AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICE ISSUES IN OTTAWA COUNTY

2018 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT FOR OTTAWA COUNTY

www.ottawaunitedway.org
United We Fight, United We Win
by assessing and addressing
the community's
most pressing and prevalent needs.

Help Ottawa County Win:
To GIVE, ADVOCATE or VOLUNTEER
in your community,
go to www.ottawaunitedway.org
The VISION of Greater Ottawa County United Way is that all Ottawa County citizens should have the opportunity to achieve their full human potential. To realize that vision, we support, develop and implement a range of impact strategies that improve lives and create stronger communities. One of the core impact strategies is this Community Assessment.

The Community Assessment is designed to identify pressing and prevalent issues within the health and human services in Ottawa County. This Community Assessment Report is published every three years and is used by a wide spectrum of community leaders and organizations. It also provides benchmarks to gauge progress and foster community engagement around meeting the community’s needs.

As it has done for the past 13 years, Greater Ottawa County United Way began this process by seeking the data needed to create a framework within which to make decisions. We contracted with VIP Research and Evaluation as the research arm and facilitator of the Key Stakeholders and Household surveys. Next came the recruitment of the Community Assessment Steering Committee (CASC), many of whom were returning members.

Once the Key Stakeholders survey was conducted, the CASC made the decision to maintain the previous impact areas of: Education, Financial Stability, Health and Basic Needs. Think tanks for each area convened, with members of the Steering Committee serving as think tank leaders. Think tank leaders and members delved into the focus areas, analyzing and reviewing current data and finalizing questions for the household survey. The 2018 Greater Ottawa County United Way household survey was conducted; then the think tanks reviewed the results and created the flexible frameworks of their sections, thus creating the document you are about to explore.

Greater Ottawa County United Way is committed to our vision and to our mission of implementing our engagement and impact strategies. When–as a community–we LIVE UNITED for Education, Financial Stability, Health and Basic Needs, everyone in our community wins.
THINK TANKS

**EDUCATION**

Peter Haines, Ottawa Area Intermediate School District, Co-Chair
Cal DeKuiper, Zeeland Public Schools, Co-Chair
Tonia Castillo, Ottawa Area Intermediate School District
Holly Crow, Imagination Station
Kyle Dannenberg, Ottawa Area Intermediate School District
Deb Feenstra, Formerly with Destination Education
Jennifer Field, Ottawa Area Intermediate School District
Lauren Grevel, Grand Haven Area Community Foundation
Brent Hadden, Coopersville Area Public Schools
Linda Jacobs, Good Samaritan Ministries
Yah-Hanna Jenkins-Leys, Good Samaritan Ministries
Donna Lowry, Ready for School
Tami Mannes, Ottawa Area Intermediate School District
Kim McLaughlin, Formerly with Grand Haven Area Community Foundation
Angela Morrison, Ottawa Area Intermediate School District
Jodi Owczarski, Michigan West Coast Chamber of Commerce
Mike Shelton, Grand Haven Area Public Schools
Mary Beth Timmer, Zeeland Public Schools

**FINANCIAL STABILITY**

Angie Barksdale, West Michigan Works!, Co-Chair
Patrick Cisler, Community SPOKE & LNA, Co-Chair
John Carrier, Love INC of Allendale
Major Sally Davis, The Salvation Army – Grand Haven
Angela Huesman, Lakeshore Advantage
Linda Jacobs, Good Samaritan Ministries
Karen Reenders, The People Center

**HEALTH**

Lynne Doyle, Community Mental Health of Ottawa County, Co-Chair
Lisa Stefanovsky, Ottawa County Department of Public Health, Co-Chair
Maria Mansaray, Ottawa County Department of Public Health, Co-Chair
Mishelle Bakewell, North Ottawa Community Hospital
David Burdo, Tri-Cities Family YMCA
Jodi Buttery, Love in Action, Tri-Cities
Patrick Cisler, Community SPOKE & LNA
Elizabeth Giddings, Mediation Services
Jack Greenfield, Arbor Circle
Jodi Riley, Four Pointes
Lisa Uganski, Ottawa Food
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Greater Ottawa County United Way Staff and Board, along with the Community Assessment Steering Committee, would like to thank each of these dedicated community champions for their hard work. The amount of time, energy and resources committed was substantial, and is deeply appreciated.

BASIC NEEDS

Paula Husyer, Community Action Agency of Ottawa County, Co-Chair
Kendra Spanjer, Ottawa County Department of Health and Human Services, Co-Chair
Linda Bazan, Holland Rescue Mission
Laura Driscoll, Good Samaritan Ministries
Ken Estelle, Feeding America West Michigan
Stacey Gomez, CALL 2-1-1
Jack Greenfield, Arbor Circle
Susan Howell-Stuk, Formerly with Four Pointes
Beth Larsen, Center for Women in Transition
Rebecca Lippard, The Salvation Army – Grand Haven
Dan McCrath, Formerly with Harvest Stand Ministries
Lyn Raymond, Lakeshore Housing Alliance
Karen Reenders, The People Center
Melissa Roessing, Community Action House
Michael Stowell, Formerly with Love in Action
Lisa Uganski, Ottawa Food
Melanie Weaver, The Salvation Army - Holland
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Dr. Martin Hill
President, VIP Research & Evaluation

QUESTIONS? CONTACT
Liz DeLaLuz
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616.610.1339

Patrick Moran
President
Greater Ottawa County United Way
616.638.4729
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OPENING STATEMENT

The purpose of this assessment is to take the pulse of what is currently going on in our community, so that the people who are responsible for addressing problems and concerns know better what the real issues are. We’ve tried to organize the sections in a way that most people would understand, but we realize that you can’t possibly pull out education from health, or health from financial stability, or food out of education. They are all interconnected; we always work at separating it out, yet know there’s always crossover between these impact areas.

2018 Community Assessment Steering Committee

Let us introduce you to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). This definition is according to SAMHSA; ACEs are stressful or traumatic event, including abuse and neglect. They also include household dysfunction such as witnessing domestic violence or growing up with family members who have substance use disorders. The negative impacts of ACEs are felt throughout the nation, as well as here in Ottawa County and can affect people of all backgrounds.

Ottawa County adults generally experience fewer ACEs compared to others within the state of Michigan as well as the U.S. In Ottawa County, 53% of adults have experienced at least one Adverse Childhood Experience, while 14% have experienced 4 or more. Similar, Michigan is at 15.2% and the U.S. is at 14.3%. Most common among females, low income and/or without a college degree. The more adverse childhood events that occur the more negative outcomes that occur in adulthood.

### Adverse Childhood Experiences, Ottawa County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of ACEs</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>1-3</th>
<th>4 or More</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health status fair/poor</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor physical health</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor mental health</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>40.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>42.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffer from chronic pain</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoker</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy drinker</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinker</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild to severe mental illness (Kessler 6)</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide attempt in past year (among those who thought of taking their own life)</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Four or More ACEs by Demographics

- **Age**
  - 18-24: 14.3%
  - 25-34: 20.0%
  - 35-44: 19.5%
  - 45-54: 13.9%
  - 55-64: 13.9%
  - 65-74: 3.8%
  - 75+: 3.4%

- **Race/Ethnicity**
  - White: 14.0%
  - Non-White: 15.0%

- **Gender**
  - Male: 11.3%
  - Female: 16.8%

- **Education**
  - < High School: 18.2%
  - High School Grad: 14.4%
  - Some College: 19.5%
  - College Grad: 7.8%

- **Income**
  - <$20,000: 24.2%
  - $20,000-$49,999: 23.7%
  - $50,000-$74,999: 14.3%
  - $75,000+: 12.9%

- **Section**
  - Northwest: 16.9%
  - Northeast: 15.5%
  - Central: 16.2%
  - Southwest: 12.5%
  - Southeast: 12.3%

- **Poverty Level**
  - Below Poverty Line: 24.7%
  - Above Poverty Line: 13.5%
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

36% of the households in Ottawa County are struggling to make ends meet.

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### Updated ALICE (Asset Limited Income Constrained Employed), April 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Above ALICE</th>
<th>ALICE + Poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>62,187 households</td>
<td>26% 9,002 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>63,103 households</td>
<td>28% 7,888 8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The budgets reflect different costs based on the age of children in the household; full-day care for infants and preschoolers (4-year-old) and after school care for school-age children. To create budgets for additional family types: For an additional infant, increase the total budget by 13 percent; for an additional 4-year-old, by 14 percent; and for a school-age child, by 7 percent.

### ALICE HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL BUDGET

**Ottawa County, MI, 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Single Adult</th>
<th>Married Couple</th>
<th>1 Adult, 1 School-Age Child</th>
<th>1 Adult, 1 Infant</th>
<th>2 Adult, 2 School-Age Children</th>
<th>2 Adults, 1 Infant, 1 Preschooler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>$512</td>
<td>$647</td>
<td>$647</td>
<td>$647</td>
<td>$749</td>
<td>$749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$272</td>
<td>$595</td>
<td>$1,181</td>
<td>$1,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>$182</td>
<td>$414</td>
<td>$344</td>
<td>$287</td>
<td>$691</td>
<td>$691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$349</td>
<td>$418</td>
<td>$418</td>
<td>$418</td>
<td>$697</td>
<td>$697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>$214</td>
<td>$429</td>
<td>$492</td>
<td>$376</td>
<td>$800</td>
<td>$800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$155</td>
<td>$232</td>
<td>$249</td>
<td>$285</td>
<td>$386</td>
<td>$462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>$55</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$55</td>
<td>$55</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>$236</td>
<td>$339</td>
<td>$258</td>
<td>$357</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Total</td>
<td>$1,703</td>
<td>$2,554</td>
<td>$2,735</td>
<td>$3,020</td>
<td>$4,243</td>
<td>$5,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Total</td>
<td>$20,436</td>
<td>$30,648</td>
<td>$32,820</td>
<td>$36,240</td>
<td>$50,916</td>
<td>$61,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hourly Wage</td>
<td>$10.22</td>
<td>$15.32</td>
<td>$16.41</td>
<td>$18.12</td>
<td>$25.46</td>
<td>$30.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALICE HOUSEHOLD STABILITY BUDGET

**Ottawa County, MI, 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Single Adult</th>
<th>Married Couple</th>
<th>1 Adult, 1 School-Age Child</th>
<th>1 Adult, 1 Infant</th>
<th>2 Adult, 2 School-Age Children</th>
<th>2 Adults, 1 Infant, 1 Preschooler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>$809</td>
<td>$936</td>
<td>$936</td>
<td>$936</td>
<td>$1,042</td>
<td>$1,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$367</td>
<td>$367</td>
<td>$485</td>
<td>$485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>$352</td>
<td>$759</td>
<td>$663</td>
<td>$497</td>
<td>$1,334</td>
<td>$1,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$360</td>
<td>$721</td>
<td>$721</td>
<td>$721</td>
<td>$1,201</td>
<td>$1,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>$251</td>
<td>$564</td>
<td>$714</td>
<td>$714</td>
<td>$964</td>
<td>$964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$188</td>
<td>$311</td>
<td>$351</td>
<td>$382</td>
<td>$540</td>
<td>$540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings</td>
<td>$188</td>
<td>$311</td>
<td>$351</td>
<td>$382</td>
<td>$540</td>
<td>$540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>$109</td>
<td>$129</td>
<td>$109</td>
<td>$109</td>
<td>$129</td>
<td>$129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>$511</td>
<td>$754</td>
<td>$756</td>
<td>$806</td>
<td>$1,332</td>
<td>$1,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Total</td>
<td>$2,768</td>
<td>$4,485</td>
<td>$4,968</td>
<td>$5,392</td>
<td>$7,815</td>
<td>$9,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Total</td>
<td>$33,216</td>
<td>$53,820</td>
<td>$59,616</td>
<td>$64,704</td>
<td>$93,780</td>
<td>$108,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hourly Wage</td>
<td>$16.61</td>
<td>$26.91</td>
<td>$29.81</td>
<td>$32.35</td>
<td>$46.89</td>
<td>$54.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The budgets reflect different costs based on the age of children in the household; full-day care for infants and preschoolers (4-year-old) and after school care for school-age children. To create budgets for additional family types: For an additional infant, increase the total budget by 13 percent; for an additional 4-year-old, by 14 percent; and for a school-age child, by 7 percent.

### The Household Survival Budget

The Household Survival Budget calculates the actual costs of basic necessities (housing, child care, food, health care, technology and transportation) in Ottawa County, adjusted for different counties and household types.

### The Household Stability Budget

The Household Stability Budget is greater than the basic Household Survival Budget and reflects the cost of household necessities at a modest but sustainable level. It adds a savings category and a technology category, and is adjusted for different counties and household types.

### The ALICE (Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained, Employed) Threshold

The ALICE (Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained, Employed) Threshold is the average income that a household needs to afford the basic necessities defined by the Household Survival Budget for each county in Michigan. Households earning less than the ALICE threshold include both ALICE and poverty-level households.
EDUCATION

Early Learning, Preschool and Child Care

› The U.S. Dept. of Education school readiness plan includes goals and objectives for children from birth to age five and addresses five essential developmental domains:

1. Language and literacy
2. Cognition and general knowledge
3. Approaches to learning
4. Perceptual, motor and physical development
5. Social and emotional development

K-12 Education

Reading at Proficiency or Above: 3rd & 8th Grades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Level</th>
<th>All Students OAISD</th>
<th>Economically Disadvantaged</th>
<th>Non-Economically Disadvantaged</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Black or African American</th>
<th>Hispanic of Any Race</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third (3rd)</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth (8th)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Math at Proficiency or Above: 3rd & 8th Grades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Level</th>
<th>All Students OAISD</th>
<th>Economically Disadvantaged</th>
<th>Non-Economically Disadvantaged</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Black or African American</th>
<th>Hispanic of Any Race</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third (3rd)</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth (8th)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

› In all grades and in all subjects, students that are economically disadvantaged and/or non-white show lower performance than peers.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Post Secondary Experiences and Workforce Development

Credential Completion Within 6 Years

Entry Level Wages Over Time By Attainment

Michigan Wages By Attainment
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Housing Affordability

Gap in rental stock has increased by 86.2% and continues to grow. WHY?

There are several contributing factors:

- The increase in construction costs.
- The increase in people falling below the ALICE threshold.
- The continued growth of the county’s population as well as.
- Stagnant wages at the lowest level.

A key indicator of financial health of households is the amount of affordable local housing stock for households with income below the ALICE threshold. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines affordable housing as 30% of income and extreme housing burden, defined as housing costs exceeding 35% of income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Owner Occupied Units</th>
<th>Renter Occupied Units</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent Owned by HHs Below ALICE Threshold</td>
<td>Percent Rented by HHs Below ALICE Threshold</td>
<td>Gap in Rental Stock Affordable for all HHs Below ALICE Threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 Ottawa County</td>
<td>74,384</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 Ottawa County</td>
<td>76,393</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final FY 2017 & Final FY 2016 FMRs by Unit Bedrooms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Efficiency</th>
<th>One-Bedroom</th>
<th>Two-Bedroom</th>
<th>Three-Bedroom</th>
<th>Four-Bedroom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Final FY 2017 FMR</td>
<td>$526</td>
<td>$670</td>
<td>$773</td>
<td>$1105</td>
<td>$1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final FY 2016 FMR</td>
<td>$512</td>
<td>$647</td>
<td>$749</td>
<td>$1024</td>
<td>$1028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Change</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment

2018 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONS

How would you describe your current employment status? Would you say you are...

- Working and satisfied with your job
- Working but want a better job
- Not working but looking for a job

- Of those ‘working and satisfied with their job’
  - 48% had a job that required credentials, certification or licenses.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Employment Challenges

In Michigan, continuing challenges in the labor market as presented by The Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives.

Despite major labor market improvements, several trends highlight continued challenges, including:

- Flattening labor force participation rates.
  - Major demographic forces have shrunk the workforce.

- Stubborn long-term unemployment.
  - 22% of all unemployed have been out of work for 27-plus weeks.

- Persistent involuntary part-time employment.
  - 21% of all employment is part time and 5% of total employment being part-time who want full-time.

Financial Literacy

In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following?</th>
<th>Yes / 2015</th>
<th>Yes / 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Used a cash advance service such as payday advance</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Been over the limit on a credit card</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used a rent-to-own store</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was overdrawn on my checking/bank account</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although percentages seem small they do equate to:

- 3,201 adults
- 7,468 adults
- 5,335 adults
- 20,058 adults

* New or changed question.
HEALTH

Physical Health

According to the 2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey for Ottawa County, 23.4% of Ottawa County adults report less than 2 hours of leisure time physical activity. Physical activity is directly related to income and education; those with higher income and education levels tend to be more active than those with less.

Overweight & Obesity

Three in ten (29.9%) area adults are obese per their BMI, and it’s fairly universal among demographics. That said, obesity is slightly more common in women than in men and more common in those below the poverty line than in those above it. It’s less common among those with a college degree and/or with the highest incomes.

The graphs to the left tells us that the 2017 cycle of the Ottawa County Youth Assessment is at a percentage high for both overweight and obesity at 14% or 12% respectively.

Obesity is more prevalent in males and Hispanics are 2x more likely than other groups to be overweight or obese.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tobacco Use

More than one-third (37.2%) of Ottawa County adults have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Of these, 36.8% currently smoke every day and 10.7% smoke some days. Using 100 cigarettes as the minimum to be classified as a current or former smoker, 17.6% of Ottawa County adults are considered to be current smokers, 19.5% are former smokers, and 62.9% of adults never smoked.

Substance Abuse

- Heavy drinkers are more likely within the 25-34 age group and from the northeast part of Ottawa County

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non Drinker</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Moderate Drinker</td>
<td>43.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Drinker</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Binge Drinking, among all adults 14.1% have engaged in binge drinking in the past 30 days and among drinkers this proportion rises to 28.7%.
- Again, adults age 25-34, higher among men and non-Whites.

Information from the 2017 Ottawa County Youth Assessment Survey:

Tobacco Use

- Cigarette Access
  - 43.5% of students who were under age 18, stated it would be easy or very easy to get cigarettes.

- Cigarette Use
  - 13.1% of teens say they have smoked a whole cigarette.
  - Of those teens, 29% stated that they smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13.
  - 11.7% of teens believe there is no or slight risk to smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, which goes along with 1 in 5 teens saying their friends feel it is NOT WRONG for them to smoke.

Youth Alcohol Access and Use

- Over half of the students (56.3%) answered; it would be sort of easy or very easy for them to get alcohol.

- In the past year, have you ever:
  - 38.1 attended a party where alcohol was available; 27% being 8th graders.
  - 17.5% were given alcohol by a legal age (21+) person; 31% being 12th graders.

The Ottawa County Opiate Taskforce is working to educate the community about the Opiate crisis, provide Narcan kits to all first responders, host drug takeback events to help keep illegally obtained opiates off the streets, and they are working with local prescribers to promote responsible prescribing habits.

In Ottawa County, there were 29 opiate related overdoses in 2017, and almost 500 lbs of unused and unwanted medications during drug takeback events.
BASIC NEEDS

Homelessness

The **Point-in-Time Count** is conducted annually on one day during the last 10 days of January. Data is gathered through the shared database, agency reporting and a biannual street count of persons living unsheltered. The Annual Homeless Assessment Report is conducted to determine the unduplicated count of persons who were homeless during the previous 12 months. Data are gathered exclusively from the shared database for persons who utilized Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing as well as Permanent Supportive housing and include a separate count of homeless veterans in each housing category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons in Emergency Shelter</th>
<th>Persons in Transitional Housing</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Unduplicated Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUD funding for Transitional Housing (TH) was reallocated to a new Rapid Re-Housing project decreasing the available beds for TH by 54. See RRH data to the right for additional information.

Food Insecurity

According to the 2018 United Way Household Survey approximately 13.8% answered that they worry about running out of money for food, weekly, at least once a month or occasionally. This percentage is a decrease from 2012. (21% in 2012)

The Ottawa Food – 2018 Food Access Survey shows that 312 food resource users were asked, “How often do you run out of money for food?” 40% stated occasionally, while 19.7% stated every week.

The Ottawa County 2017 Community Health Needs Assessment also reports that just under 8% of area adults report they sometimes or often don’t have enough food to eat and an equal proportion say they’ve had to cut the size of meals or skip meals due to lack of money.

1 in 8 Youth participants sometimes, most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home, as stated by the 2017 OCYAS, with 1 in 5 Minority teens going hungry.

Among women of child-bearing age, 15.7% sometimes/often don’t have enough food, vs. 5.6% among the rest of the sample, stated by the Ottawa County Maternal and Child Health Assessment, 2017.

2017/2018 COMMUNITY SURVEY RESPONSES
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Access & Referral

CALL 2-1-1 Top 5 Categories for Unmet Requests

- Utility Assistance
- Housing
- Transportation
- Clothing/Personal/Household Needs
- Individual, Family & Community Support

2014: Utility Assistance (250), Housing (200), Transportation (150), Clothing/Personal/Household Needs (100), Individual, Family & Community Support (50); 2015: Utility Assistance (200), Housing (150), Transportation (100), Clothing/Personal/Household Needs (50), Individual, Family & Community Support (0); 2016: Utility Assistance (150), Housing (100), Transportation (50), Clothing/Personal/Household Needs (0), Individual, Family & Community Support (0); 2017: Utility Assistance (100), Housing (50), Transportation (0), Clothing/Personal/Household Needs (0), Individual, Family & Community Support (0).

Personal Safety

Center for Women in Transition – 2017 Statistics

- Responded to 2,199 calls on their 24 hour help-line.
- 75 adults and 90 children who were fleeing domestic violence found safety in their emergency shelter.

_The agency provided:_

- 65 sexual assault forensic nurse exams to survivors of a recent sexual assault.
- 565 adults with supportive advocacy and trauma therapy.
- 39 children, who were exposed to domestic violence, with trauma therapy.

Dating Violence Information from the 2017 Ottawa County Youth Assessment Survey

- 2,200 students stated that they have dated or gone out with someone in the past 12 months.

_Of those students:_

- 326 were called degrading names.
- 279 said whomever they dated or went out with, tried to control when they saw their friends.
- 228 were isolated from family or friends.

_Consistently, girls trend higher than boys in all of the above statements._

2017 Statistics from the Children’s Advocacy Center of Ottawa County

- Performed 425 forensic interviews of children in Ottawa County who had made allegations of abuse.
- 85 medical exams conducted.
- 1,437 crisis counseling sessions to families.
- 1,837 follow-up support calls.
- Assisted 209 victims of child abuse and their families to navigate the legal system through court preparation and advocacy.
Transportation

A 2018 Transportation Study from Age-Friendly Holland/Zeeland

This study consisted of nine focus groups and a community-wide survey of adults 65 and older. Some of the survey results are as follows:

Q: Do you have difficulties with transportation when you need it?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Some/Very/Extremely</th>
<th>Not at all/Not Very</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11% represents approximately 1,400 individuals

Q: Has a friend or family member ever taken off work to provide you with transportation?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This could lead to productivity loss

Core Challenges Identified:
1. Family transportation
2. Unaware of transportation
3. Transportation gaps
3 WAYS TO USE THIS COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Printed and online versions of this document will allow our residents to better understand the needs in our community.

Presentations to groups such as local companies, churches and other civic groups in order to help them focus their charitable and civic efforts on our community needs.

Staff from nonprofit and human service agencies use it to help guide their programs and leverage grant funding.
COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 286,383

Northwest: Ferrysburg, Grand Haven, Spring Lake Village, Crockery Township, Grand Haven Charter Township, Robinson Township, Spring Lake Township
Northeast: Coopersville, Chester Township, Polkton Township, Wright Township
Central: Allendale Charter Township, Port Sheldon Township, Tallmadge Charter Township
Southwest: Holland, Zeeland, Holland Charter Township, Olive Township, Park Township, Zeeland Charter Township
Southeast: Hudsonville, Blendon Township, Georgetown Charter Township, Jamestown Charter Township

Ottawa County United Way section estimates are based on U.S. Census.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that Ottawa County grew by 8.6% from 2010 to 2017.
This represents an additional 22,582 individuals.
Looking at the poverty, ALICE and above ALICE thresholds, this equates to an additional 1,800 people in poverty, 6,323 additional ALICE individuals and 14,452 individuals above the ALICE threshold.
Sources
The following are the numbered sources for the Education section; they will be shown next to each figure in this format: (1).

1. Ottawa Area Intermediate School District
2. Hoopes, Stephanie. United Way Northern New Jersey ALICE Project
3. Great Start to Quality Western Resource Center
5. United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service
6. MI School Data
7. Michigan College Access Network
8. Economic Modeling Specialist International (EMSI)
9. W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Business Outlook, Vol. 34, No. 1, Spring 2018
10. Career and Technical Information System
11. United Way Worldwide
In 2015, the Institute of Medicine and the National Research Council released a report, *Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through Age 8: A Unifying Foundation*, which is both ambitious and visionary in its recommendations for how to transform the workforce and set of systems that serve children from birth through age 8, or third grade. One clear message in the report is that collaboration will be necessary to achieve successful implementation of the recommendations.

Pete Haines, Superintendent, Ottawa Area Intermediate School District, Education Think Tank Co-Chair
Cal DeKuiper, Superintendent, Zeeland Public Schools, Education Think Tank Co-Chair

This section of the Community Assessment will look at data that reveal how our community is doing in relation to social determinants, the five developmental domains and the five protective factors.

The World Health Organization defines social determinants as the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels. Looking at demographic data to see how many children may be at risk for being affected by these social determinants we can see that:

- Total poverty amongst children in Ottawa county is improving with 8.9% of kids 17 and under (approximately 6,000 kids), down from 13.2%, including 2,024 under the age of 5 living in poverty in Ottawa County.
- 1 in 10 young children in Ottawa County are eligible for SNAP food aid.

As stated in the National Research Council report above, early learning, child care and preschool, and care in the parent home setting are key drivers of starting children on a path to transforming our workforce and creating long-term financial stability in families.
EDUCATION

- The Center for the Study of Social Policy (CSSP) coordinates the Strengthening Families approach that has identified five protective factors widely used nationally. The Strengthening Families Protective Factors are:
  1. Parental Resilience - Be strong, not stressed
  2. Social Connections - Get and give support
  3. Knowledge of Parenting and Child Development - Learn more so you can parent better
  4. Concrete support in Times of Need - Get help when you need it
  5. The Social-Emotional Competence of Children - Help your child manage feelings and relationships

- The US. Dept. of Education school readiness plan includes goals and objectives for children from birth to age five and addresses five essential developmental domains:
  1. Language and literacy
  2. Cognition and general knowledge
  3. Approaches to learning
  4. Perceptual, motor and physical development
  5. Social and emotional development

CHILD CARE

Two of the major factors affecting the ability for community members, especially ALICE families with kids under five years old, to receive high quality childcare are spaces available and affordability.

Availability of Daycare

- The number of children age 0-5 in Ottawa County continues to rise, according to the 2016 American Community Survey 1 year estimate, now at 17,782.
- Since 2014 the number of licensed child care openings has increased by 22, while the number of kids 0-5 with all parents in the workforce has increased by 587.
- Another availability factor facing families is the lack of sick-care, shift care and year round care.
Child Care Affordability

ALICE Monthly Household Survival Budget, Ottawa County, MI: Child Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Single Adult</th>
<th>Married Couple</th>
<th>Adult, One Child</th>
<th>Adult, One Child Care</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Children</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Child Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$272</td>
<td>$595</td>
<td>$545</td>
<td>$1,181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALICE Monthly Household Stability Budget, Ottawa County, MI: Child Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Single Adult</th>
<th>Married Couple</th>
<th>Adult, One Child</th>
<th>Adult, One Child Care</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Children</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Child Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$367</td>
<td>$845</td>
<td>$733</td>
<td>$1,619</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

→ The Kids Count Data Center reports that more than 13,000 of these children have “all parents in the labor force.”

→ According to the Great Start to Quality Western Resource Center, also increasing is the number of available licensed spaces at 10,278, still far below the need. While evening, overnight and weekend needs are not included in this number.

→ Of the 116 Regular Centers:
  → Only 60 centers are open year round
  → 54 centers are open school year only
  → 2 centers are seasonal

Ottawa County Providers Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Care</th>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Evening</th>
<th>Overnight</th>
<th>Weekend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Homes</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>1194</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Homes</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>8760</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>10,278</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2 (*2)

Figure 3 (*2)

Figure 4 (*3)
Children qualifying for Head Start and Great Start Readiness Program (3 & 4 year olds) are “low-income,” and, based on the World Health Organization’s research on social determinants, would be at risk for inequity in early education. The tables to the right show the enormous gains in school readiness that children in these programs experience. This also highlights what could happen with the 57% of Ottawa County children that do not attend preschool.
Early On

Early On Michigan offers early intervention services for infants and toddlers, birth to three years of age, with developmental delay(s) and/or disabilities, and their families.

Research has shown that by addressing delays early on - especially between birth and age 3 - we can more effectively impact a child's development, even into adulthood.

### Ottawa County Early Intervention: Early On Children 0-3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Number of Children and Families Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>887</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### K-12 EDUCATION

#### SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

- Social determinants continue to play a major role in successful progression in school, with early effects compounding as the student ages. These factors play a major part during critical transition points in a student’s life:

  - In the past two years, have you had any concerns with your child(ren) transitioning from one level of school to another, such as from preschool to kindergarten, from elementary school to middle school or junior high, or from junior high to high school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>82.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2018 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONS**

Those who answered Yes: What were your concerns?

- Child's preparedness for the academic rigor of the classroom: 31.9%
- Child finding a place to fit in: 30.8%
- Child having the study skills necessary to do well: 12.4%

Parents’ top concern with children transitioning from one level of school to the next is their child's preparedness for the academic rigor of the classroom.

---

Figure 7 (*1)
EDUCATION

Inclusion Placement of Special Education

Ottawa Area Intermediate School District: Students in Special Education K-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Number of Students K-12 in Special Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>6,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>6,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>6,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>6,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2015</td>
<td>6,231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Absenteeism

› Approximately 3,600 students were chronically absent last year, ranging from less than 5% to over 12% of students in schools across Ottawa County. Ottawa Area Intermediate School District is below the state level of chronic absenteeism of 15%.

2017 Ottawa County Youth Assessment Survey: School Experience

› The majority of the 985 students stated, “I have been bullied or harassed in the past 12 months.”
  › 17.8% on school property
  › 5.7% on the way to or from school

*For both statements above, the majority are females and 8th graders.*

Truancy

2017/2018 Truancy Referrals Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grades K-5</th>
<th>Grades 6-8</th>
<th>Grades 9-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>208 referrals</td>
<td>143 referrals</td>
<td>183 referrals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ottawa County Truancy Referrals Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Number of Truancy Referrals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Student Mobility in Ottawa County Schools**

The Student Mobility Report shows how the student population changes within a given school year by comparing the number of students who left the district, transferred into the district or remained in the district after fall count day. The data are important, because instances of frequent mobility can disrupt student learning. The student mobility report can identify which students or groups of students have high mobility counts. It can help a school understand if there are patterns with certain types of students who are more mobile; this information may be used to help meet the needs of these students.

- The average mobility rate in Ottawa County High Schools is 4.72%
- The range is 2.66% - 7.72%
- Across the County, economically disadvantaged students are on average four times more likely to experience mobility than their counterparts.
- Students with disabilities are three times more likely to experience mobility.
- In addition to mobility, schools track student homelessness. In 2016/2017 almost 1,000 students experienced homelessness. View the Basic Needs section of this report for more information on youth homelessness.

**2017 Ottawa County Youth Assessment Survey**

This is a collaborative and locally developed teen survey that has been in place since 2005. Prior to 2005 there wasn’t a consistent or reliable way to find out about the needs and strengths of teens within our county. The survey is conducted every two years at 8th, 10th and 12th grades in participating Ottawa County Schools. It helps to monitor and measure how many teens are engaged in a variety of risky and beneficial behaviors that affect their health and well-being.

- 4.2% of the youth stated they were without a place to stay in the past 12 months.
- Of those who reported being homeless:
  - 42.4% said they ran away or were “kicked out” of their home.
  - 38.7% said some other reason
  - 18.9% said their family was without a place to stay.
Students with Food Insecurity

- The Feeding America “map the meal gap” report estimates more than 8% of the population in Ottawa County are food insecure, meaning the state of being without reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.
- Ottawa County students that qualify for free and reduced lunch at school, along with many local agencies outside of school day and season, work to provide students with the nutrition they need to focus on school.

### Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Priced Lunch (Number & Percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>740,296</td>
<td>737,094</td>
<td>702,737</td>
<td>687,937</td>
<td>679,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa County</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>16,068</td>
<td>15,817</td>
<td>15,425</td>
<td>15,743</td>
<td>14,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 2016 represents the lowest number of the students eligible for free and reduced lunch since 2012. However, at almost 15,000, there is still enormous risk of student hunger, and the barriers to education that creates.

### Math at Proficiency or Above: 3rd & 8th Grades

- In all grades and in all subjects, students that are economically disadvantaged and/or non-white show significantly lower performance than peers.
2017/2018 SAT Scores: Ottawa County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Name</th>
<th>Mean SAT Score</th>
<th>% Met or Exceeded</th>
<th>% Did Not Meet</th>
<th>Number Assessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>1000.1</td>
<td>34.60%</td>
<td>65.40%</td>
<td>105,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa Area ISD</td>
<td>1048.8</td>
<td>45.60%</td>
<td>54.40%</td>
<td>3,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Ottawa Public School District</td>
<td>1012.6</td>
<td>35.70%</td>
<td>64.30%</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coopersville Area Public School District</td>
<td>1023.4</td>
<td>37.60%</td>
<td>62.40%</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudsonville Public School District</td>
<td>1075.2</td>
<td>53.80%</td>
<td>46.20%</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland City School District</td>
<td>963.2</td>
<td>29.60%</td>
<td>70.40%</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenison Public Schools</td>
<td>1102.4</td>
<td>58.80%</td>
<td>41.20%</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black River Public School</td>
<td>1154.3</td>
<td>62.20%</td>
<td>37.80%</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allendale Public Schools</td>
<td>1049.6</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Lake Public Schools</td>
<td>1113.7</td>
<td>63.20%</td>
<td>36.80%</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeeland Public Schools</td>
<td>1047.1</td>
<td>44.00%</td>
<td>56.00%</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Haven Area Public Schools</td>
<td>1047.2</td>
<td>44.30%</td>
<td>55.70%</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td>46.62%</td>
<td>53.38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data suppression rules in place  Note: Some percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

> On average, 46% of Ottawa County students met or exceeded benchmarks for college and career readiness defined by SAT.

> The average college and career readiness scores don't tell the full picture. When the social determinant of income is added to the mix, we see that non-economically disadvantaged students are twice as likely to meet benchmarks than their economically disadvantaged peers in the same school building.
### 2016-17 Graduation/Dropout 4-Year (2017 Graduation Cohort): Ottawa County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Name</th>
<th>Total Cohort</th>
<th>Total Graduated</th>
<th>Other Completer (GED, etc.)</th>
<th>Off-Track Continuing*</th>
<th>Graduation Rate</th>
<th>Dropout Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statewide (Michigan)</td>
<td>121,253</td>
<td>97,218</td>
<td>1,283</td>
<td>12,266</td>
<td>80.18%</td>
<td>8.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allendale Public Schools</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>84.73%</td>
<td>4.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coopersville Area Public School District</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>95.63%</td>
<td>2.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Haven Area Public Schools</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>84.14%</td>
<td>3.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton Community Schools</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>90.09%</td>
<td>3.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland City School District</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>78.55%</td>
<td>11.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudsonville Public School District</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>94.51%</td>
<td>3.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenison Public Schools</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>95.48%</td>
<td>2.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saugatuck Public Schools</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>97.37%</td>
<td>1.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Lake Public Schools</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>97.17%</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Ottawa Public School District</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>92.52%</td>
<td>5.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeeland Public Schools</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>91.67%</td>
<td>5.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black River Public School</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>93.67%</td>
<td>3.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iCademy Global</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>37.84%</td>
<td>51.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa Area ISD</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7.14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Working toward GED, but taking more than four years to complete
Graduating high school is a milestone in an individual’s life, and an event to be proud of and celebrate. But for an educated workforce ready to tackle the challenges our businesses face, there must be something more, a credential of some form - whether it be a certification, an apprenticeship or college. We must provide opportunities to our high school graduates that match both the requirements of the job and the types of jobs we will need.

MCAN’s role is comprehensive and multifaceted, with an emphasis on partnership and collaboration to meet collective goals.

MCAN and many other groups support the idea of developing cross-segment partnerships that can increase the likelihood that students enter school ready to learn, successfully progress through school and receive post-secondary completion credentials that match what our local employers need. This pipeline of qualified workers would go a long way toward ensuring financial stability for local families.

In order for members of our community to succeed in the future, there needs to be completion of the necessary qualifications and skill sets for the workforce of the future.
CREDENTIALS COMPLETION

Social Indicator: Post High School Educational Completions

Post high school education and credentials are critical for the modern worker.

Note: This number represents the total number of certificates and degrees awarded by educational institutions within the region. It does not represent the number of certificates or degrees for residents within the region.

Economic Indicator: Career Technical Education (CTE) Enrollment

Career Technical Education (CTE) high school programs create an educational environment that combines core academics with real-world application. The mission of CTE is to prepare students for success in college and careers by helping them develop the skills, technical knowledge, academic rigor and real-world experience for highly-skilled, highly-demanded and highly successful careers.

Note: CEPE = Combined Educational Planning District, which often includes multiple counties. It is currently not possible to get CTE enrollment data strictly by county. All data are for high school students only.
The Business Outlook for West Michigan from W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research states:

- Production workers declined by almost one in eight in the decade following the Great Recession, even though manufacturing makes up about 30% of Ottawa County’s jobs.
- Architecture and engineering jobs were the largest-growing occupation as shown by Figure 22, but food preparation occupations were the second-largest, which seems an odd contrast: the first category represents a shift toward the knowledge economy, while the second comprises lower-skilled occupations.
- Production jobs led the way in 2017 in share of job postings, despite – or perhaps because of – having lost the most employment share of any industry. As shown in Figure 23 below.
- The talent pipeline must take into account the future projections by occupation. Otherwise, people will be unable to find employment.

**Employment Change by Occupation, 2007–2016 (%)**

- Architecture and engineering: 51.3%
- Food preparation and serving: 39.8%
- Office and administrative support: 20.5%
- Cleaning and maintenance: 19.8%
- Personal care and service: 18.4%
- Business and financial operations: 14.5%
- Management: 8.4%
- Sales and related: −0.8%
- Education, training, and library: −2.3%
- Construction and extraction: −3.3%
- Transportation: −5.6%
- Production: −12.3%

**Job Postings for 2017 (%)**

- Production: 12.8%
- Sales and related: 11.6%
- Office and administrative support: 11.1%
- Transportation and material moving: 9.0%
- Management: 8.7%
- Health-care practitioners and technical: 8.0%
- Architecture and engineering: 7.0%
- Food preparation and serving related: 5.9%
- Business and financial operations: 4.6%
- Computer and mathematical: 3.9%
The success rate report shows the number of degree-seeking students who enter a program and achieve a successful outcome.

Across the state, black or African-American students were half as likely to finish a community college program in 3 years than white students, and Hispanic students were one-third less likely to finish in 3 years.

For public universities in Michigan, the data are very similar.
Entry Level Wages Over Time by Educational Attainment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Employment</th>
<th>No High School Diploma</th>
<th>High School Diploma</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Associate Degree</th>
<th>Bachelor's Degree</th>
<th>Master's or Higher Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>$7,100</td>
<td>$11,100</td>
<td>$25,900</td>
<td>$29,100</td>
<td>$31,000</td>
<td>$54,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$11,000</td>
<td>$25,300</td>
<td>$29,300</td>
<td>$31,500</td>
<td>$52,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>$7,600</td>
<td>$11,200</td>
<td>$27,000</td>
<td>$28,600</td>
<td>$32,300</td>
<td>$52,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>$8,400</td>
<td>$12,700</td>
<td>$29,500</td>
<td>$30,200</td>
<td>$33,600</td>
<td>$53,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>$9,100</td>
<td>$13,100</td>
<td>$30,600</td>
<td>$32,200</td>
<td>$36,400</td>
<td>$55,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>$9,700</td>
<td>$14,300</td>
<td>$32,400</td>
<td>$33,900</td>
<td>$37,200</td>
<td>$55,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Median Annual Wages by Educational Attainment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Wages After 1 Year</th>
<th>Wages After 5 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No High School Diploma</td>
<td>$9,700</td>
<td>$13,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Diploma</td>
<td>$14,300</td>
<td>$22,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>$32,400</td>
<td>$35,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Degree</td>
<td>$33,900</td>
<td>$39,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Degree</td>
<td>$37,200</td>
<td>$50,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master's or Higher Degree</td>
<td>$55,400</td>
<td>$68,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barriers to Business Growth from Lakeshore Advantage:

- 65% of the expanding companies report barriers to growth:
  - 81% - skilled labor supply
  - 7% - housing supply
  - 4% - being land-locked
  - 0% - companies reported access to capital as a barrier to growth
- Talent supply remains the top barrier to growth. An emerging trend related to housing supply may impede the ability to attract and retain talent.
UNITED WAY COMMON GOOD FORECASTER

In 2012, United Way, in collaboration with the American Human Development project, created a “Common Good Forecaster” to forecast how things would change in our communities if certain variables in educational attainment improved. This research has received national acclaim and is based on integrating multiple statistical relationships from industry-approved reputable and reliable sources.

CURRENT SCENARIO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than High School</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Grad/No College</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Grad</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td>80.6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Earnings</td>
<td>$37,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting Rate</td>
<td>67.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FUTURE SCENARIO = Everyone up one Educational Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than High School</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Grad/No College</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Grad</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td>82.2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Earnings</td>
<td>$42,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting Rate</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2018 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONS

- According to the 2018 United Way Household Survey, of those ‘working but want a better job’ (10% of respondents);
  - 79% wanted better pay
  - 52% wanted better benefits
  - And 16% wanted better health care.
  - 25% said they needed new skills or training
- Of those ‘working and satisfied with their job’
  - 48% had a job that required credentials, certification or licenses.
FINANCIAL STABILITY

Sources
The following are the numbered sources for the Financial Stability section; they will be shown next to each figure in this format: (*1).

1. Hoopes, Stephanie. United Way Northern New Jersey ALICE Project
2. ALICE, Study of Financial Hardship, Update April 2017
3. HUD User
4. Civic Dashboards by OpenGov
5. W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Business Outlook, Vol. 34, No. 1, Spring 2018
FINANCIAL STABILITY

By and large, individuals and families in Ottawa County are better off than they were three years ago, and we as community celebrate that. We attribute this level of improvements to the strengthening economy combined with the incredible efforts of our local nonprofits, government, and faith-based organizations working with individuals in need. Nevertheless, our work in Ottawa County is never done, as there are many people who continue to struggle to make ends meet. This situation can continue to be best captured by the latest ALICE figure showing 28% of households falling into this category, with an additional 8% living in poverty. That is just over one third of Ottawa County households falling into the ALICE or poverty category. The ALICE population represents those households in Ottawa County that are living in Ottawa County and working but can’t really afford to be living here. It is often through the supports of nonprofits, government agencies, faith-based organizations, and/or friends/family that these individuals and families are able to stay afloat.

To keep things simple, there are really two primary ways to move the ALICE families out of this situation. Either they need to earn more from their income to afford the cost of living in Ottawa County, or the expenses to live in Ottawa County need to decrease. On the income side, we have seen local wages begin to rise, which is positive, but still not to the level of being truly “livable wages” for families. On the expense side, housing, healthcare, and child care continue to be some of the largest expenses for people. Within those categories, housing continues to be one of the bigger challenges for our community as costs continue to rise while the stock of affordable housing continues to diminish. Taken from the household survey results, 14% of households “occasionally, at least once a month, or all the time” worry about running out of money for housing. While 14% might seem like a small number at first, when you consider it in terms of actual individuals, we are talking about roughly 40,000 people in our community.

In summary, we celebrate the improvement that we have seen to date, while knowing that there is still much work to do. We are fortunate in Ottawa County that there are many collaborative efforts and wonderful organizations aimed at improving the financial sustainability of families and we encourage everyone to continue to support this improvement work so that ALL individuals may truly enjoy a high quality of life in Ottawa County.

Angie Barksdale, West Michigan Works!, Financial Stability Co-Chair
Patrick Cisler, Community SPOKE & Lakeshore Nonprofit Alliance, Financial Stability Co-Chair

2018 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONS

How well are you and your family doing financially today compared to a year ago?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Much better</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat better</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About the same</td>
<td>56.3%</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat worse</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much worse</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of those who said somewhat or much worse:

They are 2 times more likely to have a high school education or less and they are 2 times more likely to earn $25k or less.

Comments from those that stated somewhat or much worse:
- More bills/debt/expenses – college expenses, co-pays on medications, household repairs cost so much, student loans, wedding costs.
- Earning less/less income/fewer incomes – because my earnings are less, I only have my income due to a divorce, because of retirement, lack of pay for farmers, loss of husband’s income when he died and have all his medical bills to pay.
- Health reasons – struggling since went on disability, cancer in the family, change in health, health problems and making payments to the hospital.
FINANCIAL STABILITY

MEET ALICE (ASSET-LIMITED, INCOME CONSTRAINED, EMPLOYED)

ALICE represents the men and women of all ages and races who get up each day to go to work, but who face tough financial choices. ALICE is not an individual, but a conceptual blending of all those in our community who bring home a paycheck that doesn’t stretch to cover household needs. ALICE is glad to have a job, proud of their work, and happy to contribute to the community. ALICE has no cushion. ALICE has no fall back, their assets are limited, and their income is constrained. ALICE is one crisis away from poverty. A rent hike, a family illness, the need for new car tires, things that others see as an inconvenience, are a crisis for ALICE all across our nation.

“Our goal, and the goal of the United Way ALICE Project, is to place a clearer lens on the ALICE population. By learning how to give people more and better opportunities to build stability for themselves and their families, we take another step toward restoring that dream.”

Ann T. Fillmore, United Way of Midland County, Michigan ALICE Steering Committee Chair, 2017 Update

The tables below represent what different family types can expect to spend monthly to live in Ottawa County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALICE HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL BUDGET</th>
<th>Ottawa County, MI, 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,200, 15.32</td>
<td>$16.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Total</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Total</td>
<td>$20,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hourly Wage</td>
<td>$16.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALICE HOUSEHOLD STABILITY BUDGET</th>
<th>Ottawa County, MI, 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,200, 15.32</td>
<td>$16.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Total</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Total</td>
<td>$20,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hourly Wage</td>
<td>$16.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Household Survival Budget calculates the actual costs of basic necessities (housing, child care, food, health care, technology and transportation) in Ottawa County, adjusted for different counties and household types.

The Household Stability Budget is the actual costs of basic necessities (housing, child care, food, health care, technology and transportation) in Ottawa County, adjusted for different counties and household types.

The ALICE Threshold is the average income that a household needs to afford the basic necessities defined by the Household Survival Budget for each county in Michigan. Households earning less than the ALICE threshold include both ALICE and poverty-level households.
This dashboard is made up of three indices that evaluate the local economic conditions that matter most to ALICE households— the Housing Affordability Index, the Job Opportunities Index and the Community Resources Index. Each of the indices have key indicators which create an index score and each score ranges from 1 to 100. The higher scores reflect better conditions. A score of 100 does not necessarily mean that conditions are very good; it means that they are better than other counties in the state. These indices are used only for comparison within the state.

**Housing Affordability Index**

- This Index’s key indicators are: affordable housing gap + housing burden + real estate taxes.
- **The score for Ottawa County is 67,** with a state high of 76 and a state low of 45.

**Job Opportunities Index**

- This Index’s key indicators are: income distribution + unemployment rate + new hire wages.
- **The score for Ottawa County is 78,** with a state high of 85 and a state low of 38.

**Community Resource Index**

- This Index’s key indicators are: education resources + health resources + social capital.
- **The score for Ottawa County is 50,** with a state high of 79 and a state low of 38.
A key indicator of financial health of households is the amount of affordable local housing stock for households with income below the ALICE threshold. According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), affordable housing as defined by HUD includes housing as 30% of income and extreme housing burden, defined as housing costs exceeding 35% of income.

**HOUSING AFFORDABILITY**

Housing Next was created as a regional response to address the housing shortage across greater Ottawa County. The organization is designed to work with local units of government as well as private and nonprofit developers to bring more housing supply online. Housing Next is a partnership supported by Greater Ottawa County United Way as well as the Community Foundation of Holland/Zeeland, the Grand Haven Area Community Foundation, Lakeshore Advantage, the Lakeshore Nonprofit Alliance, the West Coast Chamber, Grand Haven Chamber of Commerce and Ottawa County.

The Great Recession and foreclosure crisis at the beginning of this decade removed thousands of homes from the hands of local workers and into the hands of regional and national investment groups. At the same time, new construction of homes and apartments has not been able to keep up with population growth along the lakeshore. In a scarce market, those with higher incomes can compete for housing and often drive up prices for higher quality housing. Meanwhile, local units of government have not yet found effective means to allow for more affordable construction of new housing. We need a much greater diversity of housing options across the market and we need local government to allow for more innovation in the market. This may include prefab or modular construction as well as smaller housing units in the form of apartments, town homes and cottages in close proximity to employment and neighborhood amenities. To the extent that we are able create more walkable communities we are also able to allow individuals and families to make rational choices about whether to own one car, two cars or zero cars. Those families have the ability to choose to spend more or less on transportation and devote any dollars saved on housing costs, education or family savings.

Ryan Kilpatrick, AICP & EDFP, HOUSING NEXT Executive Director

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**Gap in rental stock has increased by 86.2% it continues to grow. WHY?**

There are several contributing factors:

- The increase in construction costs.
- The increase in people falling below the ALICE threshold.
- The continued growth of the county’s population as well as.
- Stagnant wages at the lowest level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Owner Occupied Units</th>
<th>Renter Occupied Units</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Owner Occupied</td>
<td>Percent Owner Below ALICE Threshold</td>
<td>Extreme Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay more than 35% of Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 Ottawa County</td>
<td>74,384</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 Ottawa County</td>
<td>76,393</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 4 (2)**
According to the American Community Survey from 2013 – 2016:

- Median Household Income increased by 8.7%
- Median Gross Rent increased by 5.2%
- Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs, housing units with a mortgage decreased 4.8%

As evidenced above, household income is growing faster than median gross rents and total monthly home ownership. This is a shift from the last several decades where rent and home ownership costs were rising more rapidly than household income. However, there is a long way to go to reach access to affordable housing for all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Efficiency</th>
<th>One-Bedroom</th>
<th>Two-Bedroom</th>
<th>Three-Bedroom</th>
<th>Four-Bedroom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Final FY 2017 FMR</td>
<td>$526</td>
<td>$670</td>
<td>$773</td>
<td>$1105</td>
<td>$1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final FY 2016 FMR</td>
<td>$512</td>
<td>$647</td>
<td>$749</td>
<td>$1024</td>
<td>$1028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Change</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fair Market Rent is a gross rent estimate that includes the base rent, as well as any essential utilities that the tenant would be responsible for paying, such as gas or electric. It does not include non-essential utilities. Fair Market Rents are used to determine rental voucher amount for government assistance housing programs such as Housing Choice Voucher Program. But that doesn’t necessarily reflect actual rents or units available.

The Financial Stability Think Tank continues to feel that our community has at least one unique factor within our community rental stock. While tourism is alive and well in our communities especially along the lakeshore; this tends to remove rentals from the available stock during the summer for year-round residents. For example, a unit could cost $650 a month during fall, winter or spring, yet during the summer it could cost $650 a week.
A 2017 United Way study of 8 apartment complexes representing over 1,500 units in the southwest section of Ottawa County is summarized to the right.

- 6 of the 8 apartments offered 1 BR at an average of $806 per month plus utilities
- All 8 apartments offered 2 BR apartments at an average of $876 per month plus utilities
- 5 of the 8 apartments offered 3 BR apartments at an average of $1,085 per month plus utilities

Of all 8 apartment complexes in the study, only 3 had any openings at the time of the study with very rapid re-renting. Rents in the northwest section of the county tend to be approximately 20% higher with less availability.

In the last 2 years, there has been significant growth in the number of rental units available with several expansions and new projects. However, these projects tend to fall in the $950 – $1,350 per month rent range.

### 2018 Household Survey Questions

Were there any times in the past 12 months when you or other adults in your household did not have enough money for the following items?

- To pay utility bills? – 7.6% yes
  Was the gas, trash, electric, water, or propane disconnected? – 29.7% yes

- Auto and auto-related expenses? – 8.4% yes
  How often did this happen?
  - Almost every month – 17.9%
  - Some months, but not every month – 28%
  - Only once or twice in the last year – 56.1%

According to local CALL 2-1-1 data, Housing has been the number one or number two request and unmet request since 2014. Complete data shown in the Basic Needs section.
EMPLOYMENT

2018 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONS

How would you describe your current employment status?

Would you say you are...

- Working and satisfied with your job
- Working but want a better job
- Not working but looking for a job

According to the US Census Bureau, the Gini Index is a summary of income inequality. It summarizes the dispersion of income across the entire income spectrum. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0, indicating perfect equality (where everyone received an equal share), to 1, perfect inequality (where only one recipient or group of recipients receives all the income). Ottawa County is at .42. Ottawa County shows more annual volatility in this metric than either Michigan or the U.S.

GINI INDEX OTTAWA COUNTY OVER YEARS

Ottawa County Michigan US


GINI INDEX

OTTAWA COUNTY, MI

.42

Ranked out of populations above 65,000
The Business Outlook for West Michigan from W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research states:

- Production workers declined by almost one in eight in the decade following the Great Recession, even though manufacturing makes up about 30% of Ottawa County’s jobs.
- Architecture and engineering jobs were the largest-growing occupation as shown by Figure 8, but food preparation occupations were the second-largest, which seems an odd contrast: the first category represents a shift toward the knowledge economy, while the second comprises lower-skilled occupations.
- Production jobs led the way in 2017 in share of job postings, despite – or perhaps because of – having lost the most employment share of any industry. As shown in Figure 9 below.
- The talent pipeline must take into account the future projections by occupation. Otherwise, people will be unable to find employment.

![Employment Change by Occupation, 2007–2016 (%)](image)

![Job Postings for 2017 (%)](image)
EMPLOYMENT CHALLENGES

In Michigan, continuing challenges in the Labor Market as presented by The Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives.

Despite major labor market improvements, several trends highlight continued challenges, including:

- Flattening labor force participation rates.
  - Major demographic forces have shrunk the workforce.
- Stubborn long-term unemployment.
  - 22% of all unemployed have been out of work for 27 plus weeks.
- Persistent involuntary part-time employment.
  - 21% of all employment is part time and 5% of total employment being part-time who want full-time.

2018 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONS

How often have you had problems traveling to and from your job in the past 12 months?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Often and Always</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Have you used local public transportation in the past year?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>84.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of those that said No:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;Don't Need It&quot; - have access to other options (own/family/friends' vehicle)</th>
<th>Stops were not convenient/Not where I live</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93.6%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of those that said they wanted a better job or looking for a job, they were asked...

What is the MAIN thing keeping you from getting the type of job you want?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason stated</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Need new skills or training</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can't find a better job</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can't take time off from work to look/interview</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't want to lose/jeopardize my benefits</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Financial Stability

#### 2018 Household Survey Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following?</th>
<th>Yes / 2015</th>
<th>Yes / 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Used a cash advance service such as payday advance</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Been over the limit on a credit card</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used a rent-to-own store</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was overdrawn on my checking/bank account</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* New or changed question.

Despite percentages seeming small, they do equate to:
- 3,201 adults
- 7,468 adults
- 5,335 adults
- 20,058 adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you currently have any of the following?</th>
<th>Yes / 2015</th>
<th>Yes / 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three months or more worth of savings</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>62.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(three months salary or wages)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement savings</td>
<td>67.3%</td>
<td>73.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checking account</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>97.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A household budget</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An emergency savings account or fund</td>
<td>67.1%</td>
<td>62.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* New or changed question.

These individuals are 2.5 times more likely to earn $50K+.
These individuals are 2 times more likely to own their home and more likely to have a college degree.

#### Financial Literacy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How would you rate your credit level?</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>10.41%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Those that answered **excellent** and **very good** are 2.5 times more likely to be White than Hispanic.
- Individuals ages 18-34 were 3.5 more times to have **fair and poor credit**. 2.5 times likely to be Hispanic and a little over 5 times more likely to have a high school education or less.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is your current credit score?</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Know their score</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know their score</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td>61.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Those who answered that they know their score fell within the 35-54 age group; more likely to be married, have a college degree and earning $50K+.
- Those who didn’t know their score fell within the 18-34 age group; more likely to not be married, renting, have a high school education or less and earn less than $25K.
SOURCES

The following are the numbered sources for the Health section; they will be shown next to each figure in this format: (*1).

1. Ottawa County 2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
2. County Health Rankings
3. 2017 Ottawa County Youth Assessment Survey
4. Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Michigan Disease Surveillance System
5. Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, School Status Report for Ottawa County, 2017-2018
6. Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, County Immunization Report Card for Ottawa County
Ottawa County continues to rank as the healthiest in Michigan according to the County Health Rankings. The 2017 Community Health Needs Assessment for Ottawa County states that health improvements include: mental health awareness, the percent of individuals seeking treatment for mental health issues, and confidence navigating the health system. Also fewer people are without healthcare coverage resulting in more individuals getting routine checkups and dental exams. Another important improvement is that fewer adults and teens are binge and heavy drinking.

Unfortunately, this doesn’t tell the whole story. Our residents report an increase in obesity and a decline in health behaviors such as getting enough physical activity and consuming enough fruits and vegetables. Mental health continues to be one of the most pressing and prevalent issues with our key informants reporting depression and anxiety as the most important problem in the community. Data are showing an increase in opioid abuse and although the suicide rates for both adults and youth are low, 4 times as many youth think about committing suicide, and twice as many attempt suicide, compared to adults.

Positive health outcomes are more prevalent among adults with higher levels of education and income, while negative health outcomes are more prevalent among those with less education and lower incomes. There is also a direct relationship between health outcomes and age. In many cases, negative outcomes like poor mental health, having psychological distress, anxiety, or depression and lack of health care coverage are more often associated with younger adult age groups. In other cases, such as having chronic diseases like diabetes, arthritis, cancer, cardiovascular disease, and COPD are more often associated with older adult groups.

Lynne Doyle, Community Mental Health of Ottawa County, Health Co-Chair
Lisa Stefanovsky, Ottawa County Department of Public Health, Health Co-Chair
Marcia Mansaray, Ottawa County Department of Public Health, Health Co-Chair

2018 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONS

In the past, what has caused you or motivated you to make long-term changes for improved health?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Want to feel better</th>
<th>Want to live longer</th>
<th>Want to look better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>37.6%</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the individuals that answered this way were between 35-54 years of age, Hispanic and women.

When it comes to health, what message should all health-related agencies promote?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healthy Nutrition</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Prevention/Wellness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>45.1%</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise has been part of the top three for the last three cycles.
HEALTH

GENERAL HEALTH

Although over half of Ottawa County adults report very good or excellent health, 12.6% report fair or poor health.

The proportion of adults who perceive their health as fair or poor is inversely related to level of education and household income. People living below the poverty line are more likely to report fair or poor health than those above the poverty line.

Comparison of Ottawa County Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS) Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Status Indicators</th>
<th>General Health 2011</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair/Poor</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Fair or Poor by Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>HH Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; High School</td>
<td>&lt;$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Grad</td>
<td>$20,000-$34,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>$35,000-$49,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Grad</td>
<td>$50,000-$74,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$75,000+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Poverty Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>Below Poverty Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>Above Poverty Line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Stakeholder Comments for the 2017 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA):

- “It’s an active community with the opportunity and resources in the area to be out and exercising and enjoying the outdoors.”
- “I think what we’re losing is what I would have called the regular people who are moderately active, trying to watch what they eat, could lose five pounds and be healthy – I think that set of population is disappearing, and we’re either hyper-fit or hyper-fat.”
PHYSICAL HEALTH

The metric of “No leisure time physical activity” is directly related to income and education; those with higher incomes and/or higher levels of education tend to be more active than those with less. Adults in the southeast section of Ottawa County are more active than those in other sections.

No Leisure Time Physical Activity by Demographics

Among Ottawa County adults, 6 in 10 (60.3%) engage in no muscle strengthening activities, while 34.3% perform muscle-strengthening activities at least twice a week. The latter group is more likely to be younger (under 35), male, college educated, and/or from high income households ($75K+).
OVERWEIGHT & OBESITY

ADULTS

- More than six in ten (63.2%) Ottawa County adults are considered to be either overweight or obese per their BMI. More than one-third (35.9%) are at a healthy weight.

- Three in ten (29.9%) area adults are obese per their BMI, and it’s fairly universal among demographics. That said, obesity is slightly more common in women than in men and more common in those below the poverty line than in those above it. It’s less common among those with a college degree and/or with the highest incomes.

- Recommended servings of fruits and vegetables is 5 servings a day:
  - Three in ten (31.5%) adults consume less than one serving of fruit per day; four in ten among non-Whites. Adults less likely to fall into this group are the oldest (75+), those with college degrees, and those with the highest incomes ($75K+).
  - One in five (21.4%) adults consume less than one serving of vegetables per day; one-third among non-Whites. Non-whites and those in the lowest income group are least likely to consume vegetables.

YOUTH

- The above graph tells us that the 2017 cycle of the Ottawa County Youth Assessment is at a percentage high for both overweight and obesity at 14% or 12% respectively.

- Obesity is more prevalent in males, and Hispanics are 2x more likely then other groups to be overweight or obese.

Key Stakeholder Observations for the 2017 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA):

- The key stakeholders consider obesity to be one of the most pressing or concerning health issues in Ottawa County, not only because it’s highly prevalent, but more importantly: It’s highly co-morbid with other conditions, or negative outcomes such as diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It can often be prevented through lifestyle changes in diet, exercise, and avoidance of alcohol.
ADULT TOBACCO USE

More than one-third (37.2%) of Ottawa County adults have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Of these, 36.8% currently smoke every day and 10.7% smoke some days. Using 100 cigarettes as the minimum to be classified as a current or former smoker, 17.6% of Ottawa County adults are considered to be current smokers, 19.5% are former smokers, and 62.9% of adults never smoked.

Frequency of Current Use
(Among Those Who Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Their Lifetime)

- Every day: 36.8%
- Some days: 10.7%
- Not at all: 52.5%

Ottawa Current Cigarette Smoking – 17.6%
Michigan – 20.7%
United States – 17.6%

Cigarette smoking is inversely related to age (younger adults 25-34), education (those with less education), and income (those with lower incomes) are more likely to smoke than others.

OTHER TOBACCO USE

Small proportions of area adults currently use tobacco products other than cigarettes (5.6%), currently use e-cigarettes (6.1%), and/or have used vaping devices for products other than tobacco or nicotine (7.2%).

Use Tobacco Products Other Than Cigarettes

- Never have: 37.6%
- Yes: 5.6%
- No: 56.8%

Current Use of e-Cigarettes or Other Electronic Vaping Products

- Not at all: 93.9%
- Some days: 4.0%
- Every day: 2.1%

Ever Used e-Cigarettes or Other Electronic Vaping Devices for Product Other Than Tobacco/Nicotine

- No: 92.8%
- Yes: 7.2%

As presented by the 2017 Youth Assessment Survey:

- Cigarette Access: 43.5% of students that were under age 18, stated it would be easy or very east to get cigarettes.

- Cigarette Use: 13.1% of teens say they have smoked a whole cigarette.

  - Of those teens, 29% stated that they smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13.

  - 11.7% of teens believe there is no or slight risk to smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, which goes along with 1 in 5 teens saying their friends feel it is NOT WRONG for them to smoke.

- Other Tobacco Use:

  - 1.3% of students said they have chewed tobacco, snuff, or dip in the past 30 days.

  - 4% said they have used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars in the past 30 days.

  - Both of these percentages continue to trend downward from 2009.

  - Both are mainly male and 12th graders.

- Electronic Vapor Product Use:

  - 31.6% of teens said they have used an electronic vapor product, an increase from 2015.

  - 20% of teens said they have used within the last 30 days.

  - 48.6% stated that they believe there is no or slight risk to using electronic vapor products of e-cigarettes.
SUBSTANCE ABUSE

ADULTS

Alcohol Consumption is listed as one of the top three issues in the 2017 Community Health Needs Assessment.

- Half of Ottawa County adults are non-drinkers, while slightly more than 4 in 10 are considered to be light to moderate drinkers. Heavy drinkers comprise 5.7%, meaning they consume an average of more than 7 (if female) or 14 drinks (if male) per week.
- Heavy drinkers are more likely within the 25-34 age group and from the northeast part of Ottawa County.

Binge Drinking, among all adults 14.1% have engaged in binge drinking in the past 30 days and among drinkers this proportion rises to 28.7%.
- Again, adults age 25-34, higher among men and non-whites.

Prescription Drugs

- 2017 Risk Behavior Factor Survey
  - 3 in 10 Ottawa County adults have taken prescription pain medication at some point. Women were more likely than men as well as individuals ages 25-34.
  - 5.5% adults stated knowing anyone who currently takes pain medication that is not prescribed to them.
  - 7.2% adults stated knowing anyone currently taking stimulants or amphetamines that are not prescribed to them.

YOUTH

Youth Alcohol Access and Use, provided by the 2017 Ottawa County Youth Assessment Survey

- Over half of the students (56.3%) answered it would be sort of easy or very easy for them to get alcohol.
- In the past year, have you ever:
  - 38.1 attended a party where alcohol was available; 27% being 8th graders.
  - 17.5% were given alcohol by a legal age (21+) person; 31% being 12th graders.

Youth Prescription Drugs

- 2017 Ottawa County Youth Assessment Survey
  - 1 in 4 teens say prescription drugs are easy to get.
  - 7.8% teens have used a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription this continues to decrease from 2013.
  - 2.5% of teens stated that, in the past 30 days, they have used prescription stimulants such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Fastin without a doctor’s prescription.
  - 14.9% stated that they believe there is no or slight risk to using a prescription drug not prescribed to them.

Youth Marijuana Use

- 21.3% teens stated they used marijuana, 12.5% used on one or more of the past 30 days.
- Nearly 6 in 10 teens believe there is little to no risk to trying marijuana.

Youth Over-the-Counter Drug Use

- 5.3% of our youth stated they have used over-the-counter drugs only for the experience or feeling that they caused, 3.1% of them on one or more of the past 30 days.
- 18.2% believe there is no or slight risk to using over-the-counter drugs.

The Ottawa County Opiate Taskforce is working to educate the community about the opiate crisis, provide Narcan kits to all first responders, host drug takeback events to help keep illegally obtained opiates off the streets, and they are working with local prescribers to promote responsible prescribing habits. In Ottawa County, there were 29 opiate related overdoses in 2017 and almost 500 pounds of unused and unwanted medications received during drug takeback events.
The two most common sexually transmitted diseases are Chlamydia and Gonorrhea. Chlamydia has been the highest incidence reportable disease in Ottawa County (besides influenza). Gonorrhea, though lower in incidence, is increasing at a faster pace (especially in 2018) and primarily among males.

Top two sexually transmitted diseases in Ottawa County *reminder: these numbers are not an accurate reflection of all occurrences of these diseases. Some may not seek healthcare, and of those that do some could be misdiagnosed or not reported for other reasons.
Mental Health was stated as one of the top three issues within the United Way Household survey and the 2017 Community Health Needs Assessment for Ottawa County (CHNA). The CHNA included comments from Key Stakeholders (Hospital Directors, Clinic Executive Directors) and Key Informants (Physicians, Nurses, Dentists, Pharmacists, Social Workers).

There are nine key findings that are listed within the CHNA.

- Key Finding #1: Mental health continues to be a critical issue and hasn’t improved from 2011.
- Data demonstrates:
  - 16.2% of Ottawa County adults are considered to have mild to severe psychological distress.
  - 15% of area adults have anxiety disorder.
  - 17.1% of adults have depressive disorder.
  - 17.5% of adults say that growing up they lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal.

**Key Stakeholder Observations for the 2017 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA):**

- Key Stakeholders and Key Informants consider issues surrounding mental health to be the most pressing or concerning health issues currently in Ottawa County and cite four major reasons for their concern:
  - Lack of programs, services, and resources to address the issue
  - Lack of funding for services
  - Specifically, lack of therapists and psychiatrists
  - Continued stigma that may prevent some people from seeking and receiving needed treatment.

**Key Stakeholder Comments for the 2017 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA):**

- “We are finding that suicide among youth is occurring at younger ages in the past two years.”
- “I think what we’re seeing is, from a behavioral standpoint, in our schools, with the amount of teen suicides or attempted suicides in our area. It’s just heartbreaking, and I know that this something that schools are very, very, worried about.”
DEPRESSION

- As previously stated among all area adults, 15% report having anxiety disorder and 17.1% report having depression.
- The rate of depression of Ottawa County adults is lower than the state and the nation.
- Of the Ottawa County women who have been told by a health care professional they have depression, 12.7% were told so following the birth of a child or related to pregnancy.
- 15.4% of Ottawa County Adults currently take medication or receive treatment for a mental health condition or emotional problem. However, there are many who could benefit from medication/treatment who are not receiving it.

2017 Ottawa County YAS
The Teens Who Took the YAS:

- Total participants: 4,376
- Female: 53%
- Male: 47%
- 8th grade: 32%
- 10th grade: 36%
- 12th grade: 32%
- White: 72%
- Hispanic: 12%
- Other: 16%

In the past year...

I stopped doing some usual activities because I felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row

- 37% Female
- 20% Male
- 27% White
- 35% Hispanic
- 35% Other

STIGMA

- 90% of Ottawa County adults believe treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives, 52.8% think people are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness and this drops to 13.9% among those with severe psychological distress.
- This continued stigma could be the reason more people don’t seek treatment even though they could benefit from it.
ACCESS TO HEALTH

Ottawa County has a low rate of physicians per capita – 62.1 vs. State of Michigan 80.6 per 100,000 population as per County Health Ranking.org.

2017 CHNA Key finding #4 is Access to Care, which can be summed up as a case of those who have vs. those who have not.

- Those with insurance and the ability to afford out-of-pocket expenses such as co-pays and deductibles have access to almost any kind of service imaginable. Those without insurance, or with insurance but the inability to afford co-pays/deductibles have trouble accessing needed services and this is most problematic for certain vulnerable or underserved subpopulations.

Data prevalence demonstrates:

- 9.2% of all adults age 18-64 have no health insurance and this proportion rises to 17.1% for underserved adults.
- Nearly one-fourth of children ages 0-18 have Medicaid.
- 34.6% of underserved adults have had to skip or stretch their medication in order to save on costs.
- 60.2% underserved adults report they, or a family member, visited the ER/ED at least once in the past year; 39.8% two or more times.

Underserved adults are less health literate than other adults, for example, they are:

- Less confident when it comes to navigating the health care system.
- Less confident in completing medical forms.
- More likely to have problems learning about their health condition.

Underserved residents report the programs and services most lacking include:

- Nutrition classes or programs that teach low income families how to stretch their resources to obtain healthy food and teach ways to prepare and cook healthy food, as well as easy, fast, and inexpensive meals kids will eat.
- Free or reduced cost exercise/fitness options, especially in winter months.
- More affordable mental health treatment options.
- Assistance finding more economical health insurance that better covers medication.

Key Stakeholders and Key Informants recognize that certain subpopulations are underserved when it comes to accessing health care, especially those who are uninsured, underinsured, undocumented immigrants and/or non-English speaking for three primary reasons:

- Even if they have insurance, it may not be accepted by some providers (e.g., Medicaid/Medicare).
- These groups often have too many barriers to overcome (e.g., cost, transportation, hours of operation, cultural, system distrust, language).
- Lack of treatment options for these groups, such as primary care, mental health, substance abuse and dental care.
IMMUNIZATION WAIVER

A nonmedical immunization waiver is something that a parent must sign in order for their child to attend school or a licensed childcare/preschool; it states that they are NOT going to have their child vaccinated with the required vaccines for school entry. A medical waiver is one that a healthcare provider would sign stating that a child has a medical reason why they cannot receive a vaccine. A waiver is typically for all vaccines, but sometimes parents will waive only some and allow the child to receive others.

Aside from medically indicated waivers, having a high percentage of waivers in a geographic area increases the risk of an outbreak of a disease that would normally be prevented by vaccination. Vaccines are the most effective way to prevent many diseases for which we have no other treatment and that can cause serious complications or worse.

Overall, 3.9% of Ottawa County school children have waivers filed for one or more vaccines compared to the Michigan state average of 3.6%. The prevalence of waivers is 2 times higher among private school students (3.4% of public school students versus 7.2% of private school students).

As for childcare, only 2.7% of children in licensed childcare have vaccination waivers. Overall 3.5% of children in licensed childcare facilities or school have vaccination waivers and are missing one or more vaccinations for their age that is required for attendance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017-18 Flu Season</th>
<th>Ottawa</th>
<th>MI Avg</th>
<th>US Flu Avg</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>HP2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flu Complete (6mos-8yrs)</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+ Flu (6mos-17yrs)</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+ Flu (18yrs+)</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flu Vaccine for 2017/2018 Flu Season (Oct. 1 - Apr. 30) The Healthy People 2020 goal for population protection through flu vaccine is 70% of those ages 6 mos. and older.

Ottawa, last season: Ages 6mos - 17yrs was 38.3% compared to MI 28.6%, Ages 18+ yrs was 35.5% compared to MI 27.8%
United Way partners with FamilyWize to offer prescription discount services. Download the FamilyWize app or visit www.familywize.org.

Last year, Ottawa County residents saved $350,222 by using FamilyWize.
Sources
The following are the numbered sources for the Basic Needs section; they will be shown next to each figure in this format: (*1).

1. Hoopes, Stephanie. United Way Northern New Jersey ALICE Project
2. Lakeshore Housing Alliance
3. Lakeshore Housing Alliance, Homeless Management Information System
4. Center for Women in Transition
5. Good Samaritan Ministries
6. Ottawa Area Intermediate School District
7. Great Start to Quality Western Resource Center
8. Ottawa County Department of Health and Human Services
10. Ottawa County 2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
11. Ottawa County Department of Health and Human Services - 2017 Annual Plan
12. United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
13. MI School Data
14. Community Access Line of the Lakeshore 2-1-1
15. Michigan Incident Crime Report
16. Annie E. Casey Foundation - Kids Count Data Center 2018
17. Michigan Department of Health & Human Services
BASIC NEEDS

It takes a coordinated effort involving public and private agencies to provide a safety net for community members who are unable to meet their basic needs. The agencies’ and community’s focus is on helping individuals and families in need to remove barriers such as health issues, the lack of transportation, child care, housing, food insecurities and unstable employment. The goal is for families to become self-sufficient and end generational poverty.

Kendra Spanjer, Ottawa County Department of Health and Human Services, Basic Needs Co-Chair
Paula Huyser, Community Action Agency of Ottawa County, Basic Needs Co-Chair

The ALICE Threshold is the average level of income that a household needs to afford the basics defined in the Household Survival Budget for each county in Michigan.

ALICE HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL BUDGET Ottawa County, MI, 2016

The Household Survival Budget calculates the actual costs of basic necessities; housing, child care, food, healthcare, and transportation in Michigan, adjusted for different counties and household types.

FOCUS AREAS:
- Homelessness
- Housing
- Child Care Needs
- Food Insecurity
- Access & Referral
- Personal Safety

ALICE HOUSEHOLD STABILITY BUDGET Ottawa County, MI, 2016

The Household Stability Budget is greater than the basic Household Survival Budget and reflects the cost for household necessities at a modest but sustainable level. It adds a savings category, and is adjusted for different counties and household types.

2018 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT 57
BASIC NEEDS

HOMELESSNESS

While Greater Ottawa County United Way’s Lakeshore Housing Alliance recognizes that many people experience a housing crisis, the data provided below are based on the definition of homelessness established by Congress in the 2009 update to the HEARTH ACT and include, but is not limited to:

- Individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence;
- Individuals and families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence;
- Unaccompanied youth;
- Individuals and families who are fleeing, or are attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions.

The Point-in-Time Count is conducted annually on one day during the last 10 days of January. Data is gathered through the shared database, agency reporting and a biannual street count of persons living unsheltered. The Annual Homeless Assessment Report is conducted to determine the unduplicated count of persons who were homeless during the previous 12 months. Data are gathered exclusively from the shared database for persons who utilized Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing as well as Permanent Supportive housing and include a separate count of homeless veterans in each housing category.

POINT IN TIME COUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons in Emergency Shelter</th>
<th>Persons in Transitional Housing</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Unduplicated Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUD funding for Transitional Housing (TH) was reallocated to a new Rapid Re-Housing project decreasing the available beds for TH by 54. See RRH data to the right for additional information.

Point-in-Time Count for Fair Market Rent Units

On March 22, 2018, Good Samaritan Ministries staff and a group of volunteers through Hope College talked with 53 landlords, discovered 142 open rental units in Ottawa County and found 3 rental units meeting fair market rent limits.

Ottawa County Rapid Re-Housing Data

Rapid Re-Housing rapidly connects families and individuals experiencing homelessness to permanent housing through a package of assistance that may include the use of time-limited financial assistance and targeted supportive services. Rapid Re-Housing programs help families and individuals living on the streets or in emergency shelters to solve immediate challenges to obtaining permanent housing, avoid a near-term return to homelessness and link to community resources that promote long-term housing stability. Single female heads of household made up approximately 75% of households that received Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) financial assistance in 2017.

Housing Assessment and Resource Agency (HARA) - RRH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discharges in 2017</th>
<th>Average Length of Time to Housing</th>
<th>Positive Housing Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74 (of 131)</td>
<td>28 Days</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Center for Women in Transition Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discharges in 2017</th>
<th>Average Length of Time to Housing</th>
<th>Positive Housing Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>47 days</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annual Homeless Assessment Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Single Adults</th>
<th>Unaccompanied Children</th>
<th>Adults in Families</th>
<th>Children in Families</th>
<th>Unduplicated Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>1264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>1194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>1296</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Lakeshore Housing Alliance gathers data using a shared database.

*None of the agencies contributing data is licensed to house unaccompanied children 17 years and younger. For more comprehensive youth data see page 60.

### Breakdown of the HARA Intake Calls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Homeless</th>
<th>At Risk</th>
<th>Housing Choice Voucher</th>
<th>Referral</th>
<th>Other/Misc</th>
<th>Total Calls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Street Outreach

Ottawa County implemented a new Street Outreach program in October 2017. The goal of the Street Outreach program is to help homeless individuals and families living in places not meant for human habitation to access mainstream resources, particularly housing. Between October 2017 and May 2018 the Homeless Outreach Specialist engaged 22 homeless individuals. 17 of those individuals engaged in case management services.

17 out of 22 people living on the street are now receiving case management services thanks to a Homeless Outreach Specialist

Patricia was evicted from her rental unit because her disability benefit could not cover her housing expenses. Her housing options were limited; she felt she had no choice but to sleep in her vehicle.

Patricia faced inclement weather and safety concerns when in her car at night. She endured months of harassment by a man as she slept in her vehicle because she was uncomfortable reporting the behavior to the police. She lacked social supports beyond a few friends she knew from the Community Kitchen. It was there she first met a Homeless Outreach Specialist from Community Action House.

After forming a trusting relationship with the outreach specialist, Patricia gained access to basic needs and created a plan for permanent housing. She connected with the Housing Assessment and Resource Agency (HARA) through which she obtained a Housing Choice Voucher. After eight months of living in her car, Patricia located a one-bedroom apartment; and a local church helped her with first month's rent and deposit.

Patricia now has a place to call home where she can feel safe and secure.
BASIC NEEDS

YOUTH HOMELESSNESS

2017 Ottawa County Youth Assessment Survey (OCYAS)

This is a collaborative and locally developed teen survey that has been in place since 2005. Prior to 2005 there wasn’t a consistent or reliable way to determine the needs and strengths of teens within our county. The survey is conducted every two years at 8th, 10th and 12th grades in participating Ottawa County Schools. It helps to monitor and measure how many teens are engaged in a variety of risky and beneficial behaviors that affect their health and well-being.

- 4.2% of the youth stated they were without a place to stay in the past 12 months.
- Of those who reported homeless:
  - 42.4% said they ran away or were “kicked out” of their home.
  - The majority of these youth were boys at 61.1%, almost two times more than girls
  - 38.7% said some other reason
  - 18.9% said their family was without a place to stay.

Ottawa Homeless Consortium: Academic Year 2016-2017

Federal law requires school districts to appoint a homeless liaison who is responsible for meeting the unique needs of children experiencing homelessness. The school liaisons track four categories of homelessness. The table below details the number of homeless youth counted in each category during an academic year. Please note that homeless youth are typically a very difficult population to track and serve. The liaisons use a variety of sources within the school system to identify homeless youth including counselors, bus drivers, teachers and administrative staff.

Homeless Youth in Ottawa County 2016/2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ottawa County Section</th>
<th>Doubled Up</th>
<th>Hotel/Motel</th>
<th>Shelter/Transitional Housing</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>958</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Student count is less than ten
**HOUSING**

**Definition of Affordable Housing**

A key indicator of the financial health of households is the amount of affordable local housing stock for households with income below the ALICE threshold. Extreme housing burden, defined as housing costs exceeding 35% of income, is another vital gauge of financial stability. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines affordable as 30% of income.

Looking at the ALICE table below, it may seem that survivability is possible for ALICE households. However, with a 15,000+ shortage in rental units at these prices, a majority of ALICE families end up spending significantly more than they should on housing.

**ALICE Monthly Household Survival Budget, Ottawa County, MI: Housing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Single Adult</th>
<th>Married Couple</th>
<th>Adult, One Child</th>
<th>Adult, One Child Care</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Children</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Child Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$581</td>
<td>$591</td>
<td>$591</td>
<td>$591</td>
<td>$709</td>
<td>$709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$512</td>
<td>$647</td>
<td>$647</td>
<td>$647</td>
<td>$749</td>
<td>$749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change</td>
<td>-11.88%</td>
<td>9.48%</td>
<td>9.48%</td>
<td>9.48%</td>
<td>5.64%</td>
<td>5.64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Money issues are no longer stated as the number one reason why individuals may be living with family members or friends. The new number one reason stated is "I was/am a student." 12.2% calculates to 11,918 households or 26,032 adults.

*Think Tank Comment:* The data above show that fewer people are living with family or friends, perhaps due to the improved economy.

**ALICE Monthly Household Stability Budget, Ottawa County, MI: Housing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Single Adult</th>
<th>Married Couple</th>
<th>Adult, One Child</th>
<th>Adult, One Child Care</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Children</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Child Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$739</td>
<td>$886</td>
<td>$886</td>
<td>$886</td>
<td>$1,022</td>
<td>$1,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$809</td>
<td>$936</td>
<td>$936</td>
<td>$936</td>
<td>$1,042</td>
<td>$1,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change</td>
<td>9.47%</td>
<td>5.64%</td>
<td>5.64%</td>
<td>5.64%</td>
<td>1.96%</td>
<td>1.96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aging in Place**

Nearly 90% of adults age 65 or over want to remain in their home or local community as they age, preserving their independence and maintaining important social connections.

For some, that means remaining in their own house, making modifications where needed and finding creative ways to balance their monthly budget. Others may seek out an apartment or condominium designed for older adults. But housing that is affordable, accessible and conveniently located close to stores, healthcare offices and public transit is in short supply.

Most of the available developments in Ottawa County have waiting lists of 1-6 years, depending on the location and cost. Fixed incomes in retirement paired with higher medical costs can impact the quality of life for older adults if shelter overburden makes it difficult for them to also afford food, prescriptions and the supportive services they need to remain living independently.

Public/private partnerships to develop additional affordable housing options, combined with out-of-the-box initiatives such as house sharing, cooperative housing, and organized “villages” within existing neighborhoods present potential solutions to meet this growing need.

— Susan Howell-Stuk, formerly of Four Pointes
BASIC NEEDS

CHILD CARE NEEDS

ALICE Monthly Household Survival Budget, Ottawa County, MI: Child Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Single Adult</th>
<th>Married Couple</th>
<th>Adult, One Child</th>
<th>Adult, One Child Care</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Children</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Child Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$331</td>
<td>$616</td>
<td>$662</td>
<td>$1,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$272</td>
<td>$595</td>
<td>$545</td>
<td>$1,181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALICE Monthly Household Stability Budget, Ottawa County, MI: Child Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Single Adult</th>
<th>Married Couple</th>
<th>Adult, One Child</th>
<th>Adult, One Child Care</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Children</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Child Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$371</td>
<td>$914</td>
<td>$742</td>
<td>$1,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$367</td>
<td>$845</td>
<td>$733</td>
<td>$1,619</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The number of Ottawa County children ages 0-5 continues to increase, according to the 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year estimates, now at 17,782.
- The Kids Count Data Center reports that more than 13,000 of these children have “all parents in the labor force.”
- According to the Great Start to Quality Western Resource Center, also increasing is the number of available licensed spaces at 10,278, still far below the need. While evening, overnight and weekend needs are not included in this number.
- Of the 116 Regular Centers:
  - Only 60 centers are open year round
  - 54 centers are open school year only
  - Two centers are seasonal

Ottawa County Providers Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Care</th>
<th>Regular Facilities</th>
<th>Regular Capacity</th>
<th>Evening Facilities</th>
<th>Evening Capacity</th>
<th>Overnight Facilities</th>
<th>Overnight Capacity</th>
<th>Weekend Facilities</th>
<th>Weekend Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Homes</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>1194</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Homes</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>8760</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>10,278</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ottawa County Child Development and Care (CDC)

The Child Development and Care program provides funding for all or a portion of child day care expenses when the parent, legal guardian or other caretaker is unavailable to provide child care due to employment, attending high school, GED, or training classes; and/or a health/social condition for which treatment is being received. This program provide payments for children up to age 13. (Note: Children ages 13-18 may receive child care under certain circumstances.) MDHHS partners with the Michigan Department of Education to provide resources on providers.

### CDC Reimbursement Rates (Per Hour)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Star Rating</th>
<th>Child Care Centers</th>
<th></th>
<th>Family and Group Child Care Homes</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Birth to Age 2 1/2</td>
<td>Over Age 2 1/2</td>
<td>Birth to Age 2 1/2</td>
<td>Over Age 2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Rate (Blank &amp; 1-Star)</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$2.75</td>
<td>$3.15</td>
<td>$2.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Star Rate</td>
<td>$4.25</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$3.40</td>
<td>$2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Star Rate</td>
<td>$4.75</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>$3.90</td>
<td>$3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Star Rate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$3.75</td>
<td>$4.15</td>
<td>$3.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Star Rate</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
<td>$4.25</td>
<td>$4.65</td>
<td>$4.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CDC Reimbursement Rates - License Exempt (Unlicensed)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Birth to Age 2 1/2</th>
<th>Over Age 2 1/2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>License Exempt Base Rate (Level 1)</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License Exempt Base Rate (Level 2)</td>
<td>$2.95</td>
<td>$2.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CDC Assistance during 2017

- CDC payments to an average of 238 families (387 recipients) per month
- The average monthly child care payment per family was $626.72
- Total Child Day Care payments in Ottawa County were $1,796,155

Child care continues to be the #1 expense for families with children under the age of five years old.
FOOD INSECURITY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines food insecurity as a lack of consistent access to enough food for an active, healthy life.

ALICE Household Survival Budget, Ottawa County, MI: Food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Single Adult</th>
<th>Married Couple</th>
<th>Adult, One Child</th>
<th>Adult, One Child Care</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Children</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Child Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$182</td>
<td>$414</td>
<td>$344</td>
<td>$287</td>
<td>$691</td>
<td>$603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALICE Household Stability Budget, Ottawa County, MI: Food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Single Adult</th>
<th>Married Couple</th>
<th>Adult, One Child</th>
<th>Adult, One Child Care</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Children</th>
<th>Two Adults, Two Child Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$352</td>
<td>$759</td>
<td>$663</td>
<td>$497</td>
<td>$1,334</td>
<td>$1,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2017/2018 COMMUNITY SURVEY RESPONSES

» According to the 2018 United Way Household Survey approximately 13.8% answered that they worry about running out of money for food, weekly, at least once a month or occasionally. This percentage is a decrease from 2012. (21% in 2012)

» The Ottawa Food – 2018 Food Access Survey shows that 312 food resource users were asked, “How often do you run out of money for food?” 40% stated occasionally, while 19.7% stated every week.

» The Ottawa County 2017 Community Health Needs Assessment also reports that just under 8% of area adults report they sometimes or often don’t have enough food to eat and an equal proportion say they’ve had to cut the size of meals or skip meals due to lack of money.

» 1 in 8 Youth participants sometimes, most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home, as stated by the 2017 OCYAS, with 1 in 5 minority teens going hungry.

» Among women of child-bearing age, 15.7% sometimes/often don’t have enough food, vs. 5.6% among the rest of the sample, stated by the Ottawa County Maternal and Child Health Assessment, 2017.
**Basic Needs**

### Healthy Food Options

**Q: How often does your household have resources to eat balanced meals?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>A: Some days, but not every day</th>
<th>A: Almost every day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Q: Which of the following prevents you from eating fruits and vegetables on a regular basis?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>A: They are too expensive</th>
<th>A: They are not available at food pantries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>53.1%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adult: Fruit and Vegetable Consumption**

- According to the Ottawa County 2017 Community Health Needs Assessment, Key Finding #7 includes lack of adequate fruit and vegetable consumption as a remaining issue worth addressing. It also states more than eight in ten (82.4%) adults consume fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

- Digging a little deeper, in the Ottawa County 2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey it shows that there is a strong correlation between higher income and education levels and higher likelihood of consuming fruits and vegetables. See the charts below to view this correlation:

**Youth: Nutrition**

- Only 1 in 4 students eats 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables on an average day, according to the 2017 Ottawa County Youth Assessment Survey.
FOOD ASSISTANCE

The Food Assistance Program (FAP) is provided through the Ottawa County Department of Health and Human Services. The program provides financial assistance to increase the food purchasing power of eligible low-income households. Families obtain their benefits through the Bridge Card. FAP is a federal safety net program and benefits are 100% federally funded with administrative costs shared equally between the state and the federal government. Eligibility is based on the financial situation of all members in a household. Everyone who lives together and purchases and prepares food together is considered a member of the same household group. A review of expenses, assets, and income will determine what, if any, benefits are provided.

According to the Ottawa County Department of Health and Human Services - 2017 Annual Plan:

- The average number of cases for 2017 was 6,506; the average number of recipients was 12,953, and the average household size was two.
- In 2017, monthly FAP benefits averaged $108 per person in Ottawa County.
- Ottawa County residents received $16,875,701 in FAP benefits during 2017.

Ottawa Food – 2018 Food Access Survey (given to individuals accessing supportive services in Ottawa County)

Q: Which of the following programs do you use for food assistance? (Top four)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Food Pantries</th>
<th>Food Stamps/ Bridge Card/ SNAP Benefits</th>
<th>Mobile Food Pantry/Truck</th>
<th>WIC (Women, Infant and Children)</th>
<th>Food Commodity Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q: Does the amount of food that you get (purchased and through food assistance programs) usually last throughout the month?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q: If you answered “no” or “sometimes” to the question above, please indicate if there are specific times when the food does not last throughout the month?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>End of the Month</th>
<th>Middle of the Month</th>
<th>On School Breaks</th>
<th>During the Holidays</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Meals on Wheels

Some Ottawa County older adults may have difficulty with the cost or preparation of meals. Meals on Wheels provides nourishing meals to maintain health and well-being while also providing valuable social connection with a daily visitor. Home deliveries are available to homebound adults age 60+, for as long as they are needed – a week, a month, a year. The cost is donation based. Meal options include a hot noon meal Monday through Friday, a supper sack for weekday nights, and frozen meals for weekends, salads, and Ensure nutrition supplements for individuals with a doctor’s prescription. In 2017, 351 Ottawa County older adults received 35,499 meals delivered to their home. Another 1,051 individuals attended congregate meals sites where they shared 21,382 meals. Congregate meal sites offer opportunities to socialize, a sense of community and access to additional programming such as fitness classes, educational workshops, and leisure pursuits such as art, games and cards.

— Susan Howell-Stuk, formerly of Four Pointes

Family Independence Program

The goal of the Family Independence Program (FIP) is to help families reduce dependence on public assistance and increase self-sufficiency. FIP provides a monthly cash assistance grant to assist in covering personal needs costs. Families with children and pregnant women must meet income and asset requirements to qualify as well as other eligibility standards including (but not limited to): time on assistance, work participation requirements, school attendance and child support requirements.

Applicants for cash assistance are required to take part in a robust, results-oriented work participation program in conjunction with Michigan Works called PATH (Partnership, Accountability, Training & Hope). The program features a 21-day assessment period during which barriers to employment are identified and caseworkers work individually with clients to connect them with resources to address these barriers.

According to the Ottawa County Department of Health and Human Services - 2017 Annual Plan:

▷ In 2017, a one time clothing allowance was provided to children in care in August to assist with school clothing.

▷ The average number of cases for 2017 was 143; the average number of recipients was 299, the average household size was two.

▷ The average FIP payment per family in Ottawa County in 2017 was $337.86 per month.

▷ Ottawa County families received $578,884 in total FIP payments during 2017.
Free and Reduced Lunch

According to the United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, the table below shows the income eligibility guidelines for Free and Reduced Price Meals. These guidelines are updated annually for July 1 to June 30; below are the 2016/2017 year. The table shows the household size and annual income limited based on 130% and 185% of the federal poverty guidelines.

Eligibility Guidelines for Free & Reduced Price Meals: 2016/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Size</th>
<th>Federal Poverty Guidelines – Annual Income</th>
<th>Free Meals – 130% - Annual</th>
<th>Reduced Price Meals – 185% - Annual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$11,880</td>
<td>$15,444</td>
<td>$21,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$16,020</td>
<td>$20,826</td>
<td>$29,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$20,160</td>
<td>$26,208</td>
<td>$37,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$24,300</td>
<td>$31,590</td>
<td>$44,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$28,440</td>
<td>$36,972</td>
<td>$52,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$32,580</td>
<td>$42,354</td>
<td>$60,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$36,730</td>
<td>$47,749</td>
<td>$67,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>$40,890</td>
<td>$53,157</td>
<td>$75,647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For each additional family member, add $4,160 $5,408 $7,696

45,744 students in Ottawa County qualified for free & reduced lunch in 2017

18% to 74% range of students at Ottawa County schools who qualified for free & reduced lunch in 2017
### Free & Reduced Price Lunch Counts - 2015-2017 District-Level Data: K-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Name</th>
<th>2015 Number Eligible</th>
<th>2015 Percentage Eligible</th>
<th>2016 Number Eligible</th>
<th>2016 Percentage Eligible</th>
<th>2017 Number Eligible</th>
<th>2017 Percentage Eligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allendale Public Schools</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black River Public School</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coopersville Area Public School District</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>1061</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle Crest Charter Academy</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Haven Area Public Schools</td>
<td>2140</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>2140</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland City School District</td>
<td>2537</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>2277</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>2320</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudsonville Public School District</td>
<td>1267</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1255</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>1362</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICademy Global</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovacemy</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenison Public Schools</td>
<td>1386</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>1293</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>1517</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa Area ISD</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Lake Public Schools</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanderbilt Charter Academy</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walden Green Montessori</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West MI Academy of Arts and Academics</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Ottawa Public School District</td>
<td>3801</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>3189</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>3839</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeeland Public Schools</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>1286</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>1489</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 26 (13)*
**BASIC NEEDS**

### ACCESS AND REFERRAL

**CALL 2-1-1 Top 5 Categories for All Service Requests**

- Information Services
- Housing
- Utility Assistance
- Food/Meals
- Income Support/Assistance
- Health Care

Although calls for utility and food have reduced significantly since the recession, housing calls remain consistent.

**CALL 2-1-1 Top 5 Categories for Unmet Requests**

- Utility Assistance
- Housing
- Transportation
- Clothing/Personal/Household Needs
- Individual, Family & Community Support

**CALL 2-1-1 Statistical Report: Total Number of Calls by Section, 2014-2017**

#### Figure 29 (*14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Northwest</th>
<th>Northeast</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Southwest</th>
<th>Southeast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CALL 2-1-1 Top 5 Category Searches via ReferWEB (online database)**

**2014**
- 1. Food and Meals = 1,257
- 2. Housing = 990
- 3. Personal and Household items = 699
- 4. Financial and Public Assistance = 410
- 5. Utilities = 372

**2015**
- 1. Food and Meals = 957
- 2. Housing = 815
- 3. Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services = 357
- 4. Community Services = 320
- 5. Utility Assistance = 236

**2016**
- 1. Housing = 396
- 2. Food and Meals = 276
- 3. Employment = 247
- 4. Community Services = 192
- 5. Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services = 165

**2017**
- 1. Employment = 358
- 2. Housing and Utilities = 160
- 3. Food = 138
- 4. Bill Payment Assistance = 77
- 5. Health Care = 33

**2018 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONS**

If you needed some extra help meeting your basic needs, would you know where to get help?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where or to whom would you turn for help?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Family Members (spouse, children, parents, other relatives)</th>
<th>Church, Synagogue or other religious congregation</th>
<th>Friends &amp; Neighbors</th>
<th>Other nonprofit or human services agency</th>
<th>A phone hotline, such as the 2-1-1 Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERSONAL SAFETY

Adults: Domestic Violence

Violence in our community is interconnected and necessitates a collective effort among all the players within the system. The Lakeshore Alliance Against Domestic and Sexual Violence is a community task force with representatives from the courts, prosecution, law enforcement, schools, health department, child welfare, batterer intervention programs and domestic and sexual assault service providers. We work collectively to effectively respond to and prevent domestic and sexual violence in our community.

— Beth Larsen, Executive Director, Center for Women in Transition

Ottawa County Domestic Violence Victim Information from MI Incident Crime Reporting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Domestic Violence Victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2,644</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Center for Women in Transition – 2017 Statistics

- Responded to 2,199 calls on their 24 hour help-line.
- 75 adults and 90 children who were fleeing domestic violence found safety in their emergency shelter.

The agency provided:
- 65 sexual assault forensic nurse exams to survivors of a recent sexual assault.
- 565 adults with supportive advocacy and trauma therapy.
- 39 children, who were exposed to domestic violence, with trauma therapy.

2017 OTTAWA COUNTY YOUTH ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Dating Violence

- 2,200 students stated that they have dated or gone out with someone in the past 12 months. Of those students:
  - 326 were called degrading names.
  - 279 said that those they dated or went out with, tried to control when they saw their friends.
  - 228 were isolated from family or friends.

  Consistently, girls trend higher than boys in all of the above statements.

Sexting

- 862 students stated that they have engaged in a “sexting” activity in the past 12 months.

  Of those students:
  - 680 said that they sent a sexually suggestive message by text, email, instant message, social network, etc. during the past 12 mos.
  - A decrease from 2013 (770) and a slight increase from 2015 (672).
  - 430 said that they sent or posted a naked or semi-naked photo or video of themselves by text, email, social profile, website, blog, etc. during the past 12 months.
  - An increase from 2013 (366) and 2015 (352).

Bullying

- 985 students stated “I have been bullied or harassed in the past 12 months.”
- Among those who reported this, 518 said it happened electronically through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, texting, Facebook, Twitter, etc.

Driving

- 634 youth reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol during the past 30 days.
- Of those who drive:
  - 715 teens stated that they used internet or apps while driving in the past 30 days.
  - 714 teens stated that they texted or e-mailed while driving in the past 30 days.
Child abuse is a pervasive and deadly problem. Its impact extends beyond individual victims and the damage is greater than physical injuries.

“The numbers tell the bittersweet story of child abuse in America: Although the numbers represent a steady decline of abused and neglected children over the last three years, even one abused child is one too many. The decline is good news and the 854 child advocacy centers (“CACs”) across the nation are an important part of this success. CACs intervened in some 334,626 child abuse cases last year, and provide over 1,905,892 individuals with child abuse prevention training and 207,516 kids received evidence-based mental health treatment. That’s about the same number of pre-K students in California, Michigan, Virginia and New York combined. Clearly, the dual approach of intervention and prevention is working.

Nonetheless, crimes involving children as victims and/or witnesses are among the most commonly under-reported. And so, we must continue to focus on education as the key to reaching a far greater number of victims and potential victims. Every adult needs to know the signs of abuse, how to report child abuse, and how to prevent maltreatment. National Children’s Alliance stands for the proposition that communities working together on behalf of child victims of abuse can make all the difference in terms of response and intervention and in the lives of child victims themselves.”

Teresa Huizar, Executive Director, National Children’s Alliance

2017 Statistics from the Children’s Advocacy Center of Ottawa County

- Performed 425 Forensic Interviews of children in Ottawa County who had made allegations of abuse
- 85 Medical Exams conducted
- 1,437 crisis counseling sessions to families
- 1,837 follow-up support calls
- Assisted 209 victims of child abuse and their families to navigate the legal system through court preparation and advocacy
- 9,512 individuals attended various child sexual abuse prevention programs in Ottawa County. This includes 497 adults who attended Darkness to Light* trainings and 1,470 teachers who attended prevention programs.
- In addition the CAC educated 4,012 individuals through community awareness trainings.
- In terms of outreach in school settings, 3,528 3rd grade children and 4,017 preschool to 2nd grade children were provided with age appropriate body safety and prevention information.

*Darkness to Light is a program to raise awareness of the prevalence and consequences of child sexual abuse by educating adults about the steps they can take to prevent, recognize and react responsibly to the reality of child sexual abuse.
OLDER ADULT CONCERNS

**Adult Independent Living Services** provides case management, home-help services, and supported services to enable individuals to remain in their own homes as an alternative to nursing home or institutional settings.

**Adult Protective Services Specialists** investigate allegations of abuse, neglect or exploitation and provide protection to vulnerable adults (persons 18 years or older). Investigators coordinate with mental health, public health, law enforcement, to probate courts, the aging network, community groups and the general public to take the necessary steps to correct their abuse/neglect situation.

A 2018 Transportation Study from Age-Friendly Holland/Zeeland

This study consisted of nine focus groups and a community-wide survey of adults 65 and older. Some of the survey results are as follows:

**Q: Do you have difficulties with transportation when you need it?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Some/Very/Extremely</th>
<th>Not at all/Not Very</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> 11% represents approximately 1,400 individuals

**Q: How do you overcome transportation barriers?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Get a ride from family/friend</th>
<th>MAX Transit</th>
<th>Borrow family/friend car</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Q: Has a friend or family member ever taken off work to provide you with transportation?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> This could lead to productivity loss
**BASIC NEEDS**

A 2018 Transportation Study from Age-Friendly Holland/Zeeland Continued...

Some common challenges shared through focus groups:

- Giving up driving at an older age
- Has always driven and can’t imagine not having that independence
- Family caring for older parents
- Feeling guilty when telling parents they can’t drive them
- Isolation among older adults
- Would like to visit family, friends and go out to dinner more often, but with limited income and limited transportation options, they mostly stay at home

**DISASTER RESPONSE**

**2018 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONS**

Do you have a family plan to deal with the following?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>A House Fire</th>
<th>A Community Tornado</th>
<th>A Community Flood</th>
<th>A Larger Event (e.g. disaster, terror event, nuclear plant event, epidemic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>68.9%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
<td>61.3%</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you have homeowner's or renter's insurance that would cover any losses from events such as fires or other disasters?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
<td>88.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEED HELP? CALL 2-1-1

Or, search online at www.call-211.org

Get help with the following at CALL 2-1-1:

- Food, Housing & Clothing
- Utility Assistance
- Support Groups
- Healthcare Services
- Teen Pregnancy
- Senior Issues
- Mental Health Services
- Transportation
- Prescription Assistance
- Seasonal Programs
- Support Groups
- And more...
Thank you for your support. Additional funding for the Community Assessment was provided by:

- Spectrum Health
- Grand Haven Area Community Foundation
- Allendale Community Foundation
- Coopersville Area Community Foundation
- United Way of Greater Ottawa County
- Gentex Corporation

Thank you for your generosity.