Community Needs Assessment

Prepared by Lola A. Hoffman
# Table of Contents

1) Introduction ........................................................................................................... 4  
Executive Summary ................................................................................................. 4  
CAPNC Agency Profile and Services ......................................................................... 10  
County Profile ......................................................................................................... 12  
Survey Respondent Profile and Overall Results ......................................................... 15  

**Poverty Indicators**  
Employment ............................................................................................................... 24  
Education .................................................................................................................. 32  
Housing ...................................................................................................................... 36  
Health .......................................................................................................................... 41  
Nutrition ...................................................................................................................... 48  
Use of Income .............................................................................................................. 50  
Transportation ............................................................................................................ 56  
Emergency Situations ................................................................................................. 58  
Additional Key Indicator: Children’s Needs ................................................................. 61  

**Analyze Data** ........................................................................................................ 69
Acknowledgements

Community Action Partnership of Natrona County gratefully acknowledges the following organizations for assisting in the development of this report:

- Adult Basic Education/GED
- Board of County Commissioners
- Boys and Girls Club of Central Wyoming
- CAPNC-12th Street Clinic – Health Care for the Homeless
- CAPNC-Main Office
- CAPNC – Transitional Housing
- CASA of Natrona County
- Casper Veterans Outreach Center
- Central Wyoming Rescue Mission
- Central Wyoming Senior Services
- Circles of Wyoming
- Department of Family Services
- Department of Vocational Rehabilitation
- Department of Workforce Services
- Family Connections
- Experience Works
- Interfaith of Natrona County
- Mercer Family Resource
- Natrona County Drug Court
- Natrona County Early Head Start
- Natrona County Head Start
- Natrona County Public Defender’s Office
- Natrona County WIC Office
- Probation and Parole Office
- Restoration Fellowship Church
- Rocky Mountain Re-Entry Services
- Seton House
- Set Free Church
- St. Mark’s Church
- The Self Help Center
- United Way of Natrona County
- University of Wyoming/Casper College Social Work Students
- Wyoming Department of Corrections
- Wyoming Housing Network Inc.
- Wyoming Recovery
- Wyoming Senior Citizens Inc.
- Youth Crisis Center
- YMCA

This report would not have been possible without help from the many individuals who completed survey questionnaires. We also thank the many agencies who encouraged the people they serve to participate in this project.
INTRODUCTION

Community Action Agencies have been key players in the war on poverty since their inception in the 1960s. Because they work directly with low-income individuals and families in dealing with the problems of poverty on a daily basis, Community Action Agencies are uniquely qualified to examine the needs of communities and individuals as they strive to eliminate poverty. In most cases, Community Action Agencies provide a wide range of services that address a variety of poverty problems.

Why, then, does poverty continue to affect so many Americans? How can Community Action Partnership of Natrona County (CAPNC) develop and improve strategies to be more effective in helping people move out of poverty? Before answering these questions and deciding upon an approach, CAPNC must determine what NEEDS exist in Natrona County. Before determining a plan of action, CAPNC must develop a deep understanding of the current conditions, likely future trends, and issues of greatest concern within the county.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2014, Community Action Partnership of Natrona County (CAPNC) enlisted the assistance of staff and local agencies to conduct a needs assessment in Natrona County. The project included surveying clients and community stakeholders, conducting secondary data research and providing a summary report with key findings and recommendations.

Goal:
Plan and conduct an all-inclusive Community Needs Assessment for CAPNC in 2014 ensuring compliance with the Community Services Block Grant requirements.

Objectives:
- Provide a broad view of demographic and economic changes, region and county infrastructure, and community-wide changes.
- Focus on providing a localized assessment of needs by reporting county level data.
- Collect *primary* data by gathering external community feedback through surveys with key stakeholders, etc.
- Collect *secondary* data by researching national, state and local data resources.
- Facilitate an analysis process and identifying potential causes of poverty.
- Mobilize CAPNC and community resources in action plans and addressing priority needs.

Coverage Area: Natrona County, Wyoming
**CAPNC Agency Overview:**

Community Action Partnership of Natrona County (CAPNC) is part of a nationwide network of Community Action Partnership (CAPs), community-based organizations mandated to provide services and to advocate for the interests of the poor. As with other CAPs, Community Action Partnership of Natrona County administers, coordinates and funds programs that act in response to the human service needs of residents of Natrona County. The extent of services provided by the Community Action Partnership includes programs, which aid those with economic disadvantages, those with functional disabilities such as the frail elderly and physically disabled, those with developmental disabilities, those with acute or chronic mental illness, and those who are at risk of or suffering from substance abuse.

The work of Community Action Partnership is accomplished through partnerships with a broad spectrum of community agencies and the administration of State and Federal grants.

**CAPNC Mission:** CAPNC’s mission is to collaborate with and strengthen low-income individuals and families in Natrona County to help them achieve economic and social stability, to build community, and to advocate for social and economic justice.

**CAPNC Vision:** CAPNC will strive to eliminate poverty by serving as a leader, resource, and advocate for individuals and families in need.

**CAPNC Programs:** For administrative purposes Community Action Partnership is organized into three divisions. Increasingly, population and service delivery factors require collaborative approaches and draws on the expertise and resources of more than one division and on organizations and resources outside of the agency. These divisions and some of the programs offered include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Action Partnership</th>
<th>Life Steps Transitional Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Development and Self Services</td>
<td>Transitional Housing &amp; Supportive Services to families with children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficiency Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment and Training Services</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Services Block Grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development Block Grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 12th Street HCH Clinic               | Primary and preventative health care for homeless individuals and families |
|                                      | Outreach                                                                  |
|                                      | Mental Health and Substance abuse services                               |
|                                      | Case Management                                                           |
|                                      | Health Education                                                          |
Community needs assessments can and should be more than just a gathering and analyzing of data; they can also be a basis for creating change. A comprehensive community-based needs assessment can help an agency address the community and family needs by providing a snapshot of the community, including their economic well-being, educational status, health, and welfare. A comprehensive assessment can provide important community information regarding the work of other agencies or organizations may be working on to address particular issues, and where gaps in community services lie. It provides a mechanism to meet and develop partnerships with other community groups interested in strengthening services to citizens in the area. Finally, a comprehensive community needs assessment can help an agency in its planning process by providing the foundation for strategic and operational planning, assessing the agency’s impact on meeting the needs of the community, determining what programs or strategies may have become obsolete, and deciding what strategies may provide new opportunities for the agency and the community.

A multi-level community needs assessment approach was used to provide guidance in the planning process for improving services and programs to combat poverty in Natrona County. The comprehensive needs assessment can be used for a variety of situations, including the following:

- Guide board governance in sound decision-making
- Create opportunities for community buy-in to the agency’s planning process
- Create opportunities for new alliances and connections with new partners
- Form successful strategies
- Ensure services meet the current needs of the community
- Build credibility
- Provide a foundation for pursuing new/different funding
- Guide staff training and educational planning
- Enhance CAPNC’s capacity to respond to change
- Generate authentic input from stakeholders
- Indicate causes as well as conditions of poverty

Assessing Needs

Develop a Plan
The first step with any project begins with development of a plan, which maintains focus on the big picture all the while accounting for every detail. A work plan comprised of tasks, timelines, responsible persons, and progress updates served to guide the needs assessment process.

Collect Data
Since CAPNC is an anti-poverty organization, it was important to use the community action areas as the foundation on which to build the needs assessment. They include the following:
To remove obstacles and solve problems that block the achievement of self-sufficiency, the statewide needs assessment explores the eight community action poverty indicators.

1. To benefit from accessible and affordable healthcare.
2. To secure and retain meaningful employment.
3. To utilize available transportation options.
4. To attain an adequate education, with particular attention toward improving literacy skills of the low-income families.
5. To make better use of available income.
6. To obtain and maintain adequate housing and a suitable living environment.
7. To ensure proper nutrition by encouraging healthy eating habits.
8. To obtain emergency assistance to meet immediate and urgent family and individual basic living needs.

The following poverty indicators served as our primary and secondary data collection issue areas.

**Poverty Indicators:**
- Health
- Employment
- Transportation
- Education
- Use of Income
- Housing
- Nutrition
- Emergency Situations

**Supplemental Indicators:**
- Children’s Needs

**Primary and Secondary Data Collection**
After determining the poverty indicators, our focus shifted to the identification of primary data collection sources. Primary sources included gathering quantitative and qualitative feedback through surveys.

**Survey Results**
CAPNC identified survey distribution partners throughout Natrona County. As a result, there were only 20% of the circulated client surveys completed and 20% of the circulated community partners surveys completed. Consequently, there were 279 needs assessment survey respondents, with the largest segment of respondents ages 24-44. The majority were female (73.8%), White (80.8%), with a monthly household income of $1,666+ (14.0%) listing high school/G.E.D. as the highest level of education completed (29.1%). Survey respondents were asked whether a key area or poverty indicator was an issue for them and/or their family.
The overall ranking of the eight key poverty indicators along with the top three reasons identified for each was as follows:

1. **Health – 41.3%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   1. Lack of health insurance
   2. Lack of dental services
   3. Lack of free or low-cost medical services

2. **Housing – 40.1%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   1. Affordability of rent/house payments
   2. Lack of affordable/suitable housing
   3. Credit Issues

3. **Employment – 34.9%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   1. Lack of employment opportunities
   2. Lack of reliable transportation
   3. Physical Disability

4. **Transportation – 30.4%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   1. Price of gas
   2. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
   3. Cost of vehicle repair

5. **Use of Income – 25%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   1. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues
   2. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
   3. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.

6. **Nutrition – 22.8%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   1. Not enough income to cover food cost
   2. Not eligible for food stamps (SNAP)
   3. Lack of transportation, i.e. to grocery store, food pantry or other food resources

7. **Education – 13.1%**
   The top three reasons identified were:
   1. Lack of vocational skills or training
   2. Lack of computer access at home
   3. Lack of GED/Adult Education Classes
8. Emergency Situations*
The top three reasons identified were:
1. No health insurance
2. Lack of income for prescription drugs
3. Lack of food

*(NOTE: The format of the Emergency Situations did not allow for a ranking or percentage; rather it asked respondents to choose the three most important emergency situations that may be problems in the area.)*

Community Stakeholder Feedback
The second form of primary data collection came from surveying community stakeholder representatives from a variety of social service agencies listed under Acknowledgement and other community members. The purpose of these surveys was to identify how other agencies might be addressing the key poverty indicators.

Open-ended questions about each of the key poverty indicators encouraged expression of qualitative feedback. Questions such as, “Is your agency addressing EMPLOYMENT issues in your community and if so, how? The responses in detail are included at the end of each poverty issue as part of the county reports. Overall questions and responses included the following feedback.

Please describe your involvement with the community
- 30 - Other.....left blank
- 25 – Social Service Provider (not CAPNC)
- 10 – Early Head Start or Head Star personnel
- 9 – Casper Workforce personnel
- 6 – Teacher/Educator
- 4 – CAPNC employee
- 4 – Local Clinic or Hospital personnel
- 3 – Concerned parent
- 3 – Public Defender
- 2 – Continuum of Care Collaborative
- 2 – Local County Health Department personnel
- 2 – Local elected County Commissioner
- 2 – Local physician/nurse
- 2 – Public school board or school official
- 1 – Boys & Girls Club personnel
- 1 – Early Head Start or Head Start Parent
- 1 – Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing personnel
- 1 – Law Enforcement Personnel
- 1 – Veterans Service Provider
CAPNC: Agency Profile & Services

CAPNC collaborates with and strengthens low-income individuals and families in Natrona County to help them achieve economic and social stability, to build community, to advocate for social and economic justice.
**CAPNC Mission:**
CAPNC collaborates with and strengthens low-income individuals and families in Natrona County to help them achieve economic and social stability, to build community, to advocate for social and economic justice.

**CAPNC Vision:**
CAPNC will strive to eliminate poverty by serving as a leader, resource, and advocate for individuals and families in need.

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**Community Action Partnership of Natrona County**
The goal of CAPNC is to assist residents in the development of economic and social self-sufficiency by providing the services listed below:

**CAPNC – Main Office**
- Family Development and Self Sufficiency Services
- Employment and Training Services
- Emergency Services
- Case Management
- Community Services Block Grant
- Community Development Block
- Grant

**Life Steps Transitional Housing**
- Transitional Housing & Supportive Services to families with children

**12th Street HCH Clinic**
- Primary and preventative health care for homeless individuals and families
- Outreach
- Mental Health and Substance abuse services
- Case Management
- Health Education
COUNTY PROFILE

CAPNC collaborates with and strengthens low-income individuals and families in Natrona County to help them achieve economic and social stability, to build community, to advocate for social and economic justice.
NATRONA COUNTY
History & Geography

Natrona County was created on March 9, 1888 by the legislature of the Wyoming Territory. Natrona County was named for the deposits of Natrona that are found in the area. The county seat is Casper. Natrona County comprises one city, five towns and several Census-designated places.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 5,340.35 square miles and the population density was 14 people per square mile.

Population Facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County, Wyoming</td>
<td>66,533</td>
<td>75,876</td>
<td>9,343</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>493,782</td>
<td>563,626</td>
<td>69,844</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population by Age 2008-2012

Population by Age in Reported Area, 2008 - 2012

- Under 4: 7%
- 5 to 17: 17%
- 18 to 64: 64%
- Over 64: 12%

Population by Gender 2008-2012
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>0 to 4 M</th>
<th>0 to 4 F</th>
<th>5 to 17 M</th>
<th>5 to 17 F</th>
<th>18 to 64 M</th>
<th>18 to 64 F</th>
<th>Over 64 M</th>
<th>Over 64 F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>2,736</td>
<td>2,633</td>
<td>6,761</td>
<td>6,032</td>
<td>24,697</td>
<td>23,506</td>
<td>4,120</td>
<td>5,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>19,996</td>
<td>19,196</td>
<td>49,472</td>
<td>46,145</td>
<td>184,583</td>
<td>173,039</td>
<td>32,593</td>
<td>37,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>10,291,124</td>
<td>9,846,760</td>
<td>27,554,023</td>
<td>26,287,952</td>
<td>96,618,006</td>
<td>97,869,4085</td>
<td>15,750,910</td>
<td>23,115,765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population by Race 2008-2012

#### Population by Race in the Report Area 2008 - 2012

- **White** 88%
- **Black** 1%
- **American Indian** 1%
- **Asian** 1%
- **Hispanic** 6%
- **Mixed Race** 3%

**Population by Race 2008-2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>American Indian</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Mixed Races</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>70,831</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>5,352</td>
<td>2,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>513,021</td>
<td>4,689</td>
<td>12,951</td>
<td>4,392</td>
<td>50,313</td>
<td>15,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>229,298,906</td>
<td>38,825,848</td>
<td>2,529,100</td>
<td>14,859,795</td>
<td>50,545,275</td>
<td>8,296,291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Throughout the survey process, **172** individuals who live and/or work in Natrona County and **109** Community Partners completed the Needs Assessment Survey. Participants included educators, senior citizens, elected officials, employees and board members of various local non-profit organizations, and clients served by non-profit social service agencies. Below is a demographic synopsis of the individuals and partners who took part in the process:
Survey Respondents who Completed the Distributed Surveys

- 38.8% Client Survey Respondent
- 61.2% Community Partner Survey Respondent

Community Partners Standing in Community

- Casper Workforce personnel: 8.3%
- Law Enforcement Personnel: 0.9%
- Public Defender: 2.8%
- Local elected County Commissioner: 1.9%
- Local County Health Department personnel: 1.8%
- Continuum of Care Collaborative: 1.8%
- Local Clinic or Hospital personnel: 3.7%
- Local physician/nurse: 1.8%
- Boys & Girls Club Personnel: 0.9%
- Public School Board or School Official: 1.8%
- Teacher/Educator: 5.5%
- Early Head Start or Head Start personnel: 9.2%
- Early Head Start or Head Start parent: 0.9%
- Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing personnel: 0.9%
- Concerned Parent: 2.8%
- Veterans Services Provider: 0.9%
- CAPNC Employee: 3.7%
- Social Service Provider (not CAPNC): 22.9%
- Other: 27.5%
Your Age:

- 12-17: 0.6%
- 18-23: 5.2%
- 24-44: 15.7%
- 45-54: 16.9%
- 55-69: 15.7%
- 70 and older: 11.1%

Your gender:

- Male: 26.2%
- Female: 73.8%
Martial Status Percentage:

- Single (Never Married, 29.24%)
- Married, 26.32%
- Divorced, 28.07%
- Widowed, 5.26%
- Separated, 6.43%
- Living Together, 4.68%

Household Type:

- Grandparents w/Children: 1.2%
- Multi-Family: 2.9%
- Two Adults/No Children: 11.8%
- Single Person: 28.8%
- Two Parent Household: 20.6%
- Single Parent/Male: 3.5%
- Single Parent/Female: 31.2%
Sources of HOUSEHOLD Income: (Choose all that apply):

- Wages or Salary: 58.5%
- Unemployment Benefits: 1.2%
- Pension/Retirement: 9.9%
- Social Security/SST/SSDI: 42.9%
- Workers Compensation or Other disability: 2.3%
- Veteran's Benefits: 4.1%
- POWER/TANF/General Assistance: 2.9%
- Family/Friends: 7.6%
- Child Support: 7.0%
- Other: 2.3%

Monthly HOUSEHOLD Income:

- $2,000+: 14.5%
- $1,501 - $2,000: 12.8%
- $1,001 - $1,500: 12.8%
- $751 - $1,000: 8.7%
- $501 - $750: 7.0%
- $251 - $500: 12.8%
- $100 - $250: 12.8%
- Less than $100: 12.2%
- I do not know how much: 14.5%
Highest Level of Education in Your HOUSEHOLD:

Graduate/Professional: 4.1%
Bachelors Degree: 7.0%
Vocation/Trade School: 5.2%
Associates Degree: 14.0%
Trade School: 16.2%
Some College: 26.7%
High School/GED: 29.1%
9th tp 12th, no diploma: 11.1%
Middle/Junior High School: 6.6%
Elementary School: 6.6%
No Schooling: 1.7%

Do you live in Natrona County?

- Natrona: 96.5%
- Converse: 1.16%
- Fremont: 1.16%
- Other: 1.16%
Zip Codes: (Multiple responses are noted next to each zip code.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zip Codes</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82601</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td>82609</td>
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<td>82604</td>
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<td>82646</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Overall Survey Results

The top three needs identified by the survey respondents were as follows:

1. Health – 41.3%
   The top three reasons identified were:
   1. Lack of health insurance
   2. Lack of dental services
   3. Lack of free or low-cost medical services

2. Housing – 40.1%
   The top three reasons identified were:
   1. Affordability of rent/house payments
   2. Lack of affordable/suitable housing
   3. Credit Issues

3. Employment – 34.9%
   The top three reasons identified were:
   1. Lack of employment opportunities
   2. Lack of reliable transportation
   3. Physical Disability
POVERTY INDICATOR: EMPLOYMENT

CAPNC collaborates with and strengthens low-income individuals and families in Natrona County to help them achieve economic and social stability, to build community, to advocate for social and economic justice.

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, is employment an issue for you and/or your family. Of the 172 individuals who answered the question, 65.1% of respondents felt that employment was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of employment issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY employment was an issue.
National Poverty Guidelines for Year 2012:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons in Family or Household</th>
<th>Monthly Eligibility Limits at 100% of FPL ($)</th>
<th>Annual Limit At 100% Of FPL ($)</th>
<th>Monthly Eligibility Limits at 125% of FPL ($)</th>
<th>Annual Limit At 125% Of FPL ($)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$ 931</td>
<td>$11,170</td>
<td>$1,164</td>
<td>$13,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2,911</td>
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<td>3,241</td>
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<td>4,351</td>
<td>48,613</td>
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<tr>
<td>For each additional, add</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>3,960</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>4,950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*United States Department of Health and Human Services, 2014*

Is employment an issue for your and/or your family?

- 65.1% Yes
- 34.9% No

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of reliable transportation
3. Physical Disability

If employment is an issue, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- Lack of education to obtain a job: 7.1%
- Lack of training to obtain a job: 5.3%
- Lack of employment opportunities: 10.7%
- Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits: 8.3%
- Lack of reliable transportation: 9.5%
- Lack of child care (work-related): 4.1%
- Cost of child care (work-related): 5.9%
- Lack of resume/job application/interview: 3.6%
- Physical Disability: 9.5%
- Mental Disability: 7.1%
- N/A: 63.9%

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of reliable transportation
3. Physical Disability

Is employment an issue for your and/or your family?

- Yes: 65.1%
- No: 34.9%
**National Poverty Guidelines for Year 2014:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons in Family or Household</th>
<th>Monthly Eligibility Limits at 100% of FPL ($)</th>
<th>Annual Limit At 100% Of FPL ($)</th>
<th>Monthly Eligibility Limits at 125% of FPL ($)</th>
<th>Annual Limit At 125% Of FPL ($)</th>
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<td>$14,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>15,730</td>
<td>1,639</td>
<td>19,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,649</td>
<td>19,790</td>
<td>2,061</td>
<td>24,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,988</td>
<td>23,850</td>
<td>2,484</td>
<td>29,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,326</td>
<td>27,910</td>
<td>2,907</td>
<td>34,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,664</td>
<td>31,970</td>
<td>3,330</td>
<td>39,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,003</td>
<td>36,030</td>
<td>3,753</td>
<td>45,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3,341</td>
<td>40,090</td>
<td>4,176</td>
<td>50,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For each additional, add</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>4,060</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>5,075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*United States Department of Health and Human Services, 2014*

**Poverty Rate**

According to the 2008-2012 U.S. Census, the poverty rate in Natrona County is 9.3%. This is slightly lower than the state average of 11%.

**Poverty 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>All ages</th>
<th>Age 0-17</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Persons</td>
<td>Poverty Rate</td>
<td>Number of Persons</td>
<td>Poverty Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>6,888</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>2,092</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>60,636</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19,470</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>44,852,527</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>15,118,844</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poverty Rate Change 2008-2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>7,695</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>6,888</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>54,777</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>60,636</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>33,899,812</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>44,852,527</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Households in Poverty 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>20,295</td>
<td>1,279</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>145,992</td>
<td>10,511</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>76,595,548</td>
<td>8,348,914</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Childhood (0-17) Poverty Rate 2000 – 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>2,843</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>2,741</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>18,215</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>22,474</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>11,746,858</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16,396,863</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Seniors in Poverty 2008 – 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>Seniors</th>
<th>Seniors in Poverty</th>
<th>Senior Poverty Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>9,519</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>72,922</td>
<td>3,527</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>41,839,828</td>
<td>3,968,879</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Median Household Income**
The following chart shows the national, state and county level median household income. Natrona County is above the national average of $51,017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>51,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>54,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>54,402</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*U.S. Census Bureau, 2013

**Unemployment Rates**
The unemployment rate is the number in the civilian labor force divided by the number of unemployed. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines unemployment as people who do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and are currently available for work. It also includes people who were temporarily laid off and are waiting to be called back to that job. It doesn't count the jobless who:

- Didn't look for a job in the past four weeks.
- Are so discouraged that they have stopped looking for a job.

The unemployment rate is important as a gauge of joblessness. For this reason, it is also a gauge of the economy's growth rate. However, the unemployment rate is a lagging indicator. This means it measures the effect of a recession and so occurs after one has already started.

Employers are reluctant to lay people off when the economy turns bad, and even more reluctant to hire them when the economy improves. For any reason, the unemployment rate can only confirm what the other indicators are showing. For example, if the other indicators show a quickening economy and the unemployment rate is declining, then we know businesses are confident enough to start hiring.
again. Since it is a lagging indicator, unemployment can worsen even after the economy starts to improve.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>April 2013</th>
<th>April 2014</th>
<th>Net Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*United States Department of Labor, 2014

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this five year period fell from 7.2 percent to 3.2 percent in Natrona County.

**Employers**

In many communities across America, local officials and leaders wrestle with the role of providing enough local jobs and income to maintain the economic viability of their communities. National and international events and trends can have a major impact on the rate and type of income and the employment growth communities can achieve. But communities take an active role in attracting and retaining jobs, in
addition to having a skilled and educated workforce, have an advantage over those communities and allow external events to exclusively dictate the pace of local economic growth.

According to the CFED’s 2013, Assets and Opportunities Scorecard, 16.4% of jobs in Wyoming are considered low-wage jobs. This is defined as the percentage of jobs in occupations with median annual pay below 100% poverty threshold for a family of four ($22,314), 2010. (CFED, Assets & Opportunities Scorecard, 2013)

*2013 CFED scorecard, cfed.org
According to Workforce Wyoming in 2013, the following are the top two industries providing employment in **Natrona County**:

1. Wood product manufacturing industry – 34.9%
2. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing – 9.1%

According to the Wyoming Employment and Wage Report, the top 10 employers in Natrona County are:

1. Natrona County School District
2. Wyoming Medical Center
3. Halliburton
4. Wal-Mart Super Center, 2nd Street
5. Codale Electric Supply
6. Halliburton Sperry Drilling
7. Unit Drilling Company
8. Wal-Mart Super Center, CY Ave
9. Wyoming Machinery Company
10. Community Health Center-Wyoming
POVERTY INDICATOR: EDUCATION

EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, is education an issue for you and/or your family. Of the 172 individuals who answered the question, 13.4% of respondents felt that education was an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of the education issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY they felt education was an issue.
Is education an issue for your and/or your family?

- Yes: 13.4%
- No: 86.6%

The top three reasons identified were:
1. Lack of vocational skills or training
2. Lack of computer access at home
3. Lack of GED/Adult Education Classes

If education is an issue, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- Lack of vocational skills or training: 6.1%
- Lack of GED/Adult Education Classes: 6.1%
- Availability and/or location of classes: 1.2%
- Threats of violence in schools: 0.0%
- Lack of dropout prevention for youth: 0.6%
- Lack of computer access at home: 6.1%
- Lack of transportation (school-related): 3.7%
- Lack of child care (school-related): 3.1%
- Poor communication with teachers,...: 0.0%
- N/A: 84.8%
- unknown: 3.1%
Post-secondary education in Natrona County is available at: Casper College and University of Wyoming-Casper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On-Time High School Graduation (% of freshmen who graduate in four years)</th>
<th>Natrona County</th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associates and Higher</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>36.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Natrona County Opportunity Index, 2014)*

**Educational Attainment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wyoming Educational Attainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 25 years and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 9(^{th}) grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(^{th}) to 12(^{th}) grade, no diploma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college, no degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate’s degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or professional degree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natrona County Educational Attainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 25 years and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 9(^{th}) grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(^{th}) to 12(^{th}) grade, no diploma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college, no degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate’s degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or professional degree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2008-2012
## Special Education – Students with Disabilities (Ages 3 – 21)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natrona County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21)</th>
<th>Percent of Total Student Enrollment 2013-2014 School Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autism</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavior Disorders</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Impairments</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing Impaired</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf-Blindness</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Impairments - CD</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedic Impairments</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Health Impairments</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool Special Needs</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Learning Disabilities</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech/Language Impairments</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traumatic Brain Injury</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Disabilities</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1756</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Natrona County School District, 2014*
POVERTY INDICATOR: HOUSING

CAPNC collaborates with and strengthens low-income individuals and families in Natrona County to help them achieve economic and social stability, to build community, to advocate for social and economic justice.

HOUSING Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, is housing an issue for you and/or your family. Of the 172 individuals who answered the question, 55.8% felt that housing was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of housing issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY housing was an issue.
Is housing an issue for your and/or your family?

Yes 55.8%
No 40.7%

If housing is an issue, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

1. Affordability or rent/house payment
2. Lack of affordable/suitable housing
3. Credit issues
### Natrona County Housing Data

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Housing Units</td>
<td>33,952</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Housing Units</td>
<td>30,406</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Housing Units</td>
<td>3,546</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Occupied</td>
<td>21,285</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter Occupied</td>
<td>9,121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Value</td>
<td>$179,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Rent Asked</td>
<td>$782</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: Census 2008-2012 ACS Survey*

### Housing Units without Plumbing, 2000 and 2008 - 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>26,819</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>30,406</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>193,608</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>221,479</td>
<td>1,353</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>105,480,101</td>
<td>692,986</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>115,226,802</td>
<td>628,104</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: Census 2008-2012 ACS Survey*

### Rentals

About 30% of all Wyoming households – or 66,600 households – are renters. Federal rental assistance programs enable more than 6,600 low-income households in Wyoming to rent modest housing at an affordable cost. About 62% of these households are headed by people who are elderly or have disabilities; approximately 30% are families with children. (Center on Budget & Policy Priorities, 2013)

Federal programs reach only a small share of the low-income Wyoming households that pay unaffordable rental housing costs and are therefore at increased risk of homelessness and other types of housing instability:

- In Wyoming, 10,500 low-income renter households pay more than half their monthly cash income for housing costs. On average, these households have incomes of $1,060 and pay housing costs of $880, leaving only $180 to pay for other necessities. About 31% of these cost-burdened renters are elderly or people with disabilities, while 21% are families with children.
- When housing costs consume more than half of household income, low-income families are at greater risk of becoming homeless. Point-in-time surveys suggest that at least 1,000 people are homeless in Wyoming. (Center on Budget & Policy Priorities, 2013)
The following chart contains the Fair Market Rents for Natrona County, Wyoming. Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are estimates of rental housing costs in local housing markets that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) prepares using rent survey data to serve as the basis for determining the maximum subsidy levels in the Housing Choice Voucher program. In general, FMRs are set at the 40th percentile rent i.e., the dollar amount which allows voucher-holders access to 40 percent of standard quality rental units. Adjustments are made to exclude public housing units, newly built units and substandard units (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2014).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natrona County</th>
<th>FAIR MARKET RENT ($/month)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 BR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$503</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: 2014 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Fair Market Rent

According to the 2013 Assets & Opportunities Scorecard, 70.6% of Wyoming households are homeowners.
Data Source: 2013 Assets & Opportunities Scorecard
POVERTY INDICATOR: HEALTH

CAPNC collaborates with and strengthens low-income individuals and families in Natrona County to help them achieve economic and social stability, to build community, to advocate for social and economic justice.

HOUSING Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, is health an issue for you and/or your family. Of the 172 individuals who answered the question, 41.3% felt health was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of health issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY health was an issue.
Is health an issue for your and/or your family?

- Yes: 41.3%
- No: 58.7%

The top three reasons identified were:
1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of dental services
3. Lack of free or low-cost medical services

If health is an issue, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- Lack of medical insurance: 56.4%
- Lack of dental services: 32.7%
- Other reasons include:
  - Lack of free or low-cost medical services: 18.2%
  - Affordability of prescription drugs: 16.4%
  - Lack of vision services: 15.2%
  - Health insurance not offered by employer: 12.7%
  - Poor Credit: 10.9%
  - Health insurance not offered by employer, lack of knowledge of public or private funding: 4.2%
  - Lack of mental health services: 4.3%
  - Lack of healthcare providers in the area: 3.0%
  - Lack of healthcare services for uninsured people: 3.6%
  - Lack of prenatal care services: 2.4%
  - Other reasons: 1.8%
  - Unknown: 0.6%
Do you have public water?

- Yes: 91.3%
- No: 8.7%

Do your children receive fluoride supplements?

- Yes: 9.9%
- No: 68.6%
The chart below focuses on health behaviors, clinical care, and the physical environment. It also quantifies two categories of health outcomes to demonstrate how healthy the county is: how long people live (mortality) and how healthy people feel (morbidity). Below are the results for Natrona County and the state of Wyoming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Natrona County</th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
<th>Rank (out of 23 counties)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Outcomes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mortality</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death</td>
<td>716+</td>
<td>7,532</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morbidity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor or fair health</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor physical health days</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Factors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Behaviors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult smoking</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult obesity</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical inactivity</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive drinking</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually transmitted infections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen birth rate</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>368</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Care</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care Physicians**</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist**</td>
<td>1,340:1</td>
<td>1,476:1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable hospital stays</td>
<td>1,456:1</td>
<td>1,774:1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetic screening</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammography screening</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2014*
Behavioral Health Profile
The Wyoming Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) assembles data from randomly selected non-institutionalized adults age 18 and older, through monthly telephone surveys with collaboration and support of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The following data has been developed based upon the most current and available data on substance use and its related consequences (Wyoming BRFSS Data, 2006-2008).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavioral Risk Factors 2006-2008</th>
<th>Natrona County</th>
<th>Rank in Wyoming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette smoking</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokeless tobacco use</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinking</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Use in the Past Year among Persons 12 Years or Older, 2006-2008</th>
<th>Natrona County</th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>12.02%</td>
<td>10.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>2.41%</td>
<td>2.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers</td>
<td>5.01%</td>
<td>4.43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

Statistics on Children and Teens - Healthcare and Related Issues
The following Wyoming children and teen statistics were obtained from the latest KIDS COUNT Data Book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent low birth-weight babies</th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
<th>Natrona County</th>
<th>% Change (+Better, -Worse)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: KIDS Count Data Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)</th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
<th>Natrona County</th>
<th>% Change (+Better, -Worse)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>+3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: KIDS Count Data Center
Child Death Rate
(ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>% Change (+Better, -Worse)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: KIDS Count Data Center

Teen Injury Death Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>% Change (+Better, -Worse)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>+0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>+5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: KIDS Count Data Center

Public Health
The County Health Departments in each county provides a variety of services including community education, family planning, breast & cervical cancer services and many more. The following chart summarizes the services offered by the Natrona County Public Health Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Natrona County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast &amp; Cervical Cancer Services</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Education</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Health Services</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidemiology</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Planning</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/Aids</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunization</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider Education</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: Casper-Natrona County Public Health Department

Uninsured Persons, 2012
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>Insurance Population (2012 Estimate)</th>
<th>Number Insured</th>
<th>Number Uninsured</th>
<th>Percent Uninsured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natrona County</td>
<td>77,539</td>
<td>64,987</td>
<td>12,552</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>567,082</td>
<td>479,998</td>
<td>87,084</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>308,896,460</td>
<td>263,281,913</td>
<td>45,614,547</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: Census 2008-2012 ACS Survey*
POVERTY INDICATOR: NUTRITION

Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 172 individuals who answered the question, **22.8%** felt that nutrition was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of nutrition issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY nutrition was an issue.
Is nutrition an issue for your and/or your family?

- Yes: 22.8%
- No: 77.2%

The top three reasons identified were:
1. Not enough income to cover food cost
2. Not eligible for food stamps (SNAP)
3. Lack of transportation, i.e., to grocery store, food pantry or other food resources

If nutrition is an issue, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- Not enough income to cover food cost: 75.8%
- Not eligible for food stamps (SNAP): 17.2%
- Lack of time to prepare meals: 7.0%
- Lack of transportation, i.e., to grocery store, food pantry or other food resources: 4.5%
- Food resources not available, i.e., Senior Citizens meals, etc.: 4.5%
- Lack of knowledge on healthy food choices: 2.6%
- Lack of knowledge on available nutrition resources, i.e., WIC, etc.: 3.2%
- Not eligible for free or reduced school meals: 2.6%
- Food resources not available, i.e., Senior Citizens meals, etc.: 1.3%
- Unknown: 5.7%
POVERTY INDICATOR: USE OF INCOME

Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 172 individuals who answered the question, **25%** felt that use of income was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of use of income issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY use of income was an issue.
Is use of income an issue for your and/or your family?

- Yes: 25.0%
- No: 75.0%

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues
2. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
3. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e., credit card, debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natrona County</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Households</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,406</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Social Security</td>
<td>8,112</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Social Security Income (dollars)</td>
<td>17,133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Retirement Income</td>
<td>4,291</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Retirement Income (dollars)</td>
<td>19,690</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Supplemental Security Income</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)</td>
<td>8,412</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months</td>
<td>1,676</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: Census 2008-2012 ACS Survey*
*Data Source: 2013 Assets & Opportunities Scorecard

**Change in Average Credit Card Debt**

- **United States**
- **Wyoming**

**Consumers with Subprime Credit**

- US: 52.1%
- WY: 56.4%

*Data Source: 2013 Assets & Opportunities Scorecard*
### Change in Consumers with Subprime Credit

- **Data Source:** 2013 Assets & Opportunities Scorecard

### Average College Graduate Debt

- **US:** $26,600
- **WY:** $23,341

- **Data Source:** 2013 Assets & Opportunities Scorecard

### Student Loan Default Rate

- **US:** 13.4%
- **WY:** 14.3%

- **Data Source:** 2013 Assets & Opportunities Scorecard
Data Source: 2013 Assets & Opportunities Scorecard
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is transportation an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 172 individuals who answered the question, **30.4%** felt that transportation was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of use of transportation issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY transportation was an issue.
Commuting to Work – Natrona County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commuting to Work – Natrona County</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workers 16 years and over</td>
<td>39,155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car, truck, or van – drove alone</td>
<td>31,695</td>
<td>80.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car, truck, or van – carpooled</td>
<td>4,771</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transportation (excluding taxicab)</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walked</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked at home</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean travel time to work (minutes)</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: Census 2008-2012 ACS Survey*
POVERTY INDICATOR: EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked respondents to choose the 3 most important emergency situations that seem to be particular problems in this area. 172 individuals answered the question and selected the following as the top three problems.

CAPNC collaborates with and strengthens low-income individuals and families in Natrona County to help them achieve economic and social stability, to build community, to advocate for social and economic justice.
Is emergency situations an issue for your and/or your family?

The top three reasons identified were:
1. No health insurance
2. Lack of income for prescription drugs
3. Lack of food

If emergency situation is an issue, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.
City of Casper Police Department reports the following crime statistics in the following in their 2012 Annual Report and 2013 Annual Report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Call</th>
<th>Casper, Wyoming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calls for Service</td>
<td>54,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrests</td>
<td>5,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Drug Arrests</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Drug Arrests</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUI</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Violations</td>
<td>7,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents Reports</td>
<td>2,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Citations</td>
<td>15,503</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*City of Casper Police Department, 2014

The following information was obtained from the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police – Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming 2010-2012.

**DUI Arrests, 2010-2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natrona DUI arrests</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natrona rate per 10,000</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming DUI arrests</td>
<td>5,862</td>
<td>5,199</td>
<td>7,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming rate per 10,000</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alcohol-Related Fatal Vehicle Crashes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natrona</td>
<td>8.14%</td>
<td>5.32%</td>
<td>2.65%</td>
<td>5.24%</td>
<td>5.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System

Note: Data reflects persons killed in motor vehicle crashes where driver blood alcohol content (BAC) was 0.01% or higher.
POVERTY INDICATOR: CHILDREN’S NEEDS

Primary Data: Survey Results

The top three unmet children’s needs identified were:

1. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
2. Money to afford childcare/daycare
3. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
Choose the THREE most important unmet children's needs in your community.

1. Live in an unsafe area to raise children: 11.6%
2. Money to afford childcare/daycare: 29.3%
3. Knowledge about proper childcare/daycare resources: 17.1%
4. Early childhood education programs (Age 0-5): 6.7%
5. Knowledge about available childcare/daycare facilities: 6.1%
6. After school programs: 8.5%
7. Safe, suitable forms of recreation: 18.3%
8. Knowledge on childrearing methods: 14.0%
9. Summer activities for children: 34.2%
10. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, etc.: 16.5%
11. Safe from school bullying: 16.5%
12. Money to provide for child's wants, i.e. video games, name brand clothing, etc.: 12.2%
13. Family support in caring for children: 1.2%
14. Unknown: 44.5%
Are there children living in your household?

- Yes: 59.4%
- No: 40.6%

If so, how many in each age group below?

- 0-2 years: 6 or more 4, 5, 3, 2, 1
- 3-5 years: 6 or more 2, 4, 3, 2, 1
- 6-11 years: 6 or more 2, 4, 3, 2, 1
- 12-14 years: 6 or more 2, 4, 3, 2, 1
- 15-17 years: 6 or more 2, 4, 3, 2, 1
- 18-25 years: 6 or more 2, 4, 3, 2, 1
List the number of children currently in your household who will be:

- 6 or more
- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1

Is anyone pregnant in your household?

- Yes: 95.9%
- No: 4.1%

**If yes, what is the due date?**

- March 2014 (1)
- June 2014 (2)
- July 2014 (1)
- August 2014 (2)
- October 2011 (1)
- January 26, 2014
Are there children in your household who need to utilize childcare services?

- Yes: 19.9%
- No: 32.8%

If there are children in your household who need or utilize childcare services, how often do the children need childcare? (Choose all that apply.)

- Every day: 58.0%
- Every evening: 9.4%
- A Few Days/ evenings each week: 5.9%
- During the summer: 6.4%
- Only on weekends: 12.3%
- My children needs are taken care of: 4.1%
- Other (please specify): 67.8%
- N/A: 0.0%

Other, please specify:
No children in household (2 responses)
After school (1 response)
Sometimes (1 response)
Live with grandparents (1 response)
I don't need childcare – (2 responses)
Other, please specify:
- Stay at home mom (1 responses)
- N/A – (6 responses)
- To find a job – (1 responses)
- No comment (1 responses)
- Have no children (1 responses)
- My childcare needs are taken care of. (1 responses)

If your child(ren) need childcare, select your preference to participate:

- Half day (4 hours)/9 month program: 3.5%
- Half day (4 hours)/12 month program: 3.5%
- Full day (minimum 6 hours)/9 month program: 4.7%
- Full day (minimum 6 hours)/12 month program: 10.5%
- N/A: 79.5%
Do you receive help paying for your childcare services?

- Yes: 10%
- No: 58%
- N/A: 32%

Do children in your household attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool?

- Yes: 10.6%
- No: 34.7%
If your children do not attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool, what might prevent you?
CAPNC collaborates with and strengthens low-income individuals and families in Natrona County to help them achieve economic and social stability, to build community, to advocate for social and economic justice.
Analyze Data
Using a paired comparison technique of the primary and secondary data of each key poverty issue in Natrona County, the data analysis presented information and prioritized the issues that are in **most** need in the community.

The top issues are as follows:

**Natrona County:**
1. Health
2. Housing
3. Employment
4. Transportation

After the issues were identified, a **Plan of Action** may include identification of the **Greatest Challenge, Barriers** and **Goals** for the priority issues for Natrona County was developed.

### NATRONA COUNTY ACTION PLAN

**Issue #1: Health**
**Greatest Challenge:** Lack of health insurance

**Barriers:**
- Lack of health insurance
- Lack of dental services
- Lack of free or low-cost medical services

**What’s our goal?** Strategies can be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

a. Enroll eligible individuals/families into private market place under the Affordable Care Act.

b. Refer eligible individuals/families to Medicaid.

c. Provide educational opportunities to promote awareness of the options currently available in the community and becoming available in the near future.

**Issue #2: Housing**
**Greatest Challenge:** Lack of affordable housing
Barriers:

- Lack of affordable/suitable housing
- Extremely high rent costs
- Credit Issues

What’s our goal? Strategies can be taken to make a positive impact on these issues.

a. Provide education seminars to the public on money management issues including credit repair, budgeting and wants vs. needs.

b. Establish or participate in a focus group with local landlords, agencies, and government officials and clients to discuss housing concerns and opportunities to improve current housing issues.

Issue #3: Employment

Greatest Challenge: Lack of good paying job opportunities, Need to increase minimum wage

Barriers:

- Lack of employment opportunities
- Lack of basic skills and training
- Lack of reliable transportation/Lack of public transportation routes
- Child Care Assistance (although some provided by DFS)
- Physical Disability

What’s our goal? Strategies can be taken to make a positive impact on these issues.

a. Promote information about available jobs and resources to current clients.

b. Initiate training for basic employment skills and educate individuals on the locations of GED and vocational training.

c. Establish or participate in a focus group with local landlords, agencies, and government officials and clients to discuss public transportation concerns and action plans.

d. Promote and referral clients with physical disabilities to specific agencies appropriate to clients’ needs.

Issue #4: Transportation

Greatest Challenge: Lack of financial management skills to own/maintain a vehicle. Awareness and availability of existing transportation options.
### Barriers:
- Price of gas
- Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
- Cost of vehicle repair

### What’s our goal? Strategies can be taken to make a positive impact on these issues.

a. Provide education seminars to the public on money management issues including credit repair, budgeting and wants vs. needs.

b. Increase awareness about available public transportation by sharing success stories and testimonials from current clients that use the transportation.

c. Establish or participate in a focus group with local agencies, government officials and clients to discuss public transportation concerns and opportunities to improve current housing issues.