

TERREBONNE PARISH CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government
Community Service Block Grant (CSBG)
Department of Housing & Human Services
4800 Highway 311
Houma, LA 70360

Date of Current CNA: October 2025
Date of Previous: CNA: January 2022



SECTION 1

MISSION STATEMENT

Our mission is to eliminate poverty, empower our families, and **engage our community** by being visible leaders who help encourage low-income families in their efforts to become self-sufficient. We provide programs and services to improve the quality of life and create opportunities to eliminate the causes and conditions of poverty.



VISION STATEMENT

It is our vision to be leaders by providing innovative and creative solutions in response to our ever-changing community needs. We are committed to working on counteracting and, whenever possible, eliminating the societal conditions that cause and perpetuate poverty, which will help our community to achieve economic independence.

CORE PRINCIPLES

- We see people as experts on their own lives, recognizing them as individuals and families who have strengths and dreams, and who also experience barriers to their success.
- We honor everyone's right to live with dignity and to be treated with respect and appreciation for diversity.
- We partner with individuals and families to develop resources, skills, social connections, and resilience to be economically secure and successful according to their own values and hopes.
- We partner with families and communities to raise strong and healthy children and youth.
- We value workplace practices based on mutual respect, inclusion, transparency, and leadership development for all staff.
- We believe that engaging people with low incomes in decision-making and the overall direction of the agency is essential to our integrity and success.
- We are committed to participating in community development that ensures that all people are housed, well-fed, warm, safe, and stable.
- We value building collaborative partnerships to find community-based solutions to meet community needs.



SUMMARY OF ORGANIZATION HISTORY

One of the most southern of all Louisiana parishes, Terrebonne Parish was established on March 22, 1822, from the southern part of Lafourche Interior, bordering upon the Gulf of Mexico. Covering an area of 2100 square miles, it is the 2nd largest parish in the state. The early French settlers who christened this parish must have been impressed with the fertility of the soil and marshes because the words "terre bonne" mean "good earth." In 1834, Terrebonne Parish established the city of Houma to serve as a centrally located and more easily accessible parish seat. Before this, the county seat had been set at Williamsburg (now Bayou Cane), approximately 4 miles northwest of present-day downtown Houma. While Williamsburg sat at the junction of two bayous, Bayou Cane and Bayou Terrebonne, government officials felt that Houma, which sat at the convergence of six bayous, would provide better access for commerce and development in Terrebonne Parish.

Richard H. Grinage and Hubert M. Belanger donated one arpent of frontage along Bayou Terrebonne on March 18, 1834, for the new government seat. This land became the foundation around which Houma was developed. Because of this significant donation, Grinage and Belanger are considered the "Fathers of Houma."

Houma was named after the Houmas Indians. The native word "Houma" means red, and the tribe's war emblem was the crawfish. Historians say the Houmas Indians originally came from Mississippi and Alabama and settled near Baton Rouge. After many conflicts with other Indian tribes, losing a war to the Tunica in 1706, and to escape the encroachment of the white man, the Houmas Indians continued moving south to more remote areas. They settled in Terrebonne Parish in the mid to late eighteenth century and established a camp known as Ouiski Bayou on the high ground northwest of present-day downtown Houma. They were subsequently pushed from the highlands of the north to the coastal regions of the south by the European settlements in the late 1700s and 1800s. Evidence of the Houma Tribes can still be found in this area today.

Most of the pioneers who came to Terrebonne migrated from the Mississippi River, down Bayou Lafourche to Bayou Terrebonne.

There was an influx of the French from New Orleans to the bayou country after the Spanish domination in 1762. The district Spanish commandant granted concessions of title to not more than 630 acres of land to each newcomer to the bayou lands. While many Frenchmen came into the area prior to this, there are recorded claims by Anglo-Saxons and Spanish as well.

Other pioneers in the area in 1760 were the exiled French colonists known as Acadians from Nova Scotia, who roamed the world for 10 years in search of a home before they settled on the banks of the bayous in Terrebonne Parish. They chose this area because of its isolated geographic location, a minimum of government control, fertile land, and an abundance of fish and wildlife.

These people lived in seclusion for generations and continued their family traditions of living off the land. Today, they celebrate their heritage and the joy of life through their festivals and church fairs.

In 1848, Houma was incorporated as a city by an act of the legislature. By this time, the industry in Houma consisted largely of farming plantations, seafood, fur trading, and logging industries. The cultivation of sugar cane was the principal agricultural industry in the parish. The first plantation was established in 1828. By 1851, Terrebonne had 110 plantations with 80 sugar houses. Southdown Plantation was founded in 1858 by the Minor family. Stephen Minor was the Secretary to the Spanish Governor Gayoso. Today, the home serves as the parish museum. The sugar mill itself was sold in 1979, dismantled, and shipped to Guatemala, where it was reassembled and is still in use today.

Canals were dug between the bayous to decrease travel time within the parish and make trade more efficient. In 1872, a railroad that linked Schriever to Houma became instrumental in increasing trade and travel within and outside the parish. These canals were later abandoned with the construction of the Intracoastal Waterway in 1923. The Intracoastal was later extended into Lafourche Parish and to Bayou Lafourche, which further increased Houma's importance as a portal city.



During World War II, the centrality of Houma along the Gulf Coast made it an ideal area to establish a Lighter Than Air Blimp Naval Station, which was in operation from May 1943 to September 1944. The Navy base, which used blimp squadrons to scan the coastline for enemy vessels, was one of only two blimp stations operating on the Gulf Coast.

Terrebonne has always depended on Mother Nature for its livelihood. Oysters, shrimp, crabs, and fish contribute their share of wealth to the parish. The oysters from Terrebonne Parish have become internationally known as the finest in the world. In the great stretches of marshland surrounding Terrebonne Parish, trapping of Louisiana muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon, and nutria pelts is another form of local commerce.

Oil and gas made their debut in 1929 and brought a period of economic development and prosperity unparalleled anywhere in the state. The industry grew into enormous dimensions with the discovery of offshore oil. Terrebonne became the gateway to the heaviest concentration of offshore oil service companies in the state. By 1960, the combination of rich oil production backed by Houma's productive waters, fertile soil, and natural mineral resources had become one of the fastest-growing cities in America. In 1961, the Houma Navigational Canal was completed to provide a 30-mile link to Terrebonne Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

By the late 1970s, Houma's main focus was the oil industry. Those companies not related to oil and gas depended on this industry for their survival. When the bottom fell out of the oil industry in the early 1980s because of cheaper foreign products and dwindling local resources, Houma fell with it. For nearly two years, the Houma-Terrebonne area experienced an unemployment rate near 25%.

Learning from our mistakes, the Houma community has begun to strive to diversify. While the oil industry is still the primary source of revenue for the Houma-Terrebonne area, alternative industries are emerging to fill in the gaps. Terrebonne Parish still accounts for over 20% of Louisiana's seafood production. In addition, the medical industry is creating a stronghold for itself in the parish area. Tourism, too, is a popular source of commerce for, in, and around Houma. The addition of Houma's Civic Center promises to bring an influx of entertainment and convention revenue to Houma. The draw of authentic Acadian culture, diverse environment and wildlife, plantation homes, excellent food, and close proximity to New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Lafayette make Houma-Terrebonne an excellent central location for the visitor who wishes to see all the sights and sounds of the bayou wonderland of South Louisiana.

NEARBY MUNICIPALITIES OR COUNTIES

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government was established on November 14, 1984, as the Community Action Agency serving the following geographical areas:

- AREA I** City of Houma
- AREA II** Thibodaux/Johnson Ridge, Gray, Schriever
- AREA III** Gibson, Bayou Black
- AREA IV** Smithridge, Chauvin
- AREA V** Grand Caillou, Dulac, Bobtown



EXISTING STRUCTURE

TERREBONNE PARISH COUNCIL BOARD

The Terrebonne Parish Council was first seated as the governing body of Terrebonne Parish on January 9, 1984, when the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government became effective. The fifteen-member Council replaced the fifteen-member Terrebonne Parish Police Jury and the five-member Houma Board of Aldermen. Each Council Member is elected from a district that divides the Parish into relatively equal areas of population. From its ranks, the Council elects a Chairman and Vice-Chairman and appoints the necessary staff.

The Council is the legislative branch of the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government and, as such, is designed to serve as the policy-setting body of local government. Aside from the few employees under the jurisdiction of the Council Clerk, the Council has no direct supervision of any of the employees of this government.

In response to a vote of the people in 1995, the Council was reduced from fifteen members to nine, with the first nine-member Council taking office in January of 1996.

The five standing committees are:

- Budget & Finance
- Policy, Procedure, & Legal
- Public Services
- Community Development & Planning
- Public Safety & Homeland Security

The Council must comply with the provisions of the Home Rule Charter, the Louisiana Revised Statutes, and rules and regulations set forth by the governing body as a whole. Constituents may contact their Council members by calling the Council Office at a general number of (985) 873-6519, or by calling the elected officials directly.

TERREBONNE PARISH COUNCIL BOARD

The Terrebonne Parish Community Service Advisory Board consists of fifteen (15) members.

Composition:

- One-third (1/3) of the Community Action Agency Advisory Board consists of elected or appointed public officials from the Governing Authority
- One-third (1/3) of the Community Action Agency Advisory Board consists of elected representatives of the poor
- One-third (1/3) of the Community Action Agency Advisory Board consist of an administrative staff person representing a public agency, business, labor, religion, welfare, education, industry, or other major group of interest in the community from the private sector



SUMMARIZATION OF CLIENTELE

The clients that we serve have experienced some form of emergency need that causes them hardship and renders them unable to meet a crucial need in their household. Terrebonne Parish Community Services provides a range of services that are designed to help individuals and families maintain their independence, improve their current life situation, or alleviate emergency situations. These services offer support to families to help in their time of need and achieve self-sufficiency by providing a range of financial assistance programs.



EXISTING COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY (CAA) PROGRAMS

CRISIS INTERVENTION RENTAL/MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE

This program will assist a family that has experienced a family emergency that rendered them unable to pay their rent or mortgage.

CRISIS UTILITY ASSISTANCE

This program will assist a family that has experienced a family emergency that rendered them unable to pay their utility bill, such as electric or gas.

FIRST MONTH RENT

This program provides assistance to a homeless person or persons who are being evicted and have no permanent dwelling.

COMMODITIES

This program provides food to eligible households on a quarterly basis to help reduce the burden of the high cost of food.

LIHEAP

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides payment directly to utility vendors on behalf of low-income households to reduce the burden of high energy costs.

EMPLOYMENT

This program provides assistance to an eligible low-income person who has gained employment but does not have the funds to get the items needed to start a job.

SCHOOL TUITION

This program provides a one-time payment to the vendor on behalf of a student who is interested in obtaining certification to help further their education and make them more employable.

UNIFORM ASSISTANCE

This program provides uniforms to eligible households to help reduce the burden of the high cost of school clothes.

FOOD VOUCHER

This program provides a one-time food voucher to an eligible household that does not receive any other food assistance to help them to offset the high cost of food.



SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Terrebonne Parish Community Services has partnered with other agencies in our community to help further meet the needs of the community. We coordinate our funds in a cooperative effort to avoid duplication of services and eliminate fraudulent requests of services. These services help clients in our community with housing, utility, food, education, and job skills.

FOOD

TERREBONNE CHURCHES UNITED
SECOND HARVEST
PLYMOTH ROCK CHURCH

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE

BUNKHOUSE
OPTIONS FOR INDEPENDENCE
BEAUTIFUL BEGINNINGS

FOOD/TRANSPORTATION

COUNCIL ON AGING

RENTAL/HOMELESS ASSISTANCE

SALVATION ARMY

JOB PLACEMENT

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE

RENTAL ASSISTANCE

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

HIGHER LEARNING

THE LEARNING BRIDGE
FLETCHER COMMUNITY COLLEGE
TERREBONNE ADULT EDUCATION

UTILITIES/HOUSING REPAIR

LOUISIANA HOUSING

CNA PLANNING DATA

Date of last CNA submitted: January 2022

Focus Group Committee

Melanie VanBuren, TPCG Human Development Administrator

LaKeisha Williams, LIHEAP Coordinator, Caseworker

Candace Theriot, EF&S Coordinator, Caseworker

Tina Parfait, Board Member

Cheryl Washington, Board Member

Paula Ringo, Board Member

Leslie Jackson, Board Member

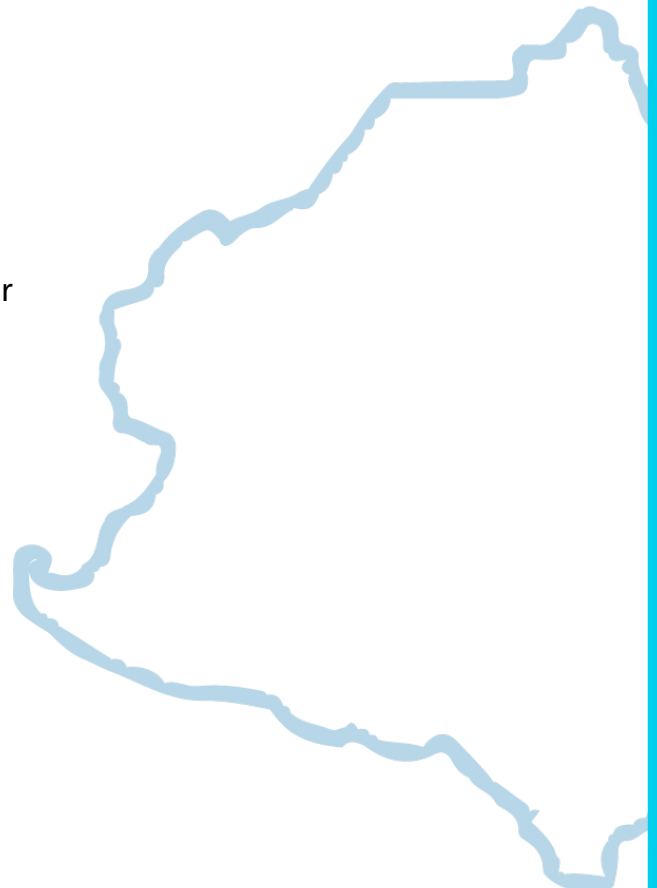
Lasima Thibodeaux, Board Member

Kevin Champagne, Board Member

Cassandra Adams, Board Member

Sylvia Goins, Board Member

Carl Harding, Board Member





SECTION 2

DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the parish has a total area of 2,082 square miles (5,390 km²), of which 1,232 square miles (3,190 km²) is land and 850 square miles (2,200 km²) (41%) is water. It is the fifth largest parish in Louisiana by land area and third largest by total area. The Gulf of America is located to the south of the parish.

The average height above sea level of the parish is about six feet. The parish is protected by extensive flood protection works.

As of the 2023 census, 103,864 people lived in the parish. The median household income was \$64,084. Of the population, 13.9% lived at or below the poverty line.

Population per square mile: 84.2
Land area in square miles: 1,229.9



The U.S. Census Bureau reports the following demographics of Terrebonne Parish.

AGE

Persons under 5 years:	6.4%
Persons under 18 years:	24.8%
Persons 65 years and over:	16.4%

HEALTH STATUS

Persons with disability, under 65 years:	12.7%
Person without health insurance, under 65 years:	9.5%

INCOME

Median household income (2023):	\$64,084
Per capita income in past 12 mos.:	\$32,252
Persons in poverty:	\$13.9%

FAMILY STRUCTURE

Households:	41,841
Persons per households:	2.54
Living in same house, % of persons 1 year +:	88.8%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS Per Louisiana Dept. of Labor

Terrebonne Parish labor force:	48,599
Terrebonne employment:	46,297
Unemployment:	2,302
Unemployment rate:	4.7%

EDUCATION LEVEL

High school graduate or higher, % of persons aged 25 years+:	83.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher, % of persons aged 25 years+:	17.7%

POVERTY IN TERREBONNE PARISH

Total parish persons in poverty:	13.9%	Gray:	11.3%
Bayou Cane	18.7%	Houma:	17.3%
Bourg:	6.6%	Montegut:	40.4%
Chauvin:	18.8%	Schriever:	17.9%
Dulac:	22.5%		

POVERTY AND GENDER

BAYOU CANE

Males 2,138 of 22,143 live below the poverty line
Females 1,931 of 22,143 live below the poverty line

BOURG

Males 63 of 2,386 live below the poverty line
Females 94 of 2,386 live below the poverty line

CHAUVIN

Males 174 of 2,531 live below the poverty line
Females 299 of 2,531 live below the poverty line

DULAC

Males 69 of 574 live below the poverty line
Females 60 of 574 live below the poverty line

GRAY

Males 294 of 5,524 live below the poverty line
Females 331 of 5,524 live below the poverty line

HOUMA

Males 2,112 of 32,760 live below the poverty line
Females 3,525 of 32,760 live below the poverty line

MONTEGUT

Males 272 of 1,264 live below the poverty line
Females 238 of 1,264 live below the poverty line

SCHRIEVER

Males 656 of 6,052 live below the poverty line
Females 424 of 6,052 live below the poverty line

POVERTY AND AGE

AGE	BAYOU CANE	BOURG	CHAUVIN	DULAC	GRAY	HOUMA	MONTEGUT	SCHRIEVER
UNDER 5	16.8%	0.0%	35.7%	0.0%	20.0%	21.3%	58.5%	31.2%
5 TO 17	22.3%	6.8%	7.9%	40.0%	9.8%	25.3%	69.5%	16.6%
18 TO 34	31.2%	8.1%	17.4%	16.5%	13.1%	15.9%	44.8%	22.0%
35 TO 64	8.9%	0.0%	21.6%	24.5%	8.1%	15.3%	37.8%	14.0%
60 AND OVER	16.6%	16.8%	31.6%	17.8%	15.8%	12.9%	25.8%	13.0%
65 AND OVER	20.3%	22.5%	30.9%	16.9%	14.8%	12.4%	14.3%	15.4%



POVERTY BY RACE

BAYOU CANE

RACE	POPULATION	POVERTY RATE	NATIONAL POVERTY RATE	POPULATION
BLACK	4,389	27.5%	17%	19.8%
WHITE	12,958	14.5%	7.7%	58.5%
HISPANIC	2,226	20.2%	16.9%	10.1%

27.5% of Black residents of Bayou Cane, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of Black residents in Bayou Cane, Louisiana, is above the national average of 17%. 1,190 of 4,389 Black Louisianians live below the poverty line in Bayou Cane. Approximately 19.8% of the total population of Bayou Cane, Louisiana, is Black.

14.5% of White residents of Bayou Cane, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of White residents in Bayou Cane, Louisiana, is above the national average. 1,885 of 12,958 white Louisianians live below the poverty line in Bayou Cane. Approximately 58.5% of the total population of Bayou Cane, Louisiana, is white.

20.2% of Hispanic residents of Bayou Cane, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of Hispanic residents in Bayou Cane, Louisiana, is above the national average. 450 of 2,226 Hispanic Louisianians live below the poverty line in Bayou Cane. Approximately 10.1% of the total population of Bayou Cane, Louisiana, is Hispanic.

BOURG

RACE	POPULATION	POVERTY RATE	NATIONAL POVERTY RATE	POPULATION
WHITE	1,983	7.9%	7.7%	83.1%

7.9% of White residents of Bourg, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of White residents in Bourg, Louisiana, is higher than the national average of 7.7%. 157 of 1,983 White Louisianians live below the poverty line in Bourg. Approximately 83.1% of the total population of Bourg, Louisiana, is White.

CHAUVIN

RACE	POPULATION	POVERTY RATE	NATIONAL POVERTY RATE	POPULATION
WHITE	2,153	16.2%	7.7%	85.1%

16.2% of White residents of Chauvin, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of White residents in Chauvin, Louisiana, is dramatically higher than the national average of 7.7%. 348 of 2,153 White Louisianians live below the poverty line in Chauvin. Approximately 85.1% of the total population of Chauvin, Louisiana, is White.

DULAC

RACE	POPULATION	POVERTY RATE	NATIONAL POVERTY RATE	POPULATION
WHITE	574	25.9%	7.7%	77.4%

25.9% of White residents of Dulac, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of White residents in Dulac, Louisiana, is dramatically higher than the national average of 7.7%. 115 of 574 White Louisianians live below the poverty line in Dulac. Approximately 77.4% of the total population of Dulac, Louisiana, is White.

GRAY

RACE	POPULATION	POVERTY RATE	NATIONAL POVERTY RATE	POPULATION
BLACK	2,235	12.3%	17%	40.5%
WHITE	2,890	10.3%	7.7%	52.3%

12.3% of Black residents of Gray, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of Black residents in Gray, Louisiana, is below the national average. 275 of 2,235 Black Louisianians live below the poverty line in Gray. Approximately 40.5% of the total population of Gray, Louisiana, is Black.

10.3% of White residents of Gray, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of White residents in Gray, Louisiana, is dramatically higher than the national average of 7.7%. 299 of 2,890 White Louisianians live below the poverty line in Gray. Approximately 52.3% of the total population of Gray, Louisiana, is White.

HOUMA

RACE	POPULATION	POVERTY RATE	NATIONAL POVERTY RATE	POPULATION
BLACK	6,898	34.2%	17%	21.1%
WHITE	21,459	11.1%	7.7%	65.5%
HISPANIC	2,792	9.0%	16.9%	8.5%

34.2% of Black residents of Houma, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of Black residents in Houma, Louisiana, is dramatically higher than the national average of 17%. 2,356 of 6,898 Black Louisianians live below the poverty line in Houma. Approximately 21.1% of the total population of Houma, Louisiana, is Black.

11.1% of White residents of Houma, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of White residents in Houma, Louisiana, is higher than the national average. 2,390 of 21,459 White Louisianians live below the poverty line in Houma. Approximately 65.5% of the total population of Houma, Louisiana, is White.

9.0% of Hispanic residents of Houma, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of Hispanic residents in Houma, Louisiana, is dramatically lower than the national average of 16.9%. 250 of 2,792 Hispanic Louisianians live below the poverty line in Houma. Approximately 8.5% of the total population of Houma, Louisiana, is Hispanic.

MONTEGUT

RACE	POPULATION	POVERTY RATE	NATIONAL POVERTY RATE	POPULATION
WHITE	1,264	37.1%	7.7%	80.3%

37.1% of White residents of Montegut, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of White residents in Montegut, Louisiana, is dramatically higher than the national average of 7.7%. 377 of 1,264 White Louisianians live below the poverty line in Montegut. Approximately 80.3% of the total population of Montegut, Louisiana, is White.

SCHRIEVER

RACE	POPULATION	POVERTY RATE	NATIONAL POVERTY RATE	POPULATION
BLACK	1,792	17.1%	17%	29.6%
WHITE	3,793	20.2%	7.7%	62.7%

17.1% of Black residents of Schriever, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of Black residents in Schriever, Louisiana, is about the same as the national average of 17%. 307 of 1,792 Black Louisianians live below the poverty line in Schriever. Approximately 29.6% of the total population of Schriever, Louisiana, is Black.

20.2% of White residents of Schriever, Louisiana, live below the poverty line. The poverty rate of White residents in Schriever, Louisiana, is dramatically higher than the national average of 7.7%. 768 of 3,793 White Louisianians live below the poverty line. Approximately 62.7% of the total population of Schriever, Louisiana, is White.





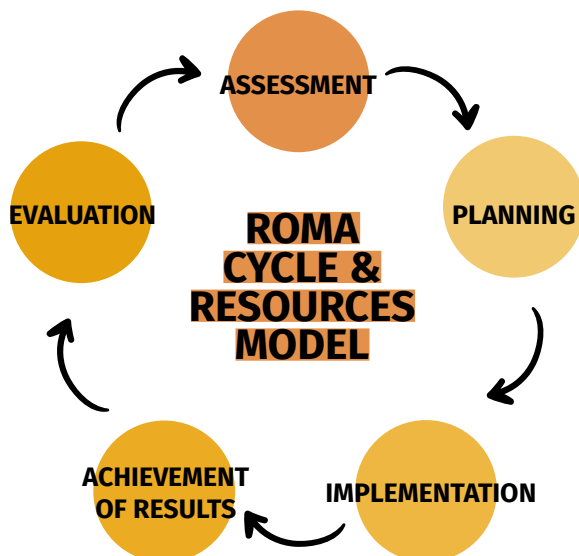
SECTION 3

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

CSBG ROMA & THE ROMA PLANNING CYCLE

All Community Action Agencies (CAAs) use the Results Oriented Management & Accountability (ROMA) performance management system. It is a continuous cycle (illustrated below) that incorporates the core principles of Community Action nationwide. One of these core principles is that CAAs build local solutions to address local needs. In other words, CAAs are expected to base their strategies and priorities for services and advocacy on the needs and strengths in their communities. This is one of the essential and very special characteristics of the national Community Action network—we do not take a one-size-fits-all approach. We are deeply embedded in and responsive to the communities we serve. Aligned with that, we all receive funding from the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) that is very flexible and can be used to respond to emergent needs, support administrative infrastructure, or fill in gaps in funding in state or federal contracts.

Maximizing the involvement of people with low income in the governance and development of the organization and soliciting input from a variety of sectors in the broader community are two other fundamentals of Community Action. ROMA is about promoting change for individuals and families, as well as communities, in a way that is directed by them. This is why all Community Action Agencies have Boards that are at least one-third people who have direct experience living with low income.



To assist CAAs with using the ROMA cycle, the Office of Community Services within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has developed Organizational Standards that spell out how the core principles described earlier should be put into action. In Louisiana, each CAA must conduct a local needs assessment and develop a strategic plan every three years. The needs assessment contained in this document will be the foundation for a two-year plan for the period October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2026. It was conducted in adherence with the following Organizational Standards:

- **Standard 1.2** The organization analyzes information collected directly from low-income individuals as part of the community assessment.
- **Standard 2.2** The organization utilizes information gathered from key sectors of the community in assessing needs and resources, during the community assessment process or other times. These sectors would include at minimum: community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, the private sector, public sector, and educational institutions.
- **Standard 3.2** As part of the community assessment, the organization collects and includes current data specific to poverty and its prevalence related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity for their service area or areas.
- **Standard 3.3** The organization collects and analyzes both qualitative and quantitative data on its geographic service area(s) in the community assessment.
- **Standard 3.4** The community assessment includes key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs of the communities assessed. The strategic plan that will grow out of the needs assessment, to be published in the summer of 2026, will follow the CSBG Organizational Standards.
- **Standard 6.2** The approved strategic plan addresses the reduction of poverty, revitalization of low-income communities, and/or empowerment of people with low incomes to become more self-sufficient.
- **Standard 6.3** The approved strategic plan contains family, agency, and/or community goals.
- **Standard 6.4** Customer satisfaction data and customer input, collected as part of the community assessment, are included in the strategic planning process.



OVERVIEW OF DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

ROMA and the Organizational Standards provide a methodological framework for assessing both community and internal needs and strengths and then for developing plans to guide the agency in fulfilling its mission. Each agency may decide within these broad parameters how to conduct its assessment and planning process.

To develop our own methodology, Terrebonne Community Action drew on past years' experience in managing the process as well as guidance from volunteers within the community, partner agencies, staff, and focus groups to collect data. We distributed the survey by going out to different outreach sites throughout the community. We also did a mass email campaign, providing an online link to Survey Monkey. A copy of the survey instruments is provided in the attachments of this report. This data was used to identify the needs of the community.

PARTICIPANT SURVEY

The survey was for people who were or could be participants in our program who were at least 18 years of age and had an income under 200% of the federal poverty level. This survey could be filled out on paper or online through Survey Monkey.

PARTNER AGENCY SURVEY

This survey was for the staff from organizations that provide social, medical, or mental health services in the Community Action service area, AND who interface with our direct services or supervisory staff on behalf of individuals enrolled in our programs. It included questions about community needs, respondents' priorities for improvement, and the quality of customer services. This survey could be filled out on paper or online through Survey Monkey.

STAFF SURVEY

All staff were asked to complete an online survey through Survey Monkey. We ask staff questions about their perspective on community needs, and this information is incorporated into this needs assessment.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

This survey was for people who work in organizations and businesses in our service area who come into contact with people with low incomes AND who do NOT have regular contact with the staff of Community Action Pioneer Valley on behalf of individuals enrolled in its programs. This survey could be filled out on paper or online through Survey Monkey.

FOCUS GROUP

We conducted a focus group to address issues to gain a perspective on key issues. The group was fully engaged and gave their perceptions, opinions, and views regarding many different services and programs that we have now and some that we need to look into providing in the future. They also took the survey that could be filled out on paper or online through Survey Monkey.

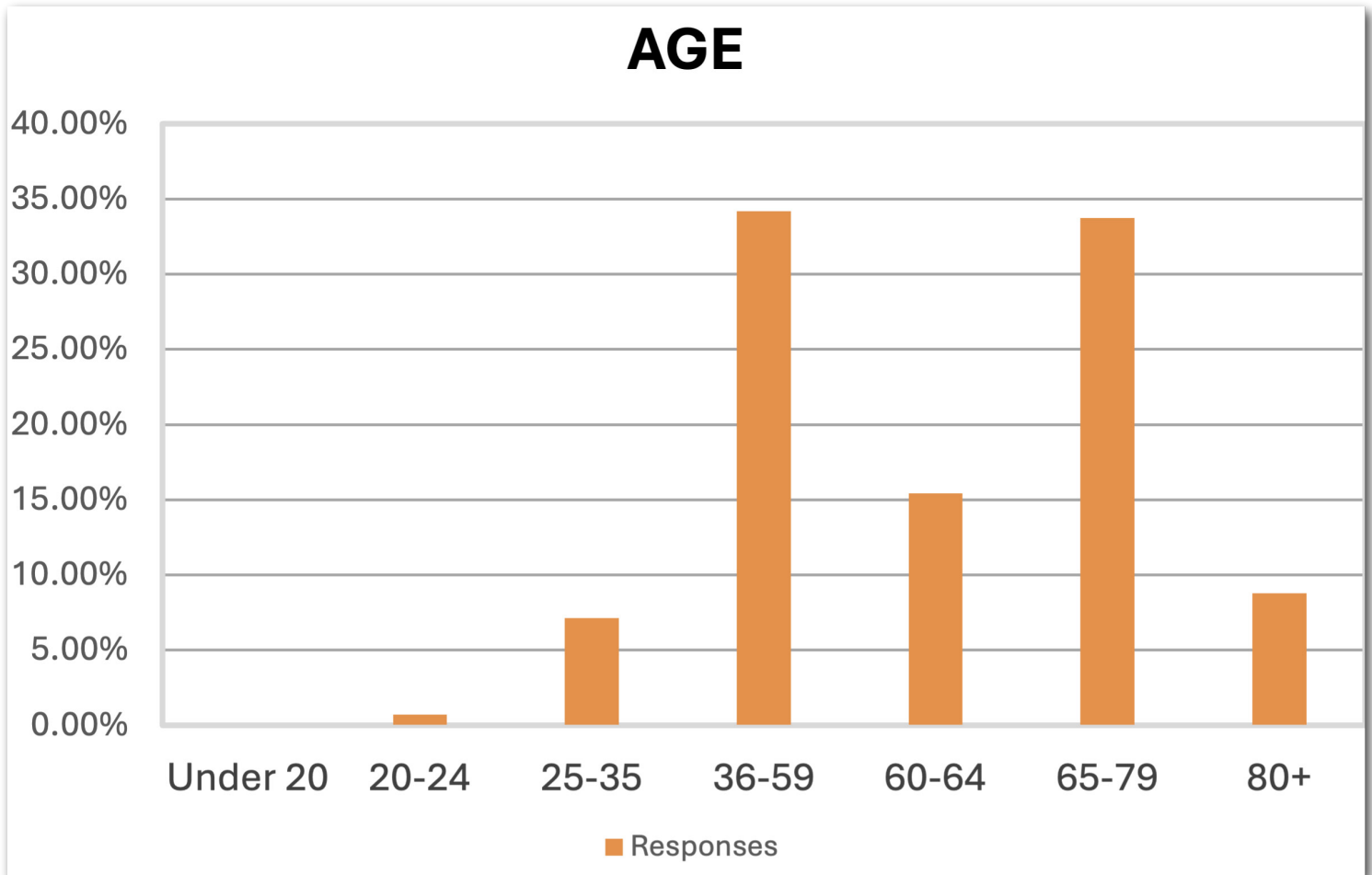




PARTICIPATION

AGE

Out of the 421 participants surveyed, the ages 36-59 were ranked the highest at 34.20% with the age group 65-79 a close 2nd at 33.73%



ANSWER CHOICES

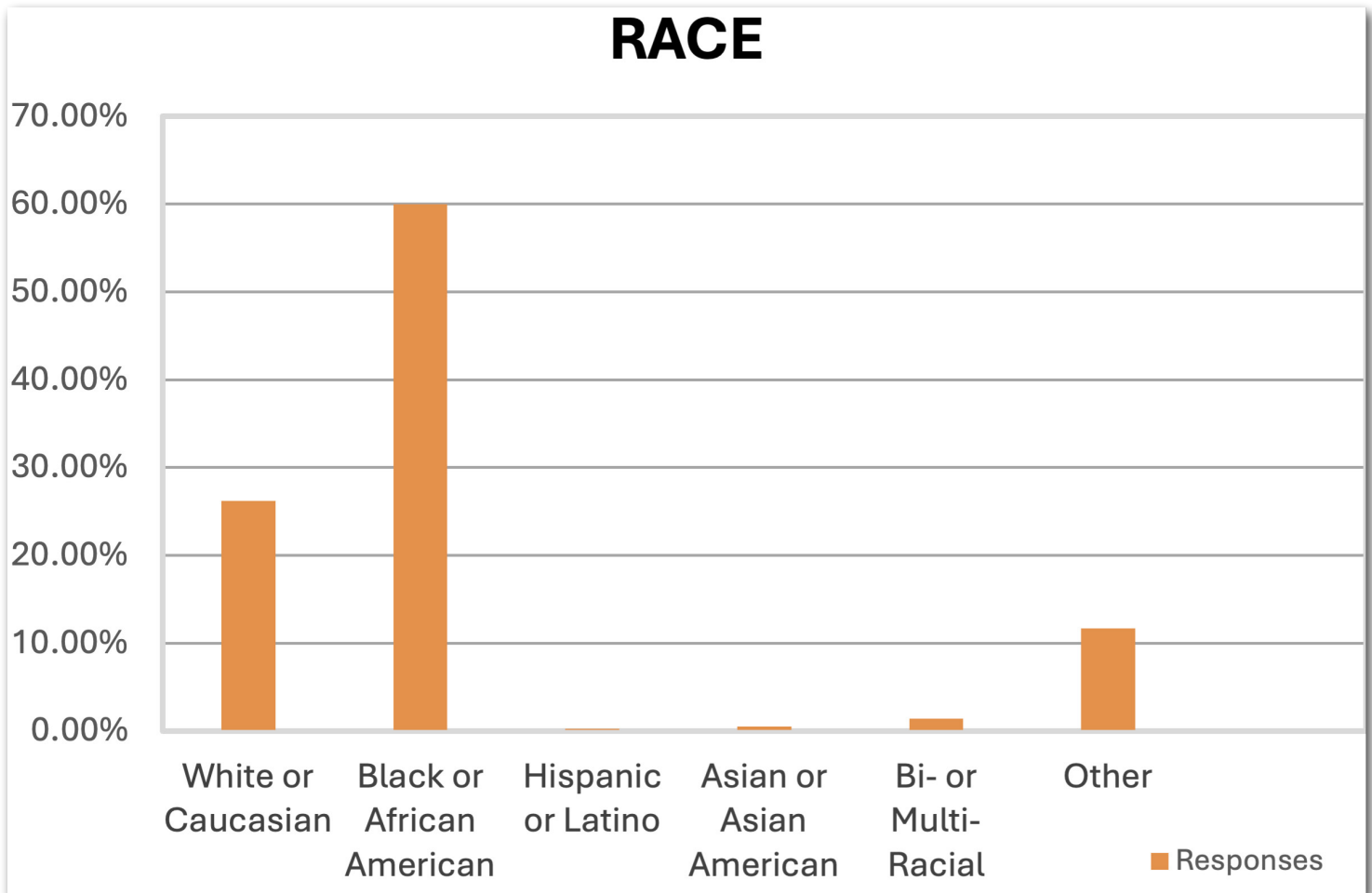
RESPONSES

Under 20	0.00%	0
20-24	0.71%	3
25-35	7.13%	30
36-59	34.20%	144
60-64	15.44%	65
65-79	33.73%	142
80+	8.79%	37
	Total	421



RACE

Out of the 420 participants surveyed, Black or African American ranked the highest at 60.00%.



ANSWER CHOICES

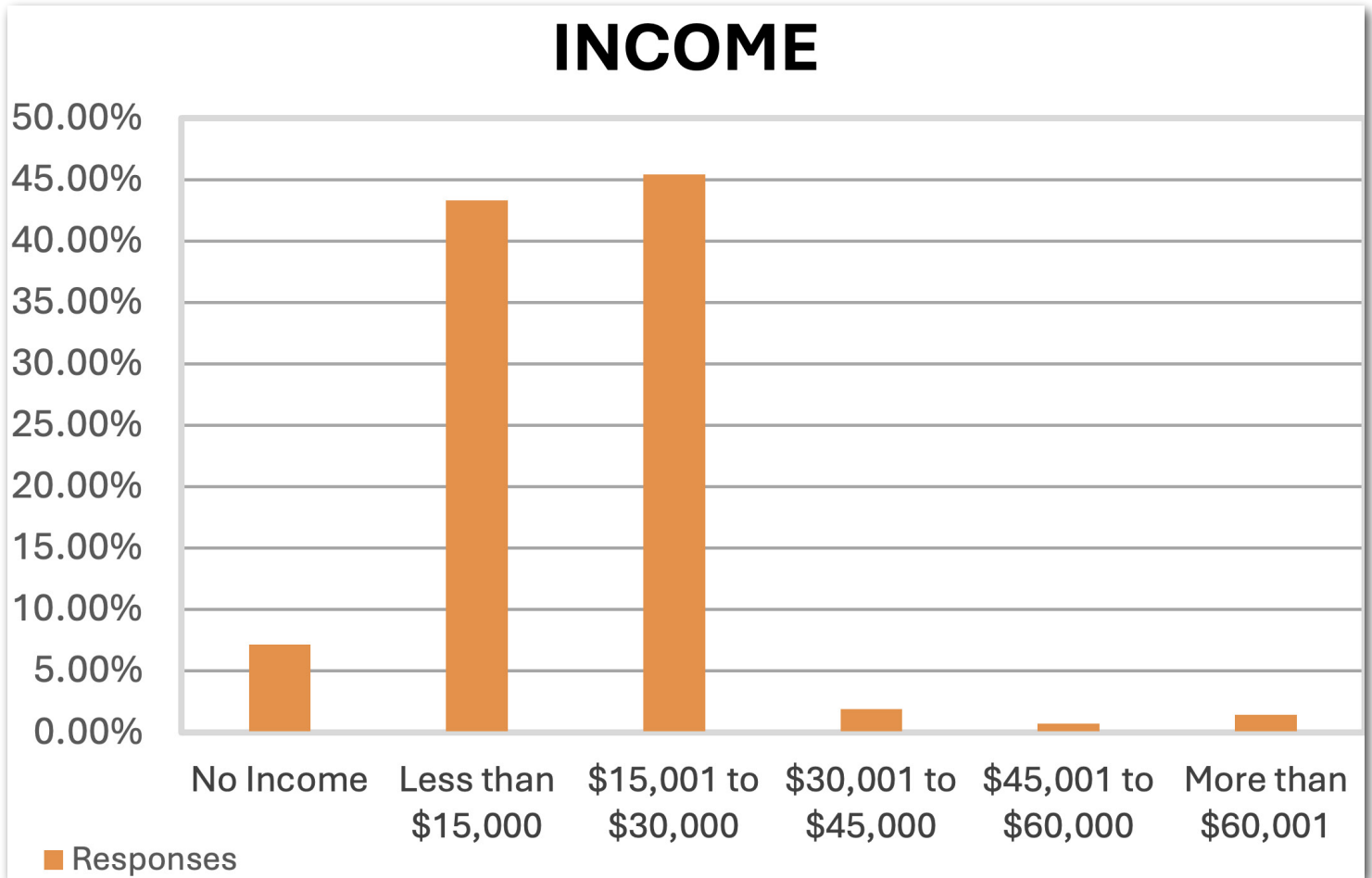
RESPONSES

White or Caucasian	26.19%	110
Black or African American	60.00%	252
Hispanic or Latino	0.24%	1
Asian or Asian American	0.48%	2
Bi- or Multi-Racial	1.43%	6
Other	11.67%	49
Total		420



INCOME

Out of the 418 participants surveyed, the participants with incomes between \$15,001 and \$30,000 ranked the highest at 45.45%.



ANSWER CHOICES

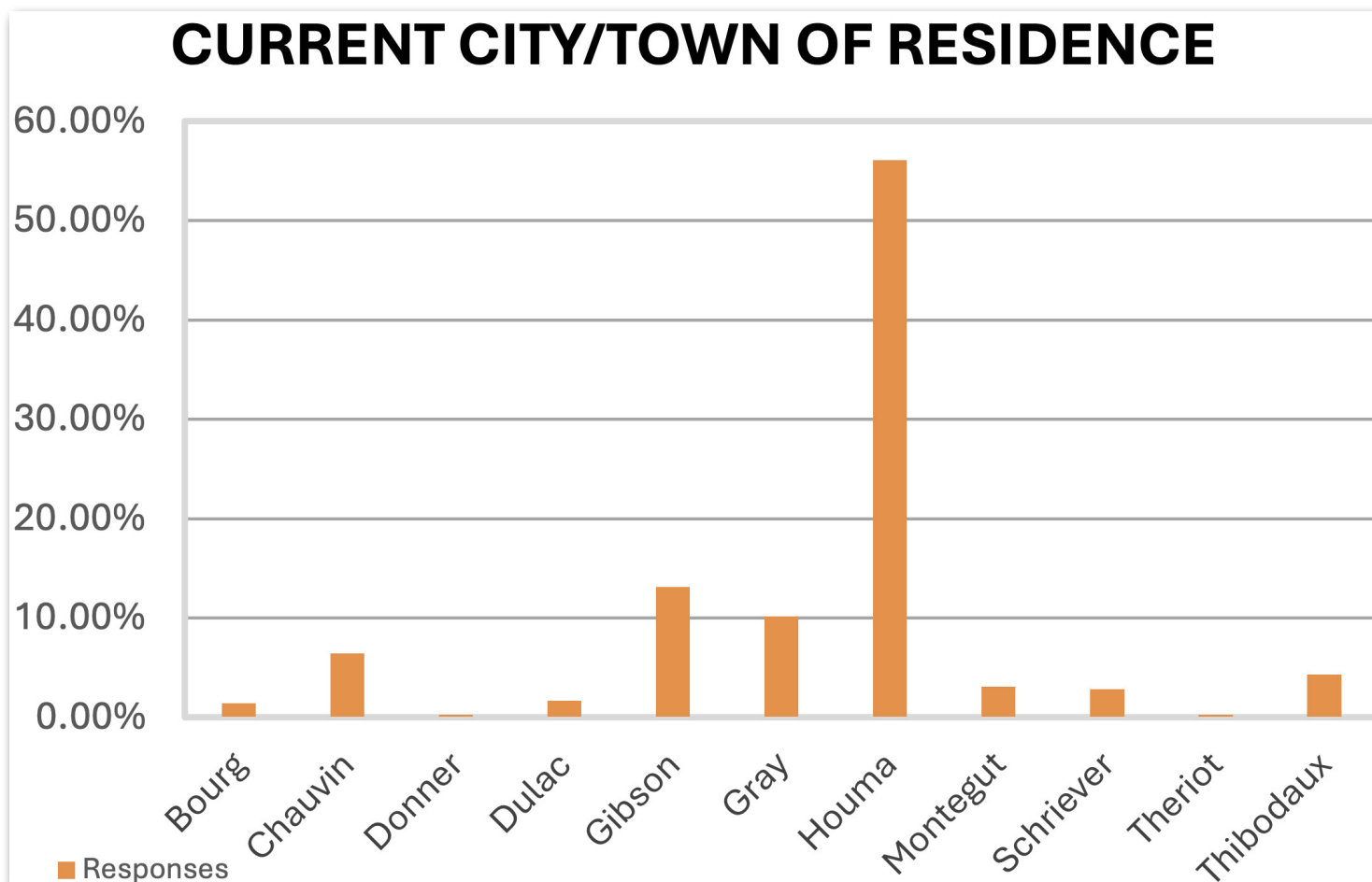
RESPONSES

No Income	7.18%	30
Less than \$15,000	43.30%	181
\$15,001 to \$30,000	45.45%	190
\$30,001 to \$45,000	1.91%	8
\$45,001 to \$60,000	0.72%	3
More than \$60,001	1.44%	6
Total		418



LOCATION

Out of the 419 participants surveyed, participants who lived in the Houma area ranked the highest at 56.09%.

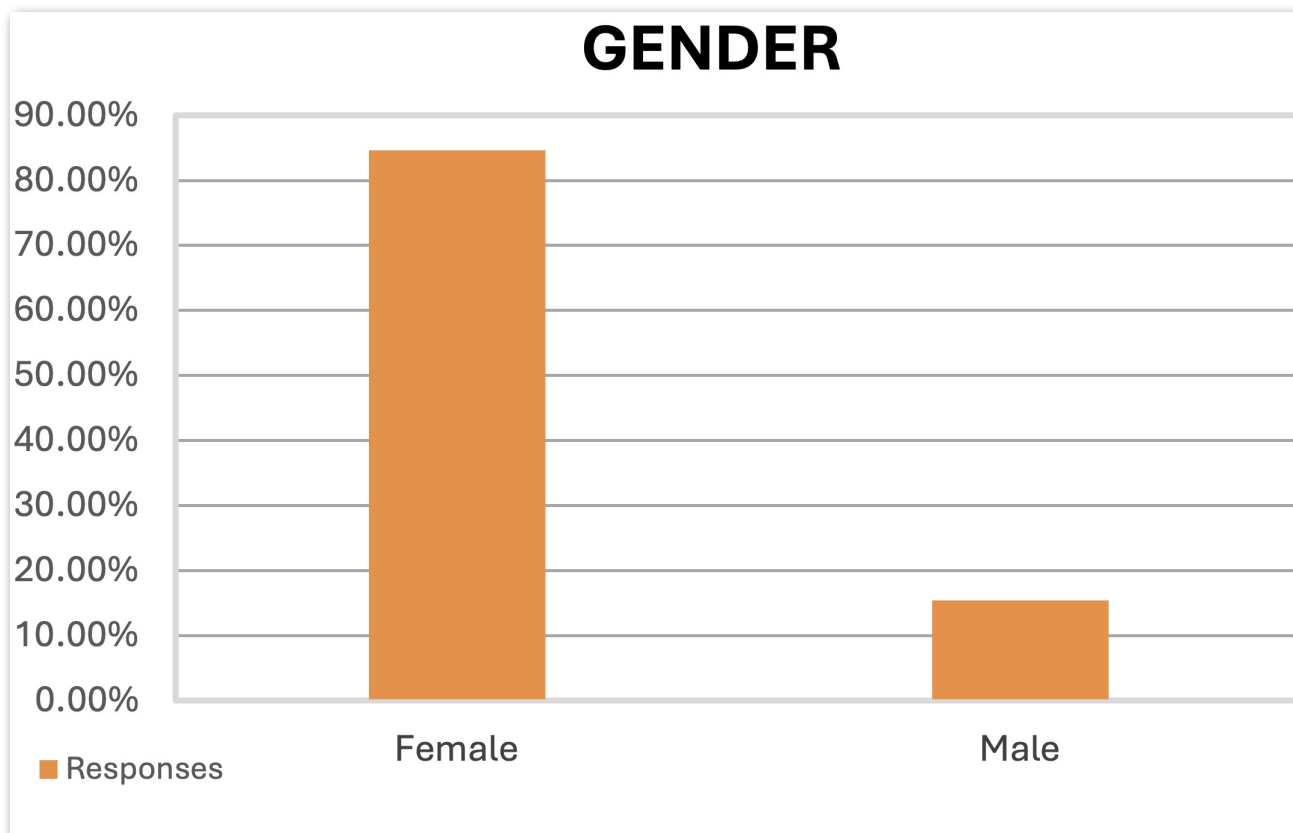


ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES		ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Bourg	1.43%	6		Houma	56.09%	235	
Chauvin	6.44%	27		Montegut	3.10%	13	
Donner	0.24%	1		Schriever	2.86%	12	
Dulac	1.67%	7		Theriot	0.24%	1	
Gibson	13.13%	55		Thibodaux	4.30%	18	
Gray	10.50%	44					Total
						419	



GENDER

This survey is very overbalanced toward female respondents. Out of the 409 participants surveyed, females ranked the highest at 84.60%.



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Female	84.60%	346
Male	15.40%	63
Total		409



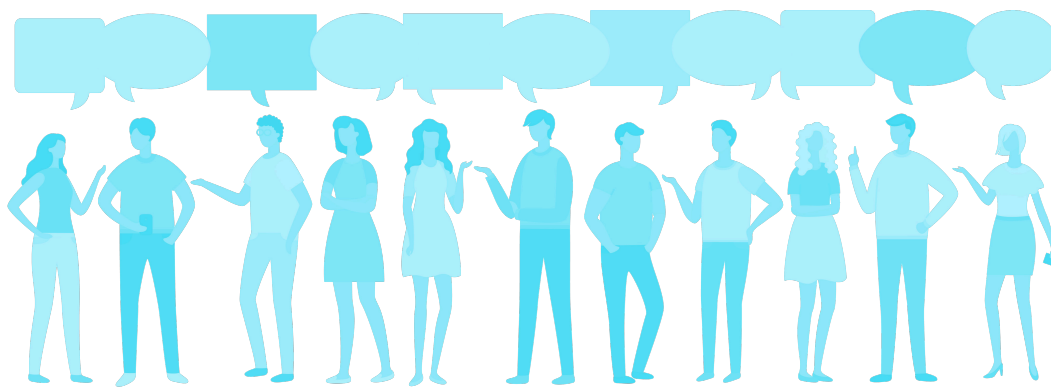
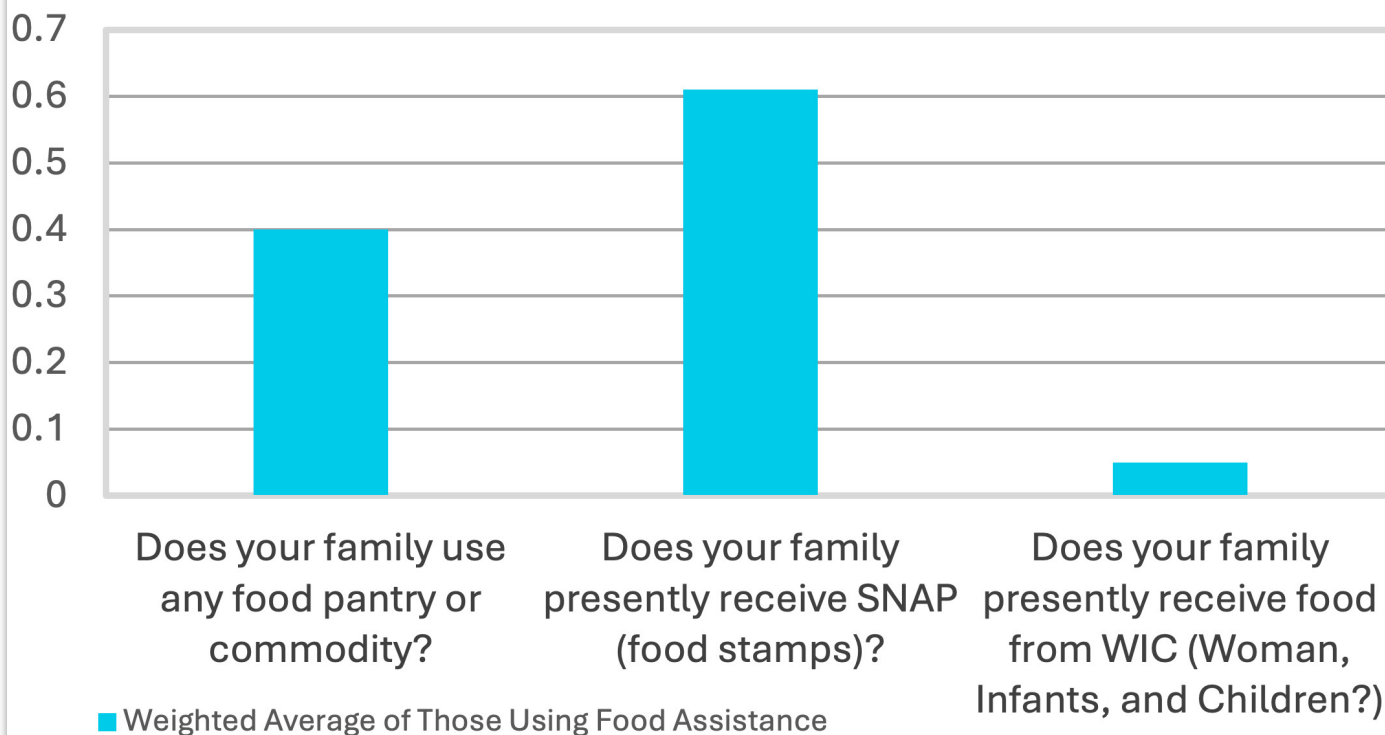
SECTION 4

FOOD ASSISTANCE

Of the 3 areas surveyed below, **Families That Receive SNAP (Food Stamps)** ranked the highest by surveyed participants at **60.90%**. While **Families Presently Receiving Food from WIC (Women, Infants, and Children)** ranked the least at **4.50%**.

	YES	NO	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
DOES YOUR FAMILY USE ANY FOOD PANTRY OR COMMODITY PROGRAM?	40.19% 170	59.81% 253	423	0.4
DOES YOUR FAMILY PRESENTLY RECEIVE SNAP (FOOD STAMPS)?	60.90% 257	39.10% 165	422	0.61
DOES YOUR FAMILY PRESENTLY RECEIVE FOOD FROM WIC (WOMAN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN)?	4.50% 19	95.50% 403	422	0.05

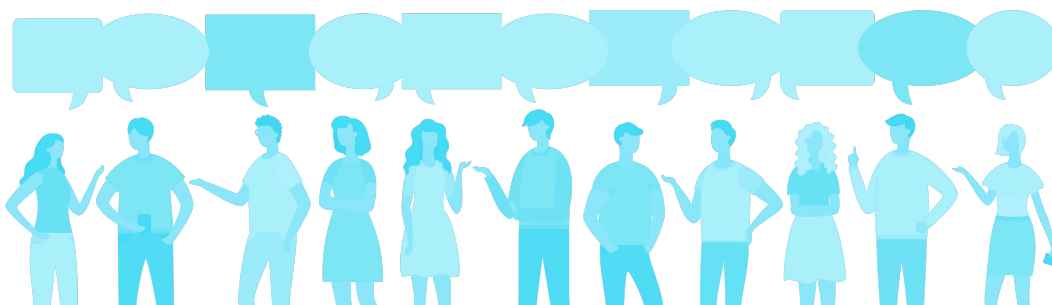
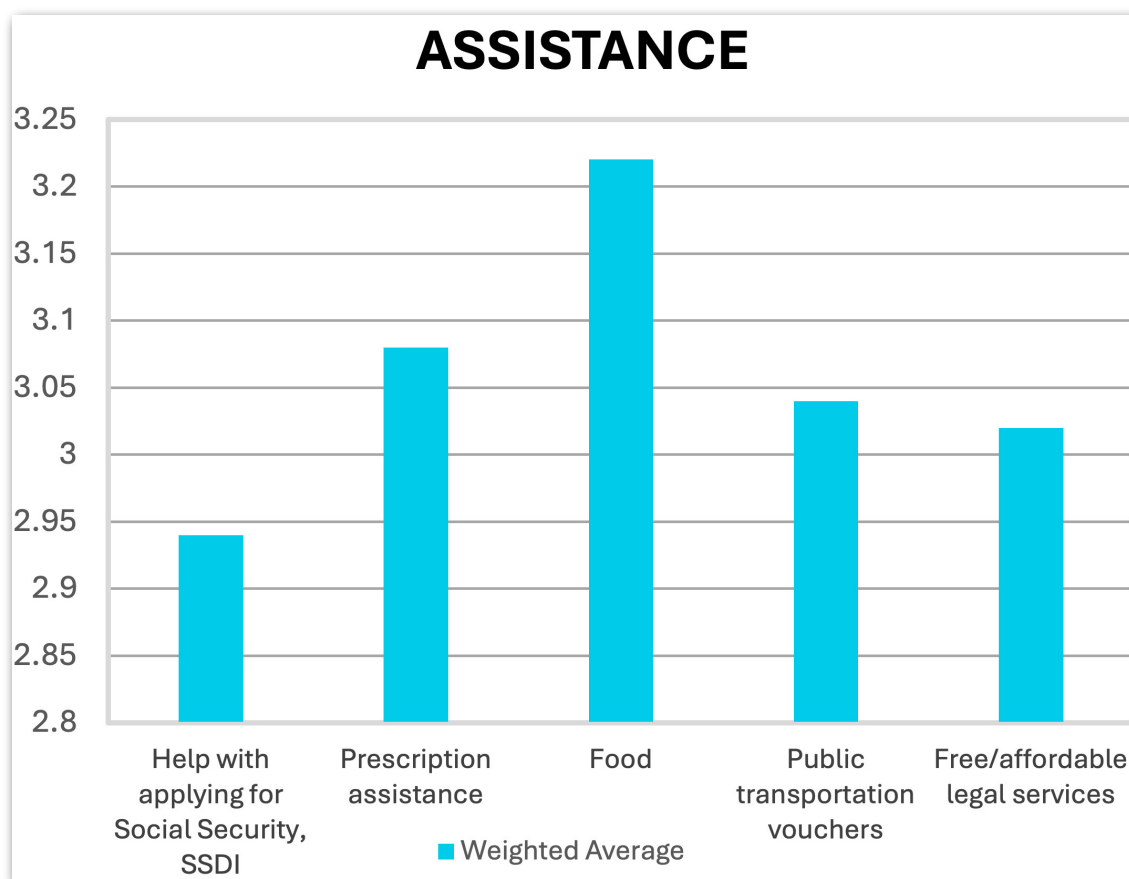
FOOD ASSISTANCE



ASSISTANCE

Of the 5 areas surveyed for assistance needed, **Public Transportation Vouchers** ranked the highest as being needed at **53.10%** and **Food Assistance** ranked the highest as greatly needed at **39.57%**, according to the surveyed participants.

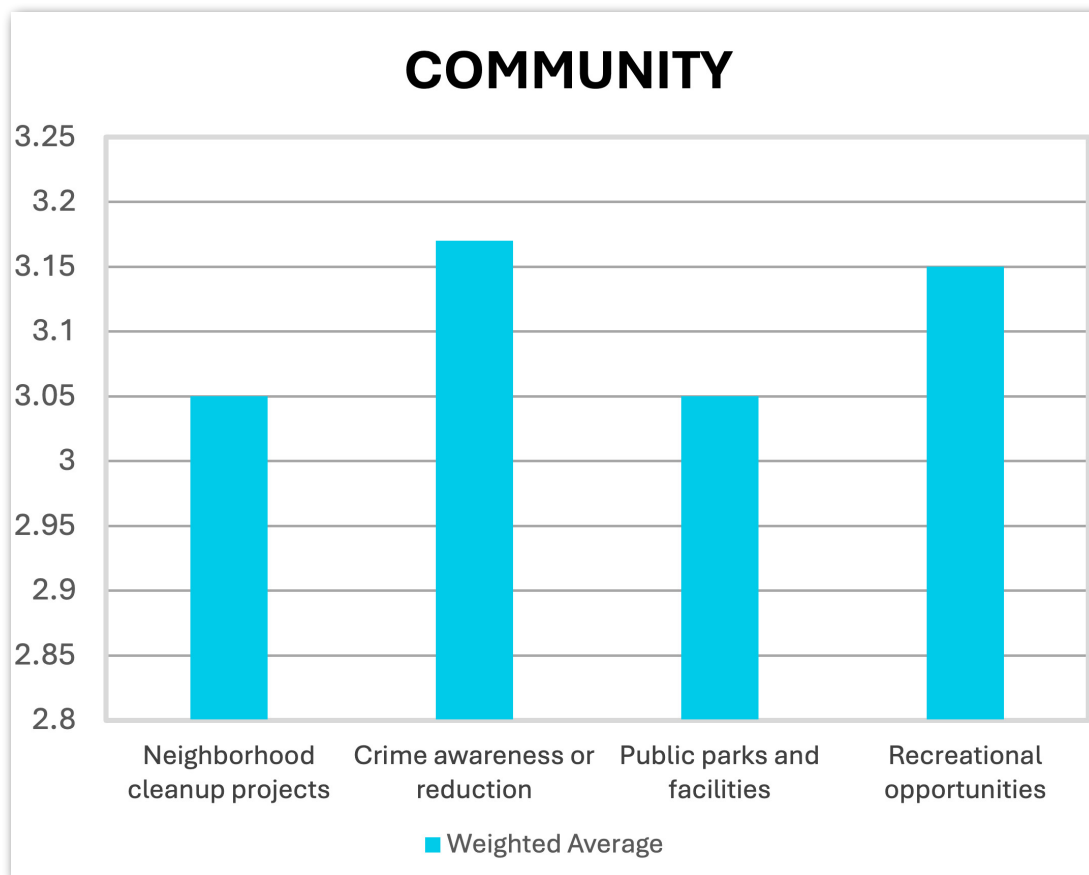
	DON'T KNOW	NOT NEEDED	RARELY NEEDED	NEEDED	GREATLY NEEDED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
HELP WITH APPLYING FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, SSDI	5.94% 25	10.21% 43	0.00% 0	51.78% 218	32.07% 135	421	2.94
PRESCRIPTION ASSISTANCE	2.14% 9	9.98% 42	0.48% 2	52.73% 222	34.68% 146	421	3.08
FOOD	1.42% 6	6.40% 27	0.95% 4	51.66% 218	39.57% 167	422	3.22
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION VOUCHERS	2.62% 11	9.52% 40	2.14% 9	53.10% 223	32.62% 137	420	3.04
FREE/AFFORDABLE LEGAL SERVICES	4.28% 18	8.55% 36	1.66% 7	52.26% 220	33.25% 140	421	3.02



COMMUNITY

Of the 4 areas surveyed for assistance needed, **Recreational Opportunities** ranked the highest as being needed at **54.16%** and **Crime Awareness** ranked the highest as greatly needed at **41.33%** by the survey participants.

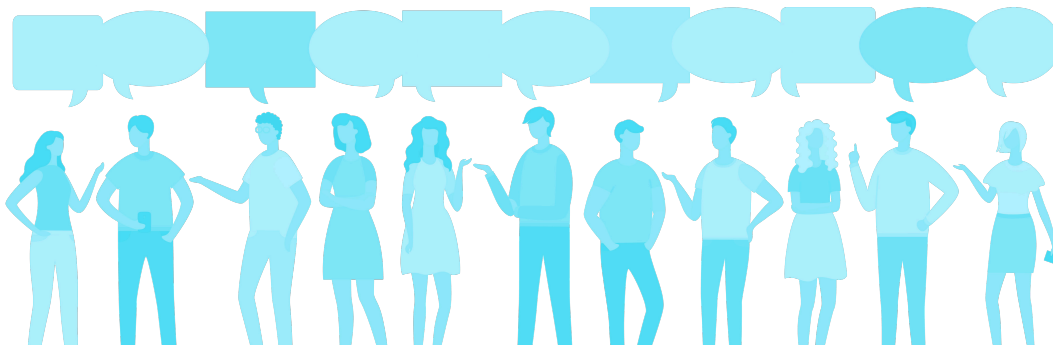
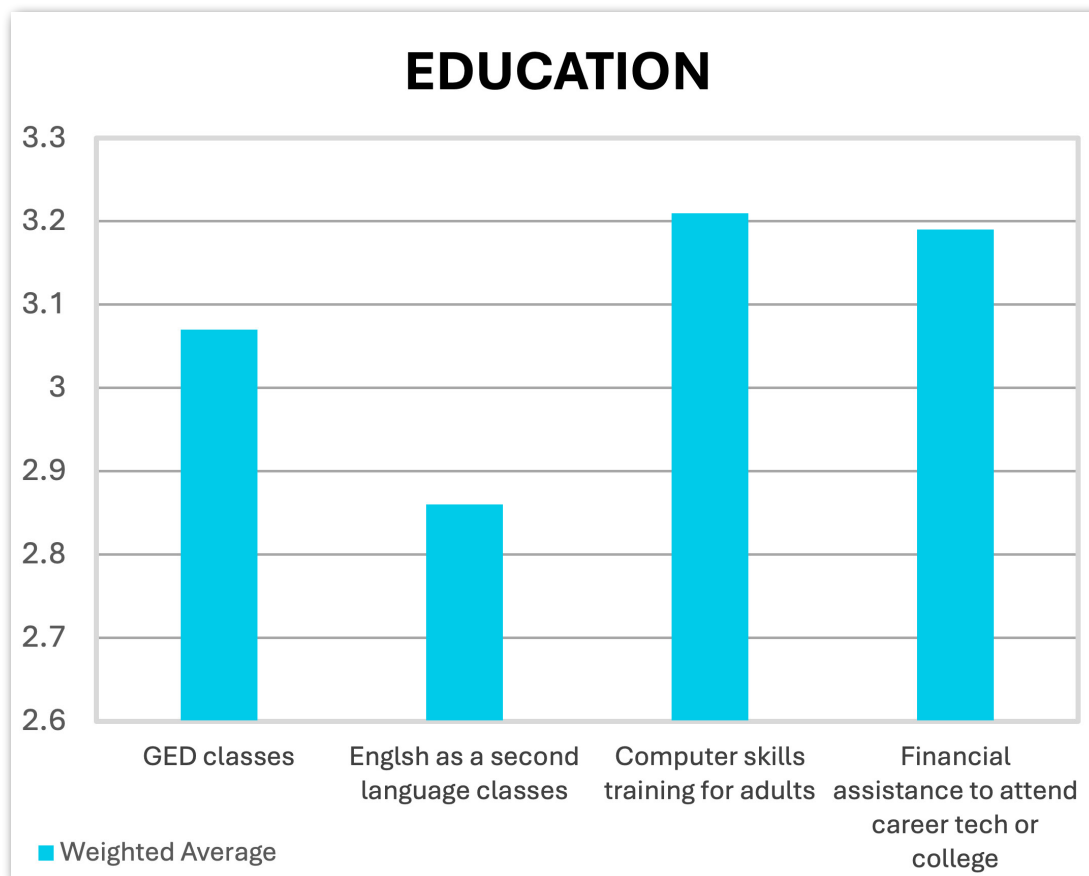
	DON'T KNOW	NOT NEEDED	RARELY NEEDED	NEEDED	GREATLY NEEDED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
NEIGHBORHOOD CLEANUP PROJECTS	4.28% 18	8.79% 37	0.48% 2	50.83% 214	35.63% 150	421	3.05
CRIME AWARENESS OR REDUCTION	2.85% 12	6.89% 29	1.90% 8	47.03% 198	41.33% 174	421	3.17
PUBLIC PARKS AND FACILITIES	3.56% 15	8.31% 35	2.14% 9	51.78% 218	34.20% 144	421	3.05
RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES	2.61% 11	5.46% 23	2.14% 9	54.16% 228	35.63% 150	421	3.15



EDUCATION

Of the 4 areas surveyed for assistance needed, **English as a Second Language Classes** ranked the highest as being needed at **53.55%** and **Computer Skills Training for Adults** ranked the highest as greatly needed at **41.47%** by the surveyed participants.

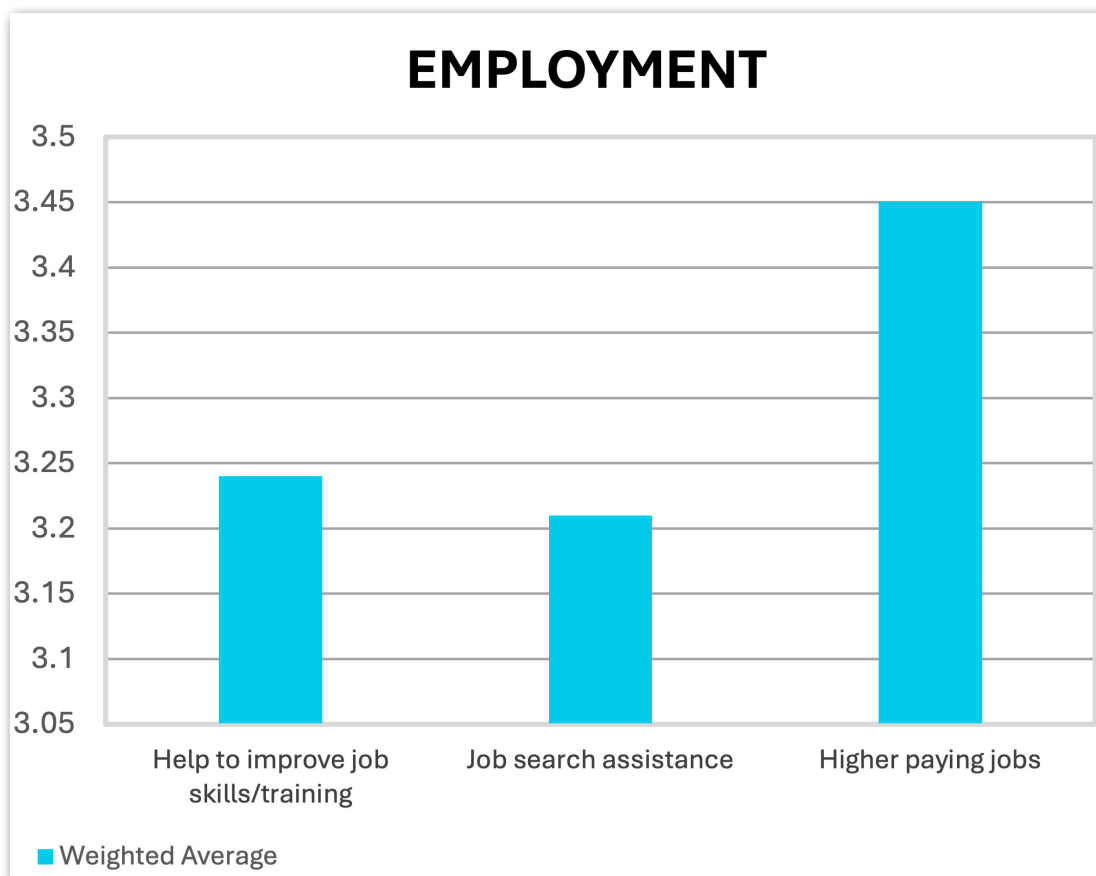
	DON'T KNOW	NOT NEEDED	RARELY NEEDED	NEEDED	GREATLY NEEDED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
GED CLASSES	4.04% 17	6.89% 29	1.66% 7	52.97% 223	34.44% 145	421	3.07
ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE CLASSES	5.45% 23	10.66% 45	3.32% 14	53.55% 226	27.01% 114	422	2.86
COMPUTER SKILLS TRAINING FOR ADULTS	2.84% 12	5.45% 23	0.71% 3	49.53% 209	41.47% 175	422	3.21
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ATTEND CAREER TECH OR COLLEGE	2.84% 12	5.69% 24	0.95% 4	50.71% 214	39.81% 168	422	3.19



EMPLOYMENT

Of the 3 areas surveyed for assistance needed, **Help to Improve Job Skills/Training** and **Job Search Assistance** ranked highest as being needed at **51.42%** and **Higher Paying Jobs** ranked the highest as greatly needed at **58.57%** by the surveyed participants.

	DON'T KNOW	NOT NEEDED	RARELY NEEDED	NEEDED	GREATLY NEEDED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
HELP TO IMPROVE JOB SKILLS/TRAINING	1.66% 7	5.45% 23	0.71% 3	51.42% 217	40.76% 172	422	3.24
JOB SEARCH ASSISTANCE	1.66% 7	6.16% 26	1.18% 5	51.42% 217	39.57% 167	422	3.21
HIGHER PAYING JOBS	0.71% 3	5.48% 23	0.24% 1	35.00% 147	58.57% 246	420	3.45

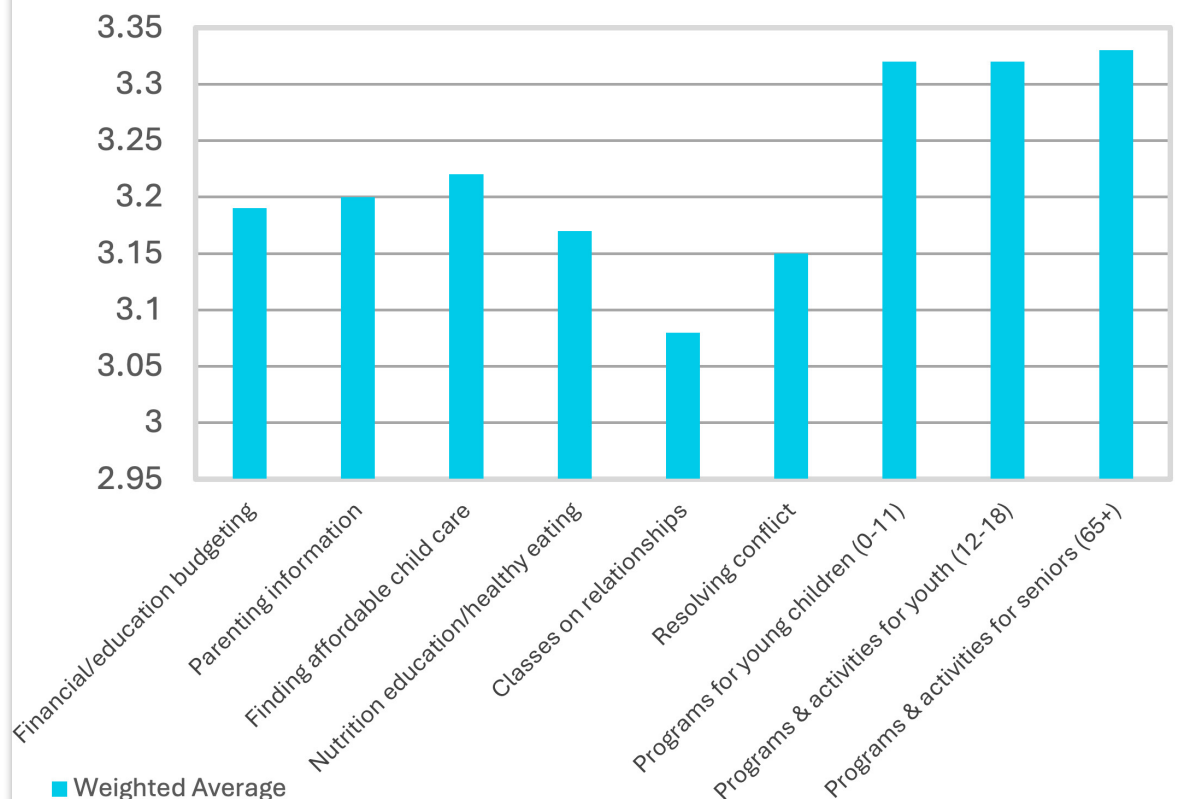


FAMILY SUPPORT

Of the 9 areas surveyed for assistance needed, **Classes on Relationships** ranked highest at **55.92%** as being needed, and **Programs and Activities for Youth (12-18)** ranked highest as greatly needed at **47.39%** by the surveyed participants.

	DON'T KNOW	NOT NEEDED	RARELY NEEDED	NEEDED	GREATLY NEEDED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
FINANCIAL/EDUCATION BUDGETING	2.13% 9	5.92% 25	1.18% 5	52.61% 222	38.15% 161	422	3.19
PARENTING INFORMATION	2.13% 9	5.69% 24	0.71% 3	52.84% 223	38.63% 163	422	3.2
FINDING AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE	2.13% 9	6.16% 26	0.71% 3	49.53% 209	41.74% 175	422	3.22
NUTRITION EDUCATION/ HEALTHY EATING	1.90% 8	6.40% 27	0.95% 4	54.27% 229	36.49% 154	422	3.17
CLASSES ON RELATIONSHIPS	3.32% 14	7.11% 30	0.95% 4	55.92% 236	32.70% 138	422	3.08
RESOLVING CONFLICT	2.61% 11	6.41% 27	1.19% 5	52.49% 221	37.29% 157	421	3.15
PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN (0-11)	1.90% 8	4.28% 18	0.48% 2	47.03% 198	46.32% 195	421	3.32
PROGRAMS & ACTIVITIES FOR YOUTH (12-18)	1.66% 7	4.98% 21	0.71% 3	45.26% 191	47.39% 200	422	3.32
PROGRAMS & ACTIVITIES FOR SENIORS (65+)	1.18% 5	4.98% 21	0.24% 1	46.68% 197	46.92% 198	422	3.33

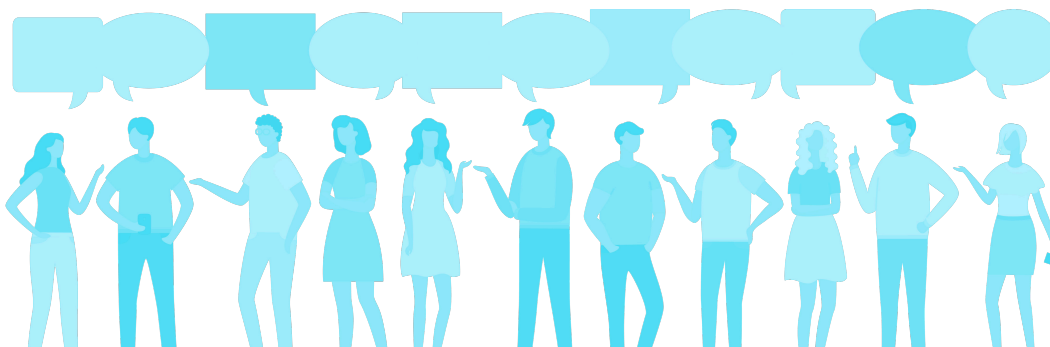
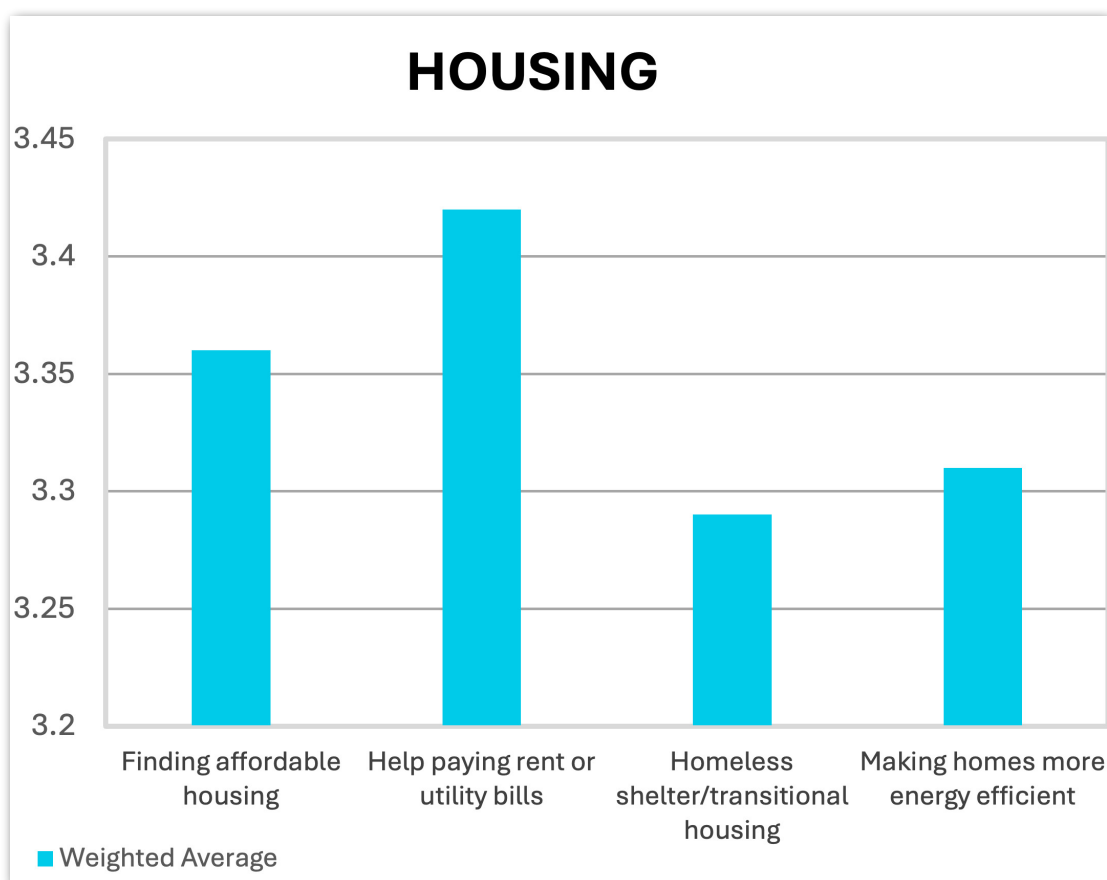
FAMILY SUPPORT



HOUSING

Of the 4 areas surveyed for assistance needed, **Making Homes More Energy Efficient** ranked highest as being needed at **48.33%** and **Help Paying Rent or Utility Bills** ranked highest as greatly needed at **51.31%** by the participants surveyed.

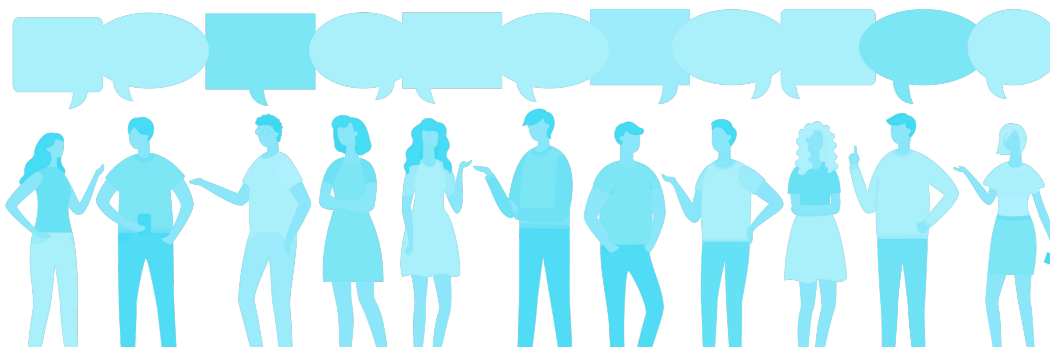
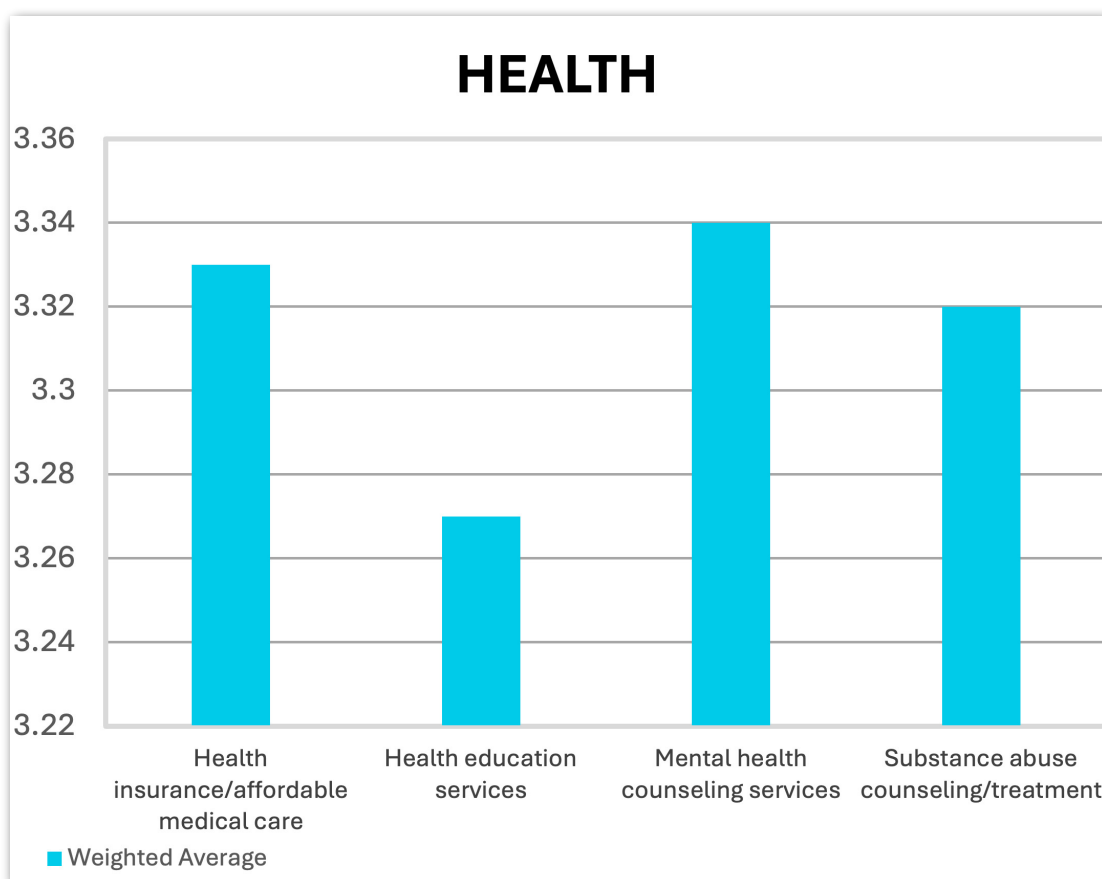
	DON'T KNOW	NOT NEEDED	RARELY NEEDED	NEEDED	GREATLY NEEDED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
FINDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING	1.19% 5	4.75% 20	0.48% 2	43.71% 184	49.88% 210	421	3.36
HELP PAYING RENT OR UTILITY BILLS	0.95% 4	3.09% 13	0.24% 1	44.42% 187	51.31% 216	421	3.42
HOMELESS SHELTER/ TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	2.14% 9	5.23% 22	0.71% 3	45.84% 193	46.08% 194	421	3.29
MAKING HOMES MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT	1.67% 7	4.29% 18	0.48% 2	48.33% 203	45.24% 190	420	3.31



HEALTH

Of the 4 areas surveyed for assistance needed, **Health Education Services** ranked highest as needed at **52.61%** and **Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment** ranked as greatly needed at **49.41%** by the surveyed participants.

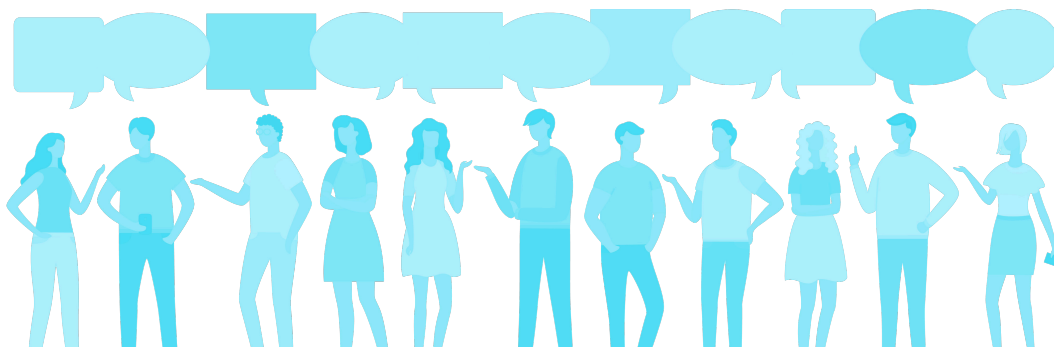
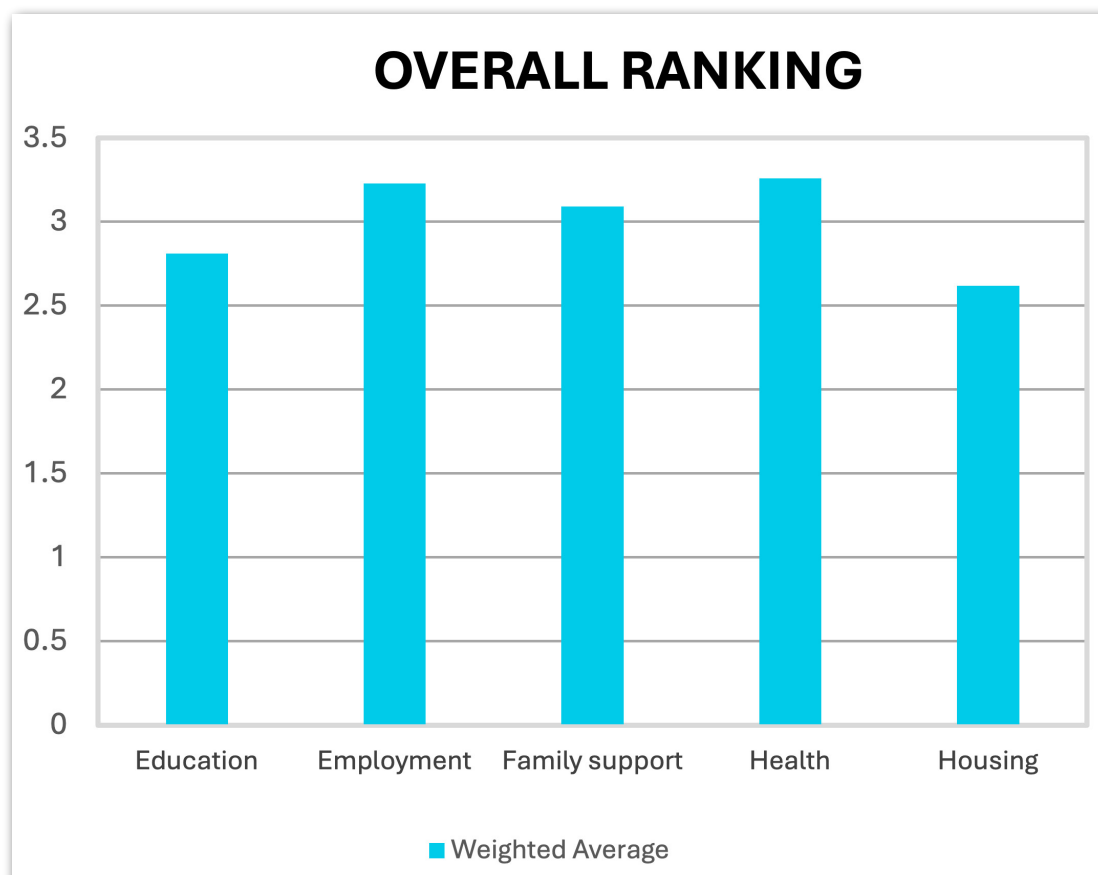
	DON'T KNOW	NOT NEEDED	RARELY NEEDED	NEEDED	GREATLY NEEDED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
HEALTH INSURANCE/ AFFORDABLE MEDICAL CARE	1.18% 5	4.50% 19	0.95% 4	46.92% 198	46.45% 196	422	3.33
HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICES	1.42% 6	4.74% 20	0.47% 2	52.61% 222	40.76% 172	422	3.27
MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING SERVICES	1.42% 6	5.46% 23	0.24% 1	43.71% 184	49.17% 207	421	3.34
SUBSTANCE ABUSE/ COUNSELING TREATMENT	1.90% 8	5.70% 24	0.48% 2	42.52% 179	49.41% 208	421	3.32



OVERALL RANKING

Of the 5 overall ranking areas surveyed for assistance needed, **Family Support** ranked highest as needed at **23.80%** and **Housing** ranked highest as greatly needed at **35.82%** by the surveyed participants.

	DON'T KNOW	NOT NEEDED	RARELY NEEDED	NEEDED	GREATLY NEEDED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
EDUCATION	18.75% 78	15.14% 63	20.19% 84	20.19% 84	25.72% 107	416	2.81
EMPLOYMENT	18.75% 78	25.24% 105	24.28% 101	23.56% 98	8.17% 31	416	3.23
FAMILY SUPPORT	20.19% 84	21.63% 90	19.71% 82	23.80% 99	14.66% 61	416	3.09
HEALTH	21.88% 91	26.68% 111	22.36% 93	13.46% 56	15.63% 65	416	3.26
HOUSING	20.43% 85	11.30% 47	13.46% 56	18.99% 79	35.82% 149	416	2.62





SECTION 5

FOCUS GROUP SUMMARY

As a Community Action Agency, our role is to incorporate many voices into identifying needs in our community; to assess the strengths, resources, and challenges in our local area; and to the fullest extent possible, match our services, collaborations, and advocacy to those needs.

The Community Needs Assessment Survey was used to identify the needs of low-income individuals and families in our community. Terrebonne Community Action conducted a survey and a focus group with members throughout the area to gain their input and gain an insightful understanding of the need in our community.

On April 11, 2025, a focus group was conducted, and a total of 12 individuals were represented. The group addressed complex issues and situations and was able to fully engage and give their perceptions, opinions, and views regarding many different services and programs that we have now and some that we need to investigate providing in the future. This allowed for creative problem-solving and collectively developed resolutions to problems in the community.

There were many topics that were addressed by the focus group. It was determined that there is a need for more programs and resources for food, affordable housing, education, jobs, family support, and homeless assistance. Each topic was discussed in detail.



Based on the results of the survey and the focus group, the top five areas of concern in Terrebonne Parish are listed below from the highest area of concern to the least:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Housing - 95.73% | 4. Health - 92.88% |
| 2. Family Support - 93.60% | 5. Community - 88.36% |
| 3. Employment - 93.57% | |

*Specifically within the Housing category, respondents cited **Help Paying Rent or Utility Bills (95.73%)** as the highest areas of concern. Within the Employment category, respondents cited **Higher Paying Jobs (93.57%)** as the highest area of concern. Within Family Support, respondents cited **Programs and Activities for Seniors (93.60%)** as the highest area of concern.*

For the following categories, the below applicable items are identified.

1. **Root Cause** - Why is this a problem?
2. **Need by Level**
 - a. Community
 - b. Agency
 - c. Family/Individual
3. **Summary** of the identified community needs as supported by assessment; major outcomes and findings.

HOUSING/HOMELESS

The high cost of local housing is a major driver of economic instability and a root cause of homelessness. There are simply not enough affordable housing units available, nor enough government housing subsidies to meet the need.

Of the 4 areas of Housing, **Making Homes More Energy Efficient** ranked highest with **8 out of 12** as needed, and **Finding Affordable Housing** ranked highest with **10 out of 12** as greatly needed.

Root Cause: The high cost of local housing is a significant driver of economic instability and a primary factor contributing to homelessness.

- **Community-Level Need Statement:** The community needs to preserve existing affordable and subsidized housing units while also creating additional affordable housing.
- **Community-Level Need Statement:** The community requires more options for sheltering those who are homeless, including additional shelter beds, rapid rehousing programs, permanent supportive housing units, and enhanced resources to help individuals transition quickly from homelessness to stable housing.

Root Cause: A stark disparity exists between local income levels and housing costs, leaving countless households grappling with excessive and unsustainable housing burdens that can ultimately push them towards homelessness.

- **Family/Individual-Level Need Statement:** Families and individuals with low incomes are in urgent need of financial resources to sustain stable and safe housing and avert eviction. We must design services and outreach efforts that are not just supportive, but transformative, helping them achieve their housing aspirations.
- **Family/Individual-Level Need Statement:** A significant number of families and individuals facing homelessness require unwavering support and clear, effective pathways to permanent housing. Services must be intricately crafted to empower them in their journey toward housing stability.
- **Agency-Level Need Statement:** Although we have made strides in assisting the homeless, the compounded challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and the devastation caused by Hurricane Ida have created an urgent demand for additional resources.

Summary: There is a crucial shortage of affordable housing and government subsidies to meet the demand.

FAMILY SUPPORT

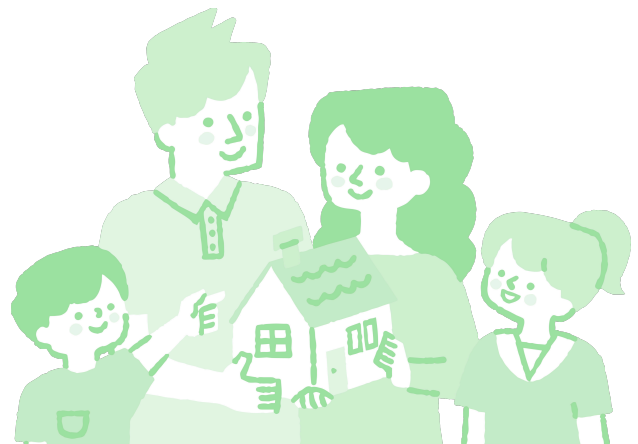
The need for continued family support and services will continue to rise due to the rate of poverty in our community. Services needed are not met due to a lack of funding. More individuals and families than in the past will need help meeting basic needs, connecting with support and benefits, and managing their finances. Many of them will never have needed or sought help before and will need clear information delivered through new outreach channels, as well as help navigating complex benefit and social services systems.

Of the 8 areas of Family Support, **Financial Education and Nutrition Education** and **Healthy Eating** ranked the same with **6 out of 12** as needed, and **Finding Affordable Childcare** and **Programs for Seniors (65+)** ranked the same highest with **9 out of 12** as greatly needed.

Root Cause: The demand for ongoing family support and services is expected to rise due to the high poverty rate in our community.

- **Community-Level Need Statement:** As the need for services grows, the community must establish better systems to ensure that social, educational, workforce development, medical, and mental health services work together efficiently and effectively, preventing individuals from falling through the cracks.

Summary: The services required are not being provided due to insufficient funding. More individuals and families will need assistance in meeting basic needs, connecting with support and benefits, and managing their finances than ever before. Many of these individuals will not have previously sought help and will require clear information delivered through new outreach channels. Additionally, they will need guidance in navigating the complex systems of benefits and social services.



EMPLOYMENT

Our community needs higher-paying jobs due to the ever-increasing costs of living. There is a lack of local training and availability for living-wage jobs. As a result, many people are often directed towards lower-wage work, often in positions with hours that are not compatible with transportation and childcare needs. Young adults trying to enter the workforce in this environment may experience lifelong reductions in earnings. The absence of childcare options outside the home is a significant barrier to employment. Approximately half of childcare providers are at risk of going out of business, and many schools are operating fully or partially online. Women are leaving the workforce altogether because of limited job opportunities and the necessity to care for children or other dependents at home.

In a recent focus group, among the three areas of employment, **Job Search Assistance** was identified as necessary by **6 out of 12** participants, while **Higher Paying Jobs** were deemed greatly needed by **10 out of 12** participants.

Root Cause: The community faces a significant challenge due to a lack of training and local opportunities for living-wage jobs.

- **Family/Individual-Level Need:** Adults seek continuous support in identifying and qualifying for meaningful employment, while youth crave guidance in developing job readiness skills and securing placements that will shape their futures.
- **Family/Individual-Level Need:** Parents aspire to provide their children with access to high-quality, affordable out-of-home care, empowering them to pursue their careers with confidence.
- **Community-Level Need Statement:** Our community needs robust, accessible training programs and well-supported pathways to living-wage jobs in high-demand sectors, paving the way for a brighter economic future for all.

Summary: Many individuals are pushed into lower-wage jobs with schedules that do not accommodate transportation and childcare needs. Young adults entering the workforce may face long-term earnings declines. The lack of childcare options presents a significant barrier to employment, with nearly half of providers at risk of going out of business and many schools operating remotely. Consequently, women are leaving the workforce due to limited job opportunities and caregiving.

HEALTH

In a recent focus group, among the four areas of employment, **Health Education Services** was identified as necessary by **8 out of 12** participants, while **Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment** was deemed greatly needed by **10 out of 12** participants.

Root Cause: An increasing number of families are facing mental health challenges, including severe issues such as depressive symptoms, suicidal thoughts, and self-harm.

- **Community-Level Need Statement:** The medical, mental health, and social service sectors in our community must continue to align and coordinate their services. It is essential to train personnel in culturally appropriate and trauma-informed practices to ensure that individuals receive the best possible care. Services should be designed to support and achieve health goals effectively

Root Cause: The misuse of opioids and other substances is a growing issue in the state.

- **Community-Level Need:** The community requires effective programs and systems to support substance misuse prevention, screening, and recovery. This should be achieved through compassionate, trauma-informed, and medically based approaches that also include family support.

Summary: Substance misuse not only affects individual health but also impacts family dynamics, the health of infants born to substance-using parents, and community safety.



COMMUNITY

Community involvement is not just important; it is essential. It grants individuals a powerful voice in the decisions that profoundly affect their lives, nurturing a deep sense of ownership and belonging. This empowerment leads to wiser decision-making, enhanced public services, and meaningful social transformation. Furthermore, it forges strong connections among individuals, enriching their well-being and sense of purpose. Ultimately, vibrant community engagement paves the way for more equitable and sustainable outcomes for all.

In a recent focus group, among the four areas of community, **Public Parks/Facilities** and **Recreation Opportunities** were identified as necessary by **6 out of 12** participants, while **Crime Awareness/Crime Reduction** was deemed greatly needed by **8 out of 12** participants.

Root Cause: There is a lack of engagement in raising awareness to combat crime and drug issues within the community.

- **Family/Individual-Level Need Statement:** The community needs opportunities, information, and support to effectively participate in and take on leadership roles within community organizations and institutions.
- **Community-Level Need Statement:** Community institutions and organizations must be transformed to operate in more inclusive, equitable, and accessible ways.

Summary: For communities to thrive, members must be informed and engaged in addressing the challenges that affect them all. The voices and needs of everyone must be heard and considered in decision-making processes within local institutions. Currently, community members face challenges and barriers to participation and leadership in community organizations, local institutions, and the political process.

Root Cause: Not enough people are getting involved in the community by volunteering their time.

- **Family- and Individual-Level Need Statement:** People need meaningful volunteer service opportunities and supportive services to help improve their community

Summary: Individuals find a profound sense of belonging and self-worth through their engagement in service to groups and organizations they care about, which simultaneously uplifts the entire community. Volunteering not only enriches lives but also offers valuable avenues for skill development and the formation of professional networks. Together, we can inspire a culture of active participation and mutual support that enhances our community for everyone.

EDUCATION

Educational assistance is crucial in today's world, given the significant lack of funding for short-term classes that can provide clients with essential training for the workforce. Unfortunately, these programs often demand out-of-pocket expenses that many of our clients simply cannot afford due to the soaring costs of higher education. Yet, higher learning is vital for accessing better-paying jobs and advancing in their careers, helping to transform their lives for the better.

In a recent focus group, among the four areas of education, **GED Classes** were identified as necessary by **6 out of 12** participants, while **Computer skills Training for Adults** was deemed greatly needed by **7 out of 12** participants.

Root Cause: The issue of college affordability is a complex and multifaceted challenge. Over the past several decades, the financial burden on students and their families has steadily increased. Although federal, state, and institutional grant programs exist, they often fall short of bridging the substantial financial gap that many face.

- **Family/Individual-Level Need Statement:** Families are in desperate need of additional educational support and resources that can significantly increase their chances of achieving successful outcomes.

Summary: Education assistance is not just a necessity; it's an opportunity to create a clear pathway that opens doors to better-paying jobs for low-income families. In today's job market, many positions require higher education or specialized training beyond a high school diploma. We urgently need funding sources that provide families with the financial support they need to gain essential training and secure employment immediately, or to achieve higher-paying jobs that will fundamentally improve their quality of life.





The Community Needs Assessment
will be available for reference on tpcg.org.

The Community Needs Assessment was approved on October 17, 2025,
by the Terrebonne Parish Community Action Advisory Board.