

## Resident Survey

- Geographic breakdown of where respondents live:

County	Number of Responses	Percent
Ada County	9	56%
Canyon County	4	25%
Bannock County	1	6%
Bonneville County	1	6%
Kootenai County	1	6%

- 100% of surveys indicated that affordable housing needs have increased over the past 5 years.
- Top high priority housing needs:
  - Rental housing for households at 30% AMI or less – **81%**
  - Rental housing for households at 80% AMI or less – **63%**
  - Homeownership opportunities for low-income residents – **63%**
  - Down payment assistance for low-income homebuyers – **63%**
- Top priorities for federal funding towards housing needs:
  - More affordable rental housing – **13%**
  - Permanent housing and programs to assist persons who are homeless – **13%**
- Working low-income households are the households most in need of housing (**20%**).
- Most challenging barriers to accessing affordable housing:
  - Affordability – **63%**
  - NIMBYism - **44%**
  - Land costs – **44%**
  - Waiting lists – **44%**
- 75% (12 responses) know where to file a Fair Housing Complaint; 25% (4 responses) do not.
- Construction of permanent supportive housing unit is the top high priority homelessness needs (**69%**).
- Community centers (**53%**) and youth or daycare centers (**47%**) are the top high priority public facilities improvement needs.
- Downtown revitalization is the top voted economic development need.
- Sewer systems, sidewalks, solid waste disposal, and stormwater drainage were all noted as public infrastructure needs.
- Economic development and energy conservation were noted as planning activity needs.

- Youth care services, childcare services, and senior services were all noted as service priorities.
- 100% of surveys were taken by homeowners and 100% speak English.
- Other comments:
  - Accessibility about Fair Housing information is lacking for LEP residents.
  - New housing developments do not meet the needs of LMI families or are unaffordable.
  - Seniors on fixed incomes are being pushed out of their homes due to increasing market rates, interest rates, and annual property taxes.
  - Case managers, shelters and support services like legal assistance, domestic violence services are needed in areas lower density and lower paying areas (ie. Nampa County and Ada County).
  - Financial assistance is needed – 1<sup>st</sup> and last month’s rent and security deposits.
  - IHFA could assist in homelessness prevention through resource connectivity and supporting educational programs.
    - Also, with constructing transitional housing and providing funding to permanent supportive housing.
  - Nampa County needs road rehabilitation and more transportation options.
  - Sewer and water updates are needed, especially in rural areas.
  - Senior services and affordable childcare options are needed.

### **Stakeholder Survey**

- Geographic breakdown of where respondents live:

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Ada County	7	25%
Bannock County	4	14%
Kootenai County	4	14%
Bonner County	2	7%
Bonneville	2	7%
Canyon County	2	7%
Latan County	2	7%
Twin Falls County	1	4%
Lemhi County	1	4%
Oneida County	1	4%
Valley County	1	4%
Blaine County	1	4%

- Region served:

Region	Number of Responses	Percentage
Region 1	6	22%
Region 2	2	7%
Region 3	3	11%
Region 4	2	7%
Region 5	5	19%
Region 6	2	7%
Region 7	7	26%

- 100% of surveys indicated that affordable housing needs have increased over the past 5 years.
- Top high priority housing needs:
  - Rental housing for households at 30% AMI or less – **69%**
  - Rental housing for households at 80% AMI or less – **58%**
  - Acquisition of property to construct affordable housing units – **54%**
- Top priorities for federal funding towards housing needs:
  - More affordable housing - **(15%)**
  - Permanent housing and programs to assist those who are homeless **(13%)**
- Types of households most in need of housing:
  - Working low-income households **(21%)**
  - Single parent households **(16%)**
- Housing types most needed:
  - Rental apartments **(37%)**
  - Housing near transportation **(25%)**
- Most challenging barriers to accessing affordable housing:
  - Affordability **(73%)**
  - Waiting lists **(54%)**
  - Land costs **(50%)**
  - Construction costs **(42%)**
- Top priority homelessness needs:
  - Construction of permanent supportive housing units **(58%)**
  - Rehabilitation or expansion of facilities to serve people experiencing homelessness **(54%)**
  - Emergency/overnight shelter **(50%)**
  - Acquisition/construction of those experiencing homelessness **(50%)**

- Top public facilities improvement needs include domestic violence centers, homeless shelters, and youth or daycare centers.
- Sidewalks, sewer centers, sidewalks and streets are noted as public infrastructure needs
- Childcare services, transportation services, and youth services are noted priority needs.
- Other comments:
  - People on fixed incomes, seniors, and those living with disabilities are most affected by rising rental costs, especially if they have accessibility needs related to ambulatory challenges.
  - Waiting lists to get into low-income, single unit housing units can be up to 3-4 years.
  - Affordable rental units with services are needed for 0-30% AMI.
  - Tenant education on Fair Housing laws are needed
  - Demand for housing is high and supply is low, so Fair Housing often is not taken into consideration.
  - The majority of fair housing issues arise during the rental application and eviction processes.
  - Mental health support, emergency rental assistance, and financial support are needed for those experiencing homelessness.
  - Permanent supportive housing and transitional housing are needed.
  - Homeless services in areas outside of the bigger cities are needed.
  - Funding for emergency shelters is needed.
  - Domestic violence shelters and services are needed.
  - Childcare, senior services, and expanded transportation are needed.