

LC 1: Brighton Center



BRIGHTON CENTER
A COMMUNITY OF SUPPORT

Brighton Center and Their Customers

- Areas that Brighton Center addresses include:

- Food insecurity
- Unemployment
- Lack of affordable housing
- Education

- Additionally, Brighton Center has the following:

- A family center that provides food pantry services, clothing vouchers, personal hygiene items, and some financial assistance
- Brighton Properties, a group dedicated to developing housing opportunities to bring stability to low-income families, individuals, and communities
- The center for employment training which connects individuals with programs in medical assisting, health technology administration, and human resources

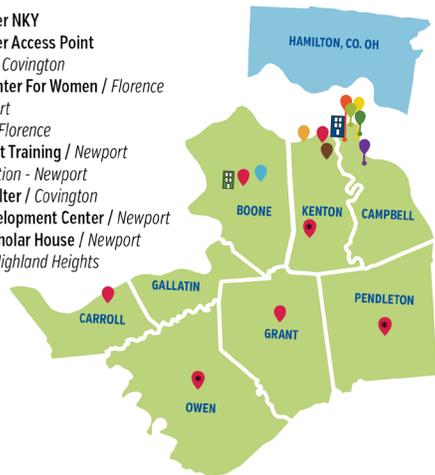
- They recently received a grant to fund to Health Families project which works to provide low-income families supportive resources in situations of child neglect due to poverty





GEOGRAPHIC FOOTPRINT

- 📍 Kentucky Career Center NKY
- 📍 Kentucky Career Center Access Point
- 📍 Thrifting on Eastern / Covington
- 📍 Brighton Recovery Center For Women / Florence
- 📍 Family Center / Newport
- 📍 Shelby Street Office / Florence
- 📍 Center for Employment Training / Newport
- 📍 West End / Administration - Newport
- 📍 Homeward Bound Shelter / Covington
- 📍 Bright Days Child Development Center / Newport
- 📍 Northern Kentucky Scholar House / Newport
- 📍 Opportunity House / Highland Heights



34,565

Individuals received workforce services such as job fairs, job readiness, training or placement.



\$17,721

is the average yearly wage gain for trainees who complete a skill division at the Center for Employment Training.



418

individuals attained recognized credentials related to achievement of career skills.



19,377

individuals served through Senior Medicare Patrol (SMP) by 131 SMP volunteers.



4,350

Children were served in our Early Childhood Education programs and 95% enrolled for a program year were assessed



1,700

individuals increased their knowledge of skills with budgeting, credit, and banking through Financial Education.



595

Fathers participated in Every Child Succeeds visits.



1,915

Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) volunteers served at volunteer stations in Northern Kentucky for 265,184 hours.



14,868

individuals were served through Safe Place.



6,013

Individuals received USDA Commodities to help reduce their reliance on food pantries, emergency assistance, or public assistance.



472

Youth received emergency shelter care.



488

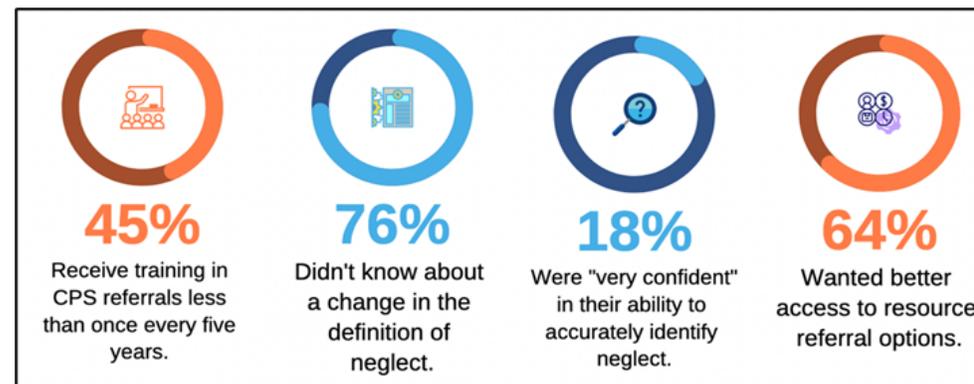
Homes saved for families facing foreclosure.

Poverty intersects with child welfare by unnecessarily increasing contact between resource poor families and Child Protective Services.

In Kentucky, prior to the passage of Senate Bill 8, families that did not have sufficient resources to buy the supplies they needed to adequately care for their children were at risk for report to Child Protective Services (CPS). Once initiated, contact with CPS predicts certain negative outcomes (Berger et al., 2015; Scherr, 2007). Senate Bill 8 provided for the referral of families in this situation to resources like the Brighton Center rather than CPS by distinguishing neglect from the inability to access resources needed. Cincinnati politicians can improve outcomes for the most resource-poor families in Cincinnati by pushing for the adoption of a similar change to Ohio Senate Bill Chapter 2151.03 of the Ohio Revised Code.

UC Project Review

- Goal: Determine the current knowledge of Northern Kentucky physicians regarding the change to the definition of neglect as dictated in Senate Bill 8
- Method: A survey was designed in REDCap, an electronic data capture tool hosted at the University of Cincinnati. The survey consisted of 16 questions and was emailed to clinic managers for distribution to providers.



- Results: We found that 76% of physicians were **not aware** of the changes to the definition of neglect in Senate Bill 8.

Cincinnati Relevance

- There is a lack of a clear distinction between those families who are *unwilling* and those who are *unable* to care for their children due to impoverished circumstances, thus punishing abuse and lack of resources equally. Establishing this distinction is the key.
- The passing of the recent Senate Bill 8 in Kentucky seeks to draw this distinction, and now defines neglect as when a family “does not provide the child with adequate care, supervision, food, clothing, shelter, and education or medical care necessary for the child's well-being when financially able to do so or offered financial or other means to do so (5).”
- We believe that implementing a similar change in Ohio could reduce the amount of unnecessary CPS referrals and encourage mandatory reporters to link families with local resources.

- Section 2151.03 of the Ohio Revised Code defines child neglect as...

"...refus[al] to provide proper or necessary subsistence, education, medical or surgical care or treatment, or other care necessary for the child's health, morals, or well-being."

- KY Senate Bill 8 changed the language to define child neglect as...

*"[failure to] provide the child with adequate care, supervision, food, clothing, shelter, and education or medical care necessary for the child's well-being **when financially able to do so or offered financial or other means to do so...**"*

Our Ask.

- We would like the City of Cincinnati to work to revise the definition of child neglect per Ohio Revised Code § 2151.03 to more closely reflect the beneficial changes made to the Kentucky Revised Code via Senate Bill 8.
- Specifically, we urge legislators to amend Code § 2151.03 to distinguish between neglect and resource deprivation.