2018 Community Needs Assessment

Community Services, Inc.

June 2018

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Contents

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Executive Summary

The CSI ten-county service area includes highly diverse levels of need based on education, employment, poverty, and health status.

- ***Educational attainment is highly correlated with poverty***. Compared to both Texas and the U.S. more than 70% of the CSI counties have a high percentage of people age 25+ who have less than a high school degree.
- Nearly a quarter (23.2%) of those over the age of 25 in Navarro County have less than a high school education.
- ***Those who are unemployed are three to five times more likely to live in poverty***. Data from the 2017 Texas Workforce Commission[1] suggests improvements since the comparative 5-Year Census data period ending 2016 noted above. Most of the counties CSI serve show an unemployment rate equal to or less than the overall rate for Texas (4.0%) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for April 2018. [2]
- Unemployment rates in Henderson (4.2%), Hunt (3.9%) and Navarro (3.9%) remain higher than the rest of the service area.
- In Navarro and Henderson Counties, one- third of children live in poverty (less than 100% FPL) compared to the national percentage of just over 21%.
- Black/African American residents of each county are approximately twice as likely as Whites to live in poverty.

Despite the wide disparities in health rankings and poverty across the 10 counties CSI serves, overall, there has been positive social and economic change in nearly every county since the last study in 2015. The "Changes in Demographics" table on page 19 illustrates that:

- A higher percentage of people in every CSI county now have health insurance compared to 2015.
- More than half of the counties have improved access to care which is seen in the number of residents per primary care physician.
- Median incomes have improved in nearly every county and there is a slightly lower percentage of people living in poverty.

The huge correlation between income and health status is seen dramatically in the CSI service area.

- Collin County is at, or near, the top among all 254 Texas Counties on most Health Ranking measures. It also has a media income ($86,188) nearly twice that of half of the counties in the CSI service area.
- Denton County with a median income of $76,678 has the highest positive health outcomes and health factors in the state.
- Henderson County with a median income of $43,434 ranks in the bottom half of most Texas' counties' health outcomes and health behaviors.

Positive Community Engagement

As described in the Community Needs Assessment Results Overview on page 10, there were over 500 individuals included in the CSI assessment including staff and board members. This positive engagement included input from over 25 agencies and other community organizations as well as public officials.

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[1] http://www.txcip.org/tac/census/morecountyinfo.php?MORE=1042
[2] https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LASST480000000000003

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Continued and on-going engagement with stakeholders remains a high priority for CSI. Building awareness of the critical role community action agencies fill in the lives of many Texans will require outreach to key sectors. For example, despite multiple attempts by direct certified mail, phone, actual visits and e-mail to engage County Judges, their participation was limited or non-existent in several of the counties served by CSI.

Top Five Needs
Starting on page 20, the full report provides profiles of each of the 10 counties in the CSI service area. For each county there is a summary including:
- A service area description
- Research summaries
- Count-specific Needs Analysis
- County demographics

Based on the Crescendo and TDHCA research methodologies, the needs for each county were prioritized using the Strategic Grid Analysis (SGA) format.

Using the SGA, the top five needs are listed for each county. The SGA from Navarro County is provided below as an example.

Strategic Grid

County:	Navarro
High Affordable housing	Food Employment and community services for African Americans Help finding sources of affordable food Transportation
Employment opportunities Help finding a job Affordable medical care Childcare Employment/economic assistance Health insurance/affordable medical care	
Health insurance/Affordable medical care Housing & Rental Assistance	Financial Education/Budgeting Classes/Credit Counseling Help with job skills, training & job search **Low**

Community Impact (vertical axis, High to Low)

Low   **CSI Implementation Feasibility**   *High*

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Overall the CSI Community Needs Assessment illustrates that the needs do vary by county, but the compiled results suggest that the top five needs across all counties are:

- Education
- Transportation
- Childcare
- Food
- Housing & Rental assistance

The top needs can also be segmented by the CSBG Domain seen on page 102 and in the table below.

Summary of Top Five Needs – Total Service Area by CSBG Domain						
	Employment	Education and Cognitive Development	Infrastructure / Income / Asset Building	Housing	Health and Social / Behavioral Development	Civic Engagement and Community Involvement
1	Health insurance / Affordable medical care	Assistance to attend trade or technical school, or college	Financial education / Budgeting classes / Credit counseling	Affordable housing	Food	Crime awareness or crime reduction
2	Employment opportunities	Computer skills training	Transportation	Help to make my home more energy efficient (weatherization)	Programs and activities for youth (ages 12-18)	Public parks and facilities
3	Help finding a job	Adult education or night school	Legal services	Help with utility bills	Nutrition education / Healthy eating education workshops	Programs and activities for seniors
4	Help with job skills, training & job search	English as a second language classes	Finding child care	Help paying rent	Counseling services	Neighborhood clean-up projects
5	Assistance with goals and self-sufficiency	GED classes	Help with applying for Social Security, SSDI, WIC, TANF, etc.		Prescription assistance	Parenting classes

The full prioritized ranking of each county's needs and stakeholder partner recommendations is listed in the full report.

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Background

Federal Requirements for Needs Assessments

In 2001, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("USHHS") issued Information Memorandum 49, requiring eligible entities to conduct Community Needs Assessments and use the results to design programs to meet community needs. In 2015, USHHS issued Information Memorandum No. 138 establishing Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Organizational Standards requiring CAAs to conduct a Community Needs Assessment and develop a Community Action Plan to address the needs identified in the assessment.

Community Action Agencies ("CAAs") must conduct three planning processes, as described and illustrated below:

1. A *Community Needs Assessment* ("CNA") every 3 years identifying community needs;

2. A *Strategic Plan* ("SP") every 5 years setting agency priorities and outcomes; and

3. A *Community Action Plan* ("CAP") every year identifying the plan to implement programs that meet the community needs.

CAA Planning Processes

1. Community Needs Assessment	2. Strategic Planning	3. Community Action Plan
Identifies Needs	Sets Priorities	Identifies Activities

According to the TDHCA guidance, at a minimum, CAAs must conduct Community Needs Assessments that meet the following requirements established by the CSBG Organizational Standards:

Summary of Community Needs Assessment Requirements

- Conduct the Needs Assessment every three years.

- Collect current poverty data and its prevalence related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity.

- Collect and analyze both qualitative and quantitative data on its service areas.

- Include key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs.

- Formal acceptance of the completed assessment by a governing board.

- Inform an outcome-based and anti-poverty focused Community Action Plan.

- Consider customer satisfaction data and input in the strategic planning process.

CSI asked Crescendo Consulting Group to help develop a comprehensive CNA on their behalf. The purpose of this document is to identify and prioritize community needs in order to help further refine outreach initiatives and support requests for funding and collaboration with other community-based organizations. In addition to meeting regulatory and funding requirements, the CNA will allow CSI to sustain and enhance services to the ten counties it services.

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Organizational Profile

Agency Background

CSI began in Navarro County, Texas in 1966 as a Community Action Agency (non-profit), developed from the Economic Opportunity Act of 1965. CSI was founded with a mission to help clients – specifically, low-income citizens in rural areas achieve success and rewards through confidential case management, direct coordination of resources, support services, and peer celebration activities. A few years after its inception, it expanded from Navarro County into Ellis County. As additional projects were added (such as job training, weatherization, and other initiatives), the organization's service area expanded throughout rural east and central Texas counties. For a brief period, CSI served 42 counties in central and east Texas in order to assess the seasonal farm worker/migrant worker. The CSI service area is currently more focused and includes services offered in the following ten counties: Anderson, Collin, Denton, Ellis, Henderson, Hunt, Kaufman, Navarro, Rockwall, and Van Zandt.

CSI has been a continuous source of special program assistance to low-income citizens throughout Texas and serves as a constant contact for residents via phone, website, and regular mail with questions about services, as well as addressing various problems and needs. CSI's current major service lines include the following:

Community Services Block Grant/Direct Client Services (CSBG/DCS)

Funded by the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA), CSI provides administrative support and direct client services in Anderson, Collin, Denton, Ellis, Henderson, Hunt, Kaufman, Navarro, Rockwall, and Van Zandt counties. Particularly pertinent in the summer months due to storms and potential flooding, CSGB assistance is provided to clients in emergency, one-time assistance situations. Clients also receive comprehensive case management services requiring monthly meetings/updates with case managers to record outcomes, successes, and/or barriers to accomplishing established goals. Other typical uses of the assistance are used to support educational advancement (tuition, books, student housing, and fees) for people working to enhance job skills.

> CSI services are particularly pertinent in the summer months due to storms and potential for flooding.

In addition to the major service lines noted above, since its inception, CSI has supported the communities that it serves in ways such as those shown below:

- Assisting with transportation services to provide service area residents with greater access to community services.

- In a three year period of logging over 1.2 million total miles on over 260k trips – collecting fares of $300k – in the CSI Transit Services service line.

- In a three year period - Delivered over 90k meals to seniors, through Meals on Wheels Program.

- In a three year period - assisting 7,855 elder clients and 16,817 people with disabilities.

Community Services Block Grant Overview

CSI is funded by the Texas Department of Housing & Community Affairs as a CSBG Eligible Entity for Anderson, Collin, Denton, Ellis, Henderson, Hunt, Kaufman, Navarro, Rockwall, and Van Zandt, which includes both direct service and community partnerships. CSBG provides States, the District of

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Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, Federal and State-recognized Indian Tribes and tribal organizations, Community Action Agencies, migrant and seasonal farm workers or other organizations designated by the States, funds to alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities.

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) is a federal program administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community Services. The funds provide assistance to states and local communities to alleviate poverty, revitalize communities and empower low-income families to become self-sufficient through a network of public and non-profit agencies. This CSBG network consists of more than 1,000 agencies that create, coordinate and deliver programs and services to low-income Americans in 99 percent of the nation's counties.

The program funds provide a range of services and activities to assist the needs of low-income individuals including the homeless, migrants and the elderly. Grant amounts are determined by a formula based on each State's and Indian Tribe's poverty population. Grantees receiving funds under the CSBG program are required to provide services and activities addressing employment, education, better use of available income, housing, nutrition, emergency services and/or health.

Grantees are statewide or local organizations, or associations with demonstrated expertise in providing training to individuals and organizations on methods of effectively addressing the needs of low-income families, and communities and organizations that are officially designated as a Community Action Agency (CAA) or a community action program under section 673(1) of the CSBG Act, as amended by the Human Service Amendments of 1994 (P.L. 103-252), and meets all requirements under section 673 (1) (A) and 676A of the CSBG Act, as amended by the COATES Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998.

Board of Directors

The CSI leadership includes the following members of the Board of Directors:

Name	County	Sector	Office
Jeffery Cardell Enoch, Sr.	Henderson	Public	Secretary
Monetha Fletcher	Rockwall	Public	
Ruth Woods	Navarro	Public	
-			
Rev. Dairy Johnson	Navarro	Private / Civic	President
Cedric Fields	Navarro	Private / Civic	Treasurer
Lakeshea Brown	Ellis	Private / Civic	Vice President
-			
Andrea Griggs	Hunt	Client	
Graciela Hernandez	Ellis	Client	
Wallace Skipper, Jr.	Navarro	Client	

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Community Needs Assessment Results Overview

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act requires States administering this grant to secure a Community Needs Assessment from CSBG eligible entities. Subrecipients must submit this Community Needs Assessment Results Overview along with a 2018 CSBG Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Report by June 1, 2018. CSI Referred to the Develop a CNA Report section in TDHCA guidance for creating the CNA report.

#	County	* Poverty Population	# of Residents Surveyed	# Clients Surveyed	# of Community Forum Held	# of Focus Group held	Title of Elected Officials Contacted	Name of Board Members Interviewed	Name of Organizations Interviewed
1	**Anderson**	17.0%	39	*Included in the survey*	1	1	Anderson County Judge Robert D Johnston		TWC
2	**Collin**	7.1%	44	*Included in the survey*	2	0	Collin County Judge Keith Self		Workforce Solutions
3	**Denton**	8.7%	66	*Included in the survey*	10	4	Denton County Judge Mary Horn		Monsignor King Outreach Center TWC Serve Denton Texas Veterans Commission UNT First Refuge Grace Like Rain Interfaith Ministries City of Denton Community Dev
4	**Ellis**	11.0%	58	*Included in the survey*	0	1	Ellis County Judge Carol Bush	Lakeshea Brown Graciela Hernandez	MPI Red Oak
5	**Henderson**	18.7%	44	*Included in the survey*	2	1	Henderson County Judge Richard Sanders	Jeffery Cardell Enoch	TWC Family Resource Center, CSI Malakoff Housing Authority
6	**Hunt**	18.8%	41	*Included in the survey*	2	0	Hunt County Judge John Horn	Andrea Griggs	TWC Paris Junior College Drug-free Greenville Spirit of Caring United Way of Hunt County

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#	County	* Poverty Population	# of Residents Surveyed	# Clients Surveyed	# of Community Forum Held	# of Focus Group held	Title of Elected Officials Contacted	Name of Board Members Interviewed	Name of Organizations Interviewed
7	Kaufman	13.7%	33	*Included in the survey*	1	1	Kaufman County Judge Bruce Wood		CDS Home Health Payday Loans
8	Navarro	19.9%	110	*Included in the survey*	2	1	Navarro County Judge H M. Davenport, Jr.	Dairy Johnson Cedric Fields Wallace Skipper, Jr. Ruth Woods	WIC Corsicana Health Dept.
9	Rockwall	6.1%	32	*Included in the survey*	1	1	Rockwall County Judge David Sweet Rockwall Mayor Jim Pruitt	Monetha Fletcher	Helping Hands Boys and Girls clubs of NE Texas
10	Van Zandt	15.7%	37	*Included in the survey*	1	1	Van Zandt County Judge Don Kirkpatrick		WIC

* Poverty Population according to the numbers published by the Community Commons website

Based on the execution of the research modalities listed above, the research results overview identifies the following top five needs for the **aggregated** service area:

- Transportation
- Food
- Housing assistance

- Education and job skills training
- Access to healthcare

The following sections provide county-level details on the needs listed above.

Community Needs Assessment Process Overview
Timeline and Data Collection Plan

The CSI approach to conducting the Community Needs Assessment is a component of a broader approach to continually evaluating and improving service quality and the ability to meet the needs of the underserved population in the 10-county service area.

As shown in the graphic to the right, CSI uses the Community Needs Assessment to identify service gaps and opportunities to better address needs / barriers. The CNA informs the Strategic Plan and helps to drive revised programs and strategies. CSI then (and continually) collects data and evaluates program impact – identifying opportunities to further enhance program effectiveness.

The current CNA was conducted in March, April, and May 2018. The Data Collection Plan includes the following elements:

Collect process and outcomes data

Evaluate and revise (if needed) programs and strategies

CNA: Assess gaps, needs, and barriers

Inform the Strategic Plan

Implement / refocus programs and strategies

- Collecting and analyzing quantitative data from sources that include, but are not limited to, the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, ESRI analytical services, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, "Healthy People 2020," Community Commons, and the Texas Department of Health and Human Services.

- Using the quantitative data to inform and help set the context for collection and analysis of primary qualitative data.

- Collect and analyze primary and qualitative data using methods such as focus group discussions, one-on-one interview, community forums, and large sample surveys.

- The quantitative and qualitative data was aggregated and prioritized – yielding a broad-spectrum analysis that provided insightful lists of high priority needs by county and for the total service area (by CSBG domain).

Special efforts were made to engage and include the voices of low-income persons in the assessment. Multi-mode research methods were deployed in order to "cast a broad net" and include the most vulnerable. In addition to pro-actively reaching out to current clients of CSI, community partner agencies where asked to invite comments from the target groups, and telephone research utilized a screener section to include low-income persons on the phone and on-line.

Additional details of the approach are contained in the Data Collection Methods section.

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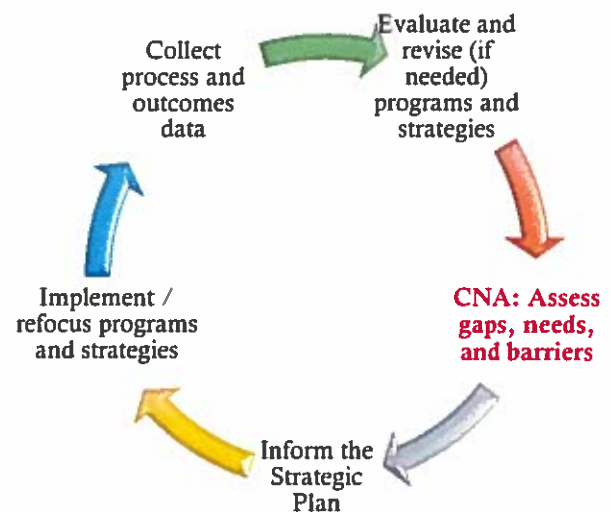
Staff, Board Members, Partners, Community Member Involvement and Outreach

The CSI CNA methodology input from a broad spectrum of Staff members, Board Directors, community service partners, and community-at-large members. An enumeration of involvement from these sectors is shown below:

Group	Approximate Number or Description	Modality
Staff members	Approximately 25	One-on-one interviews
Board Directors	All	One-on-one interviews
Community service partners	Opinions from nearly 30 organizations were included representing the education, health service, community support, governmental, public safety, and industrial sectors	Focus groups Community Forums One-on-one interviews
Community-at-large members	Approximately 500	Large sample survey Focus groups Community Forums One-on-one interviews

During the CNA process, CSI continually sought out unique insight from individuals and organizations who could provide a broad spectrum of information regarding the needs of underserved populations and, in some instances, offer suggestions regarding collaboration or other approaches to addressing community needs and shared goals.

Data Collection Methods

To evaluate perceived needs, CSI reached out to a large number of clients, community members, community service providers, and other key stakeholders in the ten service area counties. Several research modes were deployed in order to "cast a broad net" and inclusively conduct a multi-tiered approach. Key research modes are listed below:

- Large sample community survey (see Appendices for the survey instrument)
- Client surveys (see Appendices for the survey instrument)
- One-on-one interviews with municipal- and county-level government officials (see Appendices for the interview guides)
- Focus groups (see Appendices for the focus group guide)
- Quantitative data analysis (see Appendices for several reference tables)
- One-on-one interviews with Board Members and other community stakeholders

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Strategic Grids Prioritization Method

After the data was collected, the community needs identified by respondents were prioritized based, in part, on approaches supported by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO); and, others. In sum, the community needs identified in the various research modalities were placed in to a Strategic Grid Analysis (SGA) format. The SGA prioritization approach is recommended by NACCHO to prioritize a list of diverse county needs. A sample template of the SGA is shown below, and a detailed description of the SGA is contained in the Appendix.

SGAs are generally used to help agencies focus efforts on community needs that will yield the greatest benefit and are practical for the organization to undertake. They provide a mechanism to take a thoughtful approach to achieving maximum results with limited resources.

The basic steps to an SGA are shown below:

- Select the axes for the grid. Given that CSI wants to identify the highest priority needs in each county for which it can (or could potentially) offer assistance, the criteria most relevant to the agency are impact (high impact/ low impact) and feasibility (low/ high likelihood that CSI could implement programs to address the need.

- Create a grid showing the four quadrants dictated by the grid axes. See example:

Strategic Grid

County:		Anderson

(Vertical axis label: *Community Impact*, from *High* to *Low*)

Low — **CSI Implementation Feasibility** — *High*

- Populate the grid

- Select prioritized needs based on the following criteria:

  1. Top priority: High Impact/High Feasibility – Those with high impact and high feasibility are the highest priority items.

  2. Second priority: High Impact/Low Feasibility – These tend to be long-term projects or ones that may benefit from collaboration with other organizations. They often include important community needs that must be addressed, but ones for which the agency may not be best suited to address the issue; or, the need may be out of the agency's purview.

  3. Third priority: Low Impact/High Feasibility – Often these include politically important and difficult-to-eliminate programs and services and/or ones that have a revenue neutral impact but help sustain employment for key employees.

  4. Fourth priority: Low Impact/Low Feasibility – These typically include community issues affecting a small subset of the population and are generally out of the agency's purview.

  5. Within each quadrant, needs are prioritized based on their prominence in the primary and secondary research.

Community Profile: Aggregated Service Area Scan

Population and key demographics

The ten-county CSI service area includes a highly diverse population of approximately 2.25 million people. As shown in the following table;

- Combined, Collin and Denton Counties comprise approximately 75% of the entire service area population.

- The median age across counties is fairly consistent in the mid- to upper 30s, yet in Henderson and Van Zandt Counties, the median age is over 43 years. This suggests that people in these areas may be more likely to benefit from health and transportation services.

- The service area has a strong representation of people who are ethnically Hispanic (10% to 20% in most counties).

- The African American population is most heavily concentrated in Anderson County.

- Median household income and education (i.e., "Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher") are highly correlated.

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Key Demographic Measures per CSI Service Area County

Measure	Texas	Anderson	Collin	Denton	Ellis	Henderson	Hunt	Kaufman	Navarro	Rockwall	Van Zandt	TOTAL
Population	26,956,435	57,772	886,633	754,650	160,225	79,213	89,068	111,830	48,177	88,010	53,070	2,328,648
Median Age	34.2	38.9	36.2	34.5	35.9	43.7	38.1	35.8	38.1	37.2	43.5	38.1
Median Household Income	$54,727	$42,146	$86,188	$76,678	$64,382	$43,434	$45,643	$60,179	$43,388	$89,161	$46,555	$59,775
Percent Living in Poverty[1]:	16.7%	17.0%	7.1%	8.7%	11.0%	18.7%	18.8%	13.7%	19.9%	6.1%	15.7%	13.7%
Ethnicity												
% White		60.0%	60.1%	61.6%	63.4%	79.3%	73.4%	67.6%	57.9%	72.8%	84.6%	68.0%
% African American	11.9%	21.2%	9.1%	8.8%	9.1%	6.5%	8.2%	9.9%	13.3%	5.5%	2.5%	9.4%
% Hispanic	38.6%	17.0%	15.0%	18.9%	25.0%	11.8%	14.8%	19.2%	25.6%	16.7%	10.0%	17.4%
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher[2]		11.8%	50.2%	42.2%	21.9%	17.5%	17.3%	19.4%	15.7%	38.0%	16.3%	25.0%
Percent 16+ unemployed[3]	4.2%	3.2%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	5.7%	4.6%	6.2%	3.7%	3.3%		3.96%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates;
[1] Source: Community Commons, https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=779&reporttype=libraryCHNA
[2] Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_S1501&prodType=table
[3] Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_DP03&prodType=table

Key Findings on Causes and Conditions of Poverty
Causes of Poverty per County

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) has found that poverty and health are inseparable.[3] National research by the RWJF, the CDC, the Institute for Healthcare Improvement, and others support the position that social determinants of health (SDH), drive poverty levels and – in turn – community health. The CDC Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion authored the seminal publication, "Healthy People 2020" in which they explore the social determinants that comprise healthy communities; in their work, poverty is one of the core tenets of good health.[4] According to the CDC, the social determinants of health include the following:

Social Determinant	Subfactors / Correlative Factors	
Economic Stability	Poverty	Food Security
	Employment	Housing Stability
Education	High School Graduation	Enrollment in Higher Education
	Language and Literacy	Early Childhood Education and Development
Social and Community Context	Social Cohesion	Civic Participation
	Perceptions of Discrimination and Equity	Incarceration/Institutionalization
Health and Health Care	Access to Health Care	Access to Primary Care
	Health Literacy	
Neighborhood and Built Environment	Access to Healthy Foods	Quality of Housing
	Crime and Violence	Environmental Conditions

The community needs identified and prioritized in this assessment are driven by the SDHs (including poverty) shown above. CSI programs provide services to community residents in poverty and/or otherwise disadvantaged. All services impact SDH or correlative factors.

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[3] Lavizzo-Mourey MD, Risa, Open Forum: Voices and Opinions from Leaders in Policy, the Field, and Academia, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2013.

[4] Secretary's Advisory Committee on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020. Healthy People 2020: An Opportunity to Address the Societal Determinants of Health in the United States. July 26, 2010. Available from:
http://www.healthypeople.gov/2010/hp2020/advisory/SocietalDeterminantsHealth.htm

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Conditions of Poverty per County

The TDHCA and CSI share a particular concern for addressing the needs of underserved populations – particularly those in poverty. Again, the CSI service area includes highly diverse levels of poverty. For example, in Rockwall and Collin Counties, fewer than one in ten people have household incomes less than 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) while in Navarro, Henderson, Anderson, and Hunt Counties, approximately one in five people live in poverty. There are demographically higher rates of poverty within counties, as well.

Poverty Analysis by CSI Service Area County											
	Counties										
Measure	Texas	Anderson	Collin	Denton	Ellis	Henderson	Hunt	Kaufman	Navarro	Rockwall	Van Zandt
Population for whom poverty status is determined	16.7%	17.1%	7.1%	8.7%	11.0%	18.8%	18.9%	13.7%	19.9%	6.2%	15.8%
AGE											
Under 18 years	23.9%	26.0%	8.7%	10.0%	15.2%	30.9%	26.1%	18.5%	31.2%	7.6%	24.0%
Related children under 18 years	23.7%	25.7%	8.5%	9.8%	15.0%	30.8%	25.9%	18.3%	30.9%	7.4%	22.9%
18 to 64 years	14.7%	15.9%	6.4%	8.7%	9.8%	17.7%	18.5%	11.9%	16.9%	6.0%	14.4%
65 years and over	10.8%	7.8%	6.8%	4.8%	7.8%	8.7%	9.1%	12.0%	12.1%	3.4%	10.1%
SEX											
Male	15.2%	15.5%	6.6%	7.7%	10.2%	17.0%	17.4%	11.8%	17.7%	5.6%	14.5%
Female	18.2%	18.6%	7.6%	9.7%	11.9%	20.5%	20.4%	15.6%	22.0%	6.7%	17.0%
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN											
White	15.5%	14.0%	6.5%	7.6%	9.2%	18.1%	15.7%	12.7%	17.0%	5.4%	15.0%
Black or African American	22.6%	29.0%	10.8%	13.3%	17.6%	25.7%	33.4%	17.5%	39.4%	14.4%	16.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	21.2%	45.8%	6.5%	8.8%	30.2%	13.9%	28.5%	40.0%	36.4%	7.1%	18.6%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	24.2%	31.1%	15.5%	15.3%	19.7%	32.9%	30.1%	26.7%	24.2%	10.5%	31.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	9.1%	11.1%	4.7%	5.7%	6.9%	16.2%	14.8%	9.4%	13.8%	4.5%	13.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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						Counties					
Measure	Texas	Anderson	Collin	Denton	Ellis	Henderson	Hunt	Kaufman	Navarro	Rockwall	Van Zandt
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Less than high school graduate (25+)	13.0%	19.8%	6.4%	7.9%	15.4%	17.0%	17.2%	15.4%	23.2%	8.0%	17.7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	82.4%	80.2%	93.6%	92.1%	84.6%	83.0%	82.8%	84.6%	76.8%	92.0%	82.3%
Some college, no degree	66.7%	50.7%	62.1%	76.6	70.8%	60.0%	66.2%	67.9%	66.6%	63.5%	57.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.1%	11.7%	50.2%	42.1%	21.9%	17.4%	17.3%	19.4%	15.7%	37.9%	16.3%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS											
Texas Workforce 2017 Data		3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.5%	3.9%	3.3%	3.7%
Civilian labor force 16 years +	9.8%	10.5%	4.2%	6.1%	6.7%	10.5%	13.4%	8.0%	13.7%	4.5%	9.9%
Employed	8.4%	9.4%	3.5%	5.3%	5.7%	8.4%	10.4%	6.2%	9.3%	3.6%	8.6%
Male	7.4%	8.2%	3.0%	4.3%	5.7%	8.0%	9.1%	5.7%	7.4%	3.4%	6.6%
Female	9.5%	11.1%	4.2%	6.4%	5.6%	8.9%	12.0%	6.9%	11.5%	3.9%	11.0%
Unemployed	31.5%	34.4%	18.2%	21.9%	24.8%	39.5%	42.4%	31.8%	51.7%	20.6%	31.0%
Male	28.1%	36.0%	15.6%	21.0%	21.3%	31.3%	32.6%	26.7%	41.0%	9.9%	26.0%
Female	35.3%	31.8%	20.9%	23.0%	27.6%	49.9%	55.4%	37.6%	60.2%	29.9%	37.3%

Table title: **Poverty Analysis by CSI Service Area County**

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
Note: Population for whom poverty status is determined will vary +/- 1% from Census, 2012-2015 data and Community Commons data.

- In Henderson and Navarro Counties, 30% of children live in poverty (less than 100% FPL) compared to the national percentage of just over 21%.

- Black/African American residents of each county are approximately twice as likely as Whites to live in poverty.

- Poverty incidence is highly correlated with educational attainment. Compared to both Texas and the U.S. more than 70% of the CSI counties have a high percentage of people age 25+ who have less than a high school degree.

- Those who are unemployed are three to five times more likely to live in poverty. Data from the Texas Workforce Commission suggests improvements since the comparative 5-Year Census data period ending 2016 noted above. Most of the counties CSI serve show an unemployment rate equal to or less than the overall rate for Texas (4.0%) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for April 2018.

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The following section describes some of the conditions and causes of poverty in each of the CSI service area counties and elsewhere.

Poverty and At-Risk Measures per CSI Service Area County

Measure	Texas	Anderson	Collin	Denton	Ellis	Henderson	Hunt	Kaufman	Navarro	Rockwall	Van Zandt	TOTAL
Population	26,956,435	57,772	886,633	754,650	160,225	79,213	89,068	111,830	48,177	88,010	53,070	2,328,648
Median Age	34.2	38.9	36.2	34.5	35.9	43.7	38.1	35.8	38.1	37.2	43.5	38.1
Median Household Income	$54,727	$42,146	$86,188	$76,678	$64,382	$43,434	$45,643	$60,179	$43,388	$89,161	$46,555	$59,775
Percent Living in Poverty[1]:	16.7%	17.0%	7.1%	8.7%	11.0%	18.7%	18.8%	13.7%	19.9%	6.1%	15.7%	13.7%
Ethnicity												
% White		60.0%	60.1%	61.6%	63.4%	79.3%	73.4%	67.6%	57.9%	72.8%	84.6%	68.0%
% African American	11.9%	21.2%	9.1%	8.8%	9.1%	6.5%	8.2%	9.9%	13.3%	5.5%	2.5%	9.4%
% Hispanic	38.6%	17.0%	15.0%	18.9%	25.0%	11.8%	14.8%	19.2%	25.6%	16.7%	10.0%	17.4%
Percent 16+ unemployed[3]		4.2%	3.2%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	5.7%	4.6%	6.2%	3.7%	3.3%	3.96%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates;
[1]Source: Community Commons, https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=779&reporttype=libraryCHNA
[2]Source: U.S Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_S1501&prodType=table
[3]Source: U.S Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_DP03&prodType=table

Despite the wide disparities in health rankings and poverty across the 10 counties CSI serves, overall, there has been positive social and economic change in nearly every county. As the change table on the following page illustrates:

- A higher percentage of people in every county have health insurance.
- More than half of the counties have improved access to care as illustrated by the ratios of residents to primary care physicians.
- Median incomes have improved in nearly every county and there is a slightly lower percentage of people living in poverty.

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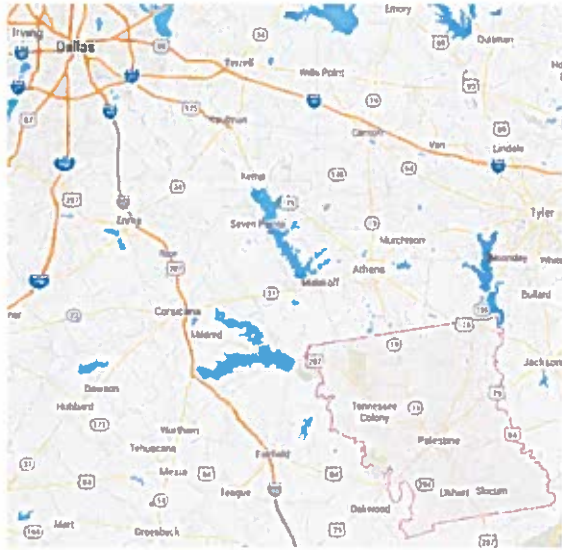| Change Rates in CSI Coverage Areas 2015-2018	Texas	Anderson	Collin	Denton	Ellis	Henderson	Hunt	Kaufman	Navarro	Rockwall	Van Zant
Population (2015)		57,930	854,778	728,799	155,976	78,675	87,048	108,568	48,038	85,245	52,481
Population (2018)		57,772	886,633	754,650	160,225	79,213	89,068	111,830	48,177	88,010	53,070
Change		158	31,855	25,851	4,249	538	2,020	3,262	139	2,765	589
Median Age (2015)		39.5	35.8	33.8	35.7	43.9	38.5	35.9	38.1	36.8	43.1
Median Age (2015)		38.9	36.2	34.5	35.9	43.7	38.1	35.8	38.1	37.2	43.5
Change		0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0	0.4	0.4
Percent Living in Poverty (2015)		20.3%	7.8%	8.8%	11.9%	18.9%	19.9%	13.3%	21.1%	5.9%	16.4%
Percent Living in Poverty (2018)		17.0%	7.1%	8.7%	11.0%	18.7%	18.8%	13.7%	19.9%	6.1%	15.7%
Change		3.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.9%	0.2%	1.1%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.7%
Percent Uninsured (2015)	25.0%	25.0%	16.0%	18.0%	22.0%	26.0%	25.0%	24.0%	27.0%	17.0%	28.0%
Percent Uninsured (2018)	19.3%	15.7%	11.8%	13.3%	16.6%	19.9%	19.0%	17.4%	20.7%	11.7%	20.8%
Change	5.7%	9.3%	4.2%	4.7%	5.4%	6.1%	6.0%	6.6%	6.3%	5.3%	7.2%
Overall Health Outcomes [1 Best - 254 Worst] (2015)		184	2	4	19	164	121	108	92	14	153
Overall Health Outcomes [1 Best - 254 Worst] (2018)		183	4	1	26	191	159	67	172	7	92
Change		1	2	3	7	27	38	41	80	7	61
Median Income (2015)		$ 41,279	$ 81,315	$ 75,099	$ 59,257	$ 39,069	$ 44,361	$ 61,004	$ 38,423	$ 92,466	$ 43,220
Median Income (2018)		$ 42,146	$ 86,188	$ 76,678	$ 64,382	$ 43,434	$ 45,643	$ 60,179	$ 43,388	$ 89,161	$ 46,555
Change		$ 867	$ 4,873	$ 1,579	$ 5,125	$ 4,365	$ 1,282	$ 825	$ 4,965	$ 3,305	$ 3,335
Amount of Residents Per Primary Care Physician (2015)	1,708	2,425	1,166	1,579	2,369	2,197	2,809	3,681	2,399	1,483	6,553
Amount of Residents Per Primary Care Physician (2018)	1,670	2,880	1,060	1,560	2,410	2,650	3,100	3,280	2,300	1,300	5,350
Change	38	455	106	19	41	453	291	401	99	183	1,203

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Profile for Each County

Anderson County

Service area description

Located southeast of Dallas, Anderson County has a population of 57,772. The median household income is $42,146, with 17.0% of the population being below poverty levels. More than 80% of residents over 25 have a high school education and more than 10% have a college degree.

Agriculture, manufacturing, product distribution, and tourism are the primary industries in Anderson County. The county attracts numerous visitors to Dogwood Trails, balloon launchings, train rides on the Texas State Railroad, the Engeling Wildlife Management Area, and other historic sites. A county map[5] inset and key demographic, service line, and community needs data is shown below.

	Key facts
	Population: 57,772
	Median Age: 39.5
	Median Household Income: $42,146
	Percent Living in Poverty**: 17.0%
	Ethnicity
	% White: 60.0%
	% African American: 21.2%
	% Hispanic: 17.0%
	Diversity Index[6]: 68.2
	Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher: 11.8%
	Percent 16+ unemployed: 4.2%
Primary services offered by Community Services, Inc.	**Top five needs**
1. CSBG services 2. Utility assistance 3. Home weatherization	1. Transportation 2. Public infrastructure and safety 3. Employment /Economic assistance 4. Education 5. Childcare

** (i.e., Percent with income 100% of the Federal Poverty Level or less)

Research summary

In order to determine the community needs for Anderson County, CSI implemented a multi stage methodology that included the following:

- Large sample community survey

- Client surveys and interviews

- One-on-one interviews with municipal and county-level government officials

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[5] Google, Inc.; Google Maps, www.google.com, 2015. Used for all summary table maps.
[6] 2017 Projections from the U S Census Bureau. https://bao.arcgis.com/esriBAO/index.html#

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- Community focus groups
- Quantitative data analysis
- One-on-one interviews with Board Members and other community stakeholders

Needs analysis

Based on the research methodologies described above, approximately 17 needs were identified. The needs were prioritized using the Strategic Grid Analysis (SGA) format, as described in the methodology section and in the appendices. Using the SGA, the top five needs for the county are listed below:

1. Transportation

2. Public infrastructure and safety

3. Employment /Economic assistance

4. Education

5. Childcare

Strategy grids are generally used to help focus efforts on community needs that will yield the greatest benefit and are practical for the organization to undertake. They can provide a mechanism to take a thoughtful approach to achieving maximum results with limited resources. The Strategic Grid for the county is shown below; all identified needs are included in the table with the highest priority ones shown in the top / right quadrant (High Impact / High CSI Implementation Feasibility).

Strategic Grid

County: **Anderson**

High	Affordable housing or college Crime awareness or crime reduction Credit counseling Affordable medical care Behavioral health services Childcare Employment / Economic assistance Employment opportunities Health insurance/ Affordable medical care Help finding a job	Assistance to attend trade or technical school Financial education/Budgeting classes Help with job skills, training & job search Computer skills training Education Transportation
Low	Public infrastructure and safety Youth services Affordable housing or college Crime awareness or crime reduction Credit counseling	Assistance to attend trade or technical school Financial education/Budgeting classes

Community Impact (vertical axis, High to Low)

Low   **CSI Implementation Feasibility**   **High**

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County demographics

Key measures

Anderson County has a modest population and relatively high economic challenges.

Key Measures	
Measure	**Anderson County**
Population	57,772
Median Age	38.9
Median Household Income	$42,146
Percent Living in Poverty:	17.0%
Ethnicity	
% White	60.0%
% African American	21.2%
% Hispanic	17.0%
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher	11.8%
Percent 16+ unemployed	4.2%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates [1]Source: Community Commons, https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=779&reporttype=libraryCHNA [2]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_S1501&prodType=table [3]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_DP03&prodType=table	

- One in five residents of Anderson County live in poverty.

- The educational levels are some of the lowest on CSI's service areas.

- There is a relatively high concentration of African American and Hispanic families in Anderson County relative to other service area counties. Economic challenges are highest among this group.

Demographic and health measures

The following tables[7] show detailed demographic data on measures such as:

- Age

- Gender

- Ethnicity

- Household income

- Social and economic factors

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[7] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Community Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Building a Culture of Health, County by County, 2015. Available from: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/.

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- Physical environment factors
- Health rankings
- Healthy behaviors
- Clinical care
- Health outcomes
- Other food security and health factors

	Age			Gender	
Total	Below 18	18-64	65 and older	Male	Female
57,772	19.4%	66.9%	13.7%	61.0%	39.0%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates					

- Anderson County has an unusually heavy concentration of males – over 60%.
- The median age is 39.3 – slightly older than the U.S. median of approximately 37 years.

Ethnicity						
Total	White	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Diversity Index
57,772	60.0%	21.2%	0.7%	17.0%	1.1%	68.2
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates						

- Anderson County has a Hispanic population of 17.0%, slightly less than CSI's service area (17.4%), and much lower than Texas overall (38.4%).

Household Income										Poverty
Total Housing Units	Less than $15k	$15k to $24k	$25k to $34k	$35k to $49k	$50k to $74k	$75k to $99k	$100k to $149k	$150k to $199k	$200k or more	Percent Below 100% FPL
20,134	14.5%	13.6%	13.6%	15.2%	18.7%	11.0%	8.0%	3.1%	2.4%	17.1%

Median Household Income: $42,146

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Nearly 42% of Anderson County's household incomes are less than $34,000.
- One out of five (17.1%) of the population are below the federal poverty line, the second highest in CSI's service area.

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Social & Economic Factors	Texas	Anderson County
Median household income	$54,727	$42,146
Children eligible for free lunch	58.9%	61.2%
High school graduation	82.4%	80.2%
Some college	66.7%	50.7%
Unemployment	4.5%	4.2%
Children in poverty	23.9%	25.9%
Income inequality	4.9	4.4
Children in single-parent households	33%	34%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		
Social associations[8]	7.6	10.6
Violent crime[9]	408	320
Injury deaths[10]	37.5	44.3
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- High school graduation rates in Anderson County are just under the Texas average of 82%.

- More than half of Anderson County school children are eligible for free lunch.

Physical Environment	Texas	Anderson County
Air pollution - particulate matter[11]	8.0	9.2
Drinking water violations[12]		No
Severe housing problems	18%	15%
Driving alone to work	80%	85%
Long commute - driving alone	37%	24%
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2018/compare/snapshot?counties		

- Even though it is below the Texas average of 18%, one on seven (15%) of Anderson County residents indicates that they have severe housing problems.

- Fewer Anderson County residents have long commutes than the Texas average

The rankings help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The rankings are unique in their ability to measure the current overall health of each county in Texas. They also look at a variety of measures that affect the future health of

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[8] Number of associations (membership organizations) per 10,000 population.

[9] Violent crimes reported per 100,000 population.

[10] Number of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 population.

[11] Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county.

[12] A "Yes" indicates that at least one community water system in the county received a violation during the specified time frame, while a "No" indicates that there were no health-based drinking water violations in any community water system in the county.

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communities, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births.

Among Texas counties, Anderson County ranks below the median on most health outcomes and healthy behavior factors.

Health Ranking Summary Table	
Anderson County	Ranking (1= Best; 254 = Worst)
Overall Health Outcomes	183
Length of Life	208
Quality of Life	107
Health Behaviors	231
Clinical Care	71
Social and Economic Factors	143
Physical Environment	127
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report	

Health Behaviors	Texas	Anderson County
Adult smoking	16.5%	21.6%
Adult obesity	27.9%	31.4%
Food environment index[13]	6.0	5.7
Physical inactivity	22.9%	25.4%
Access to exercise opportunities	81%	34%
Excessive drinking	15.8%	26.2%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	28%	21%
Sexually transmitted infections[14]	523	355
Teen births[15]	55	68.8
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Obesity is a key driver for many chronic diseases and other health conditions. Anderson County residents are more likely to be obese than the Texas average.

- Behaviors related to physical activity in Anderson County are disadvantageous compared to the Texas average.

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[13] The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment. 1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. 2) Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year.

[14] Rate per 100,000 people.

[15] Rate per 100,000 people.

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Clinical Care	Texas	Anderson County
Uninsured	19.3%	15.7%
Primary care physicians	1,670:1	2,880:1
Dentists	1,790:1	2,750:1
Mental health providers	1,010:1	2,410:1
Preventable hospital stays[16]	54.3	64.3
Diabetic monitoring	83.8%	84.2%
Mammography screening	57.9%	58.7%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The concentration of healthcare providers in Anderson County is much lower than the State average.

- Behavioral health providers are also particularly lacking in this area versus the State average.

Health Outcomes	Texas	Anderson County
Diabetes	9.1%	11.3%
HIV prevalence[17]	345.8	482.7
Premature age-adjusted mortality[18]	6,700	10,100
Infant mortality[19]	6.2	5.6
Child mortality[20]	17.3	11.2
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department State Health Services		

- Consistent with higher obesity rates, diabetes rates are high, as 11.3% of adults report being diagnosed with the disease – higher than the Texas and U.S. average

- HIV incidence is higher in Anderson County than in Texas as a whole.

[16] Per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees.
[17] Per 100,000 population
[18] Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)
[19] Per 1,000 live births
[20] Rate per 100,00 children aged 1-14

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Other Food Security and Health Factors	Texas	Anderson County
Food insecurity	17.0%	20.1%
Low access to food	27.0%	32.4%
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13.6	20.9
Drug poisoning deaths[21]	N/A	10.7
Uninsured adults	23.3%	22.6%
Uninsured children	10.0%	11.4%
Health care costs[22]	$11,121	$11,804
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- One in five Anderson County residents report some degree of food insecurity; this equates to over 11,000 people.
- Anderson County has 3% more food insecurity than the Texas average.
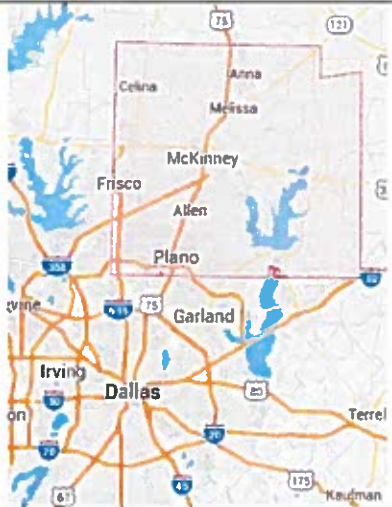
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[21] Per 100,000 population
[22] Amount of price-adjusted Medicare reimbursements per enrollee

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Collin County

Service area description

Collin County ranks as one of the top growth areas in the state and the nation. Collin County's population is 886,633 and is predicted to reach an estimated 1.2 million by 2030. County government is expanding the infrastructure in response.

The education level of the county's workforce is nearly twice state and U.S. averages for degreed workers. 50% have a bachelor's degree or higher and more than nine out of ten workers 25 and older have a high school diploma). The poverty level is 7.1%. A county map inset and key demographic, service line, and community needs data is shown below.

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Key facts

Population: 886,633
Median Age: 36.2
Median Household Income: $86,188
Percent Living in Poverty**: 7.1%
Ethnicity
    % White: 60.1%
    % African American: 9.1%
    % Hispanic: 15.0%
    Diversity Index: 64.9
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher: 50.2%
Percent 16+ unemployed: 3.2%

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Primary services offered

1. CSBG services
2. Utility assistance
3. Home weatherization

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Top five needs

1. Employment / Economic assistance
2. Education
3. Transportation
4. Childcare
5. Programs and activities for youth (ages 12-18)

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** (i.e., Percent with income 100% of the Federal Poverty Level or less)

Research summary

In order to determine the community needs for Collin County, CSI implemented a multi stage methodology that included the following:

- Large sample community survey
- Client surveys and interviews
- One-on-one interviews with municipal and county-level government officials
- Community focus groups
- Quantitative data analysis
- One-on-one interviews with Board Members and other community stakeholders

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Needs analysis

Based on the research methodologies described above, approximately 18 needs were identified. The needs were prioritized using the Strategic Grid Analysis (SGA) format, as described in the methodology section and in the appendices. Using the SGA, the top five needs for the county are listed below:

1. Employment / Economic assistance

2. Education

3. Transportation

4. Childcare

5. Programs and activities for youth (ages 12-18)

Strategy grids are generally used to help focus efforts on community needs that will yield the greatest benefit and are practical for the organization to undertake. They can provide a mechanism to take a thoughtful approach to achieving maximum results with limited resources. The Strategic Grid for the county is shown below; all identified needs are included in the table with the highest priority ones shown in the top / right quadrant (High Impact / High CSI Implementation Feasibility).

Strategic Grid

County: **Collin**

High	Employment opportunities Childcare Employment / Economic assistance	Food Education Lifestyle - long commute
Community Impact **Low**	Health insurance / Affordable medical care Programs and activities for youth (ages 1-18) Environmental quality - air Home maintenance Housing & Rental Assistance Lifestyle – Social Opportunities Programs and activities for seniors Public infrastructure and safety Youth services	Help finding a job Senior outreach and social engagement

Low   **CSI Implementation Feasibility**   *High*

Key measures

Collin County has the largest population of any CSI service area counties. Compared to other counties in the CSI service area, Collin County is very well off, yet there are some indications for needed services.

Key Measures	
Measure	**Collin**
Population	886,633
Median Age	36.2
Median Household Income	$86,188
Percent Living in Poverty:	7.8%
Ethnicity	
% White	60.1%
% African American	9.1%
% Hispanic	15.0%
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher	51.2%
Percent 16+ unemployed	3.2%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates [1]Source: Community Commons, https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=779&reporttype=libraryCHNA [2]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_S1501&prodTyp e=table [3]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_DP03&prodType =table	

- The median age (36.2) reflects a fairly young population.

- Relatively high median household income and lower median ages suggest a lower need to health and educational services. However, there are pocket of high-need areas within Collin County (i.e., in the east Plano / east Collin County areas).

Demographic and health measures

The following tables[23] show detailed demographic data on measures such as:

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Household income
- Social and economic factors
- Physical environment factors

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[23] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2015.

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- Health rankings
- Healthy behaviors
- Clinical care
- Health outcomes
- Other food security and health factors

	Age			Gender	
Total	Below 18	18-64	65 and older	Male	Female
886,633	27.2%	63.1%	9.7%	49.0%	51.0%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates					

- Gender in Collin County is evenly distributed.
- With approximately one out of ten (9.7%) residents over the age of 65, Collin County is one of the youngest counties in CSI's service area.

	Ethnicity					
Total	White	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Diversity Index
886,633	60.1%	9.1%	12.0%	15.0%	3.8%	64.9
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates						

- Collin County has a much larger Asian population (12.0%) than CSI's service area average.
- Approximately one out of seven residents (15%) are Hispanic, just below CSI's service area average (17.4%).

	Household Income									Poverty
Total Housing Units	Less than $15k	$15k to $24k	$25k to 34k	$35k to $49k	$50k to $74k	$75k to $99k	$100k to $149k	$150k to $199k	$200k or more	Percent Below 100% FPL
329,445	5.8%	5.0%	6.0%	10.5%	16.5%	13.2%	20.5%	10.9%	11.6%	7.1%
Median Household Income: $86,188										
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates										

- Collin County has the second highest median household income in CSI's service.
- Three of four households (73%) in Collin County have an income of more than $50,000.

crescendo

Social & Economic Factors	Texas	Collin County
High school graduation	82.4%	93.6%
Some college	66.7%	62.1%
Unemployment	4.5%	3.2%
Children in poverty	23.9%	8.7%
Income inequality	4.9	4.0
Children in single-parent households	33%	20%
Social associations[24]	7.6	6.4
Violent crime[25]	406.2	153.6
Injury deaths[26]	37.5	27.9
Median household income	$54,727	$86,188
Children eligible for free lunch	58.9%	23.8%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Poverty, crime, and crime measures in Collin County are better than the Texas average.

- The number of associations in which individuals are involved is highly correlated to general well-being. Collin County is below the Texas average indicating a slightly greater risk for individuals to be less engaged in their communities.

- Median household income is well above the Texas average.

Physical Environment	Texas	Collin County
Air pollution - particulate matter[27]	8.0	10.8
Drinking water violations[28]		No
Severe housing problems	18%	13%
Driving alone to work	80%	81%
Long commute - driving alone	37%	46%
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2018/compare/snapshot?counties=48_001%2B48_085%2B48_121 %2B48_139%2B48_213%2B48_231%2B48_257%2B48_349%2B48_397%2B48_467		

- Drinking water is excellent in Collin County.

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[24] Number of associations (membership organizations) per 10,000 population.

[25] Violent crimes reported per 100,000 population.

[26] Number of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 population.

[27] Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county.

[28] A "Yes" indicates that at least one community water system in the county received a violation during the specified time frame, while a "No" indicates that there were no health-based drinking water violations in any community water system in the county.

crescendo

- Collin County residents have a relatively long drive to work which increases the risk of automobile accidently and reduces the amount of time at home / leisure.

The health rankings (below) help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The rankings are unique in their ability to measure the current overall health of each county in Texas. They also look at a variety of measures that affect the future health of communities, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births.

Among Texas counties, Collin County is at, or near, the top among all Texas Counties on most Health Ranking measures.

Health Ranking Summary Table	
Collin County	Ranking (1= Best; 254 = Worst)
Overall Health Outcomes	4
Length of Life	1
Quality of Life	16
Health Behaviors	3
Clinical Care	1
Social and Economic Factors	1
Physical Environment	160
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report	

- Although most rankings are strong, there appear to be challenges related to the physical environment.

Health Behaviors	Texas	Collin County
Adult smoking	16.5%	9.4%
Adult obesity	27.9%	24.2%
Food environment index[29]	6.0	7.7
Physical inactivity	22.9%	19.5%
Access to exercise opportunities	81%	91%
Excessive drinking	15.8%	12.5%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	28%	36%
Sexually transmitted infections[30]	523	553
Teen births[31]	55	20.3
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Many Healthy Behavior measures show an advantage for Collin County versus the state average.

---

[29] The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment. 1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. 2) Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year.

[30] Rate per 100,000 people.

[31] Rate per 100,000 people.

crescendo

Clinical Care	Texas	Collin County
Uninsured	19.3%	11.8%
Primary care physicians	1,670:1	1,060:1
Dentists	1,790:1	1,500:1
Mental health providers	1,010:1	1,030:1
Preventable hospital stays[32]	54.3	47.7
Diabetic monitoring	83.8%	88.4%
Mammography screening	57.9%	65.4%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Providers to population ratios are better in Collin County than then Texas average except for mental health providers; in this case, the availability of providers is slightly worse than the State average.

Health Outcomes	Texas	Collin County
Diabetes	9.1%	8.1%
HIV prevalence[33]	345.8	165
Premature age-adjusted mortality[34]	6,700	4,000
Infant mortality[35]	6.2	4.5
Child mortality[36]	17.3	14.8
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Although diabetes rates are below the state average, diabetes still impacts a large percentage of the population (8.1%).

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[32] Per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees.

[33] Per 100,000 population

[34] Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)

[35] Per 1,000 live births

[36] Rate per 100,00 children aged 1-14

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Other Food Security and Health Factors	Texas	Collin County
Food insecurity	17.0%	16.4%
Low food access	27.0%	22.2%
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13.6	6.8
Drug poisoning deaths[37]	N/A	7.7
Uninsured adults	23.3%	13.0%
Uninsured children	10.0%	6.6%
Health care costs[38]	$11,121	$11,575
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Food security and related issues are generally better in Collin County than in Texas generally.

- Health care costs are slightly higher in Collin County than the Texas average.

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[37] Per 100,000 population
[38] Amount of price-adjusted Medicare reimbursements per enrollee

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Denton County

Service area description
Denton County is the ninth most populous county in Texas, with a population of 754,650 people and a racial makeup of 61.6% White, 18.9% Hispanic and 8.8% African American. The county has a total of 953 square miles and is located in the northern part of the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex, approximately 35 miles south of the border between Texas and Oklahoma.

Over 20,000 people in Denton County are employed in the educational services, health and social services, manufacturing, and general retail sectors of the economy. The University of North Texas, Denton Independent School District, and Texas Woman's University are the largest employers, employing almost 12,000 people in the county. The median household income for Denton County is $76,678, with 8.7% living in poverty. A county map inset and key demographic, service line, and community needs data is shown below.

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Key facts

Population: 754,650
Median Age: 34.5
Median Household Income: $76,678
Percent Living in Poverty**: 8.7%
Ethnicity
    % White: 61.6%
    % African American: 8.8%
    % Hispanic: 18.9%
    Diversity Index: 64.7
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher: 42.2%
Percent 16+ unemployed: 3.7%

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Top five needs

1. Housing & Rental Assistance
2. Transportation
3. Affordable medical care
4. Job training
5. Mental health services

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Primary services offered

1. CSBG services
2. Utility assistance
3. Home weatherization

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** (i.e., Percent with income 100% of the Federal Poverty Level or less)

Research summary
In order to determine the community needs for Denton County, CSI implemented a multi stage methodology that included the following:
- Large sample community survey
- Client surveys and interviews
- One-on-one interviews with municipal and county-level government officials
- Community focus groups
- Quantitative data analysis
- One-on-one interviews with Board Members and other community stakeholders

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Based on the research methodologies described above, approximately 17 needs were identified. The needs were prioritized using the Strategic Grid Analysis (SGA) format, as described in the methodology section and in the appendices. Using the SGA, the top five needs for the county are listed below:

1. Housing & Rental Assistance

2. Transportation

3. Affordable medical care

4. Job training

5. Mental health services Strategy grids are generally used to help focus efforts on community needs that will yield the greatest benefit and are practical for the organization to undertake. They can provide a mechanism to take a thoughtful approach to achieving maximum results with limited resources. The Strategic Grid for the county is shown below; all identified needs are included in the table with the highest priority ones shown in the top / right quadrant (High Impact / High CSI Implementation Feasibility).

Strategic Grid

County: **Denton**

Community Impact	CSI Implementation Feasibility
Crime awareness or crime reduction Employment opportunities Affordable medical care	Financial education / Budgeting classes / Credit counseling Education Job skills training
Bilingual education and services Employment opportunities Scholarships and education funds for college	Job training Mental health services Transportation Utility assistance
Health insurance / Affordable medical care Help to make my home more energy efficient Housing & Rental Assistance Lifestyle - Social opportunities	

High ... *Low* (Community Impact)

Low — **CSI Implementation Feasibility** — *High*

County demographics

<u>Key measures</u>

Denton County has the second largest population of any CSI service area counties. It also has the youngest median age.

Key Measures	
Measure	**Denton**
Population	754,650
Median Age	34.5
Median Household Income	$75,099
Percent Living in Poverty:	8.7%
Ethnicity	
% White	61.60%
% African American	8.80%
% Hispanic	18.90%
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher	42.20%
Percent 16+ unemployed	3.70%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates¹Source: Community Commons, https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=779&reporttype=libraryCHNA ²Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_S1501&prodType=table ³Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_DP03&prodType=table	

- Denton County is the second most populated county CSI services.

- The educational levels are some of the highest in CSI's service areas.

<u>Demographic and health measures</u>

The following tables[39] show detailed demographic data on measures such as:

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Household income
- Social and economic factors
- Physical environment factors

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[39] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2015.

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- Health rankings
- Healthy behaviors
- Clinical care
- Health outcomes
- Other food security and health factors

	Age			Gender	
Total	Below 18	18-64	65 and older	Male	Female
754,650	26.1%	65.2%	8.7%	49.0%	51.0%

- The median age is 34.5 making Denton County the youngest in CSI's service area and much younger than the U.S. average of approximately 37 years.

- Gender in Denton County is evenly distributed.

Ethnicity						
Total	White	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Diversity Index
754,650	61.6%	8.9%	7.3%	18.9%	2.4%	64.7

- Approximately one out of five (18.9%) residents are Hispanic, slightly more than CSI's services area average (17.4%).

	Household Income									Poverty
Total Housing Units	Less than $15k	$15k to $24k	$25k to $34k	$35k to $49k	$50k to $74k	$75k to $99k	$100k to $149k	$150k to $199k	$200k or more	Percent Below 100% FPL
281,136	6.5%	6.1%	7.6%	11.0%	17.5%	13.4%	19.2%	9.1%	9.4%	8.7%

Median Household Income: $76,678

- The median household income is $76,678 – higher than the Texas average ($54,727).

- One out of five households (20.2%) have a median income of less than $35,000.

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Social & Economic Factors	Texas	Denton County
Median household income	$54,727	$76,678
Children eligible for free lunch	58.9%	32.9%
High school graduation	82.4%	92.1%
Some college	66.7%	76.6%
Unemployment	4.5%	3.7%
Children in poverty	23.9%	10.0%
Income inequality	4.9	4.2
Children in single-parent households	33%	23%
Social associations[40]	7.6	5.9
Violent crime[41]	406.2	171.0
Injury deaths[42]	37.5	24.8
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Fewer children in Denton County are eligible for free lunch than the Texas average.

- Three out of four residents (76.6%) have had some college education.

- The high school graduation rate is above the Texas average.

- Denton County has a much lower violent crime rate than the Texas average.

Physical Environment	Texas	Denton County
Air pollution - particulate matter[43]	9.5	10.3
Drinking water violations[44]		Yes
Severe housing problems	18%	14%
Driving alone to work	80.3%	80.7%
Long commute - driving alone	37%	47%
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2018/compare/snapshot?counties=48_001%2B48_085%2B48_121 %2B48_139%2B48_213%2B48_231%2B48_257%2B48_349%2B48_397%2B48_467		

- Severe housing problems are slightly less prevalent in Denton County than the Texas average.

- More residents travel long distances alone than the Texas average.

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[40] Number of associations (membership organizations) per 10,000 population.

[41] Violent crimes reported per 100,000 population.

[42] Number of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 population.

[43] Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county.

[44] A "Yes" indicates that at least one community water system in the county received a violation during the specified time frame, while a "No" indicates that there were no health-based drinking water violations in any community water system in the county.

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Similar to Collin County, Denton County has the highest positive health outcomes and health factors in the state. Only the physical environment ranks relatively low.

Health Ranking Summary Table	
Denton County	Ranking (1= Best; 254 = Worst)
Overall Health Outcomes	1
Length of Life	2
Quality of Life	2
Health Behaviors	8
Clinical Care	10
Social and Economic Factors	17
Physical Environment	228
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	

The rankings help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The rankings are unique in their ability to measure the current overall health of each county in Texas. They also look at a variety of measures that affect the future health of communities, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births.

Health Behaviors	Texas	Denton County
Adult smoking	16.7%	9.6%
Adult obesity	27.9%	22.0%
Food environment index[45]	6.0	7.5
Physical inactivity	22.9%	20.7%
Access to exercise opportunities	81%	89%
Excessive drinking	15.8%	12.9%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	28%	25%
Sexually transmitted infections[46]	523	304
Teen births[47]	55	25.3
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

[45] The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment. 1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. 2) Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year.
[46] Rate per 100,000 people.
[47] Rate per 100,000 people.

crescendo

- Denton County has a lower rate of sexually transmitted infections and teen births than the Texas average.

- Residents have more access to exercise opportunities than Texas average.

- Fewer adult residents participate in smoking and excessive drinking than the Texas average.

Clinical Care	Texas	Denton County
Uninsured	19.3%	13.3%
Primary care physicians	1,670:1	1,560:1
Dentists	1,790:1	1,870:1
Mental health providers	1,010:1	1,010:1
Preventable hospital stays[48]	54.3	52.1
Diabetic monitoring	83.8%	85.9%
Mammography screening	57.9%	63.9%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The concentration of healthcare providers in Denton County is consistent with Texas overall.

- There is a lower rate of uninsured residents than the Texas average.

Health Outcomes	Texas	Denton County
Diabetes	9.1%	8.6%
HIV prevalence[49]	345.8	140.9
Premature age-adjusted mortality[50]	6,330	4,233
Infant mortality[51]	6.2	4.6
Child mortality[52]	17.3	9.3
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The rate of HIV prevalence is more than 50% lower the Texas average.

- The child mortality rate in Denton County is lower than the Texas average.

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[48] Per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees.

[49] Per 100,000 population

[50] Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)

[51] Per 1,000 live births

[52] Rate per 100,00 children aged 1-14

crescendo
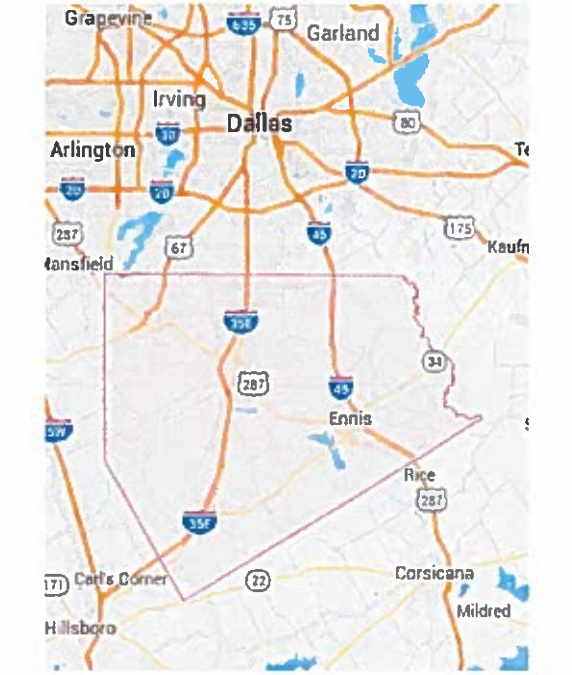
Other Food Security and Health Factors	Texas	Denton County
Food insecurity	17.0%	16.3%
Limited food access	27.0%	27.3%
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13.6	7
Drug poisoning deaths[53]	N/A	7.5
Uninsured adults	23.3%	15.7%
Uninsured children	10.0%	7.7%
Health care costs[54]	$11,121	$11,956
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The rate of food insecurity on Denton County (16.3) is slightly lower than the Texas average.

- The rate of motor vehicle crash deaths is 50% lower than the Texas average.

- Health care costs are slightly higher in Denton County than the Texas average.

- The percentage of adults are uninsured (15.7%) is lower than the Texas average.

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[53] Per 100,000 population
[54] Amount of price-adjusted Medicare reimbursements per enrollee

crescendo

Ellis County

Service area description

Ellis County is an urban/rural county with a total population of 160,225 people. The population includes a racial makeup of 63.4% White, 9.1% African American, and 25.0% Hispanic. The median household income is $64,382 with around 42.5% of workers employed in sales, office, and service occupations. One in eight (11.0%) live in poverty. A county map inset and key demographic, service line, and community needs data is shown below.

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Key facts

Population: 160,225
Median Age: 35.9
Median Household Income: $64,382
Percent Living in Poverty**: 11.0%
Ethnicity
    % White: 63.4%
    % African American: 9.1%
    % Hispanic: 25.0%
    Diversity Index: 64.1
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher: 21.9%
Percent 16+ unemployed: 3.7%

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Primary services offered

1. CSBG services
2. Utility assistance
3. Home weatherization
4. Transportation

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Top five needs

1. Food
2. Childcare
3. Employment / Economic assistance
4. Employment opportunities
5. Education

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** (i.e., Percent with income 100% of the Federal Poverty Level or less)

Research summary

In order to determine the community needs for Ellis County, CSI implemented a multi stage methodology that included the following:

- Large sample community survey
- Client surveys and interviews
- One-on-one interviews with municipal and county-level government officials
- Community focus groups
- Quantitative data analysis
- One-on-one interviews with Board Members and other community stakeholders

crescendo

Needs analysis

Based on the research methodologies described above, approximately 15 needs were identified. The needs were prioritized using the Strategic Grid Analysis (SGA) format, as described in the methodology section and in the appendices. Using the SGA, the top five needs for the county are listed below:

1. Food

2. Childcare

3. Employment / economic assistance

4. Employment opportunities

5. Education

Strategy grids are generally used to help focus efforts on community needs that will yield the greatest benefit and are practical for the organization to undertake. They can provide a mechanism to take a thoughtful approach to achieving maximum results with limited resources. The Strategic Grid for the county is shown below; all identified needs are included in the table with the highest priority ones shown in the top / right quadrant (High Impact / High CSI Implementation Feasibility).

Strategic Grid

| County: | | Ellis | |

High	Affordable housing Employment opportunities Childcare Employment / Economic assistance Employment opportunities Help finding resources in the community	Help with utility bills Education Employment and community services for African Americans	
	Health insurance / Affordable medical care Programs and activities for youth (ages 1-18) Housing & Rental Assistance	Programs and activities for seniors	
Low			

Community Impact

Low   **CSI Implementation Feasibility**   High

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County demographics

Key Measures	
Measure	**Ellis**
Population	160,225
Median Age	35.9
Median Household Income	$64,382
Percent Living in Poverty:	11.0%
Ethnicity	
% White	63.40%
% African American	9.10%
% Hispanic	25.00%
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher	21.95%
Percent 16+ unemployed	3.70%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates [1]Source: Community Commons, https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=779&reporttype=libraryCHNA [2]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_S1501&prodType=table [3]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_DP03&prodType=table	

- Ellis County has a high concentration of Hispanic families relative to other service area counties.

Demographic and health measures

The following tables[55] show detailed demographic data on measures such as:

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Household income
- Social and economic factors
- Physical environment factors
- Health rankings
- Healthy behaviors
- Clinical care
- Health outcomes
- Other food security and health factors

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[55] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2015.

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Total	Age			Gender	
	Below 18	18-64	65 and older	Male	Female
160,225	27.2%	61.0%	11.8	49.3%	50.7%

- The median age is 35.9 – younger than the U.S. median of approximately 37 years.

Total	Ethnicity					
	White	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Diversity Index
160,225	63.4%	9.1%	0.9%	24.0%	2.6%	64.1

- One of four residents is Hispanic (24.0%).

- Ellis County is the third most populated county of CSI's service areas.

Total Housing Units	Household Income									Poverty
	Less than $15k	$15k to $24k	$25k to $34k	$35k to $49k	$50k to $74k	$75k to $99k	$100k to $149k	$150k to $199k	$200k or more	Percent Below 100% FPL
57,235	8.8%	7.4%	8.7%	12.9%	20.1%	14.7%	16.4%	6.5%	4.6%	11.0%

Median Household Income: $64,382

- Nearly two-thirds (62.3%) of households have a median income higher than $50,000.

- One out of eight (11.0%) of the population live below the federal poverty line.

Social & Economic Factors	Texas	Ellis County
Median household income	$54,727	$64,382
Children eligible for free lunch	58.9%	46.9%
High school graduation	82.4%	84.6%
Some college	66.7%	70.8%
Unemployment	40.5%	3.7%
Children in poverty	23%	15%
Income inequality	4.9	3.9
Children in single-parent households	33%	25%
Social associations[56]	7.6	9.5
Violent crime[57]	406	129
Injury deaths[58]	37.5	32.4

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[56] Number of associations (membership organizations) per 10,000 population.

[57] Violent crimes reported per 100,000 population.

[58] Number of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 population.

crescendo

- A median household income of $64,382 is higher than the Texas average.

- High school graduation rates in Ellis County are slightly above the Texas average of 82%.

- The prevalence of residents experiencing violent crimes in Ellis County is much lower than the Texas average.

Physical Environment	Texas	Ellis County
Air pollution – particulate matter[59]	8.0	10.2
Drinking water violations[60]		Yes
Severe housing problems	18%	14%
Driving alone to work	80%	82%
Long commute – driving alone	37%	45%
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2018/compare/snapshot?counties=		

- More residents in Ellis County drive long commutes alone than the Texas average.

- Ellis County has less severe housing problems than the Texas average.

Health Ranking Summary Table	
Ellis County	Ranking (1= Best; 254 = Worst)
Overall Health Outcomes	26
Length of Life	43
Quality of Life	41
Health Behaviors	44
Clinical Care	51
Social and Economic Factors	17
Physical Environment	218
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report	

The rankings help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The rankings are unique in their ability to measure the current overall health of each county in Texas. They also look at a variety of measures that affect the future health of communities, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births.

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[59] Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county.
[60] A "Yes" indicates that at least one community water system in the county received a violation during the specified time frame, while a "No" indicates that there were no health-based drinking water violations in any community water system in the county.

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Health Behaviors	Texas	Ellis County
Adult smoking	16.5%	13.3%
Adult obesity	27.9%	29.4%
Food environment index[61]	6.0	7.4
Physical inactivity	22.9%	23.9%
Access to exercise opportunities	81%	67%
Excessive drinking	15.8%	19.4%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	28%	33%
Sexually transmitted infections[62]	523	379
Teen births[63]	55	43
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Excessive drinking in Ellis County is higher than the Texas average.

- Sexually transmitted diseases are less prominent in Ellis County than the State average.

Clinical Care and Rank	Texas	Ellis County
Uninsured	19.3%	16.6%
Primary care physicians	1,670:1	2,410:1
Dentists	1,790:1	3,180:1
Mental health providers	1,010:1	1,640:1
Preventable hospital stays[64]	54.3	54.7
Diabetic monitoring	83.8%	87.0%
Mammography screening	58.9%	62.6%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The concentration of healthcare providers in Ellis County is lower than the State average.

- Dentists are also particularly lower in this area than the State average.

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[61] The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment. 1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. 2) Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year.

[62] Rate per 100,000 people.

[63] Rate per 100,000 people.

[64] Per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees.

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Health Outcomes	Texas	Ellis County
Diabetes	9.1%	9.3%
HIV prevalence[65]	345	122
Premature age-adjusted mortality[66]	6,330	6,536
Infant mortality[67]	6.2	6.2
Child mortality[68]	17.3	21.5
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Consistent with the lower prevalence of all sexually transmitted diseases in Ellis County, the rate of HIV prevalence is also lower than the Texas average.

Other Food Security and Health Factors	Texas	Ellis County
Food insecurity	17.0%	15.8%
Low food access	27.0%	34.0%
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13.6	12.8
Drug poisoning deaths[69]	N/A	6.5
Uninsured adults	23.3%	20.5%
Uninsured children	10%	12%
Health care costs[70]	$11,121	$11,349
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- There is higher rate of low food access (34%) in Ellis County than the Texas average (27%).

- Ellis County has fewer uninsured residents than the Texas average.

- There are slightly more uninsured children in Ellis County than the Texas Average.

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[65] Per 100,000 population

[66] Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)

[67] Per 1,000 live births

[68] Rate per 100,00 children aged 1-14

[69] Per 100,000 population

[70] Amount of price-adjusted Medicare reimbursements per enrollee

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Henderson County

Service area description

Henderson County is comprised of 79,213 people. Out of those people, the racial make-up of the county includes: 79.3% White, 11.8% Hispanic, and 6.5% African American. The county has a higher population living in poverty at 18.7% and only 17.5% having a Bachelor's degree or higher. The median household income for Henderson County is $43,434 and just over a quarter of workers are employed in sales, office, and administrative support jobs.

The western part of the county is bordered by the Trinity River and the Neches River borders the east. Athens is the largest city. A county map inset and key demographic, service line, and community needs data is shown below.

	Key facts
	Population: 79,213
	Median Age: 43.7
	Median Household Income: $43,434
	Percent Living in Poverty**: 18.7%
	Ethnicity
	% White: 79.3%
	% African American: 6.5%
	% Hispanic: 11.8%
	Diversity Index: 45.3
	Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher: 17.5%
	Percent 16+ unemployed: 3.6%

Primary services offered	Top five needs
1. CSBG services	1. Education
2. Utility assistance	2. Case management
3. Home weatherization	3. Transportation
	4. Food
	5. Housing & Rental Assistance

** (i.e., Percent with income 100% of the Federal Poverty Level or less)

Research summary

In order to determine the community needs for Henderson County, CSI implemented a multi stage methodology that included the following:

- Large sample community survey

- Client surveys and interviews

- One-on-one interviews with municipal and county-level government officials

- Community focus groups

- Quantitative data analysis

- One-on-one interviews with Board Members and other community stakeholders

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Based on the research methodologies described above, approximately 18 needs were identified. The needs were prioritized using the Strategic Grid Analysis (SGA) format, as described in the methodology section and in the appendices. Using the SGA, the top five needs for the county are listed below:

1. Education

2. Case management

3. Transportation

4. Food

5. Housing & Rental Assistance

Strategy grids are generally used to help focus efforts on community needs that will yield the greatest benefit and are practical for the organization to undertake. They can provide a mechanism to take a thoughtful approach to achieving maximum results with limited resources. The Strategic Grid for the county is shown below; all identified needs are included in the table with the highest priority ones shown in the top / right quadrant (High Impact / High CSI Implementation Feasibility).

Strategic Grid

County: **Henderson**

Community Impact		
High	Affordable housing Employment opportunities Affordable medical care Childcare Clothing Employment / Economic assistance Food Help finding child care	Food Case management Education Transportation
Low	Health insurance / Affordable medical care Education - Substance abuse education Housing & Rental Assistance Parenting classes Programs and activities for seniors	Education - Substance abuse education
	Low **CSI Implementation Feasibility** **High**	

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County demographics

<u>Key measures</u>

Key Measures	
Measure	**Henderson**
Population	79,213
Median Age	43.7
Median Household Income	$42,434
Percent Living in Poverty:	18.7%
Ethnicity	
% White	79.30%
% African American	6.50%
% Hispanic	11.80%
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher	17.50%
Percent 16+ unemployed	3.60%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates [1]Source: Community Commons, https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=779&reporttype=libraryCHNA [2]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_S1501&prodType=table [3]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_DP03&prodType=table	

- Approximately one of six residents in Henderson County have a Bachelor's Degree or higher.
- Just under one in five (18.7%) of residents live in poverty.

<u>Demographic and health measures</u>

The following tables[71] show detailed demographic data on measures such as:

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Household income
- Social and economic factors
- Physical environment factors
- Health rankings
- Healthy behaviors
- Clinical care
- Health outcomes
- Other food security and health factors

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[71] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2015.

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		Age			Gender	
Total	Below 18	18-64	65 and older	Male	Female	
79,213	22.1%	57.1%	20.8%	48.6%	51.4%	

- The median age is 43.7 – higher than the U.S. median of approximately 37 years.

	Ethnicity					
Total	White	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Diversity Index
79,213	79.3%	6.5%	0.4%	11.8%	2.0%	45.3

- Four of five residents in Henderson County are white.

	Household Income									Poverty
Total Housing Units	Less than $15k	$15k to $24k	$25k to $34k	$35k to $49k	$50k to $74k	$75k to $99k	$100k to $149k	$150k to $199k	$200k or more	Percent Below 100% FPL
39,939	14.0%	13.6%	12.9%	15.9%	17.3%	11.6%	9.5%	2.7%	2.4%	18.7%

Median Household Income: $42,434

- The median household income is $42,434, the third lowest in CSI's service areas.

- Two out of five residents (40.5%) have median household incomes less than $35,000.

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Social & Economic Factors	Texas	Henderson County
Median household income	$54,727	$42,434
Children eligible for free lunch	58.9%	62.9%
High school graduation	82.4%	83.0%
Some college	66.7%	60.0%
Unemployment	4.5%	3.6%
Children in poverty	23.9%	30.9%
Income inequality	4.9	4.5
Children in single-parent households	33%	31%
Social associations[72]	7.6	10.9
Violent crime[73]	406	129
Injury deaths[74]	37.5	57.7
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- High school graduation rates in Henderson County are on par with the Texas average.

- Child poverty is higher in this area than the overall State total.

- Henderson County has a much higher rate of injury deaths than the Texas average

- Three out of five (62.9%) of children in Henderson County are eligible for free lunch.

Physical Environment	Texas	Henderson County
Air pollution - particulate matter[75]	9.5	9.1
Drinking water violations[76]		Yes
Severe housing problems	18%	16%
Driving alone to work	80.3%	80.1%
Long commute - driving alone	37%	39%
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2018/compare/snapshot?counties		

- Most physical environment measures are consistent with the state average.

- Henderson County has similar commuting figures to the Texas average.

Overall, Henderson County ranks in the bottom half of most Texas' counties' health outcomes and health behaviors.

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[72] Number of associations (membership organizations) per 10,000 population.

[73] Violent crimes reported per 100,000 population.

[74] Number of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 population.

[75] Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county.

[76] A "Yes" indicates that at least one community water system in the county received a violation during the specified time frame, while a "No" indicates that there were no health-based drinking water violations in any community water system in the county.

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Health Ranking Summary Table	
Henderson County	Ranking (1= Best; 254 = Worst)
Overall Health Outcomes	191
Length of Life	215
Quality of Life	114
Health Behaviors	212
Clinical Care	120
Social and Economic Factors	120
Physical Environment	201
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report	

The rankings help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The rankings are unique in their ability to measure the current overall health of each county in Texas. They also look at a variety of measures that affect the future health of communities, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births.

Health Behaviors	Texas	Henderson County
Adult smoking	16.5%	25.2%
Adult obesity	27.9%	30.1%
Food environment index[77]	6.0	6.1
Physical inactivity	22.9%	28.1%
Access to exercise opportunities	81%	67%
Excessive drinking	15.8%	21.1%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	28%	26%
Sexually transmitted infections[78]	523	290
Teen births[79]	55	65
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Smoking is a key driver for many chronic diseases and other health conditions. More adults in Henderson County smoke than the State average.

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[77] The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment. 1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. 2) Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year.
[78] Rate per 100,000 people.
[79] Rate per 100,000 people.

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- Access to exercise opportunities in Henderson County is not as high as the Texas average, and the rate of physical inactivity is also higher than the Texas average.

Clinical Care	Texas	Henderson County
Uninsured	19.3%	19.9%
Primary care physicians	1,670:1	2,650:1
Dentists	1,790:1	3,070:1
Mental health providers	1,010:1	2,350:1
Preventable hospital stays[80]	54.3	73.7
Diabetic monitoring	83.8%	85.9%
Mammography screening	57.9%	59.0%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The concentration of healthcare providers in Henderson County is lower than Texas overall.

Health Outcomes	Texas	Henderson County
Diabetes	9.1%	8.6%
HIV prevalence[81]	345	106
Premature age-adjusted mortality[82]	6,330	10,322
Infant mortality[83]	6.2	7.3
Child mortality[84]	17.3	21.8
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Henderson County has a much lower rate of HIV prevalence than the State average.

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[80] Per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees.

[81] Per 100,000 population

[82] Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)

[83] Per 1,000 live births

[84] Rate per 100,00 children aged 1-14

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Other Food Security and Health Factors	Texas	Henderson County
Food insecurity	17.0%	19.5%
Low food access	27.0%	18.0%
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13.6	27.6
Drug poisoning deaths[85]	N/A	16.5
Uninsured adults	23.3%	25.3%
Uninsured children	10.0%	10.3%
Health care costs[86]	$11,121	$11,898
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Nearly one of five Henderson County residents experience food insecurity.

- The county has a higher rate of motor vehicle crash deaths than the Texas average.

- The percentage of uninsured residents in Henderson County slightly higher than the State average.

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[85] Per 100,000 population
[86] Amount of price-adjusted Medicare reimbursements per enrollee

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Hunt County

Service area description

Hunt County is part of the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas. Metropolitan Statistical Area and contains a total area of 882 square miles. The county has a population of 89,068 people and a racial make-up of 73.4% White, 14.8% Hispanic, and 8.2% African American. The median household income is $45,643 with nearly a quarter of workers employed in sales, office, and administrative support jobs and nearly 20% of the population living in poverty. A county map inset and key demographic, service line, and community needs data is shown below.

	Key facts
	Population: 89,068
	Median Age: 38.1
	Median Household Income: $45,643
	Percent Living in Poverty**: 18.8%
	Ethnicity
	% White: 73.4%
	% African American: 8.2%
	% Hispanic: 14.8%
	Diversity Index: 53.3
	Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher: 17.3%
	Percent 16+ unemployed: 5.7

Primary services offered	Top five needs
1. CSBG services	1. Transportation
2. Utility assistance	2. Employment / Economic assistance
3. Home weatherization	3. Housing & Rental Assistance
	4. Education
	5. Employment opportunities

** (i.e., Percent with income 100% of the Federal Poverty Level or less)

Research summary

In order to determine the community needs for Hunt County, CSI implemented a multi stage methodology that included the following:

- Large sample community survey
- Client surveys and interviews
- One-on-one interviews with municipal and county-level government officials
- Community focus groups
- Quantitative data analysis
- One-on-one interviews with Board Members and other community stakeholders

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Needs analysis

Based on the research methodologies described above, approximately 22 needs were identified. The needs were prioritized using the Strategic Grid Analysis (SGA) format, as described in the methodology section and in the appendices. Using the SGA, the top five needs for the county are listed below:

1. Transportation

2. Employment / Economic assistance

3. Housing & Rental Assistance

4. Education

5. Employment opportunities

Strategy grids are generally used to help focus efforts on community needs that will yield the greatest benefit and are practical for the organization to undertake. They can provide a mechanism to take a thoughtful approach to achieving maximum results with limited resources. The Strategic Grid for the county is shown below; all identified needs are included in the table with the highest priority ones shown in the top / right quadrant (High Impact / High CSI Implementation Feasibility).

Strategic Grid

County: **Hunt**

	Low	High
High	Crime awareness or crime reduction Employment opportunities Clothing	Computer skills training Education Transportation
	Employment / Economic assistance Employment opportunities Health insurance/ Affordable medical care Help finding a job	Computer skills training Education Transportation Computer skills training
Low	Health insurance / Affordable medical care Help to make my home more energy efficient Neighborhood clean-up projects Housing & Rental Assistance Parenting classes Personal care and development Health insurance / Affordable medical care Help to make my home more energy efficient	

Community Impact

Low   **CSI Implementation Feasibility**   *High*

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Hunt County has a relatively high poverty rate (18.8%) and correspondingly lower household income and education. It is also an ethnically diverse county.

Key Measures	
Measure	Hunt
Population	89,068
Median Age	38.1
Median Household Income	$45,643
Percent Living in Poverty:	18.8%
Ethnicity	
% White	73.40%
% African American	8.20%
% Hispanic	14.80%
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher	17.80%
Percent 16+ unemployed	5.70%

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; Community Commons, https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=779&reporttype=libraryCHNA
[2]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census,
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_S1501&prodType=table
[3]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census,
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_DP03&prodType=table

- One in five residents (18.8%) in Hunt County live in poverty.

- Hunt County has the second highest percentage of residents 16+ unemployed in CSI's service areas.

Demographic and health measures

The following tables[87] show detailed demographic data on measures such as:

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Household income
- Social and economic factors
- Physical environment factors
- Health rankings
- Healthy behaviors
- Clinical care
- Health outcomes
- Other food security and health factors

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[87] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2015.

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			Age			Gender	
Total		Below 18	18-64	65 and older	Male	Female	
89,068		24.0%	60.7%	15.3%	49.3%	50.7%	

- The median age is 38.1 – slightly older than the U.S. median of approximately 37 years.

	Ethnicity					
Total	White	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Diversity Index
89,068	73.4%	8.2%	1.2%	14.8%	1.9%	53.3

- Ethnic diversity in Hunt County is less prevalent than the Texas average.

	Household Income									Poverty
Total Housing Units	Less than $15k	$15k to $24k	$25k to $34k	$35k to $49k	$50k to $74k	$75k to $99k	$100k to $149k	$150k to $199k	$200k or more	Percent Below 100% FPL
36,954	15.9%	12.9%	11.7%	13.1%	16.8%	11.9%	11.9%	3.6%	2.2%	18.9%

Median Household Income: $45,643

- Two out of five (40.5%) households have a median income of less than $35,000.

- Hunt County has one of the highest percentages of residents living in poverty in CSI's service areas.

Social & Economic Factors	Texas	Hunt County
Median household income	$54,727	$45,643
Children eligible for free lunch	58.9%	55.0%
High school graduation	82.4%	82.8%
Some college	66.7%	66.2%
Unemployment	4.5%	5.7%
Children in poverty	23.9%	26.1%
Income inequality	4.9	5.4
Children in single-parent households	33%	30%
Social associations[88]	7.6	12.6
Violent crime[89]	406	415
Injury deaths[90]	37.5	45.5
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The median household income is $45,643 – lower than the state's median household income of $54,727.

- More than half (55%) of children in Hunt County are eligible for free lunch.

- High school graduation rates are on pace with the Texas average 82%.

- Higher education attainment among residents of Hunt County is lower than the Texas average.

- Hunt County has a higher rate of injury deaths than the state average.

Physical Environment	Texas	Hunt County
Air pollution - particulate matter[91]	9.5	9.4
Drinking water violations[92]		Yes
Severe housing problems	18%	19%
Driving alone to work	80.3%	80.8%
Long commute - driving alone	37%	41%
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2018/compare/snapshot?counties=48_001%2B48_085%2B48_121 %2B48_139%2B48_213%2B48_231%2B48_257%2B48_349%2B48_397%2B48_467		

- Physical environment measures in Hunt County are consistent with the state average.

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[88] Number of associations (membership organizations) per 10,000 population.

[89] Violent crimes reported per 100,000 population.

[90] Number of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 population.

[91] Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county.

[92] A "Yes" indicates that at least one community water system in the county received a violation during the specified time frame, while a "No" indicates that there were no health-based drinking water violations in any community water system in the county.

crescendo

Health Ranking Summary Table	
Hunt County	Ranking (1= Best; 254 = Worst)
Overall Health Outcomes	159
Length of Life	162
Quality of Life	152
Health Behaviors	147
Clinical Care	66
Social and Economic Factors	134
Physical Environment	224
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report	

The rankings help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The rankings are unique in their ability to measure the current overall health of each county in Texas. They also look at a variety of measures that affect the future health of communities, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births.

Health Behaviors	Texas	Hunt County
Adult smoking	16.5%	31.7%
Adult obesity	27.9%	26.6%
Food environment index[93]	6.0	6.8
Physical inactivity	22.9%	22.5%
Access to exercise opportunities	81%	61%
Excessive drinking	15.8%	22.7%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	28%	22%
Sexually transmitted infections[94]	523	430
Teen births[95]	55	54
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- A larger percentage of adult residents in Hunt County smoke and drink excessively than the Texas average.

- Hunt County has less access to exercise opportunities than the State average.

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[93] The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment. 1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. 2) Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year.
[94] Rate per 100,000 people.
[95] Rate per 100,000 people.

crescendo

Clinical Care and Rank	Texas	Hunt County
Uninsured	19.3%	19.0%
Primary care physicians	1,670:1	3,100:1
Dentists	1,790:1	3,070:1
Mental health providers	1,010:1	1,560:1
Preventable hospital stays[96]	54.3	55.4
Diabetic monitoring	83.8%	85.1%
Mammography screening	57.9%	57.8%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The concentration of healthcare providers in Hunt County is lower than in Texas overall.

Health Outcomes	Texas	Hunt County
Diabetes	9.1%	9.0%
HIV prevalence[97]	345	123
Premature age-adjusted mortality[98]	6,330	9,093
Infant mortality[99]	6.2	9.0
Child mortality[100]	17.3	35.9
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- There is a much lower HIV prevalence in Hunt County than the Texas average.

- Hunt County has a higher rates of both infant and child mortality than the Texas average.

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[96] Per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees.

[97] Per 100,000 population

[98] Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)

[99] Per 1,000 live births

[100] Rate per 100,00 children aged 1-14

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Other Food Security and Health Factors	Texas	Hunt County
Food insecurity	17.0%	19.9%
Low food access	27.0%	8.4%
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13.6	20.5
Drug poisoning deaths[101]	N/A	11.2
Uninsured adults	23.3%	20.8%
Uninsured children	10%	10%
Health care costs[102]	$11,121	$12,744
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Residents in Hunt County have much higher food access than the Texas average.

- Hunt County has a higher rate of motor vehicle crash deaths than the State overall.

- More people in Hunt County have health insurance than the Texas Average

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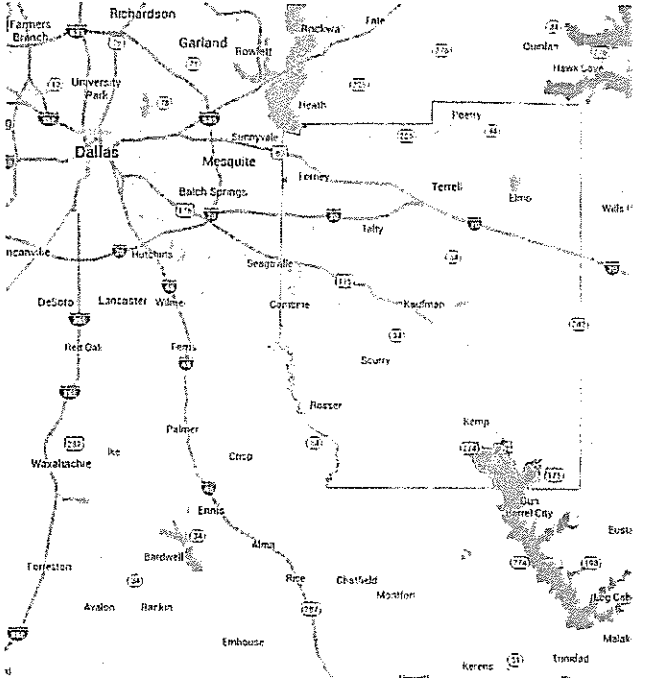
[101] Per 100,000 population
[102] Amount of price-adjusted Medicare reimbursements per enrollee

crescendo

Kaufman County

Service area description
Kaufman County is located in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area and is comprised of 788 square miles of the Blackland Prairie region. The county has a population of 111,830 and the racial make-up includes 67.6% White, 19.2% Hispanic, and 9.9% African American. This county has a medium household income of $60,179 with 13.7% living in poverty. A county map inset and key demographic, service line, and community needs data is shown below.

	Key facts
	Population: 111,830
	Median Age: 35.8
	Median Household Income: $60,179
	Percent Living in Poverty**: 13.7%
	Ethnicity
	% White: 67.6%
	% African American: 9.9%
	% Hispanic: 19.2%
	Diversity Index: 60.2
	Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher: 19.4
	Percent 16+ unemployed: 4.6%
Primary services offered	**Top five needs**
1. CSBG services 2. Utility assistance 3. Home weatherization	1. Education 2. Housing & Rental Assistance 3. Transportation 4. Food 5. Affordable housing

** (i.e., Percent with income 100% of the Federal Poverty Level or less)

Research summary
In order to determine the community needs for Kaufman County, CSI implemented a multi stage methodology that included the following:

- Large sample community survey

- Client surveys and interviews

- One-on-one interviews with municipal and county-level government officials

- Community focus groups

- Quantitative data analysis

- One-on-one interviews with Board Members and other community stakeholders

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Needs analysis
Based on the research methodologies described above, approximately 20 needs were identified. The needs were prioritized using the Strategic Grid Analysis (SGA) format, as described in the methodology section and in the appendices. Using the SGA, the top five needs for the county are listed below:

1. Education

2. Housing & Rental Assistance

3. Transportation

4. Food

5. Affordable housing

Strategy grids are generally used to help focus efforts on community needs that will yield the greatest benefit and are practical for the organization to undertake. They can provide a mechanism to take a thoughtful approach to achieving maximum results with limited resources. The Strategic Grid for the county is shown below; all identified needs are included in the table with the highest priority ones shown in the top / right quadrant (High Impact / High CSI Implementation Feasibility).

Strategic Grid

County:	Kaufman

High	Affordable housing Crime awareness or crime reduction Employment opportunities Childcare Clothing Emergency assistance Employment / Economic assistance	Food Education Transportation Utility assistance
Community Impact	Health insurance / Affordable medical care Affordable Housing Home maintenance Housing & Rental Assistance Parenting Classes Programs and activities for seniors	Programs and activities for youth (ages 12-18) Women's support and community services
Low		

Low	CSI Implementation Feasibility	*High*

County demographics

Key measures

Key Measures	
Measure	**Kaufman**
Population	111,830
Median Age	35.8
Median Household Income	$60,179
Percent Living in Poverty:	13.7%
Ethnicity	
% White	67.60%
% African American	9.90%
% Hispanic	19.20%
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher	19.40%
Percent 16+ unemployed	4.60%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates [1]Source: Community Commons, https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=779&reporttype=libraryCHNA [2]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_S1501&prodType=table [3]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_DP03&prodType=table	

- Nearly one out of five residents in Kaufman County have a Bachelor's degree or higher.

- Kaufman County has 13.7% of residents living in poverty, the exact average number for CSI's service areas.

Demographic and health measures

The following tables[103] show detailed demographic data on measures such as:

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Household income
- Social and economic factors
- Physical environment factors
- Health rankings
- Healthy behaviors

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[103] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2015.

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- Clinical care
- Health outcomes
- Other food security and health factors

	Age			Gender	
Total	Below 18	18-64	65 and older	Male	Female
111,830	27.8%	60.4%	11.8%	49.1%	50.9%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates					

- The median age is 35.8 which is consistent with the median age of CSI's service areas and is lower than the U.S. median of approximately 37 years.

	Ethnicity					
Total	White	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Diversity Index
111,830	67.6%	9.9%	1.1%	19.2%	2.2%	60.2
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates						

- Kaufman County has a Hispanic population of 19.2%, slightly more than the CSI's service area (17.4%), but nearly 50% less than Texas overall (38.6%).

	Household Income									Poverty
Total Housing Units	Less than $15k	$15k to $24k	$25k to $34k	$35k to $49k	$50k to $74k	$75k to $99k	$100k to $149k	$150k to $199k	$200k or more	Percent Below 100% FPL
39,273	10.0%	7.7%	9.9%	14.3%	18.6%	12.6%	18.0%	5.9%	3.0%	13.7%
Median Household Income: $61,004										
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates										

- Three out of five (58.1%) households in Kaufman County have a median income of more than $50,000.

- Kaufman County's poverty rate (13.7) is the exact overall rate of the CSI Service Area.

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Social & Economic Factors	Texas	Kaufman County
Median household income	$54,727	$60,179
Children eligible for free lunch	58.9%	47.1%
High school graduation	82.4%	84.6%
Some college	66.7%	67.9%
Unemployment	4.5%	4.6%
Children in poverty	23.9%	18.5%
Income inequality	4.9	4.2
Children in single-parent households	33%	28%
Social associations[104]	7.6	7.7
Violent crime[105]	406	226
Injury deaths[106]	37.5	47.6
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The median income is $60,179 – higher than the State's median household income $54,727.

- Almost half of children in Kaufman County are eligible for free lunch.

- High School graduation rates in Kaufman County are higher than the Texas average of 82%.

- Kaufman County has a lower rate of violent crime than the Texas average.

- There are less children living in single-parent households than the State overall.

Physical Environment	Texas	Kaufman County
Air pollution - particulate matter[107]	9.5	9.6
Drinking water violations[108]		Yes
Severe housing problems	18%	15%
Driving alone to work	80.3%	82.5%
Long commute - driving alone	37%	55%
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2018/compare/snapshot?counties=48_001%2B48_085%2B48_121%2B48_139%2B48_213%2B48_231%2B48_257%2B48_349%2B48_397%2B48_467		

- More residents in Kaufman County have a long driving commute alone than the Texas average.

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[104] Number of associations (membership organizations) per 10,000 population.
[105] Violent crimes reported per 100,000 population.
[106] Number of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 population.
[107] Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county.
[108] A "Yes" indicates that at least one community water system in the county received a violation during the specified time frame, while a "No" indicates that there were no health-based drinking water violations in any community water system in the county.

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Health Ranking Summary Table	
Kaufman County	Ranking (1= Best; 254 = Worst)
Overall Health Outcomes	67
Length of Life	95
Quality of Life	63
Health Behaviors	148
Clinical Care	58
Social and Economic Factors	34
Physical Environment	230
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	

The rankings help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The rankings are unique in their ability to measure the current overall health of each county in Texas. They also look at a variety of measures that affect the future health of communities, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births.

Health Behaviors	Texas	Kaufman County
Adult smoking	16.5%	24.5%
Adult obesity	27.9%	26.8%
Food environment index[109]	6.0	7.4
Physical inactivity	22.9%	27.6%
Access to exercise opportunities	81%	68%
Excessive drinking	15.8%	22.7%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	28%	37%
Sexually transmitted infections[110]	523	352
Teen births[111]	55	50
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Kaufman County adult residents are more likely to smoke than the Texas average.

- Residents in Kaufman County have less access to exercise opportunities than the State overall.

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[109] The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment. 1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. 2) Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year.
[110] Rate per 100,000 people.
[111] Rate per 100,000 people.

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- There is a lower rate of sexually transmitted infections in Kaufman County than the Texas average.

Clinical Care and Rank	Texas	Kaufman County
Uninsured	19.3%	17.4%
Primary care physicians	1,670:1	3,280:1
Dentists	1,790:1	2,470:1
Mental health providers	1,010:1	1,100:1
Preventable hospital stays[112]	54.3	55.2
Diabetic monitoring	83.8%	86.1%
Mammography screening	57.9%	58.4%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The concentration of primary care physicians in Kaufman County is much lower than the Texas average.

- The percentage of uninsured residents is slightly lower than the State average.

Health Outcomes	Texas	Kaufman County
Diabetes	9.1%	8.7%
HIV prevalence[113]	345	155
Premature age-adjusted mortality[114]	6,330	7,892
Infant mortality[115]	6.2	5.5
Child mortality[116]	17.3	8.7
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- HIV prevalence is much lower in Kaufman County than Texas overall.

- Child mortality rates are less than half the State average.

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[112] Per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees.
[113] Per 100,000 population
[114] Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)
[115] Per 1,000 live births
[116] Rate per 100,00 children aged 1-14

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Other Food Security and Health Factors	Texas	Kaufman County
Food insecurity	17.0%	16.8%
Low food access	27.0%	15.6%
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13.6	18.7
Drug poisoning deaths[117]	N/A	12.8
Uninsured adults	23.3%	22.0%
Uninsured children	10%	10%
Health care costs[118]	$11,121	$11,382
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Food insecurity in Kaufman County is in step with the Texas average.

- Healthcare costs in Kaufman County are consistent with the State average.

- One in five adults do not have health insurance.

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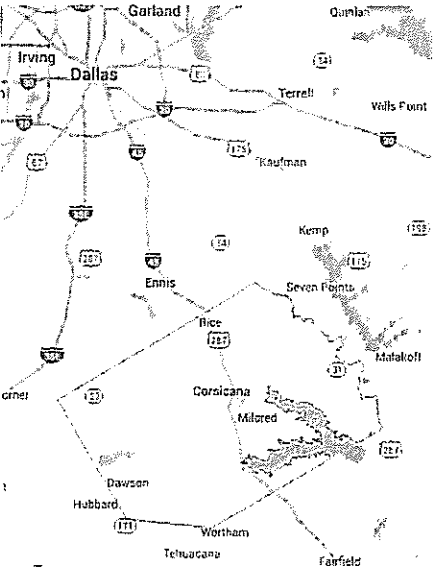
[117] Per 100,000 population
[118] Amount of price-adjusted Medicare reimbursements per enrollee

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Navarro County

Service area description

Navarro County is located in north central Texas with the center of the county positioned 40 miles south of Dallas. It is comprised of a population of 48,177 with nearly half living in the city of Corsicana. The county covers 1,068 square miles of level and rolling prairies. The racial makeup of the county consists of 57.9% White, 25.6% Hispanic, and 13.3% African American. The median household income of the county is $43,388 with a majority of the workforce employed in sales, office, administrative, production, transportation, and material moving occupations. A higher than average 19.9% of residents live in poverty. A county map inset and key demographic, service line, and community needs data is shown below.

	Key facts
	
	Population: 48,177
	Median Age: 38.1
	Median Household Income: $43,388
	Percent Living in Poverty**: 19.9%
	Ethnicity
	    % White: 57.9%
	    % African American: 13.3%
	    % Hispanic: 25.6%
	    Diversity Index: 71.8
	Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher: 15.7%
	Percent 16+ unemployed: 6.2%

Primary services offered 1. Food assistance 2. CSBG services 3. Utility assistance 4. Home weatherization 5. Transportation	Top five needs 1. Food 2. Housing & Rental Assistance 3. Childcare 4. Health insurance/Affordable medical care 5. Employment / Economic assistance

** (i.e., Percent with income 100% of the Federal Poverty Level or less)

Research summary

In order to determine the community needs for Navarro County, CSI implemented a multi stage methodology that included the following:

- Large sample community survey
- Client surveys and interviews
- One-on-one interviews with municipal and county-level government officials
- Community focus groups
- Quantitative data analysis
- One-on-one interviews with Board Members and other community stakeholders

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Needs analysis

Based on the research methodologies described above, approximately 15 needs were identified. The needs were prioritized using the Strategic Grid Analysis (SGA) format, as described in the methodology section and in the appendices. Using the SGA, the top five needs for the county are listed below:

1. Food

2. Housing & Rental Assistance

3. Childcare

4. Health insurance/Affordable medical care

5. Employment / Economic assistance

Strategy grids are generally used to help focus efforts on community needs that will yield the greatest benefit and are practical for the organization to undertake. They can provide a mechanism to take a thoughtful approach to achieving maximum results with limited resources. The Strategic Grid for the county is shown below; all identified needs are included in the table with the highest priority ones shown in the top / right quadrant (High Impact / High CSI Implementation Feasibility).

Strategic Grid

County:	Navarro
Affordable housing Employment opportunities Help finding a job Affordable medical care Childcare Employment / Economic assistance Health insurance/ Affordable medical care	Food Employment and community services for African Americans Help finding sources of affordable food Transportation
Health insurance / Affordable medical care Housing & Rental Assistance	Financial Education/Budgeting Classes/Credit Counseling Help with job skills, training & job search

High   Community Impact   *Low* (left axis)

Low   CSI Implementation Feasibility   *High*

County demographics

<u>Key measures</u>

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Navarro County has a relatively low household income, high level of poverty, and a highly diverse population.

Key Measures	
Measure	Navarro
Population	48,177
Median Age	38.1
Median Household Income	$43,388
Percent Living in Poverty:	19.9%
Ethnicity	
% White	57.90%
% African American	13.30%
% Hispanic	25.60%
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher	15.70%
Percent 16+ unemployed	6.20%

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
[1]Source: Community Commons,
https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=779&reporttype=libraryCHNA
[2]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census,
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_S1501&prodType=table
[3]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census,
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_DP03&prodType=table

- One in five residents of Navarro County live in poverty.

- Higher education attainment in Navarro County is much lower than the average of CSI's service areas.

Demographic and health measures

The following tables[119] show detailed demographic data on measures such as:

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Household income
- Social and economic factors
- Physical environment factors
- Health rankings
- Healthy behaviors

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[119] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2015.

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- Clinical care
- Health outcomes
- Other food security and health factors

	Age			Gender	
Total	Below 18	18-64	65 and older	Male	Female
48,177	26.3%	57.5%	16.2%	49.2%	50.8%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates					

- With a population of 48,177, Navarro County is the least populated county in CSI's service area.

- The median age is 38.1 – slightly older than the U.S median of approximately 37 years.

	Ethnicity					
Total	White	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Diversity Index
48,177	57.9%	13.3%	0.7%	25.6%	2.5%	71.8
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates						

- Navarro County has a Hispanic population of 25.6%, higher than CSI's service areas average (17.4%), but lower than Texas overall (38.6%).

- Of CSI's service areas, Navarro County has the smallest percentage of white residents (57.9%).

	Household Income									Poverty
Total Housing Units	Less than $15k	$15k to $24k	$25k to $34k	$35k to $49k	$50k to $74k	$75k to $99k	$100k to $149k	$150k to $199k	$200k or more	Percent Below 100% FPL
20,478	13.8%	13.3%	13.0%	16.7%	18.4%	9.9%	10.2%	2.6%	2.1%	19.9%
Median Household Income: $43,388										
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates										

- The median household income is $43,388, the lowest of CSI's service areas.

- Two out of five (40.1%) households have a median income of less than $35,000.

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Social & Economic Factors	Texas	Navarro County
Median household income	$54,727	$43,388
Children eligible for free lunch	58.9%	68.5%
High school graduation	82.4%	76.8%
Some college	66.7%	66.6%
Unemployment	4.5%	6.2%
Children in poverty	23.9%	31.2%
Income inequality	4.9	4.6
Children in single-parent households	33%	38%
Social associations[120]	7.6	9.7
Violent crime[121]	406	357
Injury deaths[122]	37.5	47.6
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Two out of three children in Navarro County are eligible for free lunch.

- Unemployment in Navarro County is higher than the Texas average.

- The rate of violent crimes and injury deaths are very high compared to the service area average.

- There is a large percentage of children living in poverty in Navarro County.

Physical Environment	Texas	Navarro County
Air pollution - particulate matter[123]	9.5	9.0
Drinking water violations[124]		Yes
Severe housing problems	18%	17%
Driving alone to work	80.3%	80.8%
Long commute - driving alone	37%	29%
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2018/compare/snapshot?counties=48_001%2B48_085%2B48_121%2B48_139%2B48_213%2B48_231%2B48_257%2B48_349%2B48_397%2B48_467		

- Most of the physical environment measures in Navarro County are consistent with the State overall.

- There are fewer residents driving a long commute alone than the Texas average.

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[120] Number of associations (membership organizations) per 10,000 population.
[121] Violent crimes reported per 100,000 population.
[122] Number of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 population.
[123] Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county.
[124] A "Yes" indicates that at least one community water system in the county received a violation during the specified time frame, while a "No" indicates that there were no health-based drinking water violations in any community water system in the county.

crescendo

Health Ranking Summary Table	
Navarro County	Ranking (1= Best; 254 = Worst)
Overall Health Outcomes	172
Length of Life	169
Quality of Life	171
Health Behaviors	166
Clinical Care	91
Social and Economic Factors	130
Physical Environment	192
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	

The rankings help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The rankings are unique in their ability to measure the current overall health of each county in Texas. They also look at a variety of measures that affect the future health of communities, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births.

Health Behaviors	Texas	Navarro County
Adult smoking	16.5%	23.9%
Adult obesity	27.9%	28.1%
Food environment index[125]	6.0	6.4
Physical inactivity	22.9%	23.7%
Access to exercise opportunities	81%	58%
Excessive drinking	15.8%	N/A%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	28%	19%
Sexually transmitted infections[126]	523	510
Teen births[127]	55	74
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Adult smoking and obesity is higher in Navarro County than the Texas average.

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[125] The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment. 1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. 2) Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year.
[126] Rate per 100,000 people.
[127] Rate per 100,000 people.

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- The rate of sexually transmitted infections is much higher than the service area average, though still lower than the Texas average.

- The rate of teen births is much higher than the state overall.

Clinical Care	Texas	Navarro County
Uninsured	19.3%	20.7%
Primary care physicians	1,670:1	2,300:1
Dentists	1,790:1	2,850:1
Mental health providers	1,010:1	1,940:1
Preventable hospital stays[128]	54.3	55.6
Diabetic monitoring	83.8%	86.7%
Mammography screening	57.9%	53.2%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The concentration of healthcare providers in Navarro County is much lower than in Texas overall.

- The percentage of residents participating in mammography screenings is lower than the Texas average.

Health Outcomes	Texas	Navarro County
Diabetes	9.1%	8.7%
HIV prevalence[129]	345	210
Premature age-adjusted mortality[130]	6,330	9,185
Infant mortality[131]	6.2	7
Child mortality[132]	17.3	39.8
Food insecurity	17.0%	19.4%
Low food access	27.0%	22.1%
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13.6	20.3
Drug poisoning deaths[133]	N/A	N/A
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The percentage of residents in Navarro County with diabetes is on par with the Texas average.

- HIV prevalence is lower in Navarro County than the Texas average.

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[128] Per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees.
[129] Per 100,000 population
[130] Deaths among residents under age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)
[131] Per 1,000 live births
[132] Rate per 100,00 children aged 1-14
[133] Per 100,000 population

crescendo

- The rate of motor vehicle crash deaths in Navarro County is higher than the state overall.
- The rate of child mortality in Navarro County is much higher than the Texas average.

Other Food Security and Health Factors	Texas	Navarro County
Food insecurity	17.0%	19.4%
Low food access	27.0%	22.1%
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13.6	20.3
Drug poisoning deaths[134]	N/A	N/A
Uninsured adults	23.3%	26.9%
Uninsured children	10%	13%
Health care costs[135]	$11,121	$9,805
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The rate of motor vehicle crash deaths in Navarro County is higher than the State overall.
- Navarro County has a high percentage of uninsured residents.
- Navarro County has a higher rate of uninsured children than the Texas average.

[134] Per 100,000 population
[135] Amount of price-adjusted Medicare reimbursements per enrollee
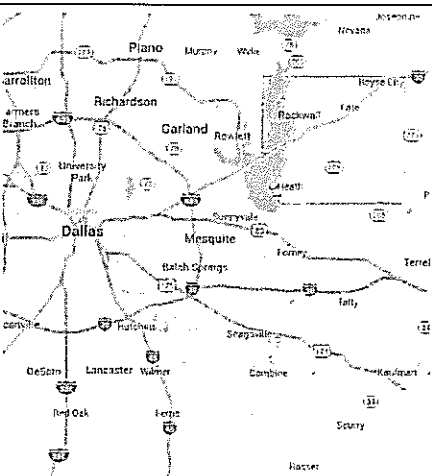
crescendo

Rockwall County

Service area description

Rockwall County is the smallest county in Texas, covering only 147 square miles. Regardless of its size, it has a higher than average population of 88,010 and a racial makeup of 72.8% White, 16.7% Hispanic, and 5.5% African American. Rockwall County has a higher than average median household income of $89,161. It has a relatively low 6.1% living in poverty and a majority of those who are working are employed in sales, office, administrative, management, business, or finance occupations.

The county and city are named for a wall-like subterranean rock formation that runs throughout the county. In 2010, it was one of the top 25 fastest growing counties in the U.S. A county map inset and key demographic, service line, and community needs data is shown below.

	Key facts
	Population: 88,010
	Median Age: 37.2
	Median Household Income: $89,161
	Percent Living in Poverty**: 6.1%
	Ethnicity
	% White: 72.8%
	% African American: 5.5%
	% Hispanic: 16.7%
	Diversity Index: 52.4
	Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher: 38.0%
	Percent 16+ unemployed: 3.7%
Primary services offered	**Top five needs**
1. CSBG services 2. Utility assistance 3. Home weatherization	1. Housing & Rental Assistance 2. Education 3. Transportation 4. Childcare 5. Home maintenance

** (i.e., Percent with income 100% of the Federal Poverty Level or less)

Research summary

In order to determine the community needs for Rockwall County, CSI implemented a multi stage methodology that included the following:

- Large sample community survey

- Client surveys and interviews

- One-on-one interviews with municipal and county-level government officials

- Community focus groups

- Quantitative data analysis

- One-on-one interviews with Board Members and other community stakeholders

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Needs analysis
Based on the research methodologies described above, approximately 18 needs were identified. The needs were prioritized using the Strategic Grid Analysis (SGA) format, as described in the methodology section and in the appendices. Using the SGA, the top five needs for the county are listed below:

1. Housing & Rental Assistance

2. Education

3. Transportation

4. Childcare

5. Home maintenance

Strategy grids are generally used to help focus efforts on community needs that will yield the greatest benefit and are practical for the organization to undertake. They can provide a mechanism to take a thoughtful approach to achieving maximum results with limited resources. The Strategic Grid for the county is shown below; all identified needs are included in the table with the highest priority ones shown in the top / right quadrant (High Impact

Strategic Grid

County:	Rockwall
High Affordable housing Childcare Emergency assistance Employment / Economic assistance	Transportation Education Employment and community services for African Americans Lifestyle - long commute Transportation Utility Assistance
Health insurance / Affordable medical care Help to make my home more energy efficient Public parks and facilities Home maintenance Housing & Rental Assistance Lifestyle – Social Opportunities *Low*	Help with job skills, training & job search Women's support and community services

Community Impact (left vertical axis)

Low   CSI Implementation Feasibility   *High*

County demographics

Key measures

Key Measures	
Measure	Rockwall
Population	88,010
Median Age	37.2
Median Household Income	$89,161
Percent Living in Poverty:	6.1%
Ethnicity	
% White	72.80%
% African American	5.50%
% Hispanic	16.70%
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher	38.01%
Percent 16+ unemployed	3.70%

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
[1]Source: Community Commons, https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=779&reporttype=libraryCHNA
[2]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census,
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_S1501&prodType=table
[3]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census,
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_DP03&prodType=table

- Rockwall County has a relatively low percent of residents 16% unemployed relative to other CSI service areas.

- Rockwall County has the least percentage of residents living in poverty of CSI's service areas.

Demographic and health measures

The following tables[136] show detailed demographic data on measures such as:

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Household income
- Social and economic factors
- Physical environment factors
- Health rankings
- Healthy behaviors
- Clinical care
- Health outcomes
- Other food security and health factors

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[136] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2015.

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	Age			Gender	
Total	Below 18	18-64	65 and older	Male	Female
88,010	27.9%	60.4%	11.7%	48.9%	51.1%

- The median age is 37.2 – consistent with the U.S. median of 37 years.

	Ethnicity					
Total	White	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Diversity Index
88,010	72.8	5.5%	2.9%	16.7%	2.1%	52.4

- Nearly three out of four residents in Rockwall County are white.

- One out of six residents in Rockwall are Hispanic, consistent with the CSI service area average.

	Household Income									Poverty
Total Housing Units	Less than $15k	$15k to $24k	$25k to $34k	$35k to $49k	$50k to $74k	$75k to $99k	$100k to $149k	$150k to $199k	$200k or more	Percent Below 100% FPL
30,789	4.7%	5.3%	5.5%	10.7%	16.6%	13.9%	21.9%	10.6%	11.0%	6.2%

Median Household Income: $92,466

- Rockwall County's median household income of $89,161 is the highest of CSI's service areas and much higher than the Texas median household income $54,727.

- More than half (57%) of Rockwall County households earn more than $75,000 annually.

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Social & Economic Factors	Texas	Rockwall County
Median household income	$54,727	$89,161
Children eligible for free lunch	58.9%	26.1%
High school graduation	82.4%	92.0%
Some college	66.7%	63.5%
Unemployment	4.5%	6.2%
Children in poverty	23.9%	7.5%
Income inequality	4.9	3.8
Children in single-parent households	33%	18%
Social associations[137]	7.6	7.5
Violent crime[138]	406	93
Injury deaths[139]	37.5	27

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- One in four children in Rockwall County is eligible for free lunch.

- High school graduation in Rockwall County is higher than the Texas average.

- The percentage of children living in poverty is much lower than the Texas average.

- Rockwall County has a significantly lower violent crime rate than the State overall.

Physical Environment	Texas	Rockwall County
Air pollution - particulate matter[140]	9.5	9.9
Drinking water violations[141]		No
Severe housing problems	18%	15%
Driving alone to work	80.3%	82.7%
Long commute - driving alone	37%	59%

Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report
http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2018/compare/snapshot?counties

- Rockwall County has lower severe housing problems than the Texas Average.

- More than half of residents in Rockwall County have a long driving commute alone.

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[137] Number of associations (membership organizations) per 10,000 population.
[138] Violent crimes reported per 100,000 population.
[139] Number of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 population.
[140] Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county.
[141]

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Health Ranking Summary Table	
Rockwall County	Ranking (1= Best; 254 = Worst)
Overall Health Outcomes	7
Length of Life	10
Quality of Life	13
Health Behaviors	11
Clinical Care / Access	3
Social and Economic Factors	2
Physical Environment	171
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	

The rankings help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The rankings are unique in their ability to measure the current overall health of each county in Texas. They also look at a variety of measures that affect the future health of communities, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births.

Health Behaviors	Texas	Rockwall County
Adult smoking	16.5%	N/A
Adult obesity	27.9%	24.8%
Food environment index[142]	6.0	8.0
Physical inactivity	22.9%	23.7%
Access to exercise opportunities	81%	88%
Excessive drinking	15.8%	N/A
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	28%	28%
Sexually transmitted infections[143]	523	218
Teen births[144]	55	21
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Residents in Rockwall County have more access to exercise opportunities than the State.

- One of four adults in Rockwall County is obese.

- The teen birth rate is more than 50% lower than the Texas average.

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[142] The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment. 1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. 2) Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year.
[143] Rate per 100,000 people.
[144] Rate per 100,000 people.

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Clinical Care	Texas	Rockwall County
Uninsured	19.3%	11.7%
Primary care physicians	1,670:1	1,300:1
Dentists	1,790:1	1,220:1
Mental health providers	1,010:1	890:1
Preventable hospital stays[145]	54.3	53.5
Diabetic monitoring	83.8%	87.3%
Mammography screening	57.9%	65.9%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The concentration of healthcare providers in Rockwall County is higher than in Texas overall and much higher than many of CSI's other service areas.

- Residents in Rockwall County participate in diabetic monitoring and mammography screenings more than the Texas average.

Health Outcomes	Texas	Rockwall County
Diabetes	9.1%	8.4%
HIV prevalence[146]	345	80
Premature age-adjusted mortality[147]	6,330	5,000
Infant mortality[148]	6.2	4.7
Child mortality[149]	17.3	27.2
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- HIV prevalence in Rockwall County is much lower than the Texas average.

- The child mortality rate in Rockwall County is lower than the State overall.

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[145] Per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees.
[146] Per 100,000 population
[147] Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)
[148] Per 1,000 live births
[149] Rate per 100,00 children aged 1-14

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Other Food Security and Health Factors	Texas	Rockwall County
Food insecurity	17.0%	13.6%
Low food access	27.0%	22.3%
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13.6	10.0
Drug poisoning deaths[150]	N/A	7.4
Uninsured adults	23.3%	15.2%
Uninsured children	10%	10%
Health care costs[151]	$11,121	$10,582
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- One out six adults in Rockwall County is uninsured.

- Health care costs are lower than the State average.

- Rockwall County experiences less motor vehicle crash deaths than the Texas average.

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[150] Per 100,000 population
[151] Amount of price-adjusted Medicare reimbursements per enrollee

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Van Zandt County

Service area description
Van Zandt County is 50 miles east of Dallas and has a population of 53,070 and a total area of 860 square miles. The majority of the population (84.6%) is White, 10.0% Hispanic, and 2.5% African American. The median household income is $46,555, and 15.7% are living in poverty. Education levels throughout the county have traditionally been low and many young people leave the county to seek employment opportunities. A county map inset and key demographic, service line, and community needs data is shown below.

	Key facts

	Population: 53,070
	Median Age: 43.5
	Median Household Income: $43,220
	Percent Living in Poverty**: 15.7%
	Ethnicity
	    % White: 84.6%
	    % African American: 2.5%
	    % Hispanic: 10.0%
	    Diversity Index: 36.2
	Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher: 16.3%
	Percent 16+ unemployed: 3.3%

Primary services offered 1. CSBG services 2. Utility assistance 3. Home weatherization	**Top five needs** 1. Transportation 2. Housing & Rental Assistance 3. Food 4. Utility assistance 5. Clothing

** (i.e., Percent with income 100% of the Federal Poverty Level or less)

Research summary
In order to determine the community needs for Van Zandt County, CSI implemented a multi stage methodology that included the following:

- Large sample community survey

- Client surveys and interviews

- One-on-one interviews with municipal and county-level government officials

- Community focus groups

- Quantitative data analysis

- One-on-one interviews with Board Members and other community stakeholders

Needs analysis

Based on the research methodologies described above, approximately 16 needs were identified. The needs were prioritized using the Strategic Grid Analysis (SGA) format, as described in the methodology section and in the appendices. Using the SGA, the top five needs for the county are listed below:

1. Transportation

2. Housing & Rental Assistance

3. Food

4. Utility assistance

5. Clothing

Strategy grids are generally used to help focus efforts on community needs that will yield the greatest benefit and are practical for the organization to undertake. They can provide a mechanism to take a thoughtful approach to achieving maximum results with limited resources. The Strategic Grid for the county is shown below; all identified needs are included in the table with the highest priority ones shown in the top / right quadrant (High Impact / High CSI Implementation Feasibility).

Strategic Grid

County:	Van Zandt
Employment opportunities Childcare Clothing Employment / Economic assistance	Food Help with applying for Social Security, SSDI, WIC, TANF, etc. Transportation Utility Assistance
Programs and activities for youth (ages 1-18) Housing & Rental Assistance	Prescription assistance Programs and activities for seniors Employment and community services for Hispanics English as a Second Language Classes

High   Community Impact   *Low*

Low   **CSI Implementation Feasibility**   *High*

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County demographics

<u>Key measures</u>

Van Zandt County residents are less ethnically diverse than many other CSI service area counties.

Key Measures	
Measure	Van Zandt
Population	53,070
Median Age	43.5
Median Household Income	$46,555
Percent Living in Poverty:	15.7
Ethnicity	
% White	84.60%
% African American	2.50%
% Hispanic	10.00%
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher	16.30%
Percent 16+ unemployed	3.30%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates [1]Source: Community Commons, https://assessment.communitycommons.org/CHNA/report?page=2&id=779&reporttype=libraryCHNA [2]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_S1501&prodType=table [3]Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_DP03&prodType=table	

- The percentage of residents of Van Zandt County living in poverty is higher than the average of CSI's service areas.

- Higher education attainment in Van Zandt County is much lower than the average of CSI's service areas.

<u>Demographic and health measures</u>

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The following tables[152] show detailed demographic data on measures such as:

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Household income
- Social and economic factors
- Physical environment factors
- Health rankings
- Healthy behaviors
- Clinical care
- Health outcomes
- Other food security and health factors

	Age			Gender	
Total	Below 18	18-64	65 and older	Male	Female
53,070	23.2%	56.9%	19.9%	49.1%	50.9%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates					

- The median age is 43.5 – higher than the U.S. median of approximately 37 years.

	Ethnicity					
Total	White	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Diversity Index
53,070	84.6%	2.5%	0.5%	10.0%	2.4%	36.2
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates						

- More than four out of five residents in Van Zandt County are white.
- Van Zandt County has the lowest percentage of Hispanic residents of CSI's service areas.

	Household Income									Poverty
Total Housing Units	Less than $15k	$15k to $24k	$25k to $34k	$35k to $49k	$50k to $74k	$75k to $99k	$100k to $149k	$150k to $199k	$200k or more	Percent Below 100% FPL
23,896	13.7%	13.7%	10.9%	15.2%	17.1%	11.6%	11.2%	4.0%	2.6%	15.8%
Median Household Income: $46,555										
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates										

- The median income is $46,555 – lower than the Texas median of $54,727.

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[152] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2015.

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Social & Economic Factors	Texas	Van Zandt County
Median household income	$54,727	$46,555
Children eligible for free lunch	58.9%	52.6%
High school graduation	82.4%	82.3%
Some college	66.7%	57.7%
Unemployment	4.5%	3.3%
Children in poverty	23.9%	24.0%
Income inequality	4.9	4.8
Children in single-parent households	33%	26%
Social associations[153]	7.6	12.3
Violent crime[154]	406	185
Injury deaths[155]	37.5	59.5
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Two out of four children in Van Zandt County are eligible for free lunch.

- High school graduation rates in Van Zandt County are similar with the Texas average of 82%.

- Van Zandt County has a much lower rate of violent crime than the state overall.

Physical Environment	Texas	Van Zandt County
Air pollution - particulate matter[156]	9.5	9.3
Drinking water violations[157]		No
Severe housing problems	18%	15%
Driving alone to work	80.3%	81.3%
Long commute - driving alone	37%	48%
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/texas/2018/compare/snapshot?counties=48_001%2B48_085%2B48_121%2B48_139%2B48_213 %2B48_231%2B48_257%2B48_349%2B48_397%2B48_467		

- Van Zandt County has less severe housing problems than the Texas average.

- Residents in Van Zandt County are more likely to commute long distances alone than the State overall.

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[153] Number of associations (membership organizations) per 10,000 population.
[154] Violent crimes reported per 100,000 population.
[155] Number of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 population.
[156] Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county.
[157]

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Health Ranking Summary Table	
Van Zandt County	Ranking (1= Best; 254 = Worst)
Overall Health Outcomes	92
Length of Life	172
Quality of Life	39
Health Behaviors	66
Clinical Care	119
Social and Economic Factors	84
Physical Environment	212
Source: County Health Rankings 2018 Texas Summary Report	

The rankings help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The rankings are unique in their ability to measure the current overall health of each county in Texas. They also look at a variety of measures that affect the future health of communities, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births.

Health Behaviors	Texas	Van Zandt County
Adult smoking	16.5%	20.8%
Adult obesity	27.9%	30.0%
Food environment index[158]	6.0	7.1
Physical inactivity	22.9%	31.5%
Access to exercise opportunities	81%	45%
Excessive drinking	15.8%	10.5%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	33%	26%
Sexually transmitted infections[159]	523	207
Teen births[160]	55	51
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Obesity is a key driver for many chronic diseases and other health conditions. Van Zandt County residents are more likely to be obese than the Texas average.

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[158] The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment. 1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. 2) Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year.
[159] Rate per 100,000 people.
[160] Rate per 100,000 people.

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- Behaviors related to physical activity in Van Zandt County are disadvantageous compared to the Texas average.

Clinical Care and Rank	Texas	Van Zandt County
Uninsured	19.3%	20.8%
Primary care physicians	1,670:1	5,350:1
Dentists	1,790:1	3,880:1
Mental health providers	1,010:1	3,400:1
Preventable hospital stays[161]	54.3	66.6
Diabetic monitoring	83.8%	85.0%
Mammography screening	57.9%	60.7%
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- The concentration of healthcare providers in Van Zandt County is much lower than in Texas overall.

- Primary care physicians are particularly lacking in the area.

Health Outcomes	Texas	Van Zandt County
Diabetes	9.1%	8.6%
HIV prevalence[162]	345	52
Premature age-adjusted mortality[163]	6,330	9,205
Infant mortality[164]	6.2	7.5
Child mortality[165]	17.3	31.9
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- HIV prevalence is much lower in the area than the State overall.

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[161] Per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees.
[162] Per 100,000 population
[163] Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)
[164] Per 1,000 live births
[165] Rate per 100,00 children aged 1-14

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Other Food Security and Health Factors	Texas	Van Zandt County
Food insecurity	17.0%	18.3%
Low food access	27.0%	29.4%
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13.6	25.8
Drug poisoning deaths[166]	N/A	15.9
Uninsured adults	23.3%	25.2%
Uninsured children	10%	13%
Health care costs[167]	$11,121	$11,100
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

- Residents in Van Zandt County have higher food insecurity than the Texas average.

- Van Zandt County has a higher percentage of residents that are uninsured that the Texas average.

- The concentration of primary care providers in Van Zandt County is extremely low.

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[166] Per 100,000 population
[167] Amount of price-adjusted Medicare reimbursements per enrollee

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Linkage to Ongoing Activities

As per the Federal requirements for needs assessments, CSI will use the CNA to spearhead its efforts to define and implement a Community Action Plan designed to enhance services to the counties it serves – especially those in poverty and other underserved populations. See inset below.

Federal Requirements for Needs Assessments

As per the TDHCA's Guidance

"In 2001, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("USHHS") issued Information Memorandum 49, requiring eligible entities to conduct needs assessments and use the results to design programs to meet community needs. In 2015, USHHS issued Information Memorandum No. 138 establishing Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Organizational Standards requiring CAAs to conduct a Community Needs Assessment and develop a Community Action Plan to address the needs identified in the needs assessment.

"At a minimum, CAAs must conduct Community Needs Assessments that meet the following requirements established by the Organizational Standards:

Standard	Summary of Community Needs Assessment Requirements
3.1	Conduct it every 3 years
3.2	Collects current poverty data and its prevalence related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity
3.3	Collects and analyzes both qualitative and quantitative data on its service areas
3.4	Includes key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs
3.5	Governing board formally accepts the completed assessment
4.2	Informs an outcome-based and anti-poverty focused Community Action Plan
6.4	Customer satisfaction data and input identified is considered in the strategic planning process"

TDHCA Submission Requirements
Community Needs Assessment Results Overview

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act requires States administering this grant to secure a Community Needs Assessment from CSBG eligible entities. Subrecipients must submit this Community Needs Assessment Results Overview along with a 2018 CSBG Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Report by June 1, 2018. CSI referred to the Develop a CNA Report section in TDHCA guidance for creating the CNA report.

Note: Table also shown on pages 10 & 11

#	County	* Poverty Population	# of Residents Surveyed	# Clients Surveyed	# of Community Forum Held	# of Focus Group held	Title of Elected Officials Contacted	Name of Board Members Interviewed	Name of Organizations Interviewed
1	Anderson	17.0%	39	*Included in the survey*	1	1	Anderson County Judge Robert D Johnston 703 N. Mallard St. Palestine, Texas 75801 Phone: (903) 723-7406 rjohnston@co.anderson.tx.us		TWC
2	Collin	7.1%	44	*Included in the survey*	2	0	Collin County Judge Keith Self 2300 Bloomdale Road Suite 4192 McKinney, Texas 75071 972-424-1460 Ext. 4631 keith.self@collincountytx.gov		Workforce Solutions
3	Denton	8.7%	66	*Included in the survey*	10	4	Denton County Judge Mary Horn 110 W. Hickory Denton, Texas 76201 Phone: (940) 349-2820		Monsignor King Outreach Center TWC Serve Denton Texas Veterans Commission UNT First Refuge Grace Like Rain Interfaith Ministries City of Denton Community Dev

#	County	* Poverty Population	# of Residents Surveyed	# Clients Surveyed	# of Community Forum Held	# of Focus Group held	Title of Elected Officials Contacted	Name of Board Members Interviewed	Name of Organizations Interviewed
4	Ellis	11.0%	58	*Included in the survey*	0	1	Ellis County Judge Carol Bush 101 W Main St. Waxahachie, Texas 75165 Phone: (972) 825-5011 countyjudge@co.ellis.tx.us	Lakeshea Brown Graciela Hernandez	MPI Red Oak
5	Henderson	18.7%	44	*Included in the survey*	2	1	Henderson County Judge Richard Sanders 125 N Prairieville St. Rm 100 Athens, Texas 75751 Phone: (903) 675-6120	Jeffery Cardell Enoch	TWC Family Resource Center, CSI Malakoff Housing Authority
6	Hunt	18.8%	41	*Included in the survey*	2	0	Hunt County Judge John Horn Hunt County Courthouse 2507 Lee Street Greenville, Texas 75401 903-408-4146	Andrea Griggs	TWC Paris Junior College Drug-free Greenville Spirit of Caring United Way of Hunt County
7	Kaufman	13.7%	33	*Included in the survey*	1	1	Kaufman County Judge Bruce Wood 100 W. Mulberry Kaufman, Texas 75142 Phone: (469) 376-4138		CDS Home Health Payday Loans
8	Navarro	19.9%	110	*Included in the survey*	2	1	Navarro County Judge H.M. Davenport, Jr. 300 West Third Avenue, Suite 102 Corsicana, Texas 75110 Phone: (903) 654-3025 hdavenport@navarrocounty.org	Dairy Johnson Cedric Fields Wallace Skipper, Jr. Ruth Woods	WIC Corsicana Health Dept.
9	Rockwall	6.1%	32	*Included in the survey*	1	1	Rockwall County Judge David Sweet 101 E. Rusk Street Suite 202 Rockwall, Texas 75087 972-204-6000 dsweet@rockwallcountytexas.com Rockwall Mayor Jim Pruitt 385 South Goliad Rockwall, Texas 75087 972-771-7700	Monetha Fletcher	Helping Hands Boys and Girls clubs of NE Texas
10	Van Zandt	15.7%	37	*Included in the survey*	1	1	Van Zandt County Judge Don Kirkpatrick		WIC

* Poverty Population according to the numbers published by the Community Commons website.

Top Five Needs in Each County

Summary of Top Five Needs in Each County										
County										
	Anderson	Collin	Denton	Ellis	Henderson	Hunt	Kaufman	Navarro	Rockwall	Van Zandt	Total
1	Transportation	Employment/ Economic assistance	Housing & Rental Assistance	Food	Education	Transportation	Education	Food	Housing & Rental assistance	Transport-ation	Education
2	Public infrastructure And safety	Education	Transportation	Childcare	Case management	Employment/ Economic assistance	Housing & Rental assistance	Housing & Rental assistance	Education	Housing & Rental assistance	Transport-ation
3	Employment/ Economic assistance	Transportation	Affordable Medical care	Employment/ Economic Assistance	Transportation	Housing & Rental assistance	Transporta-tion	Childcare	Transporta-tion	Food	Childcare
4	Education	Childcare	Job training	Employment opportunities	Food	Education	Food	Health insurance/ Affordable Medical care	Childcare	Utility assistance	Food
5	Childcare	Programs and Activities for Youth (ages 12-18)	Mental health services	Education	Housing & Rental assistance	Employment opportunities	Affordable housing	Employment /economic issues	Home maintenance	Clothing	Housing & Rental assistance

Top Five Needs for the Service Area and Categorized by CSBG Domain

	Summary of Top Five Needs – Total Service Area by CSBG Domain					
	CSBG Domain					
	Employment	Education and Cognitive Development	Infrastructure / Income / Asset Building	Housing	Health and Social / Behavioral Development	Civic Engagement and Community Involvement
1	Health insurance / Affordable medical care	Assistance to attend trade or technical school, or college	Financial education / Budgeting classes / Credit counseling	Affordable housing	Food	Crime awareness or crime reduction
2	Employment opportunities	Computer skills training	Transportation	Help to make my home more energy efficient (weatherization)	Programs and activities for youth (ages 12-18)	Public parks and facilities
3	Help finding a job	Adult education or night school	Legal services	Help with utility bills	Nutrition education / Healthy eating education workshops	Programs and activities for seniors
4	Help with job skills, training & job search	English as a second language classes	Finding child care	Help paying rent	Counseling services	Neighborhood clean-up projects
5	Assistance with goals and self-sufficiency	GED classes	Help with applying for Social Security, SSDI, WIC, TANF, etc.		Prescription assistance	Parenting classes

Detailed Results by County by Research Modality

Results overview – Anderson County

Subrecipient:
Overview of top 5 needs by type of data collection method - Complete the table with the requested information for each county in the CSBG service area:

#	Surveys	Forums	Focus Group	Elected Officials Interviewed	Organizations Interviewed	Quantitative Data	FINAL RANKING OF TOP NEEDS
1	Crime awareness or crime reduction	Transportation	Transportation	n/a	Transportation	Health insurance/ affordable medical care	Transportation
2	Help with job skills, training & job search	Education	Youth services	n/a	Education	Behavioral health services	Public infrastructure and safety
3	Affordable housing	Employment / economic assistance	Childcare	n/a	Employment / economic assistance	Employment opportunities	Employment / economic assistance
4	Financial education / Budgeting classes / Credit counseling	Affordable medical care	Employment / economic assistance	n/a	Affordable medical care	Computer skills training	Education
5	Assistance to attend trade or technical school, or college	Public infrastructure and safety	Public infrastructure and safety	n/a	Public infrastructure and safety	Help finding a job	Childcare

Sources utilized to obtain the Quantitative Data for the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) – Indicate the sources used by either checking the applicable boxes and/or providing a description:

X☐ The Community Commons website www.communitycommons.org
X☐ Other sources. Identify the other sources that were utilized: See Appendix: Sources and citations of quantitative and qualitative data, page 114.

Provide the page numbers in the CNA Report where the key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs are identified, as required by CSBG Organizational Standard 3.4: page 15.

Results overview – Collin County

Subrecipient:

Overview of top 5 needs by type of data collection method - Complete the table with the requested information for each county in the CSBG service area:

#	Surveys	Forums	Focus Group	Elected Officials Interviewed	Organizations Interviewed	Quantitative Data	FINAL RANKING OF TOP NEEDS
1	Health insurance / Affordable medical care	Transportation	Education	The cost of housing and a shortage of multifamily complexes	Transportation	Lifestyle - Social opportunities	Employment / economic assistance
2	Employment opportunities	Housing & Rental Assistance	Employment / economic assistance	Rapid growth	Housing & Rental Assistance	Environmental quality - air	Education
3	Food	Employment / economic assistance	Home maintenance	n/a	Employment / economic assistance	Lifestyle - long commute	Transportation
4	Help finding a job	Childcare	Youth services	n/a	Childcare	Programs and activities for seniors	Childcare
5	Programs and activities for youth (ages 12-18)	Education	Public infrastructure and safety	n/a	Education	Senior outreach and social engagement (motivational interviewing)	Programs and activities for youth (ages 12-18)

Sources utilized to obtain the Quantitative Data for the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) – Indicate the sources used by either checking the applicable boxes and/or providing a description: .

X☐ The Community Commons website www.communitycommons.org

X☐ Other sources. Identify the other sources that were utilized: See Appendix: Sources and citations of quantitative and qualitative data, page 114.

Provide the page numbers in the CNA Report where the key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs are identified, as required by CSBG Organizational Standard 3.4: page 15.

Results overview – Denton County

Subrecipient:

Overview of top 5 needs by type of data collection method - Complete the table with the requested information for each county in the CSBG service area:

#	Surveys	Forums	Focus Group	Elected Officials Interviewed*	Organizations Interviewed	Quantitative Data	FINAL RANKING OF TOP NEEDS
1	Employment opportunities	Housing & Rental Assistance	Food	Homelessness	Housing & Rental Assistance	Lifestyle - Social opportunities	Housing & Rental Assistance
2	Health insurance / Affordable medical care	Transportation	Transportation	Transportation	Transportation	Employment opportunities	Transportation
3	Crime awareness or crime reduction	Affordable medical care	Utility assistance	Community Collaboration	Affordable medical care	Job skills training	Affordable medical care
4	Help to make my home more energy efficient (weatherization)	Job training	Housing & Rental Assistance	Cost of Living	Job training	Bilingual education and services	Job training
5	Financial education / Budgeting classes / Credit counseling	Mental health services	Education	Vocational Education	Mental health services	Scholarships and education funds for college	Mental health services

* This list was excerpted from the 2017 Assessment conducted by the Denton United Way which Judge Horn suggested provides a good view of the county's needs.

Sources utilized to obtain the Quantitative Data for the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) – Indicate the sources used by either checking the applicable boxes and/or providing a description: .

X☐ The Community Commons website www.communitycommons.org

X☐ Other sources. Identify the other sources that were utilized: See Appendix: Sources and citations of quantitative and qualitative data, page 114.

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Results overview – Ellis County

Subrecipient:

Overview of top 5 needs by type of data collection method - Complete the table with the requested information for each county in the CSBG service area:

#	Surveys	Forums	Focus Group	Elected Officials Interviewed	Organizations Interviewed	Quantitative Data	FINAL RANKING OF TOP NEEDS
1	Health Insurance/ Affordable Medical Care	Employment / economic assistance	Childcare	n/a	Employment / economic assistance	Employment and community services for African Americans	Food
2	Help with utility bills	Education	Transportation	n/a	Education	Help finding resources in the community	Childcare
3	Programs and activities for youth (ages 12-18)	Food	Food	n/a	Food	Help finding sources of affordable food	Employment / economic assistance
4	Affordable housing	Utility assistance	Housing & Rental Assistance	n/a	Utility assistance	Programs and activities for seniors	Employment opportunities
5	Employment opportunities	Childcare	Transportation	n/a	Childcare	Employment opportunities	Education

Sources utilized to obtain the Quantitative Data for the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) – Indicate the sources used by either checking the applicable boxes and/or providing a description: .

X☐ The Community Commons website www.communitycommons.org
X☐ Other sources. Identify the other sources that were utilized: See Appendix: Sources and citations of quantitative and qualitative data, page 114.

Provide the page numbers in the CNA Report where the key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs are identified, as required by CSBG Organizational Standard 3.4: page 15.

Results overview – Henderson County

Subrecipient:

Overview of top 5 needs by type of data collection method - Complete the table with the requested information for each county in the CSBG service area: .

#	Surveys	Forums	Focus Group	Elected Officials Interviewed	Organizations Interviewed	Quantitative Data	FINAL RANKING OF TOP NEEDS
1	Employment opportunities	Education	Transportation	n/a	Education	Programs and activities for seniors	Education
2	Health insurance / Affordable medical care	Case management	Childcare	n/a	Case management	Help finding child care	Case management
3	Food	Affordable medical care	Clothing	n/a	Affordable medical care	Parenting classes	Transportation
4	Affordable housing	Transportation	Education	n/a	Food	Education - Substance abuse education	Food
5	Help finding a job	Housing & Rental Assistance	Employment / economic assistance	n/a	Housing & Rental Assistance	Employment opportunities	Housing & Rental Assistance

Sources utilized to obtain the Quantitative Data for the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) – Indicate the sources used by either checking the applicable boxes and/or providing a description: .

X☐ The Community Commons website www.communitycommons.org

X☐ Other sources. Identify the other sources that were utilized: See Appendix: Sources and citations of quantitative and qualitative data, page 114.

Provide the page numbers in the CNA Report where the key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs are identified, as required by CSBG Organizational Standard 3.4: page 15.

Results overview – Hunt County

Subrecipient:

Overview of top 5 needs by type of data collection method - Complete the table with the requested information for each county in the CSBG service area:

#	Surveys	Forums	Focus Group	Elected Officials Interviewed	Organizations Interviewed	Quantitative Data	FINAL RANKING OF TOP NEEDS
1	Health insurance / Affordable medical care	Transportation	Clothing	n/a	Transportation	Health insurance/ affordable medical care	Transportation
2	Help to make my home more energy efficient (weatherization)	Education	Food	n/a	Education	Parenting classes	Employment / economic assistance
3	Neighborhood clean-up projects	Employment / economic assistance	Housing & Rental Assistance	n/a	Employment / economic assistance	Employment opportunities	Housing & Rental Assistance
4	Employment opportunities	Housing & Rental Assistance	Transportation	n/a	Housing & Rental Assistance	Computer skills training	Education
5	Crime awareness or crime reduction	Personal care and development	Employment / economic assistance	n/a	Personal care and development	Help finding a job	Employment Opportunities

Sources utilized to obtain the Quantitative Data for the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) – Indicate the sources used by either checking the applicable boxes and/or providing a description: .

X☐ The Community Commons website www.communitycommons.org

X☐ Other sources. Identify the other sources that were utilized: See Appendix: Sources and citations of quantitative and qualitative data, page 114.

Provide the page numbers in the CNA Report where the key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs are identified, as required by CSBG Organizational Standard 3.4: page 15.

Results overview – Kaufman County

Subrecipient:

Overview of top 5 needs by type of data collection method - Complete the table with the requested information for each county in the CSBG service area:

#	Surveys	Forums	Focus Group	Elected Officials Interviewed	Organizations Interviewed	Quantitative Data	FINAL RANKING OF TOP NEEDS
1	Affordable housing	Housing & Rental Assistance	Clothing	n/a	Housing & Rental Assistance	Programs and activities for youth (ages 12-18)	Education
2	Food	Education	Education	n/a	Education	Programs and activities for seniors	Housing & Rental Assistance
3	Crime awareness or crime reduction	Transportation	Employment / economic assistance	n/a	Childcare	Affordable Housing	Transportation
4	Employment opportunities	Emergency assistance	Home maintenance	n/a	Transportation	Parenting Classes	Food
5	Health insurance / Affordable medical care	Food	Youth services	n/a	Utility assistance	Women's support and community services	Affordable housing

Sources utilized to obtain the Quantitative Data for the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) – Indicate the sources used by either checking the applicable boxes and/or providing a description:

X☐ The Community Commons website www.communitycommons.org

X☐ Other sources. Identify the other sources that were utilized: See Appendix: Sources and citations of quantitative and qualitative data, page 114.

Provide the page numbers in the CNA Report where the key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs are identified, as required by CSBG Organizational Standard 3.4: page 15.

Results overview – Navarro County

Subrecipient:

Overview of top 5 needs by type of data collection method - Complete the table with the requested information for each county in the CSBG service area:

#	Surveys	Forums	Focus Group	Elected Officials Interviewed	Organizations Interviewed	Quantitative Data	FINAL RANKING OF TOP NEEDS
1	Help finding a job	Affordable medical care	Food	n/a	Affordable medical care	Employment and community services for African Americans	Food
2	Affordable housing	Food	Transportation	n/a	Food	Financial Education/Budgeting Classes/Credit Counseling	Housing & Rental Assistance
3	Employment opportunities	Housing & Rental Assistance	Housing & Rental Assistance	n/a	Housing & Rental Assistance	Help with job skills, training & job search	Childcare
4	Food	Employment / economic assistance	Childcare	n/a	Employment / economic assistance	Health insurance/ affordable medical care	Health Insurance/ Affordable medical care
5	Health insurance / Affordable medical care	Childcare	Affordable medical care	n/a	Childcare	Help finding sources of affordable food	Employment / economic assistance

Sources utilized to obtain the Quantitative Data for the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) – Indicate the sources used by either checking the applicable boxes and/or providing a description:

X☐ The Community Commons website www.communitycommons.org

X☐ Other sources. Identify the other sources that were utilized: See Appendix: Sources and citations of quantitative and qualitative data, page 114.

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Results overview – Rockwall County

Subrecipient:

Overview of top 5 needs by type of data collection method - Complete the table with the requested information for each county in the CSBG service area:

#	Surveys	Forums	Focus Group	Elected Officials Interviewed	Organizations Interviewed	Quantitative Data	FINAL RANKING OF TOP NEEDS
1	Transportation	Housing & Rental Assistance	Home maintenance	n/a	Housing & Rental Assistance	Employment and community services for African Americans	Housing & Rental Assistance
2	Health insurance / Affordable medical care	Education	N/A	n/a	Education	Women's support and community services	Education
3	Public parks and facilities	Childcare	N/A	n/a	Childcare	Lifestyle - Social opportunities	Transportation
4	Help to make my home more energy efficient (weatherization)	Employment / economic assistance	N/A	n/a	Transportation	Help with job skills, training & job search	Childcare
5	Affordable housing	Emergency assistance	N/A	n/a	Utility assistance	Lifestyle - long commute	Home maintenance

Sources utilized to obtain the Quantitative Data for the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) – Indicate the sources used by either checking the applicable boxes and/or providing a description:

X☐ The Community Commons website www.communitycommons.org

X☐ Other sources. Identify the other sources that were utilized: See Appendix: Sources and citations of quantitative and qualitative data, page 114.

Provide the page numbers in the CNA Report where the key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs are identified, as required by CSBG Organizational Standard 3.4: page 15.

Results overview – Van Zandt County

Subrecipient:

Overview of top 5 needs by type of data collection method - Complete the table with the requested information for each county in the CSBG service area:

#	Surveys	Forums	Focus Group	Elected Officials Interviewed	Organizations Interviewed	Quantitative Data	FINAL RANKING OF TOP NEEDS
1	Programs and activities for youth (ages 12-18)	Housing & Rental Assistance	Housing & Rental Assistance	n/a	Housing & Rental Assistance	Employment and community services for Hispanics	Transportation
2	Employment opportunities	Food	Food	n/a	Employment / economic assistance	Programs and activities for seniors	Housing & Rental Assistance
3	Prescription Assistance	Transportation	Childcare	n/a	Transportation	English as a Second Language Classes	Food
4	Programs and activities for seniors	Utility Assistance	Transportation	n/a	Childcare	Help with applying for Social Security, SSDI, WIC, TANF, etc.	Utility assistance
5	Food	Clothing	Utility assistance	n/a	Clothing	Transportation	Clothing

Sources utilized to obtain the Quantitative Data for the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) – Indicate the sources used by either checking the applicable boxes and/or providing a description:

X☐ The Community Commons website www.communitycommons.org

X☐ Other sources. Identify the other sources that were utilized: See Appendix: Sources and citations of quantitative and qualitative data, page 114.

Provide the page numbers in the CNA Report where the key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs are identified, as required by CSBG Organizational Standard 3.4: page 15.

Sources and Citations of Quantitative Data

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
Building Homes. Strengthening Communities.

EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

As per the guidance provided by the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, the following section includes a list of sources and other related citations used in the creation of the 2018 Community Needs Analysis submitted by Community Services, Inc.

- Community Commons, www.communitycommons.org.
- Crescendo Consulting Group – Community Survey – 2018.
- ESRI Analytical Service, 2017.
- Google Inc.; Google Maps, 2018.
- JPS HealthNet, Region 10 Healthcare Partnership, 2017 Community Health Needs Assessment Report, http://www.jpshealthnet.org/sites/default/files/2017_RHP_10_CHNA.pdfLavizzo-Mourey MD, Risa, Open Forum: Voices and Opinions from Leaders in Policy, the Field, and Academia, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2013.
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Community Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Building a Culture of Health, County by County, 2015. Available from: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/.
- Secretary's Advisory Committee on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020. Healthy People 2020: An Opportunity to Address the Societal Determinants of Health in the United States. July 26, 2010. Available from: http://www.healthypeople.gov/2010/hp2020/advisory/SocietalDeterminantsHealth.htm
- State of Texas Department of Health and Human Services, 2017.
- Tapestry® s – Lifestyle segmentation, 2018.
- United Way of Denton County, Inc., 2017 Community Needs Assessment report for Denton County, https://www.unitedwaydenton.org/activities/community-assets-needs-assessment
- U.S. Center for Poverty Research, 2011, 2015, 2018.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 2010, 2012, 2015, 2017.

CSI Organizational Strengths, Assets, and Challenges

The recent CS Strategic Planning process resulted in the following information required for the Community Needs Assessment:

Organizational Strengths	Challenges	Opportunities and Assets
Expansive, well-run programs.	Engagement from some community sectors needs to be enhanced.	Alignment of resources to support a more highly refined list of community needs.
Highly focused strategic plan and the supporting operational plans.	Incremental funding for new programs designed to meet evolving needs is highly competitive or not a good fit with CSI's current mission or scope.	Greater collaboration with community partners to cooperatively administer programs that support high-need populations.
Strong Board of Directors.	Highly qualified staff members are occasionally lured to other employers due to financial or other reasons.	Potentially expand staff in order to more effectively meet community needs.
Recently revised and improved policies and procedures.	Capacity is often strained due to the magnitude of the needs in the community.	Pursue additional funding sources (possibly in collaboration with appropriate community partners) and develop additional strategic programs.
High client satisfaction.		Continue to work with TDHCA and other CAAs to identify best practices and opportunities to continually enhance service to the community.
Well-trained staff members able to "where many hats" and support diverse program activities; the staff flexibility to meet evolving needs.		

Assessment Approval

The Community Services, Inc. Community Needs Assessment, as per TDHCA requirements was approved by the Agency Board of Directors on May 29, 2018 during its monthly meeting.

Appendices

This document includes the following appendices:

- Client Survey Instrument
- Interview of Organizations/Community Forums
- Community Survey Instrument
- Leadership Group Discussion Guide/ Forum Questions

Client Survey to Evaluate Services

Agency Name: _____

City and County where you live: _____

Age (optional): _____

Survey Purpose: We need your feedback to help improve our services and plan future services.

1. **Please place an X next to the service(s) received from our agency:**

___ Meals on Wheels   ___ Transit   ___ Food

___ Other Emergency Assistance   ___ Employment Related Assistance   ___ Rent Assistance

___ Education Related Assistance   ___ Case Management   ___ Referral

___ Other Services – please explain: _____

2. **Describe how satisfied you are with the services you received from our agency by circling the rating which best describes your experience:**

Rating Topics	No Opinion 0	Poor 1	Fair 2	Good 3	Excellent 4
1. How did staff treat you?	0	1	2	3	4
2. Did staff do what they said they would do to assist you?	0	1	2	3	4
3. Did staff assist you in a timely manner?	0	1	2	3	4
4. How was your overall service experience?	0	1	2	3	4

3. **What are the three biggest unmet community needs in the county?**

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

4. **Do you have any recommendations to improve how we serve you?**

_____

_____

_____

Interview of Organizations/Community Forums

Organization:_____ Date of interview: _____

Name of Representative for Organization:_____

City and County Organization is Located:_____/_____

_____(agency name) is conducting a Community Needs Assessment as part of the requirements to receive Community Services Block Grant funds from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. As part of the survey, we are interviewing key stakeholders in the community.

1. **What do you know about our Community Action Agency and the services we provide that help address needs of low-income persons?** (Note: persons that aware of what the agency does, do not need to answer question #1 in the in person interview.)

2. What do think are the top five key needs of low-income persons in the community?
   The needs could be in the areas of employment, education, income management, housing, emergency assistance/services, nutrition, helping persons to become self-sufficient, or coordination of services and connecting persons to services, community revitalization, or other needs.

   1)

   2)

   3)

   4)

   5)

3. Is your organization currently addressing any of the needs that you identified? If yes, please specify which are being addressed and how?

4. How can our agency partner with your organization to address the needs that you identified?

5. Do you have any other feedback?

Community Survey Instrument

1. In what county do you live?

Anderson County	Kaufman County
Collin County	Navarro County
Denton County	Rockwall County
Ellis County	Van Zandt County
Henderson County	Other
Hunt County	

2. Please evaluate each of the following Community Needs on a 4-point scale with 1 being Not Needed, 2 being Rarely Needed, 3 being Needed, and four being Very Needed. Say "Unsure" if you have no opinion or knowledge about the issue.

	Not Needed	Rarely Needed	Needed	Very Needed	Unsure
Help with applying for Social Security, SSDI, WIC, TANF, etc.					
Help finding resources in the community					
Finding Child Care					
Food					
Transportation					
Legal Services					
Assistance with goals and self-sufficiency					
Neighborhood clean-up projects					
Crime awareness or crime reduction					
Public parks and facilities					
Employment opportunities					
GED classes					
English as a Second Language Classes					
Adult Education or Night School					
Computer Skills Training					
Assistance to attend trade or technical school, or college					
Help finding a job					
Help with job skills, training & job search					

2

120

	Not Needed	Rarely Needed	Needed	Very Needed	Unsure
Financial Education/Budgeting Classes/Credit Counseling					
Parenting Classes					
Nutrition Education/Healthy Eating Education workshops					
Classes on healthy relationships, resolving conflicts, etc.					
Counseling services					
Programs and Activities for Youth (ages 12-18)					
Programs and Activities for Seniors					
Affordable Housing					
Help paying rent					
Help with utility bills					
Help to make my home more energy efficient (weatherization)					
Health Insurance/ Affordable Medical Care					
Prescription Assistance					

3. Did you ever use services from Community Services, Inc.?

     Yes

     No

     Not sure

3

4. If so, how did the staff treat you?

	Poor, Fair, Good, or Excellent?	Fair	Good	Excellent
How did the staff treat you?				
Did staff do what they said they would do to assist you?				
Did the staff assist you in a timely manner?				
How was your overall experience?				

5. What services did you use?

☐ Meals on Wheels

☐ Transit

☐ Food assistance

☐ Home weatherization

☐ Other emergency assistance

☐ Employment related assistance

☐ Rent assistance

☐ Education related assistance

☐ Case management

☐ Referral service

☐ Other

Leadership Group Discussion Guide/ Forum Questions

Purpose: This community-wide forum is held to obtain your feedback on the needs of low-income persons and to get your suggestions on how our agency and community can better address the needs.

Explanation of Community Needs Assessment: As a requirement of the receipt of Community Services Block Grant funds which are utilized by our organization to provide services such as [LIST SERVICES PROVIDED], we are conducting surveys, interviews, focus groups, and forums to help us identify community needs in key areas such as employment, education, housing, health, emergency assistance, nutrition, transportation, and other areas and to identify barriers and resources.

The format for the Forum: We will pose some questions and open up the floor for persons to raise their hands and provide their input. You can provide your input either from where you are seated or come to the microphone and speak. We will record your input.

Discussion Areas:

1. What are some of the greatest needs that low-income persons face in our community?

2. Of the needs that we have identified, what do you think are the top 5 needs (rank from 1 through 5)?

    1)

    2)

    3)

    4)

    5)

3. **What top three community improvements do you think our agency or the community should focus on?** *The improvements could be in areas such as job creation, affordable housing, accessible and affordable health care, affordable child care, transportation, education or training, community facilities, community services, commercial services, etc.*

    1)

    2)

    3)