Planning Director
Rachel Albrecht
BASW, NCRT

- Communications
- Grants
- Office Staff, Assist Executive Director
- Equal Employment Opportunity Officer
- SEIA native
Housekeeping

- Muted
- Breakout at end
  - Mic and video if have (chat)
- Questions
  - Chat
  - Table
  - My contact at end
  - I’ll stick around after for conversation
- Overview vs semester college course
Zoom Class Objectives

• Raise poverty awareness in southeast Iowa
• Encourage equity and opportunities
• Provide resources for further learning and growth
Mission:
Community Action of Southeast Iowa is dedicated to alleviating the conditions and causes of poverty by building partnerships and strengthening people through quality services.
Our **VISION** is for people in southeast Iowa to have the opportunity to reach their maximum potential.
About Us and More

• Website: https://caofseia.org/

• Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/CommunityActionofSoutheastIowa/

• Monthly E-Newsletter
  • Sign-up on our website
What Is Poverty?

What first comes to your mind?
Poverty is....

- Lack of something
- Economic poverty
- Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs
  - Food, Security, Love

- How needs are generally met
  - Labor Market (Jobs)
  - Family
  - The State
Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs

- Biological & Physiological
  - Food, sleep, water

- Safety
  - Security, health, finances

- Love/belonging
  - Friendship, intimacy, family, connections

- Esteem
  - Respect, status, recognition, strength, self-esteem

- Self actualisation
  - Meeting one’s full potential in life, different for every person

- Self fulfilment needs
  - Psychological needs
  - Basic needs

Community Action of Southeast Iowa
Economic Poverty – “The Line”

• 100% Federal Poverty Level (FPL) guidelines
  • HH 1 = $12,760  HH 3 = $21,720

• Medicaid – 125% FPL
  • HH 1 = $15,950  HH 3 = $27,150

• WIC & Free and Reduced lunch – 185% FPL
  • HH 1 = $23,606  HH 3 = $40,182

• Weatherization – 200% FPL
  • HH 1 = $25,520  HH 3 = $43,440

• HUD, IFA 80% Median Area Income
  • HH 1 = $40,600  HH 3 = $52,200
Price of Food in 1955 \times 3 \times \text{Inflation Rate} = \text{Official Poverty Measure}

SINCE THERE IS AN OFFICIAL FEDERAL DEFINITION OF “POVERTY,” DOES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ALSO HAVE OFFICIAL DEFINITIONS FOR SUCH TERMS AS “MIDDLE CLASS,” “MIDDLE INCOME,” “RICH,” AND “UPPER INCOME”?

No. The federal government does not have official definitions for such terms as “middle class,” “middle income,” “rich,” and “upper income.”
### 2020 Annual Federal Poverty Guidelines

*all states (except Alaska and Hawaii)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household/Family Size</th>
<th><em>100%</em></th>
<th>125%</th>
<th>175%</th>
<th>185%</th>
<th>200%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Head Start Centers Energy Assistance WIC Weatherization, COVID-19 programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$12,760 15,950 22,330 23,606 25,520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$17,240 21,550 30,170 31,894 34,480</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$21,720 27,150 38,010 40,182 43,440</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$26,200 32,750 45,850 48,470 52,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$30,680 38,350 53,690 56,758 61,360</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$35,160 43,950 61,530 65,046 70,320</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$39,640 49,550 69,370 73,334 79,280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>$44,120 55,150 77,210 81,622 88,240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Federal Register January 1, 2020
The Poor in Need

• Children, elderly, disabled
  • 6 out of every 10 people living in poverty - ICAA
  • Can’t rely on the labor market/work
  • Those people are most willing to help

• 42% of our client households had disability income
The Working Poor

- 46% of our clients are working and yet still in poverty
  - NIFCAP 2020 (2019, 83.6% working)
- Minimum wage in Iowa $7.25
- Estimated LIVING wage in Iowa
  - $10.59 - $22.41 depending on HH size – Iowa Policy Council
- 62.4% of all jobs in Iowa will have a family of 3 below 185% poverty ($39,996) - Iowa Workforce 2017
- 43.1% of all jobs in Iowa require some college through an advanced degree - Iowa Workforce 2017
- There are structural issues
Wage needed to meet basic needs is well above the minimum wage

- Median Wage: $17.84
- Minimum Wage: $7.25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Married Couple</th>
<th>Single Parent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young couple, no children</td>
<td>$12.99</td>
<td>$22.19</td>
<td>$19.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older couple, no children</td>
<td>$10.59</td>
<td>$13.89</td>
<td>$15.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 child, 1 worker</td>
<td>$11.35</td>
<td>$22.21</td>
<td>$22.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 children, 1 worker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 children, 2 workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 children, 2 workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-Iowa Policy Council 2019
Basic needs budget is 2 to 3 times poverty level

- Two-parent family, both working, three children: $28,780, $63,491
- Two-parent family, both working, one child: $20,420, $57,798
- Single parent with two children: $20,420, $46,610
- Older married couple, no children: $16,240, $47,229
- Young single living alone: $12,060, $27,017

- Poverty Level
- Family Supporting Income

-Iowa Policy Council 2019
What's included in a basic family budget?

- **Child Care**: full-time licensed home care, before/after school program depending on age

- **Household expenses**: clothing, telephone, home furnishings, appliances, cleaning and personal care supplies, repairs

- **Health care**: insurance and out-of-pocket costs; average employee share of premiums or Silver plan

- **Housing, utilities**: fair market rent from US Dept. of Housing & Urban Development

- **Food**: all meals prepared at home, USDA low-cost family food plan

- **Transportation**: cost of owning, operating a car for driving to work and other uses

- Iowa Policy Council 2019
“Welfare”

- TANF = Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (federal name)
- FIP = Federal Investment Program (Iowa state name)
- 3.5% of our clients had TANF/FIP income – 2020 NIFCAP
  - Work requirements
  - Promise jobs
  - Must have a dependent child
  - Grandparent FIP
  - Max of 5 years in lifetime
  - FIP amounts
## Iowa’s Maximum FIP Payment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Size</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per Month</td>
<td>$183</td>
<td>$361</td>
<td>$426</td>
<td>$495</td>
<td>$548</td>
<td>$610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Year</td>
<td>$2196</td>
<td>$4332</td>
<td>$5112</td>
<td>$5940</td>
<td>$6576</td>
<td>$7320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIP Benefits in Iowa have not increased since 1989. The average Iowa FIP Cash Assistance payment is $331. If the benefit would have been adjusted for inflation it would be $686 today (a 48.3% erosion in buying power).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>FIP Payment (HH3)</th>
<th>% Poverty</th>
<th>Wage Equivalent*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>$170</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>$1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>$1,039</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>$7.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>$426</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>$3.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*FIP payment, annualized/30 hours per week
Maximum TANF Benefits Leave Families Well Below Federal Poverty Line

Maximum TANF benefit as a percent of poverty line (for a family of three)

- Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, October 2020
The Others

• 2.5% of our clients had no income – 2020 Annual Report
  • Variety of causes, long term out of work, “unqualified” or undiagnosed disability, family support, students, etc
  • How many are affected by substance abuse, mental health issues, domestic violence, factory closings, health problems, or other barriers to gainful employment

• SMALL percent
Southeast Iowa Poverty Data
Poll

What percentage of the population in Southeast Iowa is under 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)?

12.2%
33.14%
51.5%
Answers

What percentage of the population in Southeast Iowa is under 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)?

• 12.2% - below 100%
• 33.14% - below 200%
• 51.5% - families eligible for free or reduced lunch
POPULATION CHANGE 2013 - 2017

-6.34

IOWA: 6.55

USA: 14.07

SE IOWA
Poverty has increased in SE Iowa

State Average 2.5%
National Average 2.1%

• Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates 2000-2017
Pre-COVID, Current, Post-COVID???

- Unemployment December 2020 – 3.1% - Iowa Workforce
- Things not factored
  - Debt
  - Past due rent
    - Dec 2020 – [US Renters Could Owe $70 Billion](#)
  - Past due utilities
  - Loans/Rent-a-centers/Informal loans
  - Regression in independence (more needed to get back on their feet)
Minorities are disproportionately in poverty nationally.

7.55% of the total population are minorities

20.33% of those in poverty (100% FPL) are minorities - American Community Survey 2014-2018

21.92% of our clients were minorities in FY2020
All Walks of Life

• CA Stats 2019
  • 19% are 55+
  • 39% are single HHs
  • Medical issues, misfortune, DV

• 12.2% below 100% FPL = 12,848 individuals
  • 17.77% children
  • 12.03% males
  • 15.97% females

• 33.14% below 200% FPL = 33,660 individuals

• Families in poverty by family type
  • Male HH – 12%
  • Married couples – 31%
  • Female HH – 57%

Questions?
Causes of Poverty

What causes people to be in poverty?
Reasons they’re in economic poverty.
How needs are generally met

• Labor Market
• Family
• The State

• Most causes of poverty cross the lines
  • Not only one or the other, mixture
  • Need holistic approach

• Education, Health, Life stressors/obligations, Training, Skills
Labor Market

• Job loss
• Wage stagnation
  • Inflation, Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)
• Lack of opportunity in advancement
• Bad business practices
  • Few benefits, part time work, low wages – Census multiple jobs data
  • People as commodities rather than humans
• Discrimination; protected classes and not
  • Systemic; History:
    • Jan 2020 STEM women jobs: 8% of STEM workers in 1970 to 27% in 2019 – but men still dominated the field. Men made up 52% of all U.S. workers but 73% of all STEM workers.
    • Ethnic minorities…
      • “Minorities Who 'Whiten' Job Resumes Get More Interviews” – Harvard Business School
• Individual
  • Stigma, small towns, family/name, past, felon, etc
The State

- Lack of education
  - Early childhood
  - Drop out rate
  - Higher education difficulties
  - Quality education
  - Encouragement
- Health
  - Incident/Accident/Event
  - Insurance
  - Preventative care
  - Access to care/discrimination
- Supports under poverty
  - Disability
  - Retirement/Social Security
  - Non-cash benefits (HUD, WIC, SNAP)
• Cliff affect
  • Child care tax credit
Disabled

• Vulnerable
• Marginalized
• Majority
• 45% of our clients self identify
• **57.3%** receiving SSI/SDI
• 12.6% Nationally
• 11.3% in Iowa
• More who are, but not receiving assistance

- CA FY2019 NIFCAP
The Family

- Education
  - Encouragement
  - Skill development by modeling/assistance
- Housing
  - Supports, moving, evictions, safety & security
- Health
  - Caring for others
- Powerlessness/Hopelessness
  - Decreased economic mobility – [HUD article](#)
  - What people see around them
- Lack of Resources
Other

• Transportation
  • Vehicle loan traps
  • Repairs
  • Reliable transportation systems

• Food Costs
  • Food deserts - Wapello, Dollar Generals
  • Health

• Finances
  • Lack of resources with which to plan (labor market issues)

• Budgeting
  • Rob Peter to pay Paul
  • Payday loans, credit cards, car loans, student loans
Causes of Poverty

• When what we’re relying on fails
  • Labor Market
  • The State
  • The Family
Conditions of Poverty

What do we see in the lives of those in poverty?
What general needs do we see?
Needs in Poverty

- Under employment
  - Part time
  - Multiple jobs
  - Low wages
  - Temp work
  - Few benefits

- Housing needs
  - Affordable
  - Safe and good landlords/housing
  - Stability
  - Utility costs
  - Rent Burdened

- Debt
  - Medical, student, payday loans

- Food insecurity
  - High need
  - Seniors $15/month SNAP
  - Children

- Transportation needs
  - Personal vehicles
  - Bus systems
  - Taxi services

- Education
  - Skill development
  - After school
  - Early childhood
  - College support
Poverty Stress/Neuroscience of Poverty

• Survival stress
• Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs
Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs

- **Biological & Physiological**
  - Food, sleep, water

- **Basic needs**
  - Security, health, finances

- **Psychological needs**
  - Friendship, intimacy, family, connections

- **Esteem**
  - Respect, status, recognition, strength, self-esteem

- **Self actualisation**
  - Meeting one’s full potential in life, different for every person

*Community Action of Southeast Iowa*
Poverty Stress/Neuroscience of Poverty

• Clear thinking
• Overwhelming
• Constant state of fight or flight
• Adults & Children

• Poverty and the conditions that often accompany it—violence, excessive noise, chaos at home, pollution, malnutrition, abuse and parents without jobs—can affect the interactions, formation and pruning of connections in the young brain. – Immordino-Yang
Questions?
Stereotypes and Myths

Stereotype: a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
Have you personally heard people say these things or maybe once believed them yourself? Select all that apply.

• Poll
  • Poor people are lazy
  • They’re all on welfare
  • They keep having kids so they don’t have to work
  • It’s their own fault they’re poor
  • They just waste all their money
  • Other in chat if you’d like
Stereotypes

• Character problem
• Lazy/Don’t want to work
• Pull yourself up from your bootstraps
  • If you really wanted to get out of poverty you would
  • You just have to work hard (Level playing field)
• Having kids so can sit at home and get “rich”
  • Welfare Queen
• All racial minorities
• Lack education
• Not my neighbors/friends/church members/coworkers
The field isn’t level

2 Example Stories
Richie

• Richie’s parents encourage him to focus on his education while in high school. He participates in a sport every season, his parents buy him a nice used car for $5,000, help him fill out applications for community college. Richie’s car breaks down the summer before college and his dad’s friend fixes the car and his parents pay for the parts. Richie lives at home while going to college and works part time. Upon college graduation his parents refer him to a friend’s business for a full time job with benefits. He’s able to save up money while going to college and moves into an apartment he’s easily able to afford with his full time salary.
Sam

• At 16 Sam’s mom said he needed to start pulling his weight. Sam got a job at $8 an hour, started paying for his own clothes, food, and helped his mom with 25% of the rent. His grades declined as he worked, but he still graduated high school. He managed to save up enough to buy a $700 car from a friend. Upon HS graduation his mom said he needed to do something (aka move out) as he was an adult now.

• Sam covers as many shifts as he can at his job the summer after high school. At $8/hour x 30 hours a week = $240 – 25% taxes = $180/wk – food, transportation, etc. Over the summer he manages to save the $1000 needed for the deposit and first month’s rent at his new one bedroom apartment. He moves in with $100 in his checking account.

• Just like Richie, his car breaks down, thankfully it’s minor, only $360. He doesn’t know anyone to fix it. He gets rides from friends for 2 weeks until he has the money to pay the mechanic. Now rent $500, utilities $150, car insurance $75, cell phone $50 are due.

• It’s his first month out on his own and he’s behind $315….

• Sam is trying to make ends meet day to day and isn’t sure how he’d have the time, energy, or money to go to college.
Causes and Conditions
It’s not as simple as stereotypes

• Family
• Labor Market
• The State

• Each play a role
  • Support or not
  • Kinds of jobs
  • Education/assistance available
Other Myths and Stereotypes
Welfare Queen

The "Welfare Queen": You may have heard someone say that women on welfare try to have more babies to receive more welfare. But the welfare queen is largely a creature of myth. Welfare recipients, on average, have no more children than other women. There is no evidence that being on welfare encourages out-of-wedlock child-bearing (non-marital child bearing has increased for all women, not just those on welfare). Further, nations with more generous welfare have lower rates of teen pregnancy and fewer out-of-wedlock childbirths.19

• Think back to poverty section on FIP/TANF – LOW payments
  • $361 for a family of 2 (single parent 1 child)
  • $610 for a family of 6
  • Single mom, additional 5 kids, $300/month…diapers, laundry, gas

Waste Their Money

• Conditions of poverty
• Budgeting
  • Lack of $ to budget, not enough to go around
  • Understanding basic need budgets
  • Poverty level and support levels
    • From family, labor market, state

What’s included in a basic family budget?

- Child Care: full-time licensed home care, before/after school program depending on age
- Health care: insurance and out-of-pocket costs; average employee share of premiums or Silver plan
- Household expenses: clothing, telephone, home furnishings, appliances, cleaning and personal care supplies, repairs
- Housing, utilities: fair market rent from US Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
- Food: all meals prepared at home, USDA low-cost family food plan
- Transportation: cost of owning, operating a car for driving to work and other uses
Food Assistance and Obesity: There is no evidence of a causal relationship between food assistance (food stamps) and obesity. People who receive food assistance are no more likely to be obese than anyone else.\textsuperscript{20} The greatest rates of increase in obesity are not among the poor, but rather, are found in the middle class. Poor families do lack access to high quality food, however. High calorie, high fat, high sugar foods tend to be cheaper and more shelf-stable than nutritionally-rich foods, and transportation and other barriers often limit access to fresh fruits and vegetables.
Causes of Poverty, Dispelling Myths

• Understanding the causes
• Understanding history
• Examining bias, tradition, privilege
• Educating the helpers is so important

• Lead to equity
• Opportunity
• Support
• Understanding
• Value
Questions?
Things that make poverty worse

• Think about what we’ve gone over so far
  • Causes and conditions
  • Lack of opportunities
  • Lack of resources
  • Mental health
  • Substance abuse
  • Physical health
  • Discrimination
  • Inequity
  • Poverty Stress
Helpful Things
Richie and Sam

• How could we support Sam for him to be successful?
  • Different people and different agencies and services can and may provide different answers as their abilities to help are varied.

• Ideals

• Resources/Support

• Expectations

• Get to know someone’s story
  • Messy but real
  • Case management
  • Alleviate a crisis
Sam

• At 16 Sam’s mom said he needed to start pulling his weight. Sam got a job at $8 an hour, started paying for his own clothes, food, and helped his mom with 25% of the rent. His grades declined as he worked but he still graduated high school. He managed to save up enough to buy a $700 car from a friend too. Upon graduation his mom said he needed to do something (aka move out) as he was an adult now.

• Sam covers as many shifts as he can at his job the summer after high school. At $8/hour x 30 hours a week = $240 – 25% taxes = $180/wk – food, transportation, etc. Over the summer he manages to save the $1000 needed for the deposit and first month’s rent at his new one bedroom apartment. He moves in with $100 in his checking account.

• Just like Richie, his car breaks down, thankfully it’s minor, only $360. He doesn’t know anyone to fix it. He gets rides from friends for 2 weeks until he has the money to pay the mechanic. Now rent $500, utilities $150, car insurance $75, cell phone $50 are due.

• It’s his first month out on his own and he’s behind $315…. 

• You can imagine the rest
Viewpoints & Complex Issues

- How we look at issues changes how we address issues
- Poverty = lack of money
  - Employment resources
  - Government checks
  - Living Wage
- Poverty = lack of resources
  - Programs
  - Connections, ongoing support
- Poverty = historical or generational influences
  - Affirmative Action policies
  - Education
- Poverty = personal responsibility
  - “Pull yourself up from your bootstraps”
  - Opportunity
  - Denying experience and contributing factors - ACES
Questions?
Discussion Groups

• Leaders
  • Sheri Wilson
  • Joy Szewczyk
  • Rachel Albrecht
  • Leah Godar
  • Jessica Burnham

• Link to discussion questions
Debrief

Share from groups
What you can do

• Help
  • Learn resources & help navigate
  • Help others professionally or personally – loans, place to stay, watch their kids, rides, safety/security, Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs
  • Support – students, education, promotions, good companies

• Community
  • Takes a village to raise a child
  • Promote connections

• End discrimination, create opportunity
  • Jobs post wages, share information/post in uncommon areas
  • Personal – Relationships are the doorway to systemic change – Simple Interactions
  • Systemic

• End exploitation
  • Bad loans - Credit card, payday, car, student
  • Bad business practices - Give benefits, full time work, living wages
Our Programs & Services

- Food Pantry
- (WIC) Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- Head Start
- Early Head Start
- Family Development and Self Sufficiency Program (FaDSS)
- Parents as Teachers (PAT)
- Preschool Scholarships
- Budget Counseling
- Employment Counseling
- Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)
- Energy Crisis Assistance (Project Share)
- Furnace Repair and Replacement
- Disaster Assistance
- General Information and Referral
- Homeless Assistance
- Housing Assistance
- Emergency Rent and Utilities
- Senior Home Repair
- Medication Assistance Program (MAP)
- Rent Reimbursement Form Assistance
- Transportation Assistance
- Weatherization

More details on our website or contact your local center.

Community Action Centers
Burlington, Mt Pleasant, Ft Madison, Keokuk
Open weekdays 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Columbus Junction (open M, T, Th)

CAOFSEIA.ORG

Central Office 2850 Mount Pleasant, Suite 108 Burlington IA 52601 (319) 753-0193

Community Action of Southeast Iowa Programs are open to all eligible persons regardless of race, color, creed, national origin, religion, pregnancy, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, physical or mental disability, genetic information, veteran's status, uniformed service, or any other characteristic protected by federal, state or local law. Sept 2020
Volunteer Opportunities

• Head Start Classrooms
• Food Pantry
• Special Projects
• Donations
  • Certain Things
  • Contact local center
  • Finances
• **189 Volunteers**
  • **2,827 hours**
Partnerships

• Community support
• Each makes a difference
• We can’t do it all
• Examples
  • Food pantries
  • Head Start
Zoom Class Objectives

• Raise poverty awareness in southeast Iowa
• Encourage equity and opportunities
• Provide resources for further learning and growth
Sources

• Iowa Community Action Association, *A Brief History of Poverty in America*, interactive learning

• Iowa Policy Council 2019, The Cost of Living, Wages and Cliff Effects in Iowa, [Slides](#) or [webinar](#).

• [Analyzing the Causes and Conditions of Poverty](#), Center for Community Futures, Community Action, PDF slides
Further Learning Resources

• Free 5 minute online **Poverty Simulation** from Urban Ministries of Durham: Walk in someone else’s shoes and see if you can make it through the month.

• **Resource Library** from Iowa Community Action Association

• Demystifying Poverty and Creating Community Action Champions recorded webinar July 16, 2020, details [here](#).

• Community Action of Southeast Iowa [Website](#)
  - [Resource page](#)
  - [Programs and Services](#)
  - [Report page](#) with lots of data
  - [Community Needs Assessment](#)

• [Iowa ACES Report](#)
• [True Charity Initiative](#)
Evaluation

• [https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/PovertyZoomEvaluation](https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/PovertyZoomEvaluation)

• Follow up email
  • Evaluation link
  • Slides
  • Discussion questions

• Feel free to share or use
Stick around for questions

Rachel Albrecht
Community Action of Southeast Iowa
rachel.albrecht@caofseia.org
Phone: 319-753-0193
Website: caofseia.org
Facebook: CommunityActionofSoutheastIowa