SOUTHEASTERN UTAH ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

Organizations Mission

Assist those in need to become increasingly self-sufficient or to avoid greater levels of dependency through innovative, comprehensive services, and collaborative efforts with local, State, and federal partnerships.

Vision Statement

Community and collaborative action to assist people with working towards and achieving self-sufficient goals set by those in need.

Prioritized Issues

ISSUES AREAS

Jobs/Intergenerational Poverty: It was identified in the data gathering methods, by our partners, and by our staff that lack of jobs and Intergenerational Poverty affects many people attempting to exit poverty. The data identified that without jobs that pay a living wage, people cannot achieve self-sufficiency. Lack of jobs affects many people attempting to exit poverty and also keeps families living in intergenerational poverty Lack of jobs that pay a self-sustaining wage was the biggest barrier. In our rural region the intergenerational poverty rate ranges from 13% to 28% in San Juan.

Mental Health/Addiction: It was identified that Mental health/addiction committees that adequate mental health services are a high priority. This issue affects many people attempting to exit poverty. Low-income people rarely have insurance and Medicaid provides limited mental health services. The data identified that Mental Health/Addiction was the second biggest barrier and staff identified that this affects many people attempting to exit poverty. With the growing number of individuals with opioid addiction, receiving mental health services is critical in recovery.

Transportation: It was identified that lack of transportation affects many people attempting to exit poverty. The data identified that the lack of accessible/affordable transportation in rural counties was the third biggest barrier. Lack of funding sources and rural populations make developing public transportation programs extremely difficult. In our rural region, accessible transportation does not exist. Non-reliable transportation cost

is too high. 20% of respondents in focus groups stated that lack of transportation has prevented them from either obtaining employment or needed services.

Housing: It was identified that lack of affordable and accessible housing affects many people attempting to exit poverty. In Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan counties, housing that is affordable and easily accessible to people is a challenge. Housing that meets basic habitability standards is also a priority. It was identified that the lack of affordable housing was the fourth biggest barrier.

Homelessness: It was identified that homeless affects many people attempting to exit poverty. In Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties there is a lack of shelters for homeless individuals to reside at until they can become stably housed. The data identified that the lack of shelters and funds to assist homeless individuals was the fifth biggest barrier.

Food Insecurity: SSI and social security recipients live on less than those in the state, but face higher food costs due to the distance required to access food, fewer grocery store resources, and even fewer co-op or bulk-food purchasing options. Given the higher than average utility cost that were identified in the need assessment as well, this shows that families will have a more difficult time affording food when utilities are high in the winter and summer. Some SSA/SSI recipients are also care takers for their children and grandchildren. In San Juan County, over 98% of K-12 students are eligible for free or reduced school lunch – a strong indication that entire families face food insecurity.

BARRIERS TO EXITING POVERTY

Lack of jobs with living wage/Intergenerational poverty: It was identified in the data gathering methods, by our partners, and by our staff that the lack of jobs that pay a living wage is a major barrier for families trying to exit poverty. During the last year Carbon and Emery counties have had a slight increase in jobs but the median household income was 25 percent less than Statewide. In Grand and San Juan counties, where the economies are based on travel/tourism, the average wage is only $2,693 per month. The required living wage for Grand County is $3,991 and that is what is needed monthly. Very few of the available jobs include benefits. Lack of self-sustaining wages also continues to keep individuals/families living in poverty and intergenerational poverty.

Mental Health/Addiction: It was identified that mental health/addiction is a high priority barrier in assisting low income individuals in achieving self-sufficiency. Low paying and part-time work rarely include health insurance benefits making it extremely difficult for low-income people to obtain the services they need. Opioid addiction is rising in our rural region and with limited mental health agencies and resources to assist individuals / families this continues to be a barrier.

Accessible and Affordable Transportation: It was identified, that the complete lack of public transportation is a barrier to self-sufficiency. The region is geographically large but very sparsely populated. The cost of developing standard public transportation options compared to the number of potential users and their ability to pay the required fees prevents these public services from being offered in rural areas.

Affordable Housing: It was identified that affordable housing is a barrier to self-sufficiency. In many areas of the region the cost of housing (including utilities) is over 30% of the average monthly low-income wage. The fair market rent in Grand County is $851 a month and with the average monthly income of $2,693 a month in Grand County the cost of housing including utilities often exceeds 30% of an individual/families gross monthly wages. The communities where housing is affordable are usually those that do not have much of a job base and no public transportation is available between these communities and where the jobs are. Also, much of the housing stock, affordable to low-income households, in the region does not meet minimum habitability standards.

Homelessness: It was identified that homeless is an issue in our area and in our rural areas. Without temporary shelter and limited funding for homeless services, homeless individuals/families struggle in reaching self-sufficiency. Staff identified that building stronger networks and applying for additional funding to assist homeless clients to help with needed services.

Food Insecurity / Family Stability: SSI and social security recipients live on less than those in the state, but face higher food costs due to the distance required to access food, fewer grocery store resources, and even fewer co-op or bulk-food purchasing options. Given the higher than average utility cost that were identified in the need assessment as well, this shows that families will have a more difficult time affording food when utilities are high in the winter and summer. Some SSA/SSI recipients are also care takers for their children and grandchildren. In San Juan County, over 98% of K-12 students are eligible for free or reduced school lunch – a strong indication that entire families face food insecurity.

GAPS IN SERVICES

Lack of Primary Jobs/ Intergenerational Poverty: It was identified in the data gathering methods, by our partners, and by our staff that Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan County lacks jobs that pay a self-sufficient wage for families. With limited jobs in our rural counties that do not provide either a self-sufficient wage and or benefits, it is not only a gap but also families living in intergenerational poverty have a difficult time in moving out of poverty and this cycle may continue to the next generation.

Lack of Access to Mental Health and Addiction Services: Comprehensive mental health/addiction treatment services are not affordable. Many low-income people, who do have jobs, don't have employer provided health insurance and aren't eligible for Medicaid. Medicaid benefits are also limited in providing mental health services and addiction recovery services. Local public mental health districts have very few funds to provide extensive services to people who can't pay out of pocket and don't have insurance coverage. From our data gathering methods it was determined that 31% of respondents do not have health insurance.

Lack of Accessible and Affordable Transportation in Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan Counties: There are specialized programs to provide transportation for medical services. The senior citizen programs in each county provide limited transportation services to the senior centers and medical services. There is no local public transportation system anywhere in the region. Low-income individuals who cannot afford a vehicle are limited in their ability to access jobs, education, shopping and medical services.

Lack of Affordable and Accessible Housing: Outside of the main city areas in Carbon, Grand and San Juan Counties, housing is more affordable. Housing within the main cities where the jobs are primarily located in, housing is not always affordable. Despite the construction of 2 multi-family rents projects in Carbon County, multi-family rental housing in the three county areas is lacking. In Grand County, tourism drives many affordable housing units to be transformed to nightly rentals and housing costs continue to rise and costs are extremely high compared to other resort communities in Utah. Housing that meets minimum habitability standards is also an issue for low-income households. Currently33% of households in our rural region who rent are rent overburdened meaning that over 35% of families monthly income goes towards rent.

Lack of Shelters: In Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties, there is a lack of services for homeless individuals/families including emergency shelters. With limited resources in our rural counties, partnerships that have funding for homeless services are being exhausted quickly and there are limited solutions in helping homeless individuals/families in reaching self-sufficiency. Homeless rates are increasing and many individuals are finding hidden areas to pitch a tent even in the extreme winter months. These hidden places are often unsafe and further from needed services. With the rising cost of rent and low wages, this also contributes individuals/families to become homeless.

SERVICE NEEDS

Available jobs to achieve self-sufficiency/reduce Intergenerational Poverty: Many jobs in our communities do not pay a living wage for families to reach self-sufficiency. The jobs available in sectors such as tourism travel pay slightly above minimum wage, rarely provide family sustaining benefits, and are usually part-time and seasonal, thus preventing families reaching self-sufficiency and or remaining in Intergenerational Poverty. Clients are referred to available job training resources and programs offered by the Department of Workforce Services.

Available Mental Health Services: Mental health service providers are very limited in rural communities. If a client isn't eligible for services through the public mental health district, or the services for which the client is eligible aren't adequate or don't fit the client's situation, there are no other affordable service providers in the region. Staff will participate in community mental health coalitions to coordinate and more efficiently use services that are available.

Affordable transportation to assist with vast distances to find employment: There is not public transportation anywhere in Southeastern Utah. There are limited specialized transportation services for medical care, people with disabilities, and senior citizens. The region's service provider agencies coordinate with each other to efficiently use the very limited resources and collaborate on ways to increase our community's limited transportation.

Access to affordable housing and compliant landlords: Potential housing clients typically wait for a long time to get into subsidized housing and Section 8. Family Housing assistance is needed beyond the 4 months to help families afflicted with addiction or domestic violence issues. Staff will strengthen partnerships with other agency programs such as TANF Family Housing, Housing Authorities, housing rehabilitation, and landlords in

our counties to strengthen compliance and to also increase collaboration between landlords and clients so they have a better understanding of policies.

Access to increased services for homelessness: In our rural communities there is a lack of transitional housing and limited resources to assist homeless individuals/families. Due to limited resources, homeless individuals/families often have lack of not only shelter but many needed and essential services. Because of the stigma on many homeless individuals, in our rural communities homeless individuals often set up tents in unauthorized areas which are farther from services. The agency will work toward expanding and applying for additional funding to assist homeless individuals/families and build strong collaborations to Local Homeless Coordinating Committees in our region to increase services.

CAUSES OF POVERTY

Lack of available jobs and adequate income: It was identified in the data gathering methods, by our partners, and by our staff that most people are in poverty because they lack solid employment with adequate wages, and lack of training and resources to move them out of Intergenerational Poverty. While deficient education/job skills and substance abuse also contribute to poverty, other issues that prevent families from breaking out of the cycle of poverty include:

- **Knowledge of how to properly save, budget and use income:** People in poverty often don't understand how they can save their money and or how to budget properly. Families in poverty are often victims of high interest rates, pay-day lenders, and tax refund schemes.
- **Transportation in access jobs, medical appointments, shopping and schooling:** In order for low-income families to start the process of breaking out of poverty they need access to transportation to meet employment, medical, nutritional, and school needs.
- **Adequate housing availability:** A majority of housing (rental) in this region are either older single family homes or trailer/mobile home units. There is limited affordable multi-family housing development s in Southeastern Utah. Much of the affordable housing in the region does not meet minimal habitation standards. By building strong relationships with landlords and the Housing Authority, it will provide low-income individuals and families a better understanding of what is available and accessible.
- **Adequate Mental Health Resources:** Due to limited mental health services in the region, it becomes a challenge for individuals/families to receive the services that they need. By building stronger partnerships with Four Corners Behavioral Health, and San Juan Counseling Center it can help identify the resources in the community for these individuals/families.

LINKAGES/PARTNERSHIPS

Employment Availability: Department of Workforce Services offers job training and life skills programs, assistance with resume writing, job coaching, etc. USU-Eastern Workforce Development Department provides nested education opportunities that start with 6 week to 1 year certificates with courses that allow students to continue their education through a four-year degree. Strengthen

partnership with Utah State Eastern to assist individuals in Rural Online Initiative to prepare rural workforce with education, training, and services in remote employment.

Asset Building/ Soft Skills: Clients will be referred from agency and community programs to create a budget and follow it, have an understanding of their credit score, how to increase their credit and create a savings account. Soft skills training will be provided as well to help individuals strengthen communication, time management and leadership to help individuals reach the path to self-sufficiency.

Transportation Services: Clients are referred to the limited transportation resources that are available from the region's service providers

Housing Availability: Eligible clients are helped to access the TANF Family Housings programs. Clients are also referred to the region's housing rehabilitation, weatherization, and utility assistance programs. SEUALG will strengthen partnerships with Housing Authorities and landlords in region to assist individuals/families in finding safe and affordable housing.

Homelessness: Eligible homeless individuals and families will be referred to the Homelessness Funding programs and will be provided with the tools to become stably housed. SEUALG will continue to strengthen partnerships with Balance of State and Local Homeless Coordinating Committees within our region to increase communication and support for individuals/families experiencing homelessness.

Department of Workforce Services: Refer clients to agency to apply for food stamps, provide application help, and communication tools to better access available nutritional services.

Domestic Violence Shelters: referring clients to shelters for family and domestic violence assistance, and assisting with funding to find new housing for their families.

Partnerships include: Department of Workforce Services

Division of Child and Family Services

Active Re-Entry

Housing Authority of Carbon County

Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments (housing rehabilitation, Weatherization, HEAT program, TANF Family Housing, Homelessness Services).

Southeastern Utah Area Agency on Aging

Housing Authority of Southeastern Utah

Senior Centers

San Juan Foundation

USU Eastern and Sun Center Volunteers

Multi-Cultural Center

Four Corners Behavioral Health

Southeastern Utah Health District

Local Churches/Religious Organizations

Domestic Violence Shelters

Arrive Utah

Circles USA

Utah Food Bank

United Way of Eastern Utah

Easter Seals

Deseret Industries

Head Start

CAP Utah

Southeastern Utah Community Development Corporation

City and county elected officials and planning department staff

County Economic Development Offices

RESOURCES

State Grant for Financial Programs: We identified grants from Health and Human Services. This grant will help our organization provide financial incentives and classes for those who are seeking the skills needed to reach economic stability.

Private organization: Working with organization like Future In Design and Blacksmith International to help individuals/families with the tools and resources needed to sustain and or increase employment.

SEUALG Programs: Working with other programs in the agency to coordinate services for low-income clients.

United Way: Increasing partnership to strengthen Housing Alliance, Local Homeless Coordinating Committee and other community programs.

CAP Utah: Collaborate to better focus on available local, State, federal, and private resources in assisting low-income individuals/families to acquire the skills and knowledge to achieve self-sufficiency.

City Mayors: Working with city Mayors (Castle Dale, Blanding, and Bluff, along with Navajo Nation)

Commissioners: Working with County Commissioners in (Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan).

Intermountain Farmers Association: Continue partnership to increase community gardens in the four counties.

ROMA

Goal #	Goal Type	Goal	National Performance Indicators	Identified Issues	Current Services and Activities Addressing Needs
1	Individual and Family	Jobs (Circles?)	FNPI 1a The number of unemployed youth who obtained employment to gain skills or income. FNPI 1b The number of unemployed adults who obtained employment (up to a living wage). FNPI 1c The number of unemployed adults who obtained and maintained employment for at least 90 days (up to a living wage). FNPI 1d The number of unemployed adults who obtained and maintained employment for at least 180 days (up to a living wage). FNPI 2g The number of individuals who obtained a high school diploma and/or obtained an equivalency certificate or diploma. FNPI 2h The number of individuals who obtained a recognized credential, certificate, or degree relating to the achievement of educational or vocational skills. FNPI 3a The number of individuals who achieved and maintained capacity to meet basic needs for 90 days. FNPI 3b The number of individuals who achieved and maintained capacity to meet basic needs for 180 days.	Individuals and families do not have enough skills and resources to access better paying jobs and/or move out of poverty.	SRV 1f Job Readiness Training SRV 1j Resume Development SRV 1k Interview Skills Training SRV 2o Behavior Improvement Programs (attitude, self-esteem, Dress-for-Success, etc.) SRV 2p Mentoring SRV 3a Financial Capability Skills Training SRV 3c Financial Management Programs (including budgeting, credit management, credit repair, credit counseling, etc.) SRV 6e Getting Ahead Classes [Circles Sessions] SRV 7a Case Management [Circles

			FNPI 3c The number of individuals who opened a savings account or IDA. FNPI 3f The number of individuals who improved their credit scores. FNPI 3g The number of individuals who increased their net worth. FNPI 3h The number of individuals engaged with the Community Action Agency who report improved financial well-being.		Mentoring] SRV 7d Transportation Services (e.g. bus passes, bus transport, support for auto purchase or repair; including emergency services)
2	Individual and Family	Stabilization Programs (Food / HEAT / TANF Housing)	FNPI 4zi - Number of individuals who avoided a utility shut-off FNPI 4zii - Number of individuals who obtained utilities. FNPI 4ziii - Number of individuals whose energy service was restored after disconnection. FNPI 5z - Number of individuals who reported a better sense of food security	Individuals and families do not have enough income to meet basic needs	SRV 5jj Food Distribution (Food Bags/Boxes, Food Share Program, Bags of Groceries) SRV 4i Utility Payments (LIHEAP-includes Emergency Utility Payments) SRV 4j Utility Deposits SRV 4k Utility Arrears Payments SRV 3o VITA, EITC, or Other Tax Preparation programs SRV 7d Transportation Services (e.g. bus passes, bus transport, support for auto purchase or repair; including emergency services)

3	Individual and Family	Housing / Homeless Programs	FNPI 4b The number of households who obtained safe and affordable housing FNPI 4c The number of households who maintained safe and affordable housing for 90 days FNPI 4d The number of households who maintained safe and affordable housing for 180 days. FNPI 4e The number of households who avoided eviction.	Individuals and families are not able to access and maintain safe and affordable housing.	SRV 4c Rent Payments (includes Emergency Rent Payments) SRV 4d Deposit Payments SRV 7a Case Management SRV 7d Transportation Services (e.g. bus passes, bus transport, support for auto purchase or repair; including emergency services)
4	Community	Carbon and Emery Opioid Coalition	CNPI 5m Percent decrease in substance abuse rate in the identified community.(e.g. cigarettes, prescription drugs, narcotics, alcohol).	The rate of opioid deaths in Carbon and Emery county are among the highest in the nation.	STR 5n - Other Health and Social/Behavioral Development Strategy: (Awareness, outreach, and prevention campaign.)
5	Community	Intergeneration Poverty Coalitions	CNPI 1z.4 Percent decrease in intergenerational poverty rate	Carbon County has a high rate of intergenerational poverty.	STR 1i - Other Employment Strategy: Circles

Goals

Goal #1 Circles (Individual and Family Level)					
Priority Issue	**Goal**	**Output**	**Outcome**	**Measure**	**Linkage or Partnership**
Individuals and families do not have enough skills and resources to access better paying jobs and/or move out of poverty.	Individuals and families increase skills and resources to access better paying jobs and/or move out of poverty.	**Short Term (One Year – FY 20)** SRV 1f 13 individuals or households] will receive job readiness training - SRV 1j 19 Resume Development SRV 1k 19 Interview Skills Training SRV 2o 15 Behavior Improvement Programs (attitude, self-esteem, Dress-for-Success, etc.) SRV 2p 15 Mentoring SRV 3a 26 Financial Capability Skills Training SRV 3c 26 Financial Management Programs (including budgeting, credit management, credit repair, credit counseling, etc.) SRV 6e 13 Getting Ahead Classes [Circles Sessions] SRV 7a 15 Case Management [Circles Mentoring]	**Short Term (One Year – FY 20)** FNPI 1a 7 The number of unemployed youth who obtained employment to gain skills or income. FNPI 1b 13 The number of unemployed adults who obtained employment (up to a living wage). FNPI 1c 13 The number of unemployed adults who obtained and maintained employment for at least 90 days (up to a living wage). FNPI 1d 17 The number of unemployed adults who obtained and maintained employment for at least 180 days (up to a living wage). FNPI 2g 3The number of individuals who obtained a high school diploma and/or obtained an equivalency certificate or diploma. FNPI 2h 3The number of individuals who obtained a recognized credential, certificate, or degree relating to the achievement of educational or vocational skills.	Circles USA Reporting CAP60 Data Client Intake / Matrix Sheets / Budgets Mentor Reports	Department of Workforce Services Division of Child and Family Services Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments (Other in-house programs). USU Eastern and Sun Center Volunteers Four Corners Behavioral Health Southeastern Utah Health District Local Churches/Religious Organizations Domestic Violence Shelters Arrive Utah Circles USA United Way of Eastern Utah Head Start CAP Utah City and county elected officials

		SRV 7d 5 Transportation Services (e.g. bus passes, bus transport, support for auto purchase or repair; including emergency services) **Long Term – 3 Years (FY 20,21,22)** SRV 1f 32 Job Readiness Training SRV 1j 32 Resume Development SRV 1k 30 Interview Skills Training SRV 2o 25 Behavior Improvement Programs (attitude, self-esteem, Dress-for-Success, etc.)	FNPI 3a 30 The number of individuals who achieved and maintained capacity to meet basic needs for 90 days. FNPI 3b 30 The number of individuals who achieved and maintained capacity to meet basic needs for 180 days. FNPI 3c 12 The number of individuals who opened a savings account or IDA. FNPI 3f 10 The number of individuals who improved their credit scores. FNPI 3g 10 The number of individuals who increased their net worth. FNPI 3h 11The number of individuals engaged with the Community Action Agency who report improved financial well-being. **Long Term – 3 Years (FY 20,21,22)** FNPI 1a 30The number of unemployed youth who obtained employment to gain skills or income. FNPI 1b 25 The number of unemployed adults who obtained employment (up to a living wage). FNPI 1c 30 The number of		

		SRV 2p 25 Mentoring SRV 3a 52 Financial Capability Skills Training SRV 3c 52 Financial Management Programs (including budgeting, credit management, credit repair, credit counseling, etc.) SRV 6e 36 Getting Ahead Classes [Circles Sessions] SRV 7a 32 Case Management [Circles Mentoring] SRV 7d 13 Transportation Services (e.g. bus passes, bus transport, support for auto purchase or repair; including emergency services)	unemployed adults who obtained and maintained employment for at least 90 days (up to a living wage). FNPI 1d 36 The number of unemployed adults who obtained and maintained employment for at least 180 days (up to a living wage). FNPI 2g 4 The number of individuals who obtained a high school diploma and/or obtained an equivalency certificate or diploma. FNPI 2h 4 The number of individuals who obtained a recognized credential, certificate, or degree relating to the achievement of educational or vocational skills. FNPI 3a 30 The number of individuals who achieved and maintained capacity to meet basic needs for 90 days. FNPI 3b 25 The number of individuals who achieved and maintained capacity to meet basic needs for 180 days. FNPI 3c 25 The number of individuals who opened a savings account or IDA. FNPI 3f 25The number of individuals who improved their credit scores.		

			FNPI 3g 25 The number of individuals who increased their net worth. FNPI 3h 22The number of individuals engaged with the Community Action Agency who report improved financial well-being		

Goal #2 - Family Stabilization (Food Pantry and HEAT)					
Priority Issue [Need]	**Goal**	**Output**	**Outcome**	**Measure**	**Linkage or Partnership**
Individuals and families do not have enough income to meet basic needs	Individuals and families will increase their income to meet basic needs	**Short Term (One Year – FY 20)** SRV 5jj 299 Food Distribution (Food Bags/Boxes, Food Share Program, Bags of Groceries) SRV 4i 400 Utility Payments (LIHEAP-includes Emergency Utility Payments) SRV 4j 12 Utility Deposits SRV 4k 26 Utility Arrears Payments SRV 3o 1VITA, EITC, or Other Tax Preparation programs SRV 7d 4 Transportation Services (e.g. bus passes, bus transport, support for auto purchase or repair; including emergency	**Short Term (One Year – FY 20)** FNPI 4zi – 12 Number of individuals who avoided a utility shut-off FNPI 4zii – 12 Number of individuals who obtained utilities. FNPI 4ziii – 10 Number of individuals whose energy service was restored after disconnection. FNPI 5z – 30 Number of individuals who reported a better sense of food security	Utah Seal App HEAT database / intake CAP60 Data Client Intake / Matrix Sheets	Department of Workforce Services Utility Companies Active Re-Entry Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments (other departments). Senior Centers USU Eastern and Sun Center Volunteers Local Churches/Religious Organizations Utah Food Bank United Way of Eastern Utah Easter Seals Deseret Industries Head Start

		services) **<u>Long Term – 3 Years (FY 20,21,22)</u>** SRV 5jj 800 Food Distribution (Food Bags/Boxes, Food Share Program, Bags of Groceries) SRV 4i 900 Utility Payments (LIHEAP-includes Emergency Utility Payments) SRV 4j 22 Utility Deposits SRV 4k 42 Utility Arrears Payments SRV 3o 1 VITA, EITC, or Other Tax Preparation programs SRV 7d 13 Transportation Services (e.g. bus passes, bus transport, support for auto purchase or repair; including emergency services)	**<u>Long Term – 3 Years (FY 20,21,22)</u>** FNPI 4zi – 36 Number of individuals who avoided a utility shut-off FNPI 4zii - 36 Number of individuals who obtained utilities. FNPI 4ziii - 28 Number of individuals whose energy service was restored after disconnection. FNPI 5z – 68 Number of individuals who reported a better sense of food security *Long term* FNPI 4zi - 35 Number of individuals who avoided a utility shut-off FNPI 4zii - 32 Number of individuals who obtained utilities. FNPI 4ziii – 20 Number of individuals whose energy service was restored after disconnection.		CAP Utah City and county elected officials Price City Local Grocery Stores Postal Service (Food Drive) Local Schools/School District Boy Scouts of America

Goal #3 - Housing / Homeless Programs

Priority Issue (Need)	Goal	Output	Outcome	Measure	Linkage or Partnership
Individuals and families are not able to access and maintain safe and affordable housing.	Individuals and families access and maintain safe and affordable housing.	**Short Term (One Year – FY 20)** SRV 4c 13 Rent Payments (includes Emergency Rent Payments) SRV 4d 8 Deposit Payments SRV 7a 15 Case Management SRV 7d 4 Transportation Services (e.g. bus passes, bus transport, support for auto purchase or repair; including emergency services) **Long Term – 3 Years (FY 20,21,22)** SRV 4c 36 Rent Payments (includes Emergency Rent Payments) SRV 4d Deposit Payments SRV 7a Case Management SRV 7d Transportation Services (e.g. bus passes, bus transport, support for auto purchase or repair; including emergency services)	**Short Term (One Year – FY 20)** FNPI 4b 14 The number of households who obtained safe and affordable housing FNPI 4c 12The number of households who maintained safe and affordable housing for 90 days FNPI 4d 10 The number of households who maintained safe and affordable housing for 180 days. FNPI 4e 5The number of households who avoided eviction. **Long Term – 3 Years (FY 20,21,22)** FNPI 4b The number of households who obtained safe and affordable housing FNPI 4c 35 The number of households who maintained safe and affordable housing for 90 days FNPI 4d 30 The number of households who maintained safe and affordable housing for 180 days. FNPI 4e 14 The number of households who avoided	HMIS database / HUD Reports CAP60 Data Client Intake / Matrix Sheets / Budgets	Department of Workforce Services Division of Child and Family Services Active Re-Entry Housing Authority of Carbon County Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments (other departments) Housing Authority of Southeastern Utah Four Corners Behavioral Health Southeastern Utah Health District Local Churches/Religious Organizations Domestic Violence Shelters Utah Food Bank United Way of Eastern Utah Utah Housing Coalition (Tool Kit and advocacy) Utah Balance of State Carbon County Local Homeless Coordinating Committee

			eviction.		CAP Utah City and county elected officials

Goal #4 - Carbon and Emery Opioid Coalition					
Priority Issue (Need)	**Goal**	**Output**	**Outcome**	**Measure**	**Linkage or Partnership**
The rate of opioid deaths in Carbon and Emery county are among the highest in the nation.	Carbon and Emery county decrease in opioid deaths.	**Short Term (One Year – FY 20)** STR 5n – 1 Other Health and Social/Behavioral Development Strategy: (Awareness, outreach, and prevention campaign.) **Long Term – 3 Years (FY 20,21,22)** STR 5n – 3 Other Health and Social/Behavioral Development Strategy: (Awareness, outreach, and prevention campaign.)	**Short Term (One Year – FY 20)** CNPI 5m 1 Percent decrease in substance abuse rate in the identified community.(e.g. cigarettes, prescription drugs, narcotics, alcohol). **Long Term – 3 Years (FY 20,21,22)** CNPI 5m 3 Percent decrease in substance abuse rate in the identified community.(e.g. cigarettes, prescription drugs, narcotics, alcohol).	Utah Department of Health Reports Agency Data from Behavioral Health CAP60 (Information and Referral) Community Surveys	Department of Workforce Services Active Re-Entry Housing Authority of Carbon County Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments (housing rehabilitation, Weatherization, HEAT program, TANF Family Housing, Homelessness Services). Four Corners Behavioral Health Southeastern Utah Health District Local Churches/Religious Organizations Domestic Violence Shelters United Way of Eastern Utah City and county

					elected officials and planning department staff

Goal #5 - Carbon County Intergenerational Poverty Initiative					
Priority Issue (Need)	**Goal**	**Output**	**Outcome**	**Measure**	**Linkage or Partnership**
Carbon County has a high rate of intergenerational poverty.	Carbon County decreases its rate of intergenerational poverty.	**Short Term (One Year – FY 20)** STR 1i -5 Other Employment Strategy: Circles **Long Term – 3 Years (FY 20,21,22)** STR 1i – 12 Other Employment Strategy: Circles	**Short Term (One Year – FY 20)** CNPI 1z.4 1 Percent decrease in intergenerational poverty rate **Long Term – 3 Years (FY 20,21,22)** CNPI 1z.4 5 Percent decrease in intergenerational poverty rate	IGP Reporting Utah Department of Workforce Services – IGP data/reports/dashboard.	Department of Workforce Services Division of Child and Family Services Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments TANF Family Housing, Homelessness Services). Southeastern Utah Area Agency on Aging Senior Centers San Juan Foundation USU Eastern and Sun Center Volunteers Four Corners Behavioral Health Southeastern Utah Health District Local Churches/Religious Organizations Arrive Utah

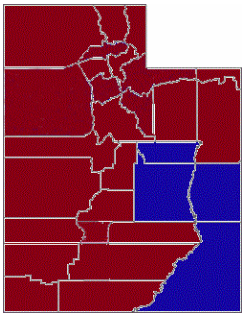
					Circles USA Utah Food Bank United Way of Eastern Utah Head Start CAP Utah County Economic Development Offices

Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments

Community Needs Assessment

Data Analysis

Executive Summary



The Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments (SEUALG) is an interlocal government agency that functions as a public Community Action Agency for the purpose of receiving Community Services Block Grant funding on behalf of its member counties. The SEUALG also provides aging, economic and community development and other community service programs in Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan Counties. This is a very large region, covering 17,574 sq. miles, which represents approximately 21% of the state of Utah. The SEUALG service area includes the "Utah Strip" section of the Navajo Reservation and small portions of the Southern Ute Reservation lands. This is a very sparsely populated region and overall the population has been declining. In 2017 the district population was 55,397 but in 2017 the estimated population was 55,402. The average poverty rate for the region is 17.5%. The SEUALG currently receives an annual CSBG grant of approximately $135,915. All of the CSBG funding is used to operate food banks in Carbon, Emery and Grand Counties, and a supplemental home delivered, prepared meal nutrition program for very low income and disabled residents of San Juan County. Food bank employees provide basic case management and resource/referral information to food bank clients to link them with other programs available through the SEUALG and partner agencies that provide services and activities to help address issues of employment, education, better management of available income, housing, nutrition, and/or health to help combat the central causes of poverty. By linking clients to these services, it increases families in reaching self-sufficiency.

The data collection efforts for this three year needs analysis include; town hall type meetings in all four counties, surveys, American Fact Finder/U.S. Census Bureau data, etc. Surveys were conducted through direct email, paper surveys provided at the various meetings, and via the web using the Google Forms system. SEUALG entered all paper surveys into the Google Forms system. SEUALG partnerships and community services staff tabulated the information collected from the survey process.

SEUALG staff met regularly throughout the year with district service providers and advocacy groups, such as Interagency Coordinating Councils, Local Homeless/Affordable Housing Coordinating Councils, CARE Coalition, Tripartite Board, United Way Board, community

development boards, economic development boards, aging programs, mental and public health department, school districts, and housing authorities. Other data was gathered from published poverty reports, the Governor's Intergenerational Poverty Report, and economic and employment data from jobs.utah.gov. Information was also provided by food bank clients, TANF Family Housing clients, while they received case management and resources/referral services. All of these data sources provided information/data the agency used to identify the needs and issues faced by those in poverty, and to help develop the priorities on which the agency will concentrate. In developing the priority issues, consideration was also given to what resources are available within the region and how these resources can be effectively and efficiently coordinated to address the needs of the region's low-income residents and improve the conditions in which low-income residents live.

The priority issues identified are:
Lack of Jobs/Intergenerational Poverty
Lack of Access to Mental Health and Addiction Services
Lack of Accessible and Affordable Transportation
Lack Affordable Housing
Lack of Services for the Homeless
Food Insecurity

While actions and activities will be based on information gathered during this planning process, actual program services will be based on available funding, resources and the coordination of various program requirements.

Issue Area Analysis

Priority Issue Area – Lack of Jobs / Intergenerational Poverty

As of January 2019 the unemployment rate for Carbon County is 4.4%, Emery County is 4.4%, Grand County is 4.3% and San Juan County is 5.3%. Major employers such as mining companies, gas and oil extraction companies, power plants, trucking and warehouse companies and secondary businesses such as large retails concerns, restaurants, etc. have gone out of business and laid off all their employees in three of the region's four counties. Grand County has shown in increase in job creation, however, most of that increase has been in the low paying tourism/travel/services sectors. The wages in these jobs do not pay family sustaining wages, rarely have benefits, and are often seasonal and/or part-time. Without good jobs, including benefits, people cannot achieve self-sufficiency. With lack of jobs continuing to be a prioritization, this ties in closely with Intergenerational Poverty. With lack of high paying jobs with benefits it makes it very difficult for families to reach self-sufficiency.

Lack of education and job skills also prevent low-income individuals and individuals living in intergenerational poverty from securing good jobs with wages that are high enough to provide for their families and sustain a self-sufficient lifestyle.

Lack of economic opportunity and job growth is the most prevalent gap in southeast Utah. Service providers in the region coordinate services to help low-income residents obtain education and job training, life skills training, job coaching and referral to possible job opportunities.

Available resources include support services such as housing and utility payments, resume writing, job training opportunities funded through state/federal programs, Asset Building to teach individuals how to budget, manage finances and increase their credit. (Department of Workforce Services) and scholarships for workforce development training and Custom Fit training through USU-Eastern. Carbon County is piloting the Circles Initiative which helps provide the tools and resources, soft skills training and workforce development for families living in intergenerational poverty to reach economic stability.

Inter-Generational Poverty has been identified as a significant concern in Carbon, Grans, and San Juan County.

Priority Issue Area – Lack of Mental Health and Addiction

Because of the small population in this district and to ensure compliance with HIPAA and/or CFR 42, county level data on mental health and substance abuse is very limited. However, information shared by program clients indicates that up to 80% of individuals in these low-income households experience problems with mental health and substance abuse. In general, substance abuse is a fairly severe issue in southeast Utah. Among Utah's local health districts, Southeast Utah had significantly higher prescription opioid death rates compared to the rest of the state. There are several private mental health counseling businesses in each county; however, there are only two public/non-profit mental health agencies in the region. Four Corners Behavioral Health serves Carbon, Emery and Grand Counties, while San Juan Counseling service San Juan County, including the reservation areas.

Most low-income individuals have limited medical insurance resources and/or are unable to cover cost from their income, making it difficult or impossible to obtain adequate treatment services to truly address their problems. Public mental health agencies rely on Medicaid payments to cover the cost of these services, but Medicaid limits the amount that can be paid and often treatment must end before a successful outcome is an achieved. Adequate funding to mental health agencies so that more counselors and more comprehensive treatment can be provided is necessary.

Service providers in the region have developed efficient partnering strategies to help clients obtain as many treatment options that are available.

Priority Issue Area – Accessible and Affordable Transportation

There are not public transportation services in southeastern Utah. Low population/customer base, extreme distances, and lack of funding prohibit the development of public transportation at this time. Low-income individuals who cannot afford private vehicles and insurance are at a disadvantage in obtaining employment, accessing shopping, medical care, education, and mental health services. Without public transportation low-income individuals must live close to jobs and other services, which usually increase their housing costs.

Several agencies provide specialized transportation for certain client categories, i.e. senior citizens, clients with medical care issues, and clients who need transport out of the area for residential mental health treatment. As much as possible, service agencies coordinate the limited transportation resources in order to provide more efficient service.

Priority Issue Area – Affordable Housing

While average housing costs in Carbon, Emery and San Juan Counties are not extreme, individuals who do not have jobs of who have low-wage jobs still have a difficult time finding housing that costs no more than 30% of their income. In Grand County, where housing costs are driven by the demand for tourist rentals, affordable housing issues are extreme.

Because southeastern Utah is a rural/remote region, multi-family rental housing is fairly scarce. Most of the multi-family rental housing has been developed in Grand County, but much of it quickly converted to tourist room sales units and nightly rentals. Because housing development has been limited in this district much of the existing housing units are over 30yrs old and are in less than acceptable condition. Finally, many of the units affordable to very low income individuals are mobile homes/trailers that are in very dilapidated condition and are NOT eligible for rehabilitation or rental payment subsidies with either HUD or USDA-Rural Development Funds.

The SEUALG operates several programs that help low income individuals obtain or improve their housing situations: Self-help housing rehab, single family housing rehab, TANF-Family Housing,, Weatherization and HEAT utility payment assistance. Coordination and partnerships with other housing providers such as housing authorities, independent living agencies, United Way, etc. help connect clients with resources that they may not be aware of. Efficient partnering often helps combine resources to provide solutions to clients with specific housing issues.

Priority Issue Area – Lack of Transitional Housing

The homeless population living in the Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan Counties is vastly underserved. The services offered to homeless individuals are limited and the criteria exclude a significant portion of the current homeless population. With the limited programs that are available for homeless individuals, there is a large portion of this population that is left unserved. Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan County lack transitional housing and other services to provide temporary shelter for individuals to get back on their feet. The SEUALG receives Unified Funding which assists homeless individuals with first months rent, deposit, and utility assistance. With the growing number of homeless in Carbon, Emery, and Grand County funding does not cover all of the clients requesting assistance or pay for essentials or hotel or meal vouchers.

Priority Issue Area – Food Insecurity

Individuals in our rural region face higher food costs due to the distance required to access food, fewer grocery store resources, and even fewer co-op or bulk-food purchasing options. Some SSA/SSI recipients are also care takers for their children and grandchildren. In San Juan County, over 98% of K-12 students are eligible for free or reduced school lunch – a strong indication that entire families face food insecurity.

Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments
Community Needs Assessment

Prioritization Summary

Executive Summary

Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments has worked diligently in determining the prioritization issues that were collected during our data collection process. The issue areas include; Lack of Jobs/Intergenerational Poverty, Lack of Mental Health Services, Lack of Accessible and Affordable Transportation, Lack of Services/Homeless.

In our rural region, many individuals/families lack jobs that pay a self-sufficient wage that provides benefits. It was identified that this was also one of the causes of individuals/families remaining in intergenerational poverty. Families that make minimum wage or only work seasonal work struggle in becoming self-sufficient.

Lack of Mental Health Services in our region was prioritized as there are limited services for individuals who need services whether it is mental health counseling, or treatment for substance abuse. Many individuals do not have insurance or they have Medicaid and that does not always pay for treatment.

Lack of Accessible and Affordable Transportation was a prioritized issue as there is no accessible transportation that exists in Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan County. The cost is too high to develop transportation in our rural region. Without transportation, individuals/families are often unable to obtain employment or keep employment. With the high cost of housing, individuals/families often have to move further away from services where housing costs are lower, making transportation critical to move individuals/families out of poverty.

Lack of Accessible and Affordable Housing was a prioritized issue as housing costs continue to rise and there are limited safe and affordable housing units available for families. Families often pay more than 30% for their housing costs and this makes it a challenge for individuals/families trying to get out of poverty.

Lack of Shelters / Homeless was a prioritized issue as in our rural region there is not any shelters for homeless individuals and there is limited funding available to assist with resources that are

needed. SEUALG has been working on linkages with Balance of State and Homelessness Funding to provide services to individuals in our region.

Descriptions

Priority #1 Lack of Jobs/ Intergenerational Poverty

SEUALG utilized multiple methods to collect information regarding the Lack of Jobs that pay a self-sufficient wage. Data that was collected also stated that lack of living wage jobs also contributed to intergenerational poverty.

Community partners and participants included personal interviews, focus groups, surveys and community stakeholder meetings. The data collection included low-income residents and representatives, Utah State University Eastern, Division of Workforce Services, United Way of Eastern Utah, Southeastern Utah Health Department, and IGP Workgroup.

Priority #2 Lack of Mental Health Services

SEUALG utilized multiple methods to collect information regarding the Lack of Mental Health Services and substance abuse in our rural region.

Community partners and participants included personal interviews, focus groups, surveys and community stakeholder meetings. The data collection included low-income residents and representatives, Southeastern Utah Health Department, United Way of Eastern Utah, faith-based organizations, Utah State Extension, Carbon & Emery Opioid and Substance Use Coalition, Four Corners Behavioral Health, and Community Health Clinics.

Priority #3 Lack of Accessible and Affordable Transportation

SEUALG utilized multiple methods to collect information regarding the Lack of Accessible and Affordable Transportation in our rural region.

Community partners and participants included personal interviews, focus groups, surveys, and community stake holders meetings. The data collection included low-income residents and representatives, Utah State University Eastern, United Way of Eastern Utah, Economic Development, Department of Workforce Services, County Commissioners, and key stakeholders.

Priority #4 Lack of Accessible and Affordable Housing

SEUALG utilized multiple methods to collect information regarding the Lack of Accessible and Affordable Housing in our rural region.

Community partners and participants include: personal interviews, focus groups, surveys, and community stake holders. The data collection included low-income residents and representatives, Housing Authorities, United Way of Eastern Utah, elected officials, Utah State University, and Department of Workforce Services.

Priority #5 Lack of Shelters / Homeless

SEUALG utilized multiple methods to collect information regarding the Lack of Services/Homeless in our rural region.

Community partners and participants included personal interviews, focus groups, surveys, and community stake holders meetings. The data collection included low-income residents and representatives, Utah State University Eastern, United Way of Eastern Utah, Economic Development, Department of Workforce Services, Southeastern Utah Health Department, County Commissioners, Local Homeless Coordinating Committees, and key stakeholders.

Priority#6 Food Insecurity

SEUALG utilized multiple methods to collect information regarding Food Insecurity in our rural region.

Community partners and participants included personal interviews, focus groups, surveys, and community stake holder meetings. The data collection included low-income residents and representatives, Utah State University Eastern, religious organizations/church groups, and key stakeholders.

Others for Consideration

Minimum wage jobs were a prioritized issue that SEUALG is unable to address. National Minimum wage is currently $7.25 per hour, yet the living wage in Grand County is $11.25 an hour. SEUALG is unable to address federal or state policies like minimum wage. Individuals/families in our rural region would benefit from higher wages as this could help them on the path to self-sufficiency.

Note: Demographics comparison---compare your most recent IS/Module 4 submission to demographic data for your community. Who is experiencing poverty? (Gender, Race, Ethnicity, Age)—Organizational Standard 3.2—submit on separate document.

(1) Income / Use of Income

Base Year: *2018*

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income")	**By County:** Carbon	Emery	Grand	San Juan			**Overall Measure for Utah**
Poverty Rate	16%	13%	13%	25.9%			11%
Percent Change in poverty rate from last assessment	1.9%	1.7%	-3.6%	-2.2%			-.07%
Income Inequality (Difference between the 75th and 25th percentile of income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			Varies by race
Median Income	47,894	54,086	44,858	39,305			$65,325
Percent change in median income from last assessment	0.96%	4.31%	7.65%	4.91%			7.23%
Required Living Wage*	10.91	10.58	11.25	10.58	Single		$11.58
Number of families at or below125% of poverty	15.5%	12%	17%	27.6%			70,099
Required annual income before taxes for the average family size*	$46,778	$46,778	$47,811	$46,778			Data not available
Number of families that received Earned Income Tax Credits	1,414	632	793	1,166			176,000
Persons receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	149	29	21	33			8,669
Number/percentage of children eligible for free/reduced lunch	1,951 (49%)	1,049 (46%)	812 (50%)	2550 (98%)			166,263
Number/percentage of residents receiving food stamps	2,651	822	646	3,142			179,115
Percent of children experiencing intergenerational poverty (DWS)	16%	9%	16%	31%			7%
Number receiving SSI, average benefit	362 ($9,076)	67 ($14,293	120 ($9,548)	464 ($8,573)			34,040 ($10,300)
Number receiving SSA	2,783 ($19,436)	1,443 ($21,276)	1,276 ($18,142)	1,242 ($17,050)			227,936 ($19,660)
% of residence declaring bankruptcy	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			n/a
Average EITC Return	2,397	2,247	2,176	2,415			2,488
Other (see Data Element suggestions for more options)							Updated 03/12/18

***use the living wage site**

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Carbon	Median Income	Jobs have slight increase due to private sector jobs, however many other jobs do not provide self-sufficient wages. Median income has remained consistent.
Emery	Median Income	Jobs have a slight increase due to private sector jobs, however many other jobs do not provide self-sufficient wages. Median income rose slightly from $49,709 to $51,852.
Grand	Median Income	Jobs have increased due to tourism but jobs are not self-sustaining wages. Median income rose slightly from $43,344 to $44,858 due to increase in tourism.
San Juan	Median income	Jobs have decreased due to loss of private sector jobs but increased in tourism related jobs. Median income dropped from $40,590 to $39,305.
San Juan	School Lunch Eligibility	Almost 98% of K-12 students in county are eligible for free/reduced school lunch.
Carbon, Grand, and San Juan	SSI / SSA Income.	Average Social Security benefits for these counties are much lower than the state average, although food, transportation, and housing costs rising. The difference is worse for those receiving SSI – which are the most vulnerable out of SSA recipients.

Add more rows as needed

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

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty

No.	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
2	Lack of livable wages	Families in Poverty	Surveys/Focus Groups	Carbon	28% of respondents stated that Poverty is due to an unlivable wage and keeps individuals and families living in Intergenerational Poverty. 23% of Community partners state that poverty is due to lack of jobs that pay a living wage.
3	Lack of livable wages	Families in Poverty	Surveys/Focus Groups	Emery	24% of respondents stated that Poverty is due to an unlivable wage and keeps individuals and families living in Intergenerational Poverty. 18% of Community partners state that poverty is due to lack of jobs that pay a living wage.
4	Lack of livable wages	Families in Poverty	Surveys/Focus Groups	Grand	27% of respondents stated that Poverty is due to an unlivable wage and keeps individuals and families living in Intergenerational Poverty. 19% of Community partners state that poverty is due to lack of jobs that pay a living wage.

5	Lack of livable wages	Families in Poverty	Surveys/Focus Groups	San Juan	33% of respondents stated that Poverty is due to an unlivable wage and keeps individuals and families living in Intergenerational Poverty. 26% of Community partners state that poverty is due to lack of jobs that pay a living wage.
Gaps in Services					
No.	**Gap**	**Population**	**Data Source**	**County**	**Results and Description**
1	Accessible Transportation	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Interviews, Focus Groups	Carbon	Lack of accessible transportation in Southeastern Utah makes it challenging for families trying to obtain employment, and obtain the services that families need. The cost of developing standard public transportation options compared to the number of potential users and their ability to pay the required fees prevents these public services from being offered in rural areas.
2	Accessible Transportation	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Interviews, Focus Groups	Emery	Lack of accessible transportation in Southeastern Utah makes it challenging for families trying to obtain employment, and obtain the services that families need. The cost of developing standard public transportation options compared to the number of potential users and their ability to pay the required fees prevents these public services from being offered in rural areas.
3	Accessible Transportation	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Interviews, Focus Groups	Grand	Lack of accessible transportation in Southeastern Utah makes it challenging for families trying to obtain employment, and obtain the services that families need. The cost of developing standard public transportation options compared to the number of potential users and their ability to pay the required fees prevents these public services from being offered in rural areas.
4	Accessible Transportation	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Interviews, Focus Groups	San Juan	Lack of accessible transportation in Southeastern Utah makes it challenging for families trying to obtain employment, and obtain the services that families need. The cost of developing standard public transportation options compared to the number of potential users and their ability to pay the required fees prevents these public services from being offered in rural areas.
Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services					
No.	**Barrier**	**Population**	**Data Source**	**County**	**Results and Description**
1	Lack of jobs paying self-sufficient wages	Individuals / Families	Surveys, Interviews, Focus Groups	Carbon	Through focus groups, personal interviews, and surveys it was identified that Carbon County has a lack of jobs that pay individuals/families self-sufficient wages. It was also identified that this is a barrier for families also trying to exit intergenerational poverty.
2	Lack of jobs paying self-sufficient wages	Individuals/ Families	Surveys, Interviews, Focus Groups Surveys, Interviews, Focus Groups	Emery	Through focus groups, personal interviews, and surveys it was identified that Emery County has a lack of jobs that pay individuals/families self-sufficient wages.

3	Lack of jobs paying self-sufficient wages	Individuals/ Families	Surveys, Interviews, Focus Groups	Grand	Through focus groups, personal interviews, and surveys it was identified that Grand County has a lack of jobs that pay individuals/families self-sufficient wages and jobs are seasonal. It was also identified that this is a barrier for families also trying to exit intergenerational poverty.
4	Lack of jobs paying self-sufficient wages	Individuals/ Families	Surveys, Interviews, Focus Groups	San Juan	Through focus groups, personal interviews, and surveys it was identified that San Juan County has a lack of jobs that pay individuals/families self-sufficient wages and jobs are seasonal. It was also identified that this is a barrier for families also trying to exit intergenerational poverty.
Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs					
No.	**Need**	**Population**	**Data Source**	**County**	**Results and Description**
1	Transportation to jobs / available services	Individual	Interviews	Carbon	Limited income, no accessible transportation, lack of jobs prevents low-income individuals from attaining employment opportunities and accessing available services.
2	Transportation to jobs / available services	Individual	Interviews	Emery	Limited income, no accessible transportation, lack of jobs prevents low-income individuals from attaining employment opportunities and accessing available services.
3	Transportation to jobs / available services	Individual	Interviews	Grand	Seasonal employment, no accessible transportation, does not sustain moving individuals to reach self-sufficiency and accessing available services.
4	Transportation to jobs / available services	Individual	Interviews	San Juan	Seasonal employment, no accessible transportation, does not sustain moving individuals to reach self-sufficiency and accessing available services.
5	Food insecurity	Individual	Agency Data / Surveys / Interview	Carbon, Grand, and San Juan	High number of students eligible for free/reduced school lunch, much higher usage of food stamps, food deserts, lower SSA/SSI benefits and hourly wages.

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.
*****If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows**

Current Program / Services Linkages				
No.	**Linkage**	**Need**	**Population(s) Served**	**What this Accomplishes**
A	Circles	Financial Management	Individuals and Families	Circles provide financial management classes. Clients are referred from TANF Family Housing, food banks, HEAT program, and Homelessness programs at SEUALG.

B	Division of Workforce Services	Employment Support	Individuals and Families	Provides job training, coaching, job referrals, on the job training
C	Deseret Industries	Employment Support	Individuals and Families	Provides job training, coaching, job referrals, on the job training
D	Easter Seals	Employment Support	Individuals and Families	Provides job training, coaching, job referrals, on the job training

Linkages That Need to be Created

No.	Purpose	Linkage	Population(s) Served	What this will Accomplish
1	Childcare Subsidies	DWS	Low income families	Provide support for families to either gain or maintain employment.

E – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources

No.	Resource	Organization	Purpose	What this Accomplishes
1	Childcare Subsidies	Division of Workforce Services	Assist qualified families in applying for Childcare assistance.	Childcare assistance will allow families to maintain employment.

(2) Education

Base Year: *2018*

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income")	**By County:**						**Overall Measure for Utah**
	Carbon	Emery	Grand	San Juan			
High School Graduation Rate	95%	94%	83%	95%			92%
Percent of Individuals with a Bachelor's Degree	15.1%	12.6%	23.7%	18.9%			33%
Higher Education Enrollment	23.75%	21.7%	23.8%	20.7%			183,949
Early Education Enrollment*	5.79%	7.27%	4.5%	5.5%			60,041
Average Classroom Size	28:1	18:1	18:1	19:1			23:1 elementary
Other (see Data Element suggestions for more options)							

***use the living wage site**

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Carbon	Percent of Individuals with a Bachelor's Degree	The High School Graduation Rate increased approximately 3% since the last needs assessment. This may be due to the increased number of students enrolled.
Emery	Percent of Individuals with a	The High School Graduation Rate increased by 1% since the last needs assessment. Increase in graduation rates

	Bachelor's Degree	may be due to the increased number of students enrolled.
Grand	Percent of Individuals with a Bachelor's Degree	The High School Graduation Rate decreased approximately 8% since the last needs assessment. Decrease in graduation rates may be due to a decrease in number of students enrolled.
San Juan	Percent of Individuals with a Bachelor's Degree	The High School Graduation Rate increased by 1% since the last needs assessment. Increase in graduation rates may be due to the increased number of students enrolled.

Add more rows as needed

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

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty

No.	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Low parental involvement	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews and Committees	Carbon	Partnerships with school districts have indicated there is a lack of parental involvement, especially with low income and intergenerational poverty.
2	Low parental involvement	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews and Committees	Emery	Partnerships with school districts have indicated there is a lack of parental involvement, especially with low income.
3	Low parental involvement	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews and Committees	Grand	Partnerships with school districts have indicated there is a lack of parental involvement, especially with low income and intergenerational poverty.
4	Low parental involvement	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews and Committees	San Juan	Partnerships with school districts have indicated there is a lack of parental involvement, especially with low income and intergenerational poverty.

Gaps in Services

No.	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of resources to obtain higher education	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews	Carbon	Respondents identified the cost of college tuition as a barrier to pursuing higher education as well as lack of technology, transportation, and misunderstandings on financial aid.
2	Lack of resources to obtain higher education	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews	Emery	Respondents identified the cost of college tuition as a barrier to pursuing higher education as well as lack of technology, transportation, and misunderstandings on financial aid.

3	Lack of resources to obtain higher education	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews	Grand	Respondents identified the cost of college tuition as a barrier to pursuing higher education as well as lack of transportation and knowledge on financial aid.
4	Lack of resources to obtain higher education	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews	San Juan	Respondents identified the cost of college tuition as a barrier but also identified with lack of technology and transportation. Because this region is so vast, lack of technology and transportation is problematic.

Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services

No.	Barrier	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Intergenerational Poverty	Individuals and families	Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews	Carbon	Participants from focus groups and interviews mentioned that individuals experiencing intergenerational poverty are less likely to pursue secondary education or trade schools.
2	Cost of Tuition and Lack of parental involvement	Individuals and families	Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews	Emery	Participants and other community members identified high cost of tuition as a barrier to obtaining post-secondary education.
3	Cost of Tuition and / Lack of parental involvement	Individuals and families	Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews	Grand	Participants and other community members identified high cost of tuition as a barrier to obtaining post-secondary education.
4	Cost of Tuition and Lack of parental involvement	Individuals and families	Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews	San Juan	Participants and other community members identified high cost of tuition as a barrier to obtaining post-secondary education.

Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs

No.	Need	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Increased family participation	Families in poverty	Coalition meetings, focus groups, personal interviews	Carbon	Intergenerational Poverty Report identifies families and low attendance with school stems from poverty issues.
2	Increased family participation	Families in poverty	Coalition meetings, focus groups, personal interviews	Emery	Intergenerational Poverty Report identifies families and low attendance with school stems from poverty issues.
3	Increased family participation	Families in poverty	Coalition meetings, focus groups, personal interviews	Grand	Intergenerational Poverty Report identifies families and low attendance with school stems from poverty issues.
4	Increased family participation	Families in poverty	Coalition meetings, focus groups, personal interviews	San Juan	Intergenerational Poverty Report identifies families and low attendance with school stems from poverty issues.

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.
***If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows

Current Program / Services Linkages

No.	Linkage	Need	Population(s) Served	What this Accomplishes
A	USU Eastern	Increased parental involvement	Families	Providing educational services to expand employment opportunities to move families out of poverty.
B	DWS	Increased parental involvement	Families	Providing educational services to expand employment opportunities to move families out of poverty.
C	Head Start	Increased parental involvement	Families	Moving families out of poverty through engagement and teaching the importance of an education.
D	Strengthening Families	Increased parental involvement	Families	Moving families out of poverty through engagement and teaching the importance of an education.

Linkages That Need to be Created

No.	Purpose	Linkage	Population(s) Served	What this will Accomplish
1	Increased participation from families	Refer to organizations addressing this issue	Families	Increase number of families participating in programs to help provide the tools and resources for them to reach self-sufficiency.

E – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources

No.	Resource	Organization	Purpose	What this Accomplishes
1	Public Education System	Working with Economic Developers focusing on gaps with elementary and secondary education.	Addresses Barrier #1	Contributes to eliminating intergenerational poverty.

(3) Employment

Base Year: *2018*

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income")	**By County:**						**Overall Measure for Utah**
	Carbon	Emery	Grand	San Juan			
Average Monthly Wage	$3,211	$3,596	$2,693	$2,920			$3,810
Average Hourly Wage	$18.56	$20.78	$15056	$16.87			$23.04
Unemployment Rate	4.0%	4.3%	4%	5.4%			4.0%
Job Growth*	-4.8%	-2.90%	-2.70%	-0.40%			3.2%
Sector with Highest Employment Rate*	Healthcare	Education	Accommodation	Education			Healthcare
Wages for Sector with Highest Employment Rate*	$2,945	$3,042	$2,123	$2,727			$3,591 Monthly
Other (see Data Element suggestions for more options)							

***use the living wage site**

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Carbon	Jobs have decreased due to loss of private sector jobs	Jobs have decreased due to loss of private sector jobs. There has been a slight increase in coal mining jobs but a loss of energy jobs.
Emery	Jobs have decreased due to loss of private sector jobs.	Jobs have decreased due to loss of private sector jobs. There has been a slight increase in coal mining jobs but a loss of energy jobs.
Grand	Jobs have increased due to tourism	Jobs have increased due to tourism but most of the available jobs are part-time or seasonal. These jobs do not help move families out of poverty.
San Juan	Jobs have decreased due to loss of private sector jobs but increased in tourism related jobs	Jobs have decreased due to loss of private sector jobs but increased in tourism related jobs.

Add more rows as needed

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

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty

No.	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of livable wages	Families in Poverty	Surveys, focus groups, interviews	Carbon	Respondents stated that Poverty is due to lack of self-sufficient wages and lack of jobs.
2	Lack of livable wages	Families in Poverty	Surveys, focus groups, interviews	Emery	Respondents stated that Poverty is due to lack of self-sufficient wages and lack of jobs.
3	Lack of livable wages	Families in Poverty	Surveys, focus groups, interviews	Grand	Respondents stated that Poverty is due to lack of self-sufficient wages and lack of full time benefited jobs.
4	Lack of livable wages	Families in Poverty	Surveys, focus groups, interviews	San Juan	Respondents stated that Poverty is due to lack of self-sufficient wages and lack of full time benefited jobs.

Gaps in Services

No.	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Transportation / Location of Services	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups and Interviews	Carbon	The predominant barrier to obtaining and sustaining employment was the lack of public transportation. This makes it difficult for individuals/families to get to work.
2	Transportation/ Location of Services	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups and Interviews	Emery	The predominant barrier to obtaining and sustaining employment was the lack of public transportation. This makes it difficult for individuals/families to get to work.
3	High Housing Costs	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups and Interviews	Grand	The predominant barrier to obtaining and sustaining employment is the high cost of housing, thus individuals and families move further from services where jobs are located.

4	Transportation / Location of Services	Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups and Interviews	San Juan	The predominant barrier to obtaining and sustaining employment was the lack of public transportation. This makes it difficult for individuals/families to get to work.
Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services					
No.	**Barrier**	**Population**	**Data Source**	**County**	**Results and Description**
1	Lack of accessible transportation	Individuals and families	Surveys, Focus Groups and Interviews	Carbon	Accessible transportation does not exist, non-reliable transportation, cost is too high. Through focus groups and interviews many individuals stated that they are unable to apply for jobs due to lack of transportation.
2	Lack of accessible transportation	Individuals and families	Surveys, Focus Groups and Interviews	Emery	Accessible transportation does not exist, non-reliable transportation, cost is too high. Through focus groups and interviews many individuals stated that they are unable to apply for jobs due to lack of transportation
3	Lack of accessible transportation	Individuals and families	Surveys, Focus Groups and Interviews	Grand	Accessible transportation does not exist, non-reliable transportation, cost is too high. Through focus groups and interviews many individuals stated that they are unable to apply for jobs due to lack of transportation
4	Lack of accessible transportation	Individuals and families	Surveys, Focus Groups and Interviews	San Juan	Accessible transportation does not exist, non-reliable transportation, cost is too high. Through focus groups and interviews many individuals stated that they are unable to apply for jobs due to lack of transportation
Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs					
No.	**Need**	**Population**	**Data Source**	**County**	**Results and Description**
1	Accessible and affordable mental health services	Individuals and families	Interviews, focus groups	Carbon	From personal interviews and focus groups respondents stated that the lack of mental health/addiction services is not only a high priority but many families lack the resources including insurance, financial to access treatment.
2	Accessible and affordable mental health services	Individuals and families	Interviews, focus groups	Emery	From personal interviews and focus groups respondents stated that the lack of mental health/addiction services is not only a high priority but many families lack the resources including insurance, financial to access treatment.
3	Accessible and affordable mental health services	Individuals and families	Interviews, focus groups	Grand	From personal interviews and focus groups respondents stated that the lack of mental health/addiction services is not only a high priority but many families lack the resources including insurance, financial to access treatment.
4	Accessible and affordable mental health services	Individuals and families	Interviews, focus groups	San Juan	From personal interviews and focus groups respondents stated that the lack of mental health/addiction services is not only a high priority but many families lack the resources including insurance, financial to access treatment.

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.
*****If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows**

Current Program / Services Linkages				
No.	**Linkage**	**Need**	**Population(s) Served**	**What this Accomplishes**
A	DWS	Employment	Families in Poverty	Connect participants to an employment counselor and job seeking skills.
B	Circles	Self-Sufficiency Services	Families in Poverty	Provides budgeting, credit building, soft skills training to help individuals learn leadership, time management, communication and the needed tools to reach self-sufficiency.

Linkages That Need to be Created				
No.	**Purpose**	**Linkage**	**Population(s) Served**	**What this will Accomplish**
1	Gap #1	Partnering Employers providing self-sustaining wages.	Individuals and Families	Building relationships with businesses and partnering agencies to help streamline employment services for participants.

E – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources				
No.	**Resource**	**Organization**	**Purpose**	**What this Accomplishes**
1	N/A			

(4) Housing

Base Year: *2018*

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income")	**By County:**						**Overall Measure for Utah**
	Carbon	Emery	Grand	San Juan			
Homeownership Rates	71%	83%	68%	79%			72.2%
Average Household Size	2.6	2.93	2.44	3.21			3.14
Fair Market Rent	715	697	851	697			$653.00
# of Tax Credit or Affordable Housing Units	541	40	658	610			17,620
Foreclosure Rate*	1:1085						1:4511
Average Home Price	$126,800	$136,240	$230,900	$136,600			$340,000
Number of Chronically Homeless Individuals	36	3	19	9			2,876
Number of Children Doubled Up with Another Family for Economic Reasons	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			n/a
Number of Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0			
Number of Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing Units	0	0	0	0			
Other (see Data Element suggestions for more options)							

***use the living wage site**

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Carbon	Homeownership Rate	Average Home Price increased from $123,000 to $126,800 while average wage remained consistent. The price in homes may be due to the slight increase of jobs.
Emery	Homeownership Rate	Average Home Price increased from $125,600 to $136,200 while average wage remained consistent. The price in homes may be due to the slight increase of jobs

Grand	Homeownership Rate	Average Home Price increases from $220,500 to $230,900 while average wage remained consistent. The price in home has increased due to the affordability gap in Grand County is in large part due to low wages, which limit or prevent homeownership and payment of market rate rent by many households.
San Juan	Homeownership Rate	Average Home Price decreases have remained consistent during the past three years.

Add more rows as needed

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

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty

No.	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Poor economic conditions and low wage levels	Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews, focus group, surveys	Carbon	Declining populations prohibits housing development. Housing stock is older and does not meet minimal housing standards. Availability of rental properties is limited.
2	Poor economic conditions and low wage levels	Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews, focus group, surveys	Emery	Declining populations prohibits housing development. Housing stock is older and does not meet minimal housing standards. Availability of rental properties is limited.
3	Poor economic conditions and low wage levels	Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews, focus group, surveys	Grand	Declining populations prohibits housing development. High cost of housing makes it challenging to purchase a home. Availability of rental properties is limited.
4	Poor economic conditions and low wage levels	Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews, focus group, surveys	San Juan	Declining populations prohibits housing development. Housing stock is older and does not meet minimal housing standards. Availability of rental properties is limited.

Gaps in Services

No.	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Affordable Multi-family housing, Substandard housing	Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews, focus groups, surveys	Carbon	Low-income families often pay more than 30% of their income for housing that is substandard thus families move often.
2	Affordable Multi-family housing, Substandard housing	Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews, focus groups, surveys	Emery	Low-income families often pay more than 30% of their income for housing that is substandard thus families move often.
3	Affordable Multi-family housing, Substandard housing	Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews, focus groups, surveys	Grand	Low-income families often pay more than 30% of their income for housing that is substandard thus families move often.
4	Affordable Multi-	Families in Poverty	Personal	San Juan	Low-income families often pay more than 30% of their income for

	family housing, Substandard housing		Interviews, focus groups, surveys		housing that is substandard thus families move often.
Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services					
No.	**Barrier**	**Population**	**Data Source**	**County**	**Results and Description**
1	Affordable Housing, Acceptable Housing	Families in Poverty	Committees, focus groups, personal interviews	Carbon	Low income families often must pay more than 30% of their income for housing. Families move frequently and often times further away from services due to high costs.
2	Affordable Housing, Acceptable Housing	Families in Poverty	Committees, focus groups, personal interviews	Emery	Low income families often must pay more than 30% of their income for housing. Families move frequently and often times further away from services due to high costs.
3	Affordable Housing, Acceptable Housing	Families in Poverty	Committees, focus groups, personal interviews	Grand	Low income families often must pay more than 30% of their income for housing. Families move frequently and often times further away from services due to high costs.
4	Affordable Housing, Acceptable Housing	Families in Poverty	Committees, focus groups, personal interviews	San Juan	Low income families often must pay more than 30% of their income for housing. Families move frequently and often times further away from services due to high costs.
Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs					
No.	**Need**	**Population**	**Data Source**	**County**	**Results and Description**
1	Transitional Housing/ Temporary Shelter	Individuals and Families	Personal Interviews, Coalition Meetings	Carbon	Through personal interviews and coalition meetings, respondents stated that it is a challenge for homeless individuals in the community as there are limited resources to assist homeless individuals. Lack of temporary shelters and transitional housing often keeps homeless individuals in unsafe areas.
2	Transitional Housing/ Temporary Shelter	Individuals and Families	Personal Interviews, Coalition Meetings	Emery	Through personal interviews and coalition meetings, respondents stated that it is a challenge for homeless individuals in the community as there are limited resources to assist homeless individuals. Lack of temporary shelters and transitional housing often keeps homeless individuals in unsafe areas.
3	Transitional Housing/ Temporary Shelter	Individuals and Families	Personal Interviews, Coalition Meetings	Grand	Through personal interviews and coalition meetings, respondents stated that it is a challenge for homeless individuals in the community as there are limited resources to assist homeless individuals. Lack of temporary shelters and transitional housing often keeps homeless individuals in unsafe areas.

4	Transitional Housing/ Temporary Shelter	Individuals and Families	Personal Interviews, Coalition Meetings	San Juan	Through personal interviews and coalition meetings, respondents stated that it is a challenge for homeless individuals in the community as there are limited resources to assist homeless individuals. Lack of temporary shelters and transitional housing often keeps homeless individuals in unsafe areas.

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.
*****If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows**

Current Program / Services Linkages

No.	Linkage	Need	Population(s) Served	What this Accomplishes
A	TANF Family Housing	Remaining in Affordable Housing	Individuals and Families	Providing services for families to continue stability and prevent eviction.
B	Housing Authority	Remain / Move in Affordable Housing	Individuals and Families	Provide services to low income families to continue stable housing.
C	Homelessness Funding	Assist homeless individuals with stable housing.	Individuals and Families	Provide services to homeless individuals to receive stable housing.

Linkages That Need to be Created

No.	Purpose	Linkage	Population(s) Served	What this will Accomplish
1	Rental Assistance	Community programs	Families	Keep families stably housed.
2	Job that pay self-sufficient wages	Community Partners	Families	Provide families with the ability to pay for housing costs.

E – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources

No.	Resource	Organization	Purpose	What this Accomplishes
1	N/A			

(5) Nutrition

Base Year: *[Insert Base Year]*

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income")	**By County:**						**Overall Measure for Utah**
	Carbon	Emery	Grand	San Juan			
Percentage of Children on Free or Reduced School Lunch	52%	47%	52%	72%			36.6%
Food Stamp Caseload	13.2%	11.2%	9.5%	17.1%			6.7%
Percent Change in Food Stamp Caseload	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			n/a
WIC Participation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			n/a
Child Obesity Rates	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			n/a
Other (see Data Element suggestions for more options)							

***use the living wage site**

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Carbon	Increase in Free/Reduced Lunch	The percentage of children receiving free or reduced school lunch increased from 50% to 52%. Contributing factors may include lack of nutrition, poor economy and families living in poverty.
Emery	Increase in Free/Reduced Lunch	The percentage of children receiving free or reduced school lunch increased from 46% to 47%. Contributing factors may include lack of nutrition, poor economy and families living in poverty.
Grand	Increase in Free/Reduced Lunch	The percentage of children receiving free or reduced school lunch increased from 51% to 52%. Contributing factors may include lack of nutrition, poor economy and families living in poverty.
San Juan	Increase in Free/Reduced Lunch	The percentage of children receiving free or reduced school lunch increased from 70% to 72%. Contributing factors may include lack of nutrition, poor economy and families living in poverty.

Add more rows as needed

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

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty

No.	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of jobs paying self-sufficient wages	Families in Poverty	Interviews	Carbon	Limited income, no accessible transportation, cost of technology and lack of jobs prevent low-income from attaining employment opportunities
2	Lack of jobs paying self-sufficient wages	Families in Poverty	Interviews	Emery	Limited income, no accessible transportation, cost of technology and lack of jobs prevent low-income from attaining employment opportunities.
3	Lack of jobs paying self-sufficient wages	Families in Poverty	Interviews	Grand	Limited income, no accessible transportation, cost of technology and lack of jobs prevent low-income from attaining employment opportunities
4	Lack of jobs paying self-sufficient wages	Families in Poverty	Interviews	San Juan	Seasonal employment does not sustain families into moving to self-sufficiency.

Gaps in Services

No.	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Nutrition / Fresh Produce	Individuals and Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews, Surveys, Focus Groups	Carbon	Respondents stated that the high cost of nutritious food and fresh produce makes it a challenge to eat healthy and or provide fresh produce to their families.
2	Nutrition / Fresh Produce	Individuals and Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews, Surveys, Focus Groups	Emery	Respondents stated that the high cost of nutritious food and fresh produce makes it a challenge to eat healthy and or provide fresh produce to their families.
3	Nutrition / Fresh Produce	Individuals and Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews, Surveys, Focus Groups	Grand	Respondents stated that the high cost of nutritious food and fresh produce makes it a challenge to eat healthy and or provide fresh produce to their families.
4	Nutrition / Fresh Produce	Individuals and Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews, Surveys, Focus Groups	San Juan	Respondents stated that because San Juan is so vast that many families have to travel long distances to purchase food. Fresh produce is hard to purchase due to the high cost and often by the time it is purchased it is already several days old.

Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services

No.	Barrier	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of Living Wage Jobs	Individuals and families in poverty	Personal Interviews, focus groups	Carbon	From focus groups and personal interviews, attendees stated that even when working often time wages are low and it is challenging to pay for rent, food, and utilities.

2	Lack of Living Wage Jobs	Individuals and families in poverty	Personal Interviews, Focus Groups	Emery	From focus groups and personal interviews, attendees stated that even when working often time wages are low and it is challenging to pay for rent, food, and utilities.
3	Lack of Living Wage Jobs	Individuals and families in poverty	Personal Interviews, Focus Groups	Grand	From focus groups and personal interviews, attendees stated that even when working often time wages are low and it is challenging to pay for rent, food, and utilities.
4	Lack of Living Wage Jobs	Individuals and families in poverty	Personal Interviews, Focus Groups	San Juan	From focus groups and personal interviews, attendees stated that even when working often time wages are low and it is challenging to pay for rent, food, and utilities.
Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs					
No.	**Need**	**Population**	**Data Source**	**County**	**Results and Description**
1	Community Garden	Families	Personal Interviews	Emery	Respondents stated they would like expanded access to fresh produce.
2	Community Garden	Families	Personal Interviews	San Juan	Respondents stated they would like expanded access to fresh produce.

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.
*****If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows**

Current Program / Services Linkages				
No.	**Linkage**	**Need**	**Population(s) Served**	**What this Accomplishes**
A	Trinity Church	Food Resources	Low-Income Families	Trinity Church's food pantry serves families that are not eligible for food pantry services at SEUALG.
B	DWS	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	Low-Income Families	DWS provides SNAP benefits to qualifying individuals in Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan Counties. SNAJP helps cover the cost of nutritious food.
Linkages That Need to be Created				
No.	**Purpose**	**Linkage**	**Population(s) Served**	**What this will Accomplish**
1	N/A			

F – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources				
No.	**Resource**	**Organization**	**Purpose**	**What this Accomplishes**
1	Volunteers	Easter Seals, DWS, Desert Industries	Increase Services	We have linkages with Eastern Seals, DWS, and Desert Industries. By increasing volunteers we will be able to increase services, create individualized homeless kits, food bags, clean warehouses and assist with home deliveries to home bound individuals.

(6) Health

Base Year: *2018*

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income")	**By County:** Carbon	Emery	Grand	San Juan			**Overall Measure for Utah**
Infant Mortality Rate	2.7	6.4	5.1	6.9			5.9 per 1,000 births
Adult Mortality Rate	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			700.3 per 100,000 population
Percentage of Individuals Uninsured	26.9%	17.3%	31.3%	35.9%			11%
Rate of Infectious Diseases*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			n/a
Health Behaviors*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			n/a
# of Opioid related deaths	44	15	n/a	n/a			
Other (see Data Element suggestions for more options)							

***use the living wage site**

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Carbon	Individuals Uninsured	Percentage of uninsured individuals increased from 20.3% to 26.9%. This is largely due to the rising cost of insurance and jobs that do not provide health benefits.
Emery	Individuals Uninsured	Percentage of uninsured individuals dropped from 18.6% to 17.3%. This is due to the increase in jobs.
Grand	Individuals Uninsured	Percentage of uninsured individuals dropped from 33.8% to 31.3%. This is largely due to the increase in tourism which increases jobs.
San Juan	Individuals Uninsured	Percentage of uninsured individuals increased from 33.5% to 35.9%. This is largely due to the rising cost of insurance and jobs that do not provide health benefits.

Add more rows as needed

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

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty

No.	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of jobs with benefits	Individuals	Coalition meetings, focus groups and interviews	Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan	Respondents stated that they need better paying jobs with benefits.
2	Lack of Medicaid for specific population of single adults	Individuals	Coalition meetings, focus groups and interviews	Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan	Respondents need assistance with health care costs and accessing health care.
3	Lack of available resources to address addiction	Individuals and families	Coalition meetings, focus groups and interviews	Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan	Respondents need access to affordable mental health facilities addressing addiction and accessing health care and affordable health care services. Carbon County has the highest rate of opioid use in the State and with limited resources this prevents individuals and families from moving out of poverty.

Gaps in Services

No.	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Mental Health / Addiction	Individuals and Families	Focus groups, personal interviews	Carbon	Access to affordable mental health addressing addiction
2	Mental Health / Addiction	Individuals and Families	Focus groups, personal interviews	Emery	Access to affordable mental health addressing addiction
3	Mental Health / Addiction	Individuals and Families	Focus groups, personal interviews	Grand	Access to affordable mental health addressing addiction
4	Mental Health / Addiction	Individuals and Families	Focus groups, personal interviews	San Juan	Access to affordable mental health addressing addiction

Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services

No.	Barrier	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description

1	Accessible and affordable mental health services	Individuals and families in poverty	Focus groups, personal interviews, surveys	Carbon	Focus group participants, personal interviews and surveys indicated that accessible and affordable mental health services are a high priority and a barrier in exiting poverty. The lack of accessible and affordable mental health services and low paying and part time work rarely include health insurance benefits.
2	Accessible and affordable mental health services	Individuals and families in poverty	Focus groups, personal interviews, surveys	Emery	Focus group participants, personal interviews and surveys indicated that accessible and affordable mental health services are a high priority and a barrier in exiting poverty. The lack of accessible and affordable mental health services and low paying and part time work rarely include health insurance benefits.
3	Accessible and affordable mental health services	Individuals and families in poverty	Focus groups, personal interviews, surveys	Grand	Focus group participants, personal interviews and surveys indicated that accessible and affordable mental health services are a high priority and a barrier in exiting poverty. The lack of accessible and affordable mental health services and low paying and part time work rarely include health insurance benefits.
4	Accessible and affordable mental health services	Individuals and families in poverty	Focus groups, personal interviews, surveys	San Juan	Focus group participants, personal interviews and surveys indicated that accessible and affordable mental health services are a high priority and a barrier in exiting poverty. The lack of accessible and affordable mental health services and low paying and part time work rarely include health insurance benefits.

Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs

No.	Need	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Accessible and Affordable Mental Health Services	Individuals and families in poverty	Coalitions, Focus groups, personal interviews, surveys	Carbon	Coalitions, focus groups and interviews stated that they do not have the resources available to address high rate of drug and alcohol use in area.
2	Accessible and Affordable Mental Health Services	Individuals and families in poverty	Coalitions, Focus groups, personal interviews, surveys	Emery	Coalitions, focus groups and interviews stated that they do not have the resources available to address high rate of drug and alcohol use in area
3	Accessible and Affordable Mental Health Services	Individuals and families in poverty	Coalitions, Focus groups, personal interviews, surveys	Grand	Coalitions, focus groups and interviews stated that they do not have the resources available to address high rate of drug and alcohol use in area
4	Accessible and Affordable Mental Health Services	Individuals and families in poverty	Coalitions, Focus groups, personal interviews, surveys	San Juan	Coalitions, focus groups and interviews stated that they do not have the resources available to address high rate of drug and alcohol use in area

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.
*****If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows**

Current Program / Services Linkages

No.	Linkage	Need	Population(s) Served	What this Accomplishes
A	Four Corners Behavior Health	Addiction Recovery	Individuals and Families	Four Corners provides treatment services.
B	San Juan Counseling	Addiction Recovery	Individuals and Families	San Juan Counseling provides treatment services.
C	Helper Clinic, Emery Clinic, Moab Clinic, Blanding Clinic	Cos of Healthcare	Individuals and Families	Clinics in Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan provides low-cost medical care to qualifying individuals and families.

Linkages That Need to be Created

No.	Purpose	Linkage	Population(s) Served	What this will Accomplish
1	N/A			

E – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources

No.	Resource	Organization	Purpose	What this Accomplishes
1	N/A			

(7) Transportation

Base Year: *2018*

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income")	**By County:**						**Overall Measure for Utah**
	Carbon	Emery	Grand	San Juan			
Public Transportation	None	None	None	None			Yes
Other (see Data Element suggestions for more options)							

***use the living wage site**

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Carbon	N/A	
Emery	N/A	
Grand	N/A	
San Juan	N/A	

Add more rows as needed

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

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty

No.	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of public transportation	Individuals	Interviews	Carbon	Accessible transportation does not exist, non-reliable transportation, cost is too high, no access to technology for online access.
2	Lack of public transportation	Individuals	Interviews	Emery	Accessible transportation does not exist, non-reliable transportation, cost is too high, no access to technology for online access.
3	Lack of public transportation	Individuals	Interviews	Grand	Accessible transportation does not exist, non-reliable transportation, cost is too high, no access to technology for online access.
4	Lack of public transportation	Individuals	Interviews	San Juan	Accessible transportation does not exist, non-reliable transportation, cost is too high, no access to technology for online access.

Gaps in Services

No.	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Public Transportation	Individuals and Families in Poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups	Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan	Accessible transportation does not exist, non-reliable transportation, cost is too high, no access employment, shopping, medical appointments.

Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services

No.	Barrier	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Lack of jobs	Individual	Surveys, Focus Groups	Carbon	Focus group participants stated that lack of transportation prevents individuals from obtaining employment or attaining employment opportunities.
2	Lack of jobs	Individual	Surveys, Focus Groups	Emery	Focus group participants stated that lack of transportation prevents individuals from obtaining employment or attaining employment opportunities.
3	Lack of jobs	Individual	Surveys, Focus Groups	Grand	Focus groups participants stated that seasonal employment does not sustain moving to self-sufficiency and lack of transportation prevents individuals in attaining employment opportunities.
4	Lack of jobs	Individual	Surveys, Focus Groups	San Juan	Focus groups participants stated that seasonal employment does not sustain moving to self-sufficiency and lack of transportation prevents individuals in attaining employment opportunities.

Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs

No.	Need	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Employment	Individual	Surveys, Focus Groups	Carbon	Limited income, no accessible transportation, lack of jobs prevent low-income from attaining employment opportunities.
2	Employment	Individual	Surveys, Focus Groups	Emery	Limited income, no accessible transportation, lack of jobs prevent low-income from attaining employment opportunities

3	Employment	Individual	Surveys, Focus Groups	Grand	Seasonal Employment does not sustain moving individual to self-sufficiency.
4	Employment	Individual	Surveys, Focus Groups	San Juan	Seasonal Employment does not sustain moving individual to self-sufficiency.

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.
*****If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows**

Current Program / Services Linkages

No.	Linkage	Need	Population(s) Served	What this Accomplishes
A	Elevated Transit	Travel	Families and Individuals	Available to travel to longer distances not local travel

Linkages That Need to be Created

No.	Purpose	Linkage	Population(s) Served	What this will Accomplish
1	Senior Citizen Bus	Medical appointments, DWS, Food Banks and Shopping	Seniors	Help assist with their daily needs.
2	Active Re-Entry	Medical appointments, DWS, Food Banks, Shopping.	Disabled	Help assist with their daily needs.

F – Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources

No.	Resource	Organization	Purpose	What this Accomplishes
1	N/A			

(8) IGP

Base Year: *2018*

A – Income Area Characteristics

Characteristics (see the Data Element suggestions under Issue Area "Use of Income")	**By County:**						**Overall Measure for Utah**
	Carbon	Emery	Grand	San Juan			
Number of IGP children	16%	9%	16%	31%			59,059
Poverty rate	16%	13%	13%	28%			10.2%
Other (see Data Element suggestions for more options)							

***use the living wage site**

B – Explanation of Major Data Changes

*In red is an example, please delete.

County	Data Characteristic	Explanation
Carbon	16% of children are living in intergenerational poverty in Carbon County and 25% are at risk of remaining in poverty as adults.	Data was not collected in last Community Needs Assessment.
Emery	9% of children are living in intergenerational poverty in Emery County and 21% are at risk of remaining in poverty as adults.	Data was not collected in last Community Needs Assessment.

Grand	16% of children are living in intergenerational poverty in Grand County and 29% are at risk of remaining in poverty as adults.	Data was not collected in last Community Needs Assessment.
San Juan	31% of children are living in intergenerational poverty in San Juan County and 24% are at risk of remaining in poverty as adults.	Data was not collected in last Community Needs Assessment.

Add more rows as needed

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

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for more guidance and suggestions for this category

Causes of Poverty

No.	Cause	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
2	IGP	Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews	Carbon	Respondents interviewed reported receiving services as children and continue receiving services such as Medicaid, food stamps, and housing assistance.
3	IGP	Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews	Emery	Respondents interviewed reported receiving services as children and continue receiving services such as Medicaid, food stamps, and housing assistance.
4	IGP	Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews	Grand	Respondents interviewed reported receiving services as children and continue receiving services such as Medicaid, food stamps, and housing assistance.
5	IGP	Families in Poverty	Personal Interviews	San Juan	Respondents interviewed reported receiving services as children and continue receiving services such as Medicaid, food stamps, and housing assistance.

Gaps in Services

No.	Gap	Population	Data Source	County	Results and Description
1	Self-Sufficiency Services	Individuals and Families in Poverty	Client Intake	Carbon	Through case management services, clients have stated that the lack of resources and training to increase self-sufficiency is limited and makes it a challenge to exit poverty.
2	Self-Sufficiency Services	Individuals and Families in Poverty	Client Intake	Emery	Through case management services, clients have stated that the lack of resources and training to increase self-sufficiency is limited and makes it a challenge to exit poverty.

3	Self-Sufficiency Services	Individuals and Families in Poverty	Client Intake	Grand	Through case management services, clients have stated that the lack of resources and training to increase self-sufficiency is limited and makes it a challenge to exit poverty.
4	Self-Sufficiency Services	Individuals and Families in Poverty	Client Intake	San Juan	Through case management services, clients have stated that the lack of resources and training to increase self-sufficiency is limited and makes it a challenge to exit poverty.
Barriers to Exiting Poverty or Obtaining Services					
No.	**Barrier**	**Population**	**Data Source**	**County**	**Results and Description**
1	Lack of transportation	Individuals and families in poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups	Carbon	From focus groups, attendees stated that although they are qualified for a job, lack of transportation either prevents them from applying or they are unable to maintain employment due to lack of transportation.
2	Lack of transportation	Individuals and families in poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups	Emery	From focus groups, attendees stated that although they are qualified for a job, lack of transportation either prevents them from applying or they are unable to maintain employment due to lack of transportation.
3	Lack of transportation	Individuals and families in poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups	Grand	From focus groups, attendees stated that although they are qualified for a job, lack of transportation either prevents them from applying or they are unable to maintain employment due to lack of transportation.
4	Lack of transportation	Individuals and families in poverty	Surveys, Focus Groups	San Juan	From focus groups, attendees stated that although they are qualified for a job, lack of transportation either prevents them from applying or they are unable to maintain employment due to lack of transportation.
Individual / Family / Community Unmet Needs					
No.	**Need**	**Population**	**Data Source**	**County**	**Results and Description**
1	Support Services for IGP	Individuals and families	Focus groups, surveys, personal interviews	Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan	When families struggle with Cliff Effects, individuals and families have a lack of opportunity and lack of support, they become stuck in a cycle of poverty that is hard to escape.

D – Linkages (include Partnerships)

*In red are examples, please delete.
**See the Tool Kit for further guidance and suggestions for this category.
*****If you have no programs in this areas list NA in row one and delete the rest of the rows**

Current Program / Services Linkages				
No.	**Linkage**	**Need**	**Population(s) Served**	**What this Accomplishes**

A	Circles	Financial Management/Asset Building	Individuals and Families	Circles provides financial management classes. Clients are referred to financial management classes through partnering agencies, HEAT program, TANF Family Housing, Food Bank. This assists individuals living in poverty to learn how to budget, increase their credit, start a savings account and have better understanding of credit.

Linkages That Need to be Created				
No.	**Purpose**	**Linkage**	**Population(s) Served**	**What this will Accomplish**
1	N/A			

E– Resources

*In red are examples, please delete.

Un-obtained or Underutilized Resources				
No.	**Resource**	**Organization**	**Purpose**	**What this Accomplishes**
1	TANF II	SEUALG	Reduce Intergenerational Poverty	TANF II grant allows SEUALG to offer financial literacy classes to individuals living in Intergenerational Poverty.
2	Volunteers	USU Eastern, United Way, Local Businesses	Volunteers for Circles to assist families living in Intergenerational poverty.	Volunteers such as Allies build relationships to individuals living in Intergenerational poverty. Together they set S.M.A.R.T goals, encourage and support individuals giving families essential tools to get out of poverty.

2019 Community Needs Assessment

Data Collection

- SEUALG received 588 surveys for the Needs Assessment from community partners and participants, key stakeholders, staff, and low-income residents and representatives.
- Prioritizations and Barriers were calculated from surveys, focus groups, personal interviews, community partners, and low-income residents and representatives.

Public Forums

Carbon County

August 9, 2018 – Ascension St. Matthews

September 6, 2018 – Carbon School District

February 7, 2019 – Carbon County Jail

Emery County

September 11, 2018 – Castle Dale City Hall

October 31, 2018 – Castle Dale Courthouse

Public Forums

Grand County

October 29, 2018 – Grand Center

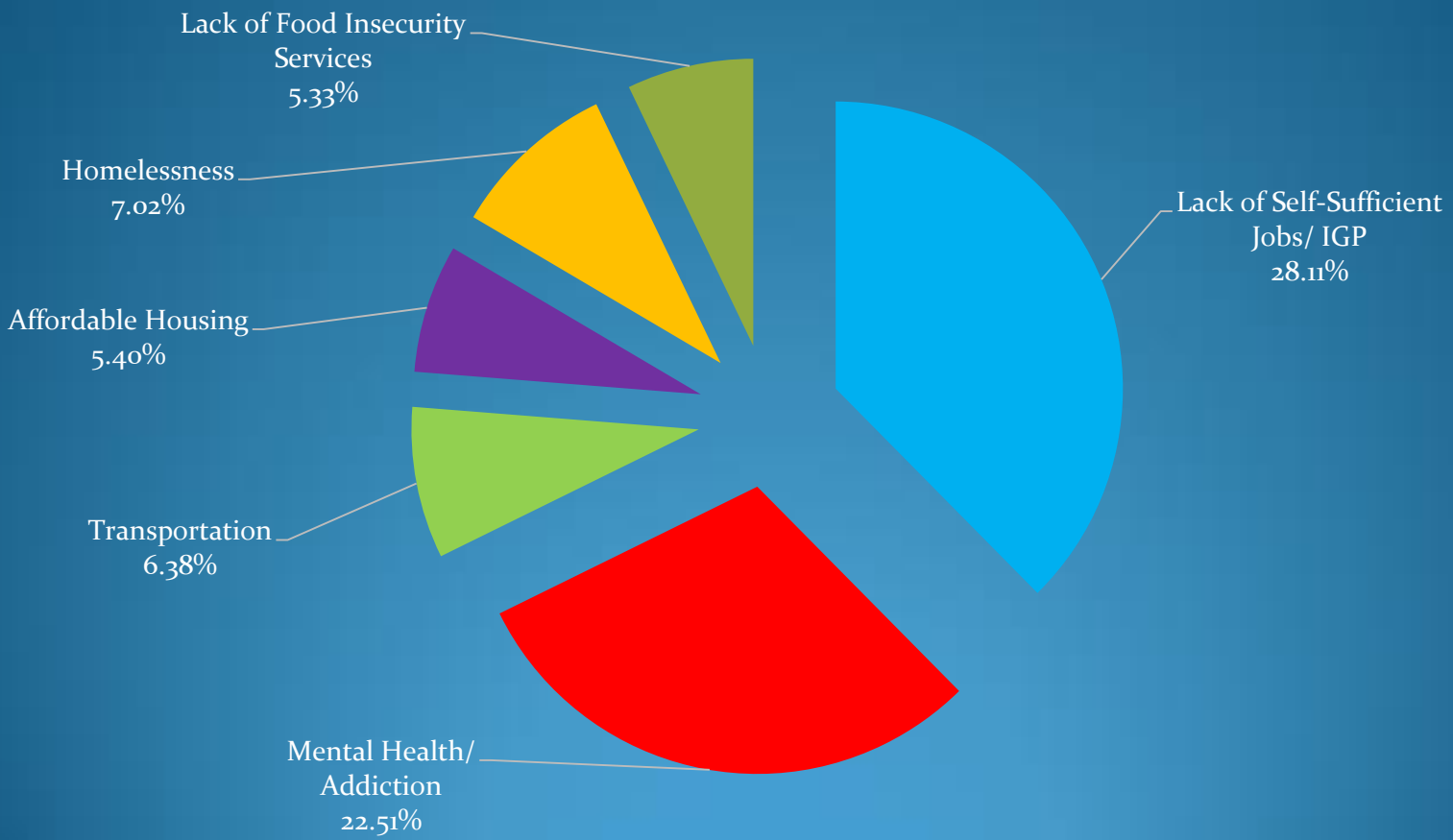
December 20, 2018 – Grand County Food Bank

San Juan County

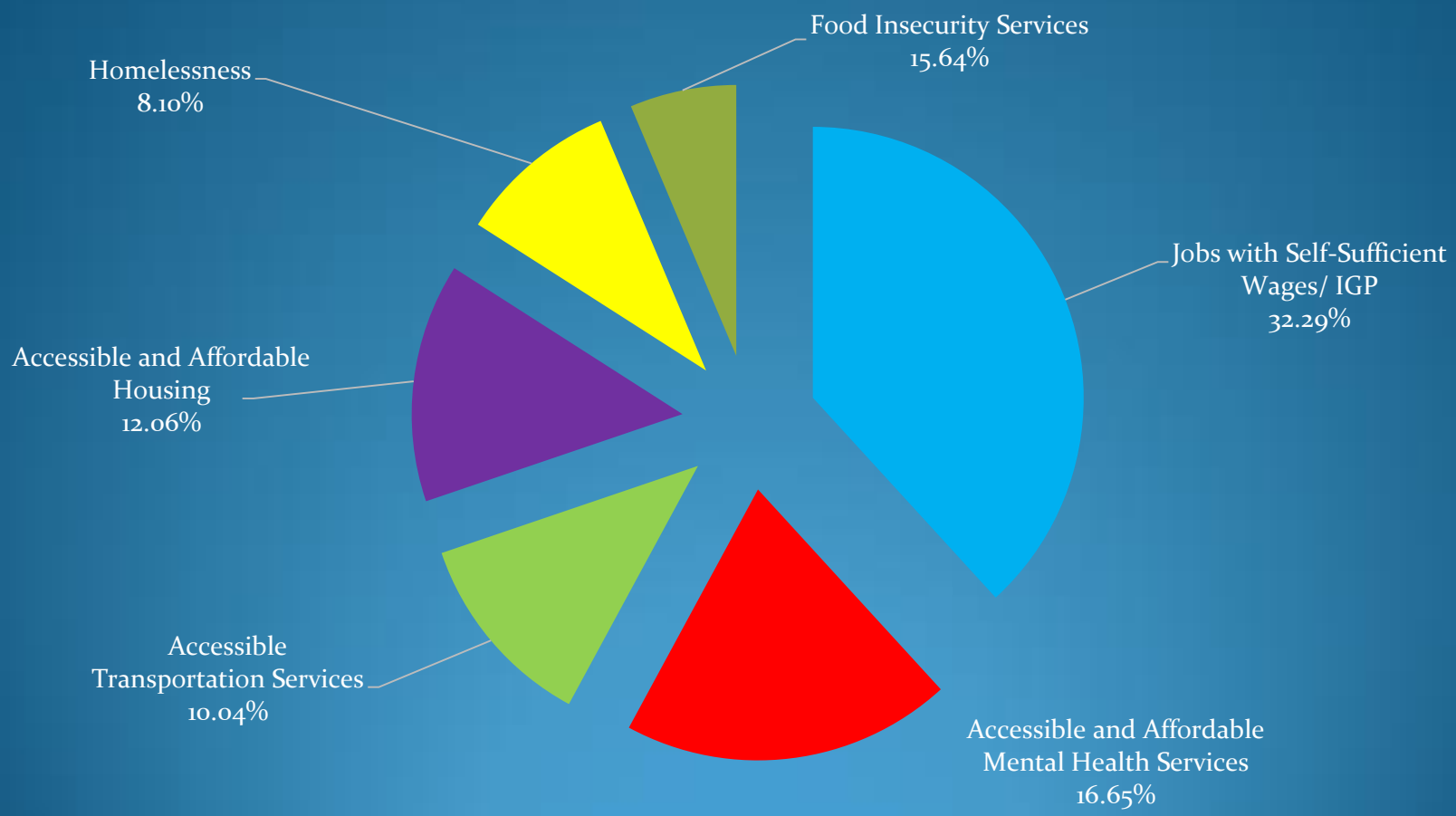
August 23, 2018 – Whitehorse High School

November 1, 2018 – Monticello City Hall

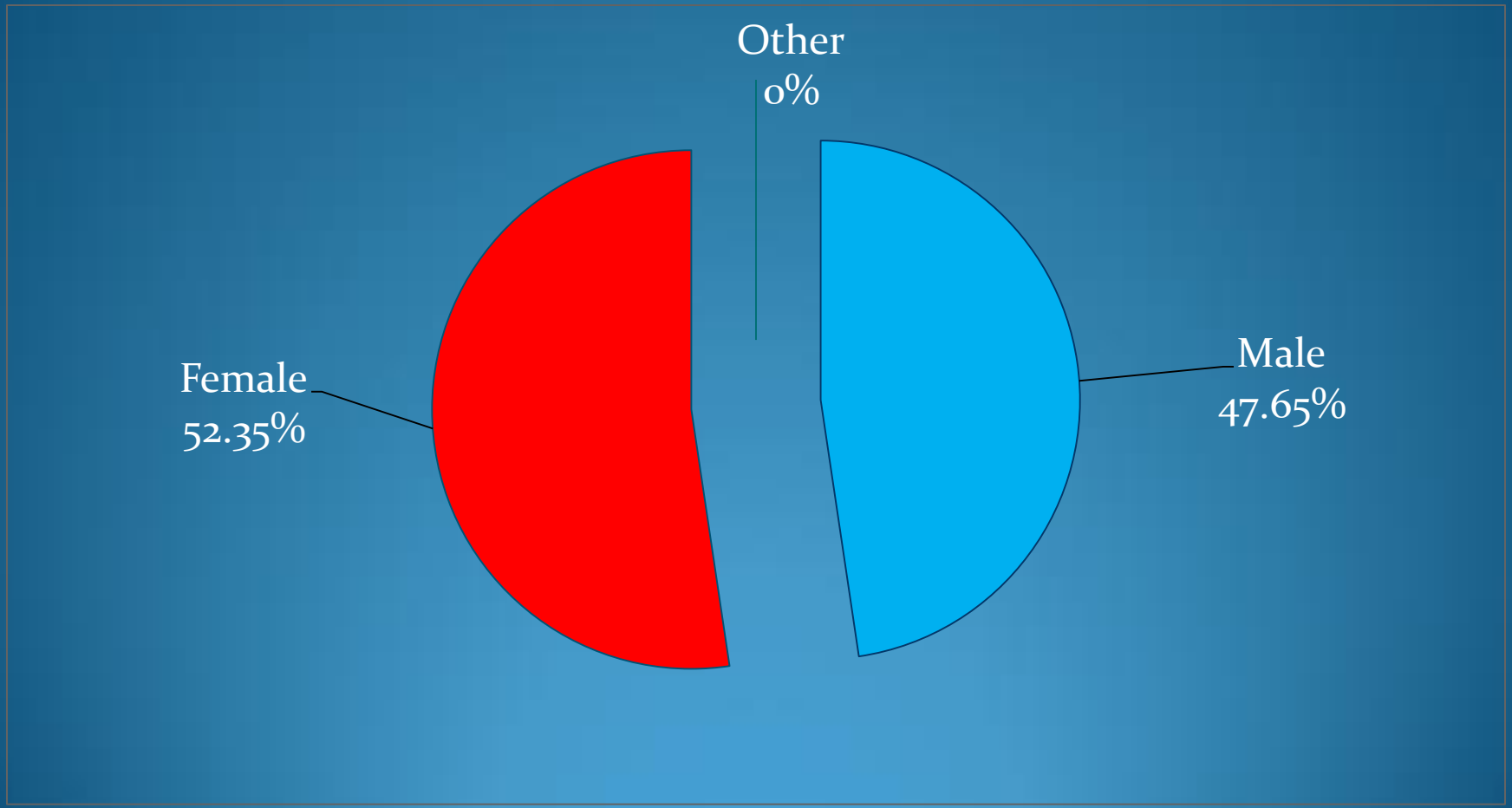
Top 6 Barriers



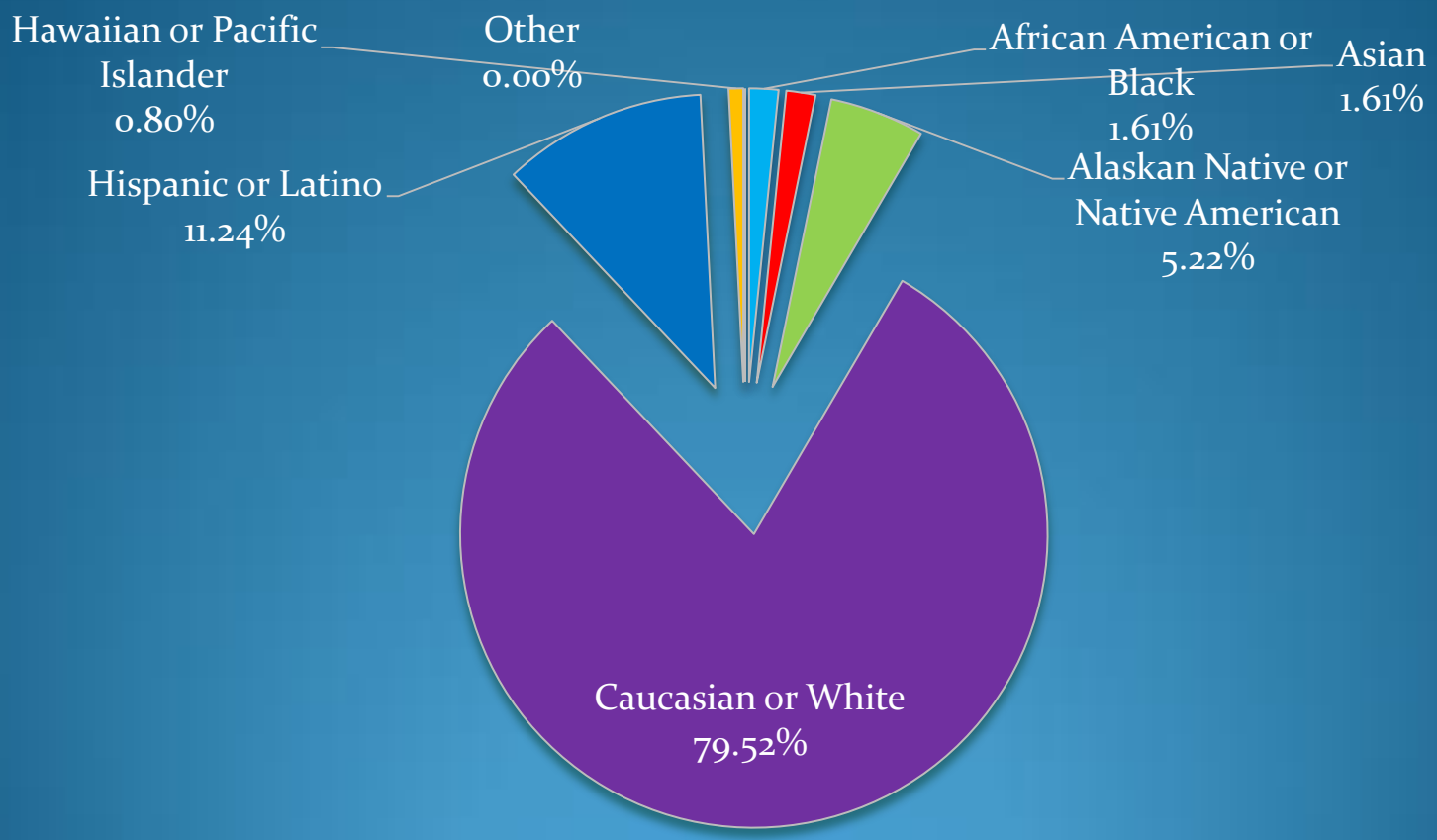
Top 6 Prioritized Issues



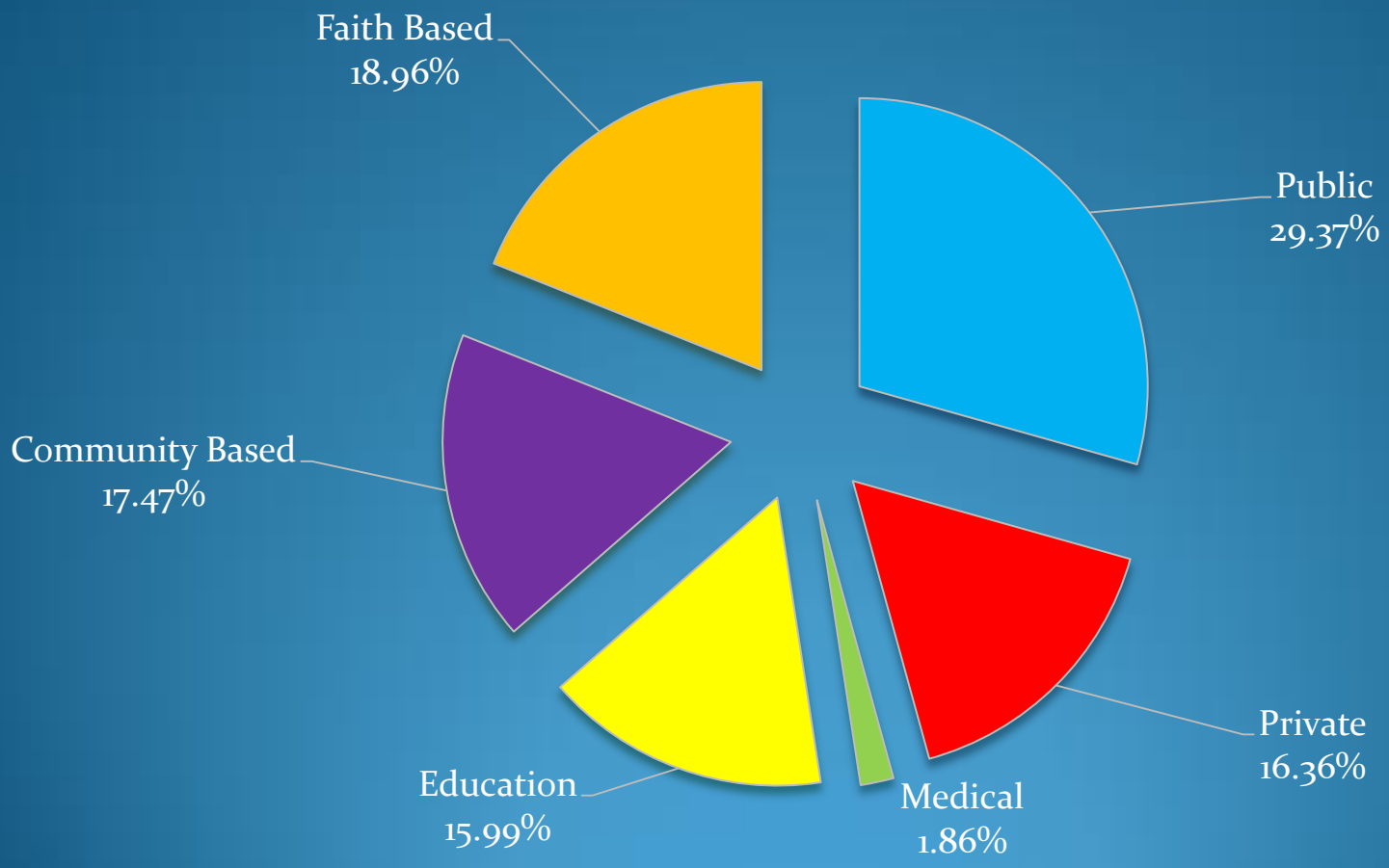
Gender Identity



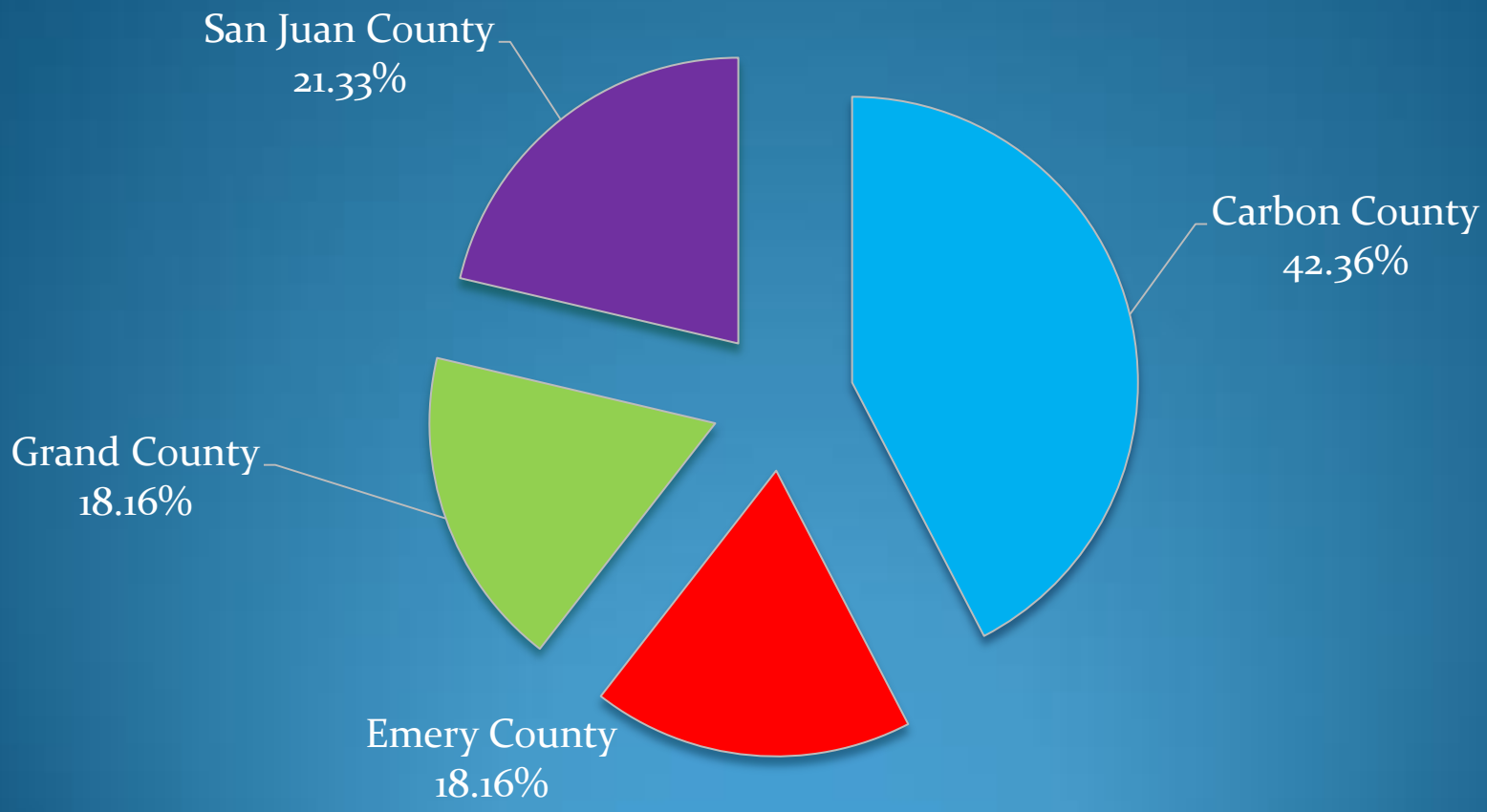
Ethnicity


Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
0.80%
Other
0.00%
African American or Black
1.61%
Asian
1.61%
Hispanic or Latino
11.24%
Alaskan Native or Native American
5.22%
Caucasian or White
79.52%

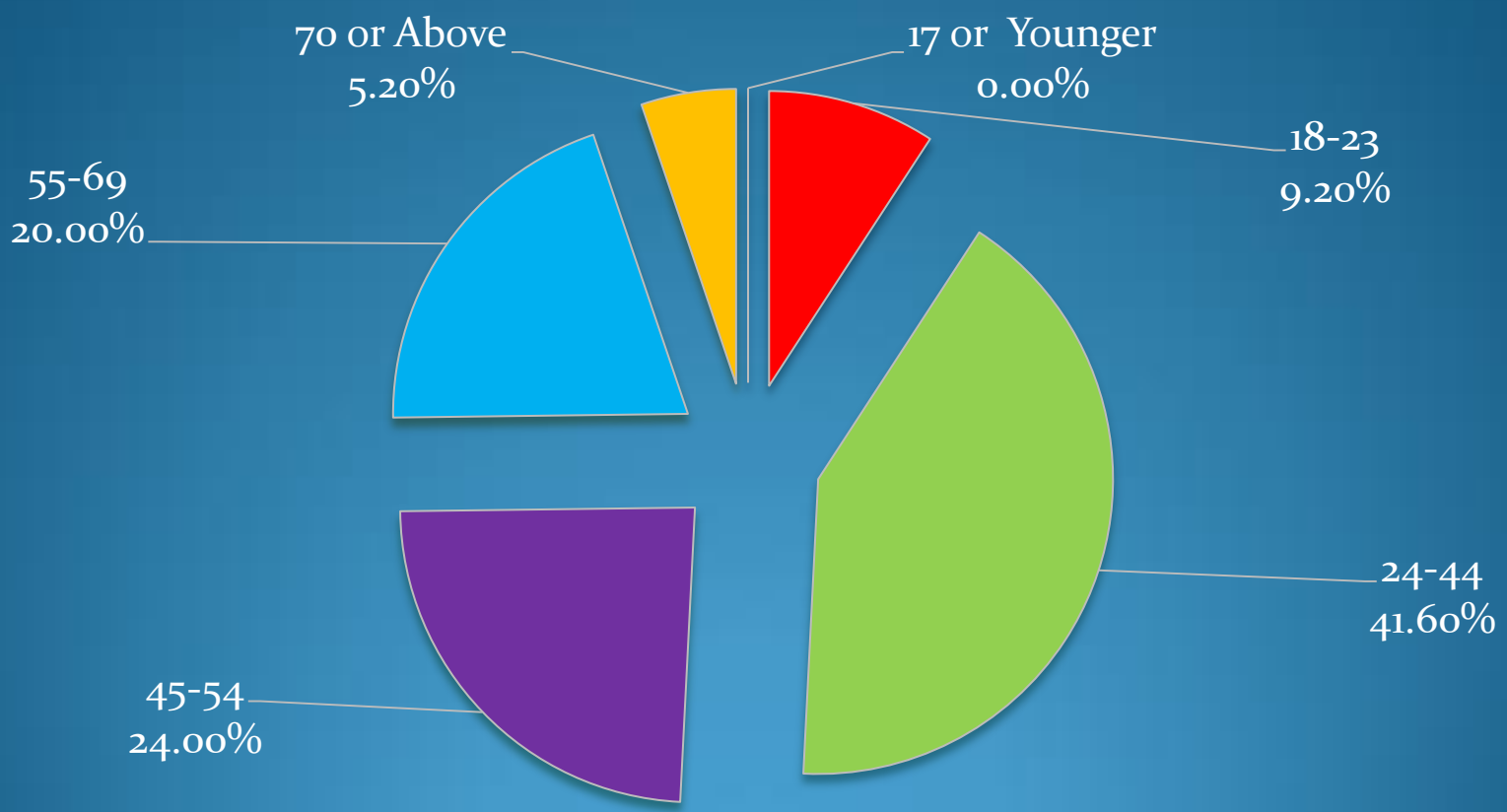
5 Sectors Representation



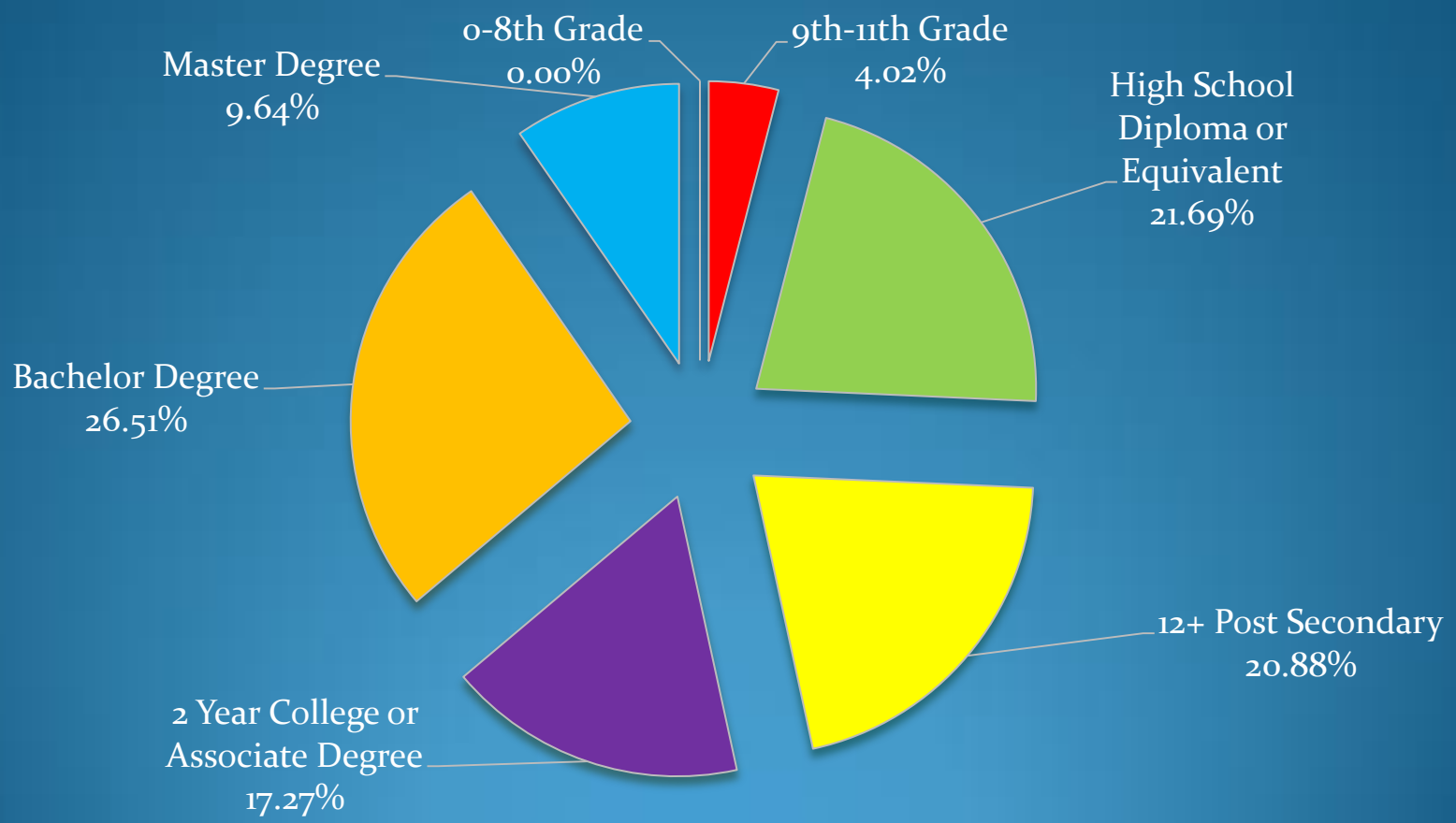
County Representation



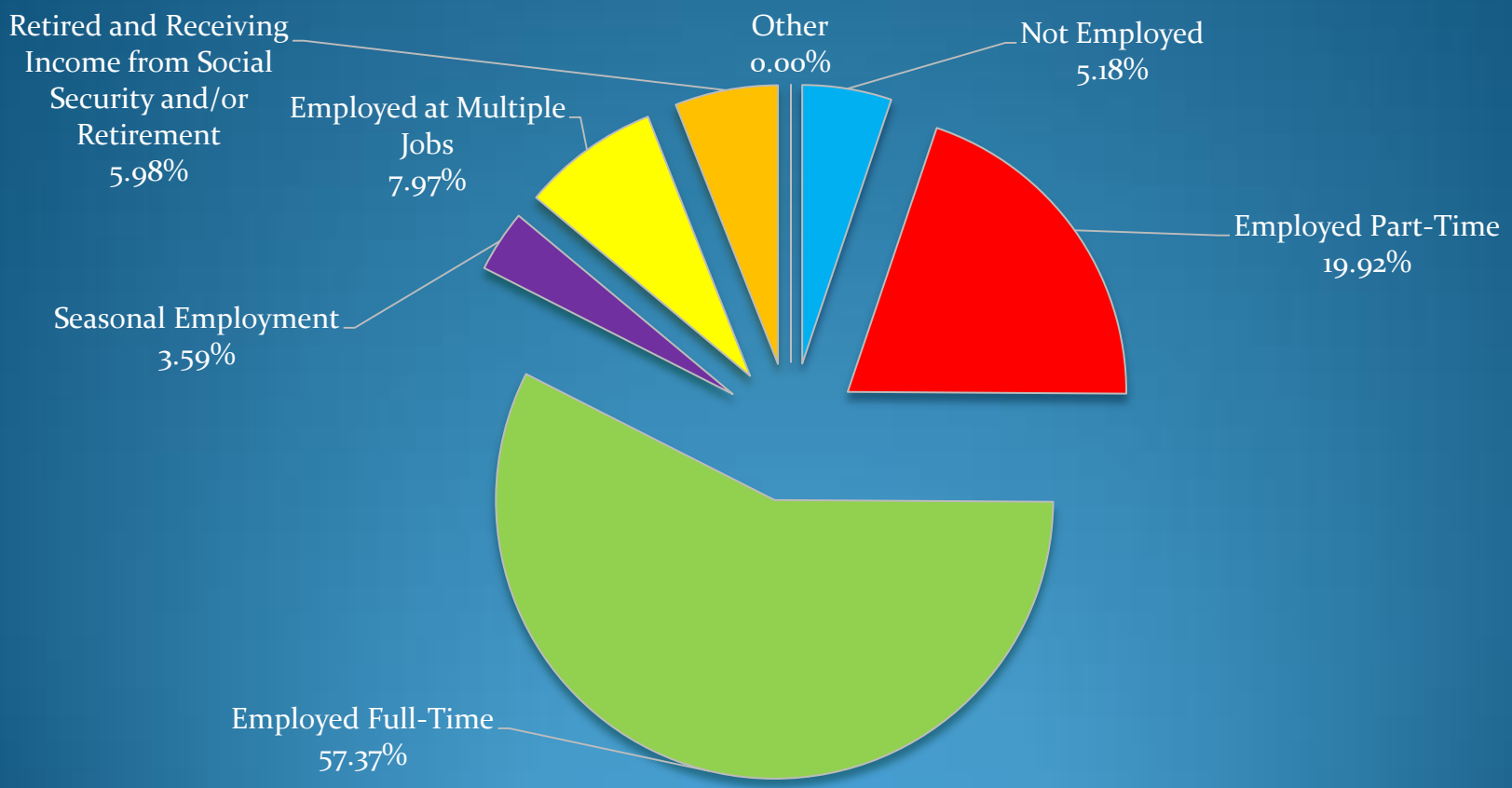
Age Range


70 or Above
5.20%
17 or Younger
0.00%
18-23
9.20%
55-69
20.00%
24-44
41.60%
45-54
24.00%

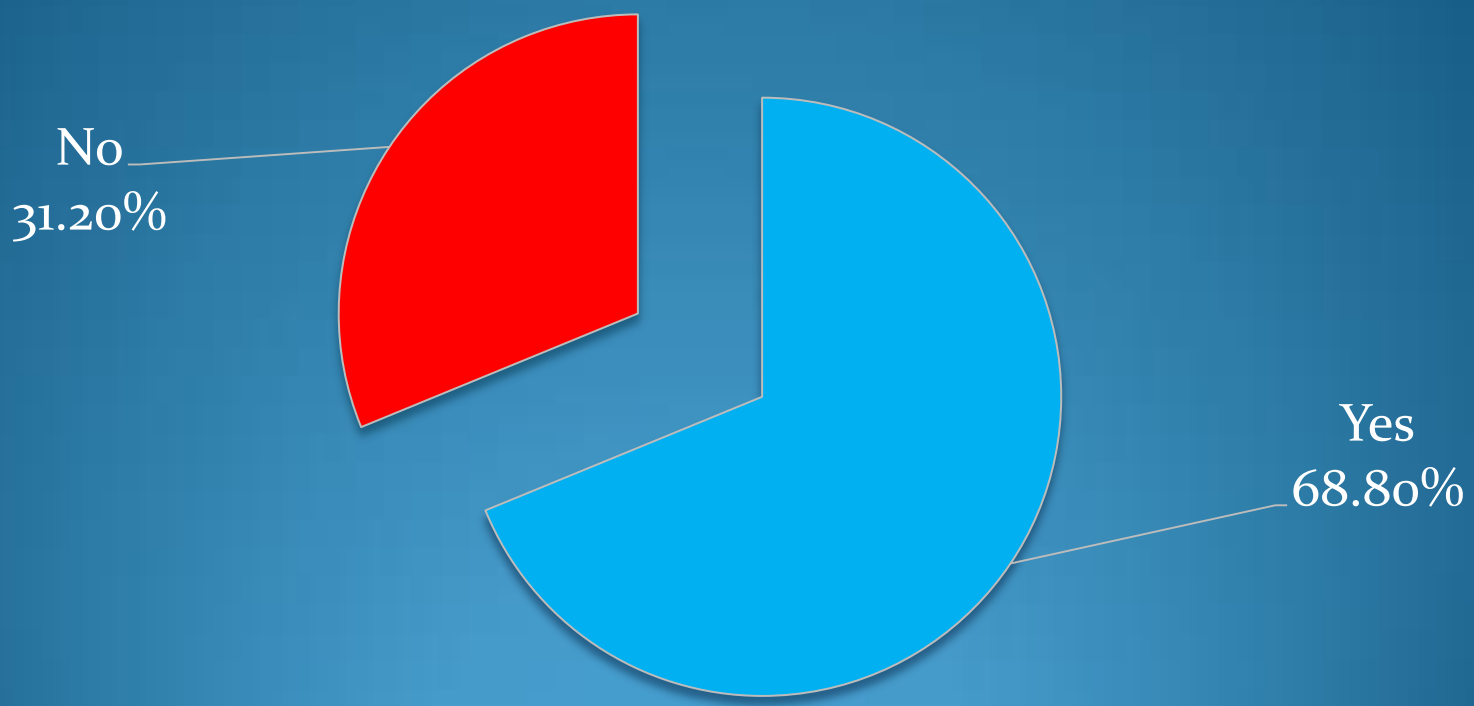
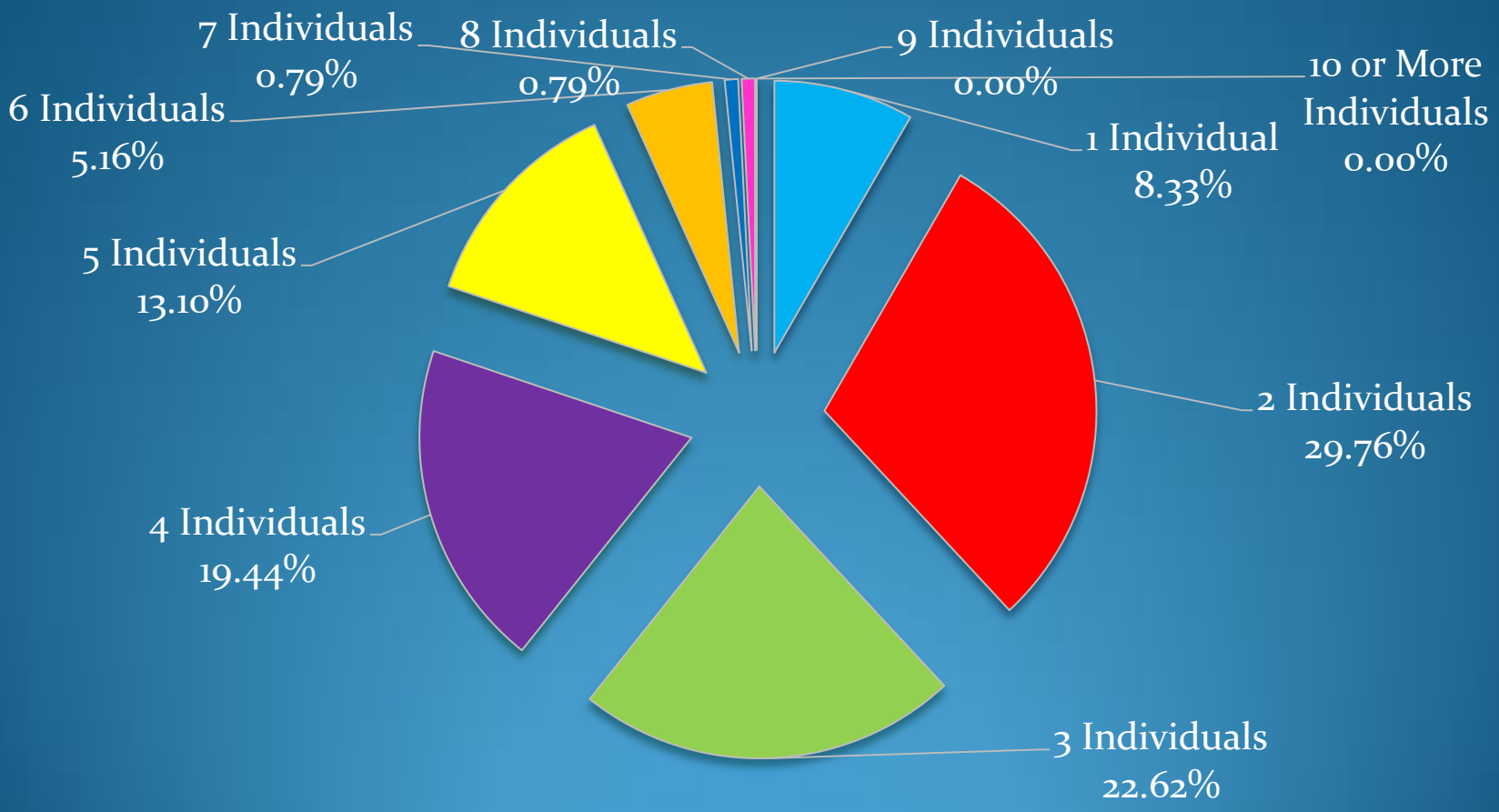
Highest Level of Completed Education



Employment Representation



Health Insurance



Household Size