

Pipeline to End Poverty

“The Pipeline” serves as CAP’s strategic roadmap to address the various issues of poverty facing people of all ages in our communities through a variety of approaches, including direct service delivery, community-based initiatives, strategic partnerships and community engagement. –

	Target Outcomes	Impacts in CAP’s Service Area	Strategies
Birth to Six	⇒ Increased Kindergarten Readiness	Less than half of low-income children entering kindergarten in 2013 were ready to read. Only 35% of 3 and 4-year olds in Idaho attend pre-school.	Kindergarten Boot Camp 7 Habits Resilience Skill Building
K-12	⇒ Reading at grade level ⇒ Resilience skills built ⇒ Better health ⇒ Decreased attainment gap ⇒ Graduation ⇒ Systems change	Idaho is ranked 46th (of 50 states) in rate of high school graduates going directly to college. Idaho is 47th in the percentage of 18-24 year olds enrolled in college.	Leader in Me Resilience Building 7 Habits for Families Bridges Out of Poverty Clothing Exchange Immunization Clinics
Post-Secondary	⇒ Retention Rates ⇒ Certifications ⇒ Graduation ⇒ Systems change	Idaho is ranked 46th (in retention rates for first-time college freshman returning for a second year. Two of three new jobs in Idaho will require education beyond high school. States with higher educational attainment statistics tend to have higher per capita incomes.	Bridges Out of Poverty Investigations Course Poverty Simulation GEDs
Employment	⇒ Full time Employment ⇒ Job Retention ⇒ Increased income and savings—stability ⇒ Systems change	Wages increase 10-20% for every year of education beyond high school. In 2013, Idaho lead the nation in percentage of workforce in part-time jobs at 23.9%.	Bridges to Work Poverty Simulation Future Story Initiative 7 Habits
Financial Stability	⇒ Basic needs secure ⇒ Resilience—financial and emotional ⇒ Employable ⇒ Growth mindset	It takes income above 200% of the federal poverty line to meet all basic needs on a regular basis. In 2016, that means a family of four would need income of at least \$48,600. Roughly 37% of the people living in CAP’s service area (129,729 people) fall below 200% of the federal poverty line.	Future Story Initiative Bridges to Work Matched Savings/EITC Direct Services-Energy Assistance, WX, Food (CAP and other community-based services) Improved availability/ accessibility of services
Quality of Life	⇒ Increased social connections ⇒ Increased community participation ⇒ Social position/socially determined circumstances do not dictate quality of life	Research shows that people attain their full potential if they have: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• connections to social groups• a sense of belonging• community participation• emotional, physical and material well-being	Project GRACE Volunteerism Future Story Initiative Congregate Meals Improved availability/ accessibility of services

We envision our community
working together to end poverty.

We envision a community where all people...

Have sufficient money, relationships and meaning in their lives to thrive.

Are valued and able to meet their own needs by utilizing their talents, potential, and passions.

Are equipped to achieve their full potential.

It all begins with assessing the needs of the community.

Every three years, a community needs assessment is used to understand the depth and detail of need for under-resourced individuals and families in our community. This important assessment helps CAP staff and the board of directors to determine next steps in our strategic plan (as outlined on back) and identify outcomes that need to be met in order to achieve our mission. Below are some important considerations from the latest needs assessment.

"Very often a lack of jobs and money is not the cause of poverty, but the symptom. The cause may lie deeper in our failure to give our fellow citizens a fair chance to develop their own capacities, in a lack of education and training, in a lack of medical care and housing, in a lack of decent communities in which to live and bring up their children."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON
President of the
United States
June 1964

PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON'S INSIGHT INTO THE ISSUE OF POVERTY WAS TRUE THEN AND STILL RINGS TRUE TODAY.

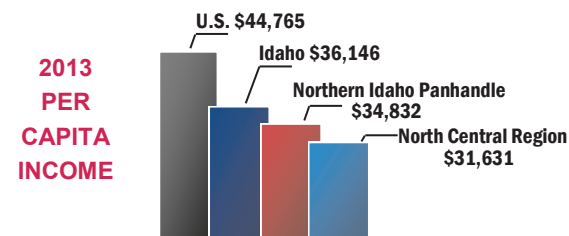
Community Action Partnership believes that in working to solve the poverty puzzle, a multi-pronged approach is necessary.

Not only does CAP help people to become more stable and more equipped to exit poverty, but also CAP works to insure that people can become more stable and more equipped in a healthy community, where all people understand their stake in creating that healthy community and where community systems effectively support all people to maximize their potential.



EMPLOYMENT

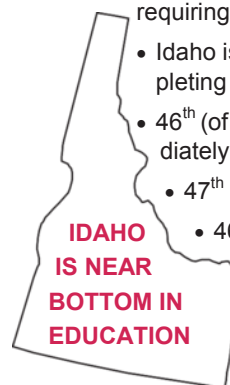
Our service area consists of two distinct labor markets—Northern Idaho Panhandle and North Central Idaho. As of August 2015, both regions were above the statewide unemployment rate of 4.1% with Northern Idaho Panhandle at 6.2% and North Central region (including Asotin County) at 4.9%. Employment is directly tied to income:



EDUCATION

The Idaho Department of Labor predicts strong job growth over the next decade, but 60% of new jobs will require some education, training or certification beyond high school, with nearly half of all new jobs requiring a bachelor's degree or higher.

- Idaho is in the bottom 10 states for people completing a 4 year degree after high school.
- 46th (of 50 states) for high school graduates immediately going to college.
- 47th in the nation for 18-24 year olds in college.
- 46th in retention rates for first time college freshman returning for second year.
- 44th in graduation rates from college with BA degree in 6 years.



HOUSING

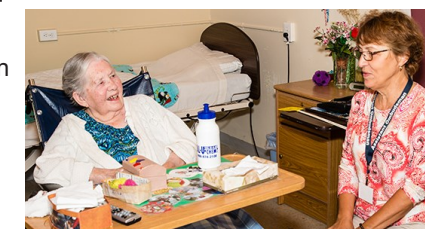
On average, over 60% of survey respondents report they are unable to find affordable housing either to rent or to purchase.

As a benchmark for affordability, families who pay more than 30% of housing are considered "cost burdened" and may have difficulty affording other necessities. 47.7% of renters in Idaho are considered "housing cost burdened."

A family with one full-time worker earning minimum wage cannot afford the local fair-market rent for a 2-bedroom apartment anywhere in the US.

NUTRITION

Survey respondents reported need for increased emphasis on weekend nutrition for school-aged children, availability of more protein, fresh fruits and vegetables in food banks, and education on selection and preparation of healthy foods.



According to a 2013 report by the USDA, 15.1% of Idaho residents and 14.3% of Washington residents experience food insecurity—described as a lack of "consistent, dependable access to enough food for active healthy living."

CHILDHOOD HUNGER

On average, nearly half of all K-12 students in CAP's service area qualify for free or reduced-cost meals with some school districts having 80-90% of their students eligible. Children who are hungry have

Food insecurity can damage children's health and brain development years before they enter a classroom. By kindergarten, food-insecure children are cognitively, emotionally and physically behind their food-secure peers.



HEALTHCARE

51% of respondents in the assessment reported that care was needed in areas of medical, dental, mental health care, prescription medication, or drug/alcohol treatment that they were not able to receive. Barriers include costs, availability and accessibility.

TRANSPORTATION

Lack of available, affordable transportation options is often a barrier to obtaining and maintaining a job, attending an education or training program, access to healthy food, and access to health and other services. 70% of respondents reported transportation problems.

