

# Synopsis

Prepared for: No Family Left Behind

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## Objective

No Family Left Behind - not-for-profit (NFLB) exists to provide demographic specific research and resources to underserved communities to address their cultural, agricultural, and psycho-social needs through education, conservation, preservation, cultivation, and innovation. To glean policy specific information from hard to reach populations that are affected by jurisdictional legislative measures and in turn provide that information to policy-makers to create an atmosphere conducive to upward economic mobility and harmonious planetary existence with respect to our shared and natural resources. Through the use of DNA tests; lineage research; Adult Basic Education (ABE); personality and goal assessment tools; consulting and referral services, and active participation with ancillary organizations and corporate partnerships, NFLB will address the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations for full implementation by 2030. NFLB is organized on a local level to provide a variety of services and humanitarian functions bringing citizens' concerns to the government and encouraging participation of civil society stakeholders at the community level.

## Statistical Data

NFLB recognizes that a plethora of research and data has been compiled to assess, address, and study the effects of societal factors on humanity and the planet. According to Mental Health America, <https://www.mhanational.org/issues/black-african-american-communities-and-mental-health>,

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### Demographics / Societal Issues

- 13.2 % of the U.S. population, or roughly 45.7 million people, identify themselves as Black or African American, according to 2014 U.S. Census Bureau numbers. Another 2.5% identified as multiracial. This represents an increase from 12.6 percent of the U.S. population, who identified themselves as Black/African-American in the 2010 Census. [1]
- As of 2010, Fifty-five percent of all Black/African American people lived in the South, 18 percent lived in the Midwest, 17 percent in the Northeast, and 10 percent in the West. [2]
- Historical adversity, which includes slavery, sharecropping and race-based exclusion from health, educational, social and economic resources, translates into socioeconomic disparities experienced by African Americans today. Socioeconomic status, in turn, is linked to mental health: People who are impoverished, homeless, incarcerated or have substance abuse problems are at higher risk for poor mental health.
- Despite progress made over the years, racism continues to have an impact on the mental health of Black/African Americans. Negative stereotypes and attitudes of rejection have decreased, but continue to occur with measurable, adverse consequences. Historical and contemporary instances of negative treatment have led to a mistrust of authorities, many of whom are not seen as having the best interests of Black/African Americans in mind.

### Prevalence

According to the US HHS Office of Minority Health [3]:

- Adult Black/African Americans are 20 percent more likely to report serious psychological distress than adult whites.
- Black/African Americans living below poverty are three times more likely to report serious psychological distress than those living above poverty.
- Adult Black/African Americans are more likely to have feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and worthlessness than are adult whites.
- And while Black/African Americans are less likely than white people to die from suicide as teenagers, Black/African Americans teenagers are more likely to attempt suicide than are white teenagers (8.3 percent v. 6.2 percent).

**Black/African Americans of all ages are more likely to be victims of serious violent crime than are non-Hispanic whites, making them more likely to meet the diagnostic criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Black/African Americans are also twice as likely as non-Hispanic whites to be diagnosed with schizophrenia. [4]**

### Attitudes

According to a study conducted by Ward, Wiltshire, Detry, and Brown in 2013 [5]:

- Black/African Americans hold beliefs related to stigma, psychological openness, and help-seeking, which in turn affects their coping behaviors. Generally speaking, the participants in this study were not very open to acknowledging psychological problems, but they were somewhat open to seek mental health services.
- Thirty percent of participants reported having a mental illness or receiving treatment for a mental illness
- Black/African Americans men are particularly concerned about stigma.
- Cohort effects, exposure to mental illness, and increased knowledge of mental illness are factors which could potentially change beliefs about symptoms of mental illness.
- Participants appeared apprehensive about seeking professional help for mental health issues, which is consistent with previous research. However, participants were willing to seek out some form of help.

### Treatment Issues

- Black/African Americans today are over-represented in our jails and prisons. People of color account for 60 percent of the prison population. Black/African Americans also account for 37 percent of drug arrests, but only 14 percent of regular drug users (illicit drug use is frequently associated with self-medication among people with mental illnesses). [6]
- Because less than 2 percent of American Psychological Association members are Black/African American, some may worry that mental health care practitioners are not culturally competent enough to treat their specific issues.

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[7] This is compounded by the fact that some Black/African American patients have reported experiencing racism and microaggression from therapists. [8]

- Stigma and judgment prevents Black/African Americans from seeking treatment for their mental illnesses. Research indicates that Black/African Americans believe that mild depression or anxiety would be considered “crazy” in their social circles. Furthermore, many believe that discussions about mental illness would not be appropriate even among family. [9]

### Access/Insurance

Disparities in access to care and treatment for mental illnesses have also persisted over time.

- While implementation of the Affordable Care Act has helped to close the gap in uninsured individuals, 15.9 percent of Black/African Americans, versus 11.1 percent of whites Americans were still uninsured in 2014. [10]
- In 2012, the percentage of people who were unable to get or delayed in getting needed medical care, or prescription medicines was significantly higher for people with no health insurance (18.7%) than for people with private insurance (8.4%). [10]
- In 2011, 54.3 percent of adult Black/African Americans with a major depressive episode received treatment, compared with 73.1 percent of adult white Americans. [11]
- Compared to 45.3 percent of white Americans, 40.6 percent of Black/African Americans age 12 and over were treated for substance abuse and completed their treatment course, in 2010. [11]

### Sources

(1) United States Census Bureau. (2014). Quick facts. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST120215/00>

(2) [http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/2010\\_census/cb11-cn185.html](http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/2010_census/cb11-cn185.html)

(3) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Mental Health. (2016). Mental health and African Americans. Retrieved from <http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=4&lvlid=24>

(4) American Psychological Association. (2016). African Americans have limited access to mental and behavioral health care. Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/about/gr/issues/minority/access.aspx>

(5) Ward, E. C., Wiltshire, J. C., Detry, M. A., & Brown, R. L. (2013). African American men and women's attitude toward mental illness, perceptions of stigma, and preferred coping behaviors. *Nursing Research*, 62(3), 185-194. doi:10.1097/NNR.0b013e31827bf533

(6) <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/race/news/2012/03/13/11351/the-top-10-most-startling-facts-about-people-of-color-and-criminal-justice-in-the-united-states/>,2012>

[7] American Psychological Association. (2014). Demographic characteristics of APA members by membership characteristics. Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/workforce/publications/14-member/table-1.pdf>

[8] Williams, M. T. (2013). How therapists drive away minority clients. *Psychology Today*. Retrieved from <https://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/culturally-speaking/201306/how-therapists-drive-away-minority-...>

[9] Williams, M. T. (2011). Why African Americans avoid psychotherapy. *Psychology Today*. Retrieved from <https://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/culturally-speaking/201111/why-african-americans-avoid-psychot...>

[10] Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2014). National healthcare quality and disparities report. Retrieved from <http://www.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/wysiwyg/research/findings/nhqrdr/2014chartbooks/access/2014...>

[11] Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2013). National healthcare disparities report. Retrieved from <http://www.ahrq.gov/research/findings/nhqrdr/nhdr13/chap2-txt.html#fig231>

### Goals

A primary goal of NFLB is to provide a representational presence for African Americans on the global stage through representation in the United Nations, local, state, and federal government, and on boards and committees committed to the preservation of African American culture with respect to arts, education, quality of life and preservation of history.

NFLB seeks to be an integral access point for resources that aid in ending poverty, promoting good health and well-being, quality education for all, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy,

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decent work and economic growth, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production and partnerships for these goals.

In accordance with standards set by the Black Equity Alliance and New York Urban League, through their publication of The State of Black New York City 2007, NFLB will publish current information for New York City, New York state, and create a database to collect similar data from other states in the union.

## Solution

Organizing the representation and presentation of information from the African American community into the agenda items and policy legislation and enforcement in the United Nations and other local offices. Providing holistic approaches to increasing the access to crucial information to populations historically disenfranchised by political and corporate entities which adversely affect their quality of life. Maintaining accountability and qualitative measures of entities entrusted with providing resources and services to underserved communities.

## Project Outline - C.A.P. in Hand

**C.A.P. in Hand is the guiding approach NFLB takes in all efforts.** C.A.P. stands for Cultural, Agricultural, Psychosocial well-being. **In Hand** represents the five courses of action underscoring all initiatives taken by NFLB: 1) Conservation, 2) Cultivation, 3) Education, 4) Innovation, 5) Preservation. NFLB concentrates its efforts through roundtables, seminars and workshops, consolidated research from ancillary organizations and presentation of pertinent information to appropriate governing bodies, local communities and international parties. **C.A.P. in Hand** is an approach that allows for qualitative and quantitative measures to ensure efficiency in all programs such as:

- **PROSE:** Poetry Reviving Our Spiritual Excellence - Literacy Curriculum with mission to use poetry, spoken word, visual arts, and music to create a culture of achievement in which literacy is promoted, access to the arts is increased, and students are cultivated for good citizenship and life-long learning. PROSE serves at-risk youths, Limited English Proficient (LEP) students, and economically disadvantaged families to provide upward economic mobility and increased quality of life. **SDG Goals: 3, 4, 10, 16**
- **Success During A Mess** - Resource and referral services providing families a comprehensive continuum of care through use of community collaborations that efficiently allows for an arsenal of services that include therapeutic childcare, after school and summer care, foster children respite care, mentor matching, mental and behavioral health services that includes individual, group, and family counseling, technology training, educational advisement, career advisement, financial aid advisement, financial planning, parenting classes for traditional and alternative parents, economic relief services, foster-parent mentoring, business etiquette internships, men-in-crisis services, and life skills training. **SDG Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17**
- **Matriarchs Arise** - Program to aid in family tree building, DNA Testing; Lineage Tracing; Nutritional, Health, and Psychosocial resources and referrals, research, education for the respect and preservation of the divinity of femininity. **SDG Goals: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17**

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- **Family Gs: Genealogy & Gemology:** An international exchange program focused on promoting the professions of gemologists and genealogists amongst African American and continental African youth and young adults. This program introduces participants to the professions, provides access to shadowing opportunities and apprenticeships with certified gemologists and genealogists, supplies access to industry specialized literature, career opportunities; and international excursions to mines, trade shows, and historically relevant anthropological sites. **SDG Goals: 3, 11, 12, 15,**
  - **Life To Generations:** A Cooperative Business Incubator Program for corporate business philanthropy Development Strategies. Memberships packages which provide shared office space, access to conference rooms and 24hr access to office space, digital marketing and advertisements of business with priority invitations to networking events, and continuing education courses on financial and tax related topics. **SDG Goals: 8, 9, 11, 15, 17**
  - **FUNCTION JUNCTION:** Provides a comprehensive array of apprenticeship, training, and counseling services to aid youth and adults in attaining skills and resources that will lead to upward economic mobility and self-sufficiency. The target demographics include individuals from Brooklyn, New York ages 16 and up. We aim to meet the needs of up to 1200 individuals and/or family units per year through a comprehensive array of services based out of the main location in Brooklyn New York. Operations are conducted from multiple locations in New York City, New York. An overview of the curricula offered includes:

- Carpentry, Plumbing, Electricity
- Maintenance
- Etiquette Courses (Business/Cultural)
- Social Networking (Professional Use/ Safe Guards)
- Inter-Generational Mentor Matching (Seniors /Youth)
- Career and Educational Counseling
- Personality Assessment Inventories
- Career Assessments Inventories
- Financial Aid Assistance (Title IV), Scholarship Seminars
- Internships, Job Placement & Referrals
- Entrepreneurship/ Small Business Counseling
- Networking Business-to-Business
- Developing a Business Plan
- Life Skills Training, Coping Skills Workshops
- Peer Mediation
- Family Mentoring

**SDG Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4**

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No Family Left Behind is fully aligned with the SDG 17 GOALS adopted by UNESCO.  
NFLB in partnership with THE KNOET SOCIETY subscribes to the SDG in ACTION digital platform.



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## Background / Community Presence

No Family Left Behind was created and founded by Deloisse Angell Wanamaker in 2011 as an organic outgrowth of her community organization, management of social service programs, and her commitment to attaining and maintaining a safety network for disadvantaged families in economically deprived communities. Miss Wanamaker has extensive experience as a recruiter, program coordinator, outreach resource specialist, nutritional and dietary specialist, event planner and host. She has utilized her expertise as a program coordinator at the YMCA OF GREATER NEW YORK; as a liaison, program manager and family youth developer in NYS Office of Children and Family Services under the direct leadership of Director Ella McQueen; PTA Vice President at Civil Rights High School in Brooklyn, New York; a secretary for the New York City Board of Education and New York City Health and Hospital; and as fundraising chairman for NUBN Prince Enterprises in Brooklyn, New York. In addition, Wanamaker has partnered with countless local nonprofit and grassroots organizations to effectively ascertain and facilitate the needs of the community served. Some of the affiliations have been with Detroit Lion's Chuck Darby, Atlantic Tower's Women's Empowerment Initiative, March DreamWorks, NYPD 73rd Precinct Women's Community Affairs, The Knoet Society, LLC, Wonderful Life Adult DayCare, The People Committee To Save Interfaith & Committee To Honor Black Heroes, Inc., Central Brooklyn Economic Development Corporation, and countless others.

Through NFLB and the persistent efforts of Miss Wanamaker, since 2011, over 500 families in Brooklyn, New York have received increased access to resources and information to improve their quality of life and decrease the onslaught of mental health traumas caused by socio-economic barriers to success. Over 30 businesses have benefited from corporate incubation and consulting and networking services. Up to 15 community activists have been awarded and recognized by the New York Assembly and Public Advocate of Brooklyn, New York, Latrice Walker and/or the locally visible awarding agencies that promote civic responsibility and community involvement by participants. Families with access to services of NFLB have experienced a decrease in recidivism and increase in upward economic mobility, self-sufficiency, and community awareness.

NFLB has made families and access to education and information its paramount initiative. With a history of meeting the direct needs of individuals, small businesses and non-profits, NFLB seeks to continuously broaden its reach, increase its efforts, and further enable the lessening of the gap between "those that have and those that have not." It is a true intent to ensure that "No Family Is Left Behind".

# BUDGET

## NFLB Operational Expenses and Project Costs

No Family Left Behind operates to ensure efficient use of resources and equitable pay for intellectual and skilled services. The total overhead costs for NFLB per fiscal year is \$118,600 with a project cost per day of \$1125. In order for NFLB to break even, it must conduct at minimum 106 projects at cost per year (approx 29% annual booking/ Minimum 9 per month).

NFLB Expense Total Amount	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost
Salary/Wages (Owner/Facilitator D. Wanamaker \$200 per day rate minimum)			\$ 73,000
Lease / Office Space			\$ 6,000
Equipment (Electronic/ Digital)			\$ 12,000
Supplies (Office/ Administrative)			\$ 8,000
Printing & Copying			\$ 6,200
Telephone & Fax			\$ 1,400
Utilities			\$ 4,000
Transportation			\$ 8,000
Total Overhead Expenses @ \$118,600 approx. \$325 per day			
Project / Seminar Cost Per Day (up to 20 attendees)			
NFLB Fee	325		
Instructor / Facilitator	500		

NFLB Expense Total Amount	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost
Admin Assist	200		
NFLB Client Package (Surveys, Resources, Profiles)	100		
Total Cost per day for Seminar/Lecture up to 20		\$1125	
Price per person per day Non-Profit (max 5 hrs)	56		
_____ \$119,250_ based on 106 days @ \$1125  _____ Total Project Revenue			
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 118,600</b>