



6. Summary of Ethnographic Interviews, Asset Mapping, Community Meetings, and Steering Committee Meetings

6.1 Groundtruthing the Information

The goal to understanding the multiple dimensional aspects of poverty was based on listening to information from people and not theories. In order to take an innovative approach to poverty reduction it was important to look for similarities between theories and “street talk,” or what is said by people in poverty. This leads to community “buy-in” and focuses efforts at the grassroots level. It also provides a mechanism for regional stakeholders to lead the initiative and have a stake in the success. In essence, this structure creates a certain amount of “ground truth” in the information gathered. Although the literature review indicated clear links between poverty and personal empowerment, education, and leadership, P4P did not lead people into these areas. The methods were designed to avoid surveys and predetermined categories.

Each method gave P4P the opportunity to “de-tangle” complex poverty issues and to understand how their interrelationship impinges upon the ability of Eastern Idaho communities to maximize their potential. The qualitative methods were mutually reinforcing. The goal of asset mapping was to identify existing resources. Those resources were then “mapped” to understand “who is doing what, when, where and how.” The map also identified areas that are currently underserved or not served at all. There is a natural affinity between the information gathered from the asset mapping and ethnographic interviews and the community dialogue meetings. Mapping locates “assets,” and interviews allow P4P to understand those assets, and their relationship to people in poverty.

Throughout the data collection process, common issues and ideas emerged regarding poverty in the region. The data was presented to the Steering Committee and later formed the basis of the prosperity indicators and vision statement.

6.2 Overall Patterns and Trends

6.2.1 Ethnographic Interviews

Although ethnographic interviews were held in different locations, the analysis indicates a common concern for specific poverty issues throughout the region. Several themes and patterns emerged during the interviews and they were linked to poverty indicators. Table 6-1 describes regional trends discovered through this process and Table 6-2 describes community specific trends.



ISSUE	INDICATOR
1. An acknowledgement of the importance of educational opportunities for adults and children including workforce training, life skills development, and distance learning opportunities in rural communities.	EDUCATION
2. A desire for good paying jobs available locally, to diminish the need for rural residents to travel to other cities or states to find better paying jobs.	EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION
3. The relationship between poverty and the social problems of family instability, drug and alcohol dependence, spousal abuse and social stigmatization.	PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS (Support Systems) HEALTH CARE (Substance Abuse)
4. The importance of mentoring and networking opportunities and increased knowledge of available resources.	PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS (Support Systems)
5. The desire to change their lives and those of their children for the better.	PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS (Empowerment)

Location	Trend
FORT HALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of “informal” networks as a way to learn about and access poverty reduction services. • A lack of job opportunities on the Reservation which results in feelings of frustration and hopelessness. • The belief that in order to have better economic positions, residents must get an education and leave. • The need to develop the economy and reinvigorate the traditions of the Shoshone and Bannock Tribes so that leaving the reservation is not necessary. • The prevalence of tribal members who are not appropriately prepared to take advantage of the jobs that are available, leading to tribal mismanagement and diminished economic opportunities on the reservation. • Tribal members who are not able to secure employment/housing because of their social/familial/tribal status on the reservation. • A perception that government develops and maintains the “dependency” of native people rather than empowering them to live an independent and productive life. • A life-style of chronic dependency that leads to alcohol and drug abuse



Table 6-2 Community-Specific Trends of Ethnographic Interviews

Location	Trend
	<p>among tribal members and a “live for the present” lifestyle (paycheck to paycheck).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feelings of being “disempowered” that complicate the process of improving economic and social positions. • Racism that continues to worsen the economic and social potential of tribal members both inside and outside of Fort Hall. • The culture of sharing that is increasingly lost among the youth and the feeling that youth are ill-prepared to deal with the challenges of living on and off the Reservation. • The need to strengthen traditional ways that prioritize sharing, non-materialism, and a sense of pride to prepare youth to face challenges on and off the Reservation. • Differences in culture with regional neighbors that lead to diminished economic and social opportunities. • More than the other respondents, Fort Hall residents were less likely to view themselves in poverty and often stated there are others “worse off.”
POCATELLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of “informal” networks as a way to learn about and access poverty reduction services. • A desire for better paying jobs and a more diverse economy that pays living wages. • Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to cite spousal and/or sexual abuse as causing and/or exacerbating poverty. • Female respondents showed a greater likelihood of seeking out and using a wider array of social service programs than men. • Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to cite structural reasons such as layoffs or health problems due to working in unhealthy industries as causing or exacerbating poverty. • A relationship between alcohol and drug dependence as well as legal problems for people in poverty. • Feelings of being disempowered due to extenuating circumstances such as a disabling or catastrophic injury or illness that moved the respondents from prosperity to poverty. • A lack of adequate health insurance, pensions and social security assistance that moves people into poverty and/or makes it difficult to get out of poverty. • Feelings of being “dehumanized”, stigmatized, alone and vulnerable to the whims of the legal , social service and legal systems. • Feelings of being disconnected from the community. • A lack of knowledge of existing community resources until the situation reaches a crisis, thus leading to dependency on public assistance and feelings of entrapment in a poverty cycle. • Respondents in Pocatello were more likely to “internalize” the causes of poverty connected to life decisions that could have led to different outcomes. However, like Fort Hall residents, respondents in Pocatello were equally aware of the larger structural barriers that contribute to the incidence of poverty in the city and make it difficult for those in poverty to improve their economic positions.



Table 6-2 Community-Specific Trends of Ethnographic Interviews

Location	Trend
MONTPELIER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of “informal” networks as a way to learn about and access poverty reduction services. • Respondents like the rural lifestyle and view the community as a better place to raise a family than larger cities. • Lack of good paying jobs in the community forcing residents to commute large distances, either out of state to Utah or to Pocatello. • Lack of employment and economic development opportunities due to city officials who adopt a mindset and policies hostile to economic development. • Many residents have seasonal work or multiple low paying jobs and are still unable to provide adequately for their families. • Groceries and clothing are expensive to buy in the community forcing residents to shop in Pocatello, Idaho, or Logan, Utah, for better bargains. • Respondents rely on borrowed money from relatives and friends to make ends meet. • Respondents want to see “factory or “industry” recruitment in the area that pays a living wage. • Feelings of depression, helplessness, loneliness and being trapped in poverty and that lead to alcohol and drug abuse. • Feelings of being disempowered by poverty. • A lack of knowledge of existing resources and where to access resources. • Organizations that are overly bureaucratic, leading to a “dehumanizing” atmosphere. • A strong reliance on the public assistance programs of the LDS Church, specifically the Bishop’s Warehouse, ICAN, and the Southeast Idaho Community Action Agency (SEICAA). • A belief that the LDS church bridges the needs of those in poverty regardless of church membership. • Medical treatment is often postponed due to a lack of insurance. • Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to cite spousal and/or sexual abuse as causing and/or exacerbating their poverty situations. • Female respondents showed a greater likelihood of seeking out and using a wider array of social service programs than were men. • Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to cite structural reasons such as layoffs or health problems as exacerbating poverty. • A relationship between alcohol and drug dependence as well as legal problems for people in poverty. • A desire for more educational and recreational opportunities for local youth. • Youth who are forced to choose between leaving the city and decreasing its productivity or staying in the city and working in low paying and unsatisfying jobs. • A desire for increased educational outreach and training opportunities coupled with a diversified economy where education is rewarded. • A belief that the agricultural sector of community is losing ground • Like respondents in Pocatello, those in Montpelier were more likely to



Location	Trend
	<p>internalize the causes of poverty. This is particularly true of the female respondents. Men were far more likely to cite external causes such as the depressed mining industry and lack of jobs as causes of poverty. A major difference between the Montpelier interviews and those in Pocatello is that economic development is often equated with bringing in an industry that is based on extractive activities. In addition, both sets of interviews implied the idea that people should be willing to work while in poverty rather than continue their dependency on the system. However, the “protestant work ethic” idea comes out far more strongly in the Montpelier interviews than it does in the Pocatello interviews.</p>
SPANISH LANGUAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of “informal” networks as a way to learn about and access poverty reduction services. • The recognition of the importance of education in order to survive economically. • Many respondents did not graduate from high school but have a GED. • A belief that schools are not welcoming to Hispanics. • The difficulty children have in school due to a lack of bilingual opportunities. • A belief that immigrants face more obstacles than Hispanics born in Idaho. • Female respondents cited early marriage and/or children as contributing or causing poverty. • A high number of respondents have worked in low-paying jobs related to agriculture. • A lack of knowledge about existing services, including service delivery (due to immigration from Mexico and differences between countries). • A fear of utilizing services and the consequences to legal status. • A desire to see employers and the government to pay more attention to the Hispanic community especially those that would help undocumented workers obtain/apply for residency.
DRIGGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents like the rural lifestyle and view the community as a better place to raise a family than larger cities. • The importance of “informal” networks as a way to learn about and access poverty reduction services. • Lack of good paying jobs in the community, which forces residents to commute out of state to Jackson, Wyoming, or to Rexburg or Idaho Falls in Idaho. • The lack of employment and economic development opportunities. • Feelings of depression, helplessness, loneliness and being trapped in poverty leading to alcohol and drug abuse. • Feelings of being disempowered by poverty. • Many residents have seasonal work or multiple low paying jobs and are still unable to make ends meet. • Groceries and clothing are expensive in the community and residents often commute to Idaho Falls for shopping. • Utility payments are high, especially in the winter. • The high cost of housing. • There is a large economic division between long time residents of the



Location	Trend
	<p>valley and recent arrivals. The latter are viewed as inflating the cost of housing in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is a connection between poverty and domestic violence and drug and alcohol abuse in the community.• A desire for increased educational outreach and training opportunities coupled with a diversified economy where education is rewarded.• Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to cite spousal and/or sexual abuse as causing and/or exacerbating poverty.• Female respondents showed a greater likelihood of seeking out and using a wider array of social service programs.• Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to cite structural reasons such as layoffs or health problems from working in unhealthy industries as causing or exacerbating poverty.• A relationship between alcohol and drug dependence as well as legal problems for people in poverty.• A desire for more educational and recreational opportunities for local youth.• Youth who are forced to choose between leaving the city and decreasing its productivity or staying in the city and working in low paying and unsatisfying jobs.• A belief that the agricultural sector of the community is losing economic ground.• A Spanish speaking population that is more vulnerable because of language and social barriers.• A lack of adequate health insurance due to costs for both employers and employees.• Many of the issues raised in Driggs and Montpelier were the same. As rural communities, the concerns are transportation, economic diversity, locally accessible training and educational outreach and economic development. The Driggs interviews differed in the understanding of economic diversity. In Driggs there was a clear concern for greater economic development without implicating one type of industry as there was in Montpelier.

The goal of P4P was to conduct ethnographic interviews in order to better understand the regional population in poverty. The analysis shows the following links to poverty reduction:

1. Since regional residents are typically uninformed about the availability of poverty reduction resources in their communities, learning by word of mouth is the major way to get information. Therefore, informal networks and support systems are particularly important in helping people in poverty improve their economic positions.



2. Virtually all of the respondents linked feelings of embarrassment, humiliation and shame with poverty and their reluctance to seek and utilize existing poverty reduction services. Rural residents were far more apt to suggest that poverty reduction efforts should include or require a strong work component for those in need. In essence, rural residents seemed to rely heavily on some idea of the Protestant Work Ethic.
3. When discussing the ways in which people in poverty could improve their lives, many of the respondents placed a great deal of importance on setting attainable goals and building on small successes. Respondents cited this process as particularly important for empowering people in poverty to affect their lives in a positive way.

This analysis was the starting point for strategy development. Although time consuming, the information was helpful in understanding poverty issues from the perspectives of those in poverty rather than bureaucrats or peripheral entities. Due to the dynamic nature of poverty issues, ethnographic interviews will allow P4P to learn and adapt as poverty issues become more apparent over time.

Partners for Prosperity is exploring the use of a longitudinal or panel studies for future ethnographic interviews. In essence P4P would recruit the participation of 100 representatives of the diverse region and conduct interviews over a three year period. This would enable P4P to gain a better understanding of specific poverty indicators and would lead to better documentation of poverty information over time. In addition it would help establish benchmarks for poverty reduction efforts.

6.2.2 Asset Mapping

Community strengths and resources were examined using an approach called “asset-mapping.” In essence, an asset map is an inventory of a community, including profiles of individuals active in community development. It is a strength based approach and focuses on existing resources, both formal and informal, that can be enhanced. Table 6-3 is a summary of the asset mapping process.



Table 6-3 Asset Mapping Process		
Step	Purpose	Benefit
Training	To learn a general asset mapping process and additional measures used by P4P.	Area Coordinators learned how to assess their communities, using a strength based approach.
Community asset maps were divided into 14 categories, and Area Coordinators mapped individuals and organizations related to these categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education 2. Health and Nutrition 3. Youth Development 4. Housing 5. Community and Cultural Life 6. Economic Development and Business Interests 7. Social Service and Civic Organizations 8. Employment 9. Financial Interests 10. Childcare 11. Crime and Safety 12. Environmental Issues 13. Transportation 14. Governmental and Legal Service 	To examine all community resources and potential partners in poverty reduction measures.	Area Coordinators looked beyond traditional social service providers for community resources that can be utilized for poverty reduction measures.
Steering Committee members helped Area Coordinators make contact with local individuals and organizations.	To identify potential partnership opportunities and to introduce P4P to the community.	Area Coordinators publicized the planning initiative to local communities.
Interviews were conducted with individuals and organizations.	To learn the scope and mission of local organizations and to develop a community map of resources.	Area Coordinators developed a map of resources that can be utilized for poverty reduction strategies. ¹
P4P linked strategies to regional assets.	To form realistic strategies for poverty reduction.	Area coordinators were able to ground-truth both the process and the strategic plan to local communities.

¹ While the overall regional asset map is too large to include in this document, a list of Regional Stakeholders can be found in Appendix A



The preliminary asset map reveals there are numerous agencies and service organizations currently working to reduce the incidence of poverty throughout the region. The map also shows the dependence of rural residents on service providers located in the two urban centers.² Many community services are delivered through extension or outreach offices of organizations that are based in the urban areas. Additionally, the data gathered during asset mapping suggests that many regional residents are unaware of community services that would benefit them, and therefore many services are underutilized.

P4P will continue to map organizations to identify groups and individuals who are currently working to reduce poverty. In addition, we will map organizations that could potentially reduce poverty through partnerships and innovative approaches. Asset mapping is an effective way of getting a clear picture of what is happening in the region and it allows P4P to work more strategically through partnership formation.

6.2.3 Community Dialogue Meetings

Community dialogue meetings were designed to provide an opportunity for the regional community to discuss and define poverty. The meetings were held throughout the region with an eye toward a grassroots planning effort. The poverty information gathered at the meetings was entered into the P4P database and analyzed. Four major issues surfaced region wide: Employment, Personal Characteristics, Education, and Health. Overall, multiple poverty issues were identified by those who attended the community dialogue meetings. Concerns related to these issues are found in Table 6-4.

Issue	Concern
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The availability of local jobs• The availability better paying jobs• Advancement opportunities• The link between employment and child care, transportation and housing
Personal Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of empowerment• The need to “belong”• The need for leadership in the community• The need for hope• The lack of civic engagement• A desire for a better life• The need for more volunteerism and community service
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The need for early learning and after school programs• A lack of mentoring for youth• The need to utilize knowledge of elders• The value of a college education• Mentoring opportunities for adults• The lack of appropriate education and training opportunities

² Pocatello and Idaho Falls



Issue	Concern
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The link between available jobs in the technology field and a lack of strong math, science and technology programs in regional schools• The need for better quality education throughout the region• The need to link education with existing and future employment opportunities
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The high cost of prescription drugs• Access to health care services• The lack of medical insurance• The prevalence of substance abuse in rural communities

There was a clear division between the top four poverty indicators and the other poverty indicators. The remaining issues were fairly close in frequency: (1) Social Services, (2) Housing, (3) Transportation, (4) Culture and Community Characteristics, (5) Crime and Safety, and (6) Technology.

While Transportation issues were not among the top four issues identified in the initial analysis, Area Coordinators emphasized during exit interviews the plight transportation problems pose for rural residents and the elderly. There are two parts to the issue. The first is the problem rural residents face if they live a great distance from town. Without reliable transportation, these residents feel “trapped,” both literally and figuratively. The problem is compounded for people in poverty, particularly immigrant populations. Second, it is difficult to look for good paying jobs outside the community without reliable transportation. This can lead to additional feelings of entrapment and the inability to take advantage of opportunities.

While there was a general consensus about the major regional poverty issues, there was a significant divergence between the responses that came from the region’s Hispanic and Native American populations. Community dialogue meetings with members of the region’s Hispanic and Native-American populations showed a greater tendency to link the definition of poverty with food security issues and the ability of residents to secure the “basic necessities of life”. With Hispanics this may be a result of the reluctance to seek out and utilize resources due to language barriers or legal status. In the case of Native Americans, the concern is often linked to the loss of “traditional/indigenous” ways of living that have been compromised by the reservation system and the historical friction that exists between Native-Americans and the Anglo populations. The statements made in the meetings are supported by the ethnographic interviews conducted within these populations. Apart from these differences, the major poverty issues identified by the Hispanic and Native-American communities mirror those listed above.

The community dialogue process is integral in order to stay connected to the regional community and give people the opportunity to stay involved in poverty reduction efforts. P4P will continue to hold dialogue meetings throughout the region as a way to keep abreast of these issues. The meetings, combined with asset mapping, allow P4P to mobilize and enhance existing resources and to aid in the development of new resources.



6.2.4 Steering Committee Meetings

Early Steering Committee meetings focused on administrative activities such as establishing the parameters of the project, identifying key stakeholders, hiring a director, and other organizational activities. In addition, the members established the methodology for the data gathering phase of the initiative. The committee adopted an approach that coupled quantitative data with a qualitative approach in order to obtain a “real-life” picture of poverty. It was decided that qualitative findings should weigh more heavily in both the process and strategy development than quantitative or statistical data. A story-telling approach was selected (ethnographic interviewing) that would allow people in poverty to talk about poverty in their own words.

From February, 2003, through June, 2003, the Steering Committee meetings became work sessions specifically directed at the production of a regional strategic plan. During these meetings, small group sessions generated a substantial amount of data regarding the future mission and scope of P4P. In addition, members began the formulation of a vision statement by identifying and examining “prosperity indicators.” The information and responses gathered during these meetings were aggregated into larger categories and then tallied.³ An overview of some of the responses is included in Table 6-6.⁴

Question or Indicator	Response⁵
What is the future of Partners for Prosperity?	Ideal scenario <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate all poverty Community issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop healthy communities • Facilitate dialogue, action and trust among existing stakeholders • Keep a grassroots and non-partisan focus Rural/Urban/Geographical Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address rural poverty Educational Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer grant writing assistance • Provide diversity training Life Skills Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support families • involve people in poverty in the planning process • enable people to “build wealth” Organizational/Maintenance Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop long term plan to be self-sufficient • focus on short and long term goals

³ Collapsing the comments into larger categories leads to a loss of detail of all that was said during the meetings. However, doing so was necessary in order to obtain a “general sense” of the Steering Committee’s vision for Partners for Prosperity and how it sees the work of the organization affecting the lives of those it desires to serve.

⁴ A complete analysis of responses is included in Appendix E.

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Question or Indicator	Response⁵
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “walk the talk” • avoid becoming overly bureaucratic • take a bold approach Political/Legal Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • address policies that perpetuate poverty Economic Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus on economic development.
What does the defining statement say to you?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement is positive • Statement shows that P4P is fostering partnerships • Statement shows accountability and adaptability • It is difficult to develop and define “community” for the region • Statement reflects the need to develop a generosity of spirit • Statement needs to become mission statement and address poverty • Statement needs to reflect a sense of urgency • Statement should educate people about the complexity of poverty.
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many people need life skills in order to achieve self-sufficiency • Community gardens should be developed • The community should get food to “the needy” • Avoid stigmatization.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for more affordable housing • Many people do not have access to quality housing • Concern that subsidized housing may not be quality housing • Does the income of those in subsidized housing preclude access to affordable housing? • There is a need for transitional housing and the development of minimal housing standards • One measure of prosperity would be “diverse neighborhoods where people in poverty are involved in the community planning process” • Community members should take an active and educated role in housing, particularly home buyer education programs and predatory lending practices.
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a lack of public transportation, particularly in rural areas • A need to take a regional approach to public transportation issues.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P4P should use existing resources for mentoring programs. • Outreach and support programs should be developed • There is a need for job training and targeted educational programs. • There is a need for quality public education.



Question or Indicator	Response⁵
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More businesses should be recruited.• The economy in Eastern Idaho needs to be diversified.• Communities should find their “niche” in the economy.
Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Free health care services should be explored.• Health care workers should be involved in the development of solutions.• Low cost prescriptions should be available to those in poverty.• There is a need to educate community members on health care issues, especially prevention strategies.
Crime and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Victims of crime should be treated respectfully by police officers.• There should be more focus on drug prevention.• There is a need for more crime prevention, particularly with youth and crime.• The community needs to promote morally-based programs.
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technology should be used appropriately.• Technology should be used to improve economic conditions.• Technology should be used to train for career mobility.• Technology should not harm the social, spiritual and cultural fabric of the community.• Local leaders should work together to best use technology in their communities.
Community Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is a need to create a spirit of tolerance.• Communities should reflect the demographic diversity of residents.• All cultures should be accepted and promoted.
Personal Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is a relationship between civic engagement and personal empowerment.• Community role models should be identified.• The development of personal empowerment programs should focus on cultural identity and sensitivity.• Schools, church groups and families are important social networks in the development of personal characteristics.



6.2.5 Summary

The qualitative data was gathered with minimal influence on both the issues and the definition of poverty. Overall trends and themes show gaps in services and needs that are currently unmet. The data is informative for several reasons. The information gleaned through asset mapping, ethnographic interviews and community dialogue meetings identified the need to develop an organization that can connect and/or reconnect people in poverty to poverty reduction resources and the larger community. Comments about a lack of knowledge regarding existing programs speak directly to this need. In addition, comments by people in poverty regarding feelings of social stigmatization and comments in public meetings that suggest the availability of resources suggest there is a disconnect between the lives of those in poverty and those who are not. P4P provides a vital service by creating a space where people in poverty, service organizations and other stakeholders can come together to find solutions for poverty on an individual and regional level.

There is also a shared concern among the region's residents regarding the intervening role that education plays in poverty reduction efforts. The issue of education is interrelated to other issues such as employment, job development, and personal empowerment. The comments generated in the meetings, interviews, and asset mapping suggest that there is both a desire and need for innovative educational opportunities that help people in the lowest economic quartile improve their economic condition. Regional residents link these opportunities to the ability to attract and retain businesses.

The data also suggests that education should not be confined to traditional academics. The analysis shows that regional residents want an organization charged with the mission of educating people in poverty about existing resources and educating the region about poverty issues that go unnoticed. This type of education leads to systems change by bringing poverty policies and their consequences to the forefront of the regional consciousness.

Finally, the data shows a similarity of poverty issues within the region. While it is clear there are some community specific issues, the majority of the issues are regional and therefore require a regional approach that is conscious of the social and cultural fabrics that weave Eastern Idaho into one region.