



Community Needs Assessment 2020

Community Action Partnership of North Central Missouri
(Green Hills Community Action Agency)

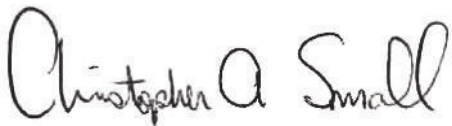
CAPNCM 2020

The document you hold in your hands is the latest edition of the Community Needs Assessment for the Community Action Partnership of North Central Missouri. It represents the input from many people, including- clients we serve; board members; employees; elected officials and leaders across our nine-county service area.

Why survey a wide range of individuals about the needs of those in poverty? While we have to compile this needs assessment by law, we also use it to gauge a wide variety of the work we do to help those most in need. And, more importantly, we use this variety of data to help plan for the future through our upcoming strategic planning process.

The Community Action Partnership of North Central Missouri (formerly Green Hills Community Action Agency) has been serving those in poverty for over fifty-five years. Whether assisting clients with direct services, energy assistance, housing assistance, housing choice through H.U.D., weatherization services, or women's health services, we are here when the need is greatest. We look forward to using this Community Needs Assessment data to make our work even more effective.

Sincerely,



Christopher A. Small, Executive Director

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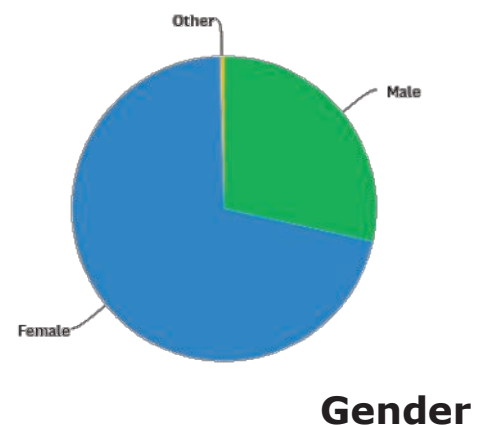
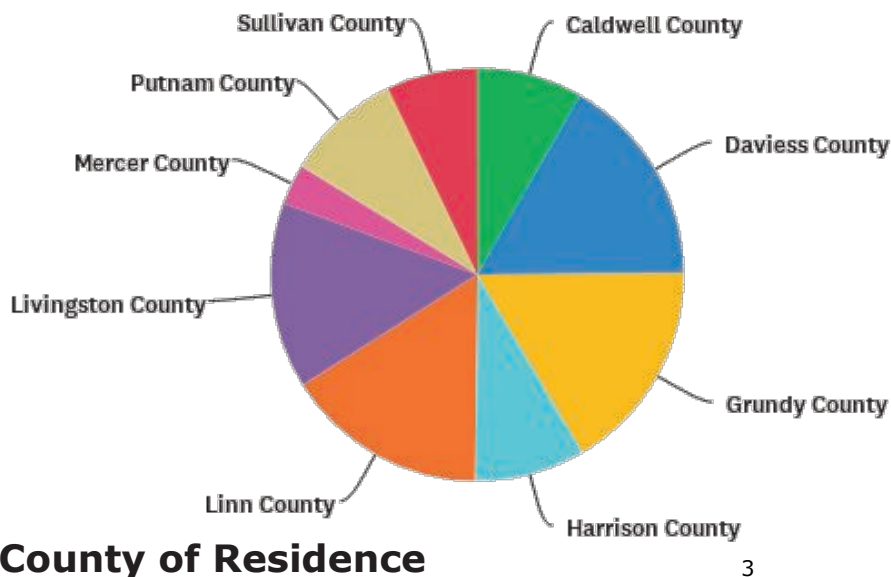
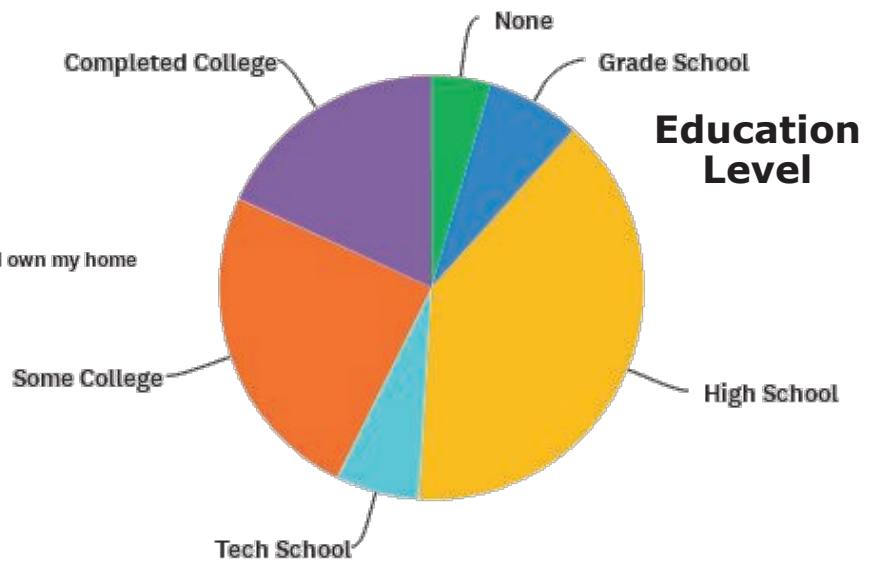
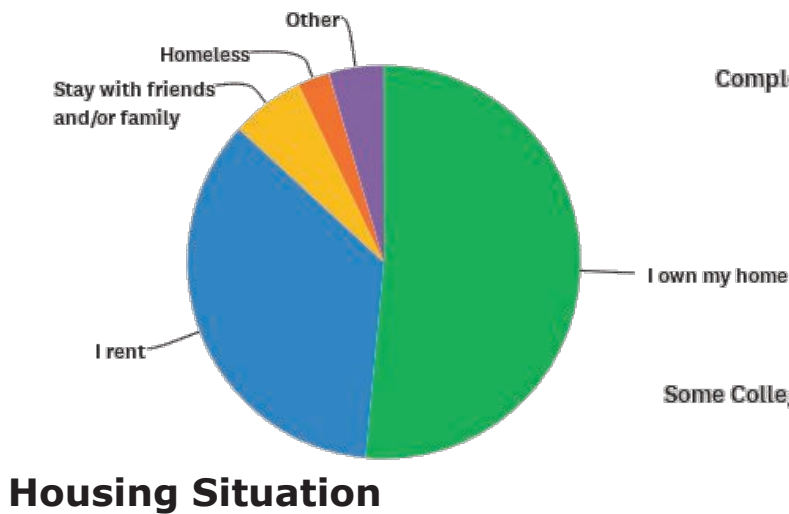
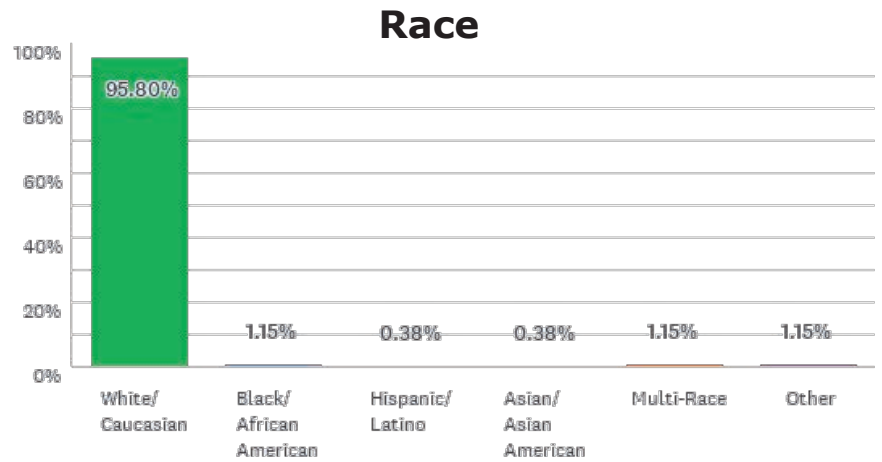
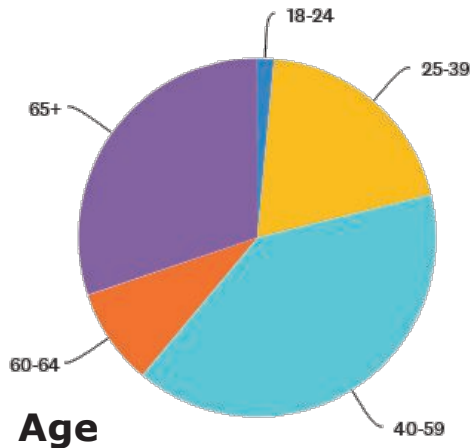
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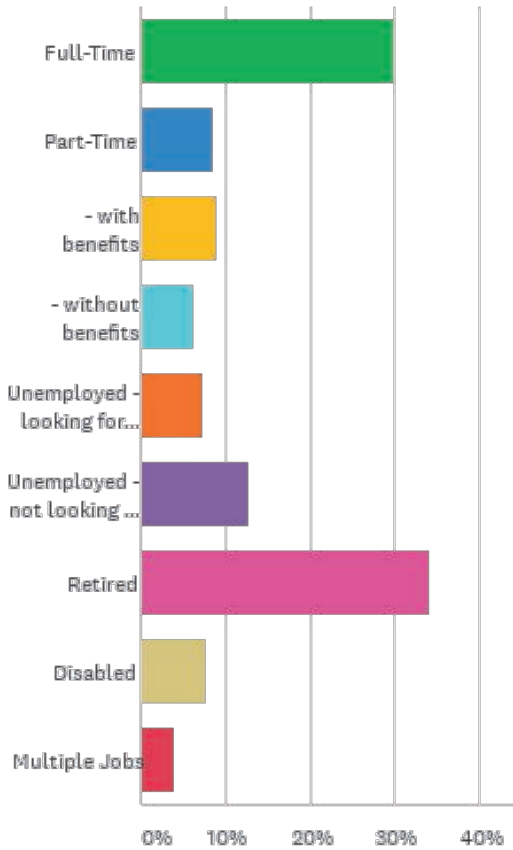


CAPNCM serves a nine (9) county core area, with additional services offered in seven (7) other northern Missouri counties.

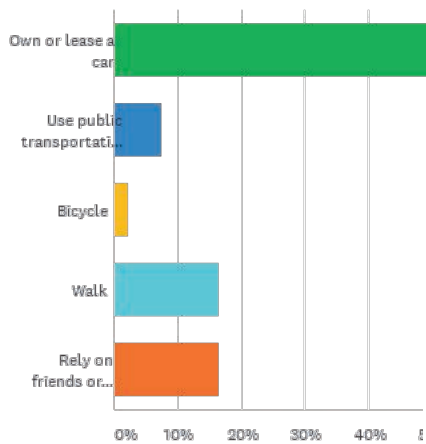
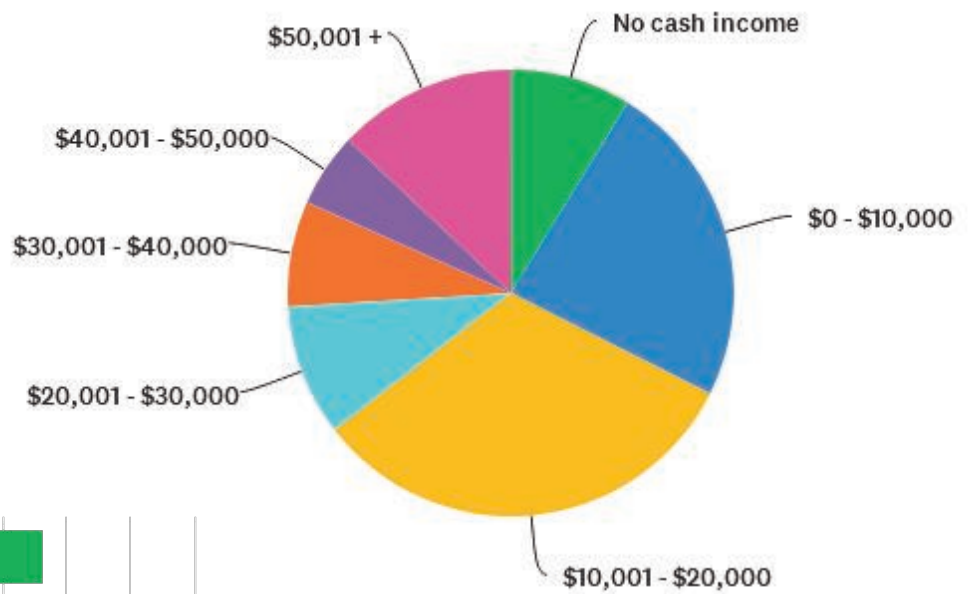
Demographics



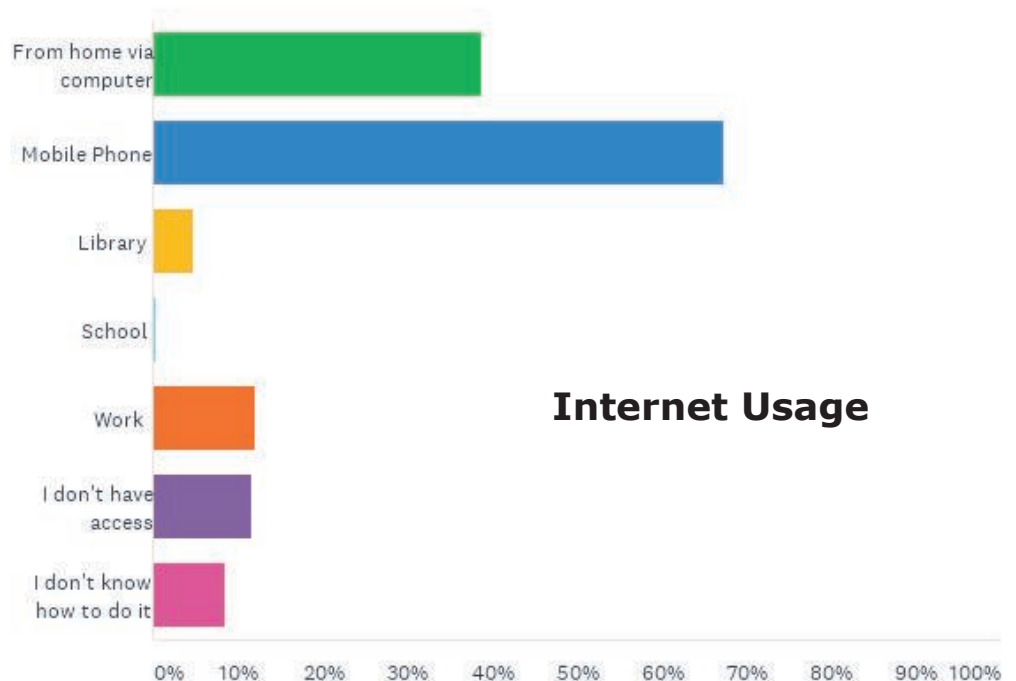
Current Employment Situation



Annual Income of Survey Respondents

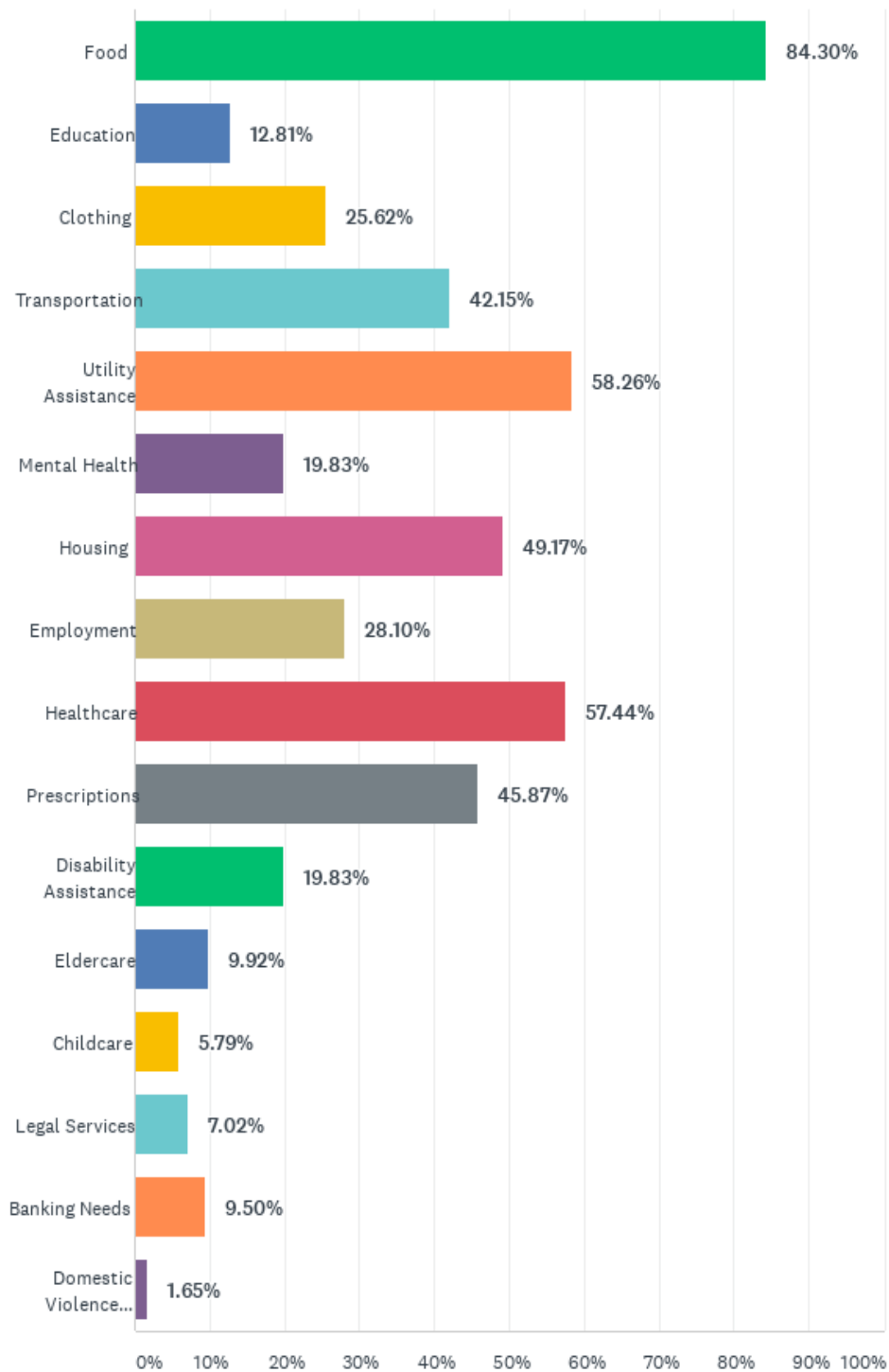


Transportation

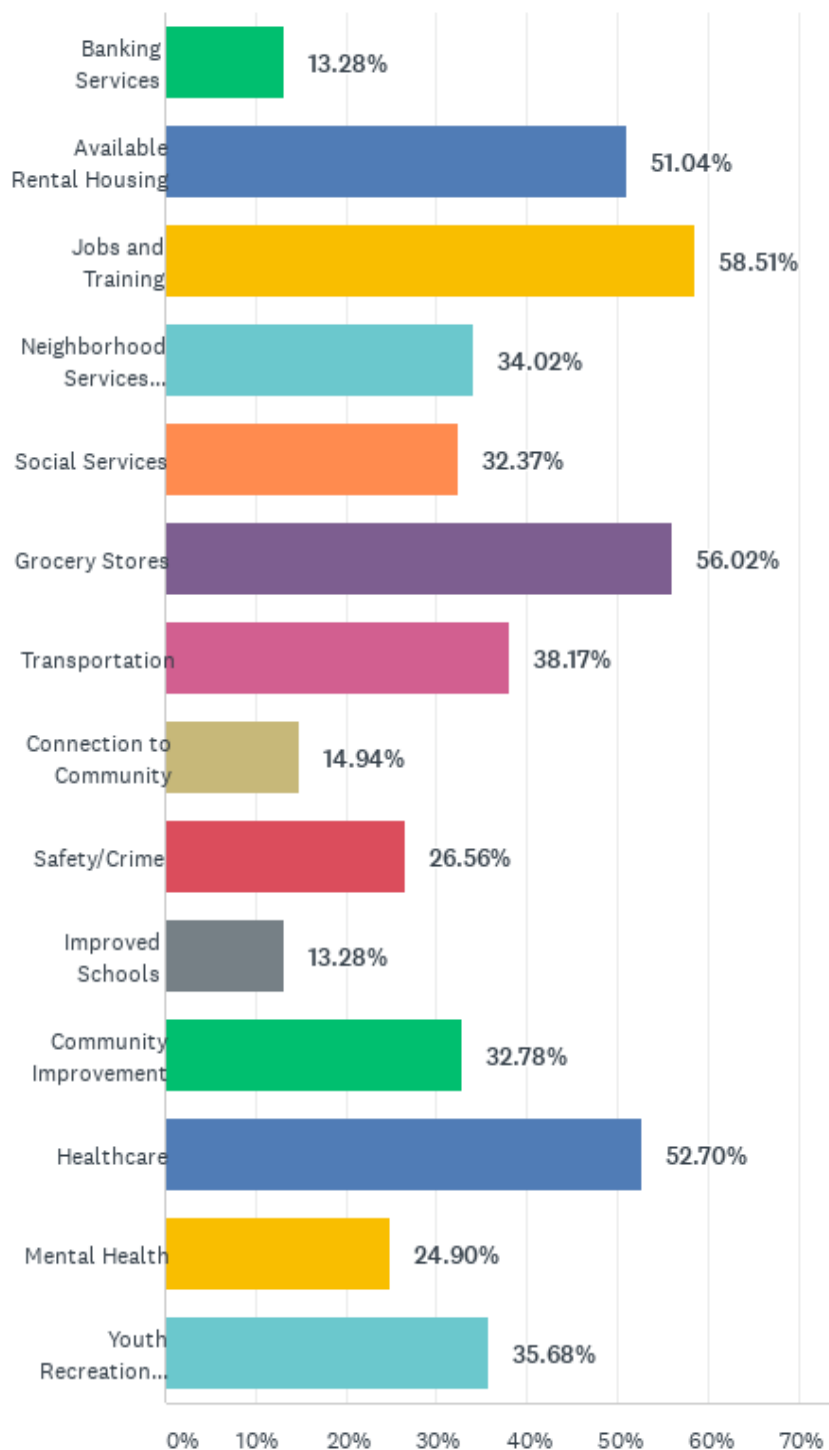


Internet Usage

Most Important Identified Family Needs



Most Important Identified Community Needs



Green Hills Community Action Agency

Community Needs Assessment

Data Analysis

Executive Summary

When GHCAA started the process of completing the Community Needs Assessment for the year of 2020 we looked at the last Community Needs Assessment. We determined that the last Needs Assessment did not have a good representation of low income individuals and families. It had a good representation from middle and high income. We determined that if we wanted a true picture we needed to get more low income families opinion. We also wanted to have a more rounded opinion from community partners and our board members.

We mailed out survey's to all of the families and individuals that had utilized CSBG services. We had each department hand out surveys to all of their clients that they came in contact with. Our goal for our focus groups was to include our board members and community partners. We had our regular board meeting at that time we talked to them about the importance of the board participating in the focus group. We made phone calls to community partners to let them know about the Needs Assessment and the importance of it. Around one week after we sent out the surveys COVID-19 hit. COVID-19 was in full force when we would have started completing our focus groups. We had to regroup and decide how we were going to handle the focus group. We felt the safest way for us to do it is by email. We emailed the focus group questions to all board members and community partners that we had talked to. One of the gaps that we knew we were going to have is the conversations that would normally take place in a focus group. For the focus group we had open ended questions.

The data that we wanted to collect took in all areas of poverty. There were questions on income, education, employment, housing, nutrition, health, and transportation. The end result was that we accomplished what we set out to do. There was 32.06% of the respondents was in the income category of \$10,000 - \$20,000. The next income category that responded was \$0 - \$10,000 and that percent was 23.66%. We did receive some responses from all the other income categories as well.

Issue Area Analysis

Issue Area (I) Use of Income

The Green Hills region is very rural and jobs are not as plentiful as they would be in the urban areas. One of the major barriers that were stated in the results of the surveys and focus groups are lack of job and low wages. The lack of job and low wages is the most notable cause to poverty. In our region there are less than a dozen major employers. There are very few of these employers that would have over five hundred (500) employees. It seems that major employers don't come to rural areas because of transportation costs. In rural areas there is only one major way to get product from the area to major cities and that is by truck. There are very few towns that have access to rail. If there is rail in the town the company would still have to truck the product to the rail yard. Community leaders continue to try to get employers to move into their cities to help with the job market. GHCAA continues to meet with the groups to see what can be done to help with this issue.

Issues Area (II) Education

The Green Hills region has one college and 3 technical schools. The major barriers that were listed on the surveys were cost and lack of knowledge where to apply for financial aid. Not having a high school diploma or going to college hinders people on what kind of jobs they can get: which in turn affects their household income. Most of our clients have been out of high school for several years. High school kids receive instructions on how to apply for financial aid but older adults that have been out of school for a while does not know where to go. One of our linkages is with the Missouri Job Center. They help people that want to go to college or get their GED with navigating how to do it and where to apply for financial aid. In our next program year we are going to offer financial assistance to individuals that want to go back to school. We are not limiting it to just college or technical school, if they want to get their GED we will help pay for the testing. The most notable cause of poverty in relation to education is the lack of education. Not finishing high school or not going ahead and go to college.

Issue Area (III) Employment

The Green Hills region is very rural and jobs are not as plentiful as they would be in the urban areas. One of the major barriers that were stated in the results of the surveys and focus groups are lack of job. The lack of job is the most notable cause to poverty. In our region there are less than a dozen major employers. There are very few of these employers that would have over five hundred (500) employees. It seems that major

employers don't come to rural areas because of transportation costs. In rural areas there is only one major way to get product from the area to major cities and that is by truck. There are very few towns that have access to rail. If there is rail in the town the company would still have to truck the product to the rail yard. Community leaders continue to try to get employers to move into their cities to help with the job market. GHCAA continues to meet with the groups to see what can be done to help with this issue.

Issue Area (IV) Housing

The surveys and focus group responses that we received indicated that the barriers to housing were poor quality of housing and poor credit. The gap was unavailable home loans. GHCAA owns housing and apartment complexes in all nine counties in our region. We offer them to low income families. We offer Section 8 (HUD) in our office. This helps low income families with their rent costs. The unavailable home loans we want to partner with some of the local banks to see about setting up some budgeting classes so that hopefully this will show individuals how to budget and then in turn help with their credit score so that they might be able to qualify for a home loan.

Issue Area (V) Nutrition

When we tallied all the surveys the number one barrier that was revealed was the need for food. The gap was that came from client statements said that not all individuals and families qualified for food stamps. We currently partner with the county food pantries. Anytime we have someone that comes in and does not receive food stamps we refer them to the food pantry. In the next year we are doing a project called feed the needy. This program will help supplement individuals and families that do not receive food stamps. We will give them food cards to the local grocery store.

Issue Area (VI) Health

When we tallied all the surveys they indicated that prescription cost and mental illness is the biggest barriers for health. The gap was lack of healthcare and jobs. They said that healthcare was an important in the community and in order to help families that don't have healthcare was to get more jobs that offered health care. We have partnered with Preferred Family they provide treatment for substance and alcohol abuse along with mental illness treatments. We want to set individuals up with Single Care so that they can get some help on prescriptions.

Issue Area (VII) Transportation

When GHCAA tallied up the surveys and focus groups the main cause of poverty is the lack of public transportation. This is also a gap in services. Our region is very rural and the only public transportation that we have is the Oats Bus. It will run daily in two towns. The rest of our region is maybe once a week or even less. If you need to go to the doctor you have to schedule the appointment around when the Oats Bus will take you there. Two of the barriers that showed on the survey were the cost of insurance for their car and some did not have a vehicle at all. We have a partnership with the Oats Bus and when we have someone that needs a ride we will let them know. In the next year we are going to reach out to the area taxis to see if we can get them to offer a better rate for the low income families.

(1) Income / Use of Income

Base Year:

2017

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Inco	By County:									Overall Measure for Missouri
	Caldwell	Daviess	Grundy	Harrison	Linn	Livingston	Mercer	Putnam	Sullivan	
Poverty Rate	12.7%	16.9%	17.1%	18.1%	16.1%	17.6%	13.6%	17.5%	17%	14%
Percent Change in poverty rate from last assessment	-0.6%	+3.7%	-3.4%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-4.1%	+0.6%	+1.1%	+0.6%
Income Inequality (Difference between the 75 th and 25 th percentile of income)	41	45	44	40	43	45	40	44	42	45
Median Income	\$48,033	\$50,380	\$42,574	\$40,168	\$43,642	\$47,885	\$44,085	\$37,367	\$42,604	\$53,560
Percent change in median income from last assessment	+7.4%	+14.5%	+8.9%	+3.4%	+9.3%	+14.8%	+21.7%	+0.2%	+2.8%	+7.9%
Required Living Wage*	\$11.62	\$10.22	\$10.22	\$10.20	\$10.22	\$10.30	\$10.22	\$10.22	\$10.48	\$11.16
Number of families at or below 125% of poverty	529	315	632	541	494	1114	155	338	269	1,082,062
Required annual income before taxes for the average family size**	\$63,990	\$59,792	\$59,819	\$59,956	\$59,792	\$60,052	\$59,792	\$59,792	\$60,612	\$62,261
Number of families that received Earned Income Tax Credits	720	699	875	916	1117	1234	282	459	695	515,828
Persons receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	10	9	17	9	18	22	4	5	10	19,474
Number/percentage of children receiving free/reduced lunch	52%	57.3%	53.9%	58.2%	49.1%	49.1%	57.3%	50.5%%	64.9%	51.5%
Number/percentage of residents receiving food stamps	9.6%	9.7%	11.3%	13.2%	9.5%	12.2%	5.8%	9.8%	10.4%	11.6%

Total food stamp benefits received	\$146,902	\$159,557	\$233,959	\$188,870	\$241,505	\$281,860	\$44,162	\$77,389	\$120,571	\$134,280,858
Percent of children experiencing intergenerational poverty (DWS)										
Number receiving SSI, average benefit and average household size	161	148	263	213	368	330	66	134	196	137,796
Number receiving SSA	3294	2869	3720	3377	4303	4977	1311	2054	2070	1852614
% of residence declaring bankruptcy										
Average EITC Return	2517	2589	2290	2305	2380	2321	2144	2245	2322	2422

*use the living wage site - figures based on 1 adult, no children (livingwage.mit.edu)
** figures based on 2 adults, 2 children

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Caldwell	Median Income	Median Income rose from \$43,691 to \$48,033. This is based off of our last Needs Assessment to present day. This is due to the cost of living increase, the increase in minimum wage.
Daviess	Median Income	Median Income rose from \$41,642 to \$50,380. This is based off of our last Needs Assessment to present day. This is due to the cost of living increase, the increase of minimum wage.
Grundy	Median Income	Median Income rose from \$37,656 to \$42,574. This is based off of our last Needs Assessment to present day. This is due to the cost of living increase, the increase of minimum wage.
Harrison	Median Income	Median Income rose from \$39,301 to \$40,168. This is based off of our last Needs Assessment to present day. This is due to the cost of living increase, and the increase of minimum wage.
Linn	Median Income	Median Income rose from \$37,997 to \$43,642. This is based off of our last Needs Assessment to present day. This is due to the cost of living increase, and the increase of minimum wage.
Livingston	Median Income	Median Income rose from \$43,350 to \$47,885. This is based off of our last Needs Assessment to present day. This is due to the cost of living increase, and the increase of minimum wage.
Mercer	Median Income	Median Income rose from \$40,768 to \$44,085. This is based off of our last Needs Assessment to present day. This is due to increase of jobs in Mercer County from the meat packing industry. Also is due to the cost of living increase and the increase of minimum wage.
Putnam	Median Income	Median Income rose from \$36,346 to \$37,367. This is base off of our last Needs Assessment to present day. This is due to minimum wage increase.
Sullivan	Median Income	Median Income rose from \$40,197 to \$42,604. This is based off of our last Needs Assessment to present day. This is due to the cost of living increase and the increase of minimum wage.

C – Summary of Survey, Focus Groups, Interviews, and Informal Questioning Results

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty

No	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Ability to pay bills	Families in Poverty	Surveys	Combined	73% said that they have the inability to pay all the bills
2	Not meeting basic needs	Families in Poverty	Focus Group	Combined	50% of the group said that families struggle to meet basic needs

Gaps in Services

No	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of jobs	Individuals & Families	Surveys	Combined	58% of the respondents stated that their most important need in the community is jobs and training
2	Lack of jobs	Individuals & Families	Focus Group	Combined	70% of the focus group said that the main issue in our community of lack of jobs

Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services

No	Barrier	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of jobs	Individuals with families	Surveys	Combined	70% of the respondents said that our community lacks jobs
2	Low wages	Individuals with families	Surveys	Combined	51% of the respondents said that our community does not have enough jobs that can support a family
3	Motivation	Individuals with families	Focus	Combined	63% of the focus group said that individuals don't have the motivation to get jobs

Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs

No	Need	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	More living wage jobs	Community	Focus Group	Combined	35% of the focus group said that lack of jobs is the number one issue in our region

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.

***If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows

Current Program / Services Linkages

No	Linkage	Need	Population(s) Served	What this Accomplishes
A	Missouri Job Center	Jobs	Individuals	Missouri Job Center helps individuals locate job openings

Linkages That Need to be Created				
No	Purpose	Linkage	Population(s) Served	What this will Accomplish
1	Need	Local employers	Offenders	Will approach employers in our region to let us set up subsidized employment sites

E – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.				
Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources				
No	Resource	Organization	Purpose	What this Accomplishes
1	Grant	MHDC	Help with rental assistance	This grant allows the agency to help individuals and families with rental assistance.

(2) Education

**Base
Year:**

2017

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income")	By County:									Overall Measure for Missouri
	Caldwell	Davies	Grundy	Harrison	Linn	Livingston	Mercer	Putnam	Sullivan	
High School Graduation Rate	99.2%	97.8%	89.1%	96.9%	96.7%	97.6%	100%	96.1%	98.3%	89.64%
Percent of Individuals with a Bachelor's Degree	18.3%	18.1%	18.8%	16.2%	15.4%	19.3%	17.9%	18.9%	12.2%	28.6%
Higher Education Enrollment	1613	1431	1973	1440	2009	3175	594	987	832	1,504,834
Early Education Enrollment*	598	622	714	654	857	918	262	298	421	390,237
Average Classroom Size										23.5
Other (see Data Element suggestions for more options)										

*use the living wage site

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Caldwell	Percent of high school graduates	The high school graduation rate is 99.2%. Our last Needs Assessment showed 99.1%. That is up 0.1% from our last Needs Assessment.
Davies	Percent of high school graduates	The high school graduation rate is 97.8%. Our last Needs Assessment showed 97.3%. That is up 0.5% from our last Needs Assessment.
Grundy	Percent of high school graduates	The high school graduation rate is 89.1%. Our last Needs Assessment showed 93.6%. That is down 4.5% from our last Needs Assessment.
Harrison	Percent of high school graduates	The high school graduation rate is 96.9%. Our last Needs Assessment showed 93.1%. That is up 3.8% from our last Needs Assessment.
Linn	Percent of high school graduates	The high school graduation rate is 96.7%. Our last Needs Assessment showed 97.1%. That is down 0.4% from our last Needs Assessment.
Livingston	Percent of high school graduates	The high school graduation rate is 97.6%. Our last Needs Assessment showed 98.2%. That is down 0.6% from our last Needs Assessment.
Mercer	Percent of high school graduates	The high school graduation rate is 100%. Our last Needs Assessment showed 100%. That rate has not changed from our last Needs Assessment.

Putnam	Percent of high school graduates	The high school graduation rate is 96.1%. Our last Needs Assessment showed 94.1%. That rate is up 2% from our last Needs Assessment.
Sullivan	Percent of high school graduates	The high school graduation rate is 98.3%. Our last Needs Assessment showed 96.1%. That rate is up 2.2% from our last Needs Assessment.

***Add more rows as needed**

C – Summary of Survey, Focus Groups, Interviews, and Informal Questioning Results

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty

No.	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Cost	Individuals & families	Surveys	Combined	57.6% of the respondents said that the cost of education is the main barrier for families.
2	Drive time	Individuals	Surveys	Combined	37.7% of the respondents said that it is too far to drive to get an education.
3	Lack of education	Individuals	Focus	Combined	53% of the respondents said that as a community we need to address the lack of education

Gaps in Services

No.	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of knowledge of financial aid	Individuals & families	Surveys	Combined	46% of the respondents said they did not know how to apply for financial aid

Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services

No.	Barrier	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of knowledge where to apply for financial aid	Individuals	Surveys	Combined	46% of the respondents said not sure how to apply for financial aid.
2	Cost of tuition, books, etc.	Individuals	Surveys	Combined	57% of the respondents said that the cost of Tuition, books, meals, etc. is the reason they cannot attend college

Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs

No.	Need	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Better educate financial aid	Individuals & Families	Survey	Combined	46% of the respondents said they did not know how to apply for financial aid.

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.

***If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows

Current Program / Services Linkages

No	Linkage	Need	Population(s) Served	What this Accomplishes
A	University of MO Extension Office	Life skills	Individuals and families	The Extension Office provides instructions on life skills or any kind of class that we would want to provide
B	Mo Job Center	Job Skills	Individuals	The Job Center offers classes for Individuals that are looking for employment

Linkages That Need to be Created

No	Purpose	Linkage	Population(s) Served	What this will Accomplish
1	Funding	Green Hills Regional Planning Commission	Individual	Individuals that lack enough funding to pay for the needed supplies to start college. HCAA will approach the Mo Job Center to let them know that if an individual lacked the funds that is needed to refer them to us.
2	Funding	Grand River Tech	Individual	Individuals that lack enough funding to pay for the needed supplies to start the technical classes. GHCAA will approach Grand River Tech to let them know that if an individual lacked the funds that is needed to refer them to us.

E – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources

No	Resource	Organization	Purpose	What this Accomplishes
1	Banking	Citizen's Bank	Budgeting	We will be starting to offer budgeting classes to individuals that are being case managed

(3) Employment

Base Year: 2017

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income")	By County:									Overall Measure for Missouri
	Caldwell	Daviess	Grundy	Harrison	Linn	Livingston	Mercer	Putnam	Sullivan	
Average Monthly Wage	\$3,748	\$3,809	\$3,424	\$3,574	\$3,471	\$3,827	\$3,610	\$3,086	\$3,503	\$3,101
Average Hourly Wage	\$16.03	\$13.59	\$15.47	\$15.01	\$16.61	\$16.67	\$18.09	\$14.42	\$20.47	\$24.29
Unemployment Rate	9.1%	5.4%	5.9%	5.1%	6.7%	4.3%	3.9%	6.1%	4%	10.1%
Job Growth*	+1.4%	+1.8%	-0.5%	-0.75%	-1.5%	+2.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%	+2.2%	+2.74%
Sector with Highest Employment Rate*	Office & Admin Support	Office & Admin Support	Production Occupations	Office & Admin Support	Production Operations	Office & Admin Support	Management	Production Operations	Production Operations	Business Admin/Management
Wages for Sector with Highest Employment Rate**	\$38,390	\$38,390	\$39,380	\$38,390	\$39,380	\$38,390	\$106,760	\$39,380	\$39,380	\$106,760

*use the living wage site **bls.gov

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Caldwell	Average Hourly Wage	The average hourly wage in 2017 was \$16.03 per hour and the hourly wage for the last Needs Assessment was \$14.56. This is an increase of \$1.47 per hour. The increase is due to the cost of living.
Daviess	Average Hourly Wage	The average hourly wage in 2017 was \$13.59 per hour and the hourly wage for the last Needs Assessment was \$12.68. This is an increase of \$0.91 per hour. The increase is due to the cost of living.
Grundy	Average Hourly Wage	The average hourly wage in 2017 was \$15.47 and the hourly wage for the last Needs Assessment was \$15.57. This is a decrease of 0.10 per hour. This was due to a decrease in job in the rural community.
Harrison	Average Hourly Wage	The average hourly wage in 2017 was \$15.01 and the hourly wage for the last Needs Assessment was \$13.06. This is an increase of \$1.95 per hour. The increase is due to the cost of living and minimum wage increase.

Linn	Average Hourly Wage	The average hourly wage in 2017 was \$16.61 and the hourly wage for the last Needs Assessment was \$15.67. This is an increase of \$0.94 per hour. The increase is due to the cost of living.
Livingston	Average Hourly Wage	The average hourly wage in 2017 was \$16.67 and the hourly wage for the last Needs Assessment was \$15.35. This is an increase of \$1.32 per hour. The increase is due to the cost of living and minimum wage increase.
Mercer	Average Hourly Wage	The average hourly wage in 2017 was \$18.09 and the hourly wage for the last Needs Assessment was \$13.88. This is an increase of \$4.21 per hour. The increase is due to the cost of living, minimum wage and a company that is in the meat packing industry.
Putnam	Average Hourly Wage	The average hourly wage in 2017 was \$14.42 and the average was for the last Needs Assessment was \$13.46. This is an increase of \$0.96 per hour. The increase is due to the cost of living.
Sullivan	Average Hourly Wage	The average hourly wage in 2017 was \$20.47 and the average was for the last Needs Assessment was \$17.38. This is an increase of \$3.09. This increase is due to the cost of living, increase in minimum wage and the Sullivan County has a meat packing plant located in the county.

***Add more rows as needed**

C – Summary of Survey, Focus Groups, Interviews, and Informal Questioning Results

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty					
No.	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	No Jobs	Families in Poverty	Surveys	Combined	69.75% of respondents stated that there were was no jobs.
2	Lack of Jobs	Families in Poverty	Focus	Combined	35% of the respondents in the focus groups stated that there was a lack of jobs.
Gaps in Services					
No.	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of Jobs	Families in Poverty	Focus Group	Combined	Lack of substantial employers in the rural area
Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services					
No	Barrier	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	No Jobs	Individuals with families	Survey	Combined	69.75% of the respondents stated that the lack of job in our community is the reason for the barrier.
2	Low wages	Individuals with families	Survey	Combined	50.84 of the respondents stated that the low wages keeps them from becoming self-sufficient
Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs					
No	Need	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of transportation	Individual	Survey	Combined	23.53% of the respondents stated that there was a lack of transportation to get back and forth to employment

2	Lack of training/experience	Individual	Survey	Combined	18.07% of the respondents stated that there was a lack of training and experience.
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D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.

***If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows

Current Program / Services Linkages

No	Linkage	Need	Population(s) Served	What this Accomplishes
A	Mo Job Center	Job location	Individuals	Mo Job Center is a location that job seekers can locate jobs that are available. When we have someone that is needing a job we refer them to the Job Center.

Linkages That Need to be Created

No	Purpose	Linkage	Population(s) Served	What this will Accomplish
1	Lack of training	Grand River Tech	Individuals	Grand River Tech offers different classes for adults during the day and evening. They have one and two year certificates. We will approach them with the possibility of linking our customers to their services.

E – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources

No	Resource	Organization	Purpose	What this Accomplishes
1	CARES Grant	State of MO/Family Services Division	Lack of training	This grant will allow us to help individuals that are lacking in training. We will be offering assistance to individuals to help pay for supplies needed for the training classes

(4) Housing

Base Year: 2017

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income	By County:									Overall Measure for Missouri
	Caldwell	Daviess	Grundy	Harrison	Linn	Livingston	Mercer	Putnam	Sullivan	
Homeownership Rates	75.1%	78.7%	67.3%	71.2%	73%	66.8%	76%	72.8%	73.9%	69.1%
Average Household Size	3.04	3.06	2.36	2.40	2.94	2.36	2.13	2.32	2.95	2.48 people
Fair Market Rent **	\$893	\$557	\$528	\$528	\$562	\$550	\$528	\$528	\$565	\$547
# of Tax Credit or Affordable Housing Units	145	116	253	201	278	234	83	89	30	90,864
Foreclosure Rate*	6.6%	4.3%	4%	4.7%	5.1%	3.4%	3.5%	5.2%	3.8%	2,729,862
Average Home Price	\$103,600	\$101,100	\$85,100	\$72,800	\$80,400	\$106,000	\$82,500	\$84,500	\$77,700	\$226,800.00
Number of Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	6	0	0	20	0	0	0	1,062
Number of Children Doubled Up with Another Family for Economic Reasons	0	0	0	0	1	36	0	0	5	30,234
Number of Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	615
Number of Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing Units	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10,515 beds

*use the living wage site **1 bedroom

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Caldwell	Foreclosure rate	In 2017 the foreclosure rate was 6.6% and in the last Needs Assessment it was 6.6%. The foreclosure rate has not changed
Daviess	Foreclosure rate	The 2017 foreclosure rate was 4.3% and in the last Needs Assessment it was 4.28%. The foreclosure rate increased by 0.02%.. This could be caused by the lack of jobs in the area or the loss of jobs.
Grundy	Foreclosure rate	The 2017 foreclosure rate was 4% and in the last Needs Assessment it was 3.98%. the foreclosure

		rate increased by 0.02%. This could be caused by the lack of jobs in the area or the loss of jobs.
Harrison	Foreclosure rate	The 2017 foreclosure rate was 4.7% and in the last Needs Assessment it was 4.67%. The foreclosure rate increased by 0.03%. This could be caused by the lack of jobs in the area or loss of job.
Linn	Foreclosure rate	The 2017 foreclosure rate was 5.1% and in the last Needs Assessment it was 5.1%. The foreclosure rate did not change.
Livingston	Foreclosure rate	The 2017 foreclosure rate was 3.4% and in the last Needs Assessment it was 3.37%. The foreclosure rate increased by 0.1%. This could be caused by the lack of jobs in the area or loss of jobs.
Mercer	Foreclosure rate	The 2017 foreclosure rate was 3.5% and in the last Needs Assessment it was 3.54%. The foreclosure rate decreased by 0.04%.
Putnam	Foreclosure rate	The 2017 foreclosure rate was 5.2% and in the last Needs Assessment it was 5.22%. The foreclosure rate decreased by 0.02%.
Sullivan	Foreclosure rate	The 2017 foreclosure rate was 3.8% and in the last Needs Assessment it was 3.78%. The foreclosure rate increased by 0.02%. this could be caused by the lack of jobs in the area or loss of job.

***Add more rows as needed**

C – Summary of Survey, Focus Groups, Interviews, and Informal Questioning Results

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty					
No.	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Quality of housing	Families in Poverty	Surveys	Combined	56.3% of the respondents stated that there was poor quality of housing.
2	Lack of Affordable housing	Families in Poverty	Focus	Combined	6% of the respondents said that there was a lack of affordable housing
Gaps in Services					
No.	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Unavailable home loans	Families in Poverty	Survey	Combined	23.5% of respondents said that home loans are not available or they don't qualify for a home loan. Families that don't qualify for a home loan could be due to poor credit.
Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services					
No.	Barrier	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Poor quality of housing	Families in Poverty	Survey	Combined	56.3% of the respondents said that there was poor quality of housing. This could be due to landlords not willing to fix their houses up. It could also be that the renter does not have a steady job so they cannot afford the higher rent that goes with a better quality of home.
2	Poor credit	Families in poverty	Survey	Combined	Respondents said that they do not qualify for a home loan. This could be because of poor credit or lack of a job.

Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs

No.	Need	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Available housing	Individual and families	Survey	Combined	51% of the respondents stated that there was not enough available rental housing. This could be the lack of housing that is available, or due to the lack of jobs in the rural communities this may hinder the family being able to afford the cost of housing.

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.

***If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows

Current Program / Services Linkages

No	Linkage	Need	Population(s) Served	What this Accomplishes
A	Section 8 (HUD)	Housing assistance	Individuals and Families	Section 8 provides housing assistance to individuals and families. They offer voucher program

Linkages That Need to be Created

No	Purpose	Linkage	Population(s) Served	What this will Accomplish
1	Improved credit	Local banks	Individuals	Partner with local banks on setting up classes to teach individuals how to improve their credit

E – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources

No	Resource	Organization	Purpose	What this Accomplishes
1	Grant	MHDC	Housing assistance	This grant will allow us to help individuals and families with rent assistance.

(5) Nutrition

Base Year: 2017

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income")	By County:									Overall Measure for Missouri
	Caldwell	Daviess	Grundy	Harrison	Linn	Livingston	Mercer	Putnam	Sullivan	
Percentage of Children on Free or Reduced School Lunch	52%	57.3%	53.9%	58.2%	49.1%	49.1%	57.3%	50.5%	64.9%	51.5%
Food Stamp Caseload	9.6%	9.7%	11.3%	13.2%	9.5%	12.2%	5.8%	9.8%	10.4%	11.6%
Percent Change in Food Stamp Caseload	+1.6%	-5.5%	+1.6%	-8.5%	-11.5%	-5.3%	-17.6%	-9.1%	-3.3%	-21.9%
WIC Participation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119,620
Child Obesity Rates	27.5%	30.2%	29.9%	35.2%	39.1%	34.7%	39%	33.2%	35.6%	16.6%

*use the living wage site

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Caldwell	Children Free & Reduced Lunch	In 2017 52% of the children received free and reduced lunches and in the last Needs Assessment they received 53.9%. This was a decrease of 1.9%. The decrease could be contributed to families earning better wages or families moving from our region for more employment opportunities.
Daviess	Children Free & Reduced Lunch	In 2017 57.3 children received free and reduced lunches and in the last Needs Assessment they received 58.18%. This is a decrease of 0.88%. The decrease could be contributed to families earning better wages or families moving from our region for more employment opportunities.
Grundy	Children Free & Reduced Lunch	In 2017 53.9% of children received free and reduced lunches and in the last Needs Assessment they received 53.15%. This is an increase of 0.75. The increase could be contributed to loss or lack of jobs in our region.
Harrison	Children Free & Reduced Lunch	In 2017 58.2% of children received free and reduced lunches and in the last Needs assessment they received 59.97%. This is a decrease of 1.77%. The decrease could contribute to families earning better wages or families moving from our region for more employment opportunities.
Linn	Children Free & Reduced Lunch	In 2017 49.1% of children received free and reduced lunches and in the last Needs Assessment they received 47.16. This is an increase of 1.94%. This increase could be contributed to loss or lack of jobs in our region.
Livingston	Children Free & Reduced	In 2017 49.1% of children received free and reduced lunches and in the last Needs Assessment

	Lunch	they received 53.05%. This is a decrease of 3.95%. the decrease could contribute to families earning better wages or families moving from our region for more employment opportunities.
Mercer	Children Free & Reduced Lunch	In 2017 57.3% of children received free and reduced lunches and in the last Needs Assessment they received 56.66%. This is an increase of 0.64. This increase could be contributed to loss or lack of jobs in our region.
Putnam	Children Free & Reduced Lunch	In 2017 50.5% of children received free and reduced lunches and in the last Needs Assessment they received 49.58%. This is an increase of 0.92%. The increase could be contributed to loss or lack of jobs in our region.
Sullivan	Children Free & Reduced Lunch	In 2017 64.9% of children received free and reduced lunches and in the last Needs assessment they received 64.65%. This is an increase of 0.25%. The increase could be contributed to loss or lack of jobs in our region.

***Add more rows as needed**

C – Summary of Survey, Focus Groups, Interviews, and Informal Questioning Results

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty					
No	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Essential Food	Families in Poverty	Surveys	Combined	84.3% of the respondents stated that food is the number one need for their family
2	Not meeting basic needs	Families in poverty	Focus	Combined	43% of the respondents in the focus groups stated that families could not meet their basic needs
Gaps in Services					
No	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Families not qualifying for food stamps	Individuals and Families in Poverty	Client statements	Combined	Case manager has stated that they have had Offenders state that they did not qualify for food stamps
Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services					
No	Barrier	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of food	Individuals and families in poverty	Survey	Combined	84.3% of the respondents said that their number 1 concern for them and their family is food. This could be because they do not have a job. It could be the fact that when this survey was done was at the beginning of the COVID-19 and there was a food shortage.
Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs					
No	Need	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of food	Individuals and	Surveys	Combined	84.3% of the respondents said that their most important is food.

		families in poverty			
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D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.

***If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows

Current Program / Services Linkages

No	Linkage	Need	Population(s) Served	What this Accomplishes
A	County Food Pantries	Nutrition	Families	Our region is nine counties and there is at least one food pantry in every county. Having a food pantry in every county fills the need for that county.

Linkages That Need to be Created

No	Purpose	Linkage	Population(s) Served	What this will Accomplish
1	Nutrition class	University of Mo Extension Office	Individuals	50.23% of the respondents said that they did not know where to go to learn about nutrition. We will offer nutrition classes so that individuals will get the chance to learn about food.

F – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources

No	Resource	Organization	Purpose	What this Accomplishes
1	CARES grant	State of Mo/Family Services Division	Address lack of food stamps	We have clients that do not qualify for food stamps. We will offer food cards to the clients that do not get food stamps.

(6) Health

**Base
Year:**

2017

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics	By County:									Overall Measure for Missouri
	Caldwell	Daviess	Grundy	Harrison	Linn	Livingston	Mercer	Putnam	Sullivan	
Infant Mortality Rate	7.2	6.3	7.3	8.5	6.4	4.6	4.5	17.8	8.2	7.3 per 1,000
Adult Mortality Rate	861.6	842.9	849.3	813.5	884.1	842.5	711.1	869.9	873.6	808.1 per 100,000
Percentage of Individuals Uninsured	9.36%	18.13%	15.96%	14.2%	12.23%	12.42%	20.96%	14.26%	15.68%	9.7%
Rate of Infectious Diseases**	37	21	33	23	34	62	4	7	20	49,818
Health Behaviors***	17.8%	17.7%	16.9%	215.6%	17.4%	17%	16.4%	16.2%	16.3%	19.8%
# of Opioid related deaths	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2	No Data	No Data	No Data	764

*use the living wage site **STIs *** excessive drinking

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Caldwell	Uninsured population	In 2017 there were 9.36% of individuals were uninsured and in the last Needs Assessment there were 11.27%. That is a decrease of 1.91% of individuals that are uninsured. This could be due to more people applying for Medicaid
Daviess	Uninsured population	In 2017 there were 18.13% of individuals were uninsured and in the last Needs Assessment there were 17.9%. That is an increase of 0.23% of individuals that are uninsured. This could be the result of insurance costing too much.
Grundy	Uninsured population	In 2017 there were 15.96% of individuals were uninsured and in the last Needs Assessment there were 13.6%. That is an increase of 2.36% of individuals that are uninsured. This could be the result of insurance costing too much. It also could be the result of a factory in Grundy County closing.
Harrison	Uninsured population	In 2017 there were 14.2 of individuals were uninsured and in the last Needs Assessment there were 16.7%. This is a decrease of 2.5%. This could be due to more people applying for Medicaid.
Linn	Uninsured population	In 2017 there were 12.23% of individuals were uninsured and in the last Needs Assessment there were 13.4%. This is a decrease of 1.17% This could be due to more people applying for Medicaid.
Livingston	Uninsured population	In 2017 there were 12.42% of individuals were uninsured and the last Needs Assessment there were 12.7%. This is a decrease of 0.30%. This could be the result of more people applying for Medicaid.

Mercer	Uninsured population	In 2017 there were 20.96% of individuals were uninsured and the last Needs Assessment there were 15.6%. That is an increase of 5.36%. This could be the result of insurance costing too much.
Putnam	Uninsured population	In 2017 there were 14.26% of individuals were uninsured and the last Needs Assessment there were 16.1%. That is decrease of 1.84%. This could be the result of more people applying for Medicaid.
Sullivan	Uninsured population	In 2017 there were 15.68% of individuals were uninsured and the last Needs Assessment there were 17.2%. That is a decrease of 1.52%. This decrease could be the result of the Smithfield Meat Packing plant increasing jobs in the county.

***Add more rows as needed**

C – Summary of Survey, Focus Groups, Interviews, and Informal Questioning Results

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty					
No	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Cost of Insurance	Families in Poverty	Surveys	Combined	73.8% of the respondents stated that insurance cost too much. They are either not working or their employer does not offer insurance.
2	Co-Pays too expensive	Families in Poverty	Surveys	Combined	45.9% of the respondents stated that co-pays for doctor visits are too high.
3	No Transportation	Families in Poverty	Surveys	Combined	25.6% of the respondents stated that they had no transportation to doctor appointments
Gaps in Services					
No	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of Healthcare and jobs	Families in Poverty	Survey	Combined	52.7% of the respondents said that healthcare was an important need in the community and to help solve the problem the community needs more jobs.
Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services					
No	Barrier	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Prescription Cost	Individuals and families in poverty	Survey	Combined	45.87% of the respondents said that prescription costs are one of the most important need for them and their family.
2	Mental illness	Individuals and Families in poverty	Survey	Combined	51.45% of the respondents said that Stress, depression and anxiety is most difficult for adults in their community.
Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs					
No	Need	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Substance Abuse Treatment	Individuals and families in poverty	survey	Combined	33.2% of the respondents said that Alcohol and/or drug abuse is most difficult for adults in their community.

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.

***If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows

Current Program / Services Linkages

No	Linkage	Need	Population(s) Served	What this Accomplishes
A	Preferred Family	Substance Abuse Treatment	Individuals and Families	Preferred Family provides treatment for alcohol and drug addictions. When we have a client that has an addiction we refer them to Preferred Family.
Linkages That Need to be Created				
No	Purpose	Linkage	Population(s) Served	What this will Accomplish
1	Help with prescription costs	Single Care	Individuals and Families	Setting up an account with single care will allow clients to get coupons for their medications

E – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources

No	Resource	Organization	Purpose	What this Accomplishes
1	Grant	Title X	Address Barrier #1	This grant will allow the agency to purchase birth control pills for individuals that cannot afford to buy them

(7)Transportation

Base Year:

2017

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income")	By County:									Overall Measure for Missouri
	Caldwell	Daviess	Grundy	Harrison	Linn	Livingston	Mercer	Putnam	Sullivan	
Workers traveling by walking/biking, percent of workers	3.38	3.2	5.43	5.59	2.56	2.75	6.26	2.23	1.77	

*use the living wage site

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Caldwell	Travel by walking/biking	In 2017 3.38% of individuals either walked or rode a bike for work and in the last Needs Assessment there was 3.2%. This is an increase of 0.18%. This could be due to cars getting old or breaking down.
Daviess	Travel by walking/biking	In 2017 3.2% of individuals either walked or rode a bike for work and in the last Needs Assessment there was 2.4%. This is an increase of 0.80%. This could be due to cars getting old or breaking down.
Grundy	Travel by walking/biking	In 2017 5.43 of individuals either walked or rode a bike for work and in the last Needs Assessment there was 3.7%. This is an increase of 1.73%. This could be due to cars getting old or breaking down.
Harrison	Travel by walking/biking	In 2017 5.59% of individuals either walked or rode a bike for work and in the last Needs Assessment there was 4.7%. This is an increase of 0.89%. This could be due to cars getting old or breaking down.
Linn	Travel by walking/biking	In 2017 2.56% of individuals either walked or rode a bike for work and in the last Needs Assessment there was 1.6%. This is an increase of 0.96. This could be due to cars getting old or breaking down.
Livingston	Travel by walking/biking	In 2017 2.75% of individuals either walked or rode a bike for work and in the last Needs Assessment there was 3.3%. This is a decrease of 0.55. This could be more people are working at higher paying jobs so individuals can afford to buy a car.
Mercer	Travel by Walking/biking	In 2017 6.26% of individuals either walked or rode a bike for work and in the last Needs Assessment there was 6.6%. this is a decrease of 0.34%. This could be more people are working at higher paying jobs so individuals can afford to buy a car.

Putnam	Travel by walking/biking	In 2017 2.23% of individuals either walked or rode a bike for work and in the last Needs Assessment there was 1.7%. This is an increase of 0.53%. This could be due to cars getting old or breaking down.
Sullivan	Travel by walking/biking	In 2017 1.77% of individuals either walked or rode a bike for work and in the last Needs Assessment there was 3.5%. This is a decrease of 1.73%. This could be more people are working at a higher paying job so individuals can afford to buy a car.

***Add more rows as needed**

C – Summary of Survey, Focus Groups, Interviews, and Informal Questioning Results

*In red are examples, please delete.

**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty					
No.	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of public transportation	Families in Poverty	Surveys	Combined	38.17% of respondents said that transportation is an important need in the community
2	Lack of public transportation	Families in Poverty	Focus	Combined	6% of the respondents said that public transportation was an issue in the community.
Gaps in Services					
No.	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Public transportation	Individuals and Families in Poverty	Survey	Combined	51.74% of the respondents said that there was no public transportation in the rural area.
Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services					
No.	Barrier	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Cost of insurance	Individuals and Families in poverty	Survey	Combined	52.17% of the respondents said that the cost of car insurance was a barrier
2	No Vehicle	Individuals and Families	Survey	Combined	43.48% of the respondents said that they did not have a vehicle.
Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs					
No.	Need	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Public transportation	Individuals and Families in poverty	Survey	Combined	There were comments that they did not have a way to get to the food pantry. If something could be set up for home delivery

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

Current Program / Services Linkages

No	Linkage	Need	Population(s) Served	What this Accomplishes
A	Oats Bus	Public transportation	Individuals and Families	Transportation for clients that do not have a vehicle.
Linkages That Need to be Created				
No	Purpose	Linkage	Population(s) Served	What this will Accomplish
1	Gap in Service #1	Area Taxis	Individuals and Families	GHCAA will talk to area taxis to see what kind of service area they have and what kind of rates they would offer to low income families.

F – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources

No	Resource	Organization	Purpose	What this Accomplishes
1	Grant	State of Missouri/Family Services Division	To address the no transportation	The agency will offer vouchers to ride the Oats Bus to and from appointments.

Community Needs Assessment

Prioritization Summary

Executive Summary

Income

Barriers – CAPNCM surveys and focus groups both indicated the main barriers to a lasting reduction in poverty in our area are lack of jobs, low wages, and motivation. Lack of education and job skills also played a factor in these results.

Needs – Our focus groups indicated the major need in our area is more living wage jobs.

Linkages – We have an established linkage with the Missouri Job Center, allowing us to refer clients seeking employment to the Job Center. Our hope for the upcoming fiscal year is to enhance our linkages with employers in our region and incorporate these new partnerships into our Offender Empowerment Program. We have offenders that do not have jobs. Through our Offender Empowerment Program we will set up work sites with employers and offer subsidized employment.

Education

Barriers – The major barriers that CAPNCM has seen on employment is no jobs and low wages. Both of these barriers came from the results of our surveys.

Needs – The needs that CAPNCM has seen on education is better education on financial aid. This need came from the results of our surveys.

Linkages – We currently have linkages set up with the University of Missouri Extension Office. They offer life skills classes. We will be setting up a class with them on budgeting. We have a second linkage set up with the Missouri Job Center. They offer classes to individuals that need help with finding jobs. We refer people to those classes. We are going to set a linkage with Green Hills Regional Planning Commission. They have the Dislocated Worker Program and Youth Program. These programs offer help with someone that wants to go to school. We will partner with them and help adults pay for needed supplies to attend college or training programs. Another linkage that we will form is with Grand River Technical School. We will help fund adults that need more funding to pay for needed supplies to attend training classes.

Employment

Barriers – The barriers that CAPNCM has seen on employment is no jobs and low wages. Both of these barriers came from the results of our surveys.

Needs – The needs that CAPNCM has seen on employment is lack of transportation and lack of training/experience. These needs came from the results of our surveys.

Linkage – We currently have a linkage with the Missouri Job Center. If we have a client that needs to find a job we will refer them to the Job Center. We will approach Grand River Technical School to see if we can partner with them and refer clients to them that want to get more training.

Housing

Barriers – The barriers that CAPNCM has seen on housing is poor quality of housing and poor credit. Both of these came from the results of our surveys.

Needs – The needs that CAPNCM has seen on housing are available housing. This need came from the results of our surveys.

Linkage – We already have a partnership with Section 8 (HUD). They help people with housing assistance. They offer a voucher program. The partnership that we want to form is with local banks. We will be offer budgeting classes for our families that are case managed. Having banks teach them how to budget this in turn will help them with their credit score and in turn will hopefully help them qualify for a house loan or other housing assistance.

Nutrition

Barriers – The barrier that CAPNCM has seen on nutrition was lack of food. This came from the results of the surveys.

Needs – The need that CAPNCM has seen on nutrition is lack of food. This came from the results of the surveys.

Linkage – We currently have a partnership with the county food pantries. When we have someone come into our office or calls that needs food we refer them to the food pantry. We will reach out to the University of Missouri Extension Office and ask them if they can help us with some nutrition classes.

Health

Barrier – The barriers that CAPNCM has seen on health was prescription costs and mental illness. Both of these barriers came from the surveys.

Needs – The needs that CAPNCM has seen on health was substance abuse treatment. This came from the results of our surveys.

Linkage – We currently partner with Preferred Family when we have a client that is in need of some mental health or drug addiction help. We have clients that have problems paying their co-pay on prescriptions. We will set up with Single Care online to help get coupons for clients that need help with the cost of prescriptions.

Transportation

Barrier – The barriers that CAPNCM has seen on transportation is cost of insurance and no vehicle. Both of these came from our surveys.

Needs – The needs that CAPNCM has seen on transportation is public transportation. This came from the results of our surveys.

Linkage – The only public transportation in our area is the Oats Bus. We currently refer people to them when they need transportation services. We will approach area taxi services to see if we refer someone to them would they cut a break for the client because they are low income.

Descriptions

Lack of Employment

When CAPNCM analyzed all the surveys it became clear that lack of jobs was a big issue in our region. Our region is very rural and does not have a lot of job opportunities. There are a lot of our clients that do not have any work experience or poor work history, especially our offender population. We are going to partner with local employers and do job placement with them. Placing clients with employers will give the client the chance to improve their work history and hopefully help them gain needed experience. The end goal is for them to be able to get a job that will help them become self-sufficient.

Lack of Education

When CAPNCM analyzed all the surveys it became clear that education is an issue in our region. People did not know how to fill out the application for financial aid. They were having trouble with the cost of schooling. High school kids couldn't take dual credit classes because their families could not afford the cost. We are going to partner with the local college and technical school to help pay for the cost of supplies that is needed to go to college. We will also partner with high schools to help pay for dual credit classes on kids that their families could not afford it.

Food Insecurity

When CAPNCM analyzed all the surveys the number 1 issue that the survey showed was food. They were worried that they could not afford to buy food. When these surveys were sent out it was the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic and food was a shortage. Did this affect the outcome of the surveys? It possibly could have affected the outcome. We are going to offer grocery cards to qualifying clients that do not receive food stamps. There will be a set amount for each member of the household. This amount will depend on the age of the person, for instance a child will get a smaller amount than an adult.

Others for Consideration

LACK OF LIVING WAGE JOBS

When CAPNCM analyzed the surveys and focus group responses one of the areas that we cannot do much about is lack of living wage jobs. Our region is very rural and jobs are not real plentiful. Employers that do have jobs that pay enough have certain requirements that keep many of the low income families being able to qualify for the position. We will continue to meet with community leaders to see what can be done to rectify this job shortage.

When CAPNCM analyzed the surveys and focus group responses one of the areas that we cannot do much about is poor quality housing and lack of affordable housing. We do have Section 8 that helps with the cost of housing but there is a waiting list to get into the program. The quality of housing depends upon the landlords to do their part. All that we can do is to continue to work with Section 8 and their housing inspector to hopefully get some landlords to improve the housing situation.

When CAPNCM analyzed the surveys one of the areas that we could not do much about was health and more particular was substance abuse treatment. We currently have one treatment center for our region. They are continually full and cannot except any more patients. So for someone that needs treatment now they have to go at least two hours away for treatment. We will continue to work with our local treatment center and try to help in any way that we can.

When CAPNCM analyzed the surveys and focus group it was real obvious that transportation is a big issue. We live in a very rural area of Missouri. The only public transportation there is, is the Oats bus. In Trenton and Chillicothe they run in town but you have to notify them 24 hours in advance in order to ride the bus. If you live in the other small towns they may come once a week or once a month. There is only certain days they may go to Kansas City or Columbia so people have to set their doctor appointments based on when the Oats Bus is going in that direction. We will continue to meet with community leaders to see if there is anything that can be done to help with the transportation issue.

Community Action Partnership of North Central Missouri
Community Needs Assessment 2020
Community Partners Questionnaire Results

1) What do you think when you hear the word poverty?

- 43% - not meeting basic needs
- 36% - lack of resources
- 14% - mental illness
- 7% - generational poverty

2) How has poverty affected you on a personal level?

- 50% - family members / known people in poverty
- 50% - overall mental outlook

3) What major issues do you see in your communities that you feel have led to poverty?

- 35% - lack of jobs
- 29% - lack of education
- 24% - lack of motivation
- 6% - lack of public transportation
- 6% - lack of affordable housing

4) What do you feel keeps families in poverty?

- 22% - lack of motivation
- 17% - lack of jobs
- 17% - lack of resources
- 17% - lack of education
- 16% - mental health issues
- 11% - generational poverty

5) What can we, as a community, do to address poverty?

- 53% - improve educational opportunities
- 16% - create partnerships
- 16% - offer mentoring
- 10% - job creation
- 5% - motivate

6) What do you, as an individual, do to address poverty?

- 56% - volunteer
- 22% - donate
- 22% - educate

Community Action Partnership of North Central Missouri

Community Needs Assessment 2020

COVID-19 Impact Questionnaire

1) How are you doing during the pandemic?

- 30% - Good / no change
- 23% - Adjusting to new normal (personal)
- 16% - Adjusting to new normal (work related)
- 16% - Good and bad days, coping overall
- 15% - Negative impact on mental health

2) With schools not being in session, what **struggles** have you experienced with the kids being home all the time?

- 25% - Change in teaching rolls
- 25% - Access to technology
- 13% - Access to food
- 12% - Access to childcare
- 15% - Mental health

3) Has the pandemic affected your job status and if it has what are you doing to help with the loss of income?

- 67% - Not impacted / no change
- 22% - Loss of business
- 11% - Living on savings

CAPNCM

Serving the Green Hills Counties of
Caldwell, Daviess, Grundy, Harrison, Linn, Livingston,
Mercer, Putnam, and Sullivan; limited services in
Andrew, Buchanan, Carroll, Chariton,
Clinton, DeKalb, and Ray.

Community Action Promise

Community Action changes people's lives, embodies the spirit of hope, improves communities, and makes America a better place to live. We care about the entire community, and we are dedicated to helping people help themselves and each other.

Our Vision

CAPNCM envisions a world without poverty in which all people have access to necessary resources and are treated with dignity.

Our Mission

CAPNCM offers services to individuals to become self-sufficient by empowering them to obtain the resources needed to build strong families & communities.



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