



Dutchess County, New York

Assessing Youth Services & Designing the Dutchess County
Path-to-Promise Action Plan: Gap Analysis

February 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction and Overview.....	2
Path-to-Promise Framework.....	3
Gap Analysis.....	6
Stakeholder Engagement Overview and Findings.....	8
Provider Survey Results.....	13
Youth Specific Focus Groups and Interviews.....	14
Youth and Family Survey Results.....	15
Youth Summit.....	17
Mapping Overview and Findings.....	19
Regional Gap Analysis and Findings.....	22
Urban Analysis and Findings.....	30
Appendices.....	34
Appendix A: Focus Group Overview from Individual Sessions.....	34
Appendix B: Asset List.....	36
Appendix C: Data Sources.....	37
Appendix D: Service Provider Survey Results.....	39
Appendix E: Parent Survey Results.....	47
Appendix F: Youth Survey Results.....	48

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Announced by County Executive Marcus Molinaro in his 2017 State of the County address, the "Path-to-Promise" is a multi-year effort to ensure all young people in Dutchess County – from birth through age 19 – have the assets they need to achieve their full potential as they grow into young adults. This effort includes an analysis of existing youth services, development of a universal asset framework, and implementation of action plans to build on what is working, resolve duplication of services, and close any gaps in services and supports.¹

Public Consulting Group (PCG) is working with the County and community to create this innovate framework, the Path-to-Promise, that defines and categorizes assets the community values and is comparing the needs to current services being offered by the community. This will allow the County and community better define which areas have the most resources and which are ripe for additional investment.

The approach to this work follows a methodology, including:

1. Creating a "Change Team", consisting of diverse stakeholders differing in affiliation, experience, and influence to broadly represent an array of individuals, organizations, and communities. As a mix of caregivers, providers, and community members, this "team" meets to provide insight and convene additional groups at key points in the process to enhance input available to the team and sponsors.
2. Establishing "Advisory Teams" of funders, other invested community members, and youth to hear directly about additional needs and challenges in the community.
3. Identifying the community services provided outside of the oversight of the County to determine opportunities to enhance the current provision of youth services.
4. Developing a snapshot of existing youth services.
5. Cross-walking findings with the community to assess how programs fit into the current provision of services.
6. Assessing gaps in the current service array and mapping current services against demographic information, including poverty, population density, trauma, and public transit.

The aspirations of any community, including Dutchess County, are broad, comprehensive, and dynamic. Individual youth and their families have unique circumstances that shape their relationship to the County. Over the past several years, the County- and its funding and provider community- have invested millions to support all area youth to not just to survive, but to thrive. Thanks to these efforts, new grants have addressed a wide spectrum of support for youth from addressing prolonged time in foster care to supporting summer youth employment, after-school programs, summer camp and other recreational activities, and drop-in programs at the local Boys and Girls club². However, community leaders anecdotally heard gaps in supports for youth still exist; and some youth were falling off a path to success. Knowing municipal and community resources are inherently limited, the key to enhancing the

¹ <http://www.dutchessny.gov/CountyGov/Departments/SocialServices/Path-to-Promise.htm>

² <https://www.dutchessny.gov/CountyGov/Departments/YouthBureau/office-of-children-and-family-services-grants-2018.pdf>

support of youth in a way that most effectively utilizes taxpayer resources identifies the most critical services and determines where current gaps exist in the community.

The community-led project team worked with residents to identify and categorize key themes that encompassed the most important elements to supporting children as they grow in the County. Having pursued frameworks with numerous of focus areas before, Change Team members recognized the likelihood of success would increase by narrowing the focus and concentrating on key indicators of success- indicators which could be observed through existing assets in the community.

The following document collects the observations and analysis done by the Dutchess County Path-to-Promise Change Team to establish a framework of key youth domains, identify well-established physical assets that can support those domains, and identify areas that are current strengths and opportunities for increased investment. The work here is not intended to comprehensively capture every need and every program offered in the community, but rather to: 1) identify what is most important for youth development by the community; 2) detect what resources are best positioned to address those needs; and 3) determine what gaps in the service array need to be addressed.

PATH-TO-PROMISE FRAMEWORK

The Path-to-Promise framework identifies and defines the domains most valued by the community for youth success across all ages and abilities. Working with the Change Team and members of the Dutchess County community, PCG facilitated dozens of community conversations narrowing and specifying key criteria which all young people need and desire as they transition into a successful adulthood.

The creation of this bespoke community framework is informed by the Search Institute's 40 Developmental Assets®. The Search Institute describes their framework as consisting of preventative measures, positive experiences, and qualities that young people need to grow up healthy, caring and responsible. These assets are protective factors that have been consistently shown by research to buffer youth from risk.³ The more assets a child has the higher probability that child will not be involved in behaviors such as: teen pregnancy, school dropout, substance abuse, delinquency or violence.

The Search Institute continues:

“There are two categories of assets: external assets and internal assets. External assets are the assets that center around positive experiences from the people and experiences in a young person's life. Internal assets are those that focus on individual qualities that guide positive choices and develop a sense of confidence, passion, and purpose. Under both external and internal categories are sub categories: support, empowerment, boundaries and

³ <https://www.youtherie.com/the-assets>

expectations, constructive use of time, commitment to learning, positive values, social competencies, positive identity.”⁴

Yet, while the expansiveness of the Search Institute’s assets comprehensively itemizes the full portfolio of youth developmental requirements, the range of forty criteria had diluted the County’s youth development efforts to drive deep and lasting change. Community groups, including the Poughkeepsie Coalition and the Youth Coordinating Council noted that focusing on a smaller number of limited outcomes would concentrate resources to drive change in specific areas.

Keeping the feedback of community groups in mind, a framework was proposed including the following six domains and definitions to base the framework on, noting the inclusion of vulnerable populations, faith and belief-based development, and gender and racial identity as components of the domains below:

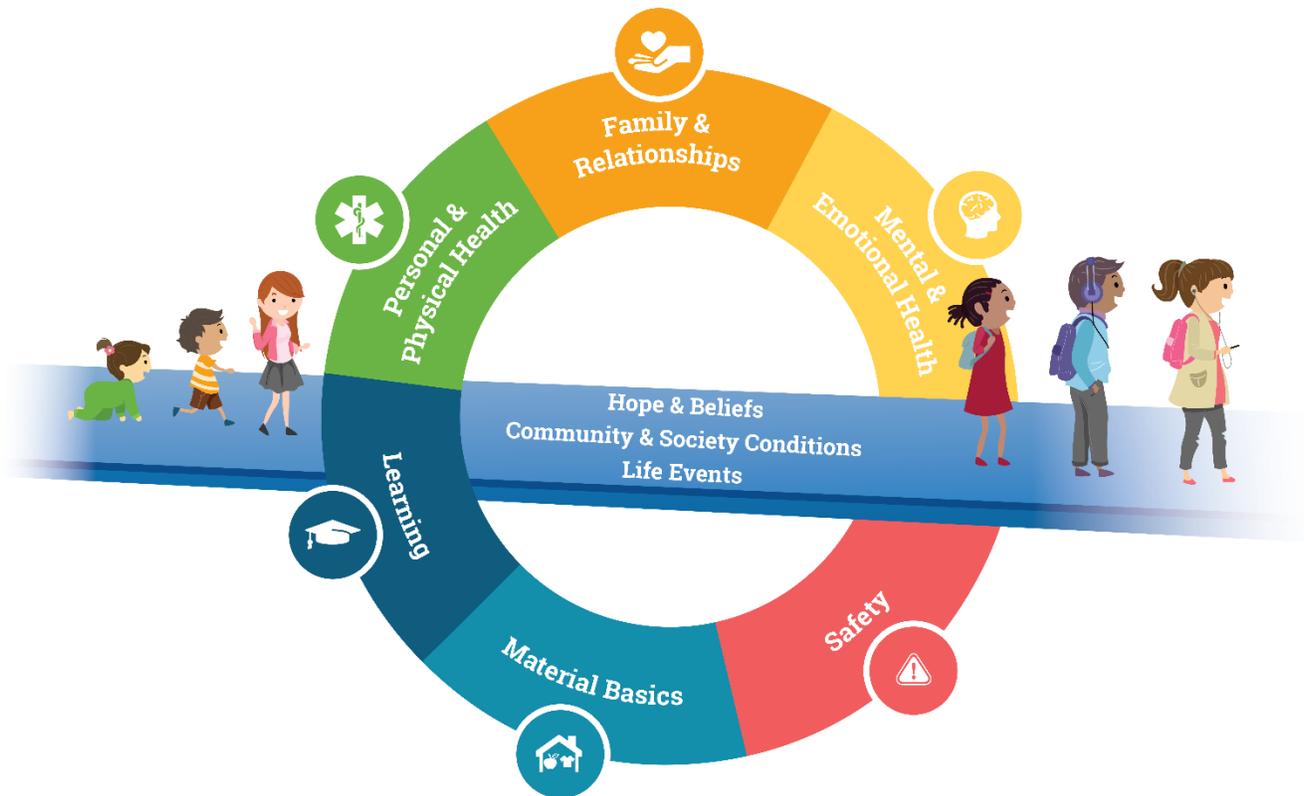
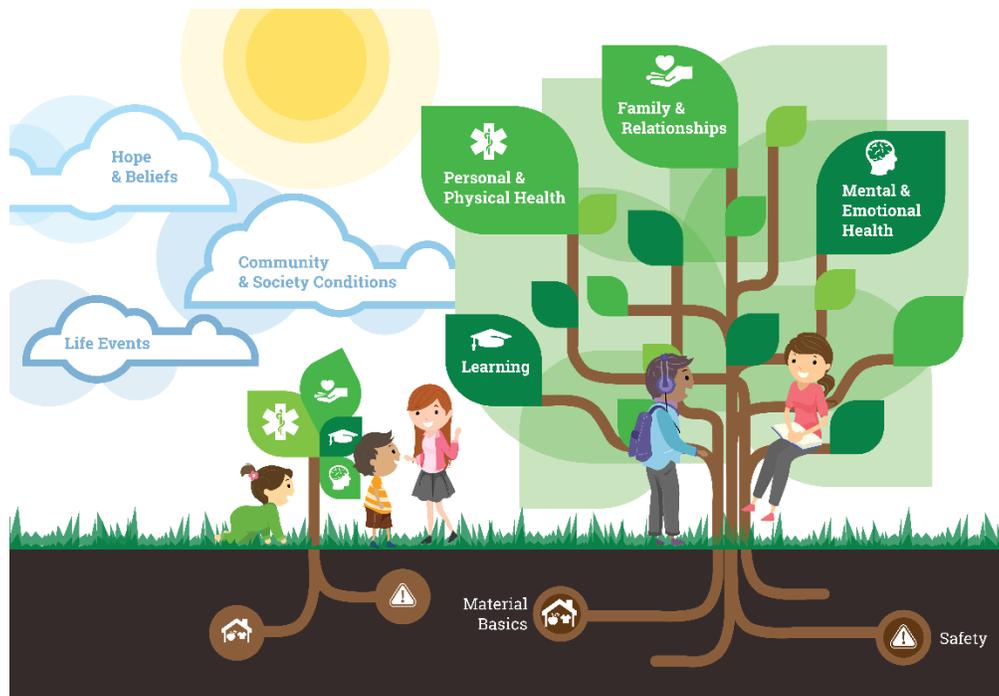
Table 1: Path-to-Promise Proposed Youth Development Domains

Path-to-Promise Identified Domains	
Learning	Acquiring knowledge leading to the success of students in future college or career aspirations
Material Basics	Providing for the basic needs of youth and families, including housing support and food
Safety	The feeling of being protected from danger, risk, or injury
Family/Relationships	Having pro-social bonds with family, peers, and other adults providing opportunities for emotional and spiritual growth and support
Mental Health	Opportunities to develop or support positive psychological and emotional well-being, including enrichment and leadership, and pro-social growth opportunities
Physical Health	Ensuring access to quality health care, opportunities for positive body growth and development, and access to appropriate and quality responses to cases where children get sick or hurt

Note: Path-to-Promise proposed youth development domains were developed from facilitated sessions across focus groups and Change Team members; Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

These domains were translated graphically into two draft visualizations to communicate the path for youth as they progress and develop in Dutchess County.

⁴ <https://www.youtherie.com/the-assets>



Future iterations of the graphic representation of the domains in the framework matrix will be pursued by youth, and their input and graphic design will reflect the young peoples' interpretation of critical needs across the county.

GAP ANALYSIS

A central goal of the gap analysis is to identify unmet need for services within the community. Traditionally, this involves estimating the number of individuals within the population currently experiencing a given problem, assessing the resources available to address the problem, and determining the utilization of those resources by the people experiencing the problem⁵. However, the nature of prevention requires an approach that includes a broad array of risk and protective factors to guide comprehensive prevention programming addressing multiple risk and protective factors⁶. By collecting epidemiologic data on risk and protective factors within the established domains at the community level, the most prevalent factors in any given area may be identified and prioritized. Effective preventive interventions may then be selected for implementation that address the prioritized factors and program resources focused on specific geographic areas that display the highest risk and lowest protection⁷.

In addition to assessing the levels of risk and protective factors to prioritize specific prevention needs, information on resources currently available for encouraging positive behaviors is needed to maximize the efficiency of prevention resource allocation and utilization^{8,9}. Assessment of existing resources and their relationship to identified prevention needs is a critical step in identifying unmet needs. Because Dutchess County already has some pre-existing prevention programming in place, the planning process required an understanding of current availability, utilization, and quality of existing programs- as well as the availability of other “untapped” resources. Research indicates categorizing resources in this structure can be used to allocate scarce prevention funding effectively¹⁰.

This information can also be used to avoid duplication of services, improve the coordination of existing services, energize communities by emphasizing their assets rather than their problems, and examine different resource configurations- all of concern to the Change Team. The ultimate goal of conducting the resource assessment component of the gap analysis was three-fold in that it provided the Change Team with information that allows them to: a) assess the match between current prevention programming and identified prevention needs; b) allocate new prevention resources to close gaps in existing prevention efforts; and c) improve the accountability of prevention services and track prevention costs.

The approach defined by the County and embraced by PCG – the Asset Mapping approach – focuses on identifying and mapping resources at the community level¹¹ beginning with surveying the community directly, then expanding out to create a collection of organizations and programs that will exist as the building blocks for future preventative services. These are constructed into a community asset map which will mobilize existing resources within the community that are underutilized and concentrate services in areas of need. As part of the data collection and asset

⁵ Witkin & Altschuld, 1995

⁶ Pentz et al., 1989; Perry et al., 1996

⁷ Hawkins, 1999

⁸ Fiorentine, 1993; McKnight and Kretzman, 1990;

⁹ Wickizer et al., 1993

¹⁰ Breer, McAuliffe, & Levine, 1996

¹¹ McKnight & Kretzmann 1990

mapping process, PCG utilized a variety of primary and secondary methods to identify gaps and strengths in the current youth service array. These methods include:

- Consolidation of pre-existing County data
- Focus groups in each of four regions across Dutchess County
- Interviews and focus groups directly with Dutchess County youth
- Interviews and meetings with youth-supporting stakeholders including funders, County Councils and community-led coalitions
- Surveys given to service providers and other community members and coalitions
- Mapping existing well-established physical assets for youth across the County, by domain; and
- Conducting a review of existing data. Data used to support demographic indicators, as well as protective and risk factors across the County were informed by the numerous sources of data currently available to the County through work of individual agencies and the State of New York.¹²

¹² A list of these resources is available in the appendix.

Stakeholder Engagement Overview and Findings

Overview

PCG conducted eight focus groups across Dutchess County to gather input from a variety of stakeholders to identify strengths and gaps of programs in support of youth in the County. These were also to refine and validate the proposed Path-to-Promise framework and the proposed domains. Specifically, focus groups were used to gather qualitative feedback to:

- Determine current major youth-serving assets;
- Determine the nature and causes of current unmet youth needs;
- Identify opportunities to strengthen the community's youth-serving asset array; and
- Validate and strengthen the proposed Path-to-Promise framework.

PCG conducted eight total focus groups the first week of April 2018, each approximately two hours long. Two focus groups were held in each of four regions of the County: South (Beacon), North (Red Hook), Central (Greater Poughkeepsie), and East (Millerton and Amenia). Sessions were held for community stakeholders in the morning and for youth and parents/caregivers in the evening. Where possible, evening sessions included breakout components for youth separate from parents/caregivers. Table 2 shows participation in each of the sessions.

Table 2: Focus group participation numbers across Dutchess County

Region	Youth	Parents/Caregivers	Community Stakeholders
South	2	4	9
Central	10	5	39
North	3	7	9
East	6	0	17
Total	21	16	74

Note: In the effort to align data where possible, defined regions within Dutchess County reflect similar geographic areas identified in other County agency related studies; PCG data

Participating providers were from the public and private sector and represented an array of service providers and organizations including mental and behavioral health, schools, after school programs, community centers, libraries, youth groups, government agencies, and colleges. This broad representation reflected an overarching theme articulated by community stakeholders of a desire to work together in support of youth. Representation in focus groups was limited from youth and parents and caregivers, especially those who self-identified as high-need and lower-income. Youth present were largely previously engaged in the community, and the majority were teenagers.

Outside of the formal focus group process, the Path-to-Promise Governance and Change Team members facilitated ad-hoc conversations with members of various youth-affiliated groups across the County. These conversations, including with the Poughkeepsie Youth Coalition, funders, the Youth Coordinating Council, and the Criminal Justice Council, were additional opportunities for stakeholders from various disciplines provide input into the identification of strengths and gaps, as well as to the development of the framework itself.

Strengths

During focus groups, several key themes emerged as strengths of the County and its existing service array. The following is a summary. A full listing of key takeaways, including additional strengths, is in *Appendix A: Focus Group Overview from Individual Sessions*.

Strong leadership and collaboration between service providers and community stakeholders:

Dutchess County has strong vision, energy, and community leadership distributed across all regions of the County. Leaders in the community, from government officials and personnel, service providers, coalitions, and schools and universities appear eager to work together to better coordinate services for youth and, ultimately, improve outcomes. Several forums and mechanisms are already in place that bring these leaders together to strategize, plan, and coordinate these efforts.

Array of promising service models deployed within the County: Several organizations in Dutchess County were lauded for having established excellent service delivery models for specific populations of youth. Examples include (but are not limited to) Green Teen, Art Effect, Northeast Community Center, and some of the local college programming and partnerships with youth. Another organization lauded for its delivery model is the LGBTQ Center in Kingston, which located in Ulster County, but supporting Dutchess County youth. These organizations all effectively provide outreach and services to underserved youth populations – whether underserved because of their location, socio-economic status, or other characteristics. These providers were noted as filling gaps previously existing within the County and were lamented only for their relative lack of County-wide scale and reach.

Caring adults in the community and providers looking to expand: Several individuals expressed a desire to become more involved with youth. In addition, several small business owners and individuals, raised in the County, were seeking creative opportunities to meet unmet or inadequately met needs of youth (i.e. through recreational programs, mentorship opportunities, or skill building). In addition, providers expressed a desire to expand their current service offerings. Examples of these providers include start-ups, scouting, and 4-H organizations, as well as a newly-established community center in Red Hook seeking to increase its impact and scope of offerings.

Youth convenings already exist in Dutchess County that could form a foundation for amplifying the youth voice in the County: Focus groups recognized and encountered youth members of advisory boards both region-specific (e.g., sponsored by the Northeast Community Center) and County-wide. These young people were motivated young people from a variety of backgrounds who expressed the ability to be convened on short notice by organizations in which they are actively engaged (e.g., Art Effect, Green Teen). Focus groups also engaged teachers who expressed their practice to go out of their way to provide safe havens for young people who were not generally engaged in civic discourse and facing multiple barriers to success (e.g., in Red Hook and Beacon). The caring adults in relationships with these young people appear highly motivated to help them have a voice and be heard.

Gaps, Needs, and Challenges

During the focus groups, several themes also emerged as areas where unmet needs exist, populations are underserved, challenges need to be overcome, or service gaps exist. A full listing of takeaways, including additional gaps and unmet needs, can be found in *Appendix A: Focus Group Overview from Individual Sessions*.

Dutchess County has lost previously existing community assets, which left gaps: In recent years, Dutchess County lost several long-standing service providers, programs, and recreation centers for youth which have left a gap across the County. These assets, like Big Brothers/Big Sisters, which provided mentoring to high-need and at-risk youth in the County; the YMCA, who provided a low-cost, recreational space for youth to convene; school counseling staff, whose capacity is diminished given the lack of capacity to provide services in schools; and public buses, whose routes are poorly labeled and don't traverse large portions of the County- leaving otherwise powerful services and activities inaccessible to youth.

Dutchess County young adults lack opportunities to stay and work in Dutchess County: Several young adults reported that they struggle to afford living and working in Dutchess County, despite a desire to do so, because of a rising cost of living and stagnant wages. Several young adults expressed a desire to work in social service positions but did not feel that they could afford to do so in the County. Participants went on to express a stigma associated with staying in Dutchess County after high school or college, further contributing to the departure of talented young adults. Individual conversations with Dutchess County community members indicated a lack of diversity of jobs outside retail and restaurant opportunities.

Youth outside of Poughkeepsie struggle to access many of the assets otherwise available to them: In focus groups outside of Poughkeepsie, participants expressed a frustration that most services and programs available for youth were centralized in Poughkeepsie. They also noted assets located outside of Poughkeepsie closer to their towns are difficult to get to if one does not live within walking distance. Participants expressed a desire to be able to use public transportation to access these programs and services. Individual conversations with community members spoke to a lack of inclusion/access specifically around signage and usability- specifically, as sense of “to use it, you need to already know how to use it.” Several others heralded the arrival of ride-sharing to the Dutchess County area mentioning that its use offsets the municipal cuts in local bus routes.

A lack of access and supply of mental and behavioral health services acts as a major barrier to youth mental health and happiness: Across the board, there are not enough youth mental and behavioral health assets available to young people. It should, however, be noted that those in place are viewed favorably. Participants noted that the problem was not with the quality of services, but rather the availability of services. This was articulated as a need for more:

- Mental health professionals in the community;
- Counselors for pre-teens/teens without a clinical diagnosis, but struggling with co-morbid puberty-related anxiety and mood swings and turbulence in the home;
- Safe spaces and counseling for youth for particularly vulnerable populations (e.g., LGBTQ, homeless/housing unstable, and migrant); and
- Beds for youth struggling with substance use disorder or psychiatric crisis.

In addition to the lack of services, a stigma associated with seeking out mental health services was also reported. Participants stated youth who sought mental health services, or who were known to have a mental health diagnosis, could be stigmatized by other students. In addition, teachers lacked understanding on how to deal with students with behavioral health needs.

Many underserved populations exist within the County: Many underserved populations were identified as not having enough access to quality services or programs. Those specifically mentioned included:

- **LGBTQ population:** LGBTQ youth reported a lack of education, spaces, groups/clubs in the community. A desire was expressed to have a resource like the Hudson Valley LGBTQ Community Center, currently located in Kingston, to be available across Dutchess County.
- **Immigrant/migrant population:** Several youths in Dutchess County have undocumented parents and caretakers. Youths are often scared to become involved in various services and programs due to a fear of deportation.
- **Youth involved with the juvenile justice system:** A lack of prevention services available in the County is contributing to an increase in youth entering the juvenile justice system and receiving services- such as mental health and other behavioral health services within the criminal justice system. These behavioral challenges could be treated outside of the justice system, but due to a lack of resources, youth who could have been diverted through the provision of these services enter the criminal justice system.
- **Youth who are homeless or have unstable housing:** Participants reported a lack of low income or transitional housing available within the community for those who don't have housing security.

Pre-teen and teen youth not into competitive sports do not have enough opportunities for safe and constructive use of afterschool and out-of-school time: Youth, parents/caregivers, and providers all noted that youth struggle to find and access safe places to relax, be themselves, engage in non-sports activities (e.g., art, role playing games, STEM activities), and have quality hangout time with their friends separate from school and home. They particularly mentioned weekends as challenging in this regard for youth outside of Poughkeepsie not yet able to drive. The lack of informal recreational spaces for youth, as well as the lack of safety and caring adults (beyond the police), were specifically mentioned.

Youth and parents/caregivers struggle to find out about services and events available to them, particularly when free or low cost: Youth and Parents/Caregivers mentioned being excited when they found out about things like weekend family festivals and other free or low-cost enrichment opportunities. These same parents and caregivers are also frequently frustrated at the regular pattern of finding out about such things at the last minute or after they had already happened.

Populations Requiring Additional Consideration

Gaps in participation in focus groups warrant additional consideration in other data collection efforts, where possible, to encourage representation in which their opinions may be underrepresented in the summary above. These groups include (but are not limited to):

- Low-income parents and caregivers;
- Pre-school and early elementary school aged youth;
- Older youth not already engaged in civic discourse and formal afterschool or out-of-school programs; and
- Latinx and black youth and their parent/caregivers

Provider Survey Results

Part of the efforts to capture existing assets culminated in surveys to providers in the community to describe current efforts across the County. Research indicates categorizing resources in this structure can be used to allocate scarce prevention funding effectively. As part of this process, PCG administered a survey to community providers in the County. 93 respondents provided information about the regions, domains, ages, program type, outcomes, outreach, and sustainability of their programs.

While full results can be found in the appendix, key findings include:

Eighty-percent of programs receive some form of government funding: Of the 93 respondents, seventy-five indicated that they rely on government revenue to support their work. This is in addition to sixty-one percent who are also supported by philanthropic revenue streams and only forty-six percent that are supported by fee-for-service programs.

One in six organizations across the County are not confident that their organization has the resources to sustain or expand current programming: When asked, "In my opinion, my organization has the ability to operate at its current capacity or continue to grow its service model in Dutchess County for the next several years" fifteen organizations expressed that they either disagree or were neutral in response to the question.

Of the 309 programs represented in the survey, over 2 in 5 are designed as "youth development" or "education" programs: Eighty-two percent of respondents said that at least part of their programming deliver educational services. This is further emphasized when providers were asked about the specific type of program they provide, over forty-two percent said they focus on youth development or education. The remaining 177 programs covered a range of services including supports for the arts, public safety, physical health, fitness, nutrition, employment, civil rights, or language services.

Youth Specific Focus Groups and Interviews

Understanding the critical need to engage youth in the planning and development process drives an essential tenet encapsulated by the expression, “nothing about us, without us”- meaning youth initiatives need to incorporate the youth voice to be successful. To those ends, the Change Team facilitated specific conversations with targeted youth populations identified by both Change Team and focus group participants as critical, including an emphasis on Poughkeepsie youth. Youth conversations included over 125 participants in the following groups:

- Planned Parenthood
- Nubian Directions
- Workforce Investment Board Summer Employment
- TRAC
- Poughkeepsie Youth Theater
- Chamber of Commerce Youth Program

Reflecting an ongoing desire to engage even more than the 125+ focus group/interview youth, the Change Team empowered its members to conduct classroom sessions across every middle and high school in the County to gauge the youth perspective on the needs and assets of the community. As of October 2018, the Path-to-Promise team has spoken to an additional 294 youth across 10 different schools in Dutchess County, including:

Table 3: Classroom Path-to-Promise presentation attendance

School	Class	Number of Youth
Poughkeepsie High School	Career Action Center Program (1); Participation in Government (1)	65
Lagrange Middle School	Social Studies (1)	26
BOCES BETA	Participation in Government (1)	20
FDR High School	Participation in Government (2); AVID Class (1)	51
Haviland Middle School	Social Studies (1)	20
Pawling High School	Participation in Government (2)	28
Spackenkill High School	Participation in Government (1)	14
Wappingers Junior High	Social Studies (1)	20
Ketchum High School	Participation in Government (1)	25
Van Wyck Middle School	Social Studies (1)	25
Total		294

Note: As of October 2018, five schools are still scheduled to have sessions including: Poughkeepsie Middle School, Arlington High School, Beacon High School, Rombout Middle School, and Webutuck High School/NECC. Thirteen schools indicated they would not participate as of the writing of this document. Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Youth and Family Survey Results

The Governance Team, as well as community members and focus group participants, reinforced the necessity to capture survey data in addition to conducting focus groups. This survey data would serve to capture any outstanding themes, and provide an opportunity for additional constituencies to provide feedback that might not otherwise have been captured. In partnership with both the Change Team and Governance Team, PCG created a 22-question survey for parents and 15-question survey for youth, with the goal of uncovering any additional themes and validating emerging ideas captured from earlier focus groups and surveys which it distributed through community partners and Change Team members across the County. 52 respondents (19 youth and 33 Parents/Caregivers) provided information about their geographical location, demographic information, their opinion about any needs or gaps that exist within the service array that is currently accessible to their children.

Given the limited sample of youth respondents and the geographic concentration of respondents in the Poughkeepsie area, extrapolation of results and key findings listed serve primarily to uncover discrepancies and gaps not otherwise identified in other methods of data collection, including:

Over fifty-one percent of parents believe that children across Dutchess County are having their basic needs met: When asked, "In my opinion, children in Dutchess County have their basic needs met" 51.7% of parents (15 respondents) believe that those needs were not being met. This includes the same percentage of parents who

believe that children's food needs are not being met (15 respondents), and 55.2% of parents (16 respondents) who believe children in Dutchess County have their housing needs met.

Substance abuse is a profound concern for parents and caregivers, but less so for youth: When given the opportunity to identify major factors affecting safety in the community, 75.9% identified substance abuse as a contributor (22 respondents). Alternatively, only 31.3% of youth respondents (5 youth) identified substance use as a contributing factor in making them feel unsafe. More prevalent for youth was the existence of gun violence in their community, in which 43.8% (7 respondents) of respondents said it played a role in their feeling safe in their community.

Parents and youth both identify strong relationships with each other as a major component of feeling safe and supported in their community: Seventy-five percent of youth (9 respondents) and 70.3% of parents/guardians (19 respondents) agree with statements indicating their positive relationship with each other. While both groups report that their relationships are positive, over forty percent of parents/guardians (12 respondents) don't agree that they have enough quality supports or resources to continue that work.

YOUTH SUMMIT

The youth summit was a youth outreach and leadership development effort about the Path-to-Promise, specifically designed to give students throughout Dutchess County the opportunity to review the proposed framework for the “Path-to-Promise,” and become ambassadors in the ongoing community conversation about youth engagement and needs. Chaired by a member of the Change Team this group was responsible for both the planning and execution of the culminating summit and all activities preceding.

The summit itself was divided into two major initiatives; the first being presented directly to students in their individual classrooms across the County, the second being a County-wide convening at the Dutchess County Community College. To ensure variations around regional experiences were captured, volunteers reached out to each middle school and high school in the County, seeking to engage with Social Studies and Participation in Government classes to explore perceived service needs and gaps in their community.

The convening at Dutchess Community College expanded on that initial outreach with activities structured to understand what youth reaction may be to the proposed implementation framework, and specifically which efforts did the youth believe would address gaps in services or programs that may exist. Approximately 100 youth were divided regionally and separated into smaller breakout groups and given activities that captured: youth perception of the most valuable assets in the community; how the youth would distribute funds to support those assets; and what specific activities would resonate with youth, given their thoughts on areas of greatest need.

As part of this process, youth were asked to share their thoughts specifically within the context of two major priorities: 1) the importance and relative importance (compared to each other) of the domains to youth; and 2) providing the opportunity to identify critical needs in their local communities. When confronted with these questions youth believed:

Material Basics, Safety, and Mental Health were, on average, the most important domains to focus on in the County, respectively: When considering the six domains as proposed by the framework, youth communicated that the order of importance were ranked as above, with learning, relationships, and physical health following behind¹³.

When confronted with the task of prioritizing domains relative to other domains, rankings of importance shifted for youth, as they prioritized Safety, Learning, and Material Basics, respectively: When challenged with the idea that limited resources sometimes force decisions for prioritization of services relative to other services, youth substituted the Learning domain over Mental Health, on their top three areas of focus. However, looking at all six domains together, the top four categories, including Mental Health, are separated by less than .3%, when compared to relationships or physical health, which trailed behind by over 5%.

¹³ Distribution of youth by regional counts, rankings, and averages of all Youth Summit data can be found in Appendix G.

Mapping Overview and Findings

Overview

PCG collected and mapped the existing physical assets across Dutchess County using multiple sources. These sources included active Dutchess County contracted services; Dutchess County Helping Our Families Guide- a comprehensive guide to services available for children and families published annually by Astor Services for Children and Families; and the Hudson Valley Region 211, published by the United Way as a guide to help assist the public in locating services and programs. This asset list is not designated to be a comprehensive directory of every service available in the County. Rather, the asset list contains long-standing programs and services within the County. The list of these assets appears in *Appendix B: Asset List*.

This asset list is not designated to be a comprehensive directory of every service available in the County. The assets included do not account for individuals or mentors, rather they focus on long-standing programs and agencies within the County. Furthermore, the assets are shown on the map and plotted by their physical address, which does not portray the geographic area for which they provide services.

During data collection, assets were organized into six different domains: learning, material basics, mental health, physical health, family / relationships, and safety. These asset types match the domains included in the Path-to-Promise Framework. The table below contains examples of programs and services, and their domain categorization:

Table 4: Community-Identified youth domains and relevant examples of current programs offering services and programs in those areas

Asset Domain	Examples of Programs and Services
Learning	Schools, Libraries, Head Start Programs, Higher Learning Institutions, Vocational Programs, After School Programs, Community Centers, Workforce Programs, School Readiness and Tutoring Programs, Educational Enrichment Programs, Art Programs, Child Advocacy Centers, Financial Literacy, Internships, Mentors
Material Basics	Poverty Services, Financial Aid Services, Child Care Services, Housing Services, Food Services, Community Centers
Mental Health	Mental Health Services, Counseling Centers, Coordinated Care for Children, Behavioral Health Services, Community Health Centers
Physical Health	Services for Children, Hospitals, Parks, Substance Abuse Treatment Services, Drug Prevention Programs, Eating Disorder Treatment Programs, Community Health Centers, Recreation Centers, Wholistic Services
Family / Relationships	Mentoring Programs, Family Counseling Programs, Strategic Parenting, Bereavement Programs, Bullying Prevention Programs, Dispute Resolution Programs, Home Visiting Programs, Faith-Based Organizations,
Safety	Foster Care Providers Public Safety Programs, Child Welfare Organizations, Wrap-Around Services, Trauma Teams, Violence Prevention Programs.

Note: Proposed asset domains were informed by both the Search Institute’s 40 Assets®, and other community-based youth and adult notions of youth development; Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Additionally, PCG also sorted assets by region. The table below illustrates how the County broadly classifies the regions across the County by zip code. PCG utilized the same classifications as previous County assessments, for the purposes of consistency in data collection methods. The table below illustrates the regional composition of the County by both zip code and population¹⁴.

¹⁴ U.S Census Bureau; American FactFinder; June, 2018 <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/download_center.xhtml>

County Demographics and Findings

The analysis identified a total of 439 physical locations of assets related to youth services across Dutchess County- with most assets located in the Greater Poughkeepsie area. The assets in Table 6 represent the physical location of the asset, and does not account for assets with multiple domains (i.e. if an asset was categorized as both a physical health and learning asset, it would only be listed once in Table 5).

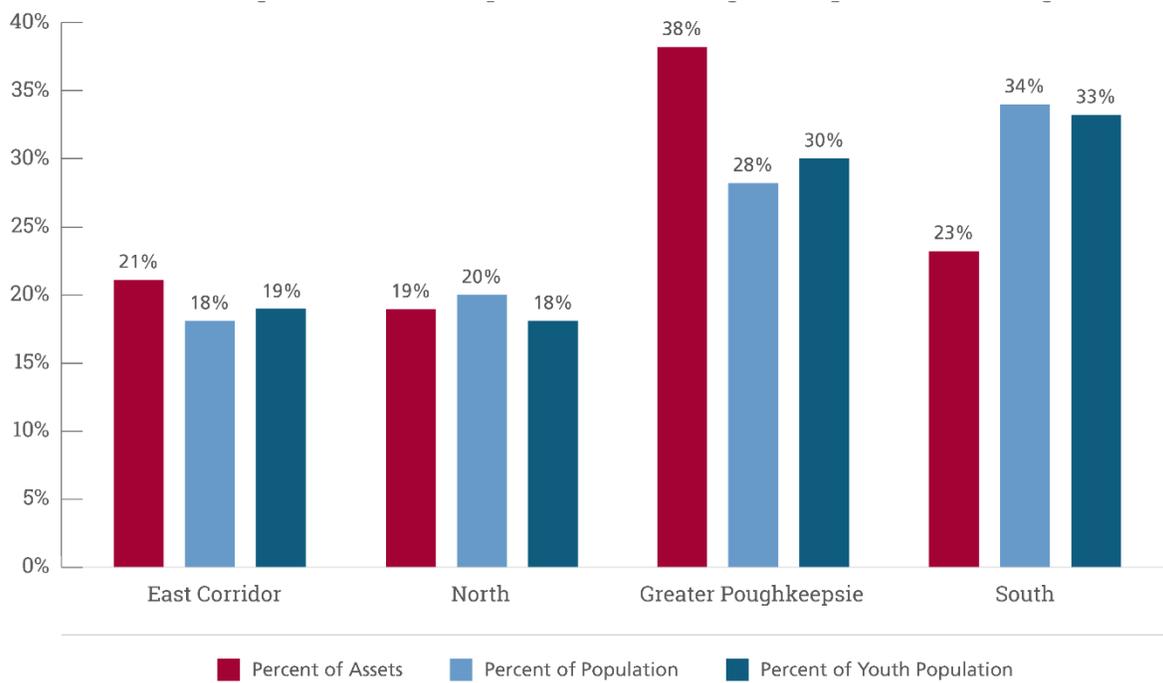
Table 6: Count of the well-established physical assets across Dutchess County by regional location

Region	Well-Established Physical Assets
East Corridor	90
North	83
Greater Poughkeepsie	166
South	99
N/A	1
Total	439

Note: Physical assets (by physical location) includes all assets identified prior to September 2018. One asset not categorized by region is the Dutchess Rail Trail whose physical location extends beyond one region in its physical location; Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Greater Poughkeepsie had the highest number of assets, followed the by the East Corridor- geographically, the largest part of the County. The chart below illustrates the distribution of the percentage of total assets compared to the percentage of the population and youth population for each region of the County:

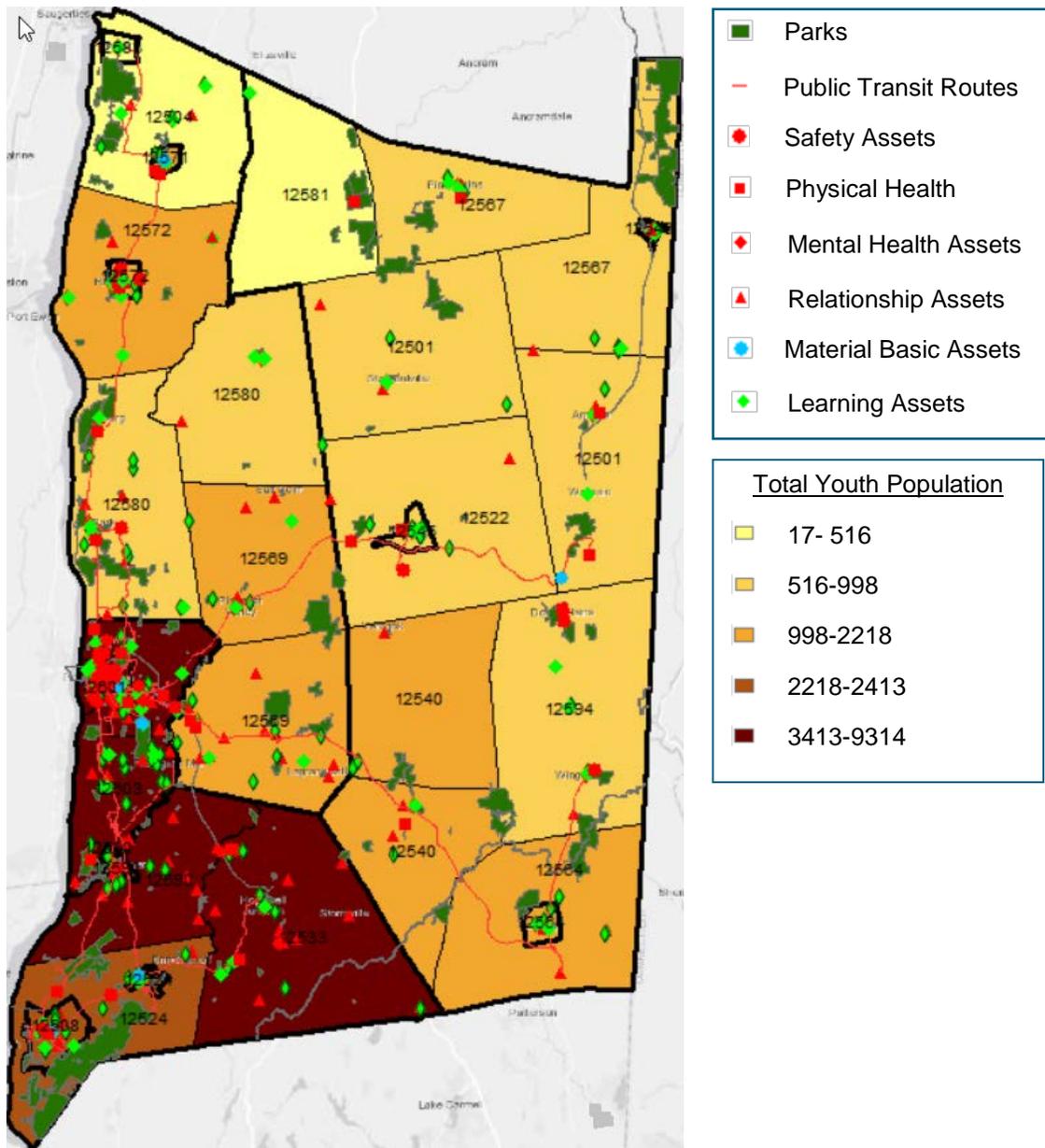
Figure 2: Percentage of assets compared to regional populations by region



Note: Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Controlling for population differences, rural municipalities had a small presence of services but also fewer young people to serve. This figure demonstrates that Greater Poughkeepsie has the highest number of assets (i.e. physical location), with 38 percent of total assets. The ratio of assets to population in the North and East Corridor are evenly more evenly aligned than the ratio in Greater Poughkeepsie and in the South.

Figure 3: Youth assets in Dutchess County by Type overlaid with the concentration of youth population in the County



Note: U.S. Census Bureau and Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Figure 2 then plots each of the assets in Dutchess County and shows them in their designated region. Figure 2 also illustrates the public transit (bus) line in Dutchess County and shows where assets are in relation to public transit.

It is important to consider these assets in context with total population size. Assets were further analyzed compared to total youth population in each region of the County to determine the asset to youth ratio. Table 7, below, shows the ratio within each region by comparing the total number of assets in each region of the County to the total number

of youths under 18 in each region of the County. Greater Poughkeepsie had the highest number of assets per youth whereas the South Region had the lowest.

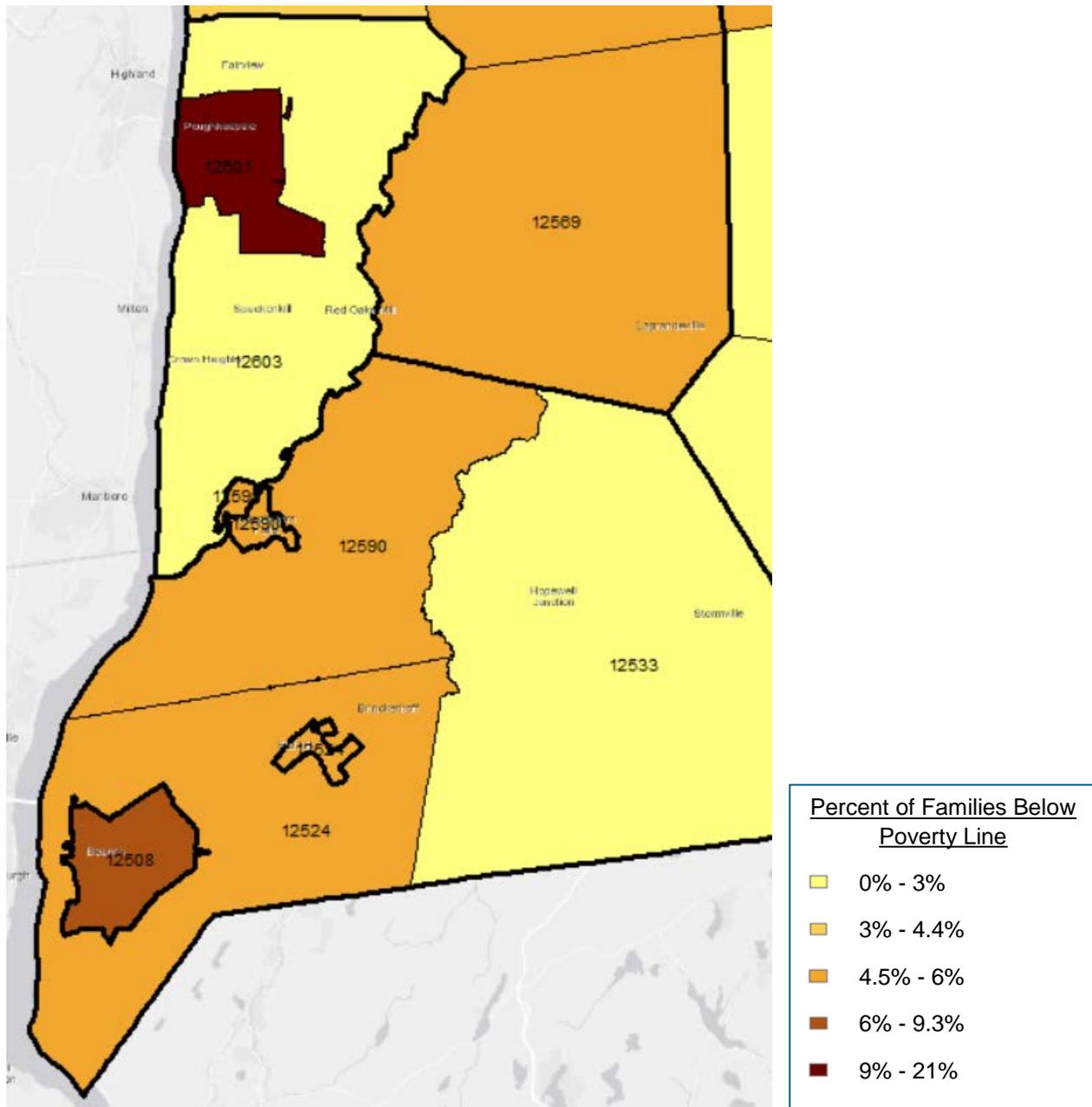
Table 7: Count of physical, well-established assets per 10,000 youth in Dutchess County, by region

Region	Assets Per 10,000 Youth
East Corridor	74.8
North	74.9
Greater Poughkeepsie	88
South	48.1

Note: Physical assets (by physical location) includes all assets identified prior to September 2018. Non-whole counts include assets extending across multiple regions; Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

When considering the distribution of assets across the County, it is also important to examine the specific levels of need per region of the County. While assets are more concentrated in Greater Poughkeepsie compared to other regions, specifically the South, it is also an area of higher youth population density as well as poverty, and likely, a higher need for these assets. The figure to the left illustrates the high rate of poverty centered in the city of Poughkeepsie – reaching as high as 21 percent of the total population. This is over twice the average poverty rate of the greater Poughkeepsie region (10.2 percent), and is also higher than in the South (5.2 percent).

Figure 4: Percent of families below the poverty line in the Greater Poughkeepsie and South regions of Dutchess County TY



Note: While poverty concentrations are also found across rural regions of the northeast and northwest corners of the County, these areas do not reflect similar concentrations of the total youth population, by count. The highest areas of youth concentration and youth poverty lies within the 12601 zip code- the City of Poughkeepsie; U.S. Census Bureau and Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Table 8: Regional breakdown of assets and demographics

Region	Population	Youth Population	Total Assets (Physical Location)	Assets Per 10,000 Youth	Percent of Families Below the Poverty Line	Percent of Adults with a High School Degree or Higher	Percent of Population with a Disability	Unemployment Rate Among Population 16 or Older	Percent of Limited English-Speaking Households
East Corridor	54,985	11,711	90	74.8	4.8%	90.5%	13.9%	6.7%	2.2%
North	62,088	10,949	83	74.9	4%	91.8%	13.9%	5.9%	1.2%
Greater Poughkeepsie	86,142	18,287	166	88	10.2%	86.5%	13.5%	9.5%	4.1%
South	102,548	20,581	99	48.1	5.2%	91%	13%	7.2%	3.9%

Note: U.S. Census Bureau and Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

The table above provides a comparison of demographics and assets distribution among the regions of the County. For each region, data was obtained and analyzed comparing the number and types of assets in the County to healthy community indicators and data points gathered from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey¹⁵. These measures include: percent of families below the poverty line, percent of adults with a high school degree or higher, perception of the population with a disability, unemployment rate among population 16 or older, and percent of limited English-speaking households. These indicators were selected because of their alignment to the framework domains, and they also reflect the types of assets examined in this analysis. Where applicable, these indicators are compared to available assets on a regional basis.

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau; American FactFinder; June 2018. <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/download_center.xhtml>

Asset Types

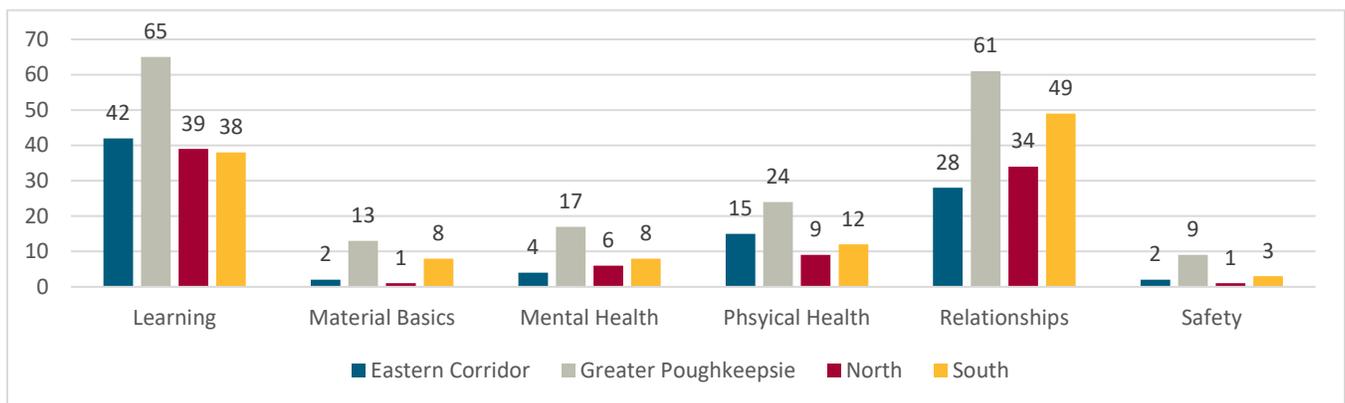
Assets were also classified by the type of service they provide. In many cases, assets have more than one service category, depending upon the breadth and provision of their service offering. In these cases, the asset will be counted in each domain, thus some physical locations may appear more than once. For instance, a provider may offer programming targeted toward both mental health and building strong familial relationships. Because of this, the number of assets in Table 9 is greater than those included in Table 6. The table below illustrates the total number of each type of asset.

Table 9: Regional breakdown of assets and demographic

Asset Type	Number of Physical Well-Established Assets (By Type/Domain)
Learning	184
Material Basics	24
Mental Health	35
Physical Health	60
Relationships	172
Safety	15
Total	491

Note: The number of assets (by asset type/domain) includes all assets identified prior to September 2018, and may reflect more than one physical asset if it reports addressing needs across multiple domains. U.S. Census Bureau and Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Figure 5: Regional breakdown of assets by region and domain



Note: Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Figure 4 shows the breakdown of each of these asset categories by region. Once again, categories are not mutually exclusive, as many organizations provided services that fell into more than one asset type. However, this figure illustrates Greater Poughkeepsie has the highest number of assets in each category. For a specific list of types of programs and services that fall into each of the above asset domains, please reference the table at the beginning of this section.

The table below illustrates the number of assets by type per 10,000 youth for each region of the County. This table considers the physical location of each asset and not necessarily the reach of the asset. **It is important to note that the reach of these assets is often beyond where they are physically located, and many assets provide services across several regions in the County.** Learning assets, such as schools, tutoring programs, and libraries are the most prevalent asset type in each region of the County.

Table 10: Asset by type per 10,000 youth

Assets by Type per 10,000 Children						
Region	Learning	Material Basics	Mental Health	Physical Health	Relationships	Safety
East Corridor	35.7	1.7	3.4	12.7	23.8	1.7
North	59.4	11.9	15.5	21.9	55.7	8.2
Greater Poughkeepsie	21.3	0.5	3.3	4.9	18.6	0.5
South	18.5	3.9	3.9	5.8	23.8	1.5
Average	33.7	4.5	6.5	11.4	30.5	3.0

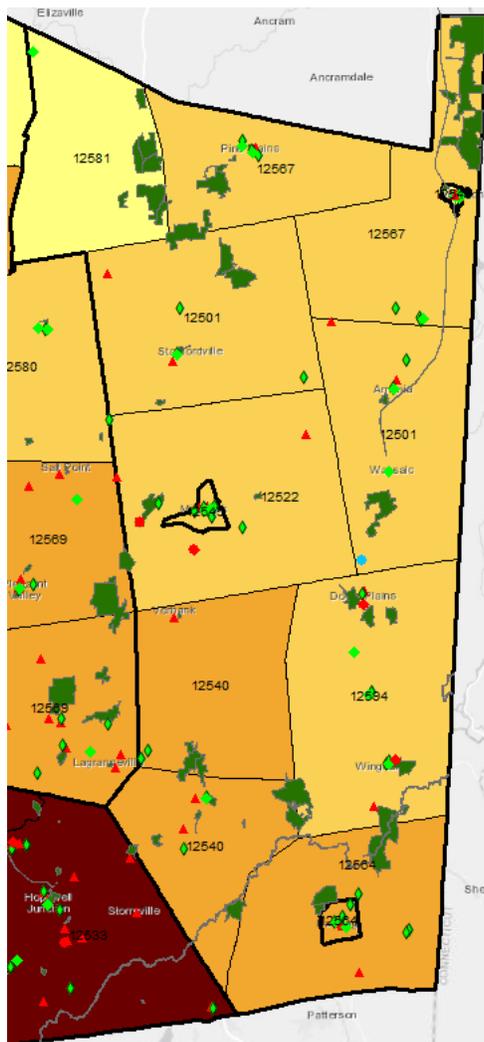
Note: U.S. Census Bureau and Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Regional Gap Analysis and Findings

East Corridor

The East Corridor of Dutchess County spans the entire length of the County and is predominantly rural. It contains the second highest number of assets and the second highest concentration of assets. They have a total of 36 youth assets, leading to a ratio of 76.5 assets per 10,000 youth- a higher ratio than both the North and South Region of the County. The East Corridor also has a lower percentage of families below the poverty line than other regions of the County – with 4.8 percent of families living below the poverty line. While this region has a relatively low concentration of poverty and higher concentration of assets compared to population, there may be struggles with accessibility due to the large geographical area of the region and the limited availability of public transportation, especially in the North-Eastern quadrant.

Figure 6: Overview of East Corridor regional assets



East Corridor

90	13.90%
Number of Physical Assets	Percent of Population with a Disability
54,985	4.80%
Total Population	Percent of Families Below the Poverty Line
11,711	90.50%
Total Youth Population	Percent of Adults with a High School Degree or Higher
76.5	
Physical Assets Per 10,000 Youth	

▲ Relationship Assets	◆ Mental Health Assets
◆ Learning Assets	■ Physical Health Assets
● Material Basic Assets	● Safety Assets

Total Youth Population	
17- 516	2218-2413
516-998	3413-9314
998-2218	

Note: U.S. Census Bureau and Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Many assets in that region of the County are not located on any public transit route. In addition, the Union Vale area, located in the southwest segment of this region, does not appear to contain many assets but does have two parks (Timor and Godfrey). Proximity to assets presents a large barrier for people in this region attempting to access programs and services.

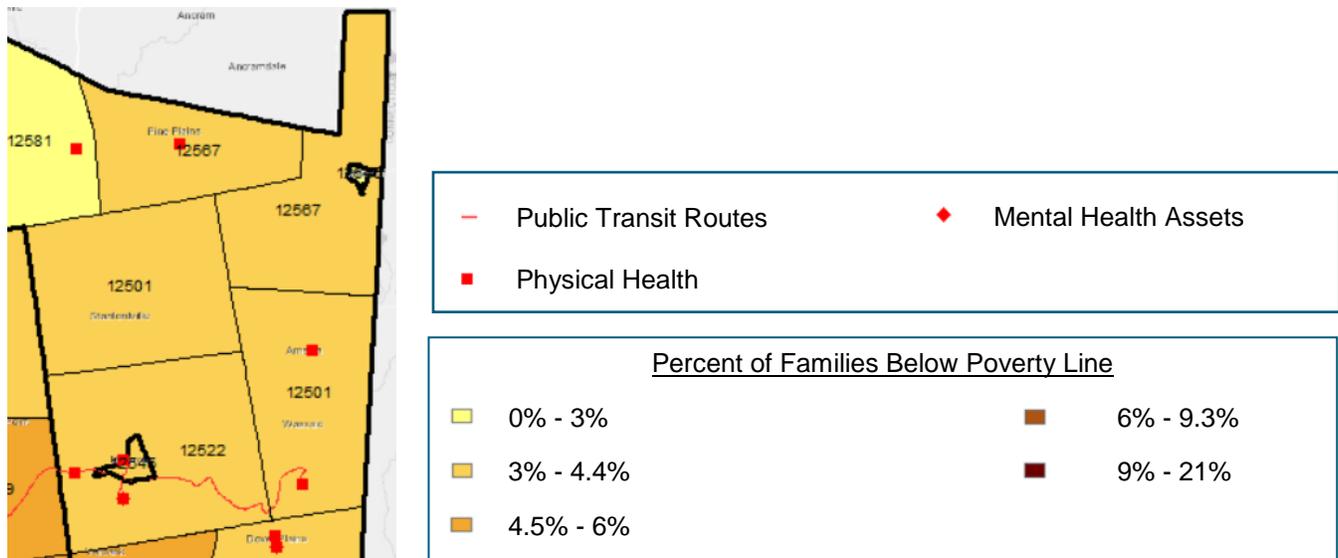
Table 11: East Corridor asset breakdown by type

	Learning	Material Basics	Mental Health	Physical Health	Relationships	Safety
Number of Assets	42	2	4	15	28	2
Percent of Total Assets	23%	8%	11%	25%	16%	13%

Note: Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Of the assets in the East Corridor, many were related to learning, and include schools, libraries, and after-school programs. There are four total assets providing mental health services, in Millbrook, Wingdale, and Dover Plains. However, in the entire Northeastern quadrant, there is only one mental health service provider. While not located in Dutchess County, many people in this region of the County are able to access Sharon hospital in Connecticut due to its proximity to the region.

Figure 7: Mental and Physical Health assets in the northeast quadrant of the east corridor

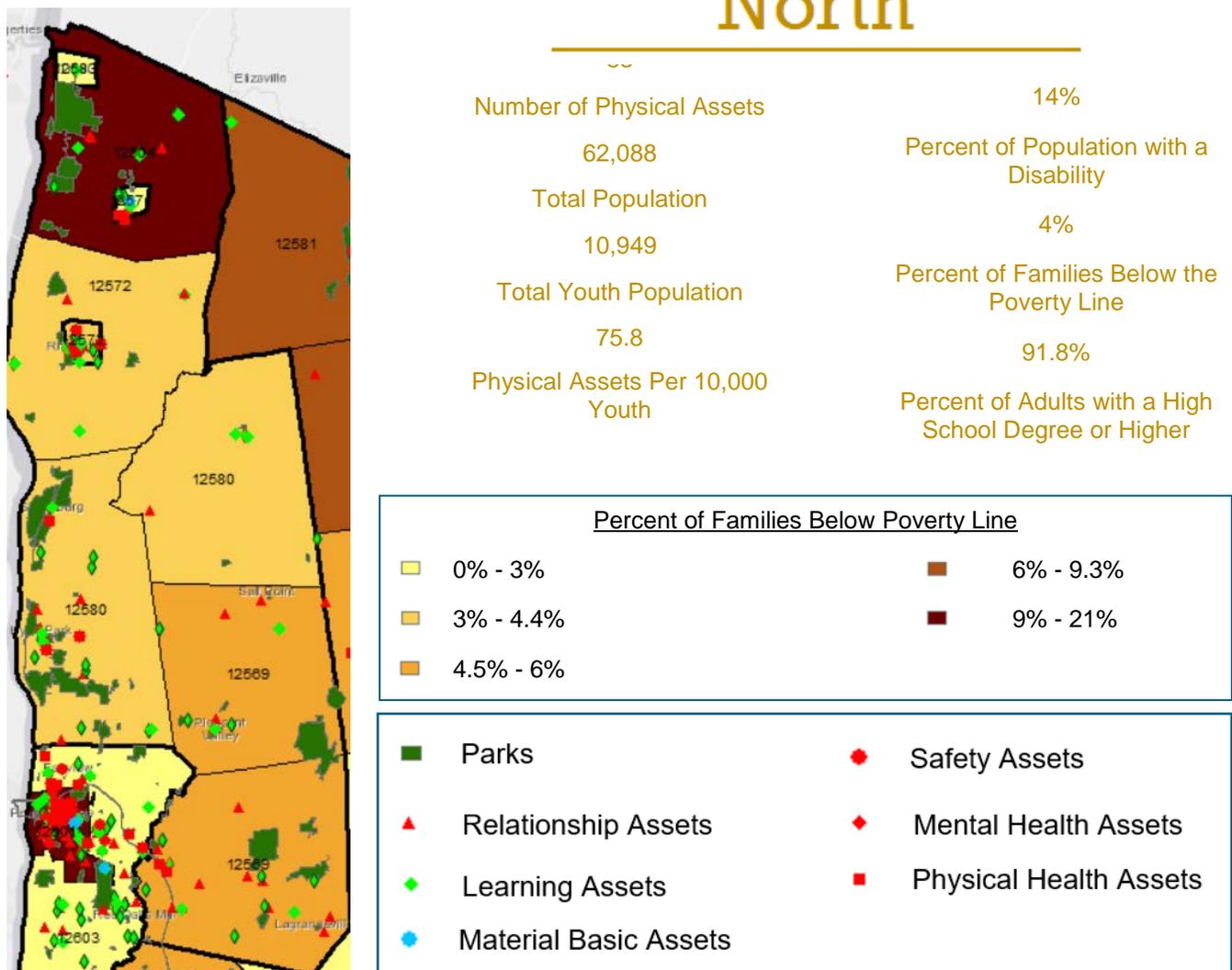


Note: U.S. Census Bureau and Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

North

The North Region of Dutchess County is home to 62,088 people, or about 20 percent of the County’s population; it is less populous than both the South Region and the Greater Poughkeepsie Region. There are 83 assets in this region –the smallest number of total assets, and the region has a ratio of 75.8 assets per 10,000 youth, the second smallest ratio of assets to population. According to the Census Bureau, very few families in this region of the County are from households with limited English-speaking abilities, and consequentially language barriers aren’t reflected in the data as issues in this region of the County. Compared to other regions of the County, the North had the lowest level of poverty, the lowest unemployment rate, and the highest percentage of adults with at least a high school degree.

Figure 8: Overview of East Corridor regional assets



Note: U.S. Census Bureau and Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

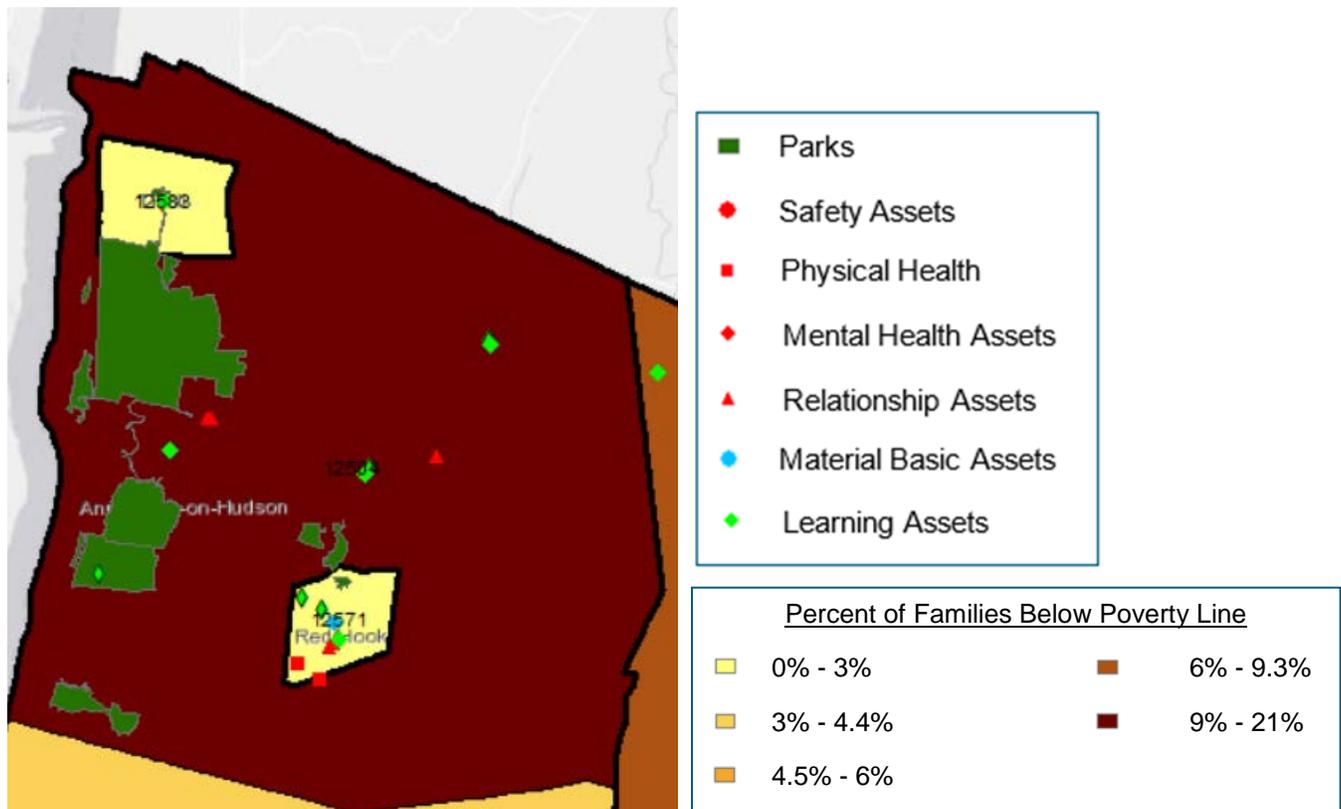
The poverty rate in the North Region of the County is 4 percent, and as seen in Figure 8, most poverty in the region is concentrated in the northwestern tip, a sparsely populated section of the region. However, this section of the County also contains access to multiple assets accessible via public transportation and a high number of assets relative to the population.

Table 12: North asset breakdown by type

	Learning	Material Basics	Mental Health	Physical Health	Relation-ships	Safety
Number of Assets	39	1	6	9	34	1
Percent of Total Assets	21%	4%	17%	15%	20%	7%

Note: Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Figure 9: Poverty levels in the northwestern quadrant of North region

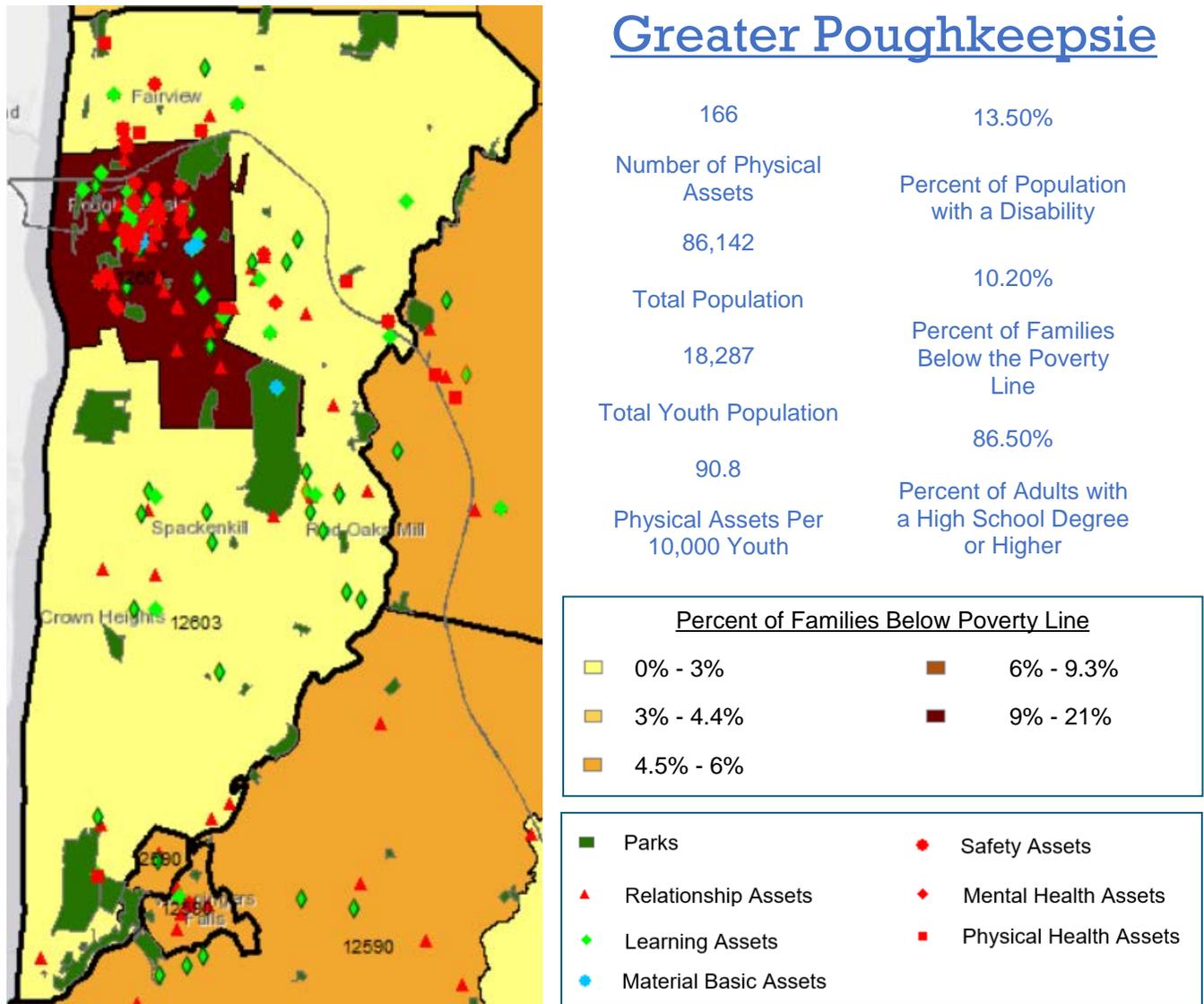


Note: U.S. Census Bureau and Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Greater Poughkeepsie

The Greater Poughkeepsie Region is comprised of both the City and Town of Poughkeepsie. More urban and densely populated than other sections of the County, this region has a higher poverty rate than any other region of the County— with 10.2 percent of families living below the poverty line. Because this combines data from both the City and Town of Poughkeepsie, this poverty rate varies significantly across the two jurisdictions.

Figure 10: Overview of the Greater Poughkeepsie regional assets

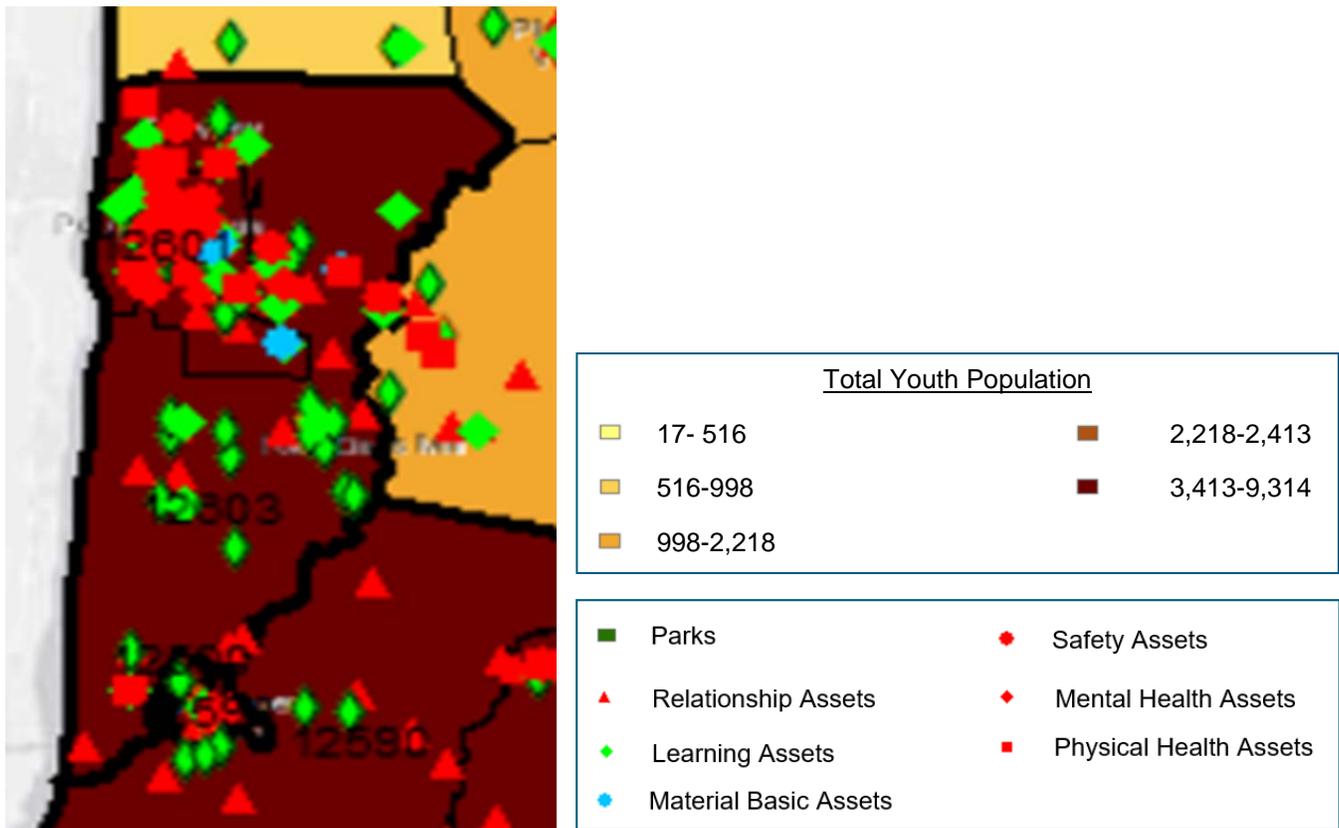


Note: U.S. Census Bureau and Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

In the City of Poughkeepsie, the poverty rate is over 9.3 percent -- and in some areas, is as high as 21.2 percent. In the Town of Poughkeepsie which surrounds the city, the poverty rate is 3 percent or less. In addition, the Greater Poughkeepsie Region also has higher unemployment than other regions of the County (9.5 percent), and has a lower percent of adults with a high school diploma or equivalent (86.5 percent). Due to the higher concentration of poverty, higher unemployment rates, and lower educational attainment among the population within the City of Poughkeepsie, it follows there would be a more programs and services available to youth in this area. Given that assessment, the Greater Poughkeepsie Region has 166 assets, or 38 percent of the total assets within the County.

The figure below also shows the Greater Poughkeepsie Region has a high concentration of the total youth population. Consequently, the large total youth population combined with higher need compared to the other regions in the County justify a somewhat higher concentration of assets. Currently, Greater Poughkeepsie has ratio of 90.8 assets per 10,000 youth- the highest ratio of assets across the County.

Figure 11: Youth population in the greater Poughkeepsie area



Note: U.S. Census Bureau and Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

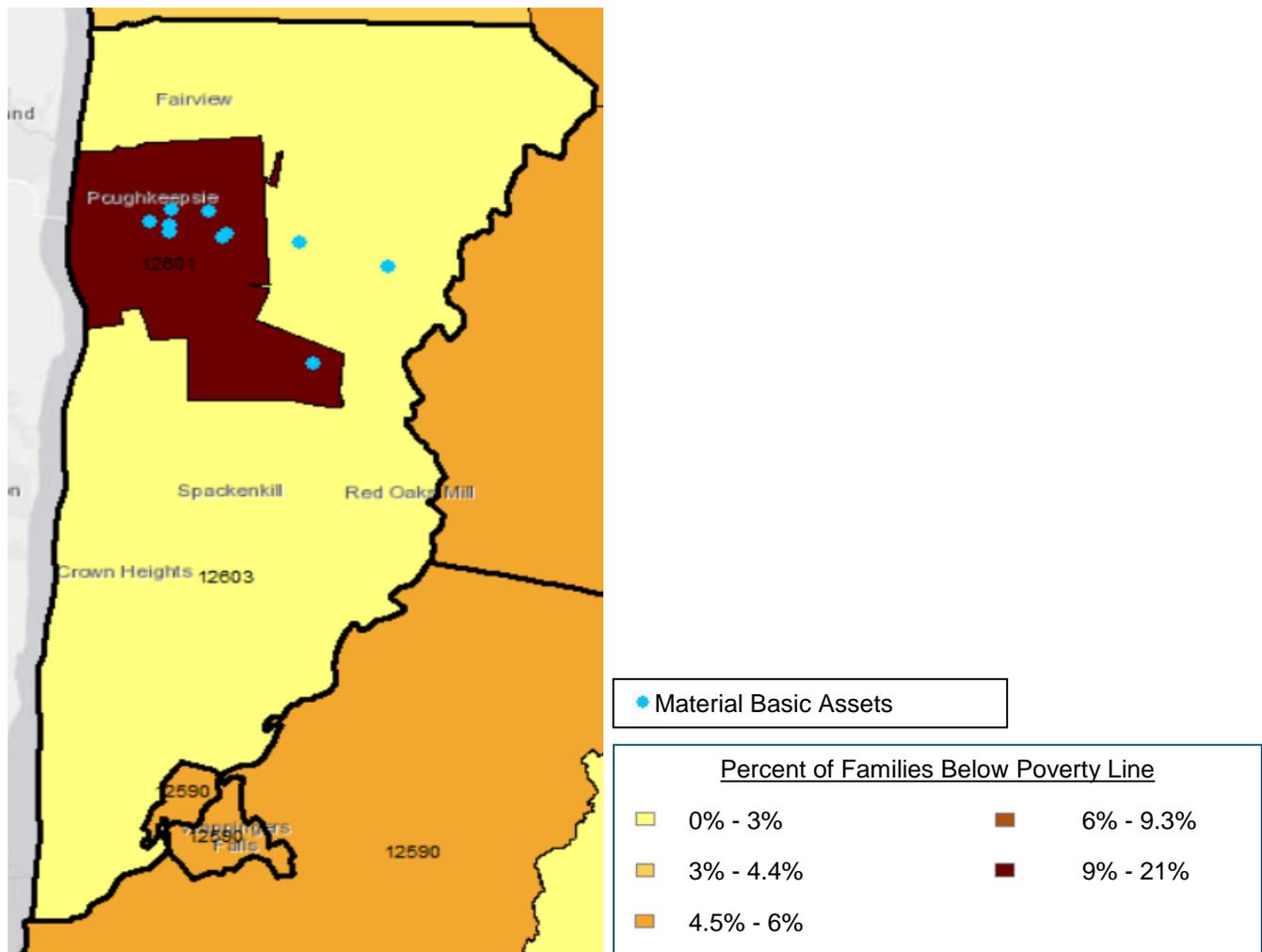
Table 13: Percent of total assets in the Greater Poughkeepsie region: by type

	Learning	Material Basics	Mental Health	Physical Health	Relationships	Safety
Number of Assets	70	14	18	24	62	10
Percent of Total Assets	38%	58%	51%	39%	36%	67%

Note: Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

The table above shows the breakdown of asset by domain across the region. Greater Poughkeepsie has the highest concentration of assets for each domain compared to other regions of the County. The map below shows that material basic assets are predominantly located in areas of high poverty.

Figure 12: Material basic asset location compared to poverty levels in the Greater Poughkeepsie area

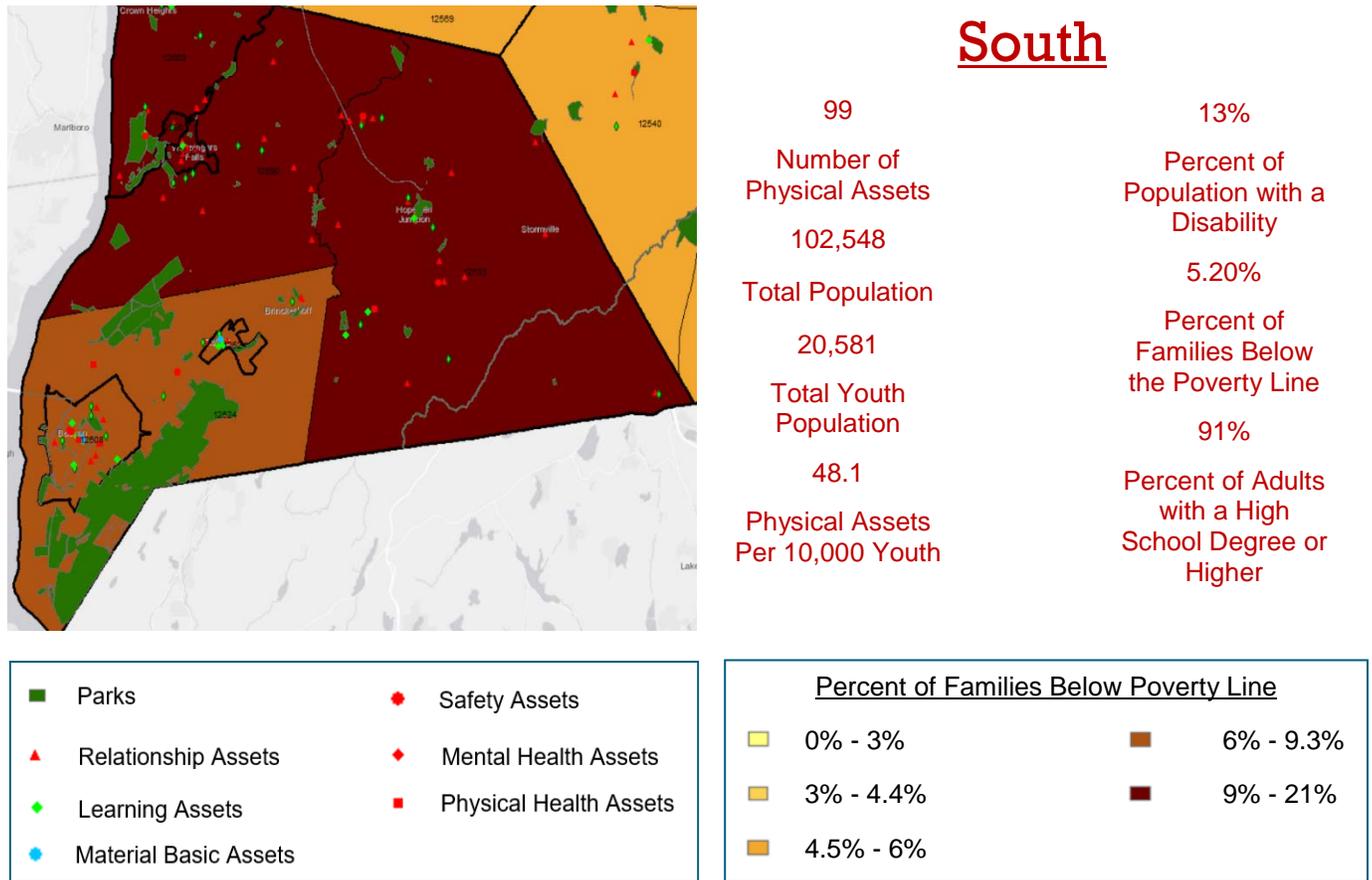


Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

South

The South Region of Dutchess County is the most populous region of the County, and contains the City of Beacon. The population is 102,548 people, which totals 34 percent of the County’s population – and 33 percent of the County’s youth population; however, the region has only 23 percent of the total assets in the County. Compared to other regions in the County, the South has the lowest ratio of assets per 10,000 youth (48.1). The percentage of adults with a high school degree or higher is greater in the south than it is in every region except the North, and the unemployment rate is higher in the South than in each region except Greater Poughkeepsie.

Figure 13: Overview of the South regional assets



Note: U.S. Census Bureau and Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Overall, the South has less poverty than Greater Poughkeepsie; 5.2 percent of families live below the poverty line in the South compared to the 10.2 percent living below the poverty line in Greater Poughkeepsie.

Table 14: Percent of total assets in the South region: by type

	Learning	Material Basics	Mental Health	Physical Health	Relationships	Safety
Number of Assets	8	8	12	49	3	1
Percent of Total Assets	4%	33%	34%	80%	2%	7%

Note: Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Urban Analysis and Findings

While regional representations of assets and demographics are essential in understanding the balance of assets across the County, focusing on the two urban areas- the Cities of Poughkeepsie and Beacon- can provide essential insight into concentrated areas of need. At a high level, comparing Beacon to Poughkeepsie, there is a disparate distribution of assets between the cities. The table below shows the youth population for the cities of Beacon and Poughkeepsie¹⁶. It compares that population to the number of assets, percent of families below the poverty line, and percent of adults with a high school degree or higher. While the population and percentage of families living below the poverty line are roughly twice as high in Poughkeepsie compared to Beacon, there are roughly 5.5 times as many assets located in Poughkeepsie compared to Beacon.

Table 16: Comparison of assets and demographics of the cities of Beacon and Poughkeepsie

City	Youth Population	Number of Assets	Percent of Families Below the Poverty Line	Percent of Adults with a High School Degree or Higher
Beacon	3,431	11	8.7%	90%
Poughkeepsie	42,555	60	18%	81%

Note: Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Concentration of Trauma

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are disturbances in family relationships that deprive children of the security and emotional support they need for healthy development. In their seminal work on ACEs, researchers Felitti and

¹⁶ U.S Census Bureau; American FactFinder; <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/download_center.xhtml>

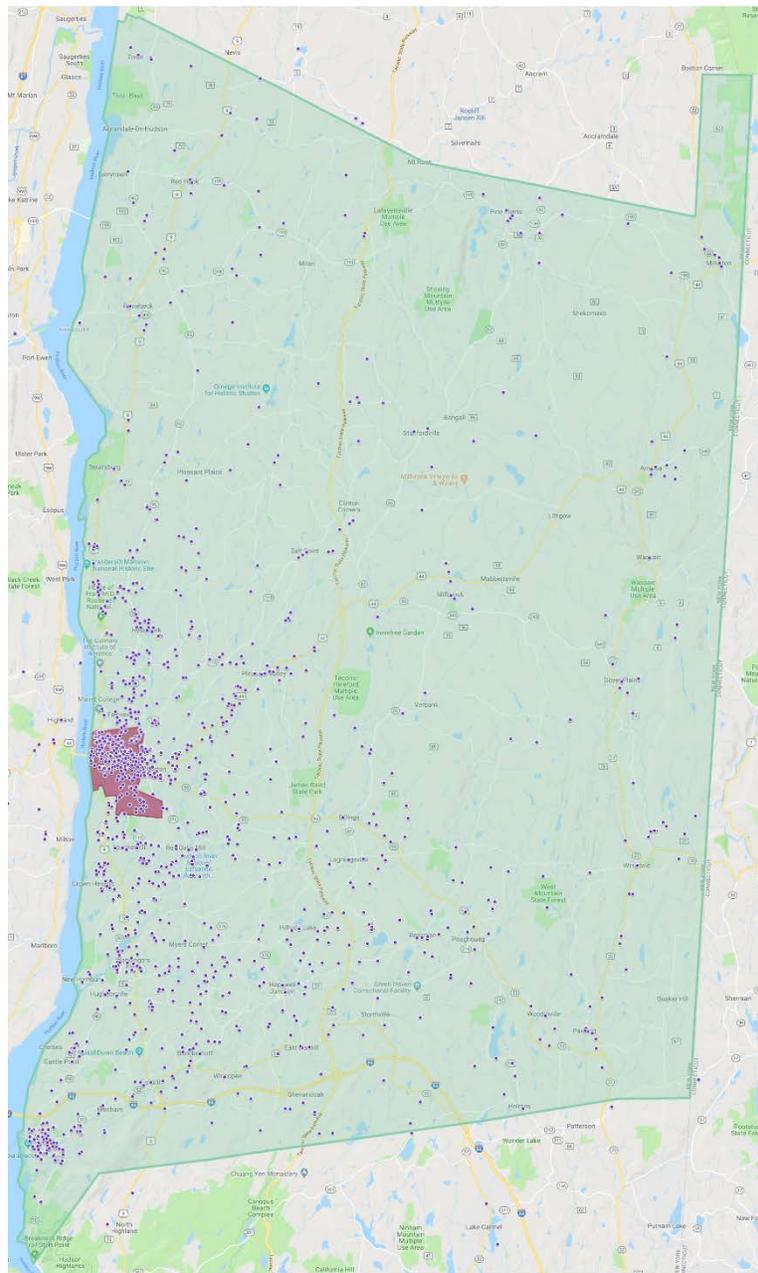
Anda defined these experiences as occurring before age 18 and comprising multiple forms of family dysfunction, such as childhood verbal, physical, and sexual abuse; having a mentally ill, substance-abusing, or incarcerated family member; witnessing family violence; and experiencing parental separation or divorce.

When they are numerous, ACEs can disrupt children’s body chemistry and alter brain structure. One effect of this disruption is to make people more vulnerable to serious, chronic health conditions in later life. Felitti and Anda’s ACE research team found that the more ACEs an individual experience, the greater his or her risk of chronic illnesses.¹⁷

Tracking one ACE indicator, witnessing family violence, reveals incidence of adverse experiences across the entire County. As show in the figure below, incidences of domestic violence track closely with the concentration of youth population across the County- and is one reason why we see higher counts in the urban areas of Beacon and Poughkeepsie, than the more rural areas of the County. Similarly, violence in concentrated areas of the community, like the five shooting incidents in Poughkeepsie between October 28 and November 21, 2019, can negatively affect youth in similar fashions.

¹⁷ Talbot, Szlosek, and Ziller, 2016

Figure 14: Count of incidence of domestic violence cases/victims served by the Center for Victim Safety and Support, 2017



Note: Shaded area represents the City of Poughkeepsie. 220 addresses are either unknown or indicated as homeless and excluded from this analysis; Dutchess County data and analysis.

The count of domestic violence however is not a reflection of the rate of domestic violence compared to the overall youth population. Specifically, using the cases provided by the Center for the Victim Safety and Support in 2017 and the demographic information provided by the US census bureau, the rate of domestic violence is higher in less

populated areas than in the more populous City of Poughkeepsie. This reflects an ongoing balance of services between areas of higher population and less populated areas, both of which need services to address ongoing needs:

Table 16: Comparison of assets and demographics of the cities of Beacon and Poughkeepsie

City	Youth Population	Frequency of Incidence of Reported Domestic Violence	Rate of Incidence of Reported Domestic Violence
Beacon	3,431	133	3.9%
Poughkeepsie	42,555	629	1.5%

Note: Comparison data is reflected through zip codes- Poughkeepsie as 12601 and Beacon as 12508. While neither city is entirely captured by these zip codes, the range was used as a basis for approximation between these urban areas. Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Indeed, national research demonstrates exposure to ACEs at similar rates in both urban and rural populations, with the most common exposure to a household member’s abuse of alcohol or drugs, verbal abuse, and parental separation/divorce as the most prevalent, whereas exposure to family violence, direct experiences of sexual abuse, and the incarceration of a household member the three least prevalent¹⁸.

Conclusion

Dutchess County has a vast number of assets for youth in the County. This analysis serves to help identify the areas of greatest need across the County and identify areas for future investment so that the County can capitalize on existing resources across the youth services program array. This analysis should guide the work of Dutchess County as they develop a Path-to-Promise Implementation Plan. Ultimately, the goal of this analysis, in conjunction with the Implementation Plan, will ensure that each community receives the right mix of assets to meet the needs of youth across the County.

¹⁸ Talbot, Szlosek, and Ziller, 2016

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Focus Group Overview from Individual Sessions

Key Themes from the South Region Parents and Youth Focus Group

- Desire for programs & events in Poughkeepsie to also happen in other parts of the County
- The need for more programs, activities, and spaces for kids to hang out, especially after age 12
- The concept of "push" versus "pull" meeting kids where they are versus making kids come to you, both in terms of services and opportunities for less formal programs
- Libraries and parks listed among top assets in community
- Transportation is major obstacle

Key Themes from the North Region Community Stakeholders Focus Group

- Collaboration
- Access (transportation, hours)
- Reaching beyond the "usual suspects"
 - Meeting kids where they are
- More Mental Health Services
- There is a gap for people who are in the middle of the region
- Bringing more services into the schools

Key Themes from the North Region Parents and Youth Focus Group

- Need more access to mental health services & counselors inside the school
- Teachers are not always teaching in a trauma informed way
- Need more "daily living" courses that help with job preparedness, information on college loans, health relationships, etc.
- Bullying in schools that does not get addressed or resolved
- Access to fun things to do is hard in rural communities

Key Themes from the Poughkeepsie Region Community Stakeholders Focus Group

- Strengths
 - Collaborative spirit and mechanisms
 - Higher learning institutions
 - Depth and Breadth of Program Offerings in Poughkeepsie
 - Including Art Effect, BOCES, Universal Pre-K, etc.
- Gaps & needs
 - Behavioral Health Services
 - Technical & vocational stigma and opportunities
 - BOCES does not have the reach within the community that may be needed
 - Service Navigation Support
 - Mentor programs

Key Themes from the Poughkeepsie Region Parents and Youth Focus Group

- Strengths:
 - Depth and Breadth of programs available for youth
 - Commitment and insight of the youth who attended focus groups
 - Good guidance counselors, however they can be stretched thin and hard to reach

- Gaps:
 - Equity, including racial equity, and Access to Programs
 - Safe and Comfortable spaces for kids, especially teenagers, to hang out and free, fun things to do on the weekends
 - Lack of mental health supports
 - Broad reluctance to discuss substance use issues, for example, they don't do a good job discussing substance use issues in school (this was also a theme in earlier sessions)
 - Mentoring programs
 - Poughkeepsie is a "word of mouth city" and youth don't always hear about programs, events, etc.
 - A lack of clubs and after school programs, and a lack of guidance counselors in schools for K-6
 - LBGQT population is underserved

Key Themes from the East Corridor Region Community Stakeholders Focus Group

- Strengths
 - Good programs for youth in the villages with "town centers"
 - Community Center operated transportation
 - The Hospital in Sharon is a good resource for Physical Health (but not behavioral health)
 - The programs in this region have strong, dedicated leadership and are a valuable asset to the region
- Gaps / Needs
 - Need for this effort to have regional leadership and representation and the need for leadership in the eastern part of the County to meet and collaborate around youth issues more frequently
 - Lack of day care
 - Lack of behavioral health services
 - Younger adults want to stay in the community and work in social services, struggle to make ends meet
 - Not as much for kids to do who aren't into sports
 - Access to programs and services -- this region isn't served by Loop bus
 - Underserved populations include: LGBTQ, immigrant population, and 0-3 and new parents
 - Lack of low-income and transitional/supportive housing

Key Themes from the East Corridor Region Parents and Youth Focus Group

- Transportation
- Programming that helps – people who have been there doing real talk
- Collaboration between schools on enrichment activities that they can't get enough interest in at their school:
 - Film
 - Robotics

Key Themes from the South Region Community Stakeholders Focus Group

- Strong assets in community for youth include Green Teen, Library, and Service Learning Program at Dutchess Community College
- Lack of opportunities for non-college bound youth
- More physical locations for assets are needed in the south
 - Models like the Family Partnership Center would be great
- A lot of caring adults exist in the community who don't have the connections to get more involved
- An underserved population is children with minor issues but who are at risk for major issues if there is no involvement or prevention programming

Appendix B: Asset List

This is included in an Excel document, separately from this document.

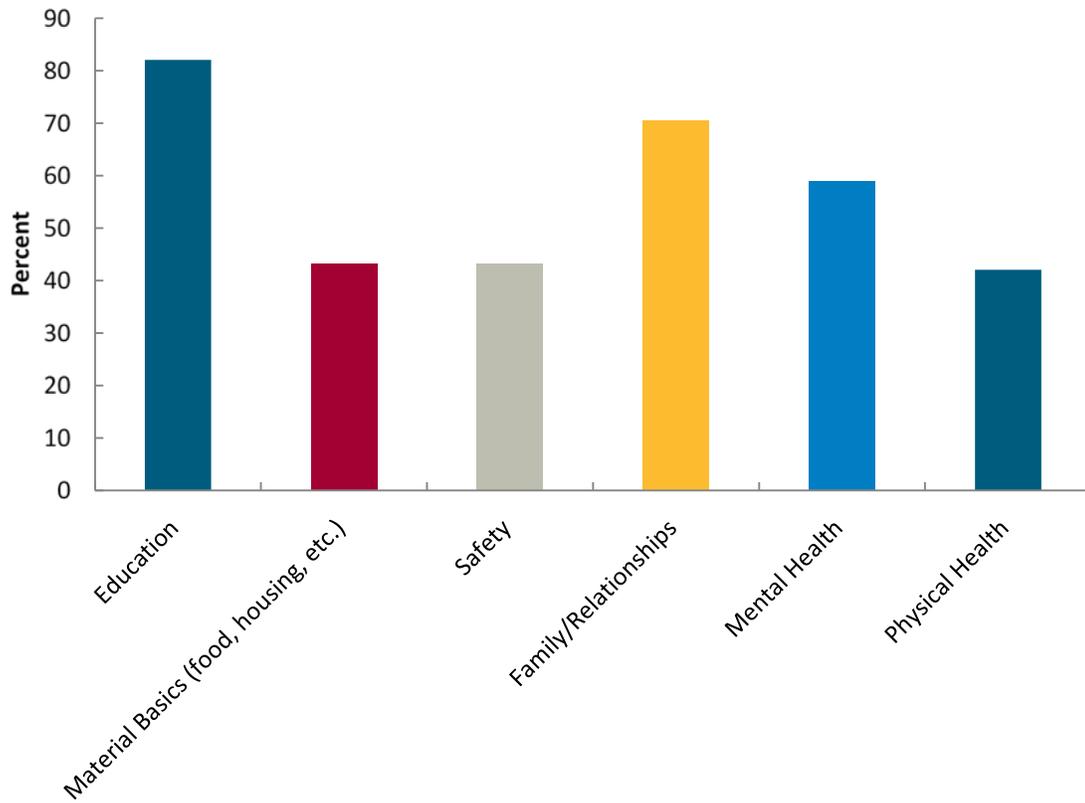
Appendix C: Data Sources

Document	Source Owner	Source
2013-2018 Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan Update	Dutchess County Behavioral and Community Health	https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/DBCH/Docs/Dutchess-County-CHIP-2016-2018-Final.pdf
2016 Community Health Status Report	Dutchess County Behavioral and Community Health	https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/DBCH/Docs/Community-Health-Status-Report-2016.pdf
2017 Dutchess County Budget	Dutchess County	http://www.dutchessny.gov/CountyGov/Departments/Budget/BDIndex.htm
2017 State of the County address	Dutchess County	http://www.dutchessny.gov/CountyGov/Departments/CountyExecutive/27846.htm
2018 Dutchess County Local Governmental Plan	Dutchess County Behavioral and Community Health	https://www.dutchessny.gov/departments/DBCH/dbch.htm#accordion
City of Poughkeepsie: Main St/Innis/Worrall Ave Safety Assessment, 2017	Dutchess County Transportation Council	https://www.dutchessny.gov/CountyGov/Departments/TransportationCouncil/Main-Worrall-Safety-Assessment-Report.pdf
City of Poughkeepsie Youth Program Census, 2010	Development without Limits	N/A
Community Health Improvement Plan 2013-2017	Dutchess County Behavioral and Community Health	https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/DBCH/Docs/Dutchess-County-CHIP-2013-2017.pdf
Coordinated Public Transit-Human Services Transportation Plan, 2015	Poughkeepsie-Dutchess County Transportation Council	http://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/CountyGov/Departments/TransportationCouncil/tcCoordinatedPlan2015.pdf
DCFS Annual Contractors Performance Review and Outcome Report	DCFS internal document	N/A
Drug Overdose, Treatment, and Prevention Data Trends Dutchess County, 2010-2016	DCBH	N/A
Dutchess County Child and Family Services Plan	DCFS	https://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/CountyGov/Departments/SocialServices/CFSP-2018-23-Plan-and-Approval.pdf
Dutchess County Community Development and Housing Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2012	Dutchess County Department of Planning and Development	http://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/countygov/departments/planning/aifhcreport.pdf
Dutchess County Community Development and Housing Draft Action Plan, 2018	Dutchess County Department of Planning and Development	https://www.dutchessny.gov/CountyGov/Departments/Planning/action-plan-2018.pdf
Dutchess County Criminal Justice Council Annual Report	Dutchess County Criminal Justice Council	https://www.dutchessny.gov/CountyGov/Departments/CriminalJusticeCouncil/2017-Criminal-Justice-Annual-Report.pdf

Dutchess County Department of Community and Family Services Annual Report	DCFS	https://www.dutchessny.gov/CountyGov/Departments/SocialServices/2016-DCFS-Annual-Report.pdf
Dutchess County Department of Health Report on Health and Well-Being of Children, Families, and Adults in Dutchess County	DCBH	https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/DBCH/Docs/Health-WellBeing-ICP-Report2011.pdf
2017 Dutchess County Youth Development Survey	Dutchess County, CAPE and SUNY New Paltz	N/A
Food Map (C. of Poughkeepsie Area)	Dutchess County Behavioral and Community Health	http://dutchessny.gov/foodmap
Keeping our Promise- Brighter Futures, 2017	Poughkeepsie Youth Coalition	N/A
Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse	NYS Council on Children and Families	www.nyskwic.org
Many Voices One Valley 2012 Report	Dyson Foundation	https://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/CountyGov/Departments/SocialServices/CFSP-2018-23-Plan-and-Approval.pdf
Mid-Hudson Valley Community Profiles link	Dyson Foundation	http://www.dysonfoundation.org/mid-hudson-valley-community-profiles
Mid-Hudson Valley View Points	Internal Document	N/A
Monitoring the Future Project: 2013 Overview Key Findings on Adolescent Drug Use	University of Michigan Institute for Social Research	http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/mtf-overview2013.pdf
NY Public Welfare Association Quickie Report	DCFS internal document	N/A
NYS Community Health Indicator Reports	New York State Department Of Health	https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/indicators/
NYS Prevention Agenda Dashboard	NY State Department of Health	https://webbi1.health.ny.gov/SASStoredProcess/guest?program=/EBI/PHIG/apps/dashboard/pa_dashboard&p=sh
Raise the Age comprehensive Plan and DCJS arrest data and projections	DCFS internal document	N/A
Search Institute Developmental Assets Profile	Search Institute	https://www.search-institute.org/surveys/choosing-a-survey/dap/
Substance Use and Mental Health Estimates from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Overview of Findings	US Department of Health and Human Services	https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUHresultsPDFWH/TML2013/Web/NSDUHresults2013.pdf
Supervision and Treatment Services for Juvenile Program (STSJP) Annual Plan	Office of Children And Family Services NY	https://ocfs.ny.gov/main/ji_reform/reports/2016-17-STSJP-Annual-Report.pdf
U.S. Census Bureau	US Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/dashboard/dutchesscountynewyork/PST045218
United Way ALICE Report	United Way	http://UnitedWayALICE.org/NewYork
Youth Board and Coordinating Council Funding Priorities 2019	Internal Document	N/A

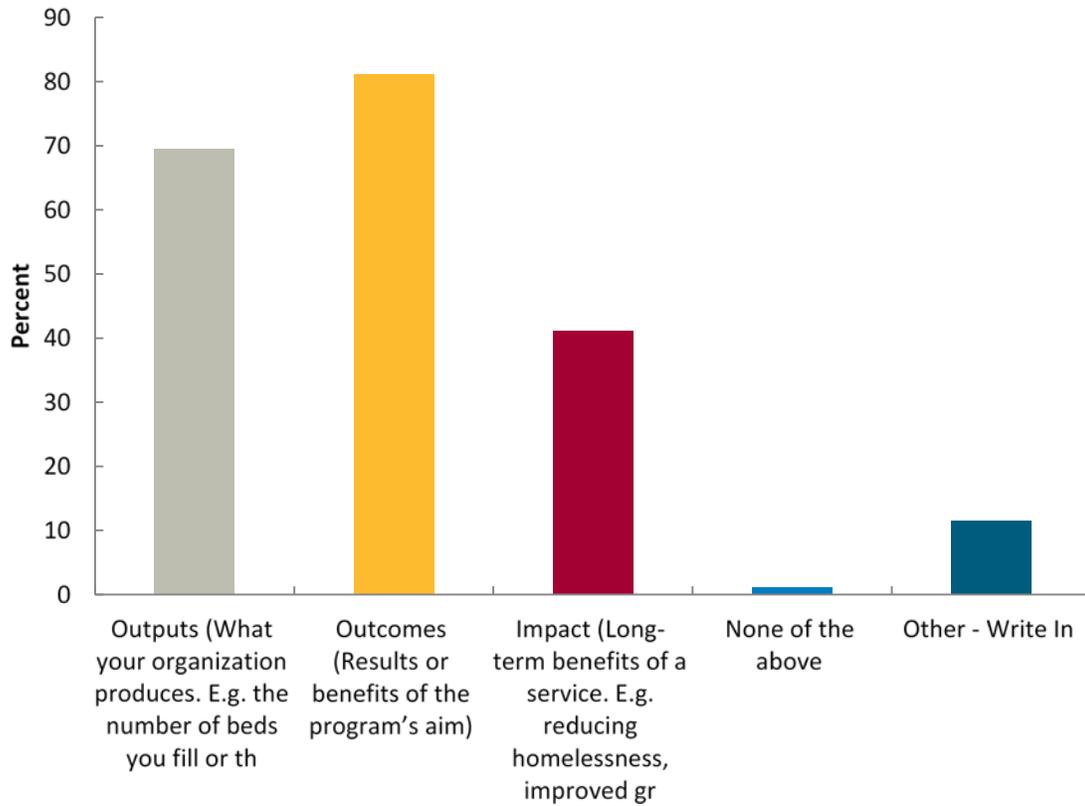
Appendix D: Service Provider Survey Results

Which domains do your organization's services contribute to? (check all that apply)



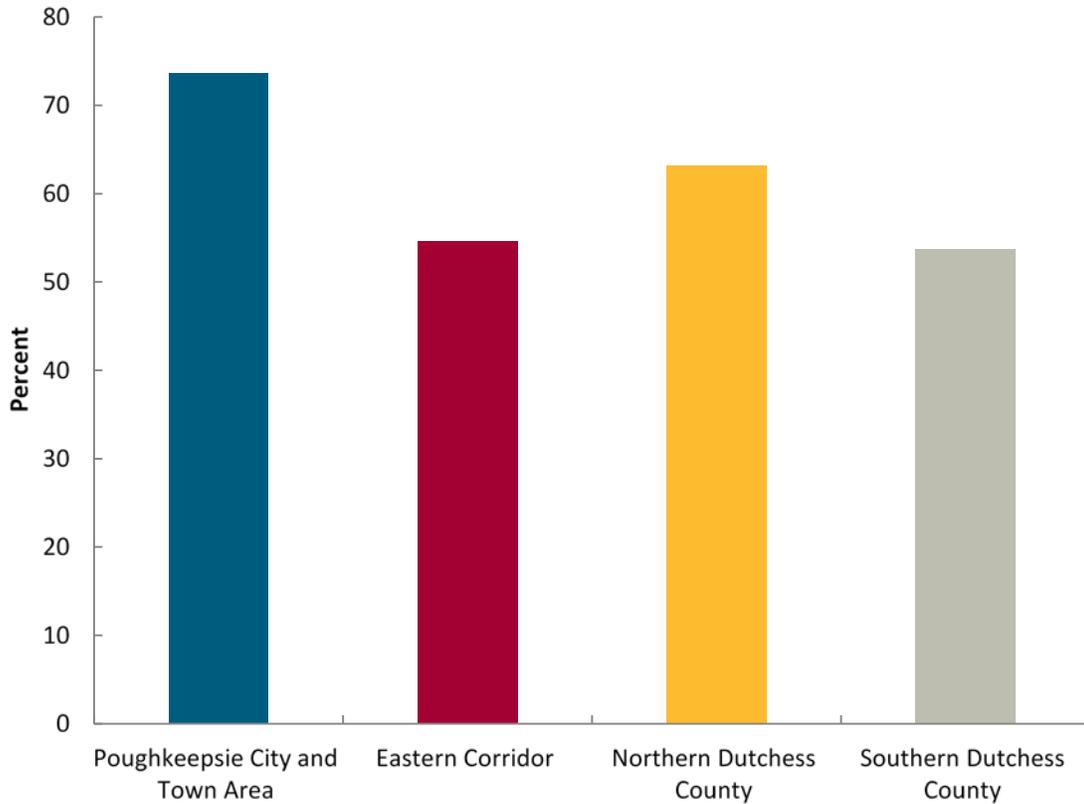
Value	Percent	Count
Education	82.1%	78
Material Basics (food, housing, etc.)	43.2%	41
Safety	43.2%	41
Family/Relationships	70.5%	67
Mental Health	58.9%	56
Physical Health	42.1%	40

How does your organization measure the results of your work? (check all that apply)



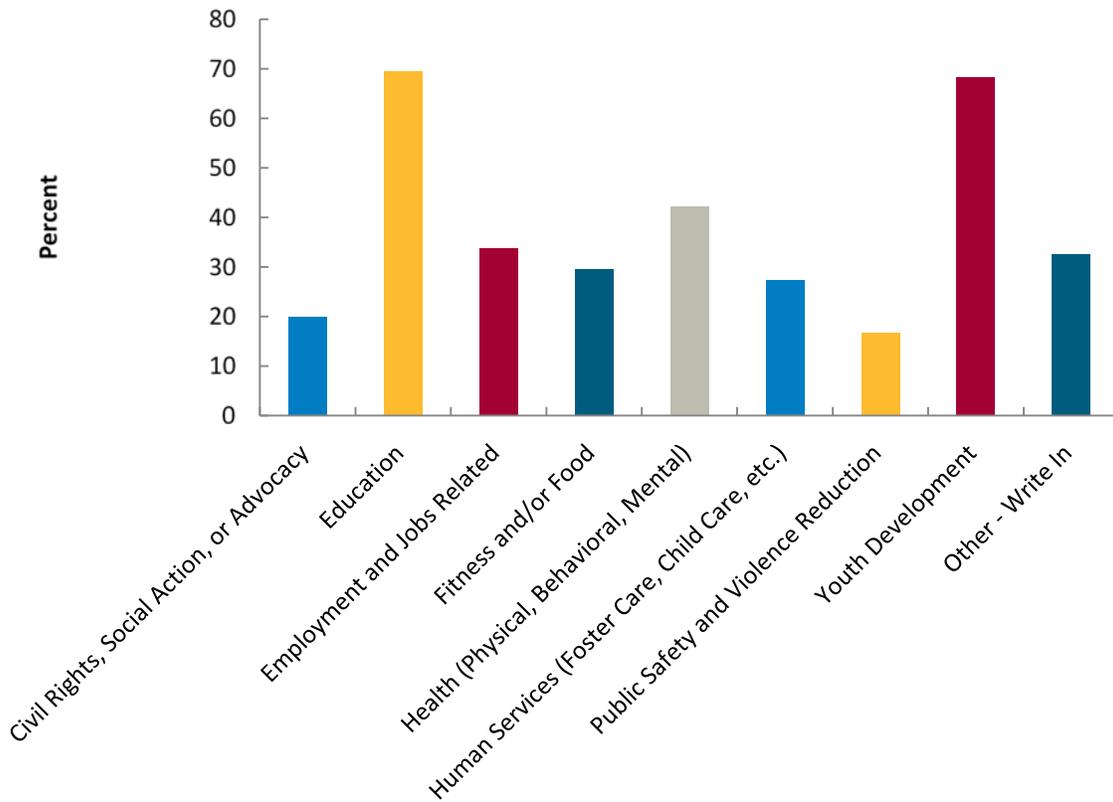
Value	Percent	Count
Outputs (What your organization produces. E.g. the number of beds you fill or the number of children you serve in your program)	69.5%	66
Outcomes (Results or benefits of the program's aim)	81.1%	77
Impact (Long-term benefits of a service. E.g. reducing homelessness, improved graduation rates)	41.1%	39
None of the above	1.1%	1
Other - Write In	11.6%	11

What geographic areas in Dutchess County do you primarily provide services? (check all that apply)



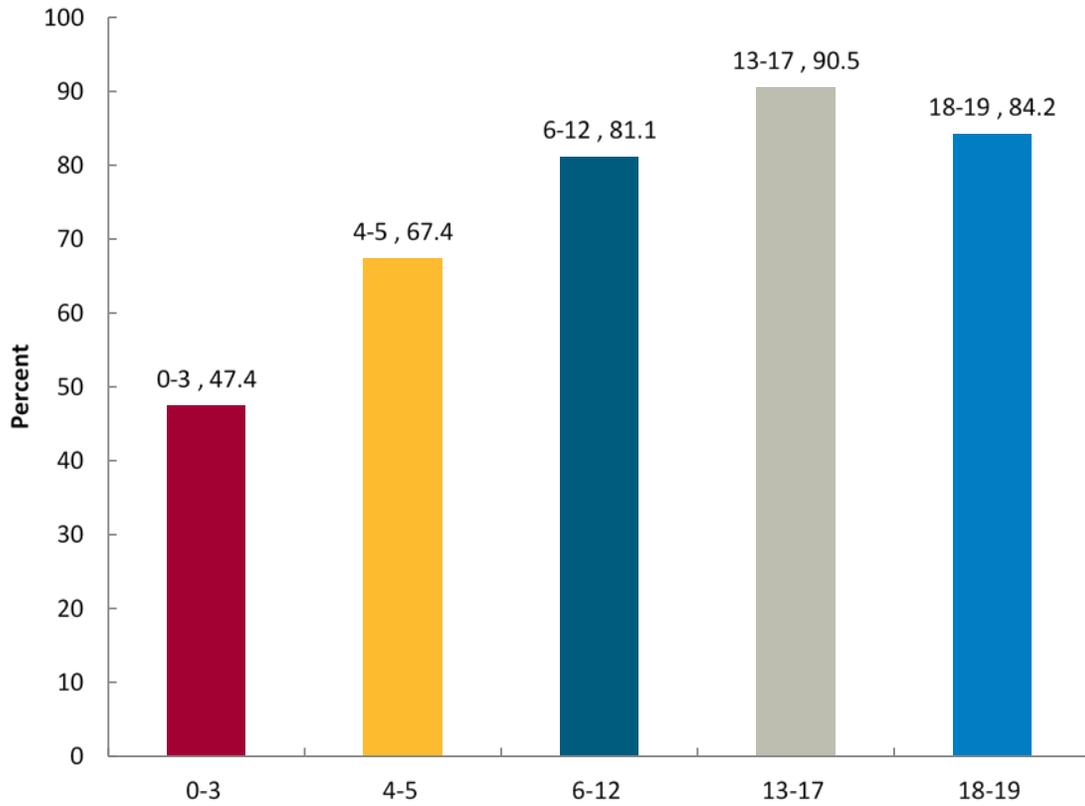
Value	Percent	Count
Poughkeepsie City and Town Area	73.7%	70
Eastern Corridor	54.7%	52
Northern Dutchess County	63.2%	60
Southern Dutchess County	53.7%	51

What is the type of program that you provide? (check all that apply)



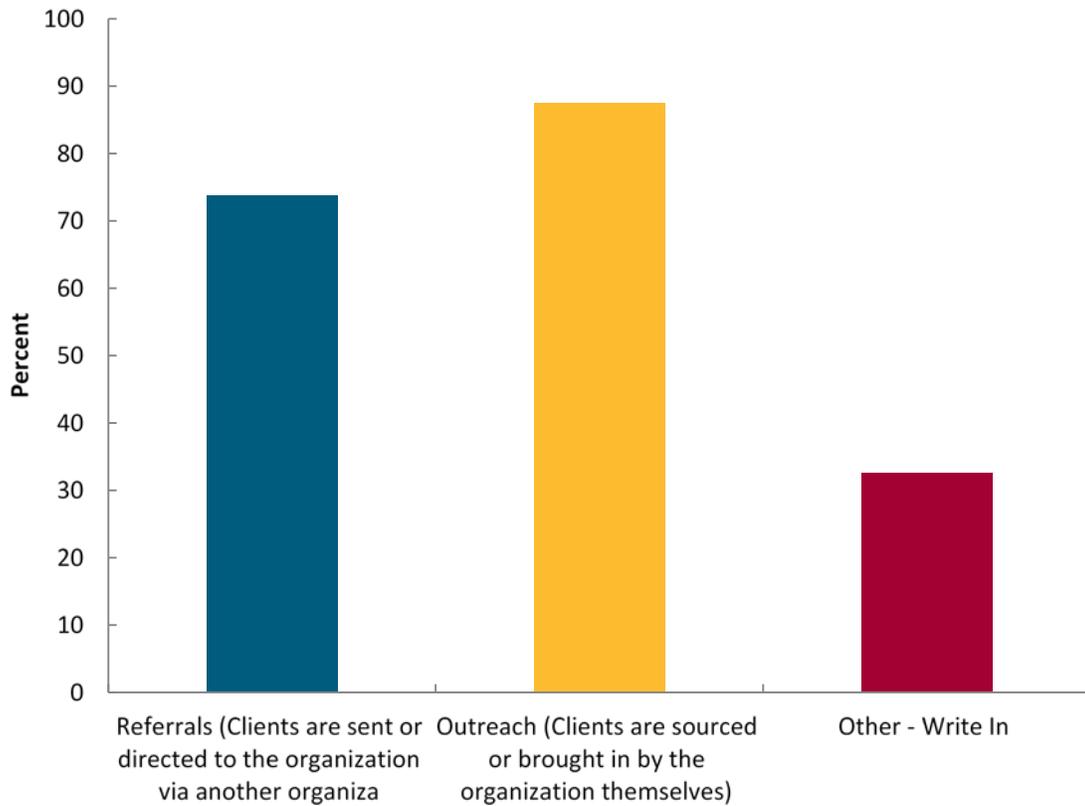
Value	Percent	Count
Civil Rights, Social Action, or Advocacy	20.0%	19
Education	69.5%	66
Employment and Jobs Related	33.7%	32
Fitness and/or Food	29.5%	28
Health (Physical, Behavioral, Mental)	42.1%	40
Human Services (Foster Care, Child Care, etc.)	27.4%	26
Public Safety and Violence Reduction	16.8%	16
Youth Development	68.4%	65
Other - Write In	32.6%	31

What are the age ranges of youth you serve? (check all that apply)



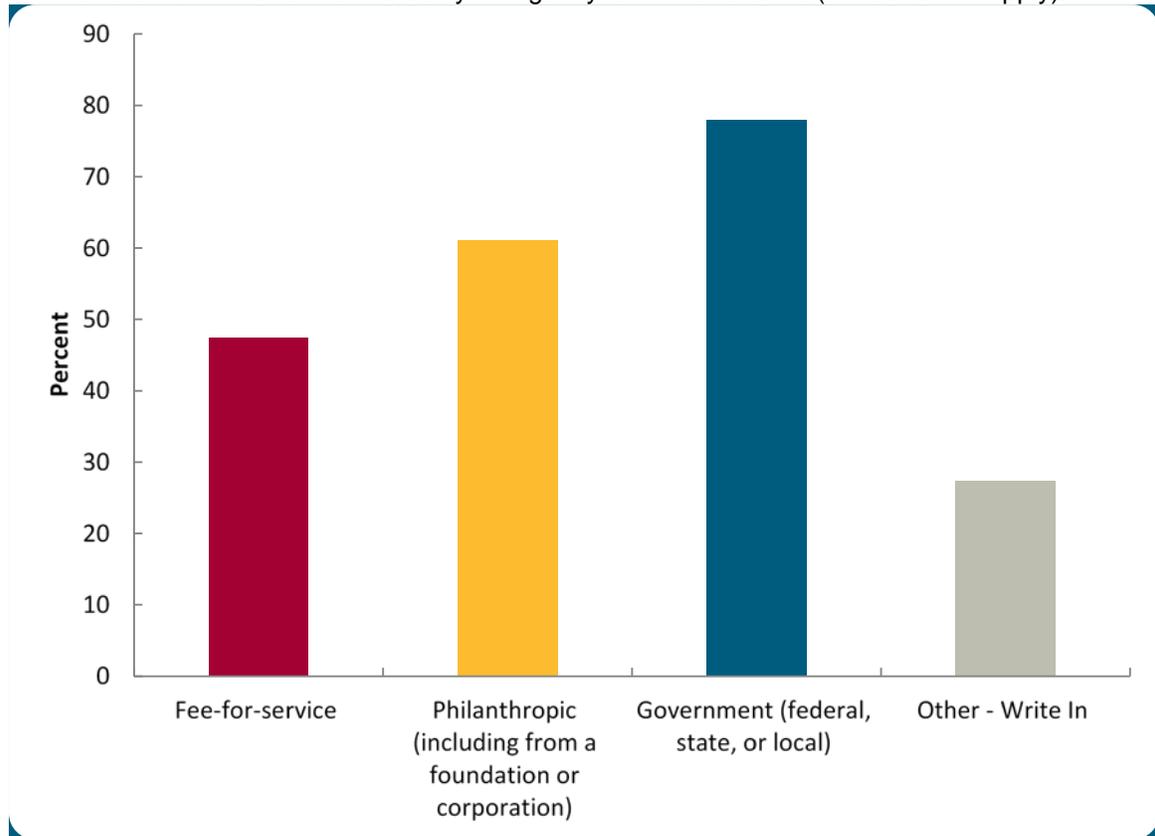
Value	Percent	Count
0-3	47.4%	45
4-5	67.4%	64
6-12	81.1%	77
13-17	90.5%	86
18-19	84.2%	80

How do you reach/recruit the population you serve? (check all that apply)



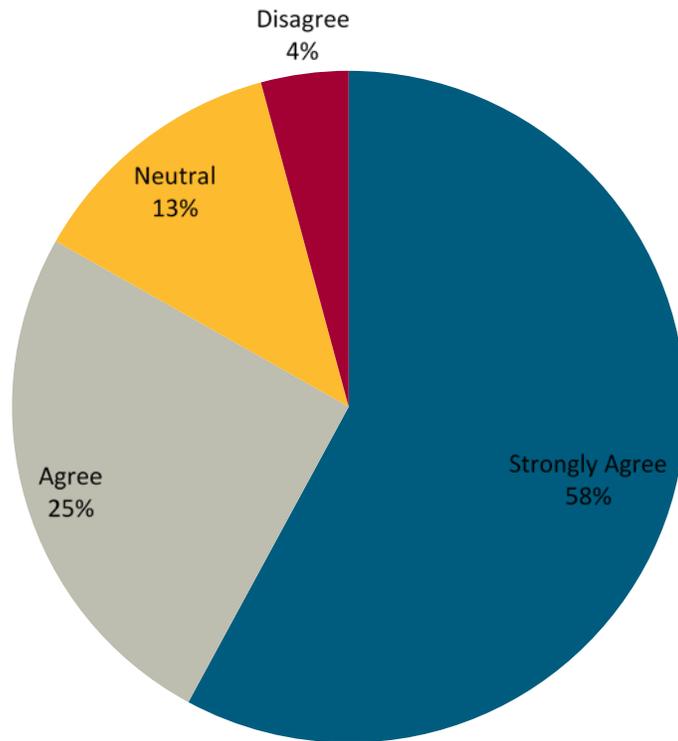
Value	Percent	Count
Referrals (Clients are sent or directed to the organization via another organization)	73.7%	70
Outreach (Clients are sourced or brought in by the organization themselves)	87.4%	83
Other - Write In	32.6%	31

Please select the sources from which your agency receives revenue (check all that apply).



Value	Percent	Count
Fee-for-service	47.4%	45
Philanthropic (including from a foundation or corporation)	61.1%	58
Government (federal, state, or local)	77.9%	74
Other - Write In	27.4%	26

In my opinion, my organization has the ability to operate at its current capacity or continue to grow its service model in Dutchess County for the next several years.



Value	Percent	Count
Strongly Agree	57.9%	55
Agree	25.3%	24
Neutral	12.6%	12
Disagree	4.2%	4
Totals		95

Appendix E: Parent Survey Results

Full results are included as a separate document from this document.

Appendix F: Youth Survey Results

Full results are included as a separate document from this document.

Appendix G: Youth Summit Data Summaries

Rankings and average rankings of domains and by Youth Summit participants by Region. Out of 100 youth that participated, here are the breakdown of those group responses

Row Labels	Count of Regional Groups	Average of Learning	Average of Material Basics	Average of Safety	Average of Family/Relationships	Average of Mental Health	Average of Physical Health
East	1	3	1	2	6	5	4
North	2	3	1	4	5.5	2.5	5
POK	14	3.21	2.5	2.57	4.14	3.21	5
South	5	4.4	2.2	3.2	4.4	3	3.8
Grand Total	22	3.45	2.22	2.81	4.40	3.18	4.68

Note: Averages are influenced by the proportion of groups in the Poughkeepsie area, which does not reflect the relative concentration of youth density of population in the County. Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Relative rankings and averages of relative rankings of domains and by Youth Summit participants by Region. Out of 100 youth that participated, here are the breakdown of those group responses

	Learning	Material Basics	Safety	Family/Relationships	Mental Health	Physical Health
Average	19.4%	18.0%	20.6%	11.7%	17.7%	11.9%
Ranking	2	3	1	6	4	5

Note: Relative averages were calculated by youth when forced to compare the percentage they would support each domain when balanced against other domains. As in the previous dataset averages are influenced by the proportion of groups in the Poughkeepsie area, which does not reflect the relative concentration of youth density of population in the County. Dutchess County data; PCG analysis

Appendix H: Youth Summit – Complete List of Suggestions by Youth

Youth Community Suggestions	
Fund raiser for supplies to be in each classroom including water, saltines, wipes	Community service programs for older youth/younger students
More guidance counselors and more social workers	Better funded classrooms
Restorative justice	More clubs and sports
Mental health education	Healthier lunches
Extracurricular activities	Art projects
More vocational programs	Provided jobs
STEM programs	Career-based field trips
Security cameras across the community	Closer grocery stores
Mental health hotline	Improved transportation access
College prep- more and earlier access	Free-lunch programs
Summer transition programs to next grade level	Air-conditioning in schools
Town level food pantries/clothing pantries	Secure buildings
School level student donated pantry	Improved 911 system
Blue light safety lights across Poughkeepsie	Cleaner water system in schools
All female/child buses in Poughkeepsie	Working bathrooms in schools
Self-defense programs in Poughkeepsie	Counseling programs from families and schools
Domestic Violence shelters in Wappingers	More social workers for students

Mental Health awareness programs	Provided insurance
Mental Health access for those unable to afford	Affordable housing
LGBT and sex education for safe sex	More sports teams
Condoms for upper classmen	Sports teams
Consent programs for sex education	Personalized tutoring and learning
GED programs	Affordable houses
More sex education	Youth homeless shelters
Mandatory financial classes	Backpack programs for supplies
Better food pantry supplies	Take home meals
Improved police training and interaction with the community	Coupled work/housing programs
Self-defense programs	Health relationship workshops
Domestic Violence programs	Teachers armed with non-lethal weapons
Improved transportation access	More guidance counselors more social workers
More counseling services in the school including social workers	More therapists
Free health insurance	Start school later
Emergency buttons around the city	Sports teams
Fixed potholes and lights in the street	Better sports equipment
Community safe houses/spaces	Dutchess county sports center

More paid leave and vacation so parents can spend time with their families	Improved transportation
More availability of staff in schools to talk to folks to relieve stress	Higher teacher salaries
Outdoor activities	Improved bathroom quality at school
Support animals	Personalized learning and work
Basic art materials	HVAC improvements at school
Technological improvements in the school	Improved homeless shelters, food pantries, churches, temples
Better administration/structure in the school	Affordable housing for workers
Improved security guards in the school	Better student safety, security, cameras
Additional support for planned parenthood	Weapons for student protection
Sports programs	Financial aid events
Year-round food drives	Community centers
Local-community based donation/exchange locations	Restorative practices
More security guards in the school	Lower Mental Health prices
Locked school doors	Free therapy for the poor
More people who care for one another	Education sessions in school and community centers
Support groups in schools	Lower hospital prices
Support groups outside of school	Sports teams
Bully notification systems	Field days for kids of all ages

Materials and support systems for pace students	Textbooks and tutors
Greater cps work with families prior to removal	Distribution of money throughout school equally
Improved police response time	College prep
Building relationships for incarcerated families	Self defense
Limit removal of children from families for behavior	SAT tutors
After school jobs	Budgeting classes
More programs like the YMCA and Boys and Girls Clubs	Improved transportation
After school tutoring	Create more awareness of Mental Health
More locations for YMCA and Boys and Girls Clubs (including transportation directly from school)	In-school therapists
Free local gyms	Sexual health awareness
Peer mentorship	NARCAN trainings
Career law enforcement pathway	Exercise classes
Increased numbers of afterschool activities including science, robotics, debate, college readiness and drivers ed)	More fortunate schools should help less fortunate schools
More free basics drives for others	Recreational centers
Increased school security	Tutoring
Improved metal detector accuracy	Internships
Diversity training for the police	Improved attendance opportunities

Diversity training for community watches	Work opportunities
CPS improvements in helping youth and families; less judgmental and overprotective	More arts in schools
More therapy programs	Tutors and orientation for transitioning school students
School-based therapists	Better technology in schools
Weight loss programs	Updated textbooks
More tutoring programs	Hall monitors
Better technology in schools	School clubs/classes on safety
New textbooks and teacher programs	After school clubs (brother-to-brother)
More guidance councilors	COLORS program
Meal plans for students at school	Mentorship
More security guards	Sports
Better family housing	More YMCA programs
Mental health awareness week	Better school administration
Teacher approachability	Money education
School nutritionists	Stricter gun laws
School supplies available for students	Lifeguards at Poughkeepsie Middle School
Punishments proportional to severity in school	Reduction of school fighting
Better school attendance policies	Improved family relationships
School security training	Inexpensive places for youth

More AP classes	More positive media
Improved teacher quality	Usage of the pool at Poughkeepsie Middle School
School wide/community-wide Wi-Fi	New textbooks and teacher programs
Updated textbooks	Temperature and air quality improvement at schools
Teacher background checks	Immigrant assistance
School food quality improved	More opportunities
Transit for low income folks	Regulate school punishments
Improved water quality in school	Stricter adopt - a - person programs
Affordable housing	Low-income family assistance
Potholes fixed	More food and clothing drives
More police involvement	Clean water fountains and working bathrooms
Brother to brother program	More money for police and enforcement in the city of Poughkeepsie
Colors program	Mindfulness programs in school and community
Improve CPS	Mental Health training within Poughkeepsie jobs
Normalize Mental Health access	Improved access for gym/fitness
Public gyms	Indoor activities access
More clinics around Poughkeepsie	Lifeguard training for school employees
Increased YMCA funding	Tutoring
Smaller class size	Textbooks

1:1 with teachers	More scholarships
Job training and real-world skills	Greater investment of teachers with students
Access to food pantries	Improved safety in shelters
More food pantries	More food pantries
Housing improvements for low income/homeless	More job opportunities
More Domestic Violence advertisements for food pantries and housing supports	Better school board
Police diversity training	Increased security in school
Self-defense programs	Non-discrimination for police
Training for security guards in school	More family supports, parental involvement at events
Gun safety training for teachers and staff	Parents investment in LGBT youth
Quarterly check in for youth Mental Health	Therapy sessions
Peer mentorship to reduce stereotyping	Suicide prevention
More outside activities	Domestic Violence prevention
Fund raiser for supplies to be in each classroom including water, saltines, wipes	Community service programs for older youth/younger students



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