

ACT 3

What Do We Know About Solutions?

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CONCENTRATED POVERTY AND STUDENT SUCCESS
PROMISING RESPONSES & PRACTICES



Examples of Promising practices include:

- Chicago 5 Essentials
- Diplomas Now
- SEED Schools
- Harlem Children's Zone
- Promise Neighborhoods
- Choice Neighborhoods
- Promise Zones
- Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative (NRI)
- Moving to Opportunity (MTO)



Strategy 1:
Strengthen and Design Schools to
Meet the Needs of Students Who
Live in Concentrated
Neighborhood Poverty

Five Essential School Supports to Mitigate Neighborhood Poverty

- University of Chicago Consortium on Chicago School Research found 5 essential supports to improve academic success
 - Elementary Schools in high-poverty neighborhoods that were strong in these supports were 19 times more likely to improve learning in reading and mathematics
 - **5 essential supports**
 - School Leadership
 - Parent-Community ties
 - Professional capacity
 - Student-centered learning environments
 - Instructional guidance

In the most impacted neighborhoods, however, these supports alone were not enough

Schools as Safe Spaces in Concentrated Poverty

- Schools are safer when teachers view parents as supportive partners in the educational process
- Schools are safer when students feel that their teachers listen and care about their learning and overall well-being
- Punitive measures are less likely to instill a sense of safety than measures that foster respect and trust
- Sufficient staffing needed to keep teachers and other staff members from feeling overwhelmed so they can develop positive relationships with each other and with students and families

Steinberg, M., Allensworth, E. & Johnson, D. (2015)

Diplomas Now Secondary School Transformation Collaboration



Integrated Student Supports

Targeted Support & Whole School Prevention

Whole School Reform

- Baton Rouge**
- Boston**
- Chicago**
- Columbus**
- Detroit**
- Los Angeles**
- Miami**
- New York City**
- Philadelphia**
- San Antonio**
- Seattle
- Tulsa
- Washington, DC**

Bold cities implementing Randomized Control Trial by MDRC



32 Total Schools
16 Middle Schools
14 High Schools
2 6-12 buildings

Investing in Innovation
Fund Winner



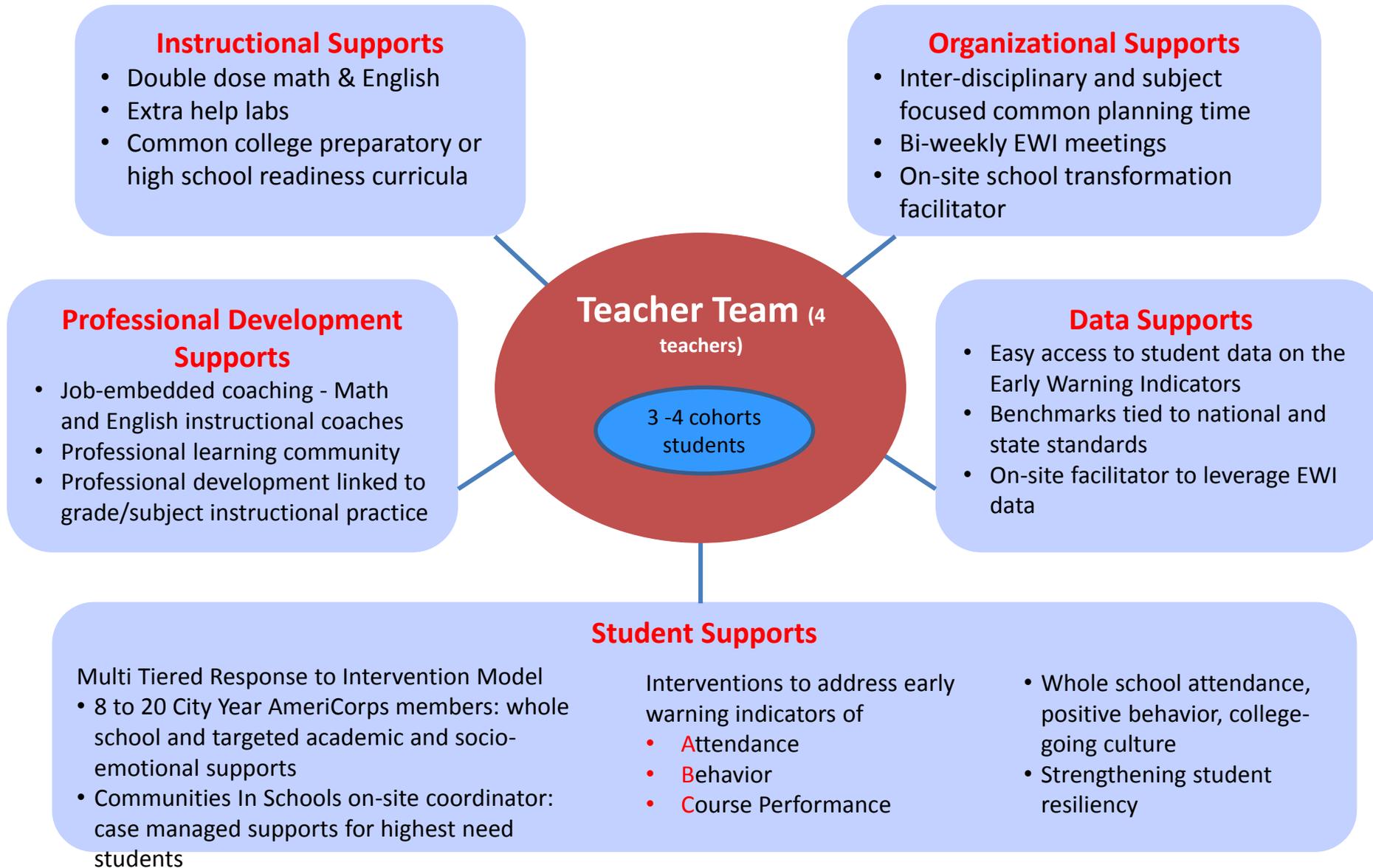
1,700 Applicants



49 Grantees

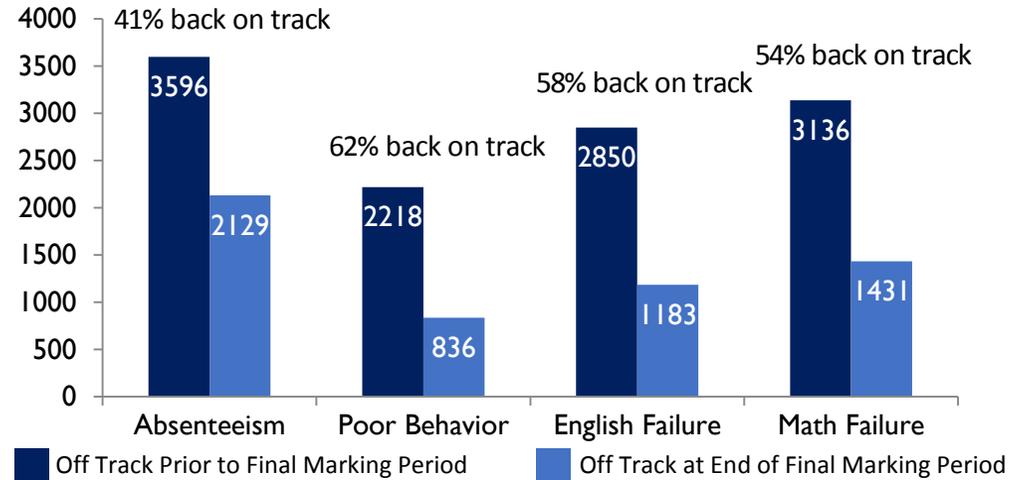
Diplomas Now Model

Surrounding Teachers and Students with Support

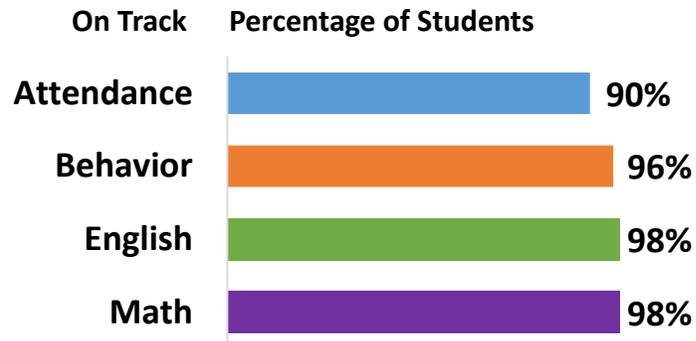


Diplomas Now i3 2013-14 End-of-Year Results

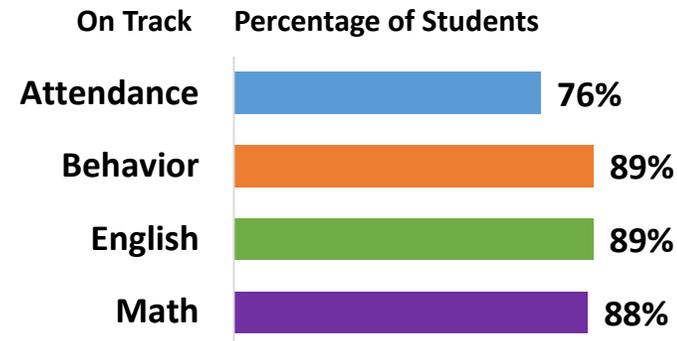
Getting off-track students back on track:
The progress of students flagged with an off-track indicator prior to the final marking period of the 2013-2014 school year in all DN i3 schools.



Preventing students from falling off-track :
Percentage of students in all DN i3 schools **not flagged with an off-track indicator prior to quarter 4 who stayed on track.**



Overall Success : Percentage of students **who ended the year on track** in all DN i3 schools for the 2013-2014 school year.



**Averages based on longitudinal data as available from 82 participating grades in 29 schools in 11 urban districts.*



Concept

A school developed to provide socially and economically disadvantaged children the opportunity to learn in a safe and nurturing residential environment. Specifically offering:

- A safe, supportive environment for learning
- Mostly voluntary enrollment
- Involvement of the child's family when appropriate
- Limited tuition or no tuition

The SEED Foundation, February 2002 and
SEED Annual Report, 2014



RESULTS

- **90%** of SEED students who enter the ninth grade graduate from high school. For comparison: **81%** of all students across the nation graduate from high school.
- **More than 90%** of SEED graduates have been accepted to a 4-year college or university.
- **More than 90%** of SEED graduates have enrolled in college. For comparison: **52%** of low-income high school graduates enroll immediately in college.
- **71%** of SEED graduates have college degrees, are currently enrolled in college or an alternative post-secondary program, or are in the military. For comparison: **11%** of low-income, first-generation students who enroll in college earn a bachelor's degree within six years.

Strategy 2:

**Strengthen Schools and Provide
Enhanced Social, Health, and
Training Supports to Parents and
Students from Cradle to Career**

CONCENTRATED POVERTY

Promising Responses & Practices

The Harlem Children's Zone (HCZ)



A non-profit organization that funds and operates a neighborhood-based system of education and social services for children of low-income families in a 100-block area in Harlem, New York¹.

Education Components

- ***Early childhood programs with parent classes***
- ***Public charter schools***
- ***Academic advisors and afterschool programs for students attending regular public schools***
- ***Support system for former HCZ students enrolled in college***

¹Harlem Children's Zone, FY 2014 Report

Health Components

- *Fitness program*
- *Asthma management program*
- *Nutrition program*

Neighborhood services, programs

- *Organizing tenant associations*
- *One-on-one counseling to families*
- *Foster care prevention*
- *Community Centers*
- *Employment and technology center (for teaching job-related skills to teens and adults)*



\$5,000 vs \$50,000+

HCZ spends **\$5,000** per child annually, while New York City spends more than **\$50,000** each year to incarcerate an inmate.

Results



100% “Harlem Gems” pre-kindergarteners were assessed as “school ready”

95% of high school seniors were accepted into college

\$20 million in scholarships and grants were awarded to our most recent college freshmen

4,000+ parents have graduated from The Baby College® parenting workshop series

12,316 children served in FY 2013

1,450 students at Promise Academy Charter Schools

12,436 adults served in FY 2013

\$101 million annual budget in FY 2013 (public and private funds)

954 students attending college

1.4 million free, healthy lunches and breakfasts served to HCZ children

4,000 children getting one hour of exercise daily



Promise Neighborhoods ...

U.S. Department of Education programs developed to provide funding to support eligible entities including nonprofit organizations; institutions of higher education and Native American tribes to improve educational outcomes for students in distressed urban and rural neighborhoods.

Based on the experience of programs such as the Harlem Children's Zone

Includes a planning year to develop a comprehensive community program with the specific goal of preparing students for success in college and careers. Planners/applicants must focus on schools in challenged neighborhoods and build services and supports for students from birth through college or career*

* <http://www.promiseneighborhoodsinstitute.org/>



PROMISE NEIGHBORHOODS

As of 2012, Promise Neighborhoods were operating in 20 states and the District of Columbia. Emphases continue to focus on offering children high-quality health, social, community and educational services and support.

Other communities are considering the Promise Neighborhoods' model for replication, without federal support.

The Promise Neighborhood Institute at Policy Link* can offer technical assistance to communities (resources, training, tools) in this regard.

* <http://www.promiseneighborhoodsinstitute.org/>

* <http://www.policylink.org/focus-areas/promise-neighborhoods-institute>

Strategy 3:
Strengthen the Neighborhood

CONCENTRATED POVERTY

Promising Responses & Practices

CHOICE NEIGHBORHOODS programs support locally driven strategies to revitalize neighborhoods by replacing distressed public or HUD-assisted housing* with mixed-income developments.



- Preceded HOPE VI
- Emphasizes preserving affordable housing and a more comprehensive approach to neighborhood change
- Stakeholders and residents come together to create and implement a plan that transforms distressed HUD housing, while simultaneously addressing challenges of vacant housing.
- Piloted in 2010, is part of the White House Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative
- Collaborative, place-based planning for neighborhood revitalization in areas of concentrated poverty.

Interim report—*An Early Look at Choice Neighborhoods* looks at qualitative and quantitative approaches to monitor impacts on five of the original implementation sites

<http://unca-acf.org/?q=tags/neighborhood-revitalization-initiative>

http://www.huduser.org/publications/pdf/choice_neighborhoods_interim_rpt.pdf

The President's initiative to designate a number of high-poverty urban, rural and tribal communities as Promise Zones, where the federal government will partner with and invest in communities to create jobs, leverage private investment, increase economic activity, expand educational opportunities, and reduce violent crime.

A collaborative effort--between private business and federal, state, and local officials; faith-based and non-profit organizations; and striving kids and parents--to ensure that hard work leads to a decent living for every American in every community.

Promise Zone Designations

January 9, 2014, the first urban, rural, and tribal Promise Zones were announced in a ceremony at the White House. They are located in: San Antonio (Eastside Neighborhood), Philadelphia (West Philadelphia), Los Angeles (Neighborhoods of Pico Union, Westlake, Koreatown, Hollywood, and East Hollywood), Southeastern Kentucky (Kentucky Highlands), and the Choctaw Nation in southeast Oklahoma.

Fifteen more will be designated by the end of 2016.



Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative (NRI) an interagency collaborative supporting the Obama administration's approach to federal engagement in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty. The belief is that this alignment will allow resources to effectively support local community, government, business in creating successful neighborhoods of opportunity.

A place-based approach to help distressed communities transform into neighborhoods of opportunities.

CONCENTRATED POVERTY
Promising Responses & Practices



Engages key federal agencies:

- U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development (HUD)
- Dept. of Justice
- Dept. of Health & Human Services

NRI strategy seeks to integrate the Choice and Promise Neighborhood programs to ensure federal funds are aligned and local efforts are comprehensive.

The five programs at the center of the NRI:

- Choice Neighborhoods
- Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (a community-based strategy designed to control and prevent violent crime, drug abuse, gang activity in high-crime neighborhoods across the country)
- Community Health Centers have provided comprehensive high-quality prevention and primary health care to medically underserved urban and rural communities for four decades.
- Behavioral Health Community Initiative focuses resources in selected disadvantaged communities seeking to improve outcomes for substance use, mental health prevention, treatment and recovery.

Strategy 4:
Provide Residents with Means to
Leave Neighborhoods of
Concentrated Poverty



In 1992, Congress authorized Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to implement in five cities (Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York) a randomized experiment involving families in public housing, to receive vouchers to use for housing. Three groups were identified and divided, assigned to use vouchers for:

1. Traditional section 8 housing
2. To move to a low-poverty neighborhood
3. As part of a control group

(Summary Overview of MTO, a Random Housing Assignment Mobility Study,
www.nber.org/mtopublic/)



Findings of a follow-up study of MTO:

- Improved neighborhood outcomes...assignment to the MTO mobility groups led participating adults to feel safer and more satisfied with their housing and neighborhood
- Had no effect on the labor market outcomes or social program participation of adults, but improved adults' mental health and some aspects of physical health
- Improved outcomes for female youth, but on balance, had deleterious effects on male youths' risky behavior
- Had no detectable effects on the math and reading achievement of children (A Summary Overview of Moving To Opportunity)

Sustaining what works

- Replications and adaptations
- Collaboration among researchers, practitioners, and clients
- Increased involvement of parents, family members, and adults in the home
- Ongoing support from the community

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