



CSBG
COMMUNITY NEEDS
ASSESSMENT

YCAN*2020

Park County

Big Horn County

Hot Springs County

Washakie County

THE GRANT FACTOR

EST.

CONSULTING

2017

CSBG Community Needs Assessment Mandate

The Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) Act, Public Law 105-285, 42 U. S. C. 9908 (a)(11), CSBG eligible entities like Yellowstone Country Assistance Network of Park County, Wyoming, to complete a community needs assessment on the causes and conditions of poverty and issue a report every three years. The needs assessment is a process used to determine the unmet needs of low-income individuals, families, and communities in Park County Wyoming and the current CSBG service area.

Community needs assessments are an integral part of the Yellowstone Country Assistance Network's planning, and it is to be used to set the direction for their future work. Section 676(b)(11), of the CSBG Act, states "...an assurance that the state will secure from each eligible entity in the state...a community action plan...that includes a community needs assessment for the community served, and coordinated with community needs assessments conducted for other programs..."

The process of conducting an assessment and the resulting report is the first step in gathering data for the organizational-wide strategic plan and the annual work-plan. While some agencies may have a focus on CSBG supported services (or other program services such as Head Start) when they do the assessment, the data considered during the process should be sufficient to inform agency-wide strategic choices.

Tripartite Boards

Most agencies in the CSBG network are community action agencies (CAAs), created through the Economic Opportunity Act, a predecessor of the CSBG. Community representation and accountability are hallmarks of the CSBG network, where a tripartite board governs. This tripartite board structure consists of elected public officials, representatives of the low-income community, and appointed leaders from the private sector. Because the CSBG funds the central management and core activities of these agencies, the CSBG network can mobilize additional resources to combat the primary causes of poverty.

The Park County Tripartite Board is comprised of local elective public officials, low-income representatives, and leaders of the communities we serve who are passionate about ending poverty and increasing economic stability and less dependence on government programs in the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming. As with most non-profit organizations, the Park County Tripartite Board are volunteers, and the task of meeting the requirements of the CSBG Act and (OSCOE) Organizational Standards and state CSBG contract with the Wyoming Department of Health.

The Park County Tripartite Board formally accepted the completed community assessment as presented on August 15, 2019, and documented in its meeting minutes. No data was available from the state Community Service office for Big Horn, Hot Springs, and Washakie Counties'. Previous needs assessments, consumer data, or consumer feedback data. Data collected for Big Horn, Hot Springs, and Washakie Counties was limited as the Organization received grant funding for the three additional counties on a complete application process for one year.

The Organization conducted a community assessment and issued the last report, not its website in June of 2016. The Park County Tripartite Board formally accepting the 2019 community assessment, it released a statement in September 2019 to the state Community Service office. This report was revised Park County Tripartite Board's formally accepting the 2020 update in its meeting minutes and re-released on social media posted for the public on its website on February 13, 2020.

Poverty data and its prevalence related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity were analyzed. Specific data was collected and analyzed from the Community Commons, US Census data, American Consumer Survey. This data demonstrates connections to internal consumer data, community needs assessment survey data, and local sources on the geographical area served for recurring themes.

Community Services Block Grant

Organizational Standards for Community Assessments

In 2012, the CSBG Organizational Standards Center of Excellence (OSCOE) developed a set of organizational standards designed to ensure that all CSBG eligible entities can provide high-quality services to families and communities with low incomes. The organizational standards are reflective of many CSBG Act requirements, applicable federal laws and regulations, good management practices, and the values of community action. The organizational standards have specific requirements for the community assessments that are now monitored by the State Community Service office. This assessment aims to meet all of the required organizational standards for the Yellowstone Country Assistance Network of Park County, Wyoming.

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Yellowstone Country Assistance Network of Park County, Wyoming

The Yellowstone Country Assistance Network was created in 2007 to ensure CSBG grant funding went to community organizations working with the low income in Park County, to provide workshops and training for those organizations and to serve as a clearinghouse on available resources. Due to changes in the grant, the organization has had to shift from a grant administrator role to an administer and direct service provider of CBSG services and programs.

The focus of the Park County CSBG grant is in alignment with the organization's strategic plan for the county; services are provided to the low-income clients of the organization's community partners (Park County Court Supervised Treatment Program, Heritage Health Center (FQHC), Crisis Intervention Services, and WISL. YCAN works directly with the case managers at each community partnering organizations to ensure direct services linked to outcomes are provided to low-income clients.

In 2019, the organization obtained three additional counties to its CSBG service area. The organization provides direct emergency type services to the low-income residents of Big Horn, Hot Springs, and Washakie county. The completion of this report will drive programs and services in the future of these three counties.

Reach

The organization's programs and services developed with the input of the low-income residents of Park County, Wyoming, and beyond. Programs and services must enhance health and employment status, overcome obstacles, and end economic hardship for the most vulnerable residents of the Big Horn Basin who are currently living at 125% of the poverty level or below. The organization's current CSBG service area spans over 14,000 square miles. Online self-help services are the most used by low-income residents.

Purpose

To raise funds for the running of this organization and its programs for the low to very low-income (children, adults, seniors, and the disabled).

To be a clearinghouse on available resources and information along with providing funding from grants to non-profit organizations and agencies that offer programs for the low to very low-income (children, adults, seniors, and the disabled).

To write grants and receive money from programs, workshops, and training that this organization runs, or co-sponsors with other organizations for organizational development, board, and staff training in the understanding and development of running an organization and programs for people of low-incomes.

Objective

The organization works to diminish poverty, improve and focus available local, state, federal, and private resources to assist organizations in useful skills and knowledge, to gain access to new opportunities, and for their clients to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Mission

To empower people living in the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming to enhance health, housing, and employment status, overcome obstacles, and end economic hardship.

Vision

We envision communities in the Big Horn Basin, in which the most vulnerable people have the power to lift themselves out of poverty and create vital, healthy lives for their families and communities now and in the future.

Values Connect, Engage, Inspire, Impact, Integrity, Empowerment, Accountability, Respect

Methodology

The Park County Tripartite Board assembled a team of consultants to complete a comprehensive community assessment on their behalf, and present the data back for analysis before completion. The data was compiled, and the Park County Tripartite Board participated in the study of the data. The final report is to contain all the information needed to prepare an update to their multi-year strategic plan, a community action plan, and meet the organizational standards for this CSBG community needs assessment on poverty.

Quantitative data collection and analysis

Extensive quantitative data, which involved the consolidation of numerous studies, assessments, and published reports/statistical data developed for the service area in recent years. This research includes an assemblage of vital statistics and unpublished or raw data from local community organizations as well as the county, state, and national sources. Collectively, the sources generated a great deal of data for this assessment and the board. This report does not address individual communities and neighborhoods in the service area, as data for these areas is suppressed. This data is used by many organizations in the Big Horn Basin to obtain funding through private, state, and federal funding sources. The board reviews programmatic data at each board meeting, so the community feedback and statistical data is of essential importance to the board.

Qualitative data collection and analysis

The qualitative information paints the picture of poverty in every county sharing their own experience in poverty, offers a rich representation of the gravity and extent of the problem. There are various means of attaining qualitative data, such as meetings, interviews, surveys, focus groups, and community events. However, not all methods need to be used; the analysis aimed to present an all-encompassing representation of poverty, keeping in mind each community is diverse, and obtaining qualitative information is different in each area.

This investigation incorporates an assemblage of qualitative data collected in four distinct communities. Community focus groups, community events, and interviews.

The board dissects data collected straight from individuals living in poverty as part of the evaluation. Consumer feedback (qualitative data) obtained directly from individuals living in poverty was explored as part of the community assessment as well. CSBG consumers are living in poverty from the service area (Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie Counties). The results comprised of 105, consumer households living in poverty, which were directly mailed a survey, from the agency.

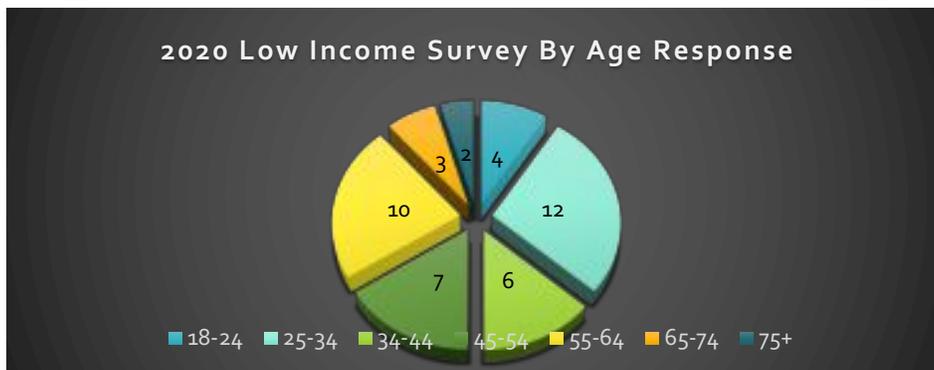
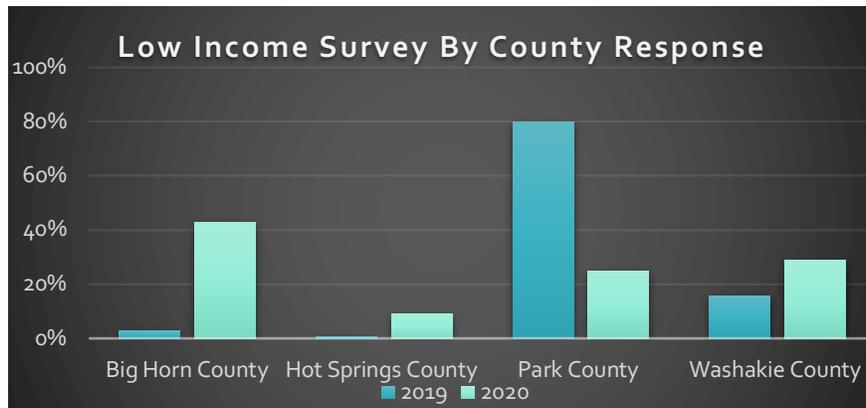
The purpose was to ascertain opinions of the resources existing in the communities, gaps in service industries, living, and unmet necessities in their community. The analysis looked at quality of life indicators, incorporating employment, education, income management, housing, emergency services, nutrition, linkages, self-sufficiency, and health.

Low-Income Survey Participation

A low-income survey published on the agency website together with the CSBG application for assistance. The report generated 142 answers in 2019; Park County low-income consumers completed 80% of the responses; this weight could be due to they have using the agency website for over a decade, and mailed surveys commonly have a low rate of return.

It is necessary to recognize the only mailing list the agency had for people living in Big Horn, Hot Springs, and Washakie consumers were from the dates October 1, 2018, to March 1, 2019, when the survey was mailed. The brief timeframe was not idyllic, so the agency chose to leave the study open after this report was issued. The Park County Tripartite Board was asked by the Community Service Program manager to include the new grant counties Big Horn, Washakie and Hot Springs in the assessment and survey. However, it was not being required by the state office. The Community Service Program manager had no record of previous needs assessments for Big Horn, Hot Springs, and Washakie Counties. The graph below shows participation rates by county for self-identified low-income individuals in the service area from October 1, 2018, to March 1, 2019.

- An analysis of the 44 responses for the first quarter of 2020, the low-income survey observed;
- Forty-three percent of Big Horn County residents living in poverty responded, Hot Springs residents living in poverty responded at 9%, Park residents living in poverty responded at 25%, and Washakie residents living in poverty met at 23%. The results of this survey are consistent with the number of consumers served in each county of the service area.
- Respondents disclosed that females living in poverty made up a higher percentage of respondents at 86%, while males only represented 34% of the respondents living in poverty.
- Respondents indicated that the 18-24-year-old age group and 55-64-year-old age groups living in poverty responded at the highest rates.
- Respondents revealed that 88.64% of respondents living in poverty identified as White/Caucasian, and 6.82% identified as Hispanic/Latino.



CSBG Consumer Participation

Yellowstone Country Assistance Network of Park County, Wyoming, has been linking residents living in poverty to the services and programs they need, principally through online resources for a vast geographical service area and delivering online referrals and public support in all four counties. Many survey respondents were employed in a full or part-time capacity at low wages and occasionally needed programs to provide emergency type services and offer them a hand up to overcome situational poverty.

Housing was the costliest, most used, and most looked-for service that the agency could fund for residents living in poverty in the service area. The evaluation added a survey question on how much families were expending on basic needs. Housing was again the number one need, trailed by food and utilities. Low-income consumer households' expenditures ranked (1) Housing (2) Food (3) Utilities (3) Transportation (4) Health Insurance.

Transportation concerns are not always services provided by the organization, and services may be expensive, so consideration for programs and funding sources to support mobility issues with additional funding sources might be incorporated in organization-wide strategic planning in the future.

Well-defined, consistent procedures from funders would help the Park County clients, who suggested guidelines outside the organizations' control, are frequently shifting. Consumers at the local level become unsatisfied and don't accept policies that are continuously altered. Reliability from year to year on program guidelines is essential.

Consumers indicated income-eligibility determination policies that were altered at the state level three times in the 2019 grant year are disconcerting. Clients may feel the grantee doesn't know what they are doing unless they understand the changes did not come from the organization but the state. Once the government establishes this policy, the consumers feel the board must set a local plan for a grant cycle and not change it.

Public Hearing 2020

The Park County Tripartite Board's 2020 CSBG public hearing and preliminary outcomes of the low-income consumer survey were distributed at the public hearing. No Big Horn County residents or any other members of the public attended the public hearing in Greybull, Wyoming, or via webinar or phone. Notwithstanding, this hearing was extensively publicized on social media, local newspapers, and the organization's website in all four counties. Low participation rates among the low-income community are typical in this service area, according to the Park County Tripartite Board. Of particular concern is the scarcity of public and low-income involvement or interest for programs in their communities. The Park County Tripartite Board took a proactive approach to discovering "why" participation is low in this area. A survey asked vital stakeholders. "What if any are your client's barriers to participating in community activities, government, civic activities?" Transportation was a shared topic and is why the public was given the option to call in or use the webinar to join the hearing. Additional responses are listed below:

#	RESPONSES
1	transportation and affordable child care for training and job searches.
2	They don't read newspapers or listen to the radio. If they listen to radio it is Sirius XM or another service and they all have Netflix and Hulu...so no local news on TV either.
3	Stigmas pertaining to addiction/addicts
4	transportation, being able to plan and manage schedule to attend
5	sometimes language barriers
6	N/A
7	Not enough time to meet family obligations and keep their heads above water and become involved in the community. Many with children are involved in volunteering for youth related activities.
8	education, communication skills, poverty
9	making a wage that covers living expenses
10	Transportation and knowledge of what programs have to offer in our areas.
11	Money. Time. They live in crisis mode constantly. They don't feel like an accepted part of the community. Lack of understanding how they might be helpful. Don't feel that have skills, power, etc.
12	Transportation, money, time as most of them work and go to school.



Community Events Seeking Input

Big Horn County citizens and many Washakie County citizens did not join any community discussions publicized by Yellowstone Country Assistance Network Park County, Wyoming, to increase their involvement in this assessment. Staff focused on additional community events and health fairs to assemble anecdotal material for this report and disseminated print surveys. This lack of participation is a complex issue, as countless explanations itemized by critical stakeholders. The essential responses of stakeholders can benefit from future community hearings, forums, focus group planning.

The Yellowstone Country Assistance Network of Park County, Wyoming, used several community events in Big Horn County to network with both low-income clients and community stakeholders. October 31, 2018, the Yellowstone Country Assistance Network hosted a booth at the Basin, Wyoming trunk or treat at the town football field. Over 500 community members attended, and surveys were circulated for the 2019 community needs assessment.

The staff gave a talk at an event on Presidents' Day 2019 held by the Lovell Chamber, where over 20 Lovell, Wyoming community members attended. The needs assessment survey was disseminated. North Big Horn County low-income residents work with the Mormon church for assistance the majority of the time, some residents of Lovell low-income housing use the Yellowstone Country Assistance Network.

The Yellowstone Country Assistance Network broadly publicized a community public hearing on CSBG funding use for 2020 in all community papers, all Big Horn County, and Washakie County CSBG consumers were also mailed an invitation to attend.

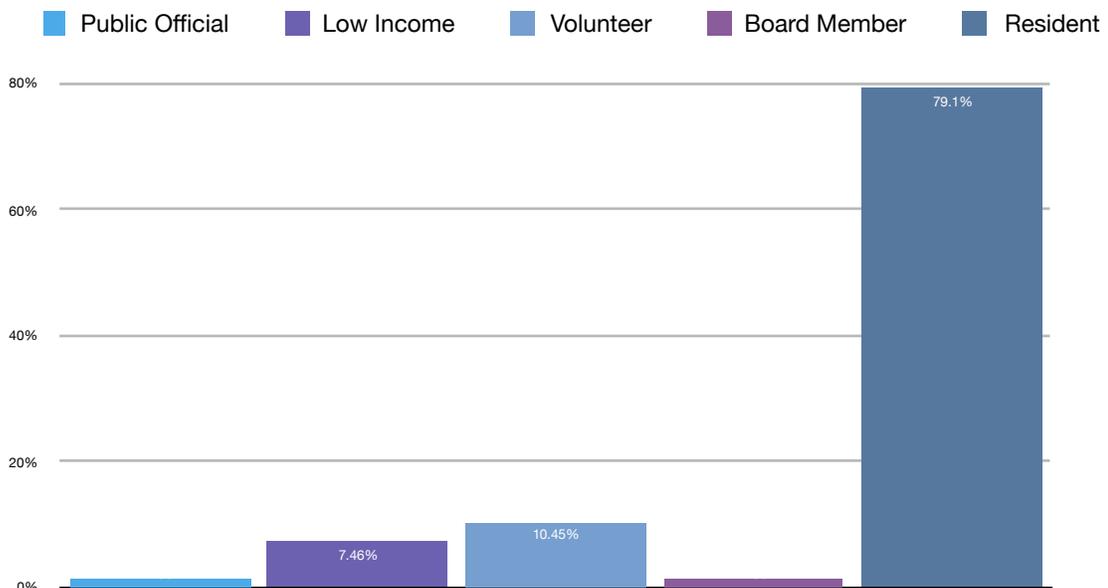
Initial survey results from this assessment were presented, and the goal was to understand if the public experiences were consistent with the concerns the low-income were confronting. On the day of the public hearing, not one community member, consumer, attended the open conference, which is consistent with past years.

In May 2019, staff hosted a booth at the Children's Resource Center Children's Health Fair for Big Horn County. The 2019 community needs assessment survey was circulated to attendees, and an electronic version was available on a tablet. Over 200 print surveys were taken, but there is no way to measure how many completed the study.

Community Needs Survey for Residents

A study pursuing the whole community on survey monkey was employed. The community needs assessment survey that occurred parallel to the survey given to internal low-income consumers. This survey requested more information as to what segment of the population respondents represented, and rather than examining what services they used, they were asked to rate current programs and needs as they perceived them.

- This survey was also disseminated electronically, employing Mailchimp to 119 community service providers (key stakeholders) in the four-county service area.
- The organization publicized this survey on Facebook.
- Print surveys circulated from multiple community organizations that deliver services to families and individuals who may be low-income in the service area.
- The staff member attended community events in both Big Horn and Washakie counties to disseminate surveys and collect low-income and public input for this report
- Finally, this survey was embedded on the organization's website at www.ycanwyoming.com and popped up every-time somebody clicked on the site.



Despite all of the efforts mentioned above, this study only generated 77 replies. Replies originated from 79% of the service area respondents who identified as community residents. Again, the report had a low response rate from self-identified low-income citizens, and the survey remains accessible to acquire higher response percentages, principally in the recently acquired eligible counties. The graph shows respondents by sector of the populace respondents indicated they represented. It is central to note that the segments are not mutually exclusive, and countless people in the region who live in relative poverty will not self-identify as living in poverty. The community needs survey for residents. Hot Springs County made up 61% of the polls, 77 respondents 18% were from Big Horn County, 10% from Park County, and 8% from Washakie County, as shown in the graph above.

The community needs a survey requested beliefs on how grant money ought to be apportioned in their respective county. Results show remarkable support for both community and individual and family services by 71.21%. However, 21% of respondents support funding only community initiatives, and 15% support funding individual and family services only, and 15% of respondents had an opinion on the topic.

The survey questioned respondents if they volunteer for a charity or nonprofit organization. Fifty-seven percent of the respondents signified they volunteer, 20% are volunteer board members for nonprofits in Wyoming, and 11% are former volunteer board members for nonprofits in Wyoming. Thirty-eight percent of respondents specified they do not volunteer.

We asked the top five needed services the organization could deliver to the communities with grant funding in the subsequent three years. Community members overwhelming felt health was the most critical service for agency grant funding to provide, followed by community initiatives and emergency assistance and housing assistance.

Park County Consumer Focus Group

Tara Kuippers Consulting facilitated a community focus group in the Park County service area to collect in-person qualitative data on poverty concerns they are facing in Park County. The organization's work in Park County solely focuses on collaboratively transitioning low-income clients with substance abuse issues to self-sufficiency.

This focus group of Park County Court Supervised Treatment Program clients assessed the needs and barriers of those being served by CSBG funds in Park County, Wyoming. Park County Court Supervised Treatment Program has been the sole focus of Park County funds in 2018 and 2019 and the organization's top community partner for Park County. The focus group also assessed consumer satisfaction. The organization's goal was to serve 36 Park County clients in the Park County Court Supervised Treatment Program in 2019. The focus group included 21 adults from Park County. This focus group had a high participation rate as it conducted as part of their regular required group counseling session, and clients were court-ordered to participate in the meeting.

This focus group was included as part of the 2019 CSBG grant application for Park County, where two towns in Park County would have a focus group. The agency had not applied for CSBG grants in Big Horn, Hot Springs, and Washakie when this proposal was submitted. The State Community Services Program Manager asked the Park County Tripartite Board to have the Tara Kuippers Consulting facilitated a community focus group in one of the other counties instead of two in Park County. The Park County Tripartite Board tried to arrange a focus group in Big Horn and Washakie as well but received no interest.

- **Attendees:** *Due to client confidentiality, no sign-in sheet was used. See the official report.*

Community Focus Group

The organization was able to schedule a forum on poverty facilitated by Tara Kuippers Consulting in Hot Springs County, which no low-income community members attended. The focus group advertised through the Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce, Facebook paid ads, and a paid advertisement in the Thermopolis newspaper, food, and chamber bucks also publicized. Individual invitations through the mail directed to all CSBG consumers in the service area.

The Thermopiles Chamber reported ten stakeholders from Hot Springs and Washakie Counties sign-up, and over twenty attended. We marketed similar opportunities in Big Horn and Washakie Counties, and there were zero responses.

- **Attendees:** *Hot Springs County Memorial Hospital (2) Hot Springs County Attorney Office (2), Hot Springs County Prevention, Hot Springs County Library, Hot Springs County Hospice, Hot Springs County Youth Alternatives, Hot Springs County Public Health, Hot Springs County Senior Center, Washakie County Library, Hope Agency, Community Federated Church, Thermopolis EDC, Wyoming Workforce Services, Cloud Peak Counseling, Community Resident, Risen Son Baptist Church, River of Life Fellowship, AmeriCorps VISTA, Worland Resident, Help Center, YCAN Board Member, Episcopal Church, Backpack Program, River of Life Disability Advocate, Thermopolis Resident, CapTel, Republican Central Committee of Women, Chamber of Commerce, Human Resource Council.*

Customer Satisfaction Data & Analysis

Customer Satisfaction is a general psychological state that mirrors the evaluation of a relationship between the consumer and an organization or service they provide. Satisfaction encompasses one of the subsequent three psychological foundations: cognitive (thinking/evaluation), affective (emotional/feeling), and behavioral.

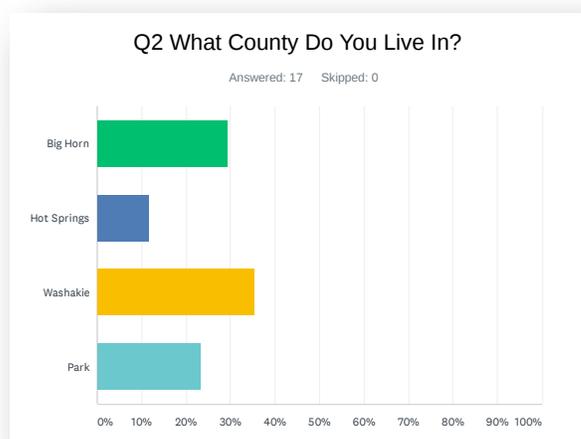
Expectations are belief probability that the service containing specific attributes, features, or characteristics produce certain outcomes given certain anticipated levels of performance based on previous cognitive and behavioral experiences. A portion of customers are going to have an unsatisfactory experience, every organization comes across this problem, but being aware of this fact, allows the organization to choose from many routes of correction.

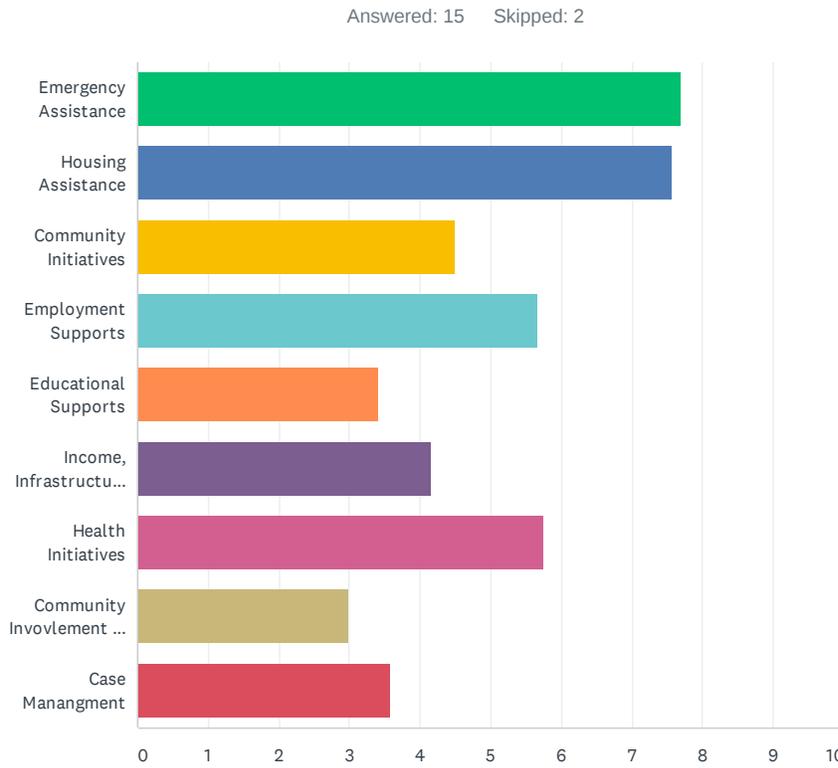
The frequency of use often determines satisfaction. If a service is not used as commonly as expected, the result may not be as satisfying as anticipated. For example, a car that sits in the garage, an unused year subscription to the gym may produce more dissatisfaction with the decision to purchase, than with the actual product/service. Allowing clients emergency assistance only one time per year may create more resentment than satisfaction.

The methodology of the organization's current customer satisfaction data employed multiple strategies. First, the agency mailed out letters to all 105 CSBG clients from October 2018 - March of 2019. Surveys were mailed out in all four counties in the service area, with an additional link to the review online and a print copy of the study with a self-addressed stamped envelope. The Customer Satisfaction Survey was also available electronically on the website www.ycanwyoming.com Twenty-five consumers responded to the survey, which was a 24% response rate. The customer satisfaction survey had a high response rate, compared to an average 10-15% response rate for external customer satisfaction surveys.

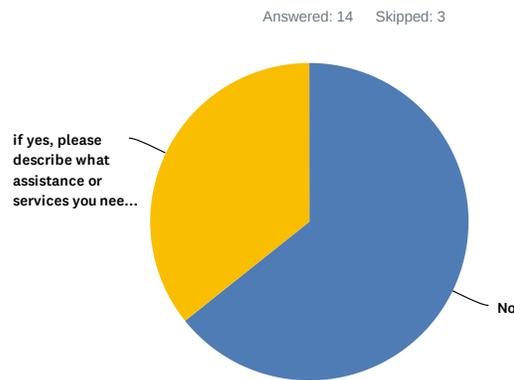
The purposefulness of this portion is ensuring that customer satisfaction data and customer input collected and analyzed as part of the community assessment. The Park County Tripartite Board familiarizes themselves with the desires found in the customer satisfaction data, both qualitative and quantitative, and makes modifications as necessary to advance the consumer's experience. The survey is comparable to that of National Community Action Partnership recommendations and sample customer satisfaction surveys and presented in numerous formats (email, website, mail) to accommodate their consumers. Customer satisfaction feedback was obtained from all four counties in the CSBG service area. Questions addressed their experience with the organization as well as their experience with the staff and program-specific issues.

Customers living in poverty ranked by importance to them the following services they wanted CSBG funding allocated for over the next three years. (1 being most important and nine being the least). Emergency assistance and housing assistance, we the two highest-ranked assistance needed. This correlates with program usage data showing housing the most used service.





35.71% of customers living in poverty identified there were categories of aid they were requesting, but not offered by the organization or CSBG funding. The majority of customers living in poverty obtained the services they were seeking.



Customers living in poverty were also asked an open-ended question to promote dialogue. “Do you have any comments or recommendations to improve how we serve you?”

Key Sectors

Community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, the private sector, the public sector, and educational institutions, and both internal and external stakeholders were engaged in the development of this report. The community resource inventory is to establish what community resources are presently accessible to sufficiently address the needs of the low-income in the community needs assessment. Typically, resources identified as two types: (1) Currently provided services; and (2) other available resources to support new programs directed to new or unmet needs. The community resource inventory appraisal offers an image of all services accessible in the organization's service area that are duplicated and resources in jeopardy.

A community resource inventory survey conducted in tandem with the community needs assessment survey. Yellowstone Country Assistance Network launched a social media campaign on Facebook reached 1,393 users at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/services2012> . Also, a Mailchimp promotion was launched and targeted 118 stakeholders in all four counties with the survey. This portion of the report is an abridged version of that report. The full report can be found at www.ycanwyoming.com.

The responses from the survey were evaluated and paralleled with responses from low-income consumers and other sources. Existing data was studied for how community resources are utilized in Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie counties in Wyoming.

Decision-makers should now be able to tell:

1. Individually, whose needs are being met by which agencies;
2. Whether agencies are serving as many people as they could;
3. Whether several agencies in a definite program (i.e., employment) may be duplicating efforts; and
4. Whether there are areas in need of greater coordination so that services may be offered with a minimum of duplication;
5. Whether programs and resources are threatened or lost in the communities.

The Yellowstone Country Assistance Network presently delivers a comprehensive scope of services to community members living in poverty at or below 125% of the federal poverty level in Big Horn, Hot Springs, Washakie, and Park County.

Services in Park County are in alignment with the mission to empower people living in the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming to enhance health, housing, and employment status, overcome obstacles, and end economic hardship. Services help to consumers overcome the barriers keeping them from self-sufficiency. The board looks at services offered and services lacking as well as current program data to evaluate the data.

Funds from the CSBG grant were previously dispersed to numerous diverse community agencies. Distributions were made grounded on resources discovered to be deficient or absent in this type of assessment. Yellowstone Country Assistance Network of Park County, Wyoming, is presently serving as one-stop-shop for bundled services necessary to overcome obstacles and end economic hardship rather than helping other organizations with grant funding to fulfill their mission. The organization has had to adapt to providing rent, deposit, utility aid, rapid rehousing for the homeless, employment and education supplies/support services, doctor visit payments, vision screening, dental, prescription payment, transportation assistance, consumer advocacy, information and referrals, application and benefit coordination, and case management are altogether services delivered with CSBG dollars in the entire service area. This phase of the community needs assessment established that agencies delivering services to the low-income are helping as many consumers as they can with the funds they currently have. To support more consumers, agencies need

supplementary funding for programs and staff to assist additional citizens living in poverty. CSBG financing may not be feasible in small organizations due to governmental requirements, time and expenses, training, and monitoring requirements. Considering MOU's and voucher systems in the future might be an opportunity for the organization to proceed. Writing for other grants or having a fundraiser to help these organizations are part of the organization's purpose. The information from the survey shows agencies who responded to the study assist anywhere from 28 to 4,000 clients per year. Agency staffing is wide-ranging from 1 to up to 15 staff members.

The feedback from this survey, as well as community participation, low-income consumer comment, did not demonstrate a community concern for duplication of services. Multiple organizations provide food, but with all the organizations that provide food, there was still a demand in the communities for food that is not being met. The survey data below indicates the services existing by survey respondents in the service area.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Health Programs/Services	40.00%	10
Senior Citizen Programs/Services	24.00%	6
Youth Programs Programs/Services	24.00%	6
Social Services Programs/Services	16.00%	4
Nutrition Programs/Services	20.00%	5
Legal Programs/Services	12.00%	3
Employment Programs/Services	4.00%	1
Education Programs/Services	40.00%	10
Emergency Assistance	24.00%	6
Self-Sufficiency Programs/Services	32.00%	8
Transportation Programs/Services	20.00%	5
Housing Programs/Services	24.00%	6
Grant Funding	16.00%	4
State or Local Association	8.00%	2
Local Coalition	12.00%	3
Support or Advocacy Group	24.00%	6
Support Services for Community Action Groups	16.00%	4
Non-Profit & Board Technical & Training Assistance	8.00%	2
Economic Development	8.00%	2
Community Action Agency	4.00%	1
Information & Referrals	32.00%	8
State Government Grantor	4.00%	1
Other (please specify)	32.00%	8
Total Respondents: 25		

- Youth backpack programs have grown in the number of children in need of food; summer food programs may help children over the summers. The agency has put together a list of food resources for their consumers to connect them to community food resources.
- Emergency services have left the communities, and there are not enough emergency resources in place to pick up the slack, as reported in Big Horn, Washakie, and Hot Springs Counties. Focus group participants all feel low-income community members' basic survival needs are more important than providing case management, and emergency services should be the number one priority of the Tripartite Board. They expressed making sure to ask the low-income what they need at the time before relying on other's opinions of what services they can receive.
- Small pockets of poverty in some communities has caused crime, substance abuse, and suicide issues.
- In all communities addressing basic human needs such as food, heat, and shelter are highly relevant, the requirements are not being met when the demands are too high.
- Washakie County residents and service providers stated that organizations in the community do not always work well together; they used the example of how many churches are in the small town of Worland. You can't plan an event and have everyone come together. You have to go out and work with each organization individually - Yellowstone Country Assistance Network, has only found a few agencies willing to coordinate CSBG services. The State Community Services Program Manager stated at the agencies on-site on May 15, 2019; the state office had not yet found an eligible entity to take over the Community Services Block Grant for Washakie County as there has been no interest. No CSBG consumers or community members from Washakie County wanted to participate in a focus group when advertised. They would only provide information over the phone via informal interviews while trying to obtain assistance.
- Park County has a poverty alleviation coalition, as well as the Park County health coalition, who both meet monthly to address the exact issues this report seeks to find.
- Resources in the community are discussed regularly, and agencies put out their call to action repeatedly. This is common in all counties in the service area. Programs and resources that rely on grant funding, which are always under the threat of being lost, most agencies have found ways to diversify and keep the doors open, partner with other organizations to obtain the resources they need to serve those in need.
- Community action agencies providing one-stop-shop and wrap-around services will offer more services to low-income individuals who can help-low income families work on their transition out of poverty and to self-sufficiency.
- Small counties where the "pot" of CSBG money does not stretch far enough to meet the need was another issue. Community initiatives may provide options for providing higher quality services more equitably in these small communities, community, and both low-income and community surveys showed community support for community initiatives if pared with individual and family services.
- Case management services were more desirable to community members than the actual low-income consumers who stated they did not feel a need for more case management programs in the service area as most consumers have multiple case managers at numerous agencies. Community members don't know how many organizations are providing case management in the service area.
- Providing board training for non-profits would be helpful to ensure the success of these organizations now and in the future.



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Causes & Conditions of Poverty

Key Findings

The organization examined and analyzed the causes and conditions of poverty in the current CSBG service area. Causes of poverty embody social, economic, and political factors contributing to poverty and obstacles that exist in the service area. The amount of stress and anxiety that poverty places on a person can cause a multitude of problems. Challenges faced by the poor can also cause health problems and safety concerns. Frequently, people in the service area living in poverty are hit with one bad thing that compounds. As that adverse event causes additional events and that other unfortunate event causes yet another event. The absence of mobility or healthcare can lead to recurrent tardiness or absences for children in low-income regions. Parents that make up low-income areas may have dropped out of school early themselves to find a job and support their parents or support the younger children. Living in rural and frontier communities presents obstacles to obtaining services and high earning careers.

Poverty has no single cause; multiple causes are connected and compounding. Poverty manifests itself in an unforeseen crisis: an accident, health problem, job loss, or divorce. These predicaments can be intensely exasperated when compounded by other factors such as low education, limited skills training, lack of savings, lack of employment, or absence of family supports. Poverty can result from personal struggle — physical, mental, or emotional — and many people experiencing hardship are confronted with a scarcity of emotional, psychological, or financial support.

Conditions of poverty exist because of more substantial systems both inside the service area and outside influences: fluctuating market demand for skills or labor, gaps in social safety nets, the high costs of education and health, or because of systemic discrimination. Poverty manifests for all these interlocking reasons and is compounded by the interaction of causes and effects. Individuals also respond to their poverty differently. An optimistic outlook can be hope for the future, like everything going to be all right. We also see people starting from nothing and being productive and wealthy because they believe they can change their circumstances. On the other hand, some hopeless individuals; they think nothing is going to change because they let other people judge them, and they judge themselves. Poverty is one of the most complex problems confronting this service area, the state of Wyoming, the United States of America, and the world.

Agency Level Findings:

- Community Services Block Grant funding is not adequate for the organization to provide direct services that align with their mission "To empower people living in the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming to enhance health, housing, and employment status, overcome obstacles, and end economic hardship" in some of the CSBG counties. The CSBG funds only allow for emergency type services that may exacerbate the cycle of poverty in Hot Springs and Washakie Counties. It would be hard for any small agency to obtain or maintain compliance with the complex grant and provide adequate services.
- The Yellowstone Country Assistance Network of Park County, Wyoming, was created by Park County Tripartite Board, in 2007, as a 501 c 3, when the Park County commissions no longer sought to administer the CSBG grant for Park County, Wyoming. The purpose of YCAN was to become a small grassroots organization with one part-time employee overseeing and monitoring the CSBG grant for Park County and submit monthly and annual reports from sub-grantees to the state office. Yellowstone Country Assistance Network was to support local community organizations in archiving their mission. The articles of incorporation never once mention the organization was to be a direct service provider to the low-income.
- The organizational-wide strategic plan states, "to allocate grant funding to subgrantee programs and services focusing on reducing barriers to providing services to low-income people. Education, Employment, Infrastructure, and Asset Building, Housing, Health Social and behavioral development, and Civic Engagement and Community involvement." YCAN will only provide direct services if not sub-grantee applies for CSBG. We will focus on providing direct services to clients of our community partner's case manager clients.
- Currently, the organization has had to phase out other revenue streams and grants to maintain compliance with the CSBG grant. This puts the organization in a high-risk category for only having one funding source. It is recommended that throughout the strategic planning process, the Board of Directors works with a professional to complete a SWOT analysis, access their purpose and mission, and make sure they are in alignment with what the organization was created to do.

Types of Poverty Identified

Four distinctive community categories of poverty were recognized in the service area and were parallel in each of the four counties. Situational poverty, rural poverty, generational poverty, and relative poverty were all recognized by the low-income, key stakeholders, and community members who participated in this assessment as well as the investigation of the results.

Fundamental discoveries that may exasperate the causes and conditions of poverty were all identified by the low-income, key stakeholders, and community members who participated in this assessment — obstacles to getting out of poverty included, housing, health, childcare, and emergency assistance.

Situational poverty is the temporary type of poverty based on the occurrence of an adverse event like an environmental disaster, job loss, and severe health problem. People can help themselves even with a little assistance, as poverty comes because of unfortunate events: situational poverty is the most prevalent form of poverty in the service area. Families with an unexpected medical issue or accident occurring, which causes loss of wages for a short period, puts them in situational poverty where they need a hand up to get back to self-sufficiency. Single parents with no paid time-off have lost jobs staying home with sick children that can't go to school or daycare. Seniors with Social Security as their only income source may have their car breakdown, water heater goes out, or some other unexpected problem that a one-time input of funds can help them regain self-sufficiency. They need a safety net program.

Rural Poverty occurs only in specific area types, with populations below 50,000. The service area spans 14,318 square miles, with a total population of 54,156 for all four counties that encompass the service area. YCAN focuses on alleviating the causes and conditions of poverty for the 5,395 below the poverty line in rural and frontier towns. The low population limits services available for people struggling financially, and a lack of high wage job opportunities only compounds the problem.

Focus groups identified generational poverty, and crucial stakeholder interviews have identified the issue of generational poverty. Generational poverty is when a family has lived in poverty for at least two generations. Community members see these families lacking the resources to move beyond their situation, and the children cannot see past current struggles towards contenting education, they are in a cycle of dealing with the problems of today. Hot Springs County has a very high number of children living in poverty, coordination of services with the local schools, and Head Start programs addressing the two generations of the children and their parents living in poverty. The same sentiments shared at community events hosted by Yellowstone Country Assistance Network in Big Horn County towns of Basin, and Lovell, Wyoming.

Relative poverty is known from the social perspective that is living standard compared to the economic standards of the population living in surroundings. Simply put, it is a measure of income inequality. What is considered high income in one area of the country could be regarded as middle or low income in another area of the county. If a family's income isn't enough to meet the average standard of living, they are considered to be in relative poverty. For example, a family can be regarded as poor under this lens if it cannot afford vacations, or cannot buy presents for children at Christmas, or cannot send its children to the university. Usually, relative poverty is measured as the percentage of the population with income less than some fixed proportion of median income.

Broad & Complex Community Impacts of Poverty

Poverty is a complex and wide-ranging community issue that was existing and recognized. Property taxes, accessibility of education and training, the success of local businesses, and the necessity to advocate on the problem with local officials', all impact poverty. Stigmas and poverty can be crushing when individuals are transitioning from incarceration, inpatient treatment facilities, and other stigmas associated with poverty. When developing programs, it is necessary to keep in mind that some landlords will not rent to persons with felony convictions, substance abuse problems. It is imperative to inform community members of all the walls thrown up when someone is trying to get back on their feet and establish economic independence.

Income or lack of income is an obstacle to self-sufficiency 27% of those living in poverty in the service area reported they have zero income; of that, 19 %of stated they were female and identified as White/Caucasian. The majority of respondents in the service area, with no income, were age 25-34. With a vast geographical service area, that distances four counties, not each county or community share the same experiences of poverty. The 2020 low-income survey shows that in Park County, 70% of those living in poverty reported they could typically meet necessities without assistance. This contrasts with Hot Springs County, where 0 of those living in poverty stated they could usually meet needs without help.

Housing or absence of affordable housing arose over and over throughout the assessment process. Accessible Section 8 Housing presents barriers too many with low incomes, involving; credit checks and criminal background checks, disregard many in poverty from gaining the housing subsidies they desperately need. This is an external systemic problem that touches the community as a whole.

Section 8 Housing units in Hot Springs County are virtually non-existent; only one facility for seniors exists in the county. This is a community level issue that is exacerbated by low paying jobs, lack of childcare, absence of post-secondary education, and shortage of knowledge of HUD and Section 8 housing choice vouchers programs

High rent and housing expenses over 30% of the family's incomes lead to high numbers of eviction notices in the service area. One of the top used assistance is eviction assistance for families with children, though the statistical data demonstrate very low actual legally filed evictions. Additional concerns discovered in the quality of housing that is affordable is deficient quality with little insulation and old inefficient heating units. In numerous instances causes utility bills to be higher than monthly rent, and programs like LIEAP are seasonal and don't tackle utility problems year-round. The 2020 low-income survey revealed 4% of those living in poverty reported they are overdue on rent, 20% said they are homeless or have received an eviction notice. This data is essential to enlighten future planning and projections for services to families living the entire service area as this is not echoed in quantitative data.

South Big Horn County data demonstrates there are no residential vacancies. The geographic information systems (GIS) maps isolate this finding. This data is serious for apprising decision-makers in future development, by just observing at the statistical data Big Horn County has a 6.3% vacant residential rate which is skewed by the high vacancy proportion in North Big Horn County.

Health Impacts

Numerous aspects of health play a role in poverty. Several community programs such as public health, non-profit hospitals, federally qualified health centers are mandated to conduct community needs assessments specific to poverty. This appraisal did not go into precise healthcare needs as not to duplicate efforts of other organizations in the region. Low-income requirements concerning healthcare and health insurance is an issue tied directly to poverty. County Health Rankings & Roadmaps by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in 2019, were also retained.

2019 County Health Rankings can be used to enlighten decision-makers in future planning. Hot Springs County is ranked 21 of 23 counties in Wyoming in Health Outcomes, and the county has a 14% uninsured rate (16% adults and 8% children), primary care physician to patient ratio is 1170:1.

The Hot Springs focus group specified health-related concerns comprised of inadequate mental health services, drug, and alcohol-related problems, knowledge of where to access contraception, and growing costs of medical care are all health-related concerns recurrently cited as mutually causes and impacts of poverty in Hot Springs County. According to the 2019 County Health Rankings, 11% of residents report frequent mental distress less than the state average of 12%, access to mental health providers was to patient ratio 320:1 more than the state average at 330:1. The rankings also showed a teen birth rate of 18 compared to the state rate of 32. Healthcare costs for Hot Springs County was \$7,267 lower than the state rate of \$8,145.00.

County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors
Big Horn	15	22
Hot Springs	21	9
Park	7	3
Washakie	8	10

Dental Care Access

Individuals on Medicare and Medicaid have access to preventive dental care. Conversely, they don't obtain dental services to repair problems or treat dental emergencies.

Low-income individuals without insurance had inadequate access to dental assistance that would deliver them a smile that could support and improve their employment status, raises, and higher-earning jobs.

Childcare & Youth Programs

The information comprehensively validates the number of children living in poverty in the CSGB service area. All of the gathered qualitative data disclosed that childcare was a problem for those living in poverty and a hurdle to employment attainment. The absence of childcare is a topic for both communities and low-income parents who are trying to work.

Emergency Assistance

Low-income clients, community members, and key stakeholders all articulated concerns for declining safety-net programs, and local churches can't take all of this on themselves. The organizations must tackle the delivery of emergency type services without affecting a cycle of dependence on government programs. The organization offers assistance supporting multiple domains that are accessible to permanent county residents who are at or below 125% of the federal poverty level one time per year and no more than two times in five years to avoid a cycle of dependence on emergency services. Funding for these services is on a first-come, first-serve basis, which is only accessible while funds last. Most applications come in the wintertime concurrent with seasonal layoffs, cold weather, and higher utility bills. That being understood, resources may not be readily available all year long and might not assist in a crisis for somebody in need during summer months. Pursuing supplementary funding sources to fill these gaps might inform future planning.

Elderly Population

The low-income senior population is increasing, according to community members, and it was distinguished as a demographic element that influences many problems connected to poverty and poverty alleviation.

Substance Abuse

One of the agencies key focuses is on helping those with substance abuse issues obtain the treatment and support they need to remain clean and sober and regain their place in society. Substance abuse comes with many stigmas, and barriers to self-sufficiency and consequences can be far-reaching such as babies being born addicted.

Community Input on Impacts of Poverty

Community members, key stakeholders, and those living in poverty of the service area focused on the effects or impacts of poverty on themselves, their agency, the community. Below are the matters discovered in community feedback on the impact of poverty.

- Impacts on the family and family relationships with higher divorce rates for families under stress or crisis due to poverty. Children being removed from the family put in foster care, and unintentional pregnancies and families can't get out from underneath it.
- Increased crime due to poverty has led to stealing and theft to meet basic needs, food diapers, etc., and drug and alcohol abuse, if parents are in jail, it creates a humiliation for the child, put in foster care and produces a succession of poverty for youth.
- Agencies are overstretched cannot support growing kids' food backpack programs as necessity is continually mounting.
- Stress and general health influences of feeling "stuck" in the cycle of poverty, not having necessities met has damaging health outcomes.
- Community and County level economic impacts, low-income families struggle to shop locally, which shrinks business, declines the tax base, which increases property taxes (cyclical issue).
- Inadequate education and job training prospects, aside from online/web-based programs, scarce local educational opportunities in Hot Springs County.
- Access to services in small communities is an obstacle to clients attaining services. Community stigma regarding people in poverty, damaging mindsets against those in poverty who need assistance and resources, NOWCAP exiting the communities.
- Treatment court clients need multiple services and assistance funds to overcome their addiction and regain their place in society.

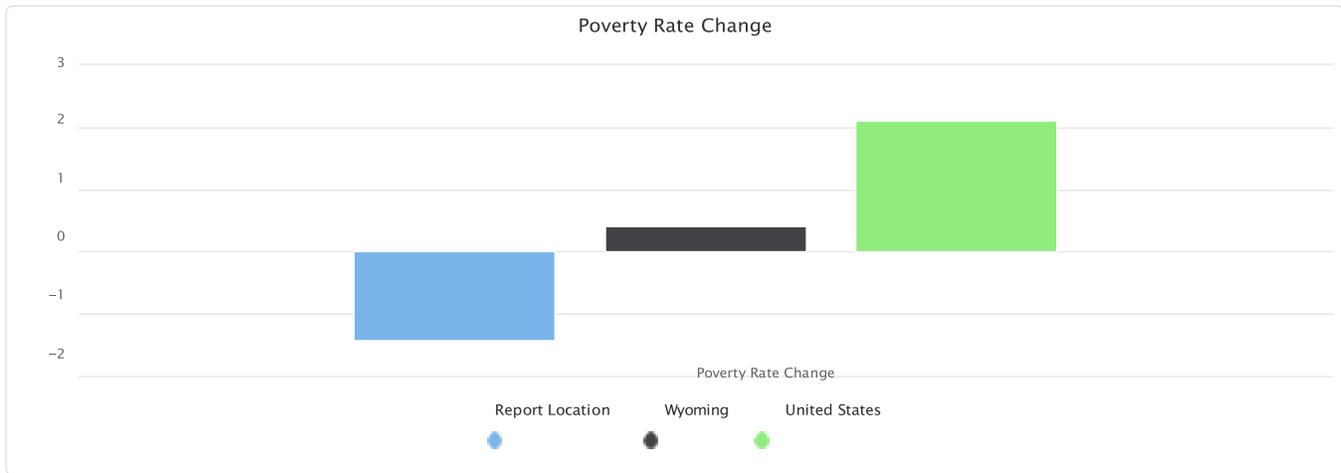
Poverty Rate Change

The poverty rate change in the CSBG service area from 2000 to 2017 is presented below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the region decreased by -1.43%, compared to a national increase of 2.1%. Big Horn County showed a decrease from 14.1% to 12.2%, which is still higher than the state average. Hot Springs County remained equal and is also more significant than that of the state average. This poverty rate change should advise future forecasting to incorporate services for the full-service area, particularly for Big Horn County and Hot Springs County, as they are higher than the state average.

Report Area	Persons in Poverty 2000	Poverty Rate 2000	Persons in Poverty 2017	Poverty Rate 2017	Change in Poverty Rate 2000-2017
Report Location	5,790	11.88%	5,528	10.45%	-1.43%
Big Horn County, WY	1,564	14.1%	1,433	12.2%	-1.9%
Hot Springs County, WY	564	12.1%	556	12.1%	0%
Park County, WY	2,785	11.1%	2,694	9.4%	-1.7%
Washakie County, WY	877	11.1%	845	10.7%	-0.4%
Wyoming	50,357	10.4%	61,319	10.8%	0.4%
United States	31,581,086	11.3%	42,583,651	13.4%	2.1%

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2017. Source geography: county. Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

The diagram below displays poverty is declining for the service area, contrasting state, and national data reports.



Households in Poverty

The number and percentage of households in poverty are shown in the service area. In 2017, it was estimated that there were 2,096 households, or 9.5%, living in poverty.

The service area as a whole is again below the state and national percentages. Conversely, Hot Springs County and Big Horn County are still more significant than the state percentages of households in poverty, which is consistent with the number of people living in poverty.

Report Area	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
Report Location	22,028	2,096	9.52%
Big Horn County, WY	4,481	507	11.3%
Hot Springs County, WY	2,246	285	12.7%
Park County, WY	11,811	930	7.9%
Washakie County, WY	3,490	374	10.7%
Wyoming	230,237	25,127	10.9%
United States	118,825,921	16,390,109	13.8%

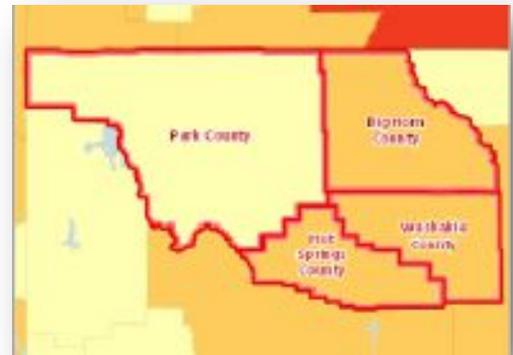
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2017. Source geography: county

The GIS map below shows Park County was well below 10% of households living in poverty at 7.9%. This indicator has been detected in internal programmatic data. Numerous participants of CSBG programs and services are single-person households who do not have adequate income to meet essential needs.

This data should inform future planning to include services for individuals in Park County. Factors that can change these indicators include income inequality, changing racial composition, family structures (single mother headed households). On the contrary, increased education attainment decreased, and income growth falls.

Households Living Below the Poverty Level, Percent by County, ACS 2013-17

- Over 20.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- 10.1 - 15.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed Report Location



Internal Household Type Data

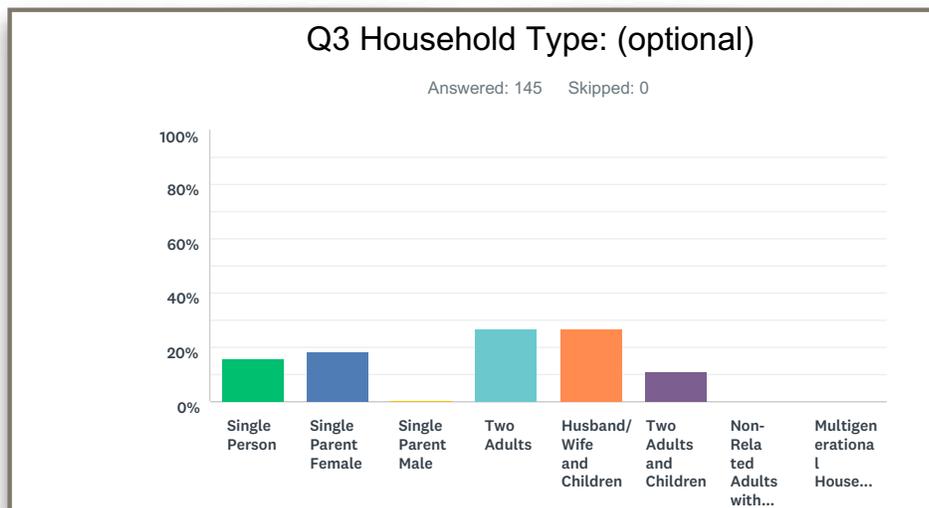
Internal data represents consumers living in poverty identified based upon their household type. The data was analyzed and compared with low-income survey data showing single individuals living in poverty represented 40% of survey respondents living in poverty, as well as single-parent females living in poverty who represented 23% of survey respondents.

Household Type	Number of Households
Single Person	63
Two Adults NO Children	22
Single Parent Female	36
Single Parent Male	7
Two Parent Household	18
Non-related Adults with Children	3
Multigenerational Households	2
Other	3
Unspecified	2
TOTAL	156

Source YCAN 2019 Annual Report

Low-Income Survey Responses

The study showed that of the 145 people in the service area living in poverty, 26.90% were two-adult households and 26.90% husband-wife and children households, and 19% were single-parent females. No single parent males took the survey.



Families in Poverty by Family Type

According to ACS 2013-2017 five-year estimates for the service area of the 5,136 individuals living in poverty, 845 families are living in poverty. About half are married couples, and the other half is female householders, only 5 are male householders.



Photo by Christopher Burns on Unsplash

Poverty Rate (ACS)

The following report section shows population estimates for all persons in poverty for the service area. According to the American Community Survey 5-year estimates, an average of 9.70 percent of all persons lived in a state of poverty during the 2013 - 2017 period. The poverty rate for all persons residing in the service area is less than the national average of 14.58% and the state average of 11.13%.

This data shows that Park County's population in poverty rate is dropping. YCAN has served the county since 2007, and this is the lowest percentage of the poverty rate since 2007.

This data also shows that while below national averages, Big Horn, Hot Springs, and Washakie County have higher than state poverty rates.

The State Community Services Program is actively seeking organizations and governments in Hot Springs and Washakie Counties to apply for the CSBG grant for those counties. The CSBG eligible entity status comes with benefits and barriers. The low funding allocation makes it cost-prohibitive to meet the organizational standards, Park County Tripartite Board requirements, have an office space, and staff a small organization with funding in the \$30,000 range. The organization faces similar barriers with four to five hours of staff time allocated to Washakie and Hot Springs County, processing emergency type assistance or a community initiative may be all that an organization can do with the funds available. The organization is working community partners at the Department of Family Services, Senior Centers, Public Health, and the Help Center and Domestic Violence Centers to ensure services and applications distributed in these areas of Hot Springs County. In Washakie County, the organization receives referrals from the Department of Family Services and Cloud Peak Counseling. Still, no other community groups have expressed interest in partnerships with the program, which puts Washakie County the risk of losing another eligible entity.

Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Percent Population in Poverty
Report Location	52,962	5,136	9.7%
Big Horn County, WY	11,634	1,518	13.05%
Hot Springs County, WY	4,638	579	12.48%
Park County, WY	28,603	2,000	6.99%
Washakie County, WY	8,087	1,039	12.85%
Wyoming	569,412	63,398	11.13%
United States	313,048,563	45,650,345	14.58%

2020 Low-Income Survey Gender Data

The survey outcomes for **income** show:

- Women living in poverty reported 32% lived below the 50% FPL; 24% lived at the 51-75% FPL; 26% 76%-100 FPL; and 24% lived at the 101%-125% FLP, 3% reported living at the 126%-150% FPL.
- Twenty-five percent of women living in poverty reported they did not have any income; 22% had inadequate income to pay their bills;36% can usually meet bills without help.
- Males living in poverty reported 40% lived below the 50% FPL; 33% lived at the 51-75% FPL; 13% 76%-100 FPL; and 7% lived at the 101%-125% FLP, 7% reported living at the 126%-150% FPL.
- Thirty-six percent of males living in poverty reported they did not have any income; 21% had inadequate income to pay their bills;7% can usually meet bills without help.
- Sixty percent of males living in poverty quantified they have debt in collections vs. 40% of females living in poverty. Fifty-five percent of females living in poverty have poor credit vs. 40% of males living in poverty who have poor credit.

The survey results for **housing** show:

- Males and females living in poverty in the service area described that 87% of males rent vs. 13% own their homes. Females 82% rent vs. 8% own their homes, and 11% of females conveyed they were homeless This data should enlighten upcoming forecasting to contain services as it does not show up on national data sources such as the ACS survey.
- The survey of people living in poverty showed that 26% of males vs. 16% of females were facing eviction or homelessness. Thirty-three percent of males living in poverty stated they were behind on rent vs. 43% of females living in poverty.

The survey results for **employment** show:

- Fifty-eight percent of males living in poverty had no job but were actively looking; 8% had no job and were not looking for employment; 17% had only part-time or seasonal employment.
- Forty percent of females living in poverty had no job but were actively looking. The report also showed 13% had no job and were not looking for employment; 13% had only part-time or seasonal employment, and 7% had full time living wage jobs \$10.50 an hour plus benefits.

The survey results for **health** show:

- The survey of people living in poverty exhibited that 18% of females had no insurance vs. 13% of males living in poverty that do not have insurance. Twenty-one percent of females explained they did not have enough insurance vs. 13% of males living in poverty who listed they did not have adequate health insurance.

The survey results for **education** show:

- The survey of people living in poverty revealed that 27% of males living in poverty had no high school diploma vs. 14% of females with no high school diploma. Thirty-three percent of males living in poverty had a high school diploma, vs. 35% of females living in poverty with a high school diploma.

Population in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone

The following table exhibits population estimates for all persons living in poverty. The Percent of Hispanic/Latino residents living in the service area is higher than the state and national levels. Big Horn County is just slightly higher than the state average, and Park County is almost double the state and federal averages.

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Report Location	1,027	4,109	26.88%	8.36%
Big Horn County, WY	210	1,308	21.13%	12.29%
Hot Springs County, WY	2	577	2.27%	12.68%
Park County, WY	649	1,351	40.19%	5.01%
Washakie County, WY	166	873	14.78%	12.54%
Wyoming	11,641	51,757	21.1%	10.06%
United States	12,269,452	33,380,893	22.15%	12.96%

2020 Low-Income Survey Race/Ethnicity Data

The survey results show 86% of people living in poverty reported they identified as White/Caucasian. In Big Horn County, 33% of people living in poverty said they identified as Hispanic/Latino. In Washakie County, 68% of people living in poverty reported they identified as Hispanic/Latino. Forty-four percent of people living in poverty said they identified as White/Caucasian were behind on rent. Sixty-six percent of people living in poverty reported they identified as Hispanic/Latino had no income. This data does not correlate with the national statistics on Population in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone, as most survey respondents identified as White/Caucasian. Twenty percent of people living in poverty reported they identified as White/Caucasian had no insurance.

Internal Ethnicity Data

CSBG consumer demographic CAP60 data report results are shown in the table. The organization delivered services to 69 or 20% of consumers living in poverty who identified on their application for services that they were Hispanic or Latino and one hundred and ninety-one, or 56% of consumers who identified on their application for services that they were not Hispanic or Latino. Seventy-seven of the applicants did not answer the question. Poverty by ethnicity should inform future planning of culturally appropriate programs in Big Horn, Hot Springs, and Washakie County who have a larger population of Hispanic/Latino population than the state of Wyoming.

Hispanic or Latino Total	Hispanic or Latino Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino Total	Not Hispanic or Latino Percent	Unspecified Total	Unspecified Percent
69	20%	191	56%	77	22%

CAP60 Annual Report Data FFY2019

Population in Poverty by Race

ACS 2013-2017 five-year population estimates show the white community represented 95.79% of the report area, as with much of Wyoming. Minority rates in the service area were statistically insignificant, and the data was suppressed.

Internal Race Demographic Data

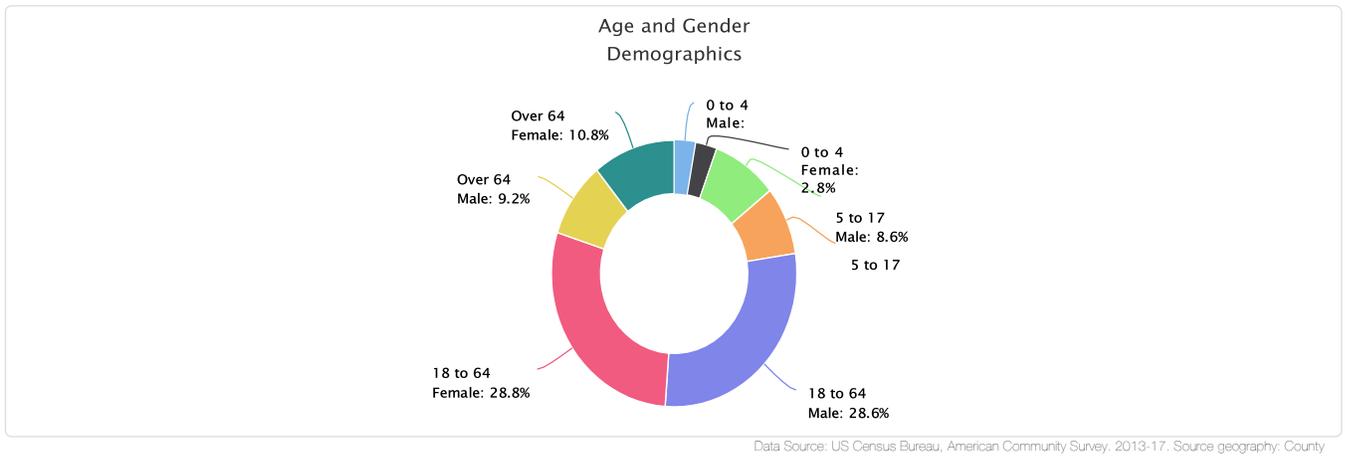
CSBG customer demographic data based upon their race alone. Fifty clients did not respond to this question, and the majority of those living in poverty served by YCAN, 258, identified as White.

American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Biracial/Multi-racial	Other	Unspecified
7	0	3	1	258	9	9	50

Population Age and Gender Demographics

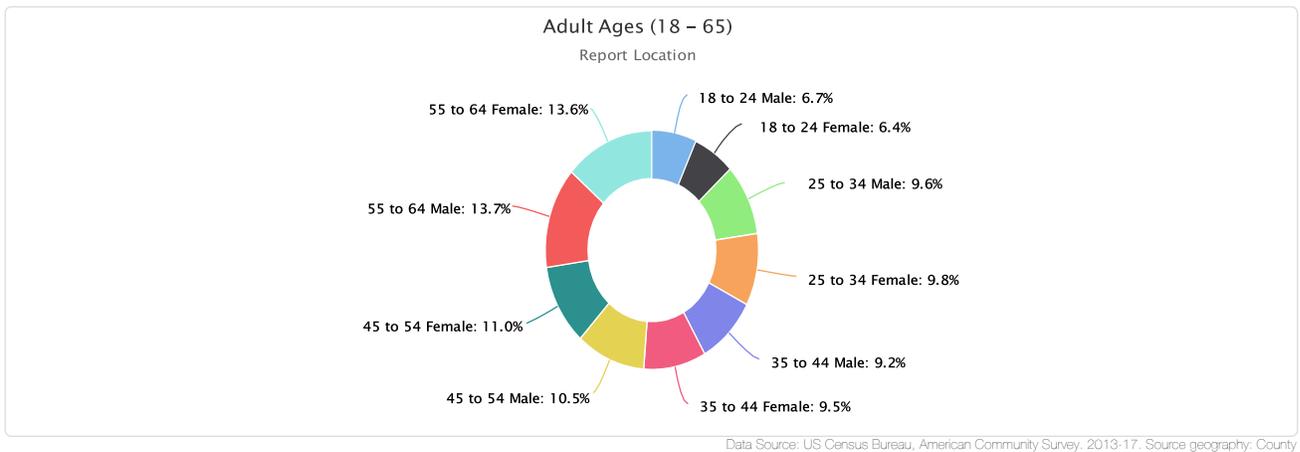
The population by age and gender within the CSBG service area is shown below. According to ACS 2013-2017 5-year population estimates for the report area, the female population comprised 50.78% of the report area, while the male population represented 49.22%. This data shows decision-makers the make-up of their counties by age and gender.

Females age 18-64 make up 28.8% of the population, and males age 18-64 make up 28.6% of the service area population.



Adult Ages (18 - 65)

Population by age and gender for adults age 18-65 are more evenly spread. The data shows females age 55-64 at 13.6% and males at 13.7% of the service area population.



Customer Satisfaction Responses

Analysis of customer satisfaction responses showed those who partook in CSBG services and completed a customer feedback survey described their ages between 29-74, without significant variance by age group. Two consumers were in their 20's; two consumers were in their 30's; Two consumers were in their 20's, three consumers were in their 40's; Two consumers were in their 50's; two consumers were in their 60's, and three consumers were in their 70's.



Photo by [Joel Overbeck](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Childhood Poverty

A comprehensive approach can support identifying among children who are experiencing poverty. Considering family types with children in poverty in each county, WIC enrollment, Child Care, and childhood poverty as it relates to age, gender, and race/ethnicity. This data on households with children living in poverty should enlighten forthcoming preparation for youth and family programs in Hot Springs County. Programs may be geared towards early education, married couples with children, while the other three counties may need services geared towards single mothers.

Families with related children below poverty by family type in **Big Horn County** shows 397 families are living in poverty in the county, of those single mothers make up the majority of households living in poverty at 31.4%.

All Families	Number	374	356	361	393	397
	Percent	12.6%	12.2%	12.3%	13.2%	13.4%
Married Couple	Number	134	173	203	262	279
	Percent	5.6%	7.3%	8.8%	10.5%	11.7%
Single Father	Number	66	35	16	4	10
	Percent	24.5%	12.6%	6.3%	2.0%	4.3%
Single Mother	Number	174	148	142	127	108
	Percent	57.2%	53.6%	40.5%	43.6%	31.4%

Data Source: These were derived from American Fact Finder table B17006 (factfinder2.census.gov).

Families with related children below poverty by family type in **Hot Springs County**, of those married couples, make up the majority of households living in poverty at 21.7%

Data Source: These were derived from American Fact Finder table B17006 (factfinder2.census.gov).

All Families	Number	122	138	182	187	170
	Percent	12.1%	13.3%	19.3%	20.5%	20.6%
Married Couple	Number	66	76	115	124	130
	Percent	8.6%	9.5%	16.5%	20.3%	21.7%
Single Father	Number	2	3	4	4	5
	Percent	2.1%	3.1%	6.1%	5.6%	17.2%
Single Mother	Number	54	59	63	59	35
	Percent	36.7%	42.4%	35.8%	25.8%	17.8%

Families with related children below poverty by family type in **Park County**, of those **single mothers**, make up the majority of households living in poverty at 39.9%

All Families	Number	717	502	541	421	408
	Percent	12.3%	8.6%	9.2%	7.1%	7.0%
Married Couple	Number	346	106	77	116	152
	Percent	7.4%	2.4%	1.7%	2.5%	3.3%
Single Father	Number	10	14	16	0	0
	Percent	5.0%	3.2%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Single Mother	Number	361	382	448	305	256
	Percent	38.1%	38.7%	54.2%	38.7%	39.9%

Families with related children below poverty by family type in Washakie County, of those single mothers, make up the majority of households living in poverty at 49.2%

All Families	Number	329	362	382	323	355
	Percent	15.8%	17.9%	19.2%	16.6%	19.2%
Married Couple	Number	120	147	207	221	207
	Percent	8.1%	10.8%	14.8%	15.5%	14.9%
Single Father	Number	94	80	0	0	0
	Percent	50.0%	36.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Single Mother	Number	115	135	175	102	148
	Percent	27.9%	31.0%	35.8%	26.8%	49.2%

Data Source: These were derived from American Fact Finder table B17006 (factfinder2.census.gov).

Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) Enrollment in the CSBG Services Area

Data on households receiving WIC was evaluated for trends. Big Horn County households obtaining WIC has increased in the past three years. Hot Springs County households getting WIC has diminished in the past three years. Park County households receiving WIC has increased in the past three years. Washakie County households obtaining WIC has also diminished in the past three years.

Location	Data Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Big Horn	Number	14	12	18	18	NA	NA	13	13	15	18
Hot Springs	Number	10	11	13	13	NA	NA	9	10	11	12
Park	Number	53	53	51	43	NA	NA	43	40	38	39
Washakie	Number	19	18	20	16	NA	NA	13	13	11	12

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Big Horn	Number	60	58	65	42	43	55	49
Hot Springs	Number	24	19	19	17	20	16	11
Park	Number	78	89	106	87	68	81	83
Washakie	Number	43	37	32	40	26	36	22

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Health - Division of Vital Records and Statistics

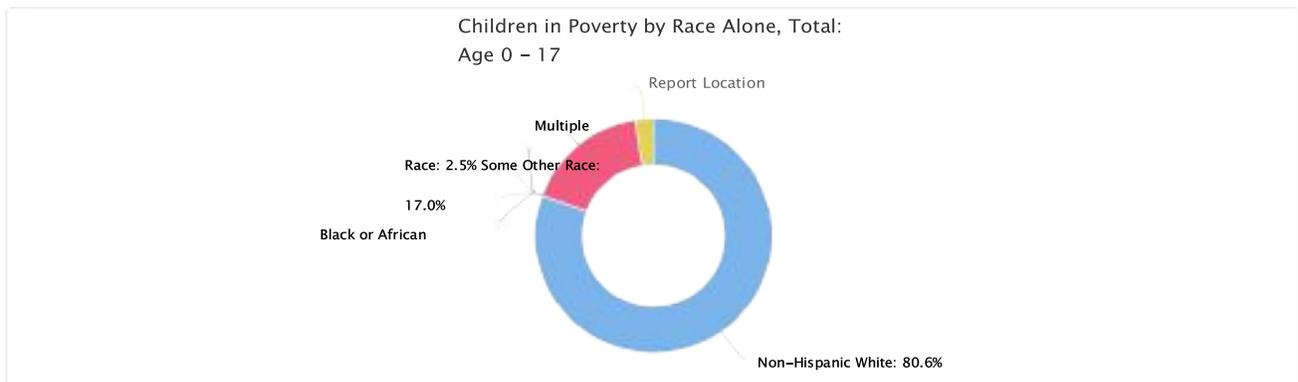
Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0 - 17

Hot Springs County shows a much higher than state and national average of not Hispanic children living in poverty at 21.62% and 0 Hispanic children living in poverty in the county. On contrast, Park County shows 44.07% of children are living in poverty than non-Hispanic children at 5.17%

Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 0 - 17

Report data shows that 80% of children living in poverty were Non-Hispanic White, some other race at 17% was also reported.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates. 2017. Source geography: County





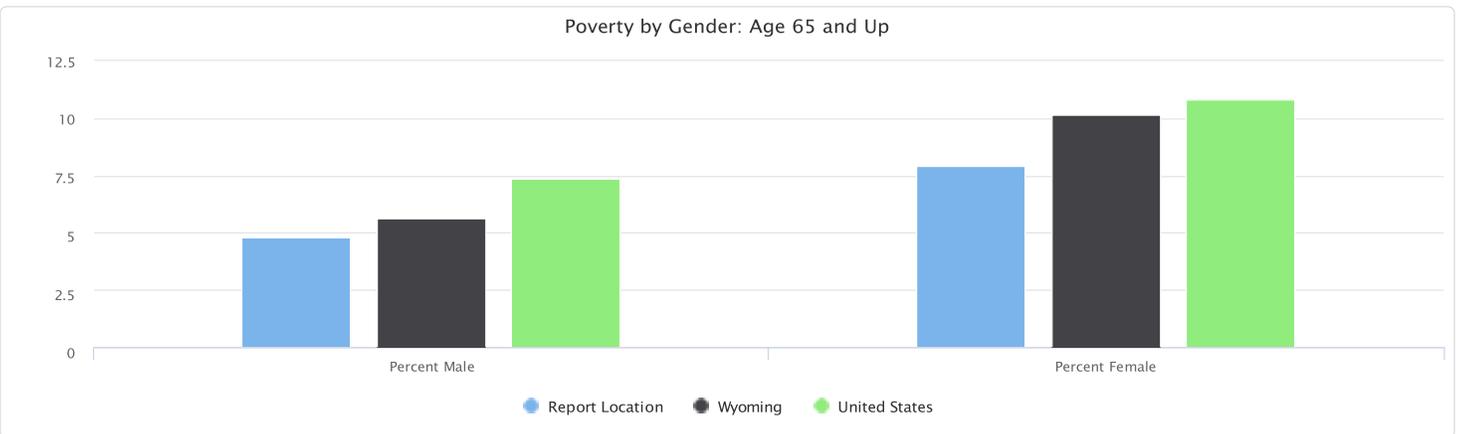
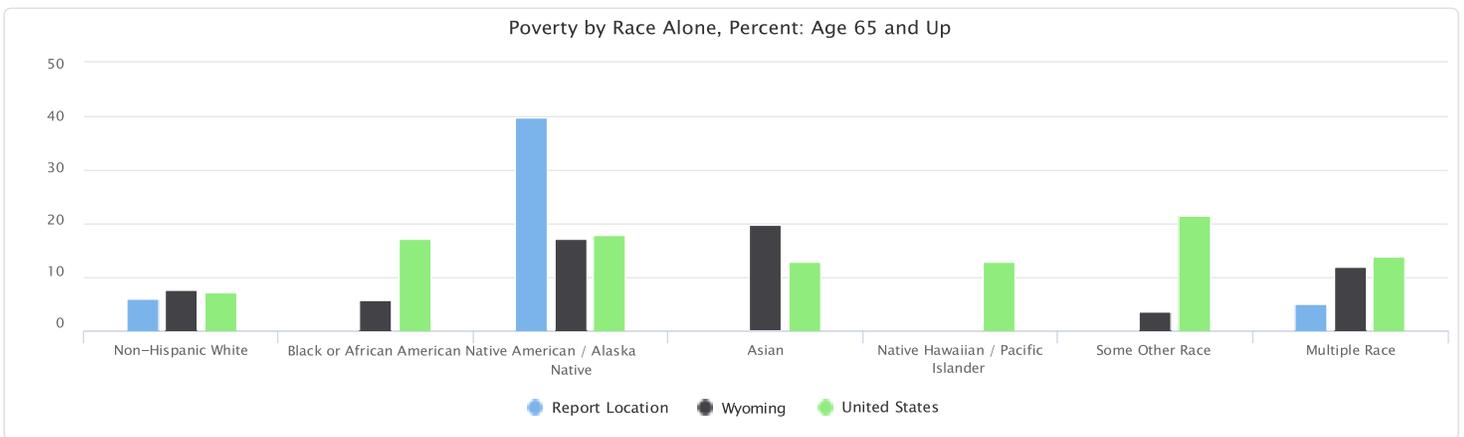
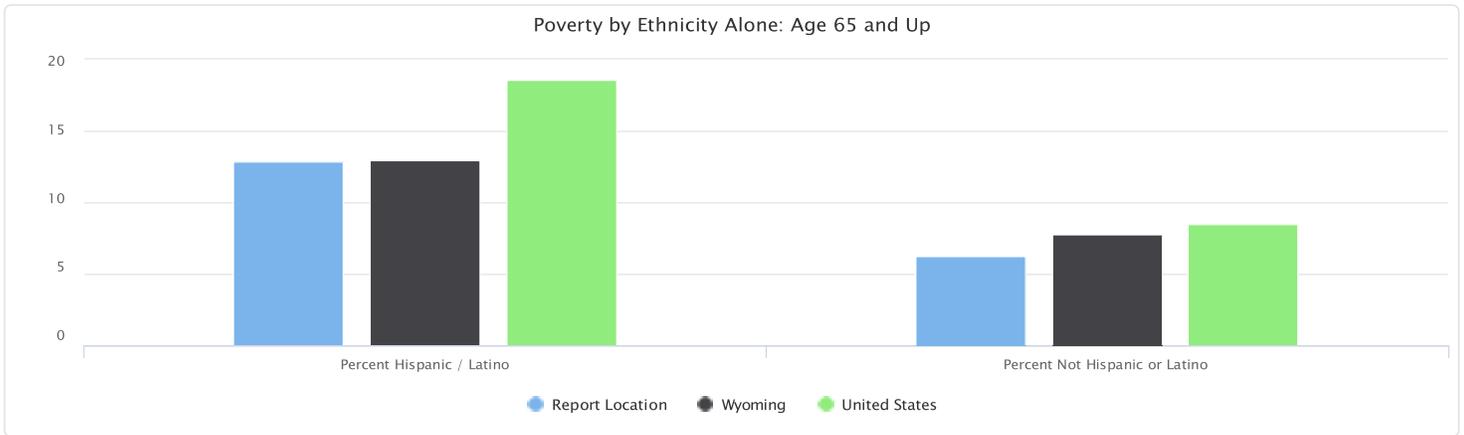
Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-4

Population and poverty estimates for children age 0-4 living in poverty are shown for the CSBG service area. According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 13% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 22.5%. Big Horn and Washakie Counties are reporting higher numbers of children age 0-4 living in poverty at higher than state averages. Hot Springs County has 30.3% of children age 0-4 living in more elevated, which is significantly higher than state and national data.

Report Area	Ages 0-4 Total Population	Ages 0-4 In Poverty	Ages 0-4 Poverty Rate
Report Location	2,951	383	13%
Big Horn County, WY	729	124	17%
Hot Springs County, WY	228	69	30.3%
Park County, WY	1,540	122	7.9%
Washakie County, WY	454	68	15%
Wyoming	36,937	5,685	15.4%
United States	19,532,877	4,390,252	22.5%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2017. Source geographic County.

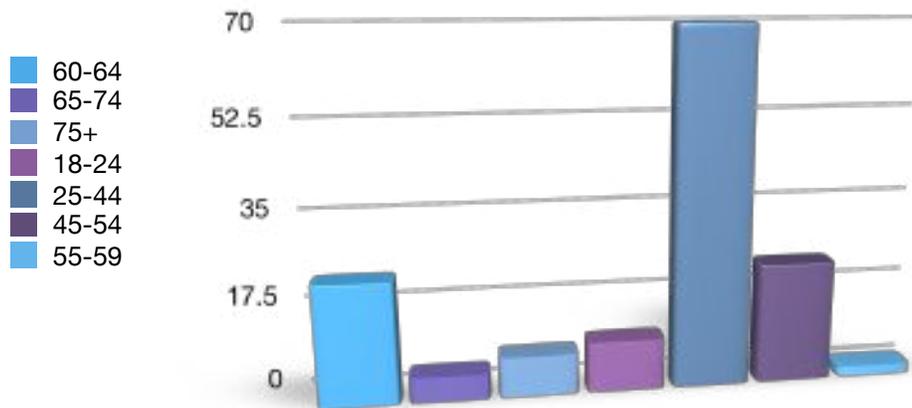
The following graphs are poverty rates for seniors by gender, race, and ethnicity. The richer glance illustrates that Native American/Alaskan Native senior citizens are at a considerably higher rate of poverty than any other race in the service area.



Low-Income Survey Responses

The 2019 low-income survey respondent's population 65-75+ represented 9% of survey respondents. The quantity of seniors living in poverty in the service area is lower than both the state and national statistics signify. This data does not mean the seniors living in poverty in the service area do not have needs that can be addressed with CSBG dollars.

Access to affordable dental services, accessible vision screenings, and affordable medical services not covered by Medicare are everyday requests from senior consumers of the organization.



Key Stakeholder Focus Group Responses

Focus group participants said the mentality of poverty and cost of living is especially an issue for an elderly population living on fewer resources. Hot Springs and Washakie Counties attendees stated they have a large group of older adults in the community. Compared to ACS data that shows that 4,638 is the total population of the county, and 1,142 of the total population was aged 65 and up, which is about 25% of the county population, and 67 of those or 5.9% are seniors living in relative poverty.

Community Initiatives

Small communities without seniors' centers are looking at ways to bring meals on wheels to a community center where seniors can gather and eat lunch together rather than have the meals delivered to their homes. This creates less isolation among the elderly and creates a greater sense of community.

CSBG Consumers Below 125% FPL

In CSBG FFY 2019, Yellowstone County Assistance Network served 337 CSBG consumers who were at or below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level. Since this was the agency's first year serving four (4) Wyoming counties this data as baseline data for future planning and evaluation, the agency goal was to help 149 unduplicated individuals and exceeded this goal by actually serving 337.

- In Park County, 63 individuals provided services supporting multiple domains; the goal was to serve 36 individuals for 2019.
- In Big Horn County, 143 individuals received emergency services; the goal was to help 59 individuals for 2019.
- In Hot Springs County, 44 individuals received emergency services; the goal was to serve 22 individuals in 2019.
- In Washakie County, 87 individuals received emergency services; the goal was to help 32 individuals in 2019.

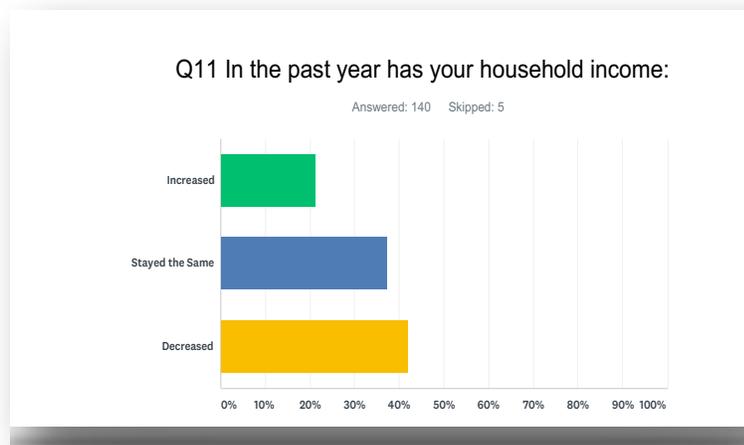
2020 Low-Income Survey Responses

The 2020 survey respondents living in poverty stated that their current poverty level was:

- 34% were up to 50% of the FPL
- 27% were in the 51-75% FPL
- 23% were in the 76%-100% FPL
- 14% were in the 101%-125% FPL
- 3% were in the 126%-150% FPL

Low-Income Survey Responses

The 2019 low-income survey respondents showed that in the past year, 37% of incomes have decreased, 37% of incomes have stayed the same, and 42% of incomes have declined. A similar question asked on the community resource inventory survey. "Your client's income has ____ in the last year." Service provider respondents reported that 45% of clients' income decreased, 27% of clients' income stayed the same, and 27% not applicable. This question from service providers may not have significance as many of these agencies have income level thresholds for client eligibility so that this data would indicate no increase in income based on eligibility. New CSBG national performance indicators will be essential to track as some of the outcomes of the low-income transitioning out of poverty.

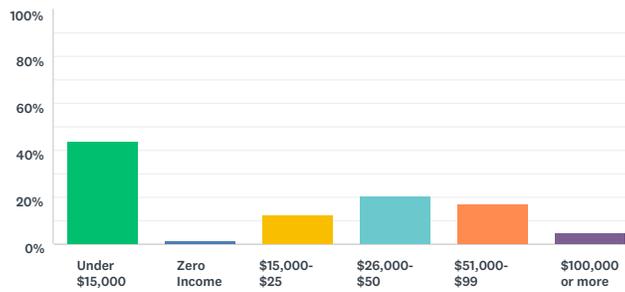


Low-Income Survey Responses

Self-identified low-income survey respondents reported household income by thresholds, 44% were under \$15,000 a year, and two had zero income. Interesting to note that 4.90% stated they had an income over \$100,000 a year and they were self-reported as living in poverty, we do not know the household sizes for this indicator, so it is impossible to know if all of the respondents are under the poverty threshold. However, most of the households are under \$50,000 a year. Income types and non-cash benefits low-income consumers reported receiving are also listed below 67% come from income. The majority of respondents said their income was from employment.

Q5 What category best describes your total annual household income from all sources?

Answered: 143 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Under \$15,000	44.06% 63
Zero Income	1.40% 2
\$15,000-\$25,000	12.59% 18
\$26,000-\$50,000	20.28% 29
\$51,000-\$99,000	16.78% 24
\$100,000 or more	4.90% 7
Total Respondents: 143	

The 2020 Low-Income survey outcomes for **income by gender** show:

- Women living in poverty reported 32% lived below the 50% FPL; 24% lived at the 51-75% FPL; 26% 76%-100 FPL; and 24% lived at the 101%-125% FLP, 3% reported living at the 126%-150% FPL.
- Twenty-five percent of women living in poverty reported they did not have any income; 22% had inadequate income to pay their bills;36% can usually meet bills without help.
- Males living in poverty reported 40% lived below the 50% FPL; 33% lived at the 51-75% FPL; 13% 76%-100 FPL; and 7% lived at the 101%-125% FLP, 7% reported living at the 126%-150% FPL.
- Thirty-six percent of males living in poverty reported they did not have any income; 21% had inadequate income to pay their bills;7% can usually meet bills without help.
- Sixty percent of males living in poverty quantified they have debt in collections vs. 40% of females living in poverty. Fifty-five percent of females living in poverty have poor credit vs. 40% of males living in poverty who have poor credit.

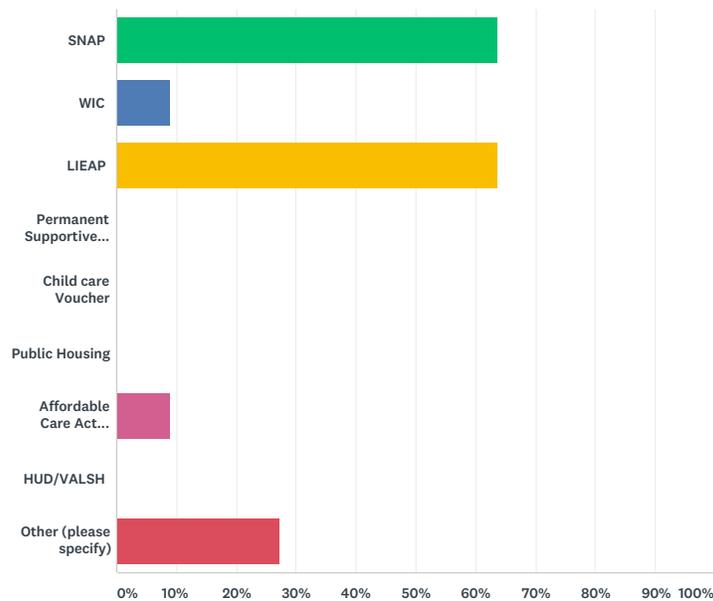
Low-Income Survey Responses

Housing is the highest cost of living, followed by food and utilities consistent with what consumers have stated in other qualitative and quantitative data. This graph shows low-income are receiving food and utility subsidies, but not one of the respondents is receiving housing subsidies.

Barriers to housing subsidies include criminal background, substance abuse issues, and credit scores are all evaluated before qualifying. Many low-income individuals have one or more of the barriers listed and do not qualify.

Q9 Please Check all non-cash benefits your household receives.

Answered: 11 Skipped: 134



Other (please specify): NOWCAP, Wyoming Medical Donation, St Vincent's Hospital covers me 100%, and none. This data shows that LIEAP and SNAP are the most commonly used non-cash household benefits. Public Housing and Child Care were not used, which may indicate a lack of knowledge of the programs; this may be an area where the agency can educate clients on these programs.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	Count
Income From Another Source	3.05%	4
Social Security	28.72%	35
Employment	67.18%	88
Employment + Cash Benefits	0.00%	0
Pension	11.45%	15
SSI	6.11%	8
SSDI	0.00%	0
Worker's Compensation	6.82%	9
Unemployment Insurance	13.74%	18
Child Support		

Salary by Occupation

The following data also comes from MIT on the occupation vs. typical annual salary for the service area. This data can be useful when assessing low-income access to the job market and what trades in the service area are paying.

Occupational Field	Typical Annual Salary
Management	\$92,471
Business & Financial Operations	\$61,435
Computer & Mathematical	\$62,144
Agriculture & Engineering	\$74,263
Life, Physical & Social Science	\$56,518
Community & Social Service	\$48,010
Legal	\$64,305
Education, Training, Library	\$48,247
Art, Designs, Entertainment, Sports & Media	\$38,361
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	\$64,850
Healthcare Support	\$30,820
Protective Service	\$43,175
Food Preparation & Serving Related	\$21,757
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	\$28,156
Personal Care & Service	\$25,420
Sales & Related	\$29,874
Office & Administrative Support	\$35,192
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	\$29,874
Construction & Extraction	\$49,245
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	\$54,038
Production	\$50,983

Education

Economic and social insecurity often are associated with poor health. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of educational achievement contribute to access to care and a community’s ability to engage in healthy behaviors. Without a network of support and a safe neighborhood, families cannot thrive. Ensuring access to social and economic resources provides a foundation for a healthy community. Educational attainment shows the distribution of educational attainment levels in the report area. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25 and is an estimated average for the period from 2013 to 2017. Community resource information showed there are numerous educational opportunities in each county served, although knowledge, getting connected, and desire to educational resources may be a barrier. Many people living in generational poverty are looking at life through the lens of “today” they cannot seem to the future when they are struggling to buy food or keep the lights on.

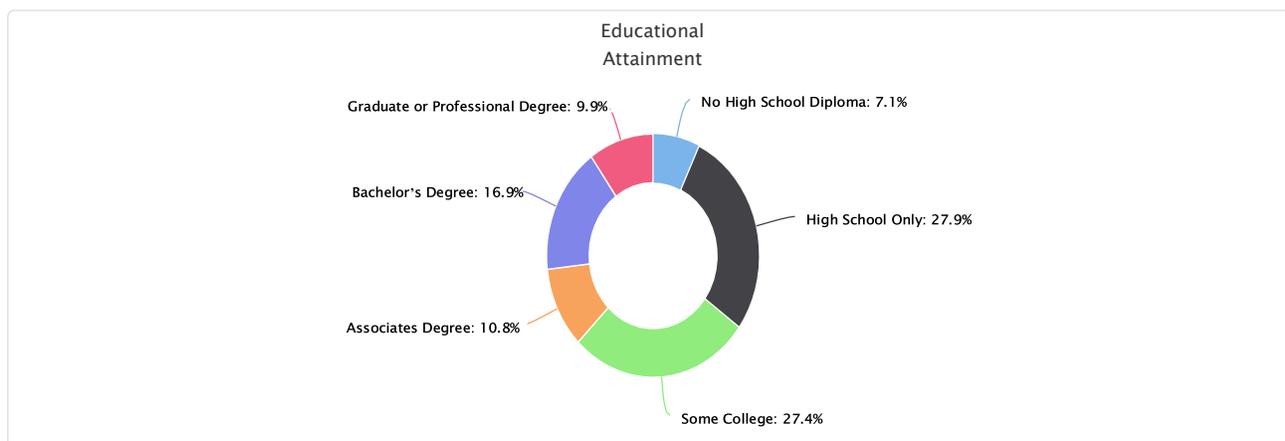
Educational Attainment

Educational attainment shows the distribution of educational attainment levels in the report area. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25 and is an estimated average for the period from 2013 to 2017.

Report Area	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associates Degree	Bachelor’s Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Report Location	7.1%	27.92%	27.4%	10.79%	16.93%	9.85%
Big Horn County, WY	9.49%	28.9%	33.1%	9.3%	14%	5.2%
Hot Springs County, WY	7.49%	26.3%	30.5%	14.1%	13.3%	8.3%
Park County, WY	4.9%	27.5%	24.7%	10.6%	19.2%	13.1%
Washakie County, WY	11.46%	29%	27.3%	11.3%	15.4%	5.6%
Wyoming	7.24%	28.7%	26.4%	10.9%	17.5%	9.3%
United States	12.69%	27.3%	20.8%	8.3%	19.1%	11.8%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

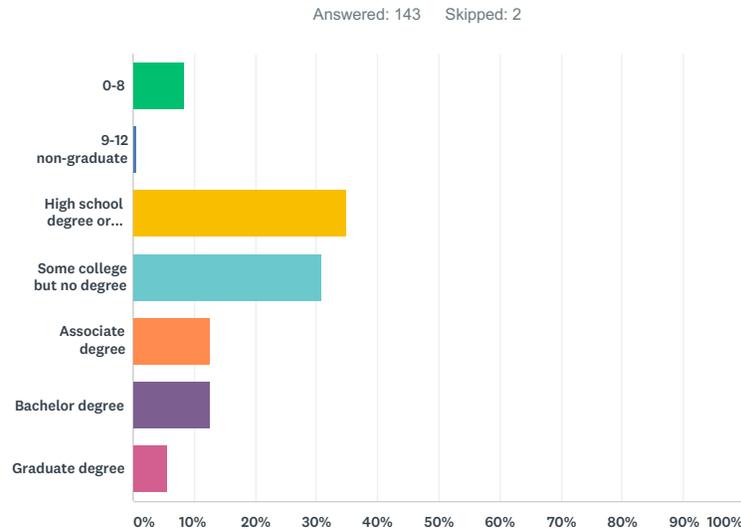
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-17. Source geography: County



Low-Income Survey Responses

Low-income consumer survey respondents indicated the highest level of school they have completed. It is important to note that the majority of self-identified low-income respondents have above a high school diploma. The low-income survey respondents' answers mirror that of other data reported, and interesting to note that a small percent has a graduate degree or higher.

Q17 What is the highest level of school you have completed?



The 2020 Low-Income survey results for **education by gender** show:

- The survey of people living in poverty revealed that 27% of males living in poverty had no high school diploma vs. 14% of females with no high school diploma. Thirty-three percent of males living in poverty had a high school diploma, vs. 35% of females living in poverty with a high school diploma.

Internal Consumer Demographics

Internal CSBG consumer demographic data from October 1, 2018, to July 31, 2019, indicated the following education attainment data from applications received from CSBG consumers. The 2016 community needs assessment showed there was a need for education services in Park County. Low-income survey responses from 2016 and 2017 indicated the same. Yellowstone Country Assistance Network offered education services, and only two applicants in two years applied for education supports, meaning it was not a need. Resources in the communities were identified, and education services appear to be broad and targeted to the low-income. The results of this assessment do not indicate new education services for post-secondary should be created. This, however, does not mean program enhancements are not recommended.

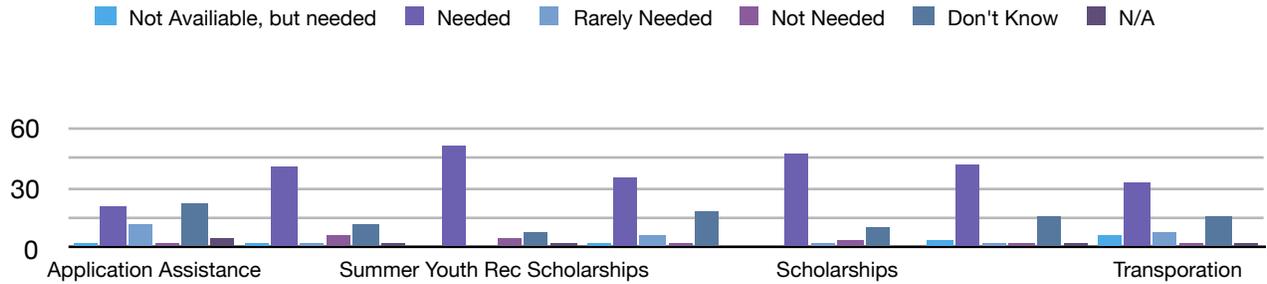
Education Level	Number of Clients
Grade 0-8 (14-24 years old)	7
Grade 9-12 non-graduate (14-24 years old)	6
High School Grad/GED (14-24 years old)	9
12+Some Post-Secondary (14-24 years old)	0
2-4 years College Graduate (14-24 years old)	0
Graduate of other post-secondary school (14-24 years old)	0
Unspecified (14-24 years old)	27
TOTAL	40
Education Level	Number of Clients
Grade 0-8 (25+ years old)	11
Grade 9-12 non-graduate (25+ years old)	20
High School Grad/GED (25+ years old)	60
12+Some Post-Secondary (25+ years old)	23
2-4 years College Graduate (25+ years old)	15
Graduate of other post-secondary school (25+ years old)	0
Unspecified (25+ years old)	54
TOTAL	183

Internal CSBG consumer demographic data did not show any CSBG participants with graduate-level degrees. Although the low-income survey results showed that 5% of low-income respondents had a graduate degree, we compared this to 2017 low-income survey data used for the organizational comprehensive strategic plan. We found that 11% of respondents had a graduate degree or higher.

The Census Bureau's annual report on income and poverty highlights among bachelor's degree recipients, roughly 3.6 million or 4.8%, is living in poverty in 2017, which has increased from 3.3 million and 4.5% in 2019.

Community Needs Survey for Residents Education Responses

The community needs assessment survey respondents indicated application assistance was not a significant need and services offered in the community, but transportation and scholarships for education could be a need. Youth programs ranked high as a need for before and after school programs, recreation scholarships, school supplies, and youth behavior improvement programs.

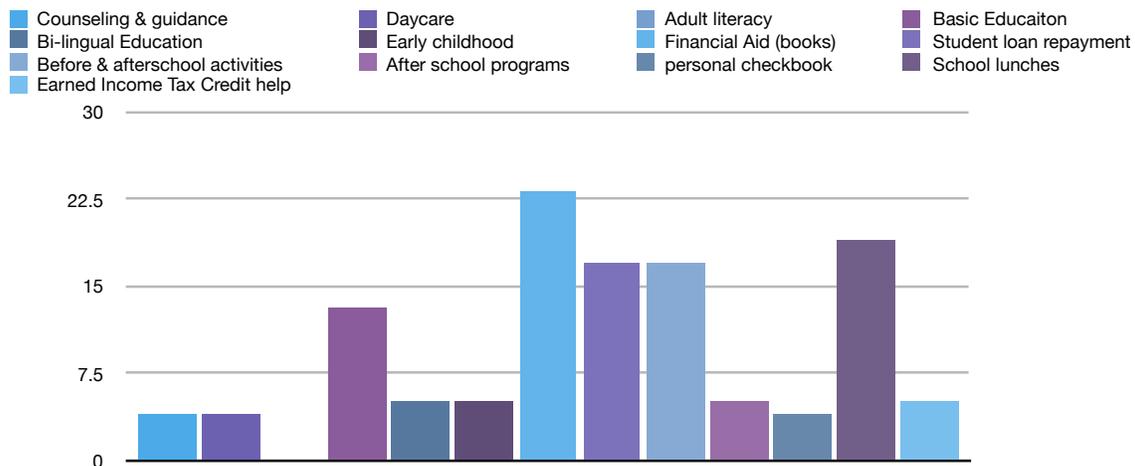


Low-Income Survey Education Responses

We asked what education needs the low-income had. We had responses from 67 respondents, and 78 skipped the question. The number one need was scholarships or help with books and college supplies not covered by other programs. This is a service currently provided by Yellowstone Country Assistance Network with CSBG funding. The low-income customer satisfaction survey respondents indicated they did not obtain education supports from the agency. Internal data showed only two educational supports in 2019.

Key Stakeholder Survey Education Responses

The community resource inventory conducted in tandem with the assessment listed twenty-two post-secondary education resources available in the service area; two training and development resources; seven high school equivalency program sights; one adult literacy program; online educational resources; three community educational programs; and three self-sufficiency specific programs

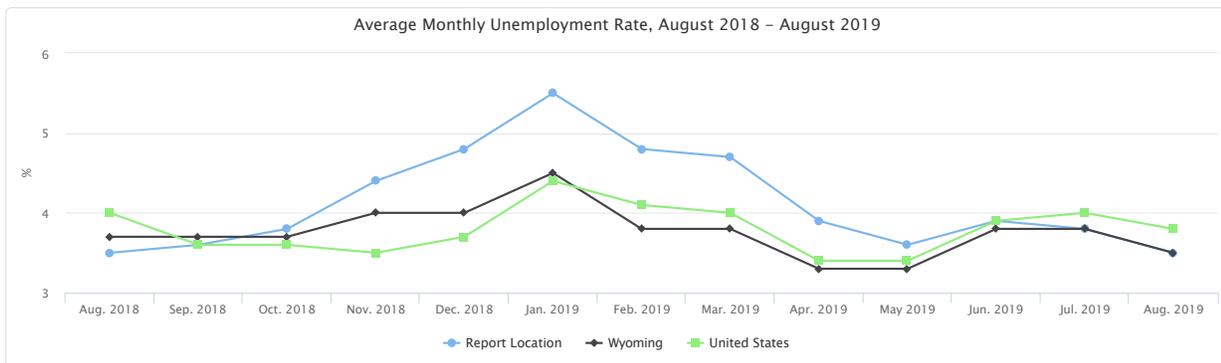


Unemployment July of 2019

Total unemployment in the report area for July 2019 equals 972, or 3.5% of the civilian non-institutionalized population age 16 and older (non-seasonally adjusted). This indicator is relevant because unemployment creates financial instability and barriers to access, including insurance coverage, health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Report Location	27,847	26,875	972	3.5%
Big Horn County, WY	5,243	5,036	207	3.9%
Hot Springs County, WY	2,223	2,146	77	3.5%
Park County, WY	16,461	15,912	549	3.3%
Washakie County, WY	3,920	3,781	139	3.5%
Wyoming	292,361	282,228	10,133	3.5%
United States	165,092,439	158,813,976	6,278,464	3.8%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2019



Internal CSBG Consumer Demographic Reports from October 1, 2018, to July 31, 2019, indicated that the agency served 119 individuals who reported they were unemployed, which is 11% of the services areas unemployed individuals. Big Horn County showed the highest unemployment rate at 3.9%, which is above the state and national levels. 79.61% of CSBG consumers reported they were unemployed at the time of intake. We compared this to low-income survey data listed above, showing 18% were unemployed and looking for work, and 7% were unemployed and not looking for a job. Living wage jobs in Big Horn County are hard to come by and attribute to relative poverty in the area. A seasonal labor force, low wage jobs for women, are also factors.

Unemployment Change

Unemployment change within the service area from June 2018 to June 2019 exhibited in the table below. According to the US Department of Labor, unemployment for these thirteen months fell from 4.02% to 3.89%. Unemployment levels fell the lowest level in almost 50 years this spring. The economy added 263,000 new jobs in April 2019, and the national unemployment rate was the lowest it has been 3.6% since December 1969.

Also, in April, the United States experience the 14th consecutive month of an unemployment rate below 4%. So, with unemployment so low, why does the service area still have people living in poverty? In economics, we know that unemployment isn't the only factor that determines poverty. Wages are only up 2.5% in the last year, which is barely keeping up with inflation. Salaries for average positions grew at a rate of 4%. We can again look at low-income consumer feedback on their income, as shown on page 22, where we showed 42% reported their income had decreased in the past three years, and 37% stayed the same, which may not be keeping up with inflation in the service area.

Report Area	Unemployment June 2018	Unemployment June 2019	Unemployment Rate June 2018	Unemployment Rate June 2019	Rate Change
Report Location	1,166	1,101	4.02%	3.89%	0.12%
Big Horn County, WY	244	241	4.44%	4.49%	-0.06%
Hot Springs County, WY	92	84	4.01%	3.69%	0.32%
Park County, WY	647	604	3.78%	3.63%	0.15%
Washakie County, WY	183	172	4.42%	4.3%	0.12%
Wyoming	12,069	11,149	4.1%	3.81%	0.29%
United States	6,894,162	6,380,338	4.21%	3.86%	0.34%

Current Unemployment Change

Unemployment change within the report area from November 2018 to November 2019 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for these thirteen months fell from 4.37% to 3.95%. Again, winter month unemployment levels are higher than in the summer tourist and farming seasons.

Report Area	Unemployment November 2018	Unemployment November 2019	Unemployment Rate November 2018	Unemployment Rate November 2019	Rate Change
Report Location	1,161	1,055	4.37%	3.95%	0.42%
Big Horn County, WY	232	214	4.35%	3.96%	0.39%
Hot Springs County, WY	74	74	3.45%	3.42%	0.03%
Park County, WY	709	635	4.72%	4.21%	0.51%
Washakie County, WY	146	132	3.58%	3.24%	0.33%
Wyoming	11,587	10,524	4.01%	3.58%	0.43%
United States	5,715,201	5,529,477	3.5%	3.34%	0.16%

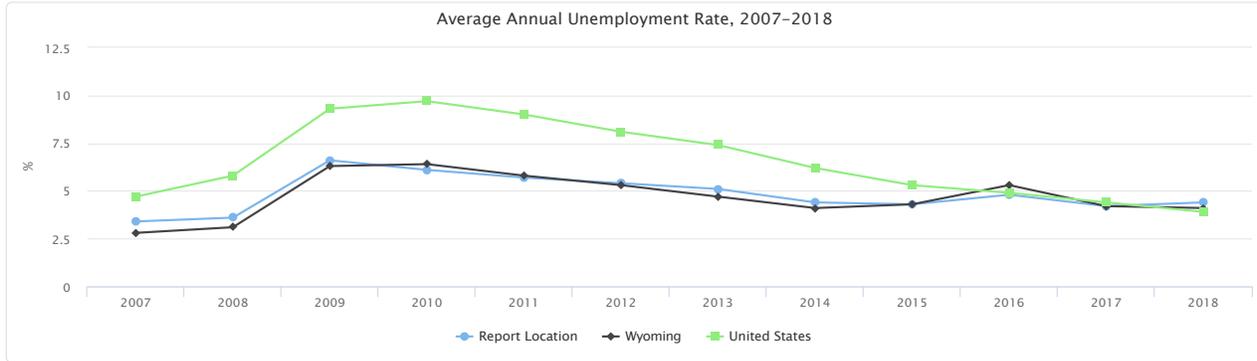
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2019 - November. Source geography: County [Show more details](#)

Annual Unemployment Rate

Unemployment change within the service area from 2007 to June 2018 shown in the table below. According to the US Department of Labor, unemployment has fallen from 4.4% in 2018 to 3.5% in August of 2019.

Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 2007-2018

Report Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Report Location	3.4%	3.6%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.4%	4.3%	4.8%	4.2%	4.4%
Big Horn County, WY	4%	4%	8.7%	6.7%	6.1%	5.6%	5.2%	4.5%	4.5%	5%	4.2%	4.7%
Hot Springs County, WY	3.3%	3.3%	5.9%	5.2%	5.1%	4.7%	4.7%	4.1%	4.2%	4.8%	3.9%	3.7%
Park County, WY	3.1%	3.5%	6.2%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.1%	4.5%	4.3%	4.7%	4.3%	4.4%
Washakie County, WY	3.5%	3.5%	6.1%	5.9%	5.6%	5.2%	5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.8%	4%	4.2%
Wyoming	2.8%	3.1%	6.3%	6.4%	5.8%	5.3%	4.7%	4.1%	4.3%	5.3%	4.2%	4.1%
United States	4.7%	5.8%	9.3%	9.7%	9%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%	4.4%	3.9%



Thirteen Month Unemployment Rates

Unemployment change within the report area from November 2018 to November 2019 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for these thirteen months fell from 4.4% to 3.9%.

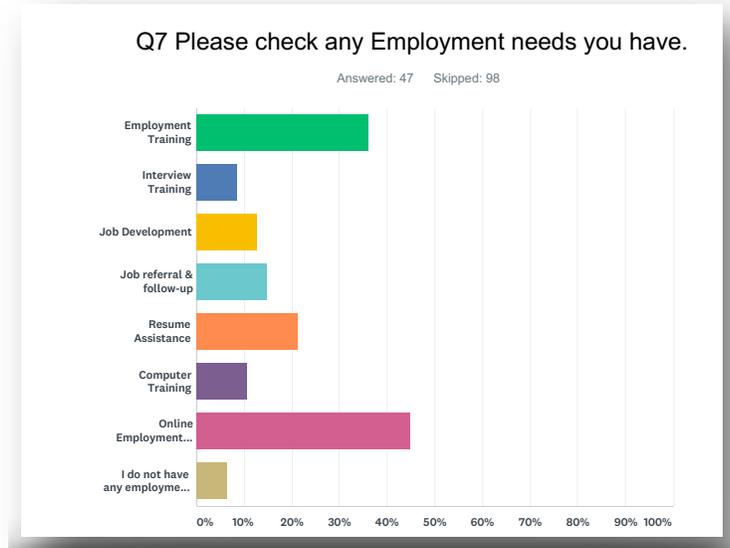
Report Area	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2018	Jan. 2019	Feb. 2019	Mar. 2019	Apr. 2019	May 2019	Jun. 2019	Jul. 2019	Aug. 2019	Sep. 2019	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2019
Report Location	4.4%	4.8%	5.5%	4.8%	4.7%	3.9%	3.6%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%	3.9%
Big Horn County, WY	4.4%	5.4%	5.6%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%	4%	4.5%	4.4%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%	4%
Hot Springs County, WY	3.4%	3.7%	4.7%	3.5%	3.8%	3%	3.2%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%
Park County, WY	4.7%	4.9%	5.7%	5.2%	4.9%	3.9%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	4.2%
Washakie County, WY	3.6%	4.2%	5%	4.4%	5%	3.7%	3.6%	4.3%	4.3%	3.5%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%
Wyoming	4%	4%	4.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.8%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%	3.6%
United States	3.5%	3.7%	4.4%	4.1%	4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.9%	4%	3.8%	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2019 - November. Source geography: Count

Low-Income Survey Responses

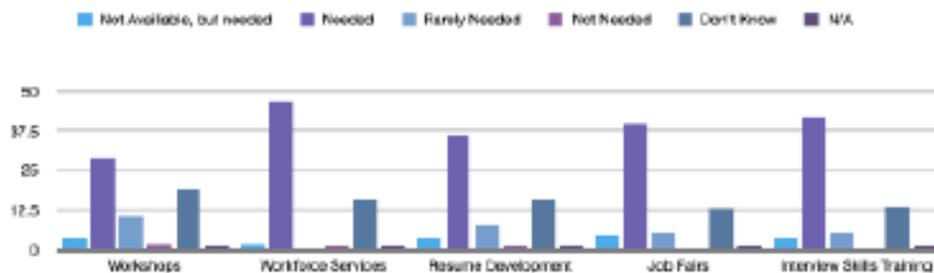
The low-income survey asked respondents about any employment needs they currently have. Results showed that employment training was the number one employment need among the low-income. The second-highest ranked lack was online employment resources, which the agency provides at <https://ycanwyoming.com/community-resources/employment/>.

We compared the graphs below, showing at the community level, Wyoming Workforce services are the highest need.



Community Needs Survey for Residents Responses

We asked community members for their opinions on services needed under the employment domain. Sixty-four responded to this question. The results show that the community members rank workforce service programs as the number one employment need, interview skills training, and job fairs are among the top three. Respondents of this survey may be employers, and they ranked interview skills training second. The low-income ranked interview training as their smallest need. The way people interview directly affect the ability to obtain a job and higher-paying jobs may be a root cause of the low-income not attaining employment or higher-paying jobs.



Key Stakeholder Survey Responses

The community resource inventory conducted in tandem with this assessment provided many employment and training services offered through the service area for employment and workforce services—the community resource inventory survey distributed electronically with Mail Chimp to 119 organizations in the Big Horn Basin. Respondents voted by 16% that employment services were the second most needed service in their opinion, they also showed they though more services were needed, but this was not the most needed ranking lower than housing, emergency assistance, health, and education.

	SERVICE PROVIDED	PROVIDE REFERRALS	SERVICE NOT AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Skills Training or Experience Opportunities	33.33% 5	80.00% 12	13.33% 2	15
Career Counseling	40.00% 6	80.00% 12	0.00% 0	15
Job Search Assistance (resumes, coaching, interview skills, referrals, placements)	53.33% 8	93.33% 14	0.00% 0	15
Pre-employment physicals, background, checks, etc.	8.33% 1	75.00% 9	16.67% 2	12
Employment Supplies(clothing, gas voucher, phone card, testing fees)	30.77% 4	69.23% 9	15.38% 2	13

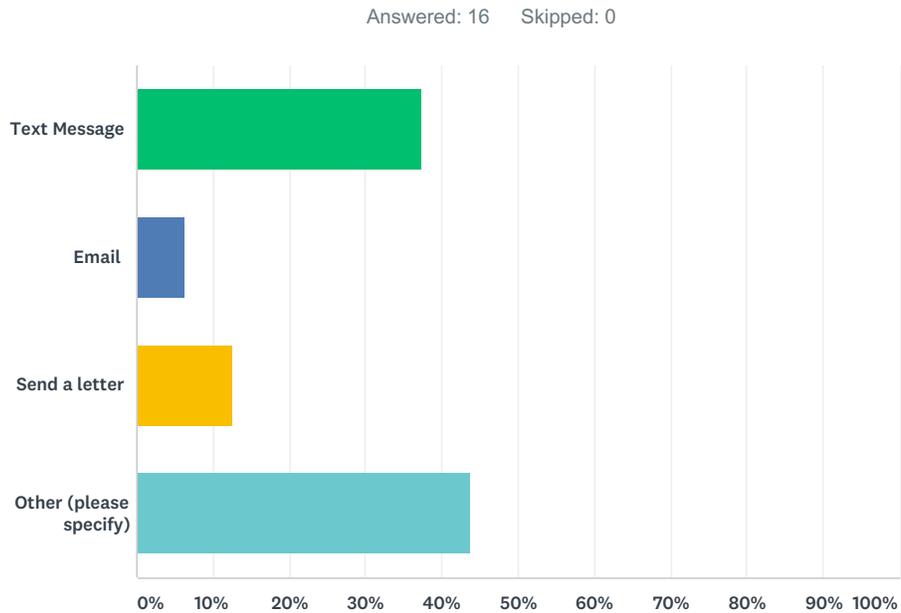
Customer Satisfaction Survey Responses

Employment supports was ranked #4 in the needs of customers living in poverty in the 2019 customer satisfaction survey. Of the 332 CSBG customers between October 1, 2018, to September 30, 2019, the agency provided 14 units of employment supplies to low-income customers enrolled in intensive case management in Park County in the amount of \$481.50. Employment supplies can range from clothing for an interview or uniform, obtaining identification documentation required to obtain a job, a phone card to allow the customers to make and receive calls for interviews, gas vouchers to get to and from meetings.

Employment Supports	9.09%	18.18%	18.18%	9.09%	9.09%	27.27%	0.00%	0.00%	9.09%	11	5.73
	1	2	2	1	1	3	0	0	1		

Customer Satisfaction Survey Responses

Due to call blocking apps on their phones, voicemail is not set up. The Park County Tripartite Board was looking for better ways to connect with CSBG applicants. This question was not related to employment but could be another cause of low-income customers not able to acquire jobs if employers are not able to contact them; most employers don't make job offers via text.



41.18% Other; (cell phone, cell phone, a lot of people are using apps on phone and can't receive voicemails, I answer my phone, send a letter and land phone, Text, letter, or call, send a letter no caller id or voicemail)

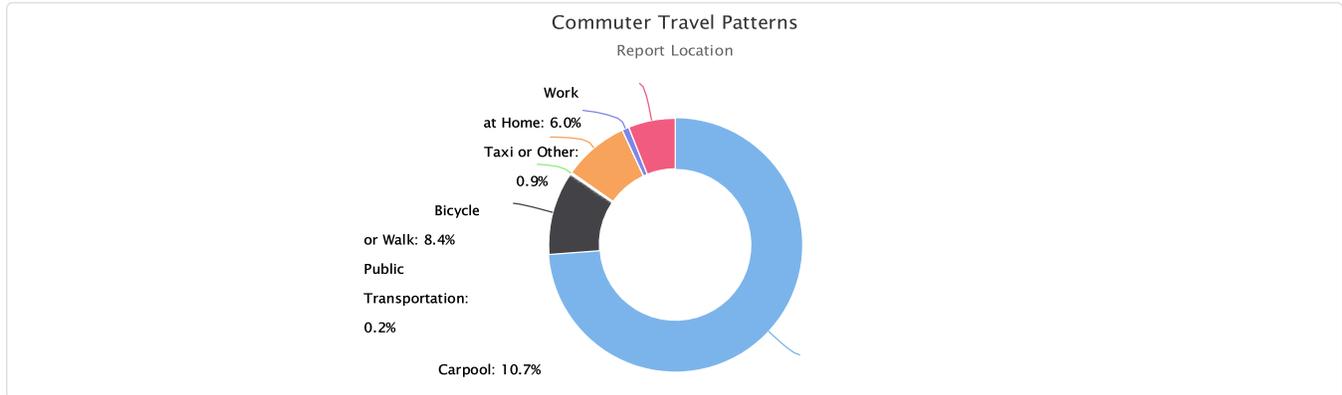
The 2020 Low-Income survey results for employment by gender show:

Fifty-eight percent of males living in poverty had no job but were actively looking; 8% had no job and were not looking for employment; 17% had only part-time or seasonal work.

Forty percent of females living in poverty had no job but were actively looking. The report also showed 13% had no job and were not looking for employment; 13% had only part-time or seasonal work, and 7% had full time living wage jobs \$10.50 an hour plus benefits.

Commuter Travel Patterns

This table shows the method of transportation workers used to travel to work for the CSBG service area. Of the 25,935 workers in the report area, 73.8% drove to work alone while 10.7% carpool. 0.2% of all workers reported that they used some form of public transportation, while others used some optional means including 8.4% walking or riding bicycles, and 0.9% used taxicabs to travel to work.



Travel Time to Work

Travel times for workers who travel (do not work at home) to work is shown for the report area. The median commute time, according to the American Community Survey (ACS), for the report area is 13.02 minutes shorter than the national median commute time of 26.38 minutes.

Report Area	Workers that Commute Age 16 and Up	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) Less than 10	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) 10 to 30	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) 30 to 60	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) More than 60	Average Commute Time (mins)
Report Location	24,387	43.08	38.85	12.42	5.65	13.02
Big Horn County, WY	4,896	38.87	39.54	15.03	6.56	18.83
Hot Springs County, WY	2,057	47.06	28.59	15.36	8.99	No data
Park County, WY	13,909	40.45	42.04	12.22	5.29	17.63
Washakie County, WY	3,525	56.99	31.32	7.83	3.86	No data
Wyoming	276,173	32.05	51.04	11.15	5.76	No data
United States	141,404,632	12.67	49.83	28.6	8.9	26.38

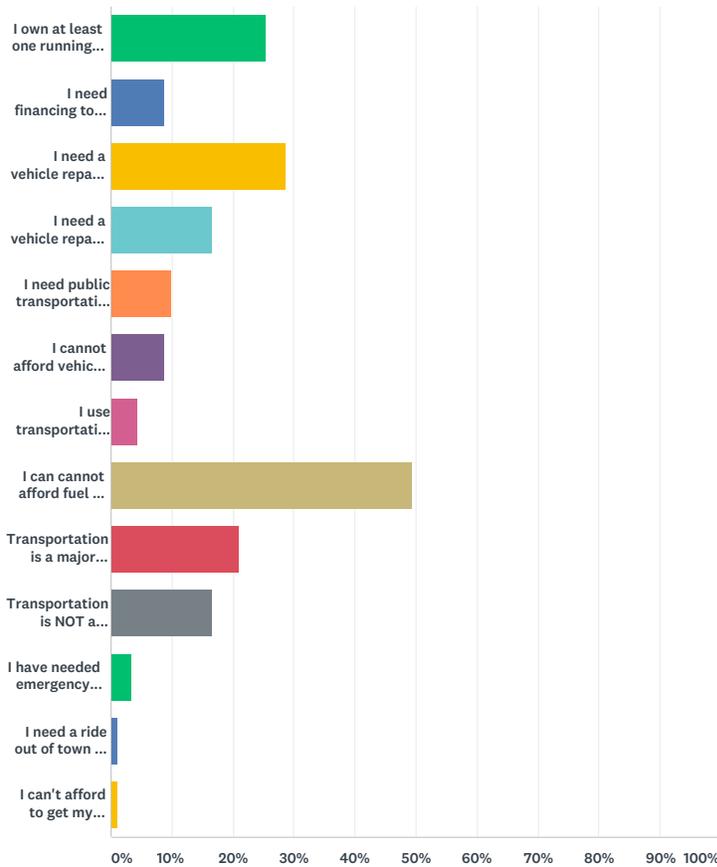
Low-Income Survey Responses Transportation Needs

Not being able to afford fuel was the number one transportation issue reported. Issues that consumers have with registration, taxes, licensing, and insurance are not covered through community programs, such as the Yellowstone Country Assistance Network of Park County, Wyoming.

Consumers, stakeholders, and community members did not highly rank transportation needs, except for employment or to medical appointments would be the only two indications for provision on such services with CSBG dollars. Only two low-income clients indicated they had received transportation assistance in the last three years. Only two low-income clients reported they had received transportation assistance in the previous three years.

Q22 Please check any of the following Transportation categories that apply to you.

Answered: 91 Skipped: 54



Customer Comments:

1. Our truck has over 250,000 miles so if it needs repairs it puts us behind on other stuff use Veterans van sometimes for medical appointments.
2. need a serpentine belt for van
3. No transportation single mother of 2 children with developmental needs.
4. Need Newer Car/better running car
5. My spark plugs need changed and due to the placement of them being behind the motor I'm told its over \$300 and my front windshield is busted due to the stone we had in July
6. no gas
7. no vehicle
8. Need to trade car due to broken leg and can't drive my manual car.
9. none
10. Need help with Insurance payment
11. Insurance
12. We are one month behind on car payment

Housing

Housing plays a critical role in providing stability to needy families. When families lack it, there can be far-reaching consequences. Research shows that eviction can have enduring effects on families' ability to obtain necessities (e.g., food, clothing, and medicine) and can cause depression among mothers. A healthy body of evidence links inadequate housing and homelessness to child abuse and neglect. Housing instability can lead to frequent school moves, high rates of absenteeism, and low-test scores among children.

Housing affects almost everything. The most utilized service at Yellowstone Country Assistance Network is housing services. In this section, we will provide housing data available in the service area as well as consumer housing data. Housing is the number one need found in this assessment amount the low-income, key stakeholders, and the community-at-large, and both qualitative survey and focus group data.

Housing Age

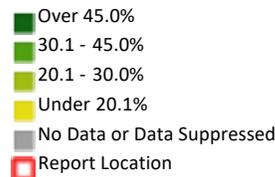
Total housing units, median year built, and the median age in 2017 for the current CSBG service area are exhibited below. Housing units used in housing age include only those where the year built is known. The median age of a home in Big Horn County is 51 years. We know older homes have costs attached and may have higher utility costs, Hot Springs County median age of a home is 48 years old, and Washakie County median age of a home is 45 years. Park County was the only county lower than the state and national average for housing age.

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year Built	Median Age (from 2017)
Report Location	26,093	No data	No data
Big Horn County, WY	5,454	1966	51
Hot Springs County, WY	2,589	1969	48
Park County, WY	14,192	1979	38
Washakie County, WY	3,858	1972	45
Wyoming	273,088	1978	39
United States	135,393,564	1977	40

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-17. Source geography: County



Housing Constructed Before 1960, Percent by County, ACS 2013-17



Homeowners

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 14,419 homeowners in the CSBG service area in 2000 and 72.06% owner-occupied homes in the CSBG service area for the five-year estimated period from 2013 - 2017.

The geographic information systems (GIS) maps show the difference in Park and Big Horn County having lower rates of owner-occupied housing units vs. Hot Springs and Washakie Counties have higher owner-occupied housing units across the service area. The report also offers chart comparisons between selected counties, and relative to the state as a whole. The 2020 survey shows males and females living in poverty in the service area reported that 13% of males own their homes vs. 8% of females who own their homes.

Report Area	Owner Occupied Homes 2000	Owner Occupied Homes 2000	Owner Occupied Homes 2017	Owner Occupied Homes 2017
Report Location	14,419	72.06%	16,173	61.98%
Big Horn County, WY	3,219	74.65%	3,255	59.68%
Hot Springs County, WY	1,441	68.36%	1,727	66.71%
Park County, WY	7,363	71.4%	8,534	60.13%
Washakie County, WY	2,396	73.09%	2,657	68.87%
Wyoming	135,514	69.99%	159,336	58.35%
United States	69,815,753	66.19%	75,833,135	56.01%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-17. Source geography: County



Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Percent by County, ACS 2013-17

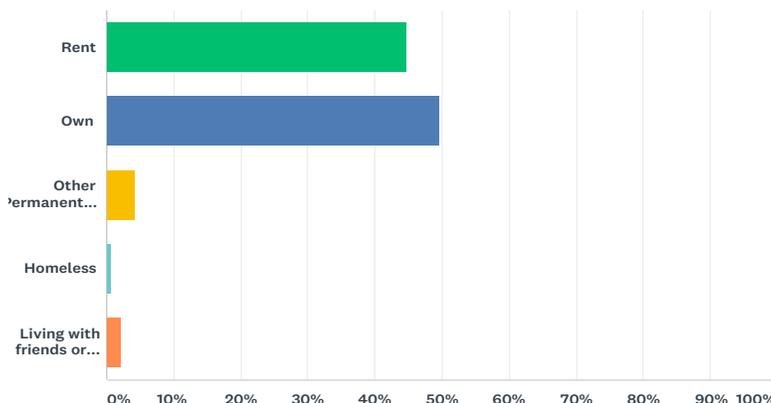


Low-Income Survey Responses

For further analysis of qualitative data for low-income respondents, the survey showed 49% owned their home, and 44% rented. One respondent stated they were homeless, making up 1% of low-income survey respondents as being homeless.

Q20 What is your current housing situation?

Answered: 143 Skipped: 2



Consumer Housing Type Data

The U.S. Postal Service provides information quarterly to the U.S. Internal

consumer data showed a stark contrast to the low-income survey respondents in that 71% of consumers rent, and only 12% owned a home, for the service area 61.98% of the residents are in owner-occupied dwellings.

Own	Rent	Other Permanent	Homeless	Other	Unspecified
19	110	3	3	3	16

Vacancy Rates

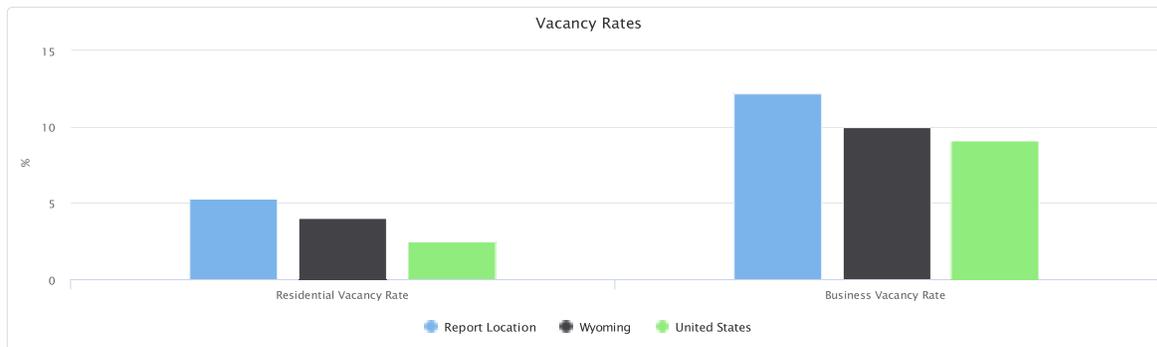
Department of Housing and Urban Development on addresses identified as vacant in the previous quarter. Residential and business vacancy rates for the CSBG service area in the third quarter of 2018 reported below.

For this reporting period, a total of 1,454 residential addresses were identified as vacant in the CSBG service area, a vacancy rate of 5.3% and 416 business addresses were also reported as vacant, a rate of 12.2. Park County has a lower residential vacancy rate than the state at 2.9%. This contributes to higher rent costs as there is more competition for available units. This is a barrier for low-income residents to obtain safe and affordable housing as they are unable to find a house that is 30% of the income.

Report Area	Residential Addresses	Vacant Residential Addresses	Residential Vacancy Rate	Business Addresses	Vacant Business Addresses	Business Vacancy Rate
Report Location	27,522	1,454	5.3%	3,396	416	12.2
Big Horn County, WY	3,882	243	6.3%	372	46	12.4
Hot Springs County, WY	2,599	306	11.8%	288	48	16.7
Park County, WY	17,294	510	2.9%	2,256	228	10.1
Washakie County, WY	3,747	395	10.5%	480	94	19.6
Wyoming	276,504	11,035	4%	30,008	3,012	10
United States	149,623,509	3,747,598	2.5%	13,904,730	1,270,600	9.1

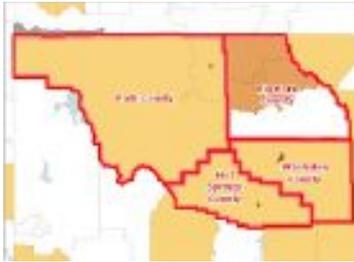
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2019-Q2. Source geography: County

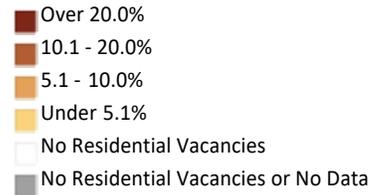


The geographic information systems (GIS) maps pinpoint south Big Horn County as having no residential vacancies compared to north Big Horn County at 5.1%-10%.

This data is critical for informing decision-makers in future planning. By just looking at the statistical information Big Horn County has a 6.3% vacant residential rate, which is higher than state and national trends. Still, it shows a significant gap in housing vacancy in south Big Horn County.



Residential Vacancies, Percent by Tract, HUD 2019-Q2



Housing - Vacancy Rate

This indicator reports the number and percentage of vacant housing units. A housing unit is considered empty by the American Community Survey if no one is living in it at the time of the interview. Units occupied at the time of interview entirely by persons who are staying two months or less and who have a more permanent residence elsewhere are considered to be temporarily occupied, and classified as “vacant.”

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units, Percent
Report Location	26,093	4,065	15.58%
Big Horn County, WY	5,454	973	17.84%
Hot Springs County, WY	2,589	343	13.25%
Park County, WY	14,192	2,381	16.78%
Washakie County, WY	3,858	368	9.54%
Wyoming	273,088	42,851	15.69%
United States	135,393,564	16,567,643	12.24%

Park County Court Ordered Supervised Treatment Focus Group Responses

Park County participants stated finding housing when you have a criminal record or history of drug use is harder than for those who do not have criminal records or a history of drug use. Landlords require higher deposits and don't like that they need assistance to get into a place. The Park County housing vacancy rate is higher than the state and national average. Providing rent, deposit, and utility deposit assistance to low-income participants who are in intensive case management programs will assist these clients in moving to self-sufficiency as they are required by the program to remain employed, bridging the gap between these clients and landlords.

Key Stakeholder Focus Group Responses

Housing: The group repeatedly acknowledged a need for safe, affordable housing to support all of the citizens, particularly those in poverty.

Attendees were concerned that there is a lack of safe and affordable housing units in Thermopolis, Wyoming, many tenants they felt are living in substandard housing. Community members were also concerned about bringing in income-based multi-unit housing units as they may not be affordable for those making less than a living wage in the community.

Pushback from community landlords have deterred multi-unit housing developments from coming to the community in the past. The quantitative data compares to the quantitative data obtained by the community, 4.09% of Hot Springs County housing units lack complete kitchen facilities, the percentage is almost double that of the state and national data.

The only subsidized housing units are for low-income senior citizens in Thermopolis. Housing CSBG could address a community level need and with a Building Code Campaign or Housing Policy Changes campaign.

Agency level data shows in 2019, 62% of CSBG funds in Hot Springs County used on the housing needs of low-income families. Working with Section 8 and HUD may provide the community with additional options such as housing choice vouchers or other solutions to the community affordable housing crisis.

Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing are shown for the CSBG service area. U.S. Census data shows 102 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2000, and ACS five-year estimates show 101 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2017.

There is little to no change over 17 years, but this is higher than the state and national averages.

Report Area	Occupied Housing Units 2000	Housing Units without Plumbing 2000	Percent without Plumbing 2000	Occupied Housing Units 2017	Housing Units without Plumbing 2017	Percent without Plumbing 2017
Report Location	20,010	102	0.51%	22,028	101	0.46%
Big Horn County, WY	4,312	31	0.61%	4,481	4	0.09%
Hot Springs County, WY	2,108	20	0.79%	2,246	14	0.62%
Park County, WY	10,312	49	0.41%	11,811	51	0.43%
Washakie County, WY	3,278	2	0.05%	3,490	32	0.92%
Wyoming	193,608	1,011	0.45%	230,237	879	0.38%
United States	106,741,426	736,626	0.69%	118,815,922	460,775	0.39%

Evictions

The number evictions and eviction filings for the year 2016, the Eviction Lab reports that seven of the eight eviction filings ended in removal for an eviction rate of 0.1%. This data is not consistent with consumer eviction data. Actual eviction filings in the service area are 1% compared to 2.34% nationally, which would indicate evictions are not an issue in the service area. However, Yellowstone Country Assistance Network reports that they receive calls regularly from area residents who say they are being evicted. Further examination on this issue may be warranted from those requesting “eviction prevention” services such as an actual eviction filing notice. Rent assistance is also an allowable CSBG service, so deciphering if this the service is a late rent payment or real eviction prevention would provide the agency and with better data going forward.

Report Area	Renter Occupied Households	Eviction Filings	Evictions	Eviction Filing Rate	Eviction Rate
Report Location	7,091	8	7	0.11%	0.1%
Big Horn County, WY	1,304	No data	No data	No data	No data
Hot Springs County, WY	731	2	2	0.27%	0.27%
Park County, WY	4,040	No data	No data	No data	No data
Washakie County, WY	1,016	6	5	0.59%	0.49%
Wyoming	42,997	382	377	0.89%	0.88%
United States	38,372,860	2,350,042	898,479	6.12%	2.34%

The geographic information systems (GIS) maps show the difference in Park and Big Horn County having no data or suppressed data. Hot Springs and Washakie Counties have higher eviction filing rates across the service area. The report also offers chart comparisons between selected counties, and relative to the state as a whole.



Evictions, Rate per 100 Rental Homes by County, Eviction Lab 2016



Eviction Filing Rate by Year, 2007 - 2016

Eviction Filing Rate for 2007 - 2016										
Report Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Report Location	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1
Big Horn County, WY	0%	0.2%	0%	0.2%	0.3%	0%	0.3%	0%	0%	0.3
Hot Springs County, WY	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6
Wyoming	1.6%	1.3%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.9
United States	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%	7%	7.2%	7%	6.7%	6.6%	6.2%	6.1

Eviction Filings and Filing Rate by Neighborhood Predominant Race/Ethnicity, 2016

Rates by race/ethnicity are calculated by aggregating data on evictions in census block groups with a majority of the population (over 50%) belonging to a specific race/ethnicity. Reported race/ethnicity categories include Non-Hispanic White, Black or Africa American, Asian, and Hispanic or Latino. In some counties, there are no majority Black, Asian, or Hispanic census block groups.

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Report Location	0.1	No data	No data	No data
Big Horn County, WY	No data	No data	No data	No data
Hot Springs County, WY	0.27	No data	No data	No data
Park County, WY	No data	No data	No data	No data
Washakie County, WY	0.49	No data	No data	No data
Wyoming	0.47	No data	No data	0
United States	1.5	0.8	0.01	0.39

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-17

Internal Consumer Eviction Data

Internal CSBG consumer data from October 1, 2018, - July 31, 2019, shows the number of households who avoided eviction was 49 households. Requiring follow-up from the landlord to see if an evacuation was avoided is not feasible due to agency capacity issues. The agency provided 136 rent payments over this period. The total amount of housing assistance was \$79,628.21; by far the most CSBG funds were spent on housing, and the number one used service in the service area.

Housing - Housing Cost Burden (30%)

This indicator reports the percentage of households where housing costs exceed 30% of total household income. This indicator provides information on the cost of monthly housing expenses for owners and renters. The report offers a measure of housing affordability and high shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Although the data shows, the housing cost burden is much less in the service area than the rest of the nation. Housing costs are still a condition of those living in poverty. Community resource data indicates Yellowstone County Assistance Network is addressing this issue on a large scale and working with consumers providing rental coaching, short and long-term housing support to consumers to obtain a safe-affordable housing situation. Approximately 5000 people are living in poverty in the service area, and 4,274 cost-burdened households in the service area. Hot Springs is at 24.49%, showing the concern of the community members, and the qualitative data substantiate low income.

Report Area	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income)	Percentage of Cost Burdened Households (Over 30% of Income)
Report Location	22,028	4,274	19.4%
Big Horn County, WY	4,481	763	17.03%
Hot Springs County, WY	2,246	550	24.49%
Park County, WY	11,811	2,277	19.28%
Washakie County, WY	3,490	684	19.6%
Wyoming	230,237	54,932	23.86%
United States	118,825,921	38,077,410	32.04%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-17

Cost Burdened Households by Tenure, Total

This data shows the number of households that spend more than 30% of the household income on housing costs. In the CSBG service area, there were 4,274 cost-burdened households according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 2013-2017 5-year estimates. The data for this indicator is only reported for families where household housing costs and income earned was identified in the American Community Survey.

Cost Burdened Households by Tenure, Percent

This data shows the percentage of households by tenure that are cost-burdened. Cost burdened rental households (those that spent more than 30% of the household income on rental prices) represented 26.87% of all of the rental houses in the CSBG service area, according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 2013-2017 5-year estimates. The data for this indicator is only reported for households where tenure, household housing costs, and income earned was identified in the American Community Survey. This data is vital because the majority of consumers are renters. Hot Springs County again exceeds state and national cost burdens without mortgages that are cost-burdened at 14.25%. Big Horn, Washakie, and Park County are all below the state and national average.

Report Area	Rental Households	Percentage of Rental Households that are Cost Burdened	Owner Occupied Households (With Mortgage)	Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households w/Mortgages that are Cost Burdened	Owner Occupied Households (No Mortgage)	Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households w/o Mortgages that are Cost Burdened
Report Location	5,855	26.87%	8,532	25.15%	7,641	7.26%
Big Horn County, WY	1,226	23.57%	1,382	28.8%	1,873	4.06%
Hot Springs County, WY	519	30.06%	906	30.57%	821	14.25%
Park County, WY	3,277	26.49%	4,699	23.86%	3,835	7.51%
Washakie County, WY	833	31.21%	1,545	22.65%	1,112	6.65%
Wyoming	70,901	36.55%	92,471	23.82%	66,865	10.45%
United States	42,992,786	46.84%	48,185,314	29.33%	27,647,821	13.78%

Low-Income Survey Responses

The data obtained from low-income consumers showed that housing made up 32% of the highest household monthly cost, followed by 22% for utilities. This is the number one and two services requested by the low-income at the agency.

Internal Consumer Demographics

Agency data from October 1, 2018, to July 31, 2019, shows that 110 of the agencies CSBG households rented their home, and 19 families owned their home.

Own	Rent	Other Permanent	Homeless	Other	Unspecified
19	110	3	3	3	16

CSBG Consumer Housing Services

CSBG Housing Assistance was the service with the highest CSBG expenditures in all four counties in the service area. The combined grants-in-aid budget was \$127,351.00. Of that, \$74,251.22 or 58% of the budget spent on housing type assistance.

This data was compared to the qualitative data from low-income consumers, customer satisfaction surveys, community surveys, focus groups. Combined to conclude, the most needed service in all four counties was housing assistance.

Yellowstone Country Assistance Network, along with local churches and various small non-profits, are the only programs that cover rent payments in full.

A cornerstone of the programs and services offered by the Yellowstone Country Assistance Network has been assisting low-income individuals and families obtain and maintain safe and affordable housing. The qualitative data collectively showed an economic housing burden among the low-income. Tracking the household's income to household cost ratio over the next three years to see how many applicants requesting services have a housing cost lower than 30% of their income could help address root causes either income or housing costs.

The living conditions of the poor add insight into the picture of poverty. The term "poverty" propounds destitution, failure to provide food, clothing, and shelter. The image of poverty most people envision, hardship indeed occurs; it is narrow in scope in this service area. For decades, the living conditions of the impoverished have steadily improved. Consumer items that were luxuries or significant purchases for the middle class a few decades ago have become commonplace in poor households, partially because of the usual downward price trend that follows the introduction of a new product. The majority of consumers have working cell phones with data plans.

The American Housing Survey shows about forty-one percent of low-income American households owned their own homes. The average home owned by persons classified as poor by the Census Bureau is a three-bedroom house with one-and-a-half baths, a garage, and a porch or patio. The median value of homes owned by poor households was \$100,000 in 2009 or 60% of the median value of all homes owned in the United States.

Park County 2019 Housing Assistance

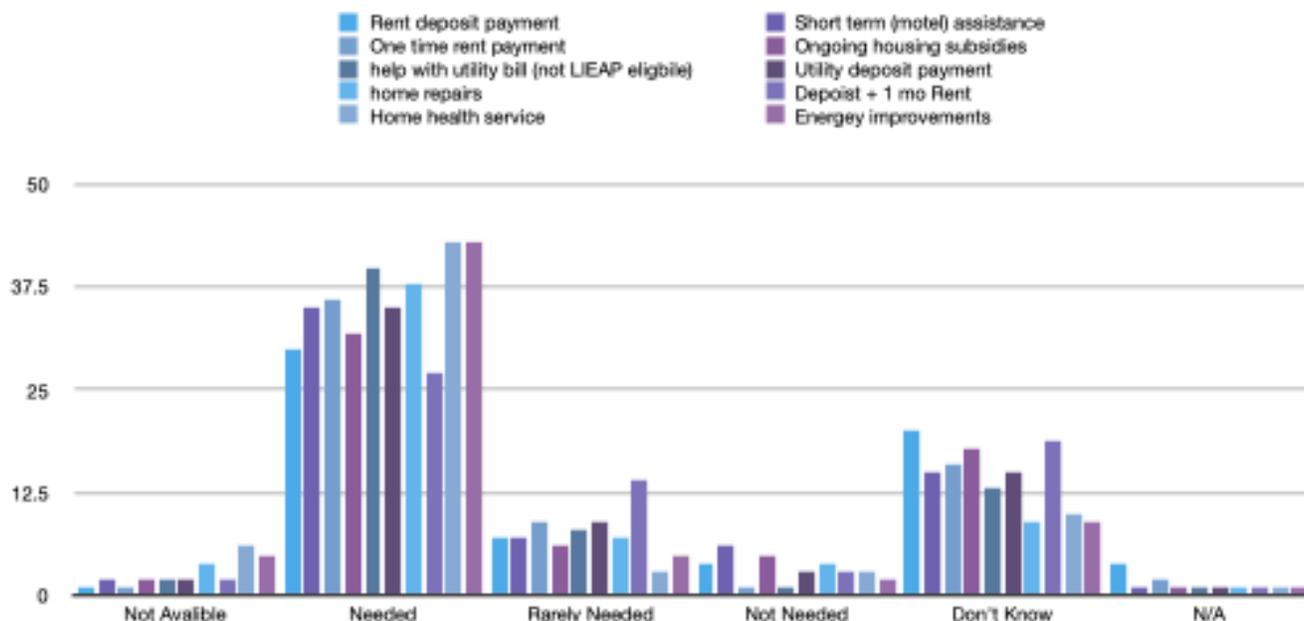
Non-emergency housing assistance was the CSBG service with the most expenditures in Park County, Wyoming, at \$20,600.00. Historically, non-emergency affordable housing is ranked consistently in the top 3 needs for low-income Park County CSBG consumers and community members.

Housing Subcategory	Amount Spent
Permeant Housing Deposits (rent deposit)	\$9,973.66
Rent Payments	\$6,150.00
Temporary Housing Placements (motel)	\$1,650.00
Utility Assistance	\$2,826.97
TOTAL Housing Assistance Paid	\$20,600.63

Housing Gaps and Needs

Community Needs Survey for Residents Responses

The respondents were asked their opinion on each individual and family level services. The number one need was utility assistance not covered by LIEAP, one-time rent assistance, motel help, and energy improvements were the top perceived needs in the service area by community members-at-large.



Low-Income Survey Responses

Low-income survey data shows many respondents needed housing type services, and some received, and some were not eligible for services. However, the need for housing assistance defiantly exists in the service area. Housing is the number one need found in this assessment, and this information can help by providing customer satisfaction data. Consumer input, collected as part of the community assessment, is included in the strategic planning process.

	NEEDED ASSISTANCE	RECEIVED ASSISTANCE	DID NOT QUALIFY FOR ASSISTANCE	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Homeowner counseling	30.00% 3	40.00% 4	30.00% 3	10
Home loan	60.00% 9	13.33% 2	26.67% 4	15
Landlord/tenant medication	78.57% 11	7.14% 1	21.43% 3	14
Rent/Mortgage assistance	72.50% 29	32.50% 13	5.00% 2	40
Utility assistance	74.47% 35	29.79% 14	2.13% 1	47
Home repair/rehabilitation assistance	70.37% 19	29.63% 8	7.41% 2	27
Weatherization	64.29% 18	32.14% 9	10.71% 3	28

Customer Satisfaction Survey Responses

Medicare and Medical Providers

Total institutional Medicare and Medicaid providers, including hospitals, nursing facilities, federally qualified health center rural health clinics, and community mental health centers for the report area, are shown. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 27 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in the report area in the fourth quarter of 2018.

Report Area	Total Institutional Providers	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Report Location	27	6	7	3	5	0
Big Horn County, WY	8	2	3	0	3	0
Hot Springs County, WY	5	1	1	0	1	0
Park County, WY	10	2	2	2	0	0
Washakie County, WY	4	1	1	1	1	0
Wyoming	193	33	38	18	22	2
United States	74,192	7,120	15,581	8,789	4,386	144

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File. November 2019. Source geography: County

Persons Receiving Medicare

The total number of persons receiving Medicare is shown, broken down by the number over 65 and the number of disabled persons receiving Medicare for the report area. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that a total of 13,415 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in the report area in 2018. A large number of individuals in our society are aware that persons over 65 years of age accept Medicare; however, many of them are unaware that disabled persons also receive Medicare benefits. A total of 1,306 disabled persons in the report area received Medicare benefits in 2018.

Report Area	Persons Over 65 Receiving Medicare	Disabled Persons Receiving Medicare	Total Persons Receiving Medicare
Report Location	12,108	1,306	13,415
Big Horn County, WY	2,333	290	2,623
Hot Springs County, WY	1,210	179	1,390
Park County, WY	6,867	662	7,529
Washakie County, WY	1,698	175	1,873
Wyoming	186,249	25,905	212,152

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File. November 2019. Source geography: County

Consumer Insurance Status

Of the 332 individuals served with CSBG funding from October 1, 2018, to July 31, 2019, 159 or 47.89% had health insurance, 125 or 37.65% did not have health insurance, and 48 did not report. The data shows the types of insurance customers reported having. The community resource inventory showed numerous local and state programs to help residents navigate and obtain healthcare. This service is widely advertised in the service area by the Federally Qualified Health Center Heritage Health Center and Wyoming 211.

Access to insurance and assistance applying for insurance is not a significant issue in this service area. Low-income survey respondents indicated that health insurance was the lowest their household expense. Many seniors and disabled residents on Medicaid or Medicare cannot afford services not covered by their insurance. Services such as dental and vision services, which have been provided with CSBG funding to increase the number of senior and disabled residents who remain in an independent living situation. The agency also includes doctor visit payments that tie directly to a client's ability to work, return to work, obtain employment helps them move from dependence on government programs.

The agency partners with a Licensed Clinical Social Workers at Heritage Health Center in Park and Big Horn County to provide patients with immediate essential services supporting multiple domains. The organizations work together to ensure their patients have safe and affordable housing, shelter when homeless. Emergency clothing, gas cards, food cards, phone cards, healthcare assistance for vision, and dental services that provide the quality of life of these clients is improved and helps them move from dependence on government programs.

Insurance Type	Number of Agency CBSG Clients
Medicaid	120
Medicare	40
Military Healthcare	4
Direct Purchase	4
Employment Based	11
Other	4

Low-Income Survey Responses

Low-income consumers were asked if they had any healthcare needs in their households. Insurance not covering dental and vision was the two highest requested medical services with CSBG funding in 2019 the elderly and disabled residents do not have access to these services to remain independent.

Vision and dental are gaps in services. Therefore, it is a service offered by the agency again in 2020.

Two thousand twenty internal data show of the 194 individuals served between October 1, 2019, to January 31, 2020, five consumers received vision screenings, and two consumers received dental assistance showing a small need.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Insurance does not cover dental	51.92% 27
Insurance does not cover vision care	34.62% 18
Can't afford monthly prescriptions	9.62% 5
Need prescription assistance in an emergency	9.62% 5
Insurance does not cover mental/behavioral healthcare	9.62% 5
Need Preventative Health Care	11.54% 6
Need Family Planning Services	5.77% 3
Need a Physician	15.38% 8
Need Hygiene Supplies	5.77% 3
Need food vouchers above and beyond SNAP and Food Banks	13.46% 7

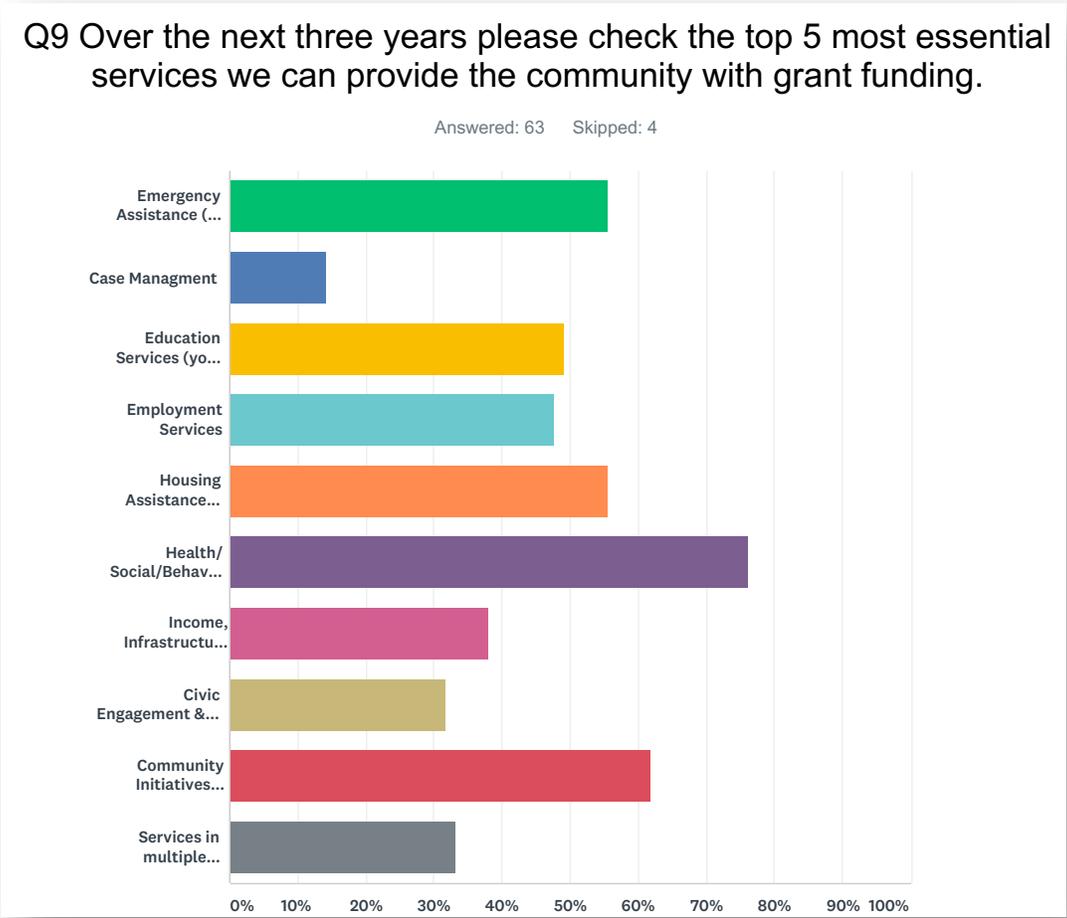
Low-Income Survey Responses

Low-income consumers were asked the status of healthcare needs in the past three years. Food distribution was the service most provided to the low-income respondents, adult dental including emergency 87% of respondents received referrals, the highest service not available was hygiene facility utilization (shower, toilet, sink).

	SERVICE PROVIDED	REFERRAL PROVIDED	SERVICE NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Adult Dental Screening/Exam	13.33% 2	86.67% 13	13.33% 2	15
Adult Dental including emergency	6.25% 1	87.50% 14	12.50% 2	16
Child Screening/Exam	16.67% 2	75.00% 9	16.67% 2	12
Child Dental including emergency	7.14% 1	85.71% 12	14.29% 2	14
Skills Classes (gardening/nutrition)	28.57% 4	78.57% 11	14.29% 2	14
Community Gardening	7.14% 1	78.57% 11	21.43% 3	14
Prepared meals	33.33% 5	73.33% 11	13.33% 2	15
Food Distribution	37.50% 6	81.25% 13	6.25% 1	16
Family Mentoring Sessions	30.77% 4	61.54% 8	15.38% 2	13
Life Skills Coaching	27.27% 3	81.82% 9	9.09% 1	11
Parenting Classes	25.00% 3	75.00% 9	16.67% 2	12
Hygiene Kits/Boxes	33.33% 4	75.00% 9	8.33% 1	12
Hygiene Facility Utilization (shower, Toilet, Sink)	10.00% 1	70.00% 7	30.00% 3	10
Immunizations	12.50% 2	75.00% 12	12.50% 2	16
Physicals	28.57% 4	64.29% 9	14.29% 2	14
Developmental Delay Screening	0.00% 0	81.82% 9	18.18% 2	11
Vision Screening	13.33% 2	80.00% 12	13.33% 2	15
Prescription Payments	31.25% 5	75.00% 12	12.50% 2	16
Doctor Visit Payments	25.00% 4	75.00% 12	12.50% 2	16
Maternal/Child Health	23.08% 3	69.23% 9	15.38% 2	13
Nursing Care Sessions	30.77% 4	69.23% 9	15.38% 2	13
In-home affordable senior/disabled care sessions	13.33% 2	80.00% 12	13.33% 2	15
Health Insurance Options Counseling	14.29% 2	71.43% 10	21.43% 3	14
Coaching Sessions	9.09% 1	81.82% 9	18.18% 2	11

Community Needs Survey for Residents Responses

It is essential to contrast the differences in perceptions and needs when asking the low-income in the communities about health needs for the community health was the top-ranked need in the communities and for both the low-income who ranked health #3 and critical stakeholders who ranked health #4 of needs.



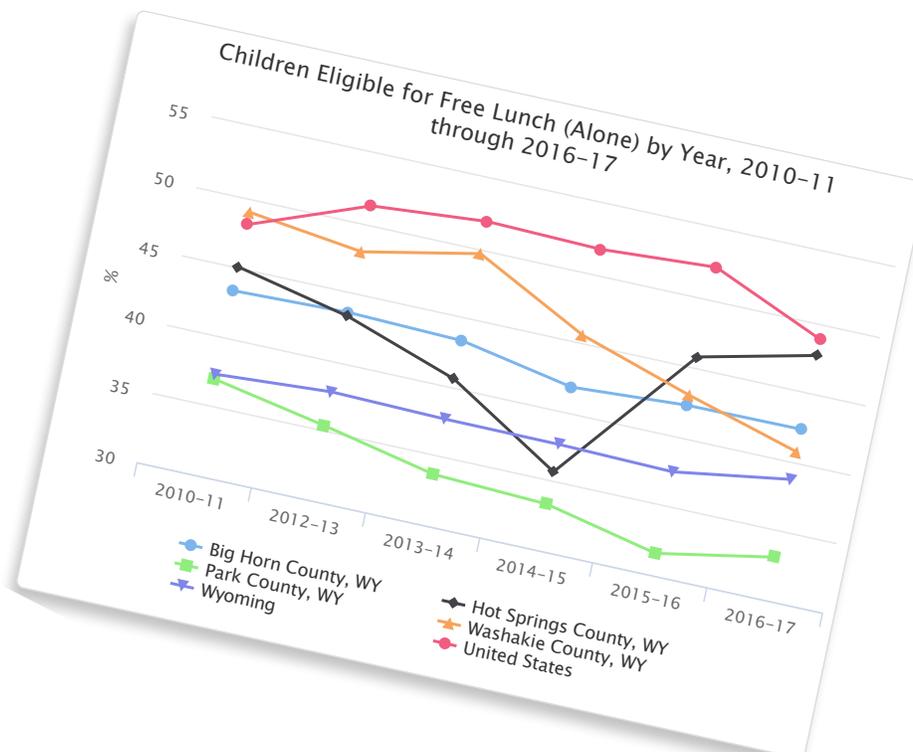
Free and Reduced Lunch Program

Within the CSBG service area, 3,309 public school students or 38.22% are eligible for free/reduced-price lunch, and breakfast out of 8,657 total students enrolled. Enrollment is much lower than the state and national levels, which is 49.21%. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations that are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs.

Additionally, when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment. All four counties are under the national level of eligible students, but only Park County is under Wyoming averages. Children from food-insecure households are likely to be behind in their academic development compared to other children, which ultimately makes it difficult for them to reach the same level of development as food-secure peers. Many communities in the service area have adopted backpack programs to provide children with food for the weekend when schools do not offer meals. A statewide initiative brought school lunch programs to each county through the summer months.

Report Area	Total Students	Number Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible	Percent Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible
Report Location	8,657	3,309	38.22%
Big Horn County, WY	2,561	1,085	42.37%
Hot Springs County, WY	658	314	47.72%
Park County, WY	3,997	1,323	33.1%
Washakie County, WY	1,441	587	40.74%
Wyoming	94,170	36,314	38.56%
United States	50,737,716	24,970,187	49.21%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2016-17. Source geography: Address

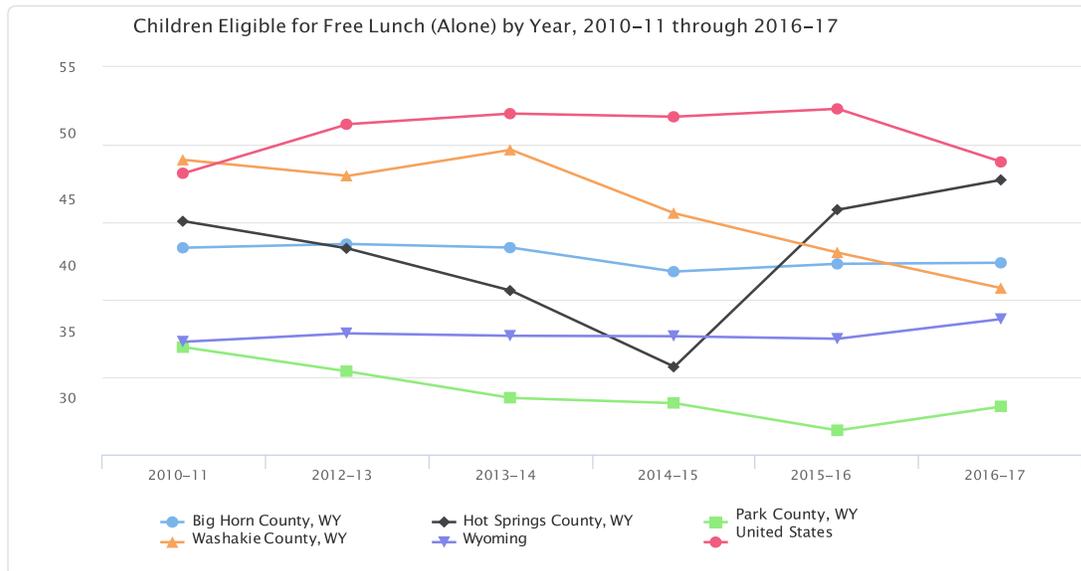


Children Eligible for Free Lunch (Alone) by Year, 2010-11 through 2016-17

The table below shows local, state, and National trends in student free and reduced lunch eligibility. Note: Data for the 2011-12 school year are omitted due to lack of data for some states.

Report Area	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Report Location	41.44%	40.53%	39.76%	38.08%	37.75%	38.22%
Big Horn County, WY	43.34%	43.58%	43.35%	41.8%	42.3%	42.37%
Hot Springs County, WY	45.05%	43.3%	40.58%	35.66%	45.8%	47.72%
Park County, WY	36.92%	35.37%	33.66%	33.32%	31.56%	33.1%
Washakie County, WY	49.01%	47.98%	49.66%	45.57%	43.03%	40.74%
Wyoming	37.28%	37.82%	37.66%	37.64%	37.47%	38.74%
United States	48.15%	51.31%	51.99%	51.79%	52.3%	48.88%

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data, 2016-17. Source geography: Address



Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data, 2016-17. Source geography: Address

Access to Dentists

This indicator reports the number of dentists per 100,000 population. This indicator includes all dentists - qualified as having a doctorate in dental surgery (D.D.S.) or dental medicine (D.M.D.), who are licensed by the state to practice dentistry and who is practicing within the scope of that license.

Report Area	Total Population, 2015	Dentists, 2015	Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Report Location	54,319	37	68.1
Big Horn County, WY	12,022	4	33.27
Hot Springs County, WY	4,741	5	105.46
Park County, WY	29,228	22	75.27
Washakie County, WY	8,328	6	72.05
Wyoming	586,107	364	62.1
United States	321,418,820	210,832	65.6

Access to Mental Health Providers

This indicator reports the rate of the county population to the number of mental health providers, including psychiatrists, psychologists, clinical social workers, and counselors that specialize in mental health care.

Report Area	Estimated Population	Number of Mental Health Providers	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (1 Provider per x Persons)	Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Report Location	54,234	154	352.2	284
Big Horn County, WY	11,906	19	626.6	159.6
Hot Springs County, WY	4,696	12	391.3	255.5
Park County, WY	29,568	95	311.2	321.3
Washakie County, WY	8,064	28	288	347.2
Wyoming	579,315	1,842	314.5	318
United States	317,105,555	643,219	493	202.8

Mental Health Practitioners

Steve Staab, MC, LPC 431-2869 Child, adolescent, family, specialize in guided imagery, deep relaxation.

Barbie Hart, MA, PPC 431-7350 Bar B. Ranch & Livestock, specializing in young adults with autism

Bob Bayuk, EDD, 388-2120 Psychologist Psychological Services, Inc.,

Claire Bowles, PPC 250—7539A dults and adolescent, mental health and substance abuse

Dan Cossaboon, Psychologist 250-7527 Neuropsychology - child, brain injury, couples, limited counseling, testing

Leyla Dim, LPC, NCC, Counselor 587-6288 EEG Brain Mapping, Neurofeedback, Biofeedback, EMDR, clinical hypnosis, counseling for adults & adolescents

Steve Dominick, LCSW 587-8439 Canyon View Counseling, Christian, addictions, couples, marriage, family, grief & loss, trauma, PTSD, depression, anxiety

Kellie Fitzgibbons, MA, LMFT 250-8761New Leaf Counseling, couples, families, adults, and children

Stacie Hensen, MS, LPC 578-7770All ages, couples, families, various issues including interpersonal relationships, trauma, depression

Cheri Kreitzmann, MS, LPC 250-1338 SOAR Counseling Services, Inc., mental health, couples

Julie Laib, MS, NCC, LPC 587-9755Adult, adolescent substance abuse treatment and evaluation, DUI/ MIP education, adults, couples, and family

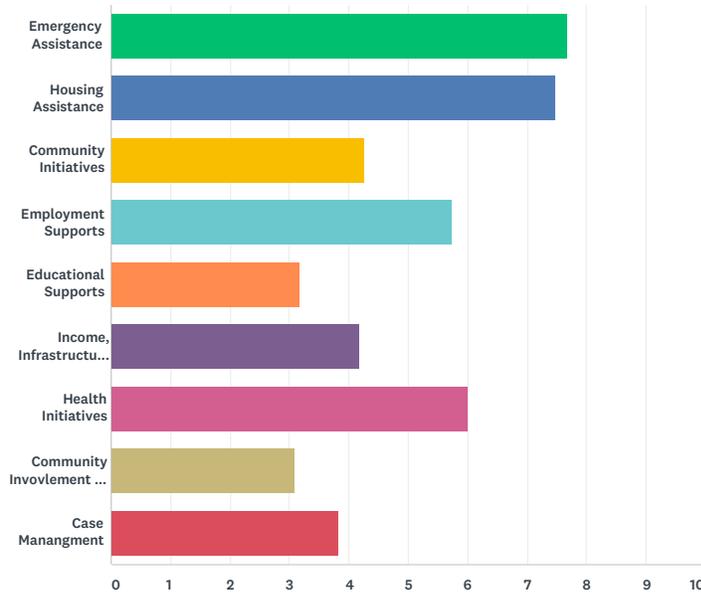
Jessica Williams, MS, LPC 272-2534 Open Space Counseling Services, family, individual, couples, and equine-assisted counseling services

Customer Input Rankings

Consumers living in poverty felt emergency assistance was the number one service to provide in the next three years, followed by housing assistance and health services.

Q10 Please rank by importance to you the following services we should provide over the next 3 years. (1 being most important and 9 being the least)

Answered: 14 Skipped: 2



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL	SCORE
Emergency Assistance	58.33% 7	8.33% 1	16.67% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	8.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	12	7.67
Housing Assistance	38.46% 5	7.69% 1	23.08% 3	23.08% 3	7.69% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	13	7.46
Community Initiatives	0.00% 0	18.18% 2	0.00% 0	18.18% 2	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	18.18% 2	9.09% 1	18.18% 2	11	4.27
Employment Supports	9.09% 1	18.18% 2	18.18% 2	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	27.27% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	9.09% 1	11	5.73
Educational Supports	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	36.36% 4	9.09% 1	36.36% 4	9.09% 1	11	3.18
Income, Infrastructure, & Asset Building Supports	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	9.09% 1	27.27% 3	18.18% 2	0.00% 0	27.27% 3	0.00% 0	18.18% 2	11	4.18
Health Initiatives	0.00% 0	36.36% 4	0.00% 0	18.18% 2	27.27% 3	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	11	6.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL	SCORE
Health Initiatives	0.00% 0	36.36% 4	0.00% 0	18.18% 2	27.27% 3	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	11	6.00
Community Involvement ...	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0	0.00
Case Management	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0	0.00

Community Input Analysis

Listed below is the ranking of needs in the service area by the respondent's answers to four separate surveys. The first was the 2019 community service providers, ranking of the requirements as they perceived for their low-income clients. The second was from the 2019 community needs assessment survey in which we asked public officials, low-income communities, volunteers, board members, and residents of the service area to respond. The third is the low-income consumer responses from clients that are known to be CSBG eligible based on income. The fourth is also from low-income respondents who received CSBG services and completed a CSBG customer satisfaction survey after services were provided.

Key Stakeholder Survey Ranking of Needs

1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Emergency Assistance No Case Management
4. Health Social Behavioral Services
5. Educational Services

Community Needs Survey for Residents (including low-income) Ranking of Needs

1. Health Social Behavioral including (dental, vision, food, Rx, mental health)
2. Community Initiatives that benefit the entire community
3. Housing Assistance
4. Emergency one-time assistance
5. Employment Services

Low-Income Survey Ranking of Needs

1. Emergency Assistance
2. Housing Assistance
3. Health Initiatives
4. Employment Supports
5. Community Initiatives

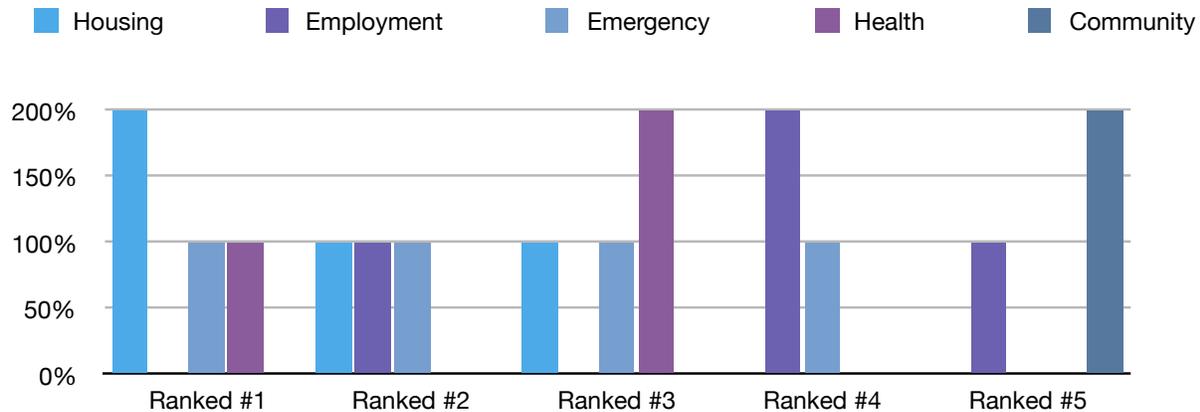
Low-Income Customer Satisfaction Survey Ranking of Needs

1. Housing Assistance
2. Emergency Assistance
3. Health Initiatives
4. Employment Supports
5. Case Management

- Common threads from all four surveys show housing to be in the top one or two among the low-income and low-income services providers, but ranked number three on the community residents needs assessment survey.
- Emergency assistance was ranked number one and two for the low-income respondents and number three for service providers, but was listed number four by the community-at-large.
- Health Social/Behavioral was ranked number one by the community and number four by service providers and number three by both low-income groups surveyed.

Community Ranking of Needs

The Park County Tripartite Board analyzed the community input top five issues to address with individual and family support services with CSBG dollars were ranked 1-5. We charted the rankings and found that housing was ranked #1 by the majority. The second-ranking was not as clear we looked at the data and determined emergency assistance #2 as all respondents ranked it in the top four, and all other categories had a clear ranking in another category. Health was ranked #3, Employment was ranked #4, and Community initiatives were ranked #5.



Based on the rankings, the Board held an open forum at their April 2019 Community Public Hearing. No community members attended the hearing, where the CEO presented results from all surveys. The CEO expressed disappointment with low response rates by the community. The Board Chairperson expressed his approval having 329 community members participate in community surveys and focus groups compared to the 38 responses the Board received in the 2016 assessment. It was agreed upon to leave all of the studies open to capture data going forward with the newly eligible counties.

The public hearing schedule called for discussion of the rankings and a community consensus if the rankings were in alignment with the needs. Since the community did not represent themselves, the Board elected to serve the community unanimously agreed to approve the rankings based on the majority rules of all four survey respondents shown in the graph above. The approval ensures the Board heard the community's collective voice. The rankings guide the Board's decisions in the next three years. Community input continues to be collected and analyzes for new issues that may emerge.

The Park County Tripartite should examine the outcomes from this community assessment and integrate findings into their strategic planning process. In the past, CSBG funds were administered to subgrantees of Park County. These funds have been used for a multitude of services in the county. As Yellowstone Country Assistance Network takes on the provision of direct services to the low-income in four counties, there will be challenges. Developing a comprehensive understanding of the organization's purpose and mission will be vital, moving forward.

Combined Community Ranking of Needs

1. Housing Assistance (rent, deposit, and utilities)
2. Emergency Assistance
3. Health Social Behavioral
4. Employment Supports (childcare vacancies)
5. Community Resource Services/Referrals to other programs

Recommendations for the Park County Tripartite Board

- It would be prudent to conduct an impact analysis on going from one to four CSBG counties, the resources this takes, and look at the best interests of the organization.
- What does it look like going forward? What does it look like going in a different direction? What does it look like staying the same?
- Does the organization want to serve as a processing center for CSBG emergency assistance applications in multiple counties? If so, do you have the capacity to do so? Can YCAN meet all of the other mandates of the organization? What factors are putting the organization at risk?
- The Park County Tripartite can look at strategically focusing resources to meet organizational mandates and ensure programs and services are in alignment.
- The Park County Tripartite is now able to use this report data to update the existing organizational-wide strategic plan. This process should look at what the organization is doing now and where to go in the future. This report should be utilized to ensure the 2021 Community Action Plan is in alignment with the results of this assessment. County.
- The completion of this report will drive programs and services in the future of these three counties.