Community, Opportunity, Reinvestment (CORRe) Initiative
The Dilemma of Distress

- Research in multiple areas has shown that there is a single common predictor of an individual’s success across health, educational, and public safety outcomes – a person’s zip code.

- However, there has been little impact on improving community-level outcomes despite millions of dollars and dozens of programs.
  - In a 2012 analysis, eight state agencies spent $350 million on 60 different programs in distressed neighborhoods within twelve cities.
Why does place matter?
Case Example: Zip Codes, Food Insecurity, & ER Admissions

• Admissions for hypoglycemia were more common in the low-income than the high-income population.¹

• SNAP (“food stamps”) is a Federally-funded, state administered program and benefits are distributed monthly via electronic benefits card (“EBT”).

• For a family of four, maximum SNAP allotment is $649 in NYS.

• Risk for hypoglycemia admission increased 27 percent in the last week of the month compared to the first week in the low-income population, but no similar variation in the high-income population.

¹ Seligman, et. al. (2014)
The CORe Approach

• CORe is a Governor’s initiative to address disparities in employment, public safety, and well-being (housing, education, and health) in New York’s most distressed neighborhoods.
  
  o Coordinating state support with local needs to better allocate resources and make measurable progress in high-need communities.
  
  o Using data to direct attention to the places and peoples that are most distressed and identify the most successful community-based efforts to support.
CORe Theory of Change

Individual and System Barriers to Success → Targeted Interventions Driving System-Level Alignment → Improved Outcomes
CORe Goals

- **Align** programs, policies, and funding across government organizations – both vertically (state-to-local) and horizontally (all state agencies) – to improve community outcomes in economic opportunity, public safety, and well-being.

- **Target** efforts and investments based on the places and people that the data show are linked to concentrations of distress.

- **Evaluate** interventions and results based on commonly-shared metrics.
CORe Process

• State Alignment
  o The Organizations

• Neighborhood Interventions
  o The Places

• Resident Engagement
  o The People
CORe Pilot Neighborhoods

**Albany**

**Newburgh**
The average poverty rate for the CORe neighborhoods is over 42% -- beyond the threshold (40%) of extreme poverty.¹

In most of the CORe neighborhoods, over 50% of the children live in poverty.²

CORe neighborhoods have the highest rates of non-emergent emergency department visits compared to their surrounding areas.³

¹ 2010 US Decennial Census
² 2013 US Census, American Community Survey
³ NYS Department of Health
COReSTAT

• COReSTAT is a comprehensive tool for measuring indicators of distress at a neighborhood-level.

• This tool includes federal, state, and local data on public safety, economic prosperity, housing, education, public health, and human services.
Number of People Enrolled in Medicaid Health Homes

City
CROe Neighborhoods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>CROe Neighborhoods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sep 2014</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 2014</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 2014</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2014</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2015</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 2015</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neighborhood-level Targeted Interventions

- In **Albany**, COrE focuses on improving public safety outcomes by engaging in data-driven efforts for individuals re-entering society from incarceration and at-risk youth.

- In **Newburgh**, COrE focuses on improving employability outcomes by coordinating workforce programs and removing barriers to employment for the hardest-to-place residents.
  - This work is modeled upon the Neighborhood Workforce Pipelines developed by the *Annie E. Casey Foundation*. 
Albany Public Safety Theory of Change

- Small # of People Committing Majority of Crime in CORE Neighborhoods
- Targeted Interventions with High-Risk Populations
  - At-Risk Youth
  - Individuals with Criminal Background
  - Low-Level Offenders
- Lower Crime Rates, Fewer Shootings

- Structural barriers exist to emerging from crime environment.
Part 1 Property Crimes
(Burglary/Larceny/Motor Vehicle Theft)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>CORe Neighborhoods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 2014</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 2014</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul 2014</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug 2014</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 2014</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 2014</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 2014</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2014</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 2015</td>
<td>232</td>
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<td>Feb 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar 2015</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr 2015</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Newburgh Employability Theory of Change

High number of individuals unable to access available jobs

- Uncoordinated system of services does not address all needs of residents and employers.

Neighborhood Workforce Pipelines: Coordinated System of Services Targeting Residents

Improved Labor Participation Rate
# Neighborhood Workforce Pipelines

Figure 1: Employment Rate for Specific Geographies  
(Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2009-2013, B23001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Number of Employed Adults</th>
<th>Total Number of Adults</th>
<th>Employment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newburgh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT - 4</td>
<td>1,412</td>
<td>2,709</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT - 5.01</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT - 5.02</td>
<td>1,438</td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT - Total</td>
<td>3,948</td>
<td>7,112</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIP - 12550</td>
<td>23,665</td>
<td>35,099</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>11,442</td>
<td>18,319</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County</td>
<td>163,684</td>
<td>242,839</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York State</td>
<td>8,638,799</td>
<td>13,021,900</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resident Engagement and Collective Efficacy

• CORe works to **empower** communities to achieve successful outcomes. To fulfill this work, CORe pairs community interventions with a resident engagement component that is designed to build neighborhood capacity and cohesion.

• CORe partner, Community Solutions, conducts resident focus groups and surveys to **prioritize** community need.
  - The focus groups and surveys build into the Neighborhood Action Lab where residents identify a complex problem facing their community and set ambitious goals to solve the problem within a short time-frame (e.g., 90 days).
Newburgh: **CLEANER & GREENER**

Saturday, May 30th
5pm-8pm

Let’s KEEP our neighborhood clean all summer!

Did you know that in Newburgh, recyclables are picked up as one **SINGLE-Stream**? That means that your recyclables - **paper, plastic and glass** can be put out in ONE container, making it super easy to be cleaner and greener. Join us!
CORe Online: Social Media

- Follow CORe on Twitter @NYS_CORe for the latest updates on neighborhood revitalization efforts in New York State.
  - URL: twitter.com/NYS_CORe