

Research Phase Report

Jefferson County 4community Collaboration

Research Phase Report Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Executive Summary	A-46
Economic Environment	A-48
Population Growth	A-49
Household Income	A-50
Unemployment Rates	A-52
Poverty By Age	A-53
Employment	A-55
Educational Attainment	A-56
Social and Family Issues	A-58
Language	A-58
Household and Family Structure	A-61
Housing	A-63
Public Assistance	A-63
Childcare and Youth	A-64
Disability	A-68
Crime	A-69
Morality Rates	A-70
Service Provider Reports	A-74

Jefferson County 4 Community Statistical and Demographic Report

Executive Summary

We have divided the statistical and demographic report into three broad categories: The Economic Environment, and Social and Family Issues, and Service Provider Planning and Assessment Report. The Economic Environment and Social and Family Issues section documents key areas in 1990 and 2000 and contrast those changes in those areas with changes in the state as whole. The Service Provider Planning and Assessment Report summarizes the mission and / or needs assessments from those agencies that responded to our requests. A total of ten documents were submitted from eight agencies.

The Economic Environment provides a framework for understanding both economic performance and potential in Jefferson County. The economic indicators are mixed for Jefferson County. Although poverty and unemployment rates have been reduced from 1990 and are comparable with rates in the state, other key indicators are seriously lagging including population growth, household income, job creation, and educational attainment levels. These lagging indicators are signs of economic distress in the community. With the rate of increase in educational attainment levels trailing the state, the development of new economic sectors in service oriented, knowledge based, high tech, or advanced manufacturing companies is much more challenging. The Jefferson County partners will certainly need to take these trends and conditions into account as they make a final determination on a human service need and the strategies for addressing it.

The section on Social and Family Issues presents data on language barriers, household and family structure, housing, public assistance, childcare, youth, disability, crime and mortality rates. Data in this section tends to confirm previous community assessments that identified youth issues and education as top concerns. The numbers and percentages of children in poverty and students at-risk are rising. Housing costs are moderate to low by state standards, but the condition of housing stocks and low income levels are undoubtedly making decent, affordable housing a chronic issue. Community assessments in the recent past cite housing as a major need and subsequent

reports from focus groups, interviews, and service provider surveys will reiterate that perception.

The Service Provider Planning and Assessment Report restates the same hierarchy of concerns expressed by the Steering Committee in their initial survey. The report highlights the findings of recent community needs assessments and contains summaries of organizational missions. We would like to thank the agencies that provided information for this part of the report: Big Brothers/ Big Sisters of Jefferson County, Casa Amiga, Family Help Line, Girls Inc, Jefferson County United Way, Jefferson County CASA, Ohio Valley Opportunities, and the Mental Health Association of Jefferson County.

Economic Environment

There are a variety of statistical indicators that measure prosperity and economic conditions. SDG organizes them around four basic areas:

- Changes in population
- Changes in wealth
- Changes in employment
- Changes in levels of educational attainment

Communities with a dynamic economy and high quality of life are keeping long-time residents and attracting new ones. People move to where the opportunities are, for jobs, for an education, for cultural enrichment, for recreation, for a safe and healthy life. On the other hand, a declining or lagging rate of population growth are strong indications that the economy may be stagnating and that basic amenities and public services are not competing well with the offerings in other communities.

Successful local economies will also be characterized by changes in employment that continue to position their communities to thrive in the global and national marketplace. This is especially true at the present time as the entire country continues its evolution from the predominance of manufacturing to a knowledge-based and service-oriented economy. In response to continuing advances in technology and the migration of labor-intensive jobs to the third world, successful communities are implementing strategies to slow the loss of old line manufacturers while they aggressively recruit and cultivate employers participating in the new economy. Changes in employment by sector will indicate the extent to which communities are successfully making this transition.

Finally, changes in wealth should indicate an increasingly prosperous middle class and a declining poverty rate. Effective educational and workforce development opportunities should address the needs both of employers and of job seekers, whether they are just entering the workforce or are incumbent workers looking for a better opportunity. A successful local economy should reduce poverty by enlarging the middle class and raising its standard of living.

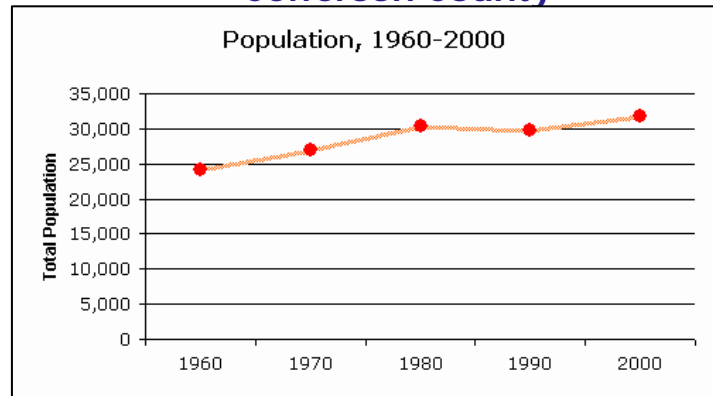
The following pages key contrast the prosperity and economy in Madison with the state as a whole in our four basic areas: population, wealth, employment, and education.

POPULATION GROWTH

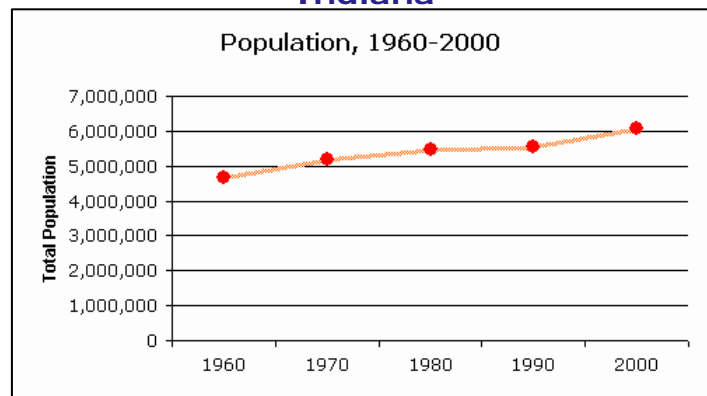
In the decades between 1960 and 1980, the growth rate in Jefferson County significantly exceeded the rate of growth in the state. Between 1970 and 1980, Indiana grew by 5.67 percent while Jefferson County increased by 12.64 percent. However, economic reversals in the 1980s resulted in a 2 percent decrease in Jefferson County's population while the state saw almost a 1 percent gain. Between 1990 and 2000, Jefferson County continued to lag growth in the state as it experienced a 6.40 percent increase compared to 9.67 in Indiana as a whole.

Population growth is a key indicator of prosperity, quality of life, and opportunity. Lagging state and national percent increases is a sign of potential economic distress.

Jefferson County



Indiana



Population, 1960-2000 Jefferson County

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total	24,061	27,006	30,419	29,797	31,705
Change		2,945	3,413	-622	1,908
Percent Change		12.24%	12.64%	-2.04%	6.40%

Population, 1960-2000 Indiana

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total	4,662,498	5,195,392	5,490,224	5,544,159	6,080,485
Change		532,894	294,832	53,935	536,326
Percent Change		11.43%	5.67%	0.98%	9.67%

Source: Census 2000 analyzed by the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

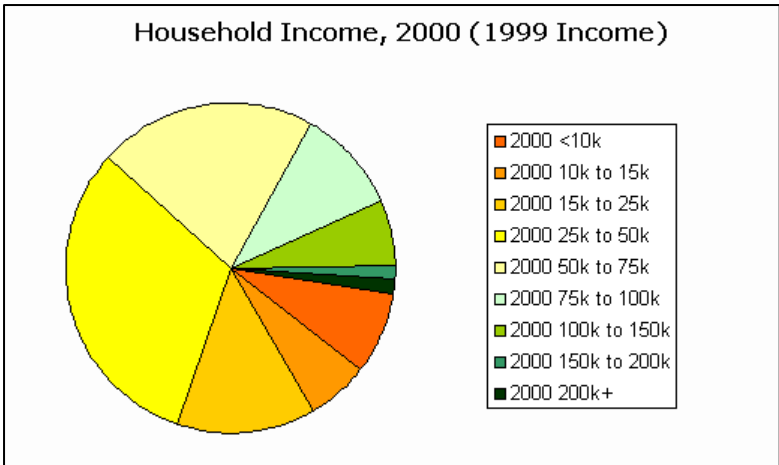
Median Household Income continues to lag the state as a whole. This is an indication that higher quality jobs that provide a living wage may be lagging other communities.

Median Household Income		
Year	1990	2000
Indiana	\$28,797	\$41,567
Jefferson County	\$24,820	\$38,189
Rank in State	65 of 92	59 of 92

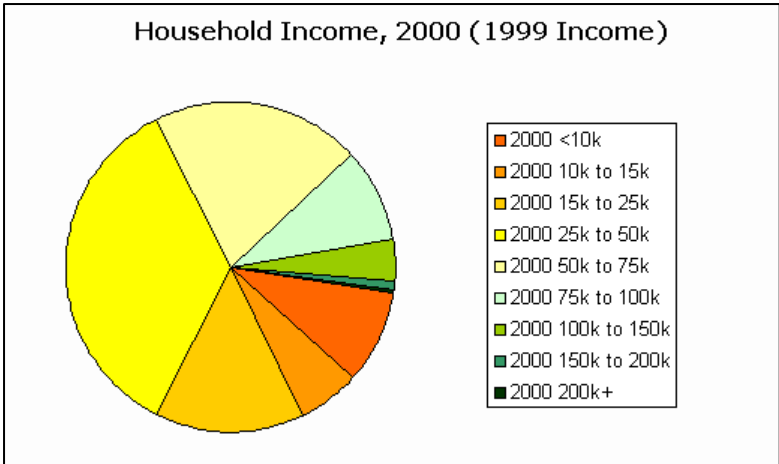
Source: Census 2000 analyzed by the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN).

Jefferson County

The largest category of income in Jefferson County is in the \$25,000- \$50,000 range. The percentage of those in the range of making less than \$10,000 up to \$25,000 is about equal to the share of those in the \$25,000 to \$50,000 range.



Indiana



Household Income, 2000 (1999 Income)				
	Jefferson County		Indiana	
	Number	Percent of Total Households	Number	Percent of Total Households
Total Households	12,172	100.00%	2,337,229	100.00%
Less than \$9,999	1,101	9.05%	188,408	8.06%
\$10,000 - \$14,999	768	6.31%	145,493	6.23%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	1,791	14.71%	314,893	13.47%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	1,857	15.26%	319,762	13.68%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	2,410	19.80%	417,546	17.87%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	2,476	20.34%	499,717	21.38%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	1,143	9.39%	237,299	10.15%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	487	4.00%	147,845	6.33%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	92	0.76%	31,687	1.36%
\$200,000 and above	47	0.39%	34,579	1.48%

Source: US Census

Household Income, 1990 (1989 Income)				
	Jefferson County		Indiana	
	Number	Percent of Total Households	Number	Percent of Total Households
Total Households	10,920	100.00%	2,064,246	100.00%
Less than \$9,999	1,797	16.46%	299,923	14.53%
\$10,000 - \$14,999	1,023	9.37%	191,924	9.30%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	2,687	24.61%	397,682	19.27%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	1,827	16.73%	356,877	17.29%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	2,114	19.36%	398,924	19.33%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	1,071	9.81%	291,741	14.13%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	214	1.96%	75,857	3.67%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	64	0.59%	32,632	1.58%
\$150,000 and above	123	1.13%	18,686	0.91%

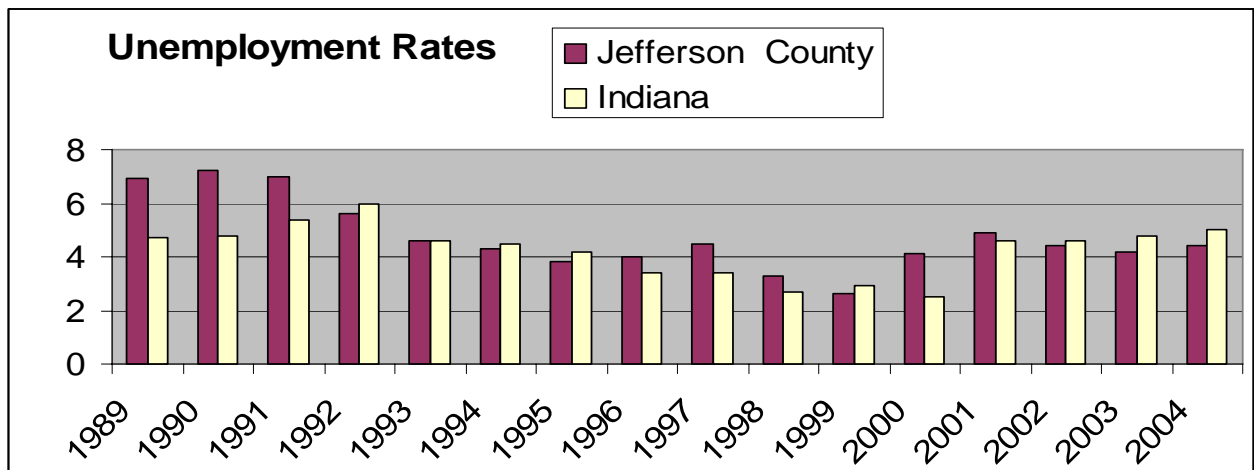
Source: US Census

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Due to economic setbacks in the late 1980s, unemployment in Jefferson County exceeded the state average by over two points in 1989, 90, and 91. The rate dropped in 1992 and has remained at or below the state average since that time.

Unemployment Rates

Year	Month	Month Code	Jefferson County	Indiana
1989	October	10	6.9	4.7
1990	October	10	7.2	4.8
1991	October	10	7.0	5.4
1992	October	10	5.6	6.0
1993	October	10	4.6	4.6
1994	October	10	4.3	4.5
1995	October	10	3.8	4.2
1996	October	10	4.0	3.4
1997	October	10	4.5	3.4
1998	October	10	3.3	2.7
1999	October	10	2.6	2.9
2000	October	10	4.1	2.5
2001	October	10	4.9	4.6
2002	October	10	4.4	4.6
2003	October	10	4.2	4.8
2004	October	10	4.4	5.0



Unemployment Rate

Resident Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)

Data source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development

Calculations: Indiana Business Research Center, IU Kelley School of Business

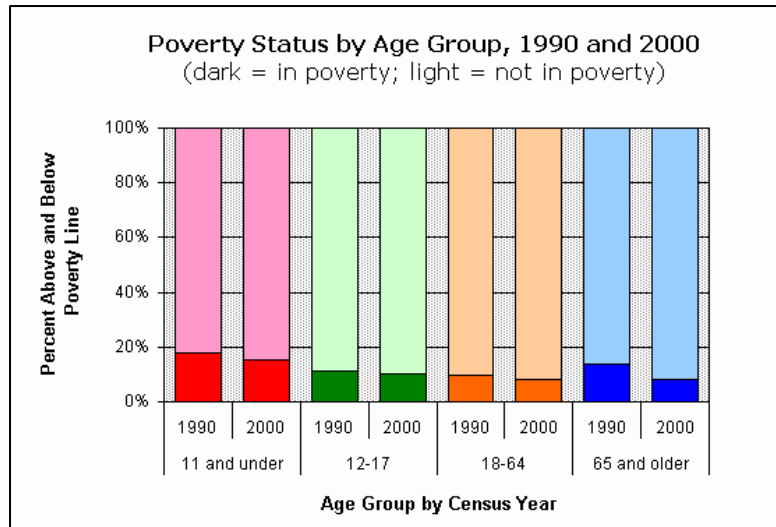
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POVERTY BY AGE

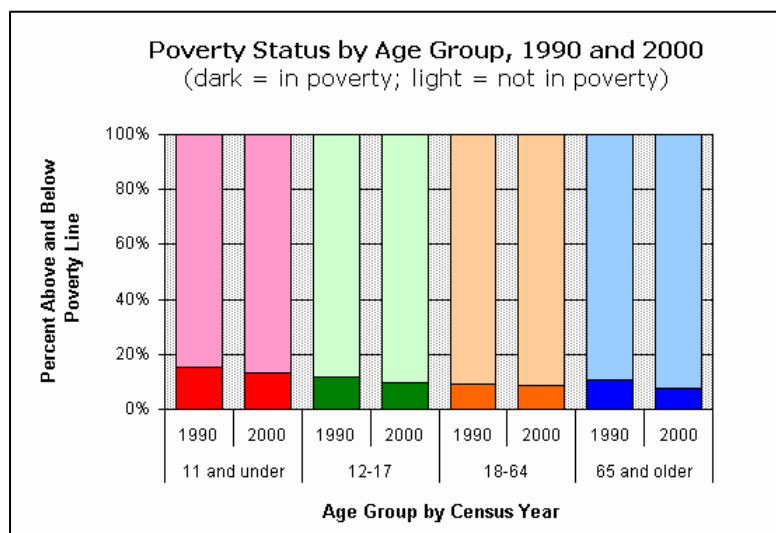
The overall poverty rate in Jefferson County of 11.63 percent in 1990 was a full point higher than the state percentage. In 2000, the rate had dropped two points and was only marginally higher than the state percentage. Disaggregated rates by age very much mirror state percentages.

The charts to the right indicate that children 11 and under have the highest rates of poverty both in Jefferson County and the state as a whole. Although these percentages dropped both in Indiana and locally from 1990, 15.2 percent of the children 11 and under in 2000 remained in poverty in Jefferson County as opposed to 8.4 percent of the elderly 65 and over.

Jefferson County



Indiana



Source: Census 2000 analyzed by the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN).

Poverty by Age, 1990 and 2000 Jefferson County

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population*	27,849	100.00%	29,811	100.00%
In Poverty	3,240	11.63%	2,861	9.60%
Not in Poverty	24,609	88.37%	26,950	90.40%
11 Years and Under	4,903	17.61%	5,070	17.01%
In Poverty	866	3.11%	770	2.58%
Not in Poverty	4,037	14.50%	4,300	14.42%
12 to 17 Years	2,415	8.67%	2,535	8.50%
In Poverty	277	0.99%	262	0.88%
Not in Poverty	2,138	7.68%	2,273	7.62%
18 to 64 Years	16,891	60.65%	18,319	61.45%
In Poverty	1,604	5.76%	1,502	5.04%
Not in Poverty	15,287	54.89%	16,817	56.41%
65 Years and Above	3,640	13.07%	3,887	13.04%
In Poverty	493	1.77%	327	1.10%
Not in Poverty	3,147	11.30%	3,560	11.94%

Poverty by Age, 1990 and 2000 Indiana

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population*	5,372,388	100.00%	5,894,295	100.00%
In Poverty	573,632	10.68%	559,484	9.49%
Not in Poverty	4,798,756	89.32%	5,334,811	90.51%
11 Years and Under	960,172	17.87%	1,027,324	17.43%
In Poverty	147,522	2.75%	137,030	2.32%
Not in Poverty	812,650	15.13%	890,294	15.10%
12 to 17 Years	475,113	8.84%	515,690	8.75%
In Poverty	56,269	1.05%	50,771	0.86%
Not in Poverty	418,844	7.80%	464,919	7.89%
18 to 64 Years	3,286,621	61.18%	3,643,912	61.82%
In Poverty	299,897	5.58%	317,396	5.38%
Not in Poverty	2,986,724	55.59%	3,326,516	56.44%
65 Years and Above	650,482	12.11%	707,369	12.00%
In Poverty	69,944	1.30%	54,287	0.92%
Not in Poverty	580,538	10.81%	653,082	11.08%

- The total population is the population for which poverty status is determined. Therefore, the total in this table should not be expected to match the total population in the population growth topic.

Source: Census 2000 analyzed by the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN).

EMPLOYMENT

Jefferson County trailed the state in the creation of jobs between 1990 and 2000. In total, full-time and part-time employment in the state saw a 19 percent increase while Jefferson County saw only 10 percent. This disparity was even greater in wage and salary employment where the state also saw a 19 percent increase and Jefferson County experienced only 6 percent.

Annual Employment						
Industry	Indiana	Jefferson Co	Indiana		Jefferson Co	
	1990	1990	2000	2000 % Inc.	2000	2000 % Inc.
Total full and part-time employment	3,089,817	16,148	3,673,247	19%	17,814	10%
Wage and salary employment	2,632,040	13,197	3,118,980	19%	13,961	6%
Proprietors' employment	457,777	2,951	554,267	21%	3,853	31%
Farm proprietors' employment	71,212	1,016	65,108	-9%	928	-9%
Nonfarm proprietors' employment	386,565	1,935	489,159	27%	2,925	51%
Farm employment	86,835	1,160	79,578	-8%	1,018	-12%
Nonfarm employment	3,002,982	14,988	3,593,669	20%	16,796	12%
Private employment	2,603,811	12,307	3,162,187	21%	14,255	16%
Ag. serv., forestry, fishing, and other	21,882	120	32,946	51%	D	NA
Mining	12,343	L	8,524	-31%	D	NA
Construction	165,296	557	212,041	28%	903	62%
Manufacturing	648,151	3,999	697,911	8%	3,721	-7%
Transportation and public utilities	152,167	D	177,554	17%	745	NA
Wholesale trade (SIC 50, 51)	135,490	228	157,418	16%	187	-18%
Retail trade	549,816	2,676	652,094	19%	3,343	25%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	183,383	554	232,327	27%	757	37%
Services	735,283	D	991,372	35%	4,416	NA
Government and government enterprises	399,171	2,681	431,482	8%	2,541	-5%
Federal civilian	47,455	545	42,942	-10%	123	-77%
Military	34,028	155	22,561	-34%	111	-28%
State and local	317,688	1,981	365,979	15%	2,307	16%
State	100,227	937	110,610	10%	1,086	16%
Local	217,461	1,044	255,369	17%	1,221	17%
D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.						
L = Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.						
Data source: Bureau of Economic Analysis						
Compiled from Indiana Business Research Center, IU Kelley School of Business						

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

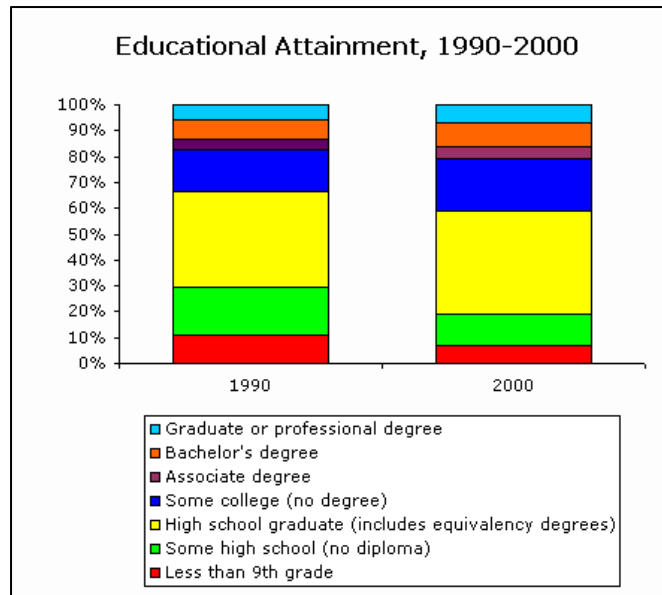
Jefferson County continues to lag the state in educational attainment levels and the disparity actually grew between 1990 and 2000, in spite of the presence of Hanover College.

In 1990, Jefferson County had 17.54 percent of its population over the age of 25 with a postsecondary degree (associate, bachelor's or graduate and professional). This contrasts with the state's 20.85 percent.

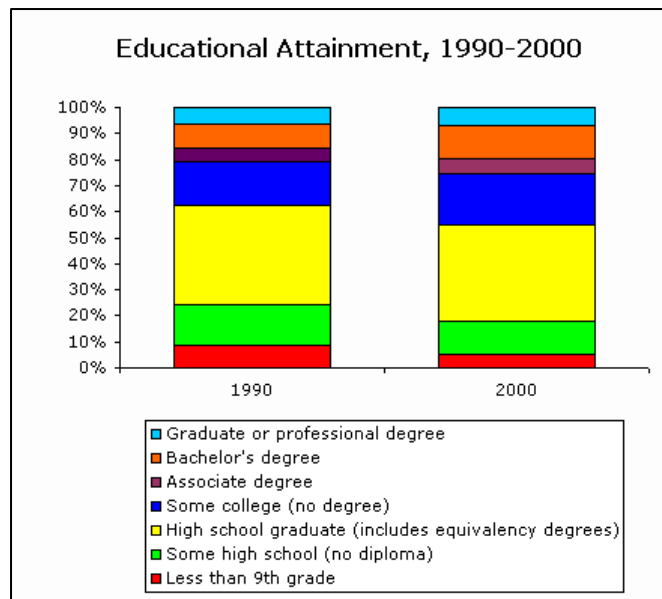
In 2000, the margin widened as Jefferson County's percentage increased to 20.65 percent and the state increased to 25.20 percent.

This trend is especially troubling since the development of higher paying jobs in the new economy requires a stable educated workforce as the key asset.

Jefferson County



Indiana



* "High school graduate" includes people with the G.E.D. and similar equivalents.

Source: Census 2000 analyzed by the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN).

Educational Attainment in Population 25 Years and Over, 1990-2000 Jefferson County

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Total Population Age 25+	18,876	100.00%	20,605	100.00%
Less than 9th grade	2,102	11.14%	1,379	6.69%
Some high school, no diploma	3,507	18.58%	2,528	12.27%
High school graduate*	6,967	36.91%	8,280	40.18%
Some college, no degree	2,988	15.83%	4,164	20.21%
Associate degree	802	4.25%	882	4.28%
Bachelor's degree	1,471	7.79%	1,916	9.30%
Graduate or professional degree	1,039	5.50%	1,456	7.07%

Educational Attainment in Population 25 Years and Over, 1990-2000 Indiana

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Total Population Age 25+	3,489,470	100.00%	3,893,278	100.00%
Less than 9th grade	297,423	8.52%	206,540	5.31%
Some high school, no diploma	552,591	15.84%	489,000	12.56%
High school graduate*	1,333,093	38.20%	1,447,734	37.19%
Some college, no degree	578,705	16.58%	768,856	19.75%
Associate degree	184,717	5.29%	225,535	5.79%
Bachelor's degree	321,278	9.21%	475,247	12.21%
Graduate or professional degree	221,663	6.35%	280,366	7.20%

Source: Census 2000 analyzed by the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN).

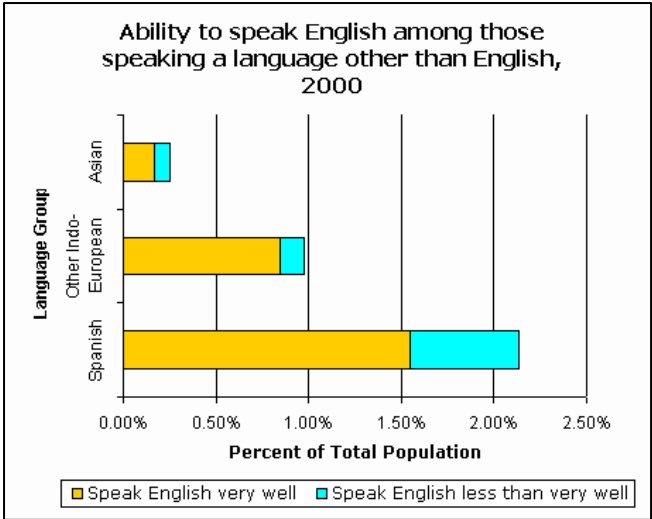
Social and Family Issues

LANGUAGE

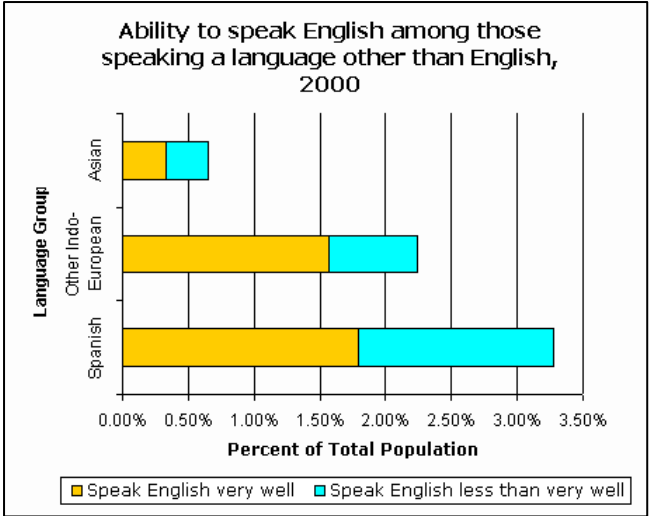
The percentages of non native speakers in Jefferson County is clearly much lower than the state as whole. Although the number of Spanish speaking residents more than tripled from 1990 to 2000, Jefferson County still trails the state by a full percentage point with a significantly smaller percentage that do not speak English very well.

These numbers at both the state and local level may be subject to underreporting.

Jefferson County



Indiana



Source: Census 2000 analyzed by the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN).

**Jefferson County
 Language Spoken at Home, 1990-2000**

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Only English	27,167	97.46%	28,755	96.62%
Spanish	183	0.66%	636	2.14%
Other Indo-European*	456	1.64%	291	0.98%
Asian Language**	58	0.21%	74	0.25%
Other	10	0.04%	5	0.02%
Total Population Age 5+	27,874	100.00%	29,761	100.00%

**Jefferson County
 Population Speaking English Less Than "Very Well" in 2000**

Language Spoken at Home:	Number	Percent
Spanish	176	27.67%
Other Indo-European*	39	13.40%
Asian Language**	23	31.08%
Other Language	5	100.00%
Total	243	0.82%

**Jefferson County
 Population Speaking English Less Than "Very Well" in 1990**

Language Spoken at Home:	Number	Percent
Spanish	69	37.70%
Other Indo-European*	152	33.33%
Asian Language**	37	63.79%
Other Language	0	-
Total	258	0.93%

**Indiana
 Language Spoken at Home, 1990-2000**

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Only English	4,900,334	95.22%	5,295,736	93.60%
Spanish	90,146	1.75%	185,576	3.28%
Other Indo-European*	123,751	2.40%	126,530	2.24%
Asian Language**	22,894	0.44%	36,707	0.65%
Other	9,035	0.18%	13,269	0.23%
Total Population Age 5+	5,146,160	100.00%	5,657,818	100.00%

**Indiana
Population Speaking English Less Than "Very Well" in 2000**

Language Spoken at Home:	Number	Percent
Spanish	84,355	45.46%
Other Indo-European*	37,637	29.75%
Asian Language**	17,798	48.49%
Other Language	3,637	27.41%
Total	143,427	2.54%

**Indiana
Population Speaking English Less Than "Very Well" in 1990**

Language Spoken at Home:	Number	Percent
Spanish	31,276	34.69%
Other Indo-European*	41,879	33.84%
Asian Language**	11,017	48.12%
Other Language	2,810	31.10%
Total	86,982	1.69%

* "Other Indo-European" excludes English and Spanish. "Indo-European" is not synonymous with "European." French, German, Hindi, and Persian are all classified as Indo-European. Hungarian, on the other hand, is lumped into "Other Language."

** "Asian Language" includes languages indigenous to Asia and Pacific islands areas that are not also Indo-European languages. Chinese, Japanese, Telugu, and Hawaiian are all classified here.

Also note that ability to speak English "very well" is based on the self-assessment of those responding to Census questions, not on a test of language ability.* "Other Indo-European" excludes English and Spanish. "Indo-European" is not synonymous with "European." French, German, Hindi, and Persian are all classified as Indo-European. Hungarian, on the other hand, is lumped into "Other Language."

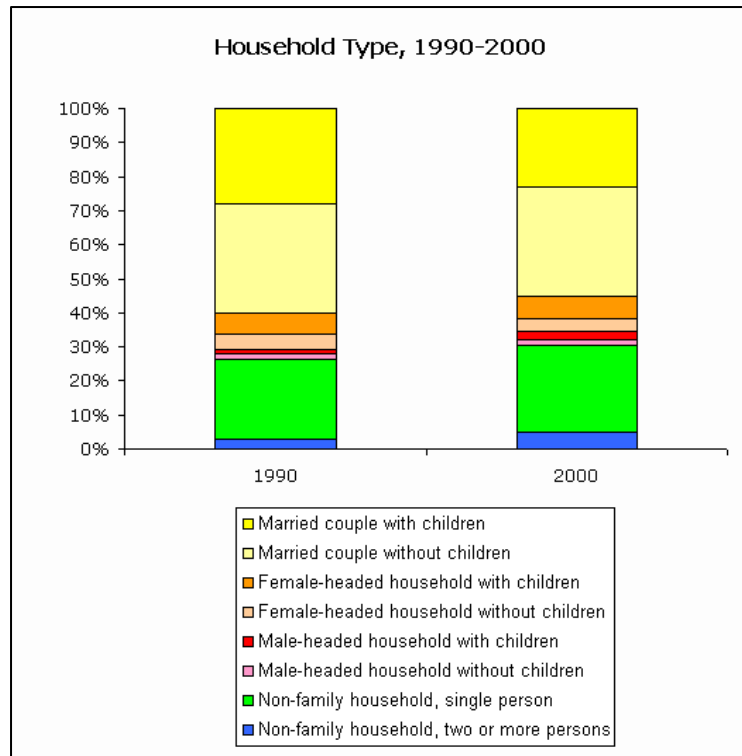
Source: Census 2000 analyzed by the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN)

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY STRUCTURE

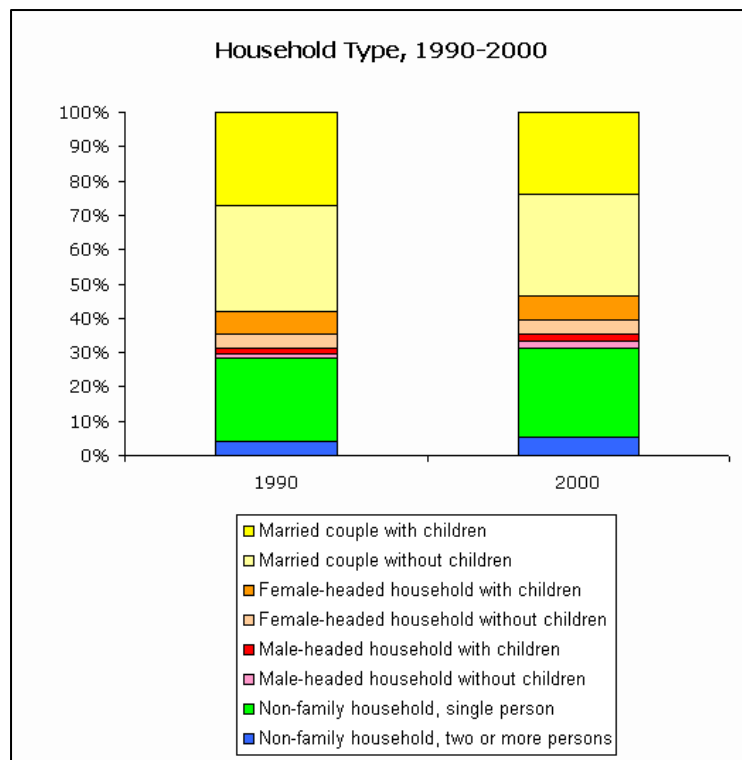
The composition and changes in Jefferson County's Household type between 1990 and 2000 very much mirror the composition and changes in Indiana as a whole. The percentage of married households decreased in both Indiana and Jefferson County: from 58.20 percent to 53.57 percent in Indiana and from 60.16 percent to 54.96 percent in Jefferson County.

Both Indiana and Jefferson County experienced corresponding increases in single parent households during the same decade. In Indiana single mothers increased from 6.29 percent to 6.86 percent; single fathers from 1.44 percent to 2.20 percent. In Jefferson County single mothers increased from 6.27 percent to 6.71 percent; single fathers from 1.51 percent to 2.16 percent. Almost 300 grandparents are responsible for grandchildren. These figures document an increasing strain on families resulting in more children at risk.

Jefferson County



Indiana



Household Types, 1990-2000 Jefferson County

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	10,897	100.00%	12,148	100.00%
Married Couple	6,556	60.16%	6,677	54.96%
With Children*	3,068	28.15%	2,807	23.11%
Without Children*	3,488	32.01%	3,870	31.86%
Female Householder, no spouse	1,139	10.45%	1,292	10.64%
Single Female With Children*	683	6.27%	815	6.71%
Without Children*	456	4.18%	477	3.93%
Male Householder, no spouse	328	3.01%	466	3.84%
Single Male With Children*	165	1.51%	263	2.16%
Without Children*	163	1.50%	203	1.67%
Single Parents With Children	848	7.78%	1078	8.87%
Non-Family Households	2,874	26.37%	3,713	30.56%
Living Alone	2,545	23.36%	3,128	25.75%
Two or More Persons	329	3.02%	585	4.82%

Household Types, 1990-2000 Indiana

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	2,065,355	100.00%	2,336,306	100.00%
Married Couple	1,202,020	58.20%	1,251,458	53.57%
With Children*	563,404	27.28%	556,113	23.80%
Without Children*	638,616	30.92%	695,345	29.76%
Female Householder, no spouse	217,628	10.54%	259,372	11.10%
With Children*	129,971	6.29%	160,311	6.86%
Without Children*	87,657	4.24%	99,061	4.24%
Male Householder, no spouse	60,703	2.94%	91,671	3.92%
With Children*	29,776	1.44%	51,412	2.20%
Without Children*	30,927	1.50%	40,259	1.72%
Non-Family Households	585,004	28.32%	733,805	31.41%
Living Alone	496,841	24.06%	605,428	25.91%
Two or More Persons	88,163	4.27%	128,377	5.49%

*In these tables, children are people under age 18.

Source: Census 2000 analyzed by the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN).

Grandparents As Caregivers 2000	
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years	530
Grandparent not responsible for grandchildren	235
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	295
Length of time	
Less than 6 months	36
6 to 11 months	33
1 to 2 years	74
3 to 4 years	34
5 years or more	118

U.S. Census

HOUSING

Median home values in Jefferson County rank right in the middle of counties statewide at 47th in 1990 and 46th in 2000. Median rent is ranked in the lowest third of counties and is \$100 lower than the state median.

Nevertheless, affordable housing has been identified as a major issue in many needs assessments recently conducted in the community. Subsequent reports from service providers, focus groups, and key informants will paint a picture of housing problems consistent with past assessments. Any strategies addressing housing will require further research into both the condition and stratification of existing stocks.

Jefferson County Year structure built	
48.2 % built 1969 or earlier	
Median Year Built: 1971	

Source: US Census

Jefferson County Occupied and Vacant Housing		
	1990	2000
Occupied housing units	10,897	12,148
Rent	2918	3,081
Own	7979	9,067
Vacant		1,238

Source: US Census

Jefferson County Renter Occupied Housing 2000		
	Number of Units	Median Rent
Jefferson County	3,086	\$419
Jefferson County Rank in St	43 of 92	71 of 92
Indiana	667,144	\$521

Jefferson County Home Values				
	Jefferson County		Indiana	
Year	1990	2000	1990	2000
Median Value	\$44,900	\$85,800	\$53,900	\$94,300
Rank in State	47 of 92	46 of 92		

Source: US Census

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Jefferson County		
Year	1989	2000
With Social Security Income	3033- (38.5%)	3,631- (29.8%)
With Public Assistance	655- (6.4%)	349- (2.9%)

CHILDCARE AND YOUTH

There are some positive signs in childcare and youth statistics. The number of childcare providers in almost every category have doubled or tripled since 1990, although the demand for affordable childcare continues to be an issue in community assessments.

Jefferson County Childcare providers		
	1990	2004
Total number	11	28
Home	8	22
Ministry	2	4
Center	1	2

Between 1990, and 2002, the high school drop out rate improved along with the percentage of students attending college. However, many students are still falling between the cracks. As documented in the Principals Focus Group Report, the Madison Consolidated High School has experienced a sharp increase this year in the number of students dropping out, nearly 5 percent in the first semester.

Jefferson County 28 Listed Daycare Providers	
Madison	18
Hanover	7
Lexington	1
West Dupont	1

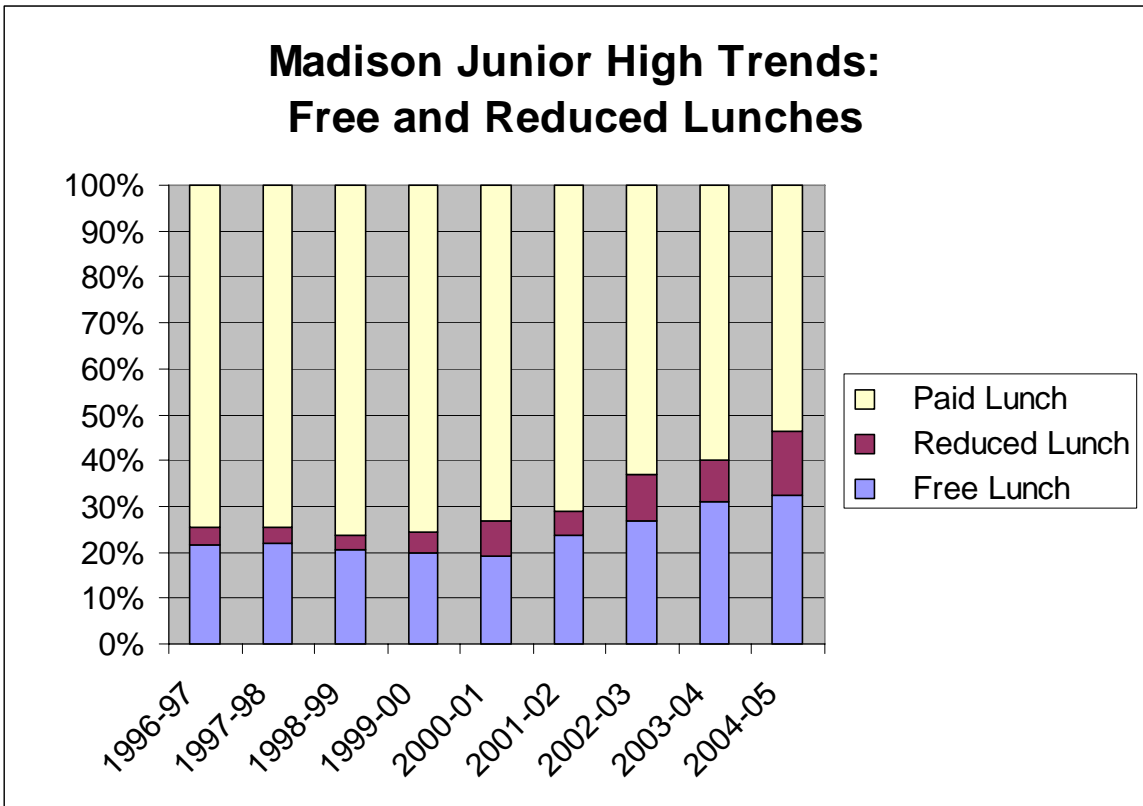
Between the 1996/97 school year and 2002/03, the percentage of students receiving free and reduced lunches in the Madison Junior High rose from 25.5 percent to 46.3 percent. By comparison, the state rate remained relatively flat as it rose from 27.3 percent to 32.7 percent.

Jefferson County Categories Of Inspection Violations	
Staff Training Or Records	20
Food Safety	6
Sanitation	7
Child Safety	9
Record Keeping	19
Fire Safety	16
Complaints Filed	5
Losing License	1 home center

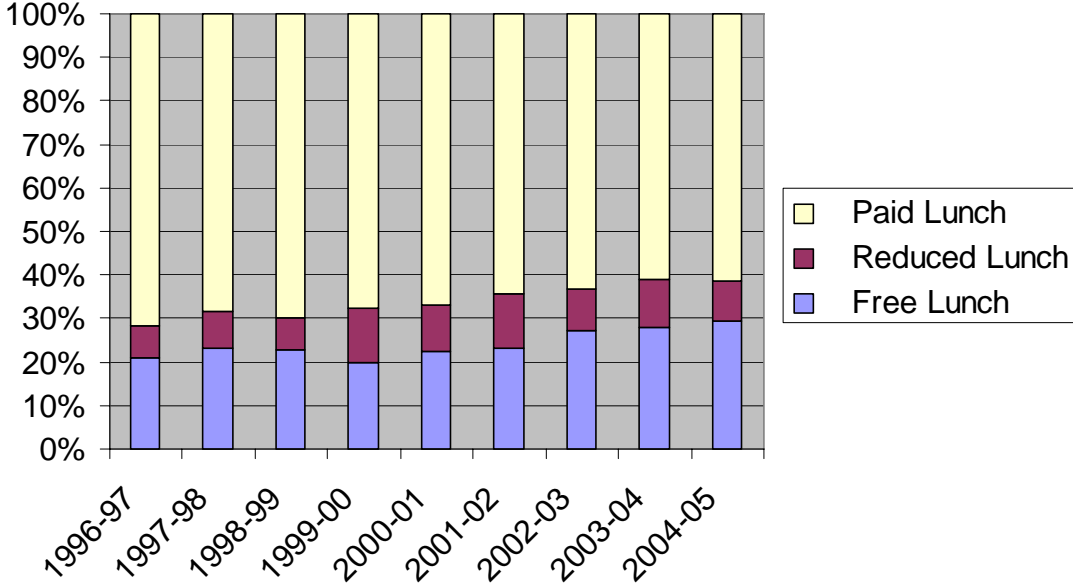
Since 1990, juvenile CHINS case filings have grown from 26 to 242 while delinquency filings have grown from 49 to 86.

These statistics along with previously cited economic and demographic indicators point toward a growing number of students at risk.

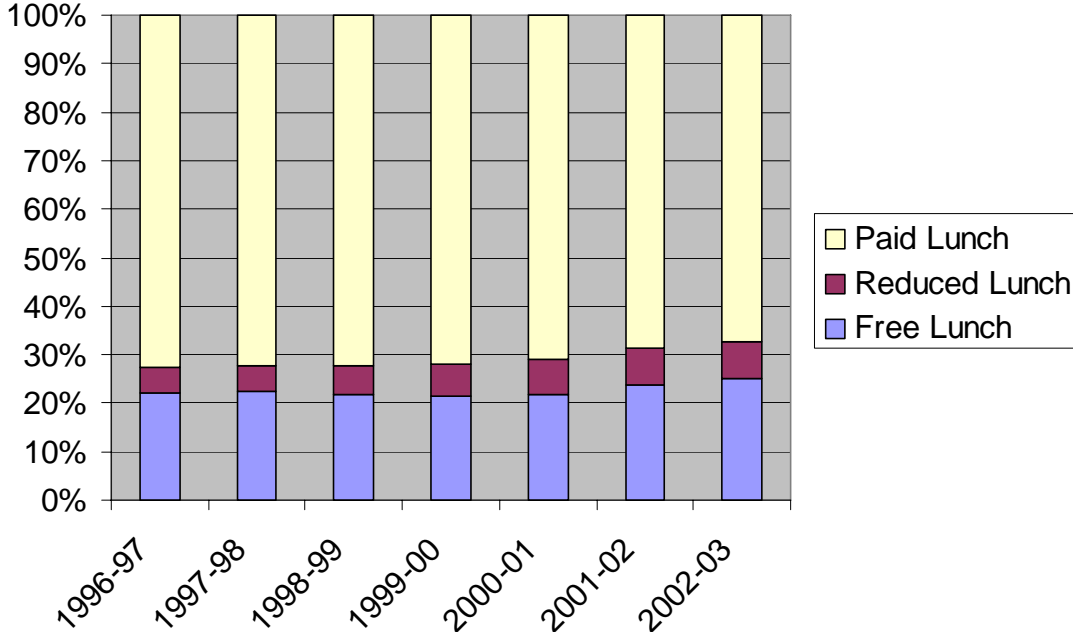
Jefferson County Local School System Statistics		
Year	1990	2002
School enrollment	5,142 (1991/1992)	5,003 (2003/2004)
High School Dropout Rate	3.5% (1991/1992)	.45% (2001/2002)
% of HS grads attending 4 year college	35.2%	55.4%
# Of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings	26	242



Southernwestern Middle/Senior High Trends: Free and Reduced Lunches



Indiana Trends: Free and Reduced Lunches



Jefferson County Youth Statistics From The Indiana Youth Institute		
Year	1990	2002
# Of Licensed Child Care Centers	1	3
# Of Licensed Child Care Homes	8	27
# Of Licensed Child Care Ministries	2 (1993)	6
# Of Reported Cases Of Child Abuse Processed By CPS	132	163
% Of Child Abuse Cases Substantiated By CPS	57.6%	31.9%
# Of Reported Cases Of Child Neglect Processed By CPS	135	313
% Of Child Neglect Cases Substantiated By CPS	42.2	19.8
# Of Child Physical Abuse Cases Substantiated By CPS	28	20
# Of Child Sexual Abuse Cases Substantiated By CPS	11	32
# Of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings	26	242
# Of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings	49	86
Child Abuse And Neglect Rate	30.2	14.8
Total Number Of Live Births	392	383 (2001)
% Of Low Birth Weight Babies	5.4	5.7 (2001)
% Of Mothers Who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	31.6	27. (2001)
% Of Mothers Who Received 1 st Trimester Prenatal Care	68.6	77.3 (2001)
Non- Marital Births As A % Of All Births	24.5	34.5 (2001)
# Of Babies Born To Single Mothers Under Age 20 Without A High School Diploma	22	18 (2001)
Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-17	31.4	20.1 (2001)
Total Number Of Infant Deaths	3	2 (2001)
Total Number Of Child Deaths Ages 1-14	3	0 (2001)
# Of Children Enrolled In Hoosier Healthwise	1,157	1,877
# Of Public School Dropouts	120	31
# Of Expulsions And Suspensions	1,134 (1999)	667

DISABILITY

Jefferson County Types of Disabilities 2000				
Types of Disability	Total	5 to 15 years	16 to 64 years	65 Years & Over
Total:	11,143	46	6910	3807
Sensory	1402	35	662	705
Physical	2859	73	1560	1226
Mental	1762	289	878	595
Self-care	798	29	291	478
Go-outside-home	1824	----	1021	803
Employment	2498	---	2498	---

Source: US Census

Jefferson County Disability Status by Age 2000			
Civilian Non-institutionalized Population 5 Years and Older	With a Disability	No Disability	% of Age Group Disabled
Total:	6,144	22,761	27%
5-15 Years	316	4,626	6.8%
16-20 Years	298	2,339	12.7%
21-64 Years	3,776	13,663	27.6%
65-74 Years	752	1,430	52.6%
75 + Years	1,002	703	143%


Source: US Census


Jefferson County Elderly Statistics 2004 FSSA 65 Or Older	
Number Of Nursing Home Facilities	4
Total Number Of Beds	385









CRIME

The overall Madison crime index is significantly higher than the national index in 2002. Murders, burglaries, and larceny thefts all exceed national rates. Higher crime rates are commonly found in communities experiencing economic distress.

Madison IN Crime Statistics (2002 - New Crime Data)

 Indicates Madison crime level **better** than national average.

 Indicates Madison crime level **worse** than national average.

Crime Type		2002 Total	Per 100,000 People	National per 100,000 People
Overall Madison Crime Index		543	4465.83	4118.8
Madison Murders		1	8.22	5.6
Madison Forcible Rapes		3	24.67	33.0
Madison Robberies		0	0	145.9
Madison Aggravated Assaults		16	131.59	310.1
Madison Burglaries		163	1340.57	746.2
Madison Larceny/Thefts		331	2722.26	2445.8
Madison Motor Vehicle Thefts		29	238.51	432.1
Madison Arsons		0	0	N/A

JEFFERSON COUNTY MORTALITY RATES

The table on the following page is from the state Department of Health's *Indiana Mortality Report – 2000*. It lists death rates from selected causes. The rates are expressed as a number per 100,000 population.

The column on the right indicates whether the local rate for various types of death is above or below the Indiana average.

Some of the rates are based on a small population, a small number of deaths, or both. The rates based on small numbers may be unstable due to random chance factors, and should be used with caution. Rates for counties with small populations also may vary considerably from year to year.

Jefferson County ranks 51st of the 92 Indiana counties in population, giving some credibility to the death rates, since the population is not significantly smaller than other counties.

Of the 17 categories, the Jefferson County rate is higher in 19 of the 39 areas. Some rates like influenza & pneumonia and chronic lower respiratory diseases were significantly higher.

The death rates are figured in a somewhat complicated manner. With the age-adjusted death rate, age-specific rates are first calculated for the various age groups (e.g. <1, 1-4, 5-14, etc.).

An example of an age-specific death rate would be the total number of deaths for residents age 15-24 divided by the population for that age group then multiplied by 100,000.

The age-specific rates are then weighted according to the standard million. The standard million is the proportion of the total U.S. population for the same age groups used to determine the age-specific death rates.

CAUSE OF DEATH	INDIANA	JEFFERSON	ABOVE OR BELOW STATE
ICD 10 DESCRIPTION	AGE ADJSTD	AGE ADJSTD	
All causes	895.16	962.02	↑
Malignant neoplasms	208.33	189.10	↓
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	3.20	3.04	↓
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum, & anus	21.29	18.12	↓
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	11.06	2.59	↓
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, & lung	64.53	61.78	↓
Malignant neoplasm of breast	14.66	20.18	↑
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri, corpus uteri, & ovary	9.91	0.00	↓
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	10.19	9.26	↓
Malignant neoplasms of urinary tract	9.78	2.59	↓
Non-hodgkin's lymphoma	8.16	8.77	↑
Leukemia	7.84	12.39	↑
Other malignant neoplasms	47.71	50.37	↑

CAUSE OF DEATH	INDIANA	JEFFERSON	ABOVE OR BELOW STATE
ICD 10 DESCRIPTION	AGE ADJSTD	AGE ADJSTD	
Diabetes mellitus	27.34	17.73	↓
Alzheimer's disease	23.65	15.78	↓
Major cardiovascular diseases	330.03	360.86	↑
Diseases of the heart	246.09	254.97	↑
Hypertensive Heart Disease With or Without Renal Disease	7.24	6.22	↓
Ischemic heart disease	166.28	187.79	↑
Other Diseases of Heart	72.56	60.95	↓
Essential (primary) hypertension & hypertensive renal disease	6.81	3.18	↓
Cerebrovascular diseases	59.42	84.24	↑
Atherosclerosis	8.47	9.41	↑
Other diseases of circulatory system	9.24	9.06	↓
Influenza & pneumonia	21.63	42.92	↑
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	51.11	92.68	↑
Peptic ulcer	1.19	0.00	↓

CAUSE OF DEATH	INDIANA	JEFFERSON	ABOVE OR BELOW STATE
ICD 10 DESCRIPTION	AGE ADJSTD	AGE ADJSTD	
Chronic liver disease & cirrhosis	8.30	8.67	↑
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome & nephrosis	19.67	9.21	↓
Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	.02	0.00	↓
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	5.55	3.83	↓
Congenital malformations, deformations, & chromosomal abnormalities	3.43	7.66	↑
Sudden infant death syndrome	.65	3.83	↑
Symptoms, signs, & abnormal clinical & laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (excl sids)	13.98	6.30	↓
All other diseases	122.34	124.33	↑
Motor vehicle accidents	14.99	17.16	↑
All other & unspecified accidents & adverse effects	20.64	28.66	↑
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	11.87	26.95	↑
Assault (homicide)	6.13	6.36	↑
All other external causes	2.03	0.00	↓

SERVICE PROVIDER PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT

As part of the planning process, the Jefferson County Collaboration gathered existing plans and studies from social service providers in the community. The following report is divided into two sections. The first contains highlights from the needs assessments and surveys. The second contains summaries of the missions, plans, and assessments.

As the highlights underscore, issues directly and indirectly involving youth and childhood issues were consistently rated among the top needs and priorities. Recreational and youth development opportunities, teen pregnancy, education, drop out rates. CHINS and delinquency filings, child abuse, domestic violence, addiction treatment, parent support services and children at risk were all cited as top needs.

Housing and healthcare were also top priorities in most assessments and have very direct impacts on youth needs as well.

ASSESSMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Findings from the Jefferson County Coalition Against Substance Abuse (Casa):

- The County Court judge reports that up to 90% of criminal cases have direct or indirect associations with substance abuse.
- Hoosier Assurance Plan stats for fiscal year 2003 show that 202 low-income individuals were treated at Quinco and Lifespring for chemical addictions. 35 people with dual diagnoses of mental illness and chemical addiction were also treated.

Findings from the Big Brothers/Big Sisters Community Needs Assessment/ Feasibility Study, 1996:

- 27% of children enrolled in school are single parent children
 - Their school drop out rate- 26%
 - Their absenteeism rate- 8%
 - Age of greatest absenteeism- 14 years
 - Age of greatest amount of drop-outs- 17 years

Top requests to Casa Amiga 7/29/03 to 9/16/04:

- Education: 548
- Health/Medical: 399
- Legal: 187
- Recreation: 141
- Translation/Interpreting: 133

Top requests to Family Help Line from 01/01/00 to 06/30/04:

- Utility, Electric- 487
- Housing- 440
- Rent, Financial- 396
- Health/Medical/Prescriptions- 361
- Food- 295
- Utility, Gas- 225
- Clothing- 189
- Day Care/Child Care- 163
- Transportation- 106
- Mental Health Services- 85
- Rent & Electric- 72

Findings from the Ohio Valley Opportunities, Inc; Head Start Community Assessment, January- May 2003:

Areas of need

- Affordable housing
- Recreational programs

Needing Improvement

- Number of juvenile CHINS case filings
- Number of juvenile delinquency filings
- Number of juvenile status case filings

Possible funding focus

- Positive youth development
- Family relationships

Findings from Together We Can, Needs Assessment For Jefferson County, 1994

- Opinion Survey
 - 322 responses
 - Top areas of concern
 - Teen pregnancy- 32%
 - Youth problems- 31%
 - Alcohol/drug abuse- 30%

Other information gathering instruments in this needs assessment included community meetings, a household survey, a key informant survey, a service provider survey, a report card evaluation, and a high school survey. These instruments also identified youth issues as strong priorities which included:

- Recreation for young people (cited multiple times)
- Teenage Pregnancy
- Child Abuse- 85%
- Domestic Violence Services- 83%

SUMMARIES

JEFFERSON COUNTY COALITION AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSE (CASA)

Mission statement:

The Coalition Against Substance Abuse for Jefferson County is an organization committed to the goal of coordinating a comprehensive approach to planning and implementing a broad-based program to prevent or curtail the destructive use of chemicals, including alcohol, so that all of the county citizens can live in, work in and play in a community free of substance abuse.

Formed in 1989, the group has received funding from the Federal Drug-Free Communities Grant and employs a full-time executive director. Their various projects include implementing the I-STAR prevention curriculum in county middle schools, establishing a half-way house, and making extensive efforts to involve youth throughout the organization. In their comprehensive plan, they have identified three problems on which to base their planning activities:

Substance abuse by youth and adults
Lack of affordable and accessible full range treatments
Strains on the justice system by substance abusing offenders

The plan cites the following supportive data as a basis for action:

- The County Court judge reports that up to 90% of criminal cases have direct or indirect associations with substance abuse.
- There were 23 alcohol related crashes in Jefferson County in 2000, resulting in eleven injuries and one death.
- There are no detox beds in the county, nor is their inpatient treatment available in the county.
- Hoosier Assurance Plan stats for fiscal year 2003 show that 202 low-income individuals were treated at Quinco and Lifespring for chemical addictions. 35 people with dual diagnoses of mental illness and chemical addiction were also treated.

MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

Grass roots, volunteer organization formed in 2002 that supports the National and State Mental Health Associations. The purpose of the group is to improve care and treatment of those persons in Jefferson County with mental illness and/or addictions and to improve the methods and services in research, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of mental health. Community outreach is a priority focus as well as offering educational programs. Recently the group trained 2 Jefferson County law enforcement officers and a mental health provider on crisis management/intervention and referrals when dealing with a person with mental health issues. There is currently no statistically information available about the number and demographics for those they have provided services.

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Jefferson County is a local youth service organization that matches at-risk children with adult volunteers. The mission of Big Brothers Big Sisters of Jefferson County is to enhance the lives of youth in need of a positive role model. This mission will be achieved primarily by providing one-to-one relationships with qualified volunteers. A needs assessment in 1996 done by BBBS found that over 2,000 children in Jefferson County live in single-parent households and were be considered "at-risk". The program began matching children with volunteers in March of 1998. In 2001, BBBS matched 49 children with mentors. After implementing a site-based program at three local elementary schools in 2002, the number of children BBBS served grew to 108. Plans to expand to other elementary schools in Jefferson County are under way.

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT/ FEASIBILITY STUDY, 1996

- Total number of single-parent families- 944
 - Female headed- 756 (80%)
 - 42%of female headed, single parent households live below the poverty level
 - Male headed- 188 (20%)
- % of single-parent families to population: 3.2%
- 27% of children enrolled in school are single parent children
 - Their school drop out rate- 26%
 - Their absenteeism rate- 8%
 - Age of greatest absenteeism- 14 years
 - Age of greatest amount of drop-outs- 17 years

GIRLS INCORPORATED

Founded in 1945, Girl Incorporated is a national non-profit organization that serves more than 350,000 young people nationwide. The vision of Girls Inc. is "Empowered girls and an equitable society". The mission of Girls Inc. is "Girls Incorporated inspires all girls to be strong, smart and bold". Girls Inc. has been serving the youth in Jefferson County since 1977. In 2003 Girls Inc. served:

- Age
 - Girls aged 5 to 18- 258
- Race
 - Black /African American- 1
 - White/European American/ Anglo- 239
 - Multiracial- 18
- Income
 - Under \$10,00- 3
 - \$10,000- \$15,000- 4
 - \$15,000- \$20,000-16
 - \$20,000- \$25,000- 32
 - Over \$25,000- 203
- Households
 - Two parents- 134
 - Mother only- 107
 - Father only- 7
 - Joint custody- 0
 - Neither parent- 10

CASA AMIGA

Casa Amiga is a place to help Spanish-speaking newcomers gain access to the services they need to become active participants of the community. Casa Amiga is a non-profit organization governed by Ohio Valley Opportunities' board of directors. It is a place for the community to appreciate what the other cultures bring to us and to help improve the lives of new immigrants and thus our Jefferson County community as a whole. The following is a listing of the most frequent categories of help requested and the number of requests for help per category from 7/29/03 to 9/16/04.

- Education: 548
- Health/Medical: 399
- Legal: 187
- Recreation: 141
- Translation/Interpreting: 133
- Financial Assistance & Support: 84
- Clothing: 82
- Employment: 81
- Volunteerism: 72
- Transportation: 70

FAMILY HELP LINE

The Family Help Line is an information and referral service designed to assist those in need of finding available resources within the community. It links all service providers within the community together by way of maintaining a database of information on available community resources. They offer information on over 400 programs addressing needs relating to:

- Alcohol & Drug Abuse
- Child Abuse
- Child Care
- Consumer Credit Counseling
- Counseling Services
- Crisis Assistance
- Domestic Abuse
- Education
- Employment
- Family Planning
- Financial Assistance
- Food & Clothing
- Housing
- Job Training
- Legal Services
- Medical Services
- Senior Services
- Support Groups
- Transportation Services
- Utility Assistance
- Volunteer Programs
- Youth Services

From 01/01/00 to 06/30/04, the line received calls from 4056 families with 4203 needs. Highlights of call volume information follows:

- Utility, Electric- 487
- Housing- 440
- Rent, Financial- 396
- Health/Medical/Prescriptions- 361
- Food- 295
- Utility, Gas- 225
- Clothing- 189
- Day Care/Child Care- 163
- Transportation- 106
- Mental Health Services- 85
- Rent & Electric- 72

OHIO VALLEY OPPORTUNITIES, INC; HEAD START COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT, JANUARY- MAY 2003

Jefferson County Characteristics

- Population- 31,705
- Children under 5- 1996
 - In poverty- 234
- Median Income- \$38,000
- % of population below poverty- 9.6%
- High school graduates- 81%
- Race
 - Caucasian- 96.2%
 - Afro-American- 1.5%
 - American Indian/Native Alaskan- .6%
 - Asian- .6%
 - Hispanic- 1%

Survey

- 195 respondents
- Split responses- respondents saw as need and a strength
 - Art/Cultural Events
 - Awareness of community services
 - Parent support services
- Areas of need
 - Affordable housing
 - Recreational programs
- Minor to serious problems
 - Unemployment
 - Lack of medical insurance
 - Poverty

Making Progress

- Number of substantiated physical abuse cases
- Number of expulsions and suspensions
- Percent of graduates intending four year college

Needing Improvement

- Number of juvenile CHINS case filings
- Number of juvenile delinquency filings
- Number of juvenile status case filings

Areas to Watch

- Number of licensed child care spaces per 100 children ages 0-4
- Number of alternative school participants
- Number of home schooled children
- Percent of freshman class graduating in four years

Possible funding focus

- Positive youth development
- Family relationships

TOGETHER WE CAN, NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY, 1994

The TOGETHER WE CAN Steering Committee coordinated the planning, completion, analysis, and summarization of a community needs assessment. Formed in the spring of 1994, the Committee received a grant from the Lilly Foundation through the Giant Step Initiative. Research methods were based on the COMPASS model. Seven methods were used to gather information- household survey, key informant survey, service provider questionnaire, opinion survey, community meetings, report card, and a high school survey.

- **Opinion Survey**
 - 322 responses
 - Top areas of concern
 - Teen pregnancy- 32%
 - Youth problems- 31%
 - Alcohol/drug abuse- 30%

- **Community Meetings (5 meetings)**
 - Top areas of concern
 - Recreation for young people
 - Lack of cultural activities
 - More interaction between communities

- **Household Survey**
 - 308 surveys
 - Income group of respondents
 - Less than \$25,000- 51%
 - More than \$25,000- 49%
 - Volunteer opportunities in community
 - Much- 28%
 - Some- 43%
 - Little- 15%

- No Opportunity- 14%
- Neighborhood Issues
 - 1-Shortage of Arts & Cultural Events
 - 2- Shortage of Affordable Housing
 - 3- Unemployment or Under-employment
 - 4- Shortage of Recreational Programs
 - 5- Teenage Pregnancy
- Household Issues
 - 47% perceive anxiety, stress and depression as number one ranked problem in the immediate household
 - Top Five Barriers to Receiving Help
 - Was not eligible
 - Lacked information on service
 - Could not afford fees or cost
 - Worried about quality of service
 - Had to wait too long to get help
- **Key Informant Survey**
 - 142 responses
 - Top Areas of Concern
 - Child Abuse- 85%
 - Domestic Violence Services- 83%
 - Delinquency Prevention- 8%
 - Most Serious Unmet Needs
 - Delinquency prevention
 - Domestic problems
 - Substance abuse

- **Service Providers**
 - 56 respondents
 - Major Gaps in Services
 - Home-based Family Preservation Services
 - Respite Care
 - Housing/Homelessness

- **Report Card Evaluation**
 - 281 respondents
 - Areas of need receiving an A+ or A
 - Historic Preservation
 - Tourism
 - Fire/Disaster Relief
 - Community Organizations
 - Areas of need receiving a C
 - Recreation for Youth
 - Cultural Activities
 - Day Care for Elderly
 - Alcohol/ Drug Prevention

- **High School Survey**
 - 1006 respondents
 - Volunteer?
 - Often- 8%
 - Sometimes- 25%
 - Seldom- 26%
 - Never- 41%
 - Favorite recreation
 - Dating/socializing- 39%
 - Needed recreation
 - 18 under night club- 51%
 - Teen pregnancy a problem?

- Yes- 52%
- Alcohol/Drug Abuse
 - Very serious- 37%