

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
**OUTLOOK
SURVEY**

2014



Contents: Data by Respondents

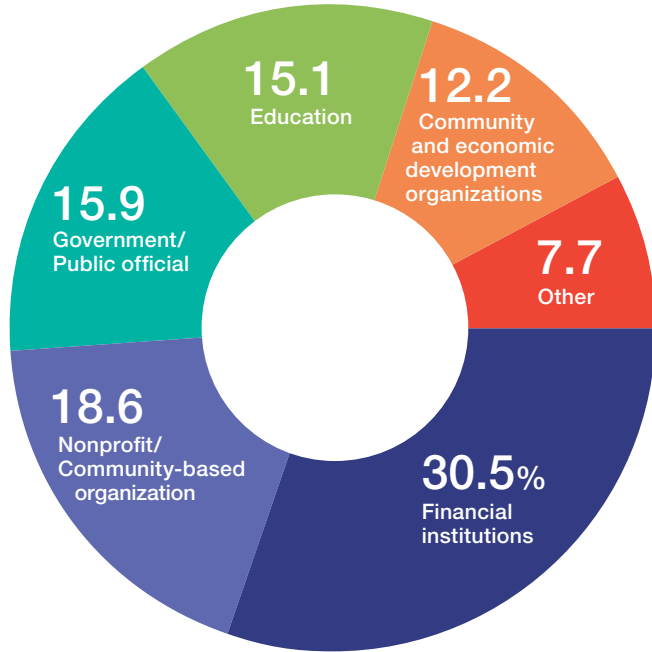
Introduction	2
All Respondents	3
Nonprofit Organizations	10
Financial Institutions	12
Community & Economic Development Organizations	16
All Metropolitan Respondents	19
All Rural Respondents	24

Introduction

Respondent Profiles

Survey data is based on 377 responses.

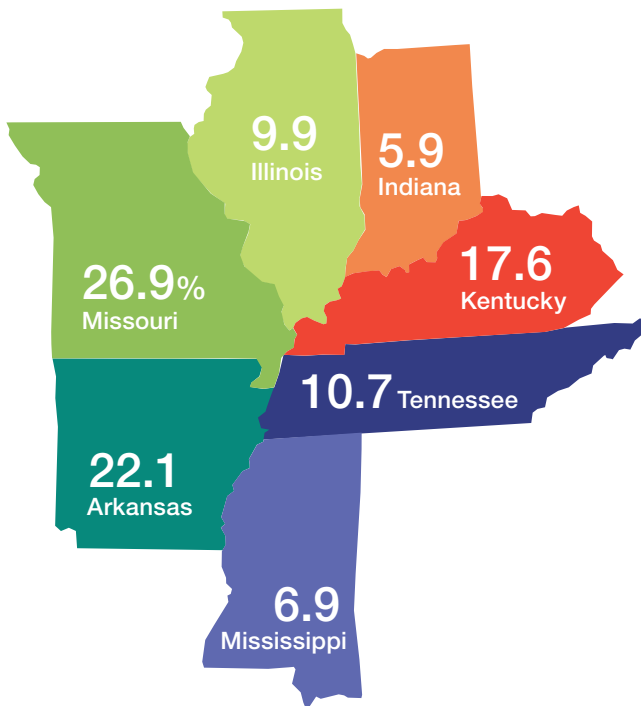
Respondent Breakdown by Place of Employment



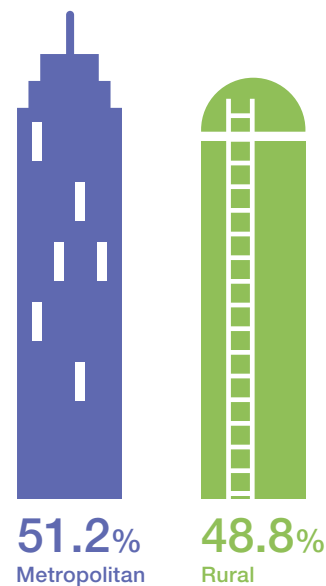
The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis' Community Development Outlook Survey (CDOS) collects original data that informs and guides the long-term programming of the St. Louis Fed's Community Development staff and informs community development practitioners about trends and outlooks that affect low- and moderate-income (LMI) communities in the Eighth Federal Reserve District. The survey is an annual opinion poll that was sent to 2,702 community stakeholders in the seven states that comprise the Eighth District. Responses were received from 377 of those stakeholders between June 10 and June 30, 2014. The overall survey response rate was 14.0 percent. Please note that percentages have been rounded and may not equal 100 percent.

A variety of community stakeholders were invited to participate in the CDOS, including community and economic development organizations, educational institutions (K-12 and colleges), financial institutions, government agencies, nonprofits, public officials, and other community organizations. The number and type of questions that a respondent received depended on their self-identified type of organization. Responses were grouped into organizational categories (e.g., nonprofits, community and economic development organizations, financial institutions), as well as metropolitan and rural categories.

Respondent Breakdown by States Represented



Respondent Breakdown by Population Served



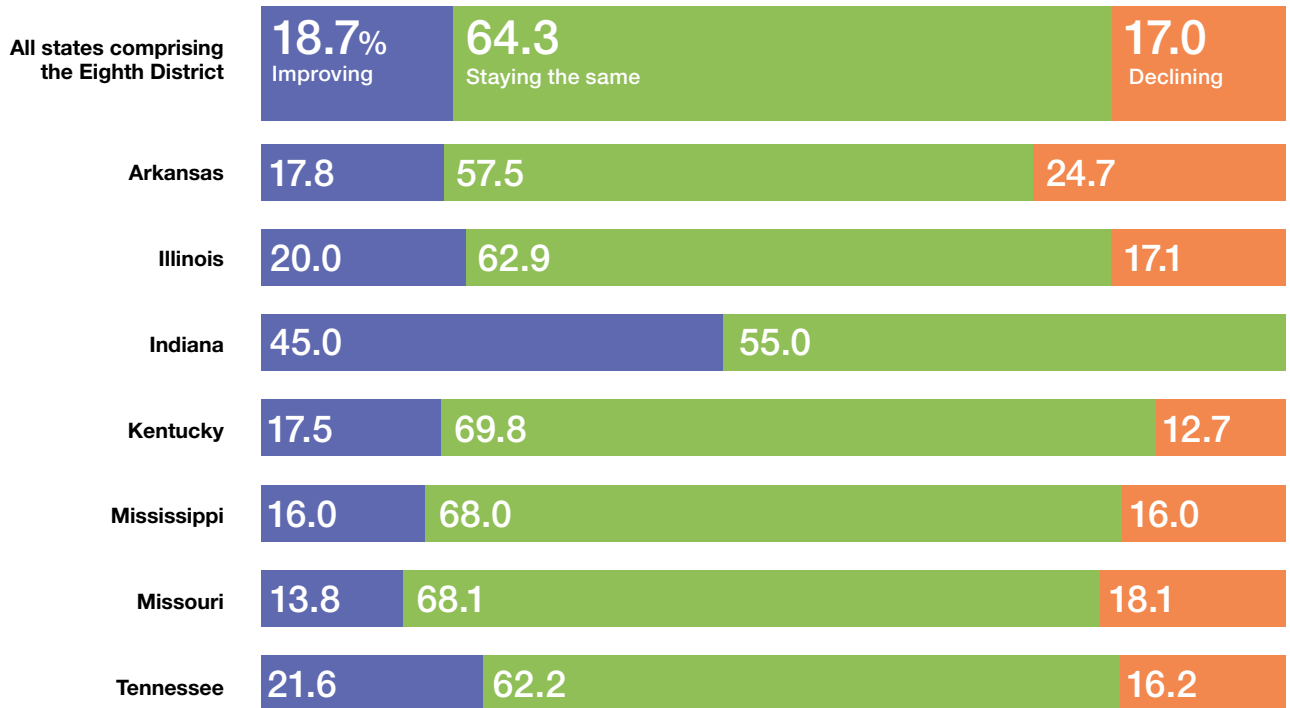


QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY:

All Respondents

1

Compared with six months ago, general economic conditions of the LMI communities you serve are:



○ All Respondents

The State of LMI Communities Across the Eighth District

Survey respondents from all seven states across the Eighth District indicate that general economic conditions for LMI communities have remained unchanged over the past six months. In Arkansas, 57.5 percent of respondents indicate that general economic conditions are staying the same for LMI communities (compared with 62.3 percent in 2013), while 17.8 percent indicate that they are improving (compared with 26.4 percent in 2013), and 24.7 percent indicate declining conditions (compared with 11.4 percent in 2013). In Illinois, 62.9 percent of respondents indicate that general economic conditions are staying the same for LMI com-

munities (compared with 72.2 percent in 2013), while 20.0 percent indicate that they are improving (compared with 22.2 percent in 2013), and 17.1 percent indicate declining conditions (compared with 5.6 percent in 2013). In Indiana, 55.0 percent of respondents indicate that general economic conditions are staying the same for LMI communities (compared with 84.6 percent in 2013), while 45.0 percent indicate that they are improving (compared with 7.7 percent in 2013), and none indicate declining conditions (compared with 7.7 percent in 2013). In Kentucky, 69.8 percent of respondents indicate that general economic conditions are staying

the same for LMI communities (compared with 58.5 percent in 2013), while 17.5 percent indicate that they are improving (compared with 20.8 percent in 2013), and 12.7 percent indicate declining conditions (compared with 20.8 percent in 2013). In Mississippi, 68.0 percent of respondents indicate that general economic conditions are staying the same for LMI communities (compared with 57.1 percent in 2013), while 16.0 percent indicate that they are improving (compared with 21.4 percent in 2013), and 16.0 percent indicate declining conditions (compared with 21.4 percent in 2013). In Missouri, 68.0 percent of respondents indicate

that general economic conditions are staying the same for LMI communities (compared with 56.3 percent in 2013), while 13.8 percent indicate that they are improving (compared with 29.8 percent in 2013), and 18.1 percent indicate declining conditions (compared with 13.8 percent in 2013). In Tennessee, 62.2 percent of respondents indicate that general economic conditions are staying the same for LMI communities (compared with 61.9 percent in 2013), while 21.6 percent indicate that they are improving (compared with 19.0 percent in 2013), and 16.2 percent indicate declining conditions (compared with 19.0 percent in 2013).

2 Compared with six months ago, the well-being of LMI individuals in your area and their ability to meet basic needs are:



▶ Compared with 2013, fewer survey respondents indicate that the well-being of LMI individuals and their ability to meet basic needs are improving (17.5 percent in 2013; 10.7 percent in 2014) and more note that conditions are staying the same (62 percent in 2013; 69.2 percent in 2014).

3 In three to five years, what will be the status of LMI people and households in your community?



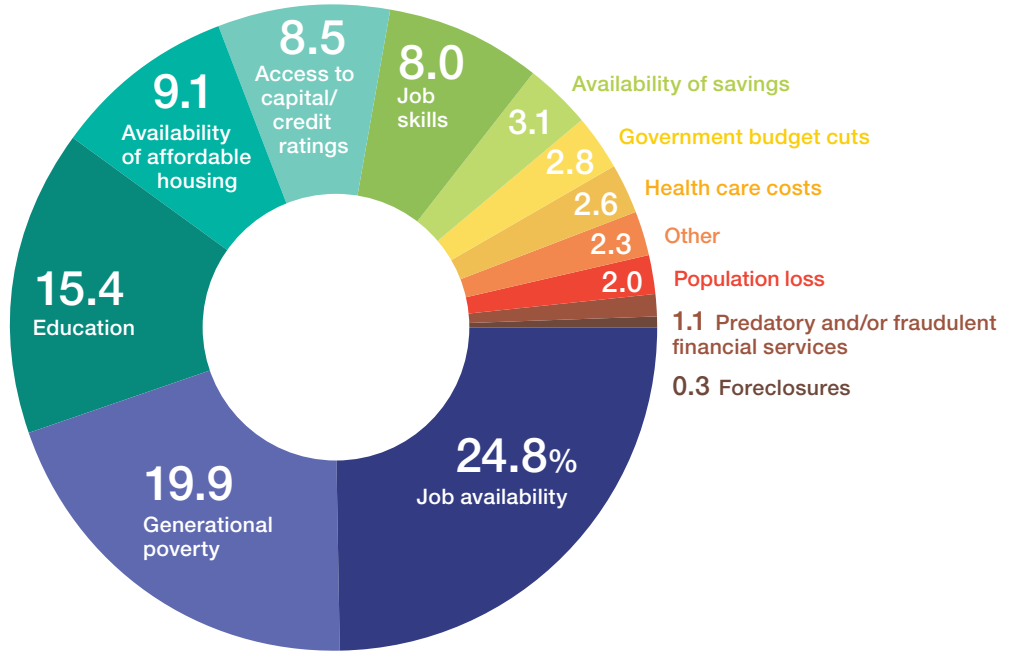
▶ The three- to five-year outlook for LMI people and households is less optimistic than in 2013, when 45.1 percent of survey respondents expressed that conditions would be better.

All Respondents

4 What issues are having the greatest negative impact on LMI households and communities? Please rank top three, with 1 being the issue having the greatest negative impact.

“People are stuck in generational poverty.”
 – Respondent, Nonprofit Sector (Ky. – Rural)

“Automation of routine jobs is limiting job opportunities for low-skilled workers.”
 – Respondent, Government Sector (Ill. – Metropolitan)



Top Five Issues Across Metropolitan and Rural Areas



Metropolitan areas

1. Generational poverty
2. Job availability
3. Education
4. Job skills
5. Availability of affordable housing



Rural areas

1. Job availability
2. Generational poverty
3. Education
4. Availability of affordable housing
5. Access to capital/credit ratings

► Generational poverty was added as a survey option in 2014 due to qualitative responses in 2013. Among all respondents (19.9 percent) and rural respondents (18.6 percent), it ranks as the second-greatest issue having negative impact; for metropolitan respondents (21.2 percent), it is the greatest issue having negative impact.

All Respondents

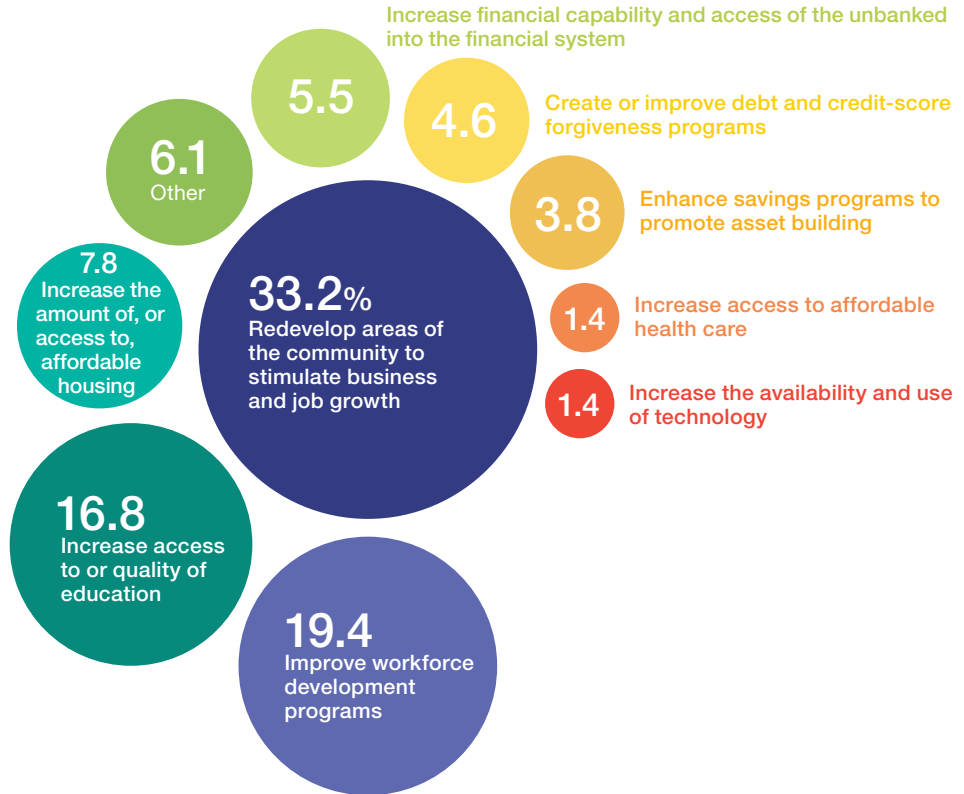
5 If funding were not a concern, what one best action could an organization or community take to improve the outlook for LMI individuals?

“Our workforce development programs need work. Our workforce lacks basic job skills, including soft skills and entry level technical skills.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Ind. – Metropolitan)

“Many programs and policies that focus on business attraction are not realistic for our areas. We’re in need of holistic approaches that tackle issues systemically and open the door for more jobs and opportunities.”

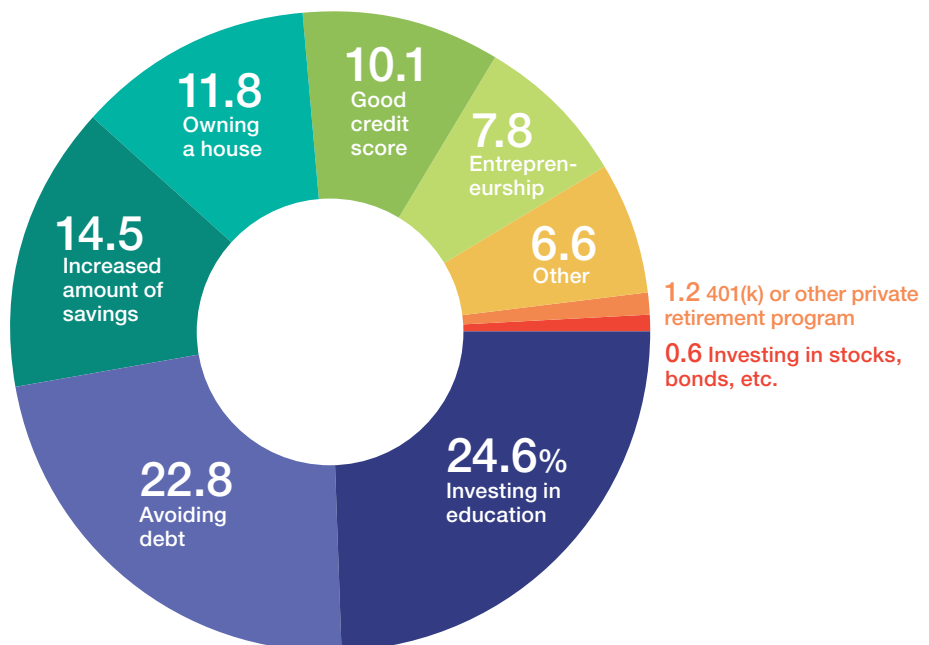
– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Rural)



6 Which one of the following assets is most important in helping to increase the financial stability of LMI households?

“Education is a way out of poverty.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ark. – Rural)



○ All Respondents

Generational Poverty in LMI Communities

Respondents throughout the survey highlighted the importance of generational poverty and its impact on LMI individuals and communities. Among the issues

having the greatest negative impact on LMI populations in 2014, generational poverty ranked second overall (19.9 percent of all respondents), first among metropolitan

respondents (21.2 percent), and second (18.6 percent)—just behind job availability—among rural respondents. When asked about the greatest challenge for the next

generation, 24.8 percent of respondents put generational poverty at the top of the list, above job availability (21.2 percent).

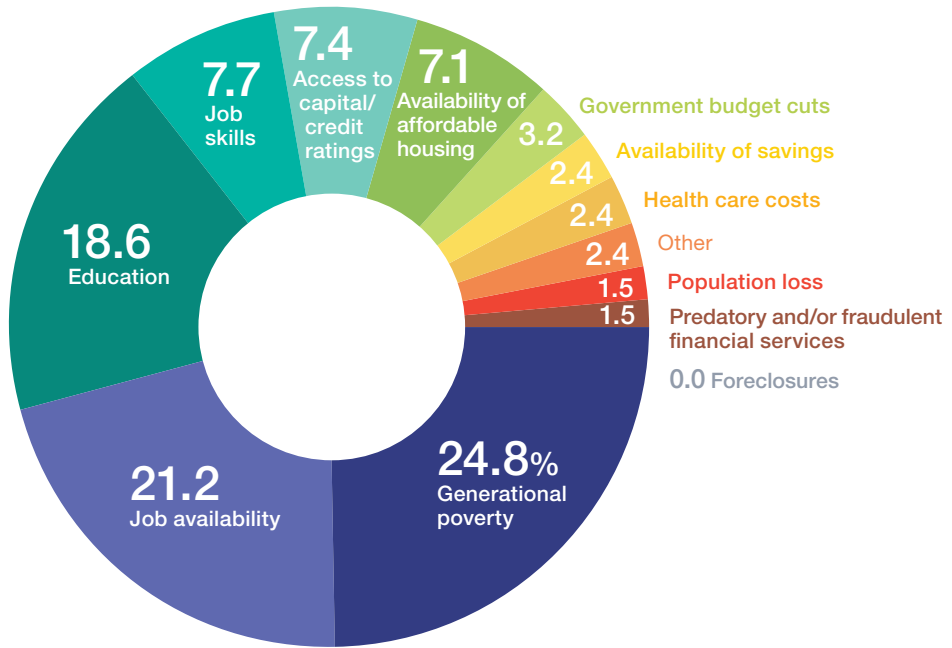
7 What will be the greatest challenges for the next generation in LMI communities? Please rank top three with 1 being the greatest challenge.

“The concentration of poverty creates a stigma that harms our community’s ability to move forward, grow business, and create opportunities that can counter the issues related to income inequality.”

– Respondent, Community and Economic Development Sector (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Educational systems are having difficulty overcoming generational poverty (disadvantages and attitudes); consequently, we have virtually no workforce with the necessary skills to get ahead. We need remedies for this.”

– Respondent, Other Sector (Miss. – Rural)



8 What specific challenges or opportunities are affecting your organizations or LMI community?

Challenges

“Declining funding.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Limited ‘underbanked’ programs.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“Poor education choices available to LMI populations.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Increasing numbers of older residents.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) funds are decreasing, no assistance available for the elderly or LMI to repair or rehab housing. In older parts of town, the people are getting older and less funds are available to help keep up property; housing is going to cheap rental units.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Ark. – Metropolitan)

“Federal regulation makes our ability to provide financial services and education increasingly more costly and more complicated to offer. Regulation will stifle our ability to provide service in unbanked/underbanked areas.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Lack of transportation, higher costs of transportation, low-paying jobs that do not pay enough to pay rent and utilities.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Ill. – Rural)

“Job availability and the skills needed to draw those jobs to the area.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Ark. – Rural)

“Our LMI populations struggle to save.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“Affordable housing is becoming a bigger challenge.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Ky. – Metropolitan)

“Convergence of aging baby boomers with multigenerational poverty.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Population decline and loss of jobs.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“Aging community infrastructure, dwindling financial resources.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“Our transit system does not do a good job of connecting workers to jobs.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“LMI community is affected by existing debts when applying for bank financing.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ky. – Metropolitan)

“Loss of grant funds is limiting the type and amount of assistance we can provide to help stabilize families.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Lack of funding to assist LMI community.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Ark. – Metropolitan)

“We have failed to invest in infrastructure in LMI communities. As a result, we have seen a continued decline in the economic vitality and the livability of the communities.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector**, (Ky. – Metropolitan)

continued on Page 9

○ All Respondents

continued from Page 8

Opportunities

“We can attract jobs that produce higher-paying jobs for our community.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“Empowering LMI through education and innovative policy changes.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Miss. – Rural)

“We could use a more effective educational and job training system.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ark. – Metropolitan)

“Increase the availability of loans for small businesses.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Tenn. – Rural)

“Education reform is beginning to improve the educational prospects for the neighborhood children.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“Workforce development programs hold great promise.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Tenn. – Rural)

“Increased awareness of the Community Reinvestment Act.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Programs for youth.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ind. – Metropolitan)

“Expanding business sales and jobs through exporting is an opportunity.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Access to capital to improve people, property, and organizational efficiencies.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“Matching job skills with market skill demands.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ind. – Metropolitan)

“Teaching people how to be responsible for their finances and giving them the tools to do that.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ill. – Rural)

“Increased willingness by organizations to collaborate while serving LMI communities, and increased awareness of local governments to be strategic with funding and planning.”

– Respondent, **Other Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Jobs, jobs and jobs.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ky. – Rural)

“Bringing people and municipal government officials together.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“The collaboration of community agencies to meet the needs of LMI families in a more holistic manner; not just concentrating on housing, education, or access to capital, but looking at family and community trends, and trying to tackle them head-on.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)



QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY:

Nonprofit Organizations

9 Over the past six months, how would you describe the demand by LMI individuals and households for the services your organization offers?



10 Over the past six months, how would you describe your organization’s ability to provide direct assistance to the LMI community?



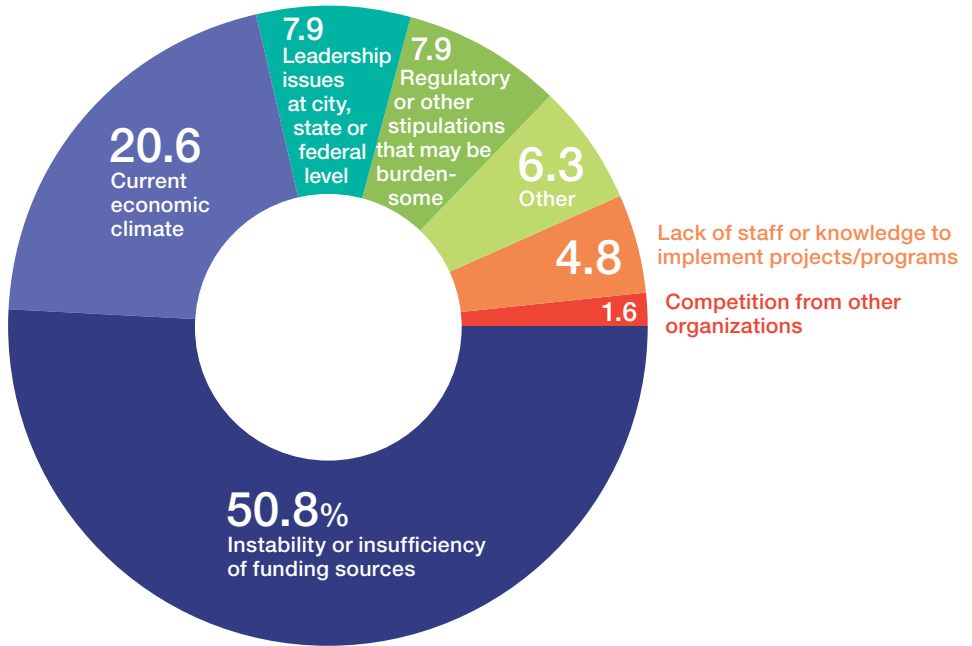
11 Over the past six months, have your funding sources:



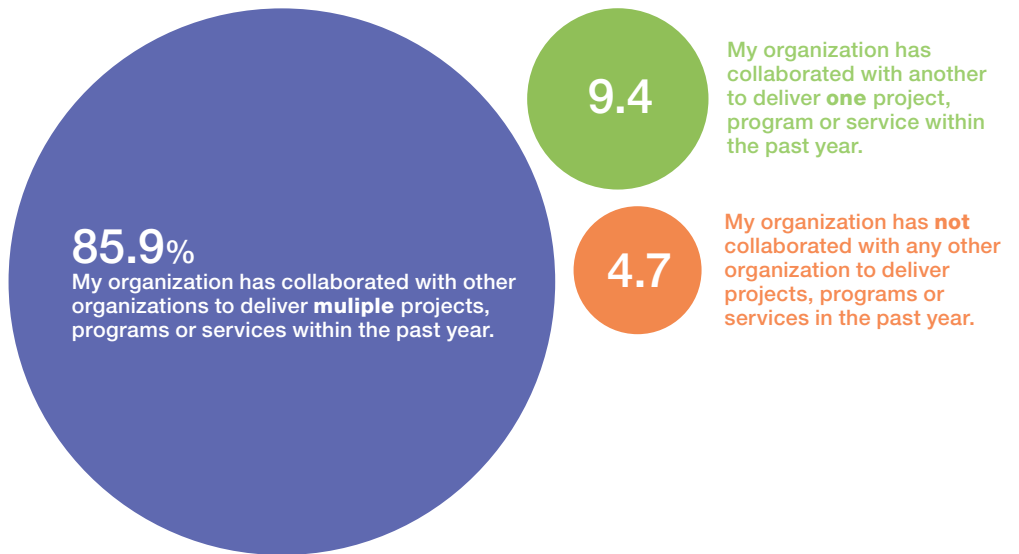
► More nonprofit respondents indicate that their ability to provide direct assistance has remained unchanged over the last six months (53.1 percent compared with 31.1 percent in 2013) and fewer respondents note that their ability to provide direct assistance has decreased (23.4 percent compared with 37.8 percent in 2013). Similarly, more nonprofit respondents indicate that their funding sources have remained unchanged (45.3 percent compared with 24.4 percent in 2013) and fewer respondents note that their funding sources have decreased (43.8 percent compared with 57.8 percent in 2013).

Nonprofit Organizations

12 What is the greatest barrier your organization encounters in increasing the economic stability of LMI households and communities?



13 To what degree is your organization collaborating with others to deliver programs or services?





QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY:

Financial Institutions

Loan Demand for Community and Economic Development Projects

The demand for loans for community and/or economic development projects in LMI communities is unchanged according to 41.6 percent of financial institution respondents (compared with 51.6 percent in 2013). Addition-

ally, in 2014 27.7 percent of respondents believe demand is increasing, compared with 21.0 percent in 2013. Fewer financial institution respondents indicate decreasing demand (21.8 percent in 2014 compared with 24.2 percent

in 2013). The change in loan demand in LMI areas is not the same among differing geographies. In metropolitan areas, 37.2 percent of financial institution respondents indicate increasing loan demand, while only 9.3

percent indicate decreased demand. In contrast, 31.0 percent of rural financial institution respondents indicate decreased loan demand, while 20.7 percent report increasing demand.

14

Over the past six months, how would you describe the demand for loans for community and/or economic development projects in the LMI communities your institution serves?

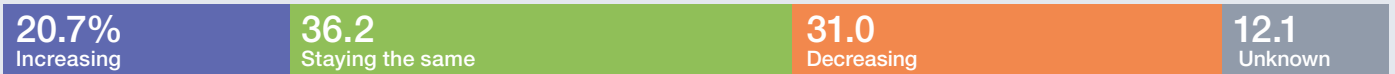


Responses by Area

Metropolitan areas



Rural areas



Financial Institutions

15 How would you characterize the current access to credit?



Responses by Area

Metropolitan areas



Rural areas



16 Do you find it a challenge to meet requirements of the Community Reinvestment Act in your communities?



Responses by Area

Metropolitan areas



Rural areas



▶ In 2013, 73.0 percent of rural financial institution respondents indicated that it was not challenging to meet the requirements of the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). But in 2014, only 50.0 percent of respondents indicate that it is not challenging to meet CRA requirements.

Why did you answer this way?

“We analyze our community and serve its needs.”
 – Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ark. – Rural)

“It is challenging to find creditworthy LMI borrowers, but we’ve worked hard to find community partners to help in this effort.”
 – Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ill. – Metropolitan)

“Meeting the requirements for the CRA isn’t the challenge. Properly documenting them is.”
 – Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ky. – Rural)

continued on Page 14

Financial Institutions

continued from Page 13

“Most people who qualify for a mortgage are looking to move out of LMI areas, so actually making loans in LMI areas is very difficult.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ill. – Rural)

“As a community bank with limited geographic focus, we can find the opportunities to meet our appetite.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ind. – Metropolitan)

“We have a strategy of directly engaging in the LMI communities. We do outreach and education in LMI communities and for nonprofits serving LMI individuals and families. Because we take a feet-on-the-street approach, we uncover opportunities.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ky. – Metropolitan)

“Opportunities are available; banks just need to be aware of them. Competition for these opportunities is high, however.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“We invest in our community because we want to, not because of the regulation.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ky. – Metropolitan)

“We have been able to meet our CRA requirements. It takes some work, but under current guidance it is not overly burdensome.”

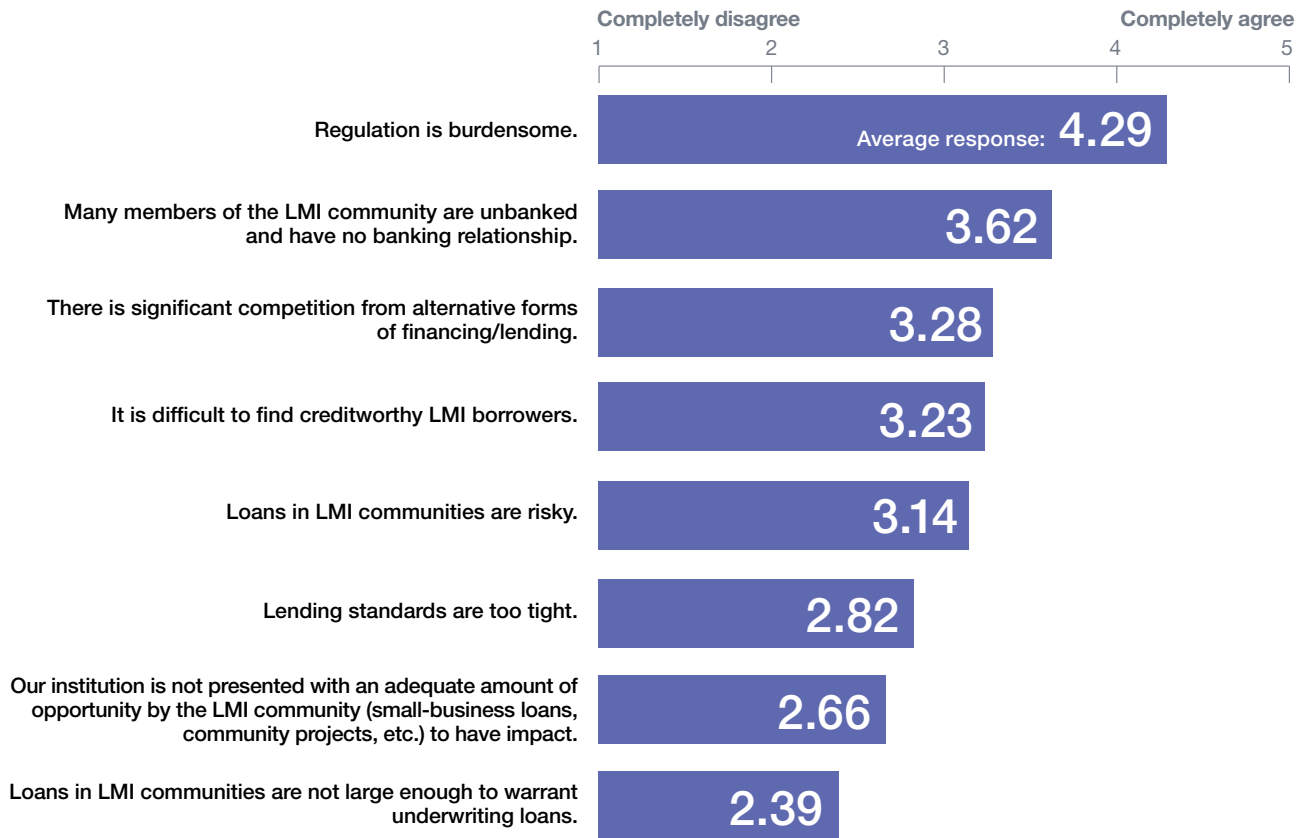
– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ind. – Metropolitan)

“CRA ‘requirements’ are easily attained through partnership.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Mo. – Metropolitan)

17

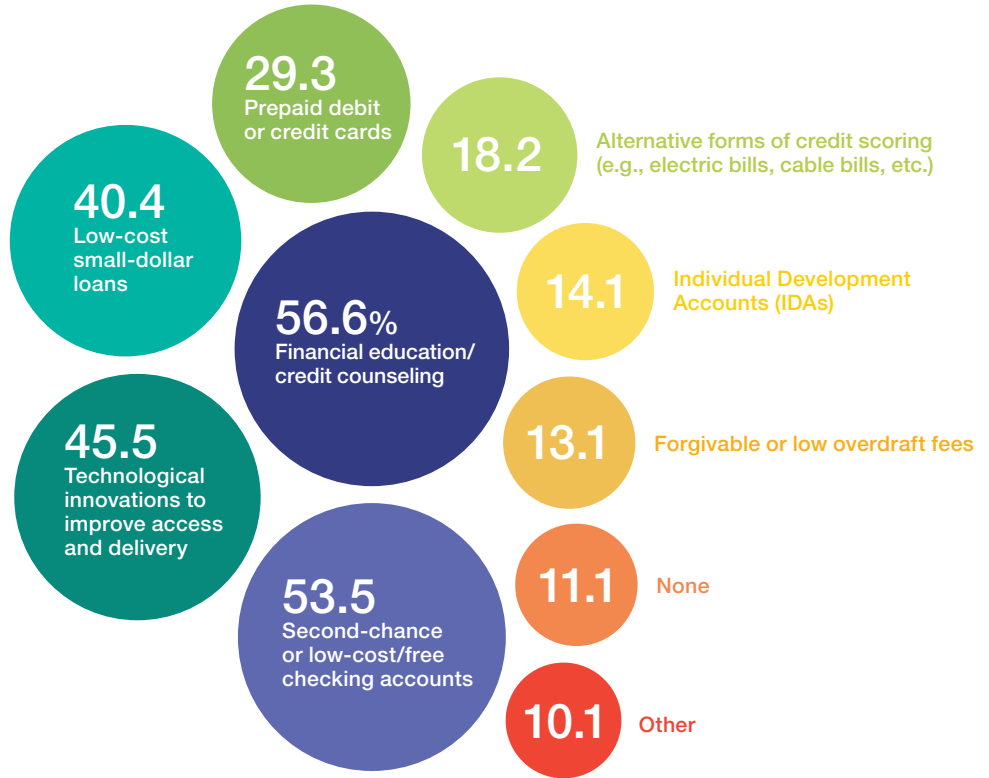
Indicate the measure to which you agree or disagree with the following statements. (1 = completely disagree; 5 = completely agree)



Financial Institutions

18 What types of LMI financial products or services is your institution offering or planning to offer? Check all that apply.

Note: Each value for products or services is out of a possible 100 percent.



QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY:

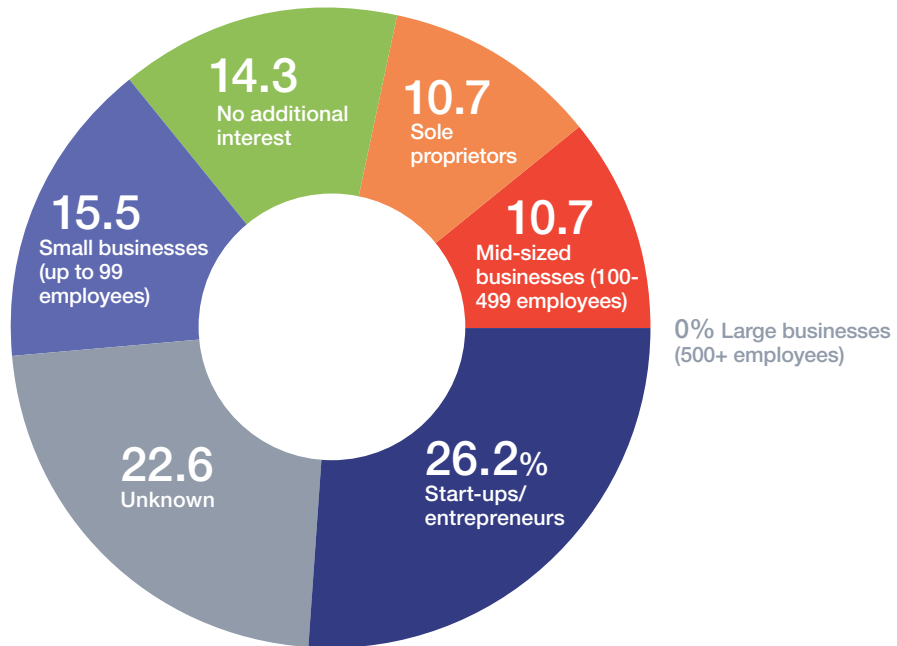


Community & Economic Development Organizations

19 Over the past six months, how would you describe the interest for commercial real estate in the LMI communities you serve?



20 In the LMI areas you serve, do you receive more interest about potential relocation from:



Community & Economic Development Organizations

Business and Job Growth Continue to Trend Positive in 2014

A majority of respondents predict that job growth will hold steady or increase in the next six months. Pertaining to job growth in LMI areas, 40.5 percent of respondents expect an increase in the next

six months, compared with 36.1 percent in 2013. In addition, the number of respondents who believe there will be a decrease in jobs has diminished from 19.7 percent in 2013 to 7.1 percent cur-

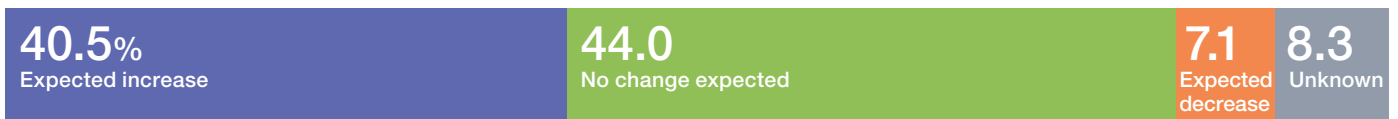
rently. Overall, 44.0 percent of respondents believe that the job and business outlook will remain unchanged in LMI areas, in contrast to 36.1 percent in 2013. Although the positive trend for the

job outlook continues to trend upward, job availability remains the top issue having the most negative impact on LMI individuals, according to 24.8 percent of respondents (see Question 4).

21 Have there been recent business expansions and job additions in the LMI areas in your community?



22 Overall, how would you assess the business and job outlook for your LMI communities during the next six months?



23 What is needed for communities to take advantage of economic globalization?

“Education, broadband access in rural areas, and funding for startup businesses.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Ark. – Rural)

“Better highway connection to interstates.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ind. – Rural)

“Regional networks, better broadband access.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ky. – Rural)

“Improved education for all, regardless of income and tax base.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Easy access to information about global opportunities.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Enhanced technology skills and increased attention from state government in entrepreneurship in LMI communities.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ark. – Metropolitan)

“Job skills training, transportation for jobs, access to education, and assistance for small business in creating global markets.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“Viable education and skill development programs to increase sustainable infrastructure construction.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“We need more small- and medium-sized local businesses, farms, and startups that truly create jobs within the community and recirculate wealth within it, instead of attracting global companies that send wealth and jobs elsewhere.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ky. – Rural)

“Community preparedness. Available workforce. Job skills training.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Tenn. – Rural)

“Assistance with student loan debt.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Apprenticeships, internships, and employment for youth.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Awareness of economic opportunities and access to capital.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Local government does not have the capacity to fix the problems it faces.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ill. – Metropolitan)

“We must expand the conversation and capacity building of entrepreneurs to be inclusive of minorities, we must end economic racism, and we must support youth entrepreneurship and the use of technology.”

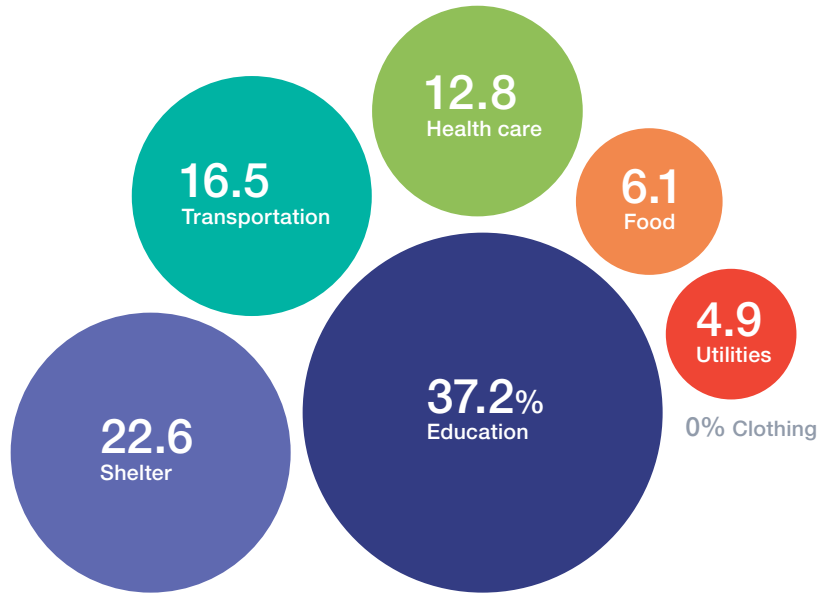
– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Ark. – Rural)



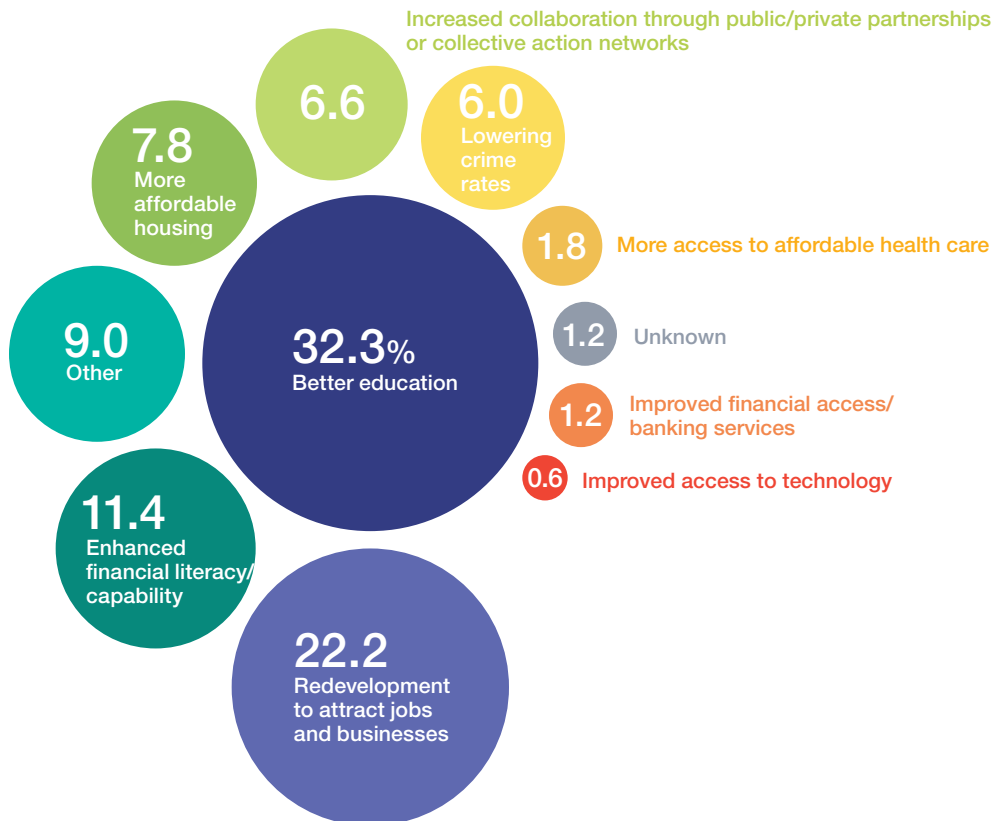
QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY:

All Metropolitan Respondents

24 Which of these basic needs is most difficult for metropolitan LMI households to adequately access? Rank up to three with 1 being the most difficult.



25 Which one of the following offers the best opportunity to improve the LMI population in America's metropolitan areas?



All Metropolitan Respondents

26

Over the past six months, has there been any loss of funding in your area that has affected your ability to help the LMI community?



How does this loss of funding impact the quality of life for LMI individuals in your metropolitan community?

“We cannot offer as many programs at low or no cost.”

– Respondent, Education Sector (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“No change in the short term but reduced hope for improvement in the long term.”

– Respondent, Government Sector (Ark. – Metropolitan)

“Less money for housing, utilities; when they have to leave their homes, they have to go into rental, which is higher and they cannot afford. We have neighborhoods that have more vacant, boarded-up houses and weed lots than homeownership.”

– Respondent, Government Sector (Ark. – Metropolitan)

“Fewer resources to spread among as many or more organizations seeking to serve LMI individuals and areas has made achieving impact more difficult.”

– Respondent, Education Sector (Ind. – Metropolitan)

“Less access to opportunities, services, information.”

– Respondent, Education Sector (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Federal entitlements have decreased, and there are less programmatic dollars to fund nonprofits and entities that work directly in LMI communities.”

– Respondent, Government Sector (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“Less outreach to eligible populations and less ability to service LMI applicants, due not only to less funding but also to stricter interpretation of eligibility of clientele, seemingly in an effort to reduce the numbers of the population that are defined as ‘in need’ or ‘eligible.’”

– Respondent, Community and Economic Development Sector (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Less resources = smaller impact.”

– Respondent, Government Sector (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Resources are at capacity—including human capital—to do the work.”

– Respondent, Government Sector (Ky. – Metropolitan)

“Hard to obtain funding for startup business.”

– Respondent, Community and Economic Development Sector (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Families are doing without.”

– Respondent, Nonprofit Sector (Ky. – Metropolitan)

“Every dollar lost negatively impacts the quality of life for LMI individuals. Things like supplemental nutrition assistance, housing choice vouchers, utility assistance funds, Pell grants, etc., are critical tools that these individuals must have access to if they are to improve their financial outlook and family’s well-being.”

– Respondent, Other Sector (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Resources that disappear hurt LMI individuals’ chances of improving their way of life and make it more difficult to advance.”

– Respondent, Nonprofit Sector (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“Clients are forced to contact multiple agencies in order to get financial aid for one need. This results in clients never getting stabilized but being on a constant merry-go-round month to month, trying to stop eviction, utility disconnects.”

– Respondent, Nonprofit Sector (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Less resources available to educate and train; need for more affordable housing and emergency housing.”

– Respondent, Nonprofit Sector (Ill. – Metropolitan)

“No ability to ramp up the local economy, no new housing starts, etc.”

– Respondent, Community and Economic Development Sector (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“The cut in SNAP and unemployment benefits to long-term unemployed is impacting LMI folks in a real and meaningful way. Food pantries are now essential for many families to balance their tight budgets and still be able to eat.”

– Respondent, Financial Institutions Sector (Ky. – Metropolitan)

“Fewer units of affordable housing produced. Families are still in substandard housing and move a lot, impacting education, etc.”

– Respondent, Financial Institutions Sector (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“It has forced the closing of an effective nonprofit in the community.”

– Respondent, Government Sector (Ky. – Metropolitan)

continued on Page 21

All Metropolitan Respondents

continued from Page 20

“Funding loss makes it nearly impossible for LMI to be provided with quality services at locations near residential areas.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Less funds for affordable housing and community development.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Ky. – Metropolitan)

“It impacts the attractiveness for individuals to stay in our state; it impacts access to community assistance programs, summer and after-school programs (youth camps, internships)—all services on which LMI have relied for many years.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Ark. – Metropolitan)

27 How would you assess the current ability of an LMI individual or household in your metropolitan area to progress to a better economic situation?



28 What is the greatest asset of living in your metropolitan community?

“We have amazing social services throughout the city, which gives LMI populations the support that they need to make ends meet in many cases.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Multisector economy with multiple entry points for jobs with varying skill levels.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ind. – Metropolitan)

“There are usually more programs and agencies in a metropolitan community. The larger the metropolitan community, the larger the chance for funding.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ind. – Metropolitan)

“Exposure to diverse cultural groups to mitigate against cultural biases. Access to great institutions (e.g., art museum, higher education, etc.). Better transportation to move outside of neighborhoods and see how others live and interact.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Access to opportunity should be the greatest asset of living in a metropolitan community.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“The greatest asset to living in a metropolitan community is having access to a diverse array of medical, cultural, social, educational, professional and community service-oriented opportunities.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Greater economic diversity than in micropolitan or rural communities.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ark. – Metropolitan)

“Convenience of services, public transportation.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Woven fabric of community service entities.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Density—potential of synergies.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Job opportunities.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Ill. – Metropolitan)

“Rail, highway and green space.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Better access to transportation, jobs, education, community services, etc., than in rural areas.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“The greatest asset of living in a metropolitan community is having access to educational institutions and workforce development programs. If LMI learn to be flexible, they can find great resources to jobs and education in the surrounding metropolitan areas.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ill. – Metropolitan)

continued on Page 22

All Metropolitan Respondents

continued from Page 21

“Access to a multitude of resources, including networking, jobs and more.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Ill. – Metropolitan)

“More economic opportunity.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“Job opportunities, governmental funding possibilities.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ill. – Metropolitan)

“Access to partnerships to address challenges and to diverse populations to celebrate them.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Ky. – Metropolitan)

“Affordable housing and close to medical services, food and jobs.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Ark. – Metropolitan)

“The density allows for more efficient delivery of city services; thus, more services are available to individuals and families.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

29 What is the greatest liability of living in your metropolitan community?

“Cost of housing and property taxes for those who own their homes.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“Resources are not available on a equal basis.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Car dependency. Places should be more walkable and public transport needs continued improvement.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Ark. – Metropolitan)

“The ill effects associated with generational poverty (cutting across education, job skills, public safety, stressing social safety nets, etc.).”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ind. – Metropolitan)

“The chances of LMI falling through the cracks, since in smaller communities everyone knows everyone and the community at large may be more willing to assist.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ind. – Metropolitan)

“Crime, subpar public educational opportunities, lack of sufficient training programs for the job markets of tomorrow.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“The greatest liability of living in a metropolitan community is very dense areas with high crime and the perception of crime.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“Sprawl, transportation difficulties, and resulting segregation and crime that recapitulates generational poverty.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ark. – Metropolitan)

“Areas of pocket poverty, which also equates to less community services and issues of crime/safety.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Housing is more expensive; decent rental units are out of reach for many impoverished people.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“There is often greater competition for resources and it can be more difficult to garner the attention of the community’s leaders.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Ky. – Metropolitan)

“Isolation, complicated benefit/resource structure, public transportation that does not align with LMI living patterns and places of employment.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ark. – Metropolitan)

“Political fragmentation and lack of cohesiveness on a mass scale toward the ideal of ‘true change.’”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Homeless population is growing.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Ky. – Metropolitan)

“Quantity of demand, limited jobs and affordable housing.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“Predatory lenders and lack of good-quality education.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Poor public school educational quality for low-income residents who are clustered in low-performing districts. Need more school choice and higher quality options for families.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Pollution and crime levels are elevated while educational attainment is low in lower-income urban areas.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Ill. – Metropolitan)

continued on Page 23

All Metropolitan Respondents

continued from Page 22

“The greatest liability of living in a metropolitan community is the lack of jobs and skilled laborers. Peer influence that breeds mediocrity and acceptance of fate.”

– Respondent, [Nonprofit Sector](#) (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“Numbers of individuals and families to reach out to is much greater than the communities can keep up with.”

– Respondent, [Nonprofit Sector](#) (Ill. – Metropolitan)

“Access to affordable housing, both owner-occupied and rental.”

– Respondent, [Government Sector](#) (Ark. – Metropolitan)

“Jobs are away from the population center and our transportation system should work to go where the jobs are.”

– Respondent, [Government Sector](#) (Tenn. – Metropolitan)

“Crime, lack of resources (jobs), flight of middle class.”

– Respondent, [Education Sector](#) (Ill. – Metropolitan)

“The isolation and frustration one sees and feels when your community is left out from the benefits of urban life.”

– Respondent, [Government Sector](#) (Ky. – Metropolitan)

“Hopelessness from generational poverty.”

– Respondent, [Nonprofit Sector](#) (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“Competition for resources like jobs and housing.”

– Respondent, [Community and Economic Development Sector](#) (Mo. – Metropolitan)

“High crime and the lack of a vision to mitigate it.”

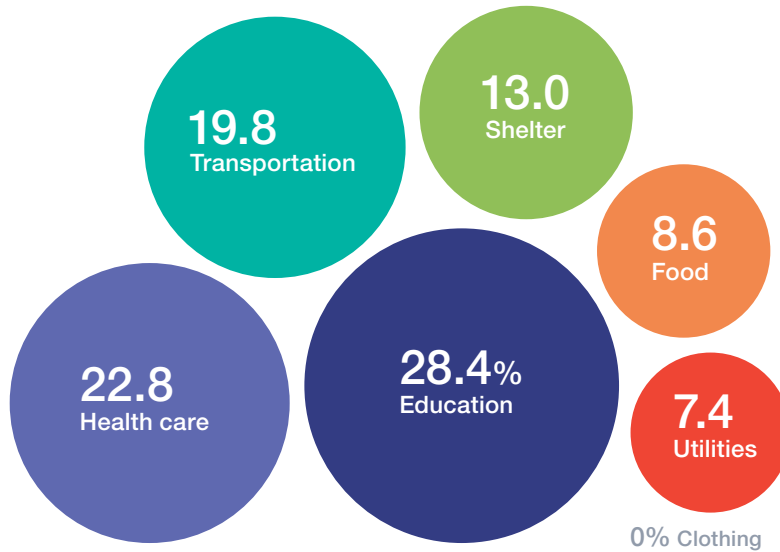
– Respondent, [Community and Economic Development Sector](#) (Mo. – Metropolitan)



QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY:

All Rural Respondents

30 Which of these basic needs is most difficult for rural LMI households to adequately access? Rank up to three with 1 being the most difficult.



31 Which one of the following offers the best opportunity to improve the LMI population in rural America?



All Rural Respondents

32

Over the past six months, has there been any loss of funding in your area that has affected your ability to help the LMI community?

12.2%

Yes, significant
loss of funding

35.4

Yes, slight loss of funding

31.7

No loss of funding

20.7

Unknown

How does this loss of funding impact the quality of life for LMI individuals in your rural community?

“Failing infrastructure, increased cost of basic services.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“It is hard to grow and be an innovative community without the funds available. Innovation and being a proactive community drive success.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Ark. – Rural)

“Less opportunities to improve lives.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ark. – Rural)

“Lack of mental health services and affordable housing in the area has kept families in survival mode, struggling to pay rent and/or utilities. This has caused an increase in domestic violence and other mental health and substance abuse needs, with fewer resources.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Ill. – Rural)

“Lack of access to microloans and education to operate small startup businesses decreases employment opportunities.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Miss. – Rural)

“Reduction in funds to assist individuals to pay utility bills impacts the ability of other core needs being met.”

– Respondent, **Other Sector** (Miss. – Rural)

“Reduces the assistance available for homeownership for low- and very-low-income families and business development.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“Reduces our ability to offer programs to this population as more focus is required on generating other sources of income, such as fee-based programs; limits time and energy for thinking strategically about systems approach.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“Decreases some of the projects that would better our community.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Ky. – Rural)

“Cuts to programs like SNAP require individuals to take income from savings and use them for food, limiting their upward mobility.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ind. – Rural)

“Residents are just making do.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“Unable to deliver vital services to sustain/improve the quality of life in the community.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Tenn. – Rural)

“Loss of funding results in LMI individuals not being allowed to get the resources developed in order to get them back on their feet and able to contribute to society.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Ky. – Rural)

“Decreases the amount of programs and services we can offer.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ky. – Rural)

“We are unable to provide as much coverage to rural areas to assist in business advancement.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Ind. – Rural)

“Reduces LMI population access to basic services, let alone those services that increase their employment prospects.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ill. – Rural)

“Lay-offs in education at all levels.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ill. – Rural)

“Small cities losing funding slows the work on projects (parks, sidewalks, streets...). In some cases, the towns have to increase sales tax in order to maintain normal day-to-day projects, which impacts fixed-income people on a financial level.”

– Respondent, **Other Sector** (Ark. – Rural)

“Services are limited. We are not able to hire staff and those on payroll have to wait days after payday because funds are not enough to make payroll. Also paying payroll taxes has been difficult.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Tenn. – Rural)

“HOME program has fallen by 50 percent over the last 5 years. Fewer households receive assistance buying homes.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Miss. – Rural)

All Rural Respondents

33 How would you assess the current ability of an LMI individual or household in your area to progress to a better economic situation?



34 What is the greatest asset of living in your rural community?

“In most cases we have personal relationships with many LMI households, which allows us to make credit available to those who are ‘borderline’ in creditworthiness.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“Quality of life.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ky. – Rural)

“The human network; everyone is connected within a couple of degrees.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“Ability to direct community- wide focus on an issue.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Ind. – Rural)

“The ability to collaborate with other organizations to promote goals.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Miss. – Rural)

“The smallness of the communities allows individuals and institutions to know of difficulties particular to those in the community and to assist in whatever way possible.”

– Respondent, **Other Sector** (Miss. – Rural)

“Social networks between individuals and between organizations—not a lot of duplication in services; lower cost of living.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“In small communities such as ours, with local ownership of the financial institution, the lenders know the economics of the community and the citizens. They are better at developing repayment abilities with the individuals.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ky. – Rural)

“Generally a more connected community and quality of the natural environment.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“Lower crime rates, friendly people, sense of community.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“There is a feeling, whether you think it is good or bad, of knowing your neighbor. Of a closeness in a community between everyone. Of feeling safer and letting your kids run free and play outside and knowing they’re safe. But even this is not what it used to be 20+ years ago.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Ky. – Rural)

“Social connections.”

– Respondent, **Community and Economic Development Sector** (Ark. – Rural)

“Wonderful quality of life for those who like the rural lifestyle. Slower pace of life. Living closer to nature, with recreational opportunities based on access to natural settings.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ill. – Rural)

“Sense of community and support, at its best.”

– Respondent, **Nonprofit Sector** (Miss. – Rural)

“Rural communities can promote a sense of community when they are functional and economically viable. They can be wonderful places to raise families and to learn about working in the community.”

– Respondent, **Government Sector** (Ark. – Rural)

“We are more aware of the needs of our LMI population and can help direct them to sources that can address their needs.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ky. – Rural)

“Reasonable cost of living partnered with a quality lifestyle.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ill. – Rural)

“Knowing your neighbors.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Mo. – Rural)

“You know most everyone in the area, and crime rate is relatively low.”

– Respondent, **Financial Institutions Sector** (Ky. – Rural)

“Lower crime, sense of community, many natural resources.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Ill. – Rural)

continued on Page 27

All Rural Respondents

continued from Page 26

“You get to know a higher percentage of the people in the area.”

– Respondent, [Nonprofit Sector](#) (Miss. – Rural)

“Low crime, low cost of living, helping communities, friendliness of people, the ability to be outdoors in a beautiful environment.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ky. – Rural)

35

What is the greatest liability of living in your rural community?

“Lack of critical mass of people to amortize large capital intensive investments.”

– Respondent, [Community and Economic Development Sector](#) (Ark. – Rural)

“Minimal opportunity for personal economic advancement.”

– Respondent, [Nonprofit Sector](#) (Ill. – Rural)

“Access to employment, particularly when the only plant in town shuts down.”

– Respondent, [Government Sector](#) (Ind. – Rural)

“Substandard education, limited transportation and jobs.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Miss. – Rural)

“Lack of amenities to attract new business.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Tenn. – Rural)

“Lack of available employment, at an adequate wage.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ill. – Rural)

“In a rural community...one of the biggest concerns is transportation infrastructure. If you do get a better job, transportation needs are huge.”

– Respondent, [Education Sector](#) (Ark. – Rural)

“Too many rural communities find themselves in trouble because of the dependence on one or two big industries. Losing those can cause untold hardship on a community and its citizens.”

– Respondent, [Government Sector](#) (Ark. – Rural)

“Isolation from opportunities.”

– Respondent, [Nonprofit Sector](#) (Miss. – Rural)

“We are often our own worst enemies in rural communities (e.g., not a great emphasis on education; not enough drive to self-improve; lack of stable marriages and families; no desire to experience the world beyond/ no resources to do so.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ark. – Rural)

“In Southern Illinois, employment opportunities have been scarce for decades. This has led to the outmigration of our most talented and well-educated young people, causing population decreases of our best and brightest.”

– Respondent, [Education Sector](#) (Ill. – Rural)

“Loss of job creation in the rural area feeds the exodus of educated youth from most, if not all, rural areas.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ky. – Rural)

“Rural communities near larger communities are losing a lot of their customer base. People will travel farther to shop, eat and recreate. If the citizens of rural areas were educated about the importance of shopping local, that might help.”

– Respondent, [Other Sector](#) (Ark. – Rural)

“Opportunities. Choices. Good-paying jobs and adequate housing.”

– Respondent, [Nonprofit Sector](#) (Ky. – Rural)

“No industries, very little job opportunities, limited healthcare services.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ky. – Rural)

“Lack of transportation, broadband connection, cultural activities, moderately priced housing.”

– Respondent, [Education Sector](#) (Ind. – Rural)

“Rural communities lack the greater number of options to help them be successful that metropolitan areas have. There are fewer shelters, food sources, affordable rentals, longer distances to job or services made difficult by higher gas prices and lack of bus systems or other low-cost transportation to get to jobs or education programs. In the southern Illinois rural area, living ‘paycheck to paycheck’ is the rule rather than the exception.”

– Respondent, [Nonprofit Sector](#) (Ill. – Rural)

“Lack of numbers creates higher unit cost of most essential items and services, including government services, and lack of numbers prohibits any real economic thrust from any segment of the local economy other than transfer payments.”

– Respondent, [Other Sector](#) (Miss. – Rural)

“It is difficult to access public services without well-functioning transportation.”

– Respondent, [Education Sector](#) (Mo. – Rural)

“Competition.”

– Respondent, [Financial Institutions Sector](#) (Ky. – Rural)

continued on Page 28

All Rural Respondents

continued from Page 27

“Rural connectedness can create a climate that does not encourage/reward creativity and taking risks for entrepreneurial endeavors. Systems to support such are more limited. Limited education opportunities locally and often limited opportunities for economic advancement.”

– Respondent, **Education Sector** (Mo. – Rural)



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If you have questions about this report or would like to participate in future surveys, please contact:

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