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NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SOUL PLAYERS OF THE VALLEY SAN LUIS



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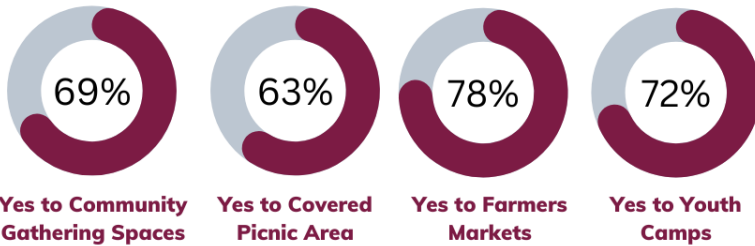
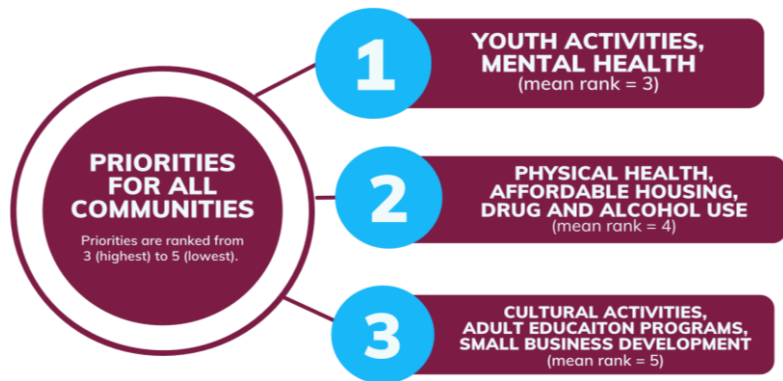
Executive Summary

The aim of the needs assessment was to work with the community to identify areas of need related to the topics of economy, education, physical health, mental health, and other domains. Furthermore, we aimed to develop a planning document that provides direction for the resources and services that the SPV San Luis will offer via a community recreational center. Highlighted in this executive summary are the prioritization rankings for need categories, the most requested community spaces and events, and a breakdown of factors that contributed to the observed responses.

Overall, the prioritization of need categories broke down into three sets of priorities. The **first** set includes **youth activities** and **mental health**.

The **second** set includes **physical health, affordable housing, and drug and alcohol**.

The **third** set includes **cultural activities, adult education, and small business development**.



The **top two** most requested **community spaces** included **community gathering spaces** and **covered picnic areas**.

The **top two** most requested **community events** were **farmer's markets** and **youth camps**.

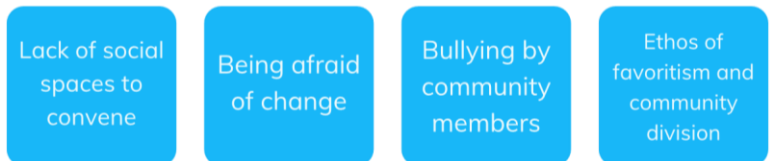
SPV San Luis provided rich contextual information which allowed us to frame the **economic and interpersonal dynamics** as **performance needs** that influence the residents' lived experiences.

Without addressing these performance needs, in tandem with providing resources and services, we provide a bandage, thereby not creating the systemic change needed to sustain the transformative work being done by the SPV.

FACTORS IMPACTING THE ECONOMICS OF SAN LUIS AND SURROUNDING VILLAGES



FACTORS IMPACTING THE INTERPERSONAL DYNAMICS IN SAN LUIS AND SURROUNDING VILLAGES



Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary and analysis of the needs assessment carried out by the Soul Players of the Valley (SPV) San Luis. The aim of the needs assessment was to work with the community to identify areas of need related to the topics of economy, education, physical health, mental health, and other domains. The byproducts of this work will help inform the development of a planning document, or road map, that provides direction for the resources and services that the SPV San Luis will offer via a community recreational center.

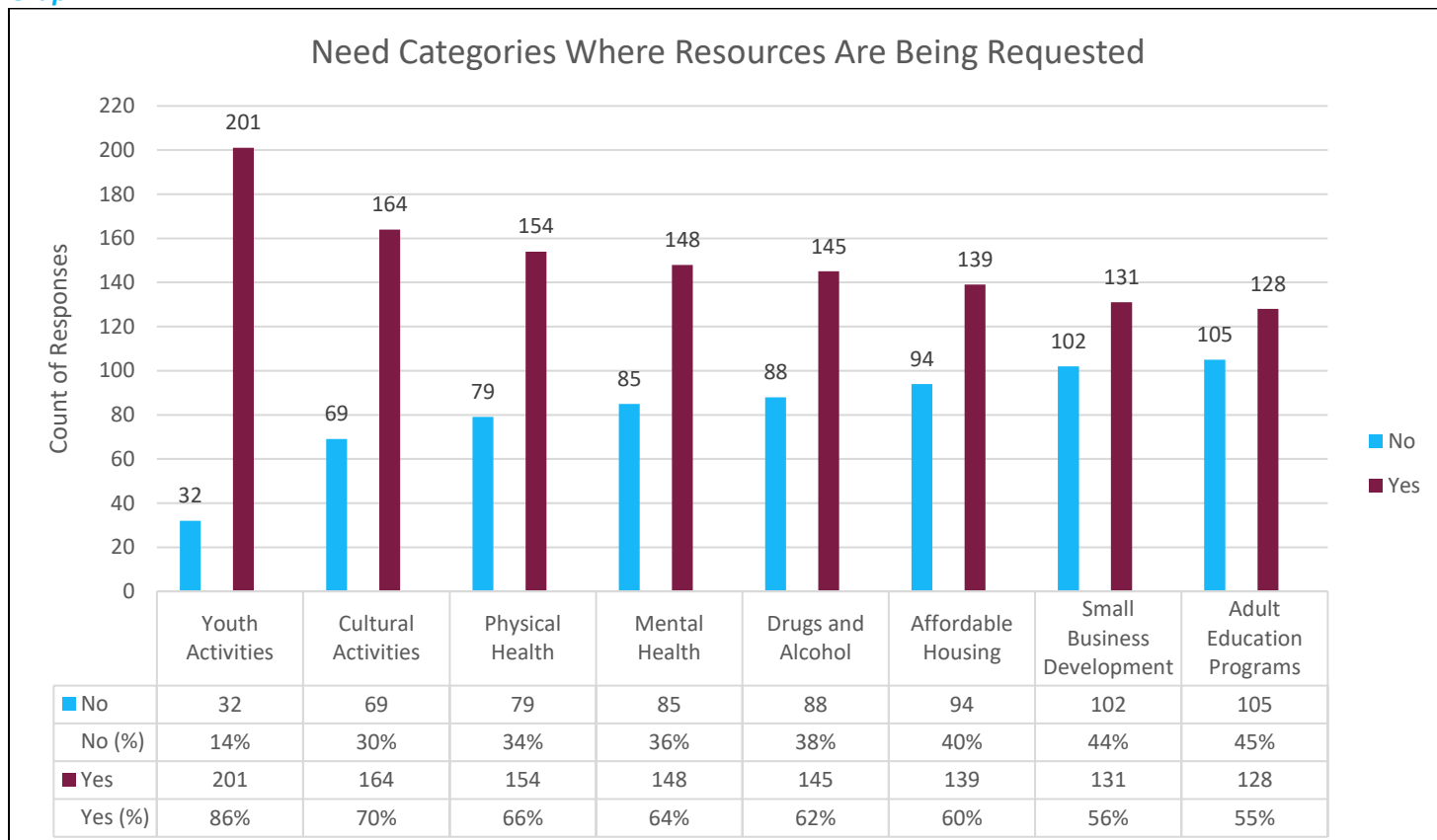
This report is broken down into five (5) sections. The first section reviews the need categories that community members indicated they need resources for. The second section looks at the types of community spaces community members want to see in their community. The third section examines the types of community events respondents are requesting to see in their community. The fourth section assesses the environmental factors that contribute to the existence of the needs, services, and resources being requested by the community. We conclude with the fifth section, which outlines the need category priority ranking and nonparametric statistical analysis utilized to highlight how the information gathered can produce data-informed action steps for the SPV San Luis.

The appendices include individual profiles for each community group, statistical results related to the identification of differences in community group responses, a description of the methodology, and copies of the surveys used to collect data.

Upon review of the document, the reader will gain an understanding of the communities' needs related to economy, education, physical health, mental health, and other domains, while gaining some direction on how to move forward with providing resources and services to San Luis and the surrounding villages.

Description of the Need Categories Where Respondents Indicate They Need Resources

Graph 1.



Question One of the survey asked community members to indicate which need categories needed resources (refer to the Appendix for a copy of the English and Spanish surveys). Graph 1 located above displays the number of responses that indicated which need categories needed resources.

When viewing the results in aggregate and seeing that youth activities were the need category where resources were requested the most one person stated, *“that was a given, that is why we are all here, but that is a pretty overwhelming result.”* Another community member observed that cultural activities was the second need category, behind youth activities, where resources were requested the most and added, *“[that is] such an important piece of having a central place in our community for that sustaining of our cultural traditions.”* Another person started to draw connections between the minimal difference between mental health and physical health explaining, *“physical health goes along with the mental health... to get out and active and get their brain moving.”* Another drew a connection between youth activities and physical health sharing,

“I would equate physical health with youth activities because there is a high rate of diabetes in the community so I think just people having an outlet to exercise and be healthier and having nutrition classes would work well with the community center.”

Branching off, a community member noted, “[when] you look at drug and alcohol use and mental health that is almost identical. I’m surprised I thought that that would be higher for drug and alcohol and less of a no count.” They go on to hypothesize, “I wonder if they don’t see it as being a need from a community center, they do not see that as a potential solution. Or they think that they need more youth activities because that will take away from the drugs and alcohol.”

After examining the need categories that received the most requests for resources, SPV San Luis transitioned to analyze the need categories with fewer requests for resources (affordable housing, small business development, and adult education). When discussing what factors could have contributed to the responses received related to affordable housing, one community member highlighted how this observation can be better understood in the context of new versus old, or more established, families in the region. The community member specifically stated, “I wonder if that split is based on people who are being impacted. Old families versus families who are trying to figure out where on earth they are going to live.” Adding to that context, another community member contributed the notion that fear of change is a motivating factor for requesting less affordable housing, small business development, and adult education. Specifically, they stated, “I think that our community is very scared of change and growth and I think that those high numbers, the 94, 102, and 105, is probably coming from those generational families that do not want to see a change in our community.” This commentary was met with much agreement from the entire community committee, with others adding, “they are worried about what small business development may do.” One community member shared their personal experience:

“People are afraid of it...I am the newest one here and I mean when I first came I was like oh my god this town is dying a slow death. It needs something to like... and I just feel like a lot of the older generation is afraid of that change, they do not know what that looks like, and they don’t want it.”

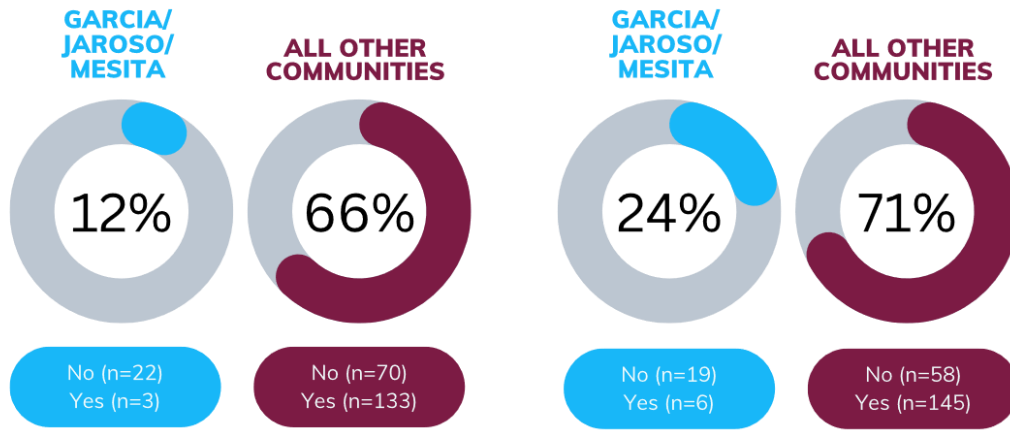
However, there was also dissension or contradictory opinions that highlighted how change can have negative impacts, creating a framework for understanding the discussed fear of change. Specifically, one community member commented on how we should consider the unintended consequences of our work, stating, “But I see where they [the older or more established members] are coming from too because then the bigger businesses do come in and then the property taxes go up and people are on fixed income and there are not a lot of jobs.” The community member’s statement highlights how the relationship between these need categories complicates the way we address community needs. Another community member added, with many others agreeing, that we should consider the history of business development in the area and its incongruence with the values and desires of the community. They go on to recall:

“A big piece of it is the ones [businesses] that were proposing to come in in the 1990s and early 2000s were pot farms, private prisons, the things the community doesn’t want and that will destroy the things that matter the most. I think because there haven’t been a lot of options that are openly discussed regularly in the community that is what they are worried about when they hear those things. As opposed to ‘hey we can make this the things we care about and want to see driven by our interest and desires and not by outside interest’.”

While this section reports results in the aggregate, there were statistically significant differences for some of the need category response options. We detail and explore the impact of these statistical differences between communities in the second to last section titled, *Action Steps Resulting from the Information Gathered and Analyzed*. Visualizations 1 and 2 located on the next two pages provide a brief overview of what communities were statistically different from the others, organized by specific need category response options.

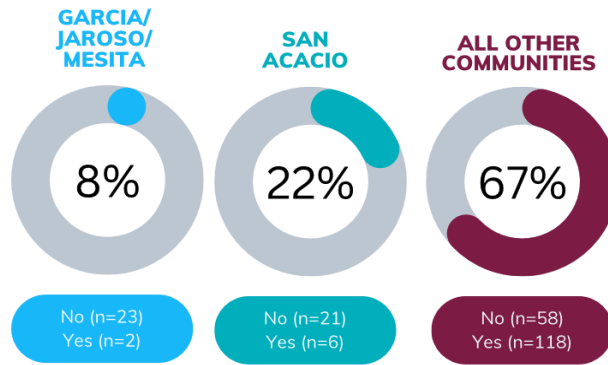
Visualization 1.

The community of Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita requested significantly less resources in the areas of Affordable Housing and Physical Health than all other communities.

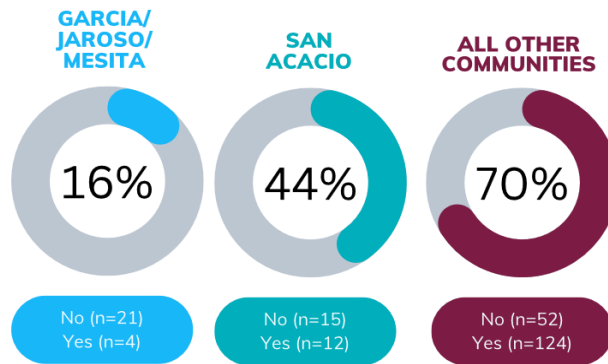


Visualization 2.

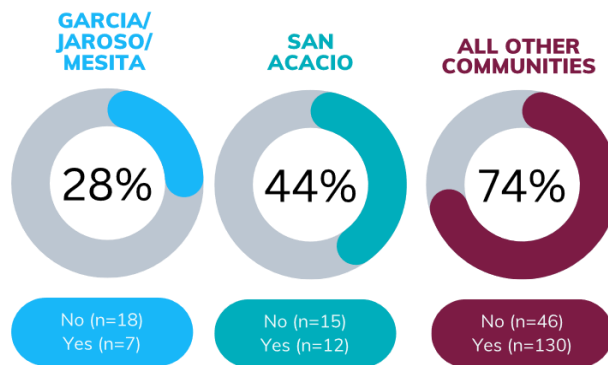
The communities of Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita and San Acacio requested significantly less resources in the areas of Small Business Development, Mental Health, and Drugs and Alcohol than all other communities.



SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT



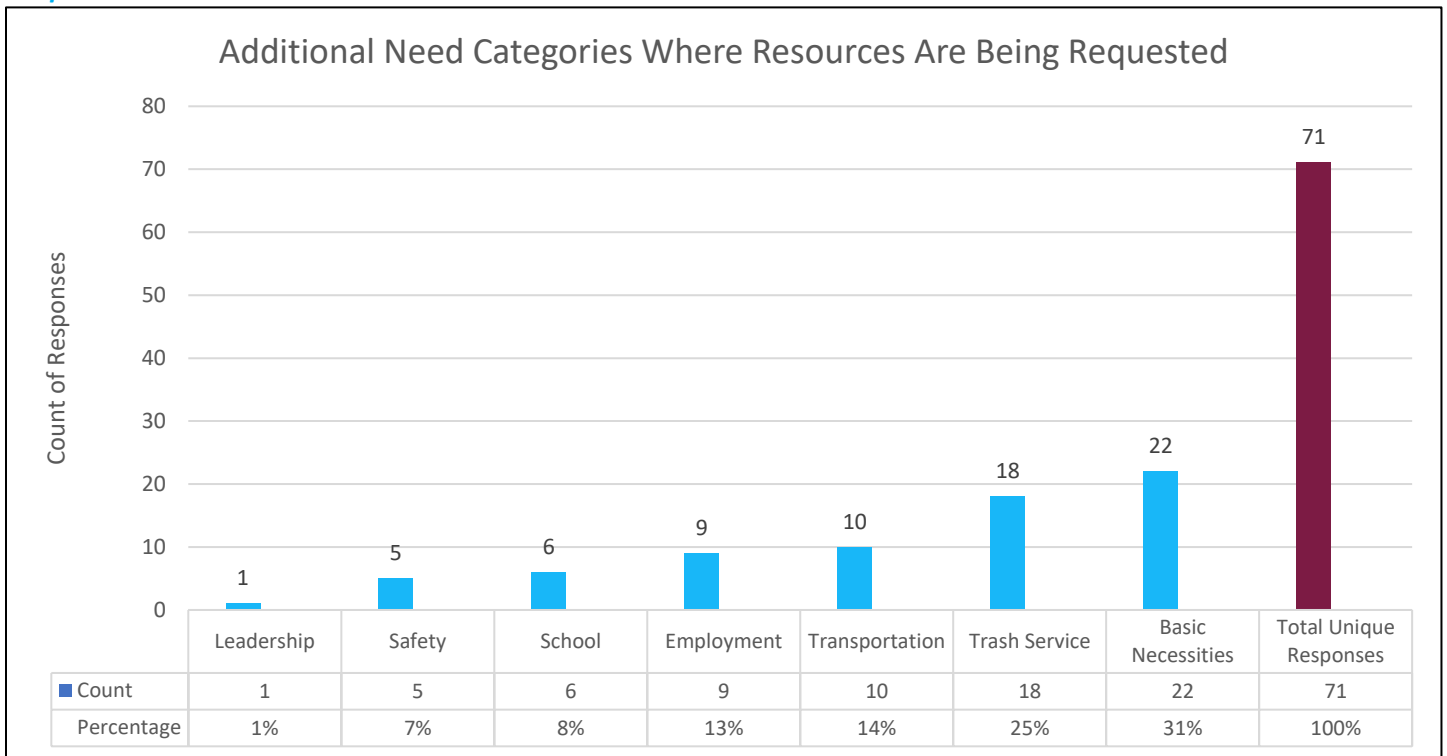
MENTAL HEALTH



DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

Additional Need Categories Based on Open-Ended Responses

Graph 2.



In addition to the close-ended response categories presented to participants, they also had the opportunity to share their original thoughts on any additional need categories. Across the 71 responses, seven additional need categories were identified (refer to graph 2 located above for a breakdown of the frequency of these responses). What follows is a detailing of the nuances captured within the larger need categories presented in the graph and, if applicable, insight into the external or environmental factors that could have contributed to the request for that need according to SPV San Luis.

Basic Necessities

The additional category that received the most request for resources was basic necessities (31%). But what do basic necessities entail? The need to access local, fresh, and nutritious food comprised 45% (n = 10), the need for internet or consistent internet, if already offered, (n = 5 or 23%), closely followed by the need for hygiene facilities, such as laundromats and showers (n = 4 or 18%), and financial assistance for utilities coming in last (n = or 14%). The immediate reaction to the request for more resources for basic necessities was explained by one community member who shared:

“I feel like everything is more expensive and nobodies’ wages are going up, so it is not compensating that difference. A lot of them are older generations and they are on a fixed income so there is really nothing more even if the prices go up they do not have more.”

Access to Fresh and Nutritious Food

When the SPV San Luis was presented with the findings related to access to local, fresh, and nutritious foods, they stated that the request can be understood by examining the relationship between the high cost of food items; the wages earned by community members; the cost of maintaining and repairing business facilities; the elderly populations exiting the business sector; and the younger population's lack of desire to continue the businesses. In detailing the discrepancy between the high cost of fresh, nutritious foods and community members' low wages, one community member exclaimed:

"[fresh and nutritious food] is not selling because of the prices. It is the difference between Walmart produce prices and Trader Joe's produce prices. That is kind of where the Peoples Market is at because it [offers the] organic and those are not in the budget that people have for food. But it has been, a problem."

While common societal impacts, such as inflation, create higher prices for fresh and nutritious food, the community members highlighted that the San Luis People's Market monopoly on food is a reason why prices for fresh and nutritious foods are high. They went on to share:

"the biggest problem is that now that the San Luis People's Market is under new ownership, their prices are a lot higher than they were before. I think a lot of people would rather go to Alamosa to grocery shop. [multiple people interject in verbal agreement: that goes back to income too]."

To highlight the exorbitant prices, a third community member stated, *"since the San Luis People's Market changed, the prices have skyrocketed over there. Somebody said they went to go get lettuce and it was \$8.00 for a lettuce."*

The feedback about access to food was not limited to grocery stores, it also included restaurants. When understanding the communities' need for more restaurants, the community committee noted that the cost of maintaining and repairing businesses, along with the exit of elders from the business section, are causes of the decline in restaurants. When speaking about the maintaining and repairing of businesses, one community member highlighted how these factors are barriers stating,

"I feel like a lot of [the lack of restaurants] is because of the buildings themselves collapsing and needing so much repair and then people who want to go into the restaurant business because it feels like there is enough business to keep something afloat but there is not enough to start. There is no way we could pay mortgage and still try to run a business."

Another community member, with the larger group in agreement, added that the reason for these dilapidated buildings is not just age but also *"the cold and the snow on the roofs."*

In conjunction with the high cost of starting a business, the community committee highlighted how a replacement workforce for the older generations of restaurant owners is lacking. A community member shared their story, *"The two biggest historical restaurants in the town have closed because [younger generations did not want to take charge]. Those previously in charge are older, they can't run the business anymore, and their kids don't want to continue."* Another community member chimed in on how the lack of continuing already established restaurants is also related to the cost of maintaining or repairing businesses. They went on to detail that:

"Unless you were trying to just keep moving with a family business you can't sustain [businesses]. And I think that is part of the issue. If you have to put in a bunch of cost into restoring your building, you may not be able to

do that or may not be able to take it over from a family who is getting older and doesn't have kids who want to take it on."

Trash Service

Trash service was the second additional need category where the community wanted more resources. Some feedback noted that the trash service needed to be more affordable. Other feedback noted the need for either a trash pick up or a dump. According to the SPV San Luis, community members highlighted that the trash service *"is monopolized."* Another individual went on to state that *"in about a year and a half they raised the prices like three times. They tried to use COVID as an excuse and at one point didn't even give raises to employees but bought a new truck for the owner. It is a mess."* They went on to state that favoritism also plays a role, with one community member saying, *"the trash service is a mom-and-pop and if they do not like you, they do not give you service here."*

Transportation

When it comes to the communities' request for resources related to transportation services, the need was dominated by the elderly population's request for public transportation, accounting for 70% of the total comments. The elderly population is asking for public transportation to get around San Luis, the surrounding villages, and to other communities, such as Alamosa. Other respondents noted that transportation is needed to access healthcare services, while others still noted that transportation was needed to create a carpooling system as a means of increasing community engagement. The SPV San Luis did not expand on this topic.

Employment

88% of respondents who identified employment as an additional need category requested an increase in job availability, with a single respondent requesting more job training. The SPV San Luis did not expand on this topic.

Safety, Leadership, and Schools

While safety, leadership, and schools were need categories with the least number of respondents, the SPV San Luis provided a lot of information related to the external or contextual factors contributing to the communities' request for resources.

Safety

Starting with the need category of safety, individuals reported the need to increase police presence while also improving the quality of policing. One individual suggested that a neighborhood watch should be formed. Another suggested that improving safety is important, especially related to domestic violence. When it came to understanding why safety was a need category the community required more resources for, community members spoke about the quality and actions of law enforcement. They brought up two major topics: first, the skills or abilities of the law enforcement staff; second, law enforcement inconsistently enforcing the law. In relation to the first topic, one community member explained:

"I feel like a lot of the cops that come here are kind of starter kind of cops or small town type of cops that don't have any of the... [multiple people at the same time: experience] like crime scene experience, like evidence experience."

In relation to the second topic, some community members stated that law enforcement doesn't have a high follow-through rate. One community member shared that *"they do the paperwork, and it gets either lost in the shuffle or nobody picks it up."* The same community member's comments extended to the district attorney and shared that *"unfortunately the [previous] district attorney wasn't working out. I don't know how the new one is working or if anything is getting done yet."* Other community members, still, shared that *"one cop may go out for one reason and not do anything about it and then go out for the same reason for someone else and do something about that one."* Additionally, the inconsistent enforcement of the law was also described as being gender-based, with a community member sharing that *"one of [the officers] I noticed is hesitant to help the females versus the males."* Overall, while the topic of safety encompassed items such as drug use and homelessness, the community committee highlighted how the skill level of law enforcement staff and the inconsistencies in enforcing the law contribute to crimes going unaddressed.

Leadership

One respondent left a generic comment that stated "leadership" as an additional need category. When we introduced the singular data point to the SPV San Luis to determine if the comment carried weight, they resoundingly stated that it did. Even though community members presented concerns about leadership, one community member contributed insights that highlighted how the bullying of community leaders by community members shaped the current experience with leadership. The community member recounted,

"When it comes to leadership one of the things that brings issues to leadership is bullying. Moving back here six years ago, putting my kids in school here... I could tell there were leadership issues, especially within the school board system. And I see it. I see the parents bullying the teachers, the staff, the bus drivers. It is just sad. When it comes to the school board at least and maybe a few of the politicians, they are bullied by parents and by community members into making certain decisions or not making certain decisions. I think because we are such a small town and people do not want confrontation or don't want to make enemies, they kind of go with the flow."

Others contributed to our knowledge of factors influencing leadership, noting that the lack of community engagement has left leadership and board positions occupied by the same people across large periods of time. A community member shared,

"I want to add something about leadership within the community as a whole. Even in the community organizations, back to those spaces where we connect, they are not active. It is the same people on boards across them. You can see the same three names on five different boards. That is a huge problem we are facing. And those different organizations are the bedrock of our community. That is our initial connection space within all the adults to then influence how our kids behave and all those pieces."

Someone else chimed in sharing,

"I mean I don't know how many different boards I have sat on, or committees and it is always the same faces. Very rarely you have one or two that is different. But it is always the same people that get involved and that is it."

Continuing the conversation, others noted that the lack of variety seen in leadership is due to a general community sentiment of not wanting to get involved, which has real consequences for those change-makers who are consistently fighting the fight. Someone shared, *"I am sitting on more than 10 boards right now and I have probably done that my whole adult life."* Holding back tears they continued, *"it is just really sad. It is sad because not very many people want to step up."* Another person spoke about the consequences of people not stepping up to take on leadership positions by

indicating that *“it is kind of like at a certain point a person gets tired and so you’re like no I am done I am burned out. You know it is hard to get others involved.”*

In summary, leadership as a community concern is influenced by the community member-community leader dynamics and lack of variety in leadership positions across community boards.

Schools

The last need category discussed were schools. Community members indicated that more funding is needed, more educators are needed, more resources are needed, and overall access to schools needs to be improved. When the SPV San Luis discussed schools, individuals posited that some factors that shape the request to improve the school is driven by the presence of favoritism and negative vibes coupled with a high teacher turnover rate. One community member recounted how favoritism by staff has negatively impacted her experience with the school system:

“The hardest part was when the kids would walk in the school, the staff I felt like they needed to drop any personal things at the door and treat all the kids the same because I feel like sometimes there is favoritism and it is hard because it is a small community.”

Another community member piggybacked adding:

“I think that in my experience being a school board member in the past... I think that I have definitely seen a pretty negative vibe dwell within our school system. And I think it has affected our children a lot. I think that the negative atmosphere is getting worse and worse and worse.”

The same community member proceeded to attribute the presence of favoritism and negative vibes within the school system to a reduced ability for the community to socialize with each other due to the lack of safe community spaces:

“I attribute that [favoritism and negative vibes] to the lack of healthy socialization in our community. We don’t have safe spaces to socialize. Our community is not connecting. [another person interjects: we are very polarized] and we do not have those safe spaces in our community for us to connect [and] we see it [the consequences of not connecting] at the school level mostly because that is our biggest gathering space. But when parents and grandparents aren’t socializing with their neighbors and it has really affected our community in a negative manner and there is a lot of hate, jealousy, and there is a lot of bad feelings.”

However, one community member chimed in to illustrate how the negativity in schools, specifically between parents and teachers is influenced by the high poverty rate in Costilla County:

“when I see the basic necessities item that is reflective of the financial struggle that has been very historic in our community. I heard somebody say this once, that sometimes parents who are in poverty who can’t give their kids everything they want to give them gives them a really big voice when it comes to school and those issues and they’ll fight really hard for them because that way they feel that they can give their kid what they can’t in other respects. And we have a lot of parents who come in and fight really passionately for their kids in the school which sometimes builds some of that negativity that takes place because they do not do it in very kind or productive way. They do it out of frustration and anger and understandably so.

In the same vein, but with a different vantage point, another community member shared their experience that highlights how parent bullying contributes to the negative vibes that impact teacher retention:

“[In the school]. there are different front desk people every year or every other year. Different teachers, different counselors, different whatever. [another community interjects: there is no consistency]. Then there are the ones that have consistently been there for years and they care and work really hard. And I am not saying the other ones don’t, but I feel like maybe [those that left] are bullied and pushed out.”

While improving the school atmosphere is critical, community members also stated that high teacher turnover was a reason why we observed the community asking for improved schools. One community member commented, *“I feel like there has been turnover lately. Teachers leaving and stuff like that.”* As the conversation progressed, the community committee highlighted how four factors influence low teacher retention. First, an individual noted how *“the negative atmosphere has led to higher turnover.”* Second, and in the same breath, the community member highlighted how *“the huge exodus in education makes [teacher retention] even harder.”*

Third, a community member explained that being rurally located impacts teacher retention and hiring. One community member highlighted the impact of being rurally located:

“the teacher education department at Adams State tell us we [are] outside of their radius of where they place student teachers. They said we are too far away and people won’t come. Unless [student teachers] request [San Luis] we would never get student teachers coming to our buildings.”

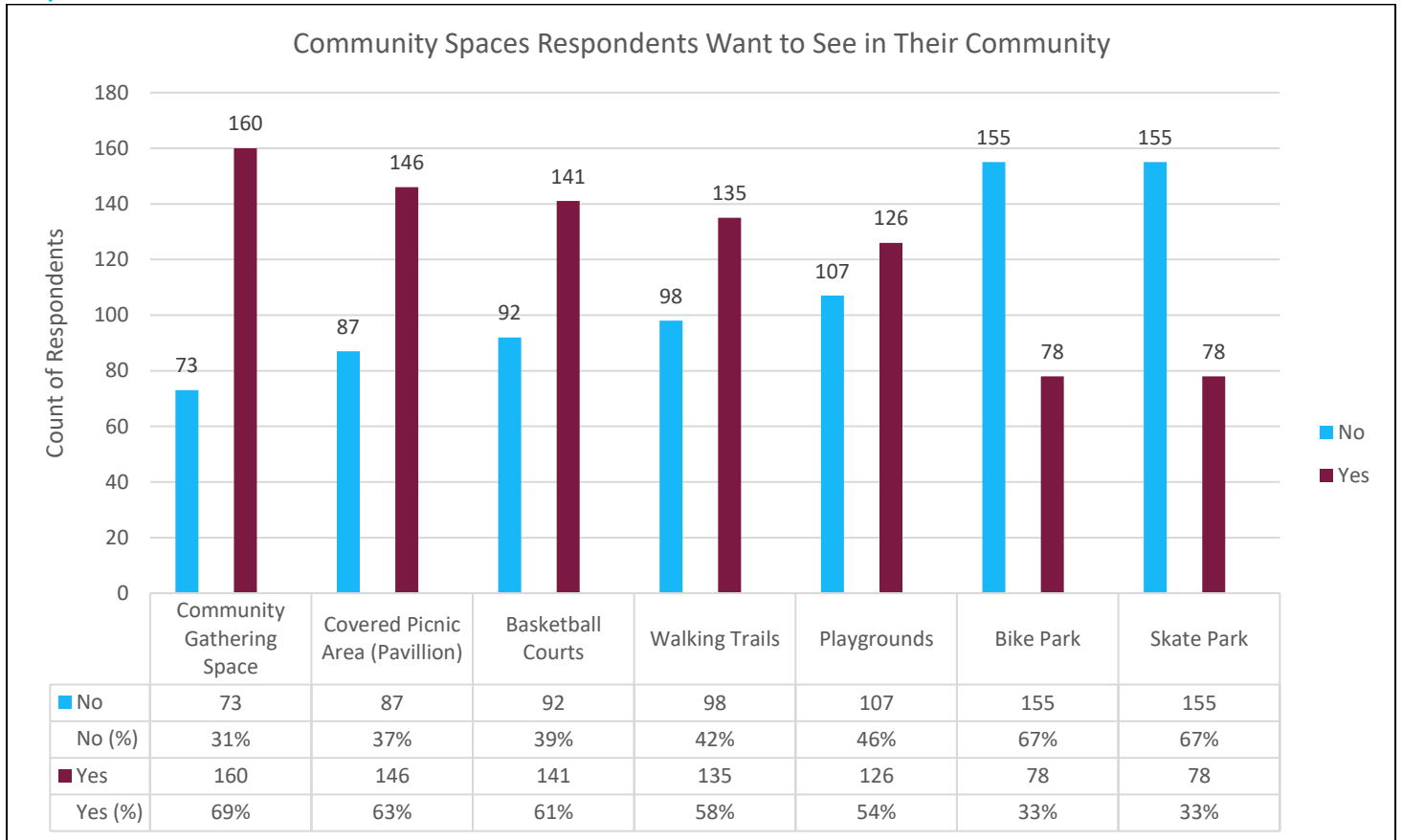
Fourth, and as the discussion progressed, individuals noted how the rural location is also connected to socioeconomic factors that impact teacher retention. A vignette was shared that stated:

“affordable housing has been the number one thing. [I know of a] lady [that] interviewed, and she wrote an email saying ‘I can’t take the position because I can’t find a place to live’ and that sucks. And that is something I hear all the time.”

Overall, the negative atmosphere in the schools, the general societal exodus from education that has occurred in recent years, the rural location, and socioeconomic factors contribute to the low teacher retention, impacting the overall quality of schools.

Community Spaces Respondents Want to See in Their Community

Graph 3.



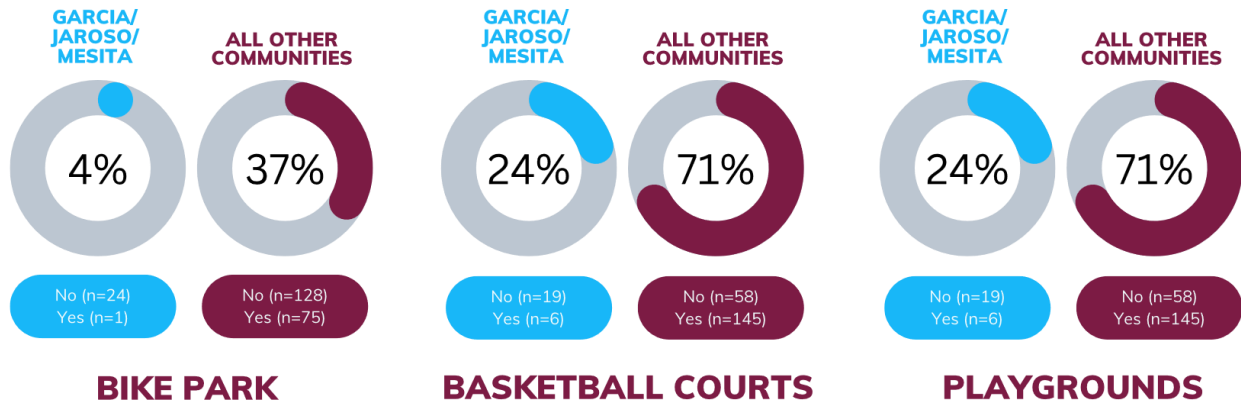
In addition to being asked for which need categories community members needed resources, Question Four of the survey asked participants, “What kind of community spaces would you like to see in your village?” (Refer to the Appendix for a copy of the English and Spanish surveys). Graph 3 located above displays the number of responses that indicated what community spaces they would like to see in their community. What we observe, at first glance, is that community gathering spaces, covered picnic areas (Pavilion), basketball courts, and walking trails are being highly requested by all communities. Whereas we see the gap between yes and no responses for community spaces such as playgrounds, bike parks, and skate parks to grow more towards no responses.

When viewing the results in the aggregate, the community members agreed that two messages are being conveyed. The first message is that community members *“want spaces that are accessible for everybody”* as shown by the community requesting more community gathering spaces, covered picnic areas, basketball courts, and walking trails. The second message is that the community is placing less importance on *“places that are only accessible by some”* such as playgrounds, bike parks, and skate parks. One community member exclaimed, *“nobody wants a skate park.”* The community members also brought up that age influenced the trends we observed. One community member noted, *“the skate park and the bike park were all the kids.”* Another community member chimed in, *“yeah, the 65- to 85-year-olds are like ‘nah’.”*

The SPV San Luis were spot on in their observations because there was a statistically significant difference for some of the community spaces respondents indicating yes or no. We detail and explore the impact of these statistical differences between communities in the second to last section titled, *Action Steps Resulting from the Information Gathered and Analyzed*. Visualizations 3 through 5 located on the next two pages provide a brief overview of what communities were statistically different from the others organized by specific community space response options.

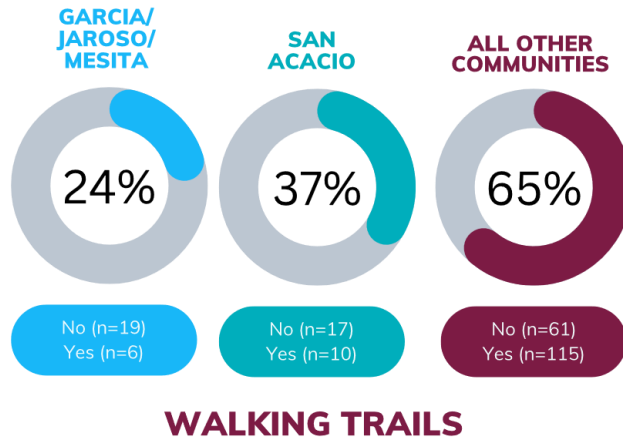
Visualization 3. – Difference Between Communities Related to Community Spaces

The community of Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita requested significantly less community spaces (i.e., bike parks, basketball courts, and playgrounds) than all other communities.



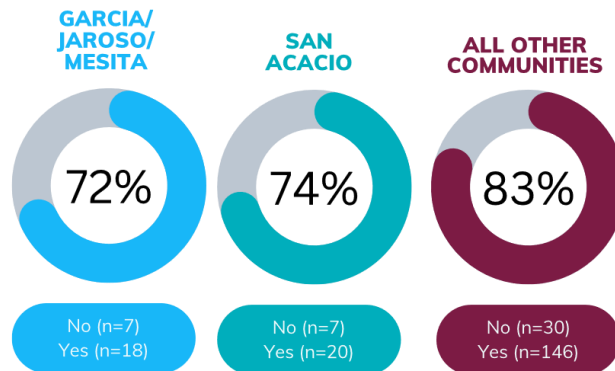
Visualization 4. – Difference Between Communities Related to Community Spaces

The communities of Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita and San Acacio requested significantly less community spaces (i.e., walking trails) than all other communities.



Visualization 5. – Difference Between Communities Related to Community Spaces

The communities of Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita and San Acacio requested significantly less community spaces (i.e., community yard sales) than all other communities.



COMMUNITY YARD SALES

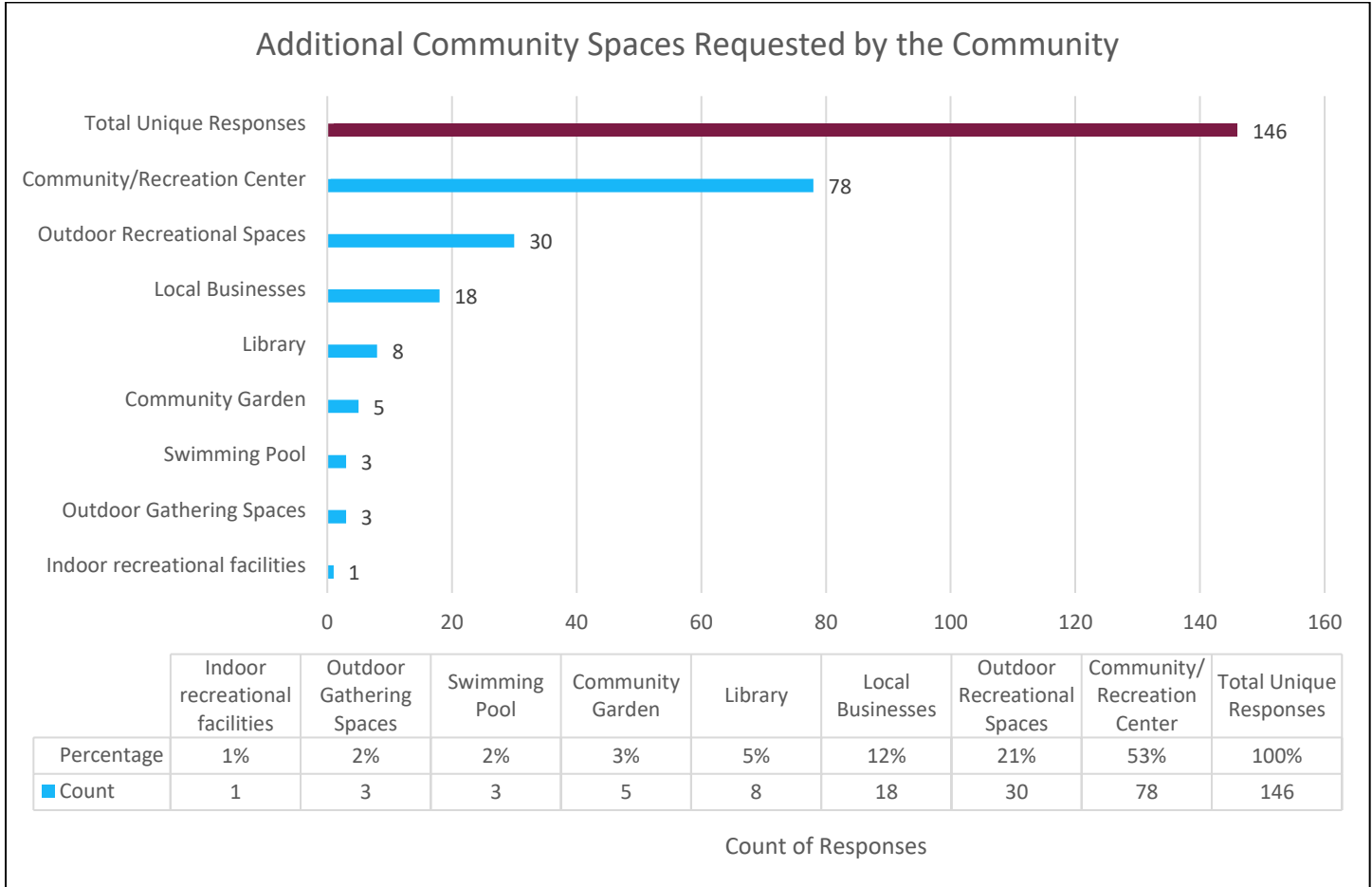
As the discussion progressed, more nuance was uncovered. Community members reported that it is understandable to see playgrounds as a lesser community space being requested because *“the community is already coming together for the playground in town. They are like we already have that; we don’t need that; we just did all that.”* Substantiating the community committee’s discussion, a community member explicitly noted, *“we did see a lot of that in the surveying that people would be like oh we already have [a playground].”* When it came to the communities’ request for walking trails, the community committee noted that *“a lot of the elderly wanted the walking trail. The older people wanted somewhere to walk to be safe.”*

The community members also teased out the nuance in the request for community gathering spaces and covered picnic areas (pavilions). According to community members, these two types of community spaces are requested because of a desire for *“community unity”* and the lack of existing spaces. One community member stated, *“we need spaces”* with another agreeing and adding that *“if your family wants to have a get-together there is not really a big place, there is not a big space.”* According to another community member, with all others in agreement, *“[the communities] really only have like two places. The parish and the church.”*

While all community members agreed that the request for these two community spaces was motivated by *“community unity”*, they understood that the two types of spaces serve different purposes. A community member brought up that the slight difference between a community gathering space and a covered picnic area is related to the need for indoor versus outdoor spaces. Another individual confirmed, *“people want something year-round”*, meaning spaces they can use based on seasonality.

Additional Community Spaces Respondents Want to See in Their Community

Graph 4.



In addition to the close-ended response categories presented to participants, they also had the opportunity to share their original thoughts on any additional community spaces they want to see in their community. Across the 146 responses, eight additional community spaces were requested. Refer to graph 4 located above for a breakdown of the frequency of these responses. What follows is a detailing of the nuances captured within the categories presented in the graph and, if applicable, insight into the external or environmental factors that could have contributed to the request for that need, according to SPV San Luis.

Even though a community/recreation center was the number one additional type of community space respondents wanted to see in their community, this came as no surprise to the SPV San Luis— it is the motivator that united them all in the work they are doing. However, SPV Luis was caught off guard by the communities’ request for more outdoor recreational spaces, local businesses, and a library.

The category of outdoor recreational spaces encompasses requests to create axe throwing pits, baseball/softball fields, bike lanes or a trail, horseshoe pits, pickle ball courts, soccer fields, tennis courts, volleyball courts, and walking trails. But the communities’ request for parks, which comprised 30% of the responses related to outdoor recreational spaces,

stirred up a conversation. The community committee highlighted how parks are needed in individual communities because the only park is in San Luis. One community member shared that *“people want [parks] in their villages because it sucks when you have a little kid and have to drive all the way to San Luis to pick them up and drop them off.”*

The third most requested type of community space requested by community members was a local business that captured things like arcades, barbers, concert venues, pharmacies, restaurants, thrift stores, and a GNC. The SLV San Luis found solace in the feedback related to local business:

“There are not just things to do. To go into this space and have fun. There is not the movie theatre anymore. There is not, not to say there was this, but bowling. Or back to the roller skating. Just how many different things that could be that space. I mean we put it on food, a food space. But really what everyone is asking for is this place where you can get together and spend time. Going back to that connection.”

Still discussing the need for local businesses another community member shared:

“One thing that I wanted to say about local businesses, when I think about some of the stories I heard from my husband and his experience growing up and hearing stories from other people a lot of community gathering spaces used to provide things to do. There used to be, I know we have an alcohol problem, several bars, roller skating at the gym, there was a swimming pool. There were all these different things for people to get together and do things. There were wedding dances or dances in the villages on the weekends. And there is just not that anymore.”

Through sharing their stories, both community members and the SPV San Luis highlighted how the lack of social businesses impacts their ability to socialize, connect, and unite with each other.

The request for libraries was also a conversation starter. When the SPV San Luis asked what specific feedback was provided, we shared that most comments only stated “library,” but one person did specify a “modern library”. When discussing the communities request for libraries, the community stated that the concern is not the lack of a library, because there is one in San Luis, but how the library operates. One community member shared, *“the problem with the library here is that it is only open during school hours. So, the kids can’t use the library because they are in school.”* As the discussion progressed, the community members uncovered why the library’s hours of operation hinder the communities use of the facility. Specifically, the community committee shared that *“there is only one person working at the library”* and even though she is *“supposed to be on county time she leaves whenever and [the library] is closed all the time.”*

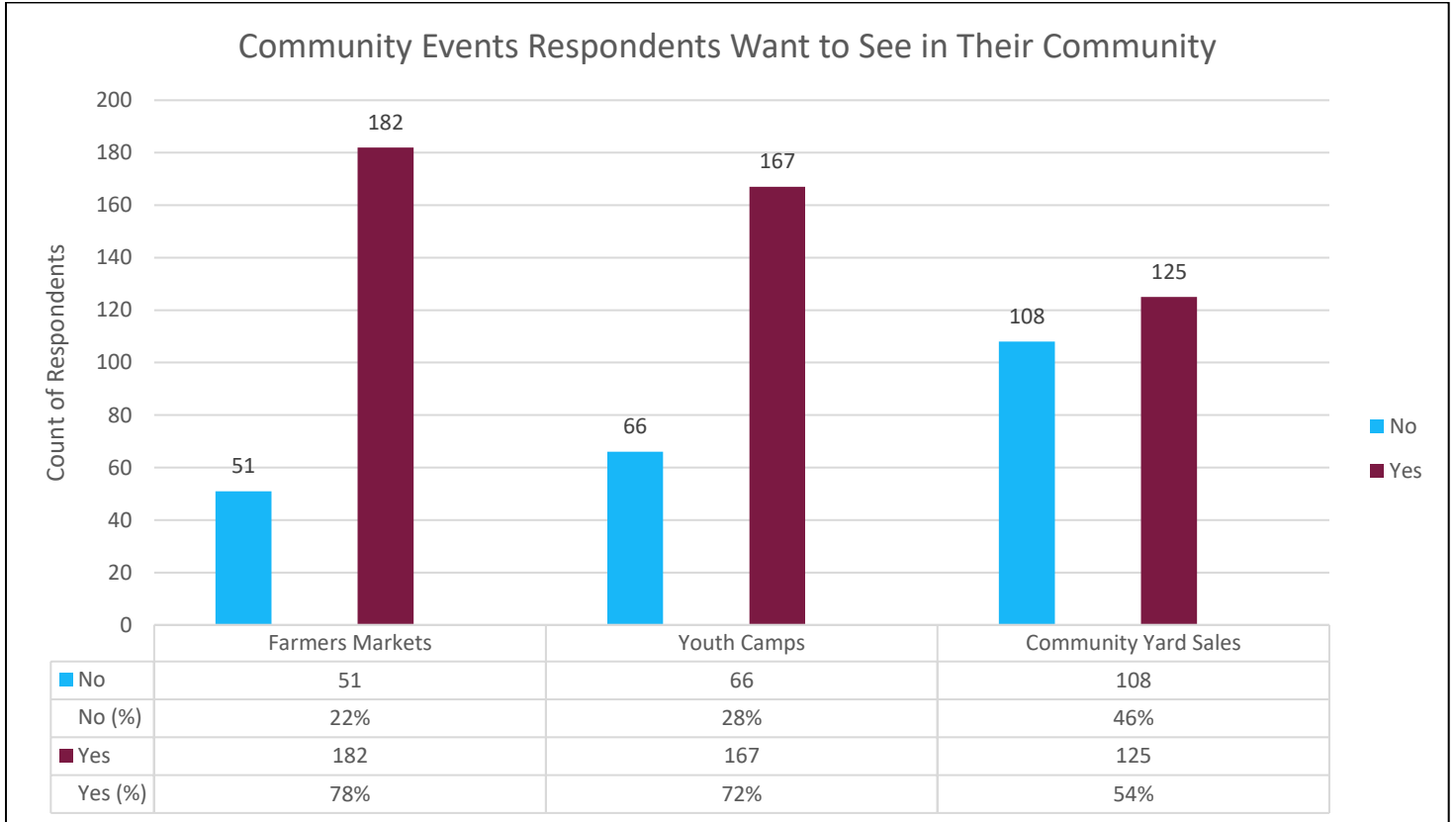
While at face value it may seem that the challenge lies with the staff person at the library, it was later discovered that the staffing challenge is related to the leadership that comprises the library board. The community committee went on to state, *“it is all about leadership.”* They expanded on the previous comment by sharing that “[the current library staff] can’t really [open and close when they want] if you’re a public space. There has to be someone in charge at the board or the commissioner’s office or whoever runs the library because it is a county library. Another community member highlighted the role of leadership with the staffing concern expressing, *“[the library] has their own advisory board but taxpayers’ money is what runs that library so if enough people went to the county commissioners and told them that this is what we are hearing.”* Therefore, the feedback received related to libraries can be attributed to the lack of staffing, the current staff’s treatment of a public facility as a private facility, and leadership’s lack of action to correct the staffing issue and the hours of operation challenge.

While the community spaces such as community gardens, outdoor gathering spaces, and indoor recreation received lower response rates, the captured responses still offer a more nuanced description of the categories. For example, the request for community gardens also includes the desire for a greenhouse. Outdoor gathering spaces were described as

BBQ grills and Pavillions. Another request for indoor recreational spaces was specific to the desire to see a skating rink. Lastly, swimming pools was simply about swimming pools.

Community Events Respondents Want to See in Their Community

Graph 5



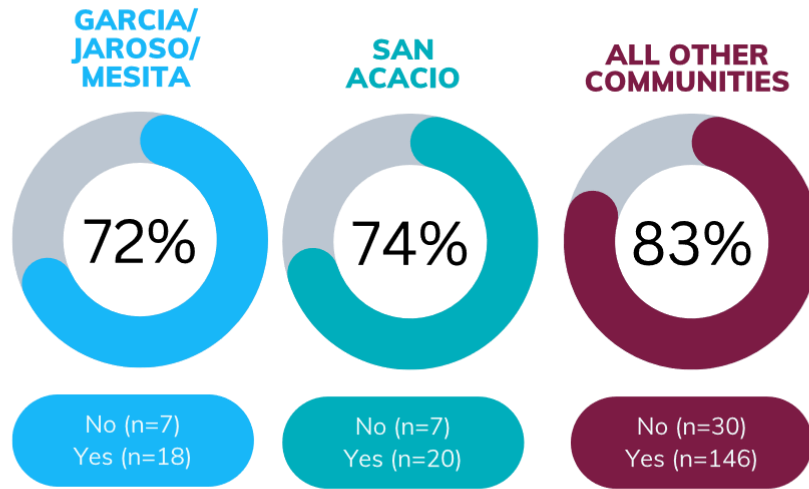
Question Five on the survey asked participants, “what kind of community events would you like to see in your village?” (reference the appendix for a copy of the English and Spanish surveys.) Graph 5 located above displays the number of yes or no responses in relation to the interest in seeing those events in their community. What we observe, at first glance, is that farmers markets and youth camps are being requested at almost the same rate with community yard sales coming in third.

When viewing the results in the aggregate, the community members agreed that these results concretize the findings covered by the other survey questions. The communities’ resounding request for farmers markets highlights the need to offer access to local, fresh, and nutritious food. The communities request for youth camps further highlights the need to offer youth activities.

While this section reports results in the aggregate, there were statistically significant differences for some of the responses to the community events. We detail and explore the impact of these statistical differences between communities in the second to last section titled, *Action Steps Resulting from the Information Gathered and Analyzed*. Visualizations 6 and 7 located on the next page provide a brief overview of what communities were statistically different from the others, organized by specific community event response options.

Visualization 6. – Difference Between Communities Related to Community Events

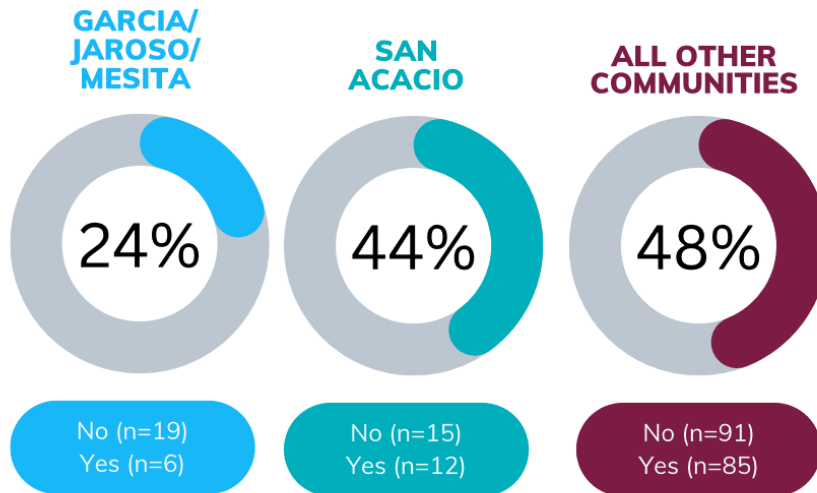
The communities of Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita and San Acacio requested significantly less community spaces (i.e., community yard sales) than all other communities.



COMMUNITY YARD SALES

Visualization 7. – Difference Between Communities Related to Community Events

The communities of Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita and San Acacio requested significantly less community events (i.e, youth camps) than all other communities.



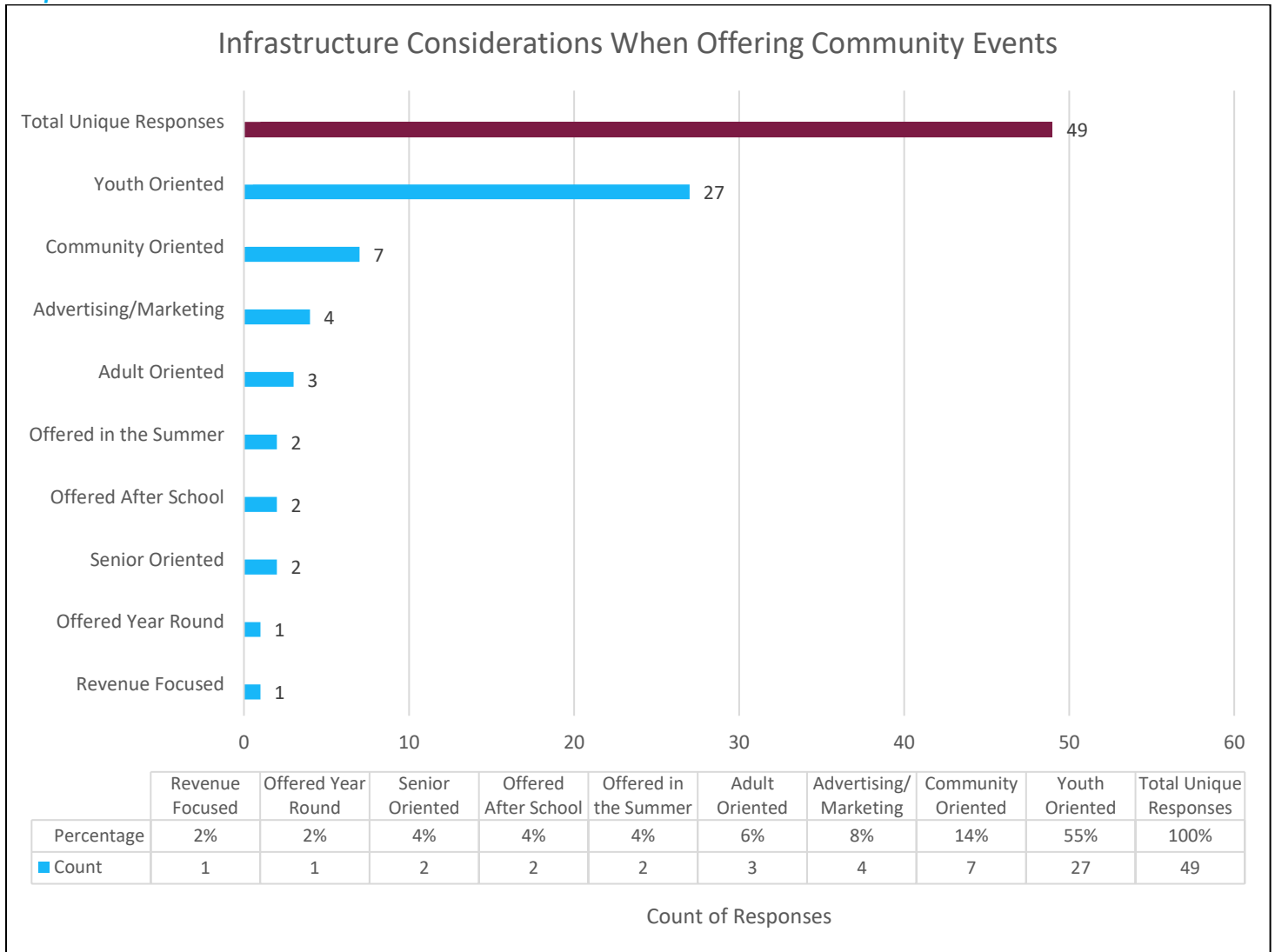
YOUTH CAMPS

Additional Community Events Respondents Want to See in Their Community

This section is separated into two sections. The first section details comments that focus on the infrastructure related to offering community events. The second section details comments that focus on the additional events respondents want to see in their community. Overall, the results stemming from the open-ended answers provided by community members triangulated, or confirmed, the results presented earlier in the report.

Infrastructure Related Responses

Graph 6.



The results displayed in graph 6 above displays items that are related to the set of community events being offered. What we observe, at a glance, is that the community has feedback for whom they want more activities for. Specifically, they would like to see more activities for youth, then for the community in general, followed by adult-oriented

community events, and senior-oriented events. According to the SPV San Luis, the communities' request for community events that are tailored for the youth highlights the need to offer youth activities and community gathering activities. Additionally, these community responses highlight the need to expand when the community events are offered with the specific request to offer things year-round. Lastly, the request for revenue-focused events, according to the SPV San Luis, further highlights the need to increase the cash flow in the community.

The community feedback that sparked the conversation was the request for advertising or marketing of community events. According to the SPV San Luis, marketing and advertising does occur, but the locations or spaces where events are posted are not always accessible by everyone, especially those who reside outside of San Luis proper. The SPV went on to state:

“The biggest ways that people have gotten out information is Facebook, the local paper, the post office, Family Dollar, and Romero’s. However, a huge portion of our youth are not on Facebook they are all on Snap Chat or other social media sites.”

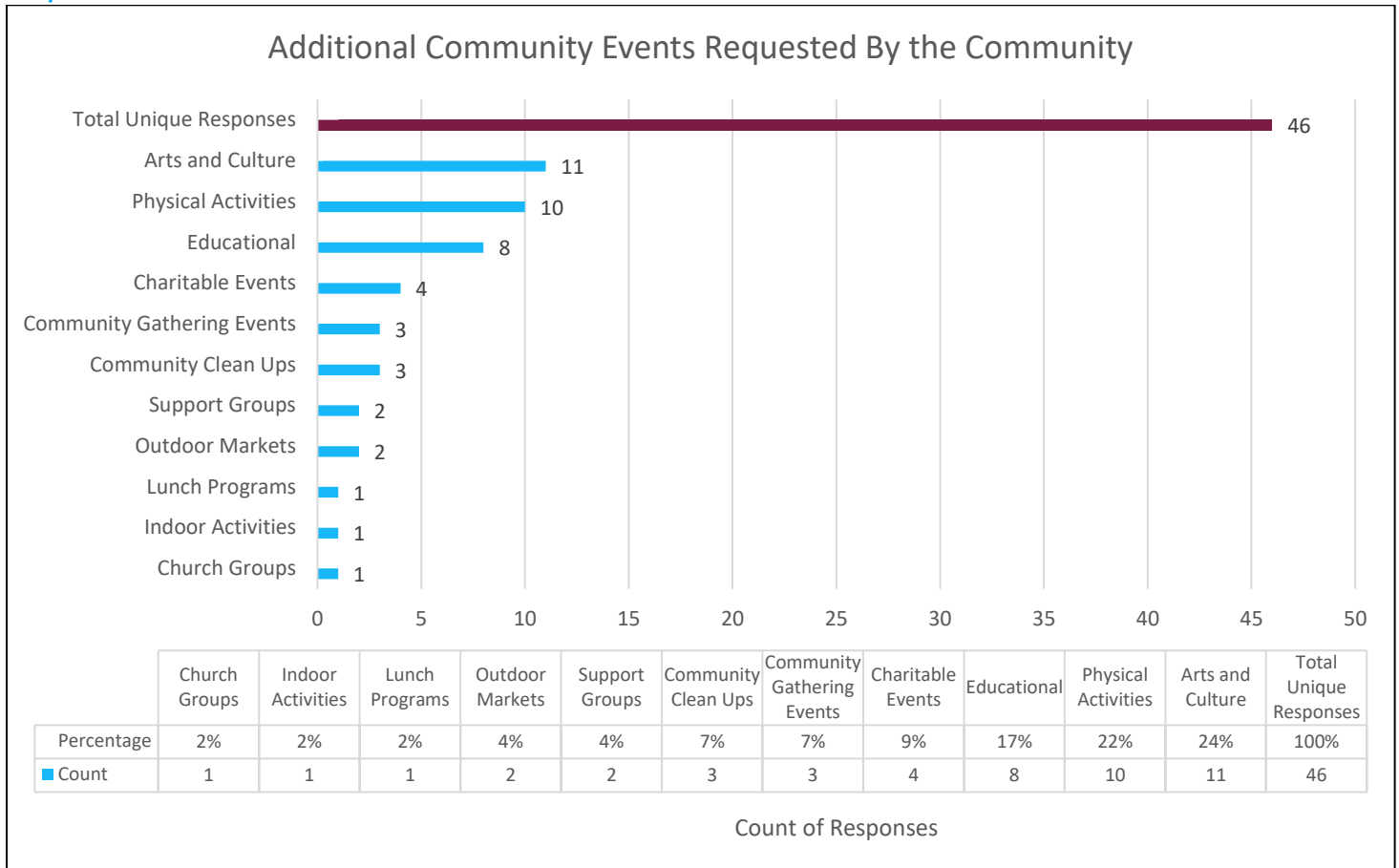
Another person echoed the sentiment:

“They put a lot in like the newspaper, but I feel like a lot of the younger generation doesn’t see it and they don’t know nothing about it. So, like a lot of the town functions like the Christmas thing like a lot of people didn’t know about it because it was in the paper. And I know they use the paper a lot to get the word out, but I feel like only the elderly really reads the paper.”

And still another reported that *“people aren’t remembering the school bulletin.”* Youth aren’t the only population excluded, with one community member emphasizing, *“the town does put out a newsletter but only goes to the town, the people that live in town.”* So, while events are being advertised, the SPV San Luis’ commentary highlights the exclusionary nature of their current modes of advertisement and marketing.

Community Events Being Requested

Graph 7.



When viewing the results, the community committee highlighted how the request for neighborhood clean-ups, charitable events, and community gatherings exemplify the community members' request for events where they can help each other and connect, confirming the community committee's overall assertion that *"what everyone is asking for is this place where you can get together and spend time."*

Arts and culture events mentioned:

- Ceramic classes
- Concerts
- Creative outlets
- History and food-focused activities
- Quilting
- Book clubs

Physical activity events mentioned:

- Sports, such as basketball and softball
- Sports camps
- Walking programs
- Roller skating

Educational events mentioned:

- General education classes
- Health classes
- Beginner computer classes
- Learning groups
- GED classes

Charitable events mentioned:

- Clothing drives
- Toy drives

Outdoor market events mentioned:

- Arts and craft fairs
- Farmers markets

Community events such as community clean-ups, community gathering events, church groups, indoor activities, lunch programs, and support groups are self-explanatory and do not have specific descriptors.

Environmental Factors That Impact the Lived Experience of Community Members

While the first three sections were descriptive in nature, this section presents a synthesis of the contextual or environmental factors that shape the reality being reported in the survey results, as highlighted by the sense-making meeting. First, we present seven environmental factors that impact the lived experiences of community members and what areas they impact. Second, we discuss how these factors are interrelated. Finally, we conclude by highlighting the implication these factors and their interrelatedness have on addressing the needs reported via the surveys. Overall, the reader will gain an understanding of the performance needs that should be addressed in tandem with providing resources and services via a community recreational center.

Identifying and Describing the Seven Factors that Impact the Lived Experience

Table 1.

Environmental Factors
High cost of living
Individualized monopolies of businesses and leadership positions
Being afraid of change
Rural location
Lack of social spaces to congregate
Bullying by community members
Ethos of favoritism and community division

The **high cost of living** is an environmental factor that the SPV San Luis mentioned impacts every aspect of their lived experience. Some areas that are impacted include:

- The affordability of basic necessities, such as utilities and trash services;
- Access to local, fresh, and nutritious food;
- The growing absence of businesses due to the high cost of starting a business, renovating business spaces, and maintaining the facilities; and
- The need for community members to travel to other communities to access affordable necessities and a larger variety of businesses.

When brought into the conversation, these impacted areas highlight what the SPV San Luis described as the “*stacking of needs*.” For example, because there is an absence of businesses, such as grocery stores and restaurants, coupled with exorbitant produce prices at San Luis People’s Market, individuals choose to travel to Alamosa to access more affordable and a wider variety of resources; this negatively impacts the local economy of San Luis. This example not only highlights the stacking of needs, but also the circular nature of their impact.

The high cost of living doesn’t only have material impacts, but also psychological impacts that negatively ripple across various community spaces and interpersonal relationships. Specifically, socioeconomic stressors due to the high cost of living in relation to the low wages earned by community members create an internal tension that gets expressed, sometimes unwarrantedly, in spaces such as schools. According to the SPV San Luis, these expressions of tension by

parents toward teachers contribute to the negative school vibe embedded within the school along with their low teacher retention rate.

A second environmental factor that is connected to but separate from the high cost of living is the *monopolization of services and leadership positions* by individual community members. A few examples were provided by the SPV San Luis regarding the negative impact of individuals monopolizing services. Specifically, because there is only one trash service in the community, the trash service owners set whatever prices they want, which are high, and even deny services to individuals if there are personal differences between the trash service owners and those individuals. In a similar vein, because The People's Market of San Luis is the only grocery outlet, they control the prices. Even though capitalism hasn't benefited communities such as San Luis and the surrounding villages, perhaps the introduction of competition would drive the individual monopolies to reconsider their prices.

Monopolization also extends to leadership positions. As the community members described, community boards and leadership positions are typically filled by the same two or three people. The monopolization of leadership positions has real consequences for the community. For example, because of the comfort created by the monopoly of leadership boards, the library board has not addressed the lack of staffing, which also means they haven't addressed the need to have the library operate during hours the community is available.

The third environmental or contextual factor is the community's general stance which was described by the SPV San Luis as *"being afraid of change."* Some areas that are impacted include:

- Small business development;
- Affordable housing;
- Adult education; and
- School quality.

An example of the negative impact of being afraid to change is best observed through the lens of small business development. According to the SPV San Luis, individuals, especially the elderly, fear the development of business because it changes the stable landscape they've established to make do with their fixed income.

A fourth environmental or contextual factor is the *rural location* of San Luis and the surrounding villages. Rurality has negatively impacted the school system because it eliminates their chances of having a student-teacher enrolled in Adams State's education program being placed in the community. The rural location also impacts the communities' use of outdoor recreational spaces. Individuals who reside in the surrounding villages find it difficult to drive to San Luis so their children can access parks and other recreation areas. The challenges of being rurally located are impacting access to resources and services.

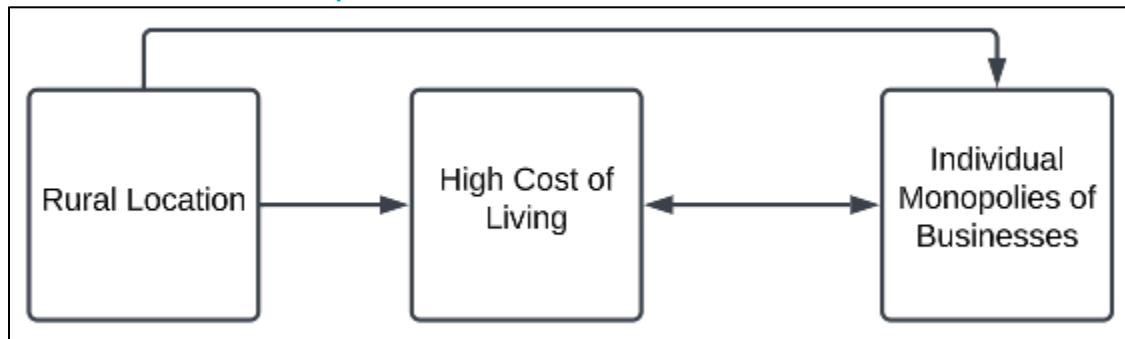
The fifth, sixth, and seventh external or environmental factors include a *lack of social spaces to congregate, bullying by community members*, and the *ethos of favoritism and community division*. These external or environmental factors are grouped because they are inherently interrelated. The SPV San Luis reported that because they do not have social spaces to congregate, less connection and familiarity between community members is being fostered; this lack of familiarity manifests as jealousy, hatred, or negative vibes, that transforms into behaviors such as favoritism and division.

Detailing the Relationship Among the Seven Factors That Impact the Lived Experience

As we have implicitly and explicitly highlighted, these environmental factors do not exist in isolation from each other. In fact, quite the opposite. To keep using the SPV San Luis' phrase, "they stack." For the purpose of comprehension, we present a model of relationships in three phases. In the first phase, we focus on the relationship between rural location, cost of living, and individual monopolies of businesses. Refer to visualization 8 located below for a representation of the narrative that follows. When reading the visualization, the arrows indicate the direction of the relationship. Single-ended arrows (\rightarrow) indicate a one-way relationship while double-ended arrows (\leftrightarrow) indicate a two-way relationship.

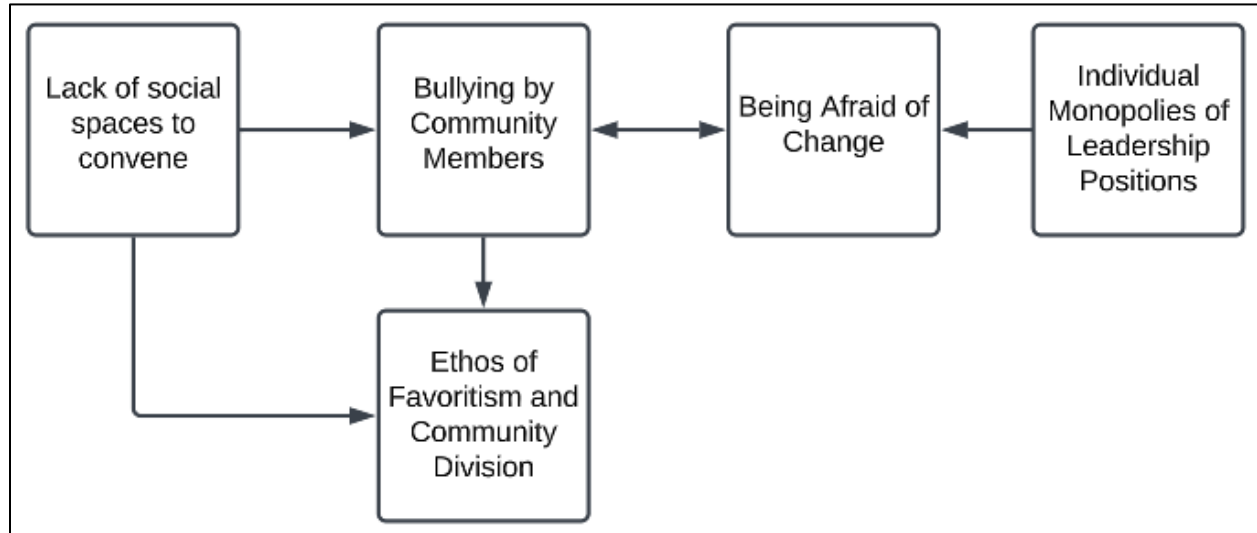
Rural location impacts cost of living and cost of living is higher because of factors such as reduced employment opportunities and non-competitive wages for employees. Rural location also impacts individual monopolies of businesses due to the reduced corporate competition; services and goods can be priced in favor of the business. There is also a two-way relationship between the high cost of living and individual monopolies of businesses. For example, because of the exorbitant prices being set by businesses, the cost of living in the area naturally increases. However, the high cost of living also impacts the pricing practices of businesses as they have to adjust their cost to ensure they generate enough revenue for business and personal sustenance. This first phase uncovers how the economics of rural communities operates.

Visualization 8. Relationship Visualization: Economic Factors



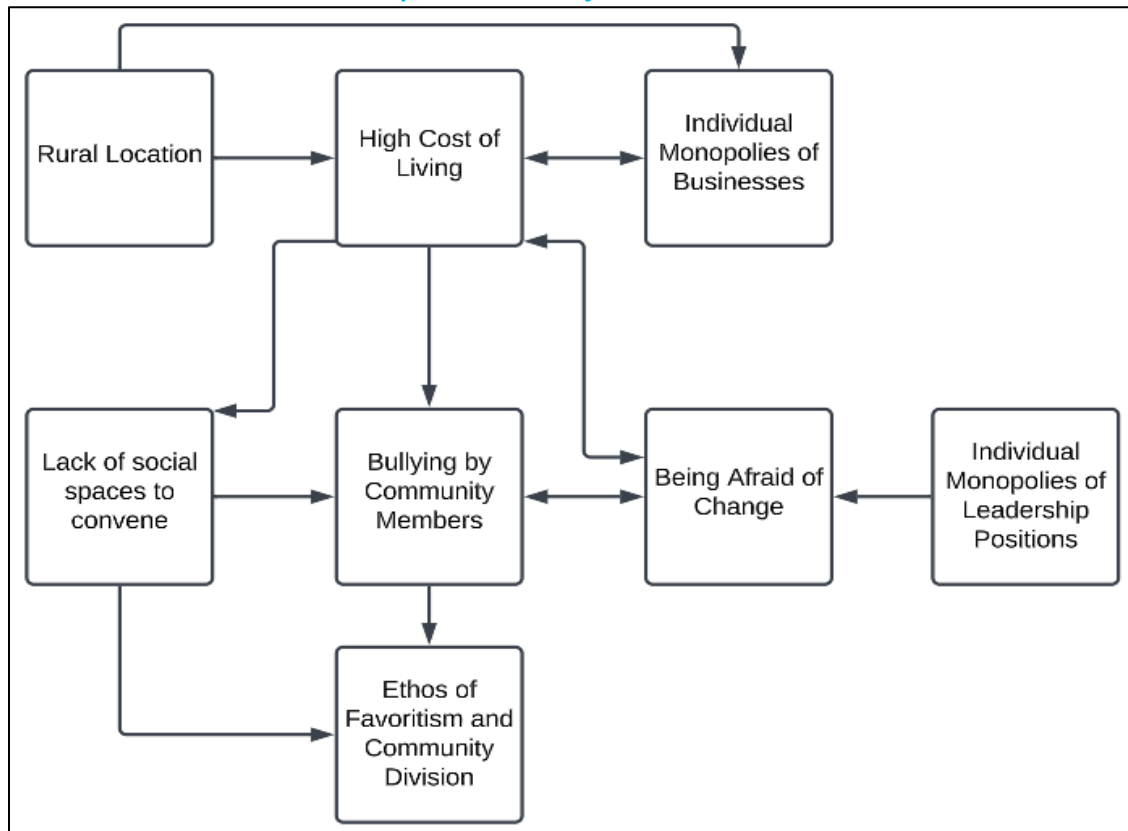
Where the first phase highlights the economics of rural communities, the second phase details the relationship between access to social spaces for convening, interpersonal relationships, monopolization of leadership positions, and community sentiments. Refer to visualization 9 located below for a representation of the narrative that follows. As described earlier, the lack of social spaces to congregate results in less connection and familiarity between community members. Lack of familiarity manifests as jealousy, hatred, or negative vibes, which then transform into behaviors such as favoritism and division. In addition, a two-way relationship between the bullying done by community members and community members being afraid of change exists. In one direction, community members being afraid of change positively influences the bullying being done by community members so they can ensure the status quo. In the other direction, the bullying done by community members upon those who may want change instills the sentiment of being afraid of change due to the risk of retaliation. The sentiment of community members being afraid is also influenced by the individual monopolies of leadership positions, where the lack of change in leadership is allowing the status quo to be maintained and therefore reifying the safety blanket for those who fear change.

Visualization 9. Relationship Visualization: Interpersonal Factors



Given that the first phase detailed the economics of rural communities, and the second phase highlighted the dynamics of interpersonal relationships at the community level, the full relationship visualization brings these two aspects into conversation with one another. Refer to visualization 10 below for an overview of the entire relationship.

Visualization 10. Full Relationship Visualization for Environmental Factors



Three new relationships need to be highlighted. The relationships describe the impact that cost of living has on the lack of spaces to convene, the bullying done by community members, and community members being afraid of change. As

mentioned earlier, the high cost of living positively impacts the lack of social spaces to convene because the cost of creating, maintaining, and rebuilding those spaces is too high for the community members. This results in the absence of restaurants, movie theatres, bars, and other gathering spaces. The high cost of living also positively influences the bullying done by community members because socio-economic difficulties create internal tension for community members that get expressed in the form of bullying.

The relationship between the high cost of living and being afraid of change is two-sided. In one direction, the high cost of living positively contributes to community members being afraid of change because individuals, especially the elderly, fear the development of business because it changes the stable landscape they've established with their fixed income. In the other direction, the community members' fear of change positively contributes to the high cost of living because the communities' history with businesses wanting to enter the community has been largely negative. As one community member recounted during the 1990s and the early 2000s, businesses that wanted to enter the community included marijuana farms and prisons/jails, which, from the perspective of the community, would only worsen conditions. However, the relationship between the high cost of living and community members being afraid of change is moderated by individual monopolies of business because of their stable presence.

In short, the relationship visualization highlights the complexity of the environmental factors that contribute to the communities' need for resources and services that quell the environmental factor's impact.

Uncovering the Impact of the Seven Factors on Project Planning and Action Steps

These factors, or what we described earlier as performance needs, are items that need to be addressed in tandem with the provision of resources and services. According to Davidson (2005, p.36), a performance need "is a state of existence or level of performance that is required for satisfactory functioning." Based on what the SPV San Luis reported during the sense-making session, the provision of resources and services without addressing these performance needs would only provide a bandage for the hardships being experienced by community members. For example, if the high cost of living associated with the monopolization of local businesses does not get addressed, then the provision of financial assistance for food would only provide a bandage. The scenario being painted is important to consider because if the safety net of financial assistance for food is removed, then the community members will either regress to their previous state of need or their state of need may worsen. Therefore, even though we may think that the provision of resources and services will address the needs of the community it will, in fact, only alleviate the pressure, therefore not creating the systemic change needed to sustain the uplifting work being done by the SPV.

Action Steps Resulting from the Information Gathered and Analyzed

After describing the results, providing context for why those results arose, and identifying the performance needs' impact and their interrelatedness, we are left asking, "how do we take action?" To answer that question, we must first organize ourselves using the need priority rankings. Then, using the responses related to what needs need resources, what community spaces people want, and what community events people want, we can consider the distribution or flow of resources. Using this process, we can begin to conceptualize an action plan for manifesting positive and long-term change in San Luis and the surrounding villages.

Priority Ranking of Need Categories

In terms of priority ranking, community members indicated the following:

First priority:

- Youth activities (mean rank = 3)
- Mental health (mean rank = 3)

Second priority:

- Physical health (mean rank = 4)
- Affordable housing (mean rank = 4)
- Drug and alcohol use (mean rank = 4)

Third priority:

- Cultural activities (mean rank = 5)
- Adult education programs (mean rank = 5)
- Small business development (mean rank = 5)

The Role of Statistics in Creating an Action Plan

There were no differences between communities when indicating that **youth activities** were the number one priority ($\chi^2(5) = 1.91$, $p = 0.862$). Nor were there differences in the communities' requests for resources related to youth activities ($\chi^2(5) = 8.09$, $p = 0.15$). Therefore, we can conclude that offering these services should be rolled out to all communities at the same flow or frequency.

In terms of the community spaces and community events that would work toward addressing the need for youth activities, we must review the communities' requests for **basketball courts, bike parks, playgrounds, skate parks, and youth camps**. If the SPV San Luis works toward creating basketball courts, it is important to note that there are differences in communities' need for them ($\chi^2(5) = 12.76$, $p = 0.03$, Cramer's $V = 0.24$). Specifically, Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita reported a statistically lower need for basketball courts (no response = 68%) in comparison to all other communities. This pattern held constant for bike parks, as well ($\chi^2(5) = 16.36$, $p = 0.01$, Cramer's $V = 0.27$) (no response = 96%). However, when it came to the request for playgrounds there was a statistically significant difference between communities ($\chi^2(5) = 14.68$, $p = 0.01$, Cramer's $V = 0.25$). Specifically, Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita has a higher request rate for playgrounds (yes response = 72%) compared to the other communities. When it came to the request for skate parks, there were no statistically significant differences between communities ($\chi^2(5) = 6.05$, $p = 0.30$, Cramer's $V = 0.16$) with all communities indicating they do not need skate parks (no response = 67%). The final item related to youth activities was youth camps, where we observed a statistically significant difference in the communities' need for them ($\chi^2(5) =$

53.53, $p < 0.001$, Cramer's $V = 0.49$). What this means is that if youth camp services are being stretched, Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita may be eligible for fewer resources and services (no response = 76%) and if the resource constraints continue, then San Acacio can receive the second least resources (no response = 57%).

For **mental health**, a statistically significant difference between the communities' prioritization was identified. The difference was observed between the community groups of Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos and San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera ($\chi^2(5) = 11.36$, $p = 0.04$). Where Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos (mean rank = 2) is prioritizing mental health more than San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera (mean rank = 4). However, no other differences in prioritization occur across communities. Therefore, we can infer that when mental health services and resources are beginning to be rolled out, we can start with all other communities, and if resources are limited, San Pablo/San Acacio and La Corillera can receive services or resources at a later time. In further detail, when deciding how to distribute those resources among the communities who wish to have them first, Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita and San Acacio reported statistically significant less need for mental health resources ($\chi^2(5) = 44.15$, $p < 0.001$, Cramer's $V = 0.44$) in comparison to the other communities. What this means is that if resources and services related to mental health are being stretched, Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita may be eligible for fewer resources and services (no response = 84%) and if the resource constraints continue, then San Acacio can receive the second least resources (no response = 56%).

For the prioritization of **physical health** needs, there were no statistically significant differences in how communities ranked the priority ($\chi^2(5) = 2.49$, $p = 0.78$). However, when we start to think about how we distribute physical health resources and services, there were statistically significant differences in Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita's request for physical health resources in comparison to all other communities ($\chi^2(5) = 27.935$, $p < 0.001$, Cramer's $V = 0.35$). Specifically, Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita requested fewer physical health resources (no response = 76%) in comparison to all other communities. Therefore, if physical health services and resources are limited then Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita can be considered for a reduction of services and resources.

For **affordable housing**, a statistically significant difference between the communities' prioritization was identified. The difference was observed between the community groups of San Luis and San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera ($\chi^2(5) = 12.12$, $p = 0.03$). San Luis (mean rank = 3) is prioritizing affordable housing more than San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera (mean rank = 5). However, no other differences in prioritization occur across communities. Therefore, we can infer that when affordable housing services and resources are beginning to be rolled out, we can start with all other communities, and if resources are limited, San Pablo/San Acacio/La Corillera can receive services or resources at a later time. In further detail, when deciding how to distribute those resources among the communities who wish to have them first, Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita reported statistically significant less need for mental health resources ($\chi^2(5) = 37.84$, $p < 0.001$, Cramer's $V = 0.41$) in comparison to the other communities. What this means is that if resources and services related to affordable housing are being stretched, Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita may be eligible for fewer resources and services (no response = 88%).

For the prioritization of **drugs and alcohol** needs, there were no statistically significant differences in how communities ranked the priority ($\chi^2(5) = 5.00$, $p = 0.42$). However, when we start to think about how we distribute drug and alcohol resources and services, there were statistically significant differences in Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita's and San Acacio's request for drug and alcohol resources in comparison to all other communities ($\chi^2(5) = 26.09$, $p < 0.001$, Cramer's $V = 0.34$). What this means is that if resources and services related to mental health are being stretched, Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita may be eligible for fewer resources and services (no response = 72%) and if the resource constraints continue then San Acacio can receive the second least resources (no response = 56%).

When it came to the prioritization of **cultural activities**, there was no statistically significant difference in how communities prioritized this need ($\chi^2(5) = 4.16$, $p = 0.53$). Nor were there differences in the communities' requests for

resources related to cultural activities ($\chi^2(5) = 6.43$, $p = 0.27$). Therefore, we can conclude that offering these services should be rolled out to all communities at the same flow or frequency.

Concerning the prioritization of **adult education programs**, there was no statistically significant difference in how communities prioritized this need ($\chi^2(5) = 3.91$, $p = 0.56$). Nor were there differences in the communities' request for resources related to cultural ($\chi^2(5) = 5.69$, $p = 0.34$). Therefore, we can conclude that offering these services should be rolled out to all communities at the same flow or frequency.

The lowest priority need identified by community members was **small business development**, with no statistically significant difference between communities' prioritization ($\chi^2(5) = 0.84$, $p = 0.98$). However, when thinking about how to distribute drug and alcohol resources and services, there were statistically significant differences in Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita's and San Acacio's request for drug and alcohol resources in comparison to all other communities ($\chi^2(5) = 52.26$, $p < 0.001$, Cramer's $V = 0.48$). What this means is that if resources and services related to small business development are being stretched, Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita may be eligible for fewer resources and services (no response = 92%). If the resource constraints continue, then San Acacio can receive the second least resources (no response = 78%).

Unlike youth-specific community spaces and community events that were already reviewed, the SPV San Luis indicated that the remaining options are related to spaces and events that build community. When the SPV San Luis are considering establishing **walking trails** it is important to note that there were statistically significant differences in community responses ($\chi^2(5) = 28.45$, $p < 0.001$, Cramer's $V = 0.35$). What this means is that if resources and services related to establishing walking trails are being stretched, Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita may be eligible for fewer resources and services (no response = 76%) and if the resource constraints continue, then San Acacio can receive the second least resources (no response = 63%). Differences in community responses also arose around the topic of **community yard sales** ($\chi^2(5) = 17.03$, $p = 0.004$, Cramer's $V = 0.27$). In this situation, the community of San Acacio had the highest request for community yard sales (yes response = 74%) and Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita second (yes response = 72%). What this means is that if resources for running community yard sales begin to dwindle then all other communities can receive fewer resources as opposed to Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita and San Acacio.

Where the previous section noted differences in how communities responded about community spaces and events, no statistically significant differences arose between community responses for the categories of **community gathering spaces** ($\chi^2(5) = 3.63$, $p = 0.60$), **covered picnic areas (Pavilions)** ($\chi^2(5) = 6.14$, $p = 0.29$), and **farmer's markets** ($\chi^2(5) = 11.40$, $p = 0.04$)¹. Given that there were no differences we look at the percentage breakdown of responses and determine that farmer's markets (yes response = 78%) have the highest request across all communities, followed by community gathering spaces (yes response = 68%), and ending with covered picnic areas (yes response = 62%).

In summary, by leveraging **nonparametric inferential statistical analysis** we were able to preemptively develop an action plan that prioritizes youth activities and mental health first, followed by physical health, affordable housing, and drug and alcohol use. At the tail end of what should be prioritized are cultural activities, adult education, and small business development. Additionally, we also have presented a framework for making decisions about the flow and distribution of resources related to addressing the need categories, creating community spaces, and creating community events. Therefore, the SPV San Luis are in a position to leverage this information and make data-informed decisions that will lead to long-term positive change for San Luis and the surrounding villages.

¹ Even though the Chi Square Test of Homogeneity's Omnibus test was statistically significant, upon review of the pairwise comparisons with Bonferroni's correction, no difference between communities were identified. Given the risk of running into a type 1 error if we do not use Bonferroni's correction we have more confidence in this conservative reporting.

Conclusion

This report identified *youth activities* and *mental health* as the first and second priority that should be addressed through the provision of resources, community events, and community spaces. While some communities differ concerning their request for specific community events and spaces, in the aggregate, *community gathering spaces* and *covered picnic areas* were the most requested spaces, and *farmer's markets* and *youth camps* were the most requested events. Additionally, the SPV San Luis provided rich contextual information allowing us to identify the performance needs that influence the reality experienced by residents. Last, through the use of nonparametric inferential statistics a framework for needs prioritization and resources distribution and flow was described. Overall the results of the SPV San Luis should provide the information needed to develop a planning document, or road map, that provides direction for the services and resources the SPV San Luis will offer via a community recreational center.

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Appendix A – Methodology

Approach and Philosophy

ARI utilized a community-based participatory action research approach when working with the SPV San Luis. Specifically, we applied the principles of attending to community ethics, capacity building, collaborative/authentic engagement, mutual education, taking action, and producing knowledge that is relevant to the community (Caine & Mill, 2016). A community-based participatory action research approach was appropriate because it aligned with the principles of the SPV San Luis, which included creating change, providing opportunities, and building power within themselves and within the community (SPV Working Group Notes, 2022). Overall, by employing a community-based participatory action research approach, ARI was able to ensure that “people [were] actively involved in their learning and knowledge creation to address social justice concerns and to change their social-political conditions” (Caine & Mill, 2016, p.17).

Research Design

ARI employed an explanatory sequential mixed methods design with four phases (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2018). The first phase was the collection of quantitative data. The second phase was the creation of a sense-making meeting focus group protocol to better understand the context contributing to the results being observed. The third phase was the leading of a focus group style sense-making meeting. In the last phase, the quantitative and qualitative results were integrated by developing a joint display. Overall, the use of a mixed methods approaches allowed us to not only understand what the needs of the community were, but also to begin to uncover the environmental, or contextual factors, contributing to the needs being reported.

Phase One: Quantitative Phase

Data Collection Instrument Design

From mid-September 2022 thru October 2022 the Aurora Research Institute (ARI) worked with the SPV San Luis to develop data collection instruments, a sampling design, and data collection procedures. When it came to the development of the surveys, SPV San Luis developed a set of areas they wanted to gather more information on (e.g., areas of need that are of interest, community spaces needed, and community events needed) along with some basic demographics. Through a collaborative process and four sets of revisions guided by survey construction best practices, we modified questions to enhance clarity and comprehension, added questions related to the prioritization of needs, and expanded the demographics being collected (Fowler, 2014). To ensure cultural responsiveness, ARI worked with local village elders to translate the survey into the regional 16th-century Spanish spoken in San Luis and the surrounding villages. The final survey was an intra-method data collection tool that totaled nine questions, with five main questions and four demographic questions (Johnson & Christensen, 2019). The surveys were rendered in paper-and-pencil format along with digital SurveyMonkey surveys. Refer to Appendix N & O for a copy of the English and Spanish surveys.

Sampling Design and Data Collection Training

A nonprobability convenience sampling design was utilized, and the sampling frame was created through a collaboration with the Costilla County Conservancy District (Gliner et al. 2017). The sampling frame was utilized to structure the survey with surveyors being assigned to specific communities based on their affinity to that community. Prior to data collection, ARI facilitated data collection training with surveyors. The data collection covered topics such as surveying procedures, best practices for reaching out, how to communicate with participants, and safety considerations (Back et al., n.d.;

Franks, n.d.; Guy, n.d.; Reimaging Civic Commons, 2020; Sampson et al., 2019; Scheuren, 1980). During this training, surveyors were provided with assent forms for youth between the ages of 13 and 17, incentive forms, talking points, safety information sheets, and surveying tracking forms for all modes of data collection. Additionally, ARI created communication materials such as community flyers, sorry we missed you flyers, and social media flyers.

Procedures

Active data collection occurred for roughly three months, starting around October 21st, 2022, and concluding on January 16th, 2023. Even so, the bulk of the surveys was collected during November and December 2022. Surveys were collected using three modalities. First, community flyers with QR codes and website links connected to the SurveyMonkey survey were distributed at events, such as the community Trunk or Treat. Second, surveyors went door-to-door. If residents agreed to participate and were 17 years or older the residents were given the survey and the surveyor recorded the outcome on the tracking sheet. The surveyors were trained to identify the respondents' age and if respondents were between the ages of 13 to 17, an assent form was reviewed and completed by the youth before the survey was completed and the outcome was recorded on the tracking sheet. If residents were not present, surveyors would leave a *sorry we missed you flyer* and record the outcome on their tracking sheet. If residents refused, surveyors recorded the outcome using the tracking sheet. The third modality was the QR code and survey link to the Survey Monkey survey that was shared via social media sites such as Facebook.

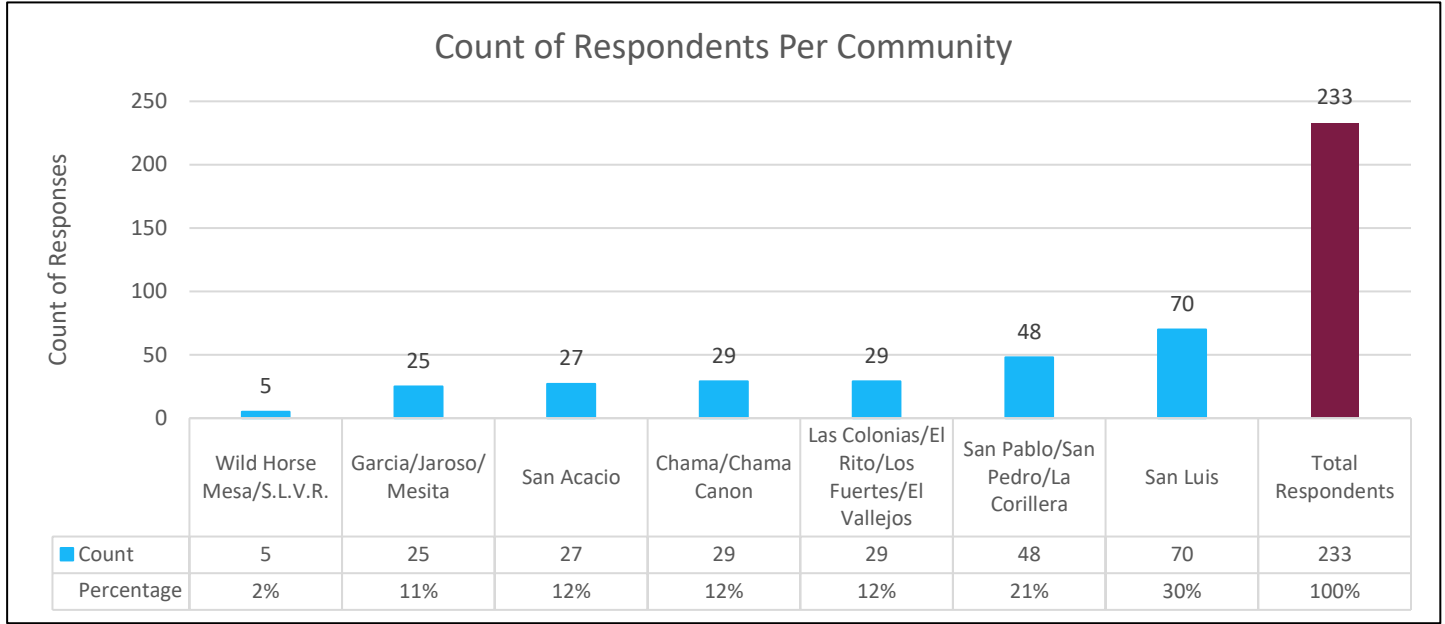
Response Rate and Data Cleaning

During the three months of data collection, 294 community members were reached with 269 completing the survey to the best of their ability. Using these numbers, we calculate a response rate of 91%, which is excellent given that on average for work that uses a survey methodology the average response rate fall between 60% and 70% (Holton et al., 2022). Of the 269 surveys collected 137 or 51% were collected by surveyors and 132 or 49% were collected via SurveyMonkey. While 269 surveys were completed, 36 records were removed during the data cleaning process. 31 SurveyMonkey surveys were removed because not enough information was provided. An additional three SurveyMonkey surveys were removed because the respondents resided outside our communities of interest. These three surveys were from Antonito, Blanca, and Fort Garland. An additional two paper-and-pencil surveys were also removed because the respondents did not answer the question about in which community they resided. Surveys with no answer to the community question were excluded because a criterion of participation was that participants were residents of the communities in San Luis and the surrounding villages and that could not be confirmed. After the data cleaning process, a total of 233 surveys were kept.

Describing the Sample

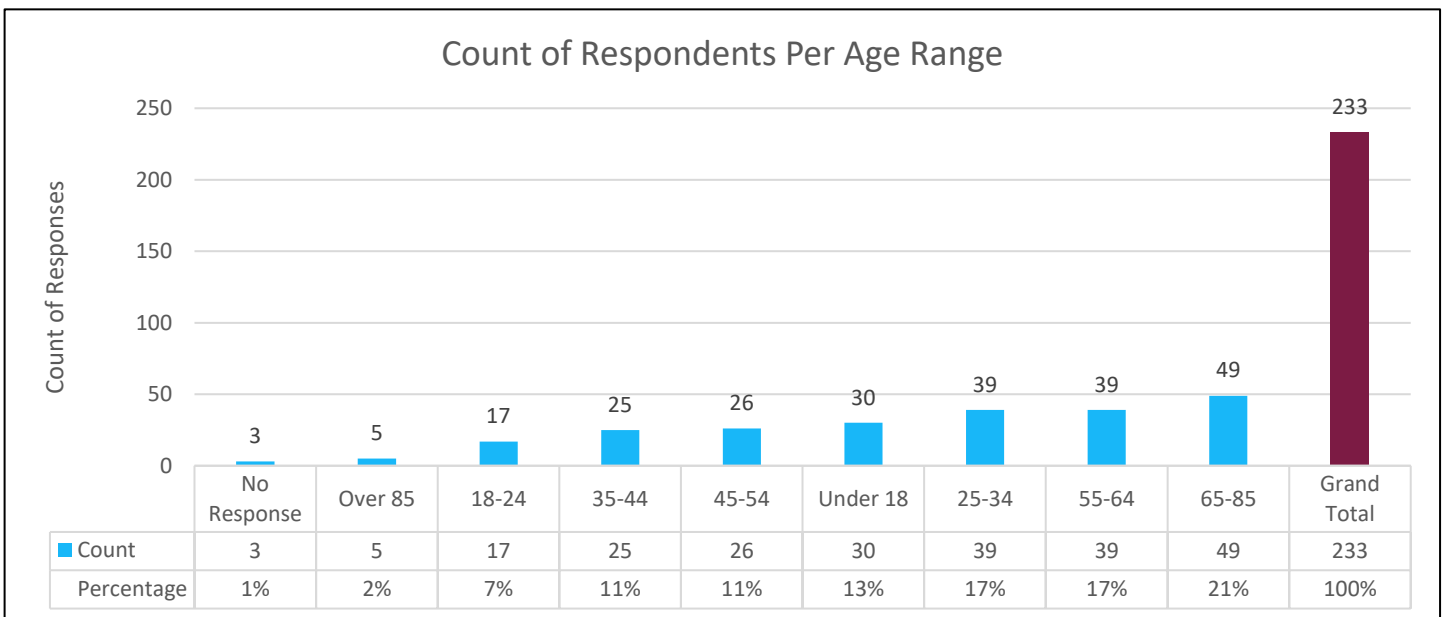
The 233 respondents that comprise our sample can be described based on what community group they reside in, their age range, and household composition. With respect to the communities represented in the sample, 51% of our sample resides in San Luis (30%) or San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera (21%). The community demographic is reported as community groups because historically this is how the communities have organized themselves in addition to being geographical near each other. Additionally, community groupings also served a statistical function, where individual community sample sizes were too small to assess potential differences in responses based on community of residence. Refer to graph 8 located below for a full breakdown of the community of residence demographics.

Graph 8.



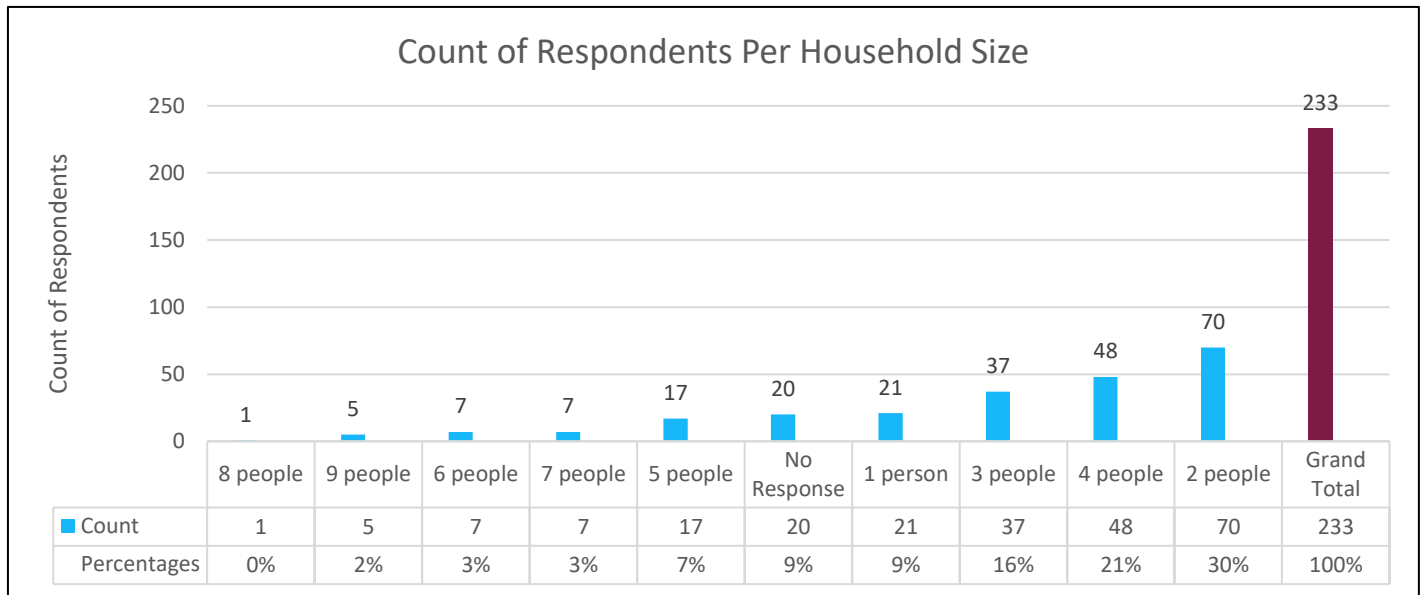
When it comes to the breakdown of the age range of respondents, we observe that 55% of the sample belong to the age ranges of 65 to 85 (21%), 55 to 64 (17%), and 25 to 34 (17%). With respect to the sample’s representativeness of age ranges the Soul Players of the Valley San Luis stated the sample is representative of the communities’ age breakdown noting that they distrust the 2021 American Community Survey’s report that the median age in the area is 38.8 years old. According to the Soul Players of the Valley San Luis their community traditionally does not participate in those surveys, therefore, their data may be skewed. Refer to graph 9 located below for a full breakdown of the age ranges in the sample.

Graph 9.



The last demographic collected was household size and composition. Given the expansive range of answers provided (1 - 9) along with the differences between the mode (2) compared to the median (3) and mean (3), ARI is reporting the median household which is 3 people per household. The composition of this household size is comprised of people between the ages of 31 to 50 (n = 19), over 50 years old (n = 17), and 11 to 18 (n = 13). Refer to graph 10 located below for a full breakdown of the household size.

Graph 10.



Data Analysis

The statistical analysis of the quantitative results was completed using both descriptive and non-parametric inferential statistics using IBM SPSS version 28. For the nonparametric statistical analysis an alpha level of 0.05 was utilized to determine statistical significance. Frequencies and percentages were calculated to understand the overall trends in responses. We conducted a chi square test of homogeneity (2 x C) with follow up post hoc analysis (multiple z test of two proportions) using a Bonferroni correction to assess whether community groups differed in their responses to what need categories where resources are needed, what community spaces they want in their community, and what community events they want in their community. A chi square test of homogeneity (2 x C) and post hoc analysis is appropriate because the dependent variable is dichotomous (yes or no) and the independent variable has more than two levels (Laerd Statistics, 2017). For the variable of youth activities captured in question one of the surveys, we utilized Fishers Exact Test to assess for difference between community groups because this need category did not meet the sample size assumptions required for the chi square test of homogeneity (2 x C). To assess whether community groups differed in how they prioritized the need categories we conducted a Kruskal Wallis H test and post hoc analysis using a Bonferroni correction. The Kruskal Wallis H test and subsequent post hoc analysis is appropriate for assessing differences in the priority ranking of needs because we have one dependent variable that is measured at the ordinal level (1 = highest priority and 9 = lowest priority) and our independent variable has more than two levels (Laerd Statistics, 2015).

The qualitative results captured in the open-ended response question and the “other” categories were analyzed using thematic analysis. Specifically, we utilized a one stage coding process that combined In vivo coding, magnitude coding, and sub-coding (Saldana, 2016). These three coding procedures allowed for ARI to identify the higher order and lower

order need categories where resources are needed, additional community spaces, and additional community events. Magnitude coding allowed for ARI to quantize results. Additionally, ARI ensured that the only unique statements were captured as some respondents utilized the open-ended response or the other category to restate the answers they already provided in the close ended questions.

Phase Two: Qualitative Protocol Development

Upon analyzing the descriptive and inferential statistics, ARI determined that there was a lack of understanding as to why the statistical responses were observed. Given the lack of context, ARI developed a focus group protocol to be used during a sense making meeting with the SPV San Luis. The focus group protocol aimed to uncover individual reactions to the findings? what environmental or contextual factors contribute to the results being observed? and how does the narrative created by the survey responses compare to your concrete knowledge?

Phase Three: Qualitative Phase (Sense Making Meeting)

On February 20th, 2023, ARI facilitated the sense making meeting in a focus group style with the members of the SPV San Luis team, who completed the surveying and expressed their opinions using the survey. There were approximately 12 people with at least two individuals from each village being in attendance. The focus group lasted approximately three hours and focused on reviewing the quantitative findings while facilitating a conversation related to the factors that contribute to the needs being reported. Through this conversation we produced a transcript along with a presentation docket.

Data Analysis

The transcript that resulted from the sense making meeting was thematically analyzed using a two-stage coding process. In the first phase of coding, ARI employed an In vivo technique to allow the natural responses to highlight the context that contributed to the statistical results we reviewed, enhancing trustworthiness by emphasizing rich description (Lincoln & Guba, 1985; Saldana, 2016). In the second stage, we employed a pattern coding procedure to develop “explanatory and inferential codes” that explain the factors contributing to the quantitative results we observed (Saldana, 2016, p.236).

Phase Four: Integration Phase

In the fourth phase, there was no need for additional data collection. Instead, this phase focused on bringing the qualitative and quantitative findings into conversation. To do so, a joint display was created with quantitative results arrayed horizontally and qualitative themes arrayed vertically. Each cell displayed a confirmation or discrepancy between the two sets of data.

Appendix B – Kruskal Wallis H Test Output for Assessing Differences in Prioritization between Community Groups

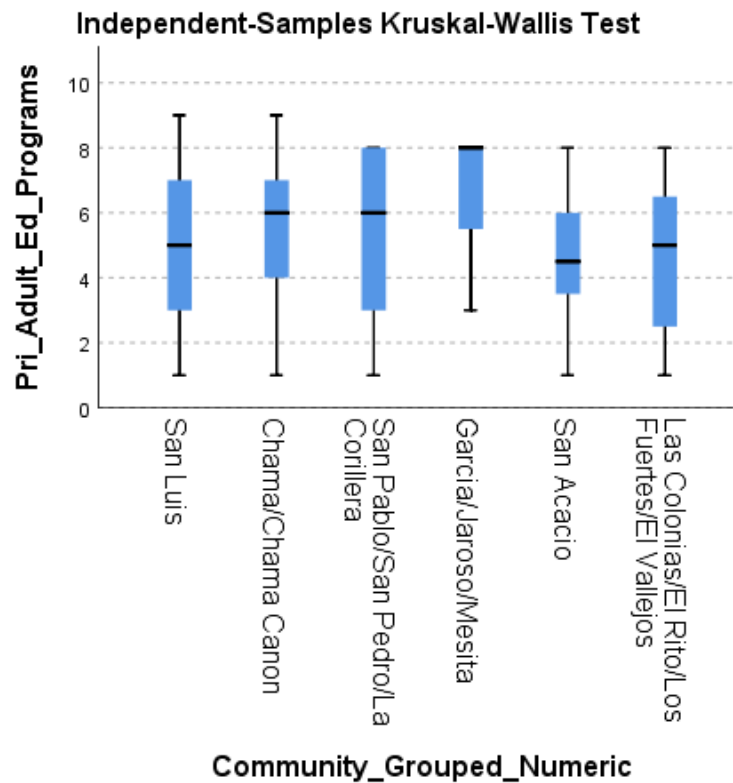
Adult Education Programs

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test Summary

Total N	143
Test Statistic	3.905 ^{a,b}
Degree Of Freedom	5
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	0.563

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.

b. Multiple comparisons are not performed because the overall test does not show significant differences across samples.

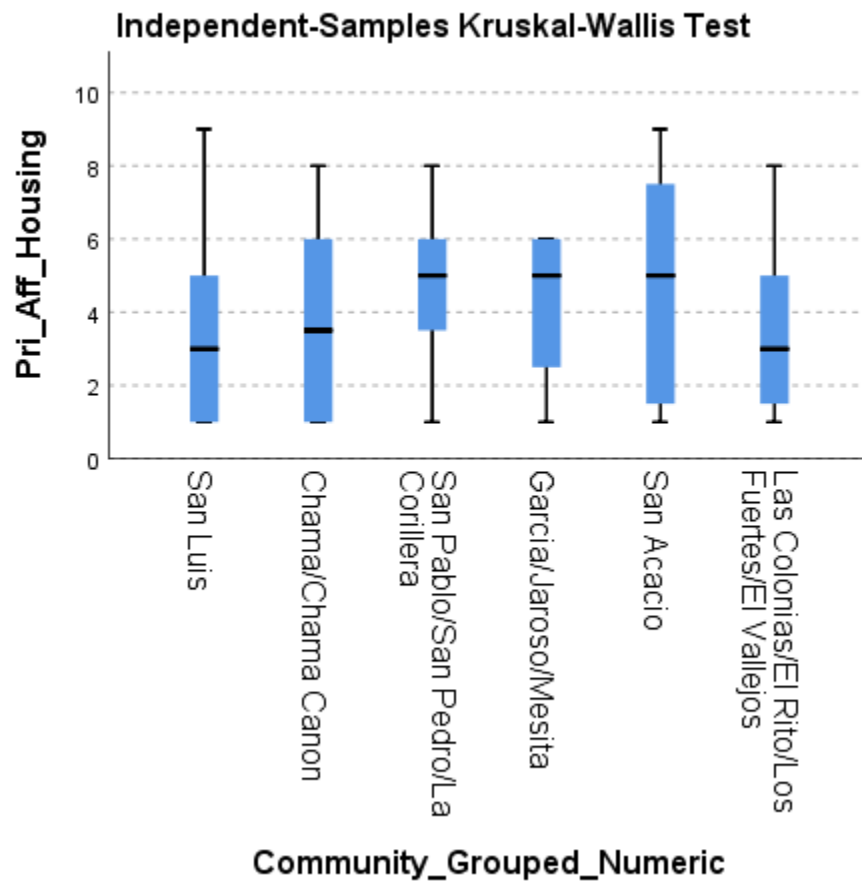


Affordable Housing

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test Summary

Total N	143
Test Statistic	12.120 ^a
Degree Of Freedom	5
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	0.033

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.



Pairwise Comparisons of Community_Grouped_Numeric

Sample 1-Sample 2	Test Statistic	Std. Error	Std. Test Statistic	Sig.	Adj. Sig. ^a
San Luis-Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	-1.844	10.741	-0.172	0.864	1.000
San Luis-Chama/Chama Canon	-9.201	10.380	-0.886	0.375	1.000
San Luis-Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	-19.019	21.223	-0.896	0.370	1.000
San Luis-San Acacio	-20.852	13.084	-1.594	0.111	1.000
San Luis-San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	-29.331	9.163	-3.201	0.001	0.021
Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos-Chama/Chama Canon	7.357	12.645	0.582	0.561	1.000
Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos-Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	17.175	22.418	0.766	0.444	1.000
Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos-San Acacio	19.008	14.945	1.272	0.203	1.000
Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos-San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	27.488	11.666	2.356	0.018	0.277
Chama/Chama Canon-Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	-9.818	22.247	-0.441	0.659	1.000
Chama/Chama Canon-San Acacio	-11.652	14.688	-0.793	0.428	1.000
Chama/Chama Canon-San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	-20.131	11.335	-1.776	0.076	1.000
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita-San Acacio	-1.833	23.630	-0.078	0.938	1.000
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita-San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	10.313	21.706	0.475	0.635	1.000
San Acacio-San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	8.479	13.854	0.612	0.541	1.000

Each row tests the null hypothesis that the Sample 1 and Sample 2 distributions are the same. Asymptotic significances (2-sided tests) are displayed. The significance level is .05.

a. Significance values have been adjusted by the Bonferroni correction for multiple tests.

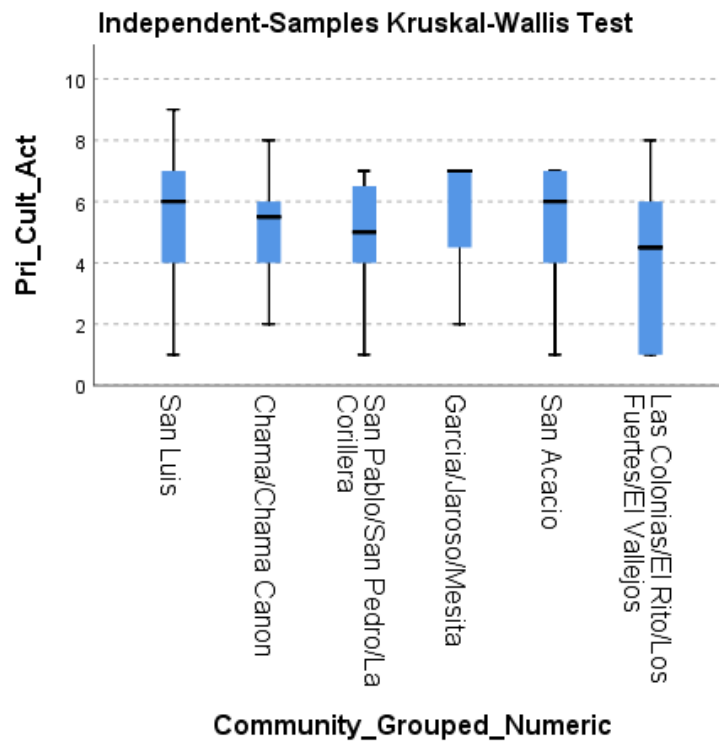
Cultural Activities

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test Summary

Total N	143
Test Statistic	4.162 ^{a,b}
Degree Of Freedom	5
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	0.526

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.

b. Multiple comparisons are not performed because the overall test does not show significant differences across samples.



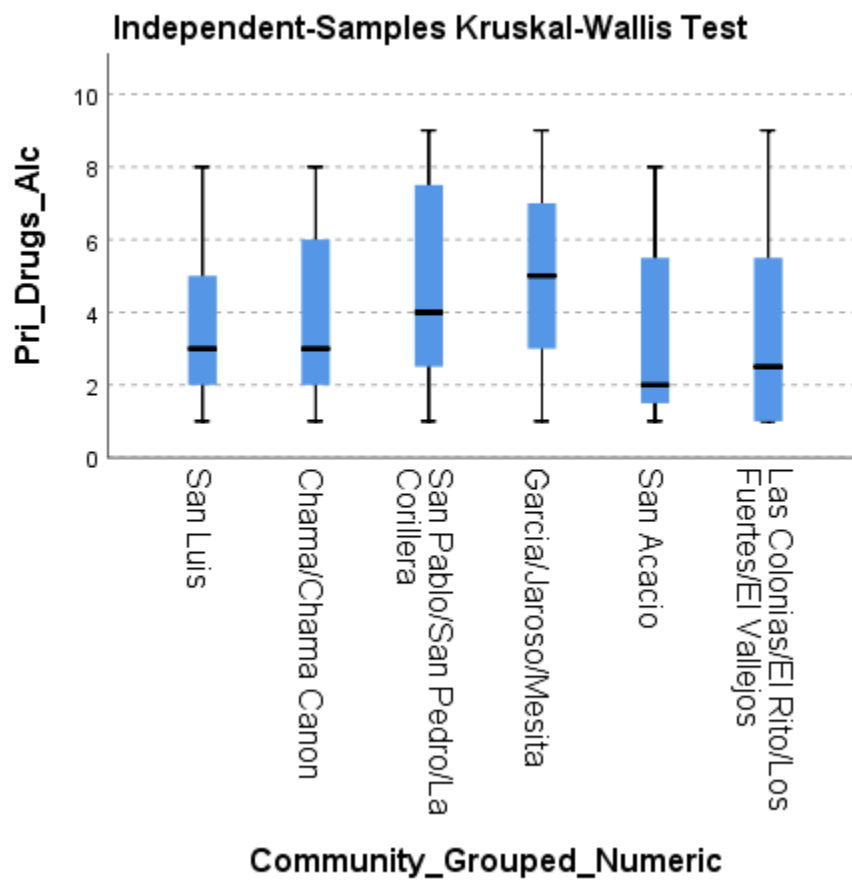
Drugs and Alcohol

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test Summary

Total N	143
Test Statistic	4.987 ^{a,b}
Degree Of Freedom	5
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	0.417

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.

b. Multiple comparisons are not performed because the overall test does not show significant differences across samples.

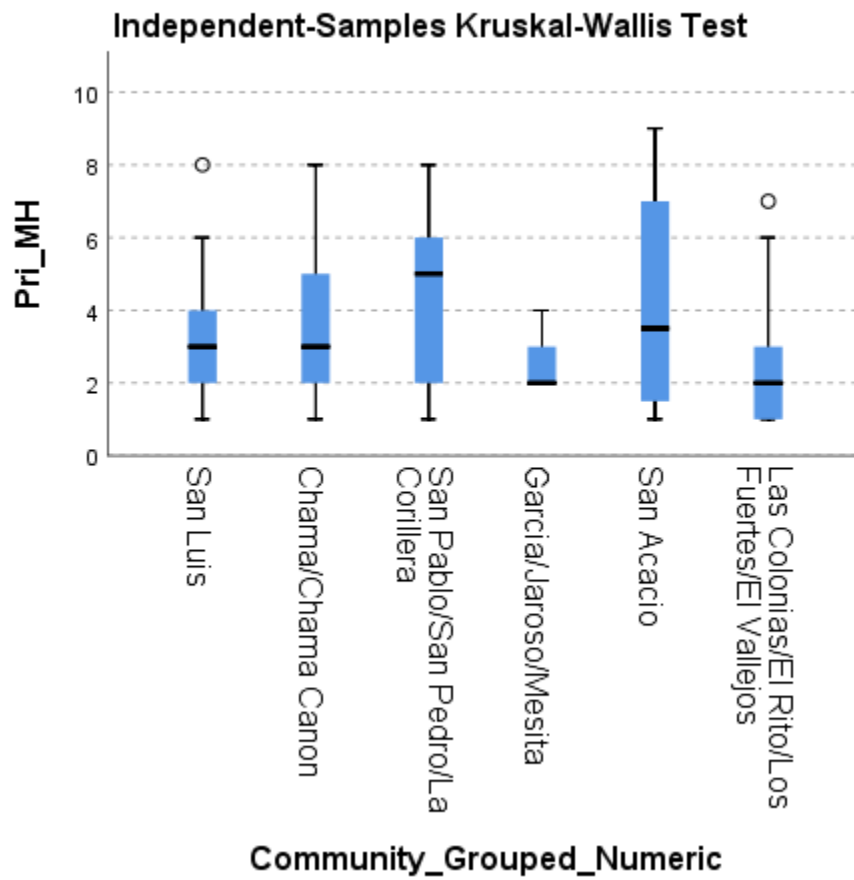


Mental Health

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test Summary

Total N	143
Test Statistic	11.362 ^a
Degree Of Freedom	5
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	0.045

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.



Pairwise Comparisons of Community_Grouped_Numeric

Sample 1-Sample 2	Test Statistic	Std. Error	Std. Test Statistic	Sig.	Adj. Sig. ^a
Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos-Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	8.250	22.333	0.369	0.712	1.000
Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos-San Luis	13.708	10.700	1.281	0.200	1.000
Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos-Chama/Chama Canon	21.909	12.597	1.739	0.082	1.000
Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos-San Acacio	29.708	14.889	1.995	0.046	0.690
Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos-San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	34.969	11.622	3.009	0.003	0.039
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita-San Luis	5.458	21.142	0.258	0.796	1.000
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita-Chama/Chama Canon	13.659	22.163	0.616	0.538	1.000
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita-San Acacio	-21.458	23.541	-0.912	0.362	1.000
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita-San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	26.719	21.624	1.236	0.217	1.000
San Luis-Chama/Chama Canon	-8.202	10.341	-0.793	0.428	1.000
San Luis-San Acacio	-16.001	13.035	-1.228	0.220	1.000
San Luis-San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	-21.261	9.128	-2.329	0.020	0.298
Chama/Chama Canon-San Acacio	-7.799	14.633	-0.533	0.594	1.000
Chama/Chama Canon-San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	-13.060	11.293	-1.156	0.247	1.000
San Acacio-San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	5.260	13.802	0.381	0.703	1.000

Each row tests the null hypothesis that the Sample 1 and Sample 2 distributions are the same. Asymptotic significances (2-sided tests) are displayed. The significance level is .05.

a. Significance values have been adjusted by the Bonferroni correction for multiple tests.

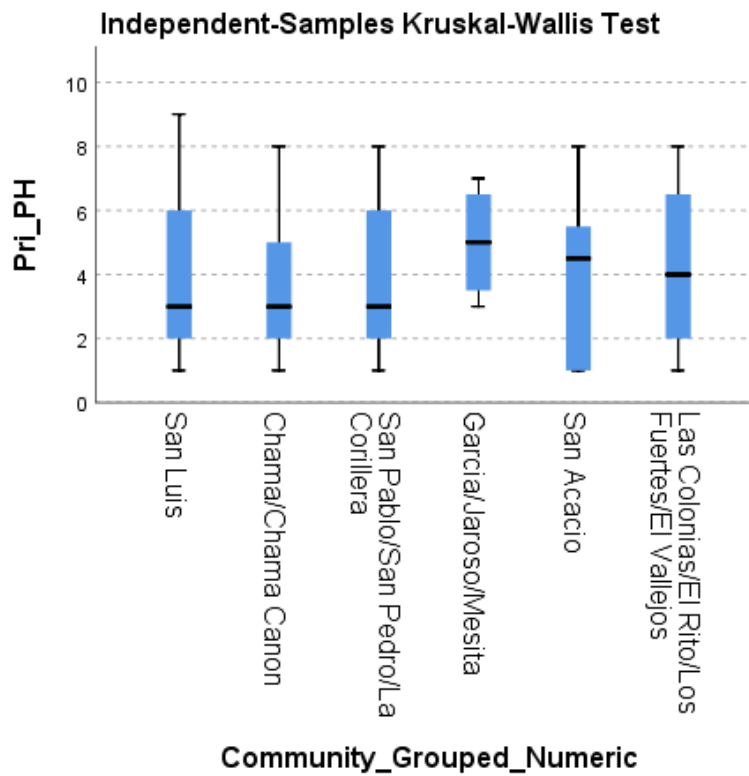
Physical Health

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test Summary

Total N	143
Test Statistic	2.489 ^{a,b}
Degree Of Freedom	5
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	0.778

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.

b. Multiple comparisons are not performed because the overall test does not show significant differences across samples.



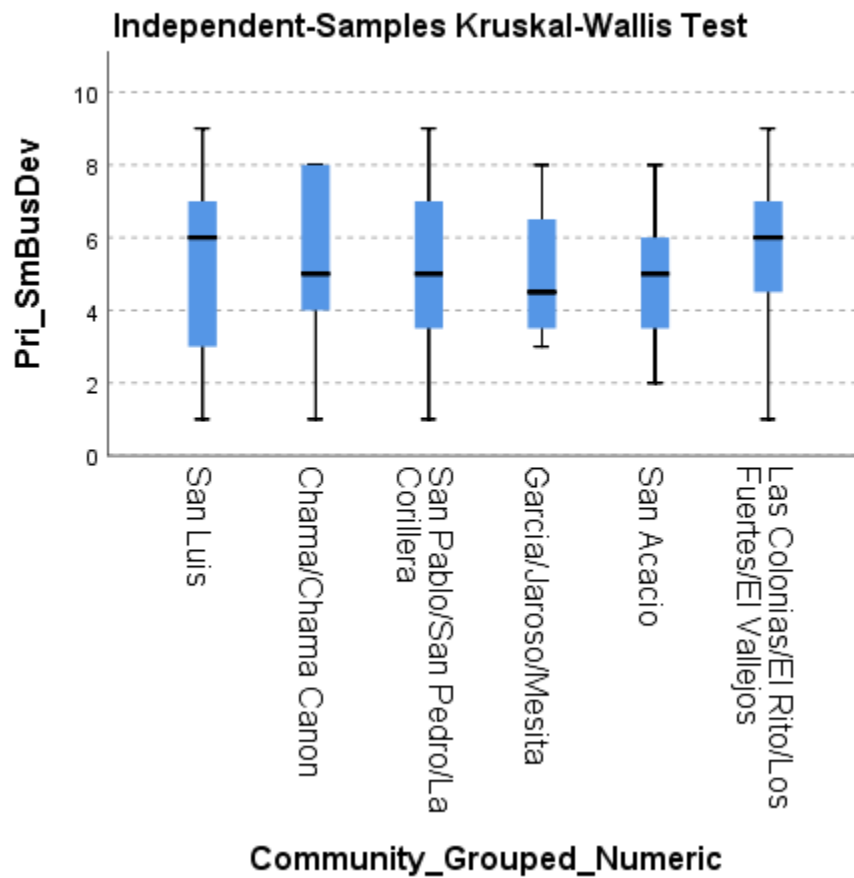
Small Business Development

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test Summary

Total N	143
Test Statistic	.835 ^{a,b}
Degree Of Freedom	5
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	0.975

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.

b. Multiple comparisons are not performed because the overall test does not show significant differences across samples.



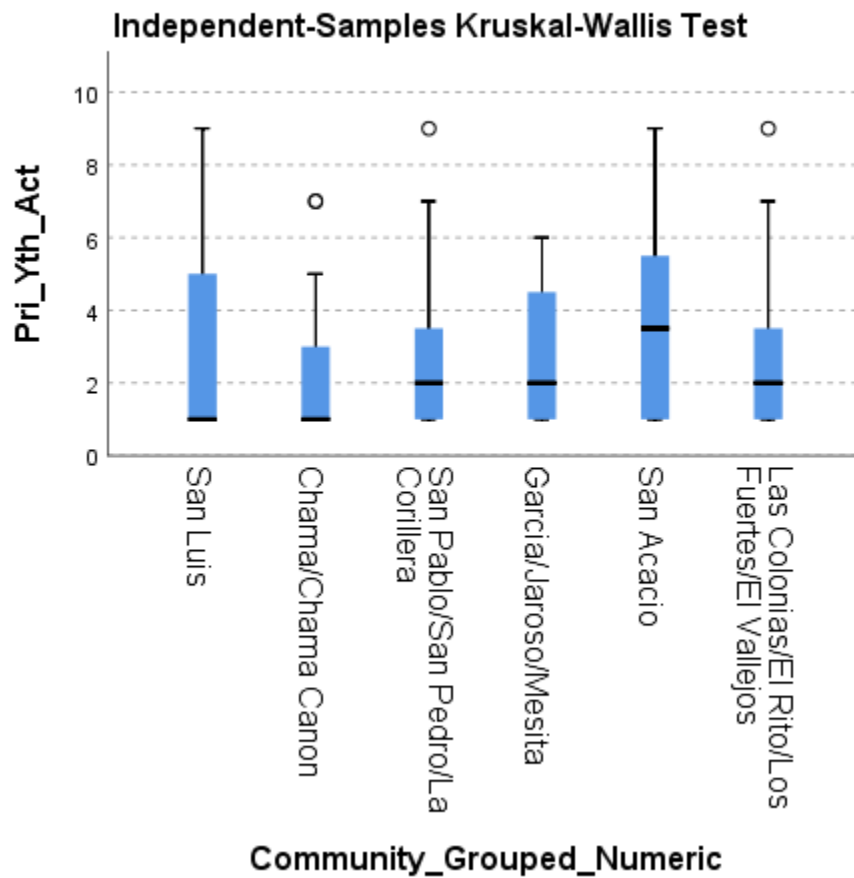
Youth Activities

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test Summary

Total N	143
Test Statistic	1.907 ^{a,b}
Degree Of Freedom	5
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	0.862

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.

b. Multiple comparisons are not performed because the overall test does not show significant differences across samples.



Appendix C – Descriptive Statistics for the Prioritization of Needs between Community Groups

Descriptives

Community_Grouped_Numeric				Statistic	Std. Error		
Pri_Adult_Ed_Programs	San Luis	Mean		4.98	0.322		
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.34			
			Upper Bound	5.63			
		5% Trimmed Mean		4.99			
		Median		5.00			
		Variance		5.480			
		Std. Deviation		2.341			
		Minimum		1			
		Maximum		9			
		Range		8			
		Interquartile Range		4			
		Skewness		-0.229	0.327		
		Kurtosis		-0.889	0.644		
		Chama/Chama Canon		Mean		5.41	0.486
				95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.40	
Upper Bound	6.42						
5% Trimmed Mean				5.46			
Median				6.00			
Variance				5.206			
Std. Deviation				2.282			
Minimum				1			
Maximum				9			
Range				8			
Interquartile Range				3			
Skewness				-0.612	0.491		
Kurtosis				-0.530	0.953		
San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera				Mean		5.16	0.451
				95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.24	
		Upper Bound	6.08				

	5% Trimmed Mean		5.23	
	Median		6.00	
	Variance		6.523	
	Std. Deviation		2.554	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		8	
	Range		7	
	Interquartile Range		5	
	Skewness		-0.334	0.414
	Kurtosis		-1.361	0.809
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	Mean		6.75	1.250
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.77	
		Upper Bound	10.73	
	5% Trimmed Mean		6.89	
	Median		8.00	
	Variance		6.250	
	Std. Deviation		2.500	
	Minimum		3	
	Maximum		8	
	Range		5	
	Interquartile Range		4	
	Skewness		-2.000	1.014
	Kurtosis		4.000	2.619
San Acacio	Mean		4.67	0.632
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.28	
		Upper Bound	6.06	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.69	
	Median		4.50	
	Variance		4.788	
	Std. Deviation		2.188	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		8	
	Range		7	
	Interquartile Range		3	
	Skewness		0.137	0.637
	Kurtosis		-0.485	1.232

	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Mean		4.70	0.553
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.54	
			Upper Bound	5.86	
		5% Trimmed Mean		4.72	
		Median		5.00	
		Variance		6.116	
		Std. Deviation		2.473	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		8	
		Range		7	
		Interquartile Range		5	
		Skewness		-0.336	0.512
		Kurtosis		-1.154	0.992
		Pri_Aff_Housing	San Luis	Mean	
95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound			2.68	
	Upper Bound			3.89	
5% Trimmed Mean				3.12	
Median				3.00	
Variance				4.861	
Std. Deviation				2.205	
Minimum				1	
Maximum				9	
Range				8	
Interquartile Range				4	
Skewness				0.756	0.327
Kurtosis				-0.111	0.644
	Chama/Chama Canon			Mean	
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.76	
			Upper Bound	4.79	
		5% Trimmed Mean		3.70	
		Median		3.50	
		Variance		5.232	
		Std. Deviation		2.287	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		8	

	Range		7	
	Interquartile Range		5	
	Skewness		0.202	0.491
	Kurtosis		-1.205	0.953
San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Mean		4.88	0.361
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.14	
		Upper Bound	5.61	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.92	
	Median		5.00	
	Variance		4.177	
	Std. Deviation		2.044	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		8	
	Range		7	
	Interquartile Range		3	
	Skewness		-0.207	0.414
	Kurtosis		-0.738	0.809
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	Mean		4.25	1.181
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	0.49	
		Upper Bound	8.01	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.33	
	Median		5.00	
	Variance		5.583	
	Std. Deviation		2.363	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		6	
	Range		5	
	Interquartile Range		4	
	Skewness		-1.194	1.014
	Kurtosis		0.436	2.619
San Acacio	Mean		4.67	0.924
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.63	
		Upper Bound	6.70	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.63	
	Median		5.00	

		Variance		10.242	
		Std. Deviation		3.200	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		9	
		Range		8	
		Interquartile Range		7	
		Skewness		0.104	0.637
		Kurtosis		-1.768	1.232
	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Mean		3.35	0.472
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.36	
			Upper Bound	4.34	
		5% Trimmed Mean		3.22	
		Median		3.00	
		Variance		4.450	
		Std. Deviation		2.110	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		8	
		Range		7	
		Interquartile Range		4	
		Skewness		0.681	0.512
		Kurtosis		-0.331	0.992
Pri_Cult_Act	San Luis	Mean		5.23	0.297
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.63	
			Upper Bound	5.82	
		5% Trimmed Mean		5.29	
		Median		6.00	
		Variance		4.679	
		Std. Deviation		2.163	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		9	
		Range		8	
		Interquartile Range		4	
		Skewness		-0.482	0.327
		Kurtosis		-0.629	0.644
	Chama/Chama Canon	Mean		5.09	0.410
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.24	

		Upper Bound	5.94	
	5% Trimmed Mean		5.16	
	Median		5.50	
	Variance		3.706	
	Std. Deviation		1.925	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		8	
	Range		7	
	Interquartile Range		2	
	Skewness		-0.758	0.491
	Kurtosis		0.359	0.953
San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Mean		5.03	0.296
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.43	
		Upper Bound	5.64	
	5% Trimmed Mean		5.13	
	Median		5.00	
	Variance		2.805	
	Std. Deviation		1.675	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		7	
	Range		6	
	Interquartile Range		3	
	Skewness		-0.492	0.414
	Kurtosis		-0.573	0.809
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	Mean		5.75	1.250
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	1.77	
		Upper Bound	9.73	
	5% Trimmed Mean		5.89	
	Median		7.00	
	Variance		6.250	
	Std. Deviation		2.500	
	Minimum		2	
	Maximum		7	
	Range		5	
	Interquartile Range		4	
	Skewness		-2.000	1.014

		Kurtosis		4.000	2.619
	San Acacio	Mean		5.33	0.569
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.08	
			Upper Bound	6.58	
		5% Trimmed Mean		5.48	
		Median		6.00	
		Variance		3.879	
		Std. Deviation		1.969	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		7	
		Range		6	
		Interquartile Range		3	
		Skewness		-1.073	0.637
		Kurtosis		0.445	1.232
	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Mean		4.20	0.560
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.03	
			Upper Bound	5.37	
		5% Trimmed Mean		4.17	
		Median		4.50	
		Variance		6.274	
		Std. Deviation		2.505	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		8	
		Range		7	
		Interquartile Range		5	
		Skewness		-0.096	0.512
		Kurtosis		-1.330	0.992
Pri_Drugs_Alc	San Luis	Mean		3.83	0.318
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.19	
			Upper Bound	4.47	
		5% Trimmed Mean		3.76	
		Median		3.00	
		Variance		5.374	
		Std. Deviation		2.318	
		Minimum		1	

	Maximum		8	
	Range		7	
	Interquartile Range		3	
	Skewness		0.532	0.327
	Kurtosis		-0.875	0.644
Chama/Chama Canon	Mean		3.77	0.538
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.65	
		Upper Bound	4.89	
	5% Trimmed Mean		3.69	
	Median		3.00	
	Variance		6.374	
	Std. Deviation		2.525	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		8	
	Range		7	
	Interquartile Range		4	
	Skewness		0.614	0.491
	Kurtosis		-1.140	0.953
San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Mean		4.72	0.465
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.77	
		Upper Bound	5.67	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.69	
	Median		4.00	
	Variance		6.918	
	Std. Deviation		2.630	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		9	
	Range		8	
	Interquartile Range		6	
	Skewness		0.168	0.414
	Kurtosis		-1.312	0.809
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	Mean		5.00	1.633
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	-0.20	
		Upper Bound	10.20	
	5% Trimmed Mean		5.00	

		Median		5.00	
		Variance		10.667	
		Std. Deviation		3.266	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		9	
		Range		8	
		Interquartile Range		6	
		Skewness		0.000	1.014
		Kurtosis		1.500	2.619
	San Acacio	Mean		3.42	0.821
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	1.61	
			Upper Bound	5.22	
		5% Trimmed Mean		3.30	
		Median		2.00	
		Variance		8.083	
		Std. Deviation		2.843	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		8	
		Range		7	
		Interquartile Range		6	
		Skewness		1.115	0.637
		Kurtosis		-0.555	1.232
	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Mean		3.70	0.624
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.39	
			Upper Bound	5.01	
		5% Trimmed Mean		3.56	
		Median		2.50	
		Variance		7.800	
		Std. Deviation		2.793	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		9	
		Range		8	
		Interquartile Range		5	
		Skewness		0.714	0.512
		Kurtosis		-0.926	0.992
Pri_MH	San Luis	Mean		2.92	0.227

	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.47		
		Upper Bound	3.38		
	5% Trimmed Mean		2.82		
	Median		3.00		
	Variance		2.725		
	Std. Deviation		1.651		
	Minimum		1		
	Maximum		8		
	Range		7		
	Interquartile Range		2		
	Skewness		0.765	0.327	
	Kurtosis		0.299	0.644	
	Chama/Chama Canon	Mean		3.41	0.440
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.49	
			Upper Bound	4.32	
5% Trimmed Mean			3.29		
Median			3.00		
Variance			4.253		
Std. Deviation			2.062		
Minimum			1		
Maximum			8		
Range			7		
Interquartile Range			3		
Skewness			0.788	0.491	
Kurtosis			-0.149	0.953	
San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera		Mean		4.19	0.405
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.36	
	Upper Bound		5.01		
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.15		
	Median		5.00		
	Variance		5.254		
	Std. Deviation		2.292		
	Minimum		1		
	Maximum		8		
	Range		7		

	Interquartile Range		4	
	Skewness		-0.040	0.414
	Kurtosis		-1.277	0.809
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	Mean		2.50	0.500
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	0.91	
		Upper Bound	4.09	
	5% Trimmed Mean		2.44	
	Median		2.00	
	Variance		1.000	
	Std. Deviation		1.000	
	Minimum		2	
	Maximum		4	
	Range		2	
	Interquartile Range		2	
	Skewness		2.000	1.014
	Kurtosis		4.000	2.619
San Acacio	Mean		4.25	0.871
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.33	
		Upper Bound	6.17	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.17	
	Median		3.50	
	Variance		9.114	
	Std. Deviation		3.019	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		9	
	Range		8	
	Interquartile Range		6	
	Skewness		0.379	0.637
	Kurtosis		-1.545	1.232
Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Mean		2.40	0.387
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	1.59	
		Upper Bound	3.21	
	5% Trimmed Mean		2.22	
	Median		2.00	
	Variance		2.989	

		Std. Deviation		1.729	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		7	
		Range		6	
		Interquartile Range		2	
		Skewness		1.477	0.512
		Kurtosis		1.796	0.992
Pri_PH	San Luis	Mean		3.75	0.315
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.12	
			Upper Bound	4.39	
		5% Trimmed Mean		3.65	
		Median		3.00	
		Variance		5.266	
		Std. Deviation		2.295	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		9	
		Range		8	
		Interquartile Range		4	
		Skewness		0.442	0.327
		Kurtosis		-0.961	0.644
	Chama/Chama Canon	Mean		3.50	0.496
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.47	
			Upper Bound	4.53	
		5% Trimmed Mean		3.39	
		Median		3.00	
		Variance		5.405	
		Std. Deviation		2.325	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		8	
		Range		7	
		Interquartile Range		3	
		Skewness		0.750	0.491
		Kurtosis		-0.548	0.953
	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Mean		3.91	0.427
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.04	

		Upper Bound	4.78	
		5% Trimmed Mean	3.84	
		Median	3.00	
		Variance	5.830	
		Std. Deviation	2.414	
		Minimum	1	
		Maximum	8	
		Range	7	
		Interquartile Range	4	
		Skewness	0.469	0.414
		Kurtosis	-1.236	0.809
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita		Mean	5.00	0.913
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	2.09	
		Lower Bound		
		Upper Bound	7.91	
		5% Trimmed Mean	5.00	
		Median	5.00	
		Variance	3.333	
		Std. Deviation	1.826	
		Minimum	3	
		Maximum	7	
		Range	4	
		Interquartile Range	4	
		Skewness	0.000	1.014
		Kurtosis	-3.300	2.619
San Acacio		Mean	3.92	0.723
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	2.33	
		Lower Bound		
		Upper Bound	5.51	
		5% Trimmed Mean	3.85	
		Median	4.50	
		Variance	6.265	
		Std. Deviation	2.503	
		Minimum	1	
		Maximum	8	
		Range	7	
		Interquartile Range	5	
		Skewness	0.071	0.637

		Kurtosis		-1.297	1.232
	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Mean		4.25	0.547
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.10	
			Upper Bound	5.40	
		5% Trimmed Mean		4.22	
		Median		4.00	
		Variance		5.987	
		Std. Deviation		2.447	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		8	
		Range		7	
		Interquartile Range		5	
		Skewness		0.253	0.512
		Kurtosis		-1.248	0.992
Pri_SmBusDev		San Luis	Mean		5.17
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Lower Bound	4.45	
			Upper Bound	5.89	
	5% Trimmed Mean			5.20	
	Median			6.00	
	Variance			6.836	
	Std. Deviation			2.615	
	Minimum			1	
	Maximum			9	
	Range			8	
	Interquartile Range			5	
	Skewness			-0.454	0.327
	Kurtosis			-1.171	0.644
			Chama/Chama Canon	Mean	
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound		4.29	
		Upper Bound		6.35	
	5% Trimmed Mean			5.40	
	Median			5.00	
	Variance			5.370	
	Std. Deviation			2.317	
	Minimum			1	

	Maximum		8	
	Range		7	
	Interquartile Range		4	
	Skewness		-0.300	0.491
	Kurtosis		-1.043	0.953
San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Mean		5.13	0.396
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.32	
		Upper Bound	5.93	
	5% Trimmed Mean		5.16	
	Median		5.00	
	Variance		5.016	
	Std. Deviation		2.240	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		9	
	Range		8	
	Interquartile Range		4	
	Skewness		-0.295	0.414
	Kurtosis		-0.871	0.809
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	Mean		5.00	1.080
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	1.56	
		Upper Bound	8.44	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.94	
	Median		4.50	
	Variance		4.667	
	Std. Deviation		2.160	
	Minimum		3	
	Maximum		8	
	Range		5	
	Interquartile Range		4	
	Skewness		1.190	1.014
	Kurtosis		1.500	2.619
San Acacio	Mean		4.92	0.499
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.82	
		Upper Bound	6.02	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.91	

		Median		5.00	
		Variance		2.992	
		Std. Deviation		1.730	
		Minimum		2	
		Maximum		8	
		Range		6	
		Interquartile Range		3	
		Skewness		0.026	0.637
		Kurtosis		-0.302	1.232
	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Mean		5.35	0.539
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.22	
			Upper Bound	6.48	
		5% Trimmed Mean		5.39	
		Median		6.00	
		Variance		5.818	
		Std. Deviation		2.412	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		9	
		Range		8	
		Interquartile Range		3	
		Skewness		-0.758	0.512
		Kurtosis		-0.317	0.992
Pri_Yth_Act	San Luis	Mean		2.94	0.373
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.20	
			Upper Bound	3.69	
		5% Trimmed Mean		2.75	
		Median		1.00	
		Variance		7.362	
		Std. Deviation		2.713	
		Minimum		1	
		Maximum		9	
		Range		8	
		Interquartile Range		4	
		Skewness		1.034	0.327
		Kurtosis		-0.587	0.644
	Chama/Chama Canon	Mean		2.27	0.417

	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	1.41		
		Upper Bound	3.14		
	5% Trimmed Mean		2.08		
	Median		1.00		
	Variance		3.827		
	Std. Deviation		1.956		
	Minimum		1		
	Maximum		7		
	Range		6		
	Interquartile Range		2		
	Skewness		1.510	0.491	
	Kurtosis		1.310	0.953	
	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Mean		2.81	0.413
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	1.97	
Upper Bound			3.65		
5% Trimmed Mean			2.61		
Median			2.00		
Variance			5.448		
Std. Deviation			2.334		
Minimum			1		
Maximum			9		
Range			8		
Interquartile Range			3		
Skewness			1.216	0.414	
Kurtosis			0.506	0.809	
Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita		Mean		2.75	1.181
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	-1.01		
		Upper Bound	6.51		
	5% Trimmed Mean		2.67		
	Median		2.00		
	Variance		5.583		
	Std. Deviation		2.363		
	Minimum		1		
	Maximum		6		
	Range		5		

	Interquartile Range		4	
	Skewness		1.194	1.014
	Kurtosis		0.436	2.619
San Acacio	Mean		3.58	0.793
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	1.84	
		Upper Bound	5.33	
	5% Trimmed Mean		3.43	
	Median		3.50	
	Variance		7.538	
	Std. Deviation		2.746	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		9	
	Range		8	
	Interquartile Range		5	
	Skewness		0.683	0.637
	Kurtosis		-0.544	1.232
Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Mean		2.70	0.508
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	1.64	
		Upper Bound	3.76	
	5% Trimmed Mean		2.44	
	Median		2.00	
	Variance		5.168	
	Std. Deviation		2.273	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		9	
	Range		8	
	Interquartile Range		3	
	Skewness		1.547	0.512
	Kurtosis		2.010	0.992

Appendix D – Chi-Square Test Of Homogeneity (2 X C Table) Output for Assessing Differences in Need Categories Where Resources are Needed Between Community Groups

Adult Education

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.688 ^a	5	0.338
Likelihood Ratio	5.689	5	0.338
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.500	1	0.480
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.18.

Affordable Housing

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	37.840 ^a	5	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	39.662	5	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.357	1	0.037
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.09.

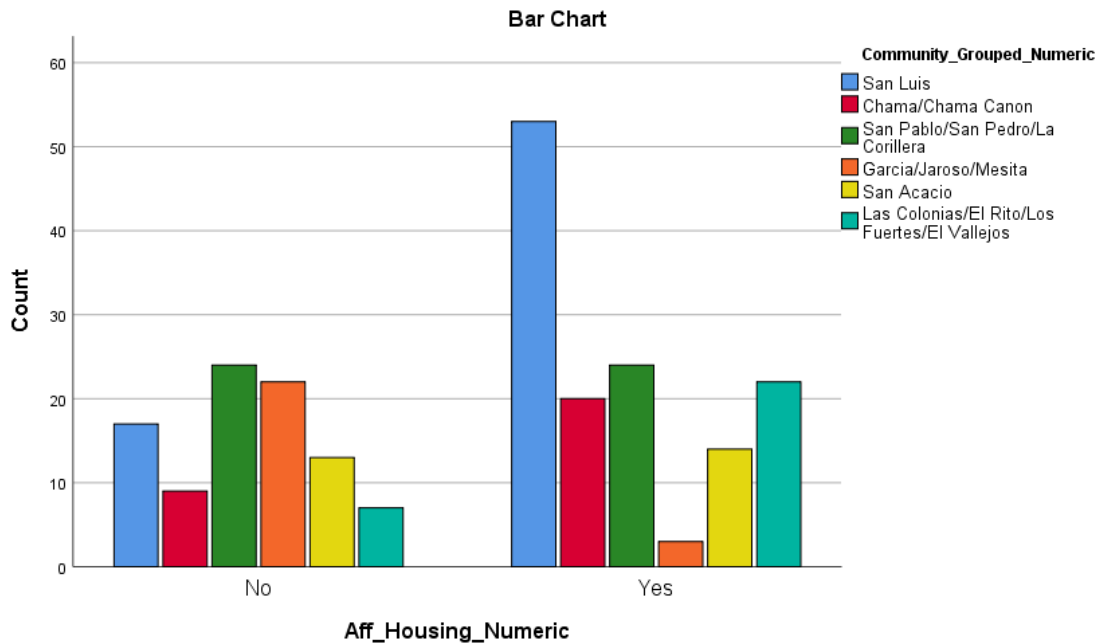
Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0.407	0.000
	Cramer's V	0.407	0.000
N of Valid Cases		228	

Crosstab

		Community_Grouped_Numeric						Total	
		San Luis	Chama/Chama Canon	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	San Acacio	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos		
Aff_Housing_Numeric	No	Count	17 ^a	9 ^a	24 ^a	22 ^b	13 ^a	7 ^a	92
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	24.3%	31.0%	50.0%	88.0%	48.1%	24.1%	40.4%
	Yes	Count	53 ^a	20 ^a	24 ^a	3 ^b	14 ^a	22 ^a	136
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	75.7%	69.0%	50.0%	12.0%	51.9%	75.9%	59.6%
Total		Count	70	29	48	25	27	29	228
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Community_Grouped_Numeric categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the .05 level.



Cultural Activities

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.431 ^a	5	0.267
Likelihood Ratio	6.509	5	0.260
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.346	1	0.556
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.35.

Drug and Alcohol Use

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	26.093 ^a	5	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	26.109	5	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.902	1	0.005
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.32.

Symmetric Measures

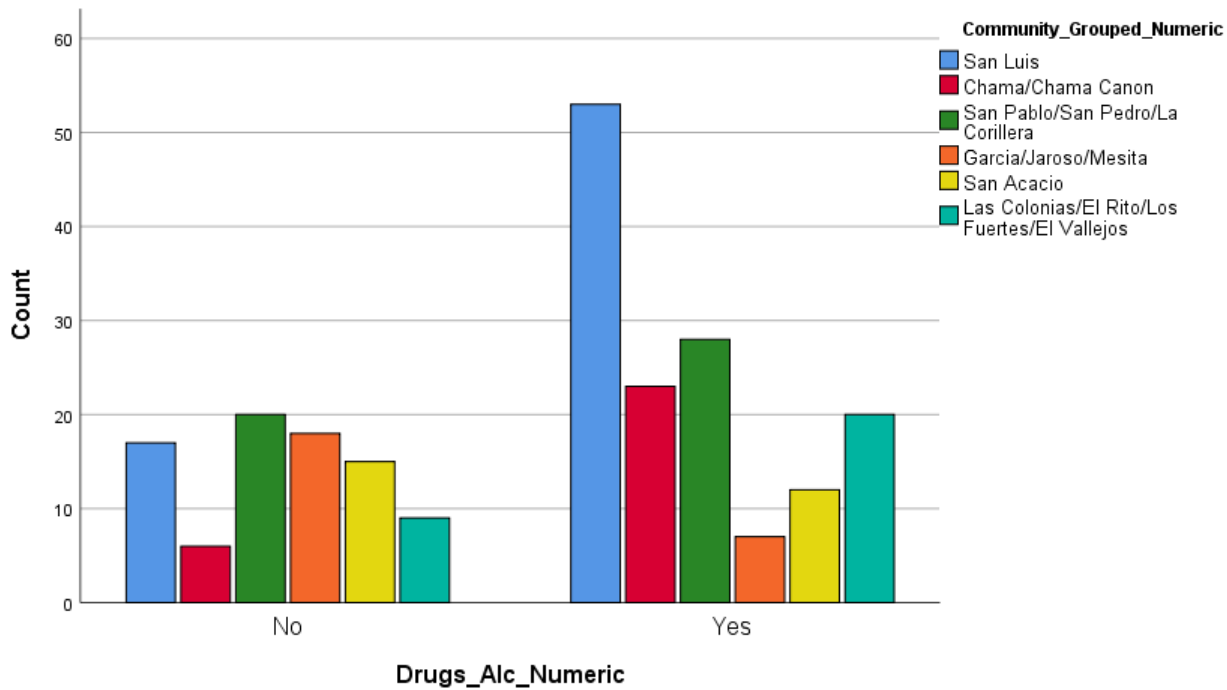
		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0.338	0.000
	Cramer's V	0.338	0.000
N of Valid Cases		228	

Crosstab

		Community_Grouped_Numeric							
		San Luis	Chama/Chama Canon	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	San Acacio	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Total	
Drugs_Alc_Numeric	No	Count	17 ^a	6 ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b, c}	18 ^c	15 ^{b, c}	9 ^{a, b}	85
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	24.3%	20.7%	41.7%	72.0%	55.6%	31.0%	37.3%
	Yes	Count	53 ^a	23 ^{a, b}	28 ^{a, b, c}	7 ^c	12 ^{b, c}	20 ^{a, b}	143
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	75.7%	79.3%	58.3%	28.0%	44.4%	69.0%	62.7%
Total		Count	70	29	48	25	27	29	228
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Community_Grouped_Numeric categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the .05 level.

Bar Chart



Mental Health

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	44.147 ^a	5	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	44.811	5	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.329	1	0.012
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.99.

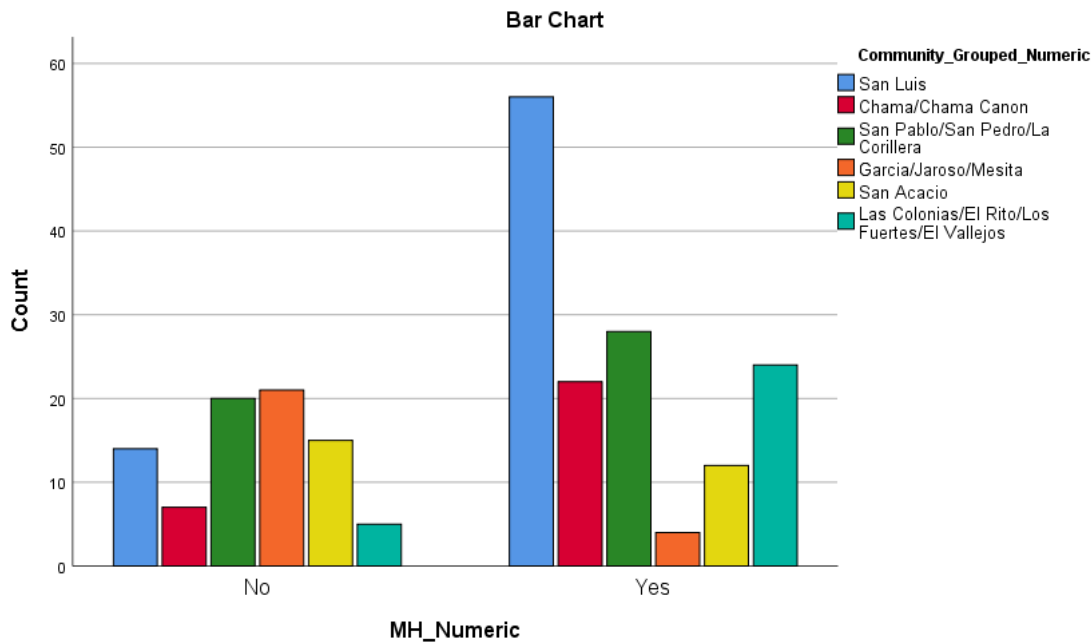
Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0.440	0.000
	Cramer's V	0.440	0.000
N of Valid Cases		228	

Crosstab

		Community_Grouped_Numeric							
		San Luis	Chama/Chama Canon	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	San Acacio	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Total	
MH_Numeric	No	Count	14 ^a	7 ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b}	21 ^c	15 ^{b, c}	5 ^a	82
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	20.0%	24.1%	41.7%	84.0%	55.6%	17.2%	36.0%
	Yes	Count	56 ^a	22 ^{a, b}	28 ^{a, b}	4 ^c	12 ^{b, c}	24 ^a	146
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	80.0%	75.9%	58.3%	16.0%	44.4%	82.8%	64.0%
Total		Count	70	29	48	25	27	29	228
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Community_Grouped_Numeric categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the .05 level.



Physical Health

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	27.935 ^a	5	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	27.198	5	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.138	1	0.001
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.44.

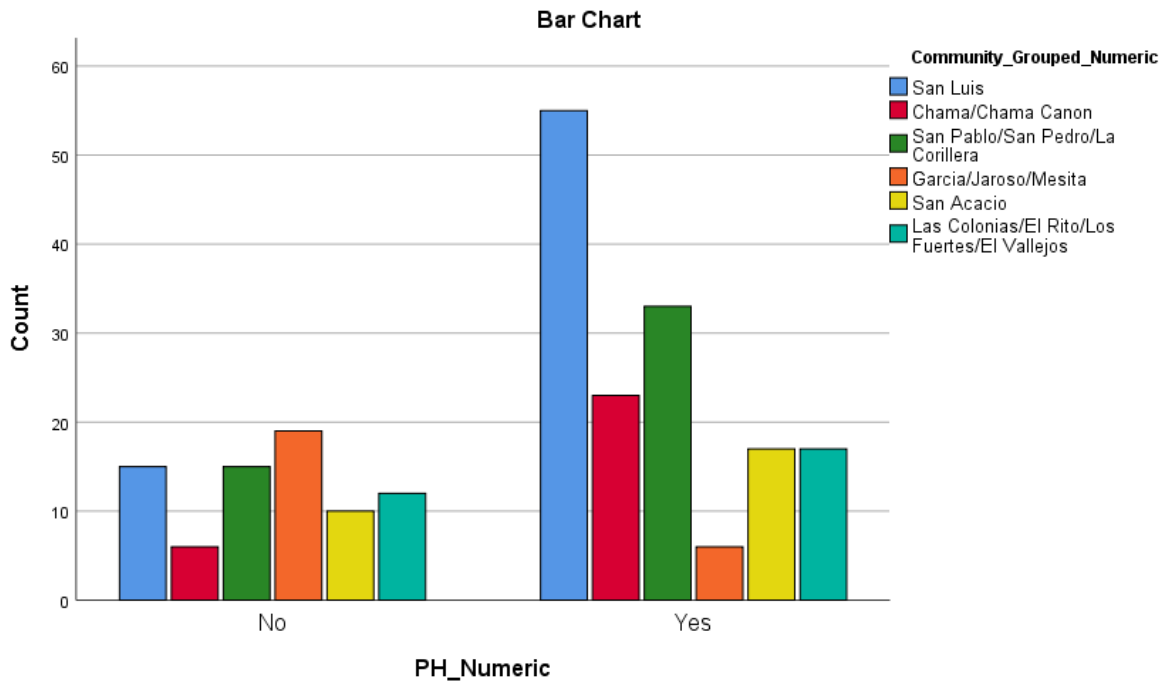
Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0.350	0.000
	Cramer's V	0.350	0.000
N of Valid Cases		228	

Crosstab

		Community_Grouped_Numeric						Total	
		San Luis	Chama/Chama Canon	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	San Acacio	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos		
PH_Numeric	No	Count	15 ^a	6 ^a	15 ^a	19 ^b	10 ^{a, b}	12 ^{a, b}	77
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	21.4%	20.7%	31.3%	76.0%	37.0%	41.4%	33.8%
	Yes	Count	55 ^a	23 ^a	33 ^a	6 ^b	17 ^{a, b}	17 ^{a, b}	151
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	78.6%	79.3%	68.8%	24.0%	63.0%	58.6%	66.2%
Total		Count	70	29	48	25	27	29	228
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Community_Grouped_Numeric categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the .05 level.



Small Business Development

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	52.255 ^a	5	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	56.628	5	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	20.174	1	0.000
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.18.

Symmetric Measures

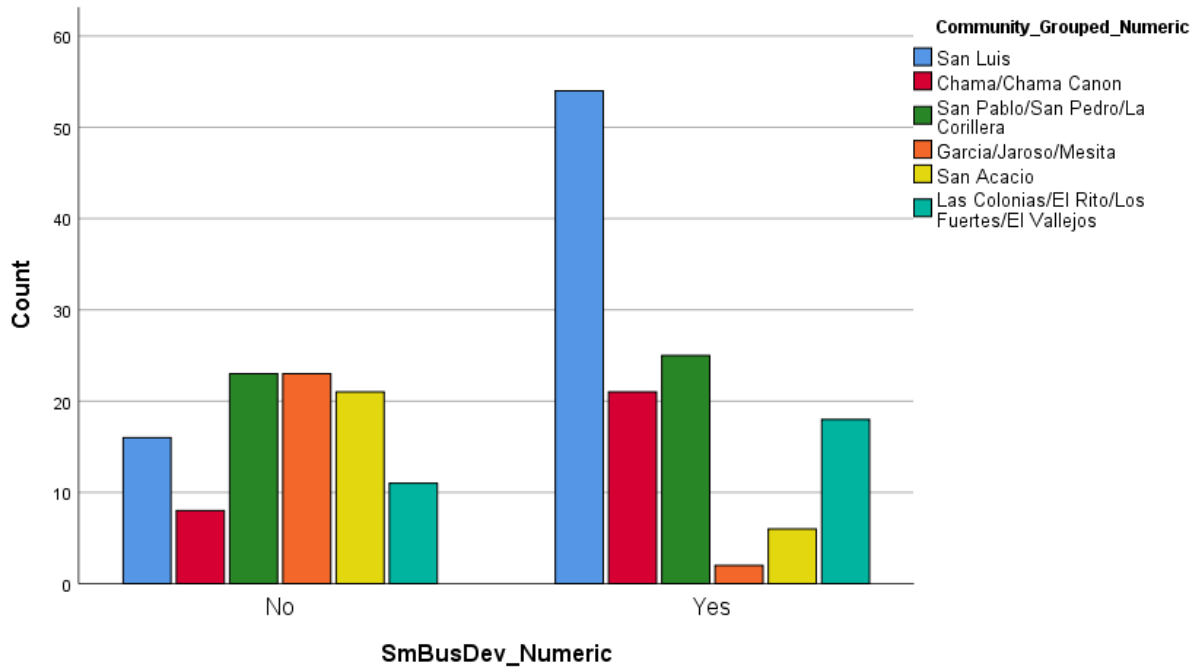
		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0.479	0.000
	Cramer's V	0.479	0.000
N of Valid Cases		228	

Crosstab

		Community_Grouped_Numeric							
		San Luis	Chama/Chama Canon	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	San Acacio	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Total	
SmBusDev_Numeric	No	Count	16 ^a	8 ^a	23 ^{a, b}	23 ^c	21 ^{b, c}	11 ^a	102
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	22.9%	27.6%	47.9%	92.0%	77.8%	37.9%	44.7%
	Yes	Count	54 ^a	21 ^a	25 ^{a, b}	2 ^c	6 ^{b, c}	18 ^a	126
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	77.1%	72.4%	52.1%	8.0%	22.2%	62.1%	55.3%
Total		Count	70	29	48	25	27	29	228
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Community_Grouped_Numeric categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the .05 level.

Bar Chart



Youth Activities

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)	Point Probability
Pearson Chi-Square	8.094 ^a	5	.151	.149		
Likelihood Ratio	8.528	5	.129	.158		
Fisher-Freeman- Halton Exact Test	7.779			.156		
Linear-by-Linear Association	.234 ^b	1	.628	.662	.332	.038
N of Valid Cases	228					

a. 4 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.40.

b. The standardized statistic is -.484.

Appendix E – Chi-Square Test of Homogeneity (2 X C Table) Output for Assessing Differences in Community Spaces Between Community Groups

Basketball Courts

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.764 ^a	5	0.026
Likelihood Ratio	12.708	5	0.026
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.743	1	0.389
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.76.

Symmetric Measures

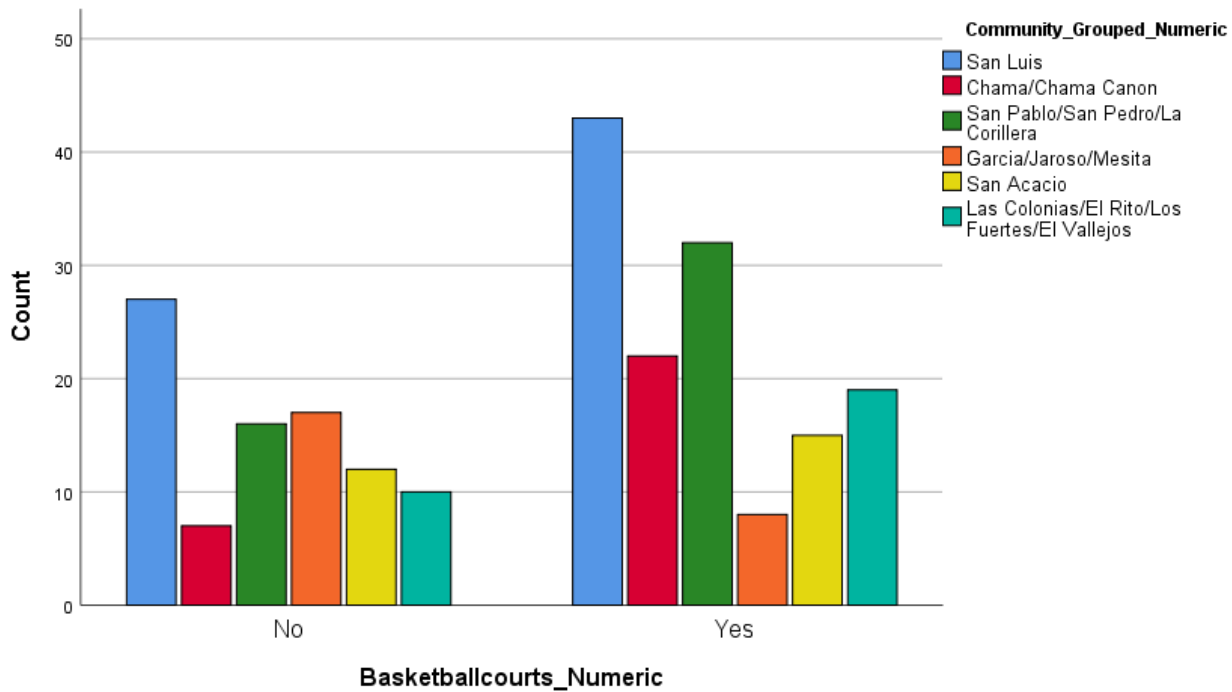
		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0.237	0.026
	Cramer's V	0.237	0.026
N of Valid Cases		228	

Crosstab

		Community_Grouped_Numeric							
		San Luis	Chama/Chama Canon	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	San Acacio	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Total	
Basketballcourts_Numeric	No	Count	27 ^{a, b}	7 ^b	16 ^{a, b}	17 ^a	12 ^{a, b}	10 ^{a, b}	89
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	38.6%	24.1%	33.3%	68.0%	44.4%	34.5%	39.0%
	Yes	Count	43 ^{a, b}	22 ^b	32 ^{a, b}	8 ^a	15 ^{a, b}	19 ^{a, b}	139
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	61.4%	75.9%	66.7%	32.0%	55.6%	65.5%	61.0%
Total		Count	70	29	48	25	27	29	228
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Community_Grouped_Numeric categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the .05 level.

Bar Chart



Bike Park

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.355 ^a	5	0.006
Likelihood Ratio	19.513	5	0.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.434	1	0.231
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.33.

Symmetric Measures

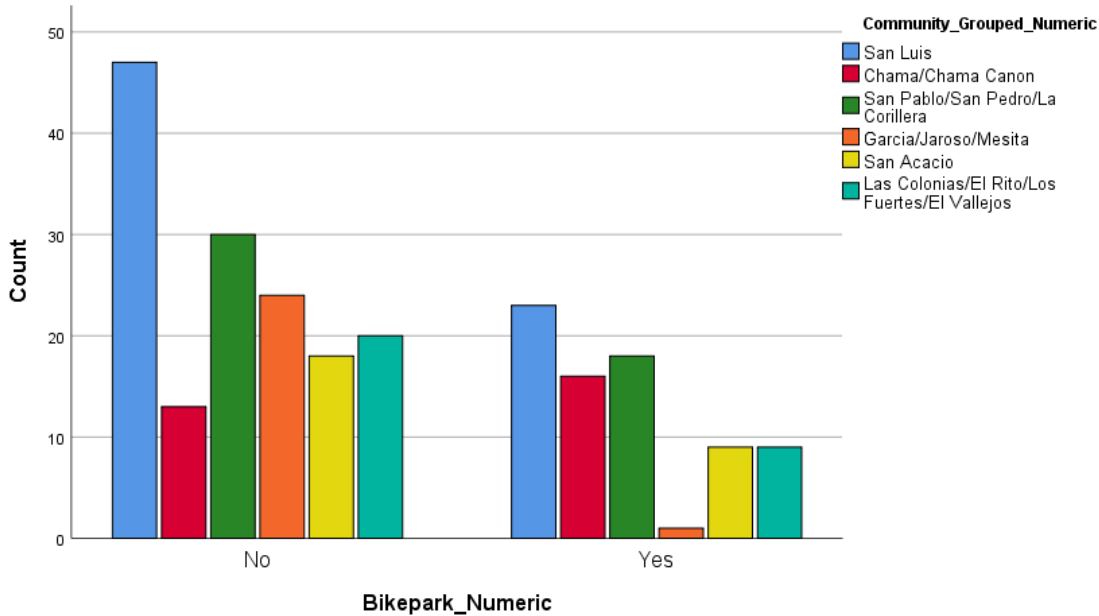
		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0.268	0.006
	Cramer's V	0.268	0.006
N of Valid Cases		228	

Crosstab

		Community_Grouped_Numeric							
		San Luis	Chama/Chama Canon	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	San Acacio	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Total	
Bikepark_Numeric	No	Count	47 ^{a, b, c, d}	13 ^{c, d}	30 ^{b, d}	24 ^a	18 ^{a, b, c, d}	20 ^{a, b, c, d}	152
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	67.1%	44.8%	62.5%	96.0%	66.7%	69.0%	66.7%
	Yes	Count	23 ^{a, b, c, d}	16 ^{c, d}	18 ^{b, d}	1 ^a	9 ^{a, b, c, d}	9 ^{a, b, c, d}	76
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	32.9%	55.2%	37.5%	4.0%	33.3%	31.0%	33.3%
Total		Count	70	29	48	25	27	29	228
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Community_Grouped_Numeric categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the .05 level.

Bar Chart



Community Gathering Spaces

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.630 ^a	5	0.604
Likelihood Ratio	3.683	5	0.596
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.102	1	0.749
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.89.

Covered Picnic Area (Pavilion)

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.138 ^a	5	0.293
Likelihood Ratio	6.152	5	0.292
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.435	1	0.064
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.43.

Playground

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.682 ^a	5	0.012
Likelihood Ratio	14.919	5	0.011
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.039	1	0.044
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.51.

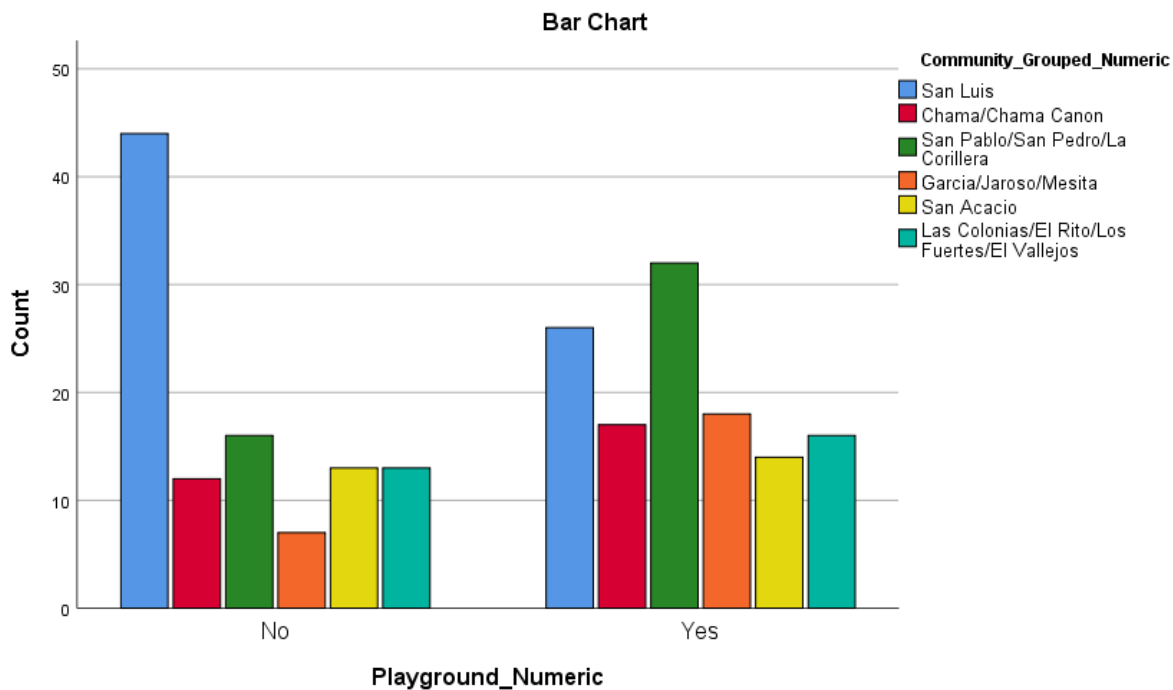
Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0.254	0.012
	Cramer's V	0.254	0.012
N of Valid Cases		228	

Crosstab

		Community_Grouped_Numeric							
		San Luis	Chama/Chama Canon	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	San Acacio	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Total	
Playground_Numeric	No	Count	44 ^a	12 ^{a, b}	16 ^b	7 ^b	13 ^{a, b}	13 ^{a, b}	105
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	62.9%	41.4%	33.3%	28.0%	48.1%	44.8%	46.1%
	Yes	Count	26 ^a	17 ^{a, b}	32 ^b	18 ^b	14 ^{a, b}	16 ^{a, b}	123
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	37.1%	58.6%	66.7%	72.0%	51.9%	55.2%	53.9%
Total		Count	70	29	48	25	27	29	228
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Community_Grouped_Numeric categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the .05 level.



Skate Park

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.045 ^a	5	0.302
Likelihood Ratio	6.193	5	0.288
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.087	1	0.297
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.22.

Walking Trail

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.445 ^a	5	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	29.643	5	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.129	1	0.719
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.64.

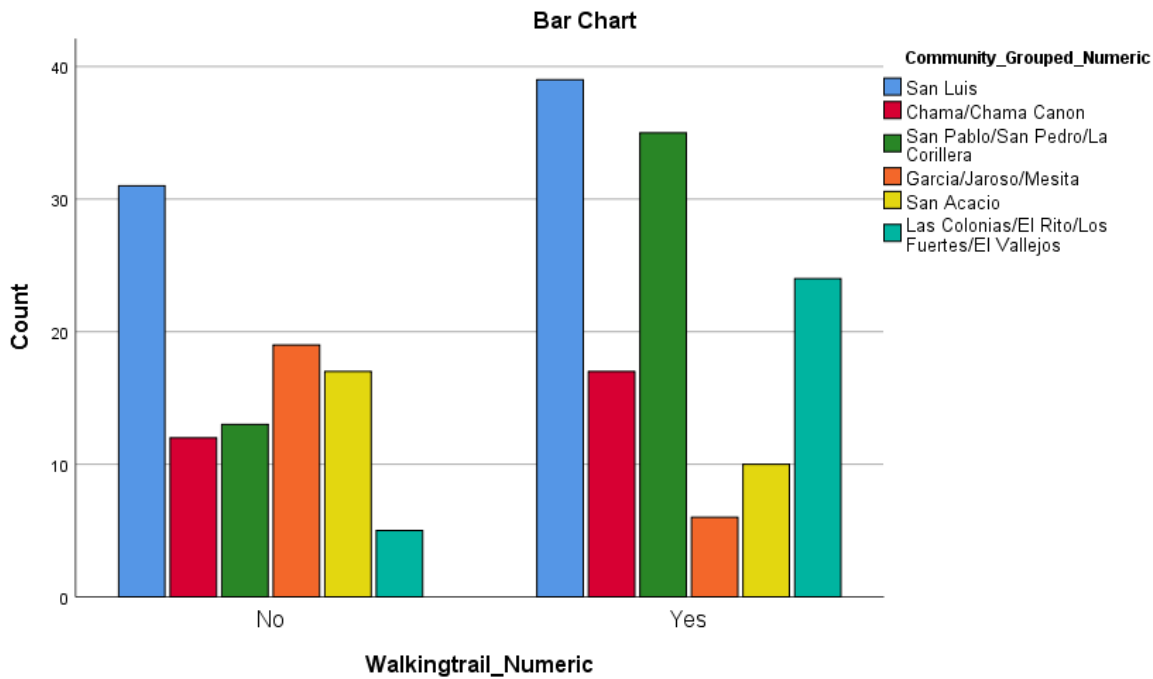
Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0.353	0.000
	Cramer's V	0.353	0.000
N of Valid Cases		228	

Crosstab

Walkingtrail_Numeric	No	Count	Community_Grouped_Numeric						Total
			San Luis	Chama/Chama Canon	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	San Acacio	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	
		Count	31 ^{a, b, c}	12 ^{a, b, c}	13 ^c	19 ^b	17 ^b	5 ^{a, c}	97
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	44.3%	41.4%	27.1%	76.0%	63.0%	17.2%	42.5%
	Yes	Count	39 ^{a, b, c}	17 ^{a, b, c}	35 ^c	6 ^b	10 ^b	24 ^{a, c}	131
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	55.7%	58.6%	72.9%	24.0%	37.0%	82.8%	57.5%
Total		Count	70	29	48	25	27	29	228
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Community_Grouped_Numeric categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the .05 level.



Appendix F – Chi-Square Test of Homogeneity (2 X C Table) Output for Assessing Differences in Community Events Between Community Groups

Community Yard Sales

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.029 ^a	5	0.004
Likelihood Ratio	17.477	5	0.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.502	1	0.479
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.51.

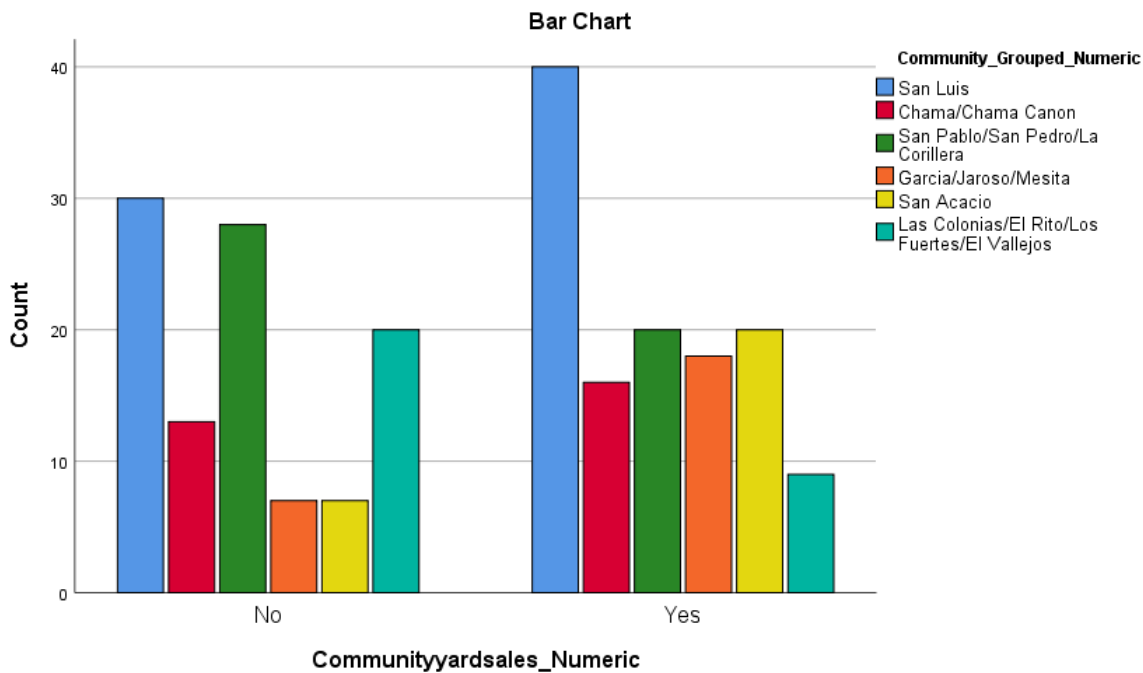
Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0.273	0.004
	Cramer's V	0.273	0.004
N of Valid Cases		228	

Communityyardsales_Numeric * Community_Grouped_Numeric Crosstabulation

		Community_Grouped_Numeric							
		San Luis	Chama/Chama Canon	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	San Acacio	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos	Total	
Communityyardsales_Numeric	No	Count	30 ^{a, b}	13 ^{a, b}	28 ^{a, b}	7 ^b	7 ^b	20 ^a	105
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	42.9%	44.8%	58.3%	28.0%	25.9%	69.0%	46.1%
Communityyardsales_Numeric	Yes	Count	40 ^{a, b}	16 ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b}	18 ^b	20 ^b	9 ^a	123
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	57.1%	55.2%	41.7%	72.0%	74.1%	31.0%	53.9%
Total		Count	70	29	48	25	27	29	228
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Community_Grouped_Numeric categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the .05 level.



Farmers Markets

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.401 ^a	5	0.044
Likelihood Ratio	10.777	5	0.056
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.178	1	0.673
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.59.

Youth Camps

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	53.534 ^a	5	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	52.893	5	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.516	1	0.004
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.02.

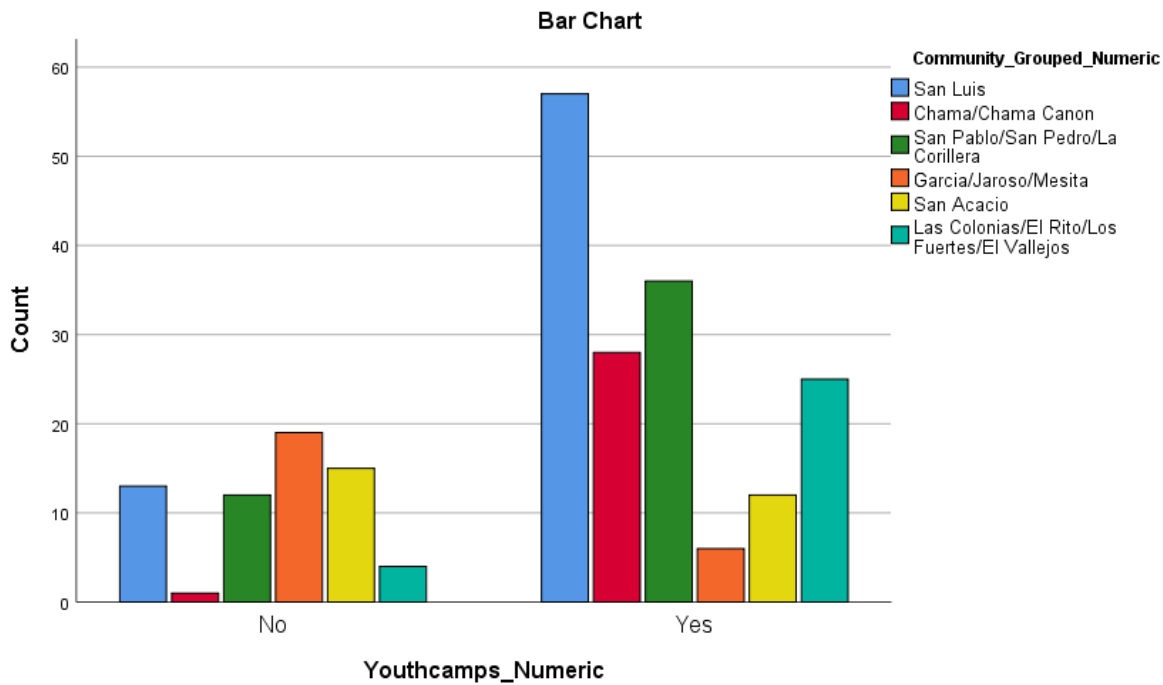
Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0.485	0.000
	Cramer's V	0.485	0.000
N of Valid Cases		228	

Crosstab

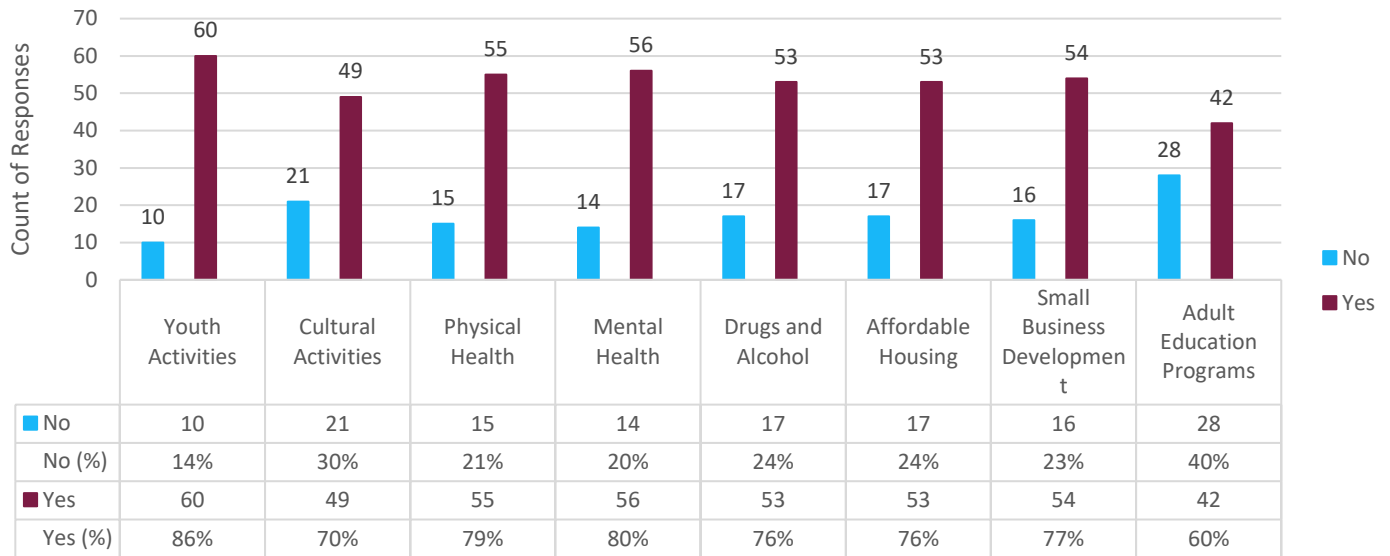
		Community_Grouped_Numeric						Total	
		San Luis	Chama/Chama Canon	San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera	Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita	San Acacio	Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos		
Youthcamps_Numeric	No	Count	13 ^a	1 ^a	12 ^{a, b}	19 ^c	15 ^{b, c}	4 ^a	64
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	18.6%	3.4%	25.0%	76.0%	55.6%	13.8%	28.1%
	Yes	Count	57 ^a	28 ^a	36 ^{a, b}	6 ^c	12 ^{b, c}	25 ^a	164
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	81.4%	96.6%	75.0%	24.0%	44.4%	86.2%	71.9%
Total		Count	70	29	48	25	27	29	228
		% within Community_Grouped_Numeric	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Community_Grouped_Numeric categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the .05 level.

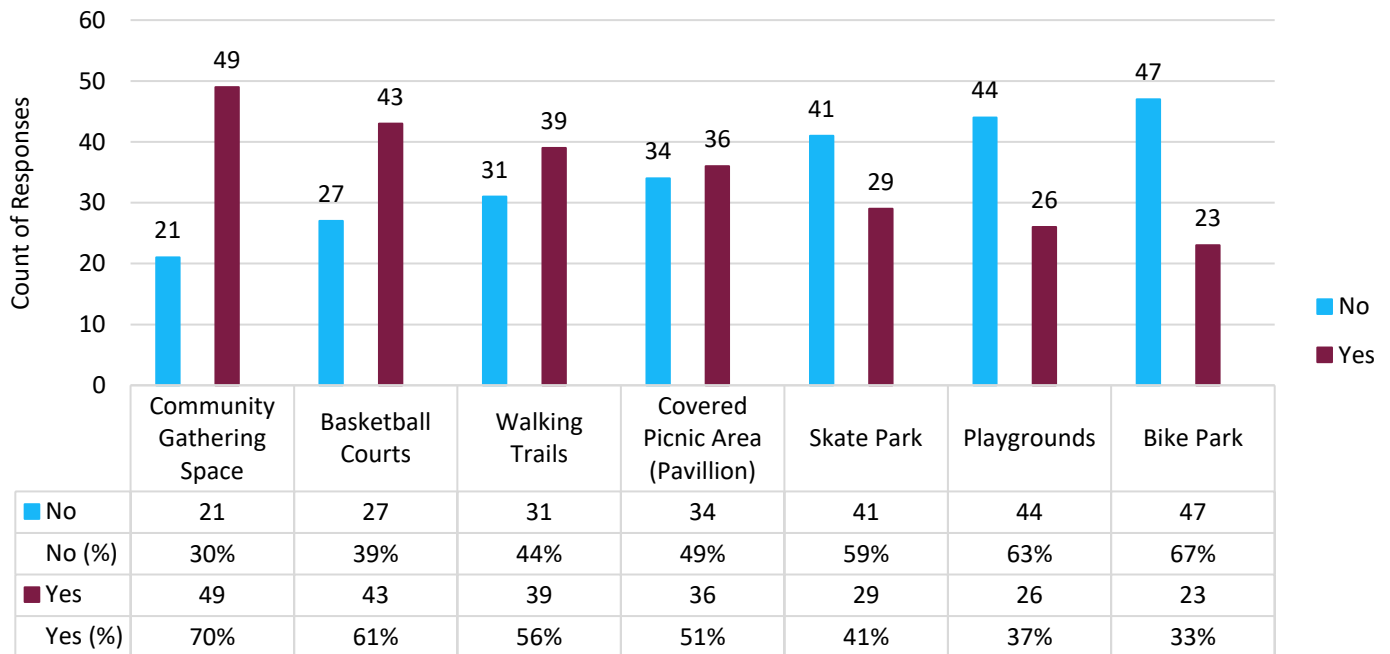


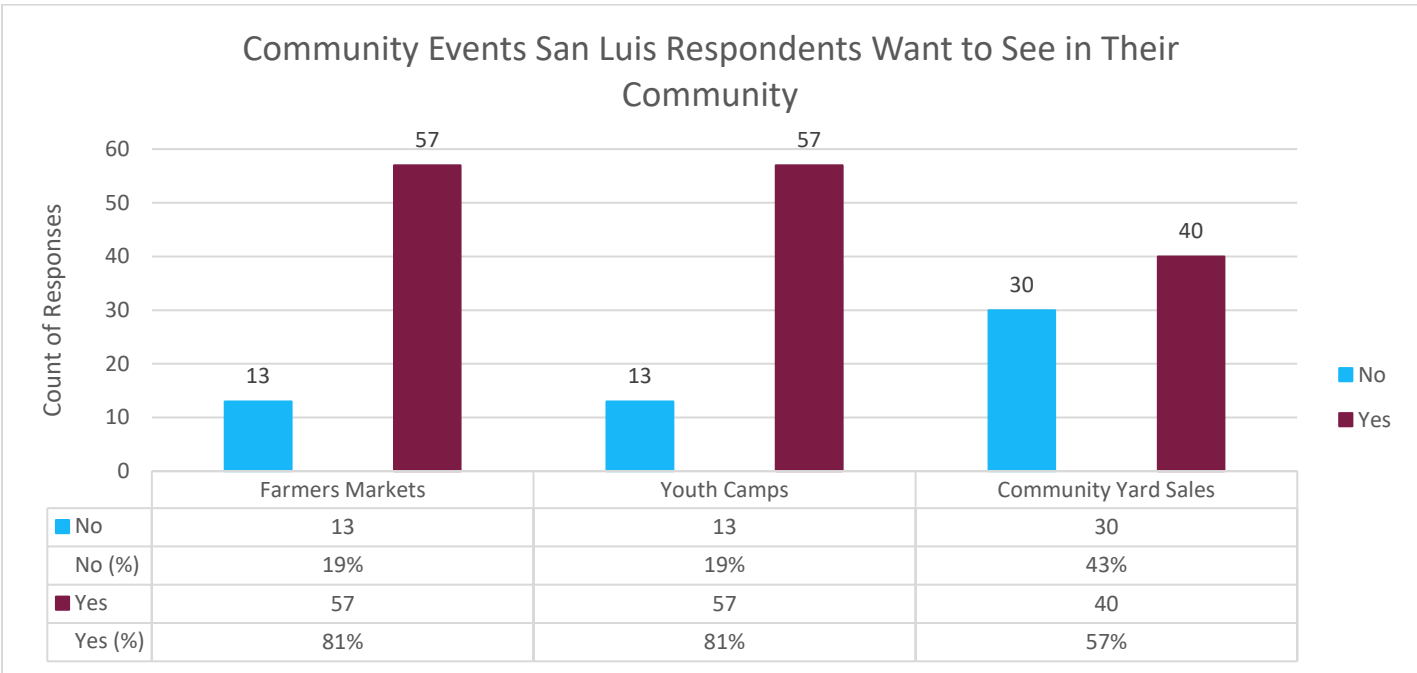
Appendix G – San Luis Community Profile

Need Categories Where Resources Are Being Requested in San Luis



Community Spaces San Luis Respondents Want to See in Their Community





Priority Ranking

In terms of priority ranking, community members indicated the following:

First priority:

- Mental health (mean rank = 3)
- Youth activities (mean rank = 3)
- Affordable housing (mean rank = 3)

Second priority:

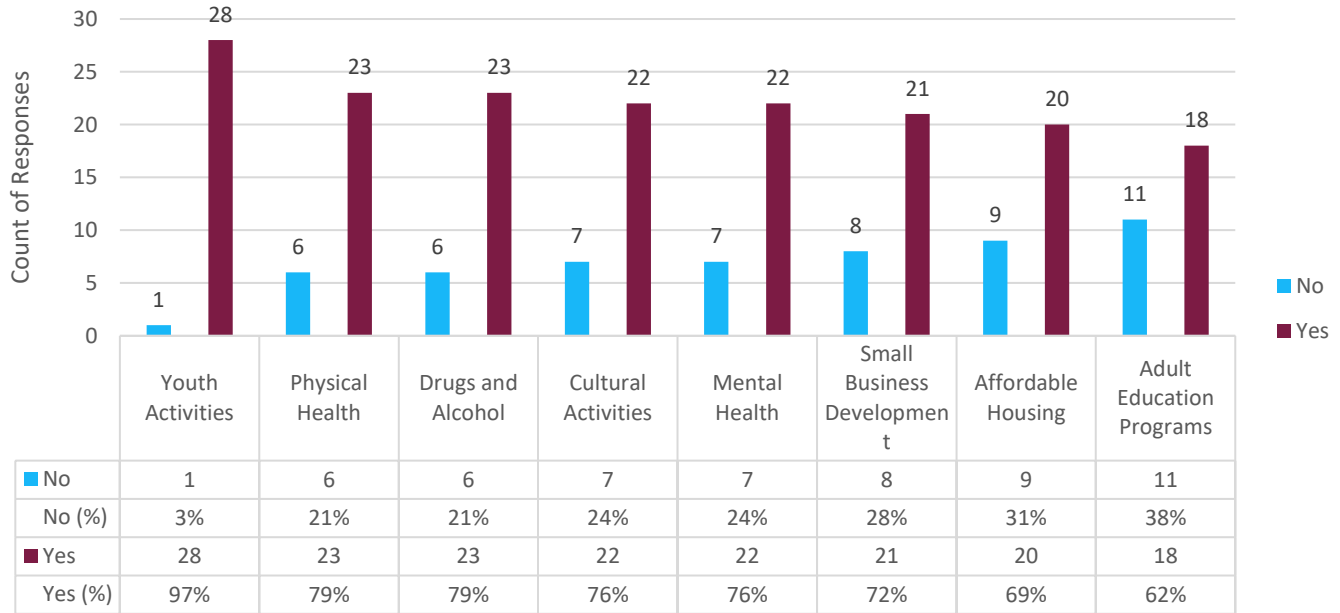
- Physical health (mean rank = 4)
- Drug and alcohol use (mean rank = 4)

Third priority:

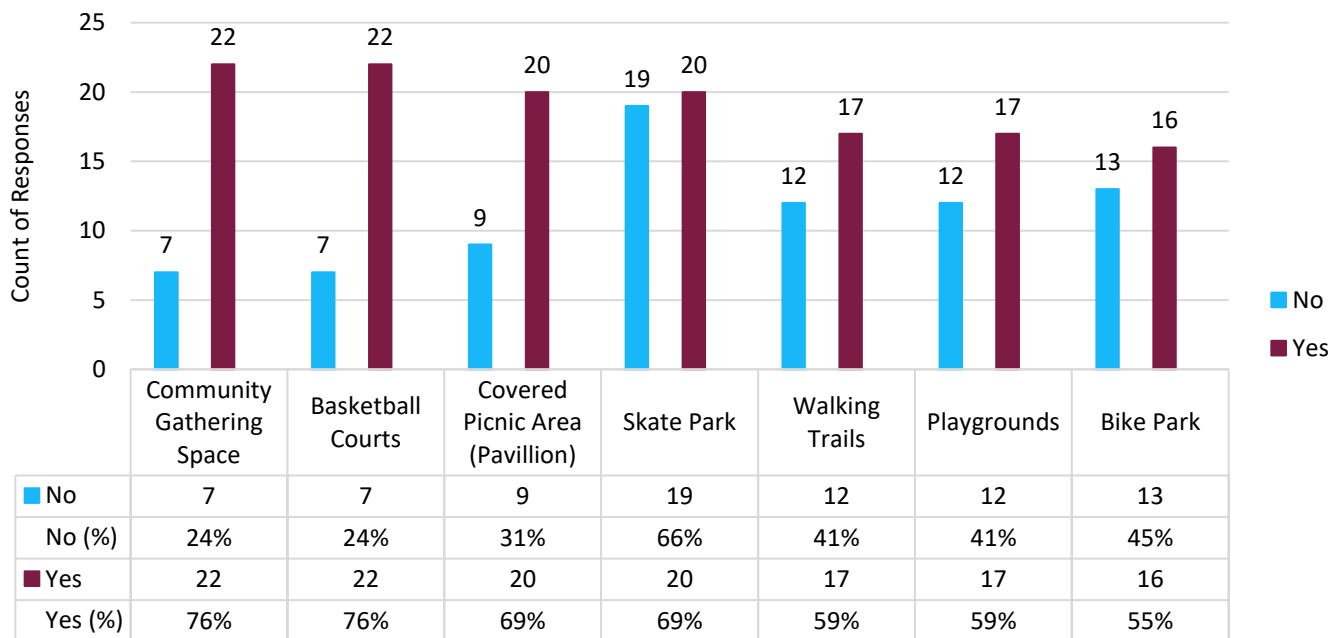
- Adult education programs (mean rank = 5)
- Small business development (mean rank = 5)
- Cultural activities (mean rank = 5)

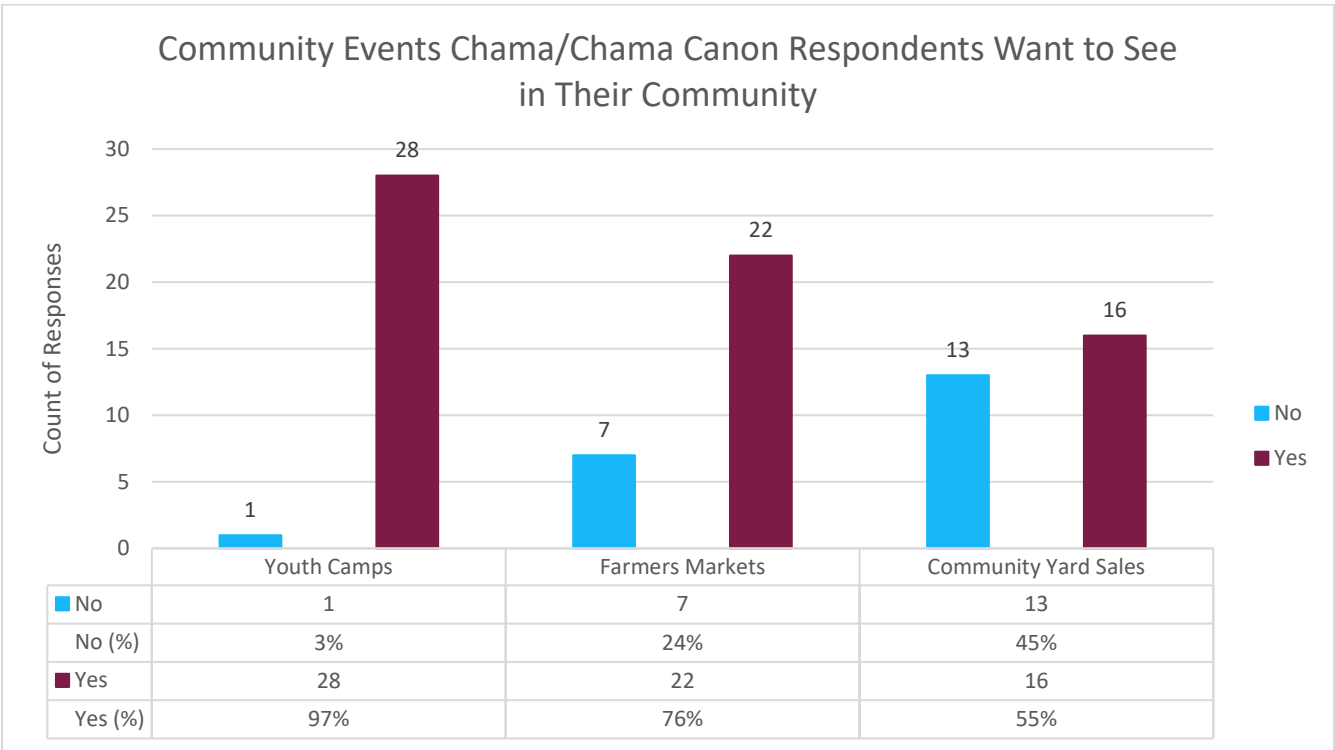
Appendix H – Chama/Chama Canon Community Profile

Need Categories Where Resources Are Being Requested in Chama/Chama Canon



Community Spaces Chama/Chama Canon Respondents Want to See in Their Community





Priority Ranking

In terms of priority ranking, community members indicated the following:

First priority:

- Youth activities (mean rank = 2)

Second priority:

- Mental health (mean rank = 3)

Third priority:

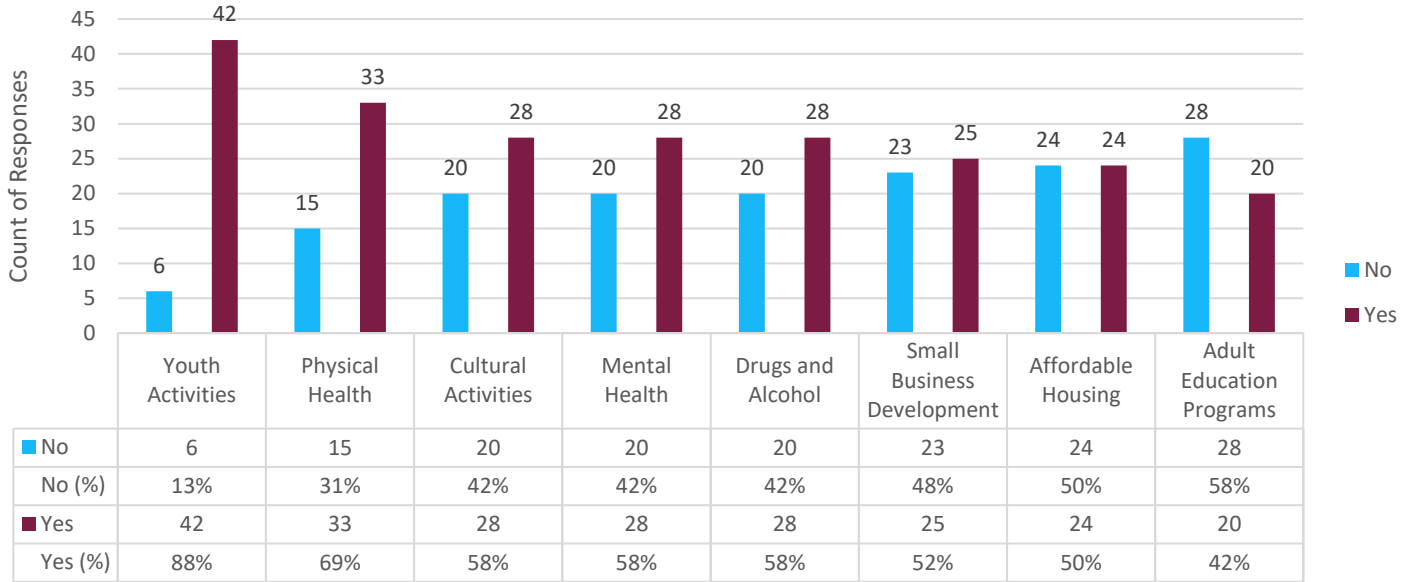
- Physical health (mean rank = 4)
- Affordable housing (mean rank = 4)
- Drug and alcohol use (mean rank = 4)

Fourth priority:

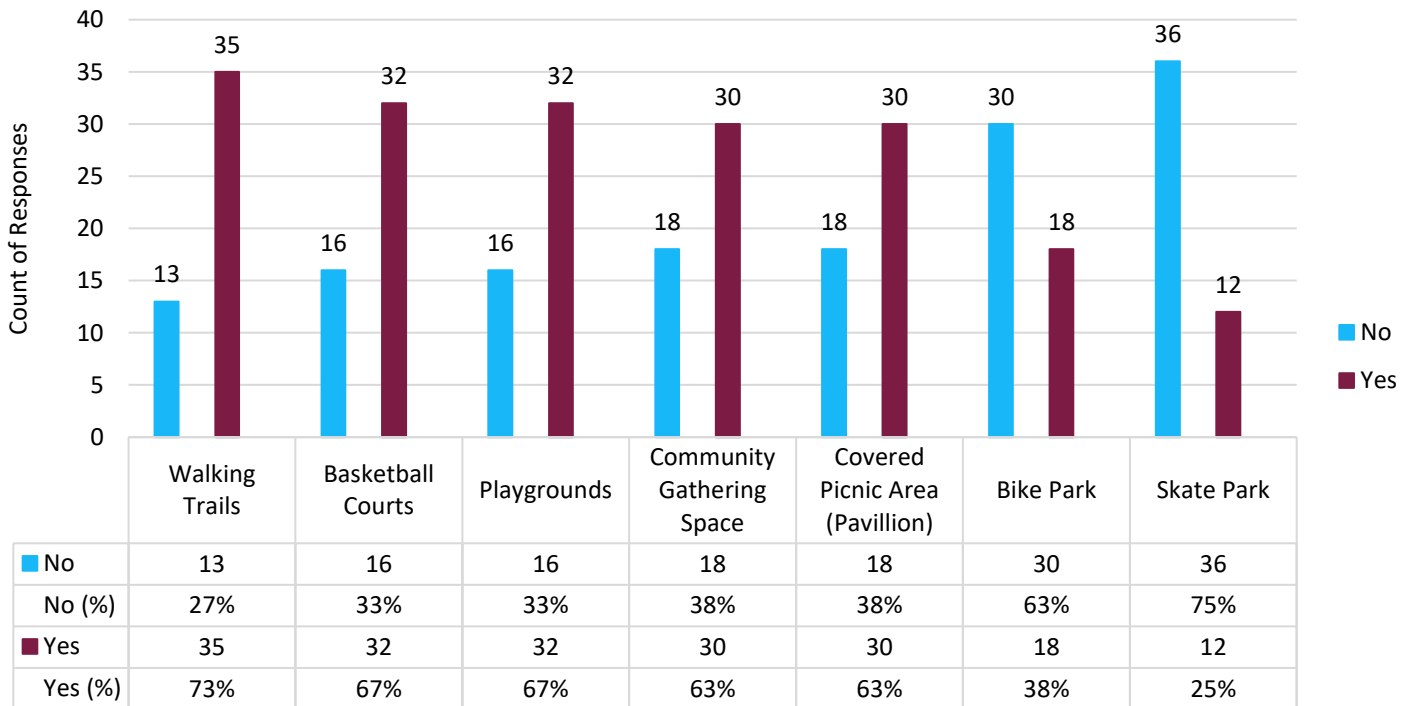
- Adult education programs (mean rank = 5)
- Small business development (mean rank = 5)
- Cultural activities (mean rank = 5)

Appendix I – San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera

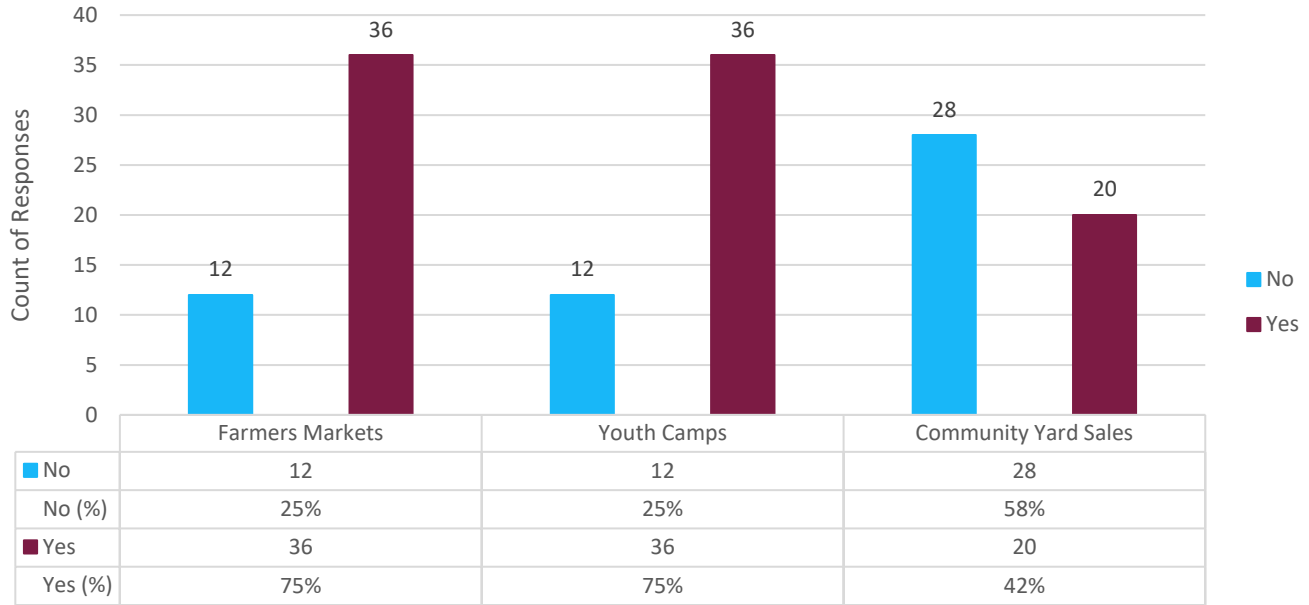
Need Categories Where Resources Are Being Requested in San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera



Community Spaces San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera Respondents Want to See in Their Community



Community Events San Pablo/San Pedro/La Corillera Respondents Want to See in Their Community



Priority Ranking

In terms of priority ranking, community members indicated the following:

First priority:

- Youth activities (mean rank = 3)

Second priority:

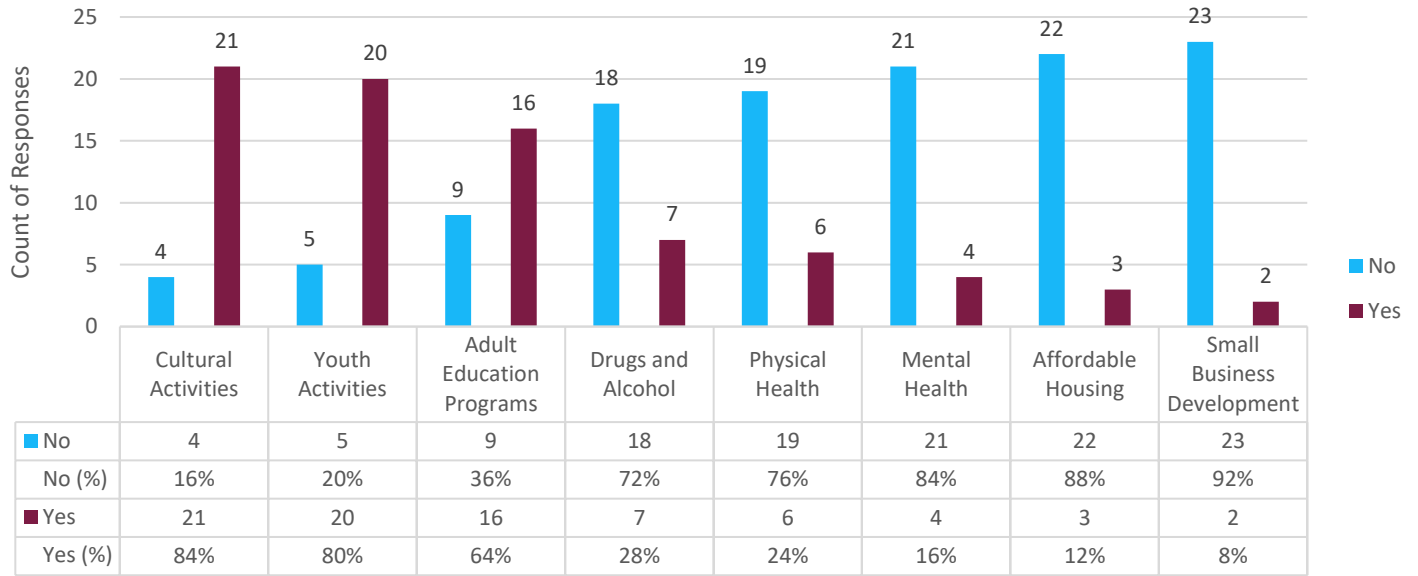
- Physical health (mean rank = 4)
- Mental health (mean rank = 4)

Third priority:

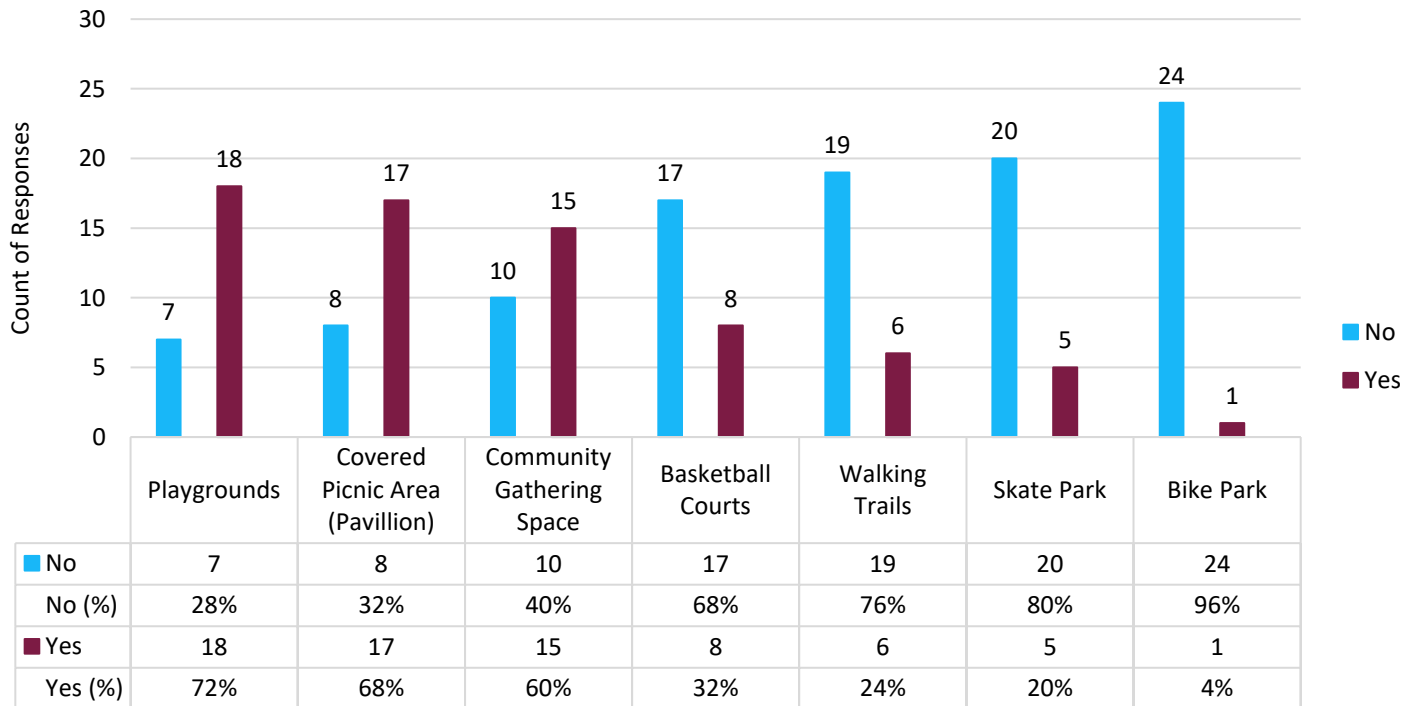
- Drug and alcohol use (mean rank = 5)
- Affordable housing (mean rank = 5)
- Cultural activities (mean rank = 5)
- Small business development (mean rank = 5)
- Adult education programs (mean rank = 5)

Appendix J– Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita

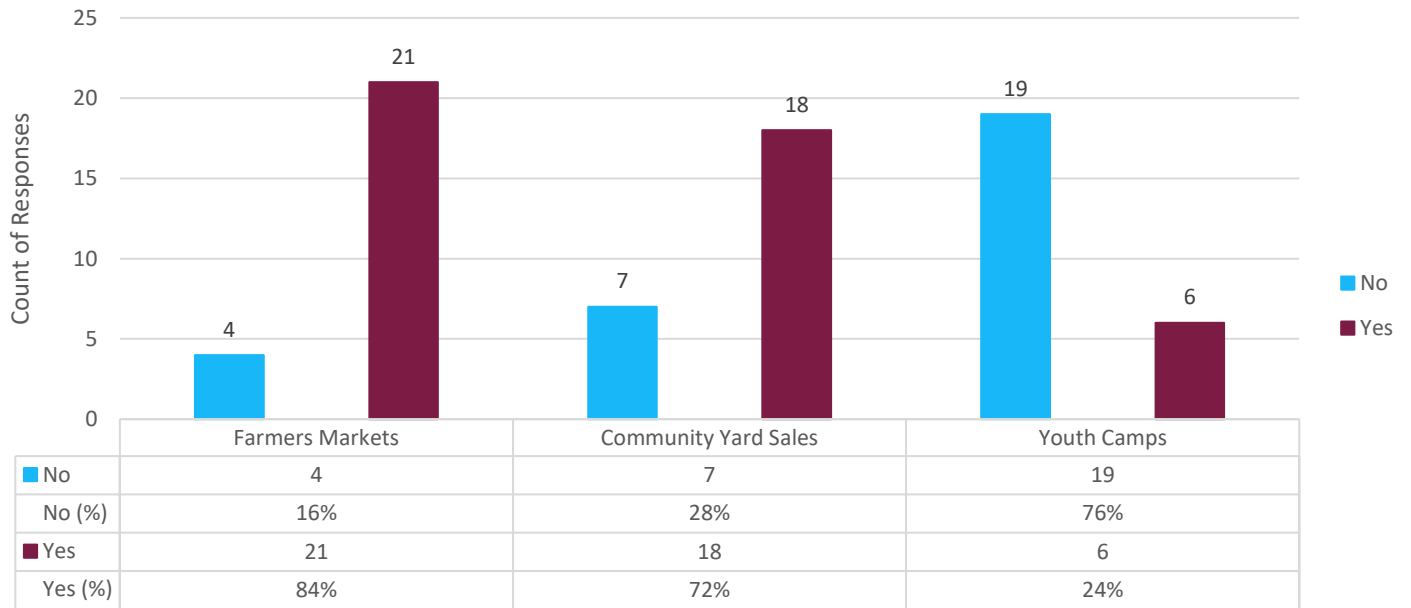
Need Categories Where Resources Are Being Requested in Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita



Community Spaces Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita Respondents Want to See in Their Community



Community Events Garcia/Jaroso/Mesita Respondents Want to See in Their Community



Priority Ranking

In terms of priority ranking, community members indicated the following:

First priority:

- Mental health (mean rank = 3)
- Youth activities (mean rank = 3)

Second priority:

- Affordable housing (mean rank = 4)

Third priority:

- Drug and alcohol use (mean rank = 5)
- Physical health (mean rank = 5)
- Small business development (mean rank = 5)

Fourth priority:

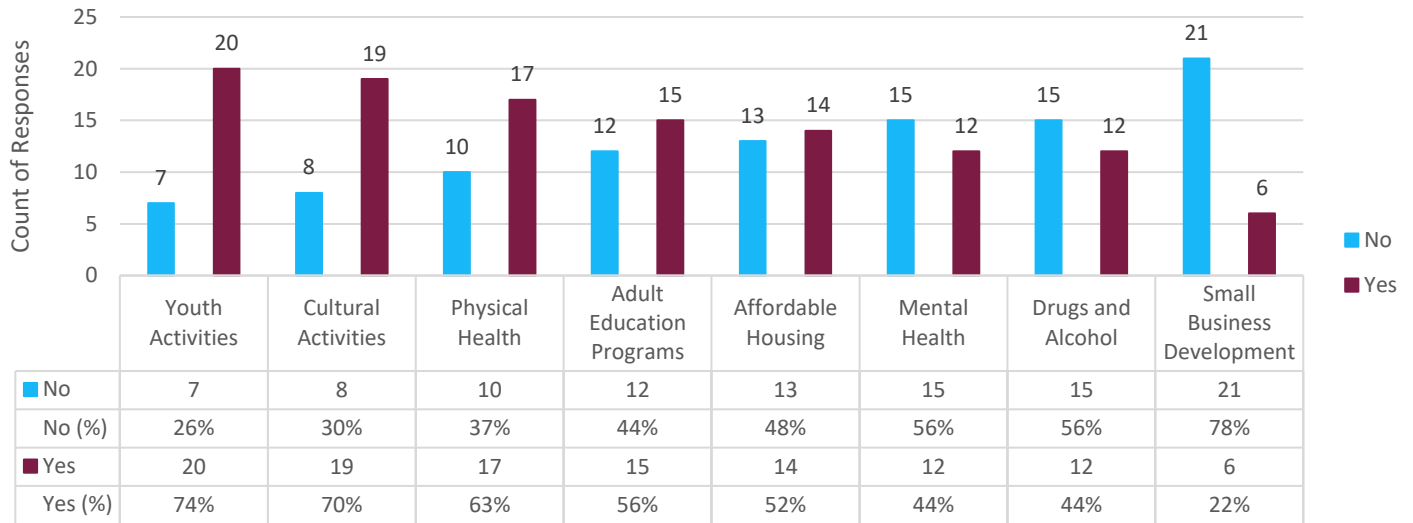
- Cultural activities (mean rank = 6)

Fifth priority:

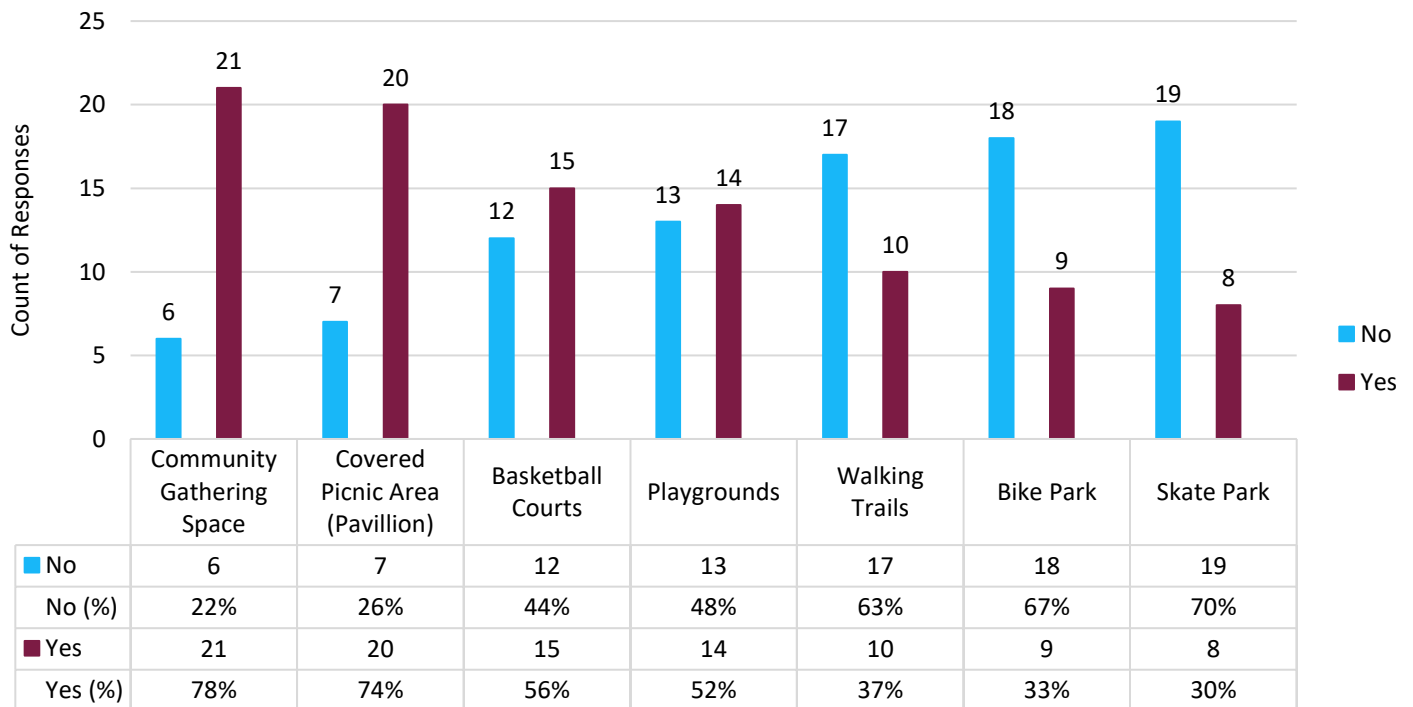
- Adult education programs (mean rank = 7)

Appendix K – San Acacio

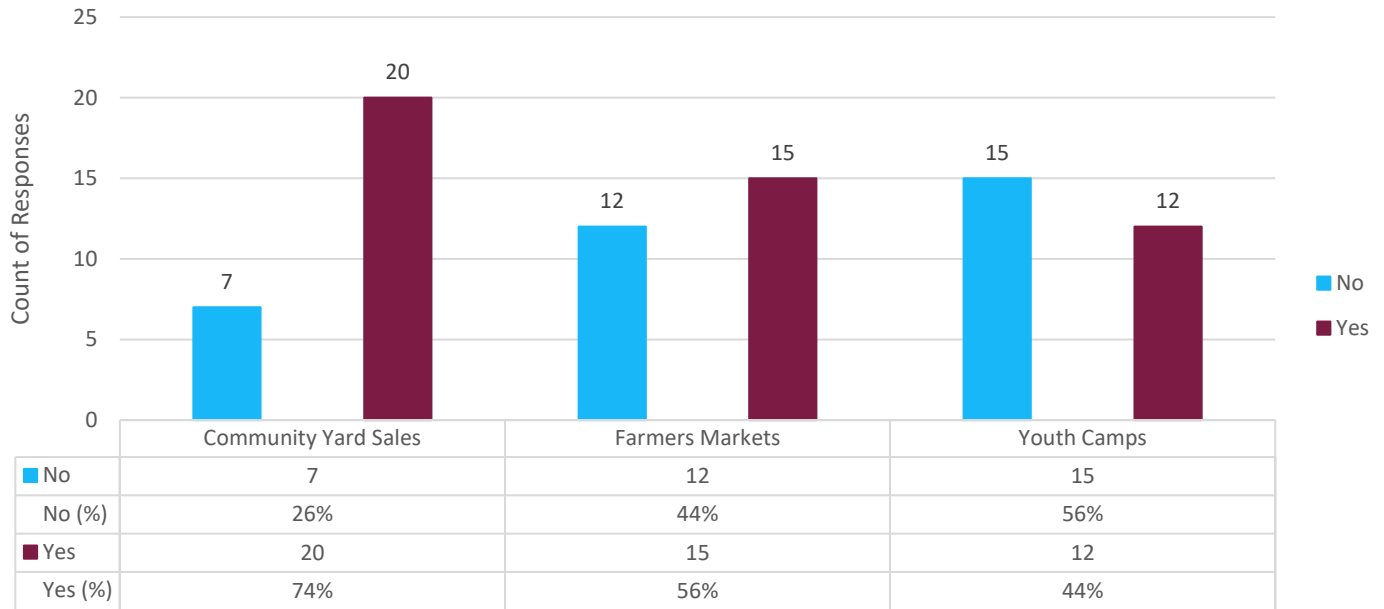
Need Categories Where Resources Are Being Requested in San Acacio



Community Spaces San Acacio Respondents Want to See in Their Community



Community Events San Acacio Respondents Want to See in Their Community



Priority Ranking

In terms of priority ranking, community members indicated the following:

First priority:

- Drug and alcohol use (mean rank = 3)

Second priority:

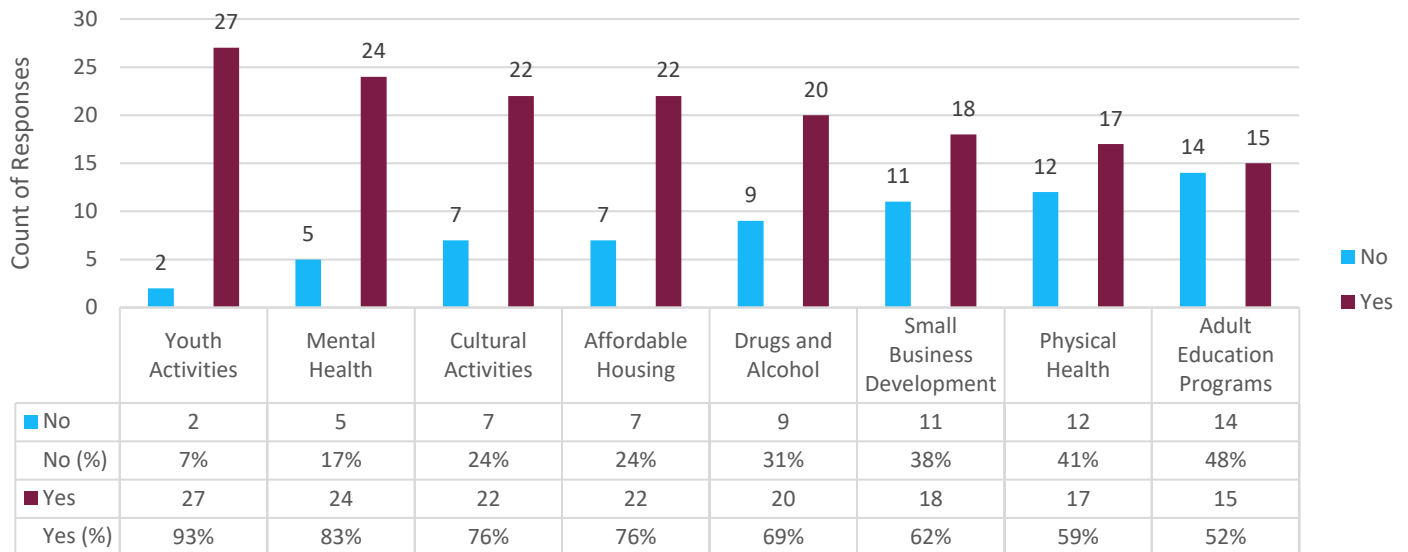
- Youth activities (mean rank = 4)
- Physical health (mean rank = 4)
- Mental health (mean rank = 4)

Third priority:

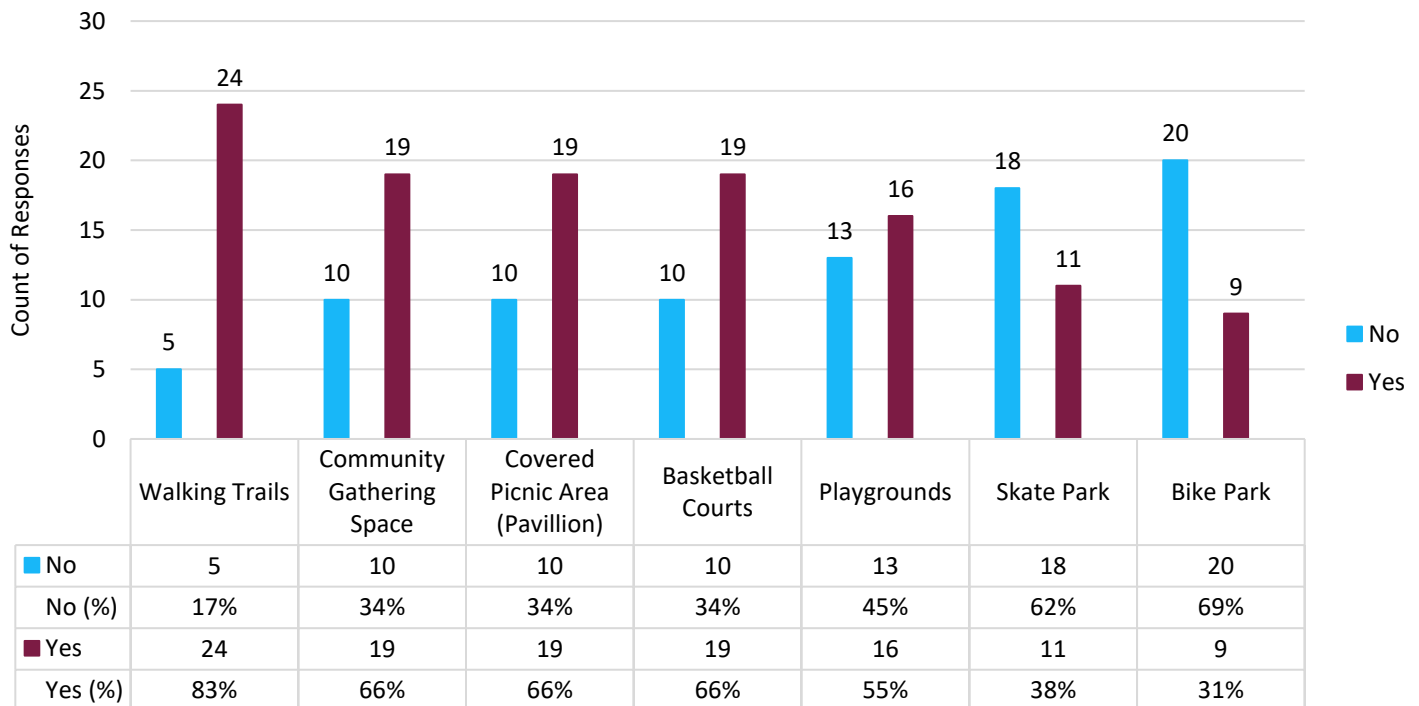
- Adult education programs (mean rank = 5)
- Affordable housing (mean rank = 5)
- Small business development (mean rank = 5)
- Cultural activities (mean rank = 5)

Appendix L – Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos

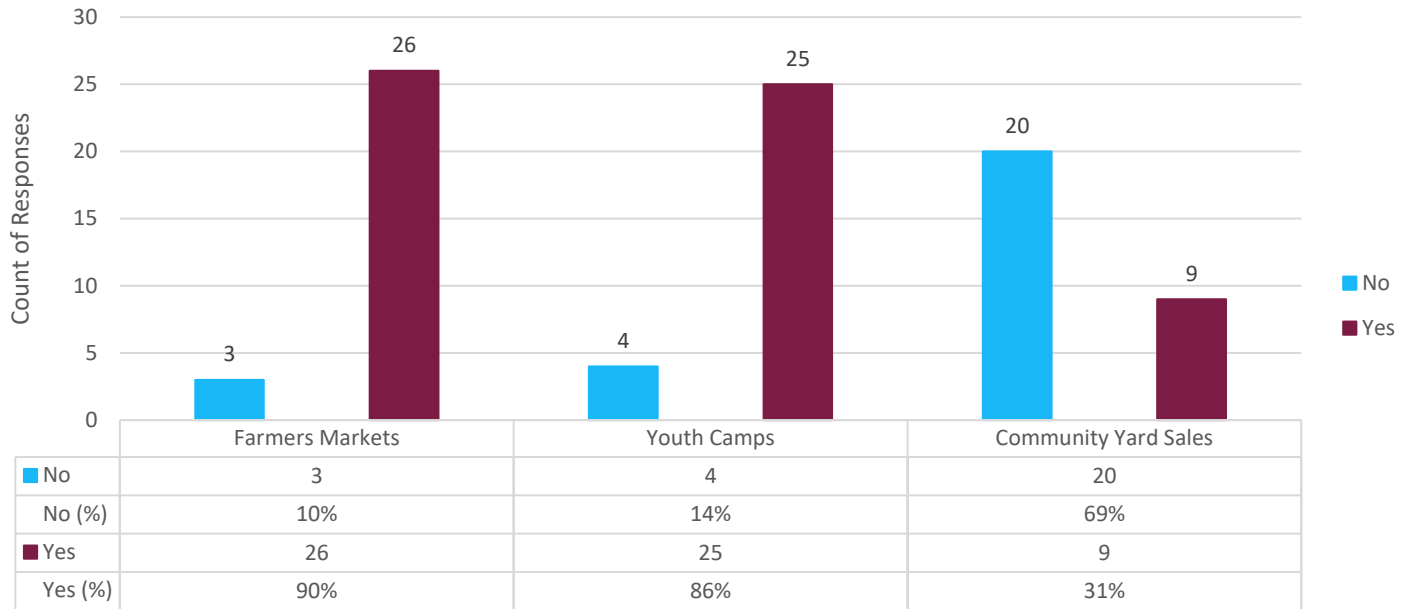
Need Categories Where Resources Are Being Requested in Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos



Community Spaces Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos Respondents Want to See in Their Community



Community Events Las Colonias/El Rito/Los Fuertes/El Vallejos Respondents Want to See in Their Community



Priority Ranking

In terms of priority ranking, community members indicated the following:

First priority:

- Mental health (mean rank = 2)

Second priority:

- Youth activities (mean rank = 3)
- Affordable housing (mean rank = 3)

Third priority:

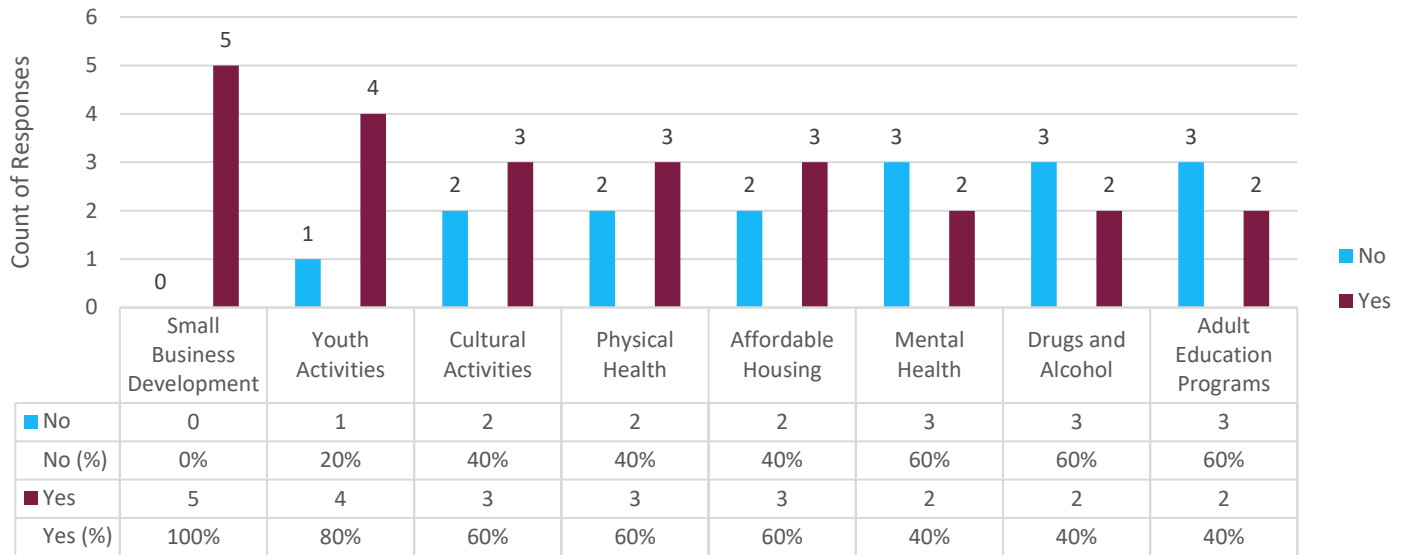
- Drug and alcohol use (mean rank = 4)
- Cultural activities (mean rank = 4)
- Physical health (mean rank = 4)

Fourth priority:

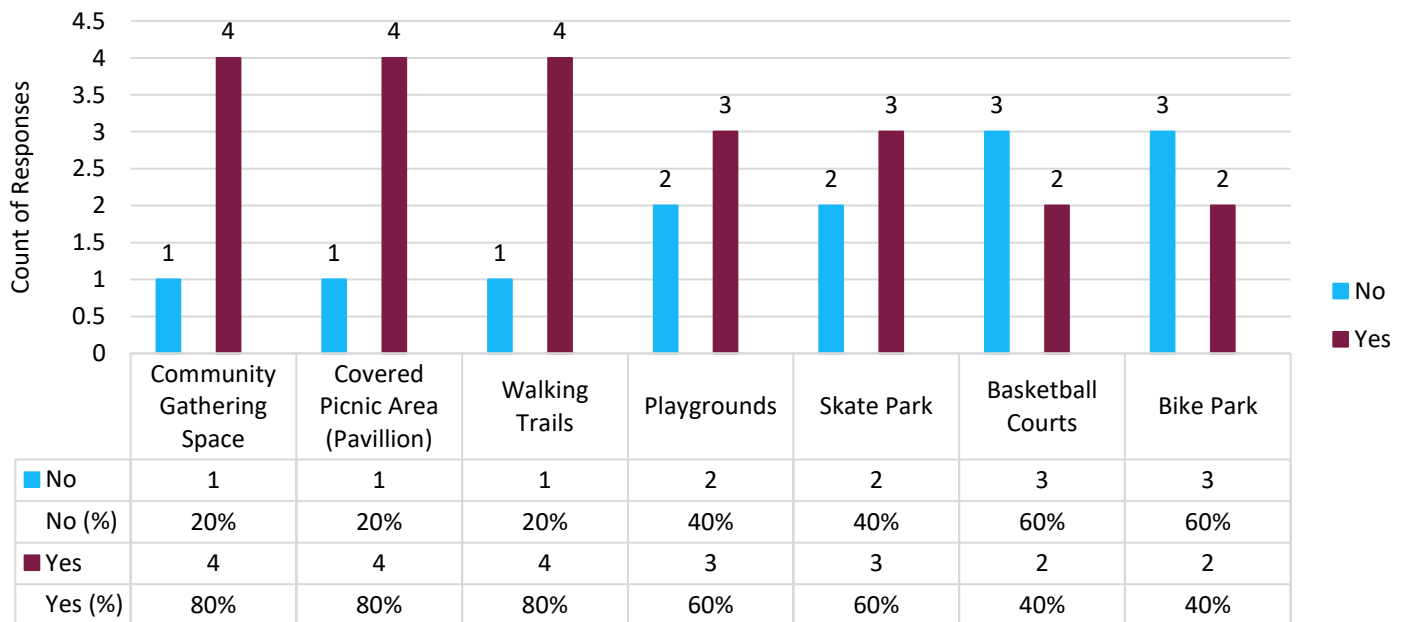
- Adult education programs (mean rank = 5)
- Small business development (mean rank = 5)

Appendix M – Wild Horse Mesa/San Luis Valley Ranch (SLVR)

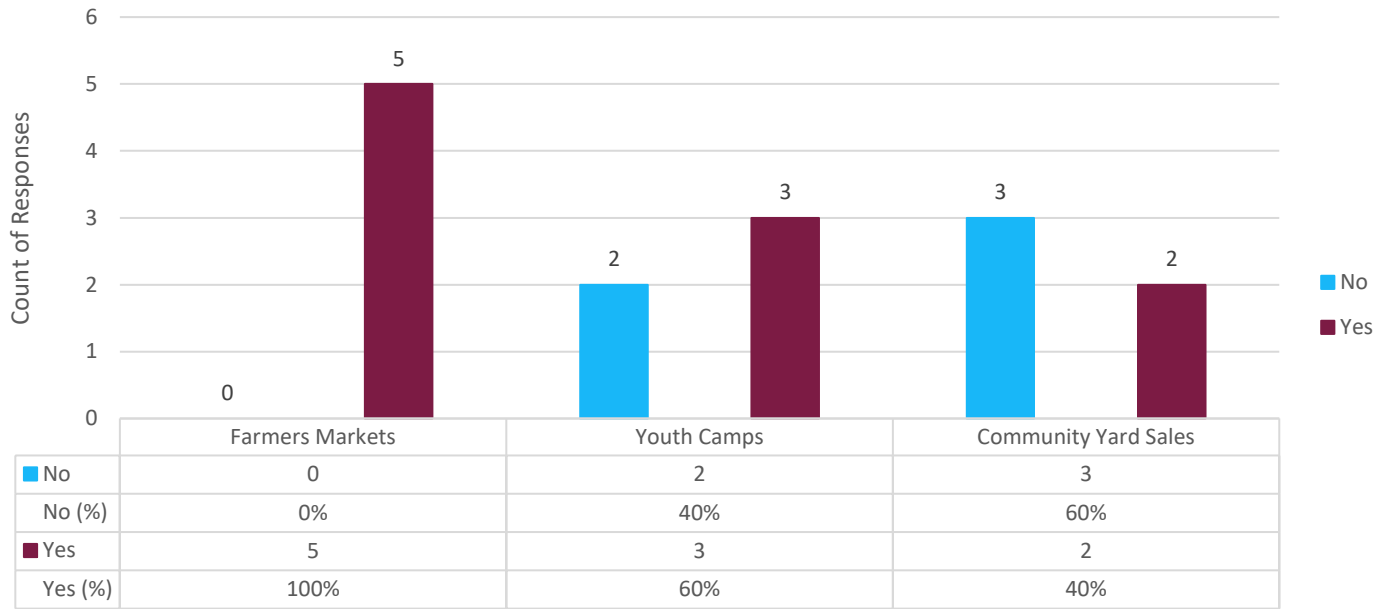
Need Categories Where Resources Are Being Requested in Wild Horse Mesa/S.L.V.R.



Community Spaces Wild Horse Mesa/S.L.V.R. Respondents Want to See in Their Community



Community Events Wild Horse Mesa/S.L.V.R. Respondents Want to See in Their Community



Appendix N – Copy of English Version of San Luis’ Needs Assessment Survey



Understanding Community Needs Survey

We are working to establish a community/recreational center that serves San Luis and the surrounding villages. By completing this survey, you will help us understand your community’s needs, so we know what resources and services to provide. You can skip the questions you are not comfortable answering or end the survey at any time. We will make sure no one is able to identify you with your responses.

Instructions: Please read the following questions and provide your feedback.

1. Select the items that you feel are important to have resources for. (Select all that apply)

- Adult education opportunities
- Affordable housing
- Cultural activities
- Drug and alcohol use
- Mental health
- Physical health
- Small business development
- Youth activities
- Other (please write your ideas):

2. Which items should we prioritize when providing resources? (1 = top priority and 9 = lowest priority)

- Adult education opportunities
- Affordable housing
- Cultural activities
- Drug and alcohol use
- Mental health
- Physical health
- Small business development
- Youth activities
- Other (items you wrote above)

3. What resources can we provide to improve the quality of life for the people in your village?

Please continue to page 2 →



4. What kind of community spaces would you like to see in your village? (Select all that apply)

- Basketball courts
 - Bike park
 - Community gathering space
 - Covered picnic area (Pavilion)
 - Playground
 - Skate park
 - Walking trail
 - Other (please write your ideas):
-

5. What events would you like to see happen in your village?

- Community yard sales
 - Farmers markets
 - Youth camps
 - Other (please write your ideas):
-
-

6. Which community do you live in? (Select one)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chama | <input type="checkbox"/> Las Colonias |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chama Canon | <input type="checkbox"/> Los Fuertes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> San Francisco (El Rito) | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesita |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Los Vallejos | <input type="checkbox"/> San Acacio |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Garcia | <input type="checkbox"/> San Luis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jaroso | <input type="checkbox"/> San Pablo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> La Corillera | <input type="checkbox"/> San Pedro |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (write the name): |
-

7. How old are you (in years)?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under 18 | <input type="checkbox"/> 45-54 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18-24 | <input type="checkbox"/> 55-64 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25-34 | <input type="checkbox"/> 65-85 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 35-44 | <input type="checkbox"/> 85 and over |

8. How many people live in your household?

9. Select the age groups in your household. (Select all that apply)

- Less than 1 year old
- 1-10 year olds
- 11-18 year olds
- 19-30 year olds
- 31-50 year olds
- 50 years old and over

Thank you for your time!

Appendix O – Copy of Spanish Version of San Luis’ Needs Assessment Survey



Preguntas para saber de las Necesidades de su Comunidad

Estamos trabajando para establecer un centro comunitario y recreativo que servirá a San Luis y los pueblitos alrededor. Al contestar estas preguntas, nos ayudará a comprender las necesidades de su comunidad para saber qué recursos y servicios debemos proveer. No tienen que contestar las preguntas si no se sienten agusto y pueden parar de llenar el papeleo cuando quieran. Les aseguramos de que nadie pueda identificarlo con sus respuestas.

Instrucciones: Lea las siguientes preguntas y provee sus opiniones.

1. Cuáles de estas respuestas cree usted que debiéramos proveer servicios? (Seleccione todas las respuestas que quiera).

- Oportunidades de educación para adultos
- Asistencia para obtener un hogar
- Actividades culturales
- El abuso de drogas y alcohol
- Salud mental/psicológica
- Salud física
- Soporte para pequeños negocios
- Actividades para la juventud
- Otras ideas (por favor escriba):

2. Cuales de estas respuestas son las mas importantes cuando estemos al punto de proveer servicios? (1 = los mas importante y 9 = lo menos importante).

- Oportunidades de educación para adultos
- Asistencia para obtener un hogar
- Actividades culturales
- El abuso de drogas y alcohol
- Salud mental/psicológica
- Salud física
- Soporte para pequeños negocios
- Actividades para la juventud
- Otras ideas (por favor escriba):

3. ¿Cuales servicios adicionales podemos proveer para mejorar la calidad de vida de las personas en su comunidad?

Continúe con la pagina 2 →



4. ¿Qué clase de lugares comunitarios les gustaría ver en su comunidad? (Seleccione todas las respuestas que quiera)

- Corte de basquetbol
 - Parque para bicicletas
 - Espacio para eventos comunitarios
 - Área de picnic cubierta (Pabellón)
 - Campo de juegos para niños
 - Parque para patines
 - Veredas para caminar
 - Otras ideas (por favor escribe sus ideas):
-

5. ¿Qué tipo de eventos le gustaría que sucediera en su comunidad?

- Ventas de garaje
 - Ventas agrícolas
 - Campamentos para jóvenes
 - Otras ideas (por favor escribe sus ideas):
-
-

6. ¿En qué comunidad vives? (Seleccione uno)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chama | <input type="checkbox"/> La Colonia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cañon de Chama | <input type="checkbox"/> Los Fuertes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> San Francisco (El Rito) | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesita |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Los Vallejos | <input type="checkbox"/> San Acacio |
| <input type="checkbox"/> García | <input type="checkbox"/> San Luis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jaroso | <input type="checkbox"/> San Pablo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> La Corillera | <input type="checkbox"/> San Pedro |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Otra (escriba el nombre): |
-

7. ¿Qué edad tienes (en años)?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Menor de 18 | <input type="checkbox"/> 45-54 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18-24 | <input type="checkbox"/> 55-64 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25-34 | <input type="checkbox"/> 65-85 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 35-44 | <input type="checkbox"/> 85 y para arriba |

8. ¿Cuántas personas viven en su hogar?

9. Escoja los grupos de edad que viven en su casa. (Seleccione todas las que correspondan)

- Menos de 1 año de edad
- 1 a 10 años de edad
- 11 a 18 años de edad
- 19 a 30 años de edad
- 31 a 50 años de edad
- 50 años de edad y para arriba

¡Gracias por su tiempo!