



ARUNDEL STREET CONSULTING, INC.

The MACC Report on Communities
Integration of Issues

**REVISED Overview Report
January 29, 2008**

Prepared for MACC Alliance of Connected Communities

Prepared by Arundel Street Consulting, Inc.

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The survey instrument and specific data tables are available upon request.

This project was conducted for:

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Research Objectives

- 1) Prepare the baseline work for an annual survey of community issues.
- 2) Understand the front-line perspective on service needs of the participants served by their organization.
- 3) Understand the interconnectedness of the various presenting participants needs.
- 4) Understand the prevalence of secondary needs being common across primary needs.

Methodology

A team of executives from MACC and associated organizations met in mid December to define the goals and objectives of *The MACC Report on Communities*. At that meeting, the objectives were discussed and finalized. Specific topics of interest from each member organization were gathered.

Arundel Street Consulting, Inc. developed a survey instrument based upon this input and developed a logic for fielding and analysis of the instrument. The survey questions were reviewed by MACC and some member organizations for clarity of the questions.

On Jan 7th, an email with an active link to the web survey was sent to all MACC organizations with a request to direct the request to their employees, especially those that directly serve community members. The total population that could complete the survey is approximately 1,000 individuals.

All information for the survey was collected through the web from Jan 7th through Jan 28th.

A copy of the complete survey instrument is available upon request.

Executive Summary

Respondents:

1. Four hundred twenty respondents from twenty-two different agencies responded to the survey during the three weeks it was fielded.
 - a. 55 percent of these respondents are workers directly in contact with participants in the numerous programs supported by the agencies within MACC. 34 percent are administration and eleven percent are operations personnel.
2. On average, a direct-contact worker is involved with about 86 program participants per year.
 - a. Approximately 23 percent are involved with under 50 per year and 44 percent are involved with more than 100 participants per year.
3. Respondents whose responsibility was working directly with participants are labeled “direct contact workers.” They spend, on average, about 64 percent of their time working directly with the participants.
4. 58 percent of respondents are Caucasian. 15 percent are African American. The remaining respondents are African, Asian, Hispanic, Multiracial, American Indian or other.
5. Almost 80 percent of respondents are female.
6. Nearly 30 percent of direct contact workers are bi-lingual and another five percent speak more than two languages.
7. 61 percent of respondents have over five years of experience in social work; over 20 percent have 16 or more years of experience.

Participants and the services provided

1. Respondents indicated that the primary reasons for referral to their organization are:
 - a. Education
 - b. Housing
 - c. Employment
 - d. Nutrition / Hunger / Food
 - e. Violence / Safety
 - f. Health - Physical and/or Mental
 - g. Family Structure
 - h. Language / Cultural Barriers
2. Additionally, participants were referred for:
 - a. Childcare
 - b. Criminal History
 - c. Child Protection
 - d. Disability
 - e. Transportation
 - f. Legal Status

3. 42 percent of direct contact workers indicated that Education was one of the three primary reasons participants were referred to their organization. Between 20 and 30 percent indicated that employment, housing, violence/safety and health were one of the three primary reasons for referral.
4. The primary counties served by the organizations are Hennepin, Ramsey, Dakota, Washington and Anoka. Services were also provided to Carver, Chisago, Isanti, Scott and other counties.
5. Services are provided to all racial and ethnic groups, including African American, Caucasian, Multiracial, Hispanic, African, Asian and American Indians. Most respondents served clients of many racial backgrounds.
6. Services are provided to all age ranges from birth on.
7. Most participants are English speakers at home (nearly three-quarters), but Spanish, Hmong and Somali account for nearly one in four or one-in-five participants served.
8. Respondents indicated that almost one-in-five of the participants have known physical disabilities, almost one-in-three have diagnosed mental disabilities and over one-in-four have diagnosed developmental or learning disabilities.
9. Respondents indicated that nearly one-in-four participants are first generation immigrants and over one-in-five are second generation immigrants.

Impact of Mortgage/Foreclosure Crisis

1. Almost one in five participants were affected by the mortgage crisis in 2007. This is dramatically above the one in ten that were felt to be impacted in the prior year.

Presenting Issue and their Additional Barriers

(The presenting issues are listed from the most frequently to least frequently mentioned as a top three presenting issue as identified by respondents.)

1. When a participant presents themselves for service for an EDUCATION issue, there are a variety of additional barriers that the core line worker faces. About one-in-three or more of the participants have at least one of these additional barriers: (Number in parenthesis indicate estimated percentage with this additional barrier.)
 - a. Transportation (40%)
 - b. Employment (36%)
 - c. Health (31%)
2. When a participant presents themselves for service for an EMPLOYMENT issue, there are a variety of additional barriers that the core line worker faces. About one-in-three or more of the participants have at least one of these additional barriers: (Number in parenthesis indicate estimated percentage with this additional barrier.)
 - a. Transportation (60%)
 - b. Housing (48%)

- c. Education (48%)
 - d. Child care (36%)
 - e. Nutrition/Hunger/Food (35%)
 - f. Healthcare (33%)
 - g. Language/Cultural Barrier (32%)
3. When a participant presents themselves for service for a VIOLENCE / SAFETY issue, there are a variety of additional barriers that the core line worker faces. Over one-in-three of the participants have at least one of these additional barriers: (Number in parenthesis indicate estimated percentage with this additional barrier.)
- a. Family Structure (50%)
 - b. Employment (48%)
 - c. Housing (47%)
 - d. Education (46%)
 - e. Health (45%)
 - f. Transportation (41%)
 - g. Healthcare (38%)
 - h. Nutrition (38%)
 - i. Criminal History (35%)
4. When a participant presents themselves for service for a HOUSING issue, there are a variety of additional barriers that the core line worker faces. Over one-in-three of the participants have at least one of these additional barriers: (Number in parenthesis indicate estimated percentage with this additional barrier.)
- a. Employment (61%)
 - b. Transportation (61%)
 - c. Education (53%)
 - d. Health (50%)
 - e. Nutrition/Hunger/Food (49%)
 - f. Healthcare (45%)
 - g. Family Structure (44%)
 - h. Child care (43%)
 - i. Violence/Safety (42%)
5. When a participant presents themselves for service for a HEALTH issue, there are a variety of additional barriers that the core line worker faces. Over one-in-three of the participants have at least one of these additional barriers: (Number in parenthesis indicate estimated percentage with this additional barrier.)
- a. Family Structure (48%)
 - b. Education (46%)
 - c. Healthcare (45%)
 - d. Violence/Safety (43%)
 - e. Transportation (40%)
 - f. Employment (38%)
 - g. Housing (33%)

6. When a participant presents themselves for service for a NUTRITION / HUNGER / FOOD issue, there are a variety of additional barriers that the core line worker faces. Over one-in-three of the participants have at least one of these additional barriers: (Number in parenthesis indicate estimated percentage with this additional barrier.)
 - a. Employment (43%)
 - b. Transportation (43%)
 - c. Health (41%)
 - d. Education (36%)
 - e. Housing (36%)

7. When a participant presents themselves for service for a FAMILY STRUCTURE issue, there are a variety of additional barriers that the core line worker faces. Over one-in-three of the participants have at least one of these additional barriers: (Number in parenthesis indicate estimated percentage with this additional barrier.)
 - a. Education (51%)
 - b. Health (50%)
 - c. Employment (45%)
 - d. Transportation (43%)
 - e. Healthcare (43%)
 - f. Housing (41%)
 - g. Nutrition/Hunger/Food (40%)
 - h. Violence (36%)
 - i. Child care (31%)

8. Though TRANSPORTATION issues are not as frequently described the initial presenting issue when compared to the other issues studied, transportation is a substantial additional barrier for ALL other presenting issues studied. Twenty-eight to sixty-three percent of participants have transportation as an additional barrier when being assisted for their primary issue. Transportation is especially an additional barrier for:
 - a. Loss of Benefits (68% of participants)
 - b. Employment (60%)
 - c. Housing (61%)
 - d. Criminal History (48%)

Detailed Tables

The detailed tables are contained in the attached supplements:

1. Overview tables: information about the respondents and the services they provide.
2. Summary of Results – Education
3. Summary of Results – Employment
4. Summary of Results – Violence / Safety
5. Summary of Results – Housing
6. Summary of Results - Health
7. Summary of Results – Nutrition / Hunger / Food
8. Summary of Results – Family Structure
9. Summary of Results - Transportation

A summary of verbatim comments and a copy of the survey instrument is available upon request.

MACC Survey - January 2008

Summary of Results - EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT - Housing-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
2% 1	18% 11	17% 10	20% 12	15% 9	10% 6	5% 3	13% 8	100% 60	47.9	±4.5		

EMPLOYMENT - Transportation-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
0% 0	11% 6	11% 6	16% 9	27% 15	20% 11	4% 2	13% 7	100% 56	59.7	±4.6		

EMPLOYMENT - Healthcare-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
3% 2	25% 15	19% 11	8% 5	15% 9	5% 3	0% 0	24% 14	100% 59	32.9	±4.3		

EMPLOYMENT - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
10% 6	16% 10	21% 13	10% 6	15% 9	5% 3	2% 1	21% 13	100% 61	34.7	±4.3		

EMPLOYMENT - Child Care-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
10% 6	23% 14	5% 3	13% 8	15% 9	10% 6	2% 1	23% 14	100% 61	36.1	±4.8		

EMPLOYMENT - Education-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
2% 1	17% 10	13% 8	10% 6	18% 11	8% 5	12% 7	20% 12	100% 60	48.0	±5.0		

EMPLOYMENT - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
3% 2	27% 16	13% 8	13% 8	13% 8	3% 2	3% 2	23% 14	100% 60	34.2	±4.4		

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EMPLOYMENT - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
8% 5	41% 25	11% 7	7% 4	2% 1	2% 1	3% 2	26% 16	100% 61	19.7	±3.4		

EMPLOYMENT - Disability-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
10% 6	37% 22	12% 7	7% 4	2% 1	3% 2	7% 4	23% 14	100% 60	24.3	±4.1		

EMPLOYMENT - Family Structure-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
12% 7	27% 16	12% 7	7% 4	12% 7	3% 2	0% 0	27% 16	100% 59	25.1	±4.1		

EMPLOYMENT - Loss of Benefits-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
13% 8	28% 17	12% 7	10% 6	5% 3	2% 1	0% 0	30% 18	100% 60	19.9	±3.4		

EMPLOYMENT - Legal Status-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
19% 11	29% 17	12% 7	3% 2	2% 1	2% 1	0% 0	33% 19	100% 58	13.4	±2.8		

EMPLOYMENT - Criminal History-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
8% 5	26% 16	13% 8	11% 7	8% 5	5% 3	3% 2	25% 15	100% 61	30.1	±4.3		

EMPLOYMENT - Language / Cultural Barriers-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
11% 7	30% 18	13% 8	7% 4	8% 5	7% 4	7% 4	18% 11	100% 61	32.3	±4.6		

EMPLOYMENT - Child Protection-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
12% 7	34% 20	3% 2	3% 2	3% 2	3% 2	0% 0	41% 24	100% 59	13.6	±3.2		

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

The prevalence of EMPLOYMENT as an additional barrier for presenting issues

HOUSING- Employment- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	60.9 ±4.7
TRANSPORTATION - Employment-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	66.7 ±7.8
HEALTHCARE - Employment- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	43.4 ±8.2
NUTRITION - Employment- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	42.7 ±7.3
CHILD CARE - Employment- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	28.8 ±7.1
EDUCATION - Employment- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	36.2 ±4.0
HEALTH - Employment- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	38.2 ±5.6
VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Employment-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	47.7 ±5.9
DISABILITY - Employment- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	38.3 ±6.5
FAMILY STRUCTURE - Employment-Percentage of participants Mean	45.2

Mean Err(68)*	±6.1
LOSS OF BENEFITS - Employment-Percentage of participants	
Mean	72.5
Mean Err(68)*	±20.3
LEGAL STATUS - Employment- Percentage of participants	
Mean	41.7
Mean Err(68)*	±10.2
CRIMINAL HISTORY - Employment-Percentage of participants	
Mean	47.1
Mean Err(68)*	±8.0
LANGUAGE - CULTURAL BARRIER - Employment- Percentage of participants	
Mean	49.4
Mean Err(68)*	±7.3
CHILD PROTECTION - Employment-Percentage of participants	
Mean	58.1
Mean Err(68)*	±7.3

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

MACC Survey - January 2008 Summary of Results - EDUCATION

EDUCATION - Housing-Percentage of participants													Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*				
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know												
1%	1	26%	21	19%	15	12%	10	9%	7	1%	1	0%	0	32%	26	100%	81	26.2	±3.2

EDUCATION - Employment-Percentage of participants													Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*				
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know												
0%	0	20%	16	9%	7	16%	13	12%	10	7%	6	4%	3	33%	27	100%	82	36.2	±4.0

EDUCATION - Transportation-Percentage of participants													Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*				
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know												
0%	0	13%	11	16%	14	21%	18	9%	8	8%	7	4%	3	28%	24	100%	85	40.1	±3.8

EDUCATION - Healthcare-Percentage of participants													Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*				
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know												
1%	1	16%	13	22%	17	11%	9	5%	4	3%	2	1%	1	41%	32	100%	79	25.1	±3.3

EDUCATION - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants													Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*				
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know												
5%	4	19%	15	18%	14	15%	12	9%	7	3%	2	0%	0	33%	26	100%	80	27.9	±3.4

EDUCATION - Child Care-Percentage of participants													Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*				
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know												
2%	2	20%	16	16%	13	12%	10	9%	7	2%	2	2%	2	36%	29	100%	81	28.1	±3.5

EDUCATION - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants													Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*				
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know												
3%	3	17%	15	21%	18	9%	8	10%	9	5%	4	2%	2	31%	27	100%	86	31.2	±3.6

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EDUCATION - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
8% 6	18% 14	18% 14	10% 8	5% 4	1% 1	1% 1	40% 32	100% 80	21.6	±3.1		

EDUCATION - Disability-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
7% 6	28% 23	7% 6	6% 5	2% 2	0% 0	7% 6	41% 33	100% 81	19.6	±3.4		

EDUCATION - Family Structure-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
7% 6	13% 11	9% 8	12% 10	14% 12	6% 5	1% 1	38% 32	100% 85	30.9	±3.9		

EDUCATION - Loss of Benefits-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
12% 9	18% 14	8% 6	6% 5	1% 1	1% 1	1% 1	52% 40	100% 77	12.9	±2.7		

EDUCATION - Legal Status-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
12% 9	21% 16	8% 6	6% 5	3% 2	4% 3	0% 0	47% 37	100% 78	15.2	±3.0		

EDUCATION - Criminal History-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
12% 9	17% 13	6% 5	10% 8	1% 1	1% 1	5% 4	47% 37	100% 78	18.3	±3.4		

EDUCATION - Language / Cultural Barriers-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
7% 6	29% 24	6% 5	5% 4	1% 1	7% 6	11% 9	33% 27	100% 82	27.9	±4.1		

EDUCATION - Child Protection-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
10% 8	21% 16	8% 6	5% 4	1% 1	0% 0	0% 0	55% 42	100% 77	9.8	±2.1		

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

The prevalence of EDUCATION as an additional barrier for presenting issues

HOUSING- Education- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	52.5 ±4.9
EMPLOYMENT - Education- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	48.0 ±5.0
TRANSPORTATION - Education-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	37.3 ±7.8
HEALTHCARE - Education- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	37.8 ±8.7
NUTRITION - Education- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	35.9 ±6.6
CHILD CARE - Education- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	35.0 ±7.6
HEALTH - Education-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	46.1 ±5.7
VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Education-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	46.4 ±6.0
DISABILITY - Education- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	47.5 ±8.6

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Education-Percentage of participants Mean	51.3
Mean Err(68)*	±6.1
LOSS OF BENEFITS - Education-Percentage of participants Mean	60.0
Mean Err(68)*	±21.1
LEGAL STATUS - Education- Percentage of participants Mean	42.7
Mean Err(68)*	±10.0
CRIMINAL HISTORY - Education-Percentage of participants Mean	51.2
Mean Err(68)*	±7.3
LANGUAGE - CULTURAL BARRIER - Education- Percentage of participants Mean	57.3
Mean Err(68)*	±7.6
CHILD PROTECTION - Education-Percentage of participants Mean	56.8
Mean Err(68)*	±7.0

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

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Summary of Results - VIOLENCE/SAFETY

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Housing-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
2% 1	7% 3	14% 6	19% 8	12% 5	7% 3	12% 5	26% 11	100% 42	46.7	±5.9		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Employment-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
2% 1	7% 3	5% 2	19% 8	26% 11	7% 3	5% 2	29% 12	100% 42	47.7	±5.9		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Transportation-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
2% 1	12% 5	17% 7	17% 7	17% 7	7% 3	2% 1	26% 11	100% 42	41.1	±5.5		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Healthcare-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
5% 2	10% 4	15% 6	20% 8	12% 5	10% 4	0% 0	29% 12	100% 41	38.2	±5.5		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
3% 1	18% 7	15% 6	15% 6	10% 4	5% 2	8% 3	28% 11	100% 40	37.7	±5.7		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Child Care-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
10% 4	12% 5	12% 5	14% 6	12% 5	5% 2	2% 1	33% 14	100% 42	31.6	±5.5		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Education-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
2% 1	0% 0	12% 5	21% 9	10% 4	14% 6	7% 3	33% 14	100% 42	46.4	±6.0		

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VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
2% 1	2% 1	10% 4	19% 8	19% 8	7% 3	7% 3	33% 14	100% 42	45.4	±6.0		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Disability-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
5% 2	26% 11	14% 6	7% 3	5% 2	2% 1	2% 1	38% 16	100% 42	21.7	±4.5		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Family Structure-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
2% 1	2% 1	7% 3	15% 6	20% 8	12% 5	10% 4	32% 13	100% 41	49.6	±6.4		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Loss of Benefits-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
10% 4	14% 6	12% 5	19% 8	0% 0	5% 2	0% 0	40% 17	100% 42	22.7	±4.6		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Legal Status-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
16% 7	21% 9	7% 3	12% 5	2% 1	2% 1	2% 1	37% 16	100% 43	19.0	±4.4		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Criminal History-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
2% 1	19% 8	17% 7	5% 2	12% 5	7% 3	7% 3	31% 13	100% 42	35.4	±5.8		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Language / Cultural Barriers-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
14% 6	26% 11	10% 4	2% 1	5% 2	5% 2	5% 2	33% 14	100% 42	21.5	±5.0		

VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Child Protection-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
5% 2	24% 10	21% 9	5% 2	2% 1	7% 3	2% 1	33% 14	100% 42	25.1	±4.8		

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

The prevalence of VIOLENCE/SAFETY as an additional barrier for presenting issues

HOUSING- Violence / Safety- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	42.0 ±4.9
EMPLOYMENT - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	19.7 ±3.4
TRANSPORTATION - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	12.5 ±3.6
HEALTHCARE - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	27.8 ±9.5
NUTRITION - Violence / Safety- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	17.7 ±4.9
CHILD CARE - Violence / Safety- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	14.7 ±5.4
EDUCATION - Violence / Safety- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	21.6 ±3.1
HEALTH - Violence / Safety- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	42.8 ±5.9
DISABILITY - Violence / Safety- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	24.8 ±7.8
FAMILY STRUCTURE - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	35.9 ±5.8

LOSS OF BENEFITS - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	37.5 ±22.2
LEGAL STATUS - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	32.3 ±10.7
CRIMINAL HISTORY - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	47.1 ±7.3
LANGUAGE - CULTURAL BARRIER - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	20.5 ±5.5
CHILD PROTECTION - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	54.6 ±7.1

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

MACC Survey - January 2008 Summary of Results - HOUSING

HOUSING- Employment-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
3% 2	10% 6	5% 3	20% 12	22% 13	18% 11	10% 6	12% 7	100% 60	60.9	±4.7		

HOUSING- Transportation-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
2% 1	15% 9	7% 4	15% 9	21% 13	23% 14	8% 5	10% 6	100% 61	61.1	±4.7		

HOUSING- Healthcare-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
7% 4	13% 8	10% 6	15% 9	23% 14	8% 5	3% 2	20% 12	100% 60	45.3	±4.8		

HOUSING- Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
8% 5	5% 3	12% 7	22% 13	17% 10	10% 6	7% 4	19% 11	100% 59	49.3	±4.8		

HOUSING- Child Care-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
14% 8	12% 7	15% 9	7% 4	19% 11	12% 7	5% 3	17% 10	100% 59	43.2	±5.1		

HOUSING- Education-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
7% 4	10% 6	12% 7	15% 9	18% 11	18% 11	5% 3	15% 9	100% 60	52.5	±4.9		

HOUSING- Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
3% 2	20% 12	7% 4	12% 7	15% 9	19% 11	7% 4	17% 10	100% 59	49.6	±5.1		

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HOUSING- Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
5% 3	23% 14	17% 10	8% 5	12% 7	7% 4	12% 7	17% 10	100% 60	42.0	±4.9		

HOUSING- Disability-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
10% 6	25% 15	12% 7	7% 4	12% 7	5% 3	7% 4	22% 13	100% 59	33.3	±4.8		

HOUSING- Family Structure-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
5% 3	12% 7	14% 8	17% 10	10% 6	14% 8	5% 3	24% 14	100% 59	43.5	±4.9		

HOUSING- Loss of Benefits-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
9% 5	26% 15	10% 6	16% 9	7% 4	0% 0	3% 2	29% 17	100% 58	25.9	±4.0		

HOUSING- Legal Status-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
19% 11	27% 16	10% 6	10% 6	3% 2	3% 2	0% 0	27% 16	100% 59	19.6	±3.6		

HOUSING- Criminal History-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
11% 6	26% 15	11% 6	16% 9	5% 3	5% 3	5% 3	21% 12	100% 57	31.7	±4.6		

HOUSING- Language / Cultural Barriers-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
16% 10	31% 19	10% 6	8% 5	8% 5	8% 5	2% 1	16% 10	100% 61	28.9	±4.3		

HOUSING- Child Protection-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
17% 10	24% 14	12% 7	5% 3	5% 3	7% 4	0% 0	29% 17	100% 58	21.6	±4.0		

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

The prevalence of HOUSING as an additional barrier for presenting issues

EMPLOYMENT - Housing- Percentage of participants Mean	47.9
Mean Err(68)*	±4.5
TRANSPORTATION - Housing- Percentage of participants Mean	54.4
Mean Err(68)*	±8.1
HEALTHCARE - Housing- Percentage of participants Mean	36.4
Mean Err(68)*	±6.9
NUTRITION - Housing- Percentage of participants Mean	35.5
Mean Err(68)*	±6.7
CHILD CARE - Housing- Percentage of participants Mean	20.5
Mean Err(68)*	±5.5
EDUCATION - Housing- Percentage of participants Mean	26.2
Mean Err(68)*	±3.2
HEALTH - Housing-Percentage of participants Mean	33.4
Mean Err(68)*	±5.4
VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Housing- Percentage of participants Mean	46.7
Mean Err(68)*	±5.9
DISABILITY - Housing- Percentage of participants Mean	37.0
Mean Err(68)*	±6.3
FAMILY STRUCTURE - Housing-Percentage of participants Mean	41.2
Mean Err(68)*	±5.8

LOSS OF BENEFITS - Housing- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	72.5 ±20.3
LEGAL STATUS - Housing- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	38.3 ±10.3
CRIMINAL HISTORY - Housing- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	39.2 ±7.5
LANGUAGE - CULTURAL BARRIER - Housing-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	44.0 ±6.7
CHILD PROTECTION - Housing- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	56.7 ±8.3

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

MACC Survey - January 2008 Summary of Results - HEALTH

HEALTH - Housing-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
5%	2	42%	16	5%	2	16%	6	11%	4	5%	2	3%	1	13%	5	100%	38	33.4	±5.4

HEALTH - Employment-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
13%	5	28%	11	5%	2	23%	9	10%	4	8%	3	3%	1	10%	4	100%	39	38.2	±5.6

HEALTH - Transportation-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
8%	3	28%	11	15%	6	21%	8	13%	5	3%	1	5%	2	8%	3	100%	39	40.3	±5.3

HEALTH - Healthcare-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
5%	2	21%	8	18%	7	18%	7	18%	7	5%	2	5%	2	10%	4	100%	39	45.3	±5.5

HEALTH - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
5%	2	35%	14	23%	9	10%	4	13%	5	3%	1	0%	0	13%	5	100%	40	31.8	±4.6

HEALTH - Child Care-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
18%	7	32%	12	11%	4	8%	3	11%	4	3%	1	5%	2	13%	5	100%	38	29.3	±5.5

HEALTH - Education-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
7%	3	27%	11	20%	8	10%	4	12%	5	5%	2	15%	6	5%	2	100%	41	46.1	±5.7

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HEALTH - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
8% 3	19% 7	16% 6	16% 6	14% 5	8% 3	5% 2	14% 5	100% 37	42.8	±5.9		

HEALTH - Disability-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
13% 5	26% 10	13% 5	13% 5	3% 1	8% 3	8% 3	18% 7	100% 39	33.1	±5.8		

HEALTH - Family Structure-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
5% 2	21% 8	13% 5	13% 5	15% 6	15% 6	5% 2	13% 5	100% 39	47.8	±6.0		

HEALTH - Loss of Benefits-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
19% 7	32% 12	5% 2	5% 2	5% 2	3% 1	3% 1	27% 10	100% 37	19.2	±4.9		

HEALTH - Legal Status-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
32% 12	19% 7	5% 2	0% 0	5% 2	3% 1	3% 1	32% 12	100% 37	14.1	±4.7		

HEALTH - Criminal History-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
22% 8	32% 12	8% 3	5% 2	3% 1	11% 4	3% 1	16% 6	100% 37	25.7	±5.6		

HEALTH - Language / Cultural Barriers-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
16% 6	49% 18	3% 1	19% 7	3% 1	0% 0	3% 1	8% 3	100% 37	23.9	±4.5		

HEALTH - Child Protection-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
25% 9	19% 7	14% 5	11% 4	6% 2	3% 1	3% 1	19% 7	100% 36	24.6	±5.2		

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

The prevalence of HEALTH as an additional barrier for presenting issues

HOUSING- Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	49.6 ±5.1
EMPLOYMENT - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	34.2 ±4.4
TRANSPORTATION - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	22.3 ±5.8
HEALTHCARE - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	39.5 ±9.5
NUTRITION - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	40.8 ±6.2
CHILD CARE - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	15.4 ±4.8
EDUCATION - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	31.2 ±3.6
VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	45.4 ±6.0

DISABILITY - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	52.8 ±8.3
FAMILY STRUCTURE - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	49.1 ±6.0
LOSS OF BENEFITS - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	56.9 ±23.3
LEGAL STATUS - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	32.9 ±10.3
CRIMINAL HISTORY - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	42.2 ±7.4
LANGUAGE - CULTURAL BARRIER - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	25.0 ±5.9
CHILD PROTECTION - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	60.8 ±6.0

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

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Summary of Results - NUTRITION / HUNG ER / FOOD

NUTRITION - Housing-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
3% 1	16% 5	13% 4	13% 4	10% 3	6% 2	6% 2	32% 10	100% 31	35.5	±6.7		

NUTRITION - Employment-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
6% 2	16% 5	6% 2	10% 3	16% 5	10% 3	10% 3	26% 8	100% 31	42.7	±7.3		

NUTRITION - Transportation-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
3% 1	9% 3	19% 6	16% 5	16% 5	6% 2	6% 2	25% 8	100% 32	43.0	±6.4		

NUTRITION - Healthcare-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
3% 1	10% 3	16% 5	23% 7	6% 2	3% 1	0% 0	39% 12	100% 31	29.8	±5.7		

NUTRITION - Child Care-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
7% 2	20% 6	20% 6	7% 2	3% 1	3% 1	0% 0	40% 12	100% 30	20.1	±4.9		

NUTRITION - Education-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
9% 3	12% 4	12% 4	9% 3	15% 5	9% 3	3% 1	30% 10	100% 33	35.9	±6.6		

NUTRITION - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
6% 2	9% 3	25% 8	9% 3	19% 6	9% 3	0% 0	22% 7	100% 32	40.8	±6.2		

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NUTRITION - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
10%	3	29%	9	10%	3	3%	1	6%	2	3%	1	0%	0	39%	12	100%	31	17.7	±4.9

NUTRITION - Disability-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
10%	3	23%	7	13%	4	10%	3	0%	0	6%	2	6%	2	32%	10	100%	31	26.3	±6.1

NUTRITION - Family Structure-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
3%	1	16%	5	9%	3	13%	4	9%	3	6%	2	0%	0	44%	14	100%	32	27.0	±6.0

NUTRITION - Loss of Benefits-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
10%	3	23%	7	7%	2	13%	4	3%	1	3%	1	0%	0	40%	12	100%	30	19.7	±5.2

NUTRITION - Legal Status-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
7%	2	30%	9	13%	4	0%	0	3%	1	0%	0	0%	0	47%	14	100%	30	11.5	±3.4

NUTRITION - Criminal History-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
13%	4	30%	9	0%	0	3%	1	0%	0	3%	1	0%	0	50%	15	100%	30	9.0	±3.7

NUTRITION - Language / Cultural Barriers-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
7%	2	33%	10	7%	2	10%	3	3%	1	10%	3	3%	1	27%	8	100%	30	28.5	±6.4

NUTRITION - Child Protection-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
14%	4	25%	7	0%	0	4%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	57%	16	100%	28	5.4	±2.4

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

The prevalence of NUTRITION / HUNGER / FOOD as an additional barrier for presenting issues

HOUSING- Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	49.3 ±4.8
EMPLOYMENT - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	34.7 ±4.3
TRANSPORTATION - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	42.9 ±8.2
HEALTHCARE - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	38.4 ±6.2
CHILD CARE - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	16.6 ±4.8
EDUCATION - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	27.9 ±3.4
HEALTH - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	31.8 ±4.6
VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	37.7 ±5.7
DISABILITY - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	- ±-

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	40.2 ±5.6
LOSS OF BENEFITS - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	40.6 ±20.7
LEGAL STATUS - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	25.5 ±8.2
CRIMINAL HISTORY - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	25.3 ±6.0
LANGUAGE - CULTURAL BARRIER - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	37.0 ±5.6
CHILD PROTECTION - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	46.4 ±6.9

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

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Summary of Results - FAMILY STRUCTURE

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Housing-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
3% 1	18% 7	23% 9	8% 3	13% 5	10% 4	5% 2	21% 8	100% 39	41.2	±5.8		

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Employment-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
0% 0	21% 8	11% 4	16% 6	13% 5	11% 4	8% 3	21% 8	100% 38	45.2	±6.1		

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Transportation-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
0% 0	23% 9	10% 4	25% 10	8% 3	8% 3	8% 3	20% 8	100% 40	43.0	±5.6		

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Healthcare-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
0% 0	18% 7	21% 8	8% 3	13% 5	13% 5	5% 2	23% 9	100% 39	42.6	±5.9		

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
5% 2	18% 7	16% 6	21% 8	11% 4	8% 3	3% 1	18% 7	100% 38	40.2	±5.6		

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Child Care-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
5% 2	32% 12	24% 9	13% 5	3% 1	5% 2	3% 1	16% 6	100% 38	30.9	±4.8		

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Education-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
0% 0	16% 6	18% 7	13% 5	11% 4	16% 6	11% 4	16% 6	100% 38	51.3	±6.1		

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FAMILY STRUCTURE - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants													
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*			
0% 0	17% 6	14% 5	22% 8	11% 4	14% 5	6% 2	17% 6	100% 36	49.1	±6.0			

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants										
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*
5% 2	18% 7	24% 9	5% 2	11% 4	8% 3	5% 2	24% 9	100% 38	35.9	±5.8

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Disability-Percentage of participants										
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*
8% 3	46% 17	3% 1	0% 0	5% 2	3% 1	3% 1	32% 12	100% 37	16.5	±4.5

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Loss of Benefits-Percentage of participants										
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*
14% 5	27% 10	16% 6	0% 0	0% 0	3% 1	5% 2	35% 13	100% 37	17.4	±4.6

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Legal Status-Percentage of participants										
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*
11% 4	24% 9	8% 3	8% 3	0% 0	5% 2	5% 2	38% 14	100% 37	21.7	±5.3

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Criminal History-Percentage of participants										
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*
16% 6	27% 10	11% 4	3% 1	5% 2	5% 2	3% 1	30% 11	100% 37	21.4	±5.2

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Language / Cultural Barriers-Percentage of participants										
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*
16% 6	27% 10	3% 1	11% 4	5% 2	8% 3	5% 2	24% 9	100% 37	28.7	±6.1

FAMILY STRUCTURE - Child Protection-Percentage of participants										
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*
9% 3	31% 11	11% 4	3% 1	3% 1	6% 2	6% 2	31% 11	100% 35	23.5	±5.6

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

The prevalence of FAMILY STRUCTURE as an additional barrier for presenting issues

HOUSING- Family Structure- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	43.5 ±4.9
EMPLOYMENT - Family Structure-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	25.1 ±4.1
TRANSPORTATION - Family Structure-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	24.7 ±7.4
HEALTHCARE - Family Structure-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	19.9 ±5.4
NUTRITION - Family Structure- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	27.0 ±6.0
CHILD CARE - Family Structure- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	18.9 ±6.0
EDUCATION - Family Structure- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	30.9 ±3.9
HEALTH - Family Structure- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	47.8 ±6.0
VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Family Structure-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	49.6 ±6.4

DISABILITY - Family Structure- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	18.9 ±5.7
LOSS OF BENEFITS - Family Structure-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	55.0 ±19.9
LEGAL STATUS - Family Structure-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	16.3 ±8.8
CRIMINAL HISTORY - Family Structure-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	41.5 ±7.3
LANGUAGE - CULTURAL BARRIER - Family Structure- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	15.2 ±5.0
CHILD PROTECTION - Family Structure-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	62.6 ±7.2

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

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Summary of Results - TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION - Housing-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
0% 0	9% 2	18% 4	14% 3	9% 2	27% 6	5% 1	18% 4	100% 22	54.4	±8.1		

TRANSPORTATION - Employment-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
0% 0	14% 3	5% 1	14% 3	18% 4	23% 5	18% 4	9% 2	100% 22	66.7	±7.8		

TRANSPORTATION - Healthcare-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
4% 1	30% 7	9% 2	13% 3	13% 3	4% 1	0% 0	26% 6	100% 23	30.1	±6.9		

TRANSPORTATION - Nutrition / Hunger / Food-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
9% 2	22% 5	4% 1	17% 4	13% 3	9% 2	9% 2	17% 4	100% 23	42.9	±8.2		

TRANSPORTATION - Child Care-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
9% 2	30% 7	9% 2	13% 3	9% 2	4% 1	0% 0	26% 6	100% 23	26.5	±6.6		

TRANSPORTATION - Education-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
4% 1	26% 6	13% 3	9% 2	9% 2	17% 4	0% 0	22% 5	100% 23	37.3	±7.8		

TRANSPORTATION - Health - Physical and/or Mental-Percentage of participants												
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*		
5% 1	36% 8	18% 4	5% 1	5% 1	5% 1	0% 0	27% 6	100% 22	22.3	±5.8		

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TRANSPORTATION - Violence / Safety-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
14%	3	36%	8	14%	3	5%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	32%	7	100%	22	12.5	±3.6

TRANSPORTATION - Disability-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
18%	4	36%	8	14%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	32%	7	100%	22	9.7	±2.7

TRANSPORTATION - Family Structure-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
13%	3	22%	5	9%	2	4%	1	4%	1	13%	3	0%	0	35%	8	100%	23	24.7	±7.4

TRANSPORTATION - Loss of Benefits-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
14%	3	23%	5	5%	1	18%	4	0%	0	5%	1	0%	0	36%	8	100%	22	20.2	±6.2

TRANSPORTATION - Legal Status-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
14%	3	32%	7	9%	2	0%	0	0%	0	5%	1	0%	0	41%	9	100%	22	11.7	±4.6

TRANSPORTATION - Criminal History-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
14%	3	14%	3	14%	3	5%	1	9%	2	14%	3	0%	0	32%	7	100%	22	30.1	±8.0

TRANSPORTATION - Language / Cultural Barriers-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
5%	1	41%	9	9%	2	0%	0	0%	0	14%	3	0%	0	32%	7	100%	22	21.5	±6.8

TRANSPORTATION - Child Protection-Percentage of participants																			
None	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 90%	91 - 99%	100%	Don't Know	Totals	Mean	Mean Err(68)*									
18%	4	27%	6	5%	1	5%	1	5%	1	0%	0	0%	0	41%	9	100%	22	11.7	±4.7

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

The prevalence of TRANSPORTATION as an additional barrier for presenting issues

HOUSING- Transportation- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	61.1 ±4.7
EMPLOYMENT - Transportation- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	59.7 ±4.6
HEALTHCARE - Transportation- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	44.7 ±8.1
NUTRITION - Transportation- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	43.0 ±6.4
CHILD CARE - Transportation- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	30.6 ±6.5
EDUCATION - Transportation- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	40.1 ±3.8
HEALTH - Transportation- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	40.3 ±5.3
VIOLENCE-SAFETY - Transportation-Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	41.1 ±5.5
DISABILITY - Transportation- Percentage of participants Mean Mean Err(68)*	44.9 ±7.0
FAMILY STRUCTURE - Transportation-Percentage of participants Mean	43.0

Mean Err(68)*	±5.6
LOSS OF BENEFITS - Transportation-Percentage of participants	
Mean	68.1
Mean Err(68)*	±18.8
LEGAL STATUS - Transportation-Percentage of participants	
Mean	28.5
Mean Err(68)*	±8.5
CRIMINAL HISTORY - Transportation-Percentage of participants	
Mean	48.4
Mean Err(68)*	±6.9
LANGUAGE - CULTURAL BARRIER - Transportation- Percentage of participants	
Mean	39.6
Mean Err(68)*	±6.6
CHILD PROTECTION - Transportation-Percentage of participants	
Mean	53.8
Mean Err(68)*	±7.3

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

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Greatest Strength in Community

Verbatim Comments

What is the greatest strength in your served community that can be built upon?

- resiliency skills, capacity to adapt,
- Community-connectedness. I think our participating families are very committed to helping one another and building relationships with their neighbors.
- People's aspirations for their children and aspirations for a better life for their families.
- Relationships that net positive results!
- Very family oriented community
- Family
- Family and community as one concept that works together. Desire to move forward without forgetting where they come from.
- Community
- Ready, willing and able workforce, great and passionate agencies that can facilitate things within the community if we were properly funded
- desire and ability to survive and adapt.
- WE are a new up and coming organization that have produced phenomenal results in the short time we have become an affiliate
- unity among the community members and passion for change and equality
- keeping a job for long time and training for better job.
- The people who live on the Northside are concerned about their neighbors and the neighborhoods and often work in those areas to help make changes.
- Eagerness to succeed in the US even if plans are not realistic.
- We work with a lot of communities that all have their own unique individual strengths. I would say the biggest strength is the desire to succeed and build a better life for oneself and family.
- Passion about family and education.
- Passionate family advocates/youth workers/therapists
- Resourcefulness.
- The resiliency of our clients.
- Courage and resiliency
- Relationships amongst "systems" personnel. If we continue to work together, but even better, we will be able to accomplish much more.
- the desire to maintain family
- single moms have great strength when it comes to fighting for survival for their families
- Building community and family structure.
- the greatest strength is to keep people hopeful, that changes could happen to them
- Diversity
- Many children and some adults are willing to learn how to use the internet and computers in general.
- multiple community based resources
- Love of their children
- parents and caregivers who want to help youth but have a difficult time understanding how.
- pride that is reflected in only a few
- YOUTH - THEY HAVE NOT LOST THEIR SENSE OF HOPE...
- Hard working, hopeful and determined to provide a good life for themselves and their families.
- Information and referrals lead clients to gain self sufficient towards improving their life style.
- The support of each other. The wanting to help and share with each other. Allowing them to become independent and finding things together and being supportive of that.
- Our willingness to connect to each other and learn from our peers (on all levels)
- Building of support and community
- The fact that people do care and they want to talk to someone about the issues they are just unsure who they can talk to and who they can trust.
- Untapped potential

- Diversity
- Value of family and community
- Resilience.
- A willingness to persevere.
- Affordable counseling services
- Close, dependable relationships.
- Interest and investment in their child's/family's future.
- Our strength is location, price range, services provided
- Trusted relationships with families and individual community members. Family and cultural connections. Resourcefulness and resilience.
- Social and school and recreational services are very helpful.
- North Minneapolis has a great sense of community. The key is getting other communities to support and believe in the power of the North Minneapolis community.
- solid infrastructure that could be strengthened
- The people and their resiliency. No matter how difficult life gets for the families, they always survive and find a way to thrive.
- parents' love of their children and their desire to see their children do well
- Being able to trust in their own health.
- Open door policy.
- The greatest compliment to families is their ability to maintain their families and make it day today with all of the challenges they face. The families we work with are very resilient and have great strength in the face of adversity.
- I believe there is a real sense of caring and supportiveness for what our students can achieve.
- Provide more support for families
- They keep going, even with everything on their plate.
- The experience that the professionals that do this work have to assist clients through all the tough times.
- people's desire to change for the better
- heritage
- determination
- Determination.
- The soft skills training program and specific skills training that leads to employment
- Determination, fortitude, love for family. The people in our community are survivors in so many ways. If that determination and fortitude had a course and a concrete objective that would impact the people of the community in a positive way and they were able to see and understand how the investment of time would pay off, I think there's little that could hold us back.
- centers that give people the strength to better themselves
- Network of supportive civic and nonprofit partners
- community awareness of self-sustaining support services
- Unsure
- Cedar Riverside has a great asset in the Brian Coyle community center and surrounding resources (ie The People's Center), these locations/programs should be built up. Larger buildings/space for programming is necessary. So much funding seems to be going to specific programs...too little funding is going towards fostering the buildings in which these programs are housed in. Communities themselves also need to foster/care for these buildings.
- DIVERSITY!!!
- The children's resiliency to want to become something more. To want to experience different things in their life, outside of school. More camp or leadership activity programs. Building their knowledge about their community and what they can do to become an active participant.
- some of the population I serve learnt how to have the bills taken care of on time.
- Neighbors helping neighbors
- Diversity.
- The people.
- I think we have a strong Latino immigrant community that is thriving and succeeding in many ways. I think it would be nice to learn from their success and try to collaborate on more issues.
- Passion. The people I work with have a passion to change the status quo, and clients have passion for better lives and a just world. The passion of all, when unified and tapped into, does create change!!
- Neighborhood House community center
- wanting their children to succeed
- The diversity and ability to be flexible.
- Their ability to move forward in the face of adversity.
- Building community that empowers everyone

- A sixty year tradition of grassroots organizing and developing relationships with elected officials and governmental staff.
- People help each other out.
- The sense of community that exists within immigrant community groups.
- Diversity of our community.
- supporting families and individuals to speak for themselves, seek control of the funding for their services and self manage their resources
- Resilience of adults and children
- a personal story
- Other non-governmental agencies
- diversity.
- school readiness of children
- I feel we still have some of the small town or community atmosphere were we stick together. It don't feel like I live I a big city.
- New Minnesotans want to be integrated into our community--we need to welcome them so that our community can have the workforce, economic vitality and success needed
- the desire to help and contribute
- We have great volunteers always willing to help and testify
- There are lots of great people wanting to help others in the community and willing to do more.
- There are a lot of great people working directly in this field that understand what works and their ideas and voices need to be heard by the people who make the decisions about allocating dollars.
- I think
- High levels of resiliency and coping skills. They are often very creative and resourceful when it comes to finding ways to ensure that there basic needs are being met.
- Since my clients' are disabled the strenght to help meet their needs and keep then safe comes from service providers in the community eg.,caregivers.
- Adapting programming to meet the changing and challenging needs New Americans bring. Adapting programming to ensure all children have a healthy self esteem in order to have a successful kindergarten experience.
- The students are impressionable and if given the right options, can be influenced to make positive choices.
- resiliency of our students
- Interconnection of service providers
- togetherness
- All the clients vary and bring different issues. Even in negative times, they are wonderful to work with - people with disabilities (including the elderly).
- Having great staff memebers who truly want to help the community regardless of color, and with great leadership skills.
- Accessibility. Make more services accessible at a site.
- A diverse group of people who are looking to make positive changes in their lives - the whole community can capitalize on this energy and enthusiasm.
- Diveristy
- Community connectedness
- Sense of community
- The willingness of the community to help others in times of need.The willingness of providers to come together and work as a team to serve families to the best of our abilities.
- RELATIONSHIPS
- The people
- resilience and abiltiy to stretch budgets
- Work Ethic
- Motivation; thinking about your children's future and family as a whole, not just yourselves
- Strengthening the employment piece by helping clients overcome some of the barries that get in the way of reaching their goals
- The greatest strenth is the fact that the broader NE community care enough to help us with our food drives and financial donations. We also willing and hardworking volunteers who give their time and effort to our agency, especially from the older generation.
- long-term residents that care about their community
- There are youth with a lot of potencial to be something great.
- Dedication and commitment to working through difficult situations
- a willingness to work together to make a better future for our children
- built relationship with families.
- Education -- academically as well as theraputicPositive& caring Role models
- in our community the vollinteres are strong and giving.

- community involvement
- Resiliency
- Determination!!!
- Many parents want more for their children than they can get with MFIP so they are willing to go to school and work to get ahead.
- That everything happens for a reason and this is an opportunity to grow and change.
- open doors to diversity and non-discrimination
- Being proactive and having people available when participants need assistance.
- shelters
- We build relationships
- Resilience and courage to thrive
- I'm not sure. I work in finance and don't work directly with the families, so I don't see things first hand.
- Tubman Family Alliance and Chrysalis and their staff
- Their willingness to try
- Resiliency!
- asking and calling parents to become apart of the big brother, sister program
- The children are young with lots of hope, trust and dreams. All of the children we work with have many caring adults in their life.
- A coordinated and committed consensus devoted toward change. We can rally if we take on an agenda...
- Their motivation
- Dedicated workers within social service agencies.
- My clients are resilient and very creative. I have a lot of hard-working clients who, given the right opportunities, could make huge strides and be productive members of the community.
- commitment from residents and workers to implement changes to increase employment.
- constituent voice
- Parent advocates
- women who want to become connected to their new community and want to have out of home employment and contribute to their community
- the willingness of businesses and individuals to provide support for social service programs that help families in need.
- That people are willing to get assistance and to try to do better when they feel that there is help and they can understand the processes and are supported in those processes. The hardest part is getting them to trust in supportive processes.
- The cultural strength of this community.
- Being helpful, encouraging, offering hope, resources
- Individual case management and more one-on-one time with families.
- Their willingness to work hard to make changes
- Abundance of people willing to help
- Immigrants and refugees eagerness to become a productive part of our society.
- Awareness that through personal ownership and pride, they can do something to change their situation, i.e. exercise can make a positive, long-term impact on their lives and outlook.
- rich culture and hard work
- Hope
- That parents do want to be involved in the schools and their child's education and would be if they had the knowledge, resources, and tools to do so.
- knowledge of and access to community resources.
- Diverse array of skills and opportunities from new arrivals may have to offer for local and major businesses.
- People can organize and connect to each other and make new connections that solve problems and create new opportunities
- Attitude, desire to learn
- There are many folks that work hard and want to find ways to create better learning environments for students. Continue to work toward collaborative models.
- Helping develop literacy in English offers opportunities for change for my students.
- Willingness to connect with others
- Assessment and education regarding learning disabilities
- Compassion and support of professionals in areas such as the school district
- compassion and strength
- Better programs and social service programs who can change with the times and needs of the community.
- People want to work together to get something done.
- understanding the needs and respect the participants in which willing to assist them with an open arms.
- Employment more programs for family participation parent education
- A good sense of community.

- great resource network
- youth openness to their own potential
- The children themselves, their promise of adding to society as a whole
- strong care management system
- activism
- Education and the skills needed to learn to learn are highly prized in our community.
- Don't know
- Innate health. :)
- Community involvement and caring
- Parents willingness to learn skills to help their children
- word of mouth
- employments
- Unity
- cultural diversity
- Our reputation.
- Resilience of families, strength in culture.
- The age of the community. Most of the people who live here have lived here for many years.
- Our traditions and culture.
- That families love each other regardless of what happens
- The services that MIWRC provides or finds the resources that will serve the clients needs.
- The actual sense of community among the area seniors, most of whom are life-long friends and neighbors, makes them care for and look in on one another. It would be good if that sense of community could be fostered among the younger people.
- The sense of community among the seniors in this area, many lifelong friends and neighbors, they look in on one another and take care of one another.
- Strong organization with dedicated staff
- culture
- Culturally appropriate service providers/agencies that meet the needs of the American Indian population
- WORKING AS A COMMUNITY
- True cultural traditions of health, recovery, childrearing, community support and family relations.
- cultures are still strong among some of the Elders
- Cultural, traditions, heritage... These things build community and strengthen us. With these things we will hopefully be able to dismantle things that have been brought into the community. Like drugs, violence, alcohol, gangs, human trafficking, housing, poverty, health issues and much more...
- Our Culture has tremendous power to provide prevention and strength. It is hard to see my Native grandmothers, elders homeless. I drive to the suburbs and see the grand homes these non-indians have, yet the very people whose land this was originally are homeless! The land stolen out from under their feet. How about the Government actually pay the bill for all the trust land they have profited from for oil, minerals and other natural resources provided to them by Native Land. Then my people would have the basic needs as humans to live a modest quality of life.
- families are respectful and are willing to work with workers who care about them
- Creativity
- Acceptance of Diversity, Family & Community values
- the resources that we provide
- Family support in the American Indian community is our greatest asset.
- wanting the best for their kids.
- Permanent Housing
- Cultural and performing arts, history of community activism, and strong reputation of our agency.
- PEOPLE HELP EACH OTHER OUT ANYWAY THEY CAN.
- Community connectiveness
- The staff is great and so are most of the students
- survival
- I believe "resilience" is the greatest strength. Resilience to poverty, illness, death, addiction, abuse, and to a world that can be unforgiving.
- availability of senior centers for social activities and the networking of senior services
- When all community services in the community can work together and put aside their differences to meet the needs of the community.
- In general, the community is able-bodied, strong-willed and intelligent. With more opportunities available to them to determine their own destinies (employment, education) there would be far fewer people seeking aid.
- Continuity, We are a stable, reliable and safe place for these kids to be.
- don't know
- common issues - jobs, affordable housing, accessible transportation collaborative funding

- Foodshelves
- AVAILABLE WORKERSINNER STRENGTH
- they are asking for help and willing to get assistance to make their family stronger.
- Our strength stems from the vast population of young adults and children who are more willing to be served and supported from those change agents placed in the agencies.
- We have great staff who truly care about their participants
- The greatest strength would be members within the communities who are not giving up on one another. Agency that are strengthening families by supporting connecting families and doing follow-up with families as well with agency to make sure that support is given. We can build on those that really show concern by their actions not just by their word.
- Food programs
- The desire to have a better life.
- personalities
- Local employers who are willing to train entry-level workers.
- A lot of non profit organization, we could really lean on each other more
- Good people who are willing to volunteer and help their neighbors.
- If we don't have the resource they're looking for we'll refer them somewhere else.
- Mobilization and support of AAMSM/GLBTQ events and programs
- TRYING TO REACH OUT TO THE COMMUNITY AND ORGANIZE TO HELP OUR NEIGHBORS AND TEACH OUR CHILDREN
- Variety of programs, services available there, many people being stakeholders.
- smart people
- Families committed to raising productive, successful children
- the re-establishment of the traditional family unit
- a willingness to continue to show up and learn
- a sense of unity and direction
- The parents and students have a constance network of people to help them.
- Some programs that truly offer preventative programing. They help strive to keep people a float.
- A desire to have a srong family unit.
- Some people what to change
- Cooperation. Helping each other.
- Knowledge of services out there to refer people to.
- care and concern for others
- Hard working community
- secure housing
- openness and receptiveness to support: youthfulness
- The strength of the individual contributions of each member.
- Community Organizations! Reaching out more, advicating and building relations with the community. Identifying Problems in communities and solvimg them not disscusing for twenty years and no solution. Its time for Minnesota to hold each other accountable and make the chang.
- Relationships with students
- One of the greatest strengths is their ability to adapt to the constant change in their community.
- The community's ability to adapt to change
- Housing
- unity.
- Community people who care and could be more organized then through block clubs and individual organization
- About education
- Edicate family how important education is to them so they can help their children to help them self.
- Education.
- Supporting each other
- resources are out there and strong. I think we just need to build on that

MACC Survey - January 2008

What Would Help Solve Issue

Verbatim Comments

What do you think would help solve that issue?

- realistic legal and economic reforms, prevention, reentry diversion
- Improved legislature, more legal help for participants
- A combination of higher minimum-wage laws, improved MFIP subsidies & access to child care subsidies, and greater access to training for living-wage jobs.
- Funding to strengthen the operations of housing and employment service activities.
- Establishing a parent and teen support group so that both parties come to terms and will hopefully be able to understand one another
- Improved attendance.
- Recognize the value of immigrants to our communities and economy
- True support from our USA
- Economic Development in North Minneapolis (if these teens, and their parents had jobs the crime and safety issues would diminish as would the issues of healthcare, unemployment, lack of finances), Universal Healthcare for all Minnesotans (most of our teens are parents, lack of family planning and education on healthy living), Repeal No Child Left Behind (tremendously negative for our students and school), Increase Cultural Competence in Public Schools (many of the students we see have been kicked out of school by officials that don't understand their issues and that kicking them out wasn't the answer to them), Decriminalize Marijuana Laws (many of our students have had marijuana charges that inhibit their employability and get them kicked out of school)
- Money
- A IT lab based in North Minneapolis with training offered and a program to distribute computers to low/middle income people and a stipend or voucher based payment for internet service
- diverse supportive teacher body also diverse supportive adult role models for students
- Educate, counsel and teach about American system.
- Education and greater tolerance on the part of employers Greater available funding to provide trainings and more employers that would agree to partner in those trainings.
- Time, assistance from family and friends, workshops and ELL classes.
- More funding devoted to employment, housing opportunities, and training program opportunities; continued legislation and/or encouragement of employers to hire persons with barriers to employment and offer further incentives to work with employment agencies or targeted groups; employment training monies devoted specifically to persons with extreme barriers to employment in criminal history/ background, language skills, or limited education.
- Universal healthcare.
- more resources and funding. More people of color as mental health workers.
- ?
- Universal Health Care
- an increase in affordable housing--not necessarily Chapter 8, but what happened to starter homes and smaller apartments--not luxury ones being built in our cities?
- Physical resources or access to resources (ie. employment being easier to find even though a criminal history exists - same for housing).
- increased or restored state support
- additional funding for all mental health and chemical health program is sorely needed
- Proper short-term/long-term training
- I think the problem is that companies used multiple excuse not to hire people with language issues. and dress code
- more funding for programs working to solve the social issues that cause these problems. Not just hand-outs or "bandaids" for situations.
- More affordable housing.

- Getting the Community Centers computers that are fast enough to do what the community needs, or getting computers to the community members along with basic computer skills classes so they can know how to use them.
- nationalized health care.
- Consistent sober support groups and sober housing.
- easier access to professionals at no cost.
- education, social programs
- INCREASED \$ FOR PREVENTION
- Greater State and Federal financial investment in affordable housing; plus the enforcement of existing housing code and housing policies at the local and state levels.
- More money from the Government to open up new jobs
- People taking their own egos out of the issues. Let us find who can help with specific issues and move forward.
- Connectivity of schools, the justice system, social services, and parents so they may effectively nurture youth as they develop.
- Something that effects the community that will promote community involvement.
- Better public transportation and/or funding so agency can offer transportation
- Easier access to available services--both financial as well as education about what is available to them
- Less focus on the quantitative aspects of our work and more on the qualitative aspects. We should focus on reaching people at the level they are at without judgment and expectations for them to meet in the time that we allow for them to meet them. We need to join with our families more and the community and not from a government, or corrections point of view but on a human level.
- Investment on the part of the private sector as well as grass roots initiatives on the part of concerned communities.
- long-term massive investments in all aspects that lead to healthy lives
- Education
- School social workers being assigned for home visits instead of bogged down by IEPs and behavior management tasks. There is an incredible disconnect between schools and parents, although both are essential in the proper development of children. The availability of social workers to check in with parents to see where support could be given would be an incredible act of reaching out to parents.
- A change in government at all levels.
- Funding for attorneys and funding for legal assistance
- Grants/money to fund a program that could be run on more of a community level.
- We need to stabilize the educational environments of our children. We can do that by leveraging more financial resources through the legislature and perhaps through a bond referendum. On a deeper level, we need to reinvent public education in this country, because the system as it exists now is fundamentally broken. Our democracy depends on a free, appropriate public education for every child; if we can keep that promise to the current generation, our whole country will become stronger and healthier.
- A special resource just for these families based on income and household size. For example a food and clothing shelf with reduced pricing. Reduced transportation fees or a limited number of free bus tokens. Emergency assistance.
- Ads regarding the program, transportation
- Adequate funding to ensure all children have access and parent roles are valued and supported by the larger community. Children raised in a stable environment with caring adults are far more likely to be successful in school and life than children who are living with instability and crisis.
- Social change, marriage courses, judges with education in psycho-social issues they rule on.
- Higher minimum wage, more employment opportunities, more child care/day care so our students are not having to play the parent role during school time
- Having child centered schools
- The structure and atmosphere of how government workers and non-profit agencies work with clients. I want to see every worker supporting the families that they work with instead of judging them. Building relationships is the cornerstone of the issue. Trust will lead to results. Furthermore, the funding stream doesn't allow a full completion of our jobs. For instance, we serve youth on probation. When the youth are discharged from probation, we have to discontinue contact with the client. For most of the clients, this is a traumatic and depressing issue, as we've both put a lot into the relationship.
- re-alignment of resources
- More father figure in household.
- Better paying jobs.
- There needs to be an increase in funding to support homeless family who really have multiple levels of service needs. There also needs to be an increase in the attention to mental health issues impacting families who are homeless or have battled with the plague of long term homelessness.

- Access to current, state of the art curriculum and materials that reach the students where they are, and move them forward.
- Build low and moderate income housing
- Program or agencies working together.
- More money and resources where clients really need it.
- employment
- Love
- more government assistance
- Adequate and reliable resources.
- Continuous Education, Help with transportation issues
- Programming at our COMMUNITY CENTER that brings people from different cultures together, offers education opportunities, cross-cultural dialogue and access to resources.
- food driven one
- Public investment
- workforce training in targeted growth industries
- More money from state and federal government.
- Access/funding for education/training programs would lead to employment, employment would lead to having the necessary \$ for housing. Family planning programs would also help educate those often experiencing financial/housing issues make better/more educated choices for their family and current circumstances.
- Every client that is referred to an employment agency should be put through some sort of MAJOR assessment by the county (at orientation) to determine why it is they are utilizing MFIP. This assessment should determine why it is they are having difficulties being self sufficient. Whether they are a misplaced worker, hard to employ (criminal history), lack education, have learning disabilities, language barriers, cultural differences, emotional stability, have a history of domestic abuse, no work history at all, were raised by parents that also had a difficult time with employment....the list could go on and on. These are all factors that contribute to a person's success in life. We are pushing clients into employment so that we can meet a participation rate. And that is all we are doing. We are not setting clients up for success, we are setting them up for failure...this is why you have clients reach their 60 month limit and they still are without a GED. This should be MANDATORY at the initial intake. If they don't want their GED then they obviously don't want to become self sufficient at some point...they just want their money. We have to be able to spend time repairing their mindset...changing the way they think...NOT shoving them into jobs that they will ultimately quit. One of the biggest problems are the folks that are responsible for setting up the guidelines for MFIP. They have NO idea what is really going on...they just worry about MONEY! Take an MFIP counselor that has held the position for some time and give them some power. They have seen the struggles and dealt first hand with these families. Let them make decisions...CHANGE! Not some rich republican who goes home to his family with a big fat paycheck claiming they are making changes...they are only making the problem worse. ANY MFIP counselor will tell you the same.
- More hours for counselors, psychologist, and social workers to work with them. Due to budget cuts, the school that I work at has a part time counselor for the whole student body. That is ridiculous.
- I don't know if it is doable or not, probably leaving them a telephone message in their language at their home might help.
- Increase minimum wage. develop paths for felons to re-enter the workforce at living wage permanent jobs
- Helping people in poverty find the means to help themselves.
- Not sure, people are here illegally but are paying taxes and when they need assistance workers can't connect them to the help. You have a law and human beings.
- If our agency did more to work with parents and discuss parenting and promote positive family lifestyles. More work to increase the involvement that parents have with their kids education.
- Strengthen the economy and provide universal health care to generate equal access to owning homes, schools, etc.
- More welcoming communities; more activities with youth; higher minimum wage
- information and skill development
- Affordability - government agencies
- Training, legal immigrant status
- Those in power to understand, support, then move to act and assist these individuals.
- More people volunteering their time to community programs
- fair minimum wage. fair public assistance supports. free high quality day care.
- More funding for Medical Assistance and more flexible administrative or statutory language.
- A higher minimum wage, universal health care, and more subsidized housing. Adequate support for low-income mothers.
- 100% per diem of public school funding for alternative school settings.
- More jobs in urban areas on busline. Employers willing to hire ex-offenders, who really want to work.
- put the money in the hands of the consumer - fund people not providers

- Living Wage Jobs
- Public policy
- Waiving the requirement of not having UD's in order to get assistance
- Increased funding to assist these people. Education for everyone.
- I would like to see the children remain in a safe, secure, routine. When their parent's funding gets cut, the children are then in turmoil too.
- Funding to support agencies to provide those services. Also, restructuring of immigration paperwork processing regulations--accreditation is expensive for organizations and if a certified staff member leaves, an organization must start over--very stressful for participants, inefficient way to run a program and very costly for organizations. Why not make it so social workers automatically can have those qualifications if they go through a simple training?
- More resources
- more dollars from - we need to quit cutting funding to programs that are serving children and families with disabilities.
- More interventions at an earlier age (before they are teens) and including parents and whole families more in the process of making changes for youth.
- Additional funding and development of programs for youth.
- We need more resources, both for the families and for the social service organizations that help them. Higher minimum wage, more affordable health care, transportation, etc.
- Increased funding for education in order to hire more qualified instructors and support staff and to create additional programming for at risk youth and youth with disabilities would be a great start in tackling this issue.
- I think that the income guidelines to qualify for waiver services without a spend down should be raised.
- A new governor and president?! Educating funders about the impact early education will have on children down the road and the cost savings of doing preventative care before it becomes interventions.
- Better funding and more attention to each individual case.
- more resources to serve the students.
- An increase in the minimum wage to a sustaining wage.
- more money
- We have a good structure in place working in relationship with a county and DHS. There's always room for improvement.
- Have a better structure, such as an efficient building, to have more consultant with each client when they arrive for service and more privacy.
- Multiple serve grants that would allow short term case management that allow the funds to be used for multiple issues in a family unit. Instead of just helping with rent be able to help with rent, transportation and food. Providing balanced support for their foundation and not tilted support or just one section of the whole picture.
- Getting family support, structure in the students' daily lives, attend school consistently and put effort into classes, identify student needs in the classroom and be able to work on those needs, etc.
- Employment - training for better jobs.
- An easier route to college.
- affordable house and more employment opportunities with higher paying wages.
- Education
- More funds for Section 8 to open up vouchers-especially for low income families with children.
- MORE MONEY.
- restructuring and overhaul of the healthcare system. affordable prescription drugs.
- MN Care to restore more coverage especially for children.
- More jobs that offer a living wage would certainly help the situation.
- Mandatory skills training, job shadowing, job training, volunteering, something...
- Funding to help clients take a step forward
- Funding, conflict resolution, creating best practices in senior centers to accommodate the needs of the aging baby boomers, treatment and counselling for alcoholics, education about good eating habits and taking care of yourself, job seeking skills and education for. Programs that enhance the quality of life for seniors. Education for seniors and families that will help prepare them for future health problems. employers to use the skills of independent seniors in the workforce. Helping seniors' to feel confident and valued, assessing their skills and using them where that can feel valued and placing them in an environment where they are treated with respect and dignity.
- Funding more programs
- better transportation system, higher wages, more comprehensive health insurance, affordable child care
- More programming that will keep the youth interested.
- Change in attitude for employers, change in how people access funds for employment (provider driven system doesn't work)
- accountability and consequences related to the negative/abusive behaviors.

- let people know that we here to helps and tell them about other organization
- Stricter policies/harsher punishments/rehabilitation
- Donations
- affordable housing
- More federal/state funding to support employment programs
- Employment opportunities, affordable housing and stronger educational system
- More available funding to help with transportation. The limits on the community based programs leaves alot of people not be able to get help. Better bus transportation with more varied hours would help but it hasn't been profitable enough for MTC to do it in the past.
- More appropriate, and accessable programs that are available.
- our presentations
- More cultural integration activities for participants/community members
- more shelters for teens in a bigger range that help teens that already moms help getting them on there feet
- subsidy for working families, afforable houing for working families
- Systematic change
- I'm not sure. I work in finance and don't work directly with the families, so I don't see things first hand.
- education
- companies need to pay a living wage and health care costs need to be brought under control
- Licensed professionals visible in the community, training and supporting direct case workers in reducing stigma around mental illness.
- more programs to help build selfworth in the community with parents involvement
- On going professional training and solid financial backing.
- Legislative overhauls....economic incentives...greater emphasis in social programs with greater scrutiny (there is much waste regarding current social welfare and interactive systems)...allocate the 100 billion away from the Iraq war into our own internal shortfalls.
- More funding from the Federal Govt. to the state and in turn they can allocate dollars to all social service agency at least an 50% financial contribution more to the amount they given in the past
- Family involvement and funds to support community programs designed to help youthcope with anger, family problems, and personal identity issues.
- I think that there needs to be way more funding put into housing as well as benefits for those who need the help and want to pursue further education/training (beyond the paltry \$578 cash per month). Help with housing and daycare would be huge!
- Increased funding for transportation
- immigration reform and rights for immigrants
- Quality assurance oversight
- readily available and up-to-date employment postings for people to access who may not the internet or be able to drive around looking for employment
- An increase in the number of subsidized units available
- Education. Education on laws and resources and mental health for rational thinking when situations are irrational.
- More funding and better support of the English Language Learning, GED, and Family Center programs.
- job creation -education
- More resources whether it's internal or external.
- Not sure
- Access to more after school services
- More comprehensive governmental basic needs program policies.
- Better food stamp program that is easier to use and access. Emergency food should be just that for crisis and emergencies. Too many of our participants are relying on the food shelf for long term supply rather than short term crisis.
- Decent paying jobs, training for those with language barriers, a whole social network to support the person as a whole, i.e. physically, mentally, emotionally, spritually.
- Education, job coaching, english classes, legal status assistance, councilor
- More contact with employers in times they are need of employees
- More free or reduced workshops or services to help parents gain the knowlede, skills, or confidence to assist their child in school and learning.
- affordable rent through out the twin cities.
- Funding for more education and employment programs.
- Building bridging and linking social capital
- More attention
- Additional help in schools
- Continued work on partnerships with local schools and other professionals in the field to develop and implement effective strategies.

- Increased awareness and participation in problem-solving (not just dumping them in Special Ed.)
- Opportunity and money
- More opportunities for low income individuals to receive assessments and tutoring services
- More supportive agencies in the suburban areas / a positive approach to getting people back to work
- More money from various sources to the agencies like this group
- More funding and staff who have the skills to deal with issues.
- jobs, training, and attitudinal change.
- To provide affordable housing and job opportunities to participants.
- A change of hearts.
- offer more subsidized housing in current market
- positive adult role models, more opportunity in education and employment, more things for youth to do, services that partner with other organizations to offer a unified approach
- Money for alternative schools
- more support from the county
- more low income houses for big families and more activities for youth
- a revolution
- If the public were more aware of the challenges and number of people affected by learning disabilities and difficulties.
- attend school
- A united effort between the for profit and non profit world in preparing employees and employers for solid work relationships.
- more funding to the human service orgs
- Parent Workshops Family Fun Nights where parents and children learn together.
- low rent
- more jobs and housing
- Economic
- Smaller class size, more funds for after school programs to get high quality staff
- More food in the system
- Jobs
- Broad based, comprehensive, cultural solutions that are adequately supported by funders and policy makers. There are no simple answers.
- More money funneled into food programs.
- Long-term transitional housing.
- more low income housing and employment opportunities that require less education.
- Fair priced housing and livable wages.
- The most obvious answer is better funding to meet rising program costs, such as transportation and supplies, and to avoid reduction in staff and services.
- More funding...would restore some programs and help develop new and better service for the seniors.
- Housing - Affordable housing, more Section 8 Childcare - More scholarships, funding
- education
- Family Preservation more preventive program for families that keep them strong & together
Reunification more dollars spent on treatment options and improved system for Rule 25 assessments that are culturally appropriate
- MORE HELP WITH HOUSING NEEDS
- Services which will teach skills and provide supports for people breaking out of cycles of destruction built on layers of historical trauma.
- cultural trainings and programs
- having a place for them to stay, helping them get off drugs, and giving them skills to get back on their feet, and counseling for the trauma.
- Spend money to build more housing that is affordable for families with little or no income. Create a Welfare system that is not punitive to single mothers. They seem to be singled out. Hold fathers accountable as well.
- More subsidized housing programs & more support in maintaining in programs to develop job skills
- Government funding being designated properly
- not a simple question to answer
- funding / employment staffing
- Education and funds - educating the American Indian and larger community re: failing family structure and how to repair it and funding to carry this out.
- creating parenting skills curriculum that can be applied at schools (especially kg and elementary). Educating parents about resources
- Affordable Housing
- Improved graduation rates for children of color. (Educational disparities) Degrees and professional credentials not honored or recognized in U.S for new arrivals with education from their homeland.

- having funding available to get services out there and to pay those who work for service agencies
- A NEW POLICE CHEIF AND MORE JOBS IN THE AREA.
- Programming for at risk teens.
- Good family structure and education
- equal rights and opportunity
- For the older gnerations of the community to rise up be an example of positive decisions and actions, so they can have high expectations for the youth of the community. Also to work on being charitable and forgiving to those who have done wrong.
- education adn dollar
- More affordable housing and more community schools
- More resources for food aid available to community members.
- MORE MONEY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
- legitimate neighborhood growth in living wage and youth employment; ACCURATE education on drugs and human behavior
- Metro wide transportation planChanges in the delivery of employment services to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.
- More Food
- LIVING WAGE WORK THAT IS AVAILABLECONTRACTORS WORKING ON 35W SHOULD HIRE LOCAL MPLS WORKERS INSTEAD OF SUBURBAN WORKERSRESPECT SHOWN TO ALL (NO MATTER HOW THEY LOOK or TALK)
- affordable housing, more services to assist families with barriers in keeping housing.
- Development of housing units in safe neighborhoods that are not segregated from the rest of the community.
- More bi-lingual workers throughout the assisting agencies
- More agency partnering up with other agency to help build families. Organization or Agency keeping up with their part of supporting families the way the should be. Building more agencies like Jeremiah Housing who support families in more ways than one. Providing more tool that can help and support rather than taking away from a family because of the little money they are making. example; working mother on MFIP who is supporting 3 children has portion of money or food stamps taken away because of the little money they are barely making or do not qualify for childcare assistance or can't afford childcare because someone feel that making \$10.00 hrly is making a lot of money.
- Better employment programs, Family services
- Tax breaks and incentives for property owners to continually maintain and update their properties - regular inspections to include a checklist of work performed and verification by the inspector before the property owner can qualify for the tax breaks or incentives.
- assistance in daily living skills and in finding secure perminant housing
- More \$\$ for short term training to prepare people for entry-level jobs.
- Not solved as of yet
- Metro Mobility , as it operated some years back,by which seniors could call many of the private cab companies under which transportated Metro Mobility clients, seemed to provide more satisfactory services....not such long waits nor such long rides in a bus.
- More jobs so people have money to afford it.
- More collaboration between youth programming and the health education dept or workshops for all PUC programs.
- MONEY AND PEOPLE WITH COMMON SENSE AND COMPASSION FOR YOUR FELLOW MAN
- Case management beginning with development of skills and resources and identification of problem(s) so can name them, develop way to talk about them, learn skills and resources to address them and having accountability for making steady process on them.
- More activities for youth, transportation, Employment
- ?
- removable of the criminal history barrier to jobs and mandatory educational requirement attached to court ordered programs
- A walk in service for teens
- all solutions that are presented problems are so individualised
- community buy in to clean up the streets
- Education which will open the door for better employment and stable and affordable housing.
- Always more monies/funding and continued service for prevention
- More funding for subsidized housing. More high paying jobs. More training programs.
- Building relationships with companies and businesses, so that they will hire our youth.
- Getting more staff who speak Spanish as primary language.
- Providing more opportunities to come to our food shelf.
- More wraparound services
- A new law that would allow inmigrants to work legally.inmigration

- Residential housing with case management
- more education in those skills, more outreach and support into the community
- Awareness of the issue of youth homelessness and community involvement.
- More Equal Employment Opportunity, Affordable health care Exercise fair housing to all.
- More resources and psychological services
- This will continue to be a issue, there needs to be more low income housing built instead of market rate houses, this would help families who are on fixed incomes.
- More living wage jobs and public transportation to access them.
- more childcare funding, housing resources(section 8, mpls public housing)being able to be served within 3 months as opposed to 5 years
- education and given them a lot information. Testimonies from other people
- More agency support around life skills training and personal empowerment with a mental health component - This could be for young children too
- To get more resources that they need,more Advocates to reach the community
- Get childcare,stop prevent second pregnancy go to school and get education.
- Educate family to continue school, Learn english, read and write.
- To get more subsidizing houses
- more community involvement

MACC Survey - January 2008

Most Pressing Issue or Need

Verbatim Comments

What is the most pressing issue or need in your served community?

- crime and criminalization
- Immigration status
- Increasing number of families struggling with low or stagnant incomes.
- Access to job training and education
- Housing and Employment
- Family structure
- Earning credit to graduate high school.
- Fear and isolation because of legal status
- meaningful jobs
- Adequate employment opportunities are desperately needed, culturally competent educational access and healthcare and health education access.
- Affordable health insurance, affordable housing, quality mental health services.
- the digital divide needs to be addressed.
- quality education
- getting secured job, Transportation and housing.
- More trainings to give people entry level skills to enter employment that will pay livable wages. Employment for people who have criminal history
- Language and cultural awareness for new arrivals.
- The need for stable employment and housing, specifically among persons with barriers to employment including criminal history and limited English skills.
- Affordable healthcare.
- Mental health assistance
- Poverty, housing, immigration.
- Adequate medical coverage for both mental health and chemical health treatment.
- affordable housing--so they have somewhere to go after being in shelter. They need to be able to afford to live there with their children without another income.
- Resources (housing, programming, treatment) for individuals with criminal histories, mental health and chemical dependency issues.
- funding
- lack of services available to persons with low income, need for low income housing, legal help for low income, chemical health assistance
- Housing and employment
- access to employment with no discrimination
- Generational poverty, immigration, gang violence, unequal access to education and technology, jobs with fair wages
- Housing and Employment.
- Getting them affordable, reliable access to the internet.
- health insurance for those with jobs whose employers do not offer health insurance benefits.
- To stay sober after chemical dependency treatment.
- untreated and undiagnosed mental health issues and/or learning disabilities
- lack of education, racial violence, chemical dependency
- POVERTY/VIOLENCE
- Decent, safe, affordable housing.
- Employment
- Everyone working in their own separate areas, and not communicating well with others. The groups and organizations become territorial. They don't see themselves as part of a team of people working together for the good of the individual.
- Lack of support and advocacy in youth development
- Lack of residents involved in the community.

- Transportation
- Chemical and Mental illnesses, as well as legal issues
- Family support and involvement in the community is not where it should be. We need to look at the family system as a whole not just the individuals within the family and then use that information wisely.
- Addressing the root causes of poverty and the host of social ills that are associated with it including crime, unemployment, education, etc.
- Culture of poverty
- Understanding how the systems in this country work and how to make them work for immigrant families
- Parent involvement in their child's education and development.
- Affordable housing and health care.
- Mental health and attorney representation on various legal issues
- Transportation services for seniors is a huge need.
- The achievement gap is our most pressing issue. With so many schools closing on the northside, and so many of the remaining schools going through a lot of restructuring, our kids are experiencing even more chaos than usual in their educational environments.
- Resources for working families that can't make it financially.
- Child Care
- Affordable, high quality early childhood education and support for parents to be the primary caregiver. Stable, early education and related support is critical to healthy child development and future success.
- Marital stability/broken homes, poor parenting. Poor family court decisions.
- High crime rates and high poverty rates are major barriers to kids actively participating in school. When money is made immediately on the streets it is difficult to convince a teenager that is taking care of younger siblings while the mother works 2 to 3 jobs that education needs to be the priority.
- Education
- Family support from government/agencies.
- poverty
- Family structure.
- Affordable housing, good paying jobs.
- Housing, employment and mental health issues
- The most pressing need is for our students to acquire adequate education to fully function in our society in a successful manner.
- Adequate housing, Transportation
- Just that most families have layers of needs or concerns. It is not that you are able to just work on housing because they are also unemployed, have health and mental health issues and kids that miss school for different reasons.
- Enough and correct treatment mental health and chemical health. Healthcare, Housing, parenting and childcare
- inadequate family income
- healthy two parent families
- Affordable health care, child care, transportation, employment options
- Education, Employment, and Housing.
- Education, Employment, Housing, Health Care, Transportation, Legal representation
- Establishing a sense of community across cultures. There are several different cultural communities in the area, but they seldom work together due to language barriers and cultural bias. There is also a huge need for parenting support/education for both native english speakers and immigrants and refugees; that is a component of the community issue since sense of community starts at home. If it never starts in the home and cultural bias is prevalent in the home, the lack of cross-cultural community collaboration is perpetuated.
- food shelf
- Healthcare
- effective workforce training
- Lack of funding for education due to referendums not passing. Schools will have to cut many programs and teachers in the coming months and year. Budget cuts have also affected the smaller non-profits and have decreased the programs offered for people suffering with multiple challenges.
- More affordable housing is needed. Access/funding for education/training would be next in line.
- Clients are pressured into finding employment while there are multiple issues that finding employment will not solve. There is no focus on mental well being (or what's really going on in their lives, or education. It's find a job, and find it now. Clients are placed in dead end jobs and become comfortable with it. There is no on going support to help further their success.
- Lack of communication and direct contact time between home and school.
- Language barrier is the pressing issue because since almost all of them do not understand what the mails they receive specially from the service rendering organizations say, they lose at least temporarily, their benefits.
- Employment at living wage jobs

- Finding long-term solutions to poverty related issues as opposed to "band-aid" approaches or "hand-outs".
- Accessing government resources to assist illegal immigrants with issues they have.
- I think poor parenting and the lack of two involved parents is the root issue of so many of our problems.
- The cost-of-living is very high making it difficult to own a home, send children to decent schools, and meet a family's basic needs.
- Integrating new residents (immigrants/ refugees); gangs; poverty
- understanding how to navigate and advocate for themselves and their families in the american systems, specifically health care, educational, and social services systems
- Housing
- Employment.
- Housing, livable wage jobs, transportation, education and healthcare.
- Lack of volunteers
- poverty/ economic struggles
- Waiting Lists for Services, and the need for Self Directed options.
- Poverty: lack of living wage-jobs, lack of adequate & affordable housing, inadequate resources for families
- Effective educational services to high school age students who seek alternative high school options.
- Employment on the busline for unskilled workers and ex-offenders.
- funding to grow and expand advocacy services to insure better access to health care / supported community living and education services
- Affordable Housing
- Cuts to government services
- Housing assistance
- Lack of education/training. Finding a job with a criminal history.
- parents who do not follow their employment plans or don't get the required paperwork in. therefore their childcare funding does not get re-authorized so the children's childcare gets interrupted.
- More jobs
- don't know
- Lack of immigration support services--paperwork processing in particular
- Hunger, jobs, housing
- appropriate and adequate services
- Engaging youth so they can be more positive contributors to the community and be more successful now and in the future.
- The need for additional appropriate services for youth involved in the court system. We need programs that provide a meaningful consequence for youth that break the law and violate their court orders.
- Families are really struggling to do more with less. They are making a choice between food and housing, or food and medication.
- There are not an adequate number of resources/programs available to meet the educational needs of at-risk youth and/or youth with disabilities.
- My clients' are living on social security and are on county waiversthere is never seems to be enough money to meet all their needs.
- Affordable high quality early childhood education.Stable funding sources
- Students need more options and support than many educational facilities can afford to provide.
- poverty is the underlying issue.
- Livable wage employment
- food
- Maintaining individuals in the community which prevents institutionalization.
- The need to know about other resources and basic needs, such as food. Also, it would help to have a staff member who spoke a second language, Hmong/ Spanish/ Somali, etc.
- Our clients need the resources usually to put out more than one fire. Meaning they need help with the basic needs; shelter, food, clothing, employment and transportation. Usually they need to obtain at least two of these areas at one time. Usually if one need is met and the other is not then it takes away from the one that was met.
- Since I'm not involved in direct service, it's really hard for me to answer these questions. However, I do receive a lot of phone inquiries about housing, rental assistance, job training, and crisis care.
- Students being behind in credits for school and truancy issues
- Affordable housing
- Access to quality education and high paying jobs.
- Affordable housing
- Poverty
- The lack of affordable housing
- HOUSING,CAR LOAN,AFTER SCHOOL,BRIDING,EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE
- More safe affordable housing options.

- food, supporting families, language barriers
- Healthcare, Transportation, maintaining independence
- Medical insurance and affordable good housing.
- I think the most pressing issue is the lack of financial stability. Many different issues contribute to this problem, but worries about money pervade nearly every aspect of many people's lives.
- Working with people who have no desire to work and want everything paid for.
- employment/transportation/Housing/childcare
- Finances, hunger, unemployment, ethnic intolerance and relationship building, aging well and dealing with baby boomers, family caregiving, losing volunteers, alcoholism and HEALTH ISSUES are common, negative attitudes. Untrained staff, who do not have no skills in dealing with the issues in the senior community. Seniors who feel devalued. Seniors with mental and social issues such as bad personal and health care.
- Having more options for students if they get discharged from our program instead of just sending them back to mainstream school.
- underemployment and inadequate housing
- Activities to keep youth out of trouble.
- Employment. 66% of people with disabilities are un or underemployed.
- violence and drugs/alcohol related behaviors.
- foods and English class
- Stop the gang influences on our children and all issues that arise from gangs
- food-housing-funding
- homelessness
- Jobs
- Housing, childcare, and education
- Entry level job candidates that can't take 2nd or 3rd shift jobs because the bus doesn't run during those hours. Candidates can't afford to fuel and insure their cars.
- The ability to serve clients, who have underlying issues with traumatic brain injuries, mental illness, and chemical dependency.
- education
- Miscommunication among cultures
- Housing is a big issue resources for teen moms very hard to find help for teen moms no shelters or housing help.
- Housing and affordable childcare
- Financial stability
- I'm not sure. I work in finance and don't work directly with the families, so I don't see things first hand.
- homelessness
- low paying jobs, lack of affordable health care and child care
- Mental health
- drug with are youths
- Having professional, passion and committed staff to work with the children. In addition to having stable funding so that program energy and creativity are there for the children. Financial incentives for staff.
- The reduction of the middle class and the increase between those who have and those who have not. The residual affects affordable housing and adequate wage earning jobs.
- Transportation e.g. more bus passes/bus tokens, gas cards Employment/jobs in the Twin Cities South and North Minneapolis that are on the bus line
- I am a teacher at Keystone's IDT program. Students we serve need structure and support so they can be successful in educational settings.
- HOUSING, HOUSING, HOUSING!!!! Also, it is still incredibly difficult for people to better themselves in terms of having the resources to go to school and still be able to live (housing, food, daycare, etc. etc.)
- Finding employers willing and able to hire people with barriers to employment as well as transportation to the job sites
- immigration
- Health, safety, and welfare in residential sites
- availability of steady job and income
- Lack of affordable housing
- Employment and housing. Also affordable legal services.
- Lack of language and cultural skills.
- Youth engagement
- Jobs - Basic Needs
- The most need is housing, unemployment and food.
- Living wage jobs
- Access to quality education

- More comprehensive services provided by the government. Current economic benefits provided by gov't programs are not sufficient to meet most families' basic needs. Additionally, a large portion of the immigrant/refugee participants are not even eligible for government benefits, which leaves them stuck.
- Getting enough food to eat. Note: As best as can be ascertained, the figures presented in this survey are derived directly from Neighborhood House's database.
- Lack of employment opportunities.
- In my area it would be access and money to afford healthy, good food which would nourish and strengthen their bodies, plus access to gym and "activity" daycare so that they and their children could work out in the winter months.
- Employment
- The most pressing issue is that we need employers who are willing to hire the participants we serve
- Parents not having the experience, confidence, or ability to effectively involve themselves in their child's education and learning.
- Affordable housing
- No employment opportunities for newly arrivals and language barriers.
- Lack of economic and other opportunities; disconnection
- Money to fund Adult education services
- Literacy
- Helping struggling learners to make significant academic gains.
- Low reading children are seen as 'broken' when the vast majority of the time, they need only more targeted instruction (and their teachers need to know WHY they are not performing well.)
- Economic stability
- Disability support services including sliding fee/low cost assessments, tutoring, & support in understanding & improving learning disabilities.
- Financial stress / lack of resources to cope with this issue
- hunger and finding additional resources
- Housing, employment and Health Care
- Hunger
- Housing and jobs
- Programs to provide family support more programs for troubled teens more mentors needed for youth more community unity
- A lack of education and a lack of well-paying jobs for refugees and immigrants.
- Affordable housing
- poverty and the subsequent issues related to that: unstable family/lack of parenting, no structured activities, priority shift around education, mental/chemical health issues, homelessness, lack of employment, criminal activity
- alternative education settings for students that don't fit into mainstream
- access to home care support for seniors
- Better housing with youth activities
- Accessing what they need to thrive, feeling safe in school, staying positive amid lots of oppression
- Funding for learning disabilities and difficulty assessment and treatment skills.
- graduate from school
- Work readiness and employment.
- Financial stability
- Struggling learners and educating parents
- housing
- Jobs, Housing
- Housing, Transportation, Food, Energy, and employment
- Education disparity
- Hunger
- Unemployment
- gender violence, alcoholism, mental illness, housing
- I believe it is hunger.
- Housing and transportation issues would be the main concerns at this time.
- Safe, affordable housing
- Housing and employment!!!
- Assisting Senior Citizen's to remain independent in their own homes through support programs like our weekly health clinics, exercise and wellness information, as well as providing transportation to shopping, events, and activities to bring them to the center to socialize with their friends.
- Assisting Senior Citizens to maintain independent living by providing weekly nurse clinic, exercise, wellness information, and transportation for shopping, social events.

- Affordable and safe housing Funding for childcare
- Support groups for struggling parents
- violence
- Family Preservation children remaining with family
- Reunification children removed from family homes, greater numbers of Indian children are not returning to biological parents
- HOUSING
- Cycles of destruction built on layers of historical trauma.
- education and cultural knowledge
- Human trafficking among native women and teens
- Affordable Supportive HOUSING!!! Not enough housing or landlords willing to rent to people with a blemished record. Housing should be a Human Right.
- Affordable housing & Job skills
- Housing, Education & Financial Child Care Asst
- Poverty, Historic Trauma, loss of Traditional/Spiritual supports
- employment/ housing/ youth structure programming
- Family services, i.e. family preservation and reunification - a healthy American Indian family community.
- Parenting skills, Lack of information
- Housing
- Employment-obtaining a job for both youth and adults as well as under-employment for adults. 90% of participants are at or below the poverty level.
- to have services available to assist people- food, money, counseling, etc.
- THE MOST PRESSING ISSUE IS THE POLICE NOT DOING THEIR JOB RIGHT AND HOMELESS PEOPLE.
- Safety Issues
- discipline and structure to study
- housing, education, health care
- One of the most pressing issues is the lack of expectations for the youth of our community. The communities response to the youth when they fail to meet social norms is to punish them, not to show forgiveness and grace.
- healthcare, transportation, affordable home assistance
- Low income housing and education
- Food instability
- UNEMPLOYMENT/HUNGER
- Lack of Education, Drug & alcohol Abuse, Lack of Family support
- drug abuse
- Accessible transportation
- Employment
- Food
- EMPLOYMENT and RACISM
- housing
- Adequate affordable housing.
- Spoken language barriers that prevent families from getting the help they need.
- Job Training skills are limited to be able to maintain a job. Qualifying for low-income housing is a barrier for families. x-felony needing help connecting to jobs and low-income housing. families not qualifying for certain things because their income is too low. Families not being able to qualify for childcare because someone feels the household is making too much. A family in a shelter unable to save what little money they have because all is taken. Also families who are supposed to be identified as low-income not qualifying to buy a home because their income has to be 3,000 a month, low-income families are not even coming close to 3,000 a month not even with two parents within the homes. Offer more paid job training so at least a father or mother can still try to provide for their family
- Gainful Employment; Hunger; family stability, Housing
- Lack of affordable housing with acceptable conditions in safe neighborhoods.
- housing, independent living skills
- Lack of education, work history.
- affordable housing for both teens & adults
- Transportation is an important issue for our Senior Community.
- Rental Assistance
- comprehensive in your face sexual health education for gay youth and women of color.
- Money- rental assistance, Violence, crime, lack of community
- Basic needs- jobs, health care, education, housing, safety
- Safety
- sufficient supports for families
- livable wage employment and education
- mental, emotional & physical health
- child welfare, youth violence

- violence
- Education, Employment and Housing
- Help keeping food, housing, the utilities on. Also domestic violence
- Affordable housing.
- Employment agencies for the youth
- Communication, language barrier.
- Hunger
- Fewer stressors
- Employment
- Housing
- Lack of life skills, coping skills, ability to communicate well, and access resources
- Job opportunities for youth in our community. Also, since we are serving homeless youth, community supports that provide opportunities for growth, self-sufficiency, and support for young people.
- Employment, HealthCare, Housing Criminal Records
- Education-our students have typically failed in other programs
- Affordable and low income housing.
- Living waged jobs and employment
- child care, housing, employment
- jobs & being afraid to apply for assistant
- Family support issues around poverty, chemical health, and mental health
- most of them need Early Childhood Education, Housing, Child care, and ESL
- Transportation and education is the most pressing in the community because with out education they can't drive and can't get a job.
- Language, family doesn't speak the language. Not able to fill out application and can't not drive on long distance to look for job.
- Housing/Child care/ESL class for moms
- violence prevention

MACC Survey - January 2008

What Issue Has Most Negative Impact

Verbatim Comments

What issue has the most negative impact on the families that you work with?

- community violence
- Housing--expenses, standards, landlords who don't take care of their property and then assess outrageous fees.
- Lack of sufficient income produces a great deal of chaos in people's lives, which in turn has extremely negative impact on children's development, family functioning, and overall neighborhood climate.
- poverty
- Criminal history.
- no comment
- Violence and mind set of the neighborhood.
- Ignorance and Stereotypes of immigrants.
- Drugs
- Unemployment, lack of any economic opportunity in North Mpls, poverty creates unrest, crime, hopelessness and increases poor choices made.
- lack of money
- Lack of transportation limits jobs they can apply for and businesses they can shop at
- poverty
- The effect that drug use, which most generally results in criminal involvement, has on families
- The negative influence of resettlement for the youth struggling in school, elders losing respect, isolation from low language skills.
- Lack of employment and employment opportunities.
- Illegal status.
- violence/lack of safety at home
- Immigration status.
- Have to leave treatment due to loss of coverage or restrictions of medical coverage.
- Lack of resources - lack of available housing, employment, child care, etc.
- health & safety
- chemical health issues
- chemical dependency
- this problem will push families to continue getting the the welfare system.
- Poverty
- The increasing number of jobs that can only be applied for on the internet.
- untreated mental health problems
- chemicals, lack of education, lack of transportation
- violence
- chemical dependency
- VIOLENCE AND DRUGS
- Systemic discrimination based on race and immigration status.
- Unable to support their families
- Loss of medical, housing support just when they are finally getting their feet on the ground.
- Poverty.
- Employment Barriers
- Experience of trauma
- Disfunctional families due to low economic status, drugs and violence.
- Unemployment, poverty, violence,
- Sense of Hopelessness
- Racism, classism
- Poverty. Poverty forces many parents to work long hours in order to meet the financial requirements of supporting a family. As a result, they are unable to invest the time and energy that is required to support their children

- Growing up with violence.
- Chemical dependency and mental health issues being barriers for victims of domestic violence
- Medicare part D and the donut hole.
- Poverty.
- Lack of parent education/poor parenting skills, including poor boundaries and exposing children to family violence.
- Financial stress manifests itself in many ways - from violence and neglect to health and homelessness. This contributes to family instability which has severe long term consequences for child and youth development.
- Divorce.
- poverty and violence
- Poverty
- Our families distrust the government, and they feel that the government distrusts them.
- poverty
- Positive and supportive guardians.
- Low paying jobs.
- The most negative impact on families is the lack of focus on social awareness and participation. Too many programs focus on serving clients and not enough focus on elevating clients to an increased sense of self within the context of their issues.
- Probably housing and employment stability. When our families don't have these things, it makes learning difficult for the student.
- Limited education
- Working with economic assistance barriers. MFIP being cut and county being understaffed where there is a long wait to get paper work processed. I've had clients who have lost their housing because they had to wait to have their paperwork processed, lost their job because childcare paperwork was forgotten about, lost or not processed, medical appointment that were cancelled and need medical procedure that did not happen in time due to insurance being cut and not notified.
- Not having the proper funding for the correct treatment. Not having enough or the correct housing options, not having help with children they are raising. Not funding for finding the right fit for employment.
- family violence, drugs
- dysfunctional relationships and economics
- structural barriers
- Fair and competitive wages, affordable housing.
- Lack of funds,
- Lack of education and hence lack of upward movement, discrimination (from white Americans, from other minority groups, within cultural groups) rooted in ignorance, anti-immigrant sentiment, generational divide between parents and children, need to survive more important than desire to thrive
- none really
- Availability of family-supporting jobs
- Criminal histories that eliminate employers interest
- Don't know.
- Lack of family planning and not being able to afford housing and transportation.
- The pressure to find a job. I know clients need to work, but this should NOT be the main focus.
- Lack of trust in education, knowledge, and resources about their community and the system.
- Language barrier
- Low wages and lack of paths of advancement for families without college education
- Negative mind-sets that are passed from parent to child.
- Government cut backs for welfare assistance.
- Like I said, many of the children I work with are suffering from poor parenting choices. But I would also say that transportation and the lack of affordable childcare seems to be recurring issues.
- Lack of equal access to opportunity, whether for jobs, healthcare, schools, etc.
- Cultural barriers.
- housing
- abuse, finances
- Immigrant status, racism
- Lack of sufficient housing.
- Unemployment and health issue (Mental and social)
- The lack of resources for people who have not been part of the formal system but need services because of aging parents or another crisis that forces changes.
- I work with seniors, and lack of transportation and high cost of health care are two big issues.
- The challenges to accessing affordable, quality child care.
- Unemployment or jobs that do not pay a living wage and child care for those employed.

- waiting lists and county social workers and educators who spend more time talking about the difficulty of doing their jobs than doing them
- Low Income and Racism
- cuts to medical assistance
- Having to work with social services personnel
- Housing/homelessness.
- Same as above
- No money, no jobs,
- Complicated regulations for new arrivals; makes family reunification so challenging
- Joblessness and low paying jobs
- Loss of services, family stress, more out of home placements
- Families not feeling like they are valued by the government and families not knowing what services are available to them.
- Gangs and lack of follow through from the court system for youth that violate their court orders.
- Higher costs in all areas, i.e., gasoline prices, energy prices, housing, etc. Families are having a hard time keeping up when their incomes stay the same and costs to live keep increasing.
- Cuts in funding for basic needs and education have had the most negative impact on our clients. If students' basic needs are not being met it can be a major obstacle for their success in school. In addition, the deficiency in available programming for these youngsters is an extraordinary injustice.
- The fact that their health has deteriorated and they feel that they cannot work to support themselves.
- Unstable funding sources such as Basic Sliding Fee through counties.
- Poor education and poverty.
- single parent families that are struggling, also chemical use
- Generational poverty
- money
- Miscommunication at the county level based on financial support.
- Language barrier, not knowing what to bring for proper service.
- Not being able to have the freedom to move around to take care of their basic needs. Whether it's going to an interview or going to the food shelf. It's just difficult for them to have to move around from one end of the city to the other end on a limited-low income to zero income.
- Cultural barriers and transportation.
- criminal historys
- Affordable housing
- Lack of affordable housing. Homelessness opens up many other issues-can increase mental health symptoms, cause truancy issues in schools, loss of income/employment, etc.
- PROGRAM CUTS.NO WAY OF HELPING PEOPLE.
- % of \$ spent on healthcare
- MFIP guidelines
- Immigration, living here without documentation.
- Overcoming some of the barriers, that get in the way of moving forward
- All of the issues mentioned in the first column.
- Money... not enough of it
- inadequate housing
- A lot of down time while kids are not doing anything.
- Deficit reduction act--cuts of developmental disability waiver services
- violence and abuse
- clients involvement in illegal activity
- not enofe to give .no ability to give.
- Women with children who end up with unlawful detainers on their record due to leaving a domestic abuse situation. It becomes very difficult to secure decent affordable housing afterwards.
- Low income
- Basic needs, such as food, clothing and housing and the lack of education to obtain a better job.
- When a client has more than one significant barrier eg; language and job limitations, mental health and chemical dependency, or mental health and abuse. It is hard enough to work around one significant barrier but 2 or 3 added to transportation and low skills is impossible.
- Untreated mental illness, alot of families are fearful of being hospitalized and their children being taken away. There currently are not out patient programs that support families.
- discrimination for papers
- Not understanding all the "systems" in the US because of language barriers
- few jobs for ex felons hard for them to get on there feet after carceration need stronger families and the men need to be in these children lives help them become more involve if they have support then are children stay out jail

- Lack of affordable housing in a safe neighborhood
- Language and cultural barriers
- I'm not sure. I work in finance and don't work directly with the families, so I don't see things first hand.
- lack of resources
- lack of affordable child care
- We do not work directly with families at the apartment building where I work.
- none parenting involvement
- Transportation and a lack of good quality services accessibility.
- All Axis IV characteristics in particular employment and there are many people that become parents but are not ready to take on that most important job.
- Employers not wanting to hire people with Felonies
- Lack of funds and resources available.
- Clients who are in a violent relationship have very little means to get out because of the financial piece. I work with a large amount of people who could be self-sufficient if they were given the resources upfront to make it happen and get over the hump.
- immigration
- funding
- previous domestic violence and limited incomes
- The eligibility restrictions in the Food Support[Food Stamps] Program prevent people from accessing the program. With the rising cost of food, many working poor families are finding themselves unable to meet the nutritional needs of their children.
- Child Protection, criminal histories, negative housing issues, poor credit.
- Our reputation in the community for being more of a business than a community center.
- No hope in future - lack of education - cycle of poverty -
- There are resources but those resources are very limited.
- Public policies
- Cycle of poverty
- Interactions with government systems -- confusing, not adequate, no one seems to care.
- Too much red tape and going from agency to agency to try to get help and guidance.
- Lack of employment opportunities and inadequate healthcare coverage.
- Not having enough time, too busy just trying to survive, the ones that do have jobs spend more time at their jobs than their families.
- Bureaucracy
- Discouragement
- Parents are over whelmed with single family status and working more outside of the home or more than one job to give the time and energy to be involved in a meaningful way in their child's education.
- chemical abuse and parental mental health issues (untreated).
- Mental health, cultural barriers, and financial stability.
- The war on immigrants, and government disinvestment in communities
- Parents that are unable to get good jobs
- Financial, reading at home
- Immigration stigmatization (recent 100% legal immigrants are treated very similarly to undocumented illegals-very poorly).
- Poverty
- Finding resources & assistance in understanding learning disabilities
- Lack of resources such as adequate food shelves in the suburban community I work in
- immigration reform
- Lack of education and where to go for assistance.
- lack of good paying jobs
- Lost of hopes, stress, self esteem, and motivation
- men with chemical addiction and unemployed women with poor parenting skills no family support
- Low incomes.
- mental health issues
- criminalization of behavior
- divorced parents, lack of adults supervising children in the family
- caregiver stress
- hatred
- Lack of help due to limited funding sources.
- no clue - (I'm The Link's accountant)
- Internally it's habits of thinking and living life. Externally, it's earning a livable wage.
- new immigration laws and funding
- Poverty English as a second language

- UD's
- jobs
- Hunger and housing
- Violence
- below living wage jobs
- Stereotyping
- Historic Trauma
- Crime.
- The loss of cultural identity.
- Worry about child protection becoming involved or the pressure of child protection case plan.
- Housing
- Poverty and rising health care costs.
- Poverty and rising costs to heat homes/medicare costs/health care.
- challenges with red-tape, cumbersome and disconnected procedures involved with county systems, housing, other systems.
- cd issues, rasicm
- Removal of children from family homes based on educational negect and medical neglect findings, some children remain in Out-of-Home placement for months (6 to 8) some do not return to biological parents
- NO EMPLOYMENT
- Programs being cut, childcare assistance being cut etc. Funding not following the child.
- drugs and gangs; younger people not knowing their culture
- People not being culturally appropriate to Native Americans when trying to work with us.
- No income, loss of benefits and sanctions to their MFIP. No resources and no family to turn to. It is very very difficult for them to achieve something that has been created to be IMPOSSIBLE. Loss of income=loss of housing=homelessness=depression=Chemical Dependancy=Child Protection= a destroyed family and a child that suffers and has less chance to become an active and productive member of his or her community.
- Unidentified Mental health issues
- Systematic oppression
- Greater Socitital preceptins of the American Indian Community - either they don't see the AI community at all or they just see sterotypes - ex the Drunk Indian...
- education / finaniing / housing
- Alcohol/drugs, and the accompanying violence.
- lack of information, lack of connectednes with schools
- Mental Health
- Anti-immigrant sentiments in the community. New Minnesotans not seen as an asset to the community.
- lack of ability to parent, circle of poor parenting
- NOT HAVING STABLE PLACES TO STAY AND A RELIABLE JOB.
- Lack of resources-housing.
- abuse of all forms (language/phylical, ect)
- lack of education which creates most of the other issues
- Gernerational poverty and mental illness have a very negative impact when not addressed.
- loneliness and transportation
- employment and housing
- Lack of funding for food aid programs.
- DRugs and Alcohol
- drug abuse
- negative stereotypesrules & regulations
- Shortage of food
- RACISM, WHITE PRIVILEGE, SUBURBAN HIRING OVER MPLS HIRING IN MPLS
- mental health and fiancial needs/barriers
- The lack of positive empowering support from neighborhood organizations that fasely present that they are helping the community when they are just using the residents as means to get to their greddy ends.
- Affordable childcare and housing
- Criminal background but wanting to do better but can't, Not having a second chance within their community because of their background. Lack of support, negative energy from staff within agency or orangnizations. Drugs being sold in front of stores were families have to visit daily. community members being afraid to stand up.
- Lack of employment; fiancial resources, mental health/disabilities
- The cost of living. If more acceptable affordable housing was available, then those people surviving on Social Security benefits and State aid could manage more easily and their benefits could even be reduced slightly. The majority of benefits are being paid to property owners.
- mental health, finances, employment

- Bus lines that are inappropriate for where the jobs are located. Second or third tier suburbs.
- living off of county monies
- For our seniors, esp. those on lower incomes, the high cost of health insurance, health care and medication is of real concern.
- When we don't have funding.
- Education and HIV Status
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND LACK OF RESOURCES MONEY ECT.
- Not being a resource for the family due to drugs, violence, mental health issues, etc.
- politics
- Fragmentation
- Chemical dependency issues and poverty
- poverty
- families are not involved in lives of residents
- same as above
- It still consist of these three areas. It is stressful to have both parent and child uneducated. Lack skills for the higher paying jobs. Struggle with behaviors of there children, which ranges for all the other stressors.
- Poverty and violence with a mixture of drugs and alcohol abuse.
- Poverty.
- Poor Communication skills between Mother/Father and children
- Not sensitive to diversity.
- Loss of employment and/or social security benefits.
- poverty
- lack of education
- chemical health and mental health issues that lead to failure in family structure
- Poor family structure and support, limited "foundation" for the young people on which to grow and establish self-sufficiency. Also, significant mental health barriers.
- Social Service, Criminal Justice System, Drugs Single Mothers
- Probably unemployment and drugs
- Low wage paying jobs, most families are forced to take low paying jobs due to lack of traing, and the wage that they are making is not enough for them to keep their housing or maintain thier houshold.
- Poverty
- childcare funding. families are losing their childcare or can't afford to private pay therefore the children are suffering the most.
- legal status in the USA
- Community violence
- About case worker, Job counclar.employment counsular
- Most of the family said I'm to old to go to school, and I can't learn so I will live day by day. When parent don't have education they can not help their children too.
- Mfip, medical assistance, child care.
- Daycare
- low income

MACC Survey - January 2008 Summary of Results - Overview

	Overall	Respondent Role		
		Direct contact worker	Administration (FR / ED / Dev)	Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)
Organization				
Pillsbury United Communities	78	43	25	8
Neighborhood House	45	18	21	4
Tubman Family Alliance	38	24	7	4
Family & Children's Service	35	21	10	4
Keystone Community Services	34	20	9	4
East Side Neighborhood Services	20	13	4	3
The Link	20	10	8	2
Way To Grow	20	10	8	1
Phyllis Wheatley Community Center	18	9	6	3
Sabathani Community Center	17	3	8	5
Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center	16	9	6	1
City, Inc.	14	6	3	4
LDA of Minnesota	14	9	5	0
Arc Greater Twin Cities	13	9	2	0
Merrick Community Services	13	8	4	0
Plymouth Christian Youth Center	11	6	5	0
Loring Nicollet-Bethlehem Community Centers	5	1	4	0
West Seventh Community Center	5	2	3	0
Other	4	2	2	0
Totals	420	223	140	43

What is your role in your organization?

Respondent Role	
Direct contact worker	55% 223
Administration (FR / ED / Dev)	34% 140
Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)	11% 44
Totals	100% 407

Please indicate the average number of participants that you directly interacted with in 2007. Mean is the average number of participants that the person worked with during 2007.

	Overall	Respondent Role			
		Direct contact worker	Administration (FR / ED / Dev)	Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)	
Average number of participants in 2007					
1 - 25	18% 73	8% 18	34% 47	18% 8	
26 - 50	15% 61	15% 34	17% 24	7% 3	
51 - 75	14% 57	18% 41	11% 15	2% 1	
76 - 100	11% 46	14% 32	8% 11	7% 3	
More than 100	42% 170	44% 98	31% 43	66% 29	
Totals	100% 407	100% 223	100% 140	100% 44	
Mean	78.7	85.7	62.6	94.6	
Mean Err(68)*	±2.2	±2.7	±4.0	±7.0	

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

What percentage of your time at work is spent in direct contact with participants? Mean is the average percent of time spent with participants.

	Overall		Respondent Role						
			Direct contact worker		Administration (FR / ED / Dev)		Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)		
% of time at work spent in direct contact with participants									
None	7%	20	0%	0	17%	18	7%	2	
1 - 25%	26%	81	7%	12	58%	63	21%	6	
26 - 50%	17%	52	18%	30	17%	18	14%	4	
51 - 75%	21%	66	34%	58	4%	4	14%	4	
76 - 90%	18%	56	28%	47	4%	4	17%	5	
91 - 100%	10%	32	13%	22	2%	2	28%	8	
Totals	100%	307	100%	169	100%	109	100%	29	
Mean	48.0		64.3		20.5		56.8		
Mean Err(68)*	±1.8		±1.8		±2.1		±6.5		

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

What are the three primary reasons that participants are referred to you/your agency?

Read results like xx% of respondents selected REASON as one of the three most-common reasons a participant visited their organization.

	Overall		Respondent Role						
			Direct contact worker		Administration (FR / ED / Dev)		Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)		
Three primary referral reasons									
Education	46%	165	42%	84	54%	67	39%	14	
Housing	28%	101	27%	54	31%	39	22%	8	
Employment	27%	97	27%	55	26%	32	28%	10	
Nutrition / Hunger / Food	23%	83	16%	32	32%	40	31%	11	
Violence / Safety	20%	74	22%	44	15%	19	31%	11	
Health - Physical and/or Mental	19%	69	20%	40	17%	21	22%	8	
Family Structure	19%	67	16%	33	19%	24	28%	10	
Language / Cultural Barriers	18%	64	14%	28	25%	31	14%	5	
Childcare	12%	45	13%	26	12%	15	11%	4	
Criminal History	12%	42	13%	26	8%	10	17%	6	
Child Protection	12%	42	13%	26	9%	11	14%	5	
Disability	9%	32	11%	23	6%	7	6%	2	
Transportation	8%	28	8%	17	6%	7	11%	4	
Legal Status	6%	21	5%	10	6%	8	8%	3	
Other	7%	24	7%	15	6%	8	3%	1	
Totals	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

* Note: Multiple answer percentage-count totals not meaningful.

Mortgage/Foreclosure Involvement

What percentage of your clients have been directly affected by the current foreclosure / mortgage crisis during 2007?

Mean is the average percent of clients involved in current foreclosure/mortgage crisis.

	Overall		Respondent Role						
			Direct contact worker		Administration (FR / ED / Dev)		Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)		
% Clients affected by foreclosure / mortgage crisis during 2007									
None	23%	62	30%	47	16%	14	5%	1	
1 - 25%	46%	124	44%	69	55%	49	27%	6	
26 - 50%	20%	54	16%	25	19%	17	55%	12	
51 - 75%	7%	19	8%	13	7%	6	0%	0	
76 - 99%	2%	5	1%	2	2%	2	5%	1	
100%	2%	5	1%	2	1%	1	9%	2	
Totals	100%	269	100%	158	100%	89	100%	22	
Mean	21.2		18.9		21.3		36.9		
Mean Err(68)*	±1.4		±1.7		±2.2		±5.8		

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

On average, what percentage of your clients were affected by this type of issue before 2007?

Mean is the average percent of clients involved in current foreclosure/mortgage crisis.

	Overall		Respondent Role						
			Direct contact worker		Administration (FR / ED / Dev)		Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)		
% Clients affected by foreclosure / mortgage issues prior to 2007									
None	32%	84	41%	62	24%	21	5%	1	
1 - 25%	54%	140	47%	71	64%	56	62%	13	
26 - 50%	9%	24	8%	12	9%	8	19%	4	
51 - 75%	2%	5	2%	3	2%	2	0%	0	
76 - 99%	2%	5	1%	1	1%	1	14%	3	
100%	0%	1	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	
Totals	100%	259	100%	150	100%	88	100%	21	
Mean	13.5		11.4		13.8		27.3		
Mean Err(68)*	±1.1		±1.3		±1.6		±5.9		

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

What geographical region do you serve?

Geographical region		
Anoka	9%	30
Carver	4%	13
Chisago	2%	6
Dakota	12%	39
Hennepin	74%	239
Isanti	1%	4
Ramsey	41%	133
Scott	6%	18
Washington	10%	32
Other	7%	21
Totals	*	*

* Note: Multiple answer percentage-count totals not meaningful.

Which ethnic groups do your clients fall into?

(This is a multiple choice question, so it indicates the diversity of the population served by the respondent.)

	Overall	Respondent Role		
		Direct contact worker	Administration (FR / ED / Dev)	Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)
Client ethnic groups				
African American	85%	85%	89%	71%
Caucasian/White	77%	74%	83%	71%
Multiracial	76%	70%	83%	79%
Hispanic/Chicano/Latino	73%	66%	84%	71%
African	63%	57%	73%	57%
Asian/SE Asian Pacific Islander	62%	54%	76%	61%
American Indian	59%	57%	63%	57%
Race Unknown	13%	10%	17%	14%
all	1%	1%	1%	0%
Middle Eastern	1%	1%	0%	0%
Other	4%	4%	2%	11%
Totals	*	*	*	*

* Note: Multiple answer percentage-count totals not meaningful.

Thinking only about the specific participants who are referred to you, and not their extended families, what age brackets did your participants fall into over the past year?

Indicates that all age groups are served by these services.

	Overall		Respondent Role						
			Direct contact worker		Administration (FR / ED / Dev)		Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)		
Age of participants									
0 - 18 months	16%	48	10%	19	28%	28	4%	1	
19 - 35 months	23%	71	18%	32	36%	36	11%	3	
36 - 59 months	21%	64	15%	28	32%	32	15%	4	
60 - 71 months	18%	55	12%	21	31%	31	11%	3	
6 - 9 years	29%	91	27%	49	37%	37	19%	5	
10 - 14 years	37%	114	32%	58	47%	47	33%	9	
15 - 17 years	44%	136	39%	71	55%	56	33%	9	
18 - 22 years	49%	150	45%	81	54%	55	52%	14	
23 - 54 years	58%	180	59%	106	60%	61	48%	13	
55 - 64 years	37%	113	31%	57	47%	47	33%	9	
65 - 74 years	27%	84	23%	42	34%	34	30%	8	
75 - 84 years	19%	58	15%	28	25%	25	19%	5	
85+ years	12%	38	9%	17	19%	19	7%	2	
Age Unknown	6%	17	2%	3	9%	9	19%	5	
Totals	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

* Note: Multiple answer percentage-count totals not meaningful.

What primary languages are fluently spoken in the homes of your participants?

Mean is the average percentage of clients speaking the language

Primary languages	
Mean	
Primary language in home: English	73.8
Primary language in home: Spanish	24.7
Primary language in home: Hmong	17.6
Primary language in home: Somali	17.9
Primary language in home: Other	14.9
Primary languages	
Mean Err(68)*	
Primary language in home: English	±1.7
Primary language in home: Spanish	±1.4
Primary language in home: Hmong	±1.3
Primary language in home: Somali	±1.3
Primary language in home: Other	±1.6

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

What percentage of the participants that you work with have:

Disabilities Mean	
% Participants with: Known physical disabilities	18.6
% Participants with: Diagnosed mental disabilities	30.8
% Participants with: Diagnosed developmental or learning disabilities	27.9
Disabilities Mean Err(68)*	
% Participants with: Known physical disabilities	±1.3
% Participants with: Diagnosed mental disabilities	±1.6
% Participants with: Diagnosed developmental or learning disabilities	±1.5

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

What percentage of the participants that you work with are:

Immigrants Mean	
% of Participants who are: 1st generation immigrants	23.1
% of Participants who are: 2nd generation immigrants	22.8
Immigrants Mean Err(68)*	
% of Participants who are: 1st generation immigrants	±1.6
% of Participants who are: 2nd generation immigrants	±1.4

* Note: Mean Err(68) covers 68% of distribution.

Respondent Characteristics

What race / ethnicity are you, personally?

	Overall		Respondent Role						
			Direct contact worker		Administration (FR / ED / Dev)		Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)		
Respondent race / ethnicity									
African	3%	8	4%	7	1%	1	0%	0	
African American	15%	46	15%	28	14%	14	16%	4	
American Indian	4%	12	4%	7	3%	3	8%	2	
Asian/SE Asian Pacific Islander	5%	14	5%	9	4%	4	4%	1	
Caucasian/White	62%	192	58%	106	69%	71	60%	15	
Hispanic/Chicano/Latino	5%	15	5%	10	3%	3	8%	2	
Multiracial	4%	13	5%	9	3%	3	4%	1	
Other	3%	10	3%	6	4%	4	0%	0	
Totals	100%	310	100%	182	100%	103	100%	25	

Are you:

	Overall		Respondent Role					
			Direct contact worker		Administration (FR / ED / Dev)		Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)	
Respondent gender								
Male	22%	68	21%	39	27%	28	4%	1
Female	78%	244	79%	143	73%	77	96%	24
Totals	100%	312	100%	182	100%	105	100%	25

How many languages do you speak fluently?

	Overall	Respondent Role			
		Direct contact worker	Administration (FR / ED / Dev)	Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)	
Respondent # of languages spoken fluently					
1	76% 236	71% 130	81% 85	84% 21	
2	20% 63	24% 43	15% 16	16% 4	
3	3% 10	4% 8	2% 2	0% 0	
4	0% 1	1% 1	0% 0	0% 0	
5	0% 1	0% 0	1% 1	0% 0	
6 or more	0% 1	0% 0	1% 1	0% 0	
Totals	100% 312	100% 182	100% 105	100% 25	

How many years of experience do you have in social work?

	Overall	Respondent Role			
		Direct contact worker	Administration (FR / ED / Dev)	Operations (Secretary, Custodian, etc.)	
Respondent years of social work experience					
Less than 1 year	5% 16	4% 8	5% 5	12% 3	
2 - 5	31% 95	35% 64	20% 21	40% 10	
6 - 10	22% 69	24% 43	19% 20	24% 6	
11 - 15	15% 45	14% 26	17% 18	4% 1	
16 - 20	9% 29	9% 17	11% 11	4% 1	
Over 20 years	18% 56	13% 23	28% 29	16% 4	
Totals	100% 310	100% 181	100% 104	100% 25	

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Respondent zip code		
550XX	6%	18
551XX	27%	78
553XX	7%	20
554XX	59%	168
Other	0%	1
Totals	100%	285