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2011 Indiana Statewide Community Needs Assessment





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Introduction

The Community Services Block Grant Act (CSBG) states that “the State will secure from each eligible entity in the State... a community action plan ... that includes a community assessment for the community served.” As a result, Community Action Agencies (CAAs) across the state assess the needs of their communities every three years. This is done through the analysis of state and county level data (i.e. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics data), client data as reported to CSBG Results Oriented Management Accountability (ROMA) system, and surveying a sampling of both CAA clients and stakeholders (community partners).

The purpose of the needs assessment is to provide a complete body of information regarding the specific area to determine if needs are being met and what gaps remain in the community between programs/services and continuing community needs. This allows CAAs to:

- Develop new programs;
- Helps to justify the funding of new programs;
- Evaluate the success of programs; and
- Helps to sustain funding for successful programs.

The 2011 Community Needs Assessments are the third full-scale needs assessments to be completed for the Indiana Community Action Network. The 2011 Statewide Community Needs Assessment report looks at the Network comprehensively and evaluates how Community Action is meeting community needs statewide. It is our hope that the Statewide Community Needs Assessment will provide valuable data to the Network and will help the Network to target programs and services to address those with the greatest need in their communities.

Service Area Overview

In order to put the needs of Indiana’s local communities and low-income Hoosiers in perspective, it is helpful to get a brief overview of what national, state, and county level data can tell us about Indiana. In this section, information from the U.S. Census Bureau was analyzed, to get a better understanding of our service area (State of Indiana) and to identify important trends Community Action Agencies (CAAs) may need to be responsive to in order to meet low-income Hoosiers needs.

Service Area

In Indiana, there are 23 CAAs that serve all 92 counties of Indiana and comprise the Indiana Community Action Network. See map and agencies listings.

1. Area Five Agency on Aging & Community Services, Inc. (AREA FIVE)
Logansport, IN

2. Area IV Agency on Aging and Community Action Programs (AREA IV)
Lafayette, IN

3. Community Action of East Central Indiana (CAECI)
Richmond, IN

4. Community Action of Greater Indianapolis (CAGI)
Indianapolis, IN

5. Community Action of Northeast Indiana (CANI)
Fort, Wayne, IN

6. Community Action of Southern Indiana, Inc. (CASI)
Jeffersonville, IN

7. Community Action Program of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, Inc. (CAPE)
Evansville, IN

8. Community Action Program, Inc. of Western Indiana (CAPWI)
Covington, IN

9. Community and Family Services, Inc. (CFSI)
Portland, IN

10. Dubois-Pike-Warrick Economic Opportunity Committee, Inc. (TRI-CAP)
Jasper, IN

11. Hoosier Uplands Economic Development Corp. (HOOSIER)
Mitchell, IN

12. Human Services, Inc. (HSI)
Columbus, IN

13. Interlocal Community Action Program, Inc. (ICAP)
New Castle, IN

14. Formerly JobSource (JOBSOURCE) now CICAP
Anderson, IN

15. Lincoln Hills Development Corporation (LHDC)
Tell City, IN

16. North Central Community Action Agencies, Inc. (NCCAA)
Michigan City, IN

17. Northwest Indiana Community Action Corporation (NWICA)
Crown Point, IN

18. Ohio Valley Opportunities (OVO)
Madison, IN

19. Pace Community Action Agency (PACE)
Vincennes, IN

20. Real Services (REAL)
South Bend, IN

21. South Central Community Action Program, Inc. (SCCAP)
Bloomington, IN

22. Southeastern Indiana Economic Opportunity Corporation (SIEOC)
Aurora, IN

23. Western Indiana Community Action Agency, Inc. (WICAA)
Terre Haute, IN



State and County Level Census Data

Population

Indiana has seen a minimal increase in overall statewide population growth since the 2000 U.S. Census, with the population increasing only 5 percent. This is lower than the national average of 8 percent population growth during the same time period. Most counties in Indiana saw slight increases in population, however, most experienced losses in population (*See Appendix A, Population Growth By Community Action Agencies Service Areas, 2000 and 2009*). Yet, Marion County and other counties in the Indianapolis metro area saw an increase in population of 13 percent. The three counties that saw the largest growth in population from 2000-2009 were Hamilton County (48 percent), Hendricks County (32 percent), and Hancock County (21 percent).

Population Growth in Counties in Indianapolis Metropolitan Area, 2000 and 2009

County	Total 2000	Total 2009	Change 2000-2009	Percent Change Since 2000
Boone	46,107	55,087	8,980	19.476%
Hamilton	182,740	270,711	87,971	48.140%
Hancock	55,391	67,275	11,884	21.455%
Hendricks	104,093	137,741	33,648	32.325%
Johnson	115,209	139,293	24,084	20.905%
Marion	860,454	884,059	23,605	2.743%
Morgan	120,563	129,293	8,730	7.241%
Shelby	43,445	44,227	782	1.800%
TOTAL	1,528,002	1,727,686	199,684	13.068%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 3 Year and 5 Years Averages, American Community Survey Data,

Gender

Indiana has also seen minimal change in gender composition as the male population has grown 5.3 percent and the female population growing 4.6 percent respectively since 2000. This was also lower than the national average of 8.7 percent male population growth and 7.6 percent female population growth since 2000.

Population By Gender, Indiana, 2000, 2007-2009

Gender	2000	2007	2008	2009
Male	2,982,474	3,101,509	3,117,843	3,143,133
Female	3,098,011	3,200,178	3,217,752	3,242,712

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2007-2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Age

Most of Indiana's population has remained static by age group as well. But Indiana has experienced an increase of 7.9 percent in those who are 65 years old and over since 2000. However, this is lower than the national average of 10.6 percent population growth for those 65 years old and older from 2000 to 2009.

Population By Age, Indiana, 2000, 2007-2009

Age	2000	2007	2008	2009
Under 5	423,215	437,228	439,280	445,491
5 to 9	443,273	432,033	430,379	432,258
10 to 19	896,898	893,799	894,725	902,210
20 to 34	1,256,856	1,273,150	1,268,714	1,281,912
35 to 64	2,307,412	2,481,817	2,505,647	2,511,130
Over 65	752,831	783,660	796,850	812,844

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2007-2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Race

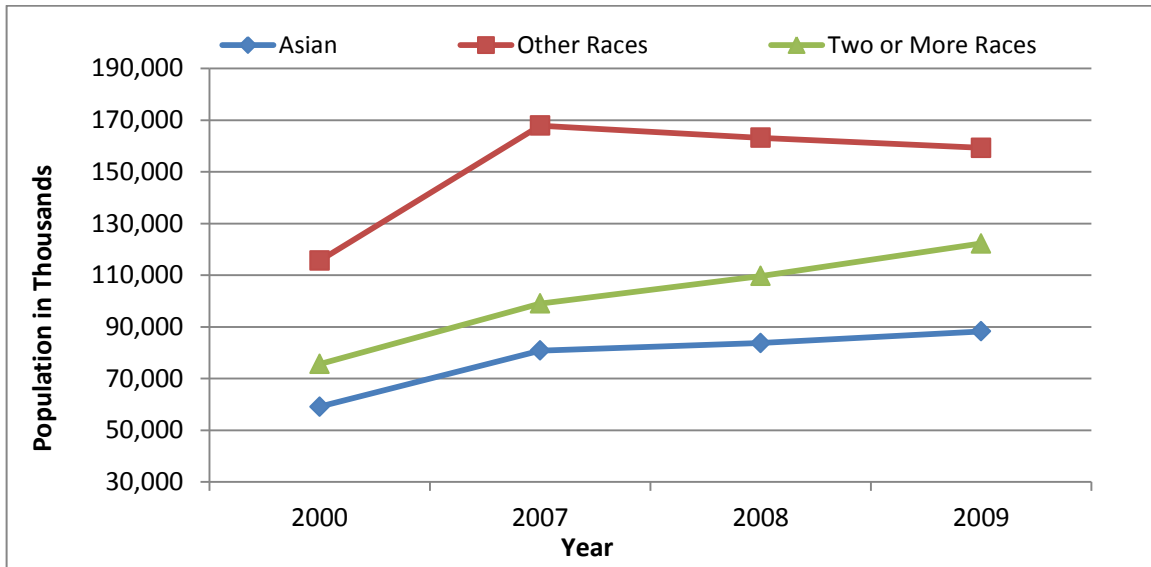
One of the areas Indiana has seen substantial growth in over the last nine years is in racial diversity. Indiana has seen its minority populations grow significantly since 2000. The largest growth was seen in those who are two or more races, which has grown 61.6 percent. Although Indiana saw an increase in minority populations, this growth was at a much lower rate than the national averages for these populations during this same time period. From 2000-2009, the U.S. saw the Black population grow by 16.1 percent, the Asian population grow by 49.7 percent, and those who were two or more races grow by a staggering 158.4 percent.

Population Growth By Race, Percentage Change, Indiana 2000 and 2009

Race	2000	2009	Percent Change Since 2000
White	5,320,022	5,461,237	2.7%
Black or African American	510,034	554,674	8.8%
Asian	59,126	88,309	49.3%
Other Races (including Hawaiian, American Indian, Pacific Islander, and some other race)	115,631	159,318	37.8%
Two or More Races	75,672	122,307	61.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2007-2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Population Growth for Asian, Other Races, and Two or More Races, Indiana, 2000, 2007-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2007-2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Ethnicity

Indiana also experienced an increase in the Hispanic population, which increased 5.7 percent from 2000 to 2009, but it was a much lower rate than the national average of 32.9 percent.

Population By Ethnicity of Hispanic or Latino (Any Race), Indiana and U.S., 2000, 2007-2009

	2000	2007	2008	2009	Percent Change Since 2000
Indiana	214,536	299,207	317,290	336,693	5.7%
U.S.	35,305,818	44,019,880	45,432,158	46,930,522	32.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2007-2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Household Type

In 2009, the average household size was 2.50 people and the average family size was 3.06 in Indiana. This is slightly lower than the national average with a household size of 2.62 and the average family size of 3.21 in 2009.

Indiana saw an increase in the overall number of households by 1.1 percent since 2007. This was a slightly lower growth rate of 1.3 percent. Also Indiana experienced increases in the number of families as well as the number of single parent female-headed households with their own children under the age of 18 years old. However, Indiana saw a decline in the number of married couples and single parent male-headed households with own children under the age of 18 years old by 2.4 percent and 3.1 percent respectively. Nationally, the U.S. also saw a decline of the number of married couples with own children under 18 years old by 1.9 percent since 2007, however, experienced an increase in both male-and female-headed single parent households by 1.7 percent and 0.9 percent.

For Household Type By Community Action Agencies Service Areas for 2009, see Appendix B.

Household Type, Indiana, 2007-2009

	2007	2008	2009	Percent Change Since 2007
Total Households	2,447,887	2,463,700	2,475,551	1.1%
Families	1,652,168	1,657,586	1,655,162	0.2%
Married Couples*	529,245	527,627	516,548	-2.4%
Single Parent, Male*-Headed Households	62,100	61,681	60,189	-3.1%
Single Parent, Female*-Headed Households	179,417	183,715	183,009	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

* For each of these groups, these numbers only account for their own children under 18 years old which include children from birth, adoption, or marriage. The numbers for these households do not include foster children and other unrelated children.

Income and Self-Sufficiency

Median Household Income

Indiana's median household income (MHI) continues to lag behind that of the U.S., with income increasing only 13.4 percent since 2000. During this same time period, the U.S. MHI has increased 22.3% since 2000. This means Hoosiers are working harder for lower than average wages. However, both Indiana and the U.S. saw MHIs decrease in 2008 due to the onset of the national recession.

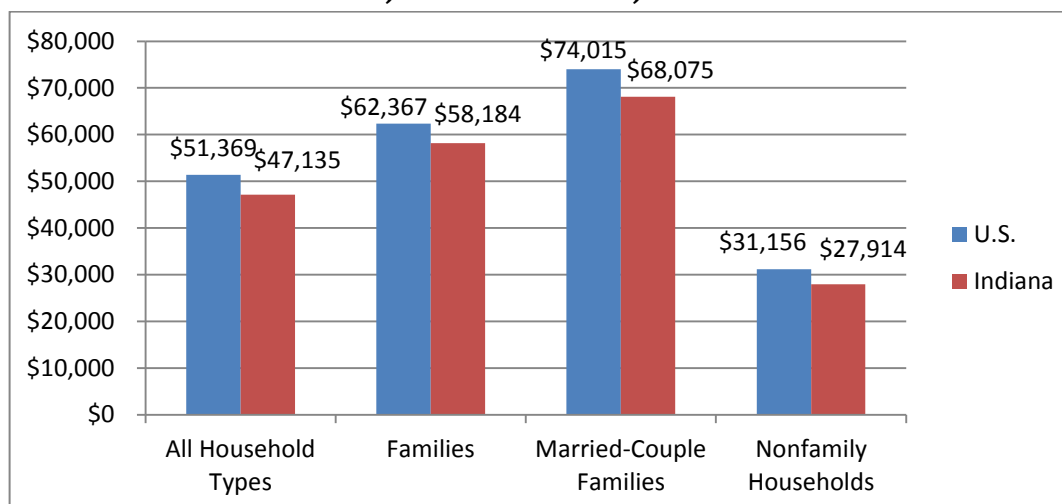
Median Household Income, Indiana and U.S., 2000, 2007-2009

	2000	2007	2008	2009	Percent Change Since 2000
Indiana	\$41,567	\$47,034	\$48,675	\$47,135	13.4%
U.S.	\$41,994	\$50,007	\$52,175	\$51,369	22.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2007-2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

When you look at MHI income by household type, including families, married-couple families, and nonfamily households, Indiana lags behind the nation in every category. For married couple families alone, Indiana's MHI was \$68,075 in 2009, \$5,940 less than the national MHI for this group.

Median Household Income, Indiana and U.S., 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Poverty

The Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) measure the number of people in poverty. If families are earning less than the poverty threshold, they are considered “poor” and those earning incomes above the threshold are considered “not poor.” In reality, financial well-being is not so clear-cut. There are many families earning incomes above the FPG, but are still unable to meet their family’s basic needs. In 2009, according to the FPG, a family of four was considered “poor” if their annual income was at or below \$22,050 a year. Generally, a family requires around 200 percent of the FPG to be economically self-sufficient, which would be \$44,100 for a family of four in 2009.

The number of individuals in poverty in the U.S. and Indiana continues to grow. Although Indiana’s poverty rates for all age groups is lower than the national average, Indiana has seen poverty increase at a much more rapid rate than the U.S. as a whole.

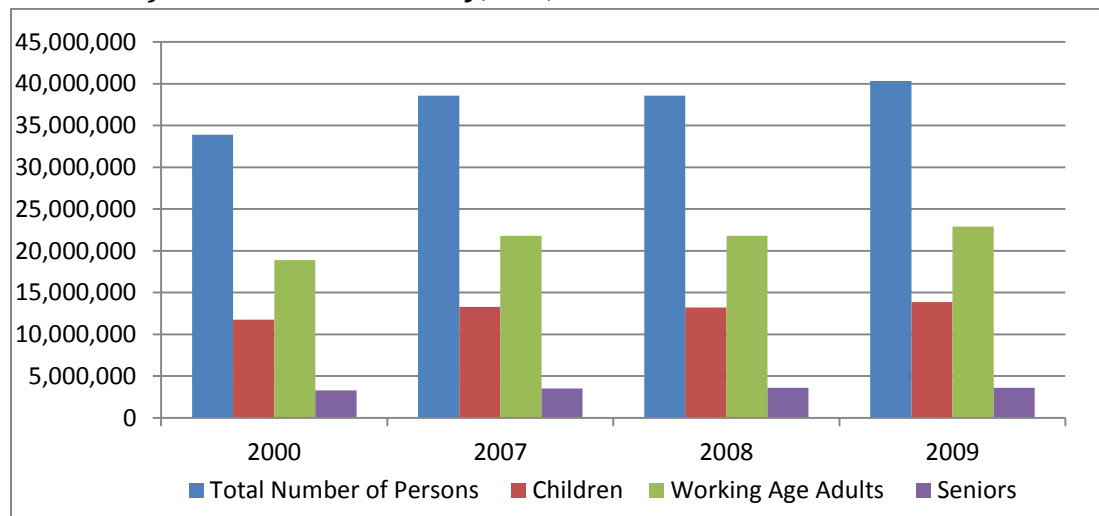
Number of Individuals in Poverty and Poverty Rates, By Age Group, Indiana and U.S., 2009

	Total Number of Individuals in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Number of Children in Poverty	Child Poverty Rate	Number of Seniors in Poverty	Senior Poverty Rate
Indiana	831,434	13.4%	288,174	18.5%	61,714	8.0%
U.S.	40,342,472	13.6%	13,841,495	18.9%	3,596,549	9.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

In the charts below, children are classified as those who are 17 years old and under, working adults are those who are 18-64 years old, and seniors are those who are 65 years old and older. The U.S. has seen the number of persons in poverty increase by over 7 million people since 2000. However, for most age groups poverty remained static with a slight uptick in the number of working adults in poverty in 2009.

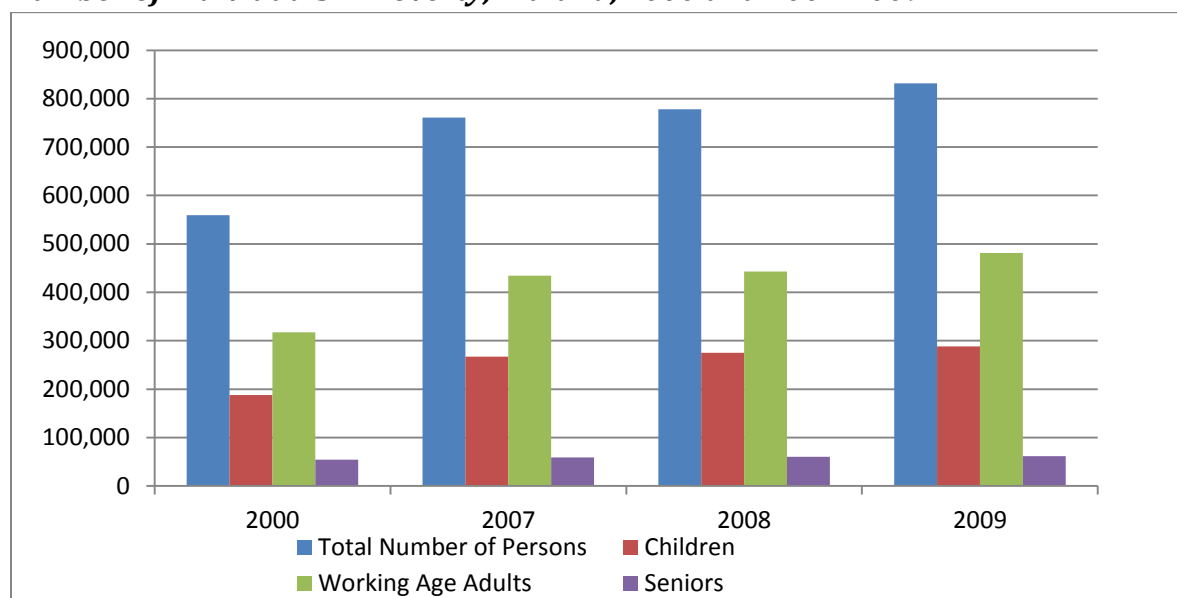
Number of Individuals in Poverty, U.S., 2000 and 2007-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2007-2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Indiana on the other hand has seen poverty increase by over 250,000 people since 2000—a 48 percent increase. Additionally, unlike the U.S., Indiana has seen poverty increase rapidly in certain age groups—in particular children and working age adults. Child poverty has increased by 53 percent since 2000 and poverty among working age adults has increased by 52 percent during this same time period. This can be attributed to the fact that Indiana’s wages have remained stagnant as mentioned in the MHI section of this report and high numbers of unemployed and discouraged workers (those who are unemployed but no longer looking for work). This of great concern as research shows there are an estimated 10.5 million children under the age of 18 years old who live in families with an unemployed parent, putting them at risk of falling below the poverty threshold.¹ Additionally, child poverty costs our society an estimated \$500 billion a year in lost productivity and increased spending on health care and the criminal justice system.²

Number of Individuals in Poverty, Indiana, 2000 and 2007-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2007-2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Of Indiana’s 92 counties, 30 had poverty rates higher than the state’s poverty rate of 13.4 percent in 2009. The top 5 counties where the poverty rate for all individuals was the highest were:

1. Monroe County 24.8 percent
2. Fayette County 21.4 percent
3. Orange County 21.1 percent
4. Tippecanoe County 21.0 percent
5. Crawford County and Vigo County 20.7 percent

¹ Kneebone, Elizabeth and Emily Garr. “The Suburbanization of Poverty: Trends in Metropolitan America 2000 to 2008.” Washington D.C.: Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings. January 2010.

² NCCP. Child Poverty and Intergeneration Mobility. December 2009. Retrieved on September 22, 2011: http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub_911.html.

Additionally, 34 counties had child poverty rates higher than the state average of 18.5 percent in 2009. The top 5 counties where the child poverty rate was the highest and nearly double the state average were:

1. Parke Country 32.4 percent
2. Crawford County 31.2 percent
3. Jay County 29.1 percent
4. Vigo County 28.2 percent
5. Orange County 28.1 percent

Lastly, 46 counties had senior poverty rates higher than the state average of 8.0 percent in 2009. The 5 counties with the highest percent of senior poverty, nearly 2.5 times higher than the state average, were:

1. Scott County 18.9 percent
2. Washington County 18.8 percent
3. LaGrange County 17.1 percent
4. Orange County and Spencer County 16.2 percent
5. Parke County 14.4 percent

For Number of Individuals in Poverty and Poverty Rate, By Age Group for Community Action Agencies Service Areas in 2009, see Appendix C.

Education Attainment and the Labor Force

Indiana has seen incredible progress in the educational attainment of the population 25 years old and older since 2000. Those who have no high school diploma have decreased by 17 percent. Conversely those who have a high school diploma (or equivalency), associate’s degree, and bachelor’s degree have increased. Those who have earned an associate’s degree saw the most growth with an increase of 34.7 percent since 2000.

Educational Attainment, For Population 25 Years Old and Older, Indiana, 2000 and 2007-2009

	2000	2007	2008	2009	Percent Change Since 2000
No High School Diploma*	695,540	607,356	591,096	577,156	-17.0%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	1,447,734	1,523,495	1,507,513	1,497,587	3.4%
Associate’s Degree	225,535	288,175	300,843	303,736	34.7%
Bachelor’s Degree	475,247	564,166	590,702	599,147	26.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Data and 2007-2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Indiana is also performing better than the U.S. in many of these categories including having a lower rate of those with no high school diploma and higher numbers of those with a high school diploma. However, Indiana is slightly lower than the U.S. in the attainment of bachelor’s degree attainment.

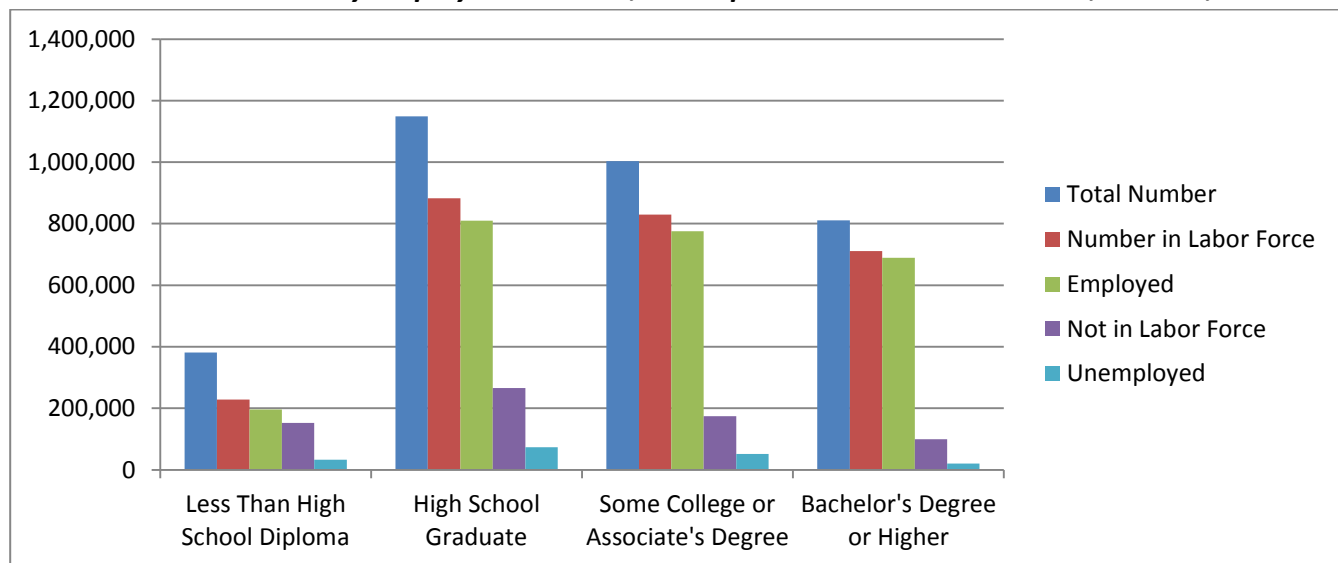
Educational Attainment, For Population 25 Years Old and Older, Indiana and U.S., 2009

	Indiana		U.S.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No High School Diploma	577,156	13.9%	30,117,162	15.1%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	1,497,587	36.0%	57,957,308	29.0%
Some College, No Degree	848,237	20.4%	41,311,230	20.7%
Associate's Degree	303,736	7.3%	14,935,736	7.5%
Bachelor's Degree	599,147	14.4%	35,068,697	17.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Educational attainment is important as it is a determining factor as to whether or not people are working. As displayed in the chart below, those without a high school diploma are less likely to be employed; only 51 percent of those without a high school diploma in Indiana are employed. Additionally, there are many who are in the labor force, but not employed. This could mean they are looking for work or unemployed. Also there are a number of people in each educational attainment level who are not in the labor force. This could be discouraged workers who are no longer looking for work, those who are disabled, and others who may choose not to work.

Educational Attainment By Employment Status, For Population 25 to 64 Years Old, Indiana, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

From 2000 to 2009, Indiana saw its labor force increase by 1 percent overall. However, during this same time period, Indiana saw its annual average unemployment rate nearly double from 4.9 percent in 2000 to 8.2 percent in 2009 and saw the number of unemployed increase 156 percent. The 5 counties that saw the greatest increase in the number of unemployed from 2000-2009 were:

1. Jennings County 386 percent
2. Elkhart County 340 percent
3. Whitley County 339 percent
4. Kosciusko County 311 percent
5. LaGrange County 301 percent

To see the number in the labor force and unemployed By Community Action Agencies Service Areas in 2009, see Appendix D.

Also, those who have a lower level of educational attainment are more likely to experience poverty. This is especially true for women and for those who are not high school graduates, as displayed in the table below.

Educational Attainment, For Population 25 Years Old and Older For Whom Poverty Status is Determined By Education Attainment, Indiana and U.S., 2009

	Indiana			U.S.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Less Than a High School Graduate	23.2%	18.9%	27.4%	24.5%	20.4%	28.5%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	10.3%	8.5%	12.0%	11.8%	9.8%	13.7%
Some College or Associate's Degree	8.0%	5.6%	10.2%	8.2%	6.4%	9.8%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3.2%	3.0%	3.5%	3.7%	3.3%	4.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Housing

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development recommends that people pay 30 percent or less of their gross monthly income (income before taxes) on housing. However, Census data shows many Hoosiers who rent are paying 30 percent or higher in rent in 2009. The median rental rate in Indiana for 2009 was \$670, yet many are paying much higher rental rates. See tables below.

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income, Indiana and U.S., 2009

	Indiana		U.S.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 15%	90,904	13.8%	4,395,299	12.5%
15.0 to 19.9%	91,317	13.9%	4,421,177	12.6%
20.0-24.9%	87,601	13.3%	4,547,083	12.9%
25.0-29.9%	74,274	11.3%	4,108,512	11.7%
30.0-34.9%	56,976	8.7%	3,201,102	9.1%
35.0% or More	257,317	39.1%	14,491,598	41.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Gross Rent, Indiana, 2009

	Indiana	
	Number	Percent
Less than \$200	22,493	3.4%
\$200-\$299	23,646	3.5%
\$300-\$499	105,859	15.8%
\$500-\$749	268,291	40.0%
\$750-\$999	164,221	24.5%
\$1,000-\$1,499	71,817	10.7%
\$1,500 or More	14,400	2.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Whereas most homeowners, even with a mortgage, spend less than 20 percent of their income on housing both in Indiana and the U.S., see table below.

Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income, Indiana and U.S., 2009

	Indiana		U.S.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 20%	537,683	43.4%	17,268,035	33.9%
20.0-24.9%	214,139	17.3%	8,123,193	15.9%
25.0-29.9%	146,616	11.8%	6,350,864	12.5%
30.0-34.9%	96,192	7.8%	4,578,744	9.0%
35.0% or More	243,680	19.7%	14,622,916	28.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Whether a person rents or owns the data shows that there are many Hoosiers and Americans living in substandard housing. Over 8,000 Hoosiers lack complete plumbing facilities and over 14,000 lacked complete kitchen facilities. Even more alarming is over 95,000 do not have telephone service available to them.

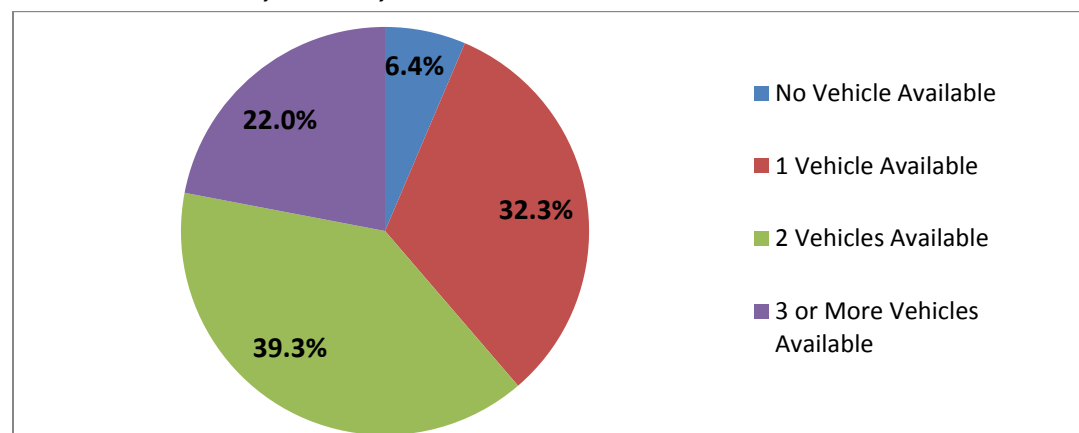
Selected Housing Characteristics, Indiana, 2009

	Number	Percent
Occupied Housing Units	2,475,551	-
Lack Complete Plumbing Facilities	8,921	0.4%
Lack Complete Kitchen Facilities	14,944	0.6%
No Telephone Service Available	95,029	3.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Additionally, Census data shows that many who have a place to call home do not have a vehicle. This may not be a problem in urban areas, but in some states a car is a necessity to get to work and run errands especially in Indiana where there is a lack of public transportation. In 2009, 157,914 Hoosiers had no vehicle available to them despite having housing.

Vehicles Available, Indiana, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009, 3 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Clients Served By Indiana's Community Action Agencies

Data from Indiana Community Service Block Grant Reports

Client Demographics

Population

The Indiana Community Action Network (Network), which is comprised of Indiana's 23 Community Action Agencies, served 831,709 individuals in 2009. This is an increase of 33.4 percent from 2007. If these individuals are divided into family units, the Network served 339,271 in 2009, an increase of 18.8 percent from 2007.

Unduplicated Number of Individuals and Families Served By the Network, 2007-2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

Gender

In 2009, more Community Action Agencies' (CAAs) clients were females than were males. Over 58 percent of clients were females, compared to 41.6 percent who were males in 2009. Female clients outpaced male clients in 2008 as well by nearly 16 percentage points.

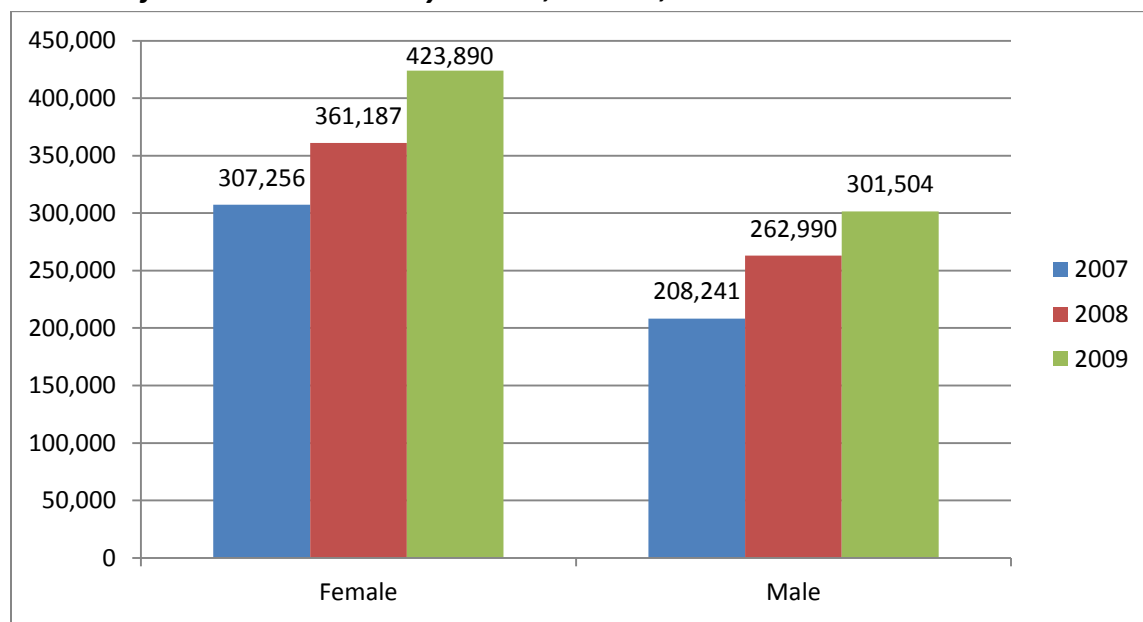
Number of Individuals Served By Gender, Indiana, 2007-2009

Year	Male	Female
2007	208,241	307,256
2008	262,990	361,187
2009	301,504	423,890

Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

The number of females seeking assistance from the state’s CAAs increased at a quicker rate than that of males seeking assistance. The number of female clients served in 2009 increased by 17.4 percent, from the previous year. The number of male clients served increased by 14.6 percent during that same time period (2008 to 2009), a difference of nearly 3 percentage points.

Number of Individuals Served By Gender, Indiana, 2007-2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

Age

The number of children served by the Network increased in 2009 by 27.4 percent from 2007. From 2008 to 2009, there was an increase of 21 percent in the number of children served who were 6 to 11 years old and a 28 percent jump in the number of children served who are 12 to 17 years old.

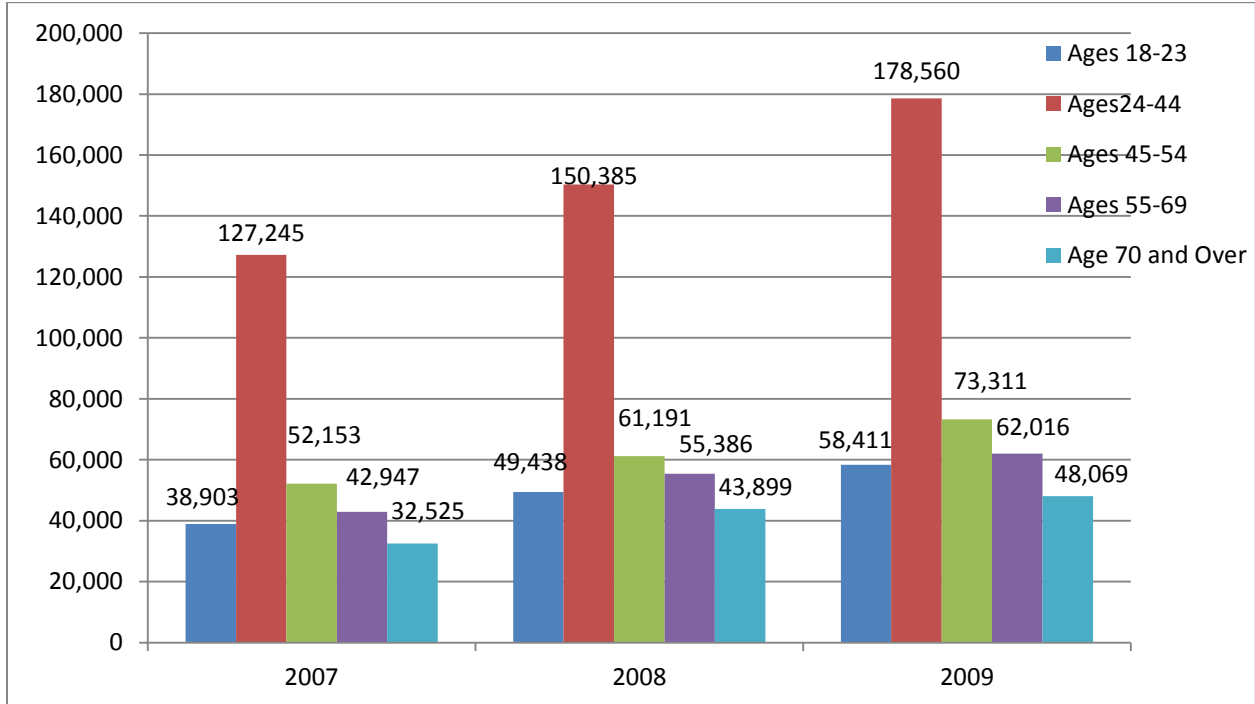
Number of Children Served By Age Group, Indiana, 2007-2009

Year	Ages 0-5	Ages 6-11	Ages 12-17	Total Number of Children Served
2007	80,184	74,716	66,871	221,771
2008	96,395	87,233	71,282	254,910
2009	108,380	105,834	91,248	305,462

Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

The Network saw the largest increase in the number of adults 24-44 years old seeking assistance which grew by 40.3 percent since 2007. All other adult age groups grew at about the same pace as population growth. The age group with the slowest growth rate from 2008 to 2009 was the group 70 years old and older. This trend is not likely to continue as the Baby Boomer generation ages and reaches retirement.

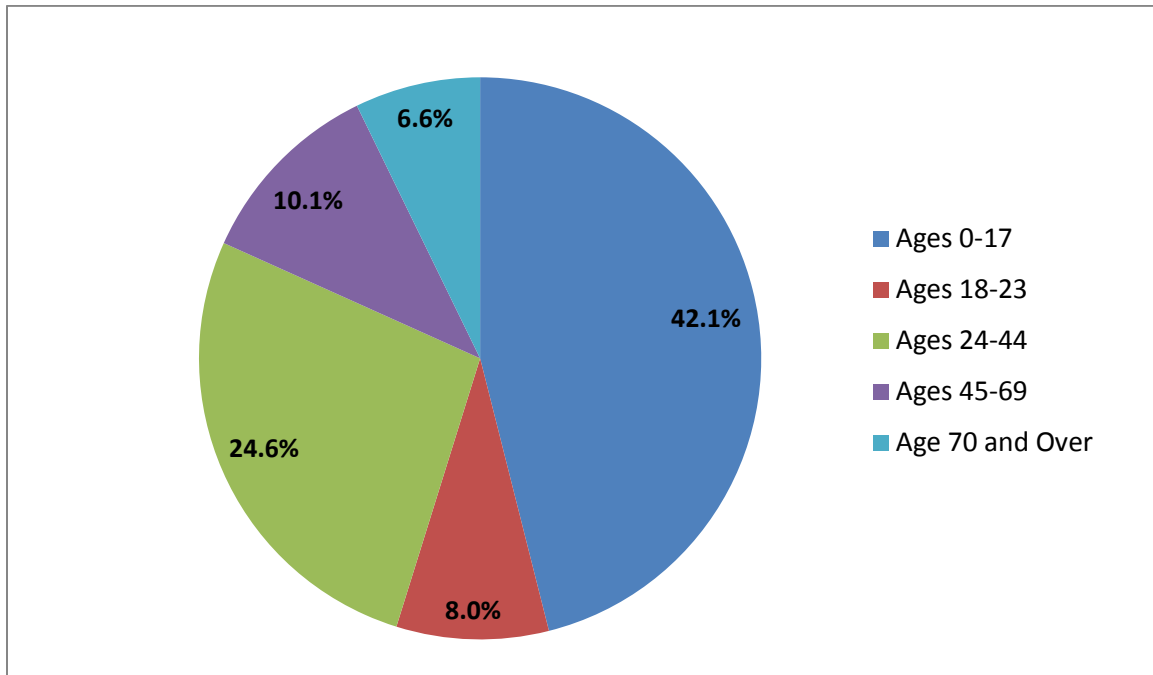
Number of Adults Served By Age Group, Indiana, 2007-2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

In 2009, the Network served 305,462 children under the age of 18. These children accounted for 42 percent of the clients served by the Network.

Proportion of Clients Served By Age Group, Indiana, 2009

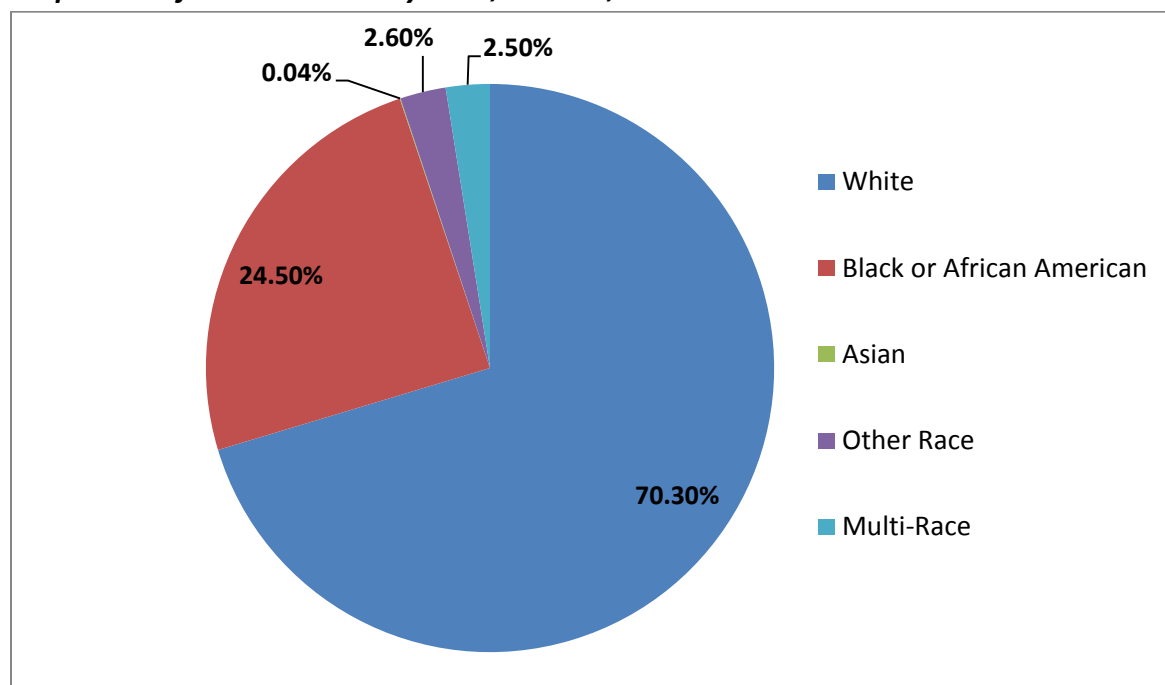


Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2009

Race

In 2009, the number of White clients served increased by 54.3 percent from 2007. There was also a significant increase in the number of other race and multi-race clients, which increased 61.5 percent and 42.6 percent respectively since 2007. During the same time period, the number of Asian clients served decreased by 49.9 percent, yet this is one of the populations growing in the state (see Census section of this report). The number of Black clients served also decreased by 23.1 percent since 2007.

Proportion of Clients Served By Race, Indiana, 2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2009

Proportion of Clients Served By Race, Indiana, 2007-2009

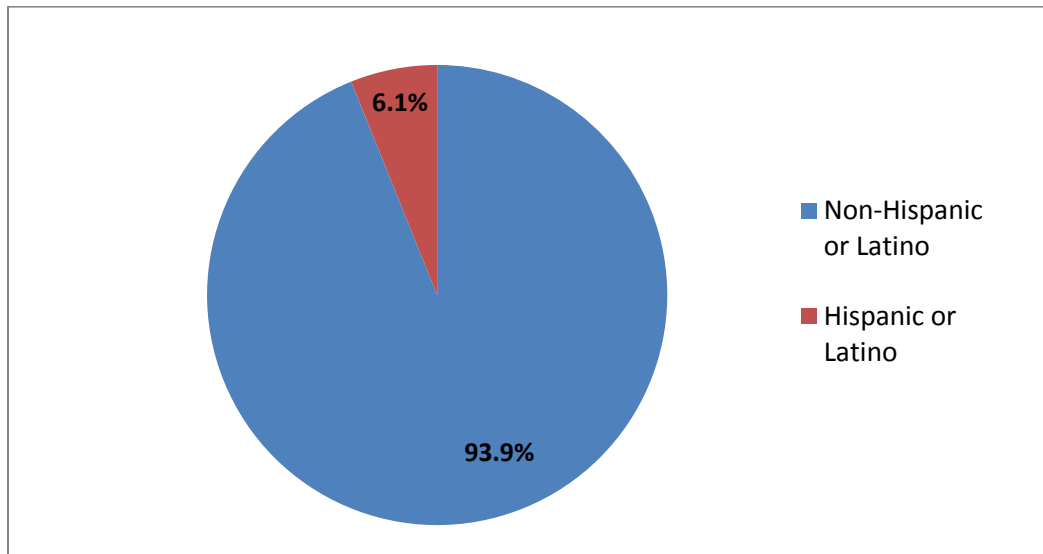
	White	Black	Asian	Other Race	Multi-Race	Total Number of Persons Reporting Race
2007	325,873	142,171	569	11,307	13,219	493,139
2008	387,884	191,025	624	16,148	18,406	614,087
2009	502,660	175,055	285	18,265	18,856	715,121

Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

Ethnicity

A relatively small portion of the clients, over 6 percent, served by the Network were of Hispanic or Latino origin. However, the number of Latino and Hispanics served by the Network has increased 37.7 percent since 2007. This is a large increase considering this population has only grown 5.7 percent in Indiana since 2007 (see Census section of this report).

Proportion of Clients Served By Ethnicity, Indiana, 2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2009

Proportion of Clients Served By Ethnicity, Indiana, 2007-2009

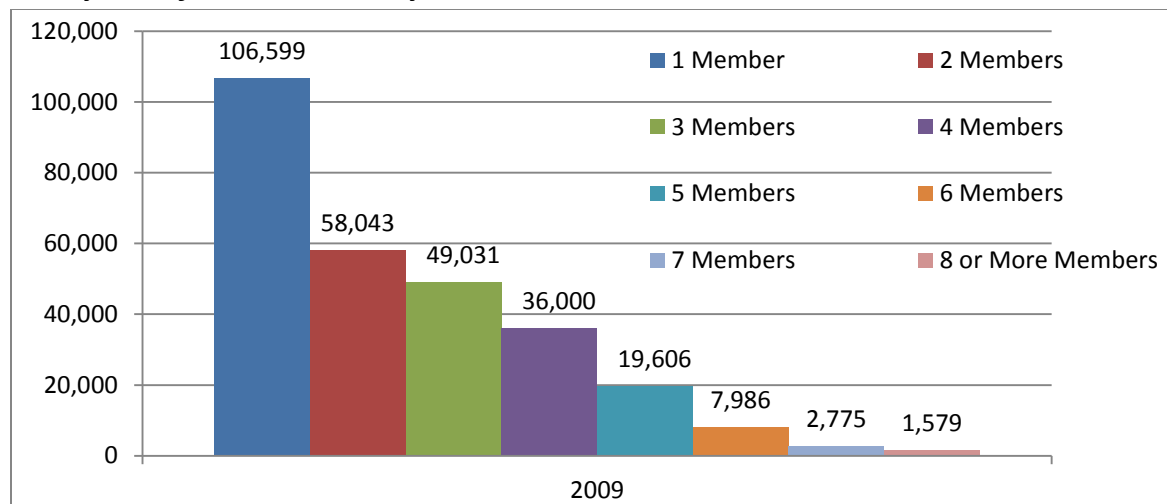
	Hispanic or Latino	Non- Hispanic or Latino	Total Number of Persons Reporting Ethnicity
2007	24,757	481,273	506,030
2008	35,629	559,848	595,477
2009	39,726	615,513	655,239

Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

Family Size

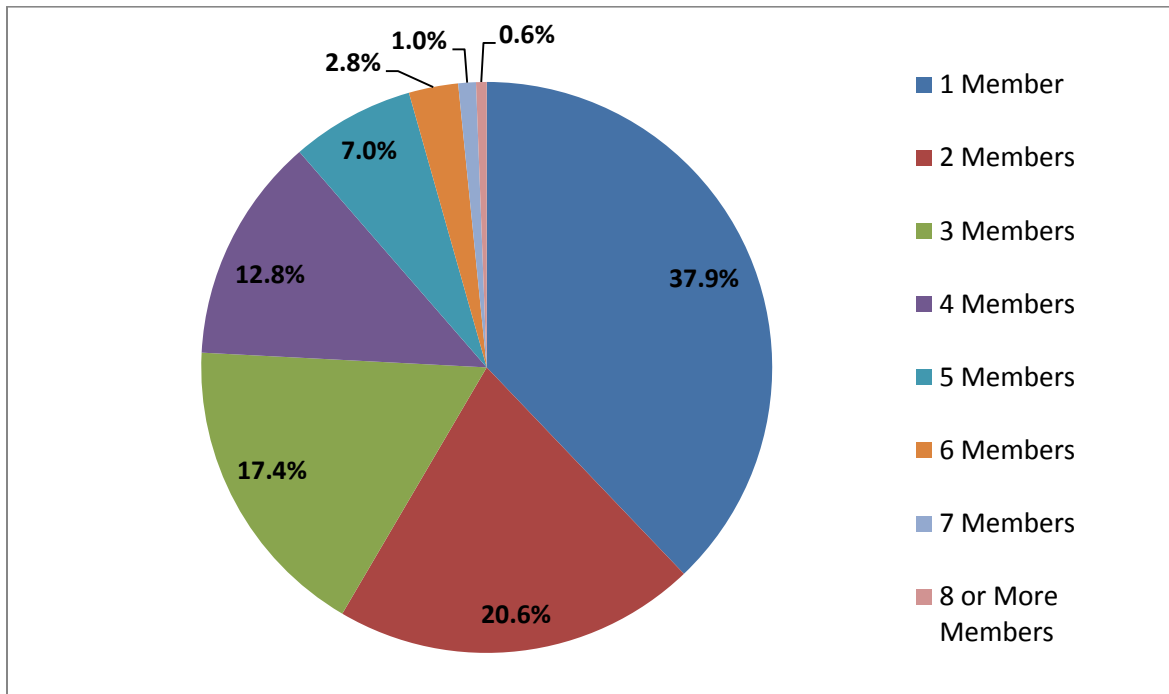
The average family size for clients served by the Network in 2009 was 2.45 members; this is down from 2.79 members in 2008. Nearly 76 percent of families served by the Network had between one and three members. Families with four members or more made up over 24 percent of the population served.

Family Size of Clients Served By the Network, Indiana, 2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2009

Family Size of Clients Served By Percentage, Indiana, 2009

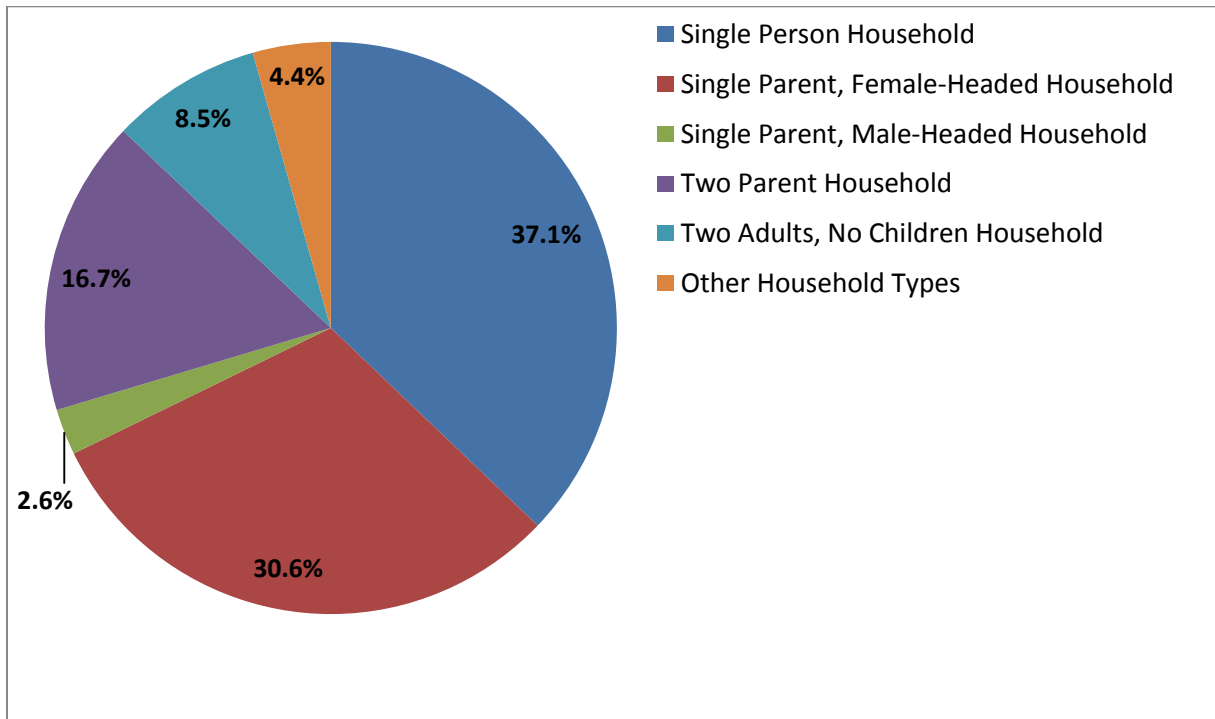


Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2009

Household Type

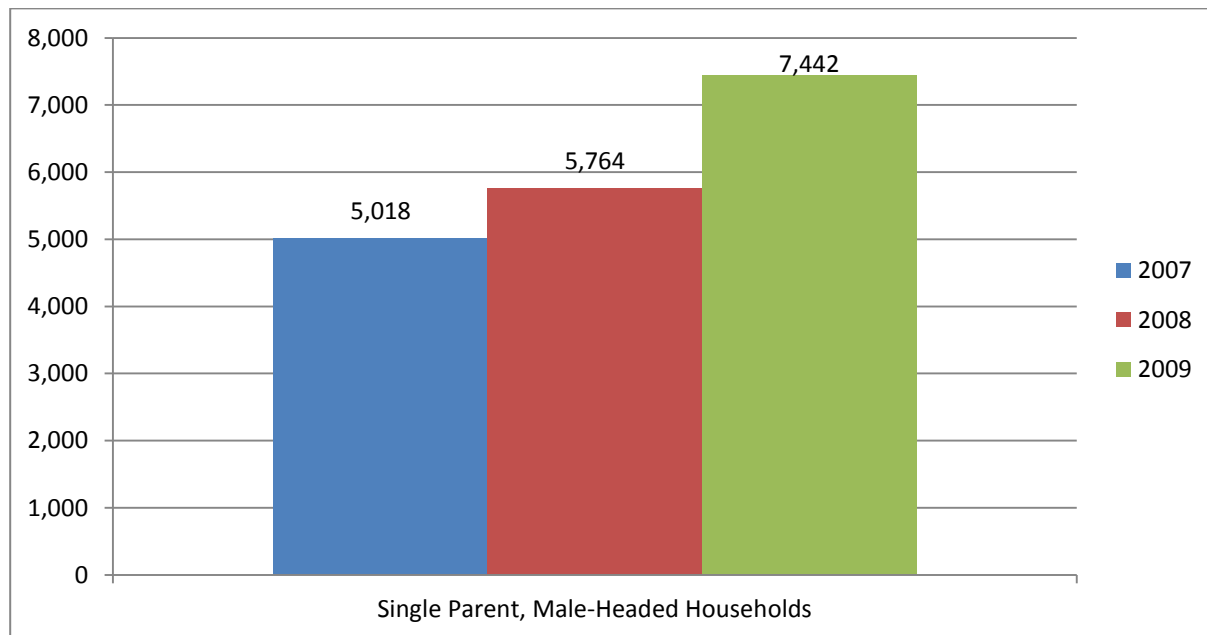
In 2009, single person households made up the largest portion of people served by the Network at 37 percent. The second largest household type served were single parent, female-headed households, accounting for nearly 31 percent of those served in 2009.

Household Type of Clients Served, Indiana, 2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2009

Single Parent, Male-Headed Households Served By the Network, Indiana, 2009

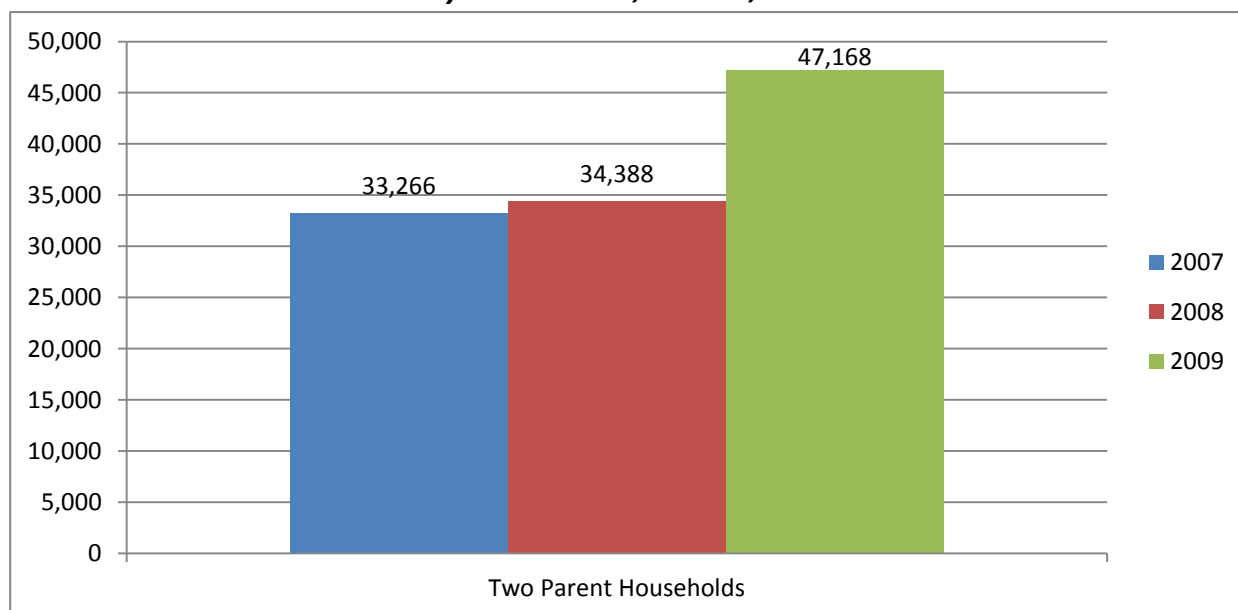


Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

When looking at the changes in household type, some interesting trends emerge. The most interesting of these findings is the increase in single parent, male-headed households. While this household type only makes up a small portion of the total families served by the Network the number of single parent, male-headed households increased by 32.5 percent from 2007. This increase is contrary to the population growth data that shows this population decreased by 3.1 percent since 2007 (see Census section of this report).

The other household type that increased were two parent households, which increased 29.5 percent since 2007, despite the fact that this population also decreased by 2.4 percent in the state during this same time period (see Census section of this report).

Two Parent Households Served By the Network, Indiana, 2009

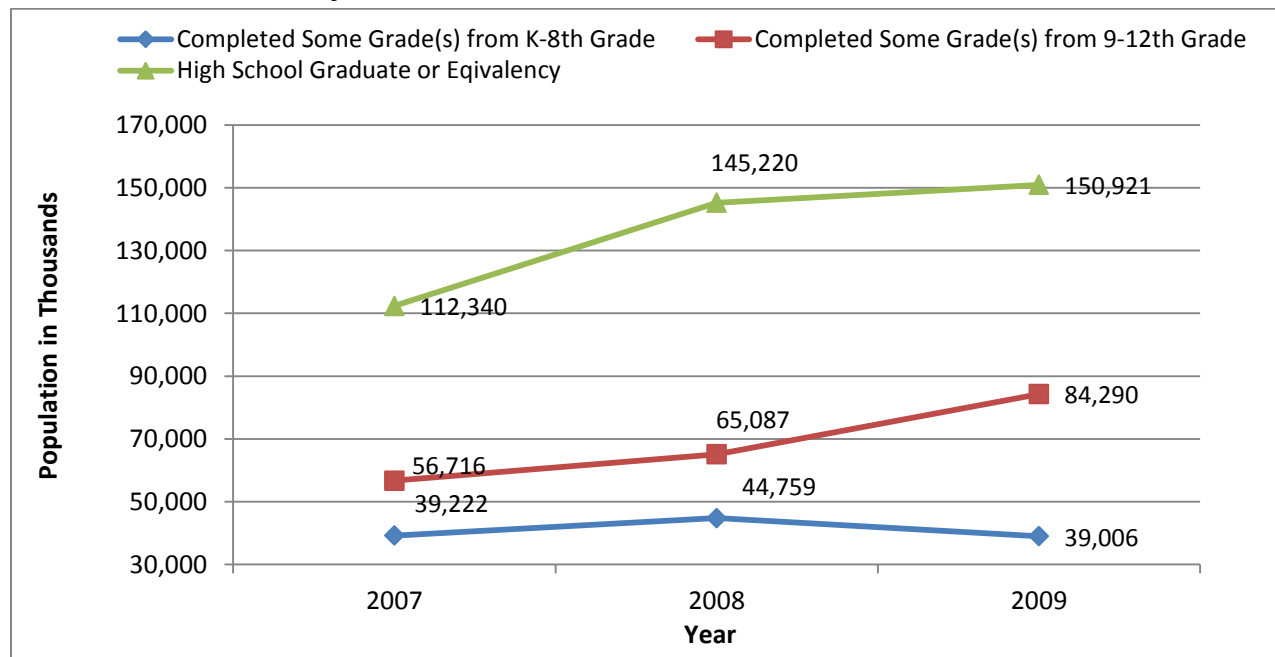


Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

Educational Attainment

The number of clients (24 years and older) served by the Network who completed some grades between 9th and 12th, but who did not graduate, increased 29.5 percent from 2008 to 2009. The number of clients who attained a high school diploma or GED also increased 4 percent. Fifteen percent of clients served in 2009 have some postsecondary (up to and including associate's and bachelor's degrees). By contrast 38 percent have less than a high school diploma or GED. This is contrary to the educational attainment data earlier in this report that shows those who have no high school diploma in Indiana have decreased by 17 percent since 2000 (see Census section of this report). Additionally, the number of clients served who have only completed to the 8th grade or below had grown in 2008. That number has since dropped to below the 2007 level.

Educational Attainment for Clients 24 Years old and Older, Indiana, 2007-2009

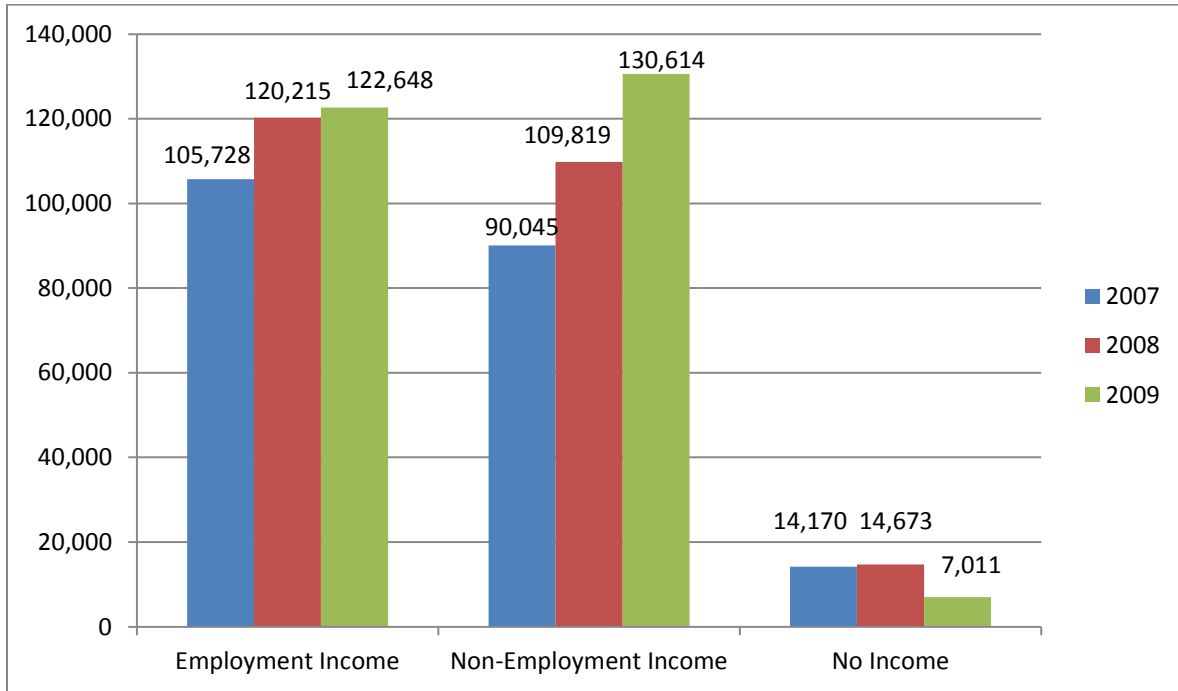


Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

Income

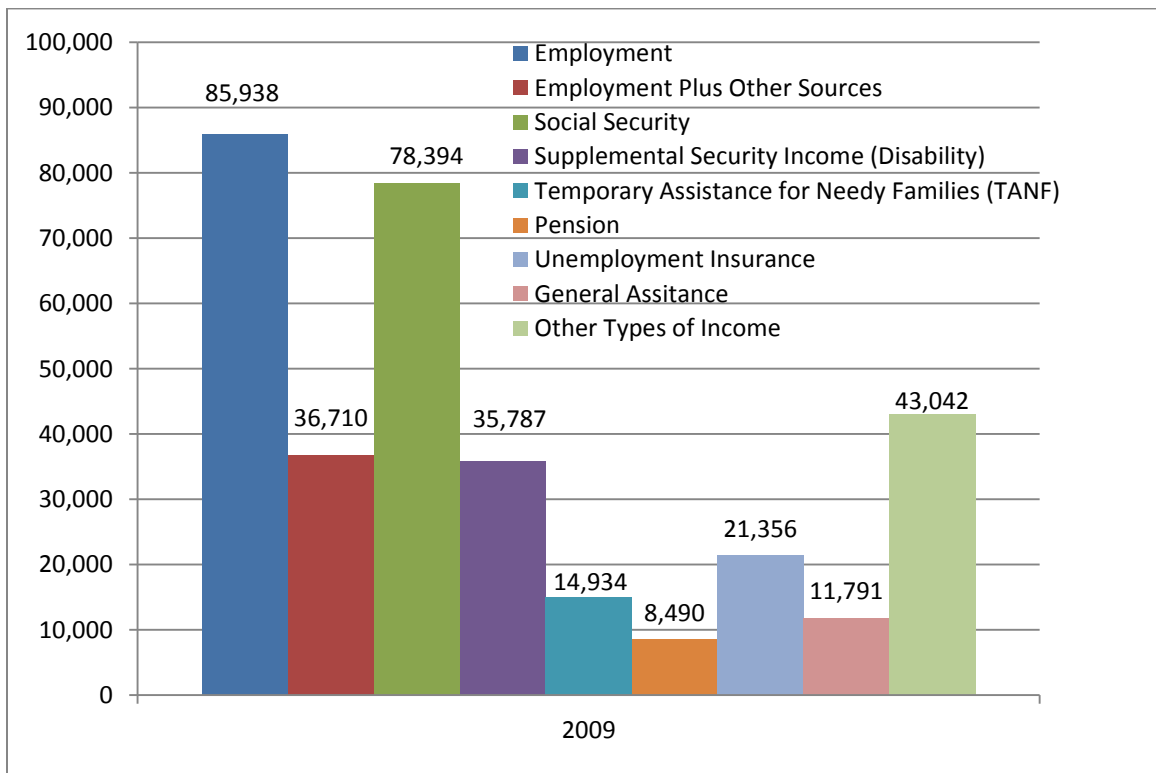
In 2009, 47 percent of clients reported a portion of their income came from employment. This is down slightly from both 2007 and 2008 figures. That is to be expected with the downturn in the economy. A more positive trend is in the number of families reporting that they receive no income decreased by 52 percent from 2008 to 2009. For those who reported they receive non-employment income which can include sources such as disability, social security, pensions, or public assistance, the largest source of clients' income in this category came from social security.

Income Sources of Clients, Indiana, 2007-2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

Income Sources of Clients, Indiana, 2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2009

Locally Identified Causes of Poverty and Community Needs

Data from Client and Stakeholder Surveys

Survey Information

In order to better serve the residents of our community, it is important that we maintain an up-to-date picture of who they are and what they need. To do this, the Indiana Community Action Agencies' (CAAs) board and staff participated in the statewide Community Needs Assessment study which was conducted by the Indiana Community Action Network.

The research was conducted in two parts:

- Background research was conducted using secondary data available from federal, state, and local sources.
- Client and stakeholder surveys were designed and administered directly to Hoosiers who are served by their local CAAs or who partner with CAAs (**Both survey instruments are located in Appendix E**).

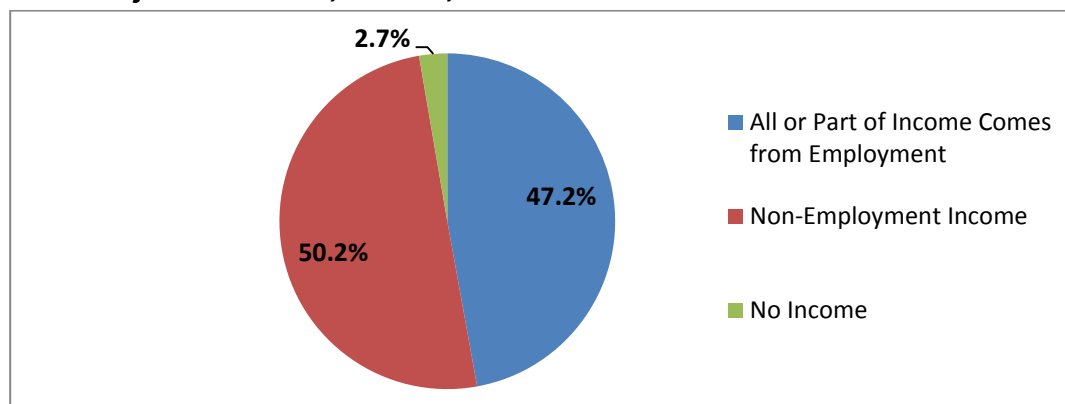
The client survey was randomly sent in September 2010 to those who had received services from their local CAAs in 2009. There were 13,772 surveys returned, while the significance of each question has not been calculated, this number of responses gives the survey an overall margin of error of .83 at the 95 percent confidence level. Clients who received the survey were asked what their community needs were and what were the barriers to clients having those needs met.

Client Survey Data

Employment

Roughly half of clients served by the Network in 2009 were employed at some level. Due to limitations in the CSBG data it is unknown the exact number of clients who are employed full-time. However, from 2007 to 2009, roughly 50 percent of the clients served by the Network did not receive income from employment. The client survey results can help explain some of the barriers to employment that may be leading to these statistics.

Sources of Client Income, Indiana, 2009

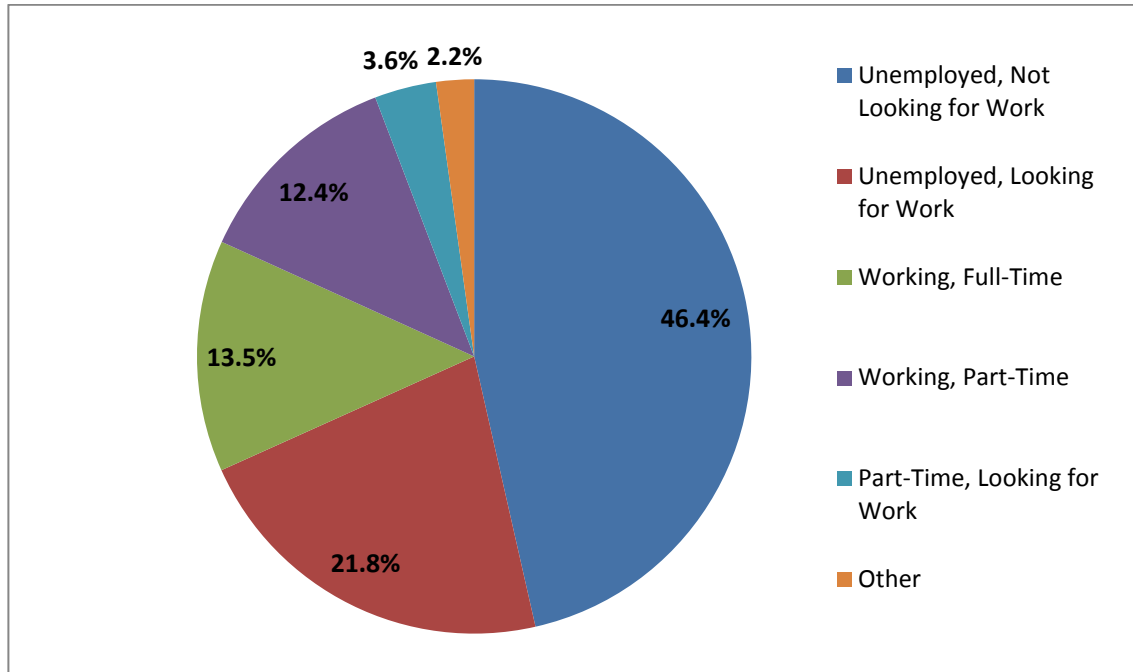


Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2009

The client survey asked questions regarding employment status and barriers to employment. Of clients surveyed, 30 percent of respondents reported that they had some form of employment. By contrast, 68 percent reported that they were unemployed. These categories were broken into sub-groups and clients were also asked about specifics about their employment status and were given the following options:

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Time | <input type="checkbox"/> Part-Time | <input type="checkbox"/> Part-Time, Looking for Work | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed - Looking For Work | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed -Not Looking For Work |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|

Employment Status of Clients Surveyed, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies’ Client Surveys Data, 2010

Clients surveyed were asked what barriers they experienced in attempting to get employment and keep it. The possible barriers were:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wages Too Low to Support Family | <input type="checkbox"/> No Child Care During Work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Jobs for My Field | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Training/Education or Skills | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Disability | |

Barriers to Work as Identified By Clients, 2010

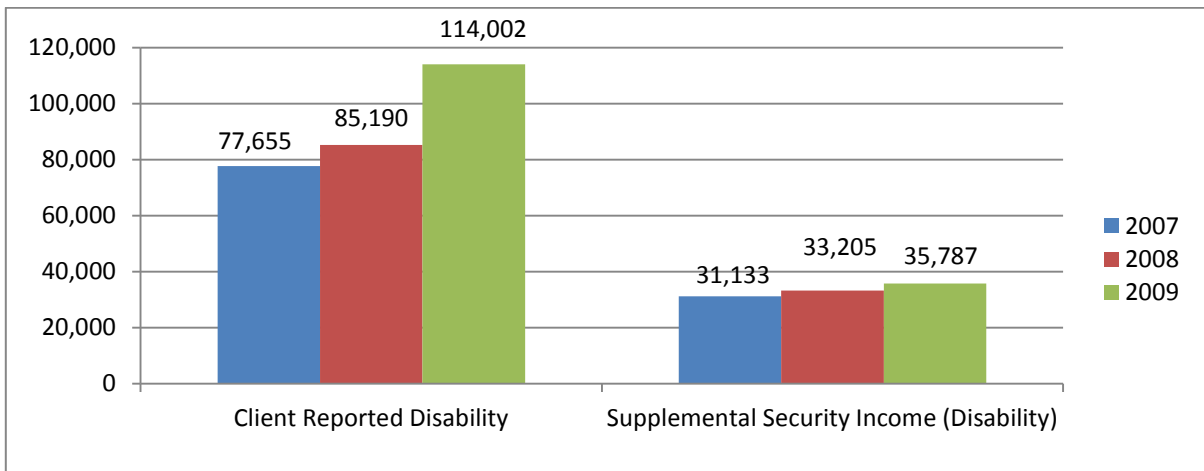
Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent	Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent
1	Physical Disability	46.5%	5	Lack of Training/Education/or Skills	8.7%
2	Mental Disability	11.2%	6	No Transportation	7.3%
3	Wages Too Low to Support a Family	9.6%	7	No Child Care During Work	6.6%
4	No Jobs for My Field	8.9%	8	Other	1.2%

Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies’ Client Surveys Data, 2010

Thirty-six percent of respondents stated that they experienced no barriers to employment. Of those who experienced barriers, physical and mental disability ranked first and second respectively as a barrier to full-time employment, accounting for nearly 58 percent of those surveyed.

Yet, CSBG data shows that approximately 114,000 clients in 2009 reported being disabled—this accounts for about 36 percent of clients served by the Network. However, CSBG data shows only 13.7 percent of these families reported receiving Supplemental Security Income for disabilities in 2009.

Number of Clients Who Reported Disability and Number of Clients Receiving SSI, Indiana, 2007-2009

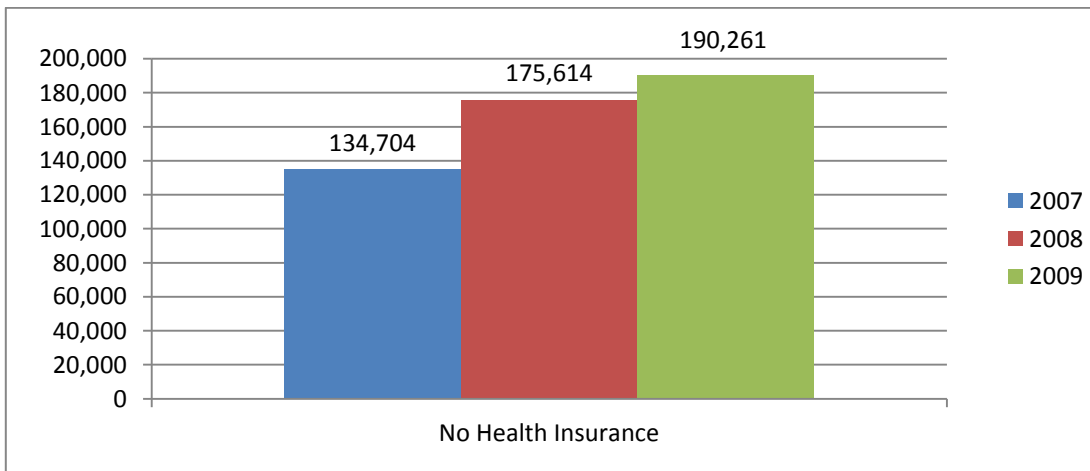


Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

Health Insurance

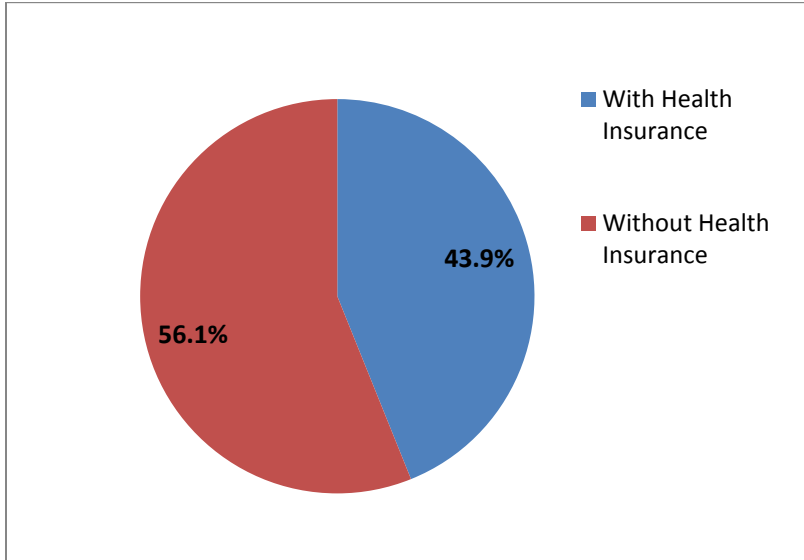
In 2009, CSBG data shows that about 190,000 clients, or 56 percent of those who were asked, reported that they had no health insurance. This was a substantial increase of 41 percent from 2007. The exact number of clients with or without health insurance cannot be determined because only 52 percent of total clients served reported on their health insurance status.

Number of Clients Who Reported Having No Health Insurance, Indiana, 2007-2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

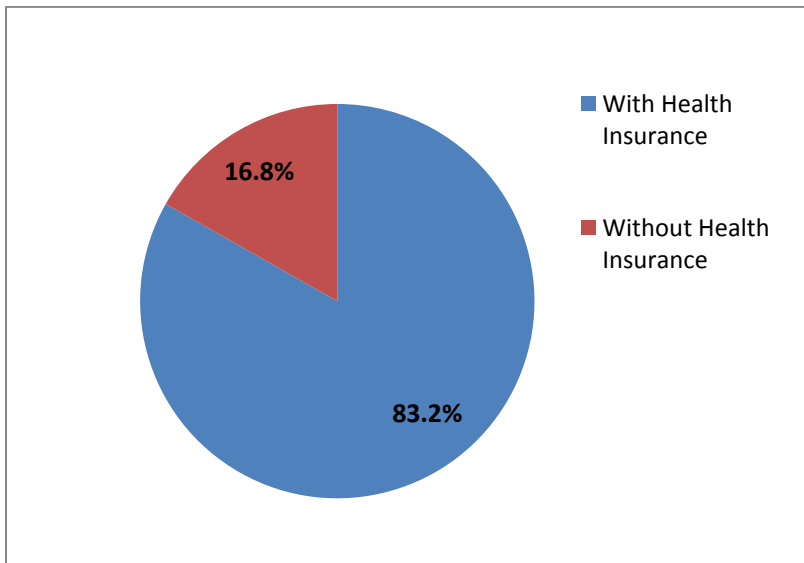
Health Insurance Status of Clients Served By the Network, Indiana, 2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2009

Of client survey respondents, 65.7 percent reported having health insurance; however, less than 17 percent indicated that it was provided through an employer. It should be noted that 780 people (out of a total of 13,772) who responded that they had health coverage did not answer the question regarding whether their coverage was provided by an employer.

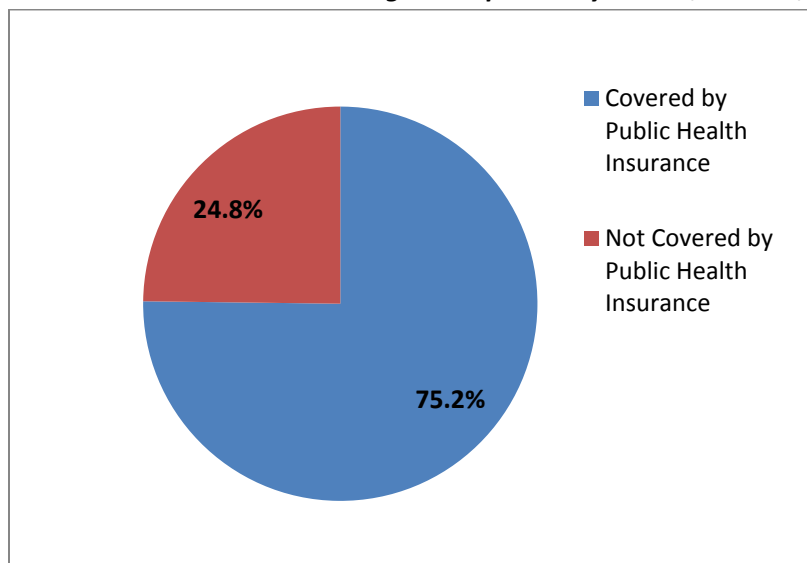
Status of Employer Provided Health Insurance as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Additionally, the client survey asked if anyone in the family was covered by Hoosier Healthwise, Medicare, or Healthy Indiana (Medicaid) and the vast majority, 76 percent, responded yes.

Public Health Insurance Coverage as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Clients surveyed were asked what barriers they experienced related to health insurance coverage. Thirty-six percent of clients surveyed reported no barriers to health coverage. The remainder selected from these possible barriers:

<input type="checkbox"/> No Problems	<input type="checkbox"/> Not offered by employer	<input type="checkbox"/> No Private Insurance Available
<input type="checkbox"/> Cost	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Knowledge of Public or Private Insurance Options	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor Credit

Barriers to Health Insurance Coverage as Identified By Clients, 2010

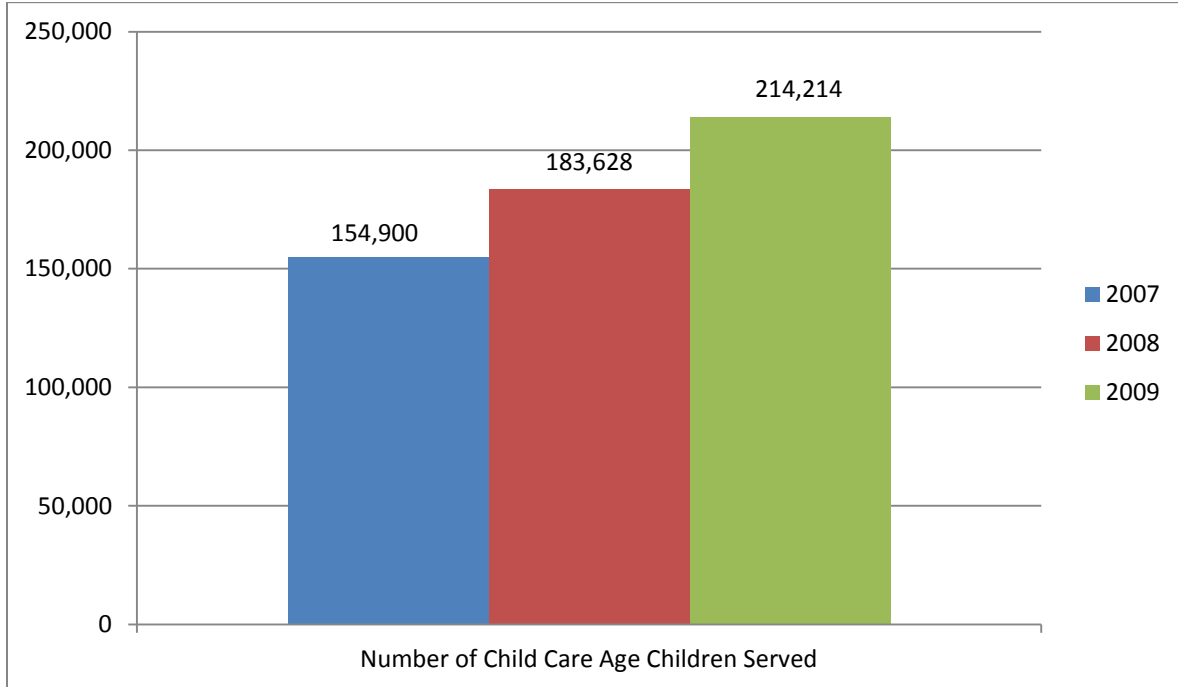
Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent	Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent
1	Cost	69.1%	5	No Private Insurance Available	4.3%
2	Not Offered by Employer	12.0%	Other barriers identified by clients, that were not included as barriers on survey:		
3	Poor Credit	7.6%		Length of Employment	0.01%
4	Lack of Knowledge of Public or Private Options	8.9%		Medical Condition	0.01%

Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Child Care

In 2009, according to CSBG data, there were over 214,000 children served by the Network who were of "child care age." This means they were younger than 12 years old and therefore have a potential need for child care services. The number of children who are of child care age served by the Network has increased by 38 percent since 2007.

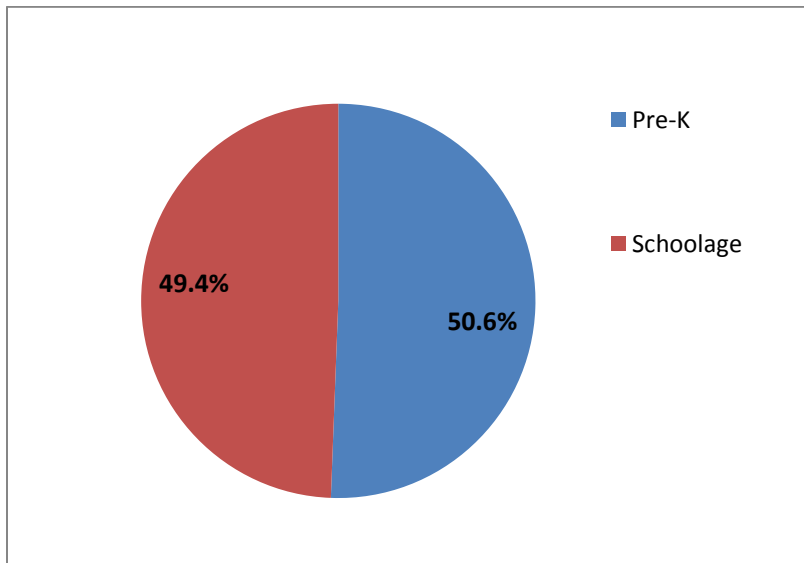
Children of Child Care Age Served By the Network, Indiana, 2007-2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

Of these children, about half were pre-school age, and could therefore require full-time care if the parent or parents worked full-time. The other half of children in this group are schoolage and therefore are likely to only require before and after school care.

Children of Child Care Age Served By the Network By Age, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Additionally, the client survey asked if clients received assistance to pay for child care. Over 8,700 survey respondents answered the question and of those who responded only 8 percent stated that they received financial assistance to pay for child care.

Clients were also asked about the barriers they experience when trying to secure child care.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Children have Special Needs | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of Providers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cost | <input type="checkbox"/> Location of Care Providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Enough Providers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hours Not Sufficient | <input type="checkbox"/> No Transportation | |

Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported no barriers to child care. Out of those respondents who experienced barriers, cost was ranked the highest by nearly 57 percent of respondents.

Barriers to Child Care as Identified By Clients, 2010

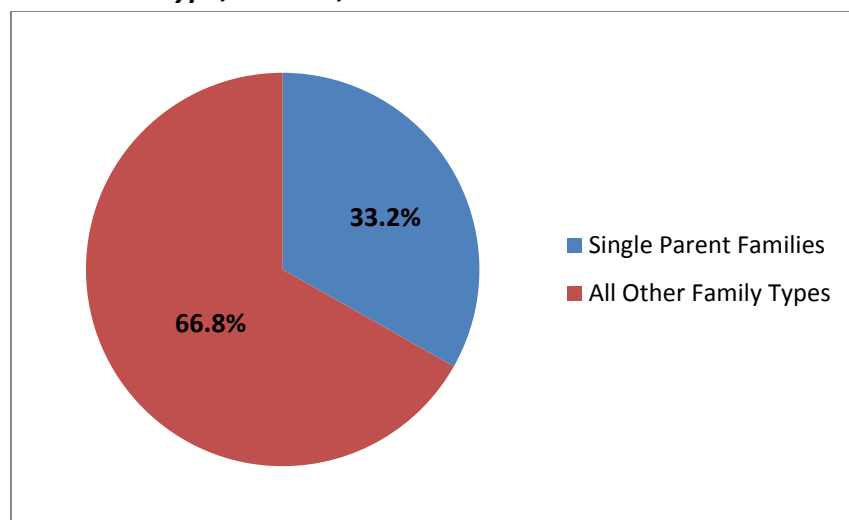
Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent	Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent
1	Cost	56.8%	5	Children Have Special Needs	6.7%
2	Hours Not Sufficient	9.5%	6	Not Enough Providers	4.9%
3	Quality of Providers	9.5%	7	Location of Care Providers	3.9%
4	No Transportation	8.7%			

Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Child Support

Child support is also an important issue affecting CAAs' clients. According to CSBG data, roughly one third of CAA clients are single parent households. There is no data available to know how many of these single parent families are eligible for child support. However, on the client survey, 2,716 respondents or 27.9 percent reported that they were eligible to receive child support from the non-custodial parent.

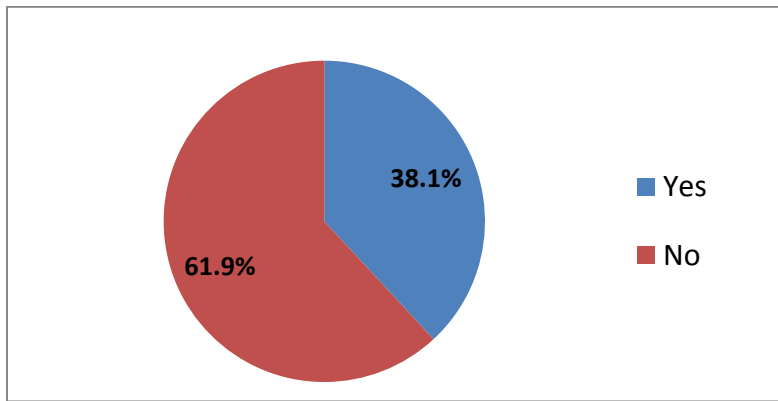
Household Type, Indiana, 2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2009

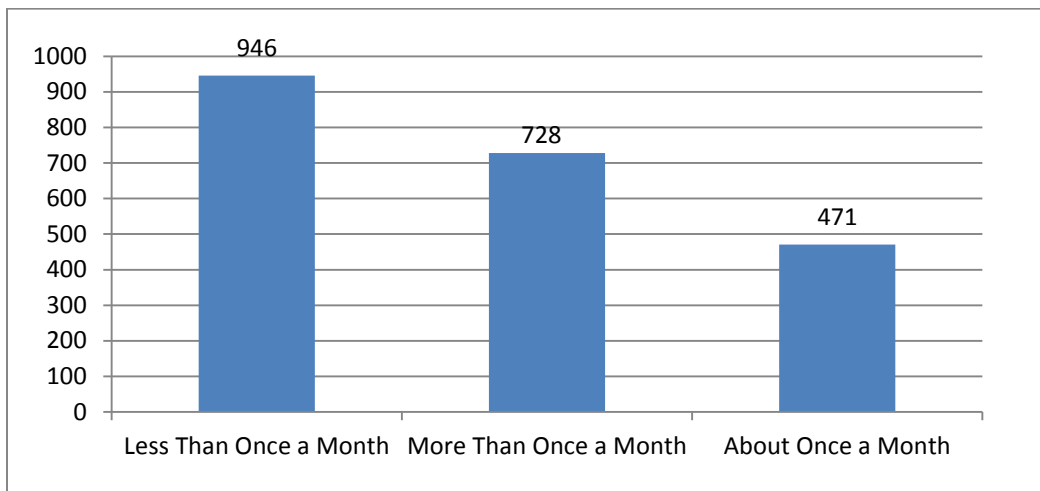
Of the clients who were eligible to receive child support, over half of them stated that they didn't receive their child support regularly. Of the 2,716 respondents who are eligible for child support only 79 percent of them responded to the question about how often they received their child support. Of those who responded, 44 percent stated that they receive their child support less than once a month.

Regularity of Receiving Child Support, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Frequency of Receiving Child Support, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Housing

When analyzing the state's CSBG data, there are some surprising trends. Despite the mortgage/foreclosure crisis the number of clients served by the Network who own their home has increased by 40.8 percent since 2007. Additionally, the number of renters has increased by 37.8 percent since 2007. These increased numbers may be reflective of Indiana's population growth from 2007 to 2009 of 12.5 percent (see Census section of this report).

The more alarming statistic is that the number of homeless families served by the Network which increased by 210 percent from 2007 to 2009. The housing category "other" also increased and can represent some degree of housing insecurity and can include those who are living with friends or family. The number of families who responded their living arrangement was in the category "other" increased by 54.6 percent since 2007.

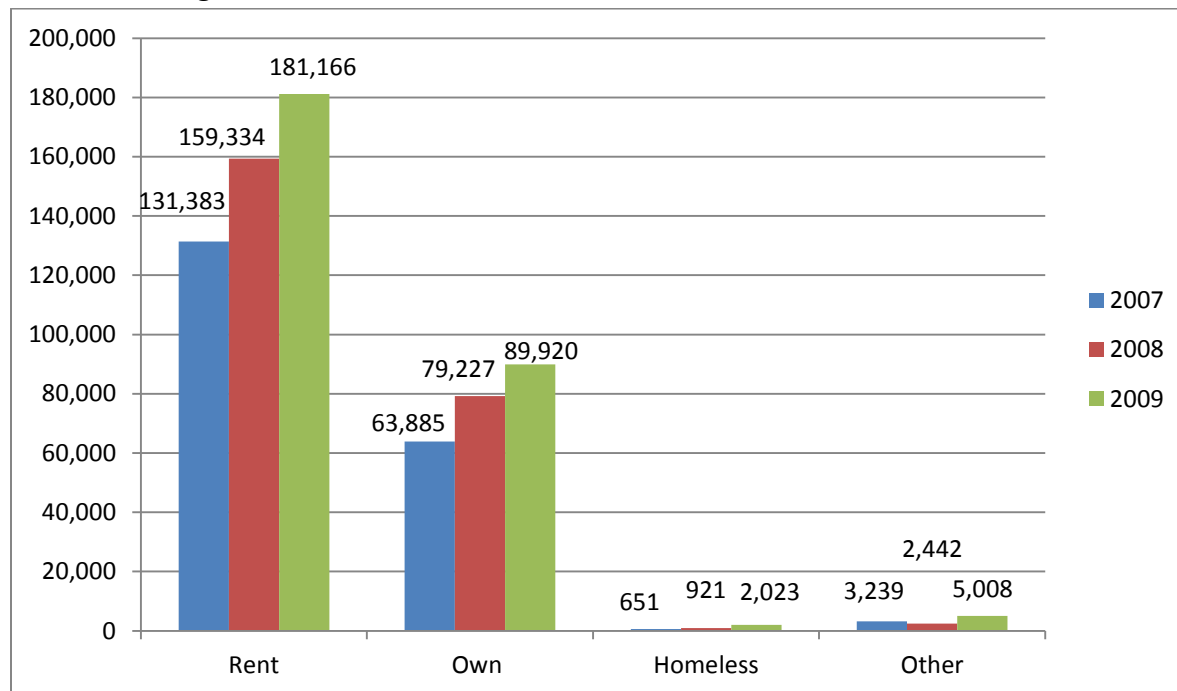
Since CAAs make their own distinction as to who is homeless versus who is categorized as other it is hard to analyze how many people in the other category may belong in the homeless category. A way to resolve this in the future would be to have agencies classify homeless based

on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s homeless definition as defined in in section 103 of the McKinney-Vento Act, as amended by the HEARTH Act. The final rule maintains these four homeless categories are:

- (1) Individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and includes a subset for an individual who resided in an emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided;
- (2) Individuals and families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence;
- (3) Unaccompanied youth and families with children and youth who are defined as homeless under other federal statutes who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition; and
- (4) Individuals and families who are fleeing, or are attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member. Throughout this preamble, all references to a number “category of homeless.”

Additionally, if CAAs would start to track what is included in the other category, the Network would be better able to address clients’ housing needs. The barriers to housing identified by clients in this section may also assist with understanding what might be part of the other category and what clients’ needs are related to housing.

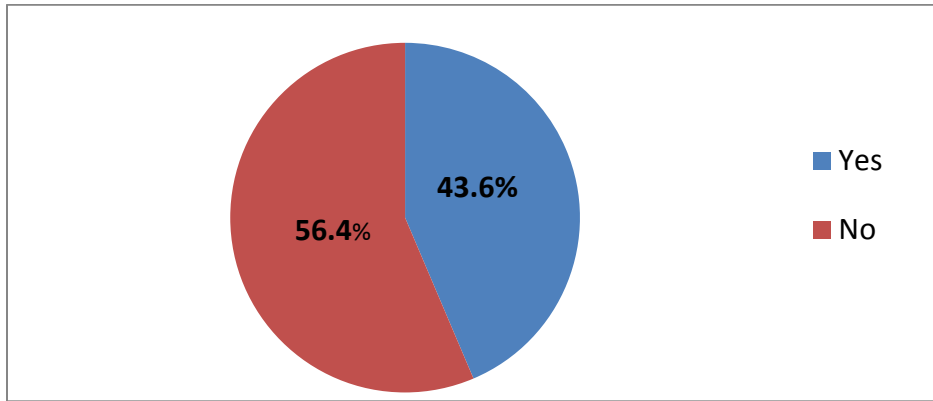
Clients Housing Status, Indiana, 2007-2009



Source: Indiana Community Services Block Grant Data, 2007-2009

In this section, data was further analyzed from income sources CSBG data, and on the client survey clients were asked if their rent was more than one third of their gross income. Nearly 44 percent of respondents answered yes.

Rent More Than One-Third of Their Gross Income as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Survey respondents were asked if they experienced barriers to housing. Nearly 35 percent reported no problems with their housing. The remainder selected from the following barriers:

- No Problems
- Utilities Too High
- Can't Find Affordable Housing
- Rent Too High
- House Needs Major Repairs
- House Payment Too High

Barriers to Housing as Identified By Clients, 2010

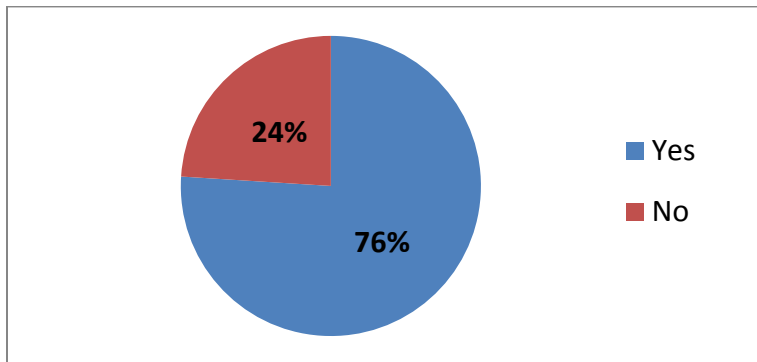
Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent	Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent
1	Utilities Too High	46.5%	4	Can't Find Affordable Housing	8.2%
2	Rent to High	19.2%	5	House Payment Too High	7.1%
3	House Needs Major Repairs	18.9%			

Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Transportation

Seventy-six percent of client survey respondents said they did have reliable transportation.

Transportation Reliability as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

When respondents were asked about their barriers to transportation, 30 percent stated they had none; of those that reported problems, the price of gas, ranked number one. Barriers that clients could choose from included:

- No Problems
- No Car
- Price of Gas
- Can't Afford a Car
- Can't Afford Car Repairs
- Can't Afford Car Insurance
- No Public Transportation
- No Bus Routes Near Home
- No Bus Routes Near Work

Barriers to Transportation as Identified By Clients, 2010

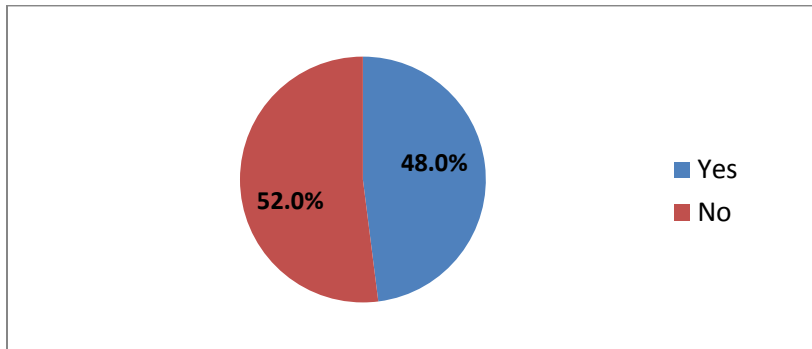
Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent	Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent
1	Price of Gas	46.5%	5	Can't Afford Car Insurance	8.2%
2	Can't Afford Car Repairs	19.2%	6	No Public Transportation	7.1%
3	No Car	18.9%	7	No Bus Routes Near Home	4.1%
4	Can't Afford a Car	11.7%	8	No Bus Routes Near Work	1.5%

Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Food Security

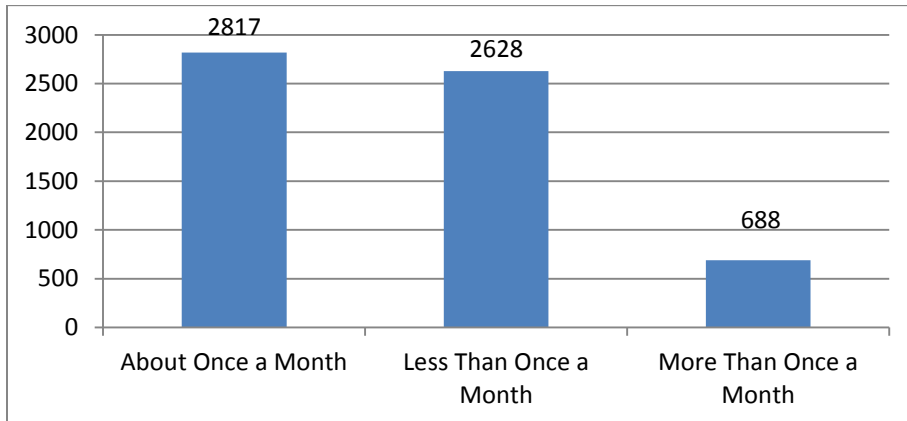
Food security is defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as no reported indications of food-access problems or limitations. Marginal food security is one or two reported indications—typically of anxiety over food sufficiency or shortage of food in the house and little or no indication of changes in diets or food intake. To determine whether clients served were food secure, the client survey asked whether they utilized a local food bank or pantry. Forty-eight percent of the survey respondents said they did. The survey also asked how often clients used the food pantry, a nearly equal amount of respondents answered “About Once a Month” and “Less Than Once a Month.” Only 11 percent responded that they used a food bank more than once a month.

Food Pantry/Bank Utilization as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Frequency of Food Pantry/Bank Utilization as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Clients were also asked on the survey whether or not they received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, formerly the Food Stamp Program. Over 57 percent of survey respondents responded that they did receive SNAP benefits.

SNAP Utilization as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010

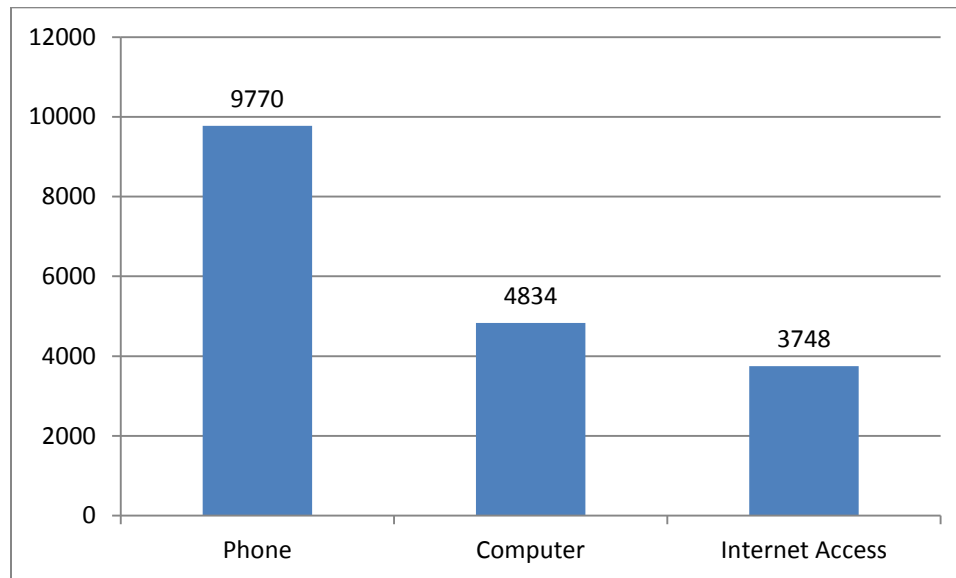
Do you receive SNAP?	Percent
Yes	57.4%
No	42.6%

Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Technology

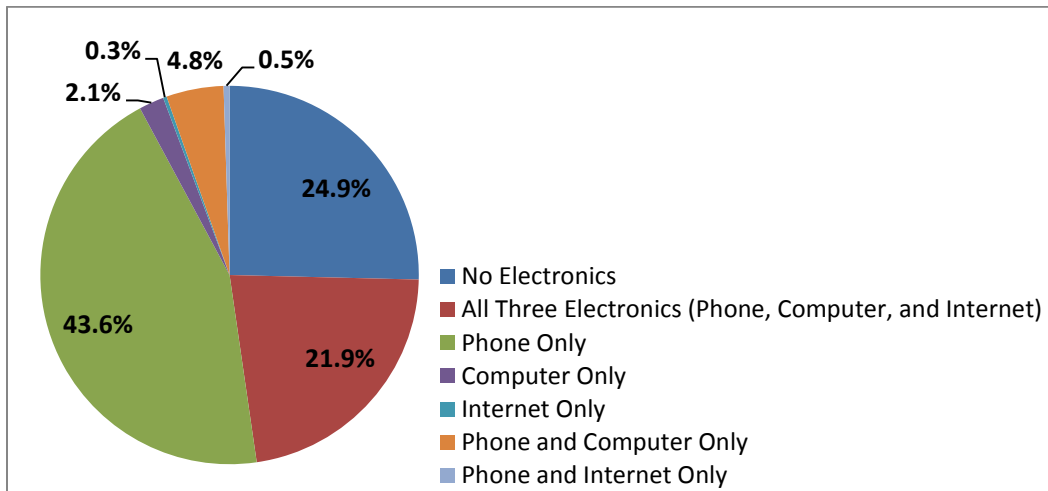
Technology is often the key to economic and social mobility. Many jobs only take online applications, to apply for unemployment insurance benefits you have to apply online, and most education and training programs have online components. As a result, survey respondents were asked to check if they had the following devices in their home: phone, computer, and/or internet access. The absence of a check is assumed to mean they do not. Although there is no way have knowing if they simply declined to respond to the question. The data shows that most clients report having a phone only (6,011) and many reported they have no computer and/or internet.

Communication/Technology Devices in Home as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Communication/Technology Devices in Home By Types as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010

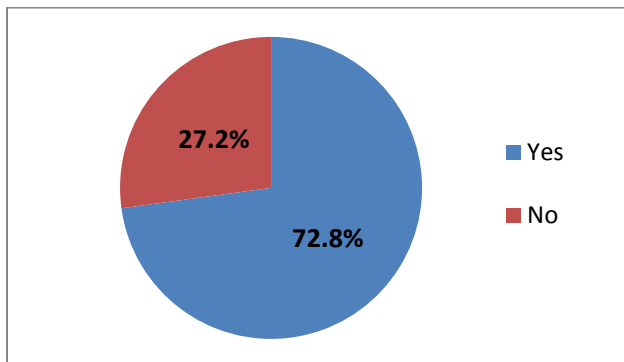


Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Banking Services

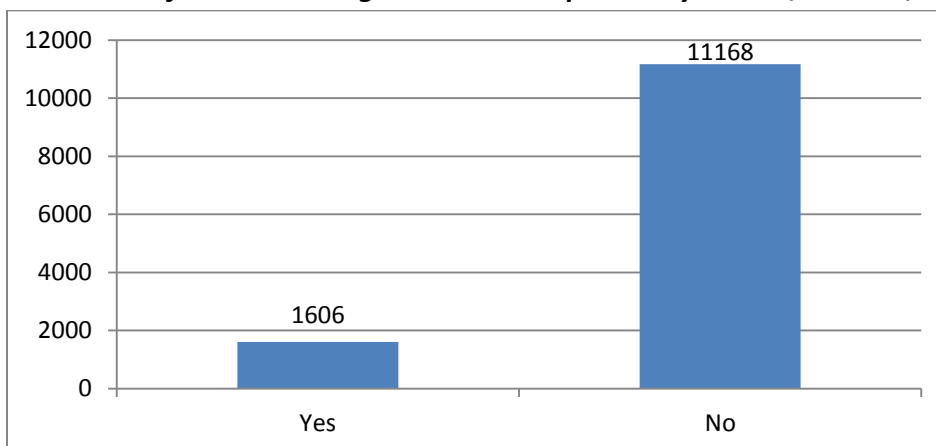
Another barrier to economic mobility is poor credit and/or not having a bank account. Therefore, on the client survey, clients were asked if they had a bank account. Over 25 percent responded they did not have a bank account. Clients were also asked if they used check cashing services, and a large majority, 87 percent said they did not.

Bank Account Status as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Utilization of Cash Checking Services as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010

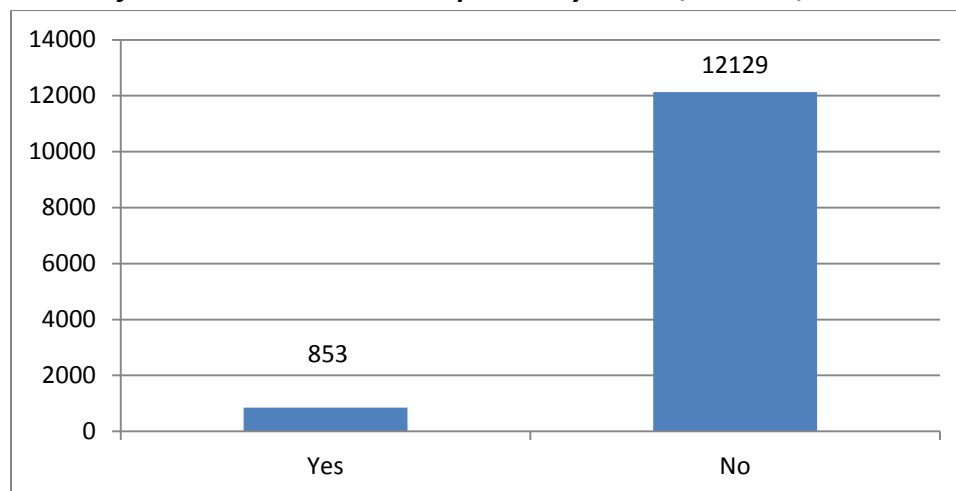


Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Domestic Violence

Clients were also asked if they or a family member had been a victim of domestic violence (physical and/or verbal) in the past twelve months. Nearly 7 percent of clients surveyed responded that they were a victim of domestic violence in the last year.

Victim of Domestic Violence as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010



Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies' Client Surveys Data, 2010

Community Needs

Client survey respondents were asked to rank their communities top needs (*see client survey instrument in Appendix E*). Below is a ranking of the top 20 needs as rated by client survey respondents statewide.

RANK	Community Needs	Most Needed
1	Help for people who are unable to pay their Electric/Gas bills	69.2%
2	Help for people who are unable to pay their rent or mortgage	65.8%
3	Health Insurance coverage	62.2%
4	Affordable Housing	61.4%
5	Food Assistance	59.6%
6	Help for people who are unable to pay their Water bills	57.9%
7	Help for people seeking employment	55.3%
8	Homeless Services/Shelters	52.9%
9	Affordable legal services	52.7%
10	Financial Aid for people to further their education	52.7%
11	Certificate Programs to help people get jobs	51.9%
12	Help for people in need of reliable transportation	47.8%
13	Help for people applying for Social Security Benefits	47.4%
14	Child Care	45.1%
15	Home Insulation or Weatherproofing services	45.0%
16	Free income tax preparation services	44.3%
17	Mental health services	43.7%
18	Help for people experiencing home foreclosure	42.4%
19	Teen Programs (13-18)	41.9%
20	Financial Education	41.3%

Strategies to Address the Causes of Poverty and Community Needs

In Indiana, there are 23 Community Action Agencies (CAAs) that serve all 92 counties of Indiana and comprise the Indiana Community Action Network (Network).

In 2009, **831,709** low-income Hoosiers turned to the Network for help. Of those residents (for which characteristics were obtained)³:

- 64% lived in households with incomes less than 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (\$31,800 for a family of four in 2009);
- 26% had household income at below 100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (\$21,200 for a family of four in 2009);
- 58% were female;
- 41% were children (0-18 years old);
- 29% were minorities;
- 26% had no health insurance; and
- 15% were over 55 years old.

The Network believes all of us are vulnerable to poverty. The economic and social costs are enormous and the consequences have significant effects on everyone, and we believe there are cost-effective solutions to poverty. Through efforts that create jobs that pay living wages with benefits, affordable housing, access to health care, and education, we can reduce poverty. Fighting poverty is also a key economic development strategy. According to the 2009 Indiana Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) data, **if we could move each of the families served by the Network, who are at or below poverty to 100 percent of the FPG (\$18,310 for a family of three in 2009), their collective annual income would be \$352,117,790.** This money would then be spent in the community, further stimulating local economies. To see how the Network is helping Hoosier reach economic self-sufficiency, see the strategies listed below.

³ Characteristics were collected for 730,082 of the 831,709 served by the Network in 2009.

Strategies to Address Employment Barriers

Clients identified the top three barriers to getting and maintaining employment as:

Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent
1	Physical Disability	46.5%
2	Mental Disability	11.2%
3	Wages Too Low to Support a Family	9.6%

Indiana's CAAs are responding to these needs with the following programs (not every CAA offers this programs):

Family Development - This Case Management Program works with individuals and families to help restore a sense of self-reliance and community to those who have lost their faith in their ability to provide for themselves and their families. Case Management assists families to identify their own strengths, to reflect critically on how they arrived where they are and to determine what will help them move forward. Families work with a CAGI Case Management Specialist to create goals, identify and connect with the services they need to reach those goals, to develop the skills they need to become stronger and more independent and to make the connections needed to move towards self-sufficiency.

Self-Sufficiency Program – The Self-Sufficiency Program has certified Family Development Consultants that work with families striving to be financially self-sufficient. Together, the client and the case manager, work to identify goals and develop an action plan to meet these goals. The twelve life areas of family growth include: Energy, Housing, Income, Adult Education, Child Development and Education, Family Relations, Employment, Transportation, Support Systems, Health, Nutrition and Substance Abuse. Recognizing that education is an avenue to sustained self-sufficiency clients enrolled in the program may apply for Educational Assistance that offers supports to the cost of postsecondary education with text book assistance and mileage reimbursement.

Strategies to Address Health Insurance Barriers

Clients identified the top three barriers to obtaining health insurance as:

Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent
1	Cost	69.1%
2	Not Offered by Employer	12.0%
3	Poor Credit	7.6%

Indiana's CAAs are responding to these needs with the following programs (not every CAA offers this programs):

Indigent Medical Care – This program addresses the need for quality medical care for those low-income households struck by illness and unable to afford treatment due to a lack of insurance coverage. Indigent Medical Care staff coordinates efforts with physicians, specialists, hospitals, clinics, laboratories and testing facilities to provide service to low-income households at no cost. Upon occasion, the Indigent Medical Care Program has been able to provide limited assistance for prescription medication through the generosity of private donations to the program. Household income eligibility is based on 125% of FPG.

Home Health Care and Hospice – These are vital services, especially in the rural areas served by CAAs and provided by the home care staff can prevent or shorten a hospital or nursing home stay. Home Health promotes independent living and speeds the rehabilitation and recovery process by allowing a person to recuperate in familiar home surroundings. Hospice supports the client and family as they face the last stages of life, by offering support and comfort, primarily in the home setting, allowing dignity, self-control, symptom management, and family togetherness. CAAs who provide Home Health Care & Hospice are committed to providing the highest quality and most cost effective home care in its service area. The focus is on patient satisfaction. CAAs recognize and emphasize the critical concept of provider integration, working as a team with physicians, hospitals, nursing homes, managed care organizations, as well as public and private insurers, in order to deliver health care at home.

Women’s Health Clinic – Through local clinics, some CAAs are able to provide access to many important health care services. Services are provided on a sliding fee scale, based on family income and size. Services available include: initial and annual physical examinations; FDA-approved birth control methods; pap smears/other lab tests; breast exams; diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); HIV screening and testing; pregnancy test; screening for other health problems; referral services; health promotion; and patient education and counseling.

Medicaid Waiver Program – The Medicaid Waiver Program makes available funds to assist older and disabled Americans to remain in their home with assistance. There are many different waivers available. Each type of waiver has funding for a variety of services. Any individual can complete an application. Final eligibility cannot be determined until the state makes slots available. You must be a Medicaid recipient by the start of services. There are many different waivers available. Services may vary from housekeeping and bathing assistance to Assisted Living. Some of the waivers available include: Aged and Disabled Waiver; Traumatic Brain Injury Waiver; Developmental Disability Waiver; Autism Waiver; and Support Services Waiver.

Strategies to Address Child Care Barriers

Clients identified the top three barriers to child care as:

Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent
1	Cost	56.8%
2	Hours Not Sufficient	9.5%
3	Quality of Providers	9.5%

Indiana’s CAAs are responding to these needs with the following programs (not every CAA offers this programs):

Child Care Assistance Program – Some CAAs offer the Child Care Assistance Program and are the intake agents for the program. Parents must be working, going to school, or receiving job training to qualify for this program. The Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) allows parents the opportunity to maintain employment and complete educational goals without the overwhelming financial burden of child care costs. The family must be Indiana residents within income guidelines and have a child below the age of 13.

Early Head Start – Early Head Start is an individualized child development and family service program for pregnant women, infant and toddlers (including those with disabilities, ages 6 weeks to 3 years) and their families below 100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The comprehensive program enhances children’s physical, social-emotional, language and intellectual development while assisting families in becoming engaged in their child’s education as their child’s “best” first teacher. All services begin with a process of collaborative partnerships with families. The Early Head Start program provides for two options, Center Base and Home Base, to meet the individual family’s interests and needs.

Head Start – Head Start serves children and their families at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (\$22,050 for a family of four in 2010). The program is designed to foster healthy development in low-income children. Programs deliver a range of services that are responsive and appropriate to each child’s and each family’s heritage and experience. Program services encompass all aspects of a child’s development and learning. Head Start health screenings evaluate the child’s overall health status and regular check-ups and good practices in oral health, hygiene, nutrition, personal care and safety are supported by the program. There is also a strong emphasis on good mental health for the family and the child. Wellness is recognized as a significant contributor to each child’s ability to thrive and develop.

Strategies to Address Housing Barriers

Clients identified the top three barriers to housing as:

Rank	Barrier to Work	Percent
1	Utilities Too High	46.5%
2	Rent too High	19.2%
3	House Needs Major Repairs	18.9%

Indiana’s CAAs are responding to these needs with the following programs (not every CAA offers this programs):

Energy Assistance Program – The Energy Assistance Program provides financial assistance to low-income households to maintain utility services during the winter heating season. We provide intake, application processing and utility vendor payments. To qualify for assistance households must be at or below 150% of the FPG, provide income documentation, current heat and electric bills, social security cards for each household member and a completed application. Energy Conservation Classes are also presented in each county to provide educational information to participants of this program. The classes include energy tips to help individuals lower their energy consumption and ultimately their energy costs.

Housing Choice Voucher Program – Some CAAs contract with the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority (IHCDA) to provide rental housing assistance to low-income individuals and families. Participants find housing to fit their specific needs/desires in the open rental market. To receive assistance, a family must be very low-income as determined by HUD for each county or around \$29,500 for a family of four. Assistance is provided through “vouchers” that pay the difference between the rent (including utility costs) and 30%-40% of a household’s adjusted income.

Mortgage Delinquency/Foreclosure Prevention – Some CAAs offer mortgage default and delinquency prevention and foreclosure prevention and is a member of the Indiana Foreclosure Prevention Network. Our services are free of cost to the client and are provided by a state-certified foreclosure prevention specialist.

Pre-Purchase Homebuyer Education – Purchase Homebuyer Education courses are offered at some CAAs. These courses are taught by a state and nationally certified instructors and offer a comprehensive 8 hour course preparing the first time homebuyer for the home buying process. The course covers such topics as selecting a mortgage, selecting home, key documents in the home buying process, and post-purchase education.

Senior Affordable Housing – Senior Affordable Housing provides eligible clients with quality below-market rent apartments.

Transitional Housing – Transitional Housing service provides homeless families: below market rate rental housing, case management opportunities, credit/debt restructuring education, and the establishment of a savings plan (escrow). The escrow monies may be used toward the down payment on their own homes.

Weatherization Assistance Program – This program works at the root of lowering utility costs for low-income families by reducing fuel consumption and fuel expenses by providing weatherization measures for homes at no cost to those served. These procedures include: health and safety inspection on the furnace and water heater, cellulose insulation in attics and sidewalls.

Strategies to Address Food Security

CAAs are also working to address food security issues in their local communities. Indiana's CAAs are responding to these needs with the following programs (not every CAA offers this programs):

Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) – Some CAAs administer the WIC program which provides supplemental foods, healthcare referrals, nutrition education, and breastfeeding promotion and support to low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk. Current guidelines are set at 185% of FPG. For example, a family of 4, annual gross income would have to be less than or equal to \$40,793.

Local Food Pantries – Some CAAs have or work with local food pantries in their service countries where clients are provided canned goods and household items.

Strategies to Address Banking Services

CAAs are also working to address clients' needs by connecting them to banking services in their local communities. Indiana's CAAs are responding to these needs with the following program (not every CAA offers this programs):

Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) – Some CAAs offer IDAs. IDAs are matched savings accounts that enable low- to moderate-income individuals to save money and build financial assets for the specified purposes of purchasing a home, paying for postsecondary education expenses, or starting a small business. Indiana's IDA Program was established in 1997, and offers a minimum 3:1 match, which means, for every one dollar saved by an IDA participant, he/she will receive at least a three

dollar match on their deposit. The maximum state match is (\$4,800). In order to qualify for Indiana’s IDA program, the family or individual must below 175% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (\$38,588 for a family of four in 2010) or a member of a household that receives Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

Agency Utilization

The client survey asked how often have you received services from this agency? Only 49% of those surveyed responded to this question. However, out of the 6,799 responses received, a little over one-third stated they had received services four or more times. About 30 percent had only received services once.

Utilization of Agency Services as Reported By Clients, Indiana, 2010

Frequency	Number	Percent
Never	13	0.2%
Once a Year	1	0.0%
Once	2,032	29.9%
2-3 Times	2,364	34.7%
4 or More Times	2,389	35.1%

Source: Indiana Community Action Agencies’ Client Surveys Data, 2010

Appendix A: Population Growth By Community Action Agencies Service Areas, 2000 and 2009

Population Growth By Community Action Agencies Service Areas, 2000 and 2009				
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total 2000	Total 2009	Change 2000-2009	% Change 2000-2009
Area Five Agency on Aging and Community Services (Area Five)				
Cass	40,930	39,108	-1,822	-4.452%
Howard	84,964	83,389	-1,575	-1.854%
Miami	36,082	36,287	205	0.568%
Tipton	16,577	16,055	-522	-3.149%
Wabash	34,960	32,756	-2,204	-6.304%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	213,513	207,595	-1,822	-2.772%
Area IV Agency on Aging and Community Action Programs (Area IV)				
Carroll	20,165	19,863	-302	-1.498%
Clinton	33,866	34,209	343	1.013%
Tippecanoe	148,955	165,372	16,417	11.021%
White	25,267	23,685	-1,582	-6.261%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	228,253	243,129	14,876	6.517%
Community Action of East Central Indiana (CAECI)				
Fayette	25,588	24,205	-1,383	-5.405%
Union	7,349	7,083	-266	-3.620%
Wayne	71,097	67,793	-3,304	-4.647%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	104,034	99,081	-4,953	-4.761%
Community Action of Greater Indianapolis (CAGI)				
Boone	46,107	55,087	8,980	19.476%
Hamilton	182,740	270,711	87,971	48.140%
Hendricks	104,093	137,741	33,648	32.325%
Marion	860,454	884,059	23,605	2.743%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	1,193,394	1,347,598	154,204	12.921%
Community Action of Northeast Indiana (CANI)				
Allen	331,849	351,453	19,604	5.908%
DeKalb	40,285	41,972	1,687	4.188%
Lagrange	34,909	37,113	2,204	6.314%
Noble	46,275	47,870	1,595	3.447%
Steuben	33,214	33,529	315	0.948%
Whitley	30,707	32,725	2,018	6.572%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	517,239	544,662	27,423	5.302%

Population Growth By Community Action Agencies Service Areas, 2000 and 2009				
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total 2000	Total 2009	Change 2000-2009	% Change 2000-2009
Community Action of Southern Indiana (CASI)				
Clark	96,472	107,014	10,542	10.928%
Floyd	70,823	73,675	2,852	4.027%
Harrison	34,325	37,236	2,911	8.481%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	201,620	217,925	16,305	8.087%
Community Action Program of Evansville (CAPE)				
Gibson	32,500	32,763	263	0.809%
Posey	27,061	26,126	-935	-3.455%
Vanderburgh	171,922	175,013	3,091	1.798%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	231,483	233,902	2,419	1.045%
Community Action Program of Western Indiana (CAPWI)				
Benton	9,421	8,723	-698	-7.409%
Fountain	17,954	17,075	-879	-4.896%
Montgomery	37,629	37,853	224	0.595%
Parke	17,241	17,094	-147	-0.853%
Vermillion	16,788	16,301	-487	-2.901%
Warren	8,419	8,573	154	1.829%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	107,452	105,619	-1,833	-1.706%
Community and Family Services, Inc. (CFSI)				
Adams	33,625	34,069	444	1.320%
Blackford	14,048	13,254	-794	-5.652%
Huntington	38,075	37,824	-251	-0.659%
Jay	21,806	21,212	-594	-2.724%
Randolph	27,401	25,777	-1,624	-5.927%
Wells	27,600	27,689	89	0.322%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	162,555	159,825	-2,730	-1.679%
Dubois-Pike-Warrick Economic Opportunity, Inc. (TRI-CAP)				
Dubois	39,674	41,370	1,696	4.275%
Pike	12,837	12,496	-341	-2.656%
Warrick	52,383	57,835	5,452	10.408%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	104,894	111,701	6,807	6.489%

Population Growth By Community Action Agencies Service Areas, 2000 and 2009				
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total 2000	Total 2009	Change 2000-2009	% Change 2000-2009
Hoosier Uplands Economic Development Corp. (Hoosier)				
Lawrence	45,922	45,884	-38	-0.083%
Martin	10,369	10,067	-302	-2.913%
Orange	19,306	19,536	230	1.191%
Washington	27,223	27,825	602	2.211%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	102,820	103,312	492	0.479%
Human Services, Inc. (HSI)				
Bartholomew	71,435	75,411	3,976	5.566%
Decatur	24,555	25,078	523	2.130%
Jackson	41,335	42,227	892	2.158%
Johnson	115,209	139,293	24,084	20.905%
Shelby	43,445	44,227	782	1.800%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	295,979	326,236	30,257	10.223%
Interlocal Community Action Program (ICAP)				
Delaware	118,769	115,127	-3,642	-3.066%
Hancock	55,391	67,275	11,884	21.455%
Henry	48,508	47,589	-919	-1.895%
Rush	18,261	17,425	-836	-4.578%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	240,929	247,416	6,487	2.692%
Formerly JobSource, now CICAP				
Grant	73,403	68,875	-4,528	-6.169%
Madison	133,358	131,195	-2,163	-1.622%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	206,761	200,070	-6,691	-3.236%
Lincoln Hills Development Corporation (Lincoln)				
Crawford	10,743	10,795	52	0.484%
Perry	18,899	18,872	-27	-0.143%
Spencer	20,391	20,100	-291	-1.427%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	50,033	49,767	-266	-0.532%
North Central Community Action Agencies, Inc. (NCCAA)				
LaPorte	110,106	110,728	622	0.565%
Pulaski	13,755	13,739	-16	-0.116%
Starke	23,556	23,414	-142	-0.603%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	147,417	147,881	464	0.315%

Population Growth By Community Action Agencies Service Areas, 2000 and 2009				
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total 2000	Total 2009	Change 2000-2009	% Change 2000-2009
Northwest Indiana Community Action Corporation (NWICA)				
Jasper	30,043	32,615	2,572	8.561%
Lake	484,564	492,995	8,431	1.740%
Newton	14,566	13,974	-592	-4.064%
Porter	146,798	162,136	15,338	10.448%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	675,971	701,720	25,749	3.809%
Ohio Valley Opportunities, Inc. (OVO)				
Jefferson	31,705	32,789	1,084	3.419%
Jennings	27,554	28,073	519	1.884%
Scott	22,960	23,666	706	3.075%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	82,219	84,528	2,309	2.808%
PACE Community Action Agency, Inc. (PACE)				
Daviess	29,820	30,353	533	1.787%
Greene	33,157	32,555	-602	-1.816%
Knox	39,256	37,903	-1,353	-3.447%
Sullivan	21,751	21,248	-503	-2.313%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	123,984	122,059	-1,925	-1.553%
Real Services, Inc. (REAL)				
Elkhart	182,791	199,674	16,883	9.236%
Fulton	20,511	20,248	-263	-1.282%
Kosciusko	74,057	76,401	2,344	3.165%
Marshall	45,128	46,710	1,582	3.506%
St. Joseph	265,559	267,213	1,654	0.623%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	588,046	610,246	22,200	3.775%
South Central Community Action Program (SCCAP)				
Brown	14,957	14,724	-233	-1.558%
Monroe	120,563	129,293	8,730	7.241%
Morgan	66,689	70,637	3,948	5.920%
Owen	21,786	22,387	601	2.759%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	223,995	237,041	13,046	5.824%
Southeastern Indiana Economic Opportunity Corporation (SIEOC)				
Dearborn	46,109	50,094	3,985	8.643%
Franklin	22,151	23,157	1,006	4.542%
Ohio	5,623	5,871	248	4.410%
Ripley	26,523	27,390	867	3.269%
Switzerland	9,065	9,627	562	6.200%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	109,471	116,139	6,668	6.091%

Population Growth By Community Action Agencies Service Areas, 2000 and 2009				
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total 2000	Total 2009	Change 2000-2009	% Change 2000-2009
Western Indiana Community Action Agency (WICAA)				
Clay	26,556	26,605	49	0.185%
Putnam	36,019	37,040	1,021	2.835%
Vigo	105,848	105,796	-52	-0.049%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	168,423	169,441	1,018	0.604%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Data and 2005-2009 5 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data				

Appendix B: Household Type By Community Action Agencies Service Areas, 2009

Types of Households									
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total Households 2009	Families		Married Couples with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Male Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Female Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old	
		Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households
Area Five Agency on Aging and Community Services (Area Five)									
Cass	15,297	10,678	69.8%	3,404	22.3%	732	4.8%	869	5.7%
Howard	34,108	24,178	70.9%	7,198	21.1%	979	2.9%	2,400	7.0%
Miami	13,747	9,463	68.8%	2,842	20.7%	296	2.2%	855	6.2%
Tipton*	6,853	4,777	69.7%	1,449	21.1%	127	1.9%	346	5.0%
Wabash	13,330	9,523	71.4%	2,595	19.5%	377	2.8%	846	6.3%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	83,335	58,619	70.3%	17,488	21.0%	2,511	3.0%	5,316	6.4%
Area IV Agency on Aging and Community Action Programs (Area IV)									
Carroll*	8,039	5,817	72.4%	2,146	26.7%	169	2.1%	330	4.1%
Clinton	12,117	8,485	70.0%	2,631	21.8%	344	2.8%	810	6.7%
Tippecanoe	61,935	35,546	57.4%	11,497	18.6%	1,035	1.7%	4,208	6.8%
White	10,152	7,682	75.7%	2,469	24.3%	438	4.3%	555	5.5%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	92,243	57,530	62.4%	18,743	20.3%	1,986	2.2%	5,903	6.4%
Community Action of East Central Indiana (CAECI)									
Fayette	10,011	6,768	67.6%	1,858	18.6%	331	3.3%	676	6.8%
Union*	3,024	2,213	73.2%	749	24.8%	50	1.7%	187	6.2%
Wayne	27,793	18,549	66.7%	4,513	16.2%	1,004	3.6%	2,412	8.7%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	40,828	27,530	67.4%	7,120	17.4%	1,385	3.4%	3,275	8.0%

Types of Households									
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total Households 2009	Families		Married Couples with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Male Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Female Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old	
		Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households
Community Action of Greater Indianapolis (CAGI)									
Boone	20,699	15,555	75.1%	6,535	31.6%	457	2.2%	1,157	5.6%
Hamilton	95,069	71,686	75.4%	31,943	33.6%	2,272	2.4%	5,343	5.6%
Hendricks	51,892	40,126	77.3%	16,191	31.2%	1,180	2.3%	3,468	6.7%
Marion	356,993	205,987	57.7%	54,105	15.2%	8,840	2.5%	35,728	10.0%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	524,653	333,354	63.5%	108,774	20.7%	12,749	2.4%	45,696	8.7%
Community Action of Northeast Indiana (CANI)									
Allen	135,814	89,362	65.8%	29,276	21.6%	3,303	2.2%	11,587	8.5%
DeKalb	15,891	11,119	70.0%	3,679	23.2%	354	2.2%	1,180	7.4%
LaGrange	12,622	10,190	80.7%	4,066	32.2%	349	2.8%	511	4.0%
Noble	17,724	13,235	74.7%	4,665	26.3%	355	2.0%	1,269	7.2%
Steuben	14,178	9,987	70.4%	3,059	21.6%	590	4.2%	674	4.8%
Whitley	13,190	9,003	68.3%	3,047	23.1%	287	2.2%	544	4.1%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	209,419	142,896	68.2%	47,792	22.8%	5,238	2.5%	15,765	7.5%
Community Action of Southern Indiana (CASI)									
Clark	43,868	28,737	65.5%	8,326	19.0%	1,021	2.3%	3,735	8.5%
Floyd	28,998	20,170	69.6%	5,750	19.8%	600	2.1%	2,930	10.1%
Harrison	13,411	9,946	74.2%	2,944	22.0%	291	2.2%	486	3.6%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	86,277	58,853	68.2%	17,020	19.7%	1,912	2.2%	7,151	8.3%

Types of Households									
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total Households 2009	Families		Married Couples with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Male Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Female Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old	
		Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households
Community Action Program of Evansville (CAPE)									
Gibson	13,614	8,936	65.6%	2,931	21.5%	322	2.4%	851	6.3%
Posey	10,371	7,475	72.1%	2,525	24.3%	55	0.5%	624	6.0%
Vanderburgh	72,495	44,546	61.4%	12,740	17.6%	1,628	2.2%	5,559	7.7%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	96,480	60,957	63.2%	18,196	18.9%	2,005	2.1%	7,034	7.3%
Community Action Program of Western Indiana (CAPWI)									
Benton*	3,513	2,315	65.9%	699	19.9%	107	3.0%	142	4.0%
Fountain*	7,154	4,821	67.4%	1,522	21.3%	224	3.1%	378	5.3%
Montgomery	14,535	10,171	70.0%	3,221	22.2%	220	1.5%	899	6.2%
Parke*	6,338	4,176	65.9%	1,201	18.9%	129	2.0%	365	5.8%
Vermillion*	6,676	4,604	69.0%	1,532	22.9%	113	1.7%	364	5.5%
Warren*	3,480	2,749	79.0%	885	25.4%	206	5.9%	247	7.1%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	41,696	28,836	69.2%	9,060	21.7%	999	2.4%	2,395	5.7%
Community and Family Services, Inc. (CFSI)									
Adams	12,592	9,283	73.7%	3,528	28.0%	682	5.4%	606	4.8%
Blackford*	5,711	3,803	66.6%	1,085	19.0%	184	3.2%	375	6.6%
Huntington	14,611	10,134	69.4%	2,835	19.4%	195	1.3%	746	5.1%
Jay	8,362	5,506	65.8%	1,612	19.3%	315	3.8%	453	5.4%
Randolph	10,531	7,667	72.8%	2,025	19.2%	397	3.8%	847	8.0%
Wells	10,834	7,965	73.5%	2,612	24.1%	157	1.4%	620	5.7%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	62,641	44,358	70.8%	31,308	50.0%	1,930	3.1%	3,647	5.8%

Types of Households									
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total Households 2009	Families		Married Couples with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Male Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Female Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old	
		Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households
Dubois-Pike-Warrick Economic Opportunity, Inc. (TRI-CAP)									
Dubois	15,700	11,175	71.2%	4,015	25.6%	327	2.1%	717	4.6%
Pike*	5,539	3,924	70.8%	1,081	19.5%	234	4.2%	226	4.1%
Warrick	22,767	17,612	77.4%	6,047	26.6%	480	2.1%	1,127	5.0%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	44,006	32,711	74.3%	11,143	25.3%	1,041	2.4%	2,070	4.7%
Hoosier Uplands Economic Development Corp. (Hoosier)									
Lawrence	18,842	12,930	68.6%	3,746	19.9%	609	3.2%	1,146	6.1%
Martin*	4,114	2,838	69.0%	850	20.7%	139	3.4%	181	4.4%
Orange*	7,588	5,351	70.5%	1,806	23.8%	140	1.8%	557	7.3%
Washington	10,656	7,242	68.0%	2,070	19.4%	223	2.1%	626	5.9%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	41,200	28,361	69.0%	8,472	20.6%	1,111	2.7%	2,510	6.1%
Human Services, Inc. (HSI)									
Bartholomew	28,765	20,160	70.1%	1,219	4.2%	822	2.9%	1,654	5.8%
Decatur	9,927	7,161	72.1%	2,087	21.0%	259	2.6%	702	7.1%
Jackson	17,188	12,248	71.3%	4,145	24.1%	344	2.0%	703	4.1%
Johnson	51,128	36,030	70.5%	12,745	24.9%	916	1.8%	3,087	6.0%
Shelby	17,026	11,912	70.0%	3,305	19.4%	590	3.5%	1,150	6.8%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	124,034	87,511	70.6%	23,501	18.9%	2,931	2.4%	7,296	5.9%
Interlocal Community Action Program (ICAP)									
Delaware	46,280	27,845	60.2%	7,231	26.0%	867	1.9%	3,049	6.6%
Hancock	25,520	19,703	77.2%	6,936	27.2%	513	2.0%	1,479	5.8%
Henry	19,115	13,186	69.0%	4,200	22.0%	390	2.0%	1,003	5.2%
Rush*	6,867	4,987	72.6%	1,572	22.9%	162	2.4%	451	6.6%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	97,782	65,721	67.2%	19,939	20.4%	1,932	2.0%	5,982	6.1%

Types of Households									
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total Households 2009	Families		Married Couples with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Male Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Female Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old	
		Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households
Formerly JobSource, Now CICAP									
Grant	27,816	18,452	66.3%	4,654	16.7%	607	2.2%	2,314	8.3%
Madison*	51,732	33,555	64.9%	8,848	17.1%	1,546	3.0%	3,850	7.4%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	79,548	52,007	65.4%	13,502	17.0%	2,153	2.7%	6,164	7.7%
Lincoln Hills Development Corporation									
Crawford*	4,304	2,989	69.4%	797	18.5%	152	3.5%	335	7.8%
Perry*	7,548	5,022	66.5%	1,458	19.3%	298	3.9%	445	5.9%
Spencer	8,438	5,944	70.4%	2,351	27.9%	152	1.8%	112	1.3%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	20,290	13,955	68.8%	4,606	22.7%	602	3.0%	892	4.4%
North Central Community Action Agencies, Inc. (NCCAA)									
LaPorte	42,175	27,879	66.1%	7,373	17.5%	1,295	3.1%	3,085	7.3%
Pulaski*	5,203	3,807	73.2%	1,177	22.6%	138	2.7%	242	4.7%
Starke	9,161	6,547	71.5%	2,014	22.0%	230	2.5%	582	6.4%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	56,539	38,233	67.6%	10,564	18.7%	1,663	2.9%	3,909	6.9%
Northwest Indiana Community Action Corporation (NWICA)									
Jasper	12,326	9,355	75.9%	2,890	23.4%	536	4.3%	789	6.4%
Lake	184,338	124,237	67.4%	34,584	18.8%	4,634	2.5%	17,861	9.7%
Newton*	5,563	3,972	71.4%	1,370	24.6%	65	1.2%	252	4.5%
Porter	62,039	42,956	69.2%	14,171	22.8%	824	1.3%	3,617	5.8%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	264,266	180,520	68.3%	53,015	20.1%	6,059	2.3%	22,519	8.5%
Ohio Valley Opportunities, Inc. (OVO)									
Jefferson	12,621	8,227	65.2%	2,439	19.3%	323	2.6%	789	6.3%
Jennings	11,760	8,190	69.6%	2,745	23.3%	358	3.0%	855	7.3%
Scott	9,509	6,999	73.6%	1,717	18.1%	382	4.0%	861	9.1%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	33,890	23,416	69.1%	6,901	20.4%	1,063	3.1%	2,505	7.4%

Types of Households									
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total Households 2009	Families		Married Couples with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Male Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Female Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old	
		Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households
PACE Community Action Agency, Inc. (PACE)									
Daviess	10,888	7,746	71.1%	2,691	24.7%	329	3.0%	660	6.1%
Greene	13,340	8,818	66.1%	2,119	15.9%	237	1.8%	965	7.2%
Knox	15,349	10,417	67.9%	3,197	20.8%	283	1.8%	1,094	7.1%
Sullivan	8,236	5,262	63.9%	1,715	20.8%	217	2.6%	326	4.0%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	47,813	32,243	67.4%	9,722	20.3%	1,066	2.2%	3,045	6.4%
Real Services, Inc. (REAL)									
Elkhart	70,608	50,921	72.1%	17,469	24.7%	2,278	3.2%	5,783	8.2%
Fulton	8,259	5,837	70.7%	1,759	21.3%	248	3.0%	450	5.4%
Kosciusko	30,629	22,225	72.6%	7,661	25.0%	1,075	3.5%	1,821	5.9%
Marshall	17,567	12,797	72.8%	4,435	25.2%	322	1.8%	1,144	6.5%
St. Joseph	100,701	64,742	64.3%	19,947	19.8%	2,098	2.1%	8,176	8.1%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	227,764	156,522	68.7%	51,271	22.5%	6,021	2.6%	17,374	7.6%
South Central Community Action Program (SCCAP)									
Brown*	6,023	4,425	73.5%	1,189	19.7%	79	1.3%	316	5.2%
Monroe	51,728	27,126	52.4%	8,033	15.5%	796	1.5%	3,012	5.8%
Morgan	26,364	20,290	77.0%	6,427	24.4%	726	2.8%	1,880	7.1%
Owen	8,803	5,925	67.3%	1,593	18.1%	192	2.2%	597	6.8%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	92,918	57,766	62.2%	17,242	18.6%	1,793	1.9%	5,805	6.2%

Types of Households									
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total Households 2009	Families		Married Couples with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Male Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old		Single Parent, Female Headed Households, with own children under 18 years old	
		Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households	Number	% of All Households
Southeastern Indiana Economic Opportunity Corporation (SIEOC)									
Dearborn	18,523	13,785	74.4	4,814	26.0%	377	2.0%	966	5.2%
Franklin	8,537	6,244	73.1	2,373	27.8%	142	1.7%	379	4.4%
Ohio*	2,397	1,839	76.7	496	20.7%	0	0.0%	185	7.7%
Ripley	10,780	7,643	70.9	2,445	22.7%	421	3.9%	650	6.0%
Switzerland*	4,107	2,737	66.6	934	22.7%	118	2.9%	252	6.1%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	44,344	32,248	72.3	11,062	24.9%	1,058	2.4%	2,432	5.5%
Western Indiana Community Action Agency (WICAA)									
Clay	10,278	7,665	74.6%	2,587	25.1%	296	2.9%	510	5.0%
Putnam	12,378	8,751	70.7%	2,880	23.3%	211	1.7%	676	5.5%
Vigo	41,638	25,714	61.8%	7,615	18.3%	961	2.3%	3,144	7.6%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	64,294	42,130	65.5%	13,082	20.3%	1,468	2.3%	4,330	6.7%
Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey Data, 3 Year Averages; For stard (*) Counties Source: 2005-2009 5 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data									

Appendix C: Number of Individuals in Poverty and Poverty Rates, By Age Group for Community Action Agencies Service Areas, 2009

Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total Number of Individuals in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Number of Children in Poverty	Child Poverty Rate	Number of Seniors in Poverty	Senior Poverty Rate
Area Five Agency on Aging and Community Services (Area Five)						
Cass	5,300	13.9%	1,757	17.9%	396	7.5%
Howard	11,311	14.2%	4,446	22.5%	658	5.7%
Miami	5,361	15.3%	2,135	25.7%	121	8.0%
Tipton*	972	6.3%	232	6.3%	136	6.2%
Wabash	3,670	12.0%	1,181	16.4%	346	6.7%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	26,614	-	9,751	-	1,657	-
Area IV Agency on Aging and Community Action Programs (Area IV)						
Carroll*	1,954	10.0%	595	12.4%	282	9.9%
Clinton	4,367	13.1%	1,864	20.3%	364	8.3%
Tippecanoe	31,859	21.0%	5,902	17.3%	761	5.1%
White	2,549	11.2%	1,054	18.7%	109	3.3%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	40,729	-	9,415	-	1,516	-
Community Action of East Central Indiana (CAECI)						
Fayette	5,081	21.4%	1,498	27.1%	367	10.1%
Union*	891	12.6%	358	20.8%	90	8.5%
Wayne	11,295	17.1%	3,897	25.6%	962	9.0%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	17,267	-	5,753	-	1,419	-
Community Action of Greater Indianapolis (CAGI)						
Boone	4,071	7.6%	1,456	9.8%	359	5.8%
Hamilton	13,117	4.9%	5,031	6.4%	667	3.1%
Hendricks	6,791	5.0%	2,442	6.7%	746	5.3%
Marion	148,819	17.2%	55,613	25.2%	8,705	9.8%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	172,798	-	64,542	-	10,477	-
Community Action of Northeast Indiana (CANI)						
Allen	43,324	12.6%	16,133	17.5%	2,212	5.9%
DeKalb	3,942	9.5%	1,357	12.5%	370	7.5%
LaGrange	5,006	13.6%	2,057	17.5%	732	17.1%
Noble	5,286	11.3%	2,060	16.3%	337	6.6%
Steuben	3,290	10.2%	1,101	14.8%	351	7.9%
Whitley	1,895	5.9%	568	7.4%	300	7.1%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	62,743	-	23,276	-	4,302	-
Community Action of Southern Indiana (CASI)						
Clark	12,140	11.5%	4,099	16.4%	1,194	9.2%
Floyd	7,801	10.7%	2,724	15.2%	666	7.4%
Harrison	3,771	10.3%	1,366	15.6%	278	6.4%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	23,721	-	8,189	-	2,138	-

Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total Number of Individuals in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Number of Children in Poverty	Child Poverty Rate	Number of Seniors in Poverty	Senior Poverty Rate
Community Action Program of Evansville (CAPE)						
Gibson	4,336	13.8%	1,548	20.0%	399	9.1%
Posey	1,735	6.7%	515	8.5%	220	6.7%
Vanderburgh	26,026	15.5%	8,120	21.3%	2,003	8.4%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	32,097	-	10,183	-	2,622	-
Community Action Program of Western Indiana (CAPWI)						
Benton*	854	9.9%	281	12.5%	73	5.2%
Fountain*	2,123	12.7%	648	16.5%	279	10.3%
Montgomery	3,818	10.4%	1,513	16.7%	338	6.0%
Parke*	2,876	19.2%	1,081	32.4%	359	14.4%
Vermillion*	2,078	13.4%	684	18.5%	251	13.2%
Warren*	890	10.8%	280	13.9%	93	9.5%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	12,639	-	4,487	-	1,393	-
Community and Family Services, Inc. (CFSI)						
Adams	5,135	15.4%	2,489	24.8%	395	8.0%
Blackford*	1,603	12.3%	519	17.4%	217	10.0%
Huntington	4,220	11.5%	1,434	16.3%	478	8.6%
Jay	3,364	16.3%	1,566	29.1%	270	9.0%
Randolph	3,233	12.8%	1,142	18.7%	323	8.1%
Wells	2,305	8.6%	875	13.2%	126	3.5%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	19,860	-	8,025	-	1,809	-
Dubois-Pike-Warrick Economic Opportunity, Inc. (TRI-CAP)						
Dubois	3,563	8.8%	1,195	11.6%	713	13.5%
Pike*	1,733	14.4%	516	19.1%	221	11.4%
Warrick	3,857	6.8%	1,392	9.8%	393	5.8%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	9,153	-	3,103	-	1,327	-
Hoosier Uplands Economic Development Corp. (Hoosier)						
Lawrence	7,638	16.9%	2,571	24.2%	822	11.7%
Martin*	1,289	12.9%	487	20.2%	121	8.0%
Orange*	4,021	21.1%	1,335	28.1%	423	16.2%
Washington	4,037	14.7%	1,245	18.6%	672	18.8%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	16,985	-	5,638	-	2,038	-
Human Services, Inc. (HSI)						
Bartholomew	7,379	10.0%	2,752	14.7%	467	4.8%
Decatur	2,445	10.1%	988	16.0%	278	8.8%
Jackson	5,362	13.0%	1,681	16.5%	341	6.2%
Johnson	11,126	8.2%	4,045	11.5%	907	5.7%
Shelby	4,658	10.7%	1,718	16.1%	565	9.7%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	30,970	-	11,184	-	2,558	-

Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total Number of Individuals in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Number of Children in Poverty	Child Poverty Rate	Number of Seniors in Poverty	Senior Poverty Rate
Interlocal Community Action Program (ICAP)						
Delaware	20,267	19.0%	4,310	18.9%	1,102	7.1%
Hancock	3,849	5.8%	1,273	7.2%	424	5.4%
Henry	5,969	13.2%	1,820	17.6%	773	10.4%
Rush*	1,952	11.5%	628	14.5%	250	10.3%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	32,037	-	8,031	-	2,549	-
Formerly JobSource, Now CICAP						
Grant	10,794	16.8%	3,325	23.0%	1,059	9.9%
Madison*	17,459	13.8%	6,129	20.9%	1,518	7.6%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	28,253	-	9,454	-	2,577	-
Lincoln Hills Development Corporation						
Crawford*	2,202	20.7%	756	31.2%	194	13.8%
Perry*	1,854	10.7%	627	16.4%	281	10.3%
Spencer	2,455	12.5%	892	18.7%	441	16.2%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	6,511	-	2,275	-	916	-
North Central Community Action Agencies, Inc. (NCCAA)						
LaPorte	14,142	13.6%	5,967	23.6%	1,184	8.0%
Pulaski*	2,098	15.7%	880	25.9%	193	9.7%
Starke	3,226	13.8%	1,333	24.0%	171	4.7%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	19,466	-	8,180	-	1,548	-
Northwest Indiana Community Action Corporation (NWICA)						
Jasper	2,611	8.4%	1,040	12.7%	214	4.9%
Lake	78,222	16.1%	31,645	24.5%	5,322	8.7%
Newton*	1,091	8.0%	340	10.7%	102	5.1%
Porter	13,644	8.6%	4,553	11.9%	735	3.9%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	95,568	-	37,578	-	6,373	-
Ohio Valley Opportunities, Inc. (OVO)						
Jefferson	3,486	11.4%	1,072	14.8%	424	9.7%
Jennings	3,380	12.2%	1,074	15.4%	159	5.0%
Scott	3,858	16.7%	1,285	23.3%	575	18.9%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	10,724	-	3,431	-	1,158	-
PACE Community Action Agency, Inc. (PACE)						
Daviess	4,259	14.3%	1,824	21.8%	258	6.7%
Greene	4,586	14.2%	1,533	21.0%	450	8.9%
Knox	5,418	15.2%	1,633	20.3%	774	13.5%
Sullivan	2,340	12.1%	661	14.9%	394	14.3%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	16,603	-	5,651	-	1,876	-

Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Total Number of Individuals in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Number of Children in Poverty	Child Poverty Rate	Number of Seniors in Poverty	Senior Poverty Rate
Real Services, Inc. (REAL)						
Elkhart	26,995	13.8%	11,610	20.9%	1,913	8.9%
Fulton	2,412	12.2%	822	17.3%	210	6.8%
Kosciusko	7,097	9.5%	2,428	12.3%	569	6.4%
Marshall	5,420	11.7%	1,829	14.9%	752	12.5%
St. Joseph	37,389	14.7%	13,338	20.3%	2,397	7.2%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	79,313	-	30,027	-	5,841	-
South Central Community Action Program (SCCAP)						
Brown*	1,531	10.5%	497	17.0%	129	6.2%
Monroe	28,425	24.8%	4,171	19.7%	737	5.8%
Morgan	6,831	9.8%	2,265	13.0%	637	7.6%
Owen	3,037	13.9%	1,038	22.0%	227	7.1%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	39,824	-	7,971	-	1,730	-
Southeastern Indiana Economic Opportunity Corporation (SIEOC)						
Dearborn	3,191	6.5%	1,012	8.1%	264	2.5%
Franklin	2,434	10.7%	827	14.3%	295	10.0%
Ohio*	440	7.5%	133	10.3%	61	7.2%
Ripley	3,197	11.8%	1,271	17.8%	373	9.8%
Switzerland*	1,260	13.4%	428	19.3%	102	8.6%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	10,522	-	3,671	-	1,095	-
Western Indiana Community Action Agency (WICAA)						
Clay	2,900	11.2%	1,030	16.6%	326	9.4%
Putnam	3,512	10.9%	1,090	14.2%	475	10.2%
Vigo	19,968	20.7%	6,263	28.2%	1,367	10.1%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	26,380	-	8,383	-	2,168	-
Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey Data, 3 Year Averages;						
For stard (*) Counties Source: 2005-2009 5 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data						

Appendix D: Number in the Labor Force and Unemployed By Community Action Agencies Service Areas, 2000 and 2009

Resident Labor Force Estimates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)								
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Labor Force, 2009	Labor Force, 2000	% Change in Labor Force, 2000-2009	Unemployment Rate, Annual Average, 2009	Unemployment Rate, Annual Average, 2000	Number of Unemployed, Annual Average, 2009	Number of Unemployed, Annual Average, 2000	% Change in Unemployed Persons, 2000-2009
Indiana	3,283,260	3,146,391	1%	8.2%	4.9%	268,020	91,939	156%
Area Five Agency on Aging and Community Services (Area Five)								
Cass	19,601	20,771	-6%	7.1%	4.0%	1,396	611	128%
Howard	37,652	41,725	-10%	9.8%	4.8%	3,706	1,276	190%
Miami	17,346	17,664	-2%	10.8%	3.7%	1,878	575	227%
Tipton*	8,079	8,727	-7%	6.4%	2.6%	477	225	112%
Wabash	16,505	18,175	-9%	8.5%	4.5%	1,401	525	167%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	99,183	107,062	-7%	8.5%	3.9%	8,858	3,212	165%
Area IV Agency on Aging and Community Action Programs (Area IV)								
Carroll*	10,093	10,557	-4%	6.8%	3.9%	536	283	89%
Clinton	17,068	16,560	3%	8.5%	5.4%	1,444	465	211%
Tippecanoe	86,788	78,388	11%	8.3%	6.9%	7,203	1,973	265%
White	12,467	13,664	-9%	7.7%	3.4%	959	391	145%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	126,416	119,169	0.2%	7.8%	4.9%	10,142	3,112	178%
Community Action of East Central Indiana (CAECI)								
Fayette	10,527	12,466	-16%	11.2%	6.4%	1,184	520	128%
Union*	3,709	3,813	-3%	6.4%	5.2%	195	114	71%
Wayne	34,208	35,691	-4%	10.6%	6.5%	3,628	1,251	190%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	48,444	51,970	-7%	9.4%	6.0%	5,007	1,885	130%

Resident Labor Force Estimates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Labor Force, 2009	Labor Force, 2000	% Change in Labor Force, 2000-2009	Unemployment Rate, Annual Average, 2009	Unemployment Rate, Annual Average, 2000	Number of Unemployed, Annual Average, 2009	Number of Unemployed, Annual Average, 2000	% Change in Unemployed Persons, 2000- 2009
Community Action of Greater Indianapolis (CAGI)								
Boone	28,189	24,411	15%	3.9%	3.0%	1,109	491	126%
Hamilton	147,659	101,911	45%	4.4%	2.3%	6,509	1,822	257%
Hendricks	74,288	57,835	28%	4.3%	2.1%	3,231	1,093	196%
Marion	471,223	457,839	3%	9.5%	5.4%	44,669	12,173	267%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	721,359	641,996	23%	5.5%	3.2%	55,518	15,579	211%
Community Action of Northeast Indiana (CANI)								
Allen	183,397	176,765	4%	8.4%	4.7%	15,453	4,601	236%
DeKalb	22,290	21,826	2%	10.2%	4.2%	2,278	629	262%
LaGrange	17,663	16,993	4%	8.4%	2.5%	1,487	385	286%
Noble	24,899	24,560	1%	10.9%	3.3%	2,722	678	301%
Steuben	18,721	18,575	1%	8.8%	4.5%	1,639	538	205%
Whitley	18,180	17,186	6%	10.2%	2.5%	1,848	421	339%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	285,150	275,905	3%	9.5%	3.6%	25,427	7,252	272%
Community Action of Southern Indiana (CASI)								
Clark	57,989	52,762	10%	6.9%	4.5%	4,019	1,808	122%
Floyd	39,937	38,248	4%	7.0%	3.9%	2,782	1,252	122%
Harrison	19,758	18,820	5%	7.4%	4.0%	1,454	604	141%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	117,684	109,830	6%	7.1%	4.1%	8,255	3,664	128%
Community Action Program of Evansville (CAPE)								
Gibson	16,446	16,829	-2%	4.9%	5.0%	812	536	51%
Posey	14,557	13,932	4%	5.7%	4.1%	824	408	102%
Vanderburgh	91,026	90,204	1%	6.0%	5.6%	5,428	2,787	95%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	122,029	120,965	1%	5.5%	4.9%	7,064	3,731	83%

Resident Labor Force Estimates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Labor Force, 2009	Labor Force, 2000	% Change in Labor Force, 2000-2009	Unemployment Rate, Annual Average, 2009	Unemployment Rate, Annual Average, 2000	Number of Unemployed, Annual Average, 2009	Number of Unemployed, Annual Average, 2000	% Change in Unemployed Persons, 2000- 2009
Community Action Program of Western Indiana (CAPWI)								
Benton*	4,369	4,857	-10%	6.4%	3.3%	283	134	111%
Fountain*	8,671	8,703	-0.4%	9.4%	4.8%	708	261	171%
Montgomery	19,614	19,782	-1%	7.0%	3.9%	1,382	498	178%
Parke*	7,165	8,061	-11%	7.5%	4.1%	494	273	81%
Vermillion*	7,869	8,172	-4%	6.7%	5.4%	494	366	35%
Warren*	4,342	4,509	-4%	8.3%	2.9%	332	116	186%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	52,030	54,084	-5%	7.6%	4.1%	3,693	1,648	127%
Community and Family Services, Inc. (CFSI)								
Adams	17,298	16,658	4%	9.4%	2.9%	1,619	440	268%
Blackford*	6,448	7,065	-9%	12.7%	4.4%	758	294	158%
Huntington	19,828	20,904	-5%	9.4%	3.8%	1,864	617	202%
Jay	10,926	11,040	-1%	10.1%	4.2%	1,099	357	208%
Randolph	13,031	13,600	-4%	8.6%	5.5%	1,115	495	125%
Wells	14,844	16,963	-12%	9.0%	3.0%	1,330	351	279%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	82,375	86,230	-5%	9.9%	4.0%	7,785	2,554	207%
Dubois-Pike-Warrick Economic Opportunity, Inc. (TRI-CAP)								
Dubois	22,425	22,289	1%	4.0%	2.5%	890	475	87%
Pike*	6,030	6,383	-6%	7.4%	5.4%	330	215	53%
Warrick	31,105	28,573	9%	5.0%	3.8%	1,561	907	72%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	59,560	57,245	1%	5.5%	3.9%	2,781	1,597	71%

Resident Labor Force Estimates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Labor Force, 2009	Labor Force, 2000	% Change in Labor Force, 2000-2009	Unemployment Rate, Annual Average, 2009	Unemployment Rate, Annual Average, 2000	Number of Unemployed, Annual Average, 2009	Number of Unemployed, Annual Average, 2000	% Change in Unemployed Persons, 2000- 2009
Hoosier Uplands Economic Development Corp. (Hoosier)								
Lawrence	21,284	23,038	-8%	8.2%	5.7%	1,754	896	96%
Martin*	5,030	5,101	-1%	6.2%	5.8%	342	166	106%
Orange*	9,209	9,632	-4%	11.7%	5.1%	1,069	407	163%
Washington	13,867	14,107	-2%	8.7%	4.4%	1,211	513	136%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	49,390	51,878	-4%	8.7%	5.3%	4,376	1,982	125%
Human Services, Inc. (HSI)								
Bartholomew	39,268	37,522	5%	7.7%	3.7%	3,019	946	219%
Decatur	12,821	13,512	-5%	6.5%	3.8%	830	292	184%
Jackson	21,924	21,826	0%	9.1%	3.3%	1,999	559	258%
Johnson	74,517	63,626	17%	5.8%	3.4%	4,332	1,300	233%
Shelby	23,563	23,684	-1%	6.9%	3.7%	1,615	600	169%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	172,093	160,170	3%	7.2%	3.6%	11,795	3,697	213%
Interlocal Community Action Program (ICAP)								
Delaware	56,789	58,968	-4%	11.9%	7.1%	6,756	1,959	245%
Hancock	34,759	30,579	14%	5.5%	3.0%	1,900	661	187%
Henry	22,102	23,468	-6%	9.6%	4.9%	2,119	873	143%
Rush*	8,812	9,516	-7%	9.4%	3.7%	614	241	155%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	122,462	122,531	-1%	9.1%	4.7%	11,389	3,734	182%
Formerly JobSource, Now CICAP								
Grant	32,449	35,006	-7%	10.6%	7.3%	3,442	1,328	159%
Madison*	64,204	63,804	1%	9.8%	5.7%	6,528	1,926	239%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	96,653	98,810	-3%	10.2%	6.5%	9,970	3,254	199%

Resident Labor Force Estimates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)								
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Labor Force, 2009	Labor Force, 2000	% Change in Labor Force, 2000-2009	Unemployment Rate, Annual Average, 2009	Unemployment Rate, Annual Average, 2000	Number of Unemployed, Annual Average, 2009	Number of Unemployed, Annual Average, 2000	% Change in Unemployed Persons, 2000- 2009
Lincoln Hills Development Corporation (LHDC)								
Crawford*	5,221	5,137	2%	10.7%	5.3%	630	238	165%
Perry*	9,158	9,537	-4%	5.9%	4.9%	496	430	15%
Spencer	10,838	11,039	-2%	6.5%	4.6%	703	375	87%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	25,217	25,713	-1%	7.7%	4.9%	1,829	1,043	89%
North Central Community Action Agencies (NCCAA)								
LaPorte	54,794	54,097	1%	9.3%	4.3%	5,082	1,802	182%
Pulaski*	6,622	6,792	-3%	7.6%	4.3%	518	287	80%
Starke	10,460	10,883	-4%	11.5%	6.2%	1,203	503	139%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	71,876	71,772	-2%	9.5%	4.9%	6,803	2,592	134%
Northwest Indiana Community Action Corp. (NWICA)								
Jasper	16,700	14,782	13%	8.1%	6.0%	1,357	485	180%
Lake	240,102	226,629	6%	9.4%	7.5%	22,679	8,226	176%
Newton*	7,206	7,299	-1%	7.8%	4.4%	532	208	156%
Porter	85,575	77,907	10%	6.9%	4.0%	5,928	2,140	177%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	349,583	326,617	7%	8.5%	5.5%	30,496	11,059	172%
Ohio Valley Opportunities, Inc. (OVO)								
Jefferson	15,969	16,261	-2%	6.8%	5.6%	1,090	514	112%
Jennings	14,165	14,131	0%	13.2%	7.3%	1,872	385	386%
Scott	11,740	11,340	4%	9.7%	4.5%	1,139	361	216%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	41,874	41,732	1%	9.9%	5.8%	4,101	1,260	238%
PACE Community Action Agency (PACE)								
Daviess	14,950	14,174	5%	4.6%	4.3%	687	407	69%
Greene	15,820	16,097	-2%	8.6%	5.4%	1,367	737	85%
Knox	19,259	19,581	-2%	5.3%	8.7%	1,015	693	46%
Sullivan	9,852	9,264	6%	7.6%	6.9%	744	468	59%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	59,881	59,116	2%	6.5%	6.3%	3,813	2,305	65%

Resident Labor Force Estimates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)								
Community Action Agency Service Area By County	Labor Force, 2009	Labor Force, 2000	% Change in Labor Force, 2000-2009	Unemployment Rate, Annual Average, 2009	Unemployment Rate, Annual Average, 2000	Number of Unemployed, Annual Average, 2009	Number of Unemployed, Annual Average, 2000	% Change in Unemployed Persons, 2000-2009
Real Services (REAL)								
Elkhart	105,064	97,342	8%	10.3%	3.6%	10,787	2,453	340%
Fulton	9,530	10,820	-12%	6.8%	4.7%	651	421	55%
Kosciusko	40,256	39,483	2%	9.6%	3.4%	3,847	936	311%
Marshall	24,352	23,439	4%	7.3%	4.2%	1,772	698	154%
St. Joseph	135,907	134,949	1%	8.7%	5.6%	11,769	4,162	183%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	315,109	306,033	1%	8.5%	4.3%	28,826	8,670	208%
South Central Community Action Program (SCCAP)								
Brown*	7,795	7,917	-2%	8.9%	3.6%	527	491	7%
Monroe	66,075	64,125	3%	6.5%	4.1%	4,299	1,652	160%
Morgan	36,662	35,758	3%	7.9%	3.0%	2,907	840	246%
Owen	11,106	10,802	3%	6.6%	4.5%	734	317	132%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	121,638	118,602	2%	7.5%	3.8%	8,467	3,300	136%
Southeastern Indiana Economic Opportunity Corporation (SIEOC)								
Dearborn	27,140	24,601	10%	6.9%	3.3%	1,866	777	140%
Franklin	11,757	11,377	3%	6.6%	4.0%	780	381	105%
Ohio*	3,355	3,002	12%	7.3%	4.8%	198	98	102%
Ripley	14,626	13,796	6%	8.3%	3.3%	1,209	342	254%
Switzerland*	4,899	5,030	-3%	7.9%	7.7%	341	235	45%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	61,777	57,806	6%	7.4%	4.6%	4,394	1,833	129%
Western Indiana Community Action Agency (WICAA)								
Clay	13,751	12,917	6%	6.8%	5.2%	937	512	83%
Putnam	17,558	17,205	2%	7.0%	4.8%	1,229	476	158%
Vigo	50,364	51,033	-1%	8.4%	7.1%	4,229	1,988	113%
<i>Service Area Totals</i>	81,673	81,155	2%	7.4%	5.7%	6,395	2,976	118%

Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey Data, 3 Year Averages;

For starred (*) Counties Source: 2005-2009 5 Year Averages, American Community Survey Data

Appendix E: Client and Stakeholder Survey Instruments

INSERT NAME AND AGENCY LOGO HERE

Client Survey

September 2010

Thank you for participating in our survey. This information will assist us in helping people and meeting community needs. Your identity and answers will be **confidential** and we are not asking for your name.

Please answer the following questions by checking the appropriate box or filling in the blank.

1. What County do you live in? _____

2. Is English your native language?

YES NO

If it is not then which language is your native language? _____

3. Are you employed?

Full Time Part-Time
 Part-Time, Looking for Work Unemployed-Looking For Work Unemployed-Not Looking For Work

4. What keeps you from getting work?

No Problems Wages Too Low to Support Family No Childcare during work
 No Jobs for My Field Lack of Training/Education or Skills Mental Disability
 No Transportation Physical Disability

5. Do you have health insurance?

YES NO

6. If yes, is it through an employer?

YES NO

7. What issues make it hard to get health insurance?

No Problems Not offered by employer No Private Insurance Available
 Cost Lack of Knowledge of Public or Private Insurance Options Poor Credit

8. Does anyone in your family have Hoosier Healthwise, Medicare or Healthy Indiana Plan (Medicaid)?

YES NO

PLEASE TURN OVER, MORE QUESTIONS ON THE BACK

9. Do you use childcare services?

- YES NO

10. What problems make it hard to have or keep childcare?

- No Problems Children have Special Needs Quality of Providers
 Cost Location of Care Providers Not Enough Providers
 Hours Not Sufficient No Transportation

11. Do you receive help paying for your childcare services?

- YES NO

12. For what age group do you use/need childcare services?

- 0-2 years of age 3-5 years of age 6-13 years of age

13. Is your family supposed to receive child support?

- YES NO

14. If yes, do you receive it on a regular basis?

- YES NO

How often?

- Less than once a month About once a month More than once a month

15. Do you have reliable transportation?

- YES NO

16. What problems make transportation hard for you?

- No Problems Can't Afford a Car No Public Transportation
 No Car Can't Afford Car Repairs No Bus Routes Near Home
 Price of Gas Can't Afford Car Insurance No Bus Routes Near Work

17. What problems do you have with housing?

- No Problems Utilities Too High Can't Find Affordable Housing
 Rent Too High House Needs Major Repairs House Payment Too High

18. Is your rent more than one-third of your income before taxes (gross monthly income)?

- YES NO

19. Do you receive food stamps (SNAP)?

- YES NO

20. Do you ever use a local food bank or pantry?

- YES NO

How often?

- Less than once a month About once a month More than once a month

21. Check if you have the following in your home?

- Phone Computer Internet Access

22. Have you or a member of your family been a victim of domestic violence (physical and/or verbal) in the past 12 months?

- YES NO

23. Do you have a bank account (checking or savings)

- YES NO

24. Do you use check cashing or cash advance services instead of banking services?

- YES NO

25. How often have you received services from this agency?

- Once 2 to 3 Times 4 or more times

PLEASE TURN OVER, MORE QUESTIONS ON THE BACK

Community Needs- Identify which of the following community resources you feel are most needed because there are not enough and/or adequate resources available. Indicate whether each service is “Most Needed,” “Somewhat Needed,” “Not Needed,” or “Don’t Know.”

	Most Needed	Somewhat Needed	Not Needed	Don't Know
1. Support for Caregivers of Senior Citizens				
2. Support for Caregivers of children with disabilities				
3. Parenting Skills Training				
4. Adult Literacy Skills Training				
5. Certificate Programs to help people get jobs				
6. GED Classes				
7. Childcare				
8. Affordable Housing				
9. Food Assistance				
10. Youth Programs (3-12)				
11. Teen Programs (13-18)				
12. Health Insurance coverage				
13. Financial Aid for people to further their education				
14. Help for people applying for Social Security Benefits				
15. Help for people who want to live a healthy lifestyle				
16. Computer skills training				
17. Help with budgeting money				
18. Help for people seeking employment				
19. Help for people experiencing home foreclosure				
20. Help for people who would like to start a business				
21. Financial Education				
22. Credit Counseling				
23. Home Insulation or Weatherproofing services				
24. Removal/repair of condemned and vacant houses				
25. Help for people who are unable to pay their electric/gas bills				
26. Help for people who are unable to pay their water bills				
27. Homeless Services/Shelters				
28. Healthy relationship programs/classes				
29. Support Groups				
30. Nutrition Education				
31. Help for people in need of reliable transportation				
32. Help for people to build financial assets				
33. Free income tax preparation services				
34. Mental health services				
35. Affordable legal services				
36. Help for people who are unable to pay their rent or mortgage				

Evaluation of Services

1. Overall, how would you rate the Community Action Agency (CAA) program or services you received?

- Excellent Good Fair Poor Don't Know

2. How would you rate the way the staff in the program/agency treated you?

- Excellent Good Fair Poor Don't Know

3. How would you rate the reliability of the program staff in doing what they said they would do?

- Excellent Good Fair Poor Don't Know

4. How would you rate the timeliness of the program staff in responding to your questions or problems?

- Excellent Good Fair Poor Don't Know

5. How would you rate the program staff's delivery of services?

- Excellent Good Fair Poor Don't Know

6. If you had a friend who was in need of the same or similar services you received how likely is it that you would recommend the program or service to him or her?

- Highly Likely Likely Unlikely Highly Unlikely Don't Know

7. How likely are you to seek services from our agency again?

- Highly Likely Likely Unlikely Highly Unlikely Don't Know

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION IN THIS SURVEY!

INSERT NAME AND AGENCY LOGO HERE

Stakeholder Survey

September 2010

Thank you for participating in our survey. This information will assist us in helping people and meeting community needs. Your identity and answers will be **confidential** and we are not asking for your name.

Please answer the following questions by checking the appropriate box or filling in the blank.

- Overall how would you rate the programs and services offered by your local Community Action Agency (CAA)?
 Excellent Good Fair Poor Don't Know
- How would you rate our delivery of services?
 Excellent Good Fair Poor Don't Know
- How likely are you to recommend the services from our agency?
 Highly Likely Likely Unlikely Highly Unlikely Don't Know
- Do you feel the public at large is adequately aware of the services that the CAA provides?
 YES NO
- Are there any services that the CAA is not providing that you think they should be?

- Do you have any recommendation to improve the CAA?

PLEASE TURN OVER, MORE QUESTIONS ON THE BACK

Community Needs Survey- Identify which of the following community resources you feel are most needed because there are not enough and/or adequate resources available. Indicate whether each service is “Most Needed,” “Somewhat Needed,” “Not Needed,” or “Don’t Know.”

	Most Needed	Somewhat Needed	Not Needed	Don't Know
37. Support for Caregivers of Senior Citizens				
38. Support for Caregivers of children with disabilities				
39. Parenting Skills Training				
40. Adult Literacy Skills Training				
41. Certificate Programs to help people get jobs				
42. GED Classes				
43. Childcare				
44. Affordable Housing				
45. Food Assistance				
46. Youth Programs (3-12)				
47. Teen Programs (13-18)				
48. Health Insurance coverage				
49. Financial Aid for people to further their education				
50. Help for people applying for Social Security Benefits				
51. Help for people who want to live a healthy lifestyle				
52. Computer skills training				
53. Help with budgeting money				
54. Help for people seeking employment				
55. Help for people experiencing home foreclosure				
56. Help for people who would like to start a business				
57. Financial Education				
58. Credit Counseling				
59. Home Insulation or Weatherproofing services				
60. Removal/repair of condemned and vacant houses				
61. Help for people who are unable to pay their Electric/Gas bills				
62. Help for people who are unable to pay their water bills				
63. Homeless Services/Shelters				
64. Healthy relationship programs/classes				
65. Support Groups				
66. Nutrition Education				
67. Help for people in need of reliable transportation				
68. Help for people to build financial assets				
69. Free income tax preparation services				
70. Mental health services				
71. Affordable legal services				
72. Help for people who are unable to pay their rent or mortgage				

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION IN THIS SURVEY!

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