



# COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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MAY 2019



# Snoqualmie Valley Community Needs Assessment

May 2019 | A Supportive Community for All

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# Executive Summary

Snoqualmie Valley is a rural community with a population of 56,900 spread out over unincorporated King County and four cities: Carnation, Duvall, North Bend, and Snoqualmie. The coordination of human services in Snoqualmie Valley is challenged by its rural geography and a lack of capacity. As a result, the Valley's most vulnerable remain at the margins of the community, unable to access the health, housing, economic opportunities, and services that currently exist. The goal of SCFA is to develop a local, community-based coordinated delivery of human and social services to decrease inequities in housing, health, and economic opportunity, and increase connectedness.

This Community Needs Assessment, one piece of the larger A Supportive Community for All work plan (see side bar), aims to develop a common understanding of the demographics in Snoqualmie Valley, identify the unique needs of Snoqualmie Valley residents in the realm of health and human services, present learnings about barriers to accessing services, inventory the current service providers and system of supports available in the Valley and surrounding area, and facilitate the identification and development of one or more strategies to better coordinate delivery of services and increase connectedness across the community.

The Needs Assessment was compiled between November 2018 and April 2019 and uses information gathered through outreach, secondary data collection, and analysis to create an understanding of the education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of the residents of the Snoqualmie Valley.

## KEY FINDINGS

A main focus of the Needs Assessment was to hear from diverse community stakeholders. Community input was collected over three months from January to March 2019 and included eleven in-person community outreach events, one in person meeting with over 20 Snoqualmie Valley service providers, and an online survey. In total, we heard from over 530 residents. This section summarizes the findings from the outreach and quantitative data analysis related to priority needs, barriers to service, and potential solutions.



A Supportive Community for All (SCFA) is a coalition of service providers and community stakeholders, funded through a two-year King County Communities of Opportunity grant. The funds support coordination of human services throughout the Snoqualmie Valley, from Duvall to North Bend, in developing a shared vision to better meet community needs. The project is led by a Partner Team that represents the different geographies of the upper and lower Snoqualmie Valley and different services and target populations. The representative organizations include:

- Encompass
- Hopelink
- Mt. Si Senior Center
- Snoqualmie Valley Community Network
- Snoqualmie Valley Food Bank

The King County Communities of Opportunity grant supports the SCFA project over two phases:

- **Phase One: Collaboration** focused on developing diverse stakeholder outreach strategies and a baseline understanding of community needs, assets, gaps, and capacity; and
- **Phase Two: Implementation & Continued Planning** focused on developing and implementing proposed solutions.

Priority Needs

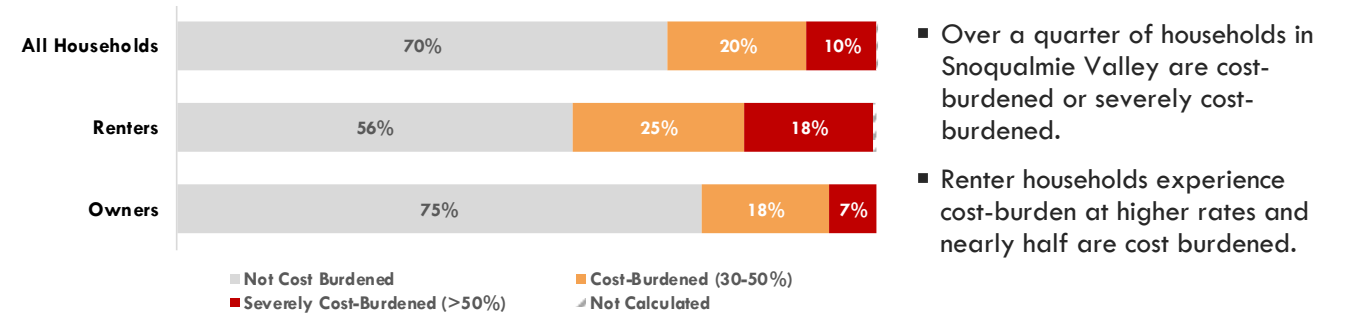
Housing

More diverse housing types at affordable price points are needed in the Valley.

Snoqualmie Valley is more rural than the rest of King County, with more single-family, owner-occupied housing than the rest of the county. Over a quarter of households in the Valley are cost-burdened or severely cost burdened, spending more than 30% or 50% of their household income on housing. This burden can also affect a households’ ability to pay for other basic needs like food and transportation.

While there are more housing options clustered around the cities in the Valley, availability and affordability varies by geography and renters in North Bend, Duvall, and Fall City are more cost burdened than renters in Snoqualmie and Carnation (Exhibit 21). During outreach, many residents indicated a need for more diverse housing types that are affordable and located near jobs in the Valley. They also referenced the limited availability of affordable housing, especially smaller units, and rental housing.

The need for a more diverse set of housing options was specifically referenced by older residents with fixed incomes who want to age in place, recent immigrants who have moved to Valley, as well as residents with modest incomes working at the many farms in the region. The need for assistance for senior affordable housing was also noted in the survey. Housing quality was a concern, and many talked about the poor quality of available affordable housing, especially rental units.



Source: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

Transportation

Transportation is a high priority need and a barrier to accessing services.

Because the Snoqualmie Valley has a population that is more dispersed than the rest of King County, Metro-provided transit service has limited reach and frequency with service completely unavailable outside of peak hours. All fixed-route transit service operates primarily along north/south routes and east-west travel is time intensive requiring multiple transfers. The main access to transit is limited to the cities of North Bend and Snoqualmie and some routes only connect every two hours.



Residents indicated that inadequate availability and connectivity of public transit exacerbates isolation due to the Valley's rural geography and affects quality of life by reducing access to services, jobs, retail and social opportunities, the availability of caregivers, and increases the overall cost of living.

Because of a lack of public transit, 98% of workers in Snoqualmie Valley have access to a vehicle, compared to 95% in King County overall (Exhibit 26). Using a vehicle and traveling longer distances to job centers, schools, and other resources can result in higher transportation costs due to the cost of fuel and parking, and time spent commuting. Moderate-income households in Snoqualmie Valley spend more of their income on transportation compared to King County overall (Exhibit 27).

Engagement revealed that increased transit service is especially needed for people who are transit-dependent – primarily older adults, youth, persons with disabilities, and low-income individuals. Some transit-dependent populations with special mobility needs use Snoqualmie Valley Transportation (SVT) and Metro's ACCESS program. However, many transit-dependent residents such as those outside the service areas of these programs, low-income individuals, and youth have unmet mobility needs.

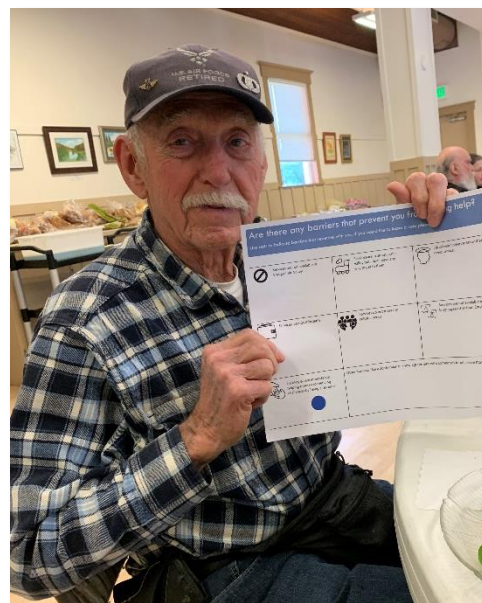
### Older Adults Support

**Social connections and access to health services are needs for older adults and veterans.**

Compared to King County, the Snoqualmie Valley has a higher proportion of older adults over the age of 50 (Exhibit 6). In addition, there are at least 1,000 householders over the age of 65 living alone in Snoqualmie Valley, representing 4.7% of the total Snoqualmie Valley households. Householders 65 years or over and living alone represent a larger share of households in Carnation (9%), unincorporated Riverview School District (9%), and Fall City (7%) compared to the rest of Snoqualmie Valley.

Targeted outreach was done to reach seniors in Snoqualmie Valley. Both transportation and affordable housing options were brought up as needs for older adults due to transit-dependency and the need for affordable, quality, smaller units for those on a fixed income. Through the survey, residents indicated that older adults need help building connections and reducing isolation and receiving information about or referrals to services.

Veterans are a special-interest subgroup of older adults or soon to be older adults in Snoqualmie Valley. Approximately 63% of veterans in the Valley joined the military prior to 1990. Snoqualmie Valley has a higher proportion of veterans (7%) than King County overall (6%), and North Bend and Fall City have higher proportions of veterans (12% and 11% respectively). Transportation and limited access to health care



are particularly acute needs for veterans in the Valley. According to 2015 census data,<sup>1</sup> veterans are older than other rural residents, and more likely to be disabled, which means that they often have complex medical needs. Many veterans are also transit-dependent. Community members and providers talked about veterans in the Valley who travel long distances on public transit to access services in Seattle.

## Youth Support

### Valley youth need physical space and targeted programs outside of schools and libraries.

Compared to King County, Snoqualmie Valley has a higher proportion of young people under the age of 19. Community residents indicated youth need support related to anxiety, learning disabilities, and substance abuse and need physical spaces for social activities to reduce isolation. The Healthy Youth Survey, conducted in public-school districts across Washington, indicates that tenth and twelfth graders in Snoqualmie Valley have higher rates of anxiety, depression, and suicide than statewide averages. Yet, only a third of residents indicated that they know of supports like these being readily accessible in the Valley. In addition, during outreach, youth indicated a lack of anonymity in accessing known supports either through school or other means which dissuades them from getting help for fear of being seen.

Youth experiencing homelessness have additional needs compared to youth overall. Homelessness can have an adverse effect on mental health, grades, high school completion, and lifetime economic opportunity. About 1.5% of enrolled students in the Snoqualmie Valley and Riverview School Districts are identified as homeless through the McKinney-Vento Act. Most of those identified (about 65%) are living doubled up which includes living with another family or couch surfing.



## Community Support

### Community connections are needed to increase social cohesion and understanding.

Residents expressed a need for more robust programs and services that increase social connections. When survey respondents were asked to rank supports needed in the Valley, both residents and providers listed community supports as the number one need; including support engaging with peers and friends, reducing isolation, social activities, health promotion, and information about or referral to services. In person, many residents spoke about the lack of awareness among Valley residents about the economic diversity and recent demographic changes in the area, as well as a desire for increased connections across generations. With respect to services overall, residents noted a lack of awareness around what is available and the complexity of navigating available services.

## Mental Health Support

### Mental health services are not widely available.

Mental health services are a need across all age groups in Snoqualmie Valley. In Washington, suicide is

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2017/08/03/for-rural-veterans-new-approaches-to-health-care>

the leading cause of death for teens aged 15 through 19. In Snoqualmie Valley, the prevalence of anxiety and depression, as well as suicidal ideation are at or above statewide rates for school-aged children (See Exhibit 41 through Exhibit 43). Similarly, about 10% of adults in Snoqualmie Valley report frequent mental distress, similar to King County rates (Exhibit 57) and not only is suicide one of the top 10 leading causes of death in Snoqualmie Valley, but it is experienced at higher rates than King County overall (Exhibit 58).

Survey respondents ranked mental health supports as a top three need in the Valley; including the need for counseling and raising awareness among the broader community; 69% of respondents reported mental health supports were unavailable in the Valley. Barriers to accessing services include an ethos of self-reliance in the Valley that may deter people from seeking help when needed, as well as a lack of anonymity in accessing services because of the small-town nature of the Valley.

## Potential Solutions

The range of needs noted by residents includes both needs specific to Snoqualmie Valley as well as needs being experienced regionally across King County, namely housing and transportation. While some needs and issues can be addressed locally in the Valley, many will require a regional approach with investment across multiple stakeholders.

Both residents and providers identified preliminary solutions to the needs and barriers to accessing services experienced by those in Snoqualmie Valley. The most common solution noted was having **one place to find information about available services and raising awareness about what is available**. This could be achieved through various means and could include promoting awareness and communication about available services, including by the cities; creating a comprehensive resource or clearing house with easy to access information about services available in the Valley; hosting an annual, one-day event that consolidates resources in one place and offers help signing up for benefits and simple services (haircut, etc.); and having a centralized location for services in the upper and lower Valley.

In addition to providing a comprehensive resource of available services, other solutions included providing volunteer opportunities that link residents with those in need to increase social connections and awareness of needs.



# Community Needs Assessment

## ABOUT SCFA

A Supportive Community for All (SCFA) is a coalition of service providers and community stakeholders, funded through a two-year King County Communities of Opportunity grant. The funds support coordination of human services throughout the Snoqualmie Valley, from Duvall to North Bend, in developing a shared vision to better meet community needs. The project is led by a Partner Team that represents the different geographies of the upper and lower Snoqualmie Valley and different services and target populations, including:

- Encompass
- Hopelink
- Mt. Si Senior Center
- Snoqualmie Valley Community Network
- Snoqualmie Valley Food Bank

The goal of SCFA is to develop a local, community-based coordinated delivery of human and social services to decrease inequities in housing, health, and economic opportunity, and increase connectedness. The coordination of human services is inhibited by the Valley's rural geography, which renders travel to services difficult (round trip from Duvall to North Bend is 46 miles) and by a lack of capacity (Valley cities are challenged with human services funding for its population of approximately 56,900). As a result, the Valley's most vulnerable remain at the margins of the community, unable to access the health, housing, economic opportunities, and services that currently exist.

The King County Communities of Opportunity grant supports two phases of the SCFA project:

### PHASE ONE: COLLABORATION (YEAR 1)

- Develop strategies for engaging different cultural groups in the process
- Engage community & stakeholders through a kick-off event
- Compile current data & conduct community assessment to identify needs, assets, gaps & capacity
- Build the capacity of associated stakeholders & community members through workshops, trainings, & information sharing sessions

### PHASE TWO: IMPLEMENTATION & CONTINUED PLANNING (YEAR 2)

- Assemble impact groups around one or more identified gaps to develop appropriate solutions
- Develop a plan for implementation of solution(s)
- Develop budget for implementation & operations relating to solution(s)
- Seek additional funding to support implementation & sustainability
- Continue to refine plan proposals & enlist partners & stakeholders
- Implement the proposed solution(s)

Source: A Supportive Communities for All [www.asupportivecommunityforall.org](http://www.asupportivecommunityforall.org)

## METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

Data for this Needs Assessment was compiled between November 2018 and March 2019. The approach used various methods for data collection and analysis to create an understanding of the education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of the residents of the Snoqualmie Valley (later referred to as the SCFA Study Area).

### Secondary Data Sources

This report uses data from the following data sources.

- **US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates.** In general, the analysis uses the 2013-2017 five-year estimates to support analysis at the city, place, and school district level.<sup>2</sup>
- **US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).** HUD releases housing data annually under the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy program (CHAS). Data is based on ACS 5-year estimates, and provides information on housing affordability, household income, and household composition.
- **Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI),** including the **Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS)**
- **Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) April 1 population estimates.** OFM develops inter-census estimates of the populations of all cities and towns in the state released annually on April 1. These estimates are considered the official jurisdictional population and are used in state program administration and to allocate revenues.
- **Washington State Department of Children, Youth, & Families (DCYF)**
- **Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS)**
- **Public Health Seattle & King County (PHSKC) City Health Profiles**
- **Seattle/King County Coalition on Homelessness**
- **Washington Healthy Youth Survey.** Healthy Youth Survey data were available at the school level for 2016 for both the Riverview and Snoqualmie Valley school districts. Due to confidentiality and the low number of responses, results were not released for the 12<sup>th</sup> grade of Mt. Si High School in the Snoqualmie Valley School District.<sup>3</sup>
- **Child Care Resources and Child Care Aware of Washington**
- **Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC)**
- **Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT)**

### Geographic Area

For the purpose of this report, the Snoqualmie Valley A Supportive Community For All (SCFA) Study Area is defined as the area contained within the Riverview and Snoqualmie Valley School Districts. Throughout

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<sup>2</sup> It should be noted since these are estimates based on survey responses, there is always a margin of error within ACS data. When the margin of error is especially high, it is noted in the narrative.

<sup>3</sup> 2018 Healthy Youth Survey data was released after the Community Needs Assessment was drafted.

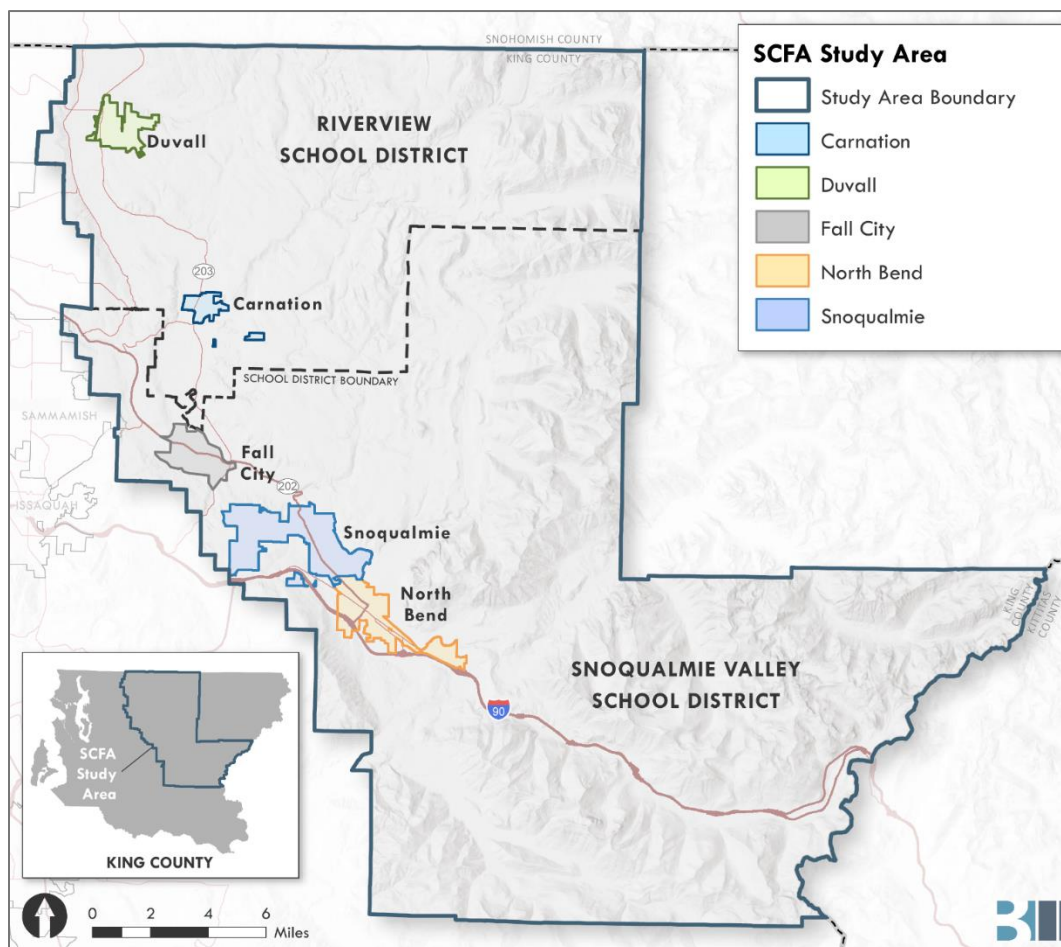
the report, the SCFA Study Area is broken into the following geographies:

- Carnation
- Duvall
- Fall City (unincorporated King County)
- North Bend
- Snoqualmie
- Unincorporated Riverview School District (abbr. Unincorp. Riverview SD)
- Unincorporated Snoqualmie Valley School District (abbr. Unincorp. Sno-Valley SD)

Because of the variety of geographic types, data in this report is presented at the most specific geographic scale possible. For instance, with US Census data products, we can treat each of the areas separately and disaggregate the unincorporated parts of the school districts. However, with health data from Public Health Seattle King County (PHSKC) or housing data from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), this granularity is not possible.

Fall City is treated uniquely throughout the analysis. Because it is not an incorporated city/town, but rather a census designated place (CDP) in unincorporated King County, it is not always possible to separate it out and pull metrics just for Fall City. When possible, data is included for Fall City. Additionally, in all cases throughout the report, Fall City is included in the data for Unincorporated Snoqualmie Valley School District, regardless of the ability to disaggregate Fall City as its own data point, as it is part of unincorporated King County. Exhibit 1 below shows a map of the SCFA Study Area.

**Exhibit 1. SCFA Study Area**



Source: BERK, 2019.

## COMMUNITY INPUT

Community input was collected over three months from January to March 2019. This included eleven in-person outreach events hosted at Valley service providers, one in-person pop up event at a Spanish Mass in Carnation, one meeting attended by over 20 providers, and an online survey. We heard from over 530 residents either in person or through the survey.

### Survey

The survey was open from January through March. The survey asked respondents to identify as either a resident or a service provider and then displayed questions for that group. In total 352 people elected to participate in the survey either online or through paper surveys which were distributed and collected at in-person events and made available at the Mt. Si Senior Center for the duration of the survey period. The intent of the survey was to capture more detail about assets, needs, barriers, and solutions. To promote the survey, postcards with survey links were distributed to locations throughout the community and the SCFA Partner Team provided electronic links to the survey via email to other providers in the Valley and through social media. In addition, staff and consultants promoted the survey in the many stakeholder outreach events described below. A complete analysis of both the provider and resident responses to the survey are included in Appendix – Resident Survey Responses and Appendix – Provider Survey Responses.

### Survey themes

Of the survey responses, which included collected paper responses, 64 responses were from individuals identifying as providers in the Snoqualmie Valley and 286 were from residents of or employees in Snoqualmie Valley. In general, survey respondents had higher incomes, were less racially and ethnically diverse, and didn't represent as many young people or older adults as the in-person outreach. Some key findings from the survey are summarized below.

### Snoqualmie Valley Assets

The survey asked respondents to identify Snoqualmie Valley's greatest assets. Both providers and residents agreed that the greatest assets are:

1. **People** (e.g. individual's capacities, skills, generosity, or abilities)
2. **Local nonprofits** (e.g. Encompass, Friends of Youth, Hopelink, Mt. Si Food Bank, Mt. Si Senior Center, Sno-Valley Senior Center, Snoqualmie Valley Community Network, Snoqualmie Valley Food Bank, Trail Youth, YMCA, etc.)
3. **Physical structures or places** (e.g. local parks, churches, libraries, recreation centers, or social clubs – places to socialize and recreate)

Of those noting other assets, the most common was the natural landscape and beauty that is accessible from the Valley.

## Needed Supports

The survey asked respondents about the top three supports needed by residents of Snoqualmie Valley. Across both providers and residents, the top five supports included:

1. **Community Support** (e.g. engaging with peers and friends, reducing isolation, social activities, health promotion, information about or referral to services)
2. **Senior Support** (e.g. help building connections and reducing isolation, health promotion, information about or referral to services)
3. **Mental Health Support** (e.g. counseling, raising awareness among the broader community)
4. **Transportation** (e.g. travel to appointments, school, work, or social events)
5. **Youth Support** (e.g. support with anxiety, learning disabilities, or adolescent substance abuse)

There were differences in how providers and residents responded to this question, with residents ranking senior support higher than providers (#2, rather than #6). Providers also ranked Emergency Support higher than residents (at #4, rather than #7). Emergency supports include things like support with emergency housing, food, or financial assistance.

Some respondents noted needs not listed in the survey, including: affordable housing, domestic violence support, support for those with disabilities, and more recreational or exercise opportunities or facilities.

## Availability of Supports

The survey asked respondents to rank the availability of services both in and outside the valley for each type of support (e.g. physical health, mental health, emergency support, etc.) Of the supports listed, the least available supports in the Valley included:

1. **Economic Opportunity Support** (e.g. support finding and applying to jobs). Only 17% of respondents reported this support being available in the Valley.
2. **Mental Health Support** (e.g. counseling, raising awareness among the broader community). Only 31% of respondents reported this support being available in the Valley.
3. **Youth Support** (e.g. support with anxiety, learning disabilities, or adolescent substance abuse). Only 36% of respondents report this support being available in the Valley.
4. **Emergency Support** (e.g. support with emergency housing, food, or financial assistance). Only 38% of respondents report this support being available in the Valley.

## Barriers to Service

The survey asked respondents about barriers to accessing health and human services in the Valley. The five most common responses included:

1. Services are not located in Snoqualmie Valley
2. Nothing prevents me or my family from getting services we need
3. Services are not affordable
4. I don't know what services are available
5. Services do not accept my insurance

Of those noting other barriers, the most common ones included: lack of facilities, lack of capacity at existing providers that accept insurance, inconvenience, and variety of services outside of the Valley.

### Solutions

The survey asked what would most improve services in Snoqualmie Valley. Over half (55%) of respondents (residents and providers) agreed that having **one place to find information about available services** would be the most helpful. A little over a fifth of respondents (22%) weren't sure how to improve services, and 11% suggested other ideas. Some of those ideas include: awareness of services, coordination of services, ease of accessibility and affordability, and communication (including by the cities) about available services. All of the above could be at least partially addressed by creating one place to find information about available services.

### Groups in Need

The survey asked respondents which groups may need additional supports and services. The top five groups chosen across both residents and service providers included:

1. People with mental illness
2. People experiencing homelessness
3. People 60 years old or older
4. Adolescents (13 – 18 years old)
5. People with disabilities

There were some differences in how providers ranked groups in need, including ranking women and children experiencing domestic violence higher than residents did (#5, rather than #7). Providers also ranked people with disabilities lower than residents (as #7, rather than #4).

### Community Stakeholders and Service Providers

Service providers have unique views in to the needs of a community since they see the breadth of needs by virtue of working with multiple clients. Oftentimes, interviews with service providers can add rich detail about community needs, gaps, and barriers. In addition, service providers have often thought about potential solutions, some of which they may have experienced first-hand in other communities and have the most to share on system fixes.

In an effort to hear from as many service providers as possible, the consultant team attended a Snoqualmie Valley Healthy Communities Coalition meeting coordinated by the SCFA Partner Team. Participants included over 20 community stakeholders and service providers active in the Snoqualmie Valley. After presenting details of the Needs Assessment project, the consultant team facilitated small group discussions and collected detailed information about community needs, barriers to service, gaps, and potential solutions.



## Diverse Stakeholder Outreach

The consultant team and SCFA Partner Team completed eleven outreach events with targeted groups, including youth, Spanish speakers, older adults, low-income individuals and families. As shown in Exhibit 2, these eleven events were held across the north and south of Snoqualmie Valley in January and February 2019. In addition to collecting feedback on community needs, gaps, and solutions, attendees were encouraged to complete the survey. More information about each event can be found in Appendix A.

The in-person events were successful in reaching over 225 Snoqualmie Valley residents and families from a variety of diverse backgrounds. A summary of who we talked to is presented in Exhibit 3.

**Exhibit 2. Diverse Stakeholder Outreach**

| DATE | EVENT  | TARGET POPULATION   | LOCATION | NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS      |
|------|--|---|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1/25 | North Bend Library Pop-up                                    | All residents   | South    | 21 families and individuals |
| 1/25 | Trail Youth Coffee House Pop-up & Youth Board Meeting        | Youth   | South    | 30 individuals              |
| 1/25 | Si View Community Center Family Fun Night                    | Families  | South    | 22 families                 |
| 1/31 | Hopelink Food Bank Lunch                                     | Low-income individuals and families; Spanish speakers         | North    | 28 families and individuals |
| 1/31 | Sno-Valley Senior Center Community Brunch                    | Older adults  | North    | 25 individuals              |
| 1/31 | Carnation Library Pop-up                                     | All residents   | North    | 24 individuals              |
| 2/3  | St. Anthony's Spanish Mass                                   | Spanish speakers  | North    | 8 families                  |
| 2/6  | Snoqualmie Valley Food Bank                                  | Low-income individuals; Individuals experiencing homelessness | South    | 34 individuals              |
| 2/20 | Hopelink Food Bank Pop-up                                    | Low-income individuals and families; Spanish speakers         | North    | 10 families and individuals |
| 2/22 | Snoqualmie Valley Shelter Services – Winter Homeless Shelter | Individuals experiencing homelessness                         | South    | 6 individuals               |
| 2/22 | Sno-Ridge Senior Apartments - Apartment Meeting              | Older Adults  | South    | 20 individuals              |

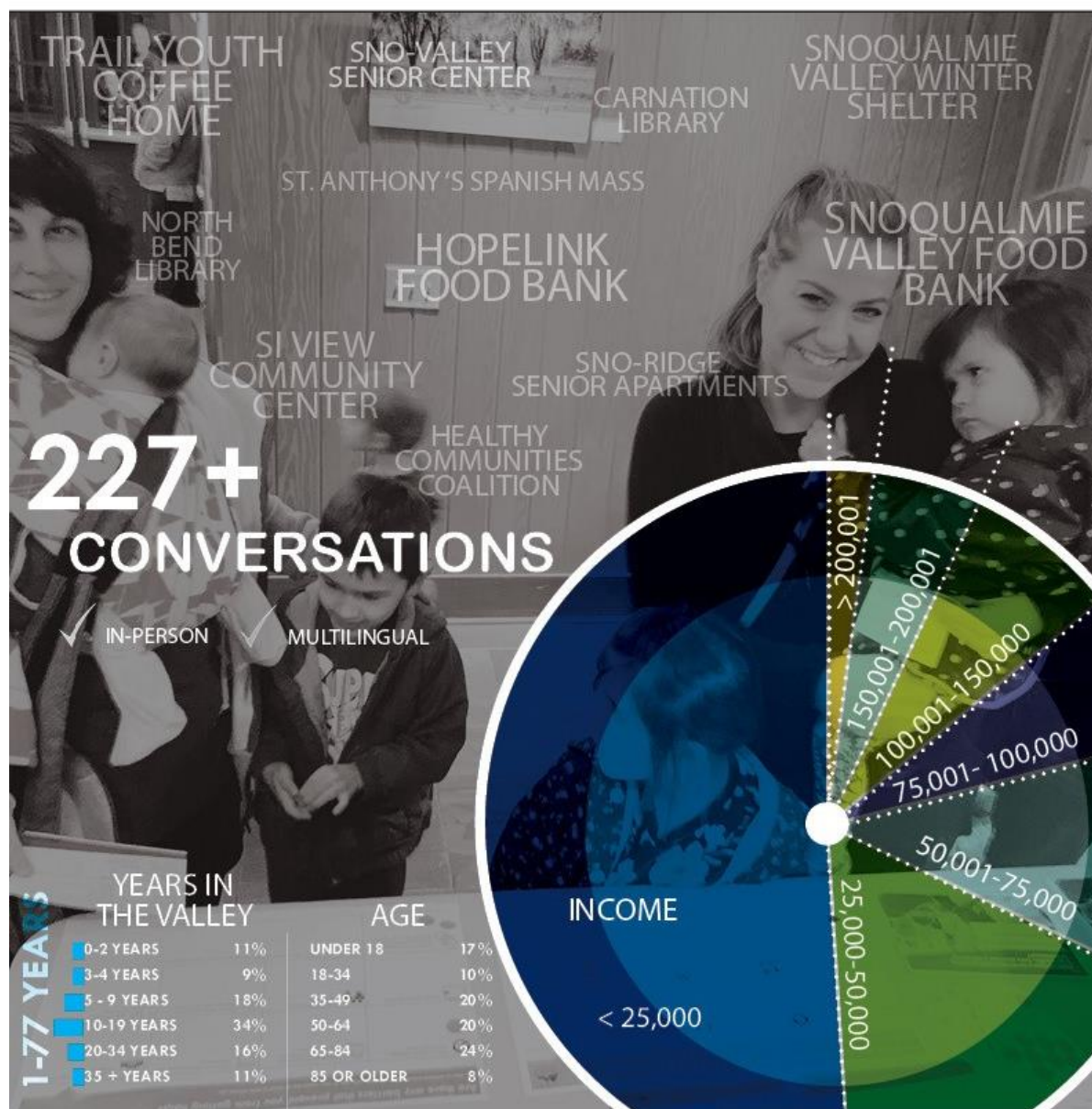
Source: BERK 2019.

### Exhibit 3. In-person Outreach Summary

## A SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITY FOR ALL NEIGHBORHOOD GATHERINGS



OVER MULTIPLE DAYS, IN DIFFERENT CITIES WE SOUGHT OUT CHANCES TO HEAR FROM YOU THROUGH COMMUNITY POP-UP EVENTS AND AT A PROVIDER WORKSHOP. WE ARE SO GLAD YOU GAVE US YOUR INPUT. THROUGH THE PROCESS WE MET INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES OF ALL AGES. WE ENJOYED PIZZA, FAMILY FUN NIGHT, GROCERY SHOPPING, AND SENIOR'S SOCIAL LUNCHEONS WHILE GATHERING STORIES.



Source: BERK 2019.

## Summary of Findings

Below is a summary of the key themes that emerged from the in-person stakeholder outreach.

- **Transportation is a high priority need and a barrier to accessing services.** Many residents referenced transportation, both as an unmet need and a barrier to accessing services. Residents specifically referenced lack of access to public transit as a key unmet need. Residents spoke of spatial gaps in transit service and connectivity. Transit service is limited to the cities of North Bend and Snoqualmie served by the 208 bus that travels through the City of Snoqualmie over Highway 18 and connects to the Issaquah Transit Center every two hours. Fixed-route transit service operates primarily along north-south routes and east-west travel is time intensive and requires multiple transfers. In addition to these spatial gaps, temporal gaps in service are a major challenge. These include the unavailability of transit service outside of peak hours - early in the morning, in the middle of the day, after 7 p.m., and on weekends. Inadequate availability and connectivity of public transit exacerbate the challenges of distance and isolation due to the Valley's rural geography and affect quality of life in myriad ways. Together these challenges reduce access to services, jobs, retail and social opportunities, the availability of caregivers, and increase the overall cost of living.

Engagement revealed that increased transit service is especially needed for people who are transit-dependent – primarily older adults, youth, persons with disabilities, and low-income individuals. Some transit-dependent populations with special mobility needs can avail of Snoqualmie Valley Transportation (SVT) and Metro's ACCESS program. However, many transit-dependent residents such as those outside the service areas of these programs, low-income individuals, and youth have unmet mobility needs.

- **More diverse housing types at affordable price points are needed in the Valley.** Many residents referenced the limited availability of affordable housing, especially smaller units, and rental housing. The need for a more diverse set of housing options was referenced by older residents with fixed incomes who want to age in place, recent immigrants who have moved to Valley, as well as residents with modest incomes working at the many farms in the region. Housing quality was a concern, and many talked about the poor quality of available affordable housing, especially rental units.
- **Lack of awareness, complexity of navigating available services, an ethic of self-reliance, and lack of anonymity are all barriers to accessing services.** Many residents referenced lack of awareness of existing services and the difficulty they face in navigating the many services and benefits available to them. Many residents spoke about being unaware of the full extent of the benefits they are entitled to. In addition, community members spoke about an ethic of self-reliance which prevents Valley residents from seeking help even when they need it. Youth input identified the small-town setting of the Valley with its lack of anonymity as a barrier to accessing services.
- **Valley youth need physical space and targeted programs outside of schools and libraries.** Many of the youth talked about the need for both space and programs for those between the ages of 8-12 and 18-24. They noted that most programs are geared toward early childhood (ages 3-8) or the teenage years. Programs that provide all youth with opportunities to take part in sports or other extracurricular activities and socialize outside of school were identified as a need.

- **Homeless services exist, but do not meet needs.** Residents spoke about the need for homeless services, with many referencing people sleeping in the woods, campgrounds, cars, or abandoned buildings. Younger residents referenced friends who are homeless but hidden because they are doubled up with friends or “couch surfing.” Services for individuals experiencing homelessness, especially shelter for younger individuals and families, was identified as a key unmet need since the current shelter in the Valley is temporary, unavailable year-round, and does not take in youth.
- **Veterans are underserved.** Transportation and limited access to health are particularly acute needs for veterans in the Valley. According to 2015 census data,<sup>4</sup> veterans are older than other rural residents, and more likely to be disabled, which means that they often have complex medical needs. Many veterans are also transit-dependent. Community members and providers talked about veterans in the Valley who travel long distances on public transit to access services in Seattle.
- **Domestic violence services are inadequate.**<sup>5</sup> Services for victims of domestic violence were identified as a need in Valley, especially since domestic violence is likely to be hidden, and victims of domestic violence often delay or under-report the violence. Community members and providers in the Valley indicated a need to create greater awareness of domestic violence and increase services for victims of domestic violence. Domestic violence is a leading cause of homelessness, especially among youth and families.
- **Community connections are needed to increase social cohesion and understanding.** Residents expressed a need for more robust programs and services that increase social connections across generations. Many spoke about the lack of awareness among Valley residents about the economic diversity and recent demographic changes in the area.

### Potential Solutions

Outreach participants offered a few solutions for some of the needs and challenges identified above.

- A comprehensive resource or clearing house with easy to access information about services available in the Valley.
- Regular, one-day event that consolidates resources in one place and offers assistance with signing up for benefits and simple services (haircut, etc.). The Seattle Stand Down for veterans was cited as an example of a one-day event that could be replicated in the Valley.
- Centralized locations for services, at least one each for upper and lower Valley.
- Volunteer opportunities that link residents with Valley school districts were suggested as one potential option.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2017/08/03/for-rural-veterans-new-approaches-to-health-care>

<sup>5</sup> Domestic violence (DV), also referred to as Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), can be defined broadly as any behavior that demeans or controls a partner in a dating, cohabiting, or marital relationship. Narrowly defined, it refers to acts of physical assault, but the broader, more accurate definition includes sexual coercion and psychological attacks.

## ASSET INVENTORY

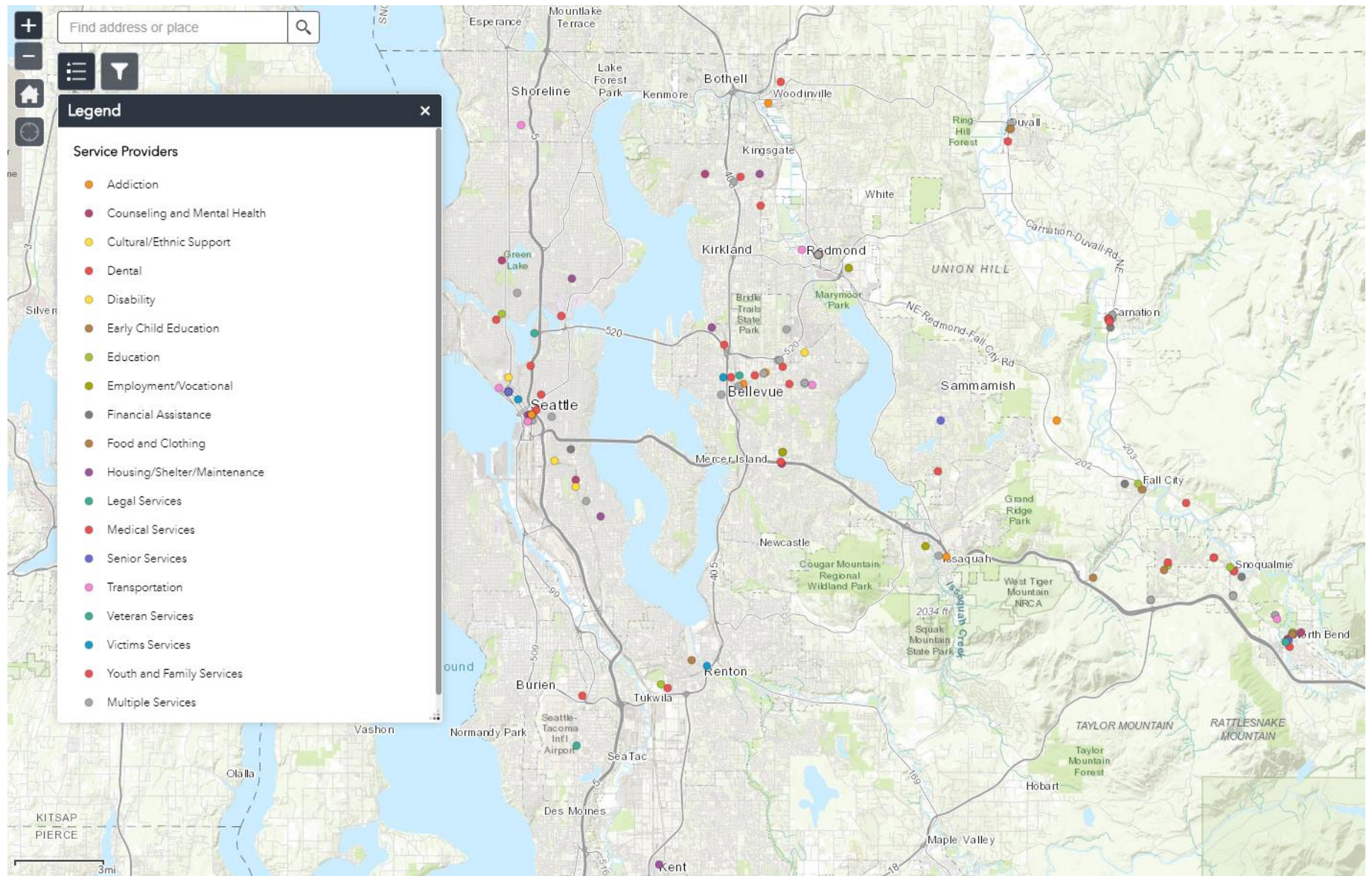
The asset inventory is a database and spatial tool of current health and human service providers that deliver services to Snoqualmie Valley residents, including those located outside the Valley. The asset inventory leveraged the expertise and existing work of Snoqualmie Valley Community Network in establishing the inventory, using a resource they originally created for their service navigators as the starting point. BERK then conducted research to standardize names and addresses and verified current service operation before including a service in the online map.

The map is available online at:

<http://berk.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=dc7f1561f991408dbd294e0f19458983> and a screenshot of the map is shown in Exhibit 4. The database of providers has been transmitted to the SCFA team for ongoing updates and maintenance.



#### Exhibit 4. Inventory of Service Providers in and near Snoqualmie Valley



Source: BERK 2019.



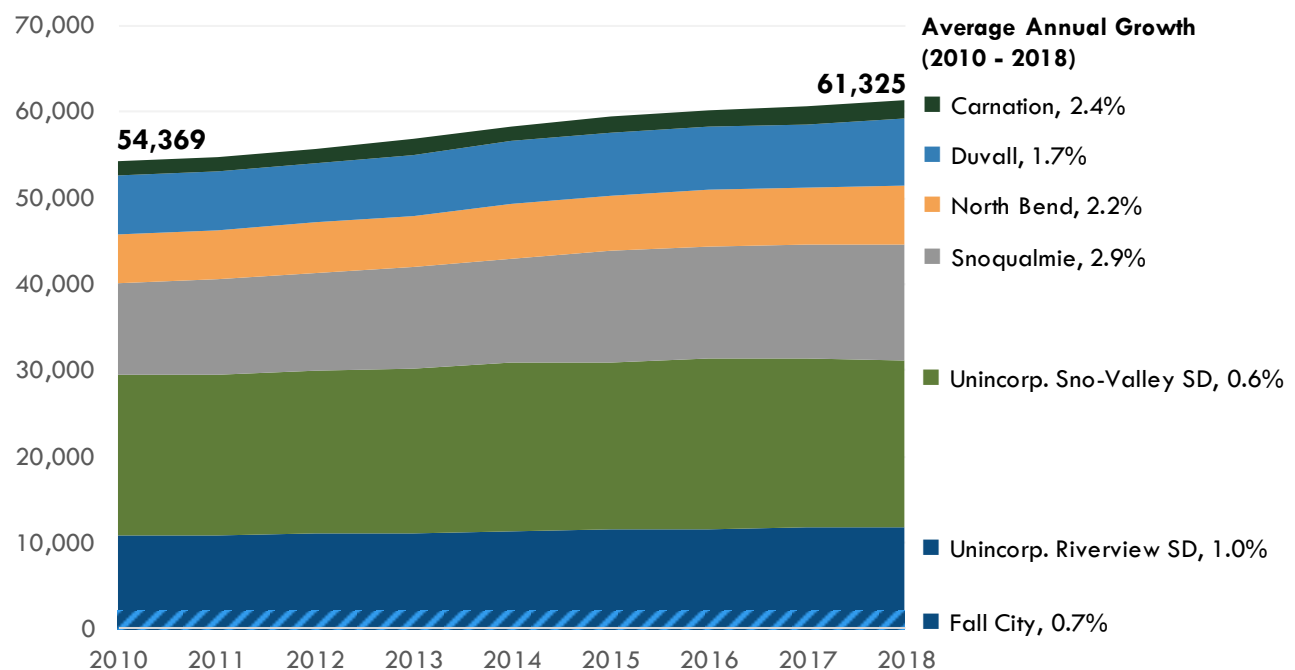
# Community Profile

This section of the Needs Assessment is information rich and provides a summary of general community demographics, followed by information about basic needs such as housing and transportation. It then outlines data on needs as they relate to the life cycle starting with infant, child and adolescent health, followed by adult health and ending with active aging.

## POPULATION

King County's population grew by almost 260,000 residents between 2010 and 2018, an increase of 13.4%. During the same period, Snoqualmie Valley's population grew at 12.8%, with the addition of almost 7,000 residents.

**Exhibit 5. Population Trends, SCFA Study Area, 2010-2018**

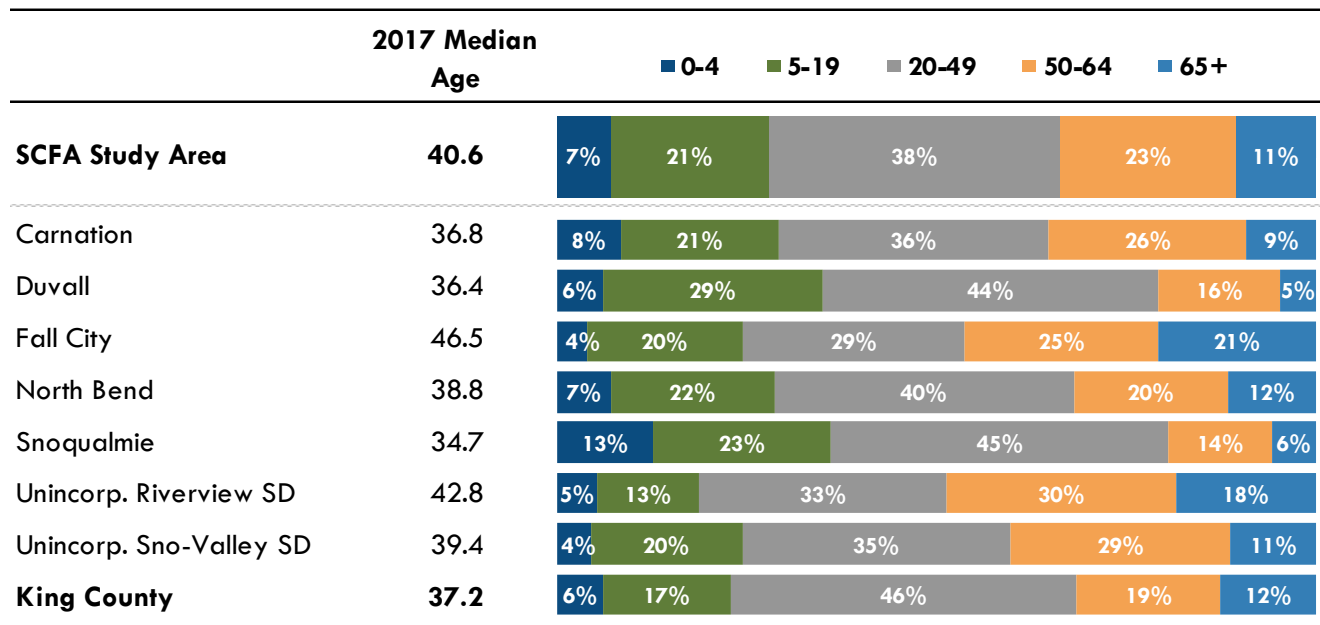


Source: OFM, 2019; BERK, 2019.

- The population in the SCFA Study Area grew at an average rate of 1.5% from 2010 to 2018, adding approximately 7,000 people. For context, King County grew at 1.6% annually between 2010 and 2018.
- The Cities of Snoqualmie, Carnation, and North Bend have been growing the fastest, while growth has been slower in the unincorporated area of the Snoqualmie Valley School District, Fall City (an unincorporated census designated place), and the unincorporated area of the Riverview School District.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION

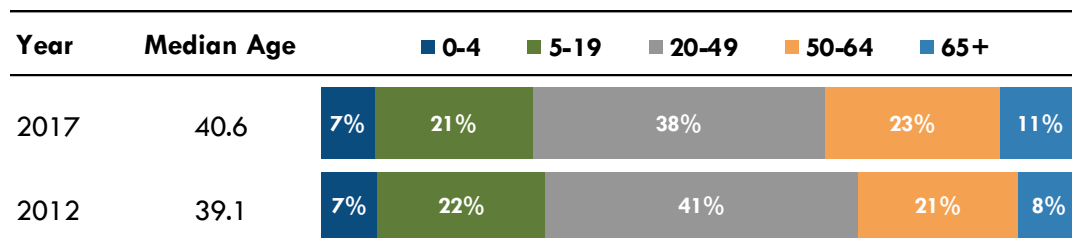
**Exhibit 6. Age Distribution, 2017**



Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- Over a quarter of the population in the SCFA Study Area is under the age of 19 (28%).
- The age of residents varies by community, with a higher proportion of young people in Duvall and Snoqualmie and a higher proportion of residents over the age of 65 in Fall City and the unincorporated area of the Riverview School District.
- Compared to King County overall, the SCFA Study Area includes more young people under the age of 19 and more older adults over the age of 50.

**Exhibit 7. Age Distribution, SCFA Study Area, 2012-2017**



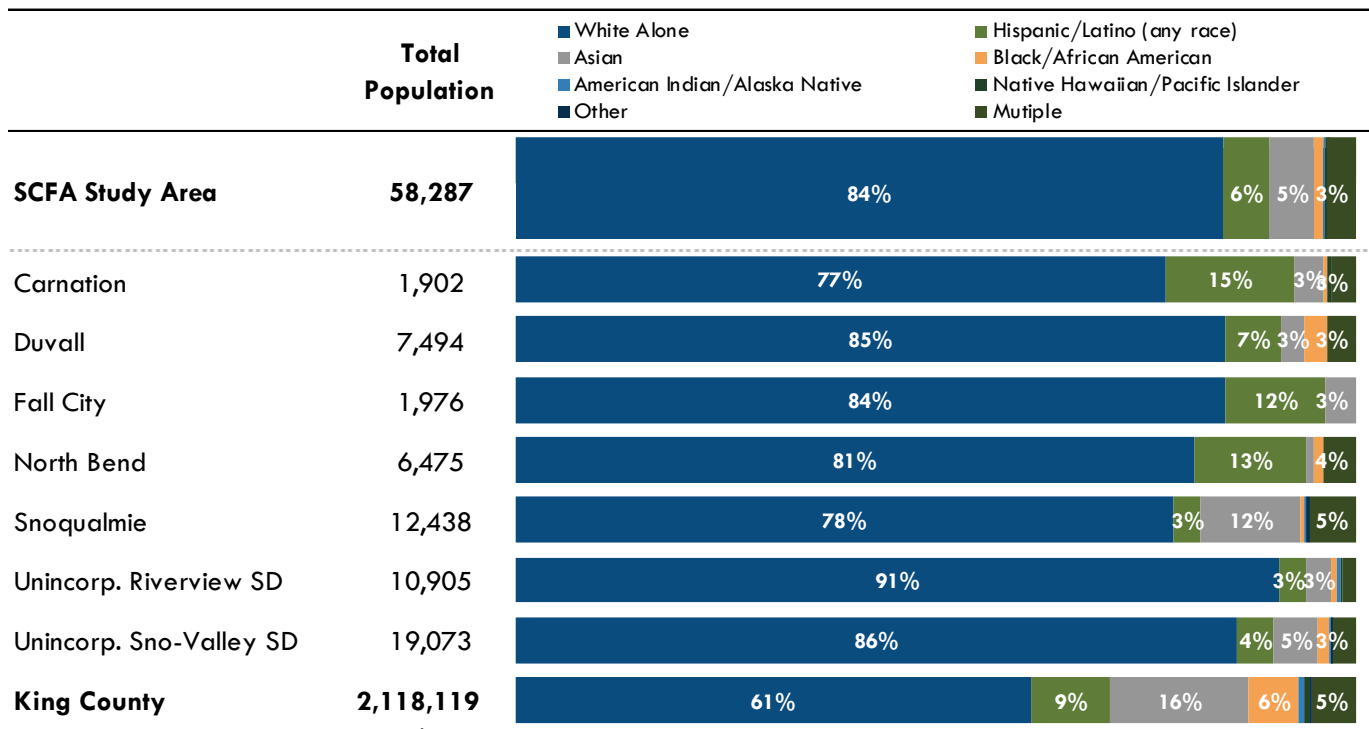
Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2008-2017; BERK, 2019.

- Between 2012 and 2017, the median age increased from 39.1 to 40.6.
- Between 2012 and 2017, the share of people over age 50 increased while the share of people below 50 decreased across the study area.

## RACE AND ETHNICITY

Exhibit 8 presents the distribution of people among the federal race categories and Hispanic ethnicity for the jurisdictions of interest. The Hispanic ethnicity percentage represents those of any race, and each race category includes those residents who reported they are non-Hispanic.

**Exhibit 8. Race and Ethnicity, 2017**



Note: All races above are non-Hispanic – e.g., White alone, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native etc. Hispanic/Latino may be of any race.

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- Overall, 84% of residents in the SCFA Study Area are White alone, 6% are Hispanic, and 5% are Asian. The makeup of the Snoqualmie Valley is less racially and ethnically diverse than King County overall where 39% of residents are people of color.
- Racial and ethnic makeup differs across the SCFA Study Area, with Carnation and Snoqualmie the most racially and ethnically diverse. People of color make up 23% of Carnation's population and 22% of the population of Snoqualmie
- The unincorporated, more rural areas of the SCFA Study Area are less racially and ethnically diverse with higher proportions of residents that are White alone. Unincorporated Riverview School District is 91% White while unincorporated Sno-Valley School District is 86% White.

The most prevalent racial and ethnic groups in Snoqualmie Valley, other than White, are the Hispanic and Asian populations. Although, the Asian population has similar shares across age groups, there is a significantly higher Hispanic population among the 0-17 age group and 18-64 age group than in the older, 65+ age group. Exhibit 9 shows this breakdown.

## Exhibit 9. White, Hispanic/Latino, and Asian Populations by Age Group, SCFA Study Area, 2017

|                | Population<br>by Age<br>Group | White Population |         | Hispanic/Latino Population |         | Asian Population |         |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|                |                               | #                | Percent | #                          | Percent | #                | Percent |
| <b>0 - 17</b>  | 15,416                        | 13,037           | 84.6%   | 1,354                      | 8.8%    | 777              | 5.0%    |
| <b>18 - 64</b> | 37,345                        | 33,340           | 89.3%   | 1,821                      | 4.9%    | 2,022            | 5.4%    |
| <b>65+</b>     | 6,209                         | 5,669            | 91.3%   | 109                        | 1.8%    | 380              | 6.1%    |

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- A smaller share of the younger age group is White as compared to older age groups, whereas a larger share of the younger age group is Hispanic/Latino as compared to older age groups.
- The Asian population as a percent of each age group is fairly consistent across the different age groups, ranging between 5% and 6%.

## IMMIGRANT POPULATION

There is a large and diverse immigrant population in King County, representing 22% of the total population. This group has significant variations in life history and that variation is seen in the SCFA Study Area as well. Nine percent of the population in the SCFA Study Area is foreign-born, and using data on languages spoken at home, English proficiency, and participation in the Transitional Bilingual Instructional Program, patterns about needs and variations in needs across the Valley can be identified.

### Foreign Born Population

The foreign-born population includes naturalized US citizens, lawful permanent residents (immigrants), temporary migrants (such as foreign students), humanitarian migrants (such as refugees and those seeking asylum), as well as unauthorized migrants. Anyone who was not a US citizen at birth is included in the count.

## Exhibit 10. Foreign-Born Population, 2017

|                         | Total<br>Population | Foreign-Born Population |            |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|
|                         |                     | #                       | % of Total |
| <b>SCFA Study Area</b>  | 58,810              | 5,312                   | 9.0%       |
| Carnation               | 1,808               | 183                     | 10.1%      |
| Duvall                  | 7,650               | 480                     | 6.3%       |
| Fall City               | 1,896               | 93                      | 4.9%       |
| North Bend              | 6,645               | 751                     | 11.3%      |
| Snoqualmie              | 12,869              | 1,518                   | 11.8%      |
| Unincorp. Riverview SD  | 11,474              | 972                     | 8.5%       |
| Unincorp. Sno-Valley SD | 18,364              | 1,408                   | 7.7%       |
| <b>King County</b>      | 2,118,119           | 467,938                 | 22.1%      |

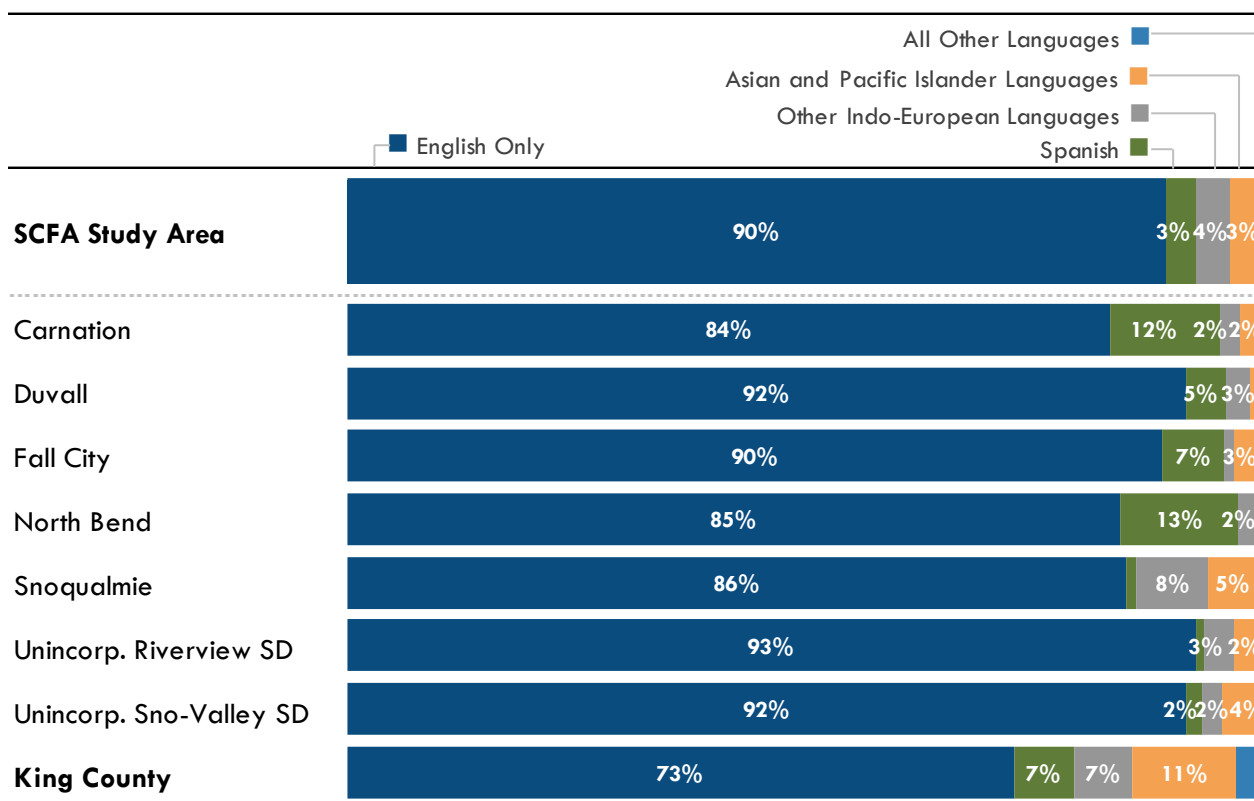
Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- In Snoqualmie Valley 9% of the population is foreign born, compared to 22% of the population in King County.
- The highest proportion of foreign-born residents in the SCFA Study Area live in Carnation, North Bend, and Snoqualmie (10%, 11% and 12% respectively).

## Language

Language often reveals more nuance to the racial and ethnic makeup of an area. Snoqualmie Valley has a higher percentage of residents speaking only English at home (90%) compared to King County on the whole (73%).

**Exhibit 11. Languages Spoken at Home, 2017**



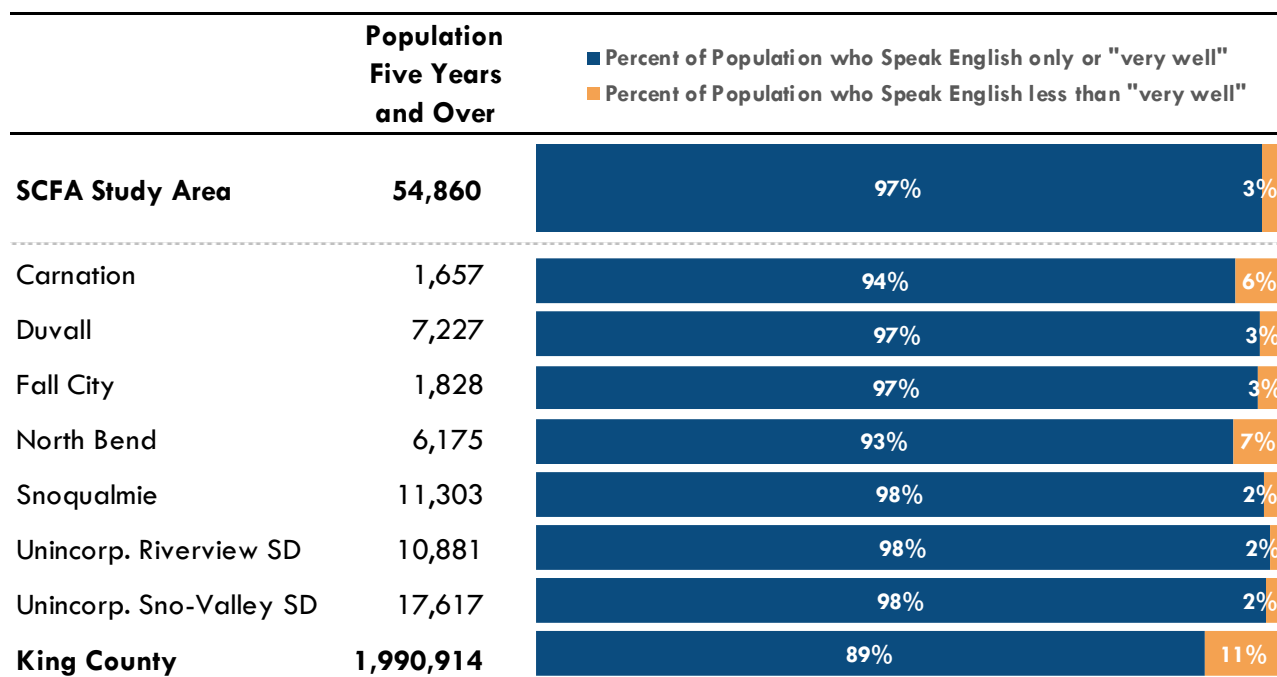
Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- About 15% of the population in Carnation, North Bend, and Snoqualmie speak a language other than English at home. Of those speaking another language in Carnation and North Bend, most speak Spanish (12% and 13% respectively), while in Snoqualmie, most speak other Indo-European languages (8%) or Asian and Pacific Islander Languages (5%).

## Limited English Proficiency

Individuals with limited proficiency in English often have difficulty finding jobs and staying employed as many jobs require employees communicate with customers, co-workers, or suppliers in English. Lack of English proficiency may also limit interactions with public agencies or staff leading to an inability to access benefits or programs.

## Exhibit 12. English Proficiency, 2017



Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- In the SCFA Study Area, approximately 3% of the population over the age of five speak English less than “very well”. North Bend and Carnation have the greatest share of the population that speaks English less than “very well” (6% and 7% respectively); this is lower than statewide (7.6%) and countywide (10.6%).

### Transitional Bilingual Instruction Program

Languages spoken by students in Transitional Bilingual Instruction Program (TBIP) can provide more nuance on recently arrived students (and their parents) at a higher geographic specificity than the Census data is able to provide.

Students in TBIP meet the following criteria: the primary language of the student is not English and the students’ English skills are sufficiently lacking or absent as to delay learning.



**Exhibit 13. Top 10 Languages Spoken by Transitional Bilingual Instructional Program (TBIP) Students, 2016-2017**

| Riverview School District        |              |         | Snoqualmie Valley School District |              |         |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| Language                         | Count        | Percent | Language                          | Count        | Percent |
| Spanish                          | 127          | 79.4%   | Spanish                           | 94           | 51.1%   |
| Russian                          | 8            | 5.0%    | Russian                           | 11           | 6.0%    |
| Unknown                          | 6            | 3.8%    | Urdu                              | 9            | 4.9%    |
| Chinese-Cantonese                | 3            | 1.9%    | Chinese-Unspecified               | 7            | 3.8%    |
| Hmong                            | 3            | 1.9%    | Hindi                             | 6            | 3.3%    |
| French                           | 2            | 1.3%    | Hmong                             | 5            | 2.7%    |
| German                           | 2            | 1.3%    | Japanese                          | 5            | 2.7%    |
| Japanese                         | 2            | 1.3%    | French                            | 4            | 2.2%    |
| Afrikaans                        | 1            | 0.6%    | Norwegian                         | 4            | 2.2%    |
| Arabic                           | 1            | 0.6%    | Afrikaans                         | 3            | 1.6%    |
| Other                            | 5            | 3.1%    | Other                             | 36           | 19.6%   |
| <b>Total TBIP Students</b>       | <b>160</b>   |         | <b>Total TBIP Students</b>        | <b>184</b>   |         |
| <b>Total District Enrollment</b> | <b>3,355</b> |         | <b>Total District Enrollment</b>  | <b>7,073</b> |         |
| <b>Percent TBIP Students</b>     | <b>4.8%</b>  |         | <b>Percent TBIP Students</b>      | <b>2.6%</b>  |         |

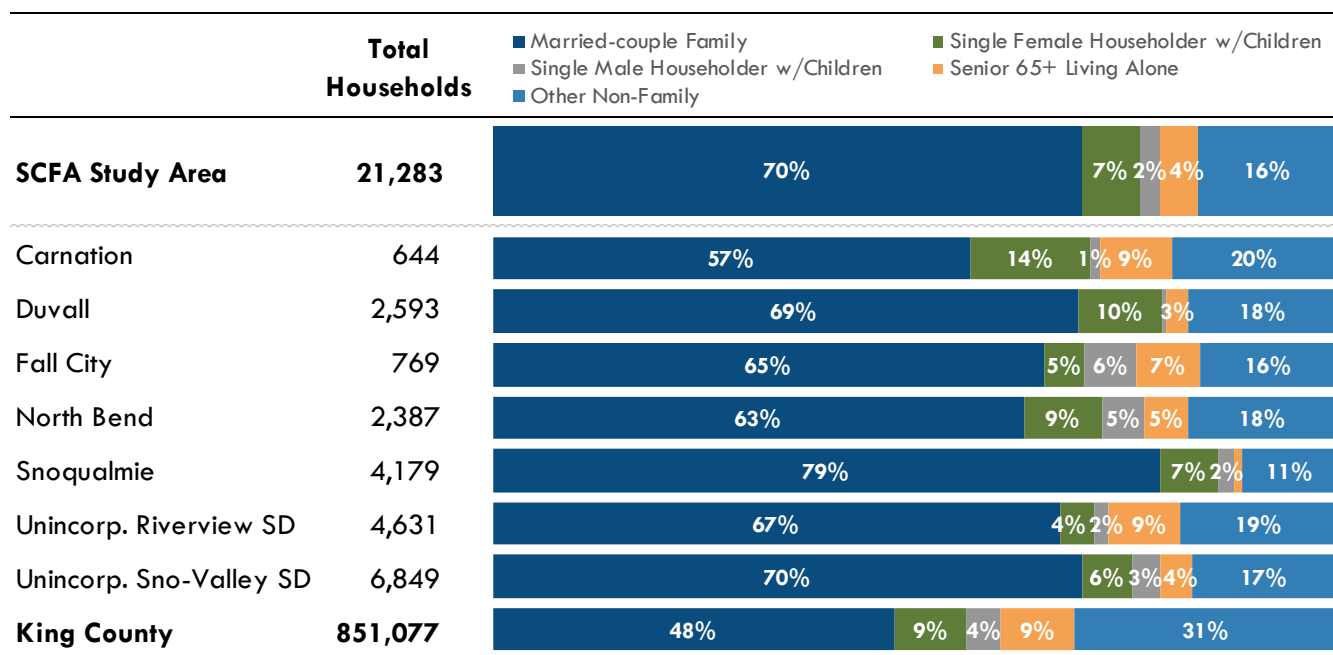
Source: OSPI, 2016-2017; BERK, 2019

- Of the total district enrollment, 4.8% of Riverview School District students are enrolled in TBIP, while 2.6% of Snoqualmie Valley School District students are enrolled in TBIP.
- Spanish is the most prevalent language spoken in both school districts, with 79% of TBIP students in Riverview School District, and 51% of TBIP students in Snoqualmie Valley School District.
- Other languages spoken have less than 20 students enrolled each.

## FAMILY COMPOSITION

At least 57% of household types in each of the geographies of the SCFA Study Area are married couples, either with or without children (Exhibit 14). Each area of Snoqualmie Valley has a higher share of families than King County overall, which is almost a third non-family household types.

## Exhibit 14. Household Type, 2017



Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- Carnation has the lowest percent of married couple families (57%) and the highest percent of single female householders with children (14%).
- Snoqualmie has a larger percentage of married couple families than other parts of the Valley (79%) and a lower share of seniors (1%) and single householders with children (9%).
- Throughout the SCFA Study Area, there are at least 1,000 householders over the age of 65 living alone, representing 4.7% of the total Snoqualmie Valley households. Householders 65 years and older represent a larger share of households in Carnation (9%), unincorporated Riverview School District (9%), and Fall City (7%).

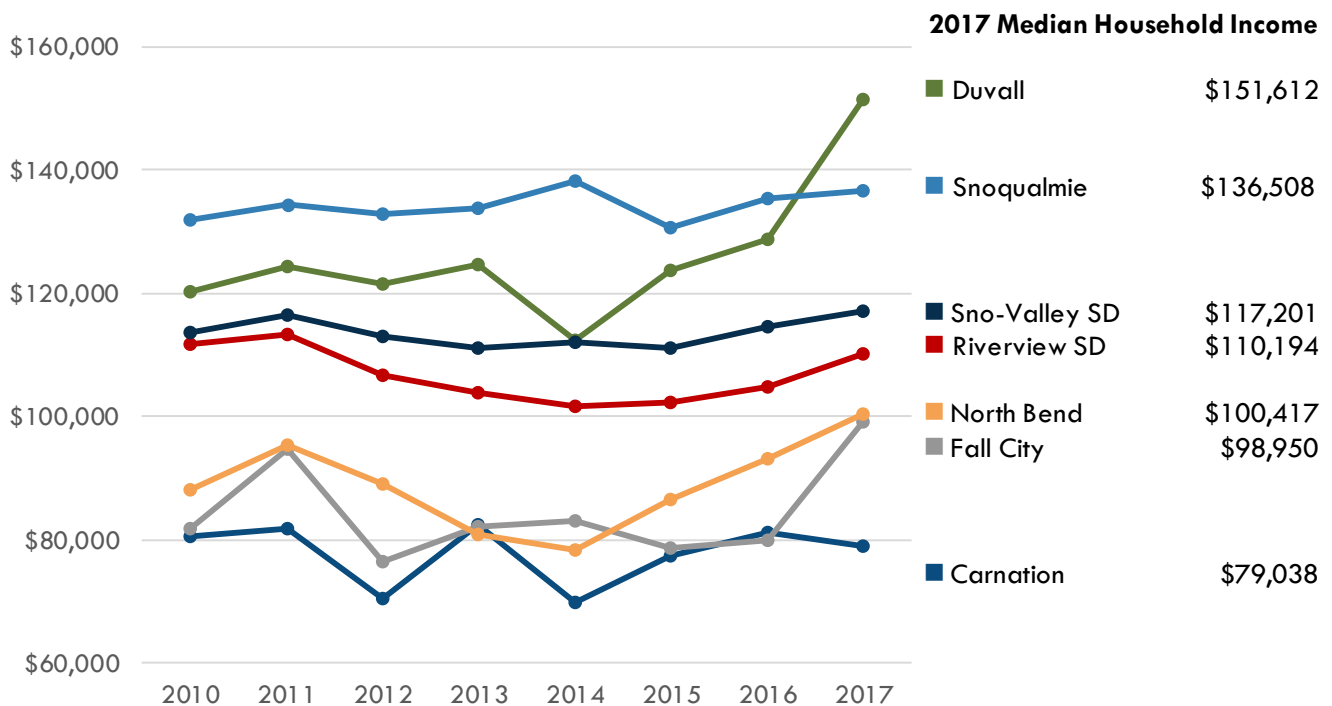
## ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### Median Household Income

Median incomes are growing in King County; between 2010 and 2017, the King County median household income increased from \$77,387 to \$83,571.<sup>6</sup> However, booms in select industries, such as IT, have likely raised median incomes without lifting the incomes of middle- and low-income groups.

<sup>6</sup> Census Median Income in the Past 12 months 2010 (2006 – 2010 ACS 5-year estimates) and 2017 (2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates). Values are adjusted for inflation, and presented in 2017 dollars.

**Exhibit 15. Median Household Income, Adjusted for Inflation, 2010-2017**



Note: There is a high margin of error within this dataset, as much as 15% in some cases, so while this data provides a good indicator of income levels within the area, the margin of error should be accounted for when interpreting the data.

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.










- While median household income in some areas of the Snoqualmie Valley remained relatively flat from 2010 to 2017, other areas saw increases that are outpacing inflation (Duvall, North Bend, and Fall City).
- Snoqualmie and Duvall have the highest median incomes (\$136,508 and \$151,612) while Carnation, Fall City, and North Bend have the lowest (\$79,038, \$98,950, and \$100,417 respectively).

## Poverty

A useful metric for understanding income disparity is the population living in poverty, which is defined by the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). FPL is calculated for a family unit, and the threshold varies depending on the number of members of that family unit. The official poverty definition uses household income before taxes and does not include capital gains or non-cash benefits like public assistance, Medicaid, and public housing subsidies. The FPL is updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index but does not vary geographically. In 2017, the most current year available for the data below, the threshold ranged from an income of \$12,488 for one person to \$40,332 for a family of eight (six children). The FPL for a family of four in 2017 was \$24,858.

The amount of income a household needs to pay for its basic needs, such as food, housing, and transportation varies by household size and geographic location. Most federal and state benefit programs employ income thresholds by household size to determine eligibility in one of two ways, by percent of FPL (described above) which does not account for location, or relative to the area median income (AMI) which does account for location. The AMI approach is shown in exhibits related to housing.

## Exhibit 16. Population in Poverty, 2017

|                         | Total<br>Population* | % Population Living in<br>Poverty |  |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>SCFA Study Area</b>  | 58,810               | 5%                                |   |
| Carnation               | 1,808                | 8%                                |   |
| Duvall                  | 7,650                | 5%                                |   |
| Fall City               | 1,896                | 5%                                |   |
| North Bend              | 6,645                | 13%                               |  |
| Snoqualmie              | 12,869               | 1%                                |   |
| Unincorp. Riverview SD  | 11,474               | 5%                                |   |
| Unincorp. Sno-Valley SD | 18,364               | 4%                                |   |
| <b>King County</b>      | 2,089,582            | 10%                               |   |

\*Note: This reflects the total population for which poverty status is determined, which is slightly less than the total population metric shown in other exhibits. According to the US Census, poverty status cannot be determined for people in institutional group quarters, college dormitories, military barracks, unconventional housing, and for unrelated individuals under age 15, such as foster children.

Source: US Census American Community Survey, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- An estimated 5% of residents in the SCFA Study Area live in poverty. The poverty threshold for a family of four with two children is \$24,858, while the poverty threshold for a single adult over the age of 65 is \$11,756.
- Poverty is most prevalent in North Bend, with 13% of the population living at or below the poverty threshold. North Bend also has the largest number of residents living in poverty (864).
- While the unincorporated areas of Snoqualmie Valley have relatively low shares of residents living in poverty, they have the second and third largest populations in terms of numbers, for a total of 1,308 residents living at or below the poverty threshold.

## Healthy Environment

### STABLE HOUSING

The following section draws heavily on data from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) dataset. This dataset is based on US Census ACS five-year estimates and presents a more detailed depiction of various household attributes than available in the ACS data.

Of note, the CHAS data lags behind census data products by a few years, and the most recent year of data available is based on 2011-2015 ACS five-year estimates. This period includes the recovery

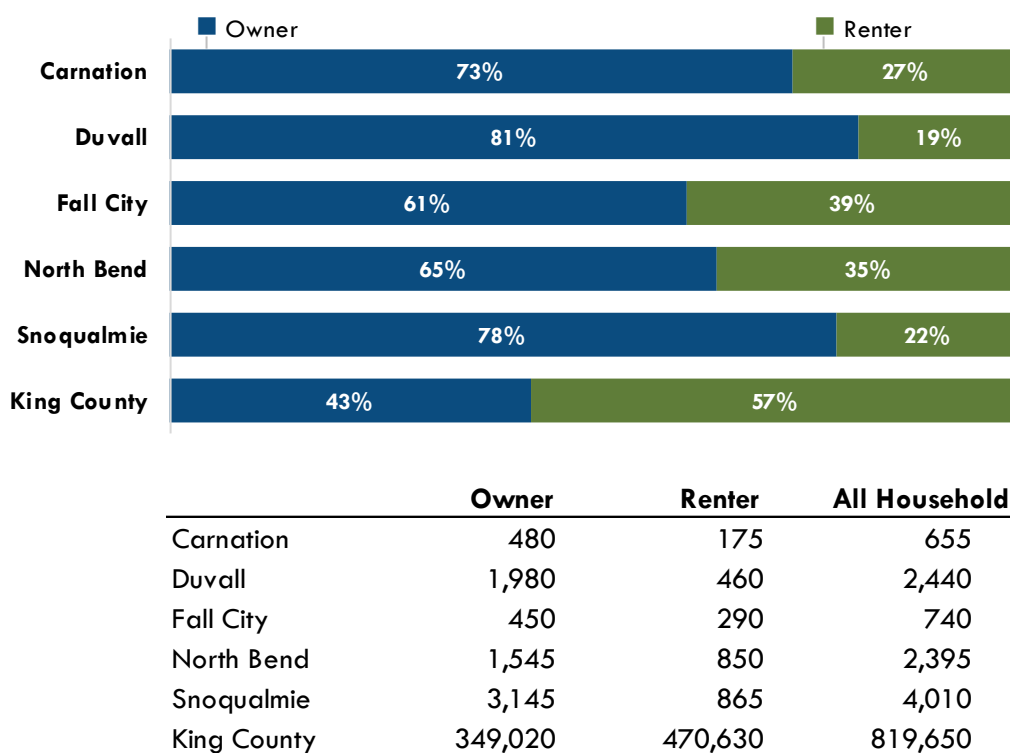
period following the last economic recession. Housing costs have increased during the past few years, a fact that should be considered when interpreting cost burden data from HUD.

Additionally, CHAS data is most readily summarized at the census place level, such as a city or census designated place (CDP). Therefore, this section presents data broken down by the five places of focus for SCFA, and, aside from Fall City, does not present data for the unincorporated portions of the study area. This means that unlike other data sources, we are not able to use this data to estimate housing across the entire study area.

## Housing Tenure

Exhibit 17 shows housing tenure by Service Area, both by percentage of total occupied housing units, as well as the raw number of occupied housing units.

**Exhibit 17. Housing Tenure by Place, 2015**



Source: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

- Both Duvall and Snoqualmie have the highest share of owner households as compared to the rest of the Snoqualmie Valley, with Snoqualmie having the most households among the Service Areas (3,145), comprised of nearly 80% owner households.
- Fall City has the highest share of renter households, at 39%, followed by North Bend at 35%.

## Heard in the community

Finding suitable housing in the Valley is a challenge for many residents.

Affordable housing, rental housing, and smaller housing types came up as key needs related to housing.

*"I feel fortunate enough to live in the Valley, but I do see a great need for more affordable housing and feel that people who have lived here all their lives are being financially forced out with high costs of living."*

*"A lot of houses are being built but there are very few small units, especially for rent."*

## Tenure by Income Level

HUD calculates area median income (AMI) for King County. AMI is defined as the midpoint of a region's income distribution – half of families in a region earn more than the median and half earn less than the median.

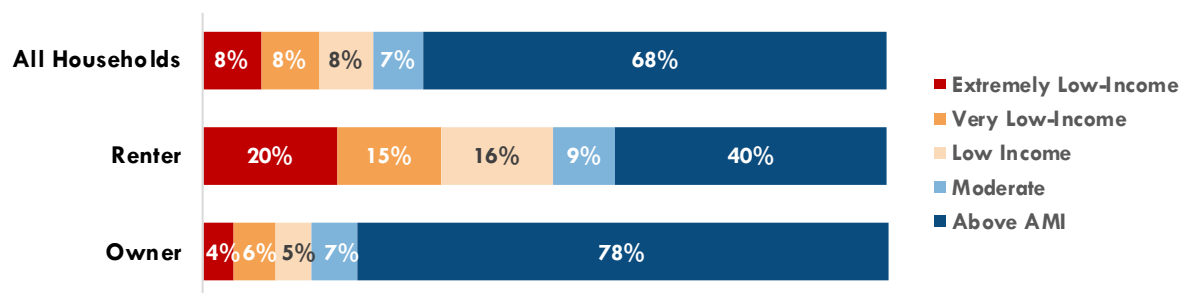
In 2015, the latest year covered by this CHAS dataset, AMI was \$89,600 for a four-person household. The data in this section is presented relative to HUD AMI. This section groups households based on income categories relative to the county AMI, rather than the Federal Poverty Level. Note that HUD accounts for household size when grouping households into income categories. Conversations with HUD indicate users of this data often use the Very Low-Income category – Under 30% of AMI – interchangeably with the Federal Poverty Level.

HUD Income Levels:

- **Extremely Low-Income:** Under 30% of AMI
- **Very Low-Income:** 30-50% of AMI
- **Low Income:** 50-80% of AMI
- **Moderate Income:** 80-100% of AMI
- **Above Median Income:** Over 100% of AMI

Exhibit 18 summarizes households in the SCFA Study Area (census places only) within each income category, by housing tenure. Owner-occupied households are far more likely to be in a higher income category, with 78% earning more than AMI, whereas only 40% of renter-occupied households earn more than AMI. Almost 10% of all households, and 20% of renter-occupied households, are in the Extremely Low-Income category and are living below the Federal Poverty Level.

**Exhibit 18. Owner and Renter Households by Income Level, 2015**



Source: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

## Household Composition by Income Level

Exhibit 19 shows the household income breakdown by household type, estimated for the year 2015, as well as descriptions for the HUD designated household types (household types are mutually exclusive).

There are large numbers of lower income households in the elderly non-family category. Many people in this group are retired, living on a fixed income, and may or may not have additional retirement savings to help cover housing costs. Additionally, there are high numbers of households in the Other category, which is comprised of non-family households with no members 62 or older.

In each household category, there are high numbers of households above the median income, which is consistent with the type of work available and the general demographics of east and north King County.



Over two thirds (67%) of households have income above AMI, suggesting a wealthy population compared to King County as a whole, where roughly 53% of households have income above AMI.

**Exhibit 19. Household Type by Income Level, 2015**

|                             | <b>Extremely<br/>Low-Income<br/>(&lt;30% AMI)</b> | <b>Very Low-<br/>Income<br/>(30-50% AMI)</b> | <b>Low Income<br/>(50-80% AMI)</b> | <b>Moderate<br/>Income<br/>(80-100% AMI)</b> | <b>Above<br/>AMI</b> | <b>All<br/>Households</b> |
|-----------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Elderly Family</b>       | 15  | 65   | 95                                 | 70   | 565                  | <b>810</b>                |
| <b>Elderly Living Alone</b> | 174   | 160  | 53                                 | 85   | 125                  | <b>597</b>                |
| <b>Large Family</b>         | 25  | 63   | 53                                 | 38   | 754                  | <b>933</b>                |
| <b>Small Family</b>         | 390   | 315  | 415                                | 449  | 4,630                | <b>6,199</b>              |
| <b>Other</b>                | 258   | 270  | 210                                | 94   | 860                  | <b>1,692</b>              |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>862</b>  | <b>873</b>                                   | <b>826</b>                         | <b>736</b>                                   | <b>6,934</b>         | <b>10,231</b>             |

| <b>Household Type Description</b> |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Elderly Family</b>             | 2 persons, either or both age 62 or over               |
| <b>Elderly Living Alone</b>       | Age 62+, living alone                                  |
| <b>Large Family</b>               | Families with 5 or more members                        |
| <b>Small Family</b>               | Families with 2-4 members (excluding elderly families) |
| <b>Other</b>                      | Non-family, non-elderly households                     |

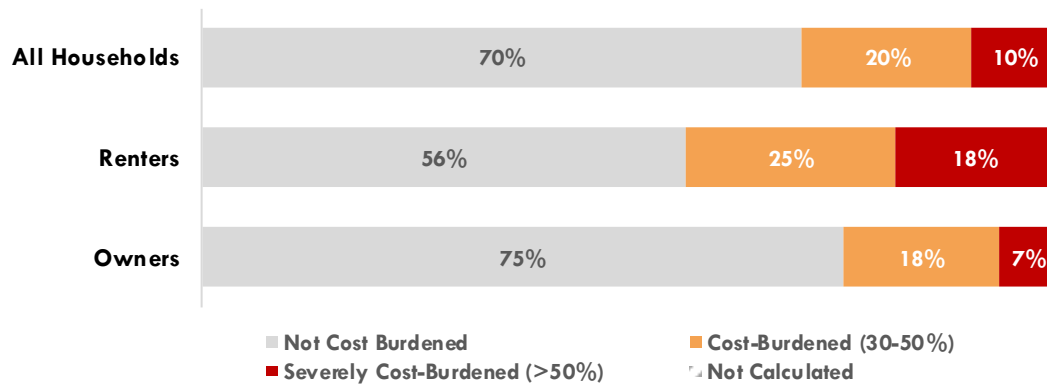
Note: AMI means Area Median Income.

Source: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

## Housing Cost Burden

Exhibit 20 through Exhibit 22 present data on housing cost burden. HUD deems housing to be affordable if a household spends no more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs (rent plus basic utilities or gross monthly owner costs). Households are considered to be cost-burdened if they pay more than 30% of their income towards housing costs. Households paying more than 50% of their income towards housing costs are considered severely cost-burdened, leaving that much less income for other daily living expenses.

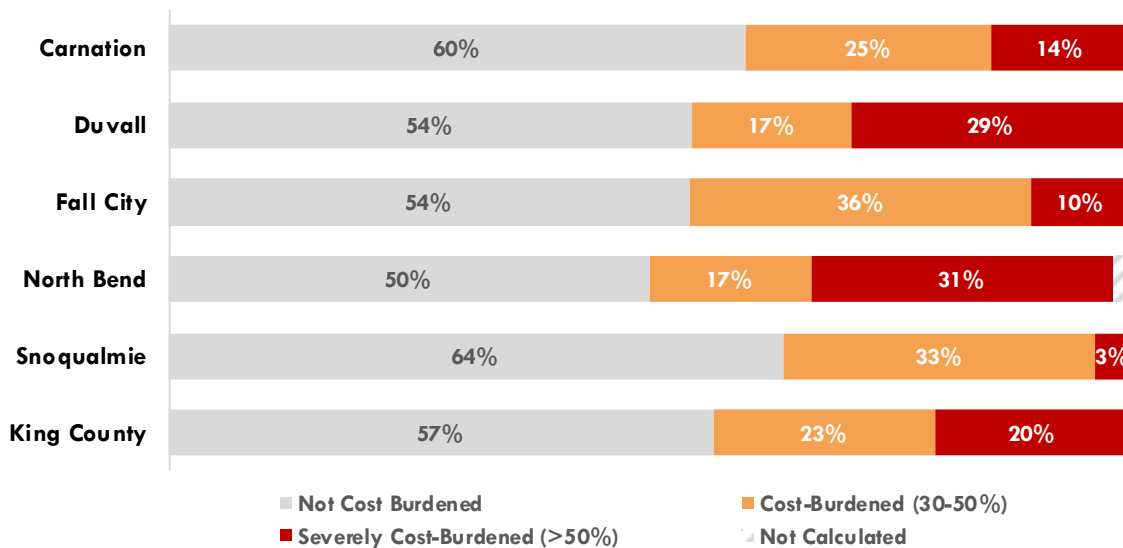
## Exhibit 20. Housing Cost Burden by Tenure



Source: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

- Nearly one third of all households are cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened. HUD does not calculate cost-burden for households with no income or negative income.
- Renter households experience cost burden at higher rates than owner households, with 43% of renter households being cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened.

## Exhibit 21. Renter Household Cost Burden, 2015

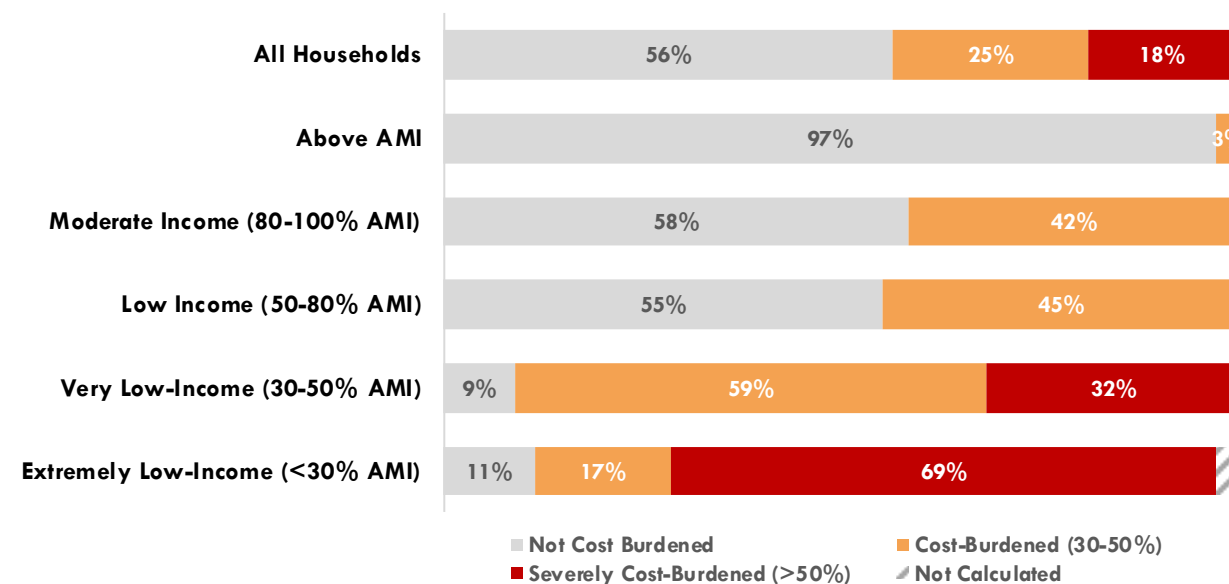


Source: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

- North Bend has the highest percentage of cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened renters, at nearly 50% of all renter households, with 31% of renter households being severely cost-burdened.
- In both Duvall and Fall City, 46% of renter households are cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened.
- Snoqualmie has the highest rates renter households that are not cost-burdened, and only 3% of renter households are severely cost-burdened.

Exhibit 22 breaks down renter household cost burden by income level for the study area. This exhibit shows the impact housing costs have on renter households across the different income levels, with higher income households experiencing far less cost burden than lower income households.

**Exhibit 22. Renter Household Cost Burden by Income Level, 2015**



|                                 | Not Cost Burdened | Cost-Burdened (30-50%) | Severely Cost-Burdened (>50%) | Not Calculated | Total HH |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| Extremely Low-Income (<30% AMI) | 1,489             | 649                    | 485                           | 15             | 2,638    |
| Very Low-Income (30-50% AMI)    | 1,015             | 30                     | 0                             | 0              | 1,045    |
| Low Income (50-80% AMI)         | 139               | 99                     | 0                             | 0              | 238      |
| Moderate Income (80-100% AMI)   | 240               | 195                    | 0                             | 0              | 435      |
| Above AMI                       | 35                | 235                    | 125                           | 0              | 395      |
| All Households                  | 60                | 90                     | 360                           | 15             | 525      |

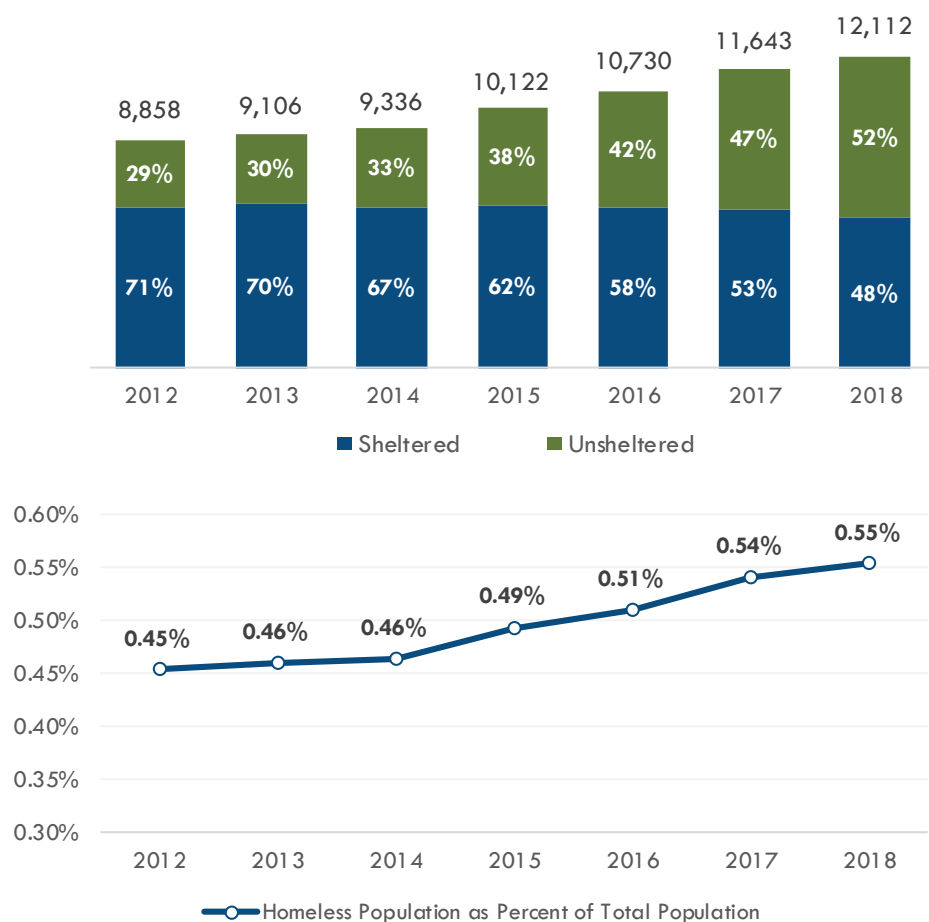
Source: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

- Among Extremely Low-Income renter households, over 85% of households are cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened, with more than two thirds severely cost-burdened.
- Among Very Low-Income households, only 9% of households are not cost-burdened, with 32% severely cost-burdened. Conversely, only 3% of households with income above AMI experience a housing burden.

## Homelessness

Homelessness in the region is growing. All Home, the Seattle/King County Continuum of Care, conducts an annual point-in-time (PIT) homeless count. The PIT offers a snapshot of the number of people experiencing homelessness in emergency shelters, transitional housing, those sleeping outside, and in other places not meant for human habitation. Even with the assistance of homeless providers and advocates, as a non-intrusive, visual count of homeless individuals that occurs on one night, the PIT likely undercounts homeless individuals.

### Exhibit 23. Homeless Individuals in King County, 2012-2018



Source: Washington State Department of Commerce & Continuum of Care, 2012-2018; BERK, 2019.

- As shown above, homelessness is on the rise, specifically unsheltered homelessness. Homelessness is on the rise not just in terms of total number of individuals experiencing homelessness, but also as a percent of the total population in King County.

In the Northeast Region, the point in time count increased from 84 to 137 individuals from 2017 to 2018. This area is defined as Carnation, Duvall, North Bend, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, and unincorporated areas in that vicinity.

### Exhibit 24. Unsheltered Homeless Point in Time Count by Region, 2017-2018

|                  | <i>Unsheltered</i> |       |
|------------------|--------------------|-------|
|                  | 2017               | 2018  |
| Northeast County | 84                 | 137   |
| All King County  | 5,485              | 6,320 |

Source: Washington State Department of Commerce & Continuum of Care, 2012-2018; BERK, 2019.

## Exhibit 25. Unsheltered Homelessness by Type, Northeast King County, 2017-2018

|             | Streets/<br>Outside | Tents | Buildings | Car | RV | Van | Total      |
|-------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|-----|----|-----|------------|
| <b>2018</b> | 18                  | 80    | 1         | 4   | 28 | 6   | <b>137</b> |
| <b>2017</b> | 18                  | 38    | 2         | 6   | 18 | 2   | <b>84</b>  |

Source: Washington State Department of Commerce & Continuum of Care, 2012-2018; BERK, 2019.

- The number of homeless people counted living in tents more than doubled from 2017 to 2018 in Northeast King County.

## TRANSPORTATION

The availability of affordable transportation options can have a significant impact on one's access to jobs, schools, and other opportunities necessary for a healthy, productive life. As shown in Exhibit 26, a very high percentage of workers in the Service Area have access to a vehicle.

### Exhibit 26. Workers Age 16 and Older Without Access to a Vehicle, 2017

|                         | Total Workers<br>Age 16+ | Workers Without Access to a<br>Vehicle |           |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------|
|                         |                          | #                                      | Percent   |
| <b>SCFA Study Area</b>  | <b>30,750</b>            | <b>519</b>                             | <b>2%</b> |
| Carnation               | 930                      | 0                                      | 0%        |
| Duvall                  | 4,125                    | 33                                     | 1%        |
| Fall City               | 898                      | 0                                      | 0%        |
| North Bend              | 3,189                    | 96                                     | 3%        |
| Snoqualmie              | 6,500                    | 72                                     | 1%        |
| Unincorp. Riverview SD  | 6,052                    | 211                                    | 3%        |
| Unincorp. Sno-Valley SD | 9,954                    | 108                                    | 1%        |
| <b>King County</b>      | <b>1,111,161</b>         | <b>57,780</b>                          | <b>5%</b> |

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- Across the study area, 2% of workers age 16 or older do not have access to a vehicle, compared to 5% across all of King County.
- North Bend and the unincorporated portion of Riverview School District have the highest rates of workers without access to a vehicle, at 3%.

Many areas within the Snoqualmie Valley are located far from job centers, schools, and other resources. This can result in higher transportation costs due to the cost of fuel, time spent commuting, and parking. Exhibit 27 shows housing and transportation costs for a moderate-income household, as calculated by the Center for Neighborhood Technology.

## Exhibit 27. Housing and Transportation Costs for a Moderate-Income Household (80% AMI)

|                    | Housing +<br>Transportation as<br>% of Income -<br>80%AMI Family | Housing as % of<br>Income - 80%AMI<br>Family | Transportation as<br>% of Income -<br>80%AMI Family |
|--------------------|--|--|---|
| Carnation          | 60%  | 36%  | 24%   |
| Duvall             | 74%  | 49%  | 25%   |
| Fall City          | 62%  | 39%  | 24%   |
| North Bend         | 60%  | 37%  | 23%   |
| Snoqualmie         | 76%  | 52%  | 25%   |
| <b>King County</b> | 59%  | 39%  | 20%   |

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology Housing and Transportation Index, 201; BERK, 2019.

- While housing costs vary significantly across the SCFA Study Area, there is a smaller variation in transportation costs within the region, with all areas spending between 20-25% of income on transportation for a moderate-income earning household.

### Heard in the community

We heard about how transportation affects wellbeing and quality of life from people of all ages and abilities. Lack of transportation limits access to services, jobs and social networks and exacerbates challenges, especially for older residents and youth.

*“Caregivers don’t come here. They live far away in places like Renton or Puyallup, and there isn’t transportation available to get them here. We can’t afford to pay caregivers well enough to drive all the way in every day.”*

*“Transportation is extremely limited. It has a small and restricted boundary and you must have 2+ people confirmed for it to come pick you up and take you to services.”*

# Infant, Child, and Adolescent Health

## BIRTH RISK FACTORS

Birth risk factors are important for understanding childhood outcomes. Low and very low birthweights are known to have adverse effects on long term development outcomes of children and can have impacts on chronic conditions in adulthood and on educational attainment.

National goals for cesarean birth rates are no more than 24 per 100 live births. Cesarean delivery can indicate health issues with a mother such as diabetes or high blood pressure. Women who are considered low-risk in terms of cesarean birth are those that have a cesarean birth despite being at low risk for complications (full-term, singleton, vertex presentation, and no prior births).

**Exhibit 28. Birth Risk Factors, 2011-2015**

| Health Reporting Area (HRA)          | Bear Creek/<br>Carnation/Duvall |                 | Snoqualmie/North<br>Bend/Skykomish |                 | King<br>County |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
|                                      | Percent                         | 5-Year<br>Count | Percent                            | 5-Year<br>Count | Percent        |
| Very low birthweight (all births)    | 0.7%                            | 21              | 0.7%                               | 19              | 1.0%           |
| Low birthweight (all births)         | 5.9%                            | 170             | 5.4%                               | 138             | 6.5%           |
| Late or no prenatal care             | 2.3%                            | 61              | 2.5%                               | 62              | 4.5%           |
| Cesarean births among low-risk women | 29.9%                           | 279             | 28.4%                              | 228             | 27.1%          |

Source: Public Health Seattle King County, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

- At almost 30%, Snoqualmie Valley's cesarean rate among low-risk women is higher than both King County rates (27%) and national goals (24%).

## CHILD CARE

Child care providers fall into one of three general categories: child care centers (CCC); family child care (FCC) homes; and family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) care.

CCCs offer full- or part-time child care in commercial, privately-owned, school- or faith-based spaces. Depending on the license, the child care center may care for children aged one month through twelve years. FCC homes are licensed by the State to provide child care services in the provider's home, for 6-12 children at a time. Data on the number of children by age is not comprehensively reported to the State's Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF). FFN care is the most difficult to track, as there are very few mechanisms to collect and analyze this data. Exhibit 29 lists the number of child care programs in the study area and their total capacity.



## Exhibit 29. Child Care Capacity and Type, 2018

|                   | <i>Child Care Centers</i> |                 | <i>Family Child Care Homes</i> |                 | <b>Total Capacity</b> |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
|                   | <b>Number of Centers</b>  | <b>Capacity</b> | <b>Number of FCC Providers</b> | <b>Capacity</b> |                       |
| <b>Carnation</b>  | 0                         | 0               | 1                              | 12              | <b>12</b>             |
| <b>Duvall</b>     | 3                         | 103             | 2                              | 24              | <b>127</b>            |
| <b>Fall City</b>  | 0                         | 0               | 1                              | 12              | <b>12</b>             |
| <b>North Bend</b> | 6                         | 215             | 4                              | 30              | <b>245</b>            |
| <b>Snoqualmie</b> | 8                         | 471             | 1                              | 12              | <b>483</b>            |

Source: Child Care Resources, 2018; BERK, 2019.

- Without looking at costs or ages served (i.e., infant care), there is currently only enough child care capacity to serve approximately 13% of children under 5 years of age in the Valley. Not all families need child care and may have a parent or other family member that takes care of this need.

## Child Care Costs

Exhibit 30 lists the monthly median child care rates in King County and Washington State. It also lists the subsidy rates through the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF). DCYF subsidies include Working Connections Child Care (WCCC), Seasonal Child Care (SCC), and Homeless Child Care (HCC).

## Exhibit 30. Monthly Median Child Care Rates, 2017

|                         | <i>Child Care Centers</i> |                             |                                    | <i>Family Child Care Homes</i> |                             |                                    |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                         | <b>Median Rate</b>        | <b>Maximum DCYF Subsidy</b> | <b>Percent Coverage of Subsidy</b> | <b>Median Rate</b>             | <b>Maximum DCYF Subsidy</b> | <b>Percent Coverage of Subsidy</b> |
| <b>King County</b>      | \$1,122                   | \$804                       | 72%                                | \$876                          | \$884                       | 101%                               |
| <b>Washington State</b> | \$832                     | N/A                         | N/A                                | \$676                          | N/A                         | N/A                                |










Source: Child Care Aware of WA, 2018; DCYF, 2018; BERK, 2018.

- Consistent with a higher cost of living, the monthly median child care rate is higher in King County than the monthly median rates in Washington State overall.
- Median rates for CCCs are higher than FCCs.

## CHILDHOOD POVERTY AND HOMELESSNESS

Childhood poverty presents risk factors for children that lead to diminished opportunities and success throughout life. Early education and child development services have been demonstrated to improve outcomes for children as they enter elementary school, including improved pre-reading, pre-writing, vocabulary, and literacy skills. The type of children that experience challenges associated with lower incomes can range from children experiencing homelessness, to kids living in subsidized housing, to kids whose families are not in poverty but are severely housing cost burdened to the point that it limits their ability to adequately provide for other basic needs.

### Exhibit 31. Children Under 18 Years Old in Poverty, 2017

|                         | Total Children<br>0-17 Years Old | % 0-17 Year Olds<br>Living in Poverty |  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>SCFA Study Area</b>  | 15,266                           | 6%                                    |   |
| Carnation               | 496                              | 12%                                   |   |
| Duvall                  | 2,386                            | 6%                                    |   |
| Fall City               | 414                              | 7%                                    |   |
| North Bend              | 1,809                            | 22%                                   |  |
| Snoqualmie              | 4,449                            | 2%                                    |   |
| Unincorp. Riverview SD  | 1,989                            | 3%                                    |   |
| Unincorp. Sno-Valley SD | 4,137                            | 4%                                    |   |
| <b>King County</b>      | 433,833                          | 12%                                   |   |

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- A high percentages of youth ages 0-17 in North Bend are living in poverty (22%).
- In the SCFA Study Area, a lower percentage of youth ages 0-17 are living in poverty (6%) than in King County overall (12%), except in North Bend.

### Free and Reduced-price Meals (FARM)

One measure of economic hardship is Free and Reduced-price Meal (FARM) enrollment for school-aged children. Eligibility is determined by the US Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service, based on federal poverty levels. Income guidelines are used by schools that participate in the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, Special Milk program for Children, Child, and Adult Care Food Program, and Summer Food Service Program. Children in foster care and those receiving services under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act are also eligible for FARM.

In Washington, the FARM guidelines are used to determine eligibility for free and reduced-price lunch (FRLP). Students from families making below 130% of the federal poverty level (FPL) are eligible for free lunch, and those from families making between 130%-185% of the FPL are eligible for reduced-price lunch. The FPL is a measure set by the Department of Health and Human Services and is a metric that is the same for the entire United States, except for Alaska and Hawaii. It varies by household size, so that larger households can have higher income and still be considered in poverty. A family of four in the 2017 school year would need an annual household income of less than \$31,980 to qualify for free lunch, and an income of less than \$45,510 to qualify for reduced price lunch.<sup>7</sup>

While we know how many students are enrolled in each category (free or reduced-price), data available does not allow for direct estimates of the number of eligible children. Data from the US Census either breaks down the entire population into income brackets or breaks down the entire population by age. The cross-tabulation does not exist, and any attempt at cross-tabulation given the data available would result in very high margins of error.

<sup>7</sup> Child nutrition Programs: Income Eligibility Guidelines 2017 School Year <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2017-04-10/pdf/2017-07043.pdf>

Exhibit 32 shows enrollment in FRLP for both school districts in the SCFA Study Area. While pre-K students are eligible for FRLP, Snoqualmie Elementary is the only school in the study area with pre-K students receiving free or reduced-price lunch, so the data below overwhelmingly represents K-12 students.

**Exhibit 32. Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Participation, 2017**

|                        | Total Enrollment | Free Lunch Enrollment |         |  | Reduced-Price Lunch Enrollment |         |  | Total Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Enrollment |         |  |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|--|--------------------------------|---------|--|--|---------|--|
|                        |                  | #                     | Percent |  | #                              | Percent |  | #  | Percent |  |
| <b>King County</b>     | 289,865          | 75,510                | 26%     |  | 15,681                         | 5%      |  | 91,191                                       | 31%     |  |
| <b>SCFA Study Area</b> | 10,093           | 798                   | 8%      |  | 202                            | 2%      |  | 1,000  | 10%     |  |
| Riverview SD           | 3,402            | 341                   | 10%     |  | 90                             | 3%      |  | 431  | 13%     |  |
| Sno-Valley SD          | 6,691            | 457                   | 7%      |  | 112                            | 2%      |  | 569  | 9%      |  |

Source: OSPI National School Lunch Program – Public School Free and Reduced Enrollment, 2017; BERK 2019.

- Almost 10% of students in the SCFA Study Area receive FRLP; 13% of students in the Riverview School District and 9% in the Snoqualmie Valley School District receive FRLP.
- The majority of students in the program receive free lunch, 8% of total enrollment, whereas a smaller fraction of total students receive reduced-price lunch (2%).

The full breakdown of free and reduced-price lunch enrollment by school can be found in Appendix B.

Exhibit 33 shows the number of children aged 5 to 17 that come from families making less than 100% of the FPL. All of these children and more would be eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, since the qualifying levels are 185% and 130% of FPL. Data broken down by age is not available from Census for the 185% and 130% of FPL levels.

**Exhibit 33. Children Age 5-17 in Poverty, 2017**

|                        | Children Age 5-17 | Children Age 5-17 in Poverty |         |  |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|--|
|                        |                   | #                            | Percent |  |
| <b>SCFA Study Area</b> | 11,231            | 668                          | 6%      |  |
| Riverview SD           | 3,661             | 221                          | 6%      |  |
| Sno-Valley SD          | 7,570             | 447                          | 6%      |  |

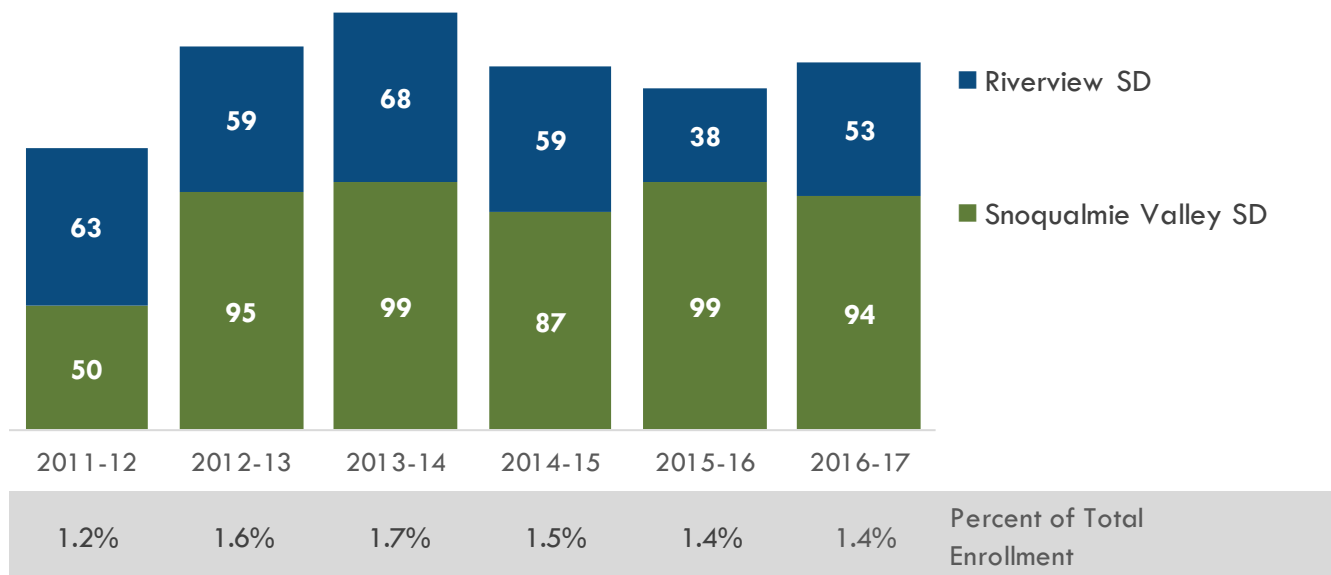
Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- Across the study area, 6% of children age 5-17 are in poverty, just under 700 children.
- All of these children and more would be eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch.

## Child Homelessness

Homelessness has a particularly adverse effect on young children. Children that lack a nighttime residence that is fixed, regular, and adequate are considered homeless under the McKinney-Vento Act. This includes children from families sharing housing with others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reasons, and those living in shelters, motels, cars, and other places not designed for sleeping. Exhibit 34 presents the numbers of McKinney-Vento qualified students in the Riverview and Snoqualmie Valley School Districts over time and Exhibit 35 shows homelessness type for the most recent school year with comparisons to nearby school districts.

**Exhibit 34. McKinney Vento Homeless Counts by School Year and District, 2011-2017**

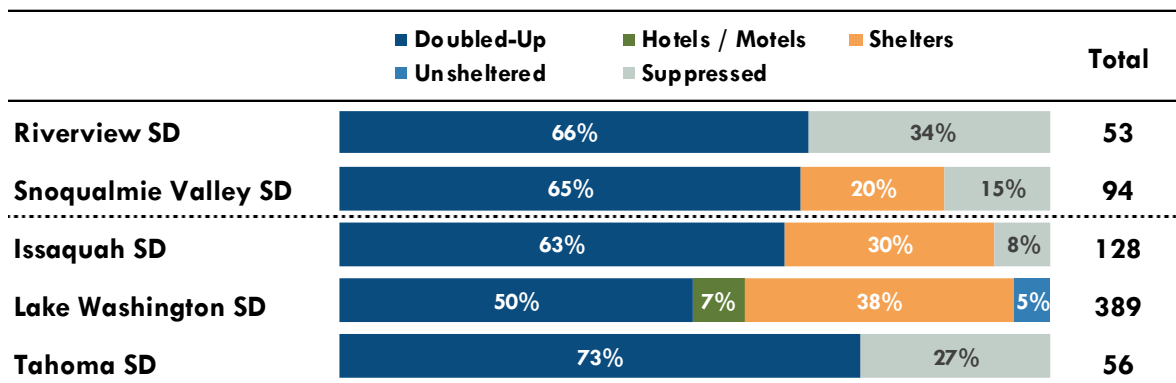


Note: Includes Pre-Kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

Source: OSPI, 2011-2017; BERK, 2019.

- From 2011-2017, approximately 1.5% of students in both Snoqualmie Valley and Riverview School Districts experienced homelessness.

**Exhibit 35. Homelessness in Enrolled Students by Type, 2016-2017**



Note: Suppressed refers to counts of students in categories where the sample size is less than 10, therefore those students are grouped into a non-specific category: Suppressed.

Source: OSPI, 2016-2017; BERK, 2019.

- The majority of children experiencing homelessness are doubled-up or living with another family.
- The Snoqualmie Valley School District reports that approximately 20% of homeless students live in shelters. Because of the lack of shelters for youth and families in the Valley, these students likely travel from other areas to remain in their school or origin.

## Foster Care Trends

Foster care data is available at the county level and is reported as number of placements in out of home care. Over the last few years, placements in out of home care have risen in King County from 1,256 in 2015 to 1,513 in 2018. Out of home placements vary by location, and in 2018 most commonly occurred as Kinship Care (34%) and Foster Care (32%). Kinship Care is the care of children by relatives or close family friends, while Foster Care is the care of children by unrelated adults. Children can also be placed in group care, shelter care, or other locations.

## KINDERGARTEN READINESS

Student preparedness for kindergarten is measured by assessing incoming students in kindergarten according to age-appropriate developmental benchmarks across six domains: social-emotional, physical, cognitive, language, literacy, and mathematics. For this analysis, children who do not meet developmentally appropriate expectations across all six domains for their age (age 5) are considered not kindergarten ready. Exhibit 36 presents a summary of the assessment of readiness for kindergarten for Snoqualmie Valley elementary schools in both the Riverview and Snoqualmie Valley School Districts. Children who did not meet development benchmarks across all six domains are listed as not kindergarten ready. For more information about the WaKIDS Whole Child Assessment, see the text box below.

### Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS) Whole Child Assessment

The WaKIDS Whole Child Assessment is one component of a transition process for students and families entering kindergarten. State-funded, full-day students are assessed when entering kindergarten with the goal of identifying ways to improve the transition for children with varying degrees of skills.

During the Whole Child Assessment, six domains of skills are assessed by teachers across the state. Example measures of each domain are included below.

**Social Emotional.** Manages feelings, follows limits and expectations, interacts with peers, makes friends, responds to emotional cues.

**Physical.** Demonstrates traveling and balancing skills, has gross-motor manipulative skills, uses fingers and hands, uses writing and drawing tools.

**Language.** Comprehends language, follows directions, engages in conversations.

**Cognitive.** Attends and engages, solves problems, recognizes and recalls, uses classification skills.

**Literacy.** Notices rhymes, notices discrete units of sound, interacts during reading experiences, identifies and names letters.

**Math.** Counts, quantifies, understands shapes, demonstrates knowledge of patterns.

**Exhibit 36. WaKIDs Kindergarten Readiness Scores, 2018-2019**

|                                  |              | Percent Not Meeting Developmental Benchmarks for Age 5 at the Start of Kindergarten |               | Percent Meeting Developmental Benchmarks for Age 5 at the Start of Kindergarten |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---|---------------|---|
| <b>Riverview SD</b>              | <b>29.2%</b> | <b>61</b>   | <b>148</b>    | <b>70.8%</b>  |
| <i>Carnation Elementary</i>      | 32.7%        | 18  | 37            | 67.3%   |
| <i>Eagle Rock Multiage</i>       | 0.0%         | 0   | 10            | 100.0%  |
| <i>Cherry Valley Elementary</i>  | 8.7%         | 6   | 63            | 91.3%   |
| <i>Stillwater Elementary</i>     | 49.3%        | 37  | 38            | 50.7%   |
| <b>Snoqualmie Valley SD</b>      | <b>28.1%</b> | <b>142</b>  | <b>363</b>    | <b>71.9%</b>  |
| <i>Fall City Elementary</i>      | 17.9%        | 12  | 55            | 82.1%   |
| <i>North Bend Elementary</i>     | 34.9%        | 29  | 54            | 65.1%   |
| <i>Snoqualmie Elementary</i>     | 17.7%        | 14  | 65            | 82.3%   |
| <i>Edwin R Opstad Elementary</i> | 46.7%        | 35  | 40            | 53.3%   |
| <i>Cascade View Elementary</i>   | 11.5%        | 10  | 77            | 88.5%   |
| <i>Timber Ridge Elementary</i>   | 36.8%        | 42  | 72            | 63.2%   |
| <b>King County</b>               | <b>42.9%</b> | <b>9,154</b>  | <b>12,183</b> | <b>57.1%</b>  |

Source: OSPI, 2018-2019; BERK, 2019.

- In the Riverview School District, Stillwater Elementary has the highest proportion of students not meeting development benchmarks at age five (49%) followed by Carnation Elementary (33%).
- In the Snoqualmie Valley School District, Edwin R Opstad Elementary has the highest proportion of students not meeting developmental benchmarks at age five (47%), followed by Timber Ridge Elementary (37%) and North Bend Elementary (35%).
- Compared to King County, a greater percentage of students in both school districts meet developmental benchmarks at age five, although two elementary schools individually fare slightly worse than King County overall.



















## PREVALENCE AND TYPE OF DISABILITY IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

Riverview and Snoqualmie Valley School Districts provide counts of children with disabilities, aged three to twenty-one years, who are enrolled in state-provided educational opportunities through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Many of these students spend upwards of 80% of class time in regular classrooms and participate in traditional school activities alongside the general student population. It is important to note that the total number of children with disabilities is likely to be greater due to barriers to enrollment such as stigma and criteria for accessing services.





















Exhibit 37 presents this data across the study area.

**Exhibit 37. Public School Students with Disabilities Who are Enrolled in State-Provided Educational Opportunities, 2018-2019**

| Type of Disability                         | Riverview SD   |   |               |   |                |   |
|--|----------------|---|---------------|---|----------------|---|
|  | PreK-5th Grade |   | 6th-8th Grade |   | 9th-12th Grade |   |
|  | #              | %   | #             | %   | #              | %   |
| Autism                                     | 20             | 11%  | 9             | 11%  | 13             | 15%  |
| Communication Disorder                     | 49             | 27%  | 3             | 4%   | 0              | 0%  |
| Developmental Delay                        | 43             | 24%  | 0             | 0%  | 0              | 0%  |
| Emotional/Behavioral Disability            | 3              | 2%   | 3             | 4%   | 7              | 8%   |
| Other Health Impairment                    | 23             | 13%  | 28            | 34%  | 30             | 34%  |
| Specific Learning Disability               | 38             | 21%  | 39            | 47%  | 35             | 40%  |
| All Other Disabilities                     | 5              | 3%   | 1             | 1%   | 3              | 3%   |
| <b>Total Special Education Students:</b>   | 181            |   | 83            |   | 88             |   |
| <b>District Enrollment in Age Group:</b>   | 1,607          |   | 836           |   | 1,049          |   |
| <b>Percent Special Education Students:</b> | 11%            |   | 10%           |   | 8%             |   |

| Type of Disability                         | Sno-Valley SD  |   |               |   |                |   |
|--|----------------|---|---------------|---|----------------|---|
|  | PreK-5th Grade |   | 6th-8th Grade |   | 9th-12th Grade |   |
|  | #              | %   | #             | %   | #              | %   |
| Autism                                     | 58             | 14%  | 31            | 15%  | 38             | 20%  |
| Communication Disorder                     | 92             | 23%  | 7             | 3%   | 1              | 1%  |
| Developmental Delay                        | 82             | 20%  | 0             | 0%  | 0              | 0%  |
| Emotional/Behavioral Disability            | 5              | 1%   | 8             | 4%   | 7              | 4%   |
| Other Health Impairment                    | 69             | 17%  | 49            | 24%  | 49             | 26%  |
| Specific Learning Disability               | 87             | 21%  | 101           | 50%  | 78             | 41%  |
| All Other Disabilities                     | 12             | 3%   | 6             | 3%   | 19             | 10%  |
| <b>Total Special Education Students:</b>   | 405            |   | 202           |   | 192            |   |
| <b>District Enrollment in Age Group:</b>   | 3,494          |   | 1,685         |   | 2,076          |   |
| <b>Percent Special Education Students:</b> | 12%            |   | 12%           |   | 9%             |   |

Note: All other disabilities include hearing impairments, intellectual disabilities, multiple disabilities, orthopedic impairments, traumatic brain injuries, and visual impairments / blindness.

Source: Riverview School District, 2019; Snoqualmie Valley School District, 2019; BERK, 2019.

- The highest share of special education students in both Riverview and Snoqualmie Valley School Districts have either a specific learning disability or other health impairment.

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

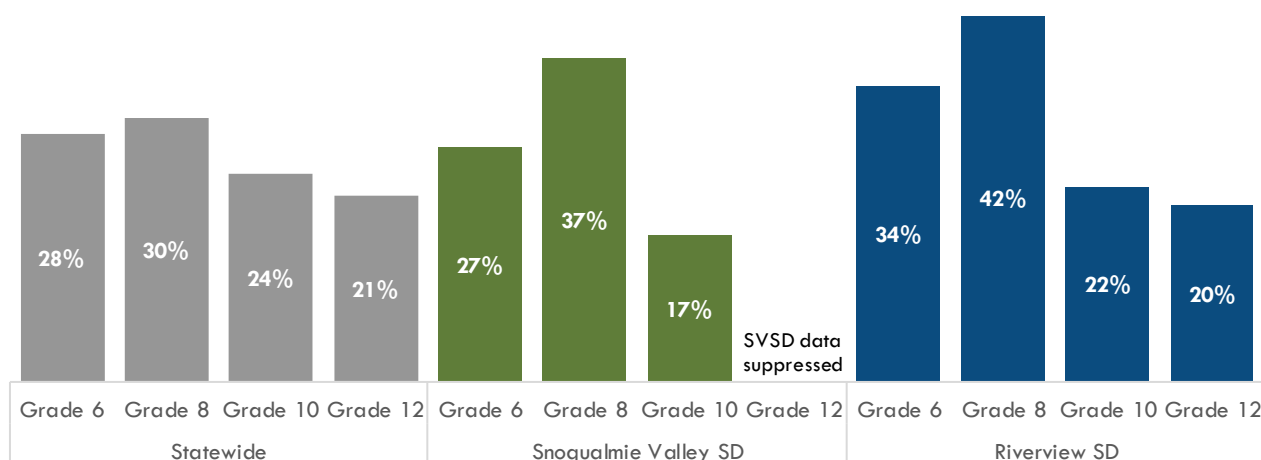
The Healthy Youth Survey provides information on eating habits and nutrition of Washington State school children, including if children are obese or overweight and what students are trying to do about their weight (i.e., nothing, lose, gain, or stay the same weight). For the SCFA Study Area, all data about students who are overweight or obese is suppressed, but attitudes towards weight are shown in Exhibit 40 in the Mental Health section.

The Healthy Youth Survey also asks about food nutrition, including how many servings of fruits and vegetables students eat, if they ate breakfast, and consumption of soda and snack foods. In addition to eating habits and nutrition, the survey also asks about physical activity. Exhibit 38 shows the share of students who were physically active for at least 60 minutes per day over the last seven days. This is the recommended level of physical activity from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and encouraged by the Washington State Department of Health. The data is self-reported for each of the four grades.

### Data Suppression in the Healthy Youth Survey

- Data is suppressed in the Healthy Youth Survey when there are not enough respondents to provide anonymity.
- In the 2016 Healthy Youth Survey, there were not enough 12<sup>th</sup> grade respondents from Snoqualmie Valley School District to be able to provide results and still allow responses to be kept confidential. Therefore, in each HYS exhibit below data is shown as suppressed for 12<sup>th</sup> graders from the Snoqualmie Valley School District.

**Exhibit 38, Percent of School Children Physically Active for at Least 60 Minutes per Day over the Past Seven Days, 2016**



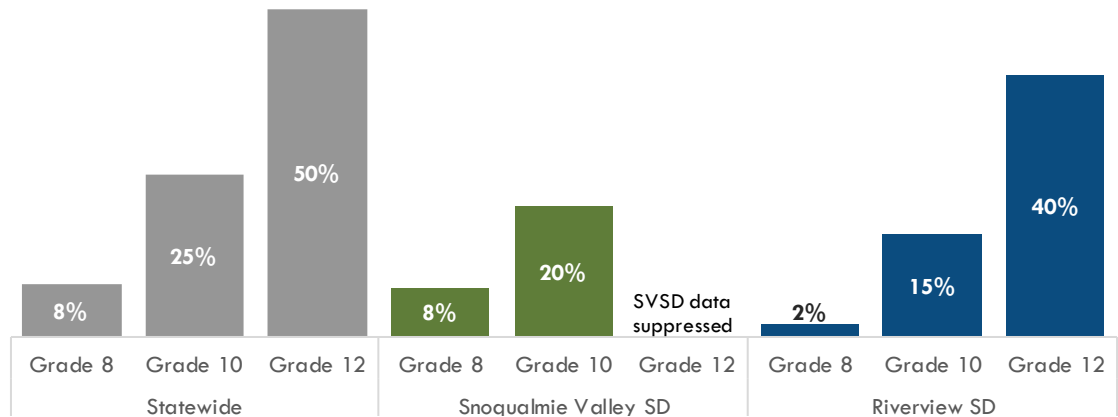
Note: Data is suppressed for SVSD 12<sup>th</sup> graders because there were not enough responses to provide anonymity.  
Source: Snoqualmie Valley and Riverview School District Healthy Youth Survey, 2016; BERK 2019.

- Students in the Grade 8 report higher levels of physical activity than other grades, regardless of school district. Students in this grade also report higher levels of physical activity than statewide averages.
- Riverview School District students report being more physically active than Snoqualmie Valley School District students in all grades.
- In Grade 10, physical activity levels are lower in Snoqualmie Valley and Riverview School Districts than statewide. In Grade 12, physical activity levels are also lower in the Riverview School District than statewide. The data for Snoqualmie Valley is suppressed.

### School-aged Sexual Activity

The Healthy Youth Survey asks children about sexual behavior, including if they have ever had sexual intercourse. Information is not reported for Grade 6, but is available for Grades 8, 10, and 12. Exhibit 39 presents the answers to lifetime sexual activity for students in the SCFA Study Area for Grades 8, 10, and 12, except for the 12<sup>th</sup> graders at Mt. Si High School, for which there were too few respondents and data is suppressed.

**Exhibit 39. Lifetime Sexual Activity, 2016**



Note: Data is suppressed for SVSD 12<sup>th</sup> graders because there were not enough responses to provide anonymity.  
Source: Snoqualmie Valley and Riverview School District Healthy Youth Survey, 2016; BERK 2019.

- Rates of sexual activity are lower in both the Riverview and Snoqualmie Valley School Districts than statewide.
- Rates of sexual activity are slightly higher in the Snoqualmie Valley School District compared to the Riverview School District.
- As expected, the percentage of students reporting sexual activity increases with grade. For example, in Grade 8, 2% of students in the Riverview School District are estimated to have ever had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, while that estimate rises to 40% by Grade 12.

### School-aged Mental Health

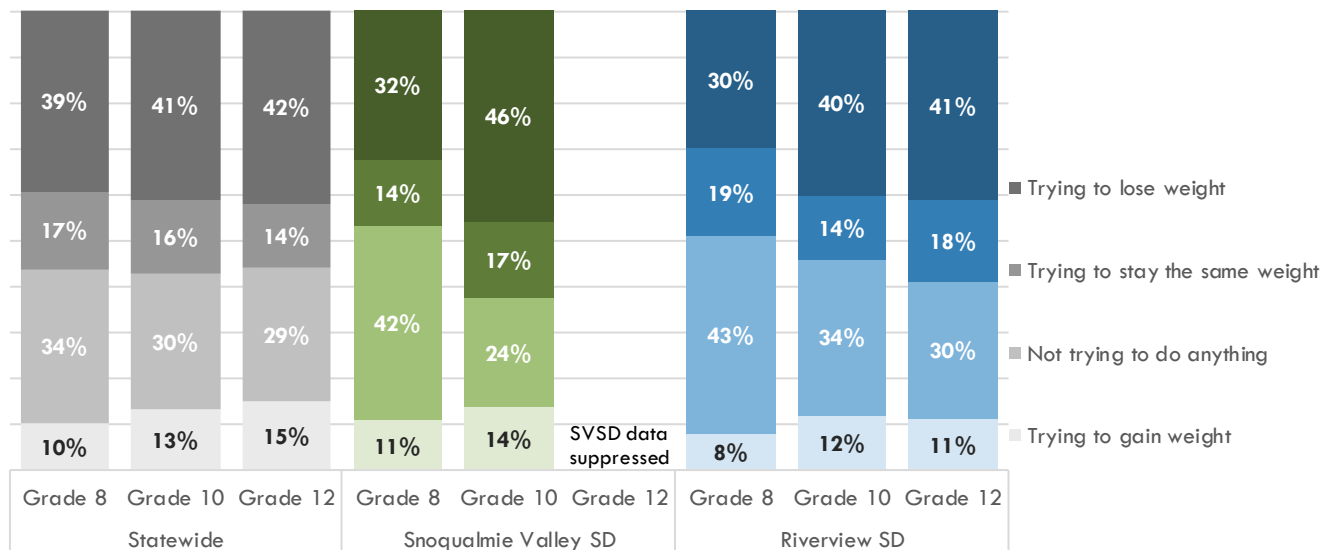
Many factors lead to anxiety, depression, and suicidal thoughts, including pressure to perform well in school, fixation on weight and appearance, and bullying. Untreated anxiety and depression can lead to substance abuse and even suicide. Currently, suicide is the leading cause of death for Washington teens ages 15 through 19. Professional care for depression and anxiety, treatable mental health conditions, helps most people.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheets, 2016

## Attitudes Toward Weight

Exhibit 40 shows from the bottom of each bar to the top, the proportion of students trying to gain weight, not trying to do anything about their weight, trying to stay the same weight, or trying to lose weight.

**Exhibit 40. Attitudes Towards Weight, 2016**



Note: Data is suppressed for SVSD 12<sup>th</sup> graders because there were not enough responses to provide anonymity.

Source: Snoqualmie Valley and Riverview School District Healthy Youth Survey, 2016; BERK 2019.

- In the SCFA Study Area, 8<sup>th</sup> graders are more likely to not try to do anything about their weight than statewide.
- A larger proportion of students are trying to lose weight as they get older, but the proportion of students in the SCFA Study Area that are trying to lose weight are smaller than those statewide.

## Mental Health

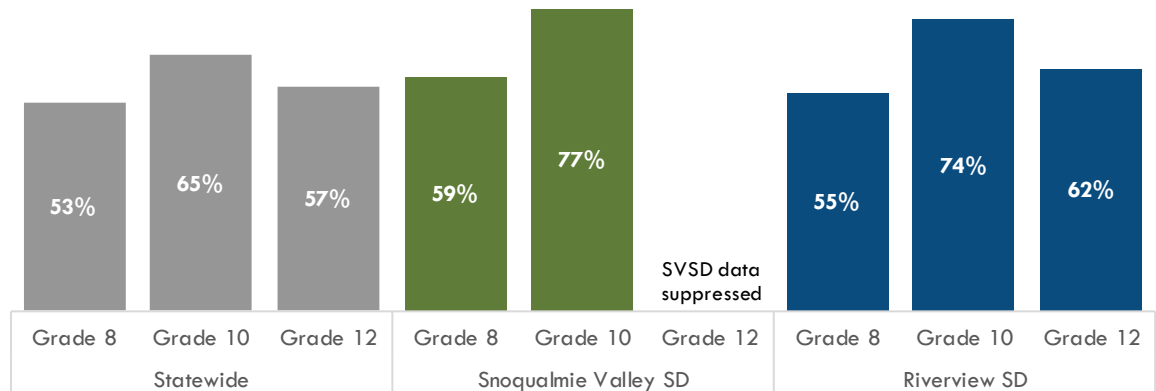
The Healthy Youth Survey asks schoolchildren questions about anxiety, depression, and suicide. The following exhibits show results to questions about each.

Exhibit 41 shows results for anybody responding: several days, more than half the days, or nearly every day to the question:

- How often over the last two weeks were you bothered by: feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge?

**Exhibit 41. Mental Health of Snoqualmie Valley Schoolchildren, 2016**

**Anxiety**



Note: Data is suppressed for SVSD 12<sup>th</sup> graders because there were not enough responses to provide anonymity.  
Source: Snoqualmie Valley and Riverview School District Healthy Youth Survey, 2016; BERK 2019.

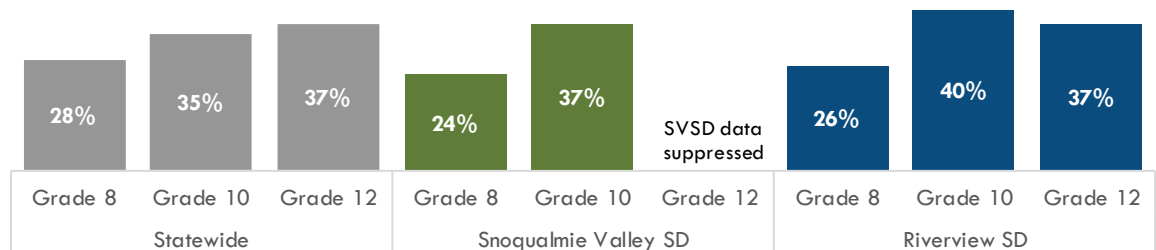
- Anxiety peaks in Grade 10 statewide and in the Snoqualmie and Riverview School Districts.

Exhibit 42 shows results for those responding yes to the following question about depression.

- During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

**Exhibit 42. Mental Health of Snoqualmie Valley Schoolchildren, 2016**

**Depression**



Note: Data is suppressed for SVSD 12<sup>th</sup> graders because there were not enough responses to provide anonymity.  
Source: Snoqualmie Valley and Riverview School District Healthy Youth Survey, 2016; BERK 2019.

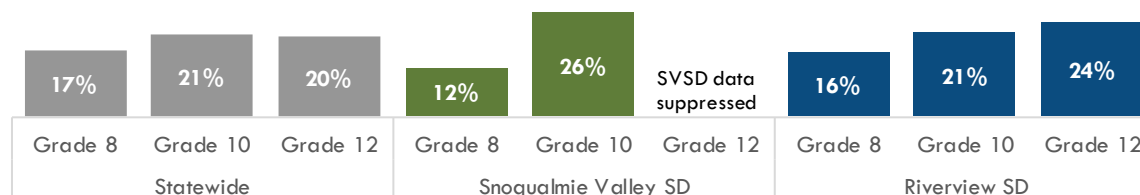
- Depression peaks in 12<sup>th</sup> grade statewide but in 10<sup>th</sup> grade in the Riverview School District.

Exhibit 43 shows results for those responding yes to the following question about suicide.

- During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

**Exhibit 43. Mental Health of Snoqualmie Valley Schoolchildren, 2016**

### Suicide



Note: Data is suppressed for SVSD 12<sup>th</sup> graders because there were not enough responses to provide anonymity.  
Source: Snoqualmie Valley and Riverview School District Healthy Youth Survey, 2016; BERK 2019.

- While suicidal ideation seems to decrease slightly in 12<sup>th</sup> grade statewide, in the Riverview School District it increases slightly in the 12<sup>th</sup> grade, to the point where nearly one in four students has considered suicide over the last year.

### Family and Community Support

Family and community support can help youth be more resilient to mental health challenges by providing an outlet to talk about important issues and a sense that someone is available to support them if they need help or want to talk. In addition to providing a safe space, these supports can help boost self-esteem, problem solving, and coping skills.

Exhibit 44 shows that many youth in Snoqualmie Valley feel they can talk to their mom, dad, or an adult in the community about something important. The exhibit reflects those students responding “yes” or “YES!” to whether or not:

- If they had a problem, they could ask their mom or dad for help.
- There are adults in their neighborhood or community they can talk to about something important (this survey question was not asked of 6<sup>th</sup> graders).

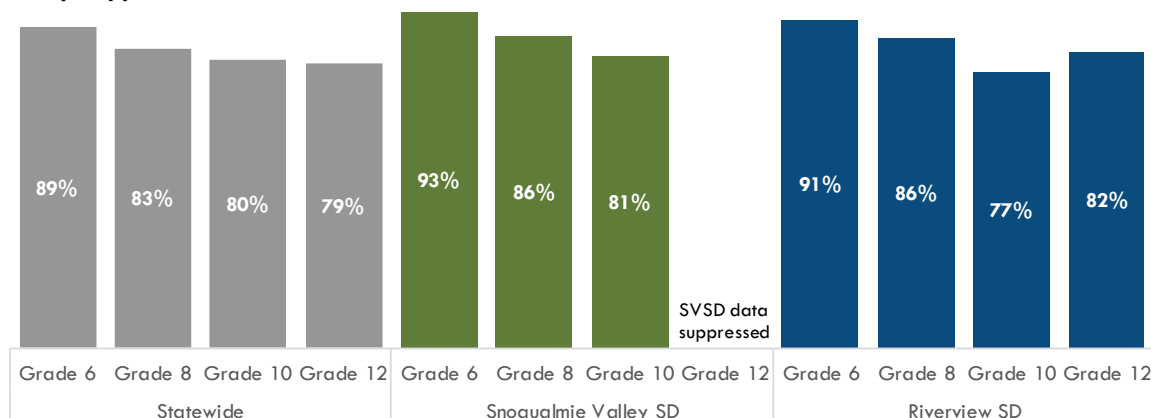
#### Heard in the community

At the Spanish Mass pop-up event, one parent expressed concerns regarding his son’s mental health. He found that his son spent increasing amounts of time playing video games, further isolating himself socially, which resulted in a stronger desire to escape into the games. He and other parents at the event stressed the need for social activities and options such as youth groups (not faith-based), especially for bilingual youth who may otherwise lack opportunities to speak Spanish or practice English with their existing friend group.

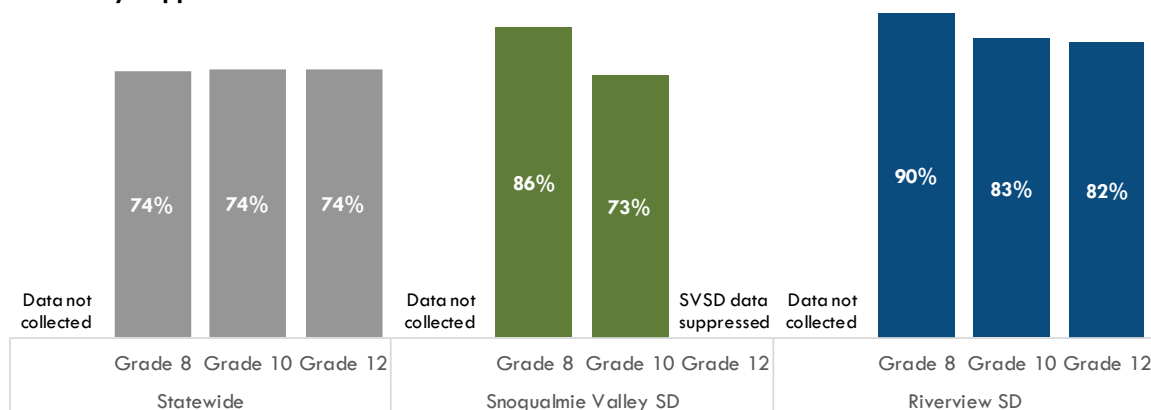


## Exhibit 44. Family and Community Support, 2016

### Family Support



### Community Support



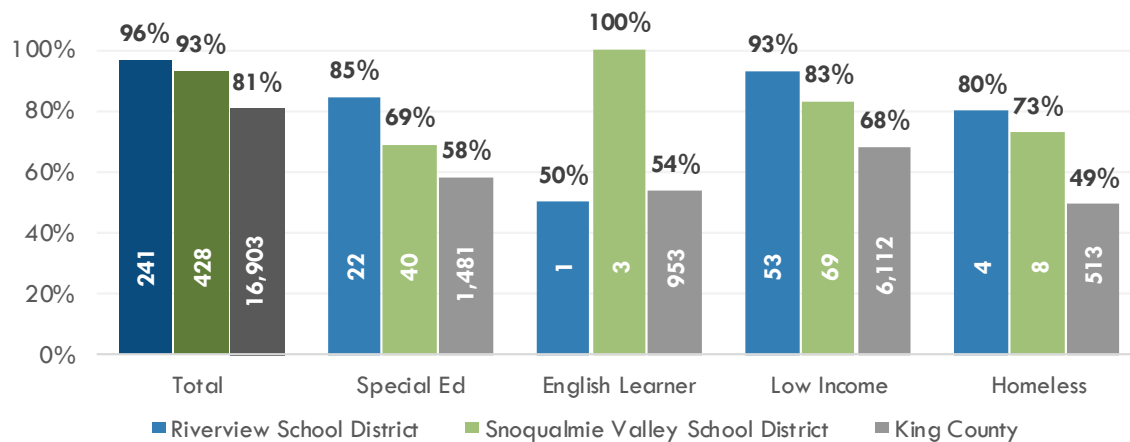
Note: Data is suppressed for SVSD 12<sup>th</sup> graders because there were not enough responses to provide anonymity.  
Source: Snoqualmie Valley and Riverview School District Healthy Youth Survey, 2016; BERK 2019.

- Over 90% of 6<sup>th</sup> graders in Snoqualmie Valley feel they can ask their mom or dad for help if they have a personal problem. This decreases in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grades. In Riverview School District, more 12<sup>th</sup> than 10<sup>th</sup> graders feel they can talk to their mom or dad about a problem.
- Between 73-90% of Snoqualmie Valley students in 8<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade feel like there are adults in the community they can talk to about something important.

## HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION

Attrition from school has many causes, including non-academic factors such as housing instability or personal safety.

**Exhibit 45. Adjusted 4-Year Graduation Rates by Student Population Type, 2016-2017**



Source: OSPI, 2016-2017; BERK, 2019.

- Overall, 96% of students in the Riverview School District and 93% of students in the Snoqualmie Valley School District graduate on time (within 4 years).
- Graduation rates vary by student population type, with lower rates of on-time graduation for students experiencing homelessness or from low-income or special education backgrounds.
- Across nearly all population types, the school districts in the study area are faring better compared to all of King County.

## Adult Health & Active Aging

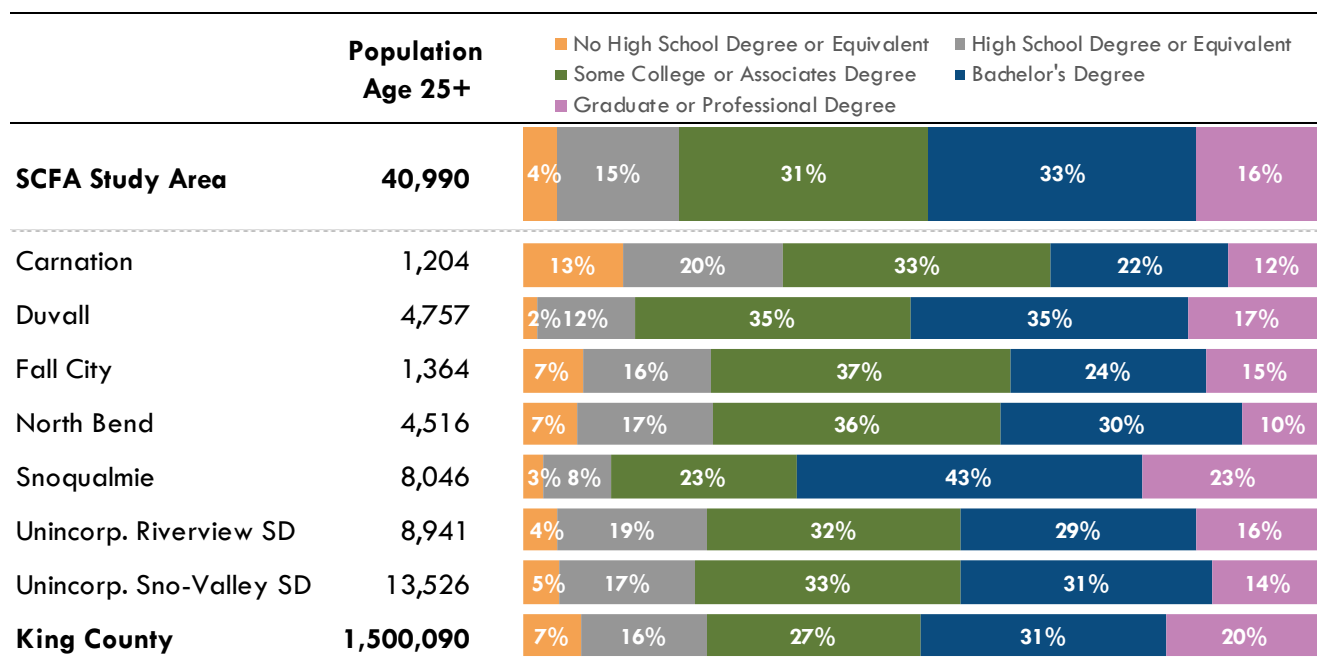
### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Parent educational attainment, particularly of the mother, is positively linked with a child's educational experience, attainment, and achievement. Parents with higher levels of education are more likely to raise children who are prepared to enter school and are more likely to reach higher levels of educational attainment.<sup>9</sup>

Exhibit 46 shows the highest education attainment for adults aged 25 and older for the SCFA Study Area.

<sup>9</sup> Aud, S., Fox, M. A., & Kewal-Ramani, A. (2010). Status and Trends in the Education. National Center for Education Statistics.

## Exhibit 46. Adult Educational Attainment, 2017



Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019

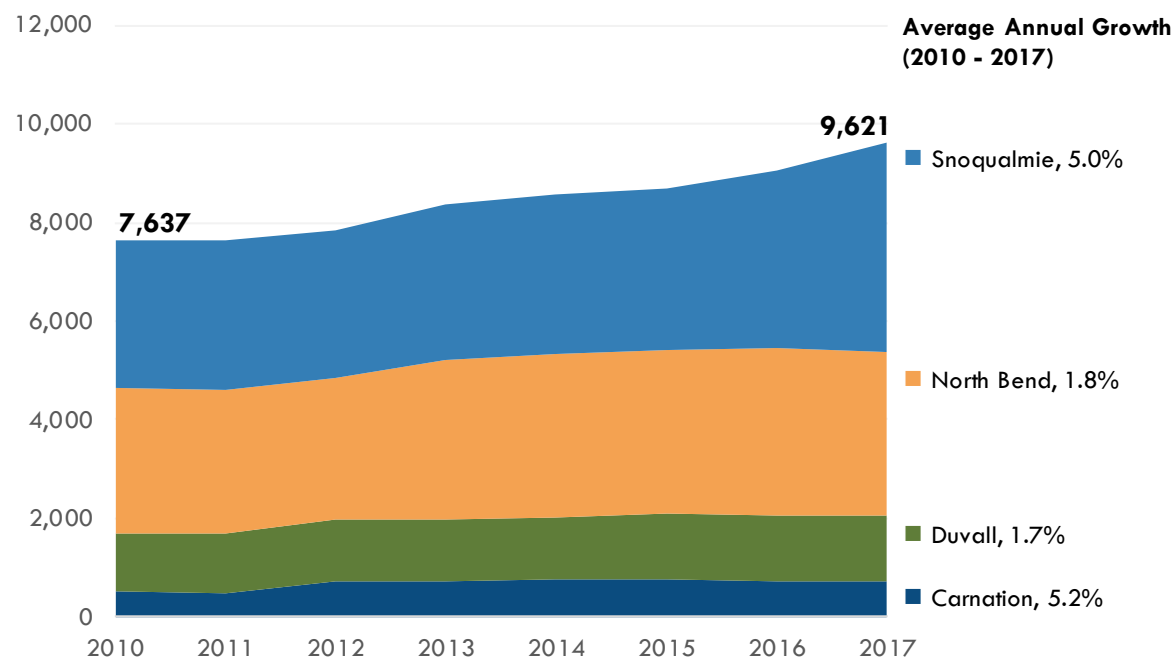
- Across Snoqualmie Valley's adult population 25 and older, 49% received a bachelor's degree or higher, 31% received an associate degree or some college, and 15% received a high school diploma or equivalent.
- Across the SCFA Study Area, there are higher rates of bachelor's degrees among residents in Snoqualmie and lower rates in Carnation.
- Compared to King County, the entire study area has similar rates of adult educational attainment, with King County having slightly higher rates of adults with graduate or professional degrees, and slightly higher rates of adults with no high school degree or GED.

## ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### Employment

Employment in King County has seen a steady rise between 2010 and 2017, with an average annual growth rate of 2.8%. Covered employment refers to positions covered by the Washington State Unemployment Insurance Act, which exempts self-employed persons, making total employment likely to be higher. Covered employment for the jurisdictions in the study area are presented in Exhibit 47.

## Exhibit 47. Covered Employment Counts, 2010-2017



Source: Puget Sound Regional Council, 2010-2017; BERK, 2019

- Covered employment counts grew at an average annual rate of 5% or more in both Carnation and Snoqualmie from 2010 to 2017, above rates for all of King County (2.8%).
- Covered employment counts are relatively steady in North Bend and Duvall, having grown at an average annual rate of less than 2% between 2010 and 2017.

## Seniors in Poverty

### Exhibit 48. Seniors 65+ Years Old in Poverty, 2017

| SCFA Study Area         | Total Seniors 65+ Years Old | % 65+ Year Olds Living in Poverty |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>SCFA Study Area</b>  | 6,209                       | 5%                                |
| Carnation               | 163                         | 2%                                |
| Duvall                  | 357                         | 1%                                |
| Fall City               | 395                         | 2%                                |
| North Bend              | 772                         | 8%                                |
| Snoqualmie              | 751                         | 1%                                |
| Unincorp. Riverview SD  | 2,120                       | 6%                                |
| Unincorp. Sno-Valley SD | 2,046                       | 5%                                |
| <b>King County</b>      | 258,196                     | 9%                                |

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- Similar to other age groups, there is a higher prevalence of seniors living in poverty in North Bend compared to other communities in the Snoqualmie Valley.

## Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

SNAP is administered by the US Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service. The program provides nutrition assistance to low-income individuals and families. Exhibit 49 shows the number of households who receive SNAP assistance, while Exhibit 50 shows the number of heads of household over the age of 65 that receive SNAP. Generally, SNAP participation has been declining across the country as the economy improves, but differences in SNAP participation by state can also be influenced by program policies and administration. For example, some states offer online applications and extensive outreach including eligibility pre-screening and application assistance while other states do not.<sup>10</sup>

**Exhibit 49. Total SNAP Participation, 2015-2017**

|                         | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | AAGR 2015-2017 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|
| <b>SCFA Study Area</b>  | 3,336 | 3,087 | 2,615 | -11.4%         |
| Carnation               | 200   | 173   | 128   | -19.8%         |
| Duvall                  | 381   | 326   | 336   | -5.7%          |
| North Bend              | 560   | 467   | 433   | -11.9%         |
| Snoqualmie              | 481   | 422   | 360   | -13.5%         |
| Unincorp. Riverview SD  | 631   | 618   | 524   | -8.6%          |
| Unincorp. Sno-Valley SD | 1,083 | 1,081 | 834   | -11.5%         |

Note: Because Fall City is not an incorporated city, it is not an available summarization level for DSHS data products. AAGR represents the Average Annual Growth Rate.

Source: DSHS, 2015-2017; BERK, 2019.

**Exhibit 50. SNAP Participants Age 65+, 2015-2017**

|                         | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | AAGR 2015-2017 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|----------------|
| <b>SCFA Study Area</b>  | 187  | 221  | 229  | 10.9%          |
| Carnation               | 9    | 10   | 15   | 30.6%          |
| Duvall                  | 15   | 18   | 22   | 21.1%          |
| North Bend              | 50   | 55   | 69   | 17.7%          |
| Snoqualmie              | 26   | 29   | 32   | 10.9%          |
| Unincorp. Riverview SD  | 43   | 42   | 36   | -8.3%          |
| Unincorp. Sno-Valley SD | 44   | 67   | 55   | 17.2%          |

Note: Because Fall City is not an incorporated city, it is not an available summarization level for DSHS data products. AAGR represents the Average Annual Growth Rate.

Source: DSHS, 2015-2017; BERK, 2019.

SNAP participation is declining overall across the SCFA service area, but is increasing for participants age 65 and older, except in the unincorporated portion of Riverview School District.

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.ers.usda.gov/amber-waves/2018/september/participation-in-snap-varies-across-states-but-is-generally-decreasing/>

## VETERANS

Veterans face unique challenges transitioning to civilian life. Research conducted by Hopelink and the University of Washington found that veterans in King County have relatively high rates of disability, homelessness, and poverty.<sup>11</sup> The Veterans Health Administration Medical Center is located in Seattle, which can be difficult to reach for some veterans who are transit dependent and/or have post-traumatic stress disorder or similar conditions.<sup>12</sup> Research from the RAND Center for Military Health Policy Research found that 20% of veterans who served in Iraq or Afghanistan suffer from major depression or post-traumatic stress disorder.<sup>13</sup> Job retraining and mental health services are essential to help veterans transition to healthy and meaningful civilian lives.

Exhibit 51 shows data on veteran populations within the SCFA Study Area.

**Exhibit 51. Veterans in Poverty and With Disabilities, 2017**

|                         | Civilian<br>Population<br>18+ | Veteran Population |                        | Veterans Below<br>Poverty Level |                       | Veterans With<br>Disability |                       |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
|                         |                               | Count              | Civilian<br>Population | Count                           | Veteran<br>Population | Count                       | Veteran<br>Population |
| <b>SCFA Study Area</b>  | 43,515                        | 3,233              | 7%                     | 118                             | 4%                    | 665                         | 21%                   |
| Carnation               | 1,312                         | 65                 | 5%                     | 0                               | 0%                    | 12                          | 18%                   |
| Duvall                  | 5,246                         | 332                | 6%                     | 34                              | 10%                   | 46                          | 14%                   |
| Fall City               | 1,482                         | 162                | 11%                    | 0                               | 0%                    | 68                          | 42%                   |
| North Bend              | 4,836                         | 601                | 12%                    | 11                              | 2%                    | 271                         | 45%                   |
| Snoqualmie              | 8,399                         | 413                | 5%                     | 0                               | 0%                    | 26                          | 6%                    |
| Unincorp. Riverview SD  | 9,495                         | 728                | 8%                     | 23                              | 3%                    | 114                         | 16%                   |
| Unincorp. Sno-Valley SD | 14,227                        | 1,094              | 8%                     | 50                              | 5%                    | 196                         | 18%                   |
| King County             | 1,676,877                     | 106,384            | 6%                     | 7,131                           | 7%                    | 26,609                      | 25%                   |

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019

- The percentage of veterans in the Snoqualmie Valley is 7%, slightly above 6% for King County overall.
- There are higher proportions of veterans in Fall City and North Bend (11% and 12% respectively).
- Across the study area, 4% of veterans are living in poverty, and 21% of veterans have a disability of any type.

While data on the specific age of veterans is not available, Exhibit 52 presents data of the era in which a veteran joined the military, which can work as a proxy to determine the approximate age composition of the veteran population.

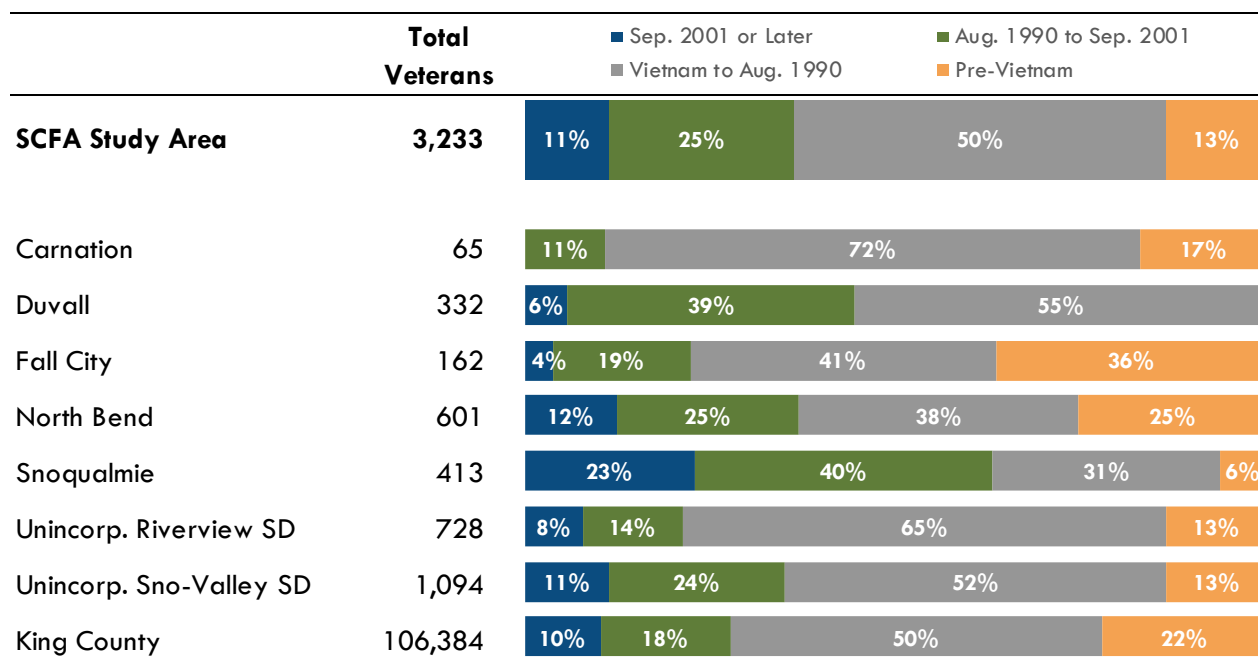
<sup>11</sup> King County Veterans Transportation Needs Assessment, 2015

<sup>12</sup> King County Mobility Coalition, 2015

<sup>13</sup> Troubling Veteran Mental Health Facts and Statistics that Need to be Addressed. <https://nvf.org/veteran-mental-health-facts-statistics/>



**Exhibit 52. Veteran Population by Date Veteran Joined Military, 2017**



Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019

- Across the study area, over 60% of veterans joined the military prior to the first Gulf War, in August 1990, a slightly lower share than King County overall.
- Snoqualmie has the highest share of younger veterans, with 63% joining during the first Gulf War or later.

## HEALTH

The below section is a broad overview of health indicators across the Snoqualmie Valley. In many cases, areas within the Valley fare better than King County as a whole. In the instance where an area fares worse than King County, that indicator is highlighted. When reporting data from Public Health Seattle-King County (PHSKC), data is reported at the Health Reporting Area (HRA) geography.

## Chronic Disease

**Exhibit 53. Chronic Disease Prevalence, 2011-2015**

|                                      | <i>Bear Creek/<br/>Carnation/Duvall</i> |                 | <i>Snoqualmie/North<br/>Bend/Skykomish</i> |                 | <i>King<br/>County</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------------|
|                                      | Percent                                 | 5-Year<br>Count | Percent                                    | 5-Year<br>Count | Percent                |
| High blood cholesterol               | 38%                                     | 112             | 56%  | 81              | 43%                    |
| Hypertension                         | 29%                                     | 118             | 31%  | 68              | 26%                    |
| Fair or poor health (adults)         | 9%                                      | 59              | 12%  | 33              | 12%                    |
| Asthma (adults)                      | 9%                                      | 53              | 8%   | 21              | 9%                     |
| Diabetes prevalence (adults)         | 6%                                      | 42              | 10%  | 33              | 7%                     |
| Heart attack prevalence              | 5%                                      | 38              | 3%   | 15              | 4%                     |
| Chronic respiratory disease (adults) | 4%                                      | 17              | 5%   | 15              | 4%                     |
| Heart Disease Prevalence             | 3%                                      | 27              | 3%   | 12              | 3%                     |
| Stroke prevalence                    | 1%                                      | 10              | 3%   | 13              | 2%                     |

Note: Highlighted cells indicate metrics higher than the King County average.

Source: Public Health Seattle King County, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

- The Snoqualmie/North Bend/Skykomish HRA has a higher population with high cholesterol, hypertension, diabetes, respiratory disease, and strokes than King County overall.
- The Bear Creek/Carnation/Duvall HRA has higher rates of hypertension, asthma, and heart attacks than King County overall.

## Nutrition and General Health

**Exhibit 54. Nutrition and General Health Indicators, 2011-2015**

|  | <i>Bear Creek/<br/>Carnation/Duvall</i> |                 | <i>Snoqualmie/North<br/>Bend/Skykomish</i> |                 | <i>King<br/>County</i> |
|--|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------------|
|  | Percent                                 | 5-Year<br>Count | Percent                                    | 5-Year<br>Count | Percent                |
| Physical activity recommendation not met (adults)  | 72%                                     | 252             | 76%  | 141             | 77%                    |
| Flu vaccination: not-vaccinated (adults 18-64)     | 58%                                     | 220             | 63%  | 142             | 63%                    |
| Flu vaccination: not vaccinated (adults 65+)       | 40%                                     | 57              | 55%  | 37              | 37%                    |
| Eating less than one fruit daily                   | 39%                                     | 112             | 39%  | 71              | 35%                    |
| Overweight but not obese (adults)                  | 33%                                     | 199             | 29%  | 109             | 34%                    |
| Dental checkup: none in last year (adults)         | 17%                                     | 73              | 17%  | 41              | 30%                    |
| Pneumonia vaccination: not vaccinated (adults 65+) | 24%                                     | 37              | 21%  | 19              | 26%                    |
| Obese (adults)                                     | 23%                                     | 124             | 27%  | 76              | 22%                    |
| Eating less than one vegetable daily               | 17%                                     | 50              | 14%  | 28              | 17%                    |
| Sedentariness (adults)                             | 11%                                     | 62              | 13%  | 44              | 16%                    |

Note: Highlighted cells indicate metrics higher than the King County average.

Source: Public Health Seattle King County, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

- Compared to King County, both Bear Creek/Carnation/Duvall and Snoqualmie/North Bend/Skykomish have a higher share of seniors age 65+ who do not receive flu vaccinations, a higher share of adults who eat less than one fruit daily, and a higher prevalence of obese adults.

## Health Risk Factors

**Exhibit 55. Substance Use and Firearm Risk Factors, 2011-2015**

|                                   | <i>Bear Creek/<br/>Carnation/Duvall</i> |                 | <i>Snoqualmie/North<br/>Bend/Skykomish</i> |                 | <i>King<br/>County</i> |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------------|
|                                   | Percent                                 | 5-Year<br>Count | Percent                                    | 5-Year<br>Count | Percent                |
| Firearms Stored in Home           | 32%                                     | 88              | 42%  | 60              | 23%                    |
| Binge drinking (adults)           | 18%                                     | 78              | 18%  | 50              | 20%                    |
| Current cigarette smoker (adults) | 9%                                      | 35              | 13%  | 36              | 13%                    |
| Marijuana use (adults)            | 7%                                      | 25              | 7%   | 17              | 12%                    |

Note: Highlighted cells indicate metrics higher than the King County average.

Source: Public Health Seattle King County, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

- Across the Snoqualmie Valley, there are higher rates of firearms stored at home than King County as a whole, likely due to the rural nature of the area.

## Health Insurance

**Exhibit 56. Population Without Health Insurance, 2017**

|                         | Total<br>Population | Population Without Health<br>Insurance |            |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--|------------|
|                         |                     | #                                      | % of Total |
| <b>SCFA Study Area</b>  | 58,810              | 1,947                                  | 3.3%       |
| Carnation               | 1,808               | 57                                     | 3.2%       |
| Duvall                  | 7,650               | 223                                    | 2.9%       |
| Fall City               | 1,896               | 123                                    | 6.5%       |
| North Bend              | 6,645               | 466                                    | 7.0%       |
| Snoqualmie              | 12,869              | 215                                    | 1.7%       |
| Unincorp. Riverview SD  | 11,474              | 523                                    | 4.6%       |
| Unincorp. Sno-Valley SD | 18,364              | 463                                    | 2.5%       |
| <b>King County</b>      | 2,104,848           | 147,164                                | 7.0%       |

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates, 2013-2017; BERK, 2019.

- Compared to King County, a smaller share of people in the Study Area are without health insurance.
- In both Fall City and North Bend, a higher percentage of residents are without health insurance than the study area overall, 6.5% and 7.0% respectively.

## Mental Health

**Exhibit 57. Mental Health Risk Factors, 2011-2015**

|   | <i>Bear Creek/<br/>Carnation/Duvall</i> |                 | <i>Snoqualmie/North<br/>Bend/Skykomish</i> |                 | <i>King<br/>County</i> |
|---|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------------|
|   | Percent                                 | 5-Year<br>Count | Percent                                    | 5-Year<br>Count | Percent                |
| Frequent mental distress (adults)       | 9%                                      | 34              | 10%  | 24              | 10%                    |
| Serious psychological distress (adults) | 2%                                      | 8               | 0%   | 0               | 4%                     |

Source: Public Health Seattle King County, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

- The prevalence of frequent mental distress and serious psychological distress in adults in the Snoqualmie Valley HRAs are similar to or lower than King County overall.

## Leading Causes of Death

**Exhibit 58. Leading Causes of Death, 2011-2015**

|                                | <i>Bear Creek/<br/>Carnation/Duvall</i> |                 | <i>Snoqualmie/North<br/>Bend/Skykomish</i> |                 | <i>King<br/>County</i> |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------------|
|                                | Rate per<br>100k                        | 5-Year<br>Count | Rate per<br>100k                           | 5-Year<br>Count | Rate per<br>100k       |
| Cancer deaths                  | 159.2                                   | 397             | 158.5                                      | 234             | 142.7                  |
| Diabetes-related deaths        | 38.2                                    | 82              | 52.7                                       | 71              | 58.1                   |
| Alzheimer's disease deaths     | 39.6                                    | 59              | 37.1                                       | 39              | 44.4                   |
| Breast cancer deaths (females) | 15.9                                    | 27              | 26.3                                       | 23              | 19.6                   |
| Diabetes deaths                | 12.7                                    | 28              | 17.2                                       | 24              | 18.0                   |
| Colorectal cancer deaths       | 13.5                                    | 32              | 16.5                                       | 26              | 12.0                   |
| Suicide                        | 12.3                                    | 42              | 15.9                                       | 36              | 11.7                   |
| Firearms-related deaths        | 6.1                                     | 19              | 11.7                                       | 26              | 7.0                    |
| Motor vehicle deaths           | 6.7                                     | 20              | 7.9  | 15              | 6.0                    |
| Homicide                       | 0.0                                     | 0               | 2.8  | 6               | 2.8                    |

Note: Highlighted cells indicate metrics higher than the King County average.

Source: Public Health Seattle King County, 2011-2015; BERK, 2019.

- In both of the Snoqualmie Valley HRAs, cancer deaths, including colorectal cancer; suicide; and motor vehicle deaths have higher rates than in King County overall.
- In the Snoqualmie/North Bend/Skykomish HRA there are higher rates of breast cancer deaths and firearms related deaths than in King County overall.

# Appendix A

## Diverse Stakeholder Outreach Summary

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## North Bend Library

**Audience:** General population

**Number of participants:** 21 families and individuals

The North Bend Library hosted the consultant team who invited community stakeholders to participate in an activity recording challenges and barriers to well-being experienced by participants or others in the region. The event on January 25 was attended by the general community and participants ranged in age from infants to elders.

## Trail Youth Coffee Home

**Audience:** Youth

**Number of participants:** 30 individuals

The consultant team hosted a pizza party in combination with the regular youth advisory board meeting at Trail Youth Coffee House on January 25. The high-school aged youth board was engaged in a discussion and activity regarding challenges and barriers to receiving needed services. Input was also gathered from customers of the coffee shop including youth ranging in age from 9 to 14 and a few adults.

## Si View Community Center

**Audience:** Families

**Number of participants:** 22 families

The Si View Community Center's Family Fun Night was held on the evening of January 25. Dinner was provided, followed by a science show. The consultant team set up tables in the lobby to speak with visitors as they arrived and between the dinner and show. While many families participated in the activity, usually one individual offered input and provided demographic information for the family group, lowering the participant count. Incentives for participation included snacks and coloring sheets with crayons for children.

## Hopelink Food Bank (2 events)

**Audience:** Low income, older adults, and Spanish speakers

**Number of participants:** 28 families and individuals on January 31 and 10 families and individuals on February 20

Two events were held at the Hopelink Food Bank, one on January 31 led by the consultant team and another led by the SCFA Partner Team on February 20. Poster boards were used to display the assets and challenges activity in English and Spanish for attendees to view and engage with while waiting in the lobby for the Hopelink food bank to open. After shopping, the consultants and partner team attended a community meal and conversed with guests and staff alike, as many staff also live in the area. Incentives for participation included reusable shopping bags.

## Sno-Valley Senior Center

**Audience:** Older adults

**Number of participants:** 25 individuals

The consultant team attended a lunch hosted by the Sno-Valley Senior Center on January 31 and spoke with many local older adults about the challenges and barriers they face or are aware of in the community. Print outs of the activity were used by members of the consultant team to guide the conversation. Participants were offered snacks in appreciation of their contributions and insights.

## Carnation Library

**Audience:** General population

**Number of participants:** 24 individuals

The Carnation Library branch hosted the consultant team for a pop-up activity near the circulation desk on January 31. Library patrons were directed to the pop-up station which included poster boards with the challenges and barriers activity. Many youth were in the library after school and engaged in the activity while waiting for their parents; their parents usually participated once they arrived. Library staff also completed the activity and shared additional context about the community and some of the needs they have observed or been asked to assist with. Incentives for participation included snacks and reusable shopping bags.

## St. Anthony's Spanish Mass

**Audience:** Spanish speakers

**Number of participants:** 8 families

A SCFA partner team member and a consultant team member attended the Spanish Mass at St. Anthony's in Carnation on February 3. Activity poster boards in Spanish were displayed in the gathering room during the community lunch following mass. Many families with children attended, and primarily mothers engaged with the activity and told the project team about their experiences and questions regarding human services in the Snoqualmie Valley area. Incentives for participation included snacks and coloring supplies for children.

## Snoqualmie Valley Food Bank

**Audience:** older adults and low-income families

**Number of participants:** 34 individuals

The SCFA Partner Team hosted a pop-up event at the Snoqualmie Valley Food Bank on February 6 and invited community members to participate in an activity recording challenges and barriers to well-being experienced by participants or others in the region. The event was attended by older adults and low-income families and individuals that were grateful to be asked about their needs and excited to be a part of the solution.



## Snoqualmie Shelter Services - Winter Homeless Shelter

**Audience:** individuals experiencing homelessness

**Number of participants:** 6 individuals

The SCFA Partner Team held a pop-up event at the Snoqualmie Homeless Shelter on February 22 and invited attendees to participate in an activity to share the challenges and barriers experienced in the Valley. Many participants were from outside the area and anxious about participating.

## Sno-Ridge Senior Apartments

**Audience:** low-income and older adults

**Number of participants:** 20 individuals

The SCFA Partner Team coordinated with the Sno-Ridge Apartments, low-income senior housing, to host a pop-up event at an apartment meeting on February 22. The event was advertised with flyers distributed to each apartment and posters posted in the building. The partner team invited residents to participate in an activity to share the challenges and barriers they face in the community and distributed paper surveys to collect information from those hesitant to share information publicly on boards.

# Appendix B

Snoqualmie Valley Supplemental Data

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## Free and Reduced-Price Lunch

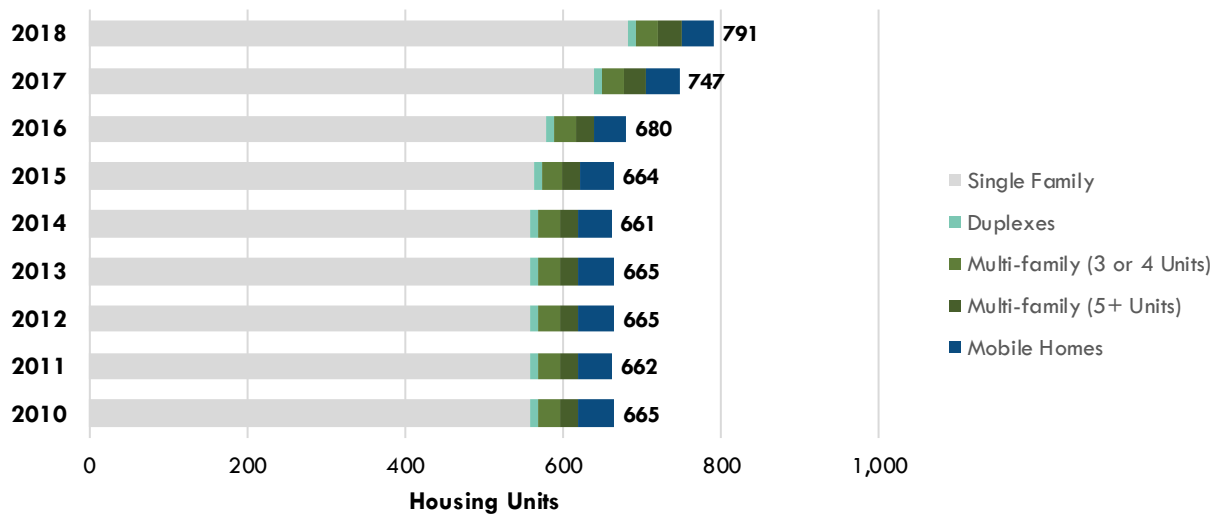
**Exhibit 59. Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Enrollment by School, 2017**

| Public School                                  | Grade Levels | October 31, 2017 Enrollment |            |                  |              |             |                  |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
|  |              | Free                        | Reduced    | Total Enrollment | % Free       | % Reduced   | % Free & Reduced |
| <b>Riverview School District Total</b>         |              | <b>341</b>                  | <b>90</b>  | <b>3,402</b>     | <b>10.0%</b> | <b>2.6%</b> | <b>12.7%</b>     |
| <i>Carnation Elementary</i>                    | K-5          | 61                          | 11         | 439              | 13.9%        | 2.5%        | 16.4%            |
| <i>Cedarcrest High</i>                         | 9-12         | 75                          | 27         | 990              | 7.6%         | 2.7%        | 10.3%            |
| <i>Cherry Valley Elementary</i>                | K-5          | 50                          | 13         | 519              | 9.6%         | 2.5%        | 12.1%            |
| <i>Eagle Rock Multi Age Elementary</i>         | K-5          | 1                           | 1          | 69               | 1.5%         | 1.5%        | 2.9%             |
| <i>Riverview Learning Center</i>               | K-12         | 21                          | 7          | 166              | 12.7%        | 4.2%        | 16.9%            |
| <i>Stillwater Elementary</i>                   | K-5          | 55                          | 9          | 474              | 11.6%        | 1.9%        | 13.5%            |
| <i>Tolt Middle</i>                             | 6-8          | 78                          | 22         | 745              | 10.5%        | 3.0%        | 13.4%            |
| <b>Snoqualmie Valley School District Total</b> |              | <b>457</b>                  | <b>112</b> | <b>6,691</b>     | <b>6.8%</b>  | <b>1.7%</b> | <b>8.5%</b>      |
| <i>Cascade View Elementary School</i>          | K-5          | 11                          | 1          | 588              | 1.9%         | 0.2%        | 2.0%             |
| <i>Chief Kanim Middle</i>                      | 6-8          | 54                          | 14         | 800              | 6.8%         | 1.8%        | 8.5%             |
| <i>Fall City Elementary</i>                    | K-5          | 28                          | 14         | 564              | 5.0%         | 2.5%        | 7.5%             |
| <i>Mount Si Freshman Campus</i>                | 8-9          | 26                          | 7          | 512              | 5.1%         | 1.4%        | 6.5%             |
| <i>Mount Si High</i>                           | 9-12         | 86                          | 19         | 1,080            | 8.0%         | 1.8%        | 9.7%             |
| <i>North Bend Elementary</i>                   | K-5          | 62                          | 7          | 494              | 12.6%        | 1.4%        | 14.0%            |
| <i>Opstad Elementary</i>                       | K-5          | 55                          | 21         | 547              | 10.1%        | 3.8%        | 13.9%            |
| <i>Snoqualmie Elementary</i>                   | PK-5         | 55                          | 13         | 523              | 10.5%        | 2.5%        | 13.0%            |
| <i>Timber Ridge Elementary</i>                 | K-5          | 9                           | 2          | 655              | 1.4%         | 0.3%        | 1.7%             |
| <i>Twin Falls Middle School</i>                | 6-8          | 49                          | 11         | 818              | 6.0%         | 1.3%        | 7.3%             |
| <i>Two Rivers Alt School</i>                   | 9-12         | 22                          | 3          | 110              | 20.0%        | 2.7%        | 22.7%            |
| <b>SCFA Study Area</b>                         |              | <b>798</b>                  | <b>202</b> | <b>10,093</b>    | <b>7.9%</b>  | <b>2.0%</b> | <b>9.9%</b>      |

Source: OSPI National School Lunch Program – Public School Free and Reduced Enrollment, 2017; BERK 2019.

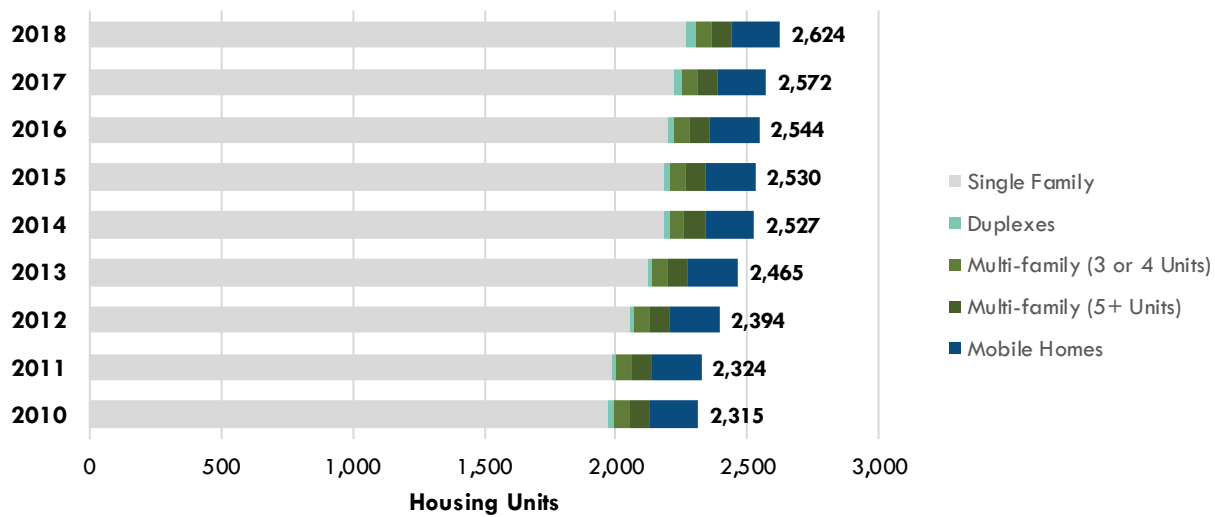
## Housing Stock

**Exhibit 60. Carnation Housing Stock, 2010-2018**



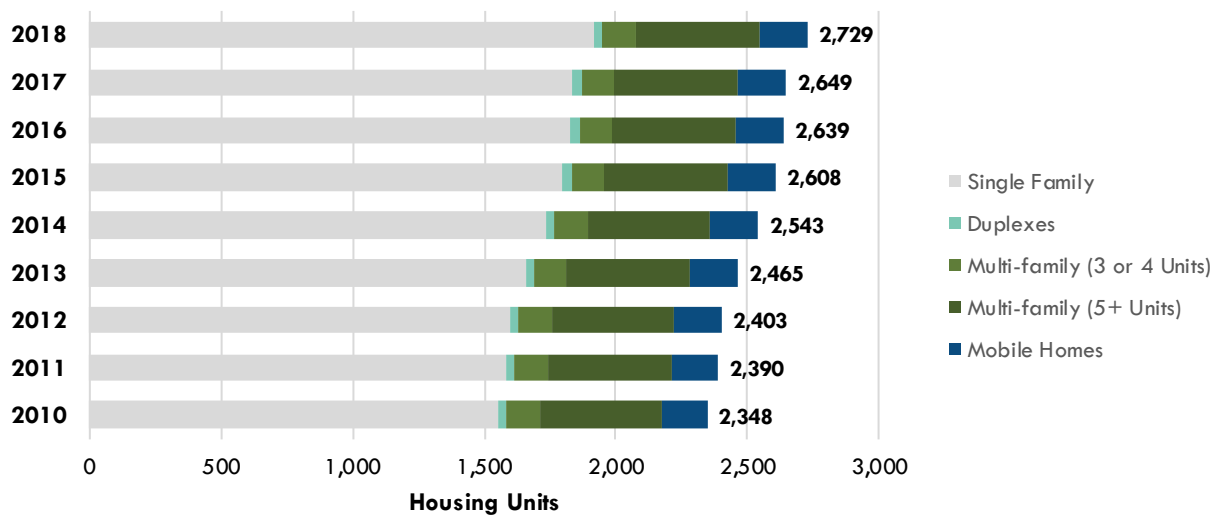
Source: WA Office of Financial Management, 2010-2018; BERK, 2019.

**Exhibit 61. Duvall Housing Stock, 2010-2018**



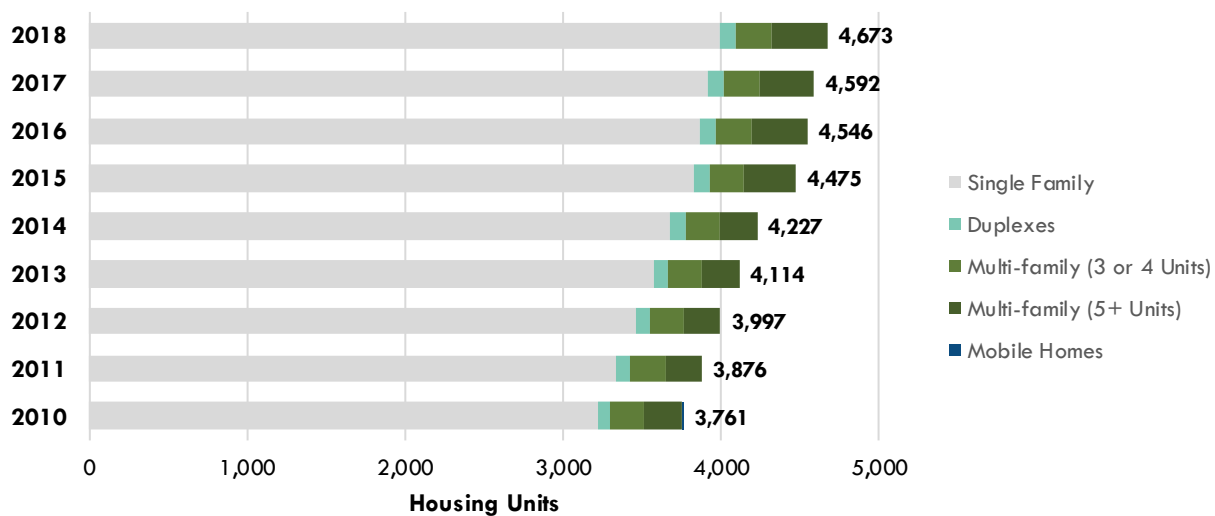
Source: WA Office of Financial Management, 2010-2018; BERK, 2019.

**Exhibit 62. North Bend Housing Stock, 2010-2018**



Source: WA Office of Financial Management, 2010-2018; BERK, 2019.

**Exhibit 63. Snoqualmie Housing Stock, 2010-2018**



Source: WA Office of Financial Management, 2010-2018; BERK, 2019.

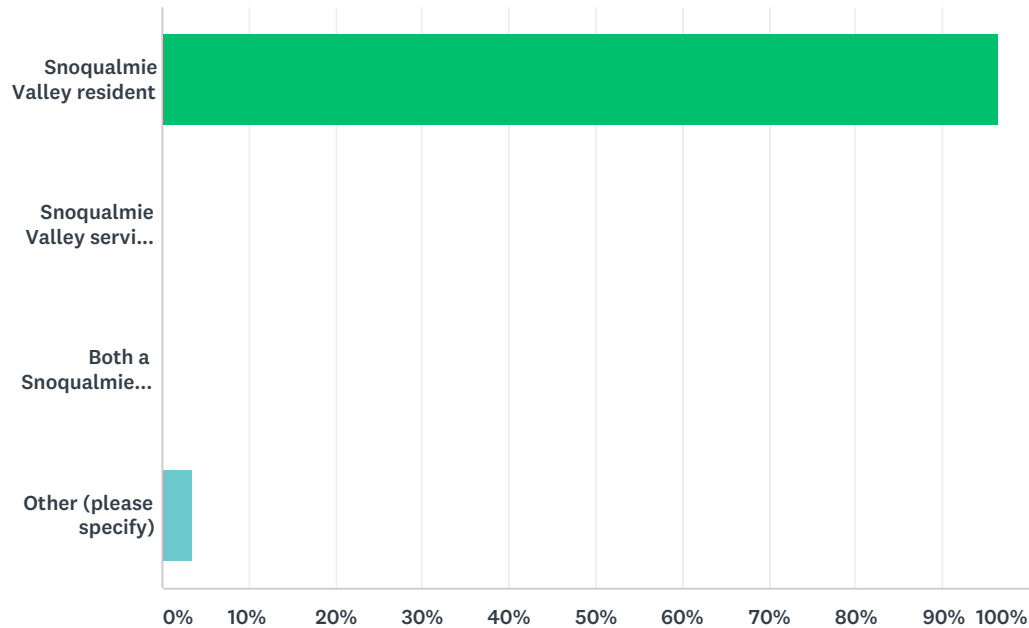
# Appendix C

## Resident Survey Responses

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## Q1 Please choose the category that best describes you.

Answered: 286 Skipped: 0



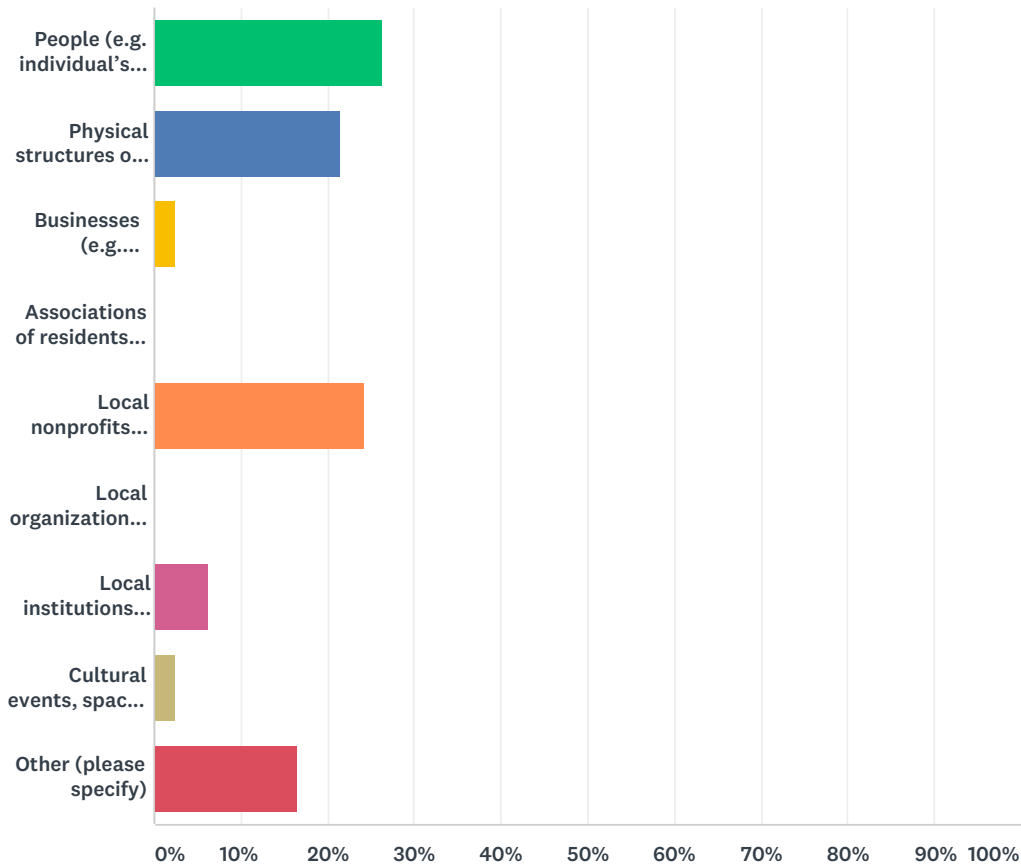
| ANSWER CHOICES   | RESPONSES |            |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Snoqualmie Valley resident                             | 96.50%    | 276        |
| Snoqualmie Valley service provider                     | 0.00%     | 0          |
| Both a Snoqualmie Valley resident and service provider | 0.00%     | 0          |
| Other (please specify)                                 | 3.50%     | 10         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |           | <b>286</b> |

| #  | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)                                | DATE               |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 1  | Snohomish county resident                             | 2/8/2019 11:18 AM  |
| 2  | Seatac  | 2/8/2019 8:23 AM   |
| 3  | Sasmmamish  | 2/7/2019 11:20 AM  |
| 4  | Outside of Snoqualmie Valley resident                 | 2/4/2019 8:50 AM   |
| 5  | Employed in the Snoqualmie Valley                     | 1/31/2019 7:24 PM  |
| 6  | Former resident                                       | 1/31/2019 12:54 PM |
| 7  | work at Swedish, contact with community organizations | 1/31/2019 8:55 AM  |
| 8  | former resident over 40 years                         | 1/30/2019 1:24 PM  |
| 9  | Senior  | 1/30/2019 12:49 PM |
| 10 | Issaquah resident                                     | 1/30/2019 9:06 AM  |



## Q2 In your opinion, what is Snoqualmie Valley's greatest asset? Think about the number one thing that improves your quality of life. What category does it fall in? (choose one)

Answered: 194 Skipped: 92



| ANSWER CHOICES   | RESPONSES |            |
|--|-----------|------------|
| People (e.g. individual's capacities, skills, generosity, or abilities)  | 26.29%    | 51         |
| Physical structures or places (e.g. local parks, churches, libraries, recreation centers, or social clubs – places to socialize and recreate)  | 21.65%    | 42         |
| Businesses (e.g. businesses that provide jobs and supports the local economy)  | 2.58%     | 5          |
| Associations of residents (e.g. a parent teacher association or neighborhood watch)  | 0.00%     | 0          |
| Local nonprofits (e.g. Encompass, Friends of Youth, Hopelink, Mt. Si Food Bank, Mt. Si Senior Center, Sno-Valley Senior Center, Snoqualmie Valley Community Network, Snoqualmie Valley Food Bank, Trail Youth, YMCA, etc.) | 24.23%    | 47         |
| Local organizations (e.g. Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Rotary, etc.)  | 0.00%     | 0          |
| Local institutions (e.g. churches, schools, hospitals, etc.)   | 6.19%     | 12         |
| Cultural events, spaces, or facilities (e.g. Snoqualmie Falls Forest Theater, Snoqualmie Valley Museum, historic districts)  | 2.58%     | 5          |
| Other (please specify)   | 16.49%    | 32         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |           | <b>194</b> |

## SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

| #  | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)  | DATE               |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 1  | physical structures and local non profits on paper survey _JM   | 2/27/2019 11:33 AM |
| 2  | chose all on paper survey _ JM  | 2/27/2019 11:29 AM |
| 3  | Blank on paper survey_ JM   | 2/27/2019 11:19 AM |
| 4  | local non-profits and associations of resident 2 total  | 2/27/2019 11:17 AM |
| 5  | checked all on paper survey _ JM  | 2/27/2019 11:13 AM |
| 6  | blank on paper survey_ JM   | 2/25/2019 1:41 PM  |
| 7  | left blank on paper survey_ JM  | 2/25/2019 1:27 PM  |
| 8  | Outdoor opportunities   | 2/15/2019 9:08 PM  |
| 9  | Blank on paper survey_ JM   | 2/14/2019 3:23 PM  |
| 10 | close to outdoor activities   | 2/14/2019 2:00 PM  |
| 11 | Blank on paper survey_ JM   | 2/13/2019 12:30 PM |
| 12 | Police and social media   | 2/7/2019 7:32 PM   |
| 13 | Most people need help from time to time. Whether it be financial or just support  | 2/3/2019 8:52 PM   |
| 14 | The proximity of open space, mountains, river, forest, trails, fresh air, green.  | 2/2/2019 11:28 AM  |
| 15 | Beautiful physical environment. Close to nature.  | 2/1/2019 12:33 PM  |
| 16 | Outdoor recreation  | 2/1/2019 7:14 AM   |
| 17 | The geography and scenery and beauty of the Valley  | 1/31/2019 7:28 PM  |
| 18 | More layed back atmospher like a small town, lots of the above items as well  | 1/31/2019 3:29 PM  |
| 19 | Rural character   | 1/30/2019 8:23 PM  |
| 20 | The natural landscape -outside  | 1/30/2019 5:01 PM  |
| 21 | Recreation opportunities (hiking and biking trails)   | 1/30/2019 4:50 PM  |
| 22 | rural but thats changing. time to leave as taxes are getting to high  | 1/30/2019 3:11 PM  |
| 23 | Snoqualmie Y Enhanced Fitness classes for seniors   | 1/30/2019 2:41 PM  |
| 24 | The Natural Surroundings  | 1/29/2019 1:03 PM  |
| 25 | It has been rural.  | 1/28/2019 11:13 PM |
| 26 | all of the above !  | 1/27/2019 12:55 AM |
| 27 | the beauty of the trees, mountains, lakes, rivers, etc.   | 1/26/2019 5:27 PM  |
| 28 | Living among the mountains  | 1/26/2019 3:58 PM  |
| 29 | It's an absolutely beautiful place to live with lots of outdoor healthy activities while being a short driving distance to larger cities. | 1/24/2019 12:24 PM |
| 30 | Nature - close proximity and access to beauty and celebrating it with like minded people  | 1/23/2019 6:23 PM  |
| 31 | Physical assets (natural beauty), location  | 1/21/2019 10:44 AM |
| 32 | the schools   | 1/15/2019 2:26 PM  |

### Q3 Feel free to provide more specific information about the asset you chose in the previous question.

Answered: 57    Skipped: 229

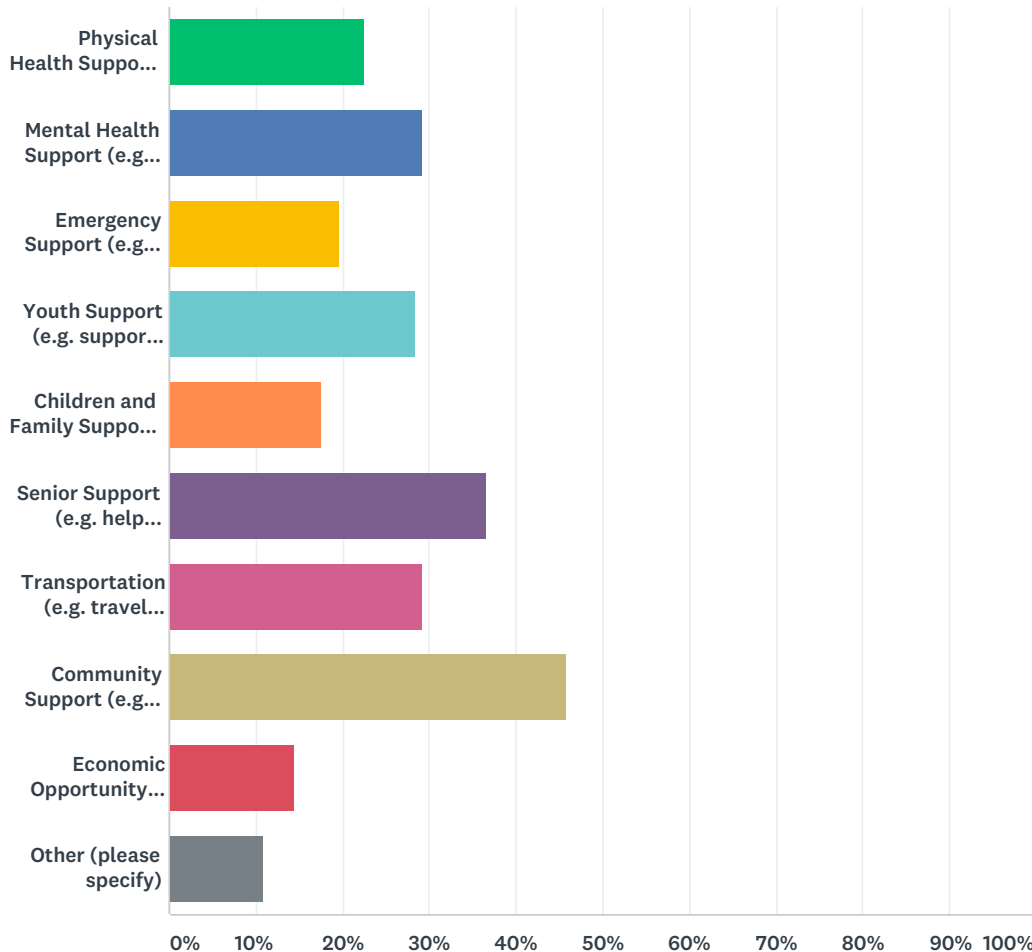
| #  | RESPONSES  | DATE               |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1  | I spent many years working with different organizations in the valley and enjoyed it.  | 2/27/2019 11:25 AM |
| 2  | its greatest asset is its physical beauty of the area and the wildlife   | 2/25/2019 1:41 PM  |
| 3  | We've found amazing resources through Encompass and Fall City Children's Therapy   | 2/19/2019 4:01 PM  |
| 4  | the community as a overall   | 2/17/2019 8:03 AM  |
| 5  | Hiking and biking and what our community offers those that enjoy an active lifestyle   | 2/15/2019 7:40 PM  |
| 6  | friends and family are very important to me  | 2/14/2019 3:14 PM  |
| 7  | Outdoor opportunities such as the local community lakes, river, parks, trails  | 2/14/2019 2:20 PM  |
| 8  | inviting people over, participating in a group, chatting over coffee, being there for people in crisis, praying together... and much more. People are what makes and enriches a community  | 2/14/2019 2:16 PM  |
| 9  | hiking, skiing, bicycling  | 2/14/2019 2:00 PM  |
| 10 | without people, none of the other things would be possible   | 2/14/2019 9:57 AM  |
| 11 | the natural beauty of the area is its greatest attraction for me. followed by its low crime rate. :)   | 2/14/2019 9:51 AM  |
| 12 | Senior Center is great for providing food, hobby groups, trips, transportation and exercises   | 2/13/2019 1:15 PM  |
| 13 | Migrant families that serve our community and/ or homeless families  | 2/10/2019 12:02 AM |
| 14 | It's nice how much help there is from all the non profits, we have a wonderful community.  | 2/8/2019 8:53 PM   |
| 15 | Cedarcrest High school   | 2/7/2019 7:37 PM   |
| 16 | My quality of life is greatly improved by the high level of schooling I receive every day.   | 2/7/2019 7:35 PM   |
| 17 | They have a semi popular Facebook page and have attracted the attention of the news  | 2/7/2019 7:32 PM   |
| 18 | Although we are residents of Kittitas county, we work in the Snoqualmie Valley and have a student at a SVSD school   | 2/4/2019 9:05 AM   |
| 19 | A community who is willing to help   | 2/2/2019 7:27 AM   |
| 20 | I love being able to walk to restaurants, parks and schools!   | 2/1/2019 9:12 PM   |
| 21 | Choosing 1 asset is difficult. What drew me to the valley in 1968 was the terrain, friendliness of the local people, the personal concern of the merchants and their desire to fill the needs of the local residents, the quaintness of the town, and that all my physical needs could be met with a 5-10 minute commute. It met at that time and still continues to meet all of my needs. Thank you for allowing me to share this information with you. | 2/1/2019 6:07 PM   |
| 22 | Being close to the mountains, close to hiking, and away from big cities.   | 2/1/2019 12:33 PM  |
| 23 | Close Proximity to outstanding outdoor recreation  | 2/1/2019 7:14 AM   |
| 24 | So many of my needs I have to meet outside the Valley which is why I rate the beauty as the SV's greatest asset to me.   | 1/31/2019 7:28 PM  |
| 25 | Booming housing market will drive older folks out of their homes.  | 1/31/2019 6:16 PM  |
| 26 | Strong sense of community. Many volunteer opportunities  | 1/31/2019 4:40 PM  |
| 27 | Really appreciate the SVT bus service operated by st. ctr.   | 1/31/2019 3:37 PM  |
| 28 | The schools have given us connections to everyone around us.   | 1/31/2019 2:20 PM  |
| 29 | Rural uncongested area, space to breathe   | 1/31/2019 10:50 AM |

## SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

|    |  |                    |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 30 | No one does more with less than our local human service providers.   | 1/31/2019 10:13 AM |
| 31 | Although my neighborhood is tightly packed (which does not improve my quality of life), at least there are open spaces. Less density would be an improvement.  | 1/30/2019 8:23 PM  |
| 32 | It's a wonderful, generous array of services. I don't know anything about the Y, or what they have to offer, or who is qualified to use their facilities. It doesn't occur to me to regard them as a social service agency. The main thing I hear about them is from privileged people who want a \$2M swimming pool, because they think the pool in NB isn't new enough, and is inconveniently located! They must know very little about real inconveniences (homelessness, poverty, etc. etc.) | 1/30/2019 5:56 PM  |
| 33 | Love that there are more businesses that enable me and my family to spend time here in the valley instead of heading to Issaquah   | 1/30/2019 5:28 PM  |
| 34 | When there's a need, our residents step up!  | 1/30/2019 3:34 PM  |
| 35 | Exercise and social interaction  | 1/30/2019 2:41 PM  |
| 36 | This area seems to attract people who are family and community center  | 1/30/2019 1:20 PM  |
| 37 | Local facebook and Nextdoor pages bring us closer together   | 1/30/2019 12:55 PM |
| 38 | Parks and playgrounds, community centers, trails   | 1/29/2019 8:07 PM  |
| 39 | People I have encounters with are friendly.  | 1/29/2019 7:49 PM  |
| 40 | The trails and access to nature  | 1/29/2019 3:57 PM  |
| 41 | The mountains, trails, rivers, Rattlesnake Lake, etc.  | 1/29/2019 3:15 PM  |
| 42 | We have great neighbors  | 1/29/2019 1:38 PM  |
| 43 | Trails, Parks, Trees, Mountains  | 1/29/2019 1:03 PM  |
| 44 | I like the outdoor activities. Hiking, camping, swimming, etc.   | 1/29/2019 12:48 PM |
| 45 | Encompass  | 1/29/2019 11:53 AM |
| 46 | Family, friends & church are most important.   | 1/29/2019 7:30 AM  |
| 47 | Minimum shopping. Discreet housing (only a few subdivisions WERE out in the open). Small population.   | 1/28/2019 11:13 PM |
| 48 | they are all integrally important !  | 1/27/2019 12:55 AM |
| 49 | churches, schools, trails, medical clinics, police and fire services   | 1/26/2019 8:45 PM  |
| 50 | Local NP's also provide jobs, volunteer hours, products (e.g. MSSC Thrift Store), services to those who may otherwise go without.  | 1/26/2019 10:59 AM |
| 51 | It's the people within our community that create the needed resources we need within our community   | 1/22/2019 8:32 AM  |
| 52 | Snoqualmie is made up of 35% population under age 18, having a lot of parks, the library, skateboard park and YMCA provides entertainment for our youth.   | 1/21/2019 3:08 PM  |
| 53 | It's difficult to choose just one, because I think it's the people, along with local businesses and non-profits. People are at the heart of all of them, but the non-profits are what keep the people functioning.   | 1/21/2019 10:51 AM |
| 54 | Ability to get outdoors and be in nature   | 1/21/2019 10:44 AM |
| 55 | The people drive all the other efforts - without them, there are no nonprofits, businesses, etc.   | 1/18/2019 1:22 PM  |
| 56 | I feel we are lacking in most of the other areas listed. Communication is actually very limited in many ways   | 1/17/2019 11:17 AM |
| 57 | the schools united the cities thus the residents   | 1/15/2019 2:26 PM  |

## Q4 In your opinion, what are the top three supports needed by you, your family, or friends in Snoqualmie Valley? (choose up to three)

Answered: 194 Skipped: 92



| ANSWER CHOICES   | RESPONSES |    |
|--|-----------|----|
| Physical Health Support (e.g. doctor's appointments referrals, acquiring health insurance, substance abuse or addiction support)                             | 22.68%    | 44 |
| Mental Health Support (e.g. counseling, raising awareness among the broader community)   | 29.38%    | 57 |
| Emergency Support (e.g. support with emergency housing, food, or financial assistance)   | 19.59%    | 38 |
| Youth Support (e.g. support with anxiety, learning disabilities, or adolescent substance abuse)  | 28.35%    | 55 |
| Children and Family Support (e.g. prenatal care, childcare, or other parenting supports)   | 17.53%    | 34 |
| Senior Support (e.g. help building connections and reducing isolation, health promotion, information about or referral to services)                          | 36.60%    | 71 |
| Transportation (e.g. travel to appointments, school, work, or social events)   | 29.38%    | 57 |
| Community Support (e.g. engaging with peers and friends, reducing isolation, social activities, health promotion, information about or referral to services) | 45.88%    | 89 |
| Economic Opportunity Support (e.g. support finding and applying to jobs)   | 14.43%    | 28 |

# SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

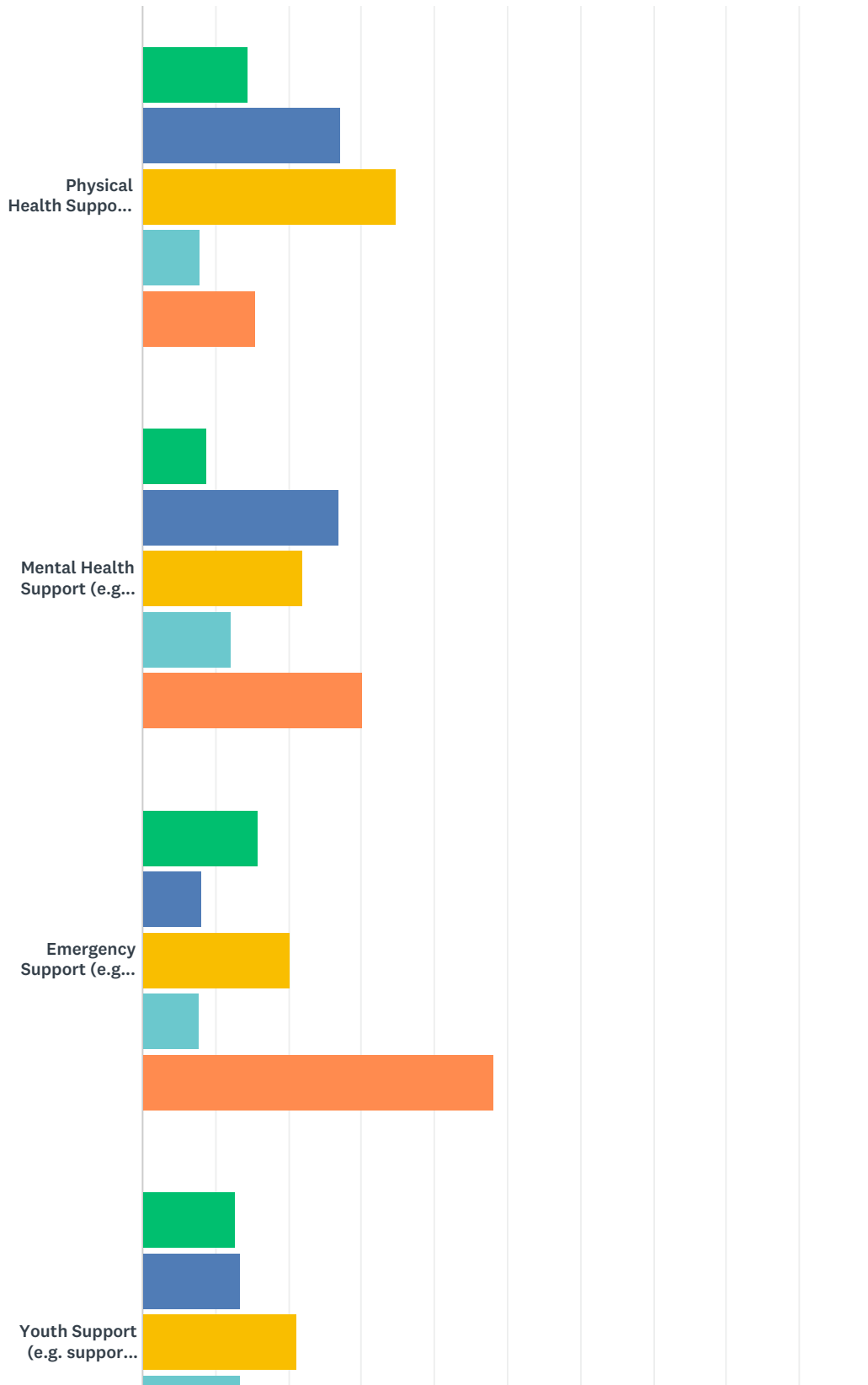
Other (please specify) 10.82% 21

Total Respondents: 194

| #  | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)   | DATE               |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1  | see notes on paper survey _ JM   | 2/27/2019 11:29 AM |
| 2  | left blank on paper survey_ JM   | 2/27/2019 11:25 AM |
| 3  | left blank on paper survey_ JM   | 2/27/2019 11:19 AM |
| 4  | chose children and family support, senior support and community support totaling 5   | 2/27/2019 11:13 AM |
| 5  | n/a  | 2/25/2019 2:58 PM  |
| 6  | I guess I have a tough time knowing how to get involved, not as much as I need help, but how to help in the community more   | 2/15/2019 7:40 PM  |
| 7  | n/a  | 2/14/2019 3:11 PM  |
| 8  | exercise programs  | 2/14/2019 2:16 PM  |
| 9  | we live on top of a hill in fall city, they will not come and pick up my mother to go to the senior center, we work full time and cannot provide transportation during business hours. | 2/10/2019 9:06 AM  |
| 10 | None   | 2/8/2019 4:04 PM   |
| 11 | Support from community members   | 2/7/2019 7:37 PM   |
| 12 | none of the above  | 2/1/2019 3:24 PM   |
| 13 | More businesses in the Valley, e.g. more restaurants, more retail.   | 1/31/2019 7:28 PM  |
| 14 | More facilities for excercises - i.e. indoor pool, larger facilities, more indoor options  | 1/31/2019 2:56 PM  |
| 15 | Our family's needs are currently met adequately. I know that is not true for others, so I hope this programs helps them.   | 1/30/2019 8:23 PM  |
| 16 | Affordable housing, cash, and a government that listens to and supports the merchants and citizens   | 1/30/2019 5:56 PM  |
| 17 | police and fire 3) medical (doctors,hosp.more offshoots of that so we dont have to go to seattle,bellevue, issaquah  | 1/30/2019 3:11 PM  |
| 18 | all of the above !   | 1/27/2019 12:55 AM |
| 19 | Individual support - organized programs/services for families of all ages, individuals of all ages, etc.   | 1/22/2019 8:32 AM  |
| 20 | Area needs expanded public transport   | 1/21/2019 10:44 AM |
| 21 | Knowing how to access resources if needed  | 1/19/2019 6:57 AM  |

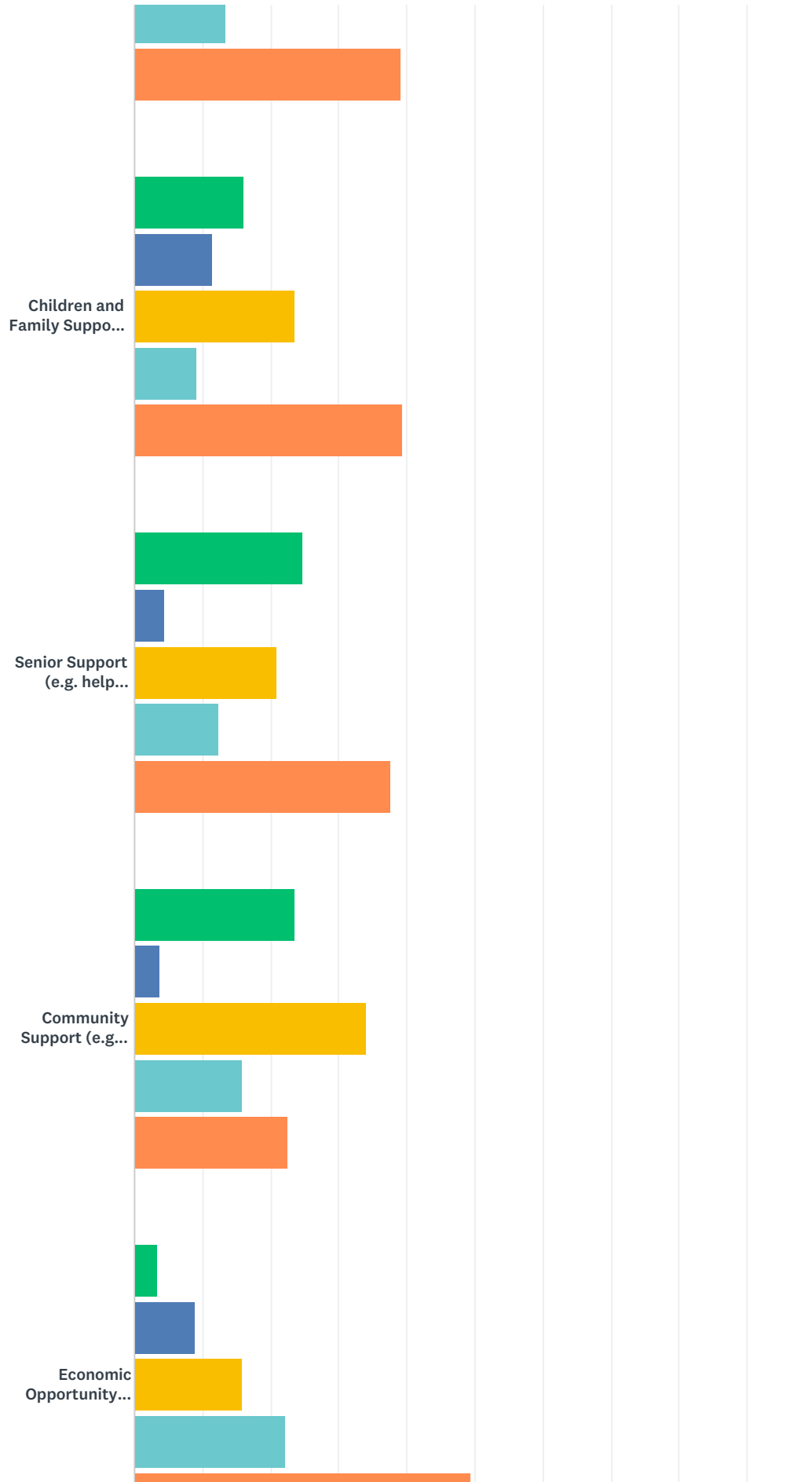
## Q5 Is support available and adequate to meet you, your family's, or your friends' health and human services needs in the following categories?

Answered: 192 Skipped: 94



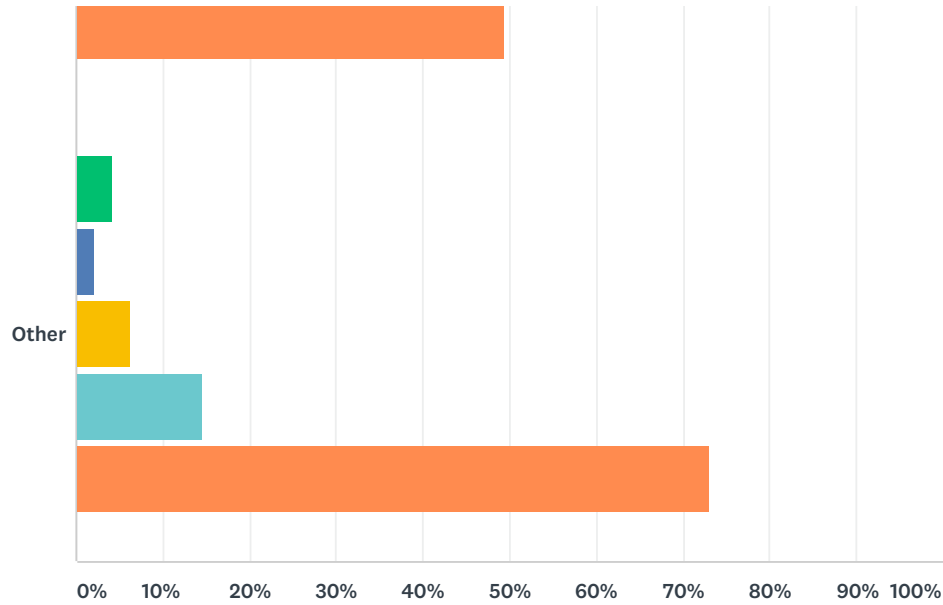


# SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey



C10

## SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey



■ Yes, in Snoqualmie Valley    ■ Yes, outside of Snoqualmie Valley  
■ Yes, both in and outside of Snoqualmie Valley    ■ No  
■ Not sure or don't need this support

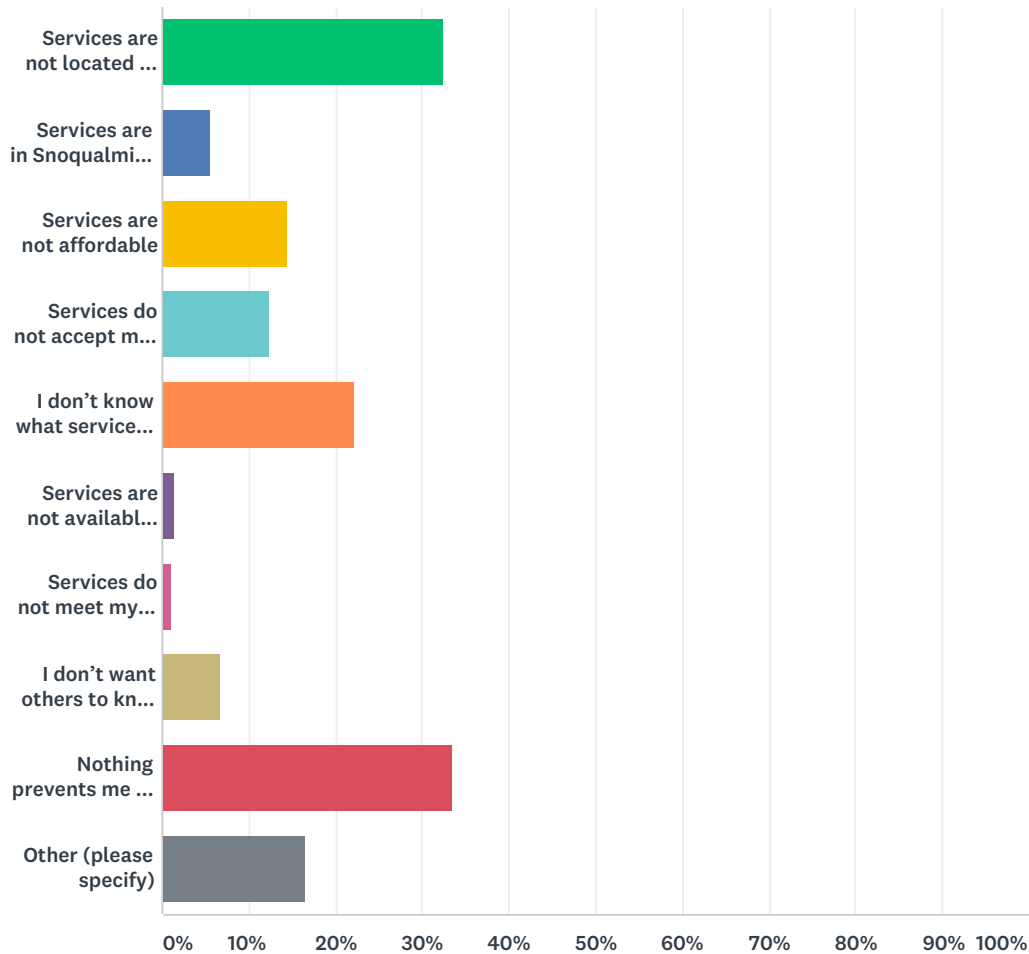
|   | YES, IN SNOQUALMIE VALLEY | YES, OUTSIDE OF SNOQUALMIE VALLEY | YES, BOTH IN AND OUTSIDE OF SNOQUALMIE VALLEY | NO           | NOT SURE OR DON'T NEED THIS SUPPORT | TOTAL |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Physical Health Support (e.g. doctor's appointment referrals, acquiring health insurance, substance abuse or addiction support) | 14.44%<br>27              | 27.27%<br>51                      | 34.76%<br>65                                  | 8.02%<br>15  | 15.51%<br>29                        | 187   |
| Mental Health Support (e.g. counseling, raising awareness among the broader community)  | 8.79%<br>16               | 26.92%<br>49                      | 21.98%<br>40                                  | 12.09%<br>22 | 30.22%<br>55                        | 182   |
| Emergency Support (e.g. support with emergency housing, food, or financial assistance)  | 15.85%<br>29              | 8.20%<br>15                       | 20.22%<br>37                                  | 7.65%<br>14  | 48.09%<br>88                        | 183   |
| Youth Support (e.g. support with anxiety, learning disabilities, or adolescent substance abuse)                                 | 12.85%<br>23              | 13.41%<br>24                      | 21.23%<br>38                                  | 13.41%<br>24 | 39.11%<br>70                        | 179   |
| Children and Family Support (e.g. prenatal care, childcare, parenting support)  | 16.18%<br>28              | 11.56%<br>20                      | 23.70%<br>41                                  | 9.25%<br>16  | 39.31%<br>68                        | 173   |
| Senior Support (e.g. help building connections and reducing isolation)  | 24.73%<br>46              | 4.30%<br>8                        | 20.97%<br>39                                  | 12.37%<br>23 | 37.63%<br>70                        | 186   |
| Community Support (e.g. support finding community organizations and building new relationships)                                 | 23.63%<br>43              | 3.85%<br>7                        | 34.07%<br>62                                  | 15.93%<br>29 | 22.53%<br>41                        | 182   |
| Economic Opportunity Support (e.g. support finding and applying to jobs)  | 3.41%<br>6                | 9.09%<br>16                       | 15.91%<br>28                                  | 22.16%<br>39 | 49.43%<br>87                        | 176   |
| Other   | 4.17%<br>2                | 2.08%<br>1                        | 6.25%<br>3                                    | 14.58%<br>7  | 72.92%<br>35                        | 48    |

## SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

| #  | IF YOU CHOSE "OTHER", PLEASE SPECIFY.   | DATE               |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 1  | Right now I'm not as active as I want to be in my community and can not comment on these issues   | 2/15/2019 7:40 PM  |
| 2  | marked yes and not sure for senior support on paper _ JM  | 2/14/2019 1:42 PM  |
| 3  | wrote in 'where' next to jobs on paper survey _ JM  | 2/14/2019 9:57 AM  |
| 4  | physical fitness as a resource cost   | 2/13/2019 1:15 PM  |
| 5  | The engagement we have socially with other communities  | 2/7/2019 7:32 PM   |
| 6  | STOP overbuilding in North Bend (beyond the infrastructures ability to handle over population)  | 1/31/2019 6:16 PM  |
| 7  | More facilities for excercises - i.e. indoor pool, larger facilities, more indoor options   | 1/31/2019 2:56 PM  |
| 8  | need more transportation options. there are too many things that are only available outside the valley so transportation is crucial to getting to those services.                               | 1/31/2019 10:13 AM |
| 9  | I have housing, and good family and find connections, but I'm disabled and unable to work, a senior, and am running out of money. There is no program in the Valley that can help me with that. | 1/30/2019 5:56 PM  |
| 10 | J   | 1/30/2019 4:50 PM  |
| 11 | Business to Business cooperation  | 1/30/2019 4:19 PM  |
| 12 | Easy, reliable, able to schedule transportation   | 1/27/2019 9:25 AM  |
| 13 | Most support, programs, services seem to focus towards young children, or young families  | 1/22/2019 8:32 AM  |

## Q6 What prevents you or your family from getting the health and human services you need? (Select all that apply)

Answered: 194 Skipped: 92



| ANSWER CHOICES   | RESPONSES |    |
|--|-----------|----|
| Services are not located in Snoqualmie Valley                              | 32.47%    | 63 |
| Services are in Snoqualmie Valley, but I don't have any way to get to them | 5.67%     | 11 |
| Services are not affordable  | 14.43%    | 28 |
| Services do not accept my insurance  | 12.37%    | 24 |
| I don't know what services are available                                   | 22.16%    | 43 |
| Services are not available in languages other than English                 | 1.55%     | 3  |
| Services do not meet my cultural needs                                     | 1.03%     | 2  |
| I don't want others to know that I need services                           | 6.70%     | 13 |
| Nothing prevents me or my family from getting services we need             | 33.51%    | 65 |
| Other (please specify)   | 16.49%    | 32 |

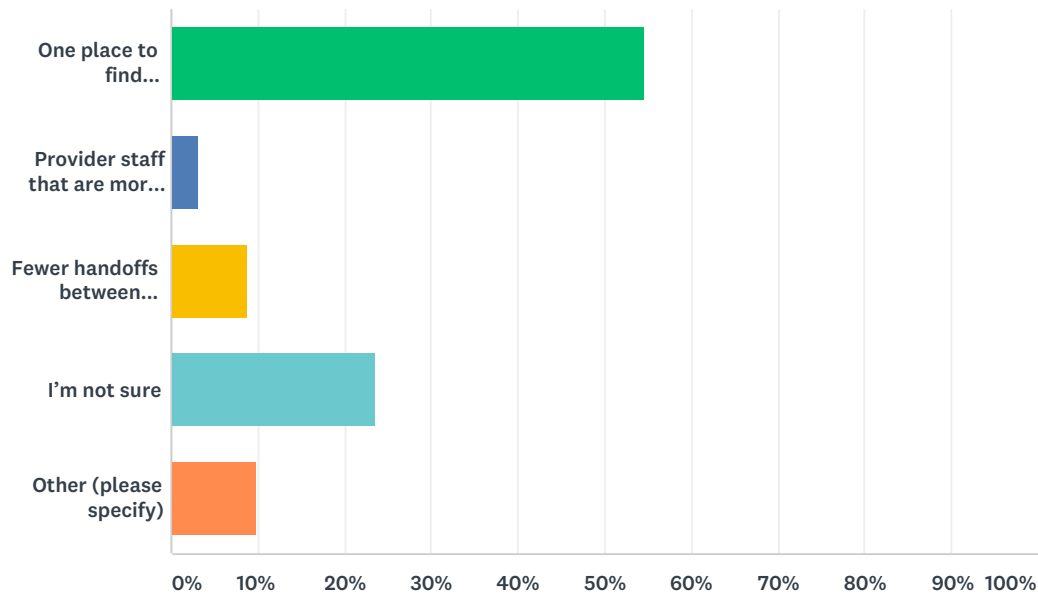
# SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

Total Respondents: 194

| #  | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)  | DATE               |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 1  | left blank on paper survey _ JM   | 2/27/2019 11:17 AM |
| 2  | left blank on paper survey _ JM   | 2/27/2019 11:07 AM |
| 3  | n/a   | 2/25/2019 2:58 PM  |
| 4  | this place is great   | 2/25/2019 1:27 PM  |
| 5  | There is no doctors in Carnation  | 2/25/2019 1:08 PM  |
| 6  | blank on paper survey_ JM   | 2/25/2019 1:01 PM  |
| 7  | School District lacks the resources to support student's learning challenges  | 2/19/2019 4:01 PM  |
| 8  | n/a   | 2/14/2019 3:11 PM  |
| 9  | left blank on paper survey _ JM   | 2/14/2019 3:05 PM  |
| 10 | not aware of any preventions  | 2/14/2019 2:50 PM  |
| 11 | left blank on paper survey _ JM   | 2/14/2019 2:16 PM  |
| 12 | left blank on paper survey _ JM   | 2/14/2019 2:00 PM  |
| 13 | wrote question mark on paper survey_ JM   | 2/14/2019 1:51 PM  |
| 14 | left blank on paper survey _ JM   | 2/14/2019 1:42 PM  |
| 15 | n/a   | 2/14/2019 9:51 AM  |
| 16 | Blank on paper survey_ JM   | 2/13/2019 12:56 PM |
| 17 | Blank on paper survey_ JM   | 2/13/2019 12:51 PM |
| 18 | Blank on paper survey_ JM   | 2/13/2019 12:36 PM |
| 19 | Blank on paper survey_ JM   | 2/13/2019 12:30 PM |
| 20 | transportation  | 2/10/2019 9:06 AM  |
| 21 | Im a teenager   | 2/7/2019 7:34 PM   |
| 22 | We aren't seeking services right now.   | 2/4/2019 7:16 AM   |
| 23 | Those who accept insurance are full   | 2/4/2019 6:56 AM   |
| 24 | Transportation out of the valley  | 2/4/2019 5:59 AM   |
| 25 | we don't need the services  | 2/1/2019 3:24 PM   |
| 26 | Not enough variety  | 1/31/2019 2:20 PM  |
| 27 | Cost of living, and inability to generate income.   | 1/30/2019 5:56 PM  |
| 28 | I have access to whatever I need but as a volunteer I see that TOO many do not  | 1/30/2019 3:34 PM  |
| 29 | Not needed at this time   | 1/30/2019 12:54 PM |
| 30 | Some services provided not convenient to working parents  | 1/29/2019 1:03 PM  |
| 31 | Better variety outside of the valley  | 1/29/2019 11:56 AM |
| 32 | My health needs are met, there are others who struggle with finding care but I'm not sure what the specific struggles are to be able to comment | 1/17/2019 11:17 AM |

## Q7 What would most improve services in Snoqualmie Valley? (Choose one)

Answered: 194 Skipped: 92



| ANSWER CHOICES  | RESPONSES |            |
|---|-----------|------------|
| One place to find information about available services    | 54.64%    | 106        |
| Provider staff that are more sympathetic or understanding | 3.09%     | 6          |
| Fewer handoffs between organizations                      | 8.76%     | 17         |
| I'm not sure  | 23.71%    | 46         |
| Other (please specify)                                    | 9.79%     | 19         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |           | <b>194</b> |

| #  | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)   | DATE               |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1  | one place and fewer handoff both selected _ JM   | 2/27/2019 11:35 AM |
| 2  | one place and fewer handoff both selected _ JM   | 2/27/2019 11:25 AM |
| 3  | left blank on paper survey _ JM  | 2/27/2019 11:17 AM |
| 4  | n/a  | 2/25/2019 2:58 PM  |
| 5  | Out of area connections to SVT services  | 2/25/2019 2:55 PM  |
| 6  | blank on paper survey_ JM  | 2/25/2019 1:01 PM  |
| 7  | The school districts need to help families more by providing wraparound childcare when students have random days off | 2/19/2019 4:01 PM  |
| 8  | left blank on paper survey _ JM  | 2/14/2019 3:00 PM  |
| 9  | Sidewalks specifically the ones near big rock to Safeway or the area from CHS to big rock                            | 2/7/2019 7:38 PM   |
| 10 | Im a teenagee  | 2/7/2019 7:34 PM   |
| 11 | More specialized services available within Snoqualmie Valley for children with special needs.                        | 2/4/2019 9:05 AM   |

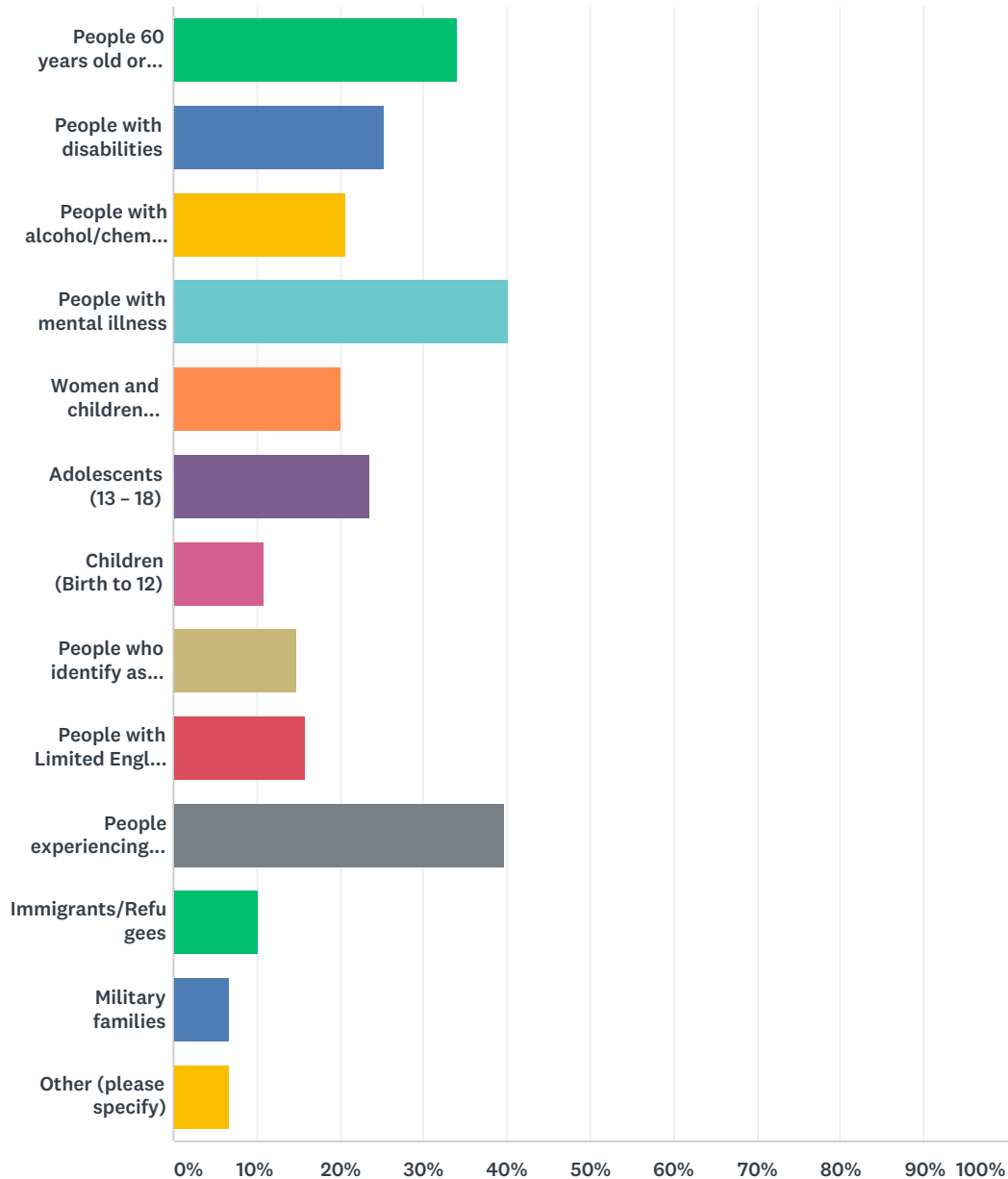
## SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

|    |   |                    |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 12 | Services that can reach out to teens. A place to go that provides activities/resources/snacks before and after school (and during school breaks). This is specifically needed in the Carnation area.  | 1/31/2019 7:35 PM  |
| 13 | More doctors and specialists  | 1/31/2019 7:28 PM  |
| 14 | Larger federal and county grants  | 1/31/2019 6:16 PM  |
| 15 | Housing assistance for senior affordable housing  | 1/31/2019 4:40 PM  |
| 16 | This survey is written to achieve your outcomes   | 1/31/2019 7:11 AM  |
| 17 | MUCH better PR by the City about all of the wonderful services available in the Valley. Even the police don't know about Snoqualmie Valley Shelter Services! I have no idea what the Y has to offer. Renters don't receive the Snoqualmie city newsletter I've heard about, because it goes to landlords in the utility bill. | 1/30/2019 5:56 PM  |
| 18 | funding and recognition of need by the county   | 1/18/2019 1:22 PM  |
| 19 | Communication is not spread throughout the valley, communication is lacking or isolated to a specific network. You have to search for information and often in different areas resulting in different responses   | 1/17/2019 11:17 AM |



## Q8 Please select up to three groups below you think may need additional supports and services in Snoqualmie Valley?

Answered: 194 Skipped: 92



| ANSWER CHOICES                                    | RESPONSES |    |
|---|-----------|----|
| People 60 years old or older                      | 34.02%    | 66 |
| People with disabilities                          | 25.26%    | 49 |
| People with alcohol/chemical dependency           | 20.62%    | 40 |
| People with mental illness                        | 40.21%    | 78 |
| Women and children experiencing domestic violence | 20.10%    | 39 |

## SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

|  |        |    |
|--|--------|----|
| Adolescents (13 – 18)  | 23.71% | 46 |
| Children (Birth to 12)   | 10.82% | 21 |
| People who identify as part of the LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning) community | 14.95% | 29 |
| People with Limited English proficiency  | 15.98% | 31 |
| People experiencing homelessness   | 39.69% | 77 |
| Immigrants/Refugees  | 10.31% | 20 |
| Military families  | 6.70%  | 13 |
| Other (please specify)   | 6.70%  | 13 |
| Total Respondents: 194   |        |    |

| #  | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)   | DATE               |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1  | domestic violence and homelessness also selected totaling 4_ JM  | 2/27/2019 11:25 AM |
| 2  | left blank on paper survey _JM   | 2/27/2019 11:17 AM |
| 3  | chose military families, disabilities and homelessness totaling 5_ JM  | 2/27/2019 11:13 AM |
| 4  | blank on paper survey_ JM  | 2/25/2019 1:01 PM  |
| 5  | grief support  | 2/14/2019 9:57 AM  |
| 6  | None   | 2/8/2019 4:04 PM   |
| 7  | A combination of the answers above; children and adolescents with disabilities.  | 2/4/2019 9:05 AM   |
| 8  | Grief Support  | 1/31/2019 1:11 PM  |
| 9  | People with anxiety  | 1/31/2019 11:37 AM |
| 10 | We need to increase the day shelter for the homeless. They have no place to go for many hours between the Legion Hall and the night shelters. City of Snoqualmie wants to use the old library in Snoqualmie, but the parents of the Boy Scouts are holding the space hostage because they are afraid of homeless people. What kind of a lesson does that teach the Scouts? Suggest they volunteer to cook and serve supper at the Methodist church for a reality check, and develop some compassion and an ethic of service. | 1/30/2019 5:56 PM  |
| 11 | I don't know   | 1/28/2019 11:13 PM |
| 12 | Adult and couples age programs, services, support, activities, etc   | 1/22/2019 8:32 AM  |
| 13 | Those without transportation   | 1/18/2019 7:03 PM  |

## Q9 Do you have any additional comments regarding human services in Snoqualmie Valley that you'd like to provide?

Answered: 34 Skipped: 252

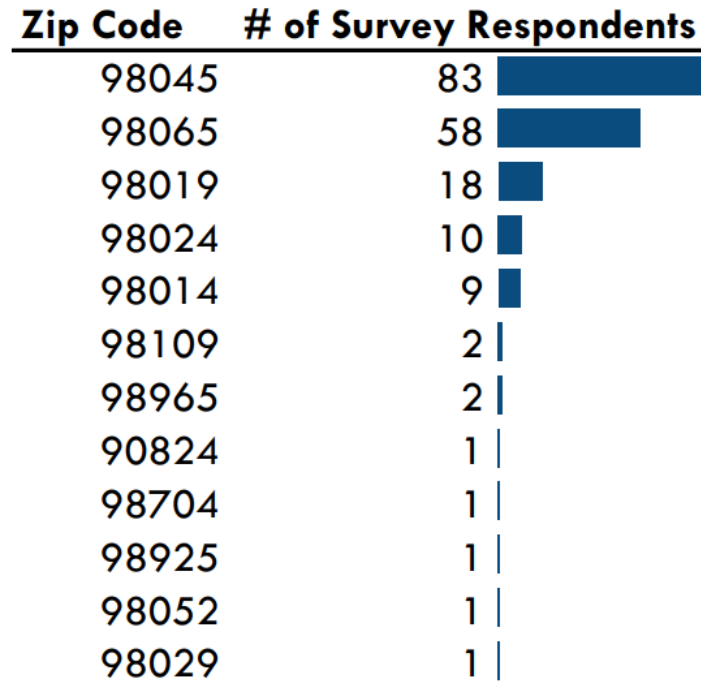
| #  | RESPONSES  | DATE               |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1  | see notes on paper survey- something about proximity to family and work _ JM s   | 2/27/2019 11:29 AM |
| 2  | am blessed that i have family near to help me with transport to word? and doctorss etc   | 2/27/2019 11:25 AM |
| 3  | weekend bus service  | 2/27/2019 11:17 AM |
| 4  | transportation for friends/relatives to those in hospitals and facilities  | 2/27/2019 11:07 AM |
| 5  | a varietty of classes: simple cooking classes. Languages: perhaps Spanish, French anythibg. good for the brain   | 2/25/2019 1:41 PM  |
| 6  | I would like to see more specialists and programs for children with learning challenges and disabilities   | 2/19/2019 4:01 PM  |
| 7  | we need ONE contact in either sno or NB.One intake information to be shared  | 2/14/2019 3:23 PM  |
| 8  | my assessment of our valley citizens' human service needs was formed without consideration of my sex, race or income level. therefore I have not answered #12,13 or 14   | 2/14/2019 2:50 PM  |
| 9  | Trail youth is an excelent addition. Some homeless people really need and deserve help! Others are lazy and just take advantage of handouts. is there some way to implement the " if you don't work, you don't eat" concept for them.  | 2/14/2019 2:16 PM  |
| 10 | Have not needed them so am not sure what is available  | 2/14/2019 1:42 PM  |
| 11 | I like that buses are available  | 2/14/2019 9:57 AM  |
| 12 | I'd like to see higher education options and an aquattic center with seperate teaching/therapy pools/ splash parks for the kids  | 2/14/2019 9:51 AM  |
| 13 | Please provide a more public way of helping people i the community how we can supporting group/ community initiatives.   | 2/10/2019 12:02 AM |
| 14 | This survey seems like it's attempting to justify increased costs to the community. I'm not in favor of that. We already have too many service organizations and not enough self-reliance around here.   | 2/8/2019 4:04 PM   |
| 15 | N/A  | 2/7/2019 7:32 PM   |
| 16 | Nope   | 2/7/2019 7:32 PM   |
| 17 | No   | 2/1/2019 3:24 PM   |
| 18 | No   | 2/1/2019 7:14 AM   |
| 19 | no   | 1/31/2019 4:40 PM  |
| 20 | My family is fortunate to not have unmet needs. I want those who do have needs to receive help. I do not have first-hand knowledge of these needs - only what I read in media.   | 1/30/2019 8:23 PM  |
| 21 | I truly appreciate the many wonderful services provided in our Valley. So much is provided, and yet, so much more is needed. I don't know how people in need find the services, but I'm surprised at how many people aren't aware of Snoqualmie Valley Shelter Services. I also think a PR campaign would be great, to educate the (lucky, privileged) public about the fact that homeless people are actual human beings, each with an individual story that culminated in their predicament. | 1/30/2019 5:56 PM  |
| 22 | More child care options  | 1/30/2019 4:50 PM  |
| 23 | there is enuf stuff out there for druggies, homeless etc etcand they dont care. how about taking care of us that use to be middle class but are sliding towards really poor because of taxes, thieves(from druggies, homeless), high prices of everything.   | 1/30/2019 3:11 PM  |

## SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

|    |   |                    |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 24 | No  | 1/29/2019 7:49 PM  |
| 25 | We need a central source for information, support and referral.   | 1/29/2019 3:57 PM  |
| 26 | Appreciate what the SVFB does for the area  | 1/29/2019 7:30 AM  |
| 27 | No  | 1/28/2019 11:13 PM |
| 28 | Space is not available for these service providers to expand to meet the needs when they have done all the hard work to develop the programs. Coordinating information on available services, combined with providing space that is multi-use for several agencies could be life-changing for many. | 1/27/2019 9:25 AM  |
| 29 | home health care (non-commercial)   | 1/26/2019 4:35 PM  |
| 30 | Thank You to all organizations, employees and volunteers of our Local NP's!   | 1/26/2019 10:59 AM |
| 31 | N/A   | 1/22/2019 8:32 AM  |
| 32 | I have responded based on my personal needs, but know that the Valley has many people whose needs differ from mine. We do need social service agencies that are here in the Valley. A one-stop shop that provides for the needs of folks in #8 above.   | 1/19/2019 11:28 AM |
| 33 | I think that there are very few mental health providers in the valley. In addition, it lacks speech therapists and occupational therapists from Fall City north to Duvall. Everything is a drive outside of the valley.   | 1/18/2019 6:23 PM  |
| 34 | Our homeless crisis is rooted in addiction and mental health, our libraries are used for drug transactions throughout the day. We have a winter shelter but during the day time the libraries are used to shelter individuals who are abusing narcotics   | 1/17/2019 11:17 AM |

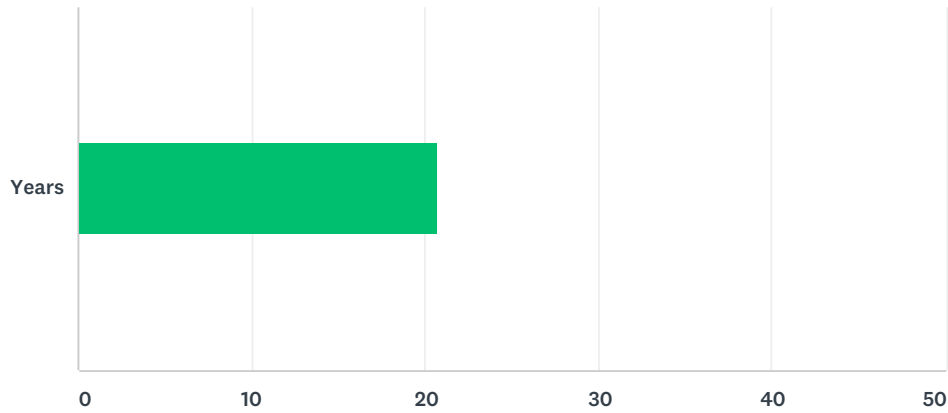
## Q10 What is your zip code?

Answered: 186 Skipped: 100



## Q11 How long have you lived in Snoqualmie Valley?

Answered: 184 Skipped: 102

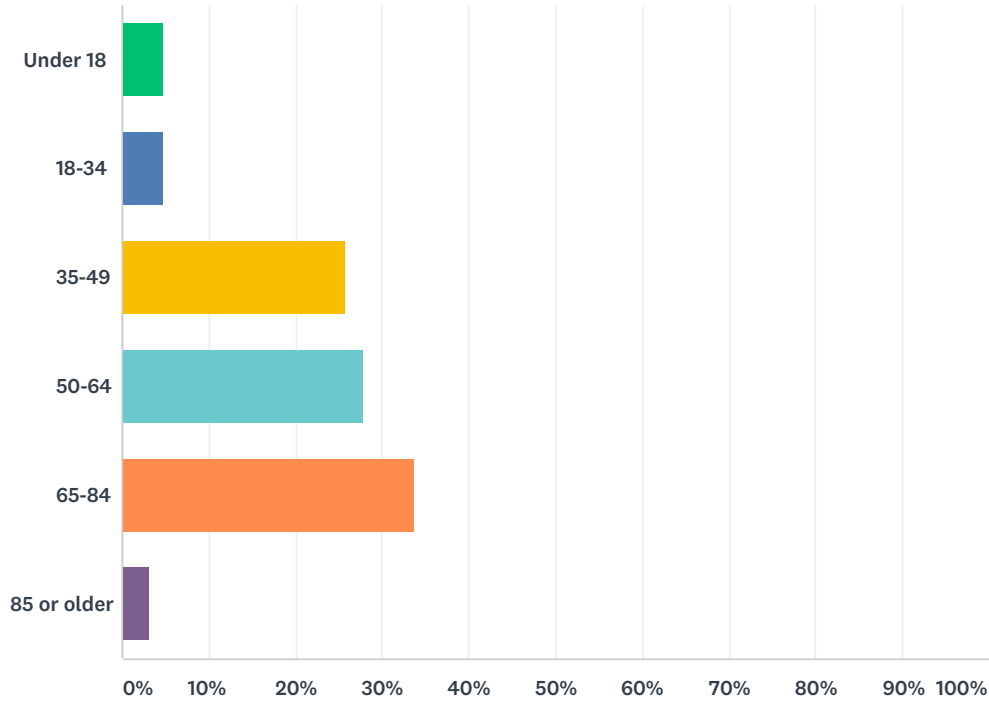


| ANSWER CHOICES         | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| Years                  | 21             | 3,802        | 184       |
| Total Respondents: 184 |                |              |           |

| Years in<br>Snoqualmie Valley | # of Survey<br>Respondents |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0-2 years                     | 11%                        |
| 3-4 years                     | 4%                         |
| 5 - 9 years                   | 18%                        |
| 10-19 years                   | 30%                        |
| 20-34 years                   | 22%                        |
| 35 + years                    | 15%                        |

## Q12 What is your age?

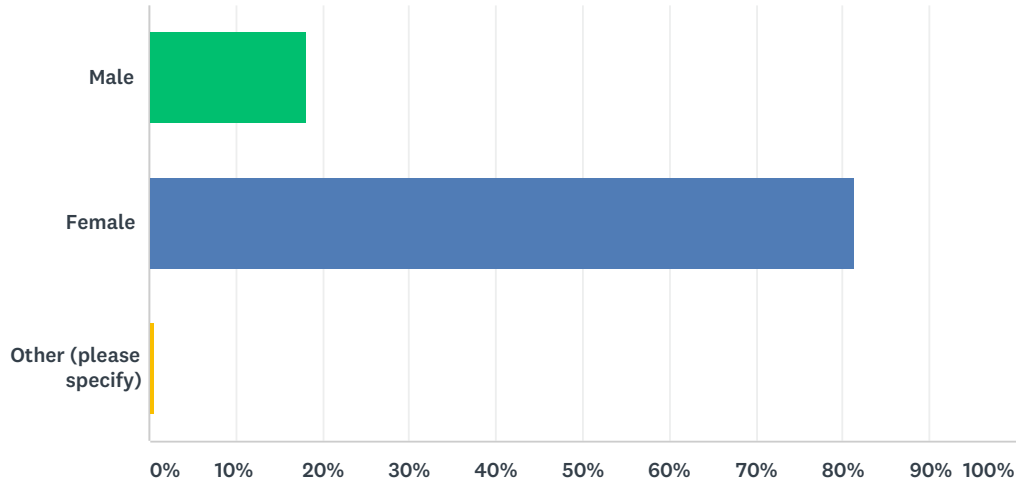
Answered: 187 Skipped: 99



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES |     |
|----------------|-----------|-----|
| Under 18       | 4.81%     | 9   |
| 18-34          | 4.81%     | 9   |
| 35-49          | 25.67%    | 48  |
| 50-64          | 27.81%    | 52  |
| 65-84          | 33.69%    | 63  |
| 85 or older    | 3.21%     | 6   |
| TOTAL          |           | 187 |

## Q13 What is your gender?

Answered: 187 Skipped: 99



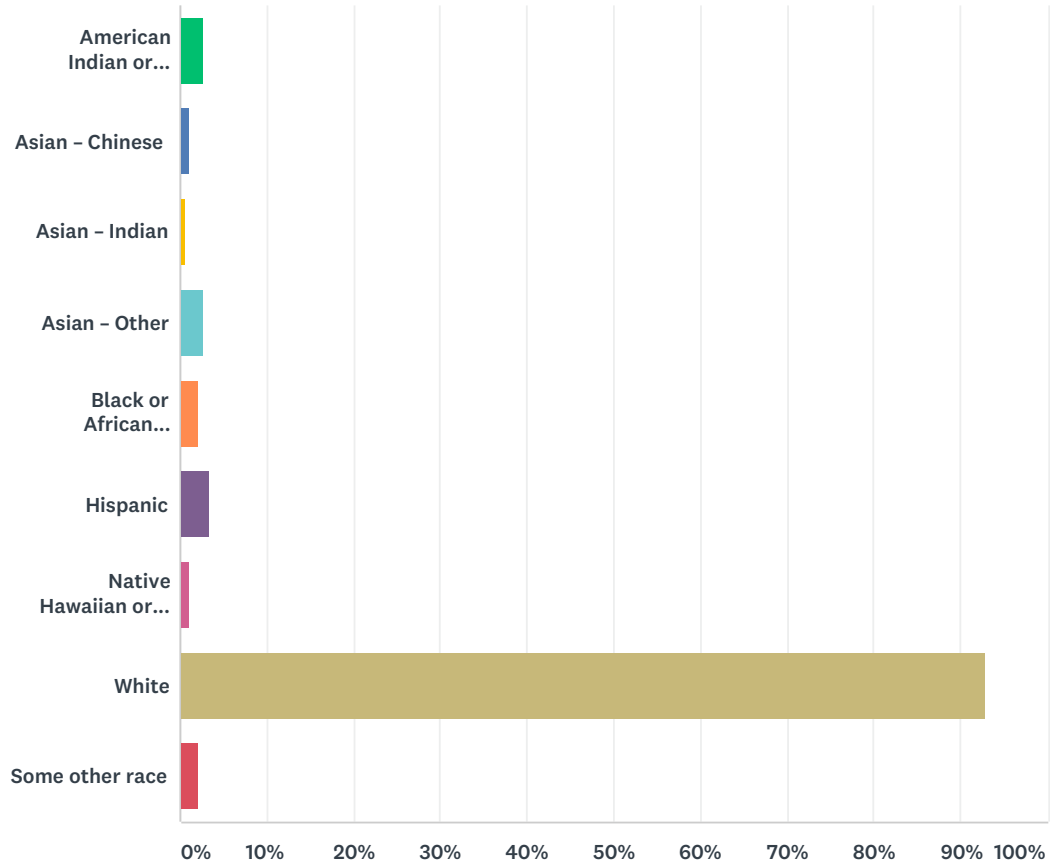
| ANSWER CHOICES         |  | RESPONSES |     |
|------------------------|--|-----------|-----|
| Male                   |  | 18.18%    | 34  |
| Female                 |  | 81.28%    | 152 |
| Other (please specify) |  | 0.53%     | 1   |
| TOTAL                  |  |           | 187 |

| # | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) | DATE             |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | non-conforming         | 2/8/2019 4:05 PM |



## Q14 What is your race or ethnicity? (choose all that apply)

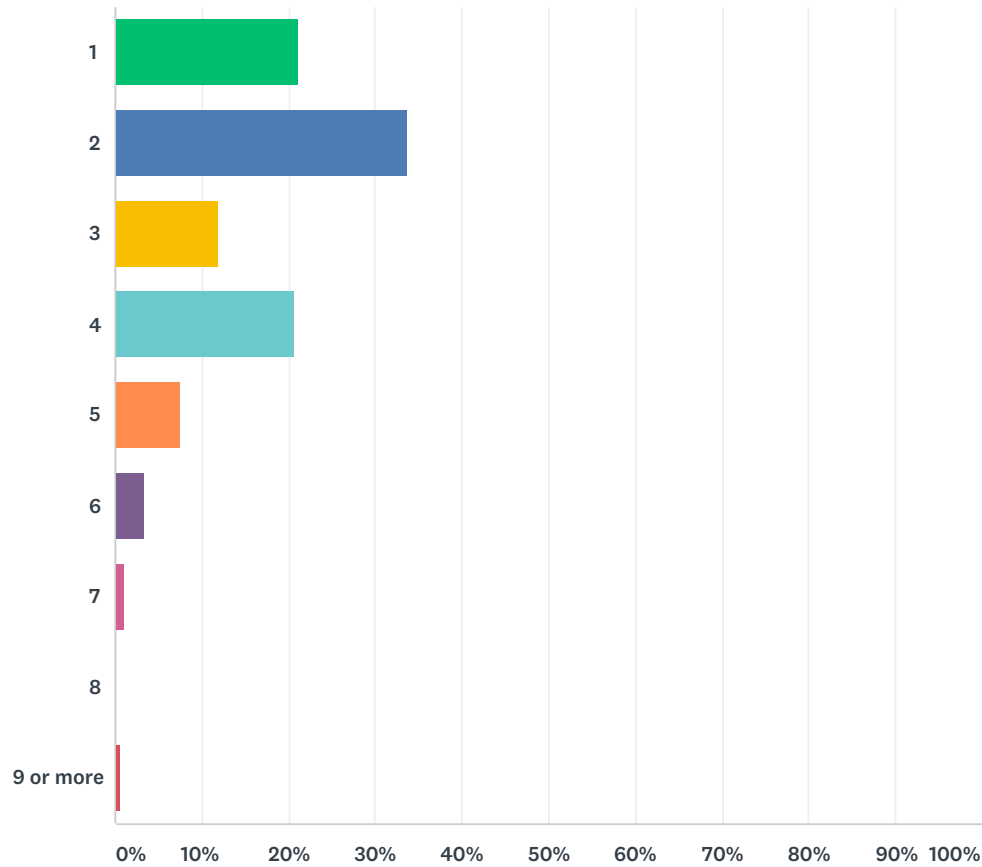
Answered: 183 Skipped: 103



| ANSWER CHOICES                      | RESPONSES |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----|
| American Indian or Alaska Native    | 2.73%     | 5   |
| Asian – Chinese                     | 1.09%     | 2   |
| Asian – Indian                      | 0.55%     | 1   |
| Asian – Other                       | 2.73%     | 5   |
| Black or African American           | 2.19%     | 4   |
| Hispanic                            | 3.28%     | 6   |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 1.09%     | 2   |
| White                               | 92.90%    | 170 |
| Some other race                     | 2.19%     | 4   |
| Total Respondents: 183              |           |     |

## Q15 Including yourself, how many people currently live in your household?

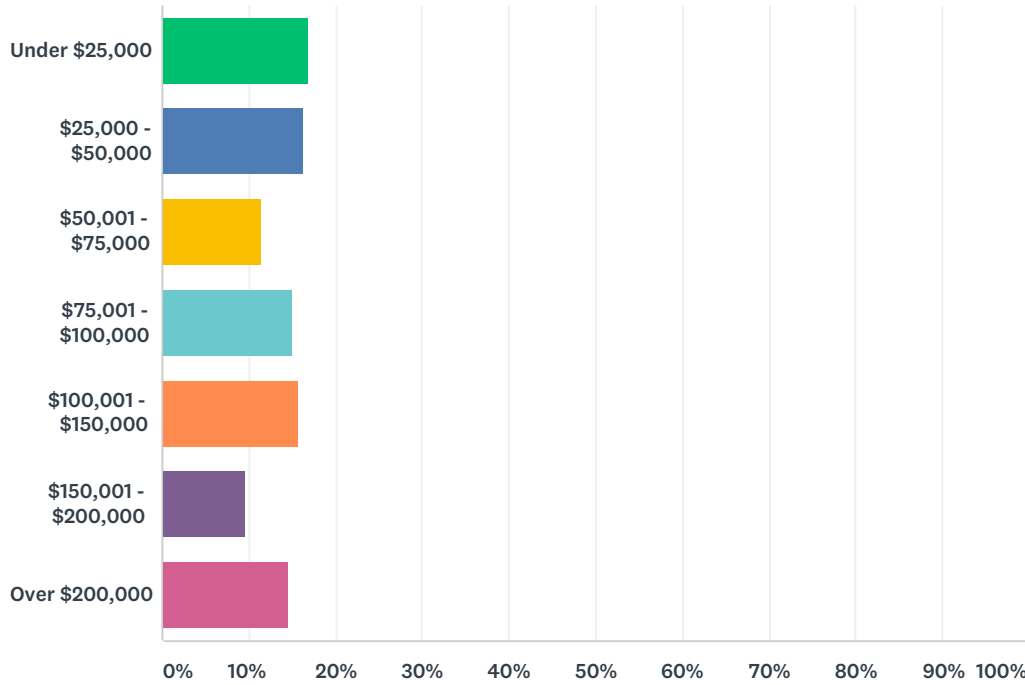
Answered: 184 Skipped: 102



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES |            |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1              | 21.20%    | 39         |
| 2              | 33.70%    | 62         |
| 3              | 11.96%    | 22         |
| 4              | 20.65%    | 38         |
| 5              | 7.61%     | 14         |
| 6              | 3.26%     | 6          |
| 7              | 1.09%     | 2          |
| 8              | 0.00%     | 0          |
| 9 or more      | 0.54%     | 1          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |           | <b>184</b> |

## Q16 What is your annual household income?

Answered: 165 Skipped: 121



| ANSWER CHOICES        | RESPONSES |     |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----|
| Under \$25,000        | 16.97%    | 28  |
| \$25,000 - \$50,000   | 16.36%    | 27  |
| \$50,001 - \$75,000   | 11.52%    | 19  |
| \$75,001 - \$100,000  | 15.15%    | 25  |
| \$100,001 - \$150,000 | 15.76%    | 26  |
| \$150,001 - \$200,000 | 9.70%     | 16  |
| Over \$200,000        | 14.55%    | 24  |
| TOTAL                 |           | 165 |



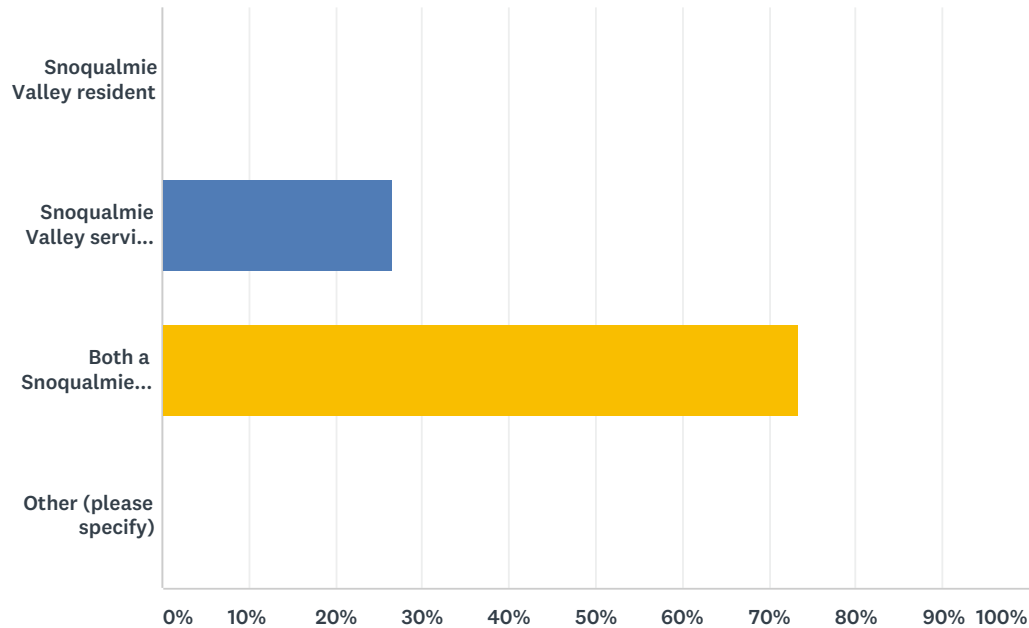
# Appendix D

## Provider Survey Responses

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## Q1 Please choose the category that best describes you.

Answered: 64 Skipped: 0

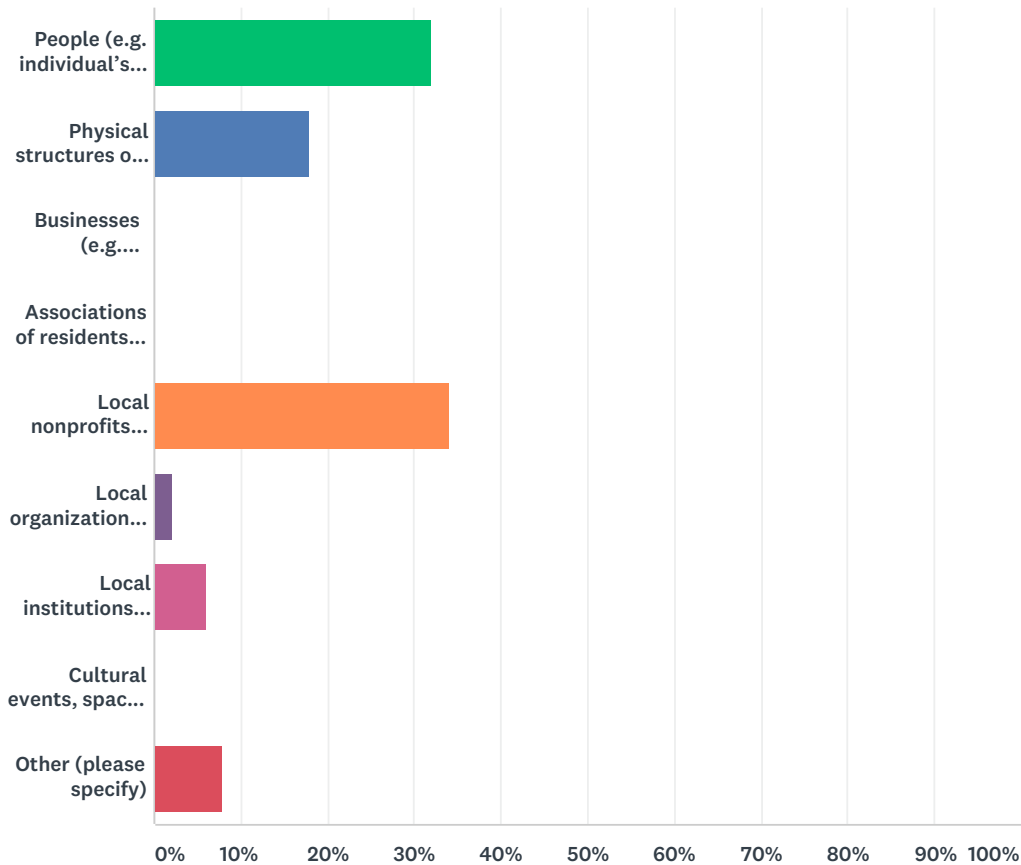


| ANSWER CHOICES   |  | RESPONSES |    |
|--|--|-----------|----|
| Snoqualmie Valley resident                             |  | 0.00%     | 0  |
| Snoqualmie Valley service provider                     |  | 26.56%    | 17 |
| Both a Snoqualmie Valley resident and service provider |  | 73.44%    | 47 |
| Other (please specify)                                 |  | 0.00%     | 0  |
| TOTAL  |  |           | 64 |

| # | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)  | DATE |
|---|-------------------------|------|
|   | There are no responses. |      |

**Q17 In your opinion, what is Snoqualmie Valley's greatest asset? Think about the number one thing that improves the quality of life of residents. What category does it fall in? (choose one)**

Answered: 50   Skipped: 14



| ANSWER CHOICES   | RESPONSES |           |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| People (e.g. individual's capacities, skills, generosity, or abilities)  | 32.00%    | 16        |
| Physical structures or places (e.g. local parks, churches, libraries, recreation centers, or social clubs – places to socialize and recreate)  | 18.00%    | 9         |
| Businesses (e.g. businesses that provide jobs and supports the local economy)  | 0.00%     | 0         |
| Associations of residents (e.g. a parent teacher association or neighborhood watch)  | 0.00%     | 0         |
| Local nonprofits (e.g. Encompass, Friends of Youth, Hopelink, Mt. Si Food Bank, Mt. Si Senior Center, Sno-Valley Senior Center, Snoqualmie Valley Community Network, Snoqualmie Valley Food Bank, Trail Youth, YMCA, etc.) | 34.00%    | 17        |
| Local organizations (e.g. Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Rotary, etc.)  | 2.00%     | 1         |
| Local institutions (e.g. churches, schools, hospitals, etc.)   | 6.00%     | 3         |
| Cultural events, spaces, or facilities (e.g. Snoqualmie Falls Forest Theater, Snoqualmie Valley Museum, historic districts)  | 0.00%     | 0         |
| Other (please specify)   | 8.00%     | 4         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |           | <b>50</b> |

## SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

| # | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)                             | DATE               |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Low density, close to nature                       | 2/10/2019 10:25 AM |
| 2 | Naatural Beauty unchanged by development           | 1/29/2019 12:08 PM |
| 3 | Natural world, mountains, rivers, parks, etc.      | 1/19/2019 9:49 AM  |
| 4 | Families, the asset that communities are built on. | 1/19/2019 9:38 AM  |



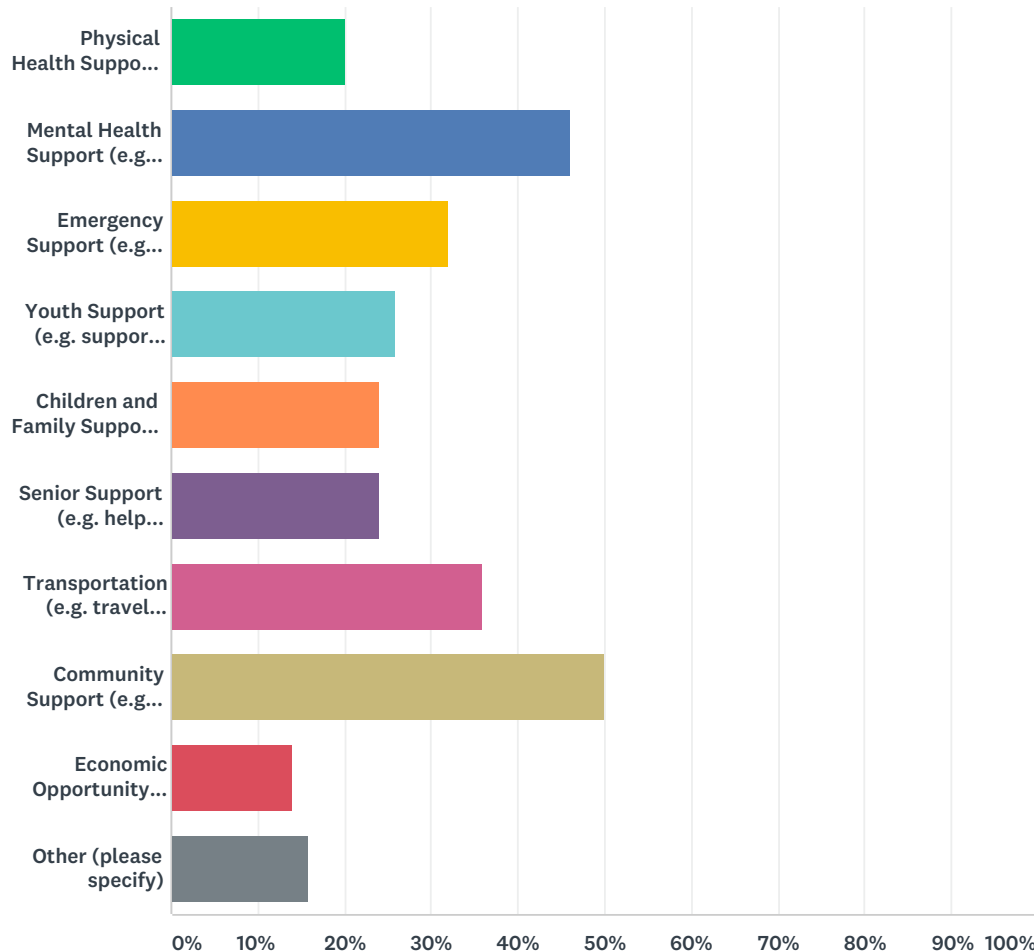
## Q18 Feel free to provide more specific information about the asset you chose in the previous question.

Answered: 21    Skipped: 43

| #  | RESPONSES   | DATE               |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 1  | What I like about the Valley is that all the answers to Q#2 help the non profits survive residents business' social orgs  | 2/21/2019 3:17 PM  |
| 2  | The physical structures and places offer support to families through community events, classes, workshops, etc.   | 2/8/2019 12:23 PM  |
| 3  | buildings, physical structures and organizations cannot operate without people  | 2/8/2019 8:36 AM   |
| 4  | I think it's the nonprofit organizations that come from the heart. They're the ones who take time out of their lives to help others who aren't are lucky as we are. They make a community and they make lives better. | 2/7/2019 7:32 PM   |
| 5  | Even though we live in one of the most amazing and scenic communities anywhere, it's our people and their talents are simply astounding   | 2/5/2019 11:53 AM  |
| 6  | I would include arts organizations in the local nonprofit category (Valley Center Stage, Jazz Clubs Northwest, etc)   | 2/5/2019 11:44 AM  |
| 7  | Living in the valley as a young person I have personally used and relied on many of these services to be stable and healthy and has seen so many ones close to me do so also.   | 2/2/2019 10:19 PM  |
| 8  | The Snoqualmie Valley Food Bank provides a safe place to go every week to get food and resources.   | 2/1/2019 11:00 AM  |
| 9  | N/A   | 1/31/2019 11:59 AM |
| 10 | People are #1 but the local community feel,small businesses and beauty are second   | 1/30/2019 9:31 PM  |
| 11 | N/A   | 1/30/2019 5:16 PM  |
| 12 | We have a big-hearted, generous community   | 1/30/2019 10:57 AM |
| 13 | The river!  | 1/29/2019 3:49 PM  |
| 14 | Our natural beauty and hiking trails are a great asset  | 1/29/2019 11:56 AM |
| 15 | Residents of the valley make it strong, which results in strong nonprofits, churches, schools. I could have checked three more boxes regarding this question.   | 1/29/2019 10:41 AM |
| 16 | These organizations draw together multiple other items such as the interests of people outside the valley (hikers/bikers) with the businesses and other local organizations. They are the ties that bind us.          | 1/25/2019 6:35 PM  |
| 17 | Supportive neighbors  | 1/25/2019 1:32 PM  |
| 18 | Access to nature -- hiking, mountains, rivers, biking trails, etc.  | 1/21/2019 10:06 AM |
| 19 | Relationships   | 1/18/2019 7:50 PM  |
| 20 | The Falls and Mt Si   | 1/18/2019 7:41 PM  |
| 21 | These are the organizations who are filling the gap for those often over looked by society.   | 1/17/2019 7:44 AM  |

## Q19 In your opinion, what are the top three supports needed by Snoqualmie Valley residents? (choose up to three)

Answered: 50 Skipped: 14



| ANSWER CHOICES   | RESPONSES |    |
|--|-----------|----|
| Physical Health Support (e.g. doctor's appointments referrals, acquiring health insurance, substance abuse or addiction support)                             | 20.00%    | 10 |
| Mental Health Support (e.g. counseling, raising awareness among the broader community)   | 46.00%    | 23 |
| Emergency Support (e.g. support with emergency housing, food, or financial assistance)   | 32.00%    | 16 |
| Youth Support (e.g. support with anxiety, learning disabilities, or adolescent substance abuse)  | 26.00%    | 13 |
| Children and Family Support (e.g. prenatal care, childcare, or other parenting supports)   | 24.00%    | 12 |
| Senior Support (e.g. help building connections and reducing isolation, health promotion, information about or referral to services)                          | 24.00%    | 12 |
| Transportation (e.g. travel to appointments, school, work, or social events)   | 36.00%    | 18 |
| Community Support (e.g. engaging with peers and friends, reducing isolation, social activities, health promotion, information about or referral to services) | 50.00%    | 25 |
| Economic Opportunity Support (e.g. support finding and applying to jobs)   | 14.00%    | 7  |

# SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

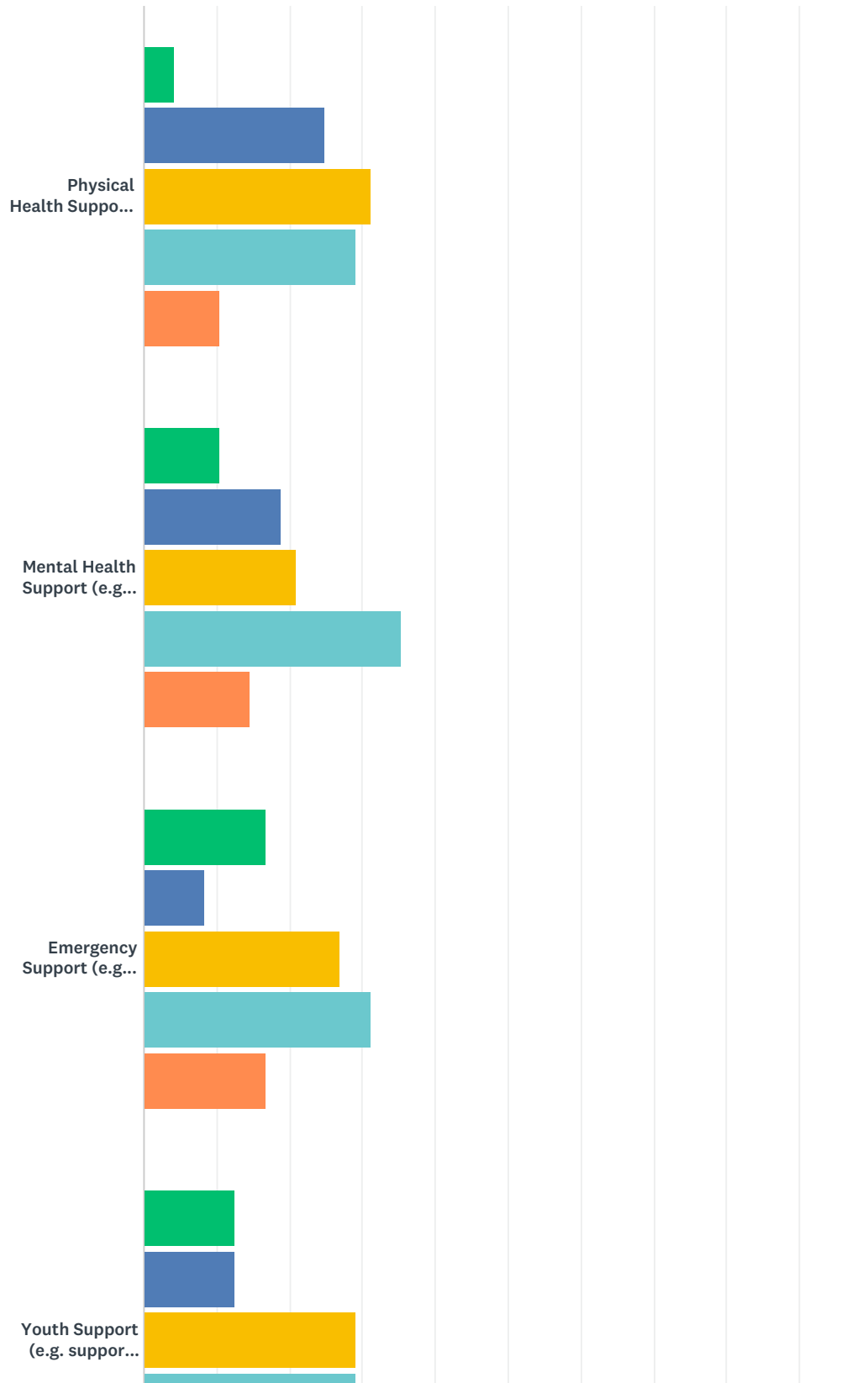
Other (please specify) 16.00% 8

Total Respondents: 50

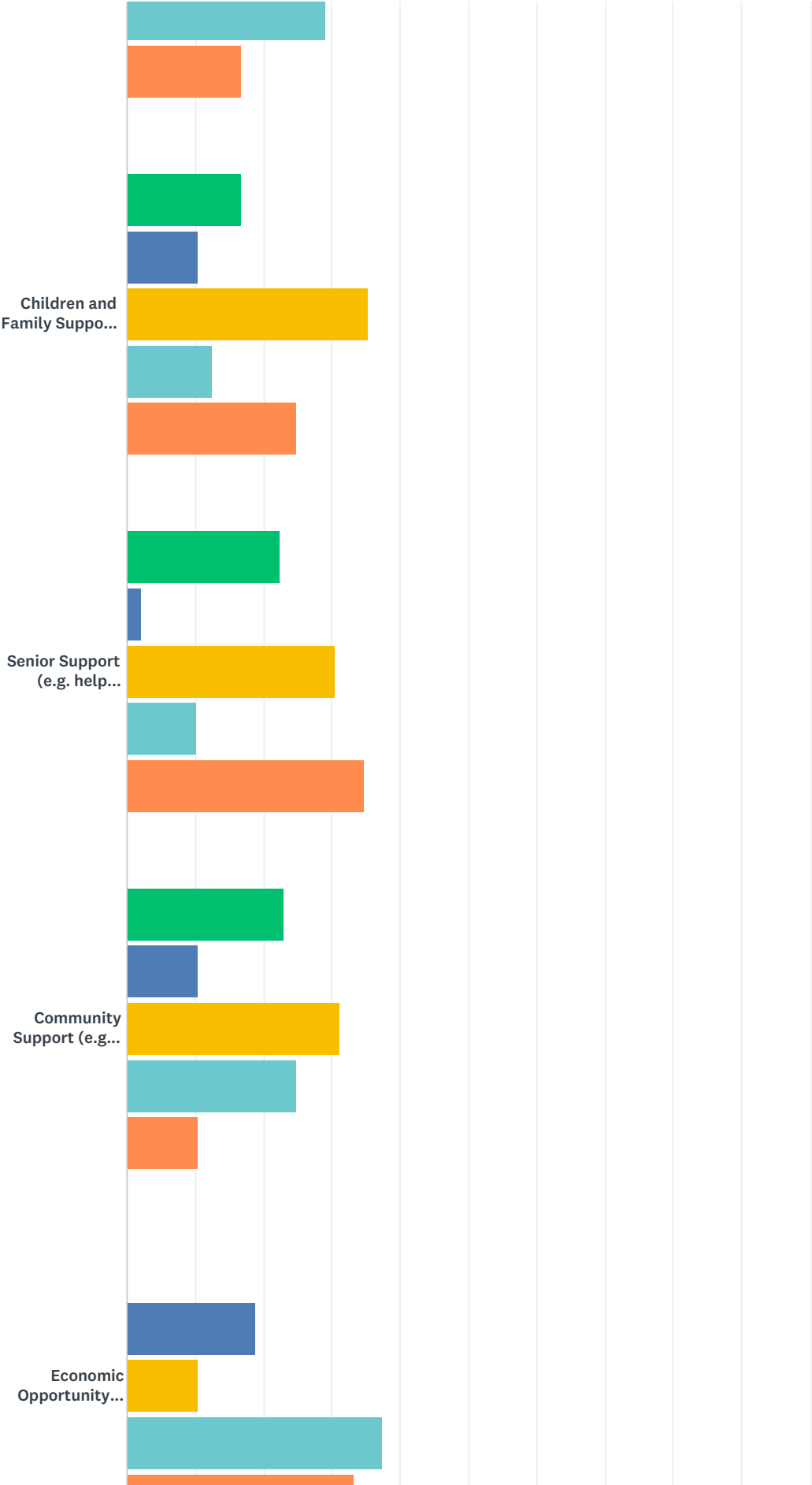
| # | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)   | DATE               |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Affordable housing so people can live near their jobs  | 2/10/2019 10:25 AM |
| 2 | network support in how we can know what the needs are and then how can we help   | 2/8/2019 8:36 AM   |
| 3 | Affordable Housing   | 2/1/2019 8:21 PM   |
| 4 | Support for those with intellectual and physical disabilities  | 1/31/2019 11:33 AM |
| 5 | Domestic Violence Support Services offered locally   | 1/30/2019 5:16 PM  |
| 6 | Alternative to car transportation -- increased bike paths for access (not just recreation), increased number of buses per day and earlier/later times (especially from the Valley towards Seattle) | 1/21/2019 10:06 AM |
| 7 | Recreational Support (e.g. places and events for people to gather, have fun and build community)   | 1/19/2019 11:28 AM |
| 8 | Food   | 1/19/2019 9:38 AM  |

## Q20 Is support available and adequate to meet Snoqualmie Valley residents' needs in the following categories?

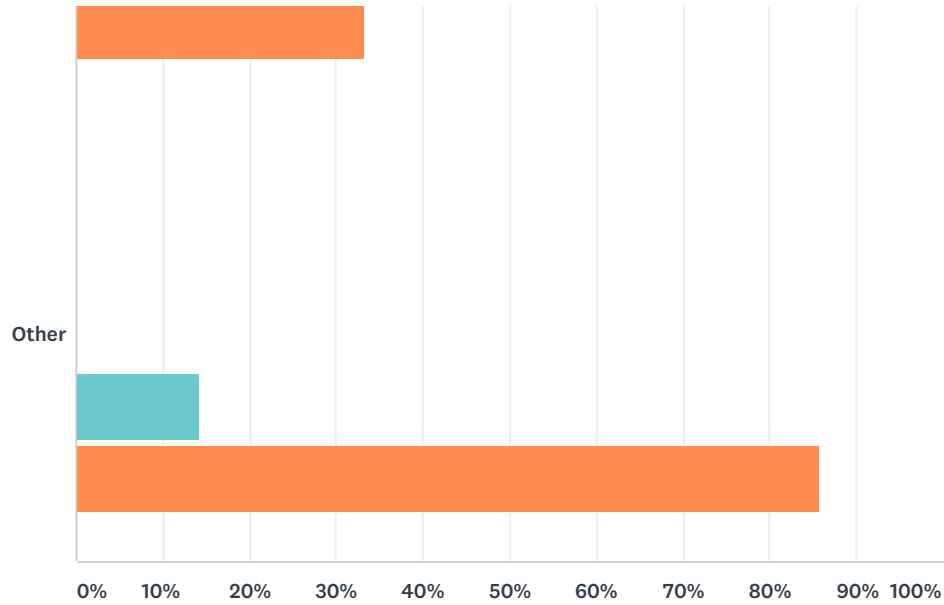
Answered: 49 Skipped: 15



SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey



## SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey



■ Yes, in Snoqualmie Valley    ■ Yes, outside of Snoqualmie Valley  
■ Yes, both in and outside of Snoqualmie Valley    ■ No  
■ Not sure or don't need this support

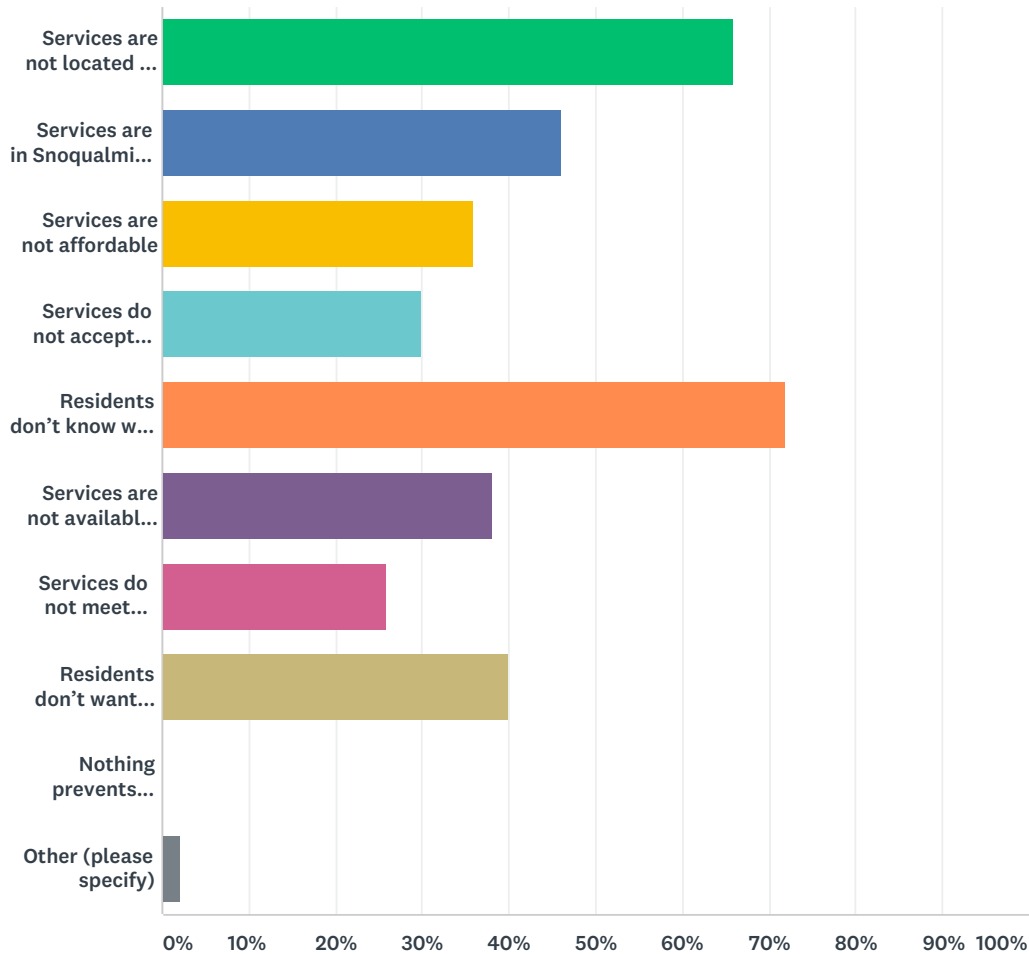
|   | YES, IN SNOQUALMIE VALLEY | YES, OUTSIDE OF SNOQUALMIE VALLEY | YES, BOTH IN AND OUTSIDE OF SNOQUALMIE VALLEY | NO           | NOT SURE OR DON'T NEED THIS SUPPORT | TOTAL |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Physical Health Support (e.g. doctor's appointment referrals, acquiring health insurance, substance abuse or addiction support) | 4.17%<br>2                | 25.00%<br>12                      | 31.25%<br>15                                  | 29.17%<br>14 | 10.42%<br>5                         | 48    |
| Mental Health Support (e.g. counseling, raising awareness among the broader community)  | 10.42%<br>5               | 18.75%<br>9                       | 20.83%<br>10                                  | 35.42%<br>17 | 14.58%<br>7                         | 48    |
| Emergency Support (e.g. support with emergency housing, food, or financial assistance)  | 16.67%<br>8               | 8.33%<br>4                        | 27.08%<br>13                                  | 31.25%<br>15 | 16.67%<br>8                         | 48    |
| Youth Support (e.g. support with anxiety, learning disabilities, or adolescent substance abuse)                                 | 12.50%<br>6               | 12.50%<br>6                       | 29.17%<br>14                                  | 29.17%<br>14 | 16.67%<br>8                         | 48    |
| Children and Family Support (e.g. prenatal care, childcare, parenting support)  | 16.67%<br>8               | 10.42%<br>5                       | 35.42%<br>17                                  | 12.50%<br>6  | 25.00%<br>12                        | 48    |
| Senior Support (e.g. help building connections and reducing isolation)  | 22.45%<br>11              | 2.04%<br>1                        | 30.61%<br>15                                  | 10.20%<br>5  | 34.69%<br>17                        | 49    |
| Community Support (e.g. support finding community organizations and building new relationships)                                 | 22.92%<br>11              | 10.42%<br>5                       | 31.25%<br>15                                  | 25.00%<br>12 | 10.42%<br>5                         | 48    |
| Economic Opportunity Support (e.g. support finding and applying to jobs)  | 0.00%<br>0                | 18.75%<br>9                       | 10.42%<br>5                                   | 37.50%<br>18 | 33.33%<br>16                        | 48    |
| Other   | 0.00%<br>0                | 0.00%<br>0                        | 0.00%<br>0                                    | 14.29%<br>1  | 85.71%<br>6                         | 7     |

## SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

| # | IF YOU CHOSE "OTHER", PLEASE SPECIFY.   | DATE               |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 1 | feeding children on the days there is not school or feeding families dinner or breakfast or any other possible missed meals | 2/8/2019 8:36 AM   |
| 2 | Need more in the way of community support   | 1/29/2019 12:07 PM |

## Q21 Please select all the barriers to health and human services in Snoqualmie Valley you are aware of.

Answered: 50 Skipped: 14



| ANSWER CHOICES   | RESPONSES |    |
|--|-----------|----|
| Services are not located in Snoqualmie Valley                                      | 66.00%    | 33 |
| Services are in Snoqualmie Valley, but residents don't have any way to get to them | 46.00%    | 23 |
| Services are not affordable  | 36.00%    | 18 |
| Services do not accept residents' insurance  | 30.00%    | 15 |
| Residents don't know what services are available                                   | 72.00%    | 36 |
| Services are not available in languages other than English                         | 38.00%    | 19 |
| Services do not meet residents' cultural needs                                     | 26.00%    | 13 |
| Residents don't want others to know that I need services                           | 40.00%    | 20 |
| Nothing prevents residents from getting services they need                         | 0.00%     | 0  |
| Other (please specify)   | 2.00%     | 1  |



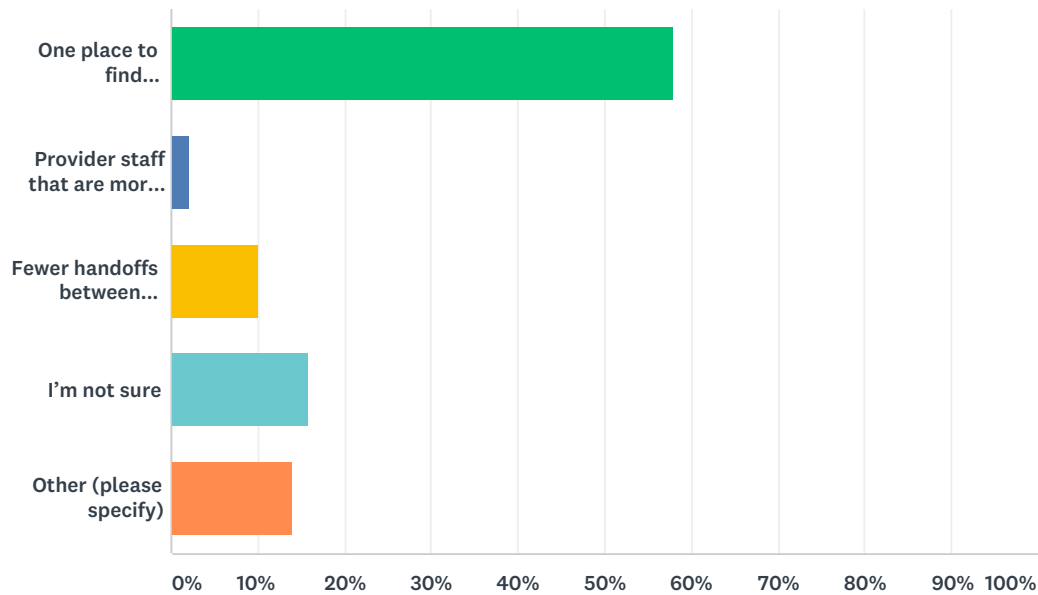
## SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

Total Respondents: 50

| # | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) | DATE              |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Lack of facilities     | 1/19/2019 9:38 AM |

## Q22 What would most improve services in Snoqualmie Valley? (Choose one)

Answered: 50 Skipped: 14

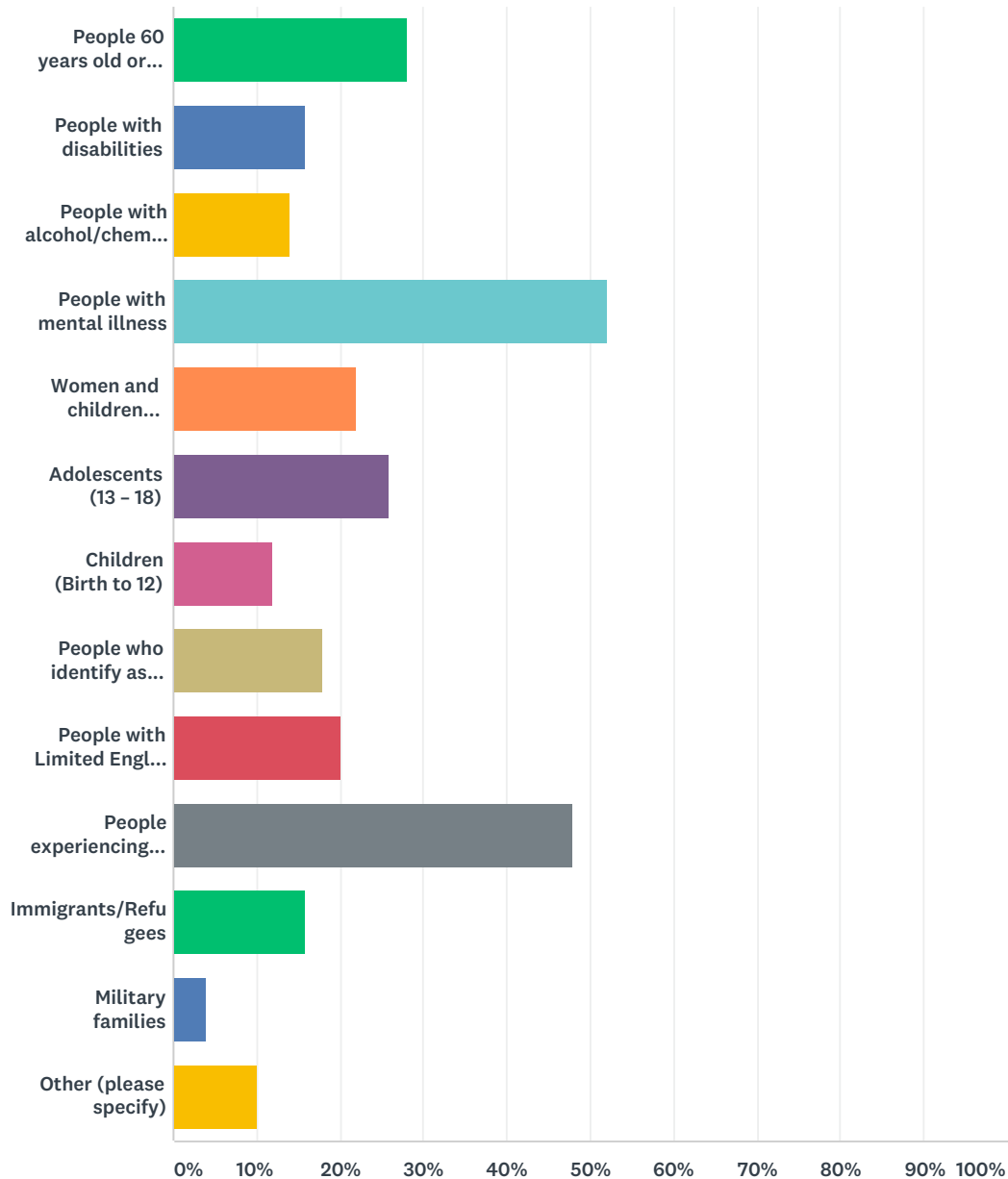


| ANSWER CHOICES  | RESPONSES |           |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| One place to find information about available services    | 58.00%    | 29        |
| Provider staff that are more sympathetic or understanding | 2.00%     | 1         |
| Fewer handoffs between organizations                      | 10.00%    | 5         |
| I'm not sure  | 16.00%    | 8         |
| Other (please specify)                                    | 14.00%    | 7         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |           | <b>50</b> |

| # | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)   | DATE               |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | information to residents on how to get plugged into services as well as information to the providers on how they can connect with the residents to help them   | 2/8/2019 8:36 AM   |
| 2 | i feel like people just need to be more aware of the recourses. I guess that applies to the top one but it's also the fact that people don't wanna have to go to a specific place to get information. Maybe on a website i'm not sure if there already is one but something more accessible. | 2/7/2019 7:32 PM   |
| 3 | Coordination of supports for our most vulnerable citizens. Seniors and people with intellectual disabilities   | 1/31/2019 11:33 AM |
| 4 | All the nonprofits to get along and help each other  | 1/28/2019 10:00 PM |
| 5 | More providers to choose from in all areas of practice.  | 1/28/2019 9:17 PM  |
| 6 | facilities   | 1/19/2019 9:38 AM  |
| 7 | ease of accessibility and affordability  | 1/18/2019 7:50 PM  |

## Q23 Please select up to three groups below you think may need additional supports and services in Snoqualmie Valley?

Answered: 50 Skipped: 14



| ANSWER CHOICES                                    | RESPONSES |    |
|---|-----------|----|
| People 60 years old or older                      | 28.00%    | 14 |
| People with disabilities                          | 16.00%    | 8  |
| People with alcohol/chemical dependency           | 14.00%    | 7  |
| People with mental illness                        | 52.00%    | 26 |
| Women and children experiencing domestic violence | 22.00%    | 11 |

# SCFA Community Needs Assessment Survey

|  |        |    |
|--|--------|----|
| Adolescents (13 – 18)  | 26.00% | 13 |
| Children (Birth to 12)   | 12.00% | 6  |
| People who identify as part of the LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning) community | 18.00% | 9  |
| People with Limited English proficiency  | 20.00% | 10 |
| People experiencing homelessness   | 48.00% | 24 |
| Immigrants/Refugees  | 16.00% | 8  |
| Military families  | 4.00%  | 2  |
| Other (please specify)   | 10.00% | 5  |
| Total Respondents: 50  |        |    |

| # | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)                            | DATE               |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 1 | affordable housing                                | 2/7/2019 6:08 AM   |
| 2 | Gambling addicts                                  | 1/28/2019 10:00 PM |
| 3 | Low income individuals                            | 1/25/2019 6:35 PM  |
| 4 | Pregnant folks and folks parenting young children | 1/19/2019 9:49 AM  |
| 5 | Adults ages 50-60                                 | 1/18/2019 1:51 PM  |

## Q24 Do you have any additional comments regarding human services in Snoqualmie Valley that you'd like to provide?

Answered: 9   Skipped: 55

| # | RESPONSES  | DATE               |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | I would love to know more about how we can help support the community. We are a private mental health practice rapidly expanding. <a href="http://reflectionsounseling.net">http://reflectionsounseling.net</a>  | 2/8/2019 12:23 PM  |
| 2 | Ideally, the valley would have two building sites, each serving as a host site for different human services.   | 2/1/2019 11:00 AM  |
| 3 | We need in the valley a center for learning English for adult immigrants, and also a center for young people where they can learn some trade of their choice (bakery, carpentry, mechanics, sewing, cooking, etc, etc)   | 1/31/2019 11:59 AM |
| 4 | There is a fundamental lack of domestic violence support services in the Snoqualmie Valley. Several organizations make referrals for clients, but the closest large provider is Lifewire in Bellevue. We have also had many clients tell us that they wish there was a confidential domestic violence support group offered in the Valley as well. | 1/30/2019 5:16 PM  |
| 5 | A community resource center would be great to centralize services, break stigma, and get resources to folks in need. We also need housing for our homeless youth.  | 1/30/2019 10:57 AM |
| 6 | I feel that the upper and lower valley have different strengths in services. Hopelink being located in Carnation makes it difficult for residents of North Bend to access services. It would be extremely beneficial to have one permanent location for many non-profits to work out of in the North Bend/Snoqualmie area.                         | 1/29/2019 10:41 AM |
| 7 | There aren't very many or varied community resources for birth-3 support groups (non-services needed)  | 1/21/2019 10:06 AM |
| 8 | We need accessible facilities for human services.  | 1/19/2019 9:38 AM  |
| 9 | no   | 1/18/2019 7:50 PM  |