

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

The 2016-2017 Community Assessment has been completed. Updated information was received from the Community, Parents, Policy Council and the Board of Directors

The Agency began collecting data for the tri-annual Community Assessment in the fall of 2015. Policy Council, parents and staff were involved in the compiling of information and development of the assessment from the beginning. Upon completion of data gathering and analysis, the draft assessment, which included tentative results of the Statewide Community Needs Assessment Survey, was presented to Policy Council November 19, 2015 for additional input. The final version of the Community Assessment including the survey results was approved by Policy Council January 14, 2016. The Board of Directors reviewed the Community Assessment January 14, 2016.

SOUTHWESTERN COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL INC.

HEAD START/ EARLY HEAD START

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

2016-2017

PURPOSE

This Community Assessment was designed to meet the requirements outlined in the performance standards section 1305.3 which states that each Head Start and Early Head Start grantee agency must conduct a Community Assessment with its service area once every three years. This data assessment will enable the Southwestern Community Action Council, Inc. Child and Family Development Program in designing and implementing Head Start and Early Head Start services which are responsive to the needs of the children and families in their service area.

Goals of the Community Assessment are to:

- Establish information related to the current status of the community;
- Prepare a detailed list of the community's available resources;
- Become aware of how existing services do or do not meet the needs of children and families and
- Enhance an understanding of cultural groups in the community.

The resulting data from this assessment will be used to:

- Determine long and short-range program goals and objectives;
- Determine the type of component services that are most needed and the program options that will be implemented;
- Determine the recruitment area within the service area;
- Determine appropriate locations for centers and the areas to be served home based and
- Determine criteria for priority recruitment and selection.

GRANTEE

Southwestern Community Action Council, Inc. (SCAC, Inc.) was incorporated as a private non-profit entity on June 8, 1967 to serve the low income citizens of Cabell, Lincoln, Mason and Wayne counties in West Virginia. The agency is managed by a tri-partite Board of Directors, one-third of who come from the public, private and low income sectors respectively. The agency's primary mission is to facilitate the social and economic well-being of low income families. Southwestern Community Action Council, Inc. strives to be a leader in the development of anti-poverty programs and to encourage maximum possible participation by the targeted population within the agency's service area.

Southwestern Community Action Council, Inc. has operated a Head Start Program since 1965. In 1968 the agency received its' first Parent and Child Center Grant for infants, toddlers and families. In 1998 the Parent and Child Center program ended and the Agency received its' grant to operate an Early Head Start program. The Agency's Head Start and Early Head Start programs merged in 1970 and have since then operated as SCAC, Inc. Child and Family Development Program: Head Start/Early Head Start.

OTHER PROGRAMS

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Southwestern Community Acton Council, Inc., through the Community Services Block Grant, provides administrative and programmatic services to income eligible individuals and families through direct and subcontracted services. Some services provided are:

- Optical Program: Assists individuals with payment for eye exams and glasses.
- Dental Care Program: Assists individuals with payment for routine dental care.
- Utility Assistance: Provides assistance for income eligible individuals who have received notice of service termination.
- Low-Income Energy Assistance Program: Provides assistance to individuals in filling out LIEAP applications.

- Non-Emergency Medical Transportation: Provides income eligible individuals with transportation to doctor, pharmacy and other related needs.

TITLE XIX- AGED AND DISABLED MEDICAID WAIVER PROGRAM

Homemaker Agency Program: Elderly and/or disabled residents who have been determined medically and financially eligible to participate in the Title XIX Medicaid Waiver Program will receive Homemaker services. These services are provided by individuals who are trained to assist clients in the activities of daily living and who are CPR/FA certified.

Each client is assessed by a Registered Nurse who then develops a Plan of Care to meet a client's needs. This plan incorporates homemaker services, such as personal, meal planning and preparation, grocery shopping, laundry, as well as transportation and socialization.

Case Management Program: Elderly and disabled residents are provided in home services through the West Virginia Title XIX Aged and Disabled Medicaid Waiver Program. A Medicaid Waiver enables clients to remain in their home environment with Homemaker assistance and Case Management support in lieu of nursing home placement.

Each client receives assistance with activities of daily living by a trained Homemaker who can provide personal care, meal preparation, housekeeping, laundry, grocery shopping and transportation.

Case Management is provided for each client by a Licensed Social Worker or Registered Nurse who works with each client, utilizing community social, medical and psychological services.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER HOMEMAKER SERVICES

Southwestern Community Action Council, Inc. has contracted with the VAMC to provide Homemaker Services to individuals in Cabell and Wayne Counties who meet criteria outlined by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Each veteran is assessed by a Registered Nurse who develops a plan of Care to meet an individual's needs. The Nurse maintains contact with the client, medical providers and assists the client through a continuum of care.

A trained Homemaker, certified in CPR/FA, is placed in the home to assist the veteran with Activities of Daily Living as outlined in the Plan of Care.

MASON COUNTY HOMELESS SHELTER

This program was founded in 1989 and provides crisis intervention, including shelter to homeless families and adults in Mason County. Each family is responsible for the development of a plan to achieve independence and resolve issues related to their homelessness. Staff is available to assist them in achieving these goals and aid them in developing skills that may in preventing a recurrence. The shelter is open around the clock, seven days a week.

MATURE WORKER PROGRAM

This program is sponsored by the National Council on Aging and funded by the United States Department of Labor. The program works with community agencies to help individuals 55 and over to find jobs, provide training opportunities, increase skills and supplement their incomes.

Each applicant to the program is interviewed to determine aptitude and abilities. Initial assistance may be provided in the form of schooling, money to provide for the renewal of a professional license or necessities such as eyeglasses.

This program serves Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo and Wayne Counties in West Virginia. In Kentucky, counties served are Boyd, Carter, Greenup and Lewis.

WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM

Funded by a grant through the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity, the Weatherization Program provides assistance to clients in Cabell, Lincoln, Mason, Putnam and Wayne Counties.

The program's mission is to reduce heating and cooling costs for income eligible families, particularly for the elderly, people with disabilities and children by improving the energy

efficiency of their homes and ensuring their health and safety. The program tests for carbon monoxide, checks for gas leaks, inspect flues, chimneys and vent pipes. Checks are also made for proper clearances, testing for drafts, cleaning furnaces and ducts, replacement of floor registers and furnace filters.

Mobile home roofs and floors are treated and more insulation is added when possible to help hold the heated air in the home.

Customers must meet Federal Income Guidelines and complete an application.

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia, considered a key Civil War boarder state, is located in the Appalachian and Mid-Atlantic regions of the United States. During the Civil War, West Virginia broke away from Virginia following the Wheeling Conventions. The new state was admitted to the Union on June 20, 1863. West Virginia was the only state to form by seceding from a Confederate state and was one of two states formed during the American Civil War (the other being Nevada, which separated from Utah Territory).

The Census Bureau considers West Virginia part of the South because most of the state is below the Mason Dixon Line, though its northern panhandle extends adjacent to Pennsylvania and Ohio. The unique position of West Virginia means that it is included in a wide variety of geographical regions. Notably, it is the only state which lies entirely within the area served by the Appalachian Regional Commission. The capitol and largest city is Charleston.

West Virginia is located entirely within the Appalachian Mountain range and in which all areas are mountainous; for this reason it is nicknamed *The Mountain State* and also is partially the reason why the state motto is *Montani Semper Liberi* (Mountaineers are always free). Roughly around 75% of the state is within the Cumberland and Allegheny Plateau regions. Though the relief is not high, the plateau region is extremely rugged in most areas. The average elevation of West Virginia is approximately 1,500 feet above sea level, which is the highest of any state east of the Mississippi River.

The State is noted for its mountains and diverse topography, its historically significant logging and coal mining industries, and its political labor history. It is one of the most densely karstic areas in the world, making it a choice area for recreational caving and scientific research. The karst lands contribute too much of the state's cool trout waters. West Virginia is also known for a wide range of outdoor recreational opportunities, including skiing, whitewater rafting, fishing, and hiking, mountain biking and hunting.

Environment of West Virginia

The Environment of West Virginia encompasses terrain and ecosystems ranging from arid plateaus to mountains. Most of West Virginia lies within the Appalachian mixed mesophytic forests ecoregion, while the higher elevations along the eastern border and in the panhandle lie within the Appalachian-Blue Ridge forests.

West Virginia is situated in the Appalachian Mountains of the Upper South region of the 48 contiguous states. Usually considered part of the South Eastern United States, West Virginia is bounded on the northeast by Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the southeast by Virginia, on the northwest by Ohio and on the southwest by Kentucky.

A portion of the Appalachian Mountains stretches into eastern West Virginia and in the state's northeastern corner; Spruce Knob is officially regarded as the tallest mountain in the Allegheny Mountains, a vast section of the Appalachians. West Virginia covers an area of 24,229.76 square miles, with 24,077.73 square miles of land and 152.03 square miles of water, making it the 41st largest and the 37th most populous state of the 50 United States.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Virginia

Climate

West Virginia has a humid continental climate, with hot summers and cool to cold winters. The climate of the eastern panhandle is influenced by its proximity to the Atlantic slope and is similar to that of nearby coastal areas. Mean annual temperatures vary from 56°F. The highest recorded

temperature, 112°F was at Martinsburg on July 10, 1936; the lowest. -37°F, at Lewisburg on December 30, 1917.

Prevailing winds are from the south and west and seldom reach hurricane or tornado force. In Charleston, average annual precipitation (1971-2000) was 44in. annually and is slightly heavier on the western sections to move to more than 50 in. in the higher mountains.

<http://www.city-data/states/West-Virginia-Climate.html>

Demographics: West Virginia

Household and Families

In 2010-2014 there were 742,400 households in West Virginia. The average household size was 2.4 people. Families made up 65 percent of the households in West Virginia.

In West Virginia, 28 percent of all households have one or more people under the age of 18; 30 percent of all households have one or more people 65 years and over. Also 39,900 grandparents, 53 percent of them had financial responsibility for their grandchildren.

Nativity and Foreign Born

An estimated 99 percent of the people living in West Virginia in 2010-2014 were native residents of the United States and 76 percent of these residents were living in the state in which they were born.

Language

Among people at least five year old living in West Virginia in 2010-2014, 2 percent spoke a language other than English at home. Of those speaking a language at home, 43 percent spoke Spanish and 57 percent spoke some other language; 34 percent reported that they did not speak "Very well".

Geographic Mobility

In 2010-2014, 88 percent of the people at least one year old living in West Virginia were living in the same residence one year earlier.

Education

In 2010-2014, 84 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 19 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. An estimated 16 percent did not complete high school.

The total school enrollment in West Virginia was 426,100 in 2010-2014. Nursery school and kindergarten enrollment was 43,000 and elementary or high school enrollment was 258,300 children. College or graduate school enrollment was 114,800.

Disability

In West Virginia, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2010-2014, 19 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age – from 6 percent of the people under 18 years old, to 17 percent of people 18 to 64 years old and to 44 percent of those 65 and over.

Employment Status

In West Virginia, 50 percent of the population 16 and older were employed; 46 percent were not currently in the labor force.

Occupations

Civilian employed population 16 years and over	Number	Percent
Management, business, sciences and arts occupations	236,908	31.5
Service occupations	142,729	18.9
Sales and office occupations	183,378	24.3
Natural resources, construction and maintenance occupations	91,768	12.2
Production, transportation and material moving occupations	98,444	13.1

Commuting to Work

An estimated 82 percent of West Virginia workers drove to work alone in 2010-2014 and 10 percent carpooled. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 26 minutes to get to work.

Income

The median income of households in West Virginia was \$41,576. An estimated 17 percent of households had income below \$15,000 a year and 5 percent had income over \$150,000 or more.

Poverty and Participation in Government Programs

In 2010-2014 an estimated 25 percent of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 10 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 4 percent of all families and 37 percent of families with a female householder and no husband present had income below the poverty level.

Health Insurance

Among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in West Virginia in 2010-2014, 87 percent had health insurance coverage and 13 percent did not have health insurance coverage. For those under 18 years of age, 4 percent had no health insurance coverage. The civilian noninstitutionalized population had both private and public health insurance, with 63 percent having private coverage and 38 percent having public coverage.

Population

In 2010-2014, West Virginia has a total population of 1.9 million—939,300 (51 percent) females and 914,600 (49 percent) males. The median age 41.6 years. An estimated 21 percent of the population was under 18 years and 17 percent was 65 years and older.

For people reporting one race alone, 96 percent were White; 3 percent were Black or African American; less than 0.5 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native; 1 percent were Asian; less than 0.5 percent were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander and less 0.5 were some

other race. An estimated 2 percent reported two or more races. An estimated 1 percent of the people in West Virginia were Hispanic. An estimated 93 percent of the people in West Virginia were White non-Hispanic. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Housing Characteristics

In 2010-2014, West Virginia had a total of 883,200 housing units, 16 percent of which were vacant. Of the total housing units, 73 percent were in single-unit structures, 12 percent were in multi-unit structures and 15 percent were mobile homes. An estimated 26 percent of the housing units were built since 1990.

Housing Costs

The median monthly housing cost for mortgaged owners was \$971, non-mortgaged owners \$292 and renters \$630. An estimated 24 percent of owners with mortgages, 9 percent of owners without mortgages and 48 percent of renters in West Virginia spent 30 percent or more of household income on housing.

Economy

Since 2005 the unemployment rate in West Virginia has ranged from 36 percent in October 2007 to 10.1 percent in February 2010. The current unemployment rate for West Virginia is 5.6 percent for November 2015.

<http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/>

Transportation

Highways form the backbone of transportation systems in West Virginia, with over 37,300 miles of public roads in the state. Airports, railroads and rivers complete the commercial transportation modes for West Virginia. Commercial air travel is facilitated by airports in Charleston, Bluefield, Lewisburg, Clarksburg, Martinsburg, Wheeling and Parkersburg. Cities like Charleston, Huntington, Clarksburg, Fairmont, Bluefield and Logan have bus-based public transit systems.

West Virginia is crossed by several interstate highways. I-64 enters the state near White Sulphur Springs in the mountainous east and exits for Kentucky in the west, near Huntington. I-77 enters from Virginia in the south, near Bluefield. It runs north past Parkersburg before it crosses into Ohio. I-64 and I-77 are merged in a stretch of the West Virginia Turnpike, a toll road on which construction began in 1952.

Rail lines used to be more prevalent in the state but many lines have been converted to rail trails for recreational use and the state is still served by a few commercial lines for hauling coal and by Amtrak. In 2006 Norfolk Southern along with the West Virginia and U. S. Government approved a plan to modify many of the rail tunnels in West Virginia to allow for double stacked cars. This was expected to help bring economic growth to the southern half of the state.

Government

West Virginia's capital and seat of government is the city of Charleston, located in the southwest area of the state. The governor, elected every four years on the same day as the U. S. Presidential election, is sworn in during the following January. Governors of West Virginia can serve two consecutive terms but must sit out a term before serving a third term in office.

The Legislature is bicameral, consisting of the House of Delegates and the Senate. It is a citizen's legislature, meaning that the legislative office is not a full time occupation, but rather a part-time position. The legislators often hold a full-time job in their community of residence.

For the purpose of courts of general jurisdiction, the state is divided into 31 judicial circuits. Each circuit is made up of one or more counties. Circuit Judges are elected in partisan elections to serve eight-year terms. West Virginia's highest court is the Supreme Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court is composed of five justices, elected in partisan elections to 12-year terms. West Virginia does not have a death penalty.

Politics

West Virginia's politics are largely dominated by the Democratic Party, with Democrats currently holding the governorship both senate seats and both houses of the state legislature.

Republicans, however hold two of the state's three House seats. West Virginia also has a very strong tradition of union membership.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF HEAD START and EARLY HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN and FAMILIES

CABELL COUNTY

General Descriptors

Cabell County is geographically the smallest county in our four contiguous counties served by SCAC, Inc. Head Start/Early Head Start but is the most densely populated. As of 2011, the population was 96,653. The county has a total area of 288 square miles of which, 282 squares miles of it is land and 6 square miles of it is water. In 2010 Cabell County had 342.8 persons per square mile. It is also part of the Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

It was organized in 1809 and named for William H. Cabell, the Governor of Virginia from 1805 to 1809. Its county seat is Huntington.

Cabell County gets 41 inches of rain per year. Snowfall is 16 inches. The number of days with any measurable precipitation is 130. On average there are 163 sunny days per year in Cabell County. The July high is around 88 degrees. The January low is 27. Our comfort index, which is based on humidity during the hot months, is 39 out of 100, where higher is more comfortable. The U. S. average on the comfort index is 44.

Household and Families

- In 2014 there were 40,200 households in Cabell County. The average household size was 2.3 people.

- Families made up 59 percent of the households in the county. This figure includes both married-couple families (41percent) and other families (18 percent). Of other families, 8 percent are female householder families with no husband present and own children under 18 years. Nonfamily households made up 41 percent of all households in the county. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone, but some were composed of people living in households in which no one was related to the householder.
- Twenty-seven percent of all households have one or more people under the age of 18; 28 percent of all households have one or more people 65 years and over.
- Among persons 15 and older, 45 percent of males and 41 percent of females are currently married.

Nativity and Foreign Born

- Ninety-eight percent of the people living in Cabell County in 2014 were native residents of the United States. Seventy-four percent of these residents were living in the state in which they were born.
- Two percent of the people living in the county in 2014 were foreign born population, 44 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens.

Geographic Mobility

- In 2014, 81 percent of the people at least one year old living in Cabell County were living in the same residence one year earlier.

Education

- In 2014, 86 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 26 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Fourteen percent were dropouts; they were not enrolled in school and had not graduated from high school.
- The total school enrollment in Cabell County was 25,200 in 2014. Nursery school and kindergarten enrollment was 2,200 and elementary or high school enrollment was 12,800 children. College or graduate school enrollment was 10,200.

Disability

- In Cabell County, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2014, 20 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age – from 5 percent of people under 18 years old, to 18 percent of people 18 to 64 years old and to 45 percent of those 65 and over.

Employment Status and Type of Employer

- In Cabell County, 51 percent of the population 16 and over were employed; 45 percent were not currently in the labor force.
- Seventy-eight percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 18 percent were federal, state or local government workers; and 4 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business.

Industries

- In 2014, the civilian employed population 16 years and older in Cabell County worked in the following industries:

Percent by Industry in Cabell County, West Virginia in 2014	
INDUSTRY	PERCENT
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Mining	1.0
Construction	4.4
Manufacturing	7.0
Wholesale Trade	2.5
Retail Trade	15.9
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities	4.0
Information	2.3
Finance and Insurance, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3.8
Professional, Scientific, and Management and Administrative and Waste Management Services	8.0

Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance	32.7
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	10.5
Other Services, except Public Administration	4.2
Public Administration	3.7

Occupations

- Among the most common occupations for the civilian employed population 16 years and over in Cabell County in 2014 were: Management, business, science and arts, 37.2 percent, Service occupations, 18.5 percent, Sales and office occupations, 28.9 percent, Natural resources, construction and maintenance, 5.6 percent and Production, transportation and material moving occupations, 9.7 percent.

Commuting to Work

- In 2014, 83 percent of Cabell County workers drove to work alone and 8 percent carpooled. Less than 1 percent used public transportation, 1.9 percent used “other means”, 1.8 percent worked at home and 4.1 percent walked to work. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 20 minutes to get to work.

Income

- The median income of households in Cabell County was \$37,716. Twenty-two percent of households had income below \$15,000 a year and 5 percent had income over \$150,000 or more.
- Sixty-eight percent of the households received earnings and twenty percent received retirement income other than Social Security. Thirty-seven percent of the households received Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$ 17,287. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

Poverty and Participation in Government Programs

- In 2014, 23 percent of people were in poverty. Thirty percent of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 9 percent of people 65 years old and older. Nineteen percent of all families and 47 percent of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level.

Health Insurance

- Among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in Cabell County in 2014, 87 percent had health insurance coverage and 13 percent did not have health insurance coverage. For those under 18 years of age, 3 percent had no health insurance coverage. The civilian noninstitutionalized population had both private and public health insurance, with 62 percent having private coverage and 38 percent having public coverage.

Population

- In 2014, Cabell County had a total population of 96,800, 49,800 (51percent) females and 47,100 (49 percent) males. The median age was 38.5 years. Twenty percent of the population was under 18 years and 16 percent was over 65 years and older.
- For people reporting one race alone, 94 percent were White; 5 percent were Black or African American; less than 0.5 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native; 1 percent were Asian; less than 0.5 percent were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and less than 0.5 percent were Some other race. Three percent reported two or more races. One percent of the people in Cabell County were Hispanic. Ninety-one percent were White non-Hispanic. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Housing Characteristics

- In 2014, Cabell County had a total of 46,300 housing units, 13 percent of which were vacant. Of the total housing units, 67 percent were in single-unit structures, 25 percent were in multi-unit structures and 8 percent were mobile homes. Twenty percent of the housing units were built since 1990.

- The median number of rooms in all housing units in Cabell County is six. Of those housing units, 56 percent have three or more bedrooms.

Occupied Housing Unit Characteristics

- In 2014, Cabell County had 40,200 occupied housing units, 24,000 (61 percent) owner occupied and 15,800 (39 percent) renter occupied. Sixty-three percent of householders of these units had moved in since 2000. Fifty-two percent of the owner occupied units had a mortgage. Four percent of the households did not have telephone service. Thirteen percent had no vehicles available and another 13 percent had three or more.
- Homes in Cabell County were heated in the following ways: electric, bottled, tank or LP gas.

Housing Costs

- The median monthly housing costs for mortgaged owners was \$940, nonmortgage owners \$301 and renters \$587. Twenty-three percent of owners with mortgages, 13 percent of owners without mortgages and 52 percent of renters in Cabell County spent 30 percent or more of household income on housing.
- [\(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey\)](#)

Economy

- The current unemployment rate for Cabell County is 5.6 percent for November 2015. This is the lowest rate for our four county service area.

LINCOLN COUNTY

General Descriptors

Lincoln County is geographically the third largest of the four contiguous counties served by SCAC, Inc. Head Start/Early Head Start but is the most sparsely populated. As of 2011, the population was 21,550. The county has a total area of 439 square miles of which, 437 square miles of it is

land and 1 square mile of it is water. In 2010 Lincoln County had 49.1 persons per square mile. It is part of the Charleston, West Virginia Metropolitan Area.

Lincoln County was created by an act of the West Virginia legislature on February 23, 1867 from parts of Boone, Cabell, Kanawha and Putnam Counties. It was named for Abraham Lincoln and the county seat is Hamlin.

Lincoln County gets 44 inches of rain per year. Snowfall is 22 inches. The number of days with any measurable precipitation is 135. On average there are 169 sunny days per year in Cabell County. The July high is around 88 degrees. The January low is 21. Our comfort index, which is based on humidity during the hot months, is 39 out of 100, where higher is more comfortable. The U. S. average on the comfort index is 44.

Household and Families

- In 2014 there were 8,100 households in Lincoln County. The average household size was 2.6 people.
- Families made up 69 percent of the households in the county. This figure includes both married-couple families (53 percent) and other families (16 percent). Of other families, 6 percent are female householder families with no husband present and own children under 18 years. Nonfamily households made up 31 percent of all households in the county. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone, but some were composed of people living in households in which no one was related to the householder.
- Thirty-two percent of all households have one or more people under the age of 18; 30 percent of all households have one or more people 65 years and over.
- Among persons 15 and older, 52 percent of males and 50 percent of females are currently married.

Nativity and Foreign Born

- One hundred percent of the people living in Lincoln County in 2014 were native residents of the United States. Eight-six percent of these residents were living in the state in which they were born.
- It is estimated that less than 0.5 percent of the people living in the county in 2014 were foreign born.

Geographic Mobility

- In 2014, 93 percent of the people at least one year old living in Lincoln County were living in the same residence one year earlier.

Education

- In 2014, 76 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 9 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Twenty-four percent were dropouts; they were not enrolled in school and had not graduated from high school.
- The total school enrollment in Lincoln County was 4,000 in 2014. Nursery school and kindergarten enrollment was 480 and elementary or high school enrollment was 3,000 children. College or graduate school enrollment was 520.

Disability

- In Lincoln County, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2014, 29 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age – from 2 percent of people under 18 years old, to 28 percent of people 18 to 64 years old and to 62 percent of those 65 and over.

Employment Status and Type of Employer

- In Lincoln County, 41 percent of the population 16 and over was employed; 54 percent were not currently in the labor force.

- Seventy-six percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 20 percent were federal, state or local government workers; and 4 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business.

Industries

- In 2014, the civilian employed population 16 years and older in Lincoln County worked in the following industries:

Percent by Industry in Lincoln County, West Virginia in 2014	
INDUSTRY	PERCENT
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Mining	11.4
Construction	8.2
Manufacturing	5.5
Wholesale Trade	2.1
Retail Trade	13.0
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities	5.5
Information	2.2
Finance and Insurance, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3.7
Professional, Scientific, and Management and Administrative and Waste Management Services	6.1
Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance	23.3
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	6.3
Other Services, except Public Administration	7.2
Public Administration	6.5

Occupations

- Among the most common occupations for the civilian population 16 years and over in Lincoln County in 2014 were: Management, business, science and arts 23.6 percent, Service occupations 20.7 percent, Sales and office occupation 23.3 percent, Natural

resources, construction and maintenance 19.5 percent, Production transportation and material moving occupations 12.9 percent.

Commuting to Work

- In 2014, 80 percent of Lincoln County workers drove to work alone and 12 percent carpooled. Less than 1 percent used public transportation, 1.9 percent used “other means”, 2.3 percent worked at home and 3.2 percent walked to work. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 35 minutes to get to work.

Income

- The median income of households in Lincoln County was \$35,623. Eighteen percent of households had income below \$15,000 a year and 2 percent had over \$150,000 or more.
- Sixty-three percent of the households received earnings and twenty-six percent received retirement income other than Social Security. Forty-three percent of the households received Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$ 17,521. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

Poverty and Participation in Government Programs

- In 2014, 26 percent of people were in poverty. Thirty-eight percent of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 15 percent of people 65 years old and older. Twenty-one percent of all families and 46 percent of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level.

Health Insurance

- Among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in Lincoln County in 2014, 87 percent had health insurance coverage and 13 percent did not have health insurance coverage. For those under 18 years of age, 1 percent had no health insurance coverage. The civilian noninstitutionalized population had both private and public health insurance, with 52 percent having private coverage and 49 percent having public coverage.

Population

- In 2014, Lincoln County had a total population of 21,600, 10,900 (50 percent) females and 10,700 (50 percent) males. The median age was 41.8 years. Twenty-two percent of the population was under 18 years and 16 percent was over 65 years and older.
- For people reporting one race alone, 99 percent were White; less than 0.5 percent were Black or African American; less than 0.5 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native; less than 0.5 percent were Asian; less than 0.5 percent were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander and less than 0.5 percent were some other race. An estimated 1 percent reported or more races. An estimated less than 0.5 percent of the people in Lincoln County, West Virginia were Hispanic. An estimated 98 percent of the people in Lincoln County were non-Hispanic. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Housing Characteristics

- In 2014, Lincoln County had a total of 9,800 housing units, 17 percent of which were vacant. Of the total housing units, 69 percent were in single-unit structures, 3 percent were in multi-unit structures and 28 percent were mobile homes. An estimated 29 percent of the housing units were built since 1990.
- The median number of rooms in all housing units in Lincoln County is six. Of those housing units, 64 percent have three or more bedrooms.

Occupied Housing Unit Characteristics

- In 2014, Lincoln County had 8,100 occupied housing units, 6,300 (77 percent) owner occupied and 1,900 (23 percent) renter occupied. Fifty-eight percent of householders of these units had moved in since 2000. Thirty-two percent of the owner occupied units had a mortgage. Five percent of the households did not have telephone service. Ten percent had no vehicles available and another 19 percent had three or more.
- Homes in Lincoln County were heated in the following ways: electric, bottled, tank or LP gas.

Housing Costs

- The median monthly housing costs for mortgaged owners was \$816, nonmortgage owners \$258 and renters \$548. Twenty-seven percent of owners with mortgages, 8 percent of owners without mortgages and 55 percent of renters in Lincoln County spent 30 percent or more of household income on housing.

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey)

Economy

- The current unemployment rate for Lincoln County is 8.7 percent for November 2015. This is the highest rate for our four county service area.

MASON COUNTY

General Descriptors

Mason County is geographically the second largest of the four contiguous counties served by SCAC, Inc. Head Start/Early Head Start. As of 2011, the population was 27,298. The county has a total area of 445 square miles of which, 432 square miles of it is land and 13 square miles of it is water. In 2010 Mason County had 63.4 persons per square mile. It is also part of the Point Pleasant, WV-OH Micropolitan Statistical Area.

The county was named for George Mason, one of the principle architects of the 1776 Virginia Constitution and known as “Father of the Bill of Rights”.

Mason County gets 41 inches of rain per year. Snowfall is 10 inches. The number of days with any measurable precipitation is 135. On average there are 169 sunny days per year in Mason County. The July high is around 88 degrees. The January low is 24. Our comfort index, which is based on humidity during the hot months, is 43 out of 100, where higher is more comfortable. The U. S. average on the comfort index is 44.

Household and Families

- In 2014 there were 10,700 households in Mason County. The average household size was 2.5 people.
- Families made up 70 percent of the households in the county. This figure includes both married-couple families (52 percent) and other families (18 percent). Of other families, 7 percent are female householder families with no husband present and own children under 18 years. Nonfamily households made up 30 percent of all households in the county. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone, but some were composed of people living in households in which no one was related to the householder.
- Thirty percent of all households have one or more people under the age of 18; 32 percent of all households have one or more people 65 years and over.
- Among persons 15 and older, 49 percent of males and 49 percent of females are currently married.

Nativity and Foreign Born

- One hundred percent of the people living in Mason County in 2014 were native residents of the United States. Sixty-four percent of these residents were living in the state in which they were born.
- An estimated less than 0.5 percent of the people living in the county in 2014 were foreign born.

Geographic Mobility

- In 2014, 90 percent of the people at least one year old living in Mason County were living in the same residence one year earlier.

Education

- In 2014, 83 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 10 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Seventeen percent were dropouts; they were not enrolled in school and had not graduated from high school.

- The total school enrollment in Mason County was 5,800 in 2014. Nursery school and kindergarten enrollment was 329 and elementary or high school enrollment was 4,400 children. College or graduate school enrollment was 1,100.

Disability

- In Mason County, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2014, 22 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age – from 8 percent of people under 18 years old, to 20 percent of people 18 to 64 years old and to 48 percent of those 65 and over.

Employment Status and Type of Employer

- In Mason County, 43 percent of the population 16 and over were employed; 53 percent were not currently in the labor force.
- Seventy-nine percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 18 percent were federal, state or local government workers; and 4 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business.

Industries

- In 2014, the civilian employed population 16 years and older in Mason County worked in the following industries:

Percent by Industry in Mason County, West Virginia in 2014	
INDUSTRY	PERCENT
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Mining	2.9
Construction	4.9
Manufacturing	16.4
Wholesale Trade	2.2
Retail Trade	13.5
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities	11.1

Information	0.1
Finance and Insurance, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2.7
Professional, Scientific, and Management and Administrative and Waste Management Services	6.7
Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance	24.2
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	7.2
Other Services, except Public Administration	2.6
Public Administration	5.4

Occupations

- Among the most common occupations for the civilian employed population 16 years and over in Mason County in 2014 were: Management, business, science and arts, 26 percent, Service occupations, 16.1 percent, Sales and office occupations, 23.8 percent, Natural resources, construction and maintenance 11.8 percent and Production, Transportation and material moving occupations, 22.4 percent.

Commuting to Work

- In 2014, 84 percent of Mason County workers drove to work alone and 11 percent carpooled. Public transportation was 0.2 percent. "Other means" was used 0.8 percent, 1.9 percent worked at home and 2.6 percent walked to work. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 29 minutes to get to work.

Income

- The median income of households in Mason County was \$38,297. Seventeen percent of households had income below \$15,000 a year and 3 percent had over \$150,000 or more.
- Sixty-three percent of the households received earnings and 27 percent received retirement income other than Social Security. Forty-four percent of the households received Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$ 17,613. These

income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

Poverty and Participation in Government Programs

- In 2014, 18 percent of people were in poverty. Twenty-five percent of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 10 percent of people 65 years old and older. Fourteen percent of all families and 42 percent of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level.

Health Insurance

- Among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in Mason County in 2014, 89 percent had health insurance coverage and 11` percent did not have health insurance coverage. For those under 18 years of age, 3 percent had no health insurance coverage. The civilian noninstitutionalized population had both private and public health insurance, with 60 percent having private coverage and 45 percent having public coverage.

Population

- In 2014, Mason County had a total population of 27,200, 14,000 (52 percent) females and 13,200 (48 percent) males. The median age was 42.7 years. Twenty-two percent of the population was under 18 years and 18 percent was over 65 years and older.
- For people reporting one race alone, 99 percent were White; 1 percent were Black or African American; less than 0.5 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native; less than 0.5 percent were Asian; less than .5 percent were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander and less than 0.5 percent were some other race. An estimated 2 percent reported two or more races. An estimated 1 percent of the people in Mason County were Hispanic. An estimated 97 percent of the people in Mason County were White non-Hispanic. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Housing Characteristics

- In 2014, Mason County had a total of 13,000 housing units, 17 percent of which were vacant. Of the total housing units, 70 percent were in single-unit structures, 7 percent were in multi-unit structures and 24 percent were mobile homes. Twenty-eight percent of the housing units were built since 1990.
- The median number of rooms in all housing units in Mason County is five. Of those housing units, 61 percent have three or more bedrooms.

Occupied Housing Unit Characteristics

- In 2014, Mason County had 10,700 occupied housing units, 8,700 (81 percent) owner occupied and 2,000 (19 percent) renter occupied. Fifty-five percent of householders of these units had moved in since 2000. Forty-seven percent of the owner occupied units had a mortgage. Three percent of the households did not have telephone service. Ten percent had no vehicles available and another 20 percent had three or more.
- Homes in Mason County were heated in the following ways: electric, bottled, tank or LP gas.

Housing Costs

- The median monthly housing costs for mortgaged owners was \$788, nonmortgage owners \$281 and renters \$493. Twenty-eight percent of owners with mortgages, 10 percent of owners without mortgages and 49 percent of renters in Mason County spent 30 percent or more of household income on housing.

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey)

Economy

- The current unemployment rate for Mason County is 6.7 percent for November 2015. This is the next highest rate for our four county service area.

Wayne County

General Descriptors

Wayne County is geographically the largest county in the four contiguous counties served by SCAC, Inc. Head Start/Early Head Start and is the second most populous. As of 2011 the population was 42,126. The county has a total area of 512 square miles of which, 506 square miles of it is land and 6 square miles of it is water. In 2010 Wayne County had 84.0 persons per square mile. It also is part of the Huntington–Ashland, WV-KY-OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Wayne County, West Virginia was originally Wayne County Virginia, which was created from part of Cabell County in 1842. The county was named for General “Mad” Anthony Wayne. Its county seat is Wayne.

Wayne County gets 43 inches of rain per year. Snowfall is 17 inches. The number of days with any measurable precipitation is 131. On average there are 162 sunny days per year in Wayne County. The July high is around 86 degrees. The January low is 25. Our comfort index, which is based on humidity during the hot months, is 39 out of 100, where higher is more comfortable. The U.S. average on the comfort index is 44.

Household and Families

- In 2014 there were 16,800 households in Wayne County. The average household size was 2.5 people.
- Families made up 65 percent of the households in the county. This figure includes both married-couple families (48 percent) and other families (17 percent). Of other families, 6 percent are female householder families with no husband present and own children under 18 years. Nonfamily households made up 35 percent of all households in the county. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone, but some were composed of people living in households in which no one was related to the householder.

- Twenty-eight percent of all households have one or more people under the age of 18; 32 percent of all households have one or more people 65 years and over.
- Among persons 15 and older, 52 percent of males and 48 percent of females are currently married.
- In Wayne County, 1,000 grandparents lived with their grandchildren under 18 years of age; of those grandparents 62 percent of them had financial responsibilities for their grandchildren.

Nativity and Foreign Born

- One hundred percent of the people living in Wayne County in 2014 were native residents of the United States. Seventy-six percent of these residents were living in the state in which they were born.
- An estimated less than 0.5 percent of the people living in the county in 2014 were foreign born population.

Geographic Mobility

- In 2014, 93 percent of the people at least one year old living in Wayne County were living in the same residence one year earlier.

Education

- In 2014, 78 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 13 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Twenty-two percent were dropouts; they were not enrolled in school and had not graduated from high school.
- The total school enrollment in Wayne County was 9,700 in 2014. Nursery school and kindergarten enrollment was 924 and elementary or high school enrollment was 6,400 children. College or graduate school enrollment was 2,300.

Disability

- In Wayne County, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2014, 21 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age – from 5 percent of people under 18 years old, to 19 percent of people 18 to 64 years old and to 48.9 percent of those 65 and over.

Employment Status and Type of Employer

- In Wayne County, 45 percent of the population 16 and over were employed; 50.1 percent were not currently in the labor force.
- Seventy-five percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 21 percent were federal, state or local government workers; and 4 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business.

Industries

- In 2014, the civilian employed population 16 years and older in Cabell County worked in the following industries:

Percent by Industry in Wayne County, West Virginia in 2014	
INDUSTRY	PERCENT
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Mining	2.6
Construction	5.6
Manufacturing	10.3
Wholesale Trade	1.8
Retail Trade	13.6
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities	7.0
Information	1.6
Finance and Insurance, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3.0

Professional, Scientific, and Management and Administrative and Waste Management Services	6.8
Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance	31.5
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	8.0
Other Services, except Public Administration	3.8
Public Administration	4.5

Occupations

- Among the most common occupations for the civilian employed population 16 years and over in Wayne County in 2014 were: Management, business, science and arts, 29.4 percent, Service occupations, 20.2 percent, Sales and office occupations, 25.3 percent, Natural resources, construction and maintenance, 10.2 percent and Production, transportation and material moving occupations, 14.9 percent.

Commuting to Work

- In 2014, 88 percent of Wayne County workers drove to work alone and 8 percent carpooled. Less than 1 percent used public and “other means” of transportation. 2.2 percent worked at home and less than one percent walked to work. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 25 minutes to get to work.

Income

- The median income of households in Wayne County was \$37,491. Twenty-two percent of households had income below \$15,000 a year and 2 percent had income over \$150,000 or more.
- Fifty-nine percent of the households received earnings and 25 percent received retirement income other than Social Security. Forty-one percent of the households received Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$ 16,640. These

income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

Poverty and Participation in Government Programs

- In 2014, 20 percent of people were in poverty. Twenty-eight percent of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 14 percent of people 65 years old and older. Sixteen percent of all families and 40 percent of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level.

Health Insurance

- Among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in Wayne County in 2014, 85 percent had health insurance coverage and 15 percent did not have health insurance coverage. For those under 18 years of age, 7 percent had no health insurance coverage. The civilian noninstitutionalized population had both private and public health insurance, with 56 percent having private coverage and 43 percent having public coverage.

Population

- In 2014, Wayne County had a total population of 41,700, 22,000 (52 percent) females and 20,000 (48 percent) males. The median age was 42.6 years. Twenty-two percent of the population was under 18 years and 17 percent was over 65 years and older.
- For people reporting one race alone, 99 percent were White; less than 0.5 percent were Black or African American; less than 0.5 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native; less than 0.5 percent were Asian; less than 0.5 percent were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and less than 0.5 percent were some other race. An estimated 1 percent reported two or more races. An estimated 1 percent of the people in Wayne County were Hispanic. An estimated 98 percent of the people in Wayne County were White non-Hispanic. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Housing Characteristics

- In 2014, Wayne County had a total of 19,200 housing units, 13 percent of which were vacant. Of the total housing units, 72 percent were in single-unit structures, 7 percent were in multi-unit structures and 21 percent were mobile homes. Twenty-eight percent of the housing units were built since 1990.
- The median number of rooms in all housing units in Wayne County is six. Of those housing units, 64 percent have three or more bedrooms.

Occupied Housing Unit Characteristics

- In 2014, Wayne County had 16,800 occupied housing units, 13,000 (77 percent) owner occupied and 3,700 (23 percent) renter occupied. Fifty-six percent of householders of these units had moved in since 2000. Forty-three percent of the owner occupied units had a mortgage. Three percent of the households did not have telephone service. Ten percent had no vehicles available and another 15 percent had three or more.
- Homes in Wayne County were heated in the following ways: electric, bottled, tank or LP gas.

Housing Costs

- The median monthly housing costs for mortgaged owners was \$894, nonmortgage owners \$259 and renters \$578. Twenty-one percent of owners with mortgages, 8 percent of owners without mortgages and 59 percent of renters in Wayne County spent 30 percent or more of household income on housing.

[\(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey\)](#)

Economy

- The current unemployment rate for Wayne County is 5.8 percent for November 2015. This is in line with the State's rate of 5.6...

Other Child Development and Child Care Programs that are Serving Head Start Eligible Children

The WV Educare Act, passed by the WV Legislature in 2002 and the Senate Bill 247 are two of the most significant factors affecting childcare and child development programs in West Virginia. Passage of these bills has made it possible for all four year olds to attend preschool if their parents choose.

Head Start or other approved programs may count toward each county's goal. According to the bill, the programs seek to supplement and expand available child development programs to develop enough preschool opportunities for all children.

ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Percentage of Needy Children under 6 years of age

County	Number of children under 6 years of age	Percentage of children in poverty	Eligible children 3 and 4 years of age in Head start	Eligible children 4 years of age in Pre-K
Cabell	6,852	25.6%	40.8%	68.7%
Lincoln	1,515	31.0%	49.0%	89.6%
Mason	1,795	28.2%	66.1%	82.0%
Wayne	2,706	28.0%	95.0%	76.1%

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org>

The number of available Head Start slots per classroom may vary during the year. West Virginia's Universal Access to a Quality Education System (Policy 2525) requires that children be served in fully inclusive early childhood classrooms and according to the least restrictive environment determined for children with special needs. Community agencies, such as LEA and Head Start, collaborate to provide classrooms, staff and resources which can serve children from a variety of programs. The result is that children are enrolled in classrooms based on geographic accessibility and developmentally appropriate considerations, not funding streams. Children from low income families, as well as children with special needs, are not segregated from their peers.

Head Start is now able to serve children in their home school setting due to its collaboration with county school systems, but it also means that the number of Head Start children in a classroom is not static. If a child vacates a slot in one school, that particular slot may or may not be filled by another Head Start child. The ERSEA team reviews the waiting list and determines who is in most need of Head Start services, so enrollment is not limited to a particular classroom or geographic area. It is possible that the designated child may already be attending Pre- K at another school, or a slot exists for the child in another location closer to home.

RECRUITMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The agency determines which areas inside the counties will be used for recruitment related to various factors such as need, low income population, children within the recruitment age and availability of space among others. While reviewing our data we found that the location of eligible Head Start and Early Head Start Families has remained the same.

Pre-K Classrooms

Cabell County 2012-2013 Pre-K/EC Head Count

School (Elementary)	Pre-K EC	Gender		Ethnic			Special Needs
		Female	Male	White	Black	Other	
Altizer	27	11	16	22	3	2	0
Cox Landing	14	4	10	11	2	1	2
Culloden	18	6	12	17	1	0	1
Davis Creek	30	14	16	26	0	4	2
Guyandotte	54	20	34	54	0	0	13
Highlawn	72	27	45	57	3	12	14
Hite Saunders	27	15	12	14	7	6	1
Martha	16	11	5	16	0	0	1
Meadows	47	27	20	39	2	6	2
Milton	81	38	43	72	2	7	13
Nichols	17	10	7	16	0	1	0
Ona	21	9	12	16	4	1	2
Salt Rock	21	10	11	18	0	2	0
Spring Hill	49	21	27	17	22	10	8
Central City	69	22	47	49	20	0	9
Village of Barboursville	65	34	21	56	0	9	5
Southside	52	21	31	37	6	9	15

Lincoln County 2012-2013 Pre-K/EC Head Count

School (Elementary)	Pre-K EC	Gender		Ethnic			Special Needs
		Female	Male	White	Black	Other	
Duval	34	14	29	33	0	0	4
Hamlin	50	25	25	50	0	0	14
Midway	36	16	20	35	1	0	4
Ranger	12	10	2	12	0	0	1
West Hamlin	59	15	44	59	0	0	15
Harts	44	20	24	44	0	0	7

Mason County 2012-2013 Pre-K/EC Head Count

School (Elementary)	Pre-K EC	Gender		Ethnic			Special Needs
		Female	Male	White	Black	Other	
Ashton	40	22	18	34	4	2	4
Beale	35	15	20	35	0	0	10
Leon	16	6	10	16	0	0	2
New Haven	55	17	38	52	0	3	6
Pt. Pleasant	105	47	58	98	5	2	18

Wayne County 2012-2013 Pre-K/EC Head Count

School (Elementary)	Pre-K EC	Gender		Ethnic			Special Needs
		Female	Male	White	Black	Other	
Buffalo	74	35	39	68	5	1	16
Ceredo	33	9	24	30	3	0	10
Crum	18	5	13	18	0	0	7
Dunlow	13	3	10	12	1	0	1
Ft. Gay	36	16	20	36	0	0	11
Geona	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Kellogg	36	16	20	35	1	0	12
Kenova	60	30	30	58	2	0	17
Lavalette	28	10	18	28	0	0	2
Prichard	12	5	7	12	0	0	1
Wayne	50	30	20	50	0	0	18
East Lynn	18	13	18	18	0	0	2

<http://wveis.k12.wv.us/nclb/pub/enroll/>

Assessment of Current Early Childhood Programs, Excluding Head Start and Early Head Start

With the exception of Head Start and Early Head Start programs, other available child development programs do not have income eligibility guidelines for providing services and it is unknown what percentage of their clients are eligible for Head Start or Early Head Start programs. Most of these programs are either Child Care Centers or Faith Based Preschool programs without income guidelines.

CABELL COUNTY

According to *Kids Count Data Book*, in 2014 there were 24 licensed child care centers, four family care facilities and 93 registered family child care homes in Cabell County.

Program Name	Max. Capacity	Accepts Ages
Children's Place, Inc.	66	2 yrs. to 4 yrs.
Cross Roads UMC	195	2 yrs. to 12 yrs.
Enslow Park Presbyterian Preschool	98	2 yrs. to 5 yrs.
Enterprise Child Development Center**	72	6 wks. to KG
Fifth Avenue Baptist Daycare Center	94	2 yrs. to 5 yrs.
Grace Christian Preschool and Childcare Center	21	4 yrs. to 5 yrs.
Huntington Christian Day Care**	49	6 wks. to 4 yrs.
Little Panthers Day Care	100	2 yrs. to 12 yrs.
Our Lady of Fatima Child Care and Learning Center	40	3 yrs. to 5 yrs.
St. Joseph Preschool	90	2 yrs. to 5 yrs.
St. Paul Lutheran Preschool	90	2 yrs. to 5 yrs.
The Child Development Academy at Marshall University	110	2 yrs. to 12 yrs.
YMCA Day Care Center	173	2 yrs. to 12 yrs.
Kiwanis Day Care Center**	98	6 wks. to school entry
Beverly Hills Child Care Center	30	2 yrs. to 4 yrs.
Eastwood Day Care Center	100	2 yrs. to 12 yrs.
Ebenezer Community Outreach	60	2 mos. to 12 yrs.
Kim's Kids	22	2 yrs. to 12 yrs.
Marshall University Early Education Center	18	2 yrs. to 5 yrs.
Pea Ridge Day Care Center, Inc.	91	2 yrs. to 12 yrs.

**The Center is enrolled in a subsidized child care program.

LINCOLN COUNTY

According to *Kids Count Data Book*, in 2014 there was one licensed child care center, one family care facilities and nine registered family child care homes in Lincoln County.

Program Name	Max. Capacity	Accepts Ages
Harts Child Development Academy	20	2 yrs. to 12 yrs.
Lincoln Day Care & Enrichment Center	28	2 yrs. to 12 yrs.

MASON COUNTY

According to *Kids Count Data Book*, in 2014 there were two licensed child care centers, and 7 registered family child care homes in Mason County.

Program Name	Max. Capacity	Accepts Ages
Early Education Station, Inc.	100	2 yrs. to 12 yrs.
Magic Years Day Care & Preschool	31	2 yrs. to 12 yrs.

WAYNE COUNTY

According to *Kids Count Data Book*, in 2014 there were seven licensed child care centers, three family care facilities and 20 registered family child care homes in Wayne County.

Program Name	Max. Capacity	Accepts Ages
Playmates Child Development Program (5 locations) Only have information for Westmoreland center	24	4 yrs. to 5 yrs.

<http://childcarecenter.us>

**Estimated Number of Children with Disabilities Four Years or Younger
Relevant Services and Resources Provided to Children with Disabilities**

2012-2013

Students with Disabilities by Age Ages 3-5 December 1, 2012					
CABELL COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
Autism	*	*	6	6	2.19
Blind and Partly Sighted	*	*	*	*	*
Hard of Hearing	*	*	*	*	*
Intellectual Disability	*	*	13	13	4.74
Other Health Impairments	*	*	*	*	*
Preschool Special Needs	28	48	11	87	31.75
Speech/Language Impairments	20	63	80	163	59.49
TOTAL	48	112	114	274	100.00

Students with Disabilities by Age Ages 3-5 December 1, 2012					
LINCOLN COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
Autism	*	*	*	*	*
Behavior Disorders	*	*	*	*	*
Hard of Hearing	*	*	*	*	*
Preschool Special Needs	11	8	7	26	32.5
Speech/Language Impairments	*	21	26	51	63.75
TOTAL	15	30	35	80	100.00

Students with Disabilities by Age Ages 3-5 December 1, 2012					
MASON COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
Autism	*	*	*	*	*
Intellectual Disability	*	*	*	*	*
Preschool Special Needs	*	10	9	24	58.54
Speech/Language Impairments	*	*	13	14	34.15
TOTAL	*	11	25	41	100.00

Students with Disabilities by Age Ages 3-5 December 1, 2012					
WAYNE COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
Autism	*	*	*	*	*
Blind and Partially Sighted	*	*	*	*	*
Intellectual Disability	*	*	*	*	*
Other Health Impairments	*	*	*	*	*
Preschool Special Needs	22	21	11	54	23.48
Speech/Language Impairments	19	46	102	167	72.61
TOTAL	41	69	120	230	100.00

GENDER Students with Disabilities by Age Ages 3-5 December 1, 2012					
CABELL COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
Male	40	76	78	194	70.80
Female	8	36	36	80	29.20
TOTAL	48	112	114	274	100.00

GENDER					
Students with Disabilities by Age					
Ages 3-5					
December 1, 2012					
LINCOLN COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
Male	7	18	23	48	60.00
Female	8	12	12	32	40.00
TOTAL	15	30	35	80	100.00

GENDER					
Students with Disabilities by Age					
Ages 3-5					
December 1, 2012					
MASON COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
Male	*	7	16	28	68.29
Female	*	*	9	13	31.71
TOTAL	*	11	25	41	100.00

GENDER					
Students with Disabilities by Age					
Ages 3-5					
December 1, 2012					
WAYNE COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
Male	25	43	85	153	66.52
Female	16	26	35	77	33.48
TOTAL	41	69	120	230	100.00

Race/Ethnicity Students with Disabilities by Age Ages 3-5 December 1, 2012					
CABELL COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
American Indian/Alaskan	*	*	*	*	*
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*
Black	*	7	*	12	4.38
Hispanic	*	*	*	*	*
White	47	104	105	256	93.43
TOTAL	48	112	114	274	100.00

Race/Ethnicity Students with Disabilities by Age Ages 3-5 December 1, 2012					
LINCOLN COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0.00
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0.00
White	15	30	35	80	100.00
TOTAL	15	30	35	80	100.00

Race/Ethnicity Students with Disabilities by Age Ages 3-5 December 1, 2012					
MASON COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0.00
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0.00
White	*	11	24	40	97.56
TOTAL	*	11	25	41	100.00

Race/Ethnicity Students with Disabilities by Age Ages 3-5 December 1, 2012					
WAYNE COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
American Indian/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0.00
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*
Black	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	*	*	*	*	*
White	40	67	115	222	96.52
TOTAL	41	69	120	230	100.00

Students with Disabilities by Age Ages 3-5 December 1, 2012 Educational Environment					
CABLE COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
Regular Early Childhood Program at least 10 hours per week and is receiving the majority of hours (50% or more) of special education and related services in the Regular Early Childhood Program	6	19	6	31	11.31
Regular Early Childhood Program at least 10 hours per week AND the child is receiving the majority of hours (greater than 50%) of special education and related services in some other location	19	77	95	191	69.71
Regular Early Childhood Program less than 10 hours per week AND the child is receiving the majority of hours (50% or more) of special education and related services in the Regular Early Childhood Program	0	0	0	0	0.00
Regular Early Childhood Program less than 10 hours per week AND the child is receiving the majority of hours (greater than 50%) of special education and related services in some other location.	*	*	*	*	*
Special Education: Separate class	11	9	6	26	9.49
Special Education: Separate school	0	0	0	0	0.00
Special Education: Residential facility	0	0	0	0	0.00
Home	*	*	*	*	*
Service provider location	9	6	6	21	7.66
TOTAL	48	112	114	274	100.00

**Educational Environment
Students with Disabilities by Age
Ages 3-5
December 1, 2012**

LINCOLN COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
Regular Early Childhood Program at least 10 hours per week and is receiving the majority of hours (50% or more) of special education and related services in the Regular Early Childhood Program	9	10	15	34	42.50
Regular Early Childhood Program at least 10 hours per week AND the child is receiving the majority of hours (greater than 50%) of special education and related services in some other location	*	16	20	37	46.25
Regular Early Childhood Program less than 10 hours per week AND the child is receiving the majority of hours (50% or more) of special education and related services in the Regular Early Childhood Program	0	0	0	0	0.00
Regular Early Childhood Program less than 10 hours per week AND the child is receiving the majority of hours (greater than 50%) of special education and related services in some other location.	*	*	*	*	*
Special Education: Separate class	0	0	0	0	0.00
Special Education: Separate school	0	0	0	0	0.00
Special Education: Residential facility	0	0	0	0	0.00
Home	*	*	*	*	*
Service provider location	*	*	*	6	7.50
TOTAL	15	30	35	80	100.00

Educational Environment Students with Disabilities by Age Ages 3-5 December 1, 2012					
MASON COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
Regular Early Childhood Program at least 10 hours per week and is receiving the majority of hours (50% or more) of special education and related services in the Regular Early Childhood Program	*	8	13	25	60.98
Regular Early Childhood Program at least 10 hours per week AND the child is receiving the majority of hours (greater than 50%) of special education and related services in some other location	*	*	11	14	34.15
Regular Early Childhood Program less than 10 hours per week AND the child is receiving the majority of hours (50% or more) of special education and related services in the Regular Early Childhood Program	*	*	*	*	*
Regular Early Childhood Program less than 10 hours per week AND the child is receiving the majority of hours (greater than 50%) of special education and related services in some other location.	0	0	0	0	0.00
Special Education: Separate class	0	0	0	0	0.00
Special Education: Separate school	0	0	0	0	0.00
Special Education: Residential facility	0	0	0	0	0.00
Home	*	*	*	*	*
Service provider location	0	0	0	0	0.00
TOTAL	*	11	25	41	100.00

Educational Environment Students with Disabilities by Age Ages 3-5 December 1, 2012					
WAYNE COUNTY	3	4	5	TOTAL	TOTAL %
Regular Early Childhood Program at least 10 hours per week and is receiving the majority of hours (50% or more) of special education and related services in the Regular Early Childhood Program	*	6	*	12	5.22
Regular Early Childhood Program at least 10 hours per week AND the child is receiving the majority of hours (greater than 50%) of special education and related services in some other location	16	55	113	184	80.00
Regular Early Childhood Program less than 10 hours per week AND the child is receiving the majority of hours (50% or more) of special education and related services in the Regular Early Childhood Program	0	0	0	0	0.00
Regular Early Childhood Program less than 10 hours per week AND the child is receiving the majority of hours (greater than 50%) of special education and related services in some other location.	*	*	*	*	*
Special Education: Separate class	*	*	*	*	*
Special Education: Separate school	0	0	0	0	0.00
Special Education: Residential facility	0	0	0	0	0.00
Home	*	*	*	*	*
Service provider location	16	*	*	25	10.87
TOTAL	41	69	120	230	100.00

<http://wweis.k12wv.us/nclb/OSecf/data> Special Education: Public

Relevant Services and Resources Provided to Children with Disabilities

In West Virginia, children 3-5 years of age who have been identified as having a disability or developmental delay receive services through the local school district with an Individualized Educational Plan that is developed in conjunction with special education representatives and the child's parents or legal guardian. Services to children below the age of 3 is through West Virginia Birth to Three, which is facilitated by River Valley Child Development Service as part of the Region III Administration Unit, with an Individualized Family Service Plan that also is developed in conjunction with special education representatives and the child's parents or legal guardian.

West Virginia Birth to Three, the County School Districts, Developmental Therapy Center and other local vendors in the community provide physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech/language services. The following agencies and organizations also provide services and resources to assist children with disabilities:

- Autism Services Center and Autism Training Center
- Cabell-Wayne Association for the Blind
- Marshall University Speech and Hearing Clinic
- Prestera Center for Mental Health Services
- West Virginia Advocates (for Developmentally Disabled)

Each of the aforementioned community organizations and agencies are working together to help children with disabilities enjoy a positive life with as few limitations as possible as they strive to attain their full potential.

Although most of these community agencies are located within Cabell County, children and families from the surrounding counties may access their services. Also the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources assists families in meeting the needs of their children with disabilities.

NEEDS of HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN and THEIR FAMILIES

EDUCATION

Educational needs are widespread throughout the four county service area. The dropout rate and educational attainment levels of our population rank low nationally and within the state. The following tables describe various educational factors which demonstrate the educational needs of Head Start/Early Head Start children and their families.

According to the data all four of the counties in our service area posted a decrease in their dropout rates. The dropout rate is correlated to a number of other indicators affecting poverty and shows likelihood that these youths will struggle to achieve high levels of sufficiency without public assistance.

Percent of High School Dropouts					
Counties	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cabell	21.2%	20.9%	17.8%	15.6%	13.6%
Lincoln	19.2%	14.9%	12.1%	13.6%	13.1%
Mason	27.9%	21.4%	13.6%	8.3%	5.4%
Wayne	20.1%	17.9%	14.6%	12.4%	10.1%

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

A factor affecting the likelihood of Head Start/Early Head Start children and other students to place a priority on education is the educational attainment level of adults in their families and community. While a growing percentage of persons over 25 are high school graduates, a low percentage of adults over 25 have attained a Bachelor's degree or higher. Lincoln County trails the other counties with 4.0% compared to 16.0% of Cabell County residents over 25. The location of Marshall University within Cabell County is likely responsible for the significant disparity among counties. Mason and Wayne counties rate was 7.2% and 7.0% respectively.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (Population 25 years and over)							
Less than 9th Grade							
CABELL		LINCOLN		MASON		WAYNE	
2,591	4.0%	2,380	15.6%	1,716	8.8%	2,589	8.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma							
5,628	8.8%	2,271	14.9%	1,930	9.9%	4,272	14.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)							
22,585	35.3%	6,665	43.7%	8,505	43.5%	12,199	40.9%
Some college, no degree							
11,741	18.3%	2,120	13.9%	3,703	19.0%	5,647	18.9%
Associate's degree							
4,514	7.1%	712	4.7%	1,675	8.6%	1,929	6.5%
Bachelor's degree							
10,227	16.0%	603	4.0%	1,397	7.2%	2,096	7.0%
Graduate or professional degree							
6,698	10.5%	485	3.2%	609	3.15	1,085	3.6%
Percent high school graduate or higher							
X	87.2%	X	69.5%	X	81.3%	X	77.0%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher							
X	26.5%	X	7.1%	X	10.3%	X	10.7%

US Census Bureau: American FactFinder

The prevalence of births to mothers with less than 12th grade education is another strong indicator of educational needs within a community. When a mother has a child before finishing high school she greatly increases the chances that she will never complete high school and is less likely to participate in any higher education programs. In addition, there is an increased probability that her children will not have the same degree of educational success as their peers.

Percent Births to Mothers with Less than a 12th Grade Education				
Counties	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cabell	18.1%	18.9%	18.1%	17.0%
Lincoln	27.9%	27.8%	27.2%	24.2%
Mason	18.2%	18.6%	18.4%	17.6%
Wayne	22.1%	22.5%	22.2%	17.8%

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As the previous table outlines, there have been decreases in each county since the last reported statistics.

HEALTH

Health needs are widespread throughout the four county service area. The prevalence of risky behavior affecting health such as sedentary lifestyles, obesity, tobacco use and alcohol abuse have a negative impact on the health status of our communities.

In an attempt to understand what influences how healthy individuals are and how long they live we have looked at information related to our four county area provided by The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program. This program is collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Institute. Hopefully we will be able to utilize this information to engage our families and community to make changes that will have a lasting impact on our health.

Andrea Lannom commented in the State Journal, that the rankings issued for the state “should give us the opportunity to say there are difficulties in health like difficulties in education and poverty across the state. What that makes us do is start to put focus on the area that needs more development and help those, rather than those who need less.

COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA					
	West Virginia	Cabell	Lincoln	Mason	Wayne
HEALTH OUTCOMES		41	48	42	49
Mortality		37	48	38	39
Premature death	9,351	9,970	11,882	10,091	10,094
Morbidity		42	48	44	53
Poor or fair health	22%	21%	31%	22%	29%
Poor physical health days	4.9	4.8	6.1	4.9	6.6
Poor mental health days	4.4	4.6	5.2	4.2	6.1
Low birthweight	9.40%	11.10%	9.90%	11.30%	13.10%
HEALTH FACTORS		19	50	45	37
Health Behaviors		26	53	49	42
Adult smoking	26%	24%	31%	34%	32%
Adult obesity	33%	33%	39%	37%	35%
Physical inactivity	33%	31%	39%	34%	32%
Excessive drinking	10%	10%	10%	9%	11%
Motor vehicle crash death rate	20	14	36	29	25
Sexually transmitted infections	209	427	161	128	75
Teen birth rate	45	47	63	48	43
Clinical Care		5	45	12	38
Uninsured	17%	17%	19%	15%	18%
Primary care physicians	1,310:1	0,665:1	3,618:1	1,518:1	2,232:1
Dentists	2,305:1	2,047:1	4,355:1	3,993:1	3,047:1
Preventable hospital stays	99	78	129	126	102
Diabetic screening	83%	84%	86%	85%	82%
Mammography screening	61%	62%	59%	62%	49%
Social & Economic Factors		35	50	41	27
High school graduation	78%	71%	75%	82%	75%
Some college	51%	61%	40%	54%	52%
Unemployment	8.00%	7.30%	9.80%	12.00%	8.10%
Children in poverty	26%	28%	35%	29%	28%
Inadequate social support	19%	20%	22%	27%	26%
Children in single-parent households	30%	39%	33%	28%	27%
Violent crime rate	298	381		132	179
Physical Environment		18	10	38	22
Daily fine particulate matter	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.6
Drinking water safety	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Access to recreational facilities	7	9	5	0	7
Limited access to healthy foods	6%	3%	0%	8%	6%
Fast food restaurants	52%	57%	43%	43%	51%
Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data					
http://www.healthrankings.org/app/west-virginia/2013					

Other health Indicators used for this Assessment were the percent of low birth weight babies, infant mortality rate and the child death rate.

The percentage of live births recorded as low birth weight is defined as babies who weigh less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) at birth. Research shows that surviving very low weight infants have notably higher odds of impaired development. When looking at the trend for this indicator, the percent of low birth-weight babies has decreased in Mason and Wayne Counties but has increased in Lincoln County and slightly increased in Cabell County.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies				
Counties	2011	2012	Percentage of Change	
Cabell	9.5 %	9.7 %	+ 0.2 %	Increased (sl)
Lincoln	10.8 %	12.1 %	+ 1.3 %	Increased
Mason	9.5 %	9.4 %	- 0.1 %	Decreased
Wayne	12.2 %	10.3 %	- 1.9 %	Decreased

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Given the data regarding the high rate of low-weight babies and pregnancy risk factors, it is not surprising that the mortality rate is also high. It appears that all counties, with the exception of Wayne County, have improved or remained the same. However, due to the smaller number of deaths to infants under a year of age on the county level, a small change in the actual number may result in a large percentage change for trend data.

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)				
Counties	2011	2012	Percentage of Change	
Cabell	8.3 %	7.7 %	- 0.6 %	Decreased
Lincoln	4.5 %	4.5 %	0.0 %	No Change
Mason	10.6 %	8.4 %	- 2.2 %	Decreased
Wayne	8.2 %	8.3 %	+ 0.1 %	Sl. Increased

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NUTRITION

Culturally most of West Virginia has fallen victim to our nutrition habits of unhealthy diets that are high in fats and cholesterol. Nutrition needs for our region include obesity and factors associated with an unhealthy diet as well as hunger resulting from living in poverty situations.

Obesity is a prevalent problem affecting the health of individuals throughout West Virginia. Unfortunately the prevalence of obesity is high in West Virginia (rank 3rd in the nation). This trend is also found across our service area. This problem affects many Head Start/Early Head Start families directly through health problems and indirectly through increased health care costs due to the prevalence of factors such as obesity throughout our region.

Upon reviewing the Program data for spring 2013, it was found that Lincoln, Mason and Wayne counties all showed a decrease in the percentage of children in the obese category for BMI. Cabell County's percentage remained the same. The overall rate of obesity decreased slightly from the winter data, from 19% to 18%. We met our winter goal of decreasing the individual county percentages by at least 1 – 2% each, except Cabell County, where the percentage remained at 18 %.

Mason County showed the most improvement from fall to spring. Wayne County showed the most improvement compared to last year. We did not meet our overall goal of 15%. The percentage was 18%, which was exactly the same as the data for 2011 – 2012.

The School Lunch Program is used as a measure of the percent of needy children in West Virginia. This program provides free and reduced price meals (breakfast and lunch) for students in the schools. The eligibility data also is used for the summer food programs for youth. This program ensures that children receive healthy and nutritious meals.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The extensive prevalence of high poverty and poor economic conditions present a number of social service needs and challenges to children and families living here. The high rates of children and families living in single parent families, birth to teen mothers and families receiving public

assistance all indicate a need for social service support programs. In addition, the unemployment rate and child abuse and neglect rates also illustrate a need for services to help overcome the challenges faced by Head Start/Early Head Start eligible children and their families.

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families: 2010		
Counties	Male-Headed	Female-Headed
Cabell	4.3	12.3
Lincoln	5.4	10.7
Mason	4.6	11.6
Wayne	5.0	11.7

US Census 2010

Single parents are comprised of male-headed or female headed families with no spouse present. With only one primary care giver, families often need assistance with childcare, which is more than likely to be a barrier to participation in employment, education or other social service assistance programs.

A teen birth often results in problems between the teen and their own parents who sometimes are faced with becoming a caretaker for their grandchild and other times encourage their child to care for the child independently. In both circumstances there is an increased strain on the family especially for the mother and their child. Nationally teen pregnancy rates have declined in recent years; in our service area, Cabell, Mason and Wayne Counties also showed a decrease in rate, however the rate increased in Lincoln County.

Teen Birth Rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 Females)				
Counties	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cabell	43.4	49.6	48.3	43.7
Lincoln	65.4	55.5	60.6	75.2
Mason	90.9	47.6	49.1	46.5
Wayne	47.9	46.3	40.2	39.1

[Http://datacenter.kidscount.org/](http://datacenter.kidscount.org/)

Percent Births to Unmarried Teens (10-19)				
Counties	2008	2009	2010	2012
Cabell	11.0%	10.8%	11.0%	11.5%
Lincoln	13.3%	11.9%	11.4%	12.8%
Mason	9.0%	9.0%	10.8%	10.8%
Lincoln	10.4%	10.5%	12.3%	11.2%

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Possibly the strongest correlation between a demographic indicator and the social service needs of Head Start/Early Head Start eligible children and families is the percent of families who receive cash assistance. The table below represents the percentage of families who receive assistance under the Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) Program.

Percent of Families with Related Children Who Receive Cash Assistance				
Counties	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabell	6.0%	6.9%	5.9%	4.9%
Lincoln	2.9%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Mason	3.1%	3.7%	4.0%	3.4%
Wayne	3.2%	3.7%	2.6%	2.2%

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Few situations affect an individual and their family as much as being unemployed. In addition to the economic consequences, unemployment can be demoralizing and has a significant social effect on the family. As the economy of West Virginia transitions from a manufacturing base to technology and service based economy, many local employers are restructuring or downsizing while others are relocating or closing their operation completely. Our state's economy has been based on its natural resources, primarily the coal industry, but as new regulations come into effect the industry is changing, fewer jobs are available within our service area.

One of the most startling demographic indicators of social service is the child abuse/neglect rate. Unfortunately the rate of child abuse and neglect affects social service needs on various levels from the individual who is abused to the families that require intervention and counseling services. The rate also affects the social service workers, who have an increased caseload to manage and the justice system, which handles processing.

Child Abuse/Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)				
Counties	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cabell	13.2	12.7	13.1	12.0
Lincoln	26.9	28.3	26.9	20.8
Mason	20.6	17.5	17.1	18.5
Wayne	23.5	20.9	19.7	18.6

Educational, Health, Nutrition and Social Service Needs as Defined by

Heads Start/Early Head Start Families: Surveys

In November of 2015, surveys were mailed to parents to assess the community and family needs of Head Start/Early Head Start eligible children and their families from the perspective of families of Head Start/Early Head Start children in the four county area. Survey responses were ranked by the number of responses received. The top three responses were used for this survey and each county's survey results are included in this assessment.