



Integral Youth Services

Community Needs Assessment

A guide for Nutrition Resources and Guidance



2020-2021

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At Integral Youth Services, our mission is to Honor God in Offering Hope to Youth, Providing For Their Needs and Mentoring Toward Positive Choices and Healthy Relationships.

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PURPOSE

Glass Half Full

Thank you to all of the partners, leaders, staff, and community support that had a hand in creating this assessment. This is a compilation of all the work accomplished in 2020 and 2021 between organizations and programs who strive for the same common goal: combat food insecurity in Klamath County.

In order to compile this report, we had to change our perspective to formulating a human centered design. Looking through an Equity Lense has been key in determining some of the common struggles shared by individuals living in Klamath County. This has also been a curve ball, as we continue to serve families through a new perspective and build retention.

One thing to keep in mind when reading through the report is the impact the pandemic holds on the community along with weather crisis such as heavy snow storms and long fire seasons. COVID-19 has caused a trickling down effect on the economy. While job retention goes down, poverty rates continue to go up, and the need for human services is more than years leading up to 2020. Integral Youth Services continues to look at the glass half full and use this as a time to initialize new supports, and create new research on equity in the community.

This assessment continues to be a conjoined effort of the community and will continue to create progress as time goes on. We continue to strive forward together.



Taylor Hampton
Community Needs Assessment
Community Engagement Manager



Craig Schuhmann
Integral Youth Services
Executive Director

This community needs assessment was approved on January 5th, 2022



OUR MISSION

At Integral Youth Services, our mission is to Honor God in Offering Hope to Youth, Providing For Their Needs and Mentoring Toward Positive Choices and Healthy Relationships.

OUR VISION

Integral Youth Services is a Faith-Based organization providing intervention services and lifestyle alternatives to at-risk youth and their families; with a mandate to be a cooperative and facilitating community player with other organizations with similar goals.

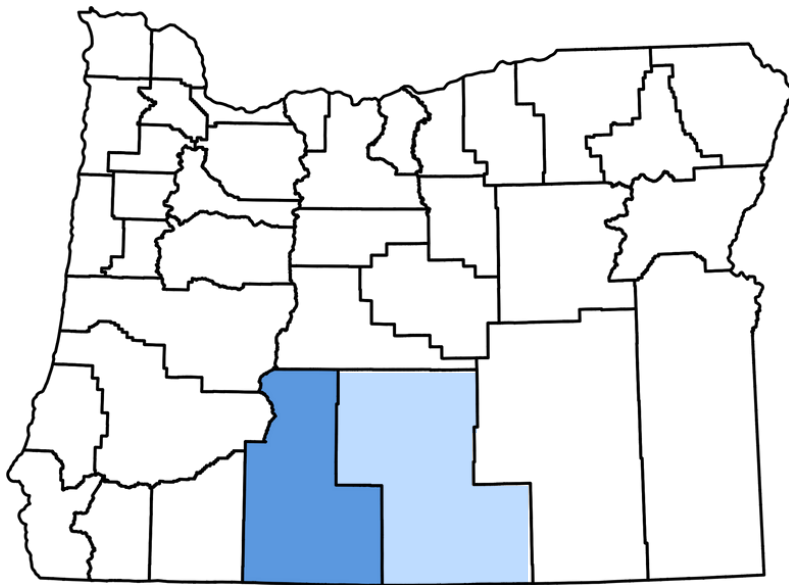
ABOUT KLAMATH COUNTY

The focus for nutrition services is primarily in Klamath County located in Southern Oregon, near the California border. Klamath County is rural territory with a total population size of 68,238, in which 22,000 live in the town of Klamath Falls. This area is a high desert, which means that there are harsh winters and long fire seasons running from spring to fall. Programs and services are highly needed due to the remote locations of communities.

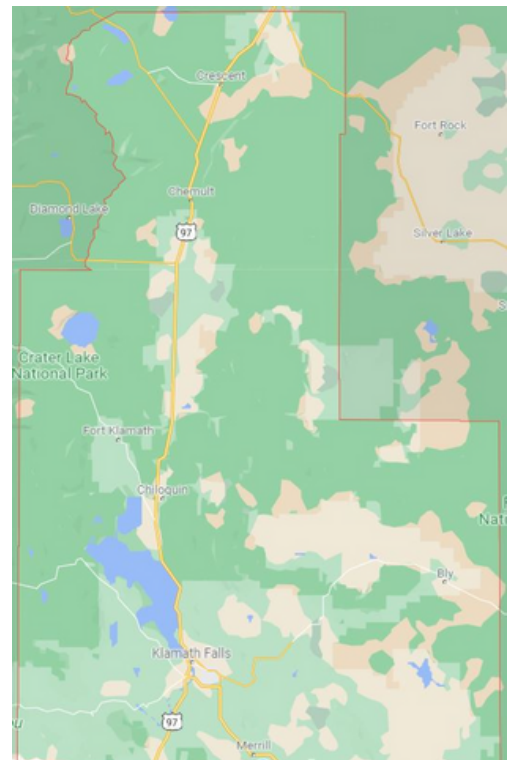
As of 2021, Nutrition Programs serve in Klamath Falls, and in remote areas in the eastern and northern regions of the county. Eastern region includes Sprague River, Bly, Beatty, Bonanza, Merrill, and Malin. Northern region includes Chiloquin, Chemult, Crescent Lake Junction, Crescent, and Gilchrist. To travel both regions takes 30 hours, and covers 430 miles.

Integral Youth Services serves Lake county through youth advocacy and homeless prevention programs such as McKinney-Vento, Independent Living, John's House, and Exodus House.

Providing outreach to rural areas has proved to be a struggle, due to distance. This has been a part of the objective moving forward as the need for services is high in remote towns where transportation is a limitation.



To learn more about Klamath County, visit **klamathfalls.city**



ABOUT SOCIAL ASSISTANCE HUBS

COVID-19 has caused business interruptions, shutdowns, and social-distancing restrictions, causing a trickle down effect for Social Assistance Hubs. The poverty rate has been higher than in years prior, and the need for social assistance is more prominent. Funding streams have changed, and the scope of work requires a new view point through an Equity Lense.

Getting connected with partners and clients means utilizing networks through social media, websites, newsletters, and any other way that is easily obtainable without breaking CDC guidelines. Recent data showed that over 25% of residents in Klamath County do not have access to the internet which can cause an issue when attempting to serve the full population.

Many COVID-19 restrictions have been lifted, creating more access for families to receive services, but the effects the pandemic has caused on the economy are still at large. While additional government funding for social assistance agencies has increased, employment rates have risen. In 2020, The Bureau of Labor reported that employment growth was down 5% in 2020, and 8% in 2021. This is despite the increase in wages.



The largest opportunity in social assistance agencies is creating access to services via technology. Utilizing the web can help create avenues for an additional audience.

For a full in depth look at the industry analysis, see appendix A

ABOUT



Integral Youth Services is a private 501(c)3 nonprofit. IYS has been providing services to homeless and at-risk youth in Klamath County since 1988. Participation in each IYS program is voluntary and all services are free.

At IYS, the focus is on “integrating” with families and youth to meet their needs through advocacy, shelter, education, intervention, youth housing, employment training, and life skills training.

IYS serves youth and families in both Klamath County and Lake County, and work to fill the gaps in services within those populations.



IYS has grown in recent years, and works to create innovative programming. This is done by creating access in areas predominantly underserved and delivering resources to remote rural areas.

In a time when resources are scarce, and the economy has swiftly changed course, IYS has been here to help, and wants to continue to be there for the community for many years to come.

We are so thankful for all of the community support, and look forward to working alongside our partners as we grow a stronger and healthier community for all who live here.

ABOUT KLAMATH CHILD HUNGER COALITION

2021 MEMBERS

Sky Lakes Medical Center Foundation
OSU Extension Office
Mills Neighborhood Association
U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Klamath County Library
Healthy Klamath
Klamath Falls City Parks Department
Klamath County Food Bank
Klamath County School District

Klamath Falls City School District
Klamath Pickleball Association
WIC
DHS-SNAP
SMART
Cascade Health Alliance
Veteran's Assistance
YMCA
Integral Youth Services



THE MISSION:

The Child Hunger Coalition of Klamath County mission is to address the impact of hunger and food insecurity on children and families in Klamath County through strategic community-based partnerships, advocacy and education that increases access to healthy foods.

OUR NUTRITION PROGRAMS



SUMMER LUNCHES

Supplying lunches and snacks to youth when they are out of school.



NUTRITION HUB

A community-based resource center that creates access to nutrition resources and guidance



MOBILE HUB

Transportation system that creates access to resources in remote and rural areas across Klamath County



To learn more about the programs IYS offers, visit [**integralyouthservices.org**](https://integralyouthservices.org)

SCOPE

The survey used to create the community needs assessment has been pooled from each of the three separate programs, and numbers are unduplicated:



5

**Mobile Hub
Respondents**



51

**Nutrition Hub
Respondents**



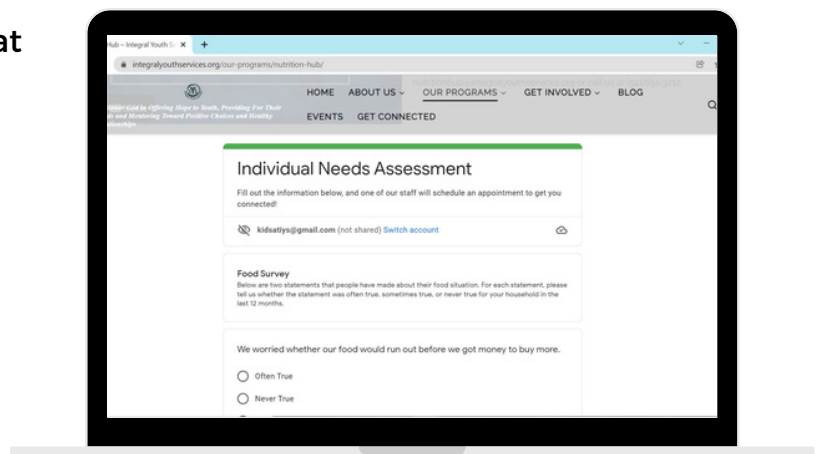
124

**Summer Lunches
Respondents**

The survey covers questions pertaining to food security, demographics, transportation, geographical location, and services being utilized versus services needed. In addition to having conversations with families at Summer Lunch sites, we continued the conversation by asking for feedback within the survey.

Every person surveyed was a parent to at least one youth that has visited one of the IYS nutrition programs.

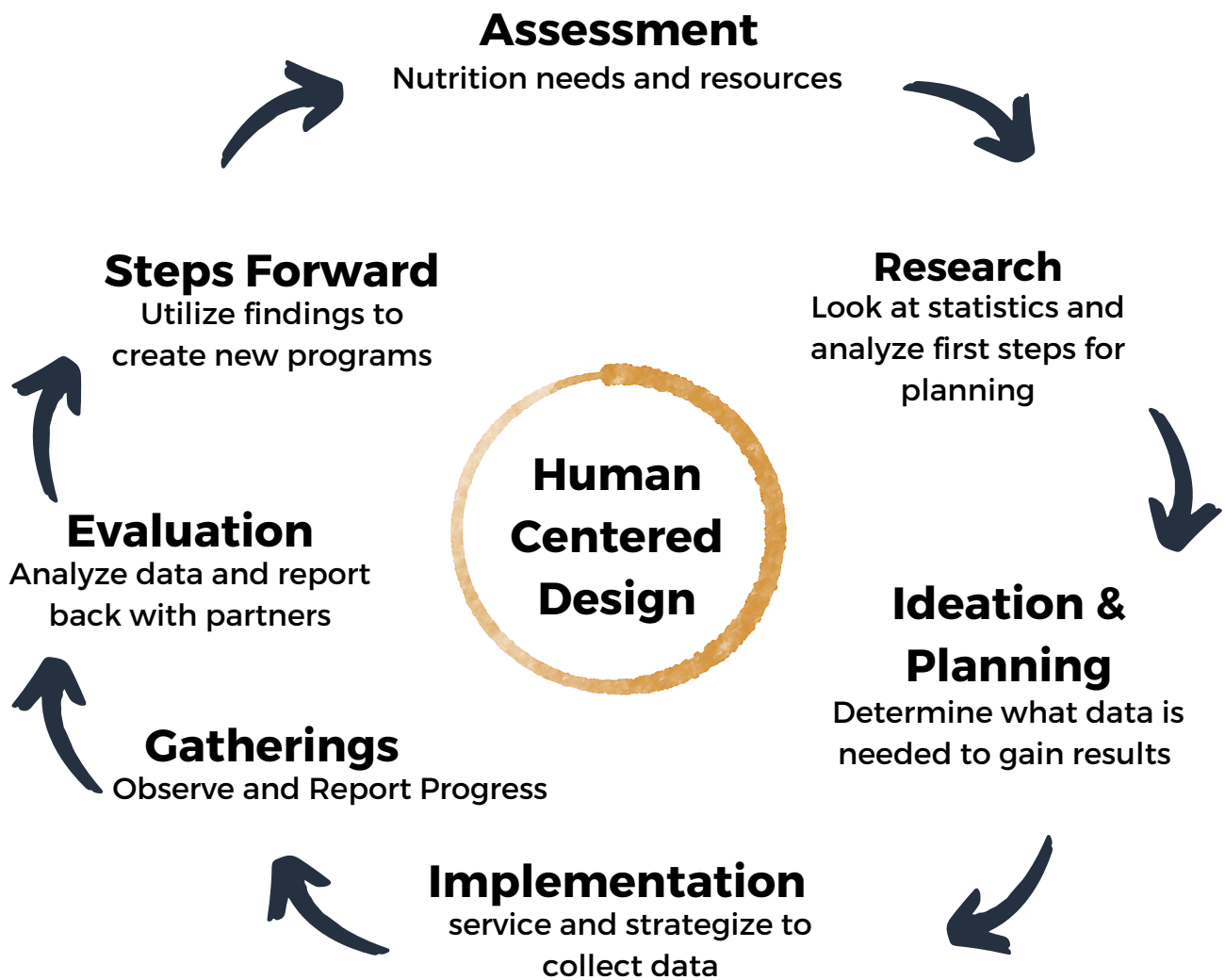
The Community Needs Assessment was distributed on-site, at events, and on our website.



To see the surveys, see appendix B

CASE STUDY

To begin the community needs assessment, first a case study was implemented to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. This was to create advocacy for those who participate in the IYS nutrition program, and formulate questions for the survey to better understand the entirety of the community. The case study is created following human centered design.



The Community Needs Assessment was used to strengthen nutrition programming within IYS and create additional access to partnering programs is developed with the help of partnering organizations within the Klamath Child Hunger Coalition.

To see the full completed Case Study, see appendix C

DEMOGRAPHICS

22

COUNTY
FAMILIES

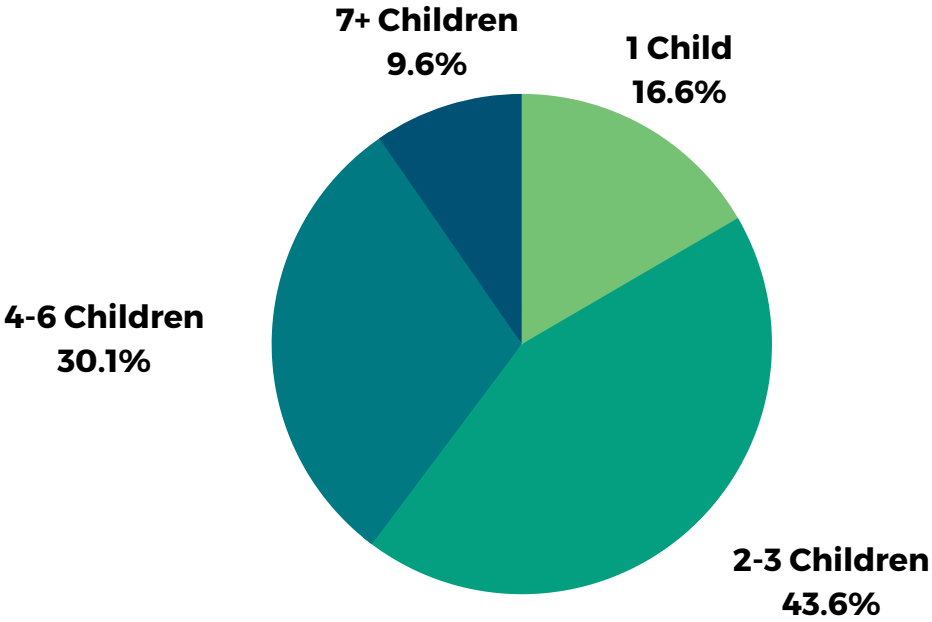
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CITY
FAMILIES

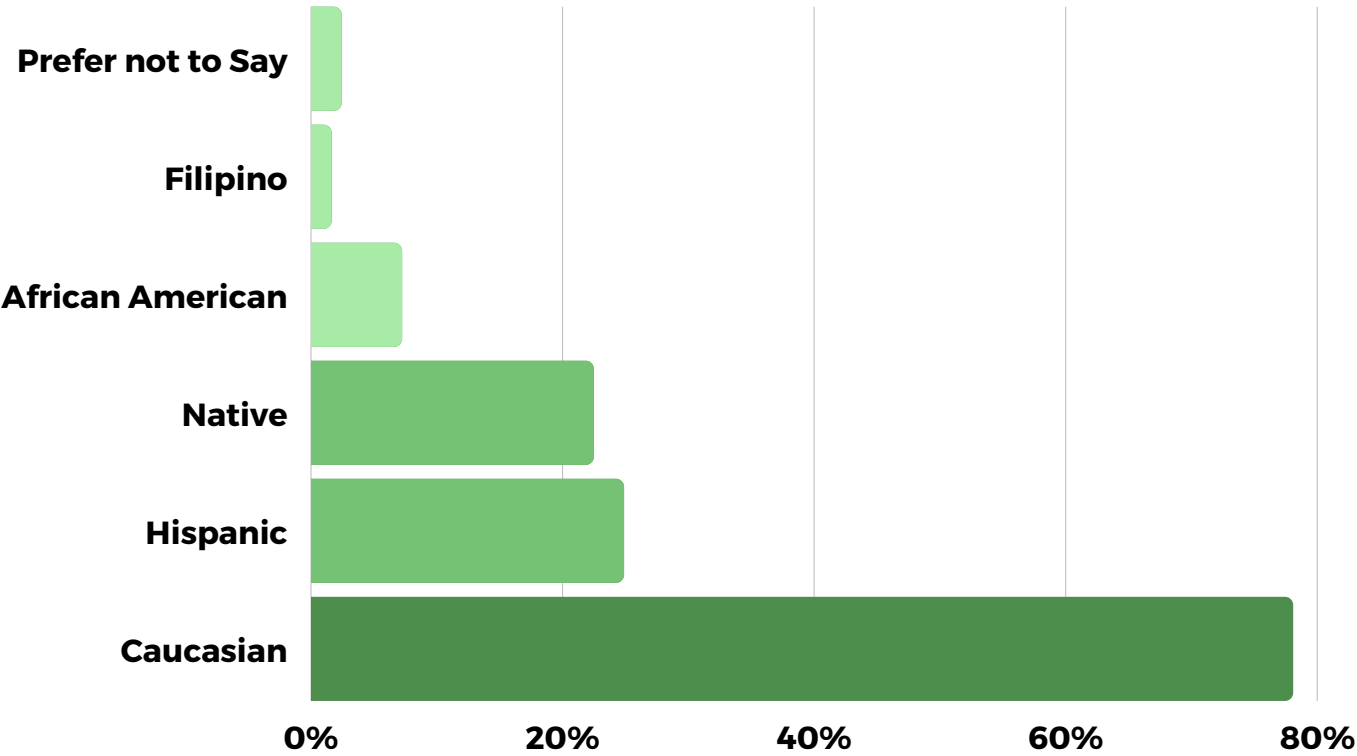
23

RURAL
FAMILIES

FAMILY SIZE




ETHNICITY



FOOD SECURITY

Food Security means being able to both purchase and retain enough food to meet dietary needs for a healthy life at all times. Families are considered secure when they do not go hungry or are in fear of going hungry. In studies completed by the US Aid, signs of food insecurity have been linked to poverty. Food Insecurity has long-term impacts on a families' and communities' abilities to develop and prosper.



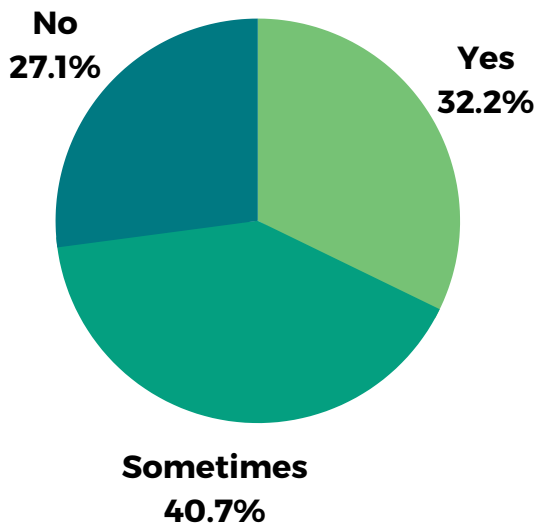
"Prolonged undernourishment stunts growth, slows cognitive development, and increases susceptibility to illness."

-US Aid: Food Security

In the survey given out to our clients, there were two important questions pertaining to food insecurity. Whether families currently were receiving additional community support or if families were in need of additional support was not directly correlated with the responses to the food insecurity questions:

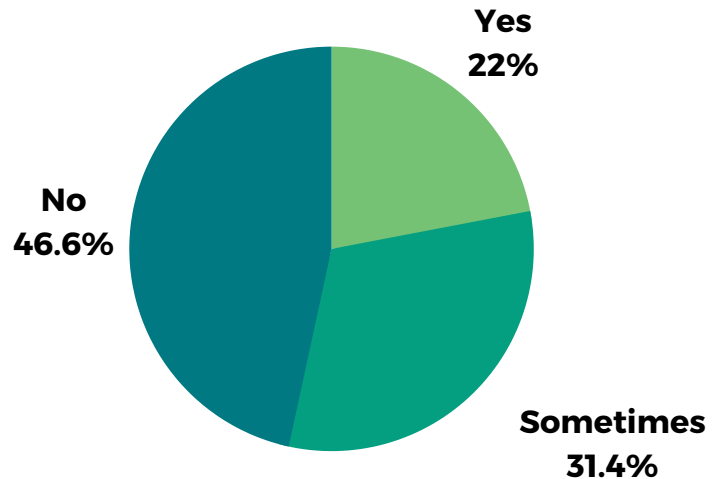
Within the last 12 months, have you worried that your food would run out before you were able to get money to buy more?

Within the last 12 months, did the food you buy run out and you were unable to purchase more?



Nearly 73% of the 180 respondents who took the survey have worried often or sometimes that their family would run out of food prior to having enough money and resources to purchase more. Only 27% of respondents said they didn't worry.

22% of respondents had ran out of food in the last 12 months, with no resources to purchase more, and 31.4% of respondents ran out of food at times. Over half of the respondents experienced food insecurity in some form or another over the course of a year.



Despite having experienced food insecurity, 64% of respondents were not enrolled in any assistance programs. The survey provoked a follow up question for this, to better understand what is keeping our clients from utilizing services.



"Transportation"

"Disabled"

"Physically Ill"

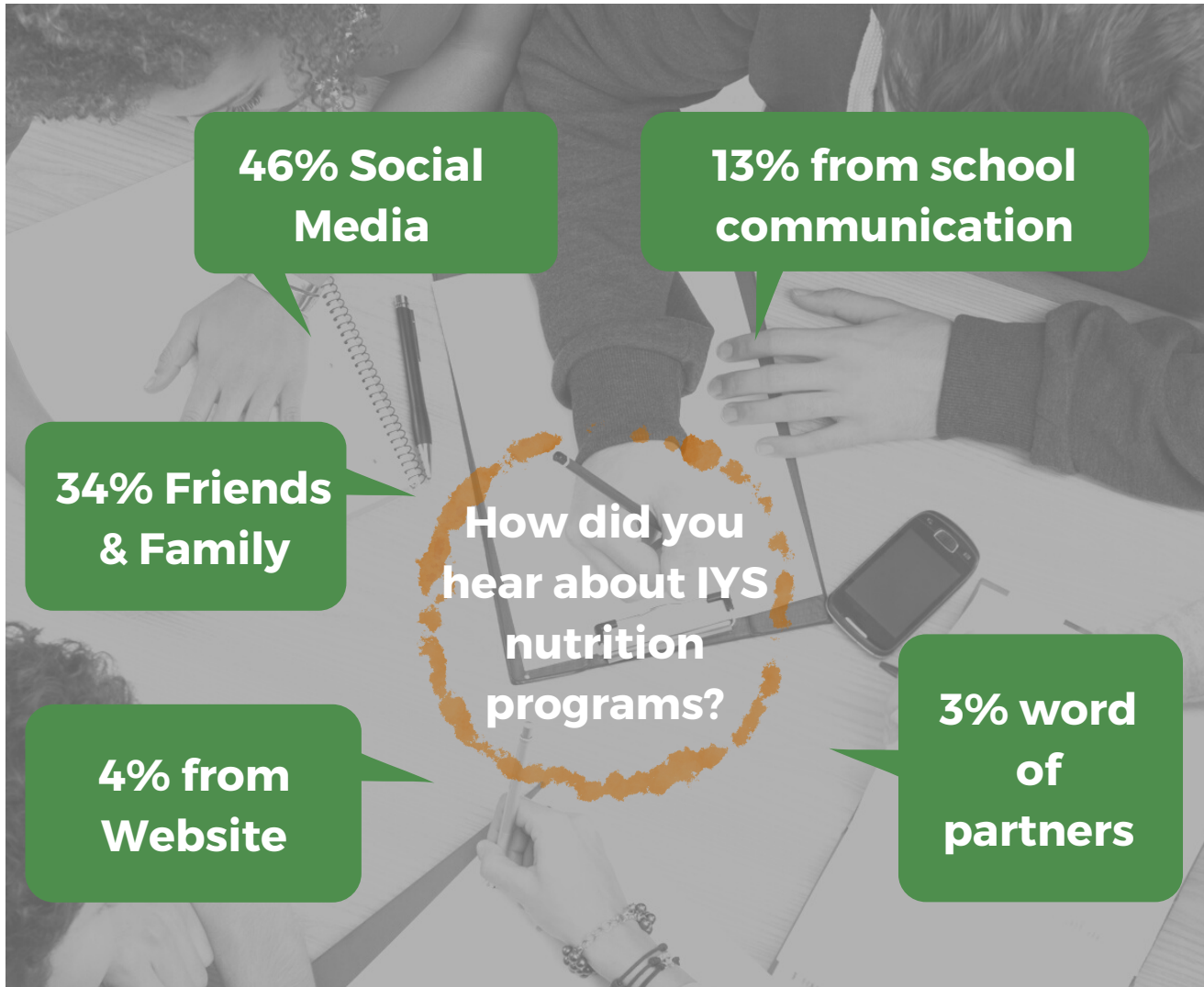
"Didn't think the services were meant for me"

"I didn't know the services existed"

"Income Requirements"

These responses help us to understand where the restrictions to services lie, and how IYS' Nutrition programs can help create access for clients to sign up for services. In addition to this data, 78% of respondents were in need to sign up for DHS SNAP benefits, 35% needed to sign up for WIC and housing assistance, and 46% were in need of health care insurance.

The pandemic created an abrupt change in how social services are able to communicate with their clients. Industry analysis shows that the largest trend is a change to communicating via social media. Klamath County is a remote location, and secondary research shows that 25% of those living in Klamath Falls do not have internet access.



Having a better understanding for what channels are most utilized by the people who need nutrition services, helps us to maximize our supports and continue to serve those in need.

The data collected shows that while 50% of our communications are reciprocated online, the other half of the population is word of mouth, and through partnerships. That helps in determining how to best reach an audience while maintaining social distancing practices and safety protocol.

MOBILE HUB

The Mobile Hub opened November 4th, 2021. and has connected with partners through Park and Play, and resource guidance. Partners including Red Road to wellness, Safe Families, and Dragon Fly Transitional Living have volunteered to join the hub on the weekly site visits.

10 families have
been served in
total by the
Mobile Hub in
2021



3 families have
been connected
with assistance
programs



12 youth received
coats



20 food boxes
have gone out to
families



Each week, the Mobile Hub
drives 430 miles through
Klamath County.



SUMMER LUNCHES

2020

57,229 meals

56,691 snacks

2021

49,478 meals

48,208 snacks



Over the course of the pandemic, the Summer Lunch program, which typically runs from June to August, was running throughout the year. In the Fall, Winter and Spring, there were six sites continuing to serve students and families that were distance learning. In the Summer, there were 29 sites running throughout the county.

**288
service
days in
2020**

**248
service
days in
2021**

**347 youth
served in
2021**

NUTRITION HUB

Over the course of 2020-2021, the Nutrition Hub began services to youth and families. Since opening, the Nutrition Hub has become a host to produce connection, the Buddy Reading program, a food pantry, a Learning Garden, computer access for easy sign ups for resource assistance, and a site for Summer Lunches.

- 1438 lunches and snacks were handed out at the Nutrition Hub in 2021
- 16 youth participated in Buddy Reading, a summer reading enhancement session that connects youth to nature
- 21 youth engaged in the learning garden,
- 160 families utilized produce connection
- 113 individuals received assistance for signing up for local resources such as DHS-SNAP, WIC, and Oregon Health Care.



"MIAH LOOKED FORWARD
TO CLASS EVERY WEEK,
SHE REALLY ENJOYED
THEM. IT HELPED KEEP HER
BUSY AND NOT FOCUS ON
THE THINGS HAPPENING AT
HOME."

- Joni Kimbler, Buddy Reading Parent

APPENDIX A:

Industry Overview

Organizations in this industry provide services such as food banks, temporary shelters, emergency relief, rehabilitation, adoption, and child care. Major institutions include Feeding America, Food for the Poor, and Habitat for Humanity (all based in the US), along with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Switzerland), Sanctuary Housing and The Salvation Army (both based in the UK), and World Food Programme (Italy).

Many social assistance organizations operate internationally and have affiliates around the world. The internet and social media have enabled groups to reach donors and service providers instantaneously, without respect to geographic borders. That trend is expected to continue.

The US social assistance industry includes about 172,000 establishments (single-location organizations and units of multi-location organizations) with combined annual revenue of about \$191 billion.

Child care services, which are included in the industry, are covered in a separate profile.

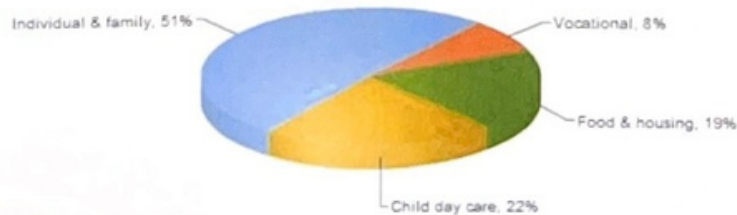
Competitive Landscape

Demand is driven by the number of people requiring assistance in a number of social, economic, and emergency circumstances. Larger organizations may have more effective marketing campaigns to reach a wider group of people in need. Smaller social assistance organizations may focus more on a local need or more specialized issues. The US industry is **highly fragmented**: the 50 largest organizations generate about 15% of industry revenue.

Products, Operations & Technology

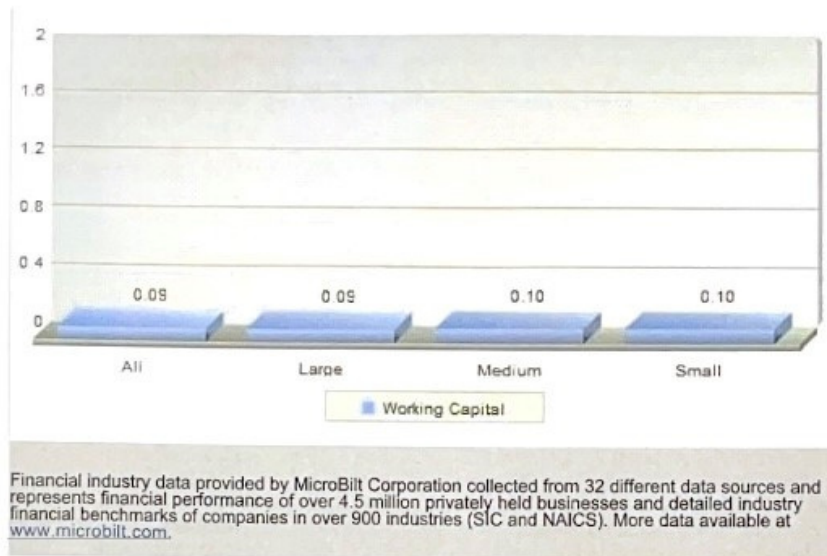
Child day care services and private and government contributions, gifts, and grants each account for about 20% of revenue. Social assistance services for elderly and disabled adults account for about 15%, while non-medical home aide services account for about 10%. Other major service categories include individual and family social assistance services, which include daily living support for senior and disabled persons; youth adoption, foster care, and guidance programs; and welfare, crisis intervention, counseling, and community action services.

Revenue by Service Category - Census, 2017



Organizations in the industry include food banks, meal delivery services, rape crisis centers, domestic violence centers, housing and energy assistance groups, job counseling and training programs, homeless shelters, disaster and emergency relief groups, adoption and foster care agencies, aged and disabled companionship programs, daycare and babysitting centers, and alcohol and drug abuse self-help programs.

Some organizations offer services at their location, such as a local soup kitchen or homeless shelter, while other



Regulation

Most organizations are **nonprofit**, and the industry is subject to state and federal donation and tax laws. To qualify for preferred tax treatment, nonprofits must apply to state and federal authorities, but actual regulation by most states is very light. Nonprofit charters are drafted under state statutes, which typically prohibit distribution of profits to owners and stockholders; profits must be reinvested in the organization.

IRS regulations impose some financial reporting requirements. Nonprofits must file balance sheet information and annual financial reports (Form 990) detailing revenues and expenses. A major purpose of Form 990 is to show the percent of revenue spent on administrative expenses (executive salaries and offices) and on fundraising. Charitable nonprofits are forbidden from electioneering (influencing an election) and from insider inurement or excessive insider compensation.

Recent news reports about nonprofit groups paying high salaries to executives and spending more money raising money than on providing services have led to closer public scrutiny of the industry. But accountability remains a serious issue for organizations in this industry. Various private **watchdog groups** monitor Form 990 information and rate nonprofits according to expense guidelines.

International Insights

Many social assistance organizations operate internationally and have affiliates around the world. The internet and social media have enabled groups to reach donors and service providers instantaneously, without respect to **geographic borders**. That trend is expected to continue.

Major international organizations include the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Switzerland), Sanctuary Housing (UK), and World Food Programs (Italy).

During emergency relief efforts, many social assistance organizations work together to effectively deliver needed goods and services to the affected region. The **Red Cross**, for example, has operations in more than 190 countries through its network of national and international Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations. When a natural disaster happens, money, services, and supplies may come from any or all of their affiliates.

Security is a major concern for social assistance organizations operating in unstable regions worldwide. About 485 aid workers were injured, kidnapped, or killed during 2019, according to Humanitarian Outcomes. Some groups may decide to scale back or exit a region if safety cannot be secured. High incident countries include Syria, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Afghanistan, and the Central African Republic.

Negotiation skills are important for social assistance groups working in international regions. Many deal regularly with government officials to provide aid to stricken areas. Sometimes organizations need to broker agreements with insurgents or **politically unstable groups** to reach regions in need of assistance. The lack of accountable authorities in conflict affected countries can present an array of challenges for aid workers, including warring groups trying to claim aid supplies. Sometimes aid groups work with local citizen groups to deliver supplies in hard-to-reach regions, which also makes **accountability** difficult to track.

Social assistance groups often collaborate with local organizations and **private businesses** to facilitate rescue and

relief efforts. UNICEF, for example, worked with private tourism businesses to form an alliance in Cartagena, Colombia, to protect children from sexual exploitation.

Regional Highlights

In the US, social assistance organizations are particularly prevalent in California, Missouri, New York, Texas, and Florida, all states with large populations.

Human Resources

Average hourly pay for workers in the US social assistance industry is significantly lower than the national average. Despite the relatively low pay, the industry's rate of employee turnover is significantly lower than the US average. The injury rate for the US social assistance industry is about the same as the national average. Employees in the industry include trauma and family counselors, social workers, job trainers, activity coordinators, companions for the elderly, and child care workers.

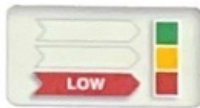
Industry Employment Growth
Bureau of Labor Statistics



Average Hourly Earnings & Annual Wage Increase
Bureau of Labor Statistics



Industry Growth Rating



Demand: Depends on people needing help
Need efficient operations
Risk: Cuts in government assistance

Industry Indicators

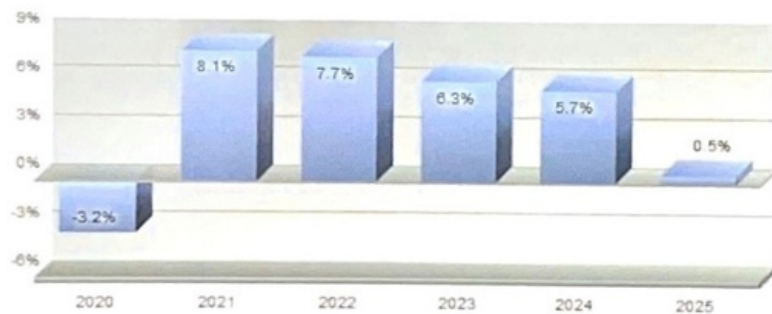
The consumer price index for food, an indicator of social assistance services costs, rose 2.4% in April 2021 compared to the same month in 2020.

US consumer prices for medical care commodities, which may impact social assistance organizations' operational costs for equipment and supplies, fell 1.7% in April 2021 compared to the same period in 2020.

The spot price of crude oil, which affects energy costs for social assistance organization, rose 94.2% in the week ending May 28, 2021, compared to the same week in 2020.

Industry Forecast

Domestic demand for child care and social assistance services is forecast to grow at an annual compounded rate of 5% between 2020 and 2025. Data Published: August 2021



First Research forecasts are based on INFORUM forecasts that are licensed from the Interindustry Economic Research Fund, Inc. (IERF) in College Park, MD. INFORUM's "interindustry-macro" approach to modeling the economy captures the links between industries and the aggregate economy. [Forecast FAQs](#)

Industry Drivers

Changes in the economic environment that may positively or negatively affect industry growth.

Data provided by First Research analysts and reviewed annually



Government Regulations Changes in federal, state, or local government regulations or business-related policies

Critical Issues

COVID-19 Pandemic - The COVID-19 pandemic has caused massive economic shock across the social assistance industry due to business interruptions and shutdowns from social-distancing measures. Recipients of targeted social assistance (TSA) are at great risk of slipping deeper into poverty. Although members of this group rely on social assistance layouts, the supplementary income that they receive, often from informal sources, could be cut.

Dependence on Government Funding - Many social assistance groups receive public funding. Government funding levels may change from year to year given changes in legislation, public policy, and government leaders, which can make strategic planning challenging. Habitat for Humanity, for example, receives funding from a number of government organizations including the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, the US Corporation for National and Community Service, and the US Agency for International Development.

Business Challenges

Economic Conditions Drive Donations and Need - Demand for services from social agencies can increase dramatically during economic downturns. Unemployment, poverty, and cuts in government programs can drive new participants to social assistance programs. At the same time, donations during a recessionary period tend to drop off from private individuals and businesses that also may be experiencing financial difficulty.

Maintaining Adequate Financial Controls - Maintaining financial controls at social assistance agencies can be a challenge. Staffing can be limited and staff members may not have the financial expertise to properly manage an organization's finances. Hiring an outside staffer or dividing up duties among board members or volunteers also can be risky without proper oversight. Social assistance organizations are at risk for embezzlement and other financial problems that could lead to the organization's downfall.

Managing Volunteer Workers - Many social assistance organizations rely on volunteers to fill a variety of roles. Organizations need to devote time and resources to recruit, screen, train, and supervise volunteers to create strong relationships with volunteers and match the right individuals with the right jobs. Organizations may increase their reliance on volunteers during times of tight budgets and uncertain government and private funding.

Business Trends

Using Social Media to Connect - As a relatively low-cost communication method, social media has been embraced by many social assistance organizations. Groups see social media as a way to recruit new volunteers and donors, promote events and activities, and maintain relationships with the community. In addition to Twitter, organizations are using Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube, Instagram, Pinterest, and a variety of other social media tools to reach out.

Employee Giving Programs - Companies are adding employee giving programs to increase charitable donations and to improve employee engagement. Corporate giving programs account raised about \$5 billion annually, according to Recharity. In addition, about 30% of employees in a company volunteer, while almost 60% of companies offer paid time off for their volunteering employees.

Industry Opportunities

Growth in Services to Elderly - Social assistance groups continue their efforts in preparation for the expected growth in the elderly population. People aged 65 or older will make up about 22% of the US population by 2050, compared to about 17% in 2019, according to Statista. The rise in the elderly population is also expected to drive growth in jobs in the health care and social assistance industry. Demand for personal care aides, who provide self-care assistance and companionship to elderly and disabled persons, will rise about 35% between 2019 and 2029.

Higher Demand for Substance Abuse Treatment - Substance abuse treatment centers and facilities will increase in the following years as demand for their services continues to grow. A key reason is the new federal health care reform law that makes some treatments for substance abuse eligible for insurance coverage. Demand for substance abuse counselors, together with behavioral disorder and mental health counselors, will increase 25% between 2019 and 2029.

Harnessing Technology for Organizing - Social assistance organizations are increasingly using digital technologies to maximize resources and reach more supporters. Habitat for Humanity, for example, signs up online advocates who send emails to Congress on housing issues. Other organizations look to online and mobile strategies to expand ways to give. According to a report from Blackbaud, online giving increased by about 20% during 2020, an equivalent of \$3.2 billion from the \$40.7 billion total for the year.

Executive Insight

Chief Executive Officer - CEO

Nurturing Funding Relationships

Social assistance groups typically depend on funding from government agencies, businesses, and individual donors. Government support, in particular, can vary from year to year. The CEO often takes the lead in promoting the cause of the organization and convincing potential supporters that its mission is worthwhile.

Navigating Swift Changes in Need

Demand for services from social agencies can increase dramatically during natural disasters, wars, drug epidemics, and economic downturns. Displacement, unemployment, poverty, and cuts in government programs can drive new participants to social assistance programs. Maintaining sufficient donations, organizing additional volunteers, and stockpiling extra supplies are key to success when services are in high demand.

Chief Financial Officer - CFO

Ensuring Accountability

Scandals involving the use of donated funds by nonprofit organizations have made the donating public skeptical. In some well-publicized scandals, only a small percentage of funds raised were used for the intended purpose. To counter adverse publicity, organizations may issue audited annual financial reports with balance sheets, income statements, and explanations of significant expenses. Private watchdog groups monitor Form 990 information and rate nonprofits according to expense guidelines.

Managing Uneven Cash Flow

For organizations that depend on donations, cash flow typically is uneven during the year, peaking in the fourth quarter as consumers and businesses make year-end gifts to maximize tax deductions. Organizations use cash management systems to administer the large number of small donations, which are highest in December. Expenses are usually relatively even throughout the year, so fourth-quarter revenue is placed in short-term investments.

Chief Information Officer - CIO

Maintaining Donor Information Databases

Individual donors may be induced to contribute again if the organization can demonstrate that it's serving the cause well. Nonprofits maintain databases of individual donor profiles and draw on that information to structure future solicitations. Companies also use social media to connect with volunteers, donors, and community members.

Maintaining Data Security

Social assistance agencies increasingly use case management programs to plan and track client interventions. Client information must be kept confidential, especially in sensitive situations regarding displacement or abuse. Donors' financial information must also be protected.

Human Resources - HR

Managing Volunteer Staff

Nonprofit social assistance organizations often depend on volunteers for projects, events, and fund-raising. Volunteers, however well-intended, need management and direction by permanent staff to complete tasks. Permanent staff members need organizational skills to manage the volunteers productively. If volunteers don't believe that their efforts are productive, they may stop supporting the cause.

APPENDIX B:

Name: _____

Food Survey

Below are two statements that people have made about their food situation. For each statement, please tell us whether the statement was often true, sometimes true, or never true for your household in the last 12 months.

We worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.

☐ Often True ☐ Never True ☐ Somewhat True

The food we bought didn't last, and we didn't have money to get more

☐ Often True ☐ Never True ☐ Somewhat True

What Resources do you need?

☐ WIC ☐ SNAP ☐ OHP ☐ HUD

☐ Other: _____

Best Form of Contact?

Email: _____

Call or Text: _____

IYS Nutrition Hub Needs Assessment

Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Address: _____

2. What is your family size?

- ☐ 1 Child
- ☐ 2-3 Children
- ☐ 4-6 Children
- ☐ 7+ Children

4. have you been able to receive benefits from local social services?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

6. If signed up, Would you mind sharing what other assistance programs you are signed up for?

- ☐ SNAP
- ☐ WIC
- ☐ HUD/Rental Assistance
- ☐ Oregon Health Care (OHP)
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ I don't use other services

5. If Yes, What is your biggest struggle for receiving benefits?

- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Disabilities or Physical Illness
- ☐ Didn't know about the program
- ☐ Too much food
- ☐ Don't feel like I need it
- ☐ Other:

7. What Programs do you need to get signed up for?

- ☐ SNAP
- ☐ WIC
- ☐ HUD/Rental Assistance
- ☐ Oregon Health Care (OHP)
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ I don't use other services

8. Within the past 12 months, have you worried that your food would run out before you were able to get money to buy more?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Sometimes ☐ Other:

9. Within the past 12 months, did the food you buy run out and you were unable to purchase more?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Sometimes ☐ Other:

10. Check All That Apply to Your Family Ethnicity

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian: German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian | <input type="checkbox"/> Native American or Alaskan Native: Navajo, Mayan, Aztec, Nome Eskimo, Etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> African American or Black: Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali | <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer Not to Answer |

11. Would You Recommend IYS' Summer Foods to Others?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

12. What did you like or not like about the program this year?

APPENDIX C:



Integral Youth Services



National Recreation and Parks Association



INTEGRAL YOUTH SERVICES: CASE STUDY

Facing Health Equity in Mills Edition



Objectives

Serving the community year round while creating accessibility to all resources available in the community, and working within the community to determine what services are a necessity.



Challenges

In the midst of a pandemic when getting in the community is a challenge, and when resources have been most needed while combatting severe weather inferences.



Solutions

Creating one center for all resources that can be easily accessible to all communities year round, and create access throughout the county through transportation.

OUR BENEFITS

Accessibility

Give access to handicap, youth, and remote families.

Partnering Resources

Gathering supplies from partners to give families the most ability

Data Collection

Share census data between parties to gauge efforts



"Having the ability to distribute meals at the city and county parks makes this huge. With one in four kids in Klamath County not knowing where their next meal is coming from, means this is very important."

RENEA WOOD

Development Manager | Sky Lakes Foundation



INTEGRAL YOUTH SERVICES: CASE STUDY

Secondary Research

Before going into the parks, IYS along with NRPA were able to work together to pull the statistics we knew about the area and get a better understanding of Mills Neighborhood, which is the focus of our efforts. We knew going into the case study that out of the 40,000 people who lived within 15 minutes of our physical Nutrition Hub, 14% were considered food insecure, of which 24% were children. The state average sits at 12%, which shows that this area can be considered a higher than average food desert. Looking at Mills Neighborhood alone, we discovered that out of the 1704 people, over 32% sat below the poverty line.

Upon going into the parks, we realized the need for Health Equity in this area goes deeper than what we were able to pull from Census data, and we were able to work one on one with individuals to understand where the problem lies.

Inspiration

IYS sat down with community Partners from Healthy Klamath and Sky Lakes Medical Center Foundation, and looked over the Healthy Klamath Community Needs Assessment from 2019 as well as the Community Health Improvement plan from 2018 to discuss the gaps and moving forward with the National Recreation and Parks Association Grant. The number one question all organizations aimed to answer was "How might we serve the community to our fullest potential during a Pandemic?"

This was a question we continued to ask among partners when deciphering how we were going to best serve the Klamath Falls community during the summer meal time and continue our efforts of growing a more equitable and healthy Klamath. Looking at the data gathered in previous years, as well as the census data pulled from ArcGIS, a Geographic Information Data System, there was previous knowledge that 25% of people in the Mills Neighborhood lacked access to the internet, and we know a large percentage of people in the community are homeless. It only made sense to head into the neighborhood and open up the conversation to others in the community so we would know the best way to adapt to distance helping. Going into our meeting with the Child Hunger Coalition, we asked "How might we go into the community without causing a health hazard?"



INTEGRAL YOUTH SERVICES: CASE STUDY

Ideation & Planning

After our initial meeting, we held a larger scale meeting with partnering organizations through the Klamath Child Hunger Coalition, who help to combat Food Insecurity among children and their families in the Klamath Basin. This group includes City School District, County School District, nonprofits such as Klamath County Library, Healthy Klamath, Blue Zone Project, SMART Reading, OSU Extension Office, and Integral Youth Services, Government Entities such as DHS Snap/WIC, and Fish and Wildlife Services, and Neighborhood Organizations such as Mills Neighborhood Association.

HOW MIGHT WE...

- **continue our efforts throughout the year?**
- **keep track of the data we are giving out?**
- **create an access point for the families in Mills Edition who are not able to travel far distances from home?**
- **continue to grow our partnerships and continue our efforts through the coalition?**

Our initial meeting was to discuss plans for the summer of 2020, and how we would be doing our normal services of Park and Play, Summer Foods, Produce Connection, and our big Kick off BBQ. The Kick off Event would be an introduction into our Summer programs, and would be when we would have our first chance to get into the parks and discuss issues further with the people in the community. Having the initial conversation with all of our partners was helpful to creating an overall plan for how to continue the process and progress within our community, and how to begin the discussion within the parks.



INTEGRAL YOUTH SERVICES: CASE STUDY

Timeline





INTEGRAL YOUTH SERVICES: CASE STUDY

Implementation

The Child Hunger Coalition and IYS worked together to provide Park and Play, which was packets of mentally and physically stimulating activities, weekly incentives at the Summer Lunch sites, and hosted two community events within the city and county park systems. At the events, IYS along with over twenty community partners set up booths in the city park Mills-Kiwanis, which served over 60 lunches each week in the summer. The events were set up as a drive thru, with optional walking with masks to adapt for COVID-19.

Throughout all of the events and activities, IYS connected with families to learn more about their stories. At the events, surveys were handed out to families, and with the incentives came conversation starters. Handing out Park and Play allowed a second employee to get first hand action within the parks to engage with families.

Gatherings

From the surveys, there was a lot of positive comments about the structure of the events, as well as constructive feedback about how to do things better, and general input. One thing that became very apparent however was that the majority of people who came knew about the event either from social media, or word of mouth. Several people within the neighborhood saw something happening in the park and chose to walk over with their families and see what was happening.

From conversation, IYS learned that a lot of the families in this area have issues with transportation, and families would send their children to the park to pick up their lunches and then head home, and some families were picking up multiple families at a time. There are also several transitional homes near the park and surrounding Mills Neighborhood, and people living in these came over to talk to us about having to be doubled up and the issues that come with leaving too far from home when there are so many children living within one home. There were several comments from families about how difficult it has been for parents and their children being home throughout the whole year, and the issue with transporting them, daycare, and having enough food to survive.



INTEGRAL YOUTH SERVICES: CASE STUDY

In Bonanza, one of our rural sites, the Mayor of the town would pick up food for families who lived too far out, were disabled, or had little means of transportation to get the food.

Additionally, we took this time to learn how the pandemic has impacted individuals and families and learned about some of the struggles within the community. Many families struggled with job searching, day care, and teaching their youth while they are distance learning. This is an overwhelming time for everyone, and families who are already struggling as is.

Many families didn't know where to start when looking for assistance needs, and some explained they were fearful of going in to apply due to prior trauma. Some also expressed they felt others were in more dire need of assistance than themselves.

Steps Forward

These conversations throughout the summer of 2020 continued the conversation amongst the Klamath Child Hunger Coalition to begin planning for future projects and long lasting programming that could help families such as the ones heard from in the parks.

IYS owns a desolate building only half a mile from the park. The secondary research done prior to the case study already had statistics based off this building, and IYS began planning for a resource hub which could serve the Mills Community year round through the process of delivering resources from partners in the Klamath Child Hunger Coalition to the community directly.

In addition to creating access in the Mills Edition, IYS began planning for a Mobile Hub, which could bring Child Hunger Coalition resources out to rural and remote locations north and east of Klamath Falls. This would create opportunity for partners to connect with families within Klamath County, and IYS to continue efforts of supporting the community year round.

The case study completed in the park will help in gathering additional assessments as the survey the coalition will develop will be based on the interactions made in the park during the case study.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

Definitions of Food Security. USDA ERS - Definitions of Food Security. (n.d.). Retrieved January 4, 2022, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/definitions-of-food-security.aspx>

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Industry Report. Mergent Intellect. (Dec. 2021). Retrieved January 4, 2022, from <https://s3.amazonaws.com/apdfs.mergentassets.com/FirstResearchArchive/IndustryArchive/SOCA/socialassistance20211227.pdf>