

South Salt Lake Intergenerational Poverty Work

Version 7.1





A quick look at the history of IGP work in SSL:

- Began organizing within independent organizations in 2009 (“alignable” results)
- Partnerships developed with South Salt Lake Mayor’s Office & United Way beginning in 2010
- Promise SSL was formally named and declared its institutional partnerships in 2012
- Became a city department in 2014



A look at South Salt Lake conditions (2009):

- 23% of South Salt Lake residents lived at 200% or below of the federal poverty threshold
- South Salt Lake had unique conditions relative to intergenerational poverty because 37% of the population is foreign-born (9% of population had refugee status and 32% of population identified as Latino/Hispanic).
- Poverty was concentrated among young families– free and reduced lunch rate among elementary school students averaged 92%



A lot of other things were going on, too (2009):

- 67% of all available housing was rental property
- Lowest per-capita income in the state
- Highest crime rate in the state (adult and juvenile)
SL Trib called SSL “Crime Capital of Utah”
- All IBIS (UDOH) data for the 61 similar-size communities was ranked 59th, 60th or 61st in health indicators across all areas- Fox News: “Is Your Zip Code Killing You?”
- All SSL public schools are Title I schools, and were ranked as “Focus” or Priority” status
- Graduation rate among low-income 58% and ELL students 48%

**THAT'S ALL I CAN
STANDS
I CANT STANDS NO
MORE!**

We had questions!

Are other communities facing the same issues?

What can we do?

If we don't do something, will things keep getting worse?

Who can help us?

Are there resources available to support our efforts?

Are there best practices and approaches we can follow?



A coalition of the willing formed, including:

- City of South Salt Lake Mayor, Cherie Wood
- United Way of Salt Lake
- All SSL public schools
- Local LDS Church Leadership
- Westminster College
- SL County Health Dept.
- SSL Police and other municipal departments
- SSL Coalition for Drug Free Youth



*Promise SSL Motto:
What we want for ourselves
and our own families,
we want for every
person in our community.*

-Mayor Cherie Wood



Three promises, representing highest hopes for South Salt Lake residents:

- 1) Every child has the opportunity to attend and to graduate from college
- 2) Every resident has a safe, clean home and neighborhood, and
- 3) Everyone has the opportunity to be healthy and to prosper



We know that complex social issues can't be solved alone, so we would need to work with others:

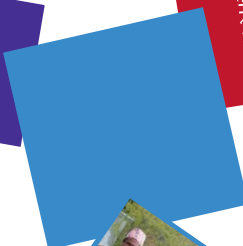
- Residents, Community Representatives
- Nonprofit Organizations
- State, county and local governments
- Schools
- Higher Education
- Philanthropic
- Faith-based organizations
- Media

We set out to work in partnership,
but as we all know, not all partnerships
are alike...



PROMISE

**is SOUTH
SALT LAKE**





Our partnership looked at local and national research and data. Then, we looked for more information.

We stayed in a place of curiosity and wonder for longer than was comfortable, resisting the temptation to jump into action before we had a solid plan based on evidence and best practices.

We asked, “Why?”, “Why here?”, “Why now?”,
“What people are the most impacted?”,
“Why is that?”

We created expectations for
how we would work together



Strategically and systemically finding real solutions for and mitigating the effects of Intergenerational Poverty in our SSL community requires:

- Partner consensus- “Poverty is not acceptable, and poverty that is allowed to continue for generations eats away at our hope and negatively impacts the way others view our community. ”
- Unwavering commitment- “Do whatever it takes”
- Willingness to allow data to drive the work
- Willingness to share data- even bad news
- Changes in organizational practices/services
- Creation and adherence to partnership standards
- Creation and adherence to communication standards
- Acceptance of shared accountability

We worked together to create a

NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND SEGMENTATION ANALYSIS

We read and re-read the Utah DWS

5 And 10 year Plan

To Address
Intergenerational Poverty



UTAH'S PLAN FOR A STRONGER FUTURE

FIVE- AND TEN-YEAR PLAN TO ADDRESS
INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY

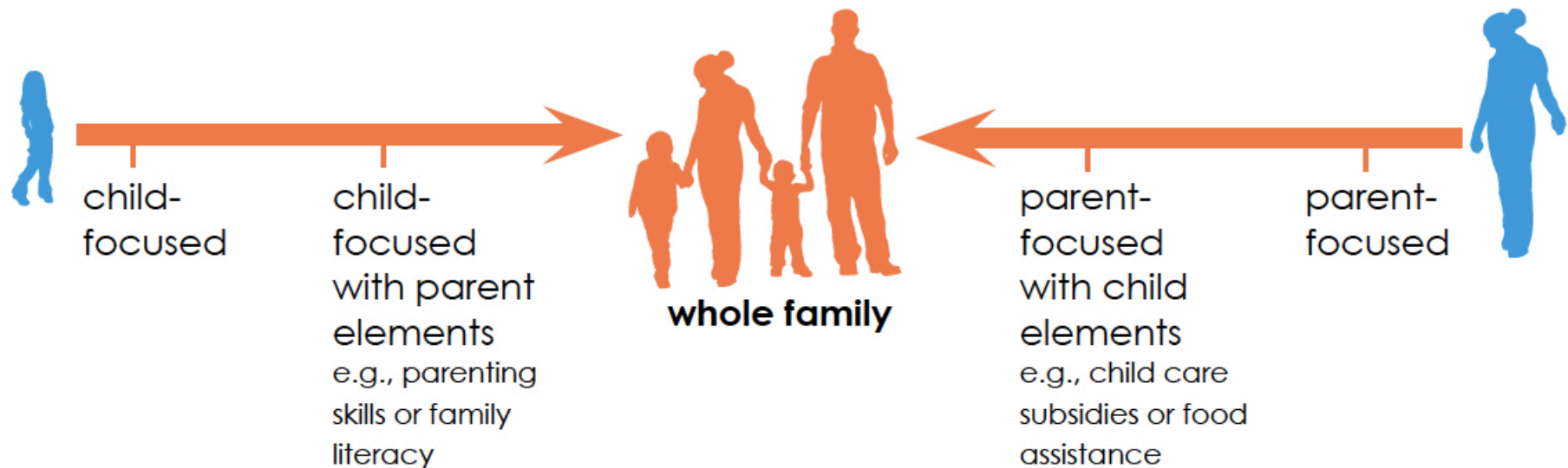


We adopted 4 clear approaches to guide our work:

- 2-Gen (Whole Family)
 - Spring Institute
- Collective Impact
 - Stanford Social Innovation Review, John Kania
- Community Schools
 - New York Children's Aid Society
- Results Based Accountability
 - Trying Hard is Not Good Enough-

2-GENERATION APPROACH

The Two-Generation Continuum



COLLECTIVE IMPACT:

Five Conditions

FSG.ORG

There Are Five Conditions For Collective Success

Common Agenda

All participants have a shared vision for change including a common understanding of the problem and a joint approach to solving it through agreed upon actions

Shared measurement

Collecting data and measuring results consistently across all participants ensures efforts remain aligned and participants hold each other accountable

- Breakthroughs in Shared Measurement at www.fsg.org

Mutually reinforcing activities

Participant activities must be differentiated while still being coordinated through a mutually reinforcing plan of action

Continuous communication

Consistent and open communication is needed across the many players to build trust, assure mutual objectives, and appreciate common motivation

Backbone organizations

Creating and managing collective impact requires a separate organization with staff and a specific set of skills to serve as the backbone for the entire initiative and coordinate participating organizations

A COMMUNITY SCHOOLS approach utilizes the school as a central hub to reduce barriers and to create a mechanism for families to access essential services.



RESULTS BASED ACCOUNTABILITY

- 2 Kinds of Accountability
 - Population Level
 - Performance
- 3 Kinds of Performance Measures
 - How much did we do?
 - How well did we do it?
 - Is anyone better off?
- 7 Questions from ends to means
 - Begin with the end in mind (sound familiar?)



We recognized that addressing Intergenerational Poverty means aligning for success in these areas:

- Early Childhood
- Education
 - K-12
 - College and Training Access
- Health
- Economic Stability

Four

KEY AREAS

that impact Intergenerational Poverty

We are focusing on four key areas to address the needs of Utah children at risk of living in poverty as adults.

Here's what you need to know about people experiencing intergenerational poverty:

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Critical brain development starts early

- Key development happens in the first three years of a child's life, and often takes place in the home
- Children in stressful home environments frequently demonstrate impairments in cognitive, behavioral and social development
- Children in low-income homes hear far fewer vocabulary words than their more affluent peers resulting in a word gap that often remains as they enter kindergarten

Outcomes for success

- Support new parents
- Ensure young children are on the path to healthy development
- Prioritize placement of young children in high quality, safe and developmentally appropriate settings
- Prepare young children to enter kindergarten

the first

3 years

are key



EDUCATION:

Attendance matters

- Regular attendance leads to better academic performance
- Children generally have higher chronic absences
- 41% of children moved at least once in 2013—frequent moves can lead to poor academic outcomes

Academic Achievement

- Academic achievement is a key indicator of future success
- Children underperform on two key benchmarks—third grade reading proficiency and eighth grade math proficiency
- Graduation from high school is vital for economic success—Only half of students graduated in 2012, compared to roughly 80% for the overall student population

Outcomes for success

- Connect children to full day kindergarten where available
- Develop reading programs
- Evaluate barriers to attendance
- Address frequent moves of families
- Engage parents in the educational outcomes of their children

UTAH JUVENILE COURTS



HEALTH:

Lasting effects of mistreatment

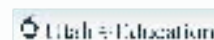
- Mistreatment of children impacts brain development, nervous system, and immune system and often leads to psychological and emotional problems
- Child abuse and neglect may lead to alcoholism, depression, drug abuse, and criminal activity as children get older
- Nearly 28% of adults were victims of abuse or neglect as children—38% of have committed acts of abuse
- 26% of children have been victims of abuse and neglect, compared to 1.5% for Utah's overall child population

Healthcare utilization

- Only 16 percent of children received mental health services in 2013
- Only 45 percent of children saw a dentist in 2013 compared to 79 percent of Utah children

Proper nutrition

- Over 90% of children receive food stamps—90% of K-12 children are enrolled in Free or Reduced Lunch



Outcomes for success

- Meet nutritional needs of children at home and at school
- Access to mental health care for children and their parents
- Help families understand importance of good oral health

ECONOMIC STABILITY:

Work history matters

- Adults have lower levels of educational attainment, which leads to weaker attachment to the labor force and wages insufficient to meet the basic needs of their families
- 74% of adults lack an education beyond high school
- In 2013, the average wage for adults was \$10,701—roughly one fourth of the \$41,064 average wage for all Utahns

Outcomes for success

- Connect families to education, job training and job search programs



Why

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT MATTERS

for Intergenerational Poverty

We are focusing on four key areas to address the needs of Utah children at risk of living in poverty as adults. **EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT** is one of the areas of focus influencing a child's well-being.

Here's what you need to know

about people experiencing intergenerational poverty:

critical brain development starts early

- Key development happens in the first three years of a child's life, and often takes place in the home
- Children in stressful home environments frequently demonstrate impairments in cognitive, behavioral and social development
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the first

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supporting outcomes for SUCCESS

- Support new parents
- Ensure young children are on the path to healthy development
- Prioritize placement of young children in high quality, safe and developmentally appropriate settings
- Prepare young children to enter kindergarten

Why

EDUCATION MATTERS

for Intergenerational Poverty



We are focusing on four key areas to address the needs of Utah children at risk of living in poverty as adults. **EDUCATION** is one of the areas of focus influencing a child's future economic prospects.

Here's what you need to know

about people experiencing intergenerational poverty:

attendance matters

- Regular attendance leads to better academic performance
- Children generally have higher chronic absences
- Frequent moves can lead to poor academic outcomes

41%

of children moved at least once in 2013

Children underperform in

Reading & Math

academic achievement

- Academic achievement is a key indicator of future success
- Children underperform on two key benchmarks—third grade reading proficiency and eighth grade math proficiency

- Graduation from high school is vital for economic success

50%

of students graduated in 2012, compared to 80% for the overall student population

supporting outcomes for SUCCESS

- Connect children to full day kindergarten where available
- Develop reading programs
- Evaluate barriers to attendance
- Address frequent moves of families
- Engage parents in the educational outcomes of their children

Why

HEALTH MATTERS

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about people experiencing intergenerational poverty:

lasting effects of mistreatment

- Mistreatment of children impacts brain development, nervous system, and immune system and often leads to psychological and emotional problems
- Child abuse and neglect may lead to alcoholism, depression, drug abuse, and criminal activity as children get older
- Nearly 28% of adults today were victims of abuse or neglect as children
 - 38% of these adults have committed acts of abuse
- 26% of children have been victims of abuse and neglect, compared to 1.5% for Utah's overall child population

26%

of children were abuse victims

proper nutrition



- 90% of K-12 are enrolled in Free or Reduced Lunch

90%

or more of children receive food stamps

supporting outcomes for SUCCESS

- Meet nutritional needs of children at home and at school
- Access to mental health care
- Help families understand importance of good oral health

Healthcare utilization

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- Adults have lower levels of educational attainment, which leads to weaker attachment to the labor force and wages insufficient to meet the basic needs of their families
- In 2013, the average wage for adults was \$10,701—roughly one fourth of the \$41,064 average wage for all Utahns

29%

of adults worked the entire year in 2013

\$10k

average adult wage in 2013

74%

of adults lack an education beyond high school

supporting outcomes for SUCCESS



- Connect families to:
 - education
 - job training
 - job search programs

So, what happened in South Salt Lake?



From 2010 to 2016:

- Highly specialized programs and services were designed and delivered to meet identified needs of South Salt Lake children, youth & families
- The \$\$ raised to do the work increased from \$30K (2009) to \$3.2M (2016) (\$3.9M FY2017)
- 7 Promise SSL Councils, Strategic Plans and Action Plans were formed and implemented, aligning the Promise SSL work with the Utah DWS IGP 5 and 10 year plan





From 2010 to 2016,

- 14 neighborhood centers opened, serving children, youth and families (8 co-located in schools and 6 in community settings) 2,558 0-18 year-old youth served in afterschool programs last year
- High School Graduation rate for ELL students climbed from 48% to 64%
- High School Graduation rate for low income students climbed from 58 to 68%





From 2010 to 2016,

- The health insurance uninsured rate for SSL residents has been cut in half (
- IBIS data- no areas in which SSL is 59th, 60th or 61st/61 possible at lowest rank
- 59% of housing available is now rental
 - Down payment assistance programs through the city and CDCU (5 yr. forgiveness)
- Per capita income increased \$4,228





Crime is down, down, down!

2010-2016, overall crime in the City of
South Salt Lake is down 32%

2010-2016, between the hours of 3-6 p.m.
youth crime is down 64%

SHARP Survey Report- 8th grade SSL youth at
risk for gang involvement has decreased
from 25.6% (2009) to 7.2% (2015)









For more information:

Kari Cutler

kcutler@sslc.com

801-815-1754