

PART IV: NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

A. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- 1. Community Development**
- 2. Anti-Poverty Strategy**
- 3. LIHTC Coordination**

B. NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

- 1. Non-Homeless Special Needs and Analysis (Non-Homeless Special Needs Table: TABLE 1B)**
- 2. Specific Special Needs Objectives**

A. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Table 2B: Community Development Needs

Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table, - i.e., public facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development.

Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.

Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

Note: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.

1.1. Community Needs Assessment

Following a detailed analysis about community development needs, the City of Quincy's Department of Planning and Community Development identified the following priorities for 2010-2014:

1.1.1. Real Property

Obstacle – The acquisition and deposition of *real property* stimulates private redevelopment.

Supporting Data

- Section 205 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and *Real Property Acquisition* (URA) Policies of 1970 requires that, "Programs or projects undertaken by a federal agency or with federal assistance shall be planned in a manner that (1) recognizes, at an early stage in the planning of such programs or projects and

- before the commencement of any actions which will cause displacements, the problems associated with the displacement of individuals, families, businesses, and farm operations, and (2) provides for the resolution of such problems in order to minimize adverse impacts on displaced persons and to expedite program or project advancement and completion.”
- Quincy Center District Urban Revitalization & Development Plan (2007) states, “This URDP identifies two large City-owned parcels, the Hancock Parking Lot and the Ross Garage that the City will *dispose* of to stimulate private redevelopment.”

1.1.2. Code Enforcement

Obstacle – The goal of *code enforcement* is to enhance the quality of life and the level of the safety and health for the citizens of this community.

Supporting Data

- Economic Development Focus Group (11/18/09) Unmet Needs: *Code Enforcement*

1.1.3. Public Facilities

Obstacle – *Public Facilities* address the community need for adequate year round recreational, educational, and well equipped facilities that serve all segments of the community and provide for future City growth, while being accessible to those with disabilities.

Supporting Data

- Survey: About 73% of respondents say yes to *public medical facilities* as a priority.
- Survey: About 79% of respondents say yes to *parks & recreational facilities* as a priority.
- Survey: About 73% of respondents say yes to *neighborhood & community centers* as a priority.
- Survey: About 45% of respondents say yes to removal of *architectural barriers & accessibility improvements* as a priority.
- Quincy Bicycle Parking Plan (2008) states, “During March and April 2008, staff conducted a thorough inventory of *parks, community centers, libraries and city offices*... (And) observed there are relatively few bike racks in the City, and those present at public locations are: old, rusted, or otherwise damaged; improperly placed in locations that are inconvenient or prone to theft; and or of an outmoded or insecure design.
- Quincy Center District Urban Revitalization & Development Plan (2007) states, “There are no significant *open spaces or public areas* to serve current and future residents and employees. While the Project Area has many unique and *historic*

- buildings*, they are disconnected and difficult to access. There is a clear opportunity to expand on public spaces and open up vistas to benefit these historic buildings.”
- Quincy Center District Urban Revitalization & Development Plan (2007) states, “while the Ross Garage provides needed *parking* spaces in downtown, it is in need of *renovations*.”

1.1.4. Infrastructure

Obstacle – *Infrastructure* is the basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and prisons.

Supporting Data

- Survey: About 83% of respondents say yes to *sidewalk & curb improvements* as a priority.
- Survey: About 82% of respondents say yes to *street improvements* as a priority.
- Survey: About 69% of respondents say yes to *flood control & drainage* as a priority.
- Survey: About 55% of respondents say yes to *landscaping & beautification* as a priority.
- Economic Development Focus Group (11/18/09) Unmet Needs: *Infrastructure*
- City of Quincy Field Guide to Trees (2009) states, “The flora of our *landscape* depends on our continued care, but the health of our trees affects us, too. Healthy trees mean cleaner air quality for us.”
- The Brewer’s Corner Neighborhood Revitalization Plan (2009) states, “staff noticed that the *roads, curbs, sidewalks, and street trees* are in need of extensive repairs.”
- Quincy Center District Urban Revitalization & Development Plan (2007) states, “it identifies certain public actions necessary to make the Quincy Center URD a more pedestrian-friendly area, with *streetscape improvements*, new open space elements and traffic calming measures at key intersections.”
- Quincy Center District Urban Revitalization & Development Plan (2007) states, “As with many older New England cities, portions of the city’s *drainage* system are old and need to be updated to meet current storm water management guidelines and regulations.”
- Return to Main Street: A Revitalization Plan for the Wollaston Neighborhood Center (2009) states, “Infill development, signage controls, and *streetscape improvements* along Beale Street will create a unified ‘Main Street’ character.”

1.1.5. Public Services

Obstacle – The goal of *public services* is to improve the quality of life in the community.

Supporting Data

- Survey: About 78% of respondents say yes to *youth services* as a priority.
- Survey: About 74% of respondents say yes to *crime prevention* as a priority.
- Survey: About 73% of respondents say yes to *medical services* as a priority.
- Survey: About 69% of respondents say yes to *transportation* as a priority.
- Survey: About 68% of respondents say yes to *child care* as a priority.
- Survey Comment: “Our children have fun participating in youth programs at the *community center*.”
- Survey Comment: “*Community Centers* are the heart of the neighborhood.”
- Germantown Youth Focus Group (11/12/09) Issues: *Collaboration around the City, Sports Facilities, Mentoring & Neighborhood workers, Transportation, Teen Centers, Community Service Projects, Drugs & Crime*.
- QCAP Community Action Plan FY2009-2011 states, Basic Needs Services as a number two priority, second to Affordable Housing: “These services help clients with essentials like food and heat. In years past, these services help clients to free up income to pay for rent and other expenses, while ensuring a *quality of life*. Now, the many clients rely on basic needs services just to get by, but still struggle to meet their households’ basic needs.”
- QCAP Community Action Plan FY2009-2011 states, Early Education and Care as a number four priority: “This area remains a high priority as families require quality, affordable and accessible early education and care services so they can work and pursue higher education and training opportunities that lead to self-sufficiency.”

1.1.6. Economic Development

Obstacle – The purpose of *Economic Development* is to encourage economic well being to stimulate growth in the City.

Supporting Data

- Survey: About 78% of respondents say yes to *job training & placement* as a priority.
- Survey: About 77% of respondents say yes to *job creation* as a priority.
- Survey: About 53% of respondents say yes to *business expansion / loans* as a priority.
- Survey: About 47% of respondents say yes to *commercial rehabilitation* as a priority.
- Community Development & Housing Focus Group (6/11/09) Unmet Need: *Job skills & opportunities for youth, entrepreneurship programs (loans / technical), & parking*.

- Economic Development Focus Group (11/18/09) Unmet Needs: *Cosmetic Improvements, traffic control/flow, lighting & safety, parking & enforcement, partnerships with schools, community policing, transparent city processes, funding, energy & infrastructure.*
- The Brewer’s Corner Neighborhood Revitalization Plan (2009) states, “Based on data collected from previous planning efforts, and from recent PCD staff observations and reconnaissance activities, this URDP supports the conclusion that the Brewer’s Corner project area constitutes a decadent area and meets each of the (necessary) criteria of blighting influences for *commercial* and residential buildings and public facilities and infrastructure.”
- The Brewer’s Corner Neighborhood Revitalization Plan (2009) states, “Brewer’s Corner does not experience a tremendous amount of *private investment* in the neighborhood.”
- Quincy Center District Urban Revitalization & Development Plan (2007) states, “Heavy congestion and an intricate confusing road network dissuade *shoppers and tourists.*”
- Quincy Center District Urban Revitalization & Development Plan (2007) states, “One of the Project Area’s major anchors, the Stop & Shop Supermarket Company headquarters, has outgrown its existing building and needs to expand its office space in order to *add new employees* to the area.”
- Return to Main Street: A Revitalization Plan for the Wollaston Neighborhood Center (2009) states, “New development on currently underutilized surface parking lots will bring new residents and *jobs* to the area and create a walkable and pedestrian-friendly *commercial center.*”
- Return to Main Street: A Revitalization Plan for the Wollaston Neighborhood Center (2009) states, “the downtown area suffers from a poor pedestrian presence. This lack ... is due in part to an unwelcoming streetscape and a discontinuous stretch of commercial buildings... (which) prevent many residents from surrounding neighborhoods from entering the downtown, as well as out-of-town visitors from coming in to explore *local shops.*”
- QCAP Community Action Plan FY2009-2011 states Employment Supports as a number 3 priority: “Job training (including computer skills) and resources to find jobs (including Internet access) were identified as priorities on the client/community needs assessment. Unskilled, low paying jobs do not pay enough to survive with the high cost of living in the region. People see the need to improve their education and jobs skills in order to secure employment that enables them to reach, or maintain, economic self-sufficiency.”

1.1.7. Other

1.1.7.1. Language Assistance

Obstacle – The purpose of *Language Assistance* is to ensure that residents of the City of Quincy have meaningful access to program information and services even though they may be limited in their English language proficiency.

Supporting Data

- The City of Quincy Language Assistance Plan (2008/2009) states, “Language barriers prevent meaningful communication thereby inhibiting the quality of service to which the City of Quincy is committed.”
- The City of Quincy Language Assistance Plan (2008/2009) states, “According to research done from reviewing census data, school system data for Quincy, and Modern Language Association (MLA) zip code data, the most spoken foreign languages in Quincy are ranked as follows: 1. Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin), 2. Spanish, 3. Vietnamese, 4. Albanian, 5. Arabic, 6. Portuguese.

1.2. Long Term and Short Term Strategies

*Refer to Listing of Projects – Community Development Section (Table 3C) and Table 1C, and Table 2C for objectives.

2. ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY

Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually). In consultation with other appropriate public and private agencies, (i.e. TANF agency) state how the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for producing and preserving affordable housing set forth in the housing component of the consolidated plan will be coordinated with other programs and services for which the jurisdiction is responsible.

Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.

2.1. Commission on the Family

The Commission on the Family's Transitional Housing Program will provide adequate and appropriate support services to homeless families residing in transitional housing facilities. These support services (educational, budgetary, job skills training, etc.) are designed to encourage self-sufficiency while allowing the families to remain in the community and their children to remain in their respective schools.

2.2. Good Shepherd Maria Droste

Good Shepherd Maria Droste counseling services will offer professional mental health counseling to low/moderate-income people who either do not have medical insurance, or whose health insurance does not cover mental health services. Through participating in mental health counseling, these individuals will be able to better handle stressful situations at work and at home, develop a positive self-image, and to identify abusive relationships. Maria Droste services will help individuals maintain stability at home and at work and enable them to develop healthy, stable relationships.

Figure 2.1. 1354 Hancock St., Home of Maria Droste Services



2.3. Quincy Community Action Program

Quincy Community Action Program (QCAP) Emergency Food Center will provide food, which will enable many of the clients to use the money they would otherwise have spent on food to pay their rent and utility bills. Clients will also receive a range of other support services. The center will provide information and referral to other agencies providing fuel assistance, food stamps, adult literacy or ESL, emergency assistance, mental health services, housing and health care.

2.4. Neighborhood Centers and Associations

2.4.1. Germantown Neighborhood Center

Figure 2.3. Germantown Neighborhood Center Food Pantry



Germantown Neighborhood Center / YMCA will offer residents living in a section of the City with lowest per capita income and 850 public housing units with a variety of programs, (e.g., programs that will seek to increase the residents' understanding of the importance of education, help them to develop new strategies for working toward self-sufficiency, and connect families to resources in the City that strengthen the support system in their lives.)

Germantown Neighborhood Center Food Pantry: Like the QCAP program, this center will provide food, which will enable many of the clients to use the money they would otherwise have spent on food to pay their rent and utility bills. As a “choice pantry”,

individuals will have the opportunity to choose their own food. In addition, the center will increase access for working families by opening the pantry one evening each week.

2.4.2. Houghs Neck Community Center

The Houghs Neck Community Center is a multi-service community service agency. HNCC is the only agency of its kind in the community, which strives to meet the diverse and increasing demands of a growing community by offering programs, which serve seniors, families, youth, women, and the hungry. HNCC offers four core programs:

1. Senior Drop-in Center: Seniors meet daily at the center for coffee, hot lunch, bingo, movies, and scrabble. Daily, South Shore Elders with volunteers continue to pack and deliver meals to seniors and shut-ins all over the City. A volunteer nurse provides a free Blood Pressure clinic twice a month.
2. Parent/Youth Center: Youth activities include reading, playgroups, painting, sewing, drug and alcohol awareness, game night, and socials.
3. Women's Support Program: Mom and Tot Playgroups, aerobics, Pilates, computers, and Outreach
4. Our Community: A collaborative, a meeting place, a safe supervised space providing a variety of helpful information.

2.4.3. North Quincy Community Center

Figure 2.4. North Quincy Community Center Martial Arts Demonstration



The North Quincy Community Center provides programs and activities that will offer the opportunity for seniors to gather, socialize, learn something new, and have a nutritious meal. Feelings of no longer being useful and isolation are major issues for seniors, especially ones that are starting to have mobility issues. Many seniors in this group can only get out of their living environment once or twice a week with the assistance of senior transportation. The NQCC being small in size can give these seniors the one on one attention they need and crave. Sometimes it is just the few minutes of listening to a

story or talking about current events that can help make a senior feel part of the world again, helping lessen the feelings of isolation along with helping stimulate the mind. These programs include: Senior Drop-in, Senior Lunch every Thursday, Bingo, ESL, Holiday Celebrations both traditional American and Asian, and Safety programs provided by the Quincy Police Department.

2.4.4. Ward IV Neighborhood Center

2.4.4.1. Senior Programs

The Ward IV Neighborhood Center meets once a week and has various speakers to address the needs of the seniors. Some of the speakers may include other support agencies in Quincy such as QCAP, Sheriff's Departments, and the Department of Health.

2.4.4.2. Family Programs

The Ward IV Neighborhood Center hosts an annual holiday party. It also hosts a play group which began in 2009 which meets on Thursday afternoons and includes arts and crafts, games, and celebrations of various holidays. The Neighborhood Center will continue to partner with Community Care for Kids of QCAP to develop programs for families with children 0-4 years. For 2010-2011, they have plans to reach out to the Lincoln Hancock PTC to identify additional community needs as playground programs.

2.4.4.3. Children's Programs

The Ward IV Neighborhood Center creates free enrichment and training programs during school breaks such as "Move it and Groove it" to keep kids moving their bodies and positive education on healthy ways to fuel their bodies. They host babysitting courses during the summer which is a collaborative program between volunteer nurses, Fallon Ambulance, Quincy Police Department, and curriculum developed by 4H. All sitters become Baby Sitter certified and CPR certified.

2.4.5. Ward II Community Center

The Ward II Community Center strives to provide seniors both affordable and free activities to seniors in a handicap accessible environment where they are able to socialize with others, maintain healthy physical activity levels, and monitor their health with the aid of a qualified nurse. Seniors need affordable and accessible activities that provide meaning and joy as a means of successful aging to maintain better health and mobility, and to prevent isolation and loneliness.

2.4.6. Montclair/Wollaston Neighborhood Association at the Good Shepherd Lutheran Church

Each year funds are allocated to procure music instruments for a music program for fourth and fifth grade students at two elementary schools. The activity has been ongoing for 12 years. There is an inventory of reconditioned instruments which are made available for low/moderate income families to use during the school year by students unable to afford to purchase or rent them. The program helps about 10 students improve their music, English, and social skills. The students are from low/moderate income families who are eligible for free or low cost lunch program. Many of these students are in the English as a second language program.

2.4.7. Squantum Community Center

The Squantum Community Center continues its ongoing programs involving the seniors of the community. They provide mental exercise, camaraderie, and socialization activities. Currently, there are activities three days per week. The activities represent a true example of proven success stories. They offer enjoyable programs which provide mental, physical, and social stimulation to the participants.

Figures 2.5a and 2.5b. Seniors at Squantum Community Center, Community Development Week, 2009



2.5. Asian-American Service Association, Inc

Figure 2.6. Wollaston Senior Center Outing



2.5.1. Wollaston Senior Center

AASA's Wollaston Senior Center was established in 1994 as a result of this mission and currently has a membership of 700 seniors to date. Wollaston Senior Center is open Monday through Friday in the morning and its programs include Chi Gong classes, English classes, Chinese nutrition meals, social services, interpretation and translation, field trips, Chinese movies, games, blood pressure testing, festive celebrations and parties, video and literature library and educational seminars. Approximately 40 seniors visit Wollaston Senior Center daily. The existence and services of Wollaston Senior Center provides seniors with a consistent and welcoming place to turn to for their services and needs.

2.5.2. Quincy Asian Family Outreach Program

AASA's Quincy Asian Family Outreach Program serves families in Quincy with at least one child under the age of four. This program consists of a newborn visiting program, English classes with childcare for parents, translation services, child care information and referral services and childcare educational seminars for Asian families who do not speak English.

2.6. Quincy After School Child Care

The purpose of Quincy After School Child Care, Inc. is to provide quality school age programs in a group setting. Our program focuses on education, nutrition, health and social services for children of families who reside in Quincy, Massachusetts.

The goals of the school age program are to:

- Provide a safe, healthy environment.
- Stimulate the child's potential to grow physically, emotionally, intellectually and socially.
- Increase a child's self-awareness, confidence, and self-worth.
- Improve communication among family members.
- Build interpersonal relationships with peers and adults.

2.7. Quincy Public Schools Adult Special Education

The Quincy Adult Education Program is designed to offer educational, social, and recreational opportunities for adults with developmental disabilities. The program is offered twice a year (fall and winter) and meets two nights per week for seven weeks. During each semester, students work to maintain and improve basic academic skills, as well as daily living skills. Social skills are incorporated into the lessons, which vary to meet the needs of the students. The curriculum also includes computer literacy, history, politics, arts and crafts, and visits by guest speakers. The program benefits adults who are developmentally disabled, over the age of 22, needing life and other skills training. There

is little availability of programs offered to this population. Many of the adults who participate are employed but are looking to maintain social connections and strengthen basic educational skills.

2.8. QPAC Teen Center Social Group

The Quincy Parent Advisory Council to Special Education (QPAC) is a formally organized group of parents and other interested persons committed to the best possible services for children with special needs. Established in 1977, QPAC functions under state special education laws and regulations.

The goal of the Teen Center Social Group is to provide social skills education and opportunities to practice new skills with the guidance of qualified counselors for adolescents with ASD and Asperger's Syndrome.

2.9. Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program (HVRP)

Figure 2.7. Father Bill's Veteran Grant Ceremony



Father Bill's & MainSpring offers training and job placement through the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program (HVRP). This grant was awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor to help reintegrate homeless veterans to the work force. In addition to employment services, case managers from Father Bill's & MainSpring work individually with veterans to provide an array of services, including transitional and permanent housing, and supportive services to address challenges they face. Case management continues throughout the integration process to assure that veteran clients receive the continual services they need to successfully transition to a new career.

2.10. South Shore Elder Services Meals on Wheels

The program intends to provide a nutritionally balanced noontime meal to 5 disabled residents under the age of 60 in Quincy. All individuals are low income and would receive a meal 5 days per week.

South Shore Elder Services, Inc receives over twenty calls each year from individuals with disabilities who wish to access the Agency's Meals on Wheels Program. If the

individual is 60 years or older, SSES can provide daily home delivered meals through its federally funded Meals on Wheels Program; however, for those individuals under the age of 60, SSES must find independent funds in order to purchase meals. All individuals receiving meals must be within the federal poverty standards for eligibility. SSEC plans to deliver nutritionally balanced daily meals to 5 individuals with severe disabilities who are homebound, under the age of 60 and who are unable to prepare meals on their own. The home delivered meals (HDM) will be delivered daily via volunteers who will make a “well person” check. Each program consumer will receive two shelf stable meal packs in case of any weather emergency. Consumers will have access to South Shore Elder Service’s Information and Referral Department that has a database of over 950 service providers in the South Shore area.

3. LOW INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT (LIHTC) COORDINATION

(States only) Describe the strategy to coordinate the Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) with the development of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income families.

As a “states only” question, this does not apply to the City of Quincy or the South Shore HOME Consortium.

B. NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

1. NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS AND ANALYSIS

Estimate, to the extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify and describe their supportive housing needs.

Table 1B: Non-Homeless Special Needs

Identify the priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction by using the Non-Homeless Special Needs Table.

Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.

Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.

If the jurisdiction plans to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations, it must justify the need for such assistance in the plan.

1.1. Non-Homeless Special Needs Table

Table 1B: Non-Homeless Special Needs

1.2. Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Assessment

Following a detailed analysis about special (non-homeless) needs, the City of Quincy's Department of Planning and Community Development identified the following priorities for 2010-2014:

Obstacle – Underfunding of State-aided Special Needs Housing Programs

Supporting Data

- The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Auditor of the Commonwealth Independent State Auditor’s Statewide Review of the Physical Condition of Public Housing Units for Special Needs Individuals Under the Chapter 689 Housing Program July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008 Official Audit Report February 23, 2010 states, “Site visits found that years of underfunding ... have resulted in the deterioration of the state-aided housing programs, ... Accordingly, the physical condition of the Chapter 689 special needs housing properties has deteriorated to the point that many residents are being deprived of decent, safe, secure, and sanitary housing that the law mandates and unrepaired conditions may result in further damage that will be more costly to repair.”

1.2.1. Elderly and Frail Elderly

Obstacle – Planned programs need to ensure that *elderly* persons can live in comfort and with maximum independence.

Supporting Data

- Survey: About 92% of respondents say yes to *senior citizens* as a priority.
- Survey comments: “Transportation, especially for the *elderly* is a big problem.”
- Community Development & Housing Focus Group (6/11/09) Unmet Need: *Elder Services*
- Elder Needs Roundtable (9/9/09) Issues: *Mental Health, Financial, Family, Outreach & Communication, Service Agency Collaboration, Limited English Elders, Transportation & Housing, and Hoarding.*
- Senior Focus Group (11/17/09) Issues: *Communication & Marketing, Transportation, Independence, Affordable Housing, Physical Programs, Educational Programs, Intergenerational Programs, Reduced Cost Arts & Music Programs, Bus Trips, Holiday Programs.*
- US Dept of Health and Human Services Administration on Aging: A Profile of Older Americans: 2009 states, “About 31% of non-institutionalized *older persons* live alone.”
- South Shore Elder Services, Inc. Area Plan on Aging 2010-2013 states, “Some of the general themes that were generated from the data gathering were transportation (both social and medical), mental health services, financial concerns, language barriers, socialization for elders and caregivers, and education and information.”
- According to the American Community Survey for 2006-2008, approximately 15% of Quincy’s population is over 65 years of age, numbering 12,987 persons. The number of persons 85 and older is estimated at 1,990. This older sub-set of the elderly population is much more likely to be frail and experience isolation and other social and health related issues.
- The 2009 CHAS Table 5 “Housing Problems for the Elderly” indicates that 4,165 housing units, occupied by low income (less than 80% of area median income) elderly households, had housing problems. Housing units inhabited by low

income “very elderly” persons comprised over half the total above at 2,455. Very low income (less than 30% of area median) elderly persons inhabited some 2,240 problem housing units.

1.2.2. Severe Mental Illness

Obstacle – Persons with *severe mental illness* face difficulties with basic, everyday activities such as keeping themselves safe, caring for their basic physical needs, or maintaining safe and adequate housing. Extensive histories of hospitalization, unemployment, substance abuse, homelessness, and involvement in the criminal justice system are common. Although Quincy has several excellent behavioral health providers including inpatient treatment beds, the need for these services remains high.

Supporting Data

- Survey: About 63% of respondents say yes to *persons with mental illness* as a priority.
- According to the State Department of Mental Health website, “The federal Center for Mental Health Services recently developed and published methodologies for estimating the prevalence of serious mental illness among adults and serious mental illness or serious emotional disturbance among children and adolescents in each state. Using these formulas, it is estimated there are about 44,731 adults (.98% of the adult population) in Massachusetts with serious and persistent mental illness and severe dysfunction likely to need publicly funded mental health services. In addition, it is estimated there are about 18,476 children aged 0-8 (2.5% of the child population) and about 96,740 children aged 9-19 (11% of the child/adolescent population) with serious mental illness or serious emotional disturbance.”

1.2.3. Developmentally and Physically Disabled

Obstacle - *Developmentally and physically disabled* describes persons with life-long, disabilities attributable to mental and/or physical or a combination of mental and physical impairments. These disabilities affect daily functioning in three or more of the following areas: capacity for independent living, economic self-sufficiency, learning, mobility, receptive and expressive language, self-care, and self-direction. The City of Quincy has worked cooperatively with area agencies serving the disabled such as the South Shore Collaboration for the Blind, South Shore Elder Services Meals on Wheels, The RIDE and the City’s own trans-van serving disabled seniors.

Supporting Data

- Survey: About 67% of respondents say yes to *persons with physical or developmental disabilities* as a priority.
- QPAC Brochure states, “In 1984 the Quincy School Committee established a permanent Subcommittee on Special Education whose purpose is to provide the

School Committee with direction on the issues and programs which effect more than 1,500 special education students in our school system.”

- According to staff at the Massachusetts Department of Developmental Services (DDS), Quincy currently serves 64 individuals in supportive housing spread across 17 residences. The DDS serves 185 developmentally disabled persons over the age of 22 in Quincy. There are 30 Quincy residents aged 18 to 22 that will be coming into the DDS system during the next five years. The most pressing housing need for this population is handicap accessibility. Other priority needs include an increase in Alzheimer’s and other aging related issues.
- The Quincy Housing Authority currently has 29 Special Needs units (verify this number when QHA stats come in.). NOTE: A 2010 report from the Office of the State Auditor detailed deteriorating conditions in Special Needs Public Housing Units, 29 of which are located in Quincy.
- Quincy is home to 15,395 disabled persons (2000 US Census) which comprises just over 18% of the total population. The 2000 Census noted a rise in disability status linked with an aging overall population. For example, nationally over 40% of disabled persons are 65 years or older. The 2009 CHAS Table 6 “Housing Needs of the Disabled” shows that 4,160 units of housing in Quincy are occupied by disabled persons. Of these units, 2,135 are estimated to have housing problems and 1,120 are occupied by disabled persons with household incomes less than 30% of area median or “very low income”.

1.2.4. Persons w/ Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions

Obstacle – *Persons with alcohol and other drug addictions* need supportive services such as monitoring, screening, information and referral, detox medication, education, and self-help groups.

Supporting Data

- Survey: About 60% of respondents say yes to *persons with alcohol or drug abuse* as a priority.
- Community Development & Housing Focus Group (6/11/09) Unmet Need: *Substance Abuse Recovery Programs* According to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health Bureau of Substance Abuse Services, Quincy had 1,864 treatment admissions in 2007 for alcohol and other drug addiction. Treatment admissions for heroin and other opioids are higher in Quincy than state averages and Quincy residents are 26% more likely to be admitted to a Department of Public Health treatment facility than the state average (source: Manet Community Health Center 2010-2015 Plan to the Mass DHHS). There are several addiction treatment programs located in Quincy offering both inpatient and outpatient services. However, according to Manet CHC Plan referenced above, there is need for additional treatment facilities.
- In 2008, The City of Quincy convened a drug task force. The Quincy Drug task force is a multi-disciplinary collaboration designed to promote community awareness, education, prevention and treatment of substance abuse in the city of Quincy (source: City of Quincy Website). The task force has created a website

with links to substance abuse services, hosted community forums and sponsored a prescription drug drop-off day.

1.2.5. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS and their Families

Obstacle – *Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families* need supportive services such as case management, emergency financial assistance, food, transportation, early intervention, education, and wellness and nutrition.

Supporting Data

- Survey: About 41% of respondents say yes to *persons with HIV/AIDS & their families* as a priority.
- According to the Mass DPH, there were 199 persons living with HIV/Aids in Quincy in 2008. This number represents over 25% of the total persons living with HIV/Aids in Norfolk County (MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program) during that same year. 26% of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Norfolk County had Injection Drug Use as a mode of exposure.

1.2.6. Victims of Domestic Violence

Obstacle - *Domestic violence* follows a typical pattern no matter when it occurs or who is involved. The pattern, or cycle is repeated, and the level of violence increases. The abuse gets worse. Similar to the interrelationship of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS cited above, the incidence of domestic violence has been linked with substance abuse and economic stress, such as job loss.

Supporting Data

- Survey: About 80% of respondents say yes to *victims of domestic violence* as a priority.
- Quincy Medical Center Finding Hope for Children Brochure states, “Children understand the world in a very different way than adults. When they witness violence, it can be difficult for children to figure out how to feel safe again.”
- Quincy Medical Center Finding Hope for Children Brochure states, “Children show what they are feeling through their behavior. Some behaviors that may signal a child is struggling with what he or she has seen are: difficulty sleeping, complaints of headaches or stomachaches that cannot be explained medically, an increase in aggressive behavior or angry outbursts, withdrawal from people or activities that the child enjoyed before the violence, being easily startled, and frequent re-enactment of the violence in the child’s play.”
- Quincy Medical Center Finding Hope for Children Brochure states, “Children can regain a sense of safety in the world when given an opportunity to express their thoughts with a nurturing adult. Some children will use words to express what they are feeling, and some will express their experience through play.”

- Staff at Quincy’s Domestic Violence Ended (DOVE) shared statistics about this pervasive issue. According to the National Violence Against Women Survey of 2000, 1 in 4 women will experience domestic violence in their lifetime. There were 55 domestic violence fatalities in Massachusetts in 2007 leading Governor Deval Patrick to issue a Public Health Advisory in June 2008.

1.2.7. Other

Obstacle – *Other* non-homeless special needs include services for veterans, abused and neglected children, public housing residents, racial and ethnic populations, and ex-offenders.

Supporting Data

- Survey: About 82% of respondents say yes to *veterans* as a priority.
- Survey: About 73% of respondents say yes to *abused & neglected children* as a priority.
- Survey: About 57% of respondents say yes to *public housing residents* as a priority.
- Survey: About 37% of respondents say yes to *racial & ethnic populations* as a priority.
- Survey: About 30% of respondents say yes to *ex-offenders* as a priority.

2. SPECIFIC SPECIAL NEEDS OBJECTIVES

Describe the priorities and Specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.

Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

*Refer to Listing of Projects – Special Needs Section

PART V: Consolidated Plan Appendix

- A. Citizen Participation Plan
- B. Survey
- C. Survey Tabulation
- D. Focus Group Reports
- E. Presentation of Results
- F. Minuets from the Public Hearings
- G. Map of Geographic Area of Assistance
- H. Affirmative Marketing Plan
- I.