

2021-2022  
Community Needs Assessment



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## Executive Summary

EnAct Community Action Agency is the designated anti-poverty agency for Boone, Clay, Fayette, Kanawha, and Putnam Counties. The process used in this needs assessment follows the Results-Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) system and requirements from the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Organizational Standards.

This document provides basic demographic information on the counties within the service area and then examines community needs and resources. Both “primary” data collected from community members and “secondary” data collected from reliable sources were included. The secondary data source list is included at the end of this document. The community survey was posted online, through a QR code, shared by community organizations and in paper format. Both primary and secondary information is provided in aggregate format, by region, and then by county.

This data is intended to be used not just by EnAct Community Action Agency, but by others in the community with overlapping service areas or common MISSIONS. Various measures of poverty and deprivation show that local social, economic and wellness factors are lower than the state and national averages in most areas. The data represents the most recent information available.

In addition to the surveys, focus group meetings and key stakeholders interviews were held. There were six meetings – one in each of the five service counties with an additional meeting in Kanawha County due to size compared to the other counties. The meetings were a combination of in-person, virtual and both. The meetings were rescheduled twice before completion due to COVID-19 concerns and weather conditions. The MountainHeart Community Services, Inc. representative attended, facilitated, and recorded all meetings. The Agency’s Leadership team attended the meetings, provided information, listened to input, and worked with participants to determine focus. Two key informant interviews were held and tied into participant comments.

The service area varies significantly in several ways. Two of the counties are small and very rural. Clay County (the smallest) has a population of 8,105 people with limited resources. Boone County has a population of 21,809 where there are more amenities available in scattered small towns. Fayette County is in between with a population of 40,488 people. It has a highway that is able to access the majority of needed services. Putnam is the second largest at 57,440. More populated areas have easier access to resources. Kanawha County contains the state capital of Charleston, WV. The county population is 180,745, more than twenty times larger than Clay County. Even here, there are clusters of resources in high traffic regions. The farther you are from the metropolitan area, the sparser the services. There are strong communities in each county stepping up, but more support is needed.

The Community Needs Assessment identified commonalities and differences between the counties based on size, population, resources, and opportunities. The smaller counties had more in common with each other than with the larger ones, but there was crossover in several areas.

The data collected was compared to the demographic and poverty concerns of the service area. Low-wage employment, high unemployment, high rates of disability and lack of resources all contribute to low socio-economic status. Lack of higher education in certain areas and public-schools that were not prepared for COVID have led to inadequate training

and skills for the job market or advance education. Working from home has become a favorable method of employment, but many jobs cannot support that and/or there is not adequate broadband and technical support.

The opioid crisis increased mental health issues which were exacerbated by isolation and stress of the COVID-19 pandemic. Access to resources decreased at a time they were needed more than ever before. This is due to the closing of facilities and services and down time developing protocols. Policies and regulations had to be updated. Resources were not immediately available. The pandemic headed for us like a tornado while we waited to see what was to follow. No one was ready. The most obvious proof is that we are still dealing in 2022 with a pandemic named COVID-19. How do we help prepare individuals, families, and children for an uncertain future?

Strength and response: The Community Needs Assessment was an enlightening journey. We were joined by individuals providing personal and family input, organizations and community stakeholders, and low-income representatives and identified the following **survey** priority responses – causes of poverty and underlying conditions.

1. Health
  - a. Access to mental health services (Community)
  - b. Affordability of medical services (Family)
  - c. Affordability of prescriptions (Family)
2. Education
  - a. Broadband access (Community)
  - b. Quality of public-school education (Community)
  - c. Access to training or technical assistance to match the job market (Agency/Community)
3. Employment
  - a. Good paying job opportunities for adults (Community)
  - b. Opportunities to open businesses in the community (Community)
  - c. Youth employment opportunities (Community)

The **focus groups/key interviews** revealed the following priorities:

Root causes/underlying conditions of poverty:

1. Substance Use Disorders/Mental Health;
2. Unemployment; and
3. Lack of opportunity.

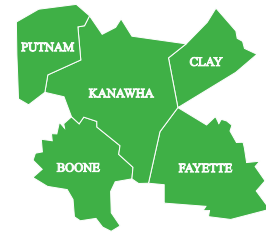
Primary Needs/Priorities:

1. Early Childhood Intervention;
2. Barrier Elimination (Basic Needs); and
3. Transportation.

Planning is an ongoing process, not a solo incident. The findings of the Community Needs Assessment will be used in part to guide the agency's work and response to the changing environment we are facing. As the pandemic continues to unfold and the community response changes, we will continue to listen, as we strive to fulfill our MISSION of bringing individuals and families to their fullest potential. Combining community resources and partnerships, we will build a stronger collaborative response.

## Introduction

EnAct Community Action Agency (EnAct) is one of sixteen community action agencies in West Virginia. All community action agencies (CAAs) are designated by the governor to provide services to low-income individuals, families, and communities. EnAct serves five WV counties: Boone, Clay, Fayette, Kanawha, and Putnam.



Community Action Agencies reach out to low-income people in their communities, address their multiple needs through a comprehensive approach, develop partnerships with other community organizations, involve low-income participants in the agency's operations, and administer a full range of coordinated programs designed to have a measurable impact on poverty. EnAct uses participant rather than client to identify the interactive relationship.

EnAct Community Action Agency seeks to involve the community, including public officials, private sector representatives, community-based organizations, faith-based groups, educational representatives, and especially low-income residents in assessing local needs and attacking the causes and conditions of poverty. This Community Needs Assessment is a collaborative process with participation from a broad cross section of agency staff, board of directors, and most importantly, community partners and area residents. This process enables the production of a strategic plan that accurately reflects community needs and action steps to bring EnAct Community Action Agency and its' participants closer to achieving the mission of self-sufficiency.

Following an RFP process, EnAct Community Action Agency selected MountainHeart Community Services, Inc. to conduct the needs assessment for the five-county service area. The project included community surveys, focus group meetings, and interviews with community stakeholders. A comprehensive data search occurred using secondary information, meetings with administration, leadership and staff, analysis of results, and compilation of the needs assessment findings and results.

## MISSION

"EnAct Community Action will focus on the unique social planning responsibility of community action agencies by identifying the causes of poverty in the communities we serve, developing solutions, building active partnerships, and lifting low-income individuals and families to their fullest potential."

## Community Needs Assessment Purpose

**Purpose:** This Community Needs Assessment seeks to gather accurate information representative of the needs of the communities and their residents. The process and results will prepare EnAct to determine current situations and identify issues for engagement. The results of the needs assessments will help establish the essential foundation for vital planning.

EnAct Community Action Agency will use the community needs assessment as an extension of the strategic planning process. Strategic planning does the following:

- confirms, reviews, revises, or develops a new mission and vision;
- characterizes the nature of the business;
- furnishes a sense of direction for the organization;
- identifies the goals necessary to achieve the mission;
- develops specific plans to carry out each goal; and
- discovers essential resources such as: people, property, time, money, and technology to attain the goals.

The needs assessment will:

1. Identify the top needs of the service area (by county).
2. Highlight essential resources that are already available within the organization and the community.
3. Identify the essential resources to be acquired through program development, collaboration with existing organizations and/or partnering with new groups.
4. Determine how to use, develop, or obtain those resources (including information and referral)

### Methodology

All Community Action Agencies (CAAs) use the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) performance management system. It is a continuous cycle (illustrated below) that incorporates the core principles of Community Action nationwide. One of these core principles is that CAAs build local solutions to address local needs. In other words, CAAs are expected to base their strategies and priorities for services and advocacy on the needs and strengths in their communities. This is one of the essential and very special characteristics of community action. We do not take a cookie cutter, one-size-fits-all approach. We are deeply embedded in and responsive to the communities we serve.

Aligned with that, we all receive funding from the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) that is very flexible and can be used to respond to emergent needs, support administrative infrastructure, or fill in gaps in funding in state or federal contracts.

Maximizing the involvement of people with low income in the governance and development of the organization and soliciting input from a variety of sectors in the broader community are two other fundamentals of Community Action. ROMA is about promoting change for individuals and families, as well as communities, in a way that is directed by them. Therefore all Community Action Agencies have Boards of Directors that are at least one-third people who have direct experience living with low income.

The ROMA Cycle applies a logical model for the continuous evaluation and improvement of the organization and communities served. It includes assessment as the starting point. We must be aware of the parameters before planning begins. Once complete, it is implemented. During this time the process/plan is being monitored to determine if it is working as it moves into the achievement of results. Evaluation in a linear model would signify completion, but this cycle model leads to further assessment and improvement opportunities. The plan may require changes at any point. It is not stagnant and will respond to changing needs or circumstances.

## The ROMA CYCLE

Figure1: Process



## Programs and Services

EnAct Community Action Agency offers a variety of programs to address individual, family, and community needs. These may vary by county depending upon needs and existing resources or gaps in service. Current programs include:

Emergency Assistance: EnAct Community Action provides emergency assistance to low-income families or individuals that have a termination notice, or a court ordered eviction.

Emergency Repair and Replace Program (ERRP): EnAct Community Action is currently accepting applications for the Emergency Repair & Replace Program (ERRP) in **Boone** and **Clay** counties in West Virginia. Low-income individuals and families needing emergency heat, such as the repair or replacement of malfunctioning or non-operable heating units are eligible to apply.

Food Pantries: EnAct Community Action has developed partnerships with different organizations/churches to operate emergency food pantries in all five counties. Our pantries are stocked by donations and purchases made from grant funds. Our food pantries operate at different times and days depending on the county. EnAct Community Action also partners with several schools in our service area providing backpacks of food to qualifying students. The snack backpack program serves over 1,000 kids per week.

Plan to Succeed: EnAct Community Action aids in receiving training in high-demand vocational fields and assistance in overcoming the barriers to obtaining high quality employment through our “Plan to Succeed” program.



The program assists with education funding, but also in many other areas that affect education, such as: childcare, transportation, emergency support, and any other conditions that would destabilize the families of participants.

Wheel to Work: EnAct Community Action provides funding for car repair assistance for individuals who have been employed consistently for at least one year, meet our income guidelines, and need a vehicle repair to continue their employment.

TED Program: EnAct Community Action offers the Trades Education & Development Program (TED) which targets minorities and those that are hard to employ due to barriers such as incarceration, drug addiction, lack of education or skill, and more. This program is focused on meeting the needs of the target population to train and prepare them for apprenticeship entry and employment with local employers who are faced with the challenge of recruiting minimally skilled applicants from the employment pool.

Workcamps: Every July youth from different faith-based denominations from the Eastern part of the United States come together for six days to repair and transform homes in our selected communities, performing hands-on home-repair projects for elderly, low income, veterans, and disabled individuals and families who qualify. Eligible repair projects may include:

- Porch repair/construction
- Step repair/construction
- Wheelchair ramp repair/construction
- Mobile home skirting
- Exterior/interior painting
- Mobile home roof sealant
- Interior painting

The students arrive on Sunday and are given their project assignments for the week. Throughout the week, the youth will work on their assigned projects. Both labor and materials are free to qualifying individuals. To help make the Kanawha County work camps possible, EnAct works with the Kanawha County Commission in obtaining a donation for the materials needed for camp.

Recruitment and retention of staff has been more difficult since the beginning of the pandemic. In 2021, EnAct Community Action Agency became more fully staffed. This helped the agency achieve a record year providing the most CSBG and CARES funding within the five counties than ever before. There was an increased alertness to agency services. Based on the findings of this Community Needs Assessment, this will be an Agency need/priority as we move into the coming years. Many of the basic and support needs identified are provided by EnAct. Public education is needed to expand program reach and awareness.

## Service Area Demographics

Current population demographics and changes in demographic composition over time play a determining role in the types of health and social services needed by communities. The EnAct Community Action Agency service area is comprised of Boone, Clay, Fayette, Kanawha, and Putnam Counties in West Virginia. Clay is the smallest county with a population of less than 9,000. Kanawha County is the largest with more than 183,000 residents.

Any table or chart that does not list all measures indicates that the number was less than 1% or not reported.

### Total Population

A total of 314,542 people live in the 2,752.40 square mile report area defined for this assessment according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2015-19 five-year estimates. The population density for this area, estimated at 114.28 persons per square mile, is greater than the state average of 75.59 and the national average population density of 91.93 persons per square mile. The child to adult ratio is 11:1 for Asians, 13:17 for Blacks, 8:27 for Whites and 11:12 for two or more races. Eleven percent of single mother families are white while single mothers head 47% of two or more races families.

### Change in Total Population

According to the United States Census Bureau Decennial Census, between 2000 and 2010. The population in the report area fell by 6,503 persons, a change of -1.94% from 2000 to 2010. A significant positive or negative shift in total population over time impacts business, healthcare providers, and the utilization of community resources.

The population of West Virginia grew during the decade by 2.47% and the nation grew nearly four times as fast (9.75%). The EnAct Community Action Agency service area changes varied greatly. Putnam County grew by 7.55%. All other counties declined, as follows: Boone -3.55%; Clay -9.14%; Fayette -3.24%; and Kanawha – 3.50%. The population of EnAct Community Action Agency service area lost an additional 6.11% from 2010 – 2020.

### Gender

The EnAct Community Action service area has a slightly higher female (51.2%) to male (48.8%) population. This is consistent throughout the counties except for Fayette that has a slightly higher male to female ratio. Both West Virginia and the United States have a higher female population by less than two percentage points. Eleven percent of the service area population are single mothers.

### Age

Nearly twenty percent (19.6%) of the service area population is over the age of 65 years. This is consistent with West Virginia and higher than the US population. Other age categories for EnAct Community Action Agency include: Ages 55-64 = 15%; 45-54 = 13.1%; 35 – 44 = 12.4%; 25 -34 = 11.7%; 19 – 24 = 7.4%; 5 – 17 = 15.4%; and 0 – 4 = 5.4%. EnAct and West Virginia have fewer young people in all categories up to age 35 years and a greater number of older people above the age of 55 years old than the United States averages. The median Age for EnAct's counties population was the same as the state at 42.5 years old. This is 3.4 years older than the national number of 38.1 years. An aging population leads to

less workers available and increased health care costs. The percentage of persons under age 18 is close across all our service area counties (near 20%). The same is the case for those over age 65 years (approximately 20%). The smallest group is children under 5 years old (about 5%) per county.

### Race

Most of the population is white (91.6%). Black or African Americans represent 5.25% of the service area. Multiple races make up 2.0%, Asians 0.9% and North American/Alaska Native 0.25%. West Virginia has a 93.5% White population and there are 3.6% Black or African American residents. The United States has a White population of 76.3% with Black or African Americans representing 13.4% of the population.

### Ethnicity

Almost all (98.9%) of the service area population are Non-Hispanic. Only 1.1% of the population report as Hispanic or Latino. This compares to 92.0% and 1.7% in West Virginia and 18.5% and 60.1% nationally. Less than two percent of West Virginians are foreign born and 2.6% speak a language other than English at home. Over 20% of US residents over the age of 5 years old speak a language other than English at home and 13.6% were born outside of the United States.

### Commuting to Work

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that commutes to work daily using a motor vehicle where they are the only occupant of the vehicle. This indicator provides information on how vital the transportation network is to people's daily routines, but also conveys information about the inefficiency of the public transportation network and the lack of carpool opportunities.

Of the EnAct Community Action Agency population that commute to work 83.39% drive alone in a car. That compares to 82.50 % for the state and 76.33% nationally. An average of 6.43 % of the service area residents drive more than 60 minutes per day which is less than the state average of 9.28% and the national average of 9.35%. However, this is an area where there is a large spread for commute time between the counties. Kanawha County and Putnam County are below 5%, but the rural counties are much higher. Fayette has rate of 14.23%, Boone is 15.6%, and Clay is 27.66%. Clay is the smallest most rural county in the service area with very few opportunities for employment within the county boundaries.

### Education

A February 2022 study determined West Virginia as having the worst overall education in the United States. Wallethub used the most educational attainment and best quality of education as the criteria. West Virginia ranked last in the country overall and for educational attainment and 42<sup>nd</sup> in quality of education. West Virginia has the lowest percentage of persons with a college degree and second lowest with a graduate degree. People over 25 without a GED: American Indian/Alaska Native represented 50%, Black or African American was 9%, Two or More Races was 21%, and White was 20%. Bachelor's Degree representation included 10% white and 29% two or more races.

Nationwide, from 2019 to 2020, real median incomes among householders aged 25 and over declined for all educational attainment groups. Specifically, householders with no high school diploma (5.7%), a high school diploma but who did not attend college (3.9%), with some

college (2.8%), and those who obtained at least a bachelor's degree (2.8%), all experienced declines in real median household incomes between 2019 and 2020.

Only 31.73% of children ages 3 – 4 are enrolled in school. The high school graduation rate for our service area is 88.9%. For persons over age 25, 13% do not have a GED or equivalent and only 23% have a bachelor's degree or higher. The COVID pandemic had a devastating effect on education at all levels, but particularly public school and early education. For nearly two years, children's schooling was through a variety of models: in school, remote learning, at home by parents, online, and a hybrid of options. This was very difficult for children who were alternating teachers and learning experiences while being socially isolated. Parents/caregivers were not prepared to step into the role of teachers.

There has been mounting tension in many homes and children have not received the level of education needed. This is particularly visible in early age, such as infants and toddlers, Pre-K, Early Head Start, and Head Start. There were concerns about nutrition, learning and safety. Children coming to school for the first time have not learned resiliency and coping skills.

Although COVID affected all levels of education, another area of great concern is high school age children. They have not had the rigorous education needed to prepare them socially, emotionally, and cognitively to move into the next level of education or employment.

### Employment

The top employers in the region include the Board of Education, Health Care Providers, Social Service Organizations or government entities, and a few manufacturing opportunities. The exception is Putnam County where the Toyota plant is the largest employer. It is actually located in an adjacent county but is close enough to travel due to limited in-county opportunities.

The unemployment rate for December 2021 ranged between counties in the service area from 2.9% to 4.5%. This is less than half of the December 2020 rate in each county. However, these numbers are misleading. Unemployment only includes people who are actively seeking employment. The low labor participation rate for West Virginia indicates that nearly half of the eligible employment pool are not working or looking for work. Post-COVID, people are discouraged and no longer looking for jobs. The Casey Family Report estimates the unemployment rate at 11.0% in our area.

The following chart lists the top ten employers by county. The Board of Education is in the top three employers in each county. Health Care is also in the top employer types. The Toyota plant that is the top employer in Putnam County is located in adjacent Mingo County. Mining which was the primary employer in southern West Virginia is declining with very few still employing large numbers. There are not many alternative opportunities that do not require advance education skills.

Table 1: Top Employers by County

Top 10 Employers Per County			
Boone County	Organization	Clay County	Organization
1	Boone County Board of Education	1	Clay County Board of Education
2	Boone Memorial Hospital, Inc.	2	Clay Senior And Community Services, Inc.
3	Rockwell Mining, LLC	3	Clay Health Care Center, LLC
4	Hillcrest Health Care Center, LLC	4	Community Care of West Virginia, Inc.
5	Loved Ones In Home Care, LLC	5	Clay County Commission
6	Kroger	6	Clay County Services Unlimited, Inc.
7	Panhandle Support Services, Inc.	7	Employers' Innovative Network, LLC
8	Glancy Surface Mining, LLC	8	West Virginia Department of Highways
9	Little General Store, Inc.	9	Advantage Home Care, LLC
10	Pro Careers, Inc.	10	Goulds Electric Motor Repair, Inc.
Fayette County	Organization	Kanawha County	Organization
1	Fayette County Board of Education	1	CAMC Health System
2	Mount Olive Correctional Complex	2	Kanawha County Board of Education
3	Walmart	3	WV Department of Health & Human Resources
4	WVA Manufacturing, LLC	4	Thomas Health System, Inc.
5	Plateau Medical Center	5	Walmart
6	Montgomery General Hospital	6	West Virginia Department of Highways
7	Fayette County Commission	7	US Postal Service
8	Central WV Aging Service, Inc.	8	Kroger
9	Contura Energy	9	City of Charleston
10	Kingston Mining, Inc.	10	WV Department of Administration

Putnam County	Organization
1	Toyota Motor Manufacturing, WV, Inc.
2	Putnam County Board of Education
3	Coast Personnel Services
4	CAMC Health System
5	Walmart
6	American Electric Power Service Corp.
7	Appalachian Power Company
8	Triton Construction, Inc.
9	Putnam County Commission
10	Diamond Electric Manufacturing Corp.

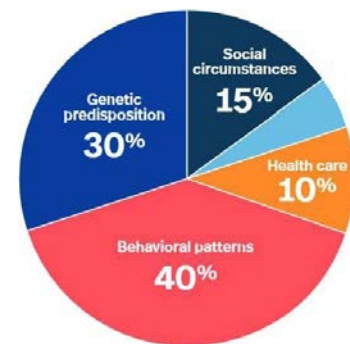
## Housing

Nearly three-fourths (73.2%) of West Virginia residents own their homes compared to 64.0% nationally. However, the median value of owner-occupied housing in our state is \$119,600 compared to the United States value of \$217,500. The median gross rent in WV is \$725/month compared to \$1,082 per month nationally. The housing eviction rate is 3.56%. One-fifth (20.73%) of households in the EnAct Community Action Agency service area are cost burdened by housing costs that are greater than 30% of their income. Housing quality is a concern as houses age and the cost of repairs climb. The result is 21.47% of homes with one or more substandard conditions. Approximately 20% of housing in the area are vacant. The work hours at minimum wage for rental of a two-bedroom house is equal to 59.4 work hours per week.

## Health

Figure 2: Causes of Premature Death

West Virginia has the second-lowest Life Expectancy in the United States at 74.8 years. The CDC found that 60% of premature deaths are associated with social, environmental, and behavioral circumstances. Twenty to thirty percent are from genetics and only 10% are the result of inadequate clinical care.



Nearly one-fourth (24%) of West Virginians report fair or poor health compared to 17% nationally. More West Virginia residents also report poor physical health days in the past 30 days (5.3 compared to 3.7 in the United States). Poor mental health days were 4.1 in the last month for US residents compared to 5.8 in WV.

More WV Residents smoke cigarettes (27% vs. 17%). There is a higher obesity rate (38% to 30%). Less than 60% of the state population report having access to exercise opportunities compared to nearly 85% nationally. Over one-fourth (26.2%) report having no leisure time activity. There is a lower ratio of providers to population for primary care, oral health, and mental health providers. There are more preventable hospital stays, fewer mammography screens and lower vaccinations. The West Virginia injury death rate is significantly higher than the US rate. Six percent of the area population are uninsured, but only 2% of children lack health insurance coverage. White individuals are uninsured at a rate of 5% while 33% of Black or African American residents have no insurance coverage.

Even though there are a low number of minorities in West Virginia, disparities exist in several areas. Black residents have a lower life expectancy by 2.1 years. Other minority groups have a higher life expectancy over both black and white residents. There are higher child and infant mortality rates among black residents. Drug overdose deaths are also higher among blacks than other races. More white teenagers become teenage mothers than any other category. The suicide rate is lower among black residents than the overall average.

The CDC reported that WV has the tenth highest rate of suicide in the country remaining level from 2019 to 2020. There is significant concern about ongoing mental health needs following the pandemic. As the nation continues to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its long-term effects on isolation, stress, economic insecurity, and worsening substance use, mental health, and well-being, prevention is critical. Existing data suggest that suicide rates might remain level or decline during a disaster, only to rise afterwards as the longer-term



impact is known on individuals, families, and communities, as was the case in New Orleans two years after Hurricane Katrina.

The leading causes of death in West Virginia are heart disease, cancer, accidents, chronic lower respiratory disease, and stroke. Diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, kidney disease, influenza/pneumonia and chronic liver disease complete the list.

The prevalence of obesity in West Virginia was 37.7%, which was highest in the nation. West Virginia also ranked highest nationally in the prevalence of heart attack (7.5%) and coronary heart disease (8.0%). West Virginia ranked seventh highest in the nation in the prevalence of stroke (4.4%).

The overall cardiovascular disease prevalence was worst in the nation at 14.6%. The prevalence of cardiovascular disease was highest among men, those aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income less than \$15,000.

About one in seven West Virginia adults diagnosed with cancer were still living (14.0%), ranking West Virginia the 3rd highest for overall cancer prevalence. Approximately 7.4% of West Virginia adults had ever had skin cancer and 8.1% had ever had some other type of cancer.

More than 1 in 7 West Virginia adults had diabetes (15.0%), which ranked West Virginia the second highest nationally. The prevalence of diabetes was highest among those aged 65 and older, those with less than a high school education, and those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000. Approximately 11.0% of West Virginia adults had pre-diabetes.

More than 1 in 3 West Virginia adults had arthritis (38.9%), which ranked West Virginia 1st highest in the nation. Approximately 16.2% of West Virginia adults with asthma diagnosis and 11.8% of West Virginia adults currently had asthma.

Nearly one-fourth of adults (24.8%) currently smoke cigarettes every day or some days, which ranked West Virginia the 2nd highest nationally. West Virginia ranked the second highest in the nation in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use (8.5%) among adults.

### Comorbidities

Approximately 1 in 6 West Virginia adults (17.3%) were both obese and had arthritis. About Nearly 1 in 7 West Virginia adults (14.8%) had arthritis and did not exercise. About 1 in 8 West Virginia adults (12.9%) were obese and did not exercise. About 1 in 11 West Virginia adults (9.1%) were obese and had diabetes. Approximately 1 in 20 West Virginia adults (5.3%) had both cardiovascular disease and diabetes. About 1 in 11 West Virginia adults (8.70%) were current smokers who had depression.

Our service area as compared to West Virginia has higher rates of cancer, adult diabetes, heart disease, obesity, high blood pressure; and low birthweight babies. Mortality rates higher than the state include poisoning, homicide, premature deaths, stroke, suicide, and accidental death.

## COVID-19

The death rate per 100,000 of 347.24 compares to the state rate of 338.02. As of 2/16/22, the fully vaccinated COVID-19 population was 68.3%. However, the long-term physical complications and impact are not yet known and will be ongoing for years.

Secondary (and just as important) are the mental and behavioral health concerns that were initiated or exacerbated by the pandemic. Everyone was touched and changed. From wearing masks, social distancing, family and work concerns, economic impact and social isolation came wide-spread stress, frustration and a deep fatigue as the COVID -“19” pandemic became the COVID-“19, 20, 21 and 22” pandemic. The service area, state and country were not prepared. Emerging from this and moving forward will require a broader understanding of the needs and underlying conditions facing West Virginians.

Since COVID began, many businesses were ordered to close, and others have laid off or furloughed employees due to decreased demand. Some did not reopen. Many made the difficult transition to work from home. Still other businesses were not conducive to this model.

Persons in facilities, such as nursing homes and jails were particularly hard hit. Congregate settings make social distancing very difficult. Transitions out of facilities and into recovery or the community slowed down. It was difficult to obtain appropriate credentials needed for schooling or employment. The economy is slow to recover. The newest variant has caused renewed safety concerns.

## Substance Use Disorder

“Substance use disorders have had a significant and costly impact on the health, well-being, and economy of West Virginia. The broader impact includes not only overdose deaths, but increased crime rates, child abuse and neglect, Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome, infectious and chronic diseases, and accidental injuries. The substance use epidemic in West Virginia has negatively affected individuals and families, presented new challenges to health care and behavioral health systems, and significantly impacted the economic vitality of the state.” The number of children in foster care increased by 67% between 2011 and 2019.

Table 2: Drug Overdose Mortality Rate

County	Boone	Clay	Fayette	Kanawha	Putnam	WV	US
Drug Overdose Death Rate (per 100K, ages 15 – 64)	98.1	41.2	84.6	104.6	67.8	75.9	28.7

From 1999 – 2019, the US Drug Overdose Death rate increased by over 250%. This is pre-pandemic. West Virginia has led the nation in Substance Use Disorders (SUDS), especially opioid use, for several years. The drug overdose rate is the highest in the country. It is the epidemic within the pandemic (or dual pandemic) and is increasing under the stress of COVID.

The economic impact is tremendous. West Virginia estimates spending \$8.8 billion per year, at least one-eighth of the state’s total economy. This includes health care, substance use treatment, criminal justice costs, the burden of drug-related mortality, and lost worker productivity. (WV 2020-2022 Substance Use Response Plan)



### Disability

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that 39% or 1 in 3 West Virginians have a disability. Adults with disabilities in WV experience health disparities and are more likely to smoke, be obese, have diabetes and have heart disease. Disability healthcare costs the state \$6.7 billion per year or 40% of the health care spending in the state. An individual with a disability is three times more likely to have experienced depression than someone who does not have a disability.

### Food Insecurity

The overall food insecurity in our service area is nearly 12.8%. This ranges from a low of 8.4% in Putnam County to a high of 20.3% in Clay County. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) eligibility is 17.2%. There is moderate access to healthy foods, but that is concentrated in the larger counties. It would take nearly \$20 million to correct this shortage in this five-county area. The fast-food access is high (87.34 establishments per 100,000 population). However, Clay County only has two. There are only 15.82 grocery stores per 100,000. The percentage of people using SNAP benefits increased by 1.4% between February 2020 and December 2021.

Table 3: Economic Hardship

Measures of Economic Hardship in West Virginia 01/26/22 – 02/07/22		
Factor	Adults/Households without Children	Adults/Households with Children
Not Enough to Eat	11.7%	9.9%
Behind on Rent	12.2%	30.6%
Difficulty Paying Household Expenses	33.0%	44.4%

In 2019–2020, 10.8% of children aged 0–17 years lived in a household that experienced food insecurity during the past 30 days. Disparities in food insecurity were observed by race and Hispanic origin, disability status, urban/rural, and family characteristics, but not by the sex or age of the child. The percentage of non-Hispanic Black children (18.8%) living in food-insecure households was higher than for non-Hispanic Whites (6.5%) and Hispanic (15.7%) children. Hispanic children were also more likely to live in households that experienced food insecurity compared with non-Hispanic White children.

While 19.3% of children with disability lived in food-insecure households, 9.8% of children without disability lived in such households. The percentage of children living with only one parent and no other adults that experienced food insecurity (19.9%) was more than double the percentage of children living in other household structures (7.7%). Finally, children aged 0–17 years who lived in households with three or more children (13.0%) were more likely to have experienced food insecurity compared with children in households with fewer than three children (9.4%)

### Income

During 2020, the United States experienced a recession. The decline in median income between 2019 and 2020 was not statistically different from the declines experienced during the Great Recession from 2007 to 2009 and the previous recession from 2000 to 2001.

The United States median household income was \$67,521 in 2020, a decrease of 2.9% from the 2019 median of \$69,560. This is the **first statistically significant decline in median household income** since 2011.

The 2020 real median incomes of family households and nonfamily households decreased 3.2% and 3.1% from their respective 2019 estimates. The 2020 real median household incomes of non-Hispanic Whites, Asians, and Hispanics decreased from their 2019 medians, while the changes for Black households was not statistically different.

The real median earnings of all workers aged 15 and over with earnings decreased 1.2% between 2019 and 2020 from \$42,065 to \$41,535. The total number of those who worked full-time, year-round declined 13.7 million between 2019 and 2020. The number of female full-time, year-round workers decreased by about 6.2 million, while the decrease for their male counterparts was approximately 7.5 million. In 2020, real median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round increased 6.9% from their 2019 estimate. Median earnings of men (\$61,417) and women (\$50,982) who worked full-time, year-round increased by 5.6% and 6.5%, respectively.

West Virginia has the second-lowest median household income in the country. The median income is significantly lower for black persons compared to the overall state rate. The cost of goods and services (including necessities like food and shelter) is rising faster than income. There have been changes in the way that businesses recruit and retain staff. Fast food restaurants have increased hourly rates and devised methods of paying employees as early as daily. While this is good for emergencies, it may make paying larger bills such as rent and car payments more difficult. Liquid assets, like cash, tend to disappear more quickly. It also seems like it is a small amount of money that would allow replacement before needed, but this is often not the case. Daily pay is a deterrent to savings.

Real median income in 2020 for all householders under the age of 65 (\$76,800) decreased 2.6% from their 2019 median. Declines in median income were experienced by householders aged 35 to 44 (4.8%), 45 to 54 (3.2%), 55 to 64 (3.1%), and 65 years and over (3.3%).

## Poverty

Table 4: 2022 Poverty Rate

Poverty is not having enough income to meet basic needs such as housing, food, clothing, and healthcare. Ranking contains information on poverty rates and median household incomes. In 2022, West Virginia is the second-poorest state in the nation.

Each year, the federal government evaluates the annual poverty rate and publishes the official poverty scale that evaluates eligibility for several programs and services. Based solely on income, it does not consider assets, expenses or cost of living in different regions across the nation. This is pre-tax income. Therefore, people above the poverty level are still very poor.

Annual Poverty Level Rates		
Family Size	2020 FPL	2021 FPL
1	\$12,490	\$12,760
2	\$16,910	\$17,240
3	\$21,330	\$21,720
4	\$25,750	\$26,200
5	\$30,170	\$31,800
6	\$34,590	\$37,400
Each Additional Person	Add \$4,420	Add \$5,600

The official US poverty rate in 2020 was 11.4%, up 1.0 percentage point from 10.5% in 2019. This is the **first increase in poverty after five consecutive annual declines**. In 2020,

there were 37.2 million people in poverty, approximately 3.3 million more than in 2019. The 2019 rate was the lowest rate since the measure started being measured in 1959.

Between 2019 and 2020, the poverty rate increased for non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics. Among non-Hispanic Whites, 8.2% were in poverty in 2020, while Hispanics had a poverty rate of 17.0%. Among the major racial groups, Blacks had the highest poverty rate (19.5%), but did not experience a significant change from 2019. The poverty rate for Asians (8.1%) in 2020 was not statistically different from 2019.

Poverty rates for people under the age of 18 increased from 14.4% in 2019 to 16.1% in 2020. Poverty rates also increased for people aged 18 to 64 from 9.4% in 2019 to 10.4% in 2020. The poverty rate for people aged 65 and older was 9.0% in 2020, not statistically different from 2019.

In 2020, the poverty rate for males was 10.2%, an increase from 9.4% in 2019. The 2020 poverty rate for females was 12.6%, up from 11.5% in 2019. Overall, and by each major age category examined, women had higher poverty rates than men in 2020. The poverty rate in 2020 for women aged 18 to 64 was 12.0%, while the poverty rate for men aged 18 to 64 was 8.8%. The 2020 poverty rate for women aged 65 and older was 10.1% and the poverty rate for men aged 65 and older was 7.6%. For people under the age of 18, the 2020 poverty rate for girls was 16.4%, while the poverty rate for boys was 15.7%.

For those aged 18 to 64 with a disability, the poverty rate increased 2.5 percentage points from 22.5% to 25.0% between 2019 and 2020. For those aged 18 to 64 without a disability, the poverty rate increased 0.9 percentage points from 8.4% in 2019 to 9.3% in 2020.

Between 2019 and 2020, poverty rates increased for married-couple families and families with a female householder. The poverty rate for married-couple families increased from 4.0% in 2019 to 4.7% in 2020. For families with a female householder, the poverty rate increased from 22.2% to 23.4%. The poverty rate for families with a male householder was 11.4% in 2020, not statistically different from 2019.

Real median household income decreased 2.9% to \$67,521 between 2019 and 2020. Between 2019 and 2020, the total number of people with earnings decreased by about three million dollars. The number of those who worked full-time, year-round decreased by approximately \$13.7 million. The real median earnings of all workers decreased 1.2%, while the real median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round increased 6.9% between 2019 and 2020.

Seventeen percent of United States children under the age of 18 are in poverty. In West Virginia, this number is 21% varying by county from 11% to 44%. Children under five years old in our region suffer a 37% poverty rate. However, the poverty level for black children is 43% (nearly double the state rate). Households under 200% of poverty is 44%. More than half (52.7%) of children in our service area qualify to receive free or reduced lunch.

In West Virginia, the monthly **child poverty rate increased by 4.9 percentage points or 41% in one month.** This is the highest rate since the end of 2020. The rate increased from 12.1% in December 2021 to 17% in January 2022. This is an additional 3.7 million WV children in poverty following the expiration of the monthly child tax credits. Minorities experienced a higher percentage at 7.1% for Latino children and 5.9% for black children.

Access to SNAP benefits was consistent across race with 25% black, 25% white and 23% two or more races utilizing this food assistance program.

For those aged 18 to 64 with a disability, the poverty rate increased 2.5 percentage points from 22.5 percent to 25.0 percent between 2019 and 2020. For those aged 18 to 64 without a disability, the poverty rate increased 0.9 percentage points from 8.4 percent in 2019 to 9.3 percent in 2020.

Table 5: Poverty by County and Category

Poverty Table: Under 100% of the FPL by Category								
Poverty Factor	EnAct %	Boone %	Clay %	Fayette %	Kanawha %	Putnam %	WV %	US %
Total Population	17.01	23.12	27.46	20.51	17.19	9.77	17.56	13.42
Under 18	23.73	32.23	35.19	29.59	24.70	11.88	23.78	18.52
Male	15.79	20.42	24.54	18.01	16.51	8.66	15.89	12.19
Female	18.17	25.80	30.33	22.94	17.83	10.85	19.17	14.61
Hispanic	12.23	0.00	0.00	12.25	16.39	1.66	21.52	19.64
Non-Hispanic	17.06	23.22	27.51	20.59	17.20	9.87	17.50	12.05
White	16.01	22.90	27.62	19.29	15.81	9.65	16.95	11.15
Black/African American	30.04	58.33	100.00	41.20	28.85	11.67	29.22	23.04
Native American/Alaskan Native	32.47	0.00	0.00	18.88	43.24	0.00	16.23	24.86
Asian	10.58	0.00	No Data	0.00	10.54	11.87	16.81	10.94
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	0.00	No Data	0.00	0.00	No Data	0.00	0.74	17.51
Some Other Race	23.70	0.00	No Data	100.00	21.63	16.18	31.27	21.04
Multiple Races	30.42	13.47	0.00	33.33	32.72	25.47	25.47	16.66

### Sustainable (Living) Wage Calculation

A living wage is the amount of wages sufficient to provide the necessities and comforts essential to an acceptable standard of living. The 2021 FPL annual rate for a family of one is \$12,750. This is equal to \$6.13 per hour, if working full-time. Minimum wage is \$8.75 per hour or the full-time equivalent of \$18,200 per year. The living wage for an individual in West Virginia is \$13.38 per hour or \$27,830 per year. This is double the poverty level in 2021.

### Inflation

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) released the Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation data for December 2021. Based on BLS's data, the estimated CPI inflation totaled 6.7 percent in 2021 – the highest in four decades. West Virginia is suffering under this surge and will feel the impact more in 2022 since the monthly child tax credits expired. More than 50,000 children will fall into deep poverty without the additional monthly income.

### Child Care

Each county has different numbers and types of childcare providers. There are not enough providers to meet the needs in each county. All counties have Child Care Resource and Referral agencies that train childcare providers and process applications for subsidy for low-income parents that are working and/or going to school. COVID changed childcare significantly with many closing their doors for a time. Most have reopened and additional ones are starting. Most facilities and centers are only open on weekdays. A few home providers work evenings or night shift. Parents/Caregivers need a fixed schedule complicating finding employment.

### Transportation

Most of the transportation in West Virginia is by private vehicles. For our service area, this includes 83% of commuters driving alone, 13% carpooling, 3% walking and only 1% using public transit. This is true for the entire service area, but the larger counties of Kanawha and Putnam have limited public transportation options. These are primarily concentrated in the urban areas. Transportation to and from work on public transit is very difficult due to the limited routes and times they are available. As the cost of owning a vehicle is increasing, this issue is expanding. Many people (9.50%) do not own a car. Others have one, but it is older and needing repair. Still others have a vehicle, but the cost of gasoline and maintenance is prohibitive. As younger people have left the area seeking employment, there are fewer family members to assist with travel needs. WV Medicaid covers non-emergency medical transportation for low-income individuals.

### Environment

The air and water quality in our area is very good. There are very few recreational and fitness facilities in the small counties – Boone and Clay. These numbers increase in the larger counties but are still located in the more populated areas. Parks and other natural activity areas are often in rural areas that are not easy to access without transportation. There are not a lot of sidewalks, except in the urban areas for safe walking/bicycling.

### Social Determinants of Health

The social determinants of health (SDOH) are the economic and social conditions that influence individual and group differences in health status. They are the health promoting factors found in one's living and working conditions (such as the distribution of income, wealth, influence, and power), rather than individual risk factors (such as behavioral risk factors or genetics) that influence the risk for a disease, or vulnerability to disease or injury.

The social determinants of health (SDOH) are the circumstances in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age and the wider set of forces and systems

Figure 3: SDOH



shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies, and political systems. These can affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes (both physical and mental health). As you can see by the following goals, health and wellness are closely related to economic stability, health care, education, neighborhoods/environments, and social and community context.

### Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020)

The Healthy People Initiative evaluates health measures over a decade beginning in 1990. The overarching goals have evolved over time. The HP 2020 goals included:

1. attaining high quality, longer lives free of preventable disease;
2. achieving health equity and eliminating disparities;
3. creating social and physical environments that promote good health; and
4. promoting quality of life, healthy development and health behaviors across life stages.

There were 42 topic areas and 1,300 objectives. The Healthy People 2020 snapshot results reported that 33.9% of targets were met or exceeded, 20.8% improved, 31.0% had little or no detectable change, and 14.3% got worse. Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) measures were included for the first time in HP 2020.

Males achieved slightly better than females (59.7% to 58.0%). Race and Ethnicity made a difference with Asians 72.5% improvements; White, Non-Hispanic or Latino 56.9%; Hispanic or Latino 56.4%; Black, not Hispanic or Latino 51.5%, American Indian or Alaska Native 44.8%; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander 45.3% and two or more races 42.8%. Persons with advanced degrees improved, met or exceed targets nearly twice those with less than a high school education (69.6% compared to 38.6%).

Families with high incomes (600% or more of poverty) improved, met, or exceeded targets by 64.8% while those with incomes less than 100% of poverty were at 38.4%. Persons without disabilities or activity limitations were more likely to succeed than those with disabilities or activity limitations (47.2% to 32.5%). Persons residing in metropolitan or urban areas exceeded nonmetropolitan or rural areas had better success rates 45.4% to 40.6%.

Areas where less than 50% of trackable objectives were not met, improved, or exceeded areas included chronic diseases, family planning, food safety, dementias, hearing and other sensory communication, injury and violence prevention, LGBT health, mental health and mental disorders, older adults, respiratory illness, and substance use disorders. This included suicides and adolescents with a major depressive episode in the past 12 months. Obesity among adults worsened.

### Healthy People 2030 Goals:

Goal: Increase access to comprehensive, high-quality health care services.

Goal: Increase educational opportunities and help children and adolescents do well in school.

Goal: Increase social and community support.

Goal: Help people earn steady incomes that allow them to meet their health needs.

Goal: Create neighborhoods and environments that promote health and safety.

Health is no longer seen as a physical body only construct. It is recognized that health (wellness) is a state of body, mind, and spirit. For a person to be “healthy”, there has to be some sense of safety and balance in their life.

EnAct currently offers programs to address issues contained within the 2030 goals. Individual, family, and community wellness will underscore future plans and actions.

WV KIDS COUNT publishes an annual Data Book describing the well-being of the children in each state. It provides a description of a standard classroom in our state.

“If a hypothetical classroom of 30 children were based on current demographics in West Virginia, this is how the students in that classroom would live:

Three children would have been a low weight at birth (10%). Two children would be a racial minority (7%). Six children would live in poverty (20%). Ten children would live in a home with parents who lack secure employment (33%). Eighteen children would be covered by Medicaid (60%). One child would have no health insurance (3%). Three children would live in Foster Care (10%). Two children would live in families where the household head did not graduate from high school (7%). Four of those children would be exposed to drugs (13%).”

The Kaiser Family Foundation research shows that social factors, such as low education, racial segregation, lack of social supports, and poverty cause more than one-third of deaths in the United States annually. Addressing the root causes of poverty will help remove the barriers to well-being and self-sufficiency.



### Demographics by County

The following pages address demographic information on each county to describe the status and identify poverty causes and conditions. It is secondary data gathered from a wide variety of resources. This deep dive into the individual counties will allow EnAct to focus on needs and adjust resources as needed. It will also allow other community organizations to recognize service needs and available resources.

The information provided on each county includes a brief history, map outline, median income, and poverty levels. Educational attainment, young children in schools and computer and broadband access are described. Health, overdose, and disability concerns are outlined. Each county describes home ownership and value. Employment rate and top employers are described.

Every year, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation funds a study to evaluate the health of all United States counties. The University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute developed the 2021 report. Health Outcomes include premature death, poor or fair health, poor physical health days, poor mental health days, and low birthweight. Health Factors include adult smoking, adult obesity, food environment, excessive drinking, alcohol-impaired driving deaths, physical inactivity, STIs, and teen births.

The overall prosperity index score is a measure developed for the United States Department of Agriculture that reflects the prosperity for each county. A score of one represents highest prosperity and lowest risk (higher resiliency). The five score represents lowest prosperity and higher risk (lowest resiliency). It measures economic risk, economic resilience, social risk, and social resilience.



## Boone County

Boone County was formed in 1847 from Kanawha, Cabell, and Logan Counties, Virginia. The county was named for Daniel Boone, a noted hunter and explorer, who made his home in the Great Kanawha Valley from 1788 to 1795 although not in the area which later became Boone County.

Boone County is in central, southwestern West Virginia. The 2020 population of Boone County was 21,809. The population per square mile was 49.1 and the land area was 501.5 square miles. Over one-fifth (20.7%) of the population is under the age of 18, including 5.0% under the age of five years old. A similar percent (20.9%) are over the age of 65 years. Females make up 50.2% of the population. Most county residents are white (98.1%). All other categories are less than one percent each. Only 0.4% of residents speak a language other than English at home.



The median income is \$40,739. The poverty level is 17.8%.

Most (83%) have access to a computer at home and 76.6% have broadband access. The majority (79.7%) have a high school education with only 9.2% having a bachelor's degree or higher.

The home ownership rate is 76.6%, but the median home value is \$71,500. This is the lowest in the service area and significantly below the state and national values.

Nearly one-fifth (19.9%) of residents have a disability. Less than ten percent (8.1%) are uninsured. Boone County ranked number 51 in health outcomes and 49 in health factors of the 55 West Virginia counties. This is bottom quartile of the state for health. The overdose mortality rate was 98.1 per 100,000. The WV rate was 75.9 and the US rate was 28.7. The county also scored five on the Prosperity Index which is the lowest score possible.

The Boone County overall well-being of children ranks 35 of 55 counties in West Virginia. It is in the bottom 10% for teen births and ranked number 49 for children with parents lacking secure employment. The child abuse/neglect court case rate is 3.6% - the highest in the region. Boone County has the highest number of 4-year olds in school in our service area at 86.7%.

The unemployment rate for Boone County in December 2021 was 3.4%. The labor participation rate is 40.3%. The top five employers include the Boone County Board of Education, Boone Memorial Hospital, Rockwell Mining, L.L.C., Hillcrest Health Care Center, L.L.C., and Loved Ones in Home Care, L.L.C. The median drive time to work is 33.2 minutes.

The top health concerns were affordability of prescription drugs, access to mental health services and tied for third – availability of good grocery stores and obesity. Top education issues included lack of broadband/technology, quality of public education and access to training and technical assistance. Primary employment items were adult employment, business opportunities, and youth employment.

## Clay County

The county was founded in 1858 and named in honor of Henry Clay, famous American statesman, member of the United States Senate from Kentucky, and United States Secretary of State in the 19th century. Clay County is part of the Charleston, WV Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Clay County's total population is 8,051 people. That is 27.5 population per square mile. Total land in Clay County is 341.9 miles. Seniors (65+) make up 21.2% of residents, children under age 5 are 5.3% of the county and those under 18 are 22.2%. Almost all the population are white (98.1%). Two or more races is 1.1% and the remaining categories are less than one percent each. Less than one percent (0.9%) speak a language other than English at home. Females represent 49.5% of the county.



The median income is \$35,042. Nearly one-fourth (23.3%) of the population live in poverty.

Seventy-six percent of households have a computer at home and 73.8% have access to broadband internet. More than three-fourths (77.3%) have a high school level education. Less than one-tenth (9.2%) have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Most (81.4%) of the occupied houses are owned by the residents. The median home value is \$80,200 – well below state and national averages.

Over one-fourth (25.4%) of residents have a disability. Only 8.4% are uninsured. For health outcomes, Clay County ranked 47<sup>th</sup> for health outcomes and 52<sup>nd</sup> for health factors. This is in the bottom quartile. Deaths from drug overdose was 41.2%, significantly lower than the state rate but higher than nationally. It was the lowest rate in the five-county region. The Prosperity Index Score was five (worst).

The overall child well-being score in Clay County is 43<sup>rd</sup>, the worst in the five-county region. It ranks 37<sup>th</sup> for children in poverty at 30.5%. It is in the bottom 10% for children with parents lacking secure employment. A high number (14.3% or ranking of 54) of children are living with grandparents. Child abuse/neglect court cases is 2.6%.

Clay County's unemployment rate in December 2021 was 4.5%. The labor participation rate is 39.9%. The top five employers are the Clay County Board of Education, Clay Senior and Community Services, Inc., Clay Health Care Center, L.L.C, Community Care of West Virginia, Inc., and Clay County Commission. The median drive time to work is 42.6 minutes.

The top health needs in Clay County included availability of good grocery stores, access to mental health services and access to fresh fruits and vegetables. Educational priorities included access to training and technical assistance to match job market, broadband and technology resource needs, and quality of public-school education. Top employment needs were the same as Boone County – adult jobs, business opportunities and youth employment opportunities.

### Fayette County

It is part of the Beckley, WV Metropolitan Statistical Area in Southern West Virginia. Fayette County, WV, (originally Fayette County, Virginia,) was created by the Virginia General Assembly in February 1831, from parts of Greenbrier, Kanawha, Nicholas, and Logan counties.

The total population of Fayette County is 40,488 persons. Persons under 18 years old (20.5%) is very close to the percentage over 65 years old (21.8%). Of the younger residents, 5.1% are under five years of age. The female/male population is also close (49.7% and 50.3% respectively). Fayette County has a higher racial mix than the first two counties described. The White population is 93.4%, 4.4% Black, 1.6% of 2 or more races and less than one percent in other categories. English is the primary language spoken in 98.1% of homes.



The median household income is \$41,394. The poverty level is 20.8%.

Most (80.8%) of residents have access to a computer at home and 73.1% have broadband access. The high school graduation rate is 82.8% and attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher is 14.8%.

This county has a lower rate of home ownership at 77.3%. The median home value is \$91,300.

Many (20.3%) of residents have a disability. The majority (91.8%) have health insurance. Fayette County ranked 43<sup>rd</sup> for health outcomes and 45<sup>th</sup> for health factors. Deaths from drug overdose was 84.6 per 100,000. This is higher than both the state and national rates. The Prosperity Index Score with Fayette scoring 4 on both risk factors and 5 on both resiliency factors.

Overall child well-being in Fayette County is 28<sup>th</sup> in the state. It is number 34 for child poverty. Children with health insurance is the highest -ranking measure (#5) for this county. The child abuse/neglect court rate is 2.2%

The Fayette County December 2021 unemployment rate was 3.7%. The labor participation rate is 46.8%. The Fayette County Board of Education, Mount Olive Correctional Complex, Walmart, WVA Manufacturing, LLC and Plateau Medical Center are the leading employers in Fayette County. The median travel time is 30.6 minutes.

Health needs topping the list were availability of medical services, access to fresh fruits and vegetables, and affordability of prescription drugs. Education needs included access to training and technical assistance matching jobs market, broadband and technology needs, and quality of public education needs. Top needs in employment included adult jobs, business opportunities and youth employment.

### Kanawha County

Kanawha County is a county in the U.S. state of West Virginia. It is West Virginia's most populous county. The county seat is Charleston, which is also the state capital. Kanawha County is part of the Charleston, WV Metropolitan Statistical Area.



The total county population is 180,745 and is the largest county within the EnAct Community Action Agency. The population per square mile is 214.1 and there are 901.59 square miles within the Kanawha County boundaries. There are 50.4 more persons per square mile than the next largest county of Putnam. The age demographics include 5.2% under age 5 years old, 20.0% under age 18 years-old, and 21.2% over age 65 years of age. Kanawha County has the highest minority population. The residents are 88.7% white, 7.6% black, 2.5% two or more races, 1.1% Asian and less than one percent American Indian or Alaska Native. Females outnumber males 51.8% to 48.2%. Another language than English is spoken in 2.4% of homes.

The median household income is \$46, 639. The poverty rate is 15.7%.

The home ownership rate is 69.1%, the lowest in the area. The median home value is \$112,500. The cost of monthly ownership with a mortgage is like the West Virginia rate.

The number of residents under age 65 with a disability is 12.6%. Persons under 65 years old without health insurance is 8.1%. Kanawha County ranked number 38 in health outcomes and number 19 in health factors. Drug overdose mortality was 104.6 per 100,000 substantially higher than WV and the US. The Prosperity Index Score was three. The social resiliency factor scored a two and the other factors scored three each.

Kanawha County ranks 39<sup>th</sup> for overall child health. It is number four for children with health insurance and number 20 for children in poverty. The worst measure is 43.6% of children are living in single-parent families (#47). The child abuse/neglect court rate is 2%.

The unemployment rate in Kanawha County was 2.9% in December 2021. The population in the civilian labor force 16 years of age and older is 55.3%. The leading employers in Kanawha County include Charleston Area Medical Center Health System, the Kanawha County Board of Education, WV Department of Health and Human Services, Thomas Health System, Inc. and Walmart. The median time to travel to work is 21.3 minutes.

Priority health needs included affordable medical services, access to mental health services and affordability of prescription drugs. The top educational needs were public school quality, lack of broadband and technology and access to training and technical assistance. Top employment needs included adult jobs. Youth employment and opportunities to open businesses in the community were tied for second place.

### Putnam County

Putnam County is a county in the U.S. state of West Virginia. As of the 2010 census, the population was 55,486. Its' county seat is Winfield, and its' largest city is Hurricane.

The 2020 population of Putnam County was 57,440. The population per square mile was 160.5, more than twice the state rate. The land area is 345.7 square miles. One-fifth (21.9%) were under age 18 with 5.1% being under age 5 years old. Seniors (ages 65+) comprise 18.9% of the population. Most of the population are White (96.3%). The remainder were 1.2% Black or African American, 0.3 % American Indian or Alaskan Native, 0.8% Asian, and 1.3% Two or More Races. Slightly over half (50.7%) were female. Less than two percent of the population speak a language other than English at home.



The median household income is \$60,097. Less than ten percent (9.9%) of residents are in poverty.

Most residents have access to a computer at home (88.4%) and 77% have a broadband subscription. Most (91.7%) have a high school degree and 26.1% have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Owning-occupied housing was 81.8%. The median home value was \$167,300. This is higher than the state average. However, monthly owner costs (with a mortgage) was over \$200 more per month than the state costs.

Only 7.5% of the population under age 65 has a disability. That is nearly half of the WV rate of 14.0%. The vast majority 95.1% have health insurance. The Putnam County health outcomes rank was third in the state. It ranked number 2 for health factors. This makes Putnam County the healthiest of the service area, by far. Drug overdose deaths of 67.8 was lower than the state average, but higher than the United States rate.

Putnam County leads the state in overall child well-being. It has the lowest rate of child poverty and the second highest number of insured children. Reading and math proficiency and on-time graduation numbers are among the top 10% of West Virginia Counties. Nearly one-third (30.7%) of children are living in single parent homes. The child abuse/neglect court rate is 0.6%.

Putnam County's unemployment rate in December 2021 was 2.4%. The labor participation rate is 57.9%. The top five employers in Putnam County are Toyota Motor Manufacturing WV, Inc., Putnam County Board of Education, Coast Personnel Services, CAMC Health System and Walmart. The median drive time to work is 25.4 minutes.

Top health conditions included affordability of medical services, affordability of prescription drugs, and access to mental health services. Educational concerns included access to training and technical assistance for in-demand jobs, quality of public-school education, and tied for third place – public school safety and lack of broadband and technology. Employment priorities included good paying jobs for adults, community businesses opportunities, and jobs for youth.

## Community Needs Survey

### Process

An initial meeting with EnAct Administration and Management Team discussed the work plan, timeline, and process development. A follow-up meeting was held to approve survey and plan. An internet search was conducted looking for current assessments to avoid duplication and maximize resources. Most were outdated or specific to one topic.

### Distribution

EnAct Community Action Agency distributed the Community Needs Assessment through the EnAct website, public places in the communities served, social service and community organizations, and outreach contacts. Some local organizations shared the link on their websites and at community meetings. The demographic and summary questions results are included in their entirety along with comments related to each question.

### Survey Response Analysis

The survey responses calculation identified the top needs in each county and in the service area. The responses of somewhat important and very important were combined for each topic area. These answers on the survey prompted the participant to provide additional information regarding the underlying conditions. The results evaluation table identifies the category/topic related to poverty and the percentage of respondents impacted by it. The combined county responses divided by the number of counties to obtain the average for the service area. Percentages rather than raw numbers were used due to the large difference in population by county.

Surprisingly, the top three responses were the same for all counties. The top two fluctuated in rank, but employment ranked number three across the service area. Transportation and housing were fourth and fifth with the two very closely related to each other in every county. Transportation was fourth by less than one percentage point. Child Care was the lowest priority. That is to be expected because it does not affect all respondents, only those with young children.

Table 6: Needs Assessment Results

Needs Assessment Results						
Topic	Boone	Clay	Fayette	Kanawha	Putnam	Average
Employment	70.00%	68.75%	72.73%	74.49%	78.72%	72.94%
Child Care	48.75%	43.75%	43.63%	48.47%	57.45%	48.41%
Housing	63.75%	65.63%	43.63%	63.26%	59.58%	59.17%
Transportation	63.75%	68.74%	43.64%	66.84%	59.58%	60.51%
Education	76.25%	84.37%	76.36%	75.00%	85.10%	79.42%
Health	81.25%	81.24%	85.46%	81.63%	80.86%	82.09%

Table 7: Top Needs

Top Identified Needs						
#	Boone	Clay	Fayette	Kanawha	Putnam	Overall
1	Health	Education	Health	Health	Education	Health
2	Education	Health	Education	Education	Health	Education
3	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment

# 2021-2022 Community Needs Assessment

## Demographics & Information



## Survey Findings



## Survey Demographics and Questions

## Survey Summary

## Survey Results

Survey 65643

Number of records in this query: 496

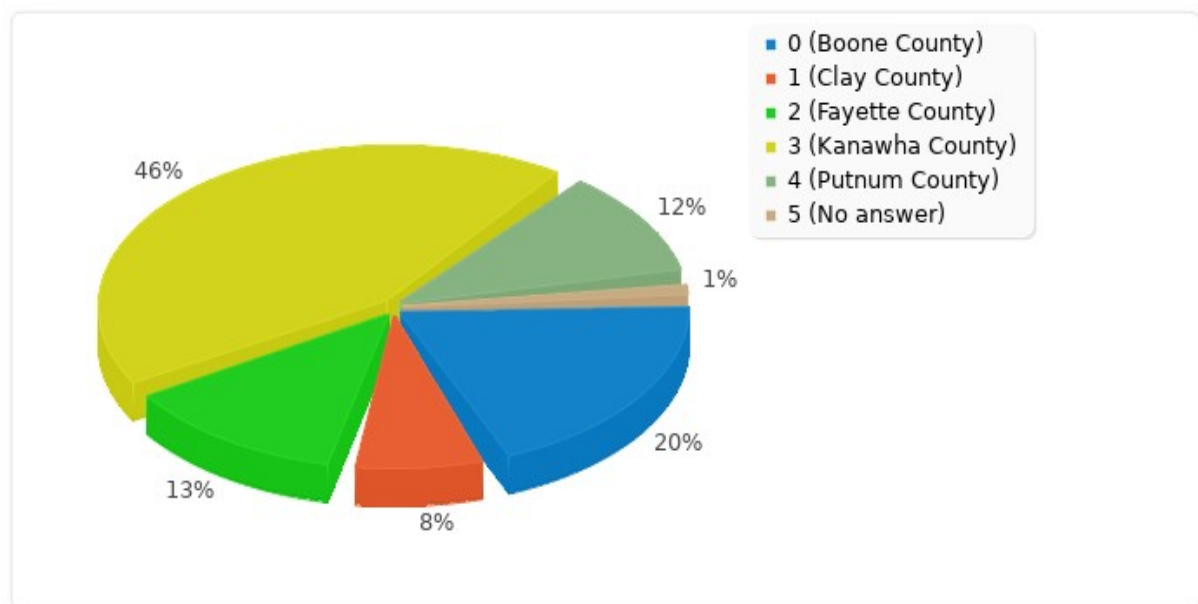
Total records in survey: 496

Percentage of total: 100.00%

## County Summary

Please mark the one county below that best represents where you live and/or work.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Boone County (A1)	90	20.32%
Clay County (A2)	34	7.67%
Fayette County (A3)	59	13.32%
Kanawha County (A4)	204	46.05%
Putnam County (A5)	51	11.51%
No answer	5	1.13%

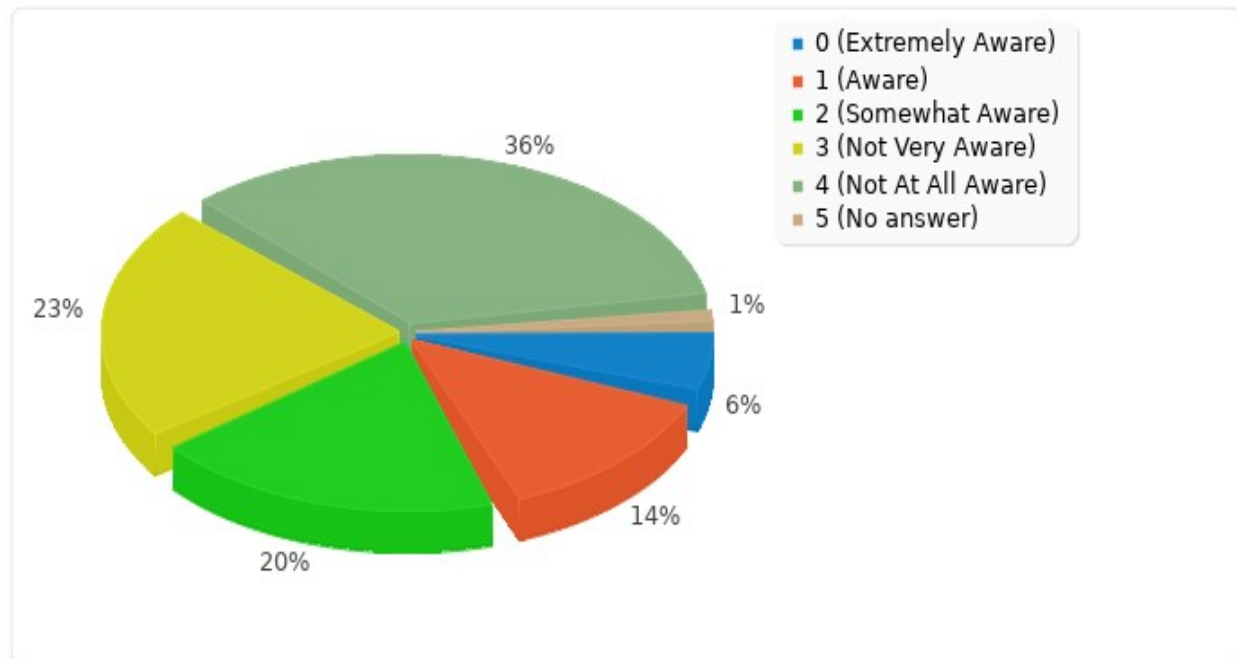




### Case Management Awareness Summary

How familiar are you with EnAct Community Action and their case management programs?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Aware (L001)	25	5.64%
Aware (L002)	60	13.54%
Somewhat Aware (L003)	89	20.09%
Not Very Aware (L004)	104	23.48%
Not At All Aware (L005)	160	36.12%
No answer	5	1.13%

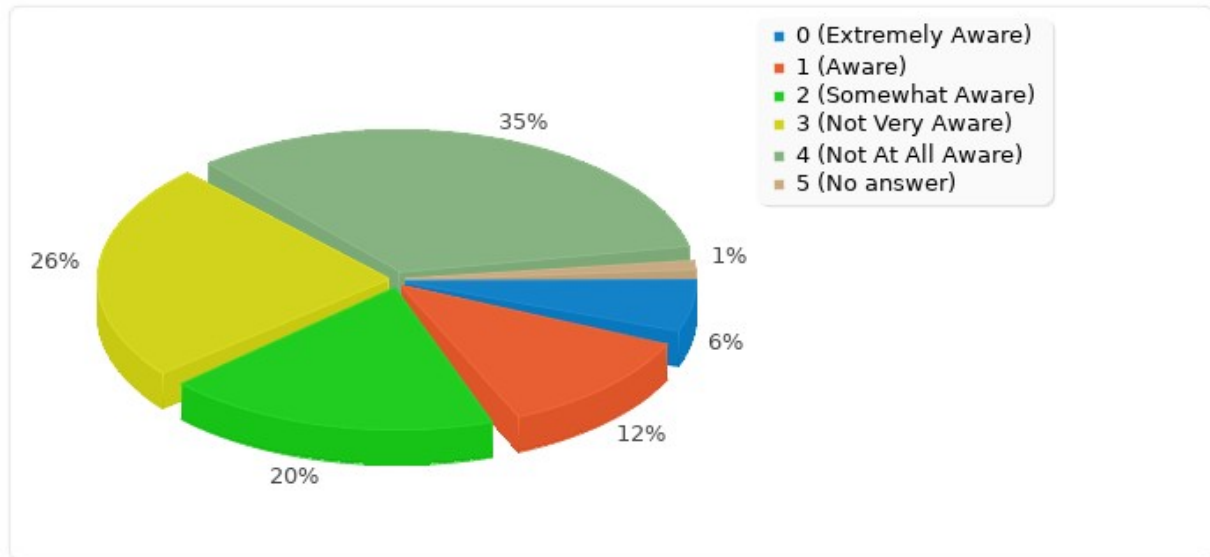


Nearly sixty percent (59.6%) of survey participants were not at all aware or not very aware of EnAct Community Action Agency and their case management programs. Over twenty percent (20.1%) were somewhat aware, 19.2% were aware or extremely aware, and 1.1% did not answer.

### EnAct Assistance Program Awareness

How familiar are you with EnAct Community Action and their assistance programs?

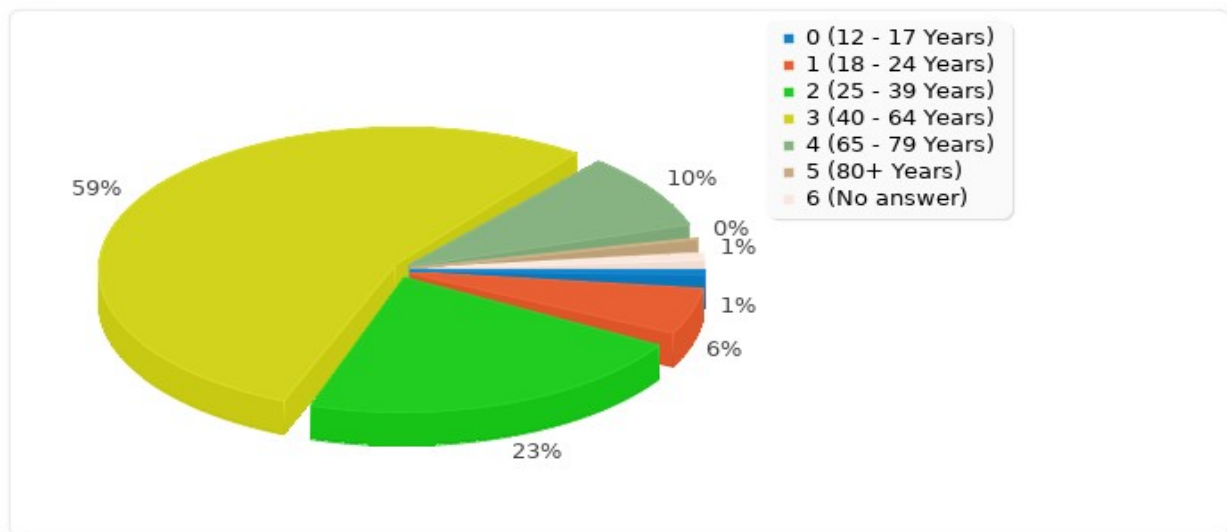
Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Aware (L001)	27	6.09%
Aware (L002)	55	12.42%
Somewhat Aware (L003)	87	19.64%
Not Very Aware (L004)	113	25.51%
Not At All Aware (L005)	156	35.21%
No answer	5	1.13%



Over sixty percent (60.7%) of survey participants were not at all aware or not very aware of EnAct Community Action Agency and their assistance programs. Nearly twenty percent (19.7%) were somewhat aware, 18.5% were aware or extremely aware, and 1.1% did not answer.

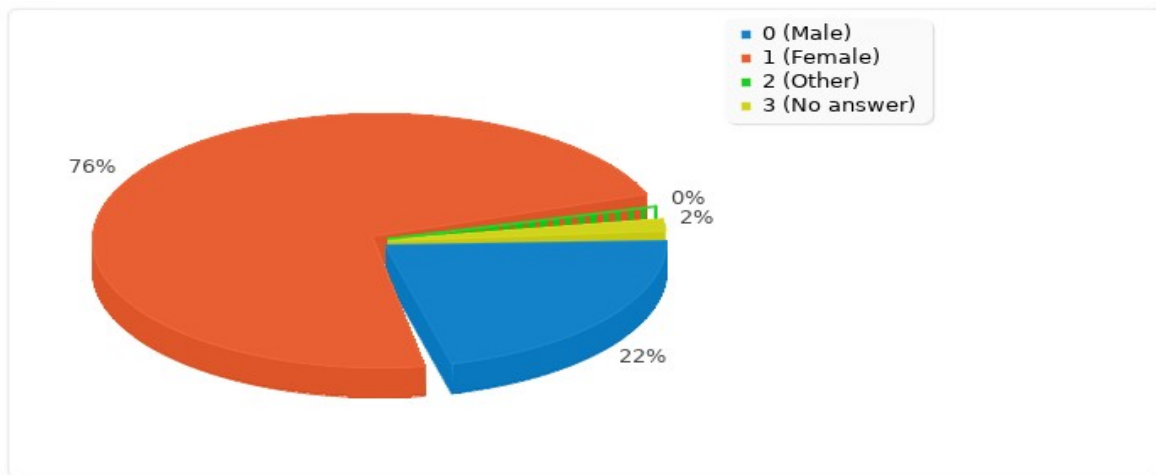
Summary for D 1  
Age

Answer	Count	Percentage
12 - 17 Years (1)	3	0.74%
18 - 24 Years (2)	24	5.94%
25 - 39 Years (3)	94	23.27%
40 - 64 Years (4)	239	59.16%
65 - 79 Years (5)	39	9.65%
80+ Years (6)	1	0.25%
No answer	4	0.99%



Summary for D 2  
Gender

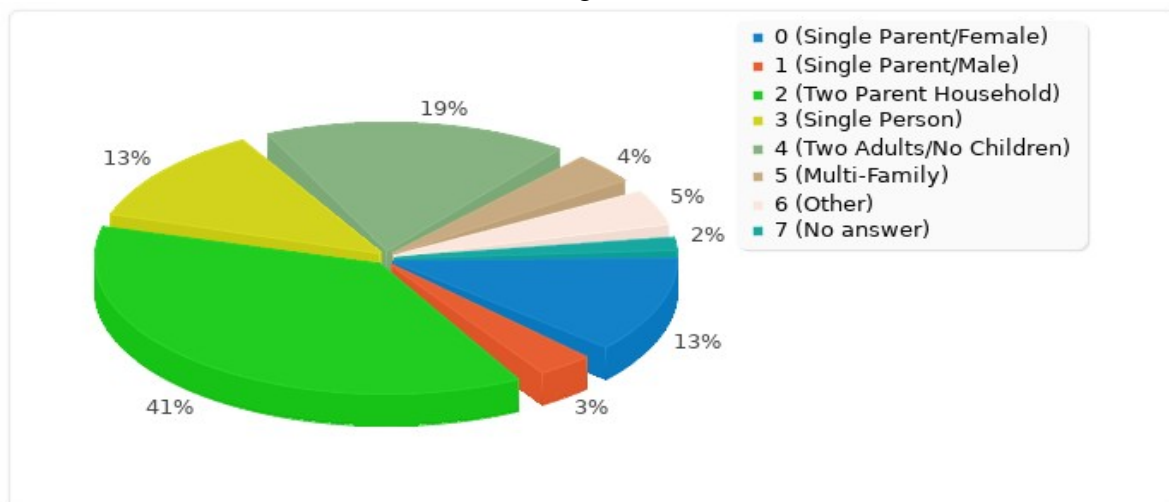
Answer	Count	Percentage
Male (A1)	90	22.28%
Female (A2)	306	75.74%
Other	1	0.25%
No answer	7	1.73%
ID	Response	
324	non-binary	



Summary for D 3  
Household Type

Answer	Count	Percentage
Single Parent/Female (1)	52	12.87%
Single Parent/Male (2)	14	3.47%
Two Parent Household (3)	165	40.84%
Single Person (4)	53	13.12%
Two Adults/No Children (5)	77	19.06%
Multi-Family (6)	17	4.21%
Other	19	4.70%
No answer	7	1.73%

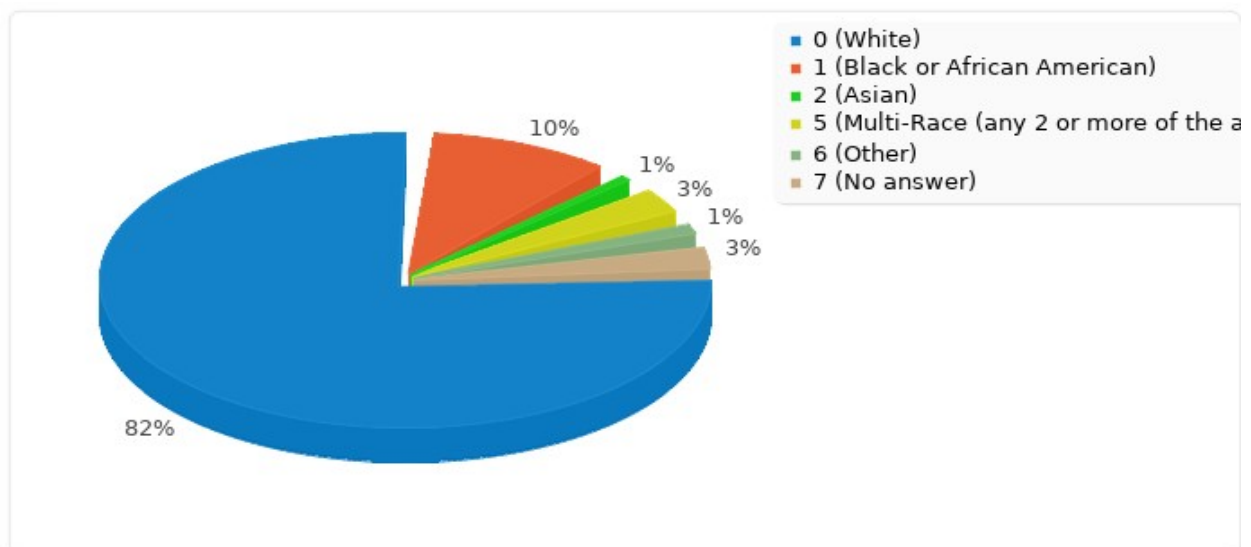
ID	Response
25	Single Parent with one 18 year-old and one 21 year-old
84	Children are grown and out the house 2 parents
86	Single...with tons of God kids & nieces and nephews
130	Two parent household with adult child staying most of the time with her two children
150	Grandparents
199	Grandmother raising grandson
225	Widow
254	2 Adults with 2 Grown children (empty nesters)
258	Retired couple
281	Two Parent, One income
285	rehab facility
324	single parent/non-binary
350	Adult grandchild in home
403	helping raise niece and nephew
415	3 Adult Roommates
416	married couple/adult son living in home
419	have my disabled adult niece with me and I am disabled as well. We live with my disabled brother and my 59 yr. old boyfriend
	I am 48
447	Two adults/children on occasion
490	Two Adults with Young Adult child still at home



Summary for D 4  
Race

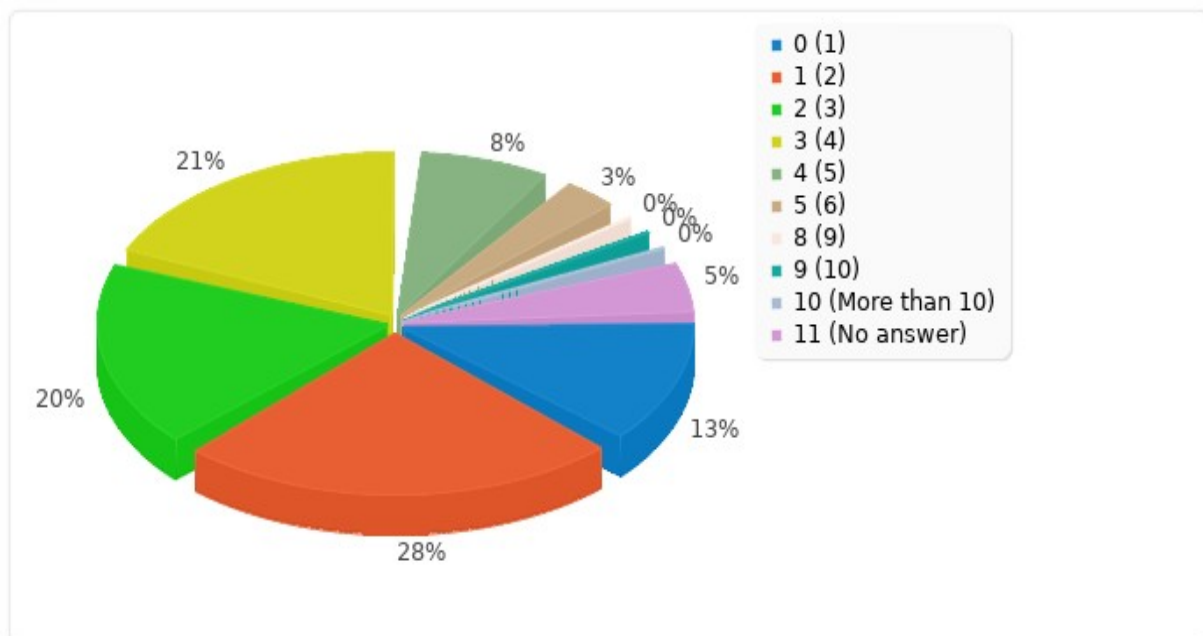
Answer	Count	Percentag
White (1)	331	81.93%
Black or African American (2)	42	10.40%
Asian (3)	3	0.74%
American Indian or Alaskan Native (4)	0	0.00%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (5)	0	0.00%
Multi-Race (any 2 or more of the above) (6)	12	2.97%
Other	5	1.24%
No answer	11	2.72%

ID	Response
193	Hispanic
419	most of us are white my niece has some Mexican in her



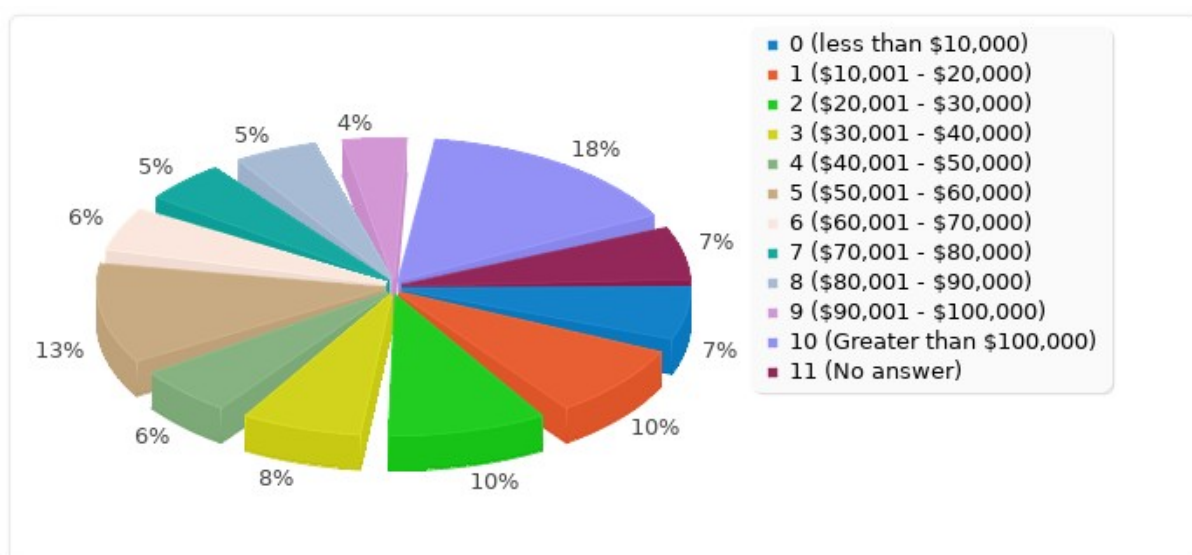
Summary for D 5  
Number of People Living in Your Home

Answer	Count	Percentage
1 (1)	54	13.37%
2 (2)	112	27.72%
3 (3)	82	20.30%
4 (4)	84	20.79%
5 (5)	33	8.17%
6 (6)	14	3.47%
7 (7)	0	0.00%
8 (8)	0	0.00%
9 (9)	1	0.25%
10 (10)	1	0.25%
More than 10 (11)	1	0.25%
No answer	22	5.45%



Summary for D 6  
Yearly Household Income

Answer	Count	Percentage
less than \$10,000 (1)	28	6.93%
\$10,001 - \$20,000 (2)	39	9.65%
\$20,001 - \$30,000 (3)	42	10.40%
\$30,001 - \$40,000 (4)	32	7.92%
\$40,001 - \$50,000 (5)	26	6.44%
\$50,001 - \$60,000 (6)	53	13.12%
\$60,001 - \$70,000 (7)	23	5.69%
\$70,001 - \$80,000 (8)	22	5.45%
\$80,001 - \$90,000 (9)	22	5.45%
\$90,001 - \$100,000 (10)	17	4.21%
Greater than \$100,000 (11)	72	17.82%
No answer	28	6.93%

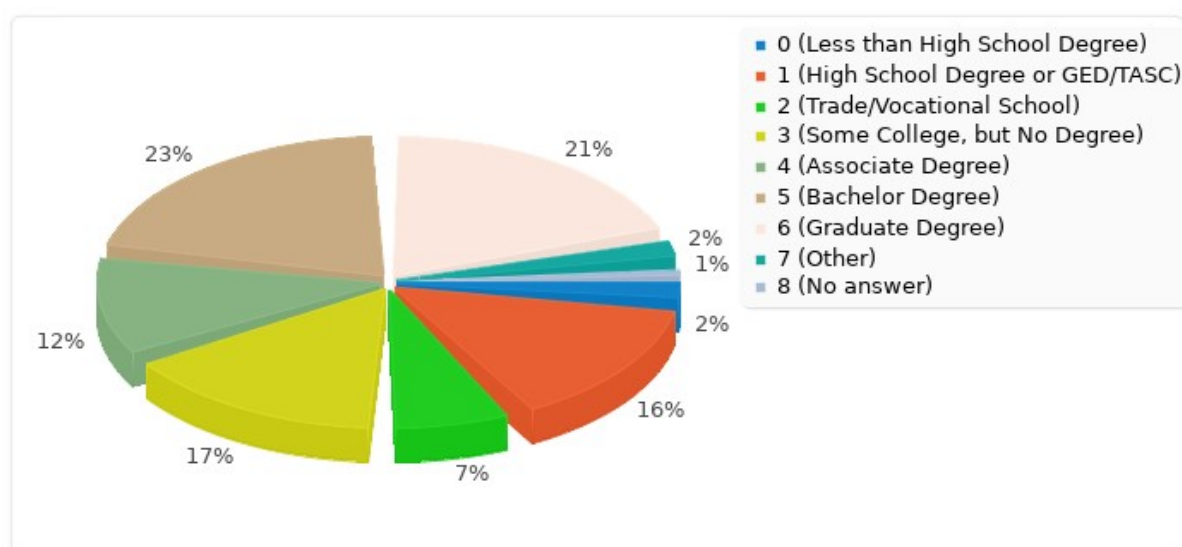




Summary for D 7  
Highest Level of Education

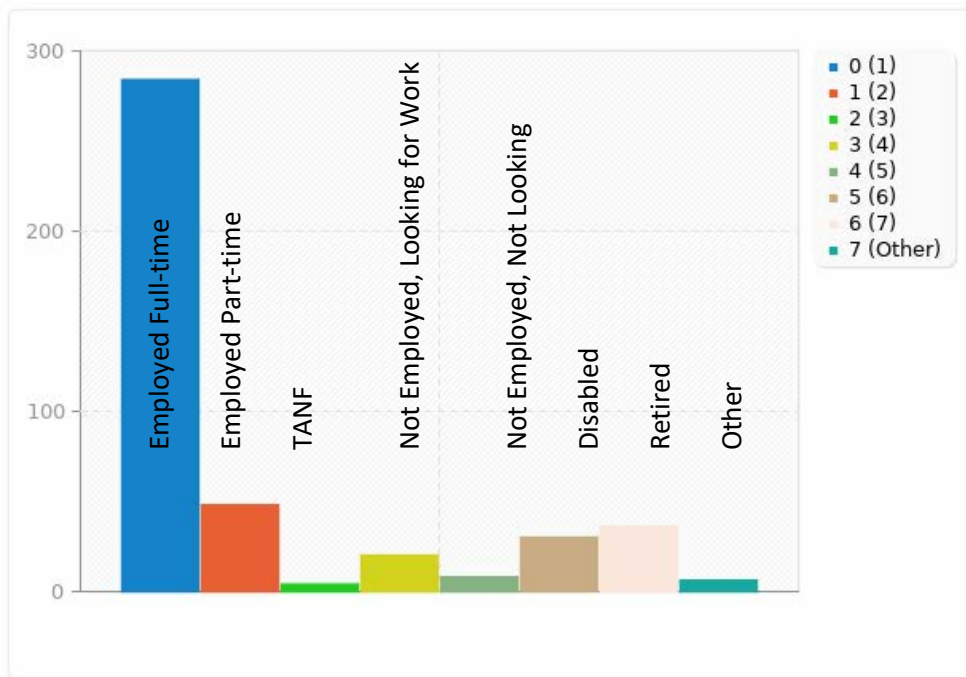
Answer	Count	Percentage
Less than High School Degree (1)	8	1.98%
High School Degree or GED/TASC (2)	63	15.59%
Trade/Vocational School (3)	29	7.18%
Some College, but No Degree (4)	67	16.58%
Associate Degree (5)	49	12.13%
Bachelor Degree (6)	92	22.77%
Graduate Degree (7)	85	21.04%
Other	8	1.98%
No answer	3	0.74%

ID	Response
79	Doctorate
138	Masters
226	Master's degree
367	in college full time
418	Military
419	my brother and my boyfriend both have degrees I have some collage and a cert. in web design my nice just grad. High School
449	I have a high school degree, a trade school certificate, and some college with no degree



Summary for D 8  
Source(s) of Income

Employed Full-Time	284	70.30%
Employed Part-Time	48	11.88%
TANF	4	0.99%
Not Employed, Looking for Work	20	4.95%
Not Employed, Not Looking for	8	1.98%
Disabled	30	7.43%
Retired	36	8.91%
Other	6	1.49%



## Source of Income Responses

ID	Response
24	Mountain State ESC
27	Full-time employee
32	I have a full-time job.
33	HRDF/ Power Park
42	State of WV
59	RN
62	Traveling Phlebotomist
64	Business owner
66	Dow
70	Yes
72	Therapist
78	Full-time job
84	Self
88	Project Supervisor
90	Workforce Development Board
98	Employed in Marketing field
99	RSLWC
105	self
120	Womencare, Inc., dba Familycare Health Centers
126	One person
127	Dept. of Ed
128	Fayette County DHHR and Electronics Specialty
129	Family Care
132	Social work
137	Licensed Practical Nurse
142	Employed
144	SWVHS
157	Full-time job
162	Lotus Healthcare
179	Deanna Seacrist
180	KCS
181	KCS
182	KCS
183	KCS TEACGER
185	TEACHER KCS
188	Teacher
189	KCS
190	TEACHER KCS
191	Teacher KCS
192	Teacher
194	KCS Teacher
196	KCS
200	KCS
201	KCS

202	Kanawha County Schools
204	Both parents work full-time
207	reduced hours COVID 19 and 30 no pay transferred job
209	Marshall Sloan
218	Kanawha County Schools
219	Yes
225	Boone County Schools
227	teacher
229	Boone County Schools
230	Boone County Schools
231	Boone County Schools
232	State of WV
235	teacher
236	Marshall Health
237	Marshall Health
239	1
242	DHHR
243	Nurse
244	husband
246	40 hrs. Weekly
250	Boone County Community Organization
252	Self
253	Self employed
254	RN
262	Licensed Independent Clinical Social Worker
264	Job
275	Workforce WV
282	Sleep Lab
284	Husband 40+hours a week
294	Security
296	Valley Health
313	Edgewood Summit
317	Husband
321	Mission WV
335	Yes
336	USPS
337	HUSBAND
341	Lab
344	2
347	Legal Aid of WV
350	all 3 work
354	Husband works, wife in college
355	Kroger
359	Kanawha County Ambulance
369	Spouse
382	Management and Operating Solutions
383	Clay Senior

384	Home daycare
401	DHHR 28,500/year, wife works as a supervisor for an out-of-county ems service 55k/yr.
403	Prester Center for Mental Health
404	WV DHHR
413	WV DHHR
415	Putnam County Aging Program, Inc.
417	Home health care
420	Kanawha County Schools
422	Teacher
423	Kanawha County Schools
425	\$898.00
426	Marshall Health
427	17,000
428	Academia, public health
430	Retired
431	ECCAT Paraprofessional Sharon Dawes Elementary
442	Board of Education
445	FMRS
447	New River Parents as Teachers
453	Kanawha County Schools
455	full time job
462	Adult Protective Services/Kanawha County DHHR
467	Department of Justice
474	School
480	Yes
493	CVS pharmacy
495	SS Peter and Paul Catholic School
504	County commission
505	The Wheelhouse
509	RN
510	husband
514	Kanawha County Schools
29	Work
30	AmeriCorps
34	Need to turn 18 yrs. old.
47	Outer limits- 15-20 Hrs. per week
49	Footlocker
98	Seasonal position at WV Power Ballpark
111	Home Health
157	Extra part time job as well
167	The bucket
168	The bucket
171	Build-A-Bear Workshop
209	Karley Morris
230	Director of Music at Ascension Catholic Church
244	me

246	20+ hours weekly
268	Contract work
276	Taco bell
284	Me 16-30 hours a week
307	I am part time while in school.
318	Retail
337	MYSELF
356	Part time tutor
369	Self, but off work because of a work injury. No income for 3 months, no Workers Comp pay.
430	Nope
450	Team WV
480	Yes
512	part-time is all needed
324	400
380	Food stamps
50	6/19/2021 unemployment exhausted
101	need a job
102	Mo
177	seeking work
216	Looking for work at home jobs or temporary or seasonal gig jobs or marketing jobs that pay by the job and you only have to go out to work away from home while marketing or advertising for a day or two or so that I can have more time at home with my child because I also do not have a vehicle of my own but during those good jobs or marketing and advertising jobs I can get a ride from my grandmother reliable transportation to get those jobs done
340	Health and transport is not good
371	Yea
430	Disabled
197	Stay at home mom
286	full time student
308	Father
357	I am currently enrolled in college, and I don't want to overcomplicate life!
44	I am a victim of a violent assault that occurred in 2002 resulting in a lifetime sentence of a brain injury mild traumatic head injury
86	MS & lupus
162	Husband has been disabled since 2009
199	SSI
239	1
363	SS
367	case pending review
401	permeant military disability 41,000/yr.
419	I am disabled blind, but work at Putnam aging Program PT Office Asst.
436	receive SSI
467	VA
488	Vascular; Circulation and Diabetes

490	Husband receives SSDI. I'm unable to work but didn't get SSDI and don't qualify for SSI due to husband's income
496	I get SSI and my mother is bed fast with stage 4 lung cancer
502	Disabled...wife works for Chemical Company.
503	Aww
32	I am retired but, need to work.
62	Retired Military
126	One person
239	1
254	State Trooper Back to work full time as a teacher
258	Social security
300	Have been retired for six years
305	within the last year
500	Retired
502	Retired due to disability.
216	Kidney problems (was told to get disability from my doctor at age 14 because of my kidney problem have had one kidney surgery and do not know if I need to sign up for disability or not.



# 2021-2022 Community Needs Assessment

Boone County

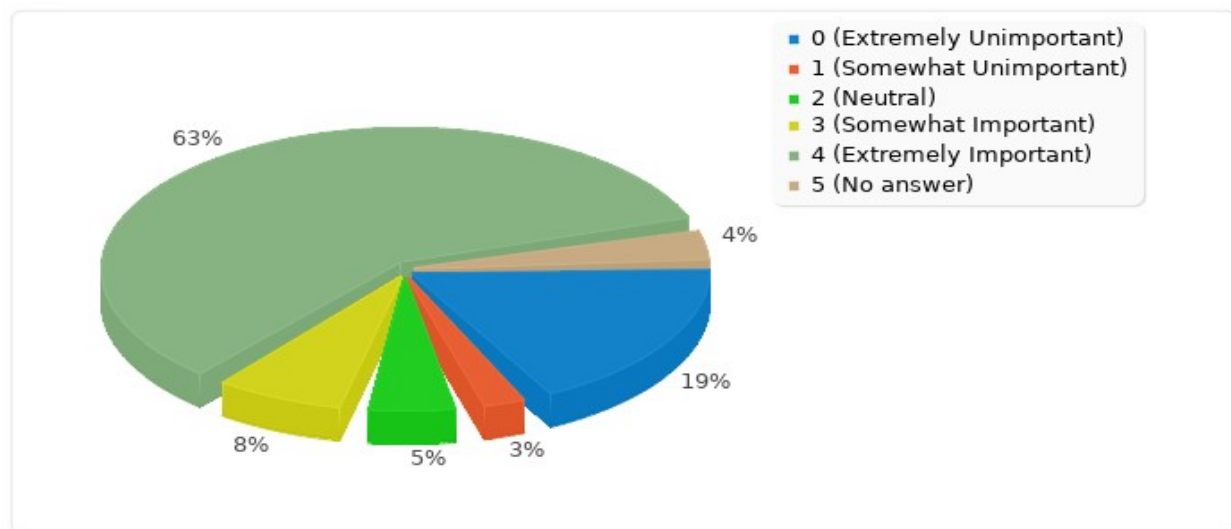


## Survey Summary

## Summary for Boone 1

How important is the issue of EMPLOYMENT to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	15	18.75%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	2	2.50%
Neutral (L003)	4	5.00%
Somewhat Important (L004)	6	7.50%
Extremely Important (L005)	5	62.50%
No answer	3	3.75%



## Summary for Boone 2

What are the EMPLOYMENT needs in Your County?

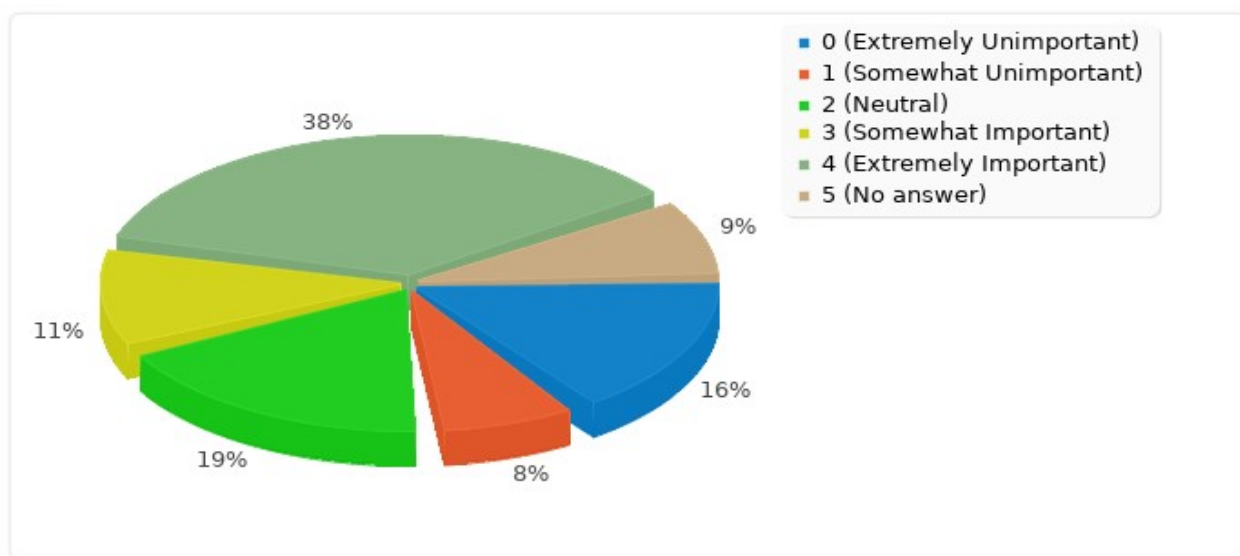
Answer	Count	Percentage
Good paying job opportunities for adults (1)	53	94.64%
Youth employment opportunities (2)	31	55.36%
Opportunities to open businesses in the community (3)	32	57.14%
Other	3	5.36%

ID	Response
232	Training
242	transportation to employment
499	Just hire with medical issues

## Summary for Boone 3

How important is the issue of CHILD CARE to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	13	16.25%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	6	7.50%
Neutral (L003)	15	18.75%
Somewhat Important (L004)	9	11.25%
Extremely Important (L005)	30	37.50%
No answer	7	8.75%



## Summary for Boone 4

What are the CHILD CARE needs in Your County?

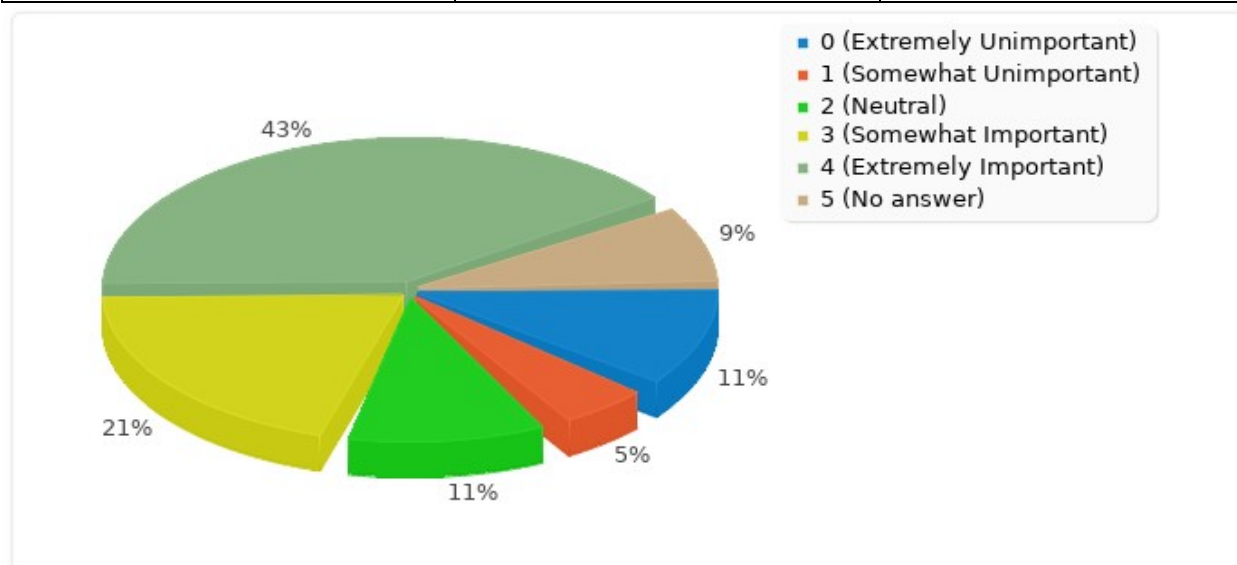
Answer	Count	Percentage
Affordable daycare services (1)	30	76.92%
Quality daycare services (2)	29	74.36%
Supervised after school youth activities (3)	32	82.05%
Other	3	7.69%

ID	Response
242	Boone County only has 1 daycare open
263	VERY limited day care facilities- There are no daycares in the Seth, Racine, Comfort, and surrounding areas.
496	no kids

## Summary for Boone 5

How important is the issue of HOUSING to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	9	11.25%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	4	5.00%
Neutral (L003)	9	11.25%
Somewhat Important (L004)	17	21.25%
Extremely Important (L005)	34	42.50%
No answer	7	8.75%



## Summary for Boone 6

What are the HOUSING needs in Your County?

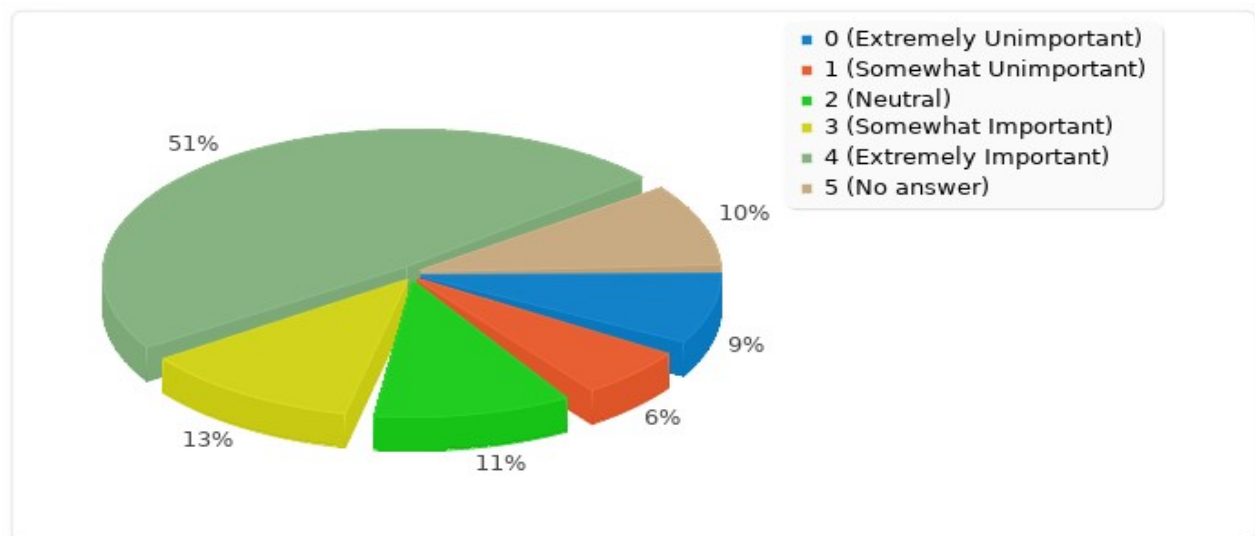
Answer	Count	Percentage
Availability of quality housing (1)	36	70.59%
Access to affordable housing (2)	36	70.59%
Community Safety (3)	33	64.71%
Home Safety and Repair (4)	36	70.59%

ID	Response
32	Low-cost housing for the homeless
500	Food

## Summary for Boone 7

How important is the issue of TRANSPORTATION to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	7	8.75%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	5	6.25%
Neutral (L003)	9	11.25%
Somewhat Important (L004)	10	12.50%
Extremely Important (L005)	41	51.25%
No answer	8	10.00%



## Summary for Boone 8

What are the TRANSPORTATION needs in Your County?

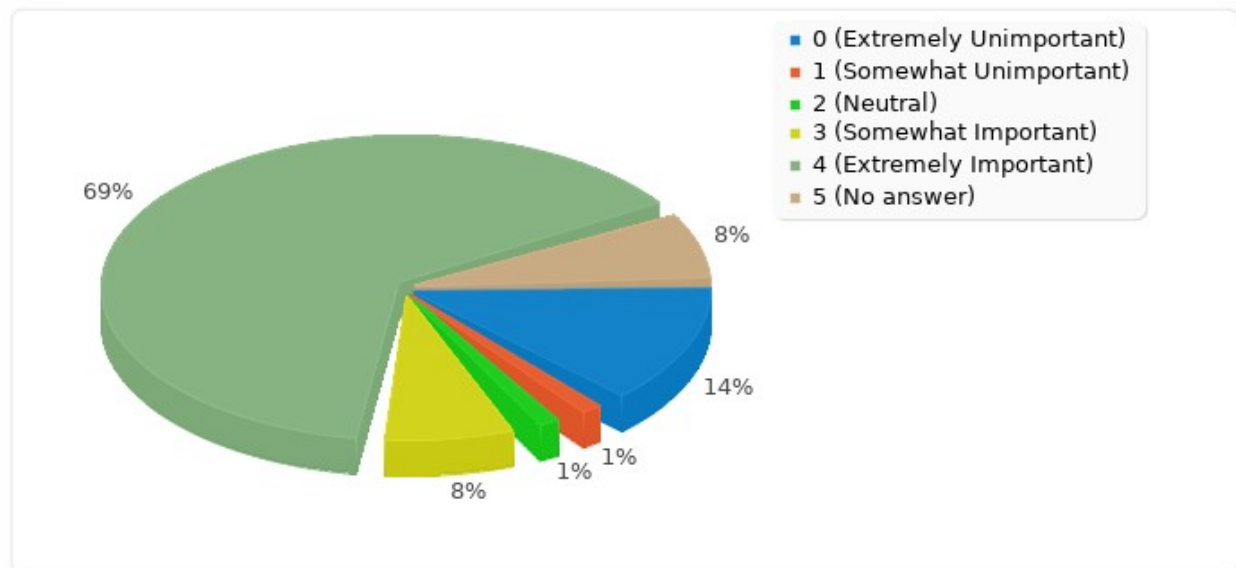
Answer	Count	Percentage
Access to private transportation (1)	28	54.90%
Vehicle Safety and Repair (2)	27	52.94%
Public Transportation Options (3)	44	86.27%
Other	2	3.92%

ID	Response
221	daily public transport for persons to go to work that do not have their license
250	transportation for seniors dr. appointments

## Summary for Boone 9

How important is the issue of EDUCATION to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	11	13.75%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	1	1.25%
Neutral (L003)	1	1.25%
Somewhat Important (L004)	6	7.50%
Extremely Important (L005)	55	68.75%
No answer	6	7.50%



## Summary for Boone 10

What are the EDUCATION needs in Your County?

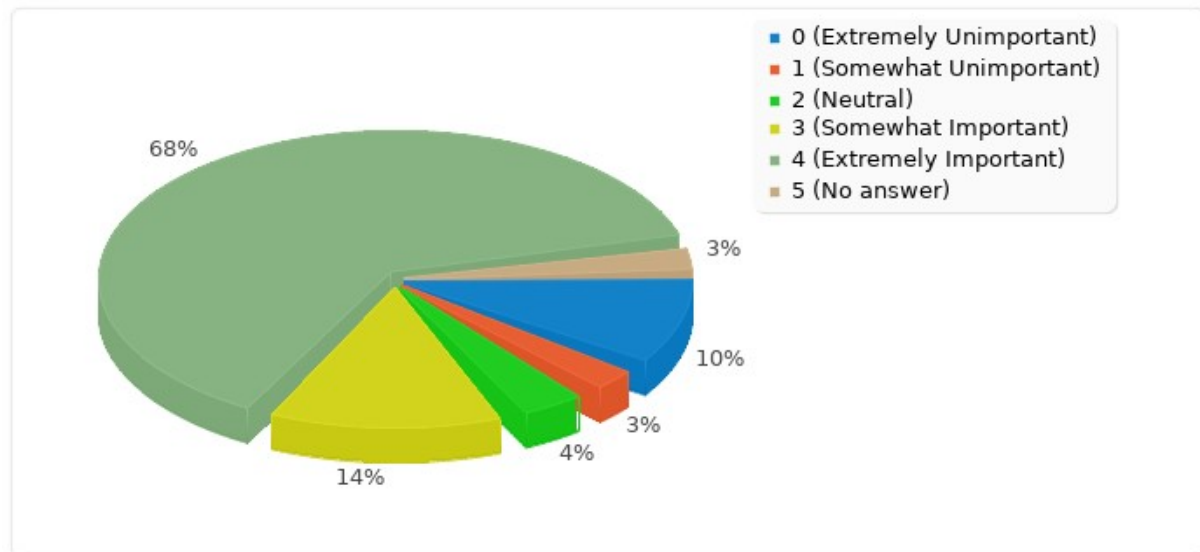
Answer	Count	Percentage
Quality of public-school education (1)	41	67.21%
Public school safety (2)	24	39.34%
Access to Adult GED Programs (3)	34	55.74%
Access to early childhood education (ages 0 – 3 years old) (4)	27	44.26%
Access to College Programs (5)	32	52.46%
Access to Training or Technical Assistance to Match Job Market (6)	35	57.38%
Lack of broadband internet/computer/technology skills (7)	48	78.69%
Other	3	4.92%

ID	Response
227	access to parent training for infant/early childhood
496	both elderly
499	Private school funding for children that fall through the cracks of public school

## Summary for Boone 11

How important is the issue of HEALTH to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	8	10.00%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	2	2.50%
Neutral (L003)	3	3.75%
Somewhat Important (L004)	11	13.75%
Extremely Important (L005)	54	67.50%
No answer	2	2.50%



## Summary for Boone 12

What are the HEALTH needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Access to substance use disorder services (1)	35	53.85%
Access to Tobacco Cessation Programs (2)	22	33.85%
Access to Mental Health Services (3)	44	67.69%
Access to medical services (4)	29	44.62%
Affordability of medical services (5)	39	60.00%
Affordability of prescription drugs (6)	45	69.23%
Access to health insurance (7)	34	52.31%
Availability of good grocery stores (8)	41	63.08%
Access to fresh fruits and vegetables (9)	39	60.00%
Availability of parks, recreation facilities and walking or biking trails (10)	33	50.77%
Diabetes (11)	34	52.31%
Obesity (12)	41	63.08%
Other	1	1.54%

ID	Response
499	For everyone that walks through a doctor's door to not be treated as a drug addict because the doc doesn't know what is wrong with the person and have a negative drug test in their hand



# 2021-2022 Community Needs Assessment

## Clay County

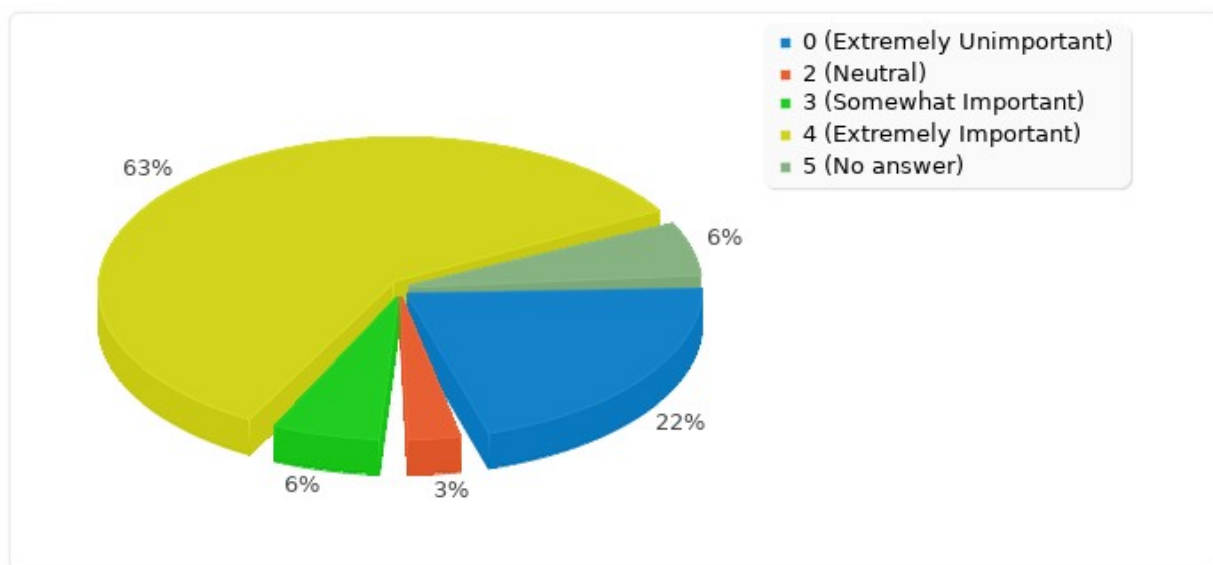


## Survey Summary

## Summary for Clay 1

How important is the issue of EMPLOYMENT to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	7	21.88%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	0	0.00%
Neutral (L003)	1	3.12%
Somewhat Important (L004)	2	6.25%
Extremely Important (L005)	20	62.50%
No answer	2	6.25%



## Summary for Clay 2

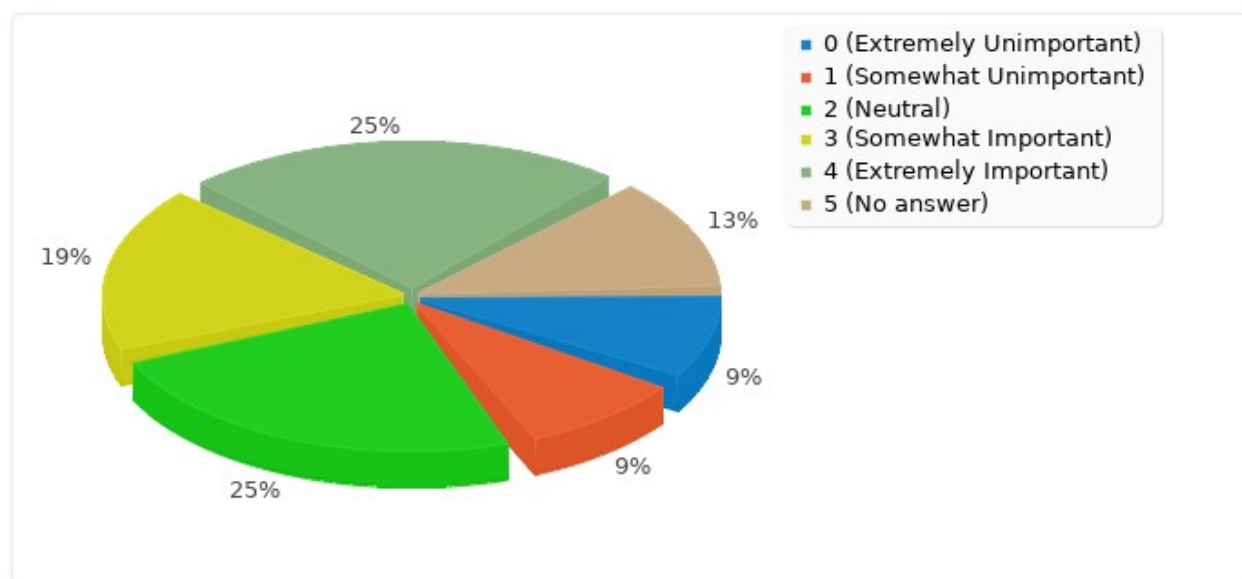
What are the EMPLOYMENT needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Good paying job opportunities for adults (1)	21	95.45%
Youth employment opportunities (2)	15	68.18%
Opportunities to open businesses in the community (3)	16	72.73%
Other	0	0.00%

## Summary for Clay 3

How important is the issue of CHILD CARE to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	3	9.38%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	3	9.38%
Neutral (L003)	8	25.00%
Somewhat Important (L004)	6	8.75%
Extremely Important (L005)	8	25.00%
No answer	4	12.50%



## Summary for Clay 4

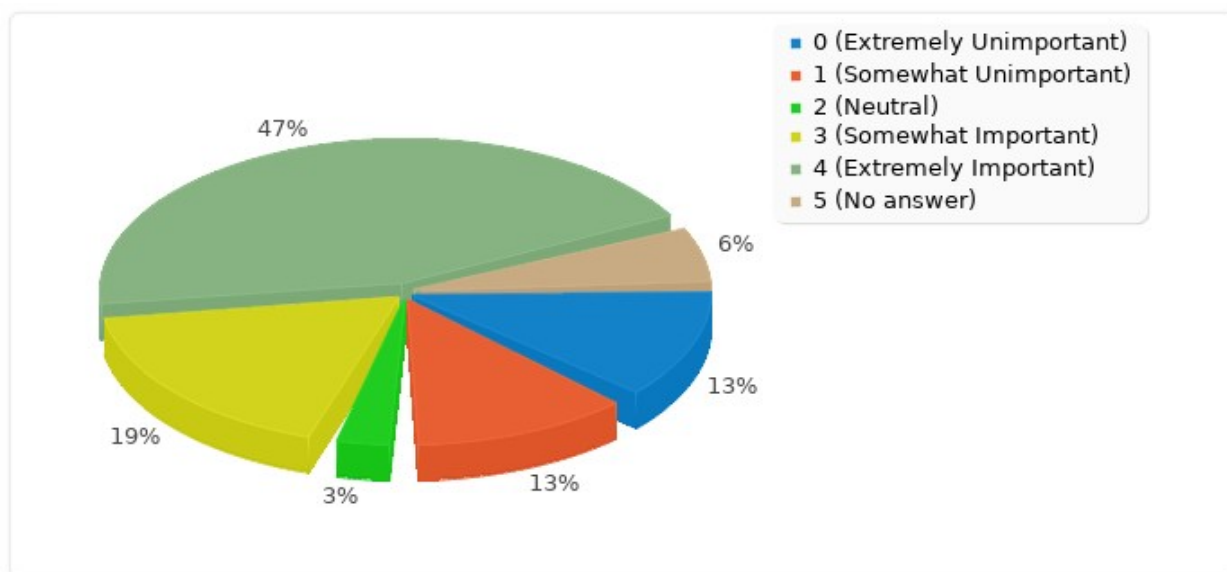
What are the CHILD CARE needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Affordable daycare services (1)	13	92.86
Quality daycare services (2)	11	78.57
Supervised after school youth activities (3)	13	92.86
Other	0	0.00%

## Summary for Clay 5

How important is the issue of HOUSING to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	4	12.50%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	4	12.50%
Neutral (L003)	1	3.12%
Somewhat Important (L004)	6	18.75%
Extremely Important (L005)	15	46.88%
No answer	2	6.25%



## Summary for Clay 6

What are the HOUSING needs in Your County?

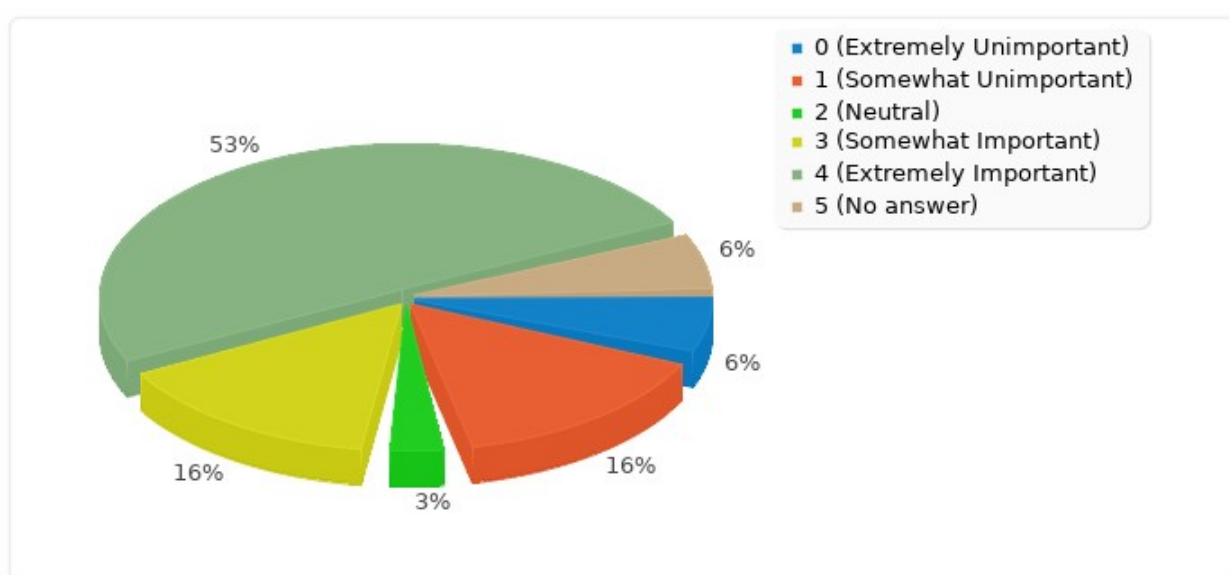
Answer	Count	Percentage
Availability of quality housing (1)	16	76.19%
Access to affordable housing (2)	12	57.14%
Community Safety (3)	14	66.67%
Home Safety and Repair (4)	14	66.67%
Utility Costs (5)	19	90.48%
Other	1	4.76%

ID	Response
210	Water was is 4th highest in state. Elect. price should be illegal. reseller of AEP

## Summary for Clay 7

How important is the issue of TRANSPORTATION to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	2	6.25%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	5	15.62%
Neutral (L003)	1	3.12%
Somewhat Important (L004)	5	15.62%
Extremely Important (L005)	17	53.12%
No answer	2	6.25%



## Summary for Clay 8

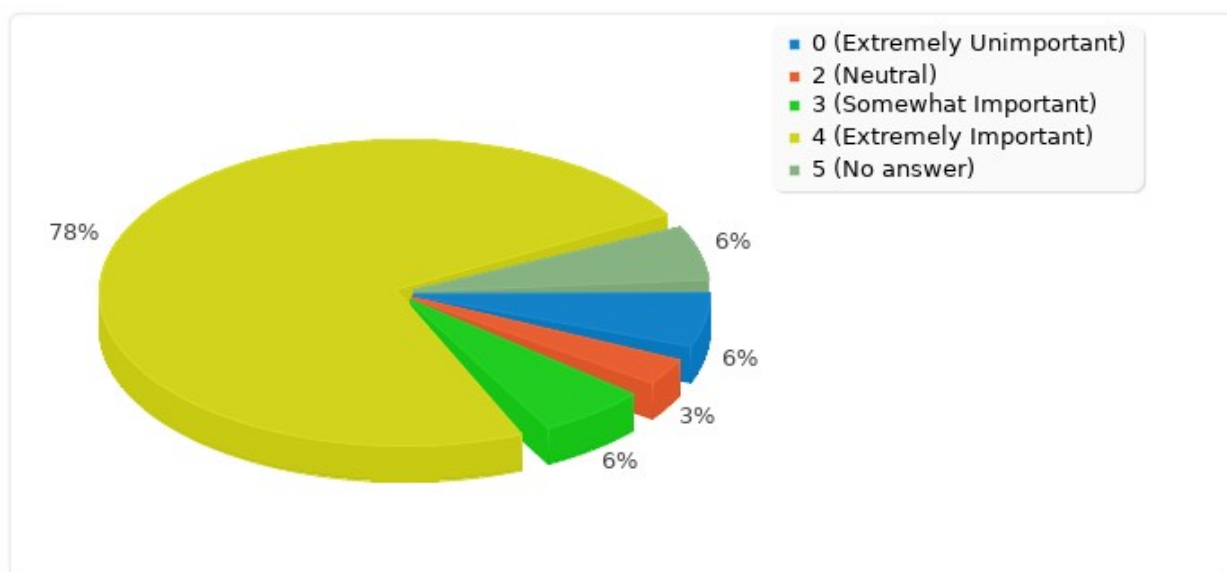
What are the TRANSPORTATION needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Access to private transportation (1)	14	63.64%
Vehicle Safety and Repair (2)	12	54.55%
Public Transportation Options (3)	17	77.27%
Other	0	0.00%

## Summary for Clay 9

How important is the issue of EDUCATION to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	2	6.25%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	0	0.00%
Neutral (L003)	1	3.12%
Somewhat Important (L004)	2	6.25%
Extremely Important (L005)	25	78.12%
No answer	2	6.25%



## Summary for Clay 10

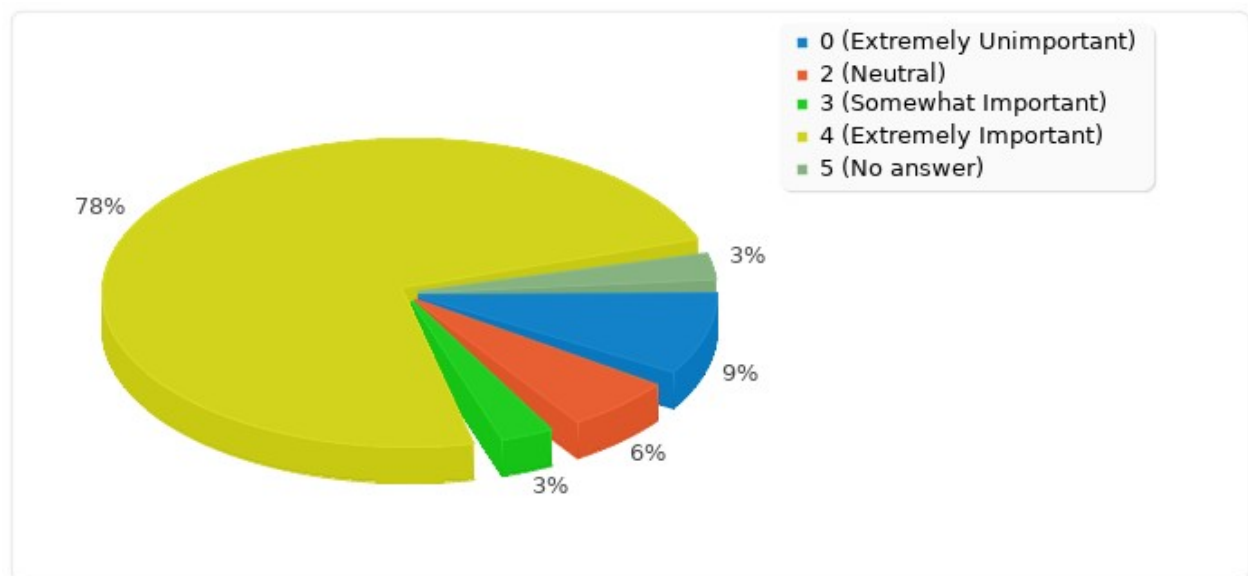
What are the EDUCATION needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Quality of public-school education (1)	17	62.96%
Public school safety (2)	11	40.74%
Access to Adult GED Programs (3)	12	44.44%
Access to early childhood education (ages 0 – 3 years old) (4)	12	44.44%
Access to College Programs (5)	20	74.07%
Access to Training or Technical Assistance to Match Job Market (6)	22	81.48%
Lack of broadband internet/computer/technology skills (7)	21	77.78%
Other	1	3.70%
ID	Response	
210	bandwidth is awful pole connection fees hinder buildout of fiber	

## Summary for Clay 11

How important is the issue of HEALTH to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	3	9.38%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	0	0.00%
Neutral (L003)	2	6.25%
Somewhat Important (L004)	1	3.12%
Extremely Important (L005)	25	78.12%
No answer	1	3.12%



What are the HEALTH needs in Your County?

## Summary for Clay 12

Answer	Count	Percentage
Access to substance use disorder services (1)	19	73.08%
Access to Tobacco Cessation Programs (2)	12	46.15%
Access to Mental Health Services (3)	21	80.77%
Access to medical services (4)	19	73.08%
Affordability of medical services (5)	17	65.38%
Affordability of prescription drugs (6)	17	65.38%
Access to health insurance (7)	14	53.85%
Availability of good grocery stores (8)	22	84.62%
Access to fresh fruits and vegetables (9)	20	76.92%
Availability of parks, recreation facilities and walking or biking trails (10)	15	57.69%
Diabetes (11)	13	50.00%
Obesity (12)	14	53.85%
Other	2	7.69%

ID	Response
210	No healthcare in county after COB except ambulance. one service out of business now
486	Liver transplant spouse Oct 7 21 RX costs are so outrageous



# 2021-2022 Community Needs Assessment

Fayette County

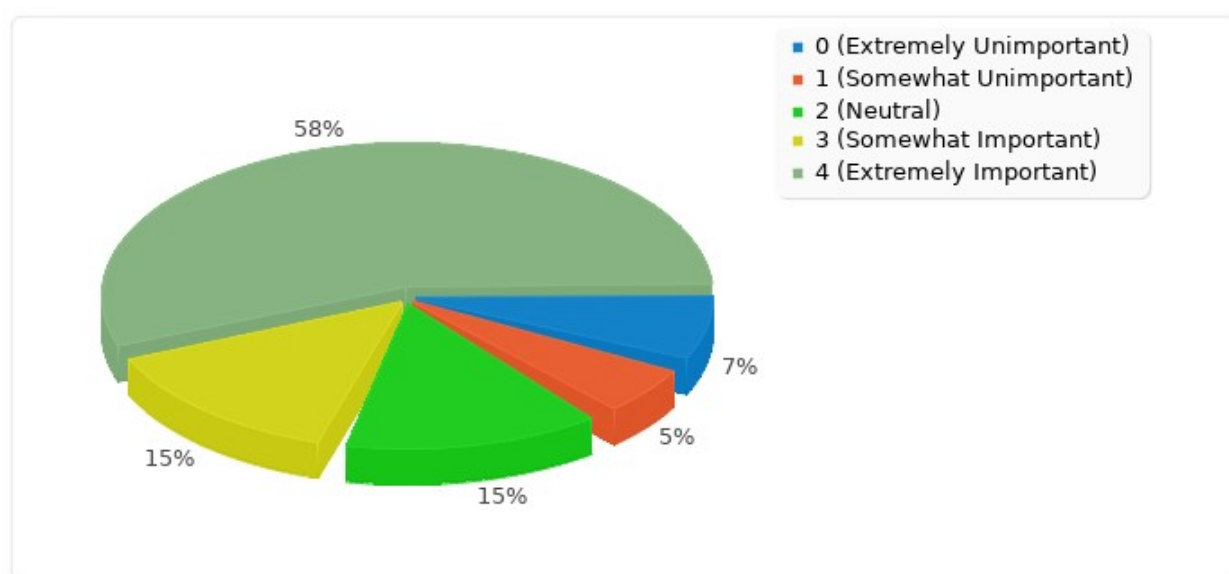


## Survey Summary

## Summary for Fayette 1

How important is the issue of EMPLOYMENT to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	4	7.27%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	3	5.45%
Neutral (L003)	8	14.55%
Somewhat Important (L004)	8	14.55%
Extremely Important (L005)	32	58.18%
No answer	0	0.00%



## Summary for Fayette 2

What are the EMPLOYMENT needs in Your County?

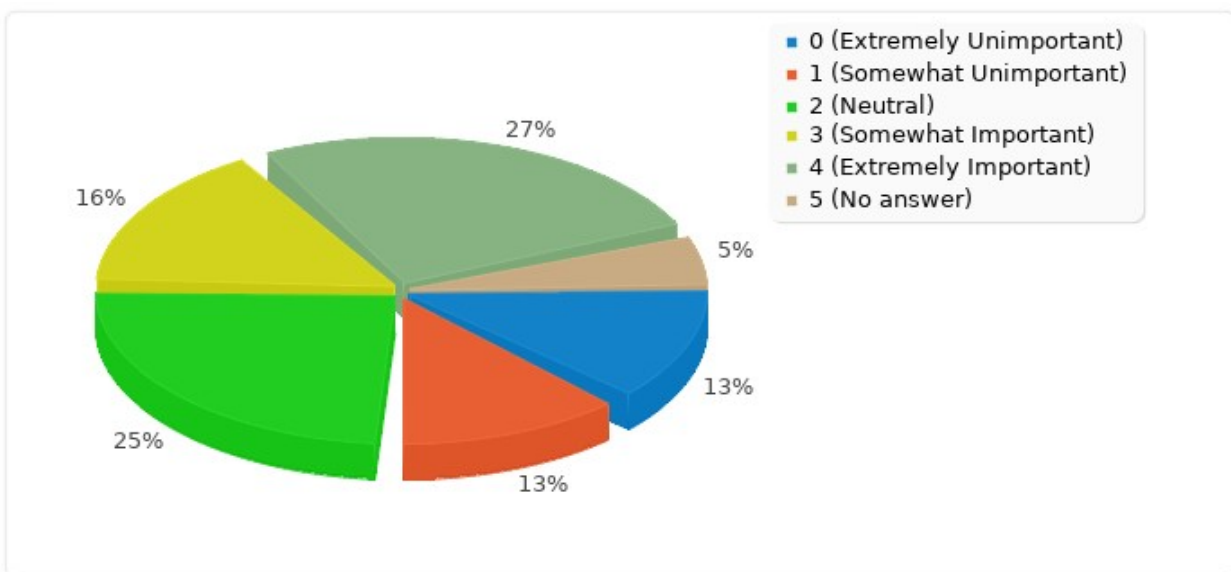
Answer	Count	Percentage
Good paying job opportunities for adults (1)	36	90.00%
Youth employment opportunities (2)	18	45.00%
Opportunities to open businesses in the community (3)	20	50.00%
Other	1	2.50%

ID	Response
128	New industry

## Summary for Fayette 3

How important is the issue of CHILD CARE to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	7	12.73%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	7	12.73%
Neutral (L003)	14	25.45%
Somewhat Important (L004)	9	16.36%
Extremely Important (L005)	15	27.27%
No answer	3	5.45%



## Summary for Fayette 4

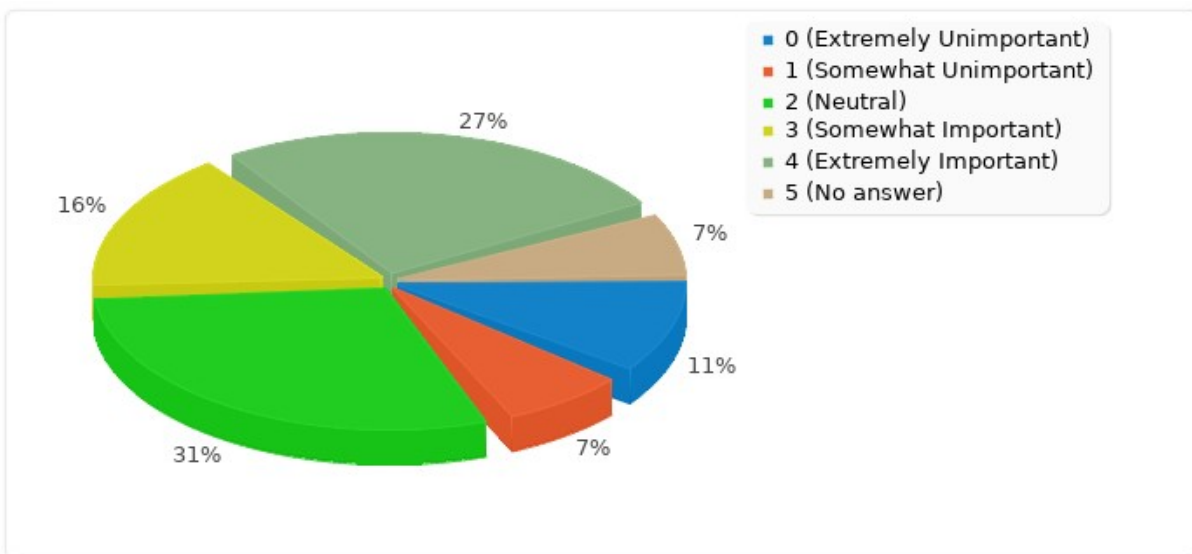
What are the CHILD CARE needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Affordable daycare services (1)	18	75.00%
Quality daycare services (2)	15	62.50%
Supervised after school youth activities (3)	13	54.17%
Other	0	0.00%

## Summary for Fayette 5

How important is the issue of HOUSING to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	6	10.91%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	4	7.27%
Neutral (L003)	17	30.91%
Somewhat Important (L004)	9	16.36%
Extremely Important (L005)	15	27.27%
No answer	4	7.27%



## Summary for Fayette 6

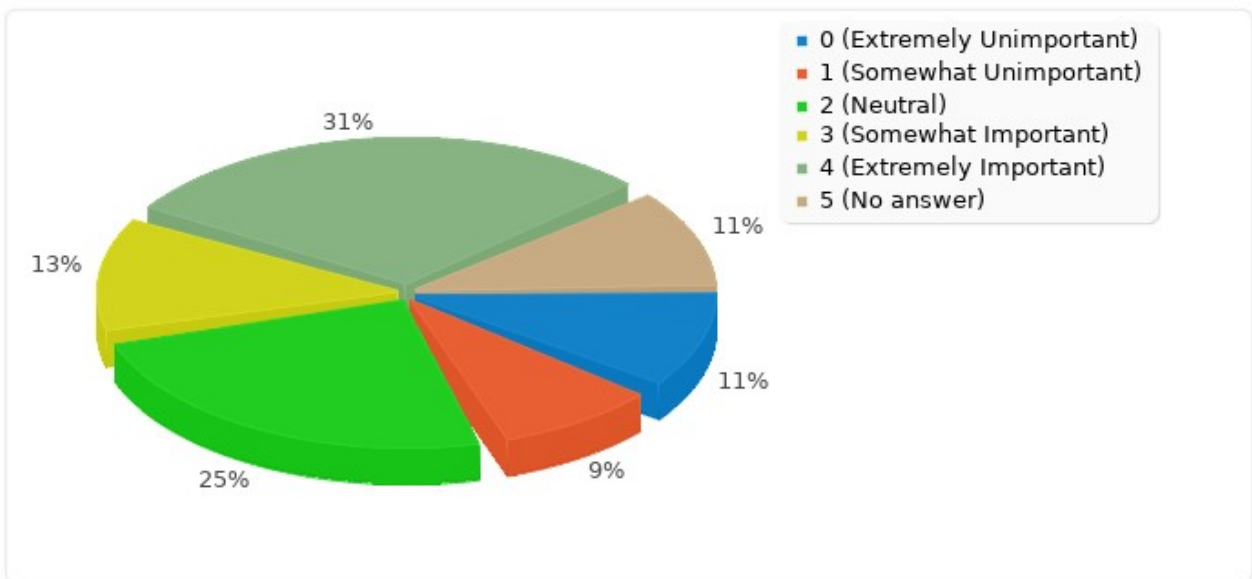
What are the HOUSING needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Availability of quality housing (1)	13	54.17%
Access to affordable housing (2)	16	66.67%
Community Safety (3)	13	54.17%
Home Safety and Repair (4)	10	41.67%
Utility Costs (5)	13	54.17%
Other	0	0.00%

## Summary for Fayette 7

How important is the issue of TRANSPORTATION to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	6	10.91%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	5	9.09%
Neutral (L003)	14	25.45%
Somewhat Important (L004)	7	12.73%
Extremely Important (L005)	17	30.91%



## Summary for Fayette 8

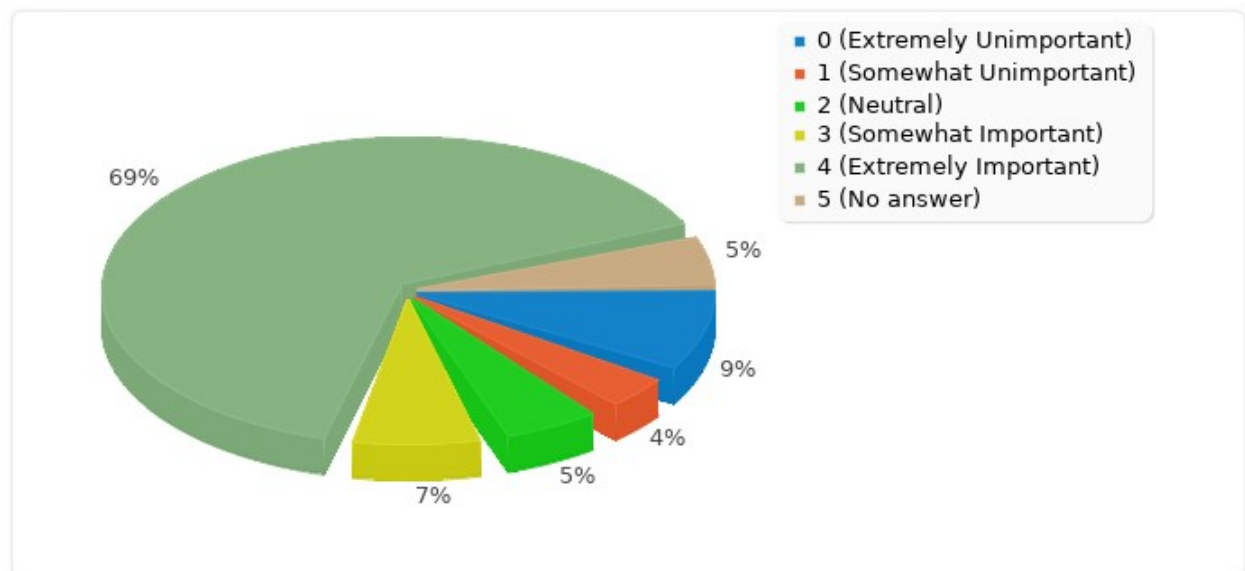
What are the TRANSPORTATION needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Access to private transportation (1)	10	41.67%
Vehicle Safety and Repair (2)	11	45.83%
Public Transportation Options (3)	19	79.17%
Other	0	0.00%

## Summary for Fayette 9

How important is the issue of EDUCATION to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	5	9.09%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	2	3.64%
Neutral (L003)	3	5.45%
Somewhat Important (L004)	4	7.27%
Extremely Important (L005)	38	69.09%
No answer	3	5.45%



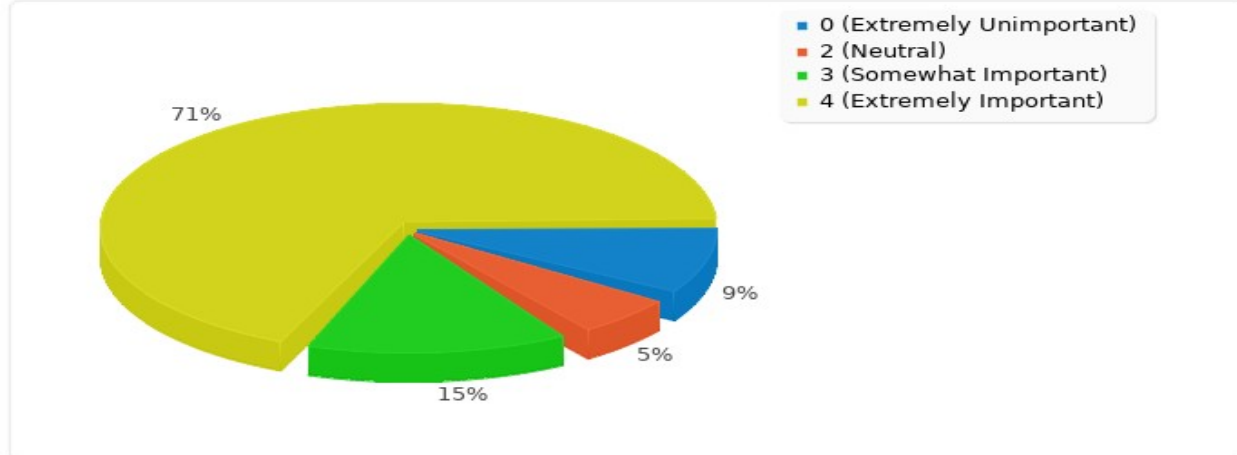
## Summary for Fayette 10

What are the EDUCATION needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Quality of public-school education (1)	35	83.33%
Public school safety (2)	16	38.10%
Access to Adult GED Programs (3)	10	23.81%
Access to early childhood education (ages 0 – 3 years old) (4)	16	38.10%
Access to College Programs (5)	21	50.00%
Access to Training or Technical Assistance to Match Job Market (6)	20	47.62%
Lack of broadband internet/computer/technology skills (7)	28	66.67%
Other	0	0.00%

Summary for Fayette 11  
How important is the issue of HEALTH to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	5	9.09%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	0	0.00%
Neutral (L003)	3	5.45%
Somewhat Important (L004)	8	14.55%
Extremely Important (L005)	39	70.91%
No answer	0	0.00%



Summary for Fayette 12  
What are the HEALTH needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Access to substance use disorder services (1)	25	53.19%
Access to Tobacco Cessation Programs (2)	11	23.40%
Access to Mental Health Services (3)	29	61.70%
Access to medical services (4)	20	42.55%
Affordability of medical services (5)	33	70.21%
Affordability of prescription drugs (6)	28	59.57%
Access to health insurance (7)	24	51.06%
Availability of good grocery stores (8)	26	55.32%
Access to fresh fruits and vegetables (9)	29	61.70%
Availability of parks, recreation facilities & walking or biking trails (10)	19	40.43%
Diabetes (11)	21	44.68%
Obesity (12)	27	57.45%
Other	2	4.26%

ID	Response
262	health literacy
508	access to education on proper nutrition and health

# 2021-2022 Community Needs Assessment

Kanawha County



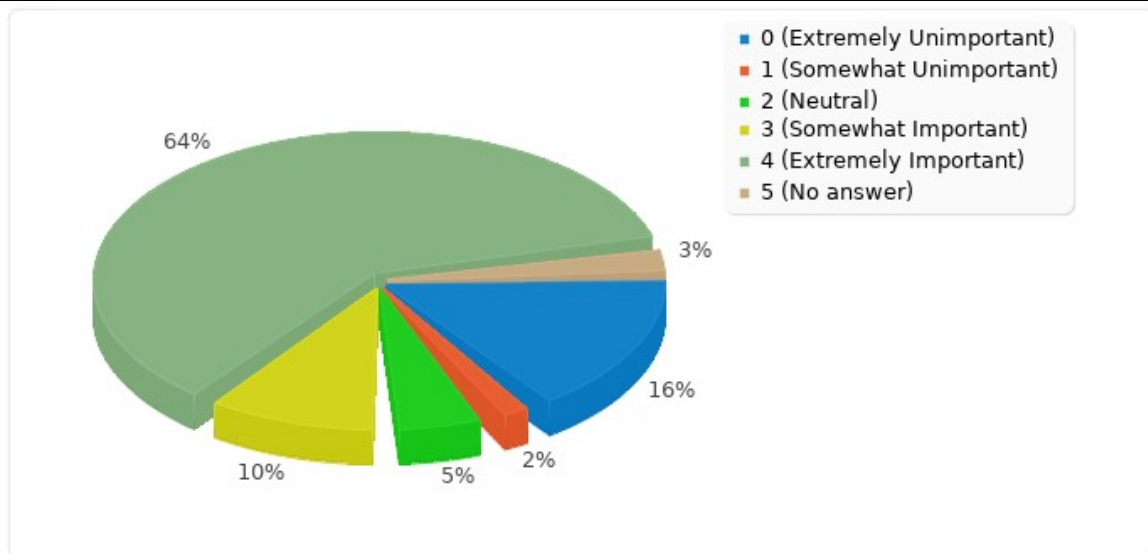
Survey Summary



## Summary for Kanawha 1

How important is the issue of EMPLOYMENT to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	32	16.33%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	3	1.53%
Neutral (L003)	10	5.10%
Somewhat Important (L004)	20	10.20%
Extremely Important (L005)	126	64.29%
No answer	5	2.55%



## Summary for Kanawha 2

What are the EMPLOYMENT needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Good paying job opportunities for adults (1)	134	91.78%
Youth employment opportunities (2)	66	45.21%
Opportunities to open businesses in the community (3)	66	45.21%
Other	17	11.64%

Kanawha Employment Comments on Following Page

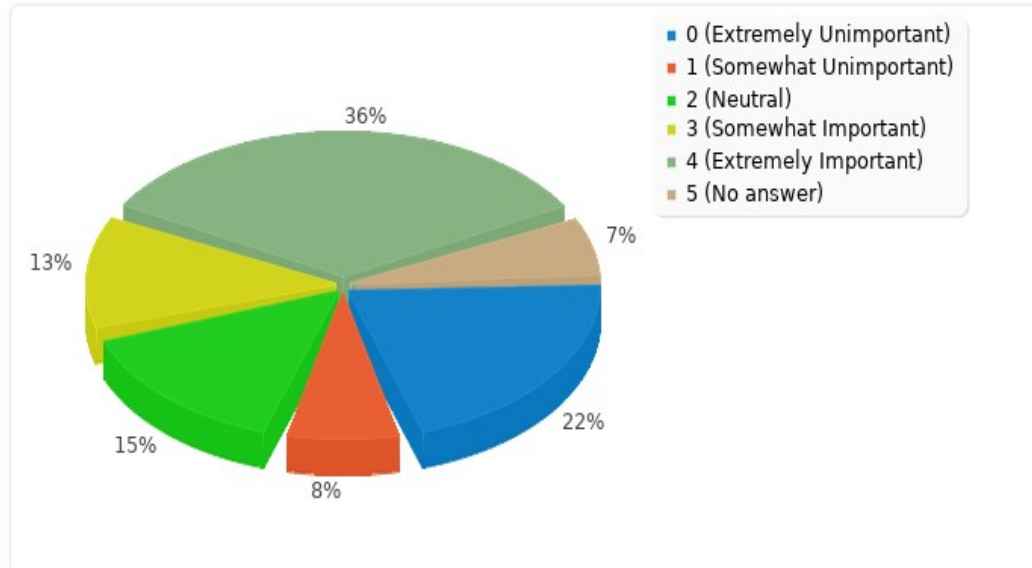
## Kanawha Employment Comments

<b>ID</b>	<b>Response</b>
44	IC opportunities & Talent Casting
49	More non-profit for ex-offenders
68	Benefits to go along with those positions
85	Also jobs for our youth
92	Manufacturing Plant Jobs
95	Getting people to work, work ethics, quality child care
108	All of the above
109	Seniors' jobs
157	Stable and secure living wages wish benefits
193	people that want to work
216	More gig jobs and seasonal work type jobs or advertising jobs
272	Employment for justice impacted individuals
275	Maternity leave
419	good paying jobs for disabled adults
420	People working and wanting to work
423	Workers to apply and work
449	Jobs that offer ways to move up to better possibilities

## Summary for Kanawha 3

How important is the issue of CHILD CARE to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	43	21.94%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	15	7.65%
Neutral (L003)	30	15.31%
Somewhat Important (L004)	25	12.76%
Extremely Important (L005)	70	35.71%
No answer	13	6.63%



## Summary for Kanawha 4

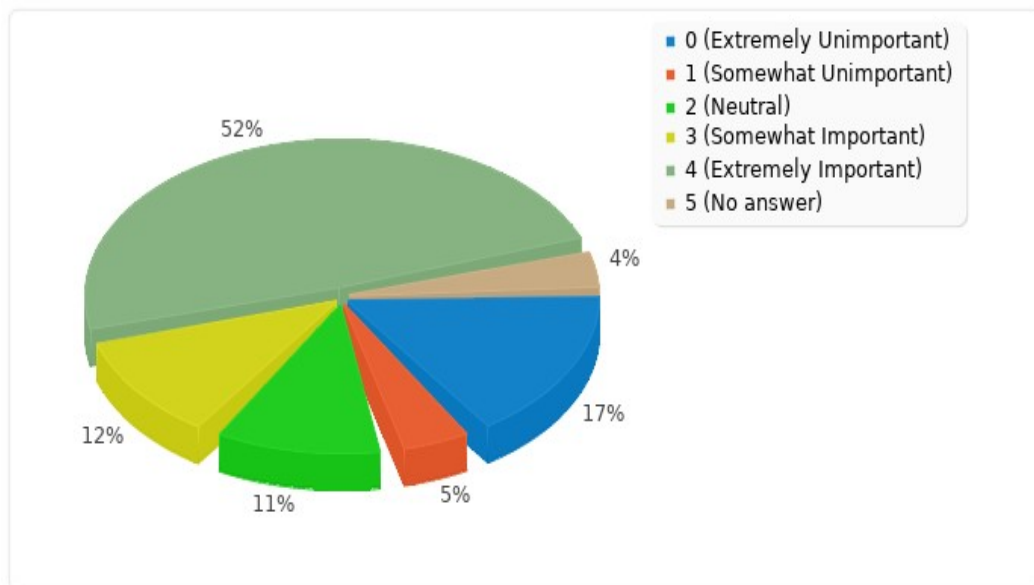
What are the CHILD CARE needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Affordable daycare services (1)	77	81.05%
Quality daycare services (2)	62	65.26%
Supervised after school youth activities (3)	62	65.26%
Other	6	6.32%

ID	Response
44	Are too many people are receiving Social Services in the full-time career I live in Kanawha County which is a very drug-dependent area and not conducive to my own lifestyle normal families
91	don't know
252	Access to high quality care without waitlists
420	More available and after school for Preschool
423	Aftercare for 3-4 year-olds
472	Drop-in centers

Summary for Kanawha 5  
How important is the issue of HOUSING to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	33	16.84%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	9	4.59%
Neutral (L003)	22	11.22%
Somewhat Important (L004)	23	11.73%
Extremely Important (L005)	101	51.53%
No answer	8	4.08%



Summary for Kanawha 6  
What are the HOUSING needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Availability of quality housing (1)	71	57.26%
Access to affordable housing (2)	89	71.77%
Community Safety (3)	61	49.19%
Home Safety and Repair (4)	67	54.03%
Utility Costs (5)	91	73.39%
Other	7	5.65%

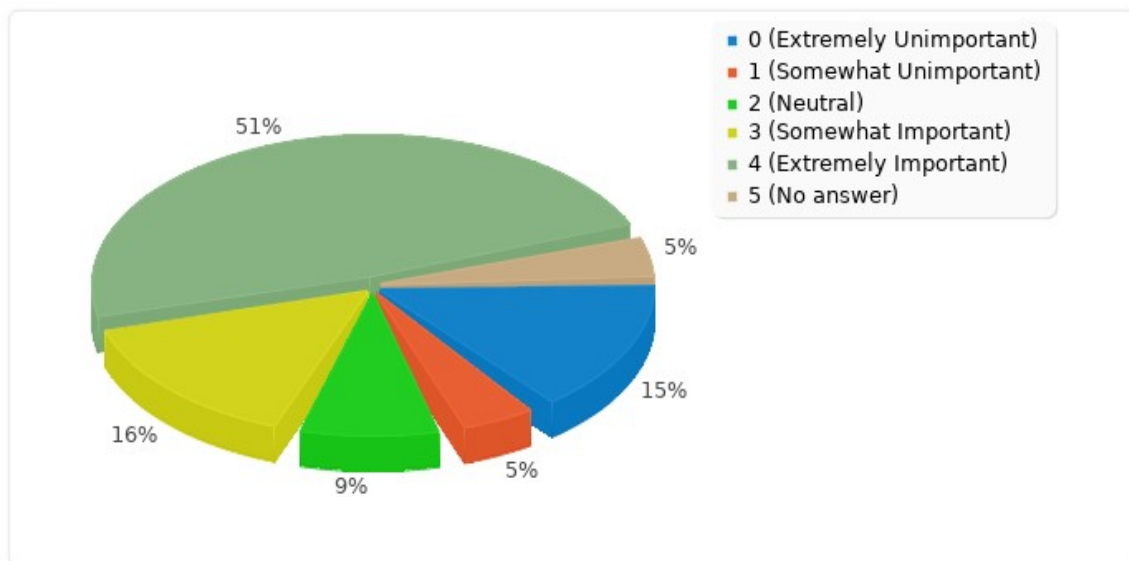
  

ID	Response
216	All utility costs are out the roof and need lowered to wear families and low-income families can afford to pay their utility bills point blank.
252	Reliable internet
272	Housing for individuals with felonies
375	legal services for evictions and other housing issues
420	Charleston Housing maintaining their properties according to residents
423	Marinating rental properties by landlords
472	help for hoarders

## Summary for Kanawha 7

How important is the issue of TRANSPORTATION to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	30	15.31%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	9	4.59%
Neutral (L003)	17	8.67%
Somewhat Important (L004)	31	15.82%
Extremely Important (L005)	100	51.02%
No answer	9	4.59%



## Summary for Kanawha 8

What are the TRANSPORTATION needs in Your County?

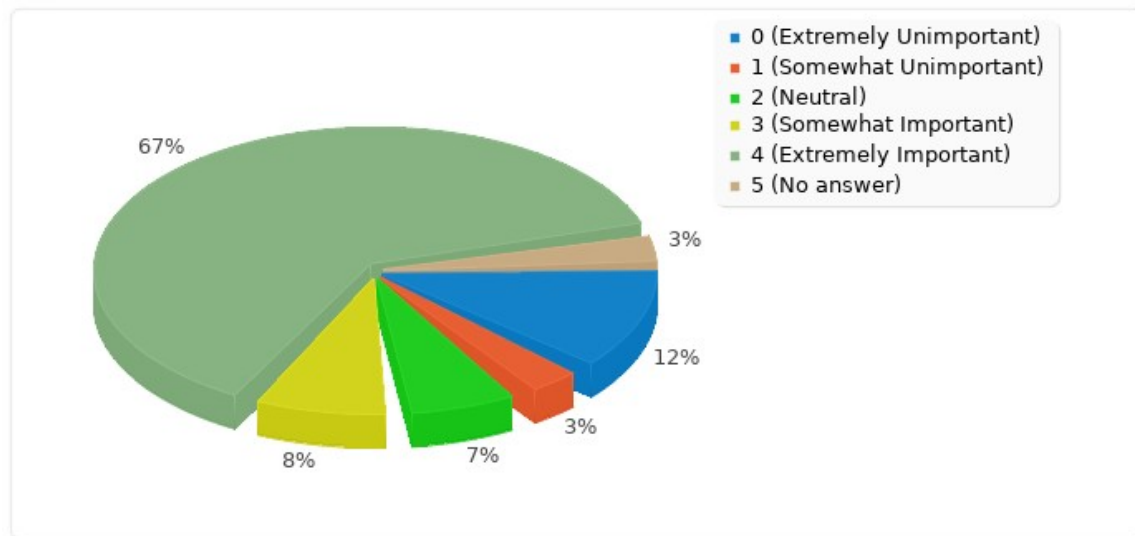
Answer	Count	Percentage
Access to private transportation (1)	74	56.49%
Vehicle Safety and Repair (2)	79	60.31%
Public Transportation Options (3)	86	65.65%
Other	7	5.34%

ID	Response
49	24 Hr. transportation so overnight workers can travel
157	Terribly maintained roads
272	There are few reliable options for transportation for those reentering society following incarceration. It is difficult to find housing close to the bus line, and Logisticare/Modivcare is not a reliable alternative. Other vendors should be able to provide transportation and receive payment without having to go through Modivcare.
419	free or very cheap transportation for disabled people
420	Covering more remote areas
423	More options for rural services
462	The availability of transportation to those who live in very rural areas.

## Summary for Kanawha 9

How important is the issue of EDUCATION to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	24	12.24%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	6	3.06%
Neutral (L003)	13	6.63%
Somewhat Important (L004)	16	8.16%
Extremely Important (L005)	131	66.84%
No answer	6	3.06%



## Summary for Kanawha 10

What are the EDUCATION needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Quality of public-school education (1)	92	62.59%
Public school safety (2)	71	48.30%
Access to Adult GED Programs (3)	49	33.33%
Access to early childhood education (ages 0-3 years old) (4)	59	40.14%
Access to College Programs (5)	76	51.70%
Access to Training or Technical Assistance to Match Job Market (6)	87	59.18%
Lack of broadband internet/computer/technology skills (7)	93	63.27%
Other	8	5.44%

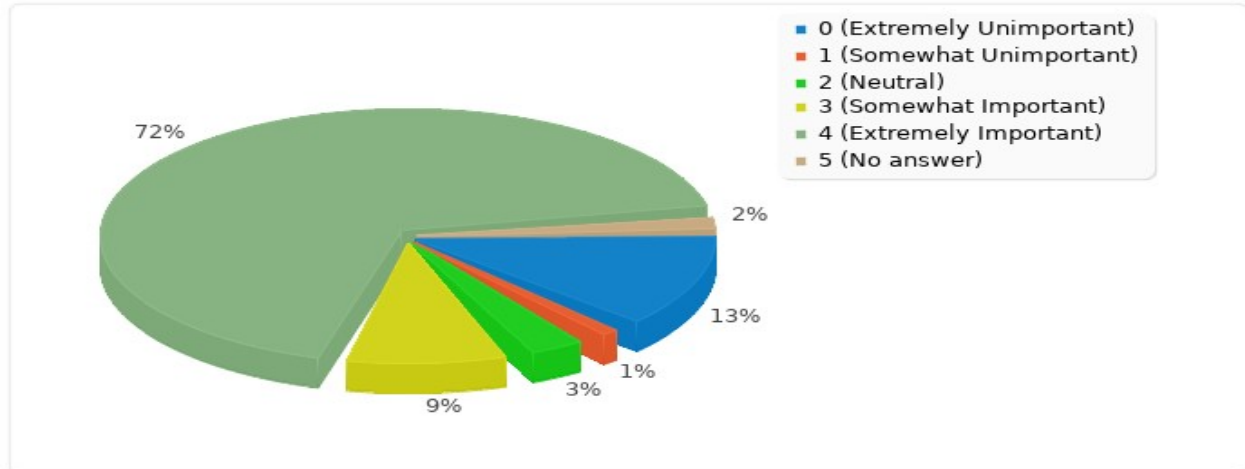
Kanawha Education Comments are on the following page.

## Kanawha Education Comments

<b>ID</b>	<b>Response</b>
21	Opportunities for work advancement without college
34	Teachers lack technology skills
96	preparation for these opportunities
216	Need more work at home jobs for individuals who have children and cannot afford childcare expenses or do not trust child care expenses and need to work at home in order to get paid so they could pay their bills and their rent
272	Training and education services need to be expanded for service industries that are not limited by the school system days/hours. For individuals to seek certification through one of DOE career centers, there is only one time/year they can start the program. There should be rolling starts to all programming to accommodate individuals in different types of situations. (Coming out of incarceration, needing to work a full-time job in addition to participating in training)
375	legal services for kids with disabilities
423	No Charter Schools
462	Training or education for those who want to work but have learning disabilities or who cannot read or write. Also, basic life skills like managing money, paying bills, doing taxes, balancing a checkbook, etc.

Summary for Kanawha 11  
How important is the issue of HEALTH to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	25	12.76%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	2	1.02%
Neutral (L003)	6	3.06%
Somewhat Important (L004)	18	9.18%
Extremely Important (L005)	142	72.45%
No answer	3	1.53%



What are the HEALTH needs in Your County?  
Summary for Kanawha 12

Answer	Count	Percentage
Access to substance use disorder services (1)	70	43.75%
Access to Tobacco Cessation Programs (2)	50	31.25%
Access to Mental Health Services (3)	110	68.75%
Access to medical services (4)	76	47.50%
Affordability of medical services (5)	111	69.38%
Affordability of prescription drugs (6)	105	65.62%
Access to health insurance (7)	87	54.37%
Availability of good grocery stores (8)	93	58.13%
Access to fresh fruits and vegetables (9)	91	56.88%
Availability of parks, recreation facilities and walking or biking trails (10)	77	48.12%
Diabetes (11)	57	35.62%
Obesity (12)	78	48.75%
Other	10	6.25%

Kanawha Health Comments on the following page.



## Health Comments

<b>ID</b>	<b>Response</b>
49	More healthy Choices
67	Vacating parks so that we can enjoy them again & not worry about them being taken over by street people
179	Eyeglasses and dental care
216	Need more psychology/anxiety professional doctor care and help for young adults that I've had anxiety and blood pressure problems since childhood
252	Affordable health insurance for small businesses
376	Asthma, COPD
419	lower costing dental places
420	Well stocked grocery stores
430	Stroke victim
462	Programs to help people learn how to prepare and cook healthy foods. Meal preparation. Food storage for fresh foods.

# 2021-2022 Community Needs Assessment

Putnam County

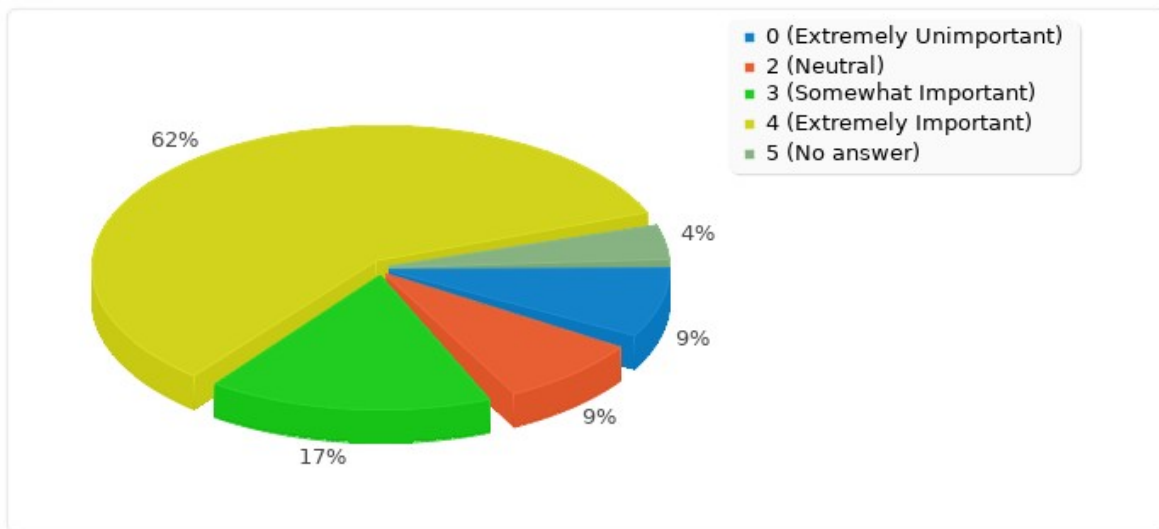


Survey Summary

## Summary for Putnam 1

How important is the issue of EMPLOYMENT to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	4	8.51%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	0	0.00%
Neutral (L003)	4	8.51%
Somewhat Important (L004)	8	17.02%
Extremely Important (L005)	29	61.70%
No answer	2	4.26%



## Summary for Putnam 2

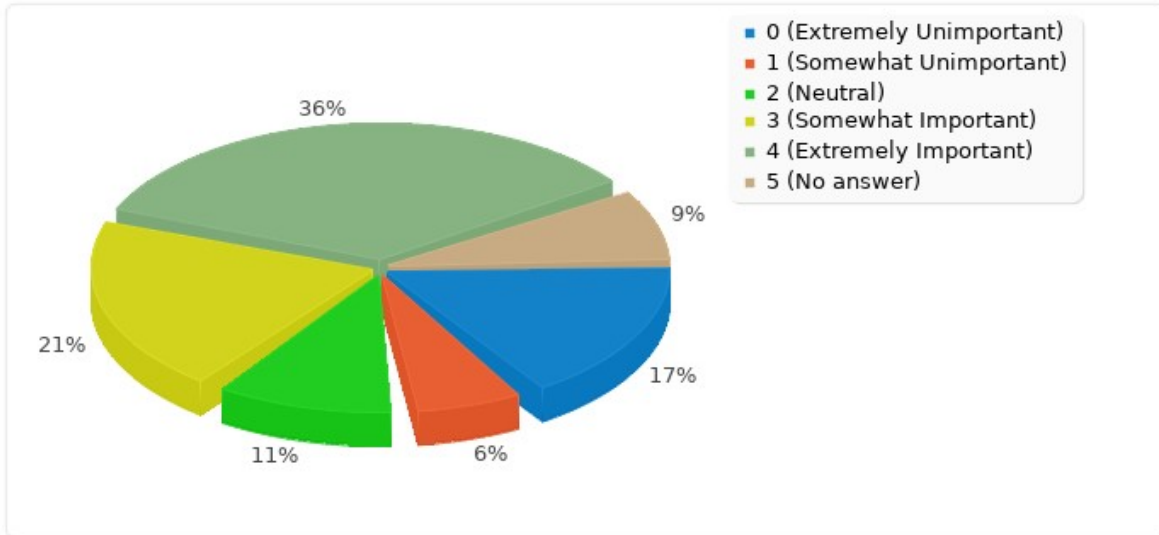
What are the Employment Needs in your county?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Good paying job opportunities for adults (1)	32	86.49%
Youth employment opportunities (2)	17	45.95%
Opportunities to open businesses in the community (3)	18	48.65%
Other	5	13.51%

ID	Response
25	Not many well-paying opportunities
144	Assisting small business owners
244	people willing to work
309	Getting people to apply and show up to work has been an issue over the past year or so
321	Hearing Impaired/Disability Job opportunities

Summary for Putnam 3  
How important is the issue of CHILD CARE to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	8	17.02%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	3	6.38%
Neutral (L003)	5	10.64%
Somewhat Important (L004)	10	21.28%
Extremely Important (L005)	17	36.17%
No answer	4	8.51%



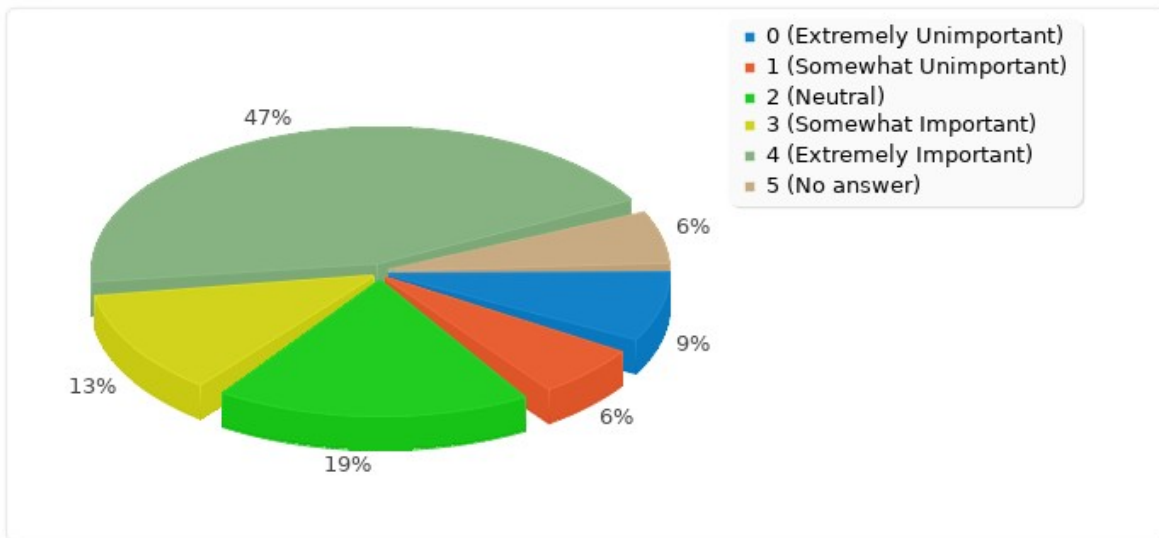
Summary for Putnam 4  
What are the CHILD CARE needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Affordable daycare services (1)	21	77.78%
Quality daycare services (2)	22	81.48%
Supervised after school youth activities (3)	17	62.96%
Other	2	7.41%

ID	Response
25	My grandson has to stay with a babysitter instead of a daycare service
321	child care for kids with disabilities

Summary for Putnam 5  
How important is the issue of HOUSING to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	4	8.51%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	3	6.38%
Neutral (L003)	9	19.15%
Somewhat Important (L004)	6	12.77%
Extremely Important (L005)	22	46.81%
No answer	3	6.38%



Summary for Putnam 6  
What are the HOUSING needs in Your County?

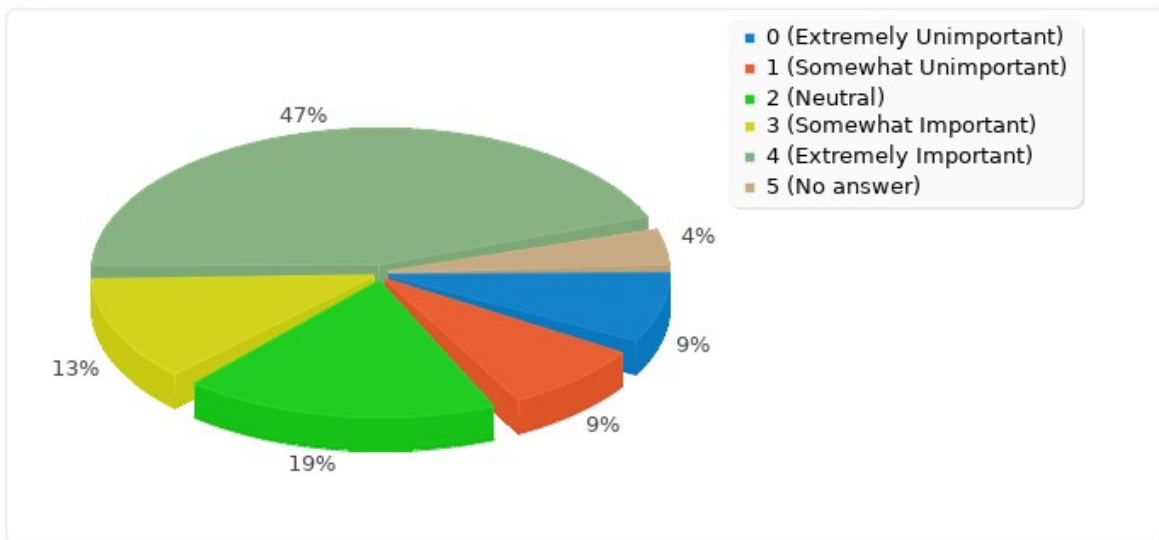
Answer	Count	Percentage
Availability of quality housing (1)	18	64.29%
Access to affordable housing (2)	22	78.57%
Community Safety (3)	12	42.86%
Home Safety and Repair (4)	18	64.29%
Utility Costs (5)	21	75.00%
Other	1	3.57%

ID	Response
321	Affordable Housing, not just apartments

## Summary for Putnam 7

How important is the issue of TRANSPORTATION to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	4	8.51%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	4	8.51%
Neutral (L003)	9	19.15%
Somewhat Important (L004)	6	12.77%
Extremely Important (L005)	22	46.81%
No answer	2	4.26%



## Summary for Putnam 8

What are the TRANSPORTATION needs in Your County?

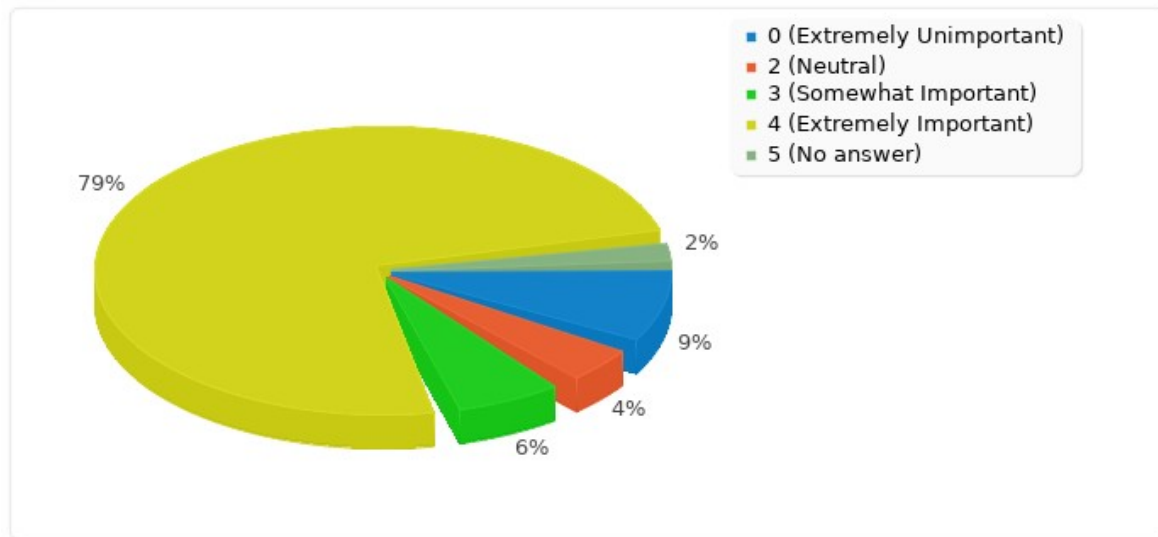
Answer	Count	Percentage
Access to private transportation (1)	11	39.29%
Vehicle Safety and Repair (2)	13	46.43%
Public Transportation Options (3)	22	78.57%
Other	1	3.57%

ID	Response
125	No public transportation

## Summary for Putnam 9

How important is the issue of EDUCATION to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	4	8.51%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	0	0.00%
Neutral (L003)	2	4.26%
Somewhat Important (L004)	3	6.38%
Extremely Important (L005)	37	78.72%
No answer	1	2.13%



## Summary for Putnam 10

What are the EDUCATION needs in Your County?

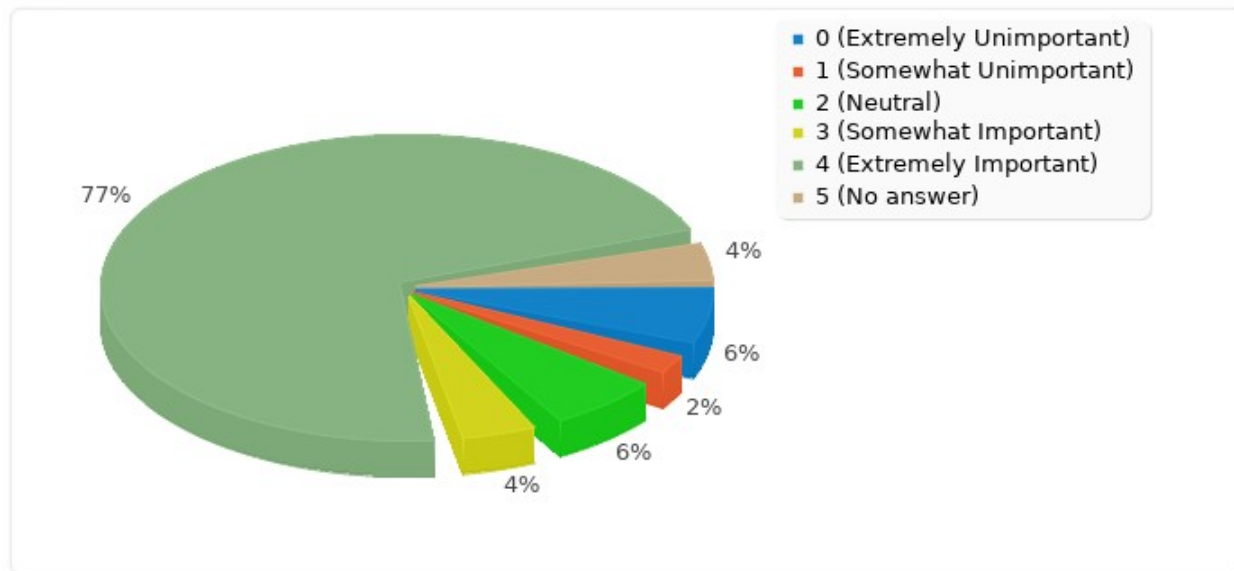
Answer	Count	Percentage
Quality of public-school education (1)	22	55.00%
Public school safety (2)	21	52.50%
Access to Adult GED Programs (3)	12	30.00%
Access to early childhood education (ages 0 – 3 years old) (4)	18	45.00%
Access to College Programs (5)	23	57.50%
Access to Training or Technical Assistance to Match Job Market (6)	26	65.00%
Lack of broadband internet/computer/technology skills (7)	21	52.50%
Other	4	10.00%

ID	Response
25	I believe Putnam County Schools are doing the best they can but there is always room for improvement
116	Paid Training
254	Not broadband internet but dependable broadband internet. Sudden Link is terrible
261	Lack of broadband internet/computer/technology skills, due to the rural areas common to our area

## Summary for Putnam 11

How important is the issue of HEALTH to you and your family?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Extremely Unimportant (L001)	3	6.38%
Somewhat Unimportant (L002)	1	2.13%
Neutral (L003)	3	6.38%
Somewhat Important (L004)	2	4.26%
Extremely Important (L005)	36	76.60%
No answer	2	4.26%



## Summary for Putnam 12

What are the HEALTH needs in Your County?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Access to substance use disorder services (1)	18	47.37%
Access to Tobacco Cessation Programs (2)	11	28.95%
Access to Mental Health Services (3)	27	71.05%
Access to medical services (4)	21	55.26%
Affordability of medical services (5)	32	84.21%
Affordability of prescription drugs (6)	31	81.58%
Access to health insurance (7)	23	60.53%
Availability of good grocery stores (8)	17	44.74%
Access to fresh fruits and vegetables (9)	16	42.11%
Availability of parks, recreation facilities and walking or biking trails (10)	10	26.32%
Diabetes (11)	15	39.47%
Obesity (12)	20	52.63%
Other	2	5.26%
<b>ID</b>	<b>Response</b>	
243	masking in schools to protect our children from the spread of COVID	



## Focus Group Meetings

EnAct determined that they wanted to hold at least one focus group meeting in each county with an additional one in Kanawha County due to its' size. Six meetings were scheduled. This was a difficult process, primarily due to COVID spikes and inclement weather. EnAct scheduled the meetings three times before they were completed. The second day of the meetings the weather was worse than anticipated. Rather than cancel the meetings, they were held face-to-face, virtual or a combination of both to increase the number of persons who were able to participate.

There were a significant number of contacts and outreach efforts prior to the meetings. This included social media, phone calls, emails, press releases, flyers, and word of mouth. Targeted contacts promoted representation by a wide variety of stakeholders. For example – educational representatives invited were from early childcare and education, public schools, vocational education, alternative programs, and colleges/universities. Program representatives for children, adults and the elderly were invited representing the life spectrum. Faith-based organizations from different denominations were included. Private organizations included private business and non-profit agencies. Public stakeholders included city, county, and state representatives. Participant input was requested. Notes from the Focus Group Meetings are included.

Violet Burdette from MountainHeart Community Services, Inc. attended all meetings and facilitated the conversations. Standard questions gathered the same type of information throughout the area for systematic comparison and validity. Members of EnAct Community Action Agency also attended each meeting to share agency information, answer questions and hear the conversations about needs and services.

### Boone County

The Boone County meeting was held at the Danville Community Center. Representatives included Public (City Manager), Private (Community Health Center and Senior Citizens Program), Education (Youth Education), and Community-Based (Child Care) sectors.

### Clay County

The meeting held at the Clay County Public Library. This is a remote area with a small population. Numbers were small, but participation was good. Representation included Public (WV Department of Health and Human Services) and Private (Retired Dental Professional) sectors. Follow-up contacts occurred from Community-Based and Educational sources.

### Fayette County

This meeting changed to online on the day of the meeting due to travel conditions and difficulty with location. Representatives covered all sectors: Faith-Based (Catholic Church and Food Pantry); Private (Medicaid MCO); Public (Youth Reporting Center); Educational (WVU); and Community-Based (Family Resource Network).

### Kanawha County 1

This meeting scheduled in the Cabin Creek area of Kanawha County became online because the school site closed due to COVID the day of the meeting. This was the largest meeting. Representation included persons from: Education (WVU Extension, Elementary Teacher, and

Marshall University); Private (Parents as Teachers); Public (WV State Legislator); Community-Based Organization (Parent Partners); and Faith-Based (Catholic Charities Board Member).

### [Kanawha County 2](#)

This meeting was a hybrid with online and face-to-face representatives. These included: Faith-Based (Partnership of African American Churches); Public (Charleston Police Department); Community-Based (Step-By-Step); and Educational (Bridge Valley Community and Technical College).

### [Putnam County](#)

Putnam County included in-person and online participation. Community-Based (Community Health Center); Faith-Based (Nazarene Minister); Private (Chamber of Commerce); Public (County Commissioner); and Educational (Public Schools) areas were represented.

Resources were evaluated throughout the process. The United Way of West Virginia 211 system; Regional and County Family Resource Centers; Health Care Facilities; and others develop resource lists including county specific, regional, state, and national resources. These were included as part of the evaluation process.

Enact Community Action Agency  
**Focus Groups (Meetings - Compiled Summary)**  
January 2022

The EnAct Community Action Agency's service area includes Boone County, Clay County, Fayette County, Kanawha County and Putnam County in West Virginia. One Focus Group meeting was scheduled in each county with an additional meeting in Kanawha County due to the large size of the area. The bolded questions below were discussed at each meeting. The numbers beside the responses to the first two question indicates the number of meetings where that topic was came up as an issue.

**What are the root causes/underlying conditions of poverty?**

Substance Use Disorder/Mental Health – 6

Unemployment – 6

Lack of Opportunity – 6

Transportation – 5

Culture – 3

Inadequate Health Care - 2

COVID-19 – 2

Criminal Record Barriers – 2

Lack of industry/Diversification – 2

Inadequate Health Care - 2

Fear of Leaving – 1

Lack of Infrastructure -1

Housing Issues – 1

Systemic Racism – 1

Education – 1

Violence -1

**What are the primary needs (priorities)?**

Early Intervention - Children – 3

Barrier Elimination (Basic Needs) – 3

Transportation – 3

Job Creation – 2

Resource Listing – 2

Child Care – 2

Drug Treatment/Intervention – 1

Simulation Programs – 1

Volunteerism – 1

Life Skills - Financial Literacy – 1

Law Enforcement – 1

Homeless Shelter – 1

Small Business Development – 1

Broadband Internet – 1

**Existing Resources/Services**

Access to HC - Prevention, Outreach

Keep people in the system

DHHR

Churches

Primary Care

Comprehensive Behavioral Health

Board of Education

WIC

Harm Reduction

WVU Extension

Food bank – pantries

Parents as Teachers - in-home program

Community Meetings Restarting - COVID

EnAct

Mountaineer Food Bank

United Way

Faith-Based Communities

Lots of resources - how to get to outside resources to other areas

Quick Response Team - Basic needs, other referrals

Montgomery- Booker T Washington, multiple services - clothing, food,

United Way - 211

Education - WV Invest (Community College regardless of income) - no bachelor's degree  
drug screening, community services

So many services – collaboration

One Stop - Get in one building: Certain place and time Services/Programs

Workforce Development,

Unemployment,

EnAct - Great work - Can't get through system - Always help – continue

Need to communicate - poverty, access

Resource Fair

Resource Groups

Back to School Blast

**Gaps in Services/Care Delivery**

High school contacts – challenges

Work ethic -conflict resolution

Opportunities to work together

Childcare Information - Channel communication Differently

Transportation - Recovery - Fine reduction - community exchange

Application process

In-Home Child Care

Grandparenting Services

Child Care - Service Industry - Long-term forecasting  
Continuing Education  
GED  
Finding a location to provide services - offer additional  
Max - not enough people, time, resources, money  
Lack of volunteers - what does it look like during COVID?  
Substance Use Disorder - no NA for juveniles  
Transportation - KRT does not run to certain areas/times  
Exercise - lights - safety concerns - safe recreation - more activities – sponsors  
Travel to other areas to get services - take to park - not family friendly  
Mental Health - in addition to substance use - ACEs - children treatment  
Need More Addiction Centers - Ray of Hope - Transitional Housing -  
Incarceration to Community Transition  
MH/SUD  
Counseling/Therapists - MH Services  
Dental Care - Bridge Valley  
Family Care - Health Care - Adults  
Internet -  
Coordination, Clarify  
Collaboration  
One Stop Place to Provide  
No structured recovery housing – facility  
Changing the Lens

**Proposed Solutions**

Comprehensive Case Management  
Community Champions  
Bring more services together  
Updated resources - available to all  
Look at County Commission Website -  
Evaluate ways to avoid duplication/Expand programs  
Bring services to people when transportation is not available  
Partnerships/Collaborations  
Narcan Assistance/Free Distribution - WV drug institute - Train  
Collaboration - Getting information Out - Share  
Contact Legislature - Make known  
Collaborations  
Bringing business to the west side  
Meet basic needs - system for people to thrive - education - growth, change (youth) -  
breaking  
Mountain Mission  
Reduce Homelessness - Outstanding - Can make progress, change (plentiful resources)  
Warming Stations

Enact Community Action Agency  
**Boone County Focus Group Meeting - In-Person**  
January 19, 2022

**What are the root causes/underlying conditions of poverty?**

substance abuse  
unemployment - sustainable wage jobs - coal mines  
health care status  
hunger - food insecurity,  
geographical exchange - lack of opportunity/awareness - generational poverty - what they know  
cultural - resistance to change - used to way things are done  
no public transportation  
COVID-19 impact  
Fear of leaving  
Alternatives - options

**What are the primary needs (priorities)?**

Life skills - financial literacy  
Early intervention - Beginning - programs for children and adolescence  
Simulation Programs  
Job creation - small business, stimulate industry  
Volunteerism - Activism - Attract - Mentoring -

**Existing Resources/Services**

Access to HC - Prevention, Outreach, CMO  
Keep people in the system

**Gaps in Services/Care Delivery**

High school contacts – challenges  
Work ethic - conflict resolution  
Opportunities to work together  
Childcare Information - Channel communication Differently  
Transportation - Recovery - Fine reduction - community exchange  
Application process  
In-Home Child Care  
Grandparenting  
Child Care - Service Industry - Long-term forecasting

**Solutions**

Comprehensive Case Management  
Community Champions

Enact Community Action Agency  
**Clay County Focus Group Meeting - Face-to-Face/Online**  
January 20, 2022

**What are the root causes/underlying conditions of poverty?**

Transportation - bus services,  
Jobs - Limited, even fast food  
Out of county employment  
Substance use/mental health

**What are the primary needs (priorities)?**

Assistance with items needed to work – license, records  
Law enforcement - tests, academy  
Homeless - Shelter (Services) In-home care/resale shop  
Drugs  
Promote small business development  
Small town market - local grocery - elderly  
Stigma – bias  
Veterans Services - no Treatment

**Existing Resources/Services**

DHHR - LIEHP, EnAct  
The Risen Lord  
No Food Pantry - Catholic Church (Food, Disconnect)  
Willing to participate in DHHR  
Middle Creek Baptist - Wings of Deliverance - Clothing  
Pretera MH - Case Mgmt.- Tele-psychiatry No substance use disorder program  
Clay Primary

**Gaps in Services/Care Delivery**

Continuing Education  
GED  
Finding a location to provide services - offer additional

**Solutions**

Bring more services together  
Updated resources - available to all

Enact Community Action Agency  
**Fayette County Group Meeting - Online due to Weather/COVID Spike**  
January 20, 2022

**What are the root causes/underlying conditions of poverty?**

Geographic Distribution - Unemployment - Local work - cost of travel

Food Desserts - Nutrition - Common to do grocery store/Dollar General - Meadow Bridge, Gauley Bridge, Smithers, Danese, Paige

Infrastructure

SUD/Opioid disorders

COVID

Vaping

Gummies

**What are the primary needs (priorities)?**

Transportation

Nutrition

Child Care - Anstead                      Options and  
Quality

Broadband connectivity              Internet,

Grandfamilies - Kinship - 4th highest rate in the state - WVU (Jeremy Miller)

**Existing**

**Resources/Services**

Great WIC Program

WVU Extension

BOE \_ Health and Wellness New Groups

Harm Reduction

**Gaps in Services/Care Delivery**

Max - not enough people, time, resources, money

Lack of volunteers - what does it look like during COVID                      changing lens

Substance Use Disorder - no NA for juveniles                      No structured recovery housing – facility

**Solutions**

Look at County Commission Website -

Evaluate ways to avoid duplication/Expand programs



Enact Community Action Agency  
**Kanawha County Focus Group Meeting (Cabin Creek) Online Due to Weather/COVID**  
January 21, 2022

**What are the root causes/underlying conditions of poverty?**

Substance Use Disorder - Mental Health - Increasing, no end in sight

Job Market - Lack of opportunity

Housing

Cost of Health Care - too high cost

Criminal Record - No convictions - barriers to employment - automatic expungement

Husband - Pharmacy College - Food insecurity - Blessing Boxes - Clendenin - Can't keep up

Transportation

**What are the primary needs (priorities)?**

Barrier Removal -

Basic Necessities - count as a whole

Sustain Blessing Boxes –

Backpack - up to high school

Transportation -

Just above the poverty line - Connect - not qualified

Day Care - Quality and Quantity

**Existing Resources/Services**

Food bank - pantry - 200 per week – individuals

Parents as Teachers –

In-home program

Community Meetings Restarting - COVID

EnAct

Mountaineer Food Bank

United Way

Faith-Based Communities

Lots of resources –

How to get to outside resources to other areas

QRT - Basic needs, other referrals

Montgomery- Booker T Washington, multiple services - clothing, food,

**Gaps in Services/Care Delivery**

Transportation - KRT does not run to certain areas/times

Exercise - lights - safety concerns - safe recreation - more activities – sponsors

Travel to other areas to get services - take to park - not family friendly

Mental Health - in addition to substance use - ACEs - children treatment

**Solutions**

Services to people when transportation is not available

Partnerships/Collaborations

Narcan Assistance/Free Distribution - WV drug institute - Train

Collaboration - Getting information Out - Share

Contact Legislature - Make known

Enact Community Action Agency  
**Kanawha County Focus Group Meeting (Charleston) –**  
**Online due to Weather & COVID Spike**  
January 21, 2022

**What are the root causes/underlying conditions of poverty?**

Systemic Racism

Systems - lack of support for moving people up

Education

Food insecurity

Drug Abuse - how to get out - fall back into pattern

Violence as part of problem solving - pride - seem "above it all"

Mental Health

Limited Industry - Low wages - specific

Bad decision making at an early age - contributions

COVID

Guidelines

Coal mines – where do profits go?

Appalachian Culture - Resistance to Change

Diversification of employment

**What are the primary needs (priorities)?**

Jobs

Influx - Demand = Diversity

Why are people not able to get jobs - clothing, water, basic needs

Platform - Resources - Tabs - Lists - Chat option - Statewide form - resource guide - network  
- consent

**Existing Resources/Services**

United Way - 211

Education - WV Invest (Community College regardless of income) - no bachelor's degree,

Drug screening

Community Service

So many services - collaboration

One Stop - Get in one building    Certain place and time

Service Programs

WIOA - One County

Unemployment

All counties have workforce

EnAct - Great work - Can't get through system - Always help - continue to help

**Gaps in Services/Care Delivery**

Addiction Centers - Ray of Hope - Transitional Housing -

Incarceration to Community

**MH/SUD**

Counseling/Therapists - MH Services

Dental Care - Bridge Valley

Family Care - Health Care - Adults

**Solutions**

Collaborations

Bringing business to the west side

Meet basic needs - system for people to thrive - education - growth, change (youth) - breaking

Mountain Mission

Reduce Homelessness - Outstanding - Can make progress, change (plentiful resources)

Warming Stations

Enact Community Action Agency  
**Putnam County Focus Group Meeting - In-Person/Online Hybrid**  
January 19, 2022

**What are the root causes/underlying conditions of poverty?**

Drug Addiction  
Drive-in, Drive out for Jobs - Internal Development  
Utility Assistance/Need  
Cost of child care vs. working wage  
Transportation  
Grandfamilies - training and support - advocacy

**What are the primary needs (priorities)?**

Kinship Care -  
Resource Listing and Distribution - Chamber of Commerce - 211  
Awareness - Openness - Pride (Stigma)  
Transportation  
Access to Care -Medical  
Mental Health & Co-Occurring Disorders

**Existing Resources/Services**

Need to communicate - poverty, access  
Resource Fair  
Resource Groups  
Back to School  
Blast

**Gaps in Services/Care Delivery**

Internet -  
Coordination, Clarify  
Collaboration  
One Stop Place to Provide

### Process Evaluation/Assessment

The geographical service area of EnAct Community Action Agency is a five-county adjacent area that includes Clay County, one of the least populated counties in the state of West Virginia, and Kanawha County which includes the state capital of Charleston and is the most populated county in the state. Most would think the county needs would be significantly different. Clay County does not have a hospital within the county borders while Kanawha has general and specialty hospitals (cardiac and women and children). The system in Kanawha County is comprised of teaching facilities and attracts medical students from throughout the United States and beyond.

Yet, the top three needs in the service area were consistent. Health was number one over all - holding first place in Boone, Fayette, and Kanawha Counties. Education was number two, placing first in Clay and Putnam Counties and second in the other three. Employment was third place in all counties.

The issue of basic health care needs floated to the top, including affordability of medication and care, access to mental health services and healthy food access. Causes of education disparities included lack of broadband/computer and technology skills, public school quality, and access to training or technical assistance to match the job market. Public school safety was tied for third in Putnam County. Employment needs consistently included the need for adult jobs, lack of opportunities to open a business in the community, and youth employment needs.

The Focus Groups, Key Stakeholder Interviews and Participant Feedback also revealed a lot of commonalities. All the group meetings identified one of the primary root causes and underlying conditions of poverty as Substance Use Disorders (SUDS). This correlates with the prioritization of health. Unemployment was a common theme in all meetings related to the employment issues in the survey. The lack of opportunity was the other issue that was discussed in all meetings. It is related to multiple conditions and causes – lack of education, training, employment skills matching in-demand jobs and many more.

The Focus Group Meetings also addressed priority needs to include early intervention for children, basic needs through barrier elimination and transportation. The meetings brought out a strong conversation and community commitment. Several ideas were proposed. A strong resource information base that is commonly available for all was felt to be one of the best ways to make sure existing resources were identified and utilized. The smaller counties felt like they did not have enough resources to meet the needs. The larger counties felt like they had better access to resources and services, but that they were clustered in the most populated areas. The further a person lives from the metro areas, the scarcer the resources become. Another concern is the lack of volunteers and individual support. An example is the local “Blessing Boxes” that offer free food. There are not enough people to keep them up to date or provide food for them. Another suggestion in multiple meetings is to bring resources, information, and services closer to the people who need them through regular or even intermittent (regularly scheduled) locations or events. This could build up to be a one-stop information and referral or case management assistance program.

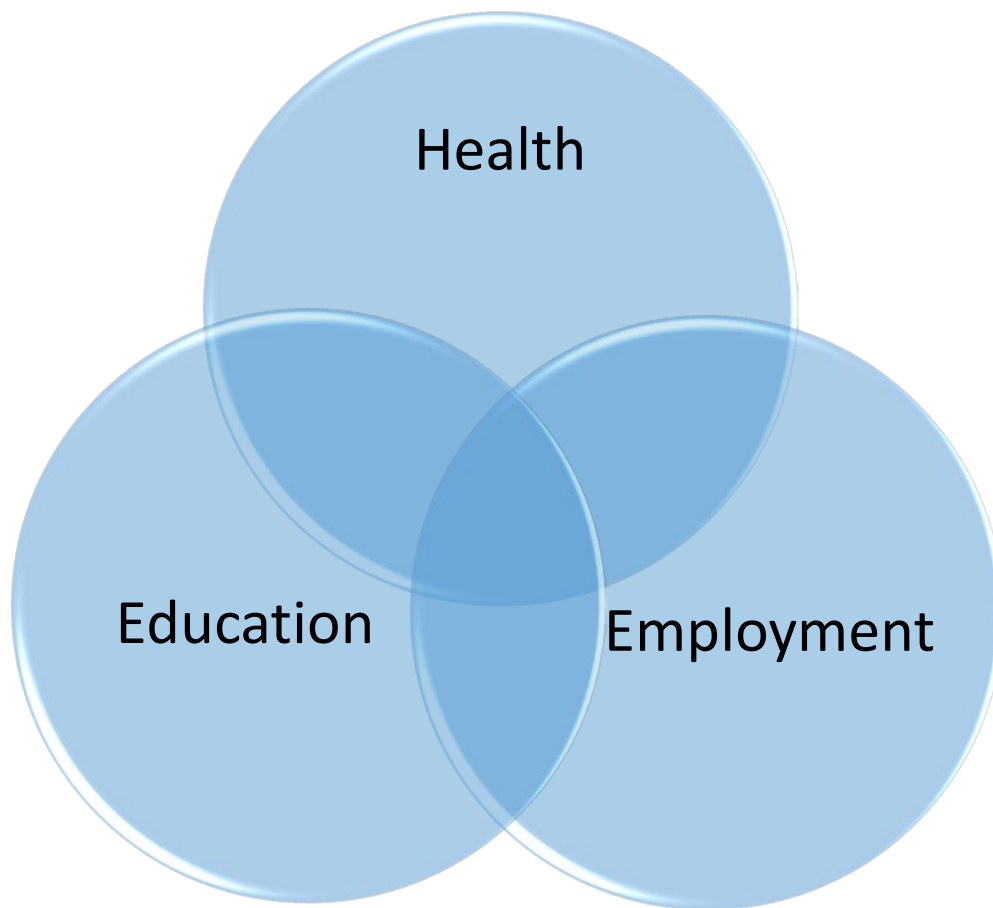
Many individuals and groups expressed a willingness to assist with needed actions. The Putnam County Chamber of Commerce plans to hold follow-up meetings related to the discussions. One other common theme in all counties was the lack of awareness of all programs in the area. This is

natural because persons involved were from different areas, programs, and community involvement levels. A succinct list of resources or limited number of contacts per county was recommended.

EnAct has had a strong history of partnerships and collaboration across a wide spectrum of organizations and programs. These include several organizations that are not normally working together. COVID slowed this process especially in the school system as school closed or limited interactions with the outside. As businesses, organizations, and schools begin to return to normal, these relationships will be reevaluated and strengthened. Now, more than ever, synergy will add to programs and services. This helps build community and family relationships and mutual trust. It also assists in maximizing limited resources and avoiding waste and duplication. EnAct Community Action Agency will utilize this information and findings in their Strategic Plan and agency programs.

Several individuals and organizations volunteered time, provided information, and shared resources to establish the Focus Group Meetings. Many more supported and attended. We are grateful for their input and participation.

Figure 3: Venn Diagram of Top Needs for EnAct Community Action Agency



## Appendix A: Secondary Data Sources

Data Sources and Resources
Casey Family Programs
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Center for Policy and Social Justice
Clay County FRN
Clay County Public Library
Columbia University
Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget
Communityaction.us
County Health Rankings
COVID – WVDHHR
Drug Overdose Deaths (norc.org)
Existing Needs Assessments
Family Health Care Center, Teays Valley
Fayette County FRN
Feeding America – Map the Meal Gap
Healthy People 2020: An End of a Decade Snapshot
Kaiser Family Foundation
Living Wage Calculator (mit.edu)
Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Putnam County Chamber of Commerce
Regional FRN (Boone, Kanawha and Putnam)
SAMSHA
The Guardian
US Census Bureau
US Department of Health and Human Services
WBOY News
World Population Review
Workforce WV – Unemployment Rates
WV 211 Resource Lists Per County
WV Center on Budget and Policy
WV Health Promotion and Chronic Disease
WV Metro News
WV KIDS COUNT, 2021
World Health Organization
World Population Review



## Appendix B: Paper Copy of Survey



Scan the QR Code below to complete this survey online



Please fully complete the following survey questions. Your participation is critical in identifying county needs and gaps in services. Response must be received by Noon on January 31, 2022.

Please mark the one county below that best represents where you live and/or work. Please choose only one of the following:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boone County   | <input type="checkbox"/> Kanawha County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clay County    | <input type="checkbox"/> Putnam County  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fayette County |   |

How familiar are you with EnAct Community Action and their case management programs? Please choose only one of the following:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Aware | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Very Aware   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aware           | <input type="checkbox"/> Not At All Aware |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Aware  |   |

How familiar are you with EnAct Community Action and their assistance programs?  
Please choose only one of the following:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Aware | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Very Aware   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aware           | <input type="checkbox"/> Not At All Aware |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Aware  |   |

How important is the issue of EMPLOYMENT to you and your family? Please choose only one of the following:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Unimportant | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Important  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Unimportant  | <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Important |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral               |  |

What are the EMPLOYMENT needs in Your County?

Please answer this question ONLY if your answer for the previous Question was 'Somewhat Important' or 'Extremely Important'. Please choose all that apply:

- ☐ Good paying job opportunities for adults
- ☐ Youth employment opportunities
- ☐ Opportunities to open businesses in the community
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

How important is the issue of CHILD CARE to you and your family? Please choose only one of the following:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Unimportant | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Important  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Unimportant  | <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Important |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral               |  |

What are the CHILD CARE needs in Your County?

Please answer this question ONLY if your answer for the previous Question was 'Somewhat Important' or 'Extremely Important'. Please choose all that apply:

- ☐ Affordable daycare services
- ☐ Quality daycare services
- ☐ Supervised after school youth activities
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

How important is the issue of HOUSING to you and your family? Please choose only one of the following:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Unimportant | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Important  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Unimportant  | <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Important |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral               |  |

What are the HOUSING needs in Your County?

Please answer this question ONLY if your answer for the previous Question was 'Somewhat Important' or 'Extremely Important'. Please choose all that apply:

- ☐ Availability of quality housing
- ☐ Access to affordable housing
- ☐ Community Safety
- ☐ Home Safety and Repair
- ☐ Utility Costs
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

How important is the issue of TRANSPORTATION to you and your family? Please choose only one of the following:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Unimportant | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Important  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Unimportant  | <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Important |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral               |  |

What are the TRANSPORTATION needs in Your County?

Please answer this question ONLY if your answer for the previous Question was 'Somewhat Important' or 'Extremely Important'. Please choose all that apply:

- ☐ Access to private transportation
- ☐ Vehicle Safety and Repair
- ☐ Public Transportation Options
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

How important is the issue of EDUCATION to you and your family? Please choose only one of the following:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Unimportant | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Important  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Unimportant  | <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Important |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral               |  |

What are the EDUCATION needs in Your County?

Please answer this question ONLY if your answer for the previous Question was 'Somewhat Important' or 'Extremely Important'. Please choose all that apply:

- ☐ Quality of public-school education
- ☐ Public school safety
- ☐ Access to Adult GED Programs
- ☐ Access to early childhood education (ages 0 – 3 years old)
- ☐ Access to College Programs
- ☐ Access to Training or Technical Assistance to Match Job Market
- ☐ Lack of broadband internet/computer/technology skills
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

How important is the issue of HEALTH to you and your family? Please choose only one of the following:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Unimportant | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Important  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Unimportant  | <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Important |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral               |  |

What are the HEALTH needs in Your County?

Please answer this question ONLY if your answer for the previous Question was 'Somewhat Important' or 'Extremely Important'. Please choose all that apply:

- ☐ Access to substance use disorder services
- ☐ Access to Tobacco Cessation Programs
- ☐ Access to Mental Health Services
- ☐ Access to medical services
- ☐ Affordability of medical services
- ☐ Affordability of prescription drugs

- ☐ Access to health insurance
- ☐ Availability of good grocery stores
- ☐ Access to fresh fruits and vegetables
- ☐ Availability of parks, recreation facilities and walking or biking trails
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Obesity
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Demographics - The following information is used to help EnAct Community Action assess needs and identify diversity within the county. It will be used for planning and processing of survey information only. The survey is anonymous and not individually identified.

Age: Please choose only one of the following:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12 - 17 Years | <input type="checkbox"/> 40 - 64 Years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18 - 24 Years | <input type="checkbox"/> 65 - 79 Years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25 - 39 Years | <input type="checkbox"/> 80+ Years     |

Gender: Please choose only one of the following:

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Household Type: Please choose only one of the following:

- ☐ Single Parent/Female
- ☐ Single Parent/Male
- ☐ Two Parent Household
- ☐ Single Person
- ☐ Two Adults/No Children
- ☐ Multi-Family
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Race: Please choose only one of the following:

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ☐ Multi-Race (any 2 or more of the above)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of People Living in Your Home: Please choose only one of the following:

- |                            |                                       |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 8            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> More than 10 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |                                       |

Yearly Household Income: Please choose only one of the following:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> less than \$10,000  | <input type="checkbox"/> \$60,001 - \$70,000    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,001 - \$20,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$70,001 - \$80,000    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,001 - \$30,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$80,001 - \$90,000    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,001 - \$40,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$90,001 - \$100,000   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,001 - \$50,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than \$100,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,001 - \$60,000 |   |

Highest Level of Education: Please choose only one of the following:

- ☐ Less than High School Degree
- ☐ High School Degree or GED/TASC
- ☐ Trade/Vocational School
- ☐ Some College, but No Degree
- ☐ Associate Degree
- ☐ Bachelor's degree
- ☐ Graduate Degree
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Source(s) of Income: Please choose all that apply and provide a comment:

- ☐ Employed Full-Time \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Employed Part-Time \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ TANF \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Not Employed, Looking for Work \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Not Employed, Not Looking for Work \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Disabled \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Retired \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your participation!

Please return to: EnAct  
Community Action

1701 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue • Charleston, WV 25387

For questions, please contact Tamara Rizk by email [trizk@enactwv.org](mailto:trizk@enactwv.org) or call 304-414-4475