three year olds with IEPs. MCBOE would like to negotiate in the near future the possibility of serving HS eligible families within certain BOE operated sites. The MCBOE also has an additional twenty-two (22) collaborative 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 not make changes to sites during PY51 and none are being planned as of date for PY52; however, the BOE has seen a significant increase in the number of children transitioning from WVBTT that have required placement into a Pre-K classroom creating the possibility of opening a temporary classroom.

Monongalia County (Monongalia County Board of Education Delegate for HS)

Currently there are seven hundred and five (705) age eligible four-year olds and thirty-eight (38) 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 Early Head Start. Due to this joint endeavor, Monongalia County Head Start has maintained full enrollment throughout the 2016-2017 school year.

According to West Virginia Educational Information System (WVEIS) data, there are eleven thousand, one hundred, and eighty-five (Second Month Enrollment Data, 2016-2017) children in Monongalia County enrolled in grades K-12. Among those students and based on Title 1 eligibility requirements, four thousand forty-three K-12 students identified as needy. This data indicates that 36.15% of the county K-12 children are within poverty guidelines. According to additional WVEIS reports, there are one hundred and eighty-five (185) preschool age children (four year olds **and three year olds with IEP's**) who are enrolled in county funded classrooms. The above numbers indicate that approximately two hundred and sixty-nine (269) preschool age children would be eligible for Head Start services according to income guidelines. This allows for an approximate "waitlist" of eighty-nine (89) preschool age children would be eligible for Head Start services according to Income Guidelines. 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 a need for a waitlist.

Head Start children are currently being served in thirty-three (33) classrooms. All classrooms are fully inclusive and there are no classrooms with only Head Start children in them. The following are classroom placements for 2016-2017 school year: Brookhaven (3); Cheat Lake (3); Eastwood (3); Mason Dixon (3); Mountainview (3); Mylan Park (3); MTEC (1); North (4); Ridgedale (2); Skyview (4); Suncrest (3); and Westover Annex (1). 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 information, there are thirty-seven (37) four-year olds and twenty-six (26) 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 eleven (11) four-year-old and eleven (11) three-year old children. 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 PY52: 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 PY52 via an agency-employed Family Resource Coordinator that is housed out of the Randolph County office.

Preston County

According to the demographic map in Preston County there are one hundred and eighty (180) four-year olds and one hundred and forty-eight (148) three-year olds in Preston County. The Preston County Board of Education (PCBOE) will not be taking any Pre-K applications again for three-year olds without IEPs this year. There were seven (7) three-year olds with IEPs served in five (5) classrooms in PY51; however, there were not any three-year olds without IEPs that were served.

The three West Preston classrooms were previously known as Valley I, II and III. The name changes occurred when the school name was changed from Valley Elementary to West Preston School because of the addition of the previous students **who attended West Preston Middle School. NCWVCAA's Head Start class (West Preston I*)** moved into the West Preston School on January 3, 2017

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 PY52: Aurora, Bruceton I, Bruceton II, Kingwood I, Kingwood II, Kingwood III*, South Preston I, South Preston II*, Terra Alta I, Terra Alta II, West Preston I*, West Preston II and West Preston III.

Randolph County

For PY 52, 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 one hundred and thirty-three (133) three-year olds and one hundred and eighty-three (183) four-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 PY52. 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. There was some question of Homestead Elementary closing at the end of the 2016-2017 school year; however, the Randolph County Board of Education voted to close the facility and then reversed their decision. It will remain open for PY 52.

Taylor County

Based upon the demographic maps analysis, there are one hundred and thirty-four (134) children age 3 and one hundred and fifty-three (153) children age 4 that have been identified to be eligible for Head Start (HS) services. The number of

children for both ages have increased from the previous year. Therefore, estimated numbers suggest the population of eligible children in Taylor County will support the continuation of HS services in Lucretia* and the following HS/Taylor County Board of Education (TCBOE) collaborative classrooms in PY52: Anna Jarvis I, Anna Jarvis II, Anna Jarvis III, Anna Jarvis IV*, Flemington, Webster*, and West Taylor Elementary.

The TCBOE also has continued 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* 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 PY52, there are seventy-one (71) four-year old children compared to twenty-eight (28) in PY51 and fifty-nine (59) three-year old children compared to sixty-eight (68) in PY51. The number of four year olds has increased this year with the majority of those children living in the Parsons area. These four year olds 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 Home-based services to this county since the majority of families prefer center-based while preschool aged children are served by the Tucker County Board of Education. However, if financial supports for staff, space, and transportation were available for a center-based option, the number of three year-olds suggests enough children for a classroom.

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 PY52, Webster County has seventy-six (76) four-year old eligible children compared to one hundred and four (104) in PY51 and seventy-nine (79) three-year olds compared to seventy-three (73) in PY51 with the largest numbers being located in the Cowen area. Even though the number of children has declined since last year, the number of eligible children projected for the county would support continuation of Webster Springs I and II Pre-K and Glade Elementary I Pre-K, 3 classrooms operated by the Webster County Board of Education (WCBOE) and Glade Elementary II Pre-K operated by NCWVCAA Head Start*.

The WCBOE operates another Pre-K classroom at Hacker Valley Elementary School which is a combined Pre-K and Kindergarten classroom. The Board also 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.

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.

PY52 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; and/or other resources as noted.

Barbour County

The number of eligible children for PY52 compared to PY51 projections has largely increased for both age ranges and especially for the pre-natal to one-year olds. According to the demographic map analysis for PY52, there are one-hundred forty-seven (147) prenatal to one-year olds compared to forty-eight (48) projected in PY51; one hundred-fifteen (115) two-year olds compared to one-hundred and thirteen (113) estimated in PY51. These numbers indicate that the population of eligible children in Barbour County continues to support Early Head Start services and possible expansion.

Marion County

Currently, there are three hundred forty (340) prenatal to one-year olds and four hundred twenty-nine (429) one to two-year olds in Marion County according to the demographic map. In the North Marion area, there are one hundred twenty-five (125) prenatal to one-year olds and one hundred five (105) two-year olds. In the East Fairmont area, there are ninety-three (93) prenatal to one-year olds and one hundred eight (108) 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, Edgemont, 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 twenty-nine (29) prenatal to one-year olds as well as ninety-one (91) two-year olds from a variety of communities within the county. The population of two year old children is a marked increase from PY51 (45). 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 two hundred and seventy-one (271) prenatal to one-year olds and one hundred and sixty-two (162) two-year olds according to the initial demographic map analysis for Preston County. Therefore, it can be concluded that the population of eligible children in Preston County could support a Center-based or Home-based Early Head Start option in the county. However, during PY51 the EHS program was removed from the county because a qualified Family Educator could not be hired and/or retained over the past several years. Although the number of children in this county suggest a need, there is concern that the program would not be able to hire qualified staff. The program will continue to evaluate how and if EHS services could be returned to the county.

Randolph County

Randolph County currently has fifty-four (54) prenatal to one-year olds and one hundred and seventy-nine (179) 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 PY52 and possible expansion.

Previous discussions with the Randolph County Board of Education regarding the need for a Center-based program at Elkins High School to serve primarily expectant students concluded that the demographic need did not support the option.

Taylor County

Taylor County currently has identified one hundred and forty eight (148) prenatal to one-year of age and one hundred and fifteen (115) 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 increased by one hundred forty two (142) in the prenatal to age one range and has twenty eight (28) more children in the two year of age group. The county's demographic map indicates sufficient numbers of children age two and under to support the continuation of at least twelve (12) slots or more in the Early Head Start Home-based option or possibly Center-based at Webster Center for PY52.**

Tucker County

According to the demographic map for PY52, there are fifty-nine (59) prenatal to one-year old children compared to the eleven (11) in PY51 and twenty-seven (27) two-year olds for PY52 compared to thirty-eight (38) in PY51. Potential numbers show that the populations of eligible children for prenatal to one-year old children have increased and 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) prenatal, 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 PY52, Webster County has seventy-seven (77) prenatal to one-year olds compared to sixty-eight (68) in PY51 and 67 two-year olds in PY52 compared to seventy-seven (77) in PY51. These numbers show a slight increase of children of prenatal to one and two years old. The number of eligible children projected for the county suggests the county could support Early Head Start if funding becomes available. The largest number of children is located in the Cowen area.

Monongalia County (Monongalia County Board of Education Grantee for EHS)

According to July 2015 United States Census Bureau data, there were an estimated 96,189 people living in Monongalia County. Of these individuals, four thousand, four hundred and twenty-five (4,425) or 4.6% are under the age of 5 and 22.1% of our families are living in poverty. It can be estimated that there are nine hundred and seventy-eight (978) Early Head Start eligible and the Head Start eligible children in Monongalia County.

Early Head Start provides services to 120 low income families with children who are zero to three years of age as well as pregnant women, through a home-based option. Currently, Monongalia County Early Head Start has two socialization centers, Mt. View Early Head Start and Daybrook Early Head Start. Each center serves different areas of the community.

While serving 120 families, on occasion there may be drops from the program throughout the year for various reasons such as moving out of the county or out of the state. The program has been able to maintain an appropriate waitlist to fill all available spots with 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-six (76) children/pregnant mothers. Within the past 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 referred to our program through other community agencies such as the Bartlett House, Department of Human Resources (DHHR), Rape and Domestic Violence Information Center (RDVIC), to name a few.

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 of one hundred and twenty (120) and utilize the two socialization centers at Mountainview EHS and Daybrook EHS.

STEP THREE: ANALYZE DATA

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

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

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

Preston

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

Greenbrier

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

Randolph

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

Marion

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

Taylor

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

Monongalia

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

Tucker

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

Pocahontas

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

Webster

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

STEP FOUR: TAKE ACTION

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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.

The 2017 action plan progress updates are noted in red on the following pages.

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.

We are still screening case management clients for health insurance. Any client found to not have health insurance is given an America Drug Prescription card. Also Worker discusses lack of insurance with client to figure out how the client can get insurance. At that time if a solution can be found client is referred to other agencies to obtain insurance.

Emergency Assistance client still have access to prescription cards when they sign into the visitors log and a flyer is posted with information about the prescription card program in the front office

Barbour County Head Start will assist parents to the local DHHR to apply for medical benefits.

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.

We are still working on creating a complete list of healthcare providers with sliding scale fees. At this time client have access to information about a local facility that has a sliding scale fee for medical and dental services. Contact information is readily available for clients who have no insurance. We also worked with local FRN to obtain information for the resource guide on medical facilities, services provided, and payment plans. The information needs to be sorted and added to a current list at NCWVCAA. Other facilities are added as they are found.

Head Start parents are provided the county Resource Directory that has contact medical information.

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.

Case managers completes online applications with client for discount medication, and has had some success with getting client free prescriptions from drug companies. We have found that a lot of companies complete online applications for their free or discount medication program. Perhaps a list of links may bring more success than trying to get paper applications from companies. Case Manager will continue to work on identifying drug companies

Head Start parents are provided the county Resource Directory that has contact medical information. Head Start also refers to local BCNCWVCAA case manager

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.

Staff continues to offer clients who don't have a GED the link to the free online GED prep course, and has also offered clients to go through the site with clients. Thus far clients have opted to take the link and work on it from home.

Also, clients are referred to the SPOKES program at Alderson Broaddus University, Adult Basic Education program at the Technical Center at Philip Barbour High School. The community correction has a program located behind the court house but that may be for their clients only.

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.

The case manager receives updated job openings from Workforce daily, and prints the listings. We make them available for client review. We also offer to print copies for client who want to check on a job. The case manager also discussed Case Management program at inter-agency meeting. If an opening become available NCWVCAA will be notified. It is a success because NCWVCAA has been notified on several occasion of job openings in the community.

Agencies have been informed about the Case Management program and they are now referring clients for Case Management services. Job openings are copied from the local newspaper and given to parents.

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.

Clients are still being given one-on-one attention for employment services in the Case Management program. Employment services include but are not limit to job searches, interview skills, resume building, work ethics, and etc. Case Manager has found that giving clients one-on-one attention helps to focus on areas that clients need more assistance with, so worker is focusing on outreach to make more individuals aware that the service is available at NCWVCAA.

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.

We have not pursued this further due to high school offering exit counseling at this time. Because the school counselors are closer to the student they are better able to **offer this service. School exit counseling covers counseling about student's future plans and etc.**

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.

Code Blue has lost their funding and their building due to inability to pay rent. The program had moved to a new location but the children were unable to make it to the location because it was too far out of the city. They are still working on trying to find a location so that the program can continue. Due to this, we have been unable to discuss the option of starting this program at the Code Blue

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's 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.

Clients are screened for high school age children in the household. If a high school student is found, the case manager speaks **to parents about the child's plans and offers to help them apply for grants or research colleges.** Hopefully in the future, this service can be expanded to clients outside of the program. Worker would like to create a flyer with this type service for community outreach, so the service can be offered to families outside of the Case Management program.

Head Start does not serve that age of children, but they refer parents and assist with information about how to apply for college.

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.

Head Start will continue to provide information about the Summer Feeding Program.

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.

The Case Manager makes notes of the ages of client's children and asks whether the client plans to send the child to Head Start. Parents are then given contact information for their local Head Start, if they have not already started the enrollment process.

We have obtained brochures from Head Start that includes information about the program and an application for the program. Also we have obtained business cards from the Family Resource Coordinator at the Head Start. All This information is located in the front office next to the sign in sheet. Anyone entering the office is able to obtain the information to start 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.

Head Start Families are sent information about community events.

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.

NCWVCAA of Greenbrier County has built rapport with numerous Landlords in the area to assist clients in obtaining housing when needed.

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.

This task is completed.

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.

This task is completed.

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.

NCWVCAA and Workforce WV plans on making "Building Tomorrow Today" an annual event moving forward.

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.

This task is completed.

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.

This task is completed.

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.

This task is completed.

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.

This task is completed.

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.

This task is completed.

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.

This task is completed.

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.

This task is completed.

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 WWAYC during this program year. Also they have been invited and will present at the Early Childhood Career Fair sponsored by WWAYC 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.

HS/EHS Program Manager and Marion County Children Services Supervisor will attend for the third year a career fair in Flatwoods sponsored by WWAYC on March 3, 2017.

Family Resource Coordinators attended the 2016 NCCC Resource Fair sponsored by North Central Community Collaborative to give WVDHHR employees and other agencies opportunities to network.

Flyers with NCWVCAA HS/EHS job opportunities were sent home to all HS families. Marion County Children Services Supervisors received multiple employment applications for all positions

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).

NCWVCAA partners with Workforce WV Region VI and a representative of NCWVCAA attends the local Region VI meetings that are held quarterly. At these meetings there is an opportunity to share ideas to better help those in need on our area as well as learn about what other agencies have to offer for our clients

NCWVCAA HS Family Resource Coordinators attended the 2016 NCCC Resource Fair sponsored by North Central Community Collaborative to give WVDHHR employees and other agencies opportunities to network and learn about services available locally and statewide for children and families.

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.

NCWVCAA County Offices continue to make referrals as needed to both organizations. However, due to timing needs/constraints and staff needs on the part of Marion County Adult Education & Workforce WV it is preferred that NCWVCAA direct our clients to contact them versus setting up a special training/meeting in our facility.

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.

MVA no longer has their staff person on-site at Scott Place shelter but we have moved on to a referral process in which shelter clients are referred to a Case Manager at MVA &/or to the Health Right satellite office located in the Soup Opera building in Fairmont.

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.

County Office staff, Shelter staff & SSVF Case Manager(s) hand out free/cost reducing prescription cards and make referrals to clients to receive guidance for healthcare needs.

NCWVCAA HS Family Resource Coordinators and EHS Family and Child Services Coordinator continue to provide families information and referral for free/reduced cost healthcare alternatives such as Health Right.

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.

WVU has expanded their Dental Denture Program and applications are kept on-hand at Scott Place for shelter client needs and once an application is completed Scott Place has a direct contact at the School of Dentistry who then takes the application for processing

NCWVCAA HS is partnering with WVU School of Dentistry's TOTS Teaching Oral Health for Toddlers project. WVU Dental students will provide information sessions to Head Start families on Oral Health.

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.

On-going-A WVU Extension Agent regularly visits all HS classrooms to provide nutrition and health information to children. The WVU Extension Agency also participates in HS/EHS 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.

This project is ongoing at the NCWVCA County Office & Scott Place Shelter. Additionally, NCWVCAA HS Family Resource Coordinators and EHS Family and Child Services Coordinator provides information and referral to local food pantries.

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.

NCWVCAA HS Nutrition and Safety Program Specialist creates a monthly newsletter which is forwarded to all staff and families with articles addressing the above topics.

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.

NCWVCAA HS and EHS staff continue to refer families to WV WorkForce, Connecting Link, Salvation Army, WIC, and WVDHHR for basic needs. Marion County HS and EHS have an Interagency Agreement and Welfare Agreement with WVDHHR to allow us to work in partnership to help meet 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.

A copy of the 2015 Community Needs Assessment with results was forwarded to all stakeholders who participated in the Community Needs Assessment process.

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.

NCWVCAA HS Children Services Supervisor has been contacted by the Knights of Columbus and will be provided information about upcoming youth activities. Information on youth organizations and centers is also given to families in the Marion County Social Services Resources Directory.

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).

On-going support through MTEC Vocational Center. Staff participates on Advisory Committee as a liaison. Provide information to staff and families.

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.

Community Liaison participates on the Family Resource Center Board as Chairperson. Continue to receive information about higher learning opportunities through community collaboration.

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.

Jobs for Life Program through Christian Help. Program representative presented information to PPC 1/23, Parent Committee 2/1 and 2/16. Provide flyers and contact information.

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).

Jobs for Life Program through Christian Help. Program representative presented information to PPC 1/23, Parent Committee 2/1 and 2/16. Provide flyers and contact information.

Resume Training- Parent Committee 2/1 and 2/16.

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.

Jobs for Life Program through Christian Help. Program representative presented information to PPC 1/23, Parent Committee 2/1 and 2/16. Provide flyers and contact information.

Resume Training- Parent Committee 2/1 and 2/16.

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.

Christian Help provided information and shared brochures to families during parent meetings and PPC meetings. Ongoing support through case management and referrals to community resources such as Jobs For Life, Step Up for Women Program through WV Works.

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. Theresa Nichols from The Fairmont/ Morgantown Housing Authority will share housing assistance information with families.

Staff training with WV Fair Housing 3/4/16.

Agency Representatives present information during Parent Committee Meetings, PPC, Staff Meetings.

Community Liaison participates on various committees and Chairs the Family Resource Network Board. Also participates in Resource Fairs- 2/17 Monongalia/Marion County DHHR Resource Fair, April 22 WVU Hospital Kids Day Resource Fair.

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.

Ongoing support through case management and referrals. Maintain a Community Resource Directory. Community Liaison participates on various committees and Chairs the Family Resource Network Board.

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.

Community Liaison participates on various committees and Chairs the Family Resource Network Board. Also, participates in Resource Fairs- 2/17 Monongalia/Marion County DHHR Resource Fair, April 22 WVU Hospital Kids Day Resource Fair.

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.

Community Liaison sits on Children & Families Leadership Council which includes representatives from Child Care Resource Center and Child Care Centers. Information is shared during such meetings. The Community Liaison disseminates such information to the Family Service Specialists.

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's 2016 Kids Health Fair, Morgantown Mall.

Community Liaison participates on various committees and Chairs the Family Resource Network Board. Also, participates in Resource Fairs- 2/17 Monongalia/Marion County DHHR Resource Fair, April 22 WVU Hospital Kids Day Resource Fair.

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).

Ongoing support through community agencies and connecting families to services. Family Service Specialists provide case management through referrals and transportation.

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.

There is nothing new to report on this task.

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.

MTA has not added a route to Pocahontas County. The Senior Citizens Center is currently offering a free shuttle van service for the Town Of Marlinton residents from 10:00am to 3:00pm. The shuttle service will pick up and drop off individuals to a business, PMH Hospital, the pharmacy and the grocery store. This shuttle service is only offered on Tuesday and the service is on a first come, first serve basis. This service was only being implemented once or twice every one to three months in 2016. At this point in time the service is being offered on a consistent and weekly basis each Tuesday.

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.

This service is ongoing.

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.

This service is ongoing.

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.

The only vo-tech programs located in the county are at the high school level. This is still an ongoing process.

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.

Each client that seen that does not have a high school diploma is informed on the GED classes that are being offered at the Snowshoe Career Center. This is an ongoing process.

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.

This is an ongoing service.

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.

There is nothing to update on this task.

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.

This service is ongoing.

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.

Per the PY 51 Head Start Enrollment information on Family Needs, and the Data collected regarding on-going Family Partnership Agreements, there are no requests for Budgeting/Money Management classes.

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.

The Pocahontas County Recreation League now starts its program at 4 years of age. Information about the league is distributed through the schools and other sites in the community.

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.

School Days Child Care remains the only licensed child care in the county. The Leaders in Literacy grant money has been utilized to purchase books for classrooms and extended learning opportunities. There are no firm plans to offer an after-school program utilizing these funds.

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.

This task is ongoing.

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.

This is on-going. Case management also attends the monthly Utility meeting in Preston County.

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.

This program is ongoing.

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.

This is on-going. The Buckwheat Express did add a new loop to their route of transportation provided in the county recently to cover areas that are low income apartment housing. Referred to as the West Preston loop.

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.

This program is ongoing.

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.

This is on-going. In 2016, 1 car repair, 1 alignment, and 1 set of tires were provided to clients. During the time period these were the only clients who were in need and also qualified for services through the program.

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.

This is on-going. The Preston County office provided services to 29 clients in the 2016 grant year.

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.

This task is ongoing.

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.

This task is ongoing.

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.

This process is ongoing.

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.

This is nothing to update on this task.

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.

This task is ongoing.

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.
Staff continues to attend America's Promise Coalition Meetings. On January 24, 2017 staff attended a Randolph County Community Connections meeting for vulnerable adults and seniors. The focus of the group is to develop a Community Health Team to address health concerns in the county. Substance abuse is on the list due to increased reports of prescribed meds being stolen or misused.
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.
This directory continues to be distributed.
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.

The status of this task has not changed from last the 2016 update.

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.

This practice is ongoing.

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.

The status of this task has not changed from last the 2016 update.

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.

Staff continues to attend America's Promise Coalition Meetings. On January 24, 2017 staff attended a Randolph County Community Connections meeting for vulnerable adults and seniors. The focus of the group is to develop a Community Health Team to address health concerns in the county. Substance abuse is on the list due to increased reports of prescribed meds being stolen or misused.

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"

This practice is ongoing.

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.

The status of this task has not changed from last the 2016 update.

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.

The status of this task has not changed from last the 2016 update.

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.

Both programs continue to be an option for Randolph County Children.

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.

Per the Head Start Enrollment information on Family Needs, and the Data collected regarding on-going Family Partnership Agreements, there are no requests for Money Management.

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.

The Randolph County Arts Center has begun to offer "Baby and Me" type classes for art, and music and movement.

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.

Head Start and Early Head Start Family and Community Partnership staff continue to make referrals as needed or requested by parent/guardian. One individual was assisted with repairs to their car and one individual with a gas voucher to maintain employment in 2016 through case management and emergency assistance. Clients living in Grafton were assisted with case management to create resumes and obtain at least part time jobs in the area.

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.

Head Start and Early Head Start Family and Community Partnership staff continue to make referrals as needed or requested by parent/guardian. NCWVCAA continues to process Workforce applications. This process includes registration, creation of work history and job preference pages as well as routine updates.

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).

Community Case Manager attends the PATCH and FRN meetings as available to discuss community needs and community resources.

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.

This project is ongoing.

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).

This project is ongoing.

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.

Head Start and Early Head Start Family and Community Partnership staff continue to make referrals as needed or requested by parent/guardian. Through case management services and emergency assistance services two individuals were assisted with rental assistance to avoid eviction and 3 individuals were assisted with security deposits to obtain housing in 2016. SSVF case management continued to provide 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.

DHHR continues to utilize the SEC room for training on an as needed basis.

Case management continues to screen clients and offer case management services. A binder with all job postings from the local newspaper is kept up to date and made available to job seekers.

Case management continues to offer resume creation, job search assistance and financial assistance with items needed to obtain or maintain employment such as work uniforms.

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.

Taylor County Extension Office is utilizing the SEC room to provide nutrition education classes that includes budgeting skills in relation to purchasing healthy foods for participant's families.

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.

This project is ongoing.

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.

Anna Jarvis and West Taylor Elementary continue to provide before and after school care to children. After school care is at the parent's expense.

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.

Head Start and Early Head Start Family and Community Partnership staff continue to work with families and offer transportation to and from these services.

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.

This project is ongoing.

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.

This discussion is ongoing.

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.

The updates to this from last year are ongoing. Early Head Start provides transportation to family for doctor appointments when needed.

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.

The updates to this from last year are ongoing. Senior center will pick up elderly parents and transport when needed.

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.

Early Head Start will refer children to Parent as Teachers after they turn 3 years old.

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.

Early Head Start will refer families to the local library for literacy education.

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.

This program is ongoing.

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.

This program is ongoing.

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.

This program is ongoing.

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.

This program is ongoing.

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.

Early Head Start completes Community Partnership goals with family and follow up monthly and provides family with upcoming community events.

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.

This program is ongoing.

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.

This program is ongoing.

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.

Head Start families are referred to the local libraries in the county to obtain training on resume writing and then are assisted with writing a resume and job preparation.

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.

This program is ongoing.

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.

Head Start parents are referred to the GED program at the high school or the SPOKES program. Head Start supplies applications to parents interested in nursing at the New River Community & Technical College in Summersville.

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.

Head Start has been trained with the "Choosy" program through the WVU Extension and practice good eating and exercise in the classroom and shares information with the parents at home visits.

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 work in process.

The status of this task has not changed from last the 2016 update.

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.

This program is ongoing.

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.

Head Start parents are referred to the local DHHR for information about health benefits.

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.

This service is ongoing.

3. NCWVCAA staff will provide information to families on how to contact the Market Place, navigators or in-person assistants 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.

This service is ongoing.

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.

Head Start completes Community Partnership goals with family and follow-up monthly and provides family with upcoming community events.

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.

This service is ongoing.

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.

This service is ongoing.

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

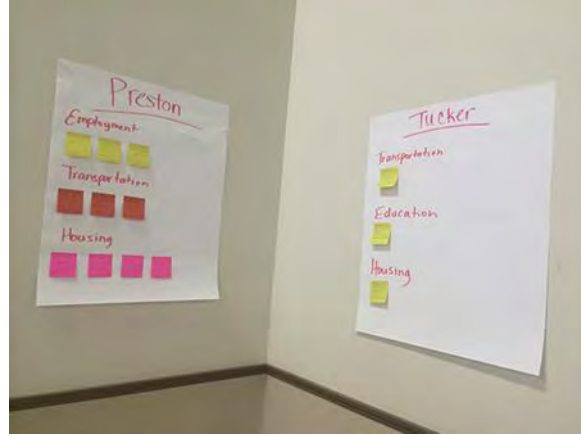
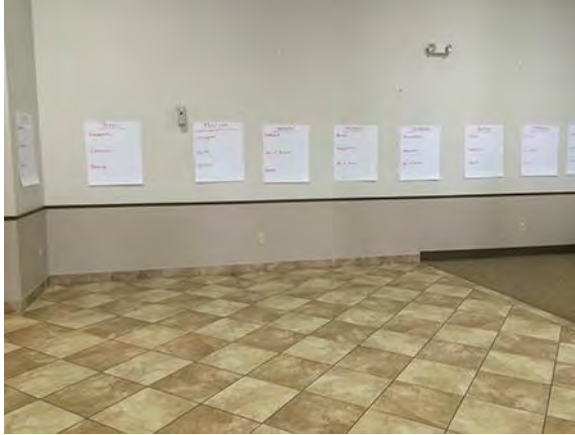
A Photo Gallery

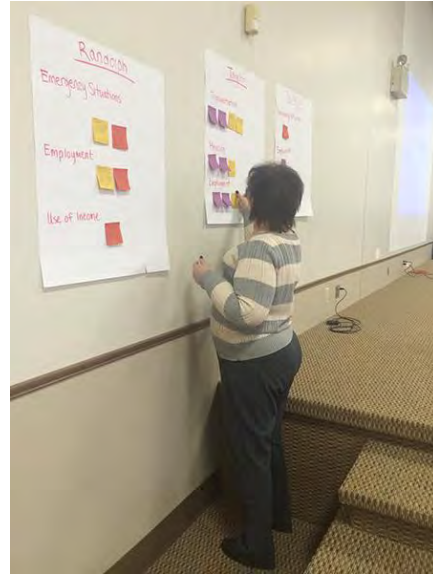


NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment In Action A Photo Gallery



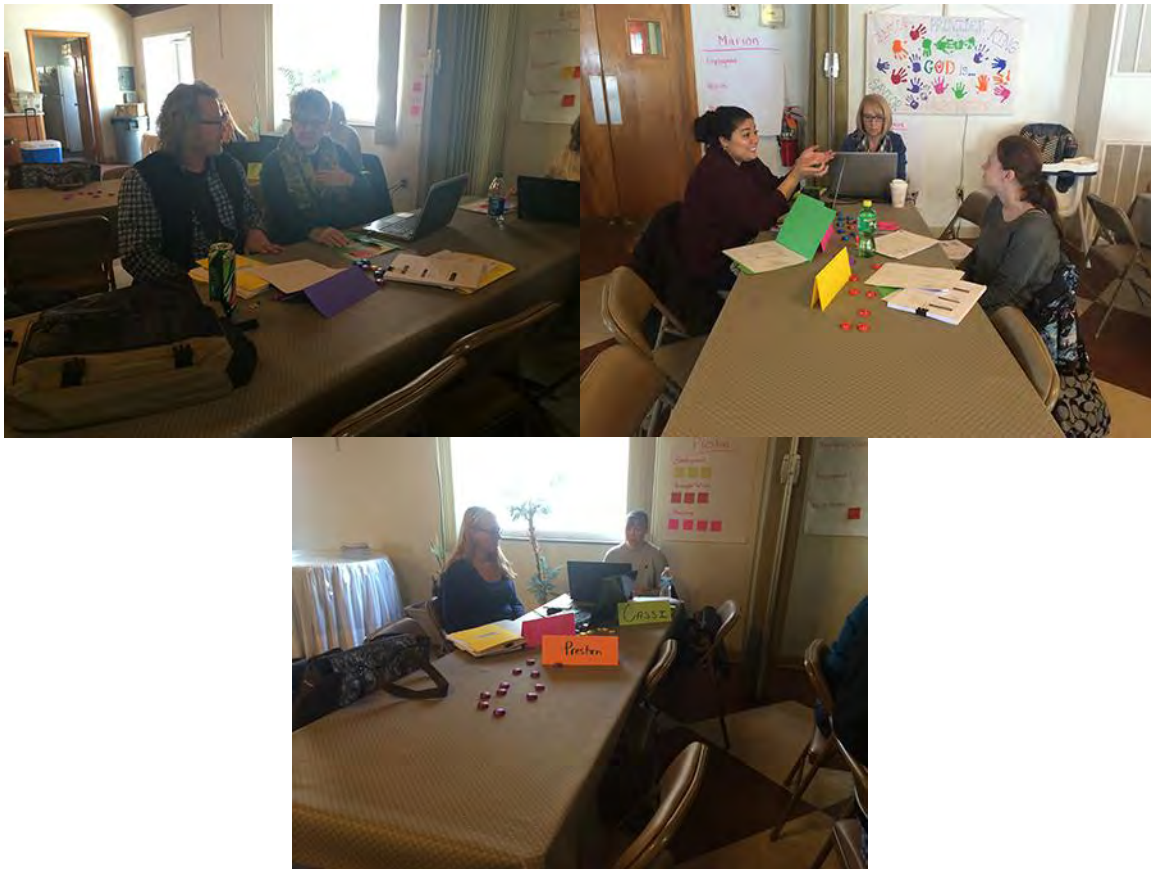
NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment In Action A Photo Gallery





NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment In Action A Photo Gallery





For more information or clarification about this report, please contact:

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