



Community Action Partnership

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Counties Include: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce and Shoshone in Idaho and Asotin County, Washington.

2015

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Acknowledgements

Thanks to 196 community members from eleven counties who completed 16 pages of questions sharing the most pressing needs in the community based on their experiences! Thanks to Community Action Partnership staff for conducting focus groups, distributing surveys, and completing data entry of those surveys into our survey database. Thanks to Natasha Carcas and Tahja Randall for organizing the data from all of the participant surveys into a usable format. Thanks to Erin Cassetto, Martie Beck, Heidi Hagen, Mark Haberman and Angie Titus for researching the issue areas and digging deeper into the data to understand the needs.

CAP staff members who conducted partner agency focus groups, with several also conducting participant focus groups.

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Partners participating in focus groups from an 11-county area included, but are not limited to:

Aces Community Services
Aging and Long Term Care, Asotin County
American West Bank
Area Agency on Aging-CAP
Benewah County Assistance
Camas Prairie Food Bank
CDA 2030
Cedar Hills Church
Chamber of Commerce-Kellogg
CHAS-Community Health Association of Spokane (Latah County)
City of Post Falls
Community Action Partnership Board of Directors
Community United Methodist Church
Convoy of Hope
Department of Insurance
Early Head Start
Elder Advocates
Environmental Protection Agency
Families Together
Family Promise of Latah County
Feed Our Children
Fuller Center for Housing
Heritage Health
Homes of Hope
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare representatives
Idaho Department of Labor

Idaho Housing and Finance
Idaho Servant Adventures
Kellogg Police Department
Kellogg School District
Kootenai County United Way
Lewis Clark Early Childcare Program
Love, Inc.
Lutheran Church of the Master
Mayors and City officials or numerous cities
Ministerial Associations
NAMI Far North
North Idaho AIDS Coalition
North Idaho Children's Mental Health
North Idaho College
North Idaho Violence Prevention Center
Northern Lights, Inc.
Priest River Ministries/Homeless Shelter
Real Life Ministries
Sandpoint Charter School
Sandpoint Community Resource Center
Sandpoint Senior Center
Sojourner's Alliance
St. Luke's Episcopal Church
St. Pius X Catholic Church
Tavis Schmidt
Transitions in Progress Transitional Housing
Twin County United Way
United Methodist Church, Bonners Ferry
YWCA

Executive Summary

“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.

Operating under this **Theory of Change**, CAP seeks to provide services, develop projects and create initiatives that help under-resourced community members insure that they are basic needs secure and that they are employable, have sufficient resources and are resilient in the face of the difficult task of exiting poverty. All of CAP’s work is strengthened in communities where others share our vision, are engaged in our mission and are working together to insure that resources fully support everyone in the community.

To insure that the work done by CAP is meeting the needs of the people in our communities as fully as possible, a cycle of assessment, planning, implementation, analysis of results and evaluation to improve outcomes is conducted. This **Community Needs Assessment report for 2015** is the first step in CAP’s cycle of managing for results. The information gleaned through surveys of current program participants, community focus groups, and insights from CAP’s staff and Board members will guide the next steps in our ongoing process of planning, implementing, analyzing results and evaluating for improvement.

As this needs assessment informs CAP’s work, it can hopefully serve as a tool for developing a shared understanding of the issues of poverty, creating a shared vision for how to address those issues, and guiding a coordinated and improved response to the needs it identifies.

Introduction

Community Action Partnership (CAP), serving the 10 northernmost counties in Idaho and Asotin County in Washington, conducts a community needs assessment every three years to understand the depth and detail of need for under-resourced individuals and families in our communities. This helps CAP staff and the board of directors to determine next steps in our strategic plan (aka The Pipeline) and identify outcomes that need to be met in order to achieve our mission of being *a catalyst for building relationships that inspire and equip people to end poverty in our community.*

Definitions

Throughout this report, some of the needs assessment data will include “households in poverty” which commonly refers to 100% of Federal Poverty Guidelines, effective July 1, 2015 100% of federal poverty level is \$11,770 annual income (\$980.83 monthly) for a single person or \$24,250 annual income (\$2,020.83 monthly) for a family of four. CAP income eligibility requirements typically fall between 125% of Federal Poverty level for individuals served under Community Services Block Grant guidelines and 200% of Federal Poverty Level for some individuals receiving weatherization services. Because CAP chooses to define poverty as a lack of resources, “under-resourced community members” is the phrase used most often in this report to describe individuals in poverty. Unless directly quoting a report that uses terms like “low income” or “in poverty, the term most often used by CAP to describe those we serve is “under resourced.” Also, the geographic barrier of the Snake River and a state line dividing Nez Perce County, Idaho and Asotin County, Washington do not serve as actual separations for the people living in those communities. The proximity of those two counties often means that data and demographics for Asotin County, Washington mirror those of Nez Perce County, Idaho more closely than the rest of the State of Washington. When appropriate, Asotin County data and demographics are referenced separately. More often, they are included as part and parcel of the rest of CAP’s service area in Idaho.

Surveys

Overall, 196 CAP client households completed a 16 page comprehensive survey. These household sizes ranges from a single person to more than 8 in a household. During the spring of 2015, CAP conducted four focus groups with under-resourced individuals in our Future Story Initiatives in Coeur d’Alene and Lewiston who are working on goals in their plans to move out of poverty. Nine additional focus groups were conducted throughout CAP’s 11-county service area, inviting community partners, volunteers, and government officials to share their insights about the most pressing needs in the community, what programs are currently available to meet those needs, and what is still needed.

For the 196 under-resourced households completing the survey, demographics are described below:

Age Ranges

Age Range	# and Percentage completing surveys
Below Age 18	0 / 0%
18-23	20 / 10%
24-44	75 / 39%
45-54	35 / 18%
55-69	46 / 24%
70+	17 / 9%
Total completing survey that provided age	193 out of 196 surveys

Household Types

Household Make Up	# and Percentage completing surveys
Single Parent Female	44 / 23%
Single Parent Male	11 / 6%
Two-parent household	36 / 18%
Single Person	55 / 28%
Two-parent no children	23 / 12%
Multi-family household	11 / 6%
Grandparents and Grandchildren	5 / 2%
*Other	9 / 5%
Total Sharing Housing Information	194 out of 196 surveys

**Most of the other column were adult children living with parents*

Household sizes ranged from one to seven people in a household, with nearly 30% being single individuals. The next most common household type included two to three total household members.

Ethnicity/Race

While less than 10% of those surveyed were a race or ethnicity other than Caucasian or white, some households did identify as Native American and Hispanic. This falls in line with the demographics of the service area. 89% percent of the population of CAP's service area is categorized as white with the next largest population, 3.75% being Native American or Alaska Native.

Educational Background

Educational Background	Number/Percentage
Unsure	2 / 1%
Less than high school diploma	25 / 13%
High School graduate	50 / 26%
GED or high school equivalency	27 / 14%
Vocational or trade school	6 / 32%
Some college (or still in college)	47 / 24%
Two-year degree	16 / 8%
Four-year degree	14 / 7%
Other (specify)	6
Totals	193 out of 196 Surveys

**several of the other category were a certified nursing assistant*

Income Sources

From the client assessment, nearly half of survey respondents had income from employment, with the other half indicating that financial resources mainly came from some form of social security (including social security disability.) Less than 3% received TANF and 1% received unemployment.

Key Findings of Needs from Survey and Focus Groups Respondents

- **Employment** – Jobs that pay and increased job skills
- **Education** – Education/training that leads to jobs that pay and education around financial management
- **Housing** – Affordable housing options, especially for special populations (felons, poor credit)
- **Nutrition** – Increased availability of nutritious food and nutrition education
- **Health Care** – Availability and affordability, specifically of mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, dental care
- **Transportation** – Availability/access and affordability
- **Services** – Availability of services, targeted access (especially for people who are disabled, homeless, in crisis/emergency situations, outside larger communities, youth, offenders, seniors)

Employment

As of August 2015, Idaho's unemployment rate was 4.1%, while nationally the unemployment rate was 5.1%. In CAP's service area, two distinct labor markets exist. One, the northern Idaho Panhandle, is comprised of Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Shoshone and Benewah Counties. The other, the North Central Idaho region, is comprised of Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis and Idaho Counties. And, although located in separate states, with just a river dividing Asotin County, Washington and Nez Perce County, their economies are closely tied enough to really be considered one and the same.

For the northern Idaho Panhandle, the unemployment rate for August 2015 was 6.2%. For the North Central region (including Asotin County), the unemployment rate for August 2015 was 4.9%, putting **both regions in CAP's service area above the statewide unemployment rate of 4.1% for the same timeframe.**

Additionally, **three of the four counties in Idaho experiencing an unemployment rate above 6% during August of 2015 are in CAP's service area.** Clearwater County's unemployment rate is 7.8%, Shoshone County's unemployment rate as 7.6%, and Benewah County's unemployment rate was 7.3%. And, **of the recognized Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in Idaho (population of at least 50,000), Coeur d'Alene in the Idaho Panhandle has the highest unemployment rate in the state at 4.9%.** (Source: Idaho Department of Labor)

As employment is directly tied to income, a number of other forces contribute to the needs associated with employment in CAP's service area. In 2013, the per capita income (calculated by dividing the total income of all people 15 years old and over in a geographic area by the total population of that area) in the nation was \$44,765. In the State of Idaho in 2013, per capita income was \$36,146. But in CAP's service area, the per capita income was \$34,832 in the northern Idaho Panhandle and \$31,631 in the North Central region. (Source: Idaho Department of Labor)

Finally, also impacting the issues of employment in Idaho is the fact that according to statistics from the *U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics*, in 2013 Idaho lead the nation in the percentage of its workforce in part-time jobs with 23.9%. The national average for percentage of workers in part-time jobs was only 21.2%.

The good news is that projections for jobs and workforce growth in Idaho between now and 2022 are strong. The *Idaho Department of Labor Jobs Forecast* report for August 2014 projects the addition of 109,000 new jobs in Idaho by 2022. This includes 20% growth in the goods producing sector, 17% growth in the service providing sector, 27% growth in health care and social assistance jobs and a 39% increase in jobs in the construction industry. However, of these new jobs, analysts project that 27% will require job seekers to hold a Bachelor's degree or higher to

be competitive and 60% of total projected openings will require some college, training or certificate beyond a high school diploma.

Education

With a projected 60% of new jobs in the next decade requiring job seekers to have some college, training or certification beyond high school, and another 27% projected to require a Bachelor's degree or higher, it is disheartening that Idaho is in the bottom 10 states in the nation when it comes to people going on after high school and completing a 4-year college degree. Additionally, Idaho is 46th (of 50 states) in college going rates of high school graduates (directly from high school), 47th in the nation in the percentage of 18-24 year olds enrolled in college, 46th in retention rates for first time college freshman returning for their second year, and 44th in graduation rates from college (BA degree in 6 years). (Source: *National Information Center for Higher Education Policy Analysis*)

Not only do these statistics impact future workforce preparation, they also impact employment and income challenges in CAP's service area. The *College Board, Education Pays 2012 report* states that for every year of school finished beyond high school, wages increase by 10%-20%. And, from an *Idaho Department of Labor* report in 2010, "Idahoans who end their education with high school can expect to earn half of what those with a 4-year degree."

And, states with higher educational attainment statistics tend to have higher per capita incomes. As stated previously, per capita income in Idaho is lower than the national average and per capita income in CAP's service area is even lower than the State of Idaho average. This statistic is directly impacted by educational attainment.

In early education, poverty itself is one of the biggest barriers to achievement. Poverty is identified as an adverse childhood experience (ACE) that negatively impacts brain development. While 17.7% of children in CAP's service area live at or below the federal poverty line, nearly half of K-12 students are low income as defined by eligibility for free and reduced cost lunch programs. Besides poverty, other adverse childhood experiences include domestic violence, sexual abuse, neglect, substance abuse, hunger, divorce or loss of a loved one due to death or prison, substance abuse, and mental illness.

"The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study is one of the largest investigations ever conducted to assess associations between adverse childhood experiences and later-life health and well-being.

The ACE Study findings suggest that certain experiences are major risk factors for the leading causes of illness and death as well as poor quality of life in the United States. It is critical to understand how some of the worst health and social problems in our nation can arise as a consequence of adverse childhood experiences. Realizing these connections is likely to improve efforts towards prevention and recovery." - Centers for Disease Control

The effects of these adverse early childhood experiences are also compounded by the fact that according to the *Idaho Kids Count* data book, in 2013 less than half (45%) of low-income children entering kindergarten were ready to read. In Idaho, only 35% of 3 and 4-year old children are enrolled in some form of preschool or enrichment program, as compared to the national average of 48%, and Idaho is one of only ten states not offering any form of public preschool programming.

Report Area	Percent No High School Diploma	Percent High School Only	Percent Some College	Percent Associates Degree	Percent Bachelors Degree	Percent Graduate or Professional Degree
Report Area	9.26	31.05	27.95	9.13	15.19	7.41
Benewah County, ID	12.57	43.5	24.2	6.3	8.7	4.7
Bonner County, ID	9.33	30.8	29.6	9.2	14.7	6.4
Boundary County, ID	15.12	37.3	25.3	6.9	9.2	6.1
Clearwater County, ID	15.15	36.7	24.3	8.3	10.8	4.7
Idaho County, ID	11.11	41.1	25.8	7.2	11.3	3.5
Kootenai County, ID	7.86	29.4	29.4	10.1	16	7.3
Latah County, ID	4.69	20.6	23.2	7.4	25.9	18.2
Lewis County, ID	11.7	35.4	27.8	8.9	13.4	2.8
Nez Perce County, ID	10.05	31.7	27.7	9.4	14.6	6.5
Shoshone County, ID	15.19	33.4	29.3	8.7	9.8	3.6
Asotin County, WA	10.37	34.1	28.2	9.6	11.7	6
Idaho	11.2	27.8	27.1	8.8	17.2	7.8
Washington	9.98	23.6	25.1	9.5	20.4	11.5
United States	13.98	28.1	21.3	7.8	18.1	10.8

Note: This indicator is compared with the lowest state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). Source geography: County

The Educational Attainment chart above shows the distribution of education attainment levels in the CAP service area. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25, and is an average for the period from 2009 to 2013.

Housing

Affordable housing continues to be one of the top needs identified by program participant and focus group respondents in CAP's service area. Specific needs identified are the need for more affordable rental housing units, the need for housing options for special populations (offenders, poor credit), and the need for transitional housing for single adults.

On average, over 60% of survey respondents reported they are unable to find affordable housing to purchase, while 67% reported they are unable to find affordable housing to rent. Survey responses indicated that Asotin County is the most difficult county in which to find affordable housing, followed by Bonner County, Clearwater and Lewis Counties.

A benchmark for affordable housing is 30% of income. Families who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered "cost burdened" and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical bills. A family with one full-time worker earning the minimum wage cannot afford the local fair-market rent for a 2-bedroom apartment anywhere in the U.S. (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development). The *2015 Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED) Scorecard* for Idaho reports that 47.7% of renters are "housing cost burdened".

The table below illustrates the "housing wage" for a 2-bedroom apartment at fair market rental rates in CAP's service area. The **"housing wage" is the hourly wage a household with a single full-time worker must earn in order to afford the fair market rent for a 2-bedroom unit at 30% of their household income.**

County	Housing Wage
Boundary	\$12.25
Bonner	\$12.75-\$13.49
Kootenai	\$13.50-\$17.81
Shoshone	\$12.25
Benewah	\$12.25
Latah	\$12.50-\$12.74
Nez Perce/Asotin	\$12.50-\$12.74
Clearwater	\$12.25
Lewis	\$12.25
Idaho	\$12.25

(Source: National Low-Income Housing Coalition)

Nutrition

In community partner focus groups, food and nutrition was identified as a top community need in many counties. Responses included the need for increased emphasis on weekend nutrition for school-aged children, availability of more protein, fresh fruits and vegetables in food banks, and educational information on selection and preparation of healthy foods. It was also noted that larger quantities of food (through food banks) is a significant need. And while the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps) were identified as a resources, it was noted that some aren't receiving food stamps because they don't feel the small amount is worth it or there is too much pride to apply for food stamps.

The table below shows that 16,628 households (or 12%) across CAP's service area received SNAP benefits during 2013. During this same period, there were 11,794 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP benefits.

Report Area	Households Receiving SNAP Total	Households Receiving SNAP Percent	Households Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Households Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty
CAP Service Area	16,628	12%	8,635	7,993	11,794
Benewah County, ID	437	11.24%	212	225	317
Bonner County, ID	1,989	11.44%	1,093	896	1,762
Boundary County, ID	362	8.74%	261	101	561
Clearwater County, ID	327	9.22%	191	136	263
Idaho County, ID	705	10.79%	401	304	624
Kootenai County, ID	7,036	12.64%	3,405	3,631	3,971
Latah County, ID	1,478	9.89%	959	519	2,222
Lewis County, ID	175	10.54%	112	63	162
Nez Perce County, ID	1,559	9.73%	803	756	945
Shoshone County, ID	939	16.43%	496	443	487
Asotin County, WA	1,621	17.9%	702	919	480
Idaho	70,901	12.23%	35,891	35,010	48,518
Washington	358,728	13.64%	162,340	196,388	155,200
United States	14,339,330	12.4%	7,498,398	6,840,932	8,917,586

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2009-13. Source geography: County

Childhood Hunger

In the [Education](#) section, the impact of hunger and poverty on childhood learning was discussed and described as an adverse childhood experience. The chart below shows the county-level data for children on free and reduced-priced lunches, with the greater majority in all of these counties being eligible for free lunch. Although many of these counties indicate an average ranging anywhere from 40-65% of children who are eligible for free and reduced-priced lunches, there are schools that have up to 80-95% of their children on free and reduced-priced lunches. For example, while the Asotin County average is 56%, Grantham Elementary School in Asotin County has 89% of their students on free or reduced-priced lunch (80% free, 9% reduced-priced.) (<http://elementaryschools.org/directory/wa/cities/clarkston/grantham-elementary>)

Report Area	Total Students	Number Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible	Percent Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible
Report Area	48,612	22,488	46.26%
Benewah County, ID	1,360	851	62.57%
Bonner County, ID	5,150	2,915	56.6%
Boundary County, ID	1,478	833	56.36%
Clearwater County, ID	980	567	57.86%
Idaho County, ID	1,684	849	50.42%
Kootenai County, ID	21,517	9,280	43.13%
Latah County, ID	4,904	1,762	35.93%
Lewis County, ID	885	548	61.92%
Nez Perce County, ID	5,486	2,084	37.99%
Shoshone County, ID	1,849	932	50.41%
Asotin County, WA	3,319	1,867	56.25%
Idaho	282,965	134,560	48.18%
Washington	1,051,694	474,940	45.19%
United States	49,936,793	25,615,437	51.7%

Note: This indicator is compared with the lowest state average.

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, [NCES - Common Core of Data](#). 2012-13. Source geography: Address

The United States Department of Agriculture defines **food insecurity** as the lack of “consistent, dependable access to enough food for active healthy living.” According to a **2013 report issued by the Economic Research Service/USDA, 15.1% of Idaho residents and 14.3% of Washington residents experienced food insecurity.** Rates of food insecurity were substantially higher for households with incomes near or below the federal poverty line, households with single parents, and Black or Hispanic-headed households. Food insecurity was also more common in large cities and rural areas. (Source: *Household Food Security in the United States in 2013, Economic Research Service/USDA*)

This report is supported by the results of CAP’s survey of participants. Of the nearly 200 individuals completing participant/client surveys, 33% of respondents indicated that they had gone hungry because they were not able to get enough food, 67% indicated that they had skipped or cut back on the size of their meals because there wasn’t enough money for food, and 87% indicated that they used food assistance services such as food stamps, food banks or other programs that helped with food or food costs.

Health Care

Community partner focus groups provided the deepest insight into this issue, sharing about the gaps in mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and the lack of dental and medical providers in our region who will take under-resourced patients, many of whom have Medicaid as a form of payment. Focus group participants shared that there was no available crisis support for mental health or substance abuse issues other than calling 911.

For residents in CAP's service area in Idaho, Coeur d'Alene is the nearest Idaho-based substance abuse facility. For Asotin County residents, Spokane County Detox, 100 miles away, is the nearest facility. Due to the distance for many of these treatment centers, lack of availability of open slots and high cost, people facing substance abuse issues detox at home, in jail, or in the hospital for a short period of time.

The Latah County focus group shared that health care services are needed for those that are not Medicaid eligible, needing prescriptions and needing mental health services. The group reported needing programs that fill in the gap between Medicaid and Affordable Care Act subsidies along with prescription programs for uninsured individuals and mental health services.

Orofino also listed mental health at the top of the list, with prevention services and mental health treatment being their largest need. Respondents stated that people usually have to go to Lewiston, Spokane, and Boise to get help and that often community members have to commit a crime and get involved with law enforcement before they can access mental health services.

*“Community members have to commit
a crime before they can be picked up.”
- Orofino Partner Agencies Focus Group*

The same kind of information about lack of availability and affordability came out in CAP's survey or program participants. Of the nearly 200 participant respondents, 51% reported that when care was needed (in the areas of medical, dental, mental health care, prescription medication, or drug/alcohol treatment) they were not able to receive it. Not surprisingly some of our most rural counties (Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, and Idaho Counties) had the highest percentages of respondents (over 60%) noting there is a lack of receipt of care when needed. There seem to be a number of factors, not simply limited availability of primary care physicians, contributing to why people who needed care didn't receive care:

- 63% said medical care cost too much.
- 73% stated dental care cost too much.
- 51% stated that prescriptions cost too much.
- 69% reported that a lack of medical insurance was a barrier.

- 75% respondents reported lack of dental insurance was a barrier.
**Lack of insurance was a fairly dramatic barrier for those living in Nez Perce, Latah, Kootenai, Idaho, Clearwater and Benewah counties.*
- 65% of surveyed said there were too many other things their household needed so resources couldn't be spent on health care.
- 78% of respondents would place other expenses as a priority over dental care

Uninsured

Lack of Insurance was a barrier for most individuals surveyed, not just those seeking care. Of 196 under-resourced community members surveyed, 41% had no insurance, 29% had Medicare, 20% reported other forms of insurance, 10% did not respond. 2013 census data for CAP's service area showed that 19.4% of the population under 65 was uninsured. When looking at this same area and age range, but accounting for poverty, 28% of individuals at or below 138% of the federal poverty line were uninsured. CAP's survey respondents indicate a significantly higher number for whom having no insurance is a barrier to accessing health care services.

http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/interactive/cedr/sahie.html?s_appName=sahie&s_statefips=16,53&s_stcou=16009,16017,16021,16035,16049,16055,16057,16069,16079,16061,53003&menu=grid_proxy

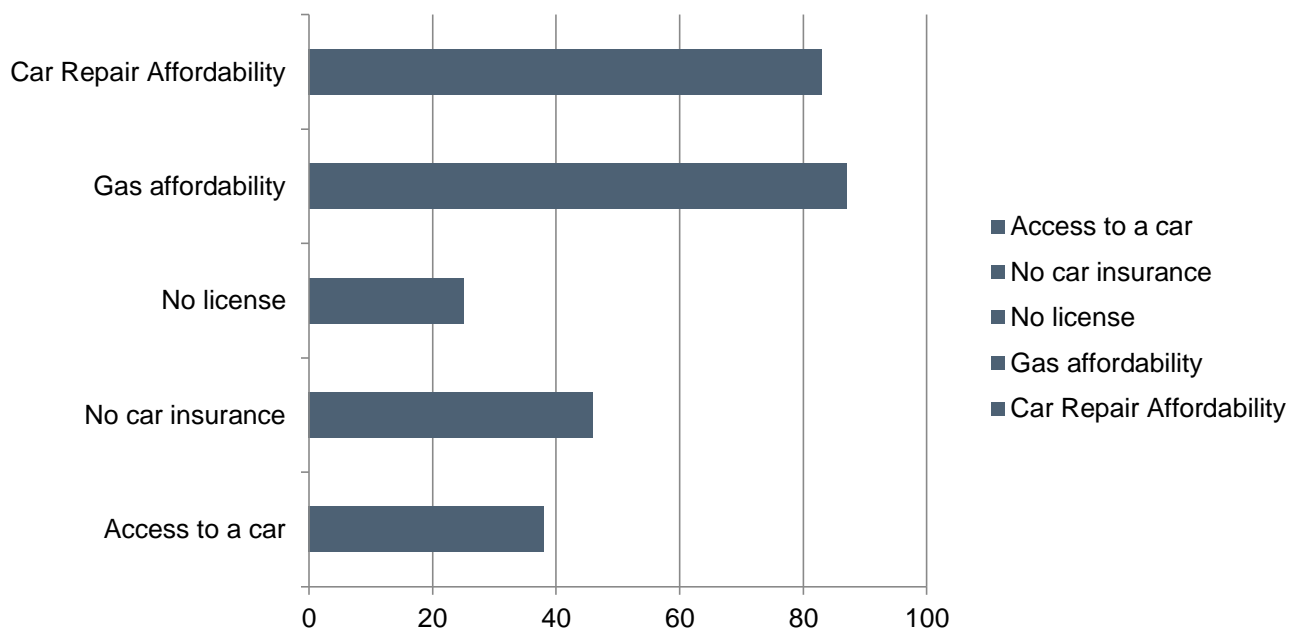
Despite these numbers, Idaho's overall health ranks 18th among the states, according to America's Health Rankings report. (<http://www.americashealthrankings.org>) Hawaii was the healthiest of the states, Washington ranked 13th and Mississippi was 50th. Washington's strengths were: low prevalence of physical inactivity, low prevalence of low birthweight, and low rate of preventable hospitalizations. Washington's challenges: high rate of drug deaths, high incidence of pertussis, and large disparity in health status and educational attainment. Idaho's strengths were: low incidence of infectious disease, high per-capita public health funding, and low rate of preventable hospitalizations. Idaho's challenges: high levels of air pollution, low immunization coverage among teens, and limited availability of primary care physicians. (<http://www.americashealthrankings.org>)

Transportation

Transportation in CAP's mostly rural service area is an issue that cannot be solved by looking at many urban solutions. Even where public transit is available (in larger communities like Lewiston and Coeur d'Alene), there are significant barriers to people using it if they have to be at a specific place at a specific time and public transit is limited or not available during evenings and weekend, impacting those with late or weekend work shifts. 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. Because of the high cost of transportation, it is often unreliable (no money for gas, needed car repairs, etc.) or shared with others (reliant on the schedules and resources of others). In Idaho, the average price for a gallon of regular fuel exceeds the national average by nearly 29¢. (Source: AAA Daily Fuel Gauge Report)

Nearly 60% of respondents to our survey indicated a car works best for them for transportation because no other service is available or routes and/or times of available service don't work for their schedules. 70% of respondents reported transportation problems. The chart below details the transportation issues shared by those responding to CAP's survey.

Transportation Barriers for Survey Participants



Community Action Partnership's Pipeline to End Poverty

	<i>Target Outcomes</i>	<i>Fallout Costs</i>	<i>Strategies</i>
Birth to Six	Kindergarten Readiness Brain Development Early Immunizations	Rate of return to investment in human capital is the highest for prenatal to age three programs. The returns can be as high as 15-17%. ¹	Kindergarten Boot Camp 7 Habits Resilience Skill Building Parent Emotional and Financial Stability
K-12	Reading at Grade Level, Resilience Skills Present Immunizations Dental/Medical Services	Accumulated traumas (poverty, violence, etc.) result in students having higher behavior and health disorders and a lower likelihood of academic success. ²	Leader in Me Resilience Building 7 Habits for Families Bridges out of Poverty Clothing Exchange Immunization Clinics
Post-Secondary	Retention Rates Graduation Certifications	Two of three new jobs in Idaho will require education beyond high school. ³	Bridges out of Poverty Investigations Course Poverty Simulation GEDs
Employment	Employment Rates Job Retention Increased Income	The average turnover cost for an employee ranges from \$1,062 to \$5,582 per employee depending on the industry. ⁵	Bridges to Work Poverty Simulation Future Story Initiative 7 Habits
Financial Stability	Access to fair credit Asset development Retirement Savings Basic needs being met	In 2011, 32% of working families were below 200% of Federal Poverty Level. (\$22,811 before taxes for a family of 4 with 2 children) ⁶	Bridges to Work Matched Savings /EITC Direct Services-Energy Assistance, WX, Food, Housing
Quality of Life	Access to quality community living for all-specifically older adults & disabled individuals Reduced re-admissions to the hospital	There is a significant increase in the risk of depression (and other problems) for seniors with a lack of social support in a community. ⁷⁴	Project GRACE Alive Inside Bridges out of Poverty

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

At every step of a person’s life, CAP is committed to intentionally targeting the causes and conditions of poverty in order to maximize impact and results. Outcomes drive the strategy and the people who are directly impacted by CAP’s work are fully engaged partners at the planning table.

Currently CAP is implementing strategies to increase brain development and kindergarten readiness in low-income children, prepare high school students from under-resourced families for education and training beyond high school, develop essential skills in entry-level workers to provide opportunity for better employment, offer a variety of services intended to help low-income people meet basic needs stabilize their families, and engage our community so that local systems support all people and there is high quality community living for all.

¹ Heckman, James J. The Heckman Equation & “Investing in Disadvantaged Young Children is an Economically Efficient Policy.”

² Blodgett, C. (2012). Adopting ACEs Screening and Assessment in Child Serving Systems.

³ Idaho Department of Labor, 2012 and Georgetown University Center for Education and the Workforce Report.

⁵ SHRM Human Capital Benchmarking Database (2011)

⁶ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

⁷ Department of Psychiatry, Tohoku Graduate School of Medicine, Miyagi, Japan, aglaia-thk@umin.ac.jp

APPENDIX A – Participant Survey 2015

Please complete this 46 question survey (15-20 minutes) and you will be entered in our drawing for VISA gift cards up to \$100. The goal of this survey is to help us give you the resources you need.

*Please answer both the front and back of each page.

HOUSING

Please circle yes or no.

Q1. Have any of the following housing situations happened to you in the last 12 months?

- Shared housing with another household to prevent being homeless • Yes • No
 - Had to choose between paying rent OR paying for other basic needs • Yes • No
 - Have had to move multiple times • Yes • No
 - Was homeless for a week or less • Yes • No
 - Was homeless for a more than a week • Yes • No
 - Was evicted from my home • Yes • No
 - Stayed in shelter or transitional housing (including motel vouchers) • Yes • No
 - Other housing problems? (PLEASE DESCRIBE BELOW) • Yes • No
-

Q2. Which best describes the place where you are living this week? (CHECK ONLY ONE)

- ☐ • Rental housing
- ☐ • Live in home that I/we own
- ☐ • Sharing a home with another household
- ☐ • Transitional or emergency shelter
- ☐ • Employer-provided housing
- ☐ • I am homeless • PLEASE SKIP TO Q7

Q3. What is your monthly payment for housing?

- ☐ • Don't know
- ☐ • If in OWNER housing Mortgage payment per MONTH \$_____ per MONTH
- ☐ • If in RENTAL housing Rent payment per MONTH \$_____ per MONTH

Q4. Do you receive financial help with your rent or house payment from a government or agency program?

- ☐ • Yes
- ☐ • No
- ☐ • Don't know

Q5. Do any of these housing problems apply to you? Please circle yes or no.

I am at risk of foreclosure on home that I own • Yes • No

I am at risk of eviction from home that I rent • Yes • No

I cannot find affordable housing to buy • Yes • No

I cannot find affordable housing to rent • Yes • No

I cannot afford to make needed repairs to my home • Yes • No

Mental illness makes it hard to find a place to rent • Yes • No

Bad credit makes it hard to find a place to rent • Yes • No

Criminal background makes it hard to rent a home • Yes • No

Lost housing after family's wage earner was deported • Yes • No

Any other housing problems? (please describe below) • Yes • No

Q6. Which of the following five statements best represents your opinion about the condition of your residence?

(CHECK ONLY ONE)

- ☐ • Don't know
- ☐ • In good shape, needs no repairs
- ☐ • Needs minor repairs
- ☐ • Safe, but needs major repairs
- ☐ • Unsafe / poor condition
- ☐ • Needs disability access improvements, (wheelchair ramps, wider doorways, etc.)

Q7. Do you hope to buy a home someday?

- ☐ • Yes
- ☐ • No
- ☐ Don't know

Q8. Do any of the following prevent you from buying a home? __ Don't know

Cannot afford the monthly payments • Yes • No

Cannot afford a down payment • Yes • No

Do not have good credit • Yes • No

Will not be in this area very long • Yes • No

The home buying process is too complicated • Yes • No

Other reason? (PLEASE DESCRIBE BELOW) • Yes • No

INFORMATION AND LITERACY

Q9. Here is a list of skills that some people are interested in improving. Please indicate if you, or other adults in your household, want help to improve any of these skills. (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

- ☐ • Reading
 - ☐ • Writing
 - ☐ • Math
 - ☐ • Job search skills
 - ☐ • Learning English
 - ☐ • Driver's training
 - ☐ • Get your GED (or high school equivalency)
 - ☐ • Learn or improve computer skills
 - ☐ • Financial and budgeting skills
 - ☐ • Citizenship education
 - ☐ • Other skills you would like to learn
-

Q10. How do you communicate and/or get information at your home? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ Internet
- ☐ Land-line telephone
- ☐ Cell phone
- ☐ Public Access TV Channels
- ☐ Newspaper

FINANCIAL AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Q11. Which of these situations apply to you or anyone in your home this last 12 months? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ • Bills turned over to collection agency
- ☐ • House foreclosure
- ☐ • Have fines or legal fees that are hard to pay
- ☐ • Have built up too much credit card debt
- ☐ • Have debt from medical/dental bills
- ☐ • Don't know how to file taxes
- ☐ • Received credit or budget counseling

- ☐ · Declared personal bankruptcy
- ☐ · Can't save for unexpected expenses
- ☐ · Can't save for retirement or child's education
- ☐ · None of these apply

Q12. Do you have a checking or savings account at a bank or credit union?

- ☐ · Yes
- ☐ · No
- ☐ Don't know

Q13. Have you ever claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)?

- ☐ · Yes
- ☐ · No
- ☐ Don't know

Q14. About how often did each of the following things happen to you during the last 12 months?

	1-Did not happen	2-Happened once	3-Happened a few times	4-Happened frequently
Fell behind in paying rent or mortgage	1	2	3	4
Pressured to pay bills by stores, creditors, or bill collectors	1	2	3	4
Car, household appliances, or furniture repossessed	1	2	3	4
Pawned or sold-off valuables to make ends meet	1	2	3	4
Used a payday loan service	1	2	3	4
Borrowed money from friends or family	1	2	3	4
Had utilities (water, heat, or electricity) shut off	1	2	3	4
Had gambling losses	1	2	3	4
Paid utility or other bills through grocery store	1	2	3	4

Q15. Has anyone in your home needed legal assistance for any of these issues...?

Please circle Yes or No

Family law · Yes · No

Housing issues · Yes · No

Consumer debt · Yes · No

Employment or job issues · Yes · No

Public benefits (including denial appeals) · Yes · No

Immigration issues · Yes · No

Wills, trusts or estates · Yes · No

Removing adult or juvenile criminal records · Yes · No

Domestic violence (including protection orders) · Yes · No
Other legal needs? (PLEASE DESCRIBE BELOW) · Yes · No

Q15A. If yes to any of the above, did you get the help you needed?

- ☐ · No
 - ☐ · Yes (Please tell us where you got help in the space below)
-

FOOD AND NUTRITION –Please circle yes or no

Q16. In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your home...

Q16A. Gone hungry because you were not able to get enough food?

· Yes · No

Q16B. Skipped or cut back on the size of your meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

· Yes · No

Q16C. Used any food assistance services such as food stamps, food banks, or any other program that helps with food or food costs?

· Yes · No

Q16D. If you got help with food, which of the following has your household used in the last 12 months? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ · Did not get help with food
- ☐ · Food Banks
- ☐ · Food Stamps
- ☐ · Food voucher from DSHS or other agency
- ☐ · WIC
- ☐ · Churches
- ☐ · Food grown in my garden or a community garden
- ☐ · Hot meal programs or Reverie BBQ
- ☐ · Senior or WIC Farmer's Market vouchers
- ☐ · Senior Center Meals
- ☐ · Meals on Wheels
- ☐ · Free or Reduced price breakfast or lunch at school
- ☐ · Community Action Mobile Food Express
- ☐ · Other (*please describe*)
- ☐ _____

Q17. Where do you usually get most of your family's food? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ • Grocery stores
 - ☐ • Natural food store/Farmers Markets
 - ☐ • Ethnic markets (Russian, Mexican, etc.)
 - ☐ • Restaurants and fast food places
 - ☐ • Convenience stores/gas stations
 - ☐ • Food banks
 - ☐ • Other? (PLEASE DESCRIBE)
-

TRANSPORTATION

Q18. In the last 12 months, which of the following transportation problems has your household experienced?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ • No transportation problems
 - ☐ • No access to a car
 - ☐ • No car insurance
 - ☐ • No drivers license or license suspended
 - ☐ • Unable to afford gas
 - ☐ • Unable to afford car repairs
 - ☐ • Other problem? (PLEASE DESCRIBE)
-

Q19. If the bus or public transit does not work for your household, why not? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ • Prefer to use car
 - ☐ • No service where I am going
 - ☐ • No bus stop close to home
 - ☐ • Bus times or days do not work for me
 - ☐ • Can't afford cost of bus fare
 - ☐ • A physical or mental disability
 - ☐ • Other reason? (PLEASE DESCRIBE)
-

HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Q20. Would you say that in general your health is...? (CHECK ONLY ONE)

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor

Q21. Was there a time during the past 12 months when anyone in your household needed medical, dental, mental health care, prescription medication, or drug/alcohol treatment but did not get it?

__ Yes __ No • FOR NO, PLEASE SKIP TO Q23

Q22. If YES to Q21, for each type of care, what are the main reasons they did not get the care or medication you or your family needed? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

Medical	Dental	Mental	Prescriptions	Drug/Alc Treatment
---------	--------	--------	---------------	--------------------

- A. Costs too much
- B. No insurance
- C. Too many days to get an appointment
- D. No way to get to appointment
- E. Nervous or afraid about the experience
- F. Didn't know where to go for help
- G. Could not get child care
- H. Too many other things I need to purchase

K. Other reasons (PLEASE DESCRIBE):

Q23. What kind of health insurance do you have? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ None
- ☐ DSHS Medical Coupon
- ☐ Medicare
- ☐ Self-insurance (I pay for coverage myself)
- ☐ Health insurance group plan through employer, union or association
- ☐ Military plan
- ☐ Other plan? (PLEASE DESCRIBE) _____

Q24. When you are sick or need medical care, where do you usually go? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ The hospital emergency room
 - ☐ An urgent care clinic
 - ☐ A doctor's office
 - ☐ CHAS, Heritage Health (Dierne Community Health)
 - ☐ VA Clinic
 - ☐ Volunteer Clinics-Snake River Clinic, Bonner Partners in Care, etc.
 - ☐ A Tribal Health clinic
 - ☐ Other place (PLEASE DESCRIBE)
-

Q25. When you need dental care, where do you usually go? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ The hospital emergency room
 - ☐ A dentist's office
 - ☐ A Tribal Health clinic
 - ☐ Volunteer Clinics-Snake River Clinic, Bonner Partners in Care, etc.
 - ☐ CHAS, Heritage Health (Dierne Community Health)
 - ☐ Other place (PLEASE DESCRIBE)
-

Q26. If you or someone in your household needed mental health care, where would you go?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ Does not apply to my household
- ☐ The hospital emergency room
- ☐ Don't know what resources are available
- ☐ Community Mental Health Center
- ☐ A walk-in clinic
- ☐ A doctor's office
- ☐ A Tribal Health clinic
- ☐ Volunteer Clinics-Snake River Clinic, Bonner Partners in Care, etc.
- ☐ CHAS, Heritage Health (Dierne Community Health)
- ☐ VA Clinic
- ☐ Pastor or priest
- ☐ Other place? (PLEASE DESCRIBE) _____

Q27. If you or someone in your household needed alcohol/drug treatment, where would you go?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ Does not apply to my household
- ☐ I do not know where to go
- ☐ The hospital emergency room
- ☐ Alcohol/drug treatment agency
- ☐ An urgent care clinic
- ☐ A doctor's office
- ☐ VA Clinic
- ☐ Private counselor
- ☐ A Tribal health clinic
- ☐ Other place? (PLEASE DESCRIBE) _____

Q28. Where do you live now? County _____

Please check your age range:

- ☐ Below 18
- ☐ 18-23
- ☐ 24-44
- ☐ 45-54
- ☐ 55-69
- ☐ 70+

Q29. Which best describes your household? (CHECK ONLY ONE)

- ☐ • Single parent female
 - ☐ • Single parent male
 - ☐ • Two-parent household
 - ☐ • Single person
 - ☐ • Two adults NO children
 - ☐ • Multi-family household
 - ☐ • Grandparent(s) and grandchildren
 - ☐ • Other (Please describe)
- _____

Q30. Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

_____ PERSONS (PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE YOURSELF IN THIS NUMBER)

Q31. PLEASE GO TO Q34 IF YOU DO NOT HAVE CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD.

Here is a list of problems some parents experience with their children. Please check those problems you

have had with your child(ren)? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

- ☐ • Skipping or dropped out of school
- ☐ • Trouble with law enforcement
- ☐ • Emotional or behavior problems
- ☐ • Learning disability
- ☐ • My child is bullied at school
- ☐ • Worried about overweight or underweight
- ☐ • No adult supervision after school for my child at home
- ☐ • Have had no problems
- ☐ • Other (*please describe*) _____

Q32. How long have you lived in your community? (IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, WRITE "<1")

_____ YEARS

Q33. I helped my neighbors and community in the past 12 months in the following ways: (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ • Served on a committee or other leadership role at my church
- ☐ • Helped at my child's school, Head Start, or other community group
- ☐ • Exchanged favors with my friends or neighbors (car repair, childcare, errands, etc)
- ☐ • Voted in local elections
- ☐ • Other (PLEASE DESCRIBE) _____

Q34. Do you experience any of the following problems with an elderly family member or parent?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ • A parent or other family member has difficulty caring for themselves while living at home alone
- ☐ • Need resources to help with caring for an elderly family in my home

- ☐ · Have an elderly family member in a nursing home, assisted living, or adult family home
 - ☐ · Have issues with care of an elderly family member in a long-term care facility
 - ☐ · Does not apply to me
 - ☐ · Other issue with an elderly family member (PLEASE DESCRIBE)
-

Q35. What best describes your race and ethnicity? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ · African American or Black
- ☐ · Asian
- ☐ · Caucasian or White
- ☐ · Hispanic or Latino
- ☐ · Native American or Alaskan Native
- ☐ · Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander
- ☐ · Other (Specify) _____

Q36. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (CHECK ONLY ONE)

- ☐ · Don't know
- ☐ · Less than high school diploma
- ☐ · High school graduate
- ☐ · GED or high school equivalency
- ☐ · Vocational or trade school
- ☐ · Some college (or still in college)
- ☐ · Two-year degree
- ☐ · Four-year degree or more
- ☐ · Other (*please describe*) _____

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

This last section is about employment and income. Your answers are completely confidential.

Q37. Here is a list of common sources of household income. Which of these has been a source of income for

anyone in your home during the last 12 months? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ · Wages or income from a job
- ☐ · Self-employed or family business
- ☐ · VA benefits

- ☐ · Social Security
 - ☐ · SSI
 - ☐ · SSD
 - ☐ · Workers' compensation (L & I)
 - ☐ · TANF (Welfare assistance)
 - ☐ · ABD or HEN
 - ☐ · Unemployment insurance
 - ☐ · Child Support
 - ☐ · Pension
 - ☐ · Investment income
 - ☐ · Other (*please describe*)
-

Q38. Including yourself, how many persons in these age groups that live in your household worked for pay at any time in the last 12 months?

Persons under 16 years old _____

Persons 16 – 18 years old _____

Persons 19-64 _____

Persons 65 and up _____

Q39. In the last 12 months, what was your average estimated total MONTHLY household income from all sources?

Dollars per MONTH \$ _____ **_ Don't know**

Q40. Has getting or keeping a good job been hard for you or anyone in your home in the last 12 months?

- ☐ · Yes
- ☐ · No
- ☐ · Don't know

Q41. If Yes, what's been hard about getting or keeping a good job?
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ · Not enough jobs available
- ☐ · Recent layoff or hours cut
- ☐ · Not the right job skills or experience
- ☐ · Don't know how to search for a job effectively
- ☐ · Tools, clothing, or equipment for the job
- ☐ · Transportation

- ☐ • **Childcare**
- ☐ • **Credit issues**
- ☐ • **Immigration status**
- ☐ • **Available work is only seasonal**
- ☐ • **A criminal record**
- ☐ • **Regular place to sleep at night**
- ☐ • **Telephone**
- ☐ • **Language barriers**
- ☐ • **Physical or mental disability**
- ☐ • **Age**
- ☐ • **Other (please describe) _____**

Q42. If Childcare was/is an issue for you, what problems did/do you have? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ • **Infant care not available/hard to find**
- ☐ • **Evening care not available/hard to find**
- ☐ • **Weekend care not available/hard to find**
- ☐ • **Part-time care not available/hard to find**
- ☐ • **Couldn't find affordable care**
- ☐ • **Couldn't find special needs childcare**
- ☐ • **Childcare choices were not good enough**
- ☐ • **My child was expelled from childcare due to behavior problems**
- ☐ • **Other (please describe) _____**

Q43. How much time does it usually take you to get to work? (CHECK ONLY ONE)

- ☐ • **Doesn't apply / unemployed**
- ☐ • **Within walking distance**
- ☐ • **Must travel less than 20 minutes to get to work**
- ☐ • **Must travel more than 20 minutes but less than 1 hour**
- ☐ • **Must travel over one hour**
- ☐ • **Other (Please describe) _____**

Q44. Have you worked as a volunteer anywhere in the last 12 months?

- ☐ **_ Yes**
- ☐ **_ No**

Q44A. If yes, where did you volunteer?

Q44B. How many hours per week did you volunteer? _____

Your answers to the next questions will help us find out which of the services listed below are the most important and hardest to get.

Q45. On a scale of 1 to 5, please rate how important this service is to your household now?

Use 1 for “*not important*” and 5 for “*extremely important*”

PLEASE CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH SERVICE

Not Important

Extremely Important

Housing help (help finding way to afford rent or mortgage)	1	2	3	4	5
Childcare	1	2	3	4	5
Basic Education/English (ESL)/GED	1	2	3	4	5
Legal help	1	2	3	4	5
Food (help getting enough food)	1	2	3	4	5
Nutritious food (help getting enough fruits and vegetables)	1	2	3	4	5
Help with how to buy and cook good meals	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation that meets my needs	1	2	3	4	5
Affordable medical care	1	2	3	4	5
Affordable dental care	1	2	3	4	5
Living wage jobs	1	2	3	4	5
Help with heating & electric bills	1	2	3	4	5
Mental health services or family counseling	1	2	3	4	5
Domestic violence shelter and/or counseling services	1	2	3	4	5
Drug/alcohol treatment & counseling	1	2	3	4	5
Help with basic financial health (such as budgeting & money management, fixing credit, how to save money, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Volunteer opportunities to build skills and/or give back to my community	1	2	3	4	5

Q46. On a scale of 1 to 5, how easy is it for your household to find and get these services?

Use 1 for “*very hard to get*” and 5 for “*very easy to get*”.

PLEASE CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH SERVICE

Housing help (help finding way to afford rent or mortgage)	1	2	3	4	5	OR	_	Don't know
Childcare	1	2	3	4	5	OR	_	Don't know
Basic Education/English (ESL)/GED	1	2	3	4	5	OR	_	Don't know
Legal help	1	2	3	4	5	OR	_	Don't know
Food (help getting enough food)	1	2	3	4	5	OR	_	Don't know

Nutritious food (help getting enough fruits and vegetables)	1 2 3 4 5 OR _ Don't know
Help with how to buy and cook good meals	1 2 3 4 5 OR _ Don't know
Transportation that meets my needs	1 2 3 4 5 OR _ Don't know
Affordable medical care	1 2 3 4 5 OR _ Don't know
Affordable dental care	1 2 3 4 5 OR _ Don't know
Living wage jobs	1 2 3 4 5 OR _ Don't know
Help with heating & electric bills	1 2 3 4 5 OR _ Don't know
Mental health services or family counseling	1 2 3 4 5 OR _ Don't know
Domestic violence shelter and/or counseling services	1 2 3 4 5 OR _ Don't know
Drug/alcohol treatment & counseling	1 2 3 4 5 OR _ Don't know
Help with basic financial health (such as budgeting & money management, fixing credit, how to save money, etc.)	1 2 3 4 5 OR _ Don't know
Volunteer opportunities to build skills and/or give back to my community	1 2 3 4 5 OR _ Don't know

Q.47.We would appreciate your answering the following question.

What would it take for every member of our community to have their basic needs met?

Thank you for your participation. Your answers are very helpful.
If you have any questions, please contact Community Action Partnership, 208-746-3351

Your survey is confidential. The below entry form will be cut off from your survey.

----- ENTRY FORM-----

As thanks for your help, we would like to enter you in a drawing for visa gift cards of up to \$100. To be eligible for this drawing, you must write your first name, phone number and/or address on this page so that we can enter you in the drawing and so that we know how to contact you.

You must complete the entire survey and this survey form to be eligible for the drawing. The drawing will take place on June 26th, 2015.

Your first name _____

Your phone number _____

OR

Your mailing address (we need a contact phone number or mailing address to tell you if you win)

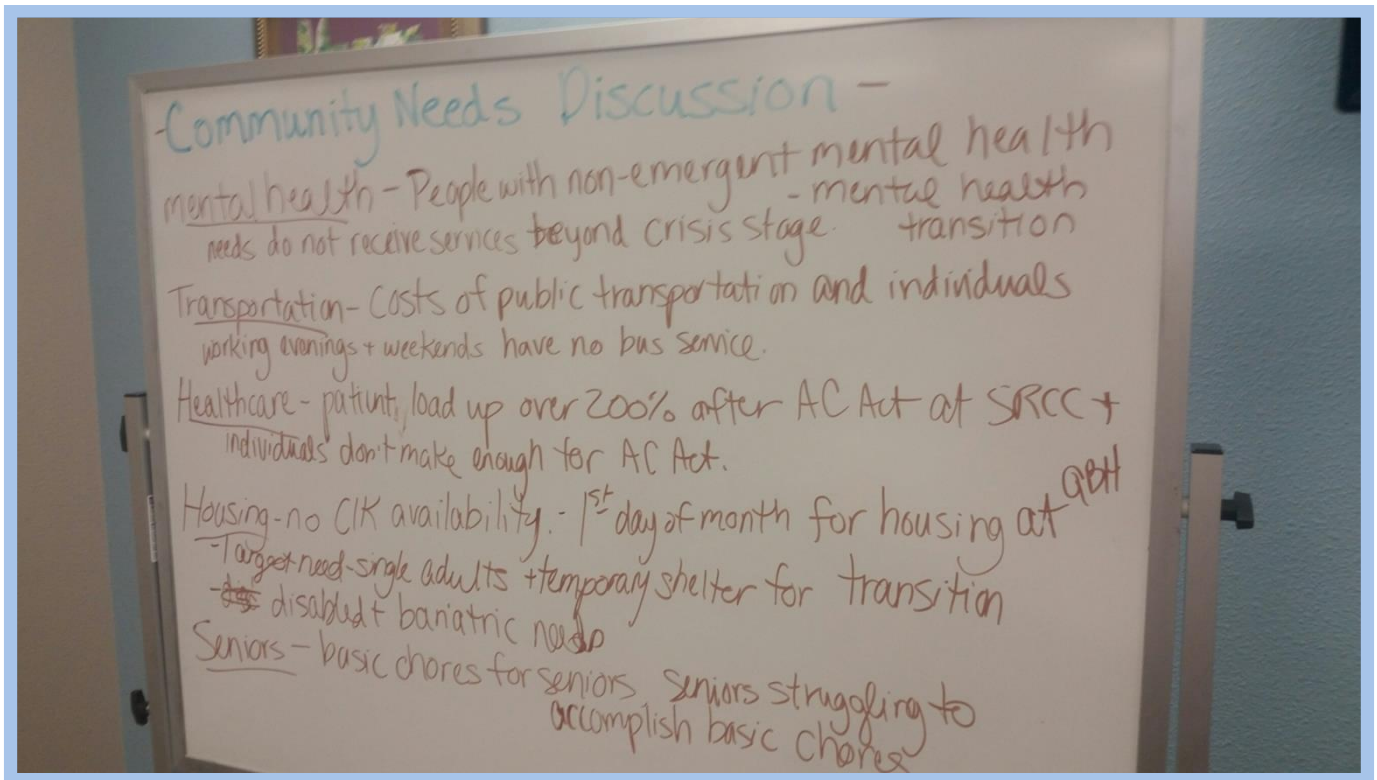
Street address or PO Box _____

City _____

State _____ Zip code _____

APPENDIX B – FOCUS GROUP REPORTS

Focus groups were conducted in various communities across CAP's service area to discuss the needs in that county. Nine focus groups were attended by nonprofit community partners, partners from education, businesses and government officials. Four focus groups were conducted with CAP client participants who are under-resourced. Each group discussed services that exist in their communities and identified gaps in their community that need to be filled to resolve the issues. Responses are transcribed below.



Asotin/Nez Perce

Health

Mental Health-People with non-emergent mental health needs do not receive services beyond crisis stage. There isn't a mental health transition process set up.

Healthcare-patient load up over 200% after AC Act at SRCC & individuals don't make enough for AC Act.

Rehab & Long term rehab needs-Families are normally going to Yakima and Spokane for services or going to jail or hospital for short term rehab. Treatments that accommodate families.

Seniors-basic chores for seniors, seniors struggling to accomplish basic chores.

Transportation

Costs of public transportation and individuals working evening and weekends have no bus service.

Housing

Housing-no Clarkston availability, 1st day of month for housing at QBH-largest need is for single adults and temporary shelter for transitioning disabled individuals. Barriers of first and last month's rent, deposits, etc.

Nutrition

SNAP-some in poverty that aren't receiving food stamps don't feel the small amount is worth it or there is too much pride for the elderly.

Not able to purchase nutritional supplements with SNAP (ensure, etc.)

Families are more comfortable with processed and dry foods, there is a need for cooking education for frozen and fresh foods. Educating on the importance of nutrition while including the relational aspect.

What exists vs. what should be?

Training and recruiting volunteers to fulfill needs (Meals on Wheels, etc.) How to train drivers to connect those in need to services.

Better communication and coordination between various agencies. Examples, Meal delivery, food pantries, etc.

ACES/Resilience-Parenting classes, types of parenting & utilizing a different approach

Baby boomers who are aging that aren't qualifying for non-profit agency services but are needing support (assisted living, etc.)

Benewah

Community Needs:

- Transportation (Lack of transportation linking the east & west side of the county)
(Lack of gas vouchers to assist community members with emergency travel)
- Affordable Housing (Closure of the last trailer park in St Maries which houses mostly low income)
(Lack of descent, affordable housing)
- Services for disabled (Lack of available services, especially for youth)
- Medical (Lack of available participating dentists for Medicaid)
- Food (More resources needed)
- Utility Assistance (More resources for help with utilities)
- Financial Management (Need for help & training on budget management)
- Education (Need more resources for job skills training and better computer access)
- Substance Abuse (For drug & alcohol treatment)
- Homeless Services

Programs available to meet these needs:

Transportation:

- Gas vouchers: Community Action Partnership, Depart. of Labor (for program participants), Ministerial
Assn. (short term emergency assistance)
- BAT Bus (Medical transportation)
- Citilink Bus (Only available on the west side)

Housing:

- Low income housing (Ridgeview & Lincoln Terrace Apartments)

Medical:

- Medicaid
- Community Clinic
- Community Action Partnership (rx vouchers)
- Lutheran Church (Welcome Baby Layette Program)
- Benewah County Assistance (last resort for medical assistance)
- Benewah Medical Center - Plummer

Food:

- Community Action Partnership Food Bank
- Lutheran Church (2nd Harvest Truck and “meat locker”)
- Soup Kitchens (7th Day Adventist, Presbyterian, & Lutheran Churches)

- Senior Mealsites

Utility Assistance:

- Community Action Partnership (LIHEAP, Project Share/Helping Hands, WX program)
- Churches (Emergency Benevolence Funds)
- Benewah County Assistance (Utilities & rent assistance)

Education:

- Department of Labor (job skills training, youth & dislocated worker programs)
- Community Action Partnership (B2W employee classes – in planning stage)

Other Resources Identified:

- Community Action Partnership (Personal care items, baby care items, school supplies,)
- Child Abuse Task Force
- Department of Labor (computers available for job search)

What is needed to bridge the gaps:

Transportation: Bus service to connect the east side of the county to Hwy 95

Housing: A trailer park, more available, affordable low cost housing options for all (singles, seniors, family, transitional & Habitat). (Funding is difficult to obtain to establish apartments.)

Medical: Need for more dentists that take Medicaid.

General: The key to many needed programs is funding. The idea of having a “Community Fund Raiser”

was suggested with the money going to support needed programs in the community to benefit

low income programs/projects. The Ministerial Association is exploring the idea of opening a youth center. The group wants to improve communication and awareness of available programs and resources within the community by reinstating the “community meetings” begun by the Horizons program on a quarterly basis. This will help to identify and forge new partnerships.

Bonner

Community Greatest Needs

Mental Health Services

- No ACT (Assertive Community Treatment) Team
- No Crisis support, just 911
- Adults without Medicaid to cover the cost of care
- CBSR Report lacking for kids
- Emergency Housing
- Priest River Ministries getting 20 or more calls per week for housing assistance for single men, single women and families
- Snowball effect, lose housing, lose job, etc.

Regular Affordable Housing

- Not enough housing for people with chronic limited income (i.e., disabled) and the working poor

Financial Counseling

Financial Assistance for Emergencies and Crisis situations

Community Awareness about Poverty

Transportation between Cities

Wages are too low

- Created the working poor

Hard for felons to get jobs and housing

Substance Abuse Help

- No local substance abuse facilities. The nearest one is in Coeur d'Alene

Childcare

- Childcare for people who work nights and sick care not available

Dental Care

- We have some facilities but they are focused on pulling teeth, not root canal. Patients left with no teeth and no money to afford dentures.

Services are too Sandpoint-centric. A Lack of access to services in rural areas like Priest Lake.

A vote was taken to see what the top needs are in they were:

- Mental Health
- Housing

Programs Currently Available

Mental Health

- Counselors who take Medicaid
- Counselors who work on sliding fee scale
- Well trained law enforcement – CIT (Crisis Intervention Training)
- One full time psychiatrist at BGH (prior to this we had no local doctor)
- Bonner Partners in Care have one volunteer psychiatrist
- Health and Welfare Mental Health Program
- Some crisis support from NAMI Far North

Emergency Housing

- Priest River Ministries for women and children escaping domestic violence
- Bonner Gospel Mission for men only. If they haven't found Jesus in 5 days, they have to find another place to live
- PR Ministries can also house some men, but it sounds like in very crowded conditions. 4 men to a mobile home

Regular Affordable Housing

- 5 Section 8 housing apartment buildings in Bonner County, including Riverwood in Priest River and St Vincent DePaul in Clark Fork
- 2 over 55yrs old/senior apartment buildings. But not very big places and a waiting list
- Multiple low income apartments, long waiting lists and not enough of them
- Bonner County Housing Agency

Needed to Bridge the Gaps

Housing

- More housing of all kinds that is affordable.
- More Section 8
- More affordable housing for working families
- Housing that is affordable for people who are only receiving disability income

Mental Health

- Get the 24/7 crisis hotline up and running
- Qualify more people for Medicaid
- More CBSRs (formally PSR) for children

Boundary

1. WHAT ARE THE GREATEST NEEDS IN BOUNDARY COUNTY? 14

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING 1=ELDERLY 1=YOUTH

TRANSPORTATION 6

HUNGER 3

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE 1

CASE MANAGEMENT FOR THOSE AFRAID TO ASK DUE TO LIVING CONDITIONS

- OBTAIN WORK, FOOD, FURNITURE (THIS REALLY GOES ALONG WITH THE RESOURCE BOARD IDEA)

MENTORS ADVOCATES 3 (ELDERLY)

EDUCATION 2 EDUCATION ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE

ASSISTANCE FOR ELDERLY

HOMELESSNESS 2

YOUTH HOMELESSNESS 7

APPROPRIATE RESOURCES FOR MENTAL HEALTH 2

AFFORDABLE HOUSING/SINGLE PARENTS WHO WORK

BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING/RENTALS

PLANNING/FUNDING IN PLACE

MORE SUMMER FOOD PROGRAMS

*RESOURCE BOARD 7

* THIS WAS A NEED AS WELL AS A SUGGESTION TO FILL THE GAPS. SEE COMMENTS BELOW.

2. WHAT RESOURCES ARE ALREADY IN PLACE TO MEET THOSE NEEDS?

FOOD BANK

SECOND HARVEST MOBILE FOOD BANK

MEDICAID (BUT NO DENTAL)

SEVERAL COUNSELING AGENCIES

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

LIBRARY

HOPE HOUSE (CLOTHING AND SOME FOOD)

NO RESOURCES AVAILABLE

* FOR SOME OF THE LARGER NEEDS

3. WHAT ARE SOME BARRIERS PREVENTING BOUNDARY CO. FROM FILLING THE GAPS?

LACK OF MANAGEMENT/COORDINATION	3
FEAR BY CLIENTS BECAUSE OF LIFESTYLE, POVERTY, REPERCUSSIONS	3
MONEY, BUILDING, STAFFING, TRANSPORTATION, TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	4
NO YOUTH GROUPS, PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH,	2
DRUGS, SUBSTANCE ABUSE	3
HOMELESSNESS/HOMELESS YOUTH	7
LACK OF EDUCATION OR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	7

- OVERALL, GROUP AGREED THEY WOULD LIKE TO SEE A RESOURCE “BOARD” OR RESOURCE CENTER.
THIS CENTER WOULD BE ONE THAT HAS CLIENTS SIT WITH THE HELPER/ADVOCATE AND GETS THE HELP IN FILLING OUT APPLICATIONS OR SOCIAL SECURITY PAPERWORK. IT WOULD ALSO PROVIDE CLASSES ON HOW TO PRESENT ONESELF WHEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT OR HOLDING AN INTERVIEW FOR AN APARTMENT/HOME.
THIS CENTER WOULD DO A NUMBER OF SERVICES MORE FOR PREPARATION AND OFFERING TOOLS TO THE CLIENT THAN ONE THAT DIRECTS THE CLIENT –TO—A SERVICE OR GIVES A PHONE NUMBER OUT TO CALL FOR A SERVICE.

ONE RESOURCE MEMBER COMMENTED THAT THERE IS A HIGH NEED FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITY FOR OUR YOUTH. THIS WOULD BRIDGE GAPS IN NEEDS AND WORK FOR PREVENTION/EDUCATION.

10 COMMUNITY MEMBERS WERE ASKED THREE QUESTIONS:

1. WHAT ARE THE GREATEST NEEDS IN BOUNDARY COUNTY?
2. WHAT PROGRAMS OR RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE TO MEET THOSE NEEDS?
3. WHAT’S NEEDED TO BRIDGE THOSE GAPS OR WHAT BARRIERS PREVENT US FROM FILLING THOSE GAPS?

* QUESTION #1:

JOBS=4

HOUSING=6

RENTALS=2

FOOD BANK WITH MORE FOOD=5

INCREASED FOOD FOR WINTER MONTHS=5

RECREATIONAL CENTER =3

UTILITY HELP FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE JUST A FEW DOLLARS OVER ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS=2

*QUESTION #2:

LOCAL FOOD BANK

CHURCHES AND MINISERIAL ASSOCIATION

NOT ENOUGH OF OVERALL RESOURCES

*QUESTION #3:

MORE FOOD PROGRAMS

RENTALS WITH EASIER REQUIREMENTS SOMEONE TO PLAN THINGS/ HELP TO FIND JOBS

Idaho County

Needs:

*Communication – Multi-level conferencing (partnerships) between ALL entities with similar goals and networking with associative groups that can provide resources and financial support. More outreach to city council, county commissioners & state representatives.

*Affordable Housing – no housing and if there is some then it's way too expensive. Possibly based on income? Educating the landlords about Section 8 housing and that some \$ has to be put into it and that it's not an easy process.

*Transitional Housing

*Jobs – More jobs that pay better – Customer service training

*Education – Emphasis on high school or GED completion (a requirement for continuous public assistance?) – Birth control/family planning – Life style change classes (health, financial etc)

*Public Transportation – Funding, grants for more transportation. Transportation to and from Lewiston for clients that are **not** on Medicaid.

*Clothing – Needs to be accessible

*Daycare – Needs to be more affordable for single working parents. Single Mother's work and ½ or more of their check goes to childcare.

*Wages – Low wages here in Grangeville. Need cost of living wage increases each year to keep up w/housing & grocery costs.

*Food – Camas Prairie Food Bank - Need more protein (meats & fish, nuts & seeds) & fresh fruits and veggies. GAPs is needed here.

*Foster Homes – There is only one family in Grangeville who will take in foster children. Most of them have to be taken from Grangeville and sent to Moscow.

*Access to services – Idaho County is HUGE & Rural – accessing resources can be difficult. Some services need to be more accessible. Medical care, Dental care, food, clothing, transportation, LIHEAP

Kootenai County

What are community barriers to greater self-sufficiency?

- Transportation (the public transportation desert between Post Falls, ID (Spokane Street and Mullan Avenue) and Liberty Lake, WA was noted, in particular)
- Housing (particularly for those with felonies or poor credit, etc.)
- Men's Shelter (additional capacity)
- Livable wage jobs
- Jobs for people with felonies
- Treatment Options
- Affordable childcare (particularly for shift workers)
- Women's Shelter (capacity)
- No Free STD Testing
- Basic Workforce Skills
- Summer Reading Programs
- Pre K Programs
- Kindergarten programs
- Generational cycles (poverty, addiction, etc.)
- Early Head Start (more needed)
- Good nutrition/quantity of food
- Knowledge on how to prepare healthy meals
- Summer slide (issues with retention of academic learning during the summer)
- After school programs
- Student loan debt
- Lack of full-time job opportunities
- Domestic violence issues
- No Medicare expansion in Idaho

What is present to meet these needs?

- St. Pius has a women's shelter (post incarceration) 7 beds
- City Link Bus
- Health GPS
- Bridges to Work
- Workforce Skills Curriculum – Dept of Labor
- Good referral system/communication

What is still needed?

- Ease of expanding/Starting small businesses (city process difficult)
- Transportation to Spokane
- Timeline on getting into affordable housing
- Lack of government funding (no Medicaid expansion as an example)
- Support systems/mentors (for people who have completed probation, treatment and etc. and need support or "someone to talk to")
- Affordable childcare
- How to build bridges economically

Latah County

Contributing organizations that provided input to date: Sojourners' Alliance (Tanya Salada), CHAS Latah Community Health (Ayla), Family Promise (Lindsey Rinehart & Masen Matthews), Families Together (Denise Wetzel), ATVP (Erin Simmons), LCECP Head Start (Monica Medina), Dept of Insurance (Angie Mackin)

Community Needs:

- **Affordable Housing** (felon friendly, more units, rental funds)
- **Transportation** (between communities, long term, gas money)
- **Health Care** (programs for low income that are not Medicaid eligible, prescriptions, mental health services)
- **Financial & Skills Training** (budgeting classes, job skills training)
- **Affordable Child Care** (for nontraditional working hours)

Programs available to meet these needs:

Housing:

- Sojourners' Alliance (transitional housing, felon friendly, 2 years max residency)
- Family Promise (families with children only)
- Idaho Housing (lengthy waiting list)
- Low Income Apartment Complexes (most do not accept felons)

Transportation:

- SMART transit (free, does not connect communities, limited hours/routes)
- COAST (fee based, limited hours)
- Medicaid Transportation (must be pre-arranged, based on services)

Health Care:

- Medicaid (income qualify)
- CHAS Clinic
- Benevolence groups that provide rx assistance
- Community Action Partnership rx vouchers
- Salvation Army rx vouchers
- SHIBA

Financial & Skills Training:

- U of I extension

Affordable Child Care:

- ICCP through Health and Welfare

What is still needed to bridge the gaps:

Housing: more units, felon-friendly units, more rental programs/assistance

Transportation: after-hours transportation, transportation that connects communities (Moscow/Pullman), more gas funding

Health Care: programs for those that fall in gap between Medicaid and Affordable Care Act subsidies, prescription programs for uninsured, mental health services

Financial Skills & Training: free life/job classes, free financial budgeting classes, education resources, more employment skills/options

Child Care: more affordable options for all hours/days

General: clearinghouse for dissemination of information about available resources in our community, more community funding available, greater accessibility to programs, more integrated support between Moscow, U of I, and community organizations

Shoshone County

It was agreed by all that poverty touches us all and that sometimes we are not sure where to refer a community member when they need help that we are not able to offer. The following summarizes what the group felt were needs within the community and possible solutions for some of those needs.

What do you feel are the biggest needs within the Community?

- Affordable mental health accessibility
- Substance abuse counseling
- Affordable housing
- Better paying jobs
- Financial counseling for all that under resourced
- Weekend food programs for kids
- Summer Recreation Programs
- More volunteers to fill opportunities at various non profits
- Available low cost /no cost tutoring
- Affordable childcare
- Expanded public transportation for evening and weekends
- More discussion on how to engage high school students for community service
- Affordable food programs for children
- Available payee services
- More Senior Programs

Programs available to meet these and other needs

Affordable Healthcare

- **Heritage Health** Kellogg, Idaho mental health and primary care RX (Sliding scale)
- **Heritage Health** Wallace, Idaho dental clinic (Sliding scale)
- **Heritage Health** Mullan, Idaho primary care (Sliding Scale)
- **Panhandle Health District** Kellogg, Idaho (Low income clinic Wednesday and Fridays)
- **Lions Club** free eyeglasses (Dr Miller in Kellogg, Idaho)
- **Shoshone Medical Center** (Cost prohibitive)
- **Aces Community Services** Wallace, Idaho (Counseling, outpatient mental health)
- **Dialysis / Wellness Center** Smelterville, Idaho

Food Programs

- **Bite to Go** weekend meals for low income children (Food is distributed throughout the school district for weekend meals for low income)
- **Community Action Partnership** Kellogg, Idaho (Food Bank M-F 9 AM-Noon & 1 pm-4 pm)
- **Real Life Ministries** Pinehurst, Idaho (Food Bank Fridays 10 AM – 1 PM)
- **Silver Valley Worship** Smelterville, Idaho (Food Bank Tuesday 5:00 PM)
- **Wallace Methodist Church** Wallace, Idaho (Food Bank 3rd Thursday of each month 3-5pm)

Senior Programs

- **Circuit Breaker Shoshone County** (Income qualifying reduces property taxes)

- **Silver Valley Express Shoshone County** (Door to door service for doctors appointments)
- **Idaho Servant Adventures** (Low cost minor House repairs homeowner pays for materials volunteers do the work)
- **Silver Valley Fuller Center Greater Blessings Program** (Home repairs done by volunteers)

Substance Abuse Counseling

- **Aces Community Services** Wallace, Idaho
- **Alliance Family Services** Kellogg, Idaho
- **Real Life Ministries** Pinehurst, Idaho

Public Transportation

- **Silver Valley Express Bus** (Loops through the valley Monday-Friday 8 AM-5:30 PM Coeur d'Alene on Tuesdays and Thursdays by reservation only)

Budgeting and Money Management

- **Community Action Partnership**
- **Silver Valley Fuller Center for Housing**
- **Health and Welfare Navigation services**
- **Real Life Ministries**

Multi Service Providers

- **Health and Welfare Navigation Services** (Rental & Energy Assistance/Water/Sewage Bills)
Also provide assistance with employment needs (specialized tools, clothing or car repairs if needed to get to/from work in order to support children in the home)
- **Community Action Partnership** (Energy assistance, budget help, Project Share, Salvation Army vouchers, temporary lodging, food bank)

Victim Services

- **Shoshone County Crisis and Resource Center** (Domestic violence, sexual assault, Stalking, Suicide 24 hour hotline 556-0500)

Skills Building

- **Shoshone County Crisis and Resource Center** (Business Clothing)

Youth Recreation

- **Wallace Boxing Club**
- **Pump Track BMX bicycle track**

What is needed to bridge the gaps?

- Expanded Public Transportation (Discussion is started with county commissioners)

- More after school programs throughout the valley and volunteers to run them.
- More help for seniors
- Low cost / no cost payee programs for those unable to manage their money
- Mental Health In-patient treatment center
- More volunteer engagement from high school students
- Tutoring for GED arts and crafts and general schooling
- Affordable child care done on a sliding scale
- Summer recreation programs for intramural sports
- Outdoor exercise area at the Shoshone Wellness Center (opening soon)

Shoshone County and its families have the unique misfortune of being the epicenter of the nation's largest Superfund site resulting in a century of millions of tons of lead and heavy metal contamination.

The five thousand men, women and children who reside in the area otherwise known as the Silver Valley live with the following documented limitations:

- Housing; Due to the contamination, 100% of the homes in the towns of Kellogg, Wardner, Page and Smelterville have 2 to 50 times more lead than yards that are being remediated. Causing them to be unacceptable to reside. Source of data, EPA, Interior House Dust studies, Unpopulated Record of Decision, 1999.
- Nutrition; The Public Health Dept. and EPA warn residents of the dangers of growing gardens, eating wildfowl and fish severely limiting access to good eating. Source of data, Panhandle Health District, "Public Awareness Message) he Early, Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment case management of mandated Medicaid lead testing of children prioritizes good nutrition eating habits.
- Health Care; Six generations of families are living within the parameters of 21 sq. mile Superfund site with chronic lead health conditions. They have never received any medical help or proactive medical attention with the exception of the Silver Valley Community Resource Center, Children Run Better Unleaded project. Source of data, Johns Hopkins University, Ethical Issues Using Children's Blood Lead Levels as a Remedial Action Objective, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Academy of Sciences, 2005.
- Education; Due to the lead exposure, learning capacity is adversely impacted. Parents, teachers including those who teach special education work overtime to try and meet students' needs.
- Income: EPA estimates per capita income for Shoshone County; \$12, 519

Community supported recommendations for improved quality of life for Shoshone County;

The establishment of a Community Lead Health clinic/center to bridge existing services as well as those which are unmet specifically to the lead and heavy metal contamination.

Acquire a significant amount of the approximate \$700,000,000 settlement funds EPA is trustee to be used for the CLHC.

The Silver Valley Community Resource Center has a blueprint for the clinic/center endorsed by national experts in the field of children's lead exposure, universities and invested community agencies.

The expansion of Idaho Medicaid