

COMMUNITY ACTION PARTNERSHIP

NEEDS ASSESSMENT RESULTS

REGION I

WILLISTON

Prepared By

Danielson and Associates

407 Main Avenue

Fargo, North Dakota

July 2006

INTRODUCTION

As part of a continuation study of low-income needs, the North Dakota Community Action Agency recently conducted a statewide low-income needs assessment. The North Dakota Community Action Association represents seven Community Action Agencies in the state. This report presents findings from the Region I Dakota Prairie Community Action Agency in Williston, North Dakota. The data for this study were gathered through an eight page self-administered questionnaire. Individuals accessing services from Community Action and a variety of other partnering human service organizations completed the questionnaire during the Spring and early Summer of 2006. Data reports were developed for each of the eight Community Action service regions. In addition, a system wide report provides aggregate data for the entire state.

The survey instrument contained 32 questions although many questions had multiple response items. In total, there were 114 items that could generate separate responses from each participant in the study. Data from 204 clients are presented in this report.

FINDINGS

The first question on the survey stated, “The list provided below includes needs that are basic to the well-being of people and families. Please circle a number for each area in terms of needs for you or a member of your household. Circle 1 if the area is a need (IS), 2 if it is not (NOT), or 3 if the category does not apply to you (NA).” Fifteen needs were presented to the respondents. Table 1 presents the responses from this question in rank order by highest percentage.

TABLE 1
RANKING OF NEEDS THAT ARE BASIC TO WELL-BEING

	<i>Is A Need</i>	<i>Not A Need</i>	<i>Does Not Apply</i>
Food	43.6% (89)	45.6% (93)	10.8% (22)
General Health Care	34.3% (70)	49.5% (101)	16.2% (33)
Dental Health Care	33.3% (68)	51.5% (105)	15.2% (31)
Utilities	29.9% (61)	55.4% (113)	14.7% (30)
Referrals/Info About Available Assistance	27.9% (57)	52.9% (108)	19.1% (39)
Income Tax Preparation	27.0% (55)	52.5% (107)	20.6% (42)
Housing/Shelter	26.5% (54)	59.8% (122)	13.7% (28)
Clothing	25.0% (51)	60.3% (123)	14.7% (30)
Employment	24.0% (49)	56.4% (115)	19.6% (40)
Transportation	24.0% (49)	58.3% (119)	17.2% (35)
Education	20.6% (42)	60.3% (123)	19.1% (39)
Family Or Individual Counseling	17.6% (36)	57.4% (117)	25.0% (51)
Budgeting Skills Training	17.2% (35)	59.3% (121)	23.5% (48)
Immediate/Crisis Assistance	15.7% (32)	58.8% (120)	25.5% (52)
Child Care Services	15.2% (31)	54.9% (112)	29.9% (61)
Legal Services	14.7% (30)	61.8% (126)	23.5% (48)
Access to Alcohol Or Drug Counseling	9.3% (19)	59.3% (121)	31.4% (64)

The most frequently mentioned needs include food (43.6%), general health care (34.3%), dental health care (33.3%), utilities (29.9%), referrals/information about available assistance (27.9%), income tax preparation (27.0%), housing/shelter (26.5%), clothing (25.0%), employment (24.0%), and transportation (24.0%). Other frequently mentioned needs include education (20.6%), family or individual counseling (17.6%), budgeting skills training (17.2%), immediate/crisis assistance (15.7%), child care services (15.2%), legal services (14.7%), and access to alcohol or drug counseling (9.3%).

The respondents were then presented with a matrix question that stated, "Please indicate which, if
Williston Needs Assessment Results: 2006

any of the following sources you are currently using in order to meet each of the needs listed below. Circle as many sources as you are using for each need (You can circle more than one response for a need). Circle a 1 for yourself, 2 for family/friends, 3 for Agency Assistance, 4 if you are receiving help from no source, and 5 if that area is not a need.” Table 2 presents data from this question.

TABLE 2
SOURCES UTILIZED TO MEET NEEDS

	<i>Yourself</i>	<i>Family/ Friends</i>	<i>Agency Assistance</i>	<i>No Source</i>	<i>Do Not Need</i>
Food	56.9% (116)	22.1% (45)	36.3% (74)	6.4% (13)	15.7% (32)
Clothing	50.5% (103)	14.2% (29)	3.4% (7)	13.7% (28)	30.9% (63)
Housing/Shelter	45.1% (92)	14.7% (30)	13.7% (28)	6.9% (14)	32.8% (67)
Transportation	50.0% (102)	13.2% (27)	4.4% (9)	5.6% (1)	32.8% (67)
Child Care Services	14.7% (30)	11.3% (23)	7.8% (16)	8.3% (17)	65.7% (134)
Immediate Crisis Assistance	10.3% (21)	6.4% (13)	8.3% (17)	10.3% (21)	71.1% (145)

**Percentages total to more than 100% because respondents could make more than one response.*

Table 2 shows that clients were most likely to rely on themselves for food (56.9%), clothing (50.5%) transportation (50.0%) and housing/shelter (45.1%). They were most likely to utilize family and friends for food (22.1%), housing/shelter (14.7%) and clothing (14.2%). Agency Assistance was most likely for food (36.3%) and to a lesser extent housing/shelter (13.7%). Clients were most likely to have no source for clothing (13.7%) and immediate crisis assistance (10.3%). The services most likely to be unneeded include immediate crisis assistance (71.1%) and child care services (65.7%).

The next question stated, “Which of the following activities have you participated in during the past two years?” Table 3 presents responses from this question in rank order by highest percentage of those indicating participation in the activity.

TABLE 3
ACTIVITIES YOU HAVE PARTICIPATED IN DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS

Church Related Groups	29.9% (61)
Community Groups	18.6% (38)
Health/Nutrition Classes	16.7% (34)
College Or Trade/Technical School	13.7% (28)
Adult Education	11.8% (24)
Job Skills Training	11.3% (23)
Head Start Or Early Head Start	11.3% (23)
Parenting Classes	10.3% (21)
Legal Assistance Services	9.8% (20)
TANF/TEEM	8.8% (18)
Community Action Self-Reliance Program	6.9% (14)
Career Counseling	3.9% (8)

The most frequently mentioned activities include church related groups (29.9%), community groups (18.6%), health/nutrition classes (16.7%), college or trade/technical school (13.7%), adult education (11.8%), job skills training (11.3%), Head Start or Early Head Start (11.3%), and parenting classes (10.3%). Other activities include legal assistance services (9.8%), TANF/TEEM (8.8%), Community Action Self-Reliance Program (6.9%) and career counseling (3.9%).

Table 4 presents data from the question, “Please tell us how much of a problem the following barriers are to you and your family in seeking or gaining assistance with your basic needs. Circle a 1 if it is not a problem at all (NP), 2 if it is somewhat of a problem (SP), or 3 if it is a big problem (BP).” Barrier categories are presented in rank order based on the highest percentage indicating that a category was a big problem.

TABLE 4
RANKING OF BARRIERS TO SEEKING OR GAINING ASSISTANCE
WITH YOUR BASIC NEEDS

	<i>Not A Problem</i>	<i>Somewhat of A Problem</i>	<i>A Big Problem</i>
Can't Afford Fees Or Costs (Co-insurance, etc)	59.3% (121)	23.0% (47)	17.6% (36)
Not Eligible/Don't Qualify For Assistance	59.3% (121)	28.9% (59)	11.3% (23)
Don't Know The Guidelines/Rules Of Eligibility	76.5% (156)	13.7% (28)	9.8% (20)
Inadequate Transportation/Distance	77.9% (159)	12.3% (25)	9.8% (20)
Pride (Don't want to ask for help)	70.1% (143)	20.6% (42)	9.3% (19)
Programs Not Available In The Area	76.5% (156)	14.7% (30)	8.8% (18)
Poor Health/Disabilities Make It Difficult To Get There	80.4% (164)	10.8% (22)	8.8% (18)
Too Much Trouble/Red Tape	77.9% (159)	13.7% (28)	8.3% (17)
Had A Prior Bad Experience	83.8% (171)	7.8% (16)	8.3% (17)
Drug or Alcohol Usage	88.7% (181)	3.4% (7)	7.4% (15)
Don't Know Where To Go For Help	73.0% (149)	20.1% (41)	6.9% (14)
Lack Of Child Care	85.3% (174)	8.3% (17)	6.4% (13)
Services Available During Limited Hours	77.5% (158)	16.7% (34)	5.9% (12)
Can't Read	90.7% (185)	3.9% (08)	5.4% (11)
Concern About Confidentiality	82.8% (169)	13.2% (27)	3.9% (8)

Difficulty affording fees or costs was the most frequently mentioned “big problem” (17.6%) followed by lack of eligibility/don't qualify for assistance (11.3%), don't know the guidelines/rules of eligibility (9.8%), inadequate transportation/distance (9.8%), pride (9.3%), programs not available in the area (8.8%), and poor health/disabilities (8.8%). Results for other issues rated as “big problems” include too much trouble/red tape (8.3%), had a prior bad experience (8.3%), drug or alcohol usage (7.4%), don't know where to go for help (6.9%), lack of child care (6.4%), services available during limited hours (5.9%), can't read (5.4%), and concern about confidentiality (3.9%).

Table 5 presents data from the question, “Do you need child care services?”

TABLE 5
DO YOU NEED CHILD CARE SERVICES?

Yes	10.3% (21)
No	89.7% (183)

The results show that only 10.3% of the respondents need child care services.

Those twenty-one respondents who needed child care services were directed to a question that stated, “Which of the following have you found to be barriers to obtaining child care services?” Table 6 presents data from this question. In Table 6 the data are again presented in rank order in terms of the barriers receiving the largest percentages.

TABLE 6
BARRIERS TO OBTAINING CHILD CARE SERVICES

Cost	81.0% (17)
Not Enough Providers	47.6% (10)
Times Service Is Available	47.6% (10)
Issues Regarding Reimbursement To Provider	38.1% (8)
Quality Of Providers	33.3% (7)
Location	23.8% (5)
Special Needs Child	14.3% (3)

**Percentages total to more than 100% because respondents could make more than one response.*

Table 6 indicates that cost (81.0%) is the barrier that received the highest percentage of responses followed by not enough providers (47.6%), times service is available (47.6%), issues regarding reimbursement to provider (38.1%), quality of providers (33.3%), location (23.8%) and special needs child (14.3%).

The respondents were then presented with a series of questions about employment. The first of these questions stated, “Please indicate which of the following you feel are barriers to finding employment?” Table 7 presents data from this question in rank order based on highest percentages.

TABLE 7
BARRIERS TO FINDING EMPLOYMENT

Low Wages	36.3% (74)
Jobs Not Available	26.0% (53)
Lack Of Training Or Experience	24.0% (49)
Work Hours	23.5% (48)
Transportation	18.1% (37)
Physical Disability/Chronic Health Problems	18.1% (37)
Child Care	15.2% (31)
Mental Health	14.7% (30)
Family Conflicts	10.3% (21)
Alcohol And/Or Drug Usage	6.9% (14)
Other	3.6% (7)

**Percentages total to more than 100% because respondents could make more than one response.*

Table 7 shows that the most frequently mentioned barrier to finding employment is low wages (36.3%) followed by jobs not available (26.0%). A total of 24.0% indicated that lack of training or experience was a barrier and 23.5% cited work hours. Other frequently mentioned barriers include transportation (18.1%), physical disability/chronic health problems (18.1%), child care (15.2%), mental health (14.7%), family conflicts (10.3%), alcohol and/or drug use (6.9%), and other (3.6%).

A follow-up question stated, “Please indicate which of the following you feel are barriers to maintaining employment?” Table 8 presents data from this question in rank order.

TABLE 8
BARRIERS TO MAINTAINING EMPLOYMENT

Low Wages/Benefits	31.9% (65)
Work Hours	22.1% (45)
Transportation	19.6% (40)
Stress Management/Balancing Family & Work	19.1% (39)
Physical Disability/Chronic Health Problems	19.1% (39)
Child Care	17.6% (36)
Employment Income Would Impact Eligibility	17.6% (36)
Lack Of Permanent Affordable Housing	16.2% (33)
Lack Of Opportunity For Advancement	14.2% (29)
Family Conflicts	12.3% (25)
Mental Health	12.3% (25)
Getting Along With Co-Workers	8.8% (18)
Alcohol And/Or Drug Usage	7.8% (16)
Getting Along With Supervisor	6.4% (13)
Other	3.1% (6)

**Percentages total to more than 100% because respondents could make more than one response.*

The most frequently mentioned barriers to maintaining employment include low wages/benefits (31.9%), work hours (22.1%), transportation (19.6%), stress management/balancing family and work (19.1%), physical disability/chronic health problems (19.1%), child care (17.6%), employment income would impact eligibility (17.6%), and lack of permanent affordable housing (16.2%). Other barriers include lack of opportunity for advancement (14.2%), family conflicts (12.3%), mental health (12.3%), getting along with co-workers (8.8%), alcohol and/or drug usage (7.8%), getting along with supervisor (6.4%), and other (3.1%).

The respondents were then asked a series of demographic questions. The first demographic asked for their age. Table 9 presents data from this question.

TABLE 9
AGE OF RESPONDENTS

Under 20	8.4% (16)
20-29	30.5% (58)
30-39	16.4% (31)
40-49	12.1% (23)
50-59	6.3% (12)
60 And Over	26.3% (50)

Table 9 indicates that 8.4% of the clients are under 20 and 30.5% are 20-29. An additional 16.4% are 30-39, 12.1% are 40-49, 6.3% are 50-59, and 26.3% are 60 and over.

Table 10 presents data on gender of the respondents.

TABLE 10
GENDER OF RESPONDENTS

Male	22.7% (45)
Female	77.3% (153)

The results in Table 10 indicate that 22.7% of the respondents in the Williston needs assessment are male and 77.3% are female.

Table 11 presents data on marital status.

TABLE 11
MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

Single	44.9% (89)
Married	25.8% (51)
Divorced	16.7% (33)
Widowed	9.6% (19)
Separated	3.0% (6)

The largest percentage of respondents are in the single category (44.9%) followed by married (25.8%) and divorced (16.7%). A total of 9.6% are widowed and 3.0% are separated.

Next, the clients were asked, “Are you a single parent?” Table 12 presents data from this question.

TABLE 12
ARE YOU A SINGLE PARENT?

Yes	29.4% (57)
No	70.6% (137)

Table 12 shows that 29.4% of those in the Williston Needs Assessment study are single parents.

Table 13 presents responses from the question, “Which of the following best describes the place where you live?”

TABLE 13
TYPE OF RESIDENCE?

In A Rental Unit	47.5% (94)
In A Home You Own (or make mortgage payments)	36.9% (73)
With Family Or Friends	15.2% (30)
Other	0.5% (1)

The data in Table 13 show that 47.5% of the respondents live in rental units and 36.9% live in their own home. An additional 15.2% live with family or friends and 0.5% have other arrangements.

A follow-up question asked, “How many people, including yourself, live in your residence?” Table 14 presents data from this question.

TABLE 14
NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN RESIDENCE?

One	26.5% (52)
Two	25.5% (50)
Three	18.9% (37)
Four	13.8% (27)
Five	7.1% (14)
Six Or More	8.2% (16)

A total of 26.5% have only one person in the residence and 25.5% have two. The results show that 18.9% had three people in their residence and 13.8% had four. Finally, 7.1% had five

people and 8.2% had six or more people living in the residence.

The clients were then asked, “Which of the following best describes where you live?”

Table 15 presents data from this question.

TABLE 15
LOCATION OF RESIDENCE?

In A City Or Town	85.4% (169)
In The Country, But Not On A Farm	12.6% (25)
On A Farm	2.0% (4)

The Williston sample has 85.4% of the respondents living in a city or town and 12.6% live in the country but not on a farm. An additional 2.0% live on a farm.

Table 16 presents data on the educational level of the clients.

TABLE 16
LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Some Grade School	0.5% (1)
Completed Grade School	5.6% (11)
Some High School	14.9% (29)
Completed High School	32.8% (64)
Some Technical School	3.6% (7)
Completed Technical School	1.5% (3)
Some College	31.8% (62)
Completed College	9.2% (18)

Those with a college degree or higher comprise 9.2% of those in the Williston study and 31.8% have some college. An additional 1.5% have completed technical school and 3.6% have some technical school training. A total of 32.8% are high school graduates and 14.9% have some high school. The results show that 5.6% have completed grade school and 0.5% have only some grade school education.

The clients were then asked, “Please indicate how many household members, 18 years of age and older, are in each of the following work categories.” Table 17 presents data from this question.

TABLE 17
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 18 AND OVER
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	Steady full-time work	Steady part-time work	Seasonal work	Temporary or short-term work	Did not have work	Currently not working or unemployed
One	33.3% (68)	22.1% (45)	4.9% (10)	6.7% (14)	5.4% (11)	23.0% (47)
Two	9.3% (19)	0.9% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (1)	2.0% (4)
Three Or More	1.5% (3)	0.5% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (1)
Column Total	44.1% (90)	23.5% (48)	4.9% (10)	6.7% (14)	5.9% (12)	25.5% (52)

**Percentages total to more than 100% because respondents could make more than one response.*

Williston has 204 respondents in the needs assessment survey. Assuming that each respondent represents one household, the number in each cell is divided by 204 to determine the percentage of household members in each work category for the sample. The results show that 33.3% of the households have one person with steady full-time work, 9.3% have two persons over 18 with steady full time work, and 1.5% have three or more persons in that category. In total 44.1% of the households have one or more members with steady full-time work, 23.5% have one or more with steady part-time work, 4.9% have one or more with seasonal work, 6.7% have one or more with temporary or short-term work, 5.9% did not have work, and 25.5% currently are not working or are unemployed.

The clients were also asked, “Do you have to work more than one job to meet basic needs to support yourself and/or a family?” Table 18 presents data from this question.

TABLE 18
NEED MORE THAN ONE JOB TO MEET BASIC NEEDS?

Yes	22.9% (43)
No	77.1% (145)

Slightly more than one-fifth (22.9%) of the respondents in the Dickinson study need more than one job to meet their basic needs.

Table 19 presents data from the question, “How many members of your household are NOT currently covered by some type of health insurance including Medicaid, Medicare, or other governmental programs?”

TABLE 19
NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD NOT COVERED BY SOME TYPE OF HEALTH INSURANCE?

None	60.5% (118)
One	22.1% (43)
Two	12.8% (25)
Three	1.5% (3)
Four	0.5% (1)
Five	2.6% (5)
Six Or More	0.0% (0)

The results show that 60.5% of the households have all members covered by some type of health insurance. A total of 22.1% of the households had one person not covered, 12.8% had two not covered, 1.5% had three, 0.5% had four, 2.6% had five uncovered, and none had six or more uncovered.

A related question asked, “How many of those not currently covered by some type of health insurance are children under the age of 18?” Table 20 presents data from this question.

TABLE 20
NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD NOT COVERED
BY SOME TYPE OF HEALTH INSURANCE UNDER THE AGE OF 18?

None	85.4% (164)
One	9.4% (18)
Two	3.6% (7)
Three	1.6% (3)
Four	0.0% (0)
Five	0.0% (0)
Six Or More	0.0% (0)

The data in Table 20 indicate that 85.4% of the households have all individuals under the age of 18 covered by health insurance. A total of 9.4% have one who is not covered, 3.6% have two not covered, 1.6% of the clients have three, and none have more than three.

The respondents were then asked, “How many times in the past year have you needed dental care but were unable to see a dentist?” Table 21 presents data from this question.

TABLE 21
NUMBER OF TIMES UNABLE TO SEE DENTIST IN LAST YEAR?

None	66.0% (105)
One	12.6% (20)
Two	13.8% (22)
Three	3.8% (6)
Four	1.9% (3)
Five	0.0% (0)
Six Or More	1.9% (3)

The results show that 66.0% did not have a problem in seeing a dentist in the last year but 12.6% were unable to see a dentist once, and 13.8% were unable to see one twice. An additional 3.8% have need for contact on three occasions, 1.9% for four, none for five and 1.9% for six or more.

Those fifty-four who were unable to see a dentist were asked, “If you were not able to see a dentist, please tell us why.” Table 22 presents data from this question.

TABLE 22
WHY WERE YOU UNABLE TO SEE A DENTIST?

Not Enough Money	90.7% (49)
No Insurance	88.8% (48)
Transportation	14.8% (8)
Fear Of Dental Procedures	14.8% (8)
Other	11.1% (6)
Dentist Would Not Accept Medical Assist/Medicaid	3.7% (2)
Child Care	1.9% (1)

**Percentages may total to more than 100% because respondents could select more than one response.*

Table 22 shows that 90.7% did not have enough money and 88.9% indicated that they did not have insurance. An additional 14.8% said that they had transportation problems and the same percentage had a fear of dental procedures. An additional 11.1% indicated other problems and another 3.7% indicated that the dentist would not accept Medical Assistance/Medicaid. Finally, 1.9% had child care problems.

The next question asked, “Do you have enough money to meet you/your family’s basic needs (food, shelter, clothing, etc.)?” Table 23 presents data from this question.

TABLE 23
HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO MEET BASIC NEEDS?

Yes	56.9% (112)
No	43.1% (85)

The data in Table 23 show that 56.9% have enough money to meet basic needs and 43.1% do not.

Those eighty-five who gave a response of “no” to the previous question were asked, “If you responded NO to Question #23, what do you need to help you become more self-sufficient or independent?” Respondents could circle as many responses as apply. Table 24 presents data from this question.

TABLE 24
WHAT DO YOU NEED TO BECOME MORE SELF-SUFFICIENT?

Higher Income	44.7% (38)
Education/Training	32.9% (28)
Employment	29.4% (25)
Clothing For Work/Interviews	28.2% (24)
Reliable Transportation	21.2% (18)
Affordable Housing	18.8% (16)
Self-Confidence	17.6% (15)
Medical Care	14.1% (12)
Personal Care Needs	12.9% (11)
Help With Setting And Reaching Goals	12.9% (11)
Budgeting Skills	11.2% (10)
Help With Writing A Resume	11.2% (10)
Child Care	9.4% (8)
Interviewing Skills	4.7% (4)
Other	4.7% (4)

The top three needs include higher income (44.7%), education/training (32.9%), and employment (29.4%), followed by reliable clothing for work/interviews (28.2%), reliable transportation (21.2%), and affordable housing (18.8%). Additional needs include self-confidence (17.6%), medical care (14.1%), personal care needs (12.9%), help with setting and reaching goals (12.9%), budgeting skills (11.2%), help with writing a resume (11.2%), and child care (9.4%). Lower rated needs include interviewing skills (4.7%) and other (4.7%).

Table 21 presents data from the question, “What is your total yearly household income, from all sources, before taxes?”

TABLE 25
TOTAL YEARLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME?

Less Than \$5,000	20.3% (39)
\$5,000 To \$9,999	25.5% (49)
\$10,000 To \$14,999	22.4% (43)
\$15,000 To \$19,999	14.1% (27)
\$20,000 To \$24,999	7.3% (14)
\$25,000 To \$34,999	4.7% (9)
\$35,000 To \$49,999	2.1% (4)
\$50,000 Or Above	3.6% (7)

Table 21 shows that 20.3% of the clients have incomes of less than \$5,000 and 25.5% have incomes between \$5,000 and \$9,999. A total of 22.4% have incomes of \$10,000 to \$14,999 and 14.1% have \$15,000 to \$19,999. The remaining categories show 7.3% with \$20,000 to \$24,999, 4.7% with \$25,000 to \$34,999, 2.1% with \$35,000 to \$49,999 and 3.6% with \$50,000 or more.

The respondents were then asked, “Do you own a car?” Table 26 presents data from this question.

TABLE 26
DO YOU OWN A CAR?

Yes	79.3% (157)
No	20.7% (41)

The data in Table 26 indicate that 79.3% of the respondents own a car and 20.7% do not.

Table 27 presents data from the question, “Do you have Internet access?”

TABLE 27
DO YOU HAVE INTERNET ACCESS?

Yes	44.4% (88)
No	55.6% (110)

Less than one-half of the respondents (44.4%) have Internet access.

Those eighty-eight who have Internet access were asked where they had their connection. Table 28 presents data from that question. Respondents could select more than one response.

TABLE 28
WHERE DO YOU HAVE INTERNET ACCESS?

Home	71.6% (63)
Friend Or Family	25.0% (22)
Library	13.6% (12)
Work	12.5% (11)
School Or College	12.5% (11)

**Percentages total to more than 100% because of multiple responses*

The largest percentage of respondents that have Internet access have it at home (71.6%) followed by friend or family (25.0%), library (13.6%), work (12.5%), and school or college (12.5%).

The respondents were then asked, “Do you have a phone?” Table 29 presents data from this question.

TABLE 29
DO YOU HAVE A PHONE?

Yes	91.9% (182)
No	8.1% (16)

The survey results in Table 29 indicate that 91.9% of the respondents have a phone.

Table 30 presents data from the question, “Do you have a computer?”

TABLE 30
DO YOU OWN A COMPUTER?

Yes	46.0% (91)
No	54.0% (107)

Table 30 shows that less than one-half of the respondents (46.0%) own a computer.

Next, the respondents were asked, “Did you vote in the last presidential election?” Table 31 presents data from this question.

TABLE 31
DID YOU VOTE IN THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION?

Yes	42.2% (84)
No	57.6% (114)

The data in Table 31 show that less than one-half (42.2%) of those in the study voted in the last presidential election.

Those 114 who indicated “no” to the previous question were asked, “If you responded NO to Question 31, please indicate why.” Respondents could circle as many responses as appropriate. Table 32 presents data from this question.

TABLE 32
WHY DID YOU NOT VOTE?

No Knowledge Of Issues/Candidates	34.2% (39)
Don't Feel Like It Matters	21.9% (25)
Lack of Voter Education/Don't Know How	19.3% (22)
Other	19.3% (22)
Time/Job Constraints	12.3% (14)
Transportation	5.3% (6)
Child Care	0.9% (1)

The most frequently circled response was no knowledge of issues/candidates (34.2%), don't feel

like it matters (21.9%), lack of voter education/don't know how (19.3%), other (19.3%), time/job constraints (12.3%), transportation (5.3%) and child care (0.9%). The category of other had the following write-in responses: Not old enough (13), felony (3), very sick (2), residency issue (2), did not feel any candidate deserved it (1), and chose not to vote (1).

<p><i>NOTES</i></p>

Acknowledgements

The North Dakota Community Action Association extends a *sincere thank you* to the following individuals and entities for aiding with this research project:

Region I: Deeann Long, Community Action Partnership, Williston

Region II: Wanda Schestler, Community Action Opportunities, Inc., Minot

Region III: Janet Hannesson, Dakota Prairie Community Action Agency, Devils Lake

Region IV: Karen Schelinder, Red River Valley Community Action, Grand Forks

Region V: Gail Bollinger, Southeastern ND Community Action Agency, Fargo

Region VI: Darcy Herman, Community Action Program, Jamestown

Region VII: Brenda Christensen, Community Action Program, Bismarck

Region VIII: Karen Hilfer, Community Action Partnership, Dickinson

Carol Griffin-Eckart, North Dakota Department of Commerce, Division of Community Services

And also, thank you to the various social and human service organizations that aided with data collection

For more information on this report please contact:

Community Action Partnership
120 Washington Avenue
Williston, North Dakota 58801
701-572-8191