

Community Assessment



Community Action Program of Evansville

Policy Council Approved 2/18/2020

Board Approved 2/19/2020

A letter from the Director: 2020

The updated 2020 CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start Triennial Community Assessment is a collaborative effort with other Community and State Agencies, each providing their resource information. The Community Assessment was originally developed in 2016. It is through this collaboration that our program has been able to bring together collective data that shows the unique distinctive needs and strengths of Gibson, Posey, and Vanderburgh counties.

This collaborative effort produces results; among these is a unified approach that sets the program's direction for the next five years. There are, of course, other positive results from this merging of mind and data, and among those are...

- Identification of an agreement to, the greatest needs and strengths in the communities we serve.
- Prioritization of resources limited by a restricted economy and a growing population of those requiring our expertise, to achieve a high quality of service for children and their families.
- The establishment of a program-wide, results-based series of goals for the program to ensure that measurable progress is being made toward building excellence as the standard with evidence-based practices in the field of Early Childhood Education and Child Development.
- Establishing program-wide strategies to develop Head Start/Early Head Start work force that is recognized as a provider of exemplary services to children and their families.

The Community Assessment gives us an opportunity to take a close look at health and community development issues. It also addresses the needs of the community we serve and works with the community to provide tools, skills, and services through programs that meet individual needs to bring about self-sufficiency.

Mary Goedde, Director of Children Services

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
Introduction and Overview Statement	7
METHODOLOGY	8
I: GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	8
Vanderburgh County:.....	9
Gibson County:	9
Posey County:	10
Community Strengths	11
Community Challenges	11
II: POPULATION BREAKDOWN IN THE TRI-COUNTY AREA.....	12
Geographic Locations of Population Centers:	12
III: HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES.....	13
Types of Households in the Three County Area:.....	13
Households by Type	14
(Source: US Census Bureau, July 1, 2019) N=No numeric value great enough for estimation.)	17
IV: POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX:	17
Population:	17
Population Characteristics:	17
IV: THE CHALLENGE OF POVERTY	18
Population of Children Ages 0-17 At or Below Poverty Level	22
Family Income and Poverty	24
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households and Recipients:.....	25
Poverty Characteristics:	26
VI: HOUSING	26
A Capsule Look: Housing in the Three County CAPE Service Area.....	26
VI: EMPLOYMENT	27
Earnings	27
VII: TRANSPORTATION	29
VIII: HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN.....	30
Child Care and Child Development Programs in the Service Area	30
Number of Available Slots for Children in Licensed Child Care	30

Public Pre-School Program.....	31
X: THE CHALLENGE OF DISABILITY	31
Break-Out Table Of Children With Disabilities In Head Start/Early Head Start	32
First Steps Reports For Gibson, Posey And Vanderburgh Counties	33
X: Early Intervention	34
XI: EDUCATION, HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS OF HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.....	35
Education:	35
Educational Attainment	35
XII: EDUCATION, HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS OF HEAD START- ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES AS DEFINED BY FAMILIES OF HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN BY COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS THAT SERVE YOUNG CHILDREN.....	36
ILEARN Replaces ISTEP+.....	36
School Letter Grade Report Cards	37
EVSC	38
MSD Mount Vernon	39
MSD North Posey	40
North Gibson School Corporation	41
East Gibson School Corporation.....	42
Indiana Education Data.....	44
Health:.....	46
Infant Mortality by County for 2017.....	47
Causes of Infant Mortality	48
Five Year Trend: Vanderburgh County	49
Five Year Trend: Gibson County.....	49
Five Year Trend: Posey County.....	50
Why Indiana's infant mortality rate is so high?.....	50
Youth Tobacco Use.....	52
Electronic Vapor Products	53
Health Insurance Coverage:	54
Dental Health:	56
Nutrition:.....	60

Social Service Needs:.....	62
Drug Related Arrests.....	63
Child Abuse And Neglect:	65
Air and Water Quality:.....	69
Teacher shortages.....	71
Homelessness	72
XIII: Resources in the Community which Offer Services to Meet the Needs of Head Start Eligible	
Children and Families:	76
Vanderburgh County.....	76
Posey County	77
Adult Education	77
Gibson County	77
Community Resources	77
Housing:.....	77
Vanderburgh County.....	77
Local Shelters: Vanderburgh County.....	77
Gibson County	78
Posey County	78
Aged and Disabled:.....	78
Financial Assistance:	78
Food:	79
Vanderburgh County.....	79
Gibson County	80
Posey County	80
Clothing:	81
Vanderburgh County.....	81
Gibson County	81
Posey County	81
Deaf/Hard of Hearing	81
Hearing Aid Foundations.....	82
Vision.....	83
Assistive Technology.....	84

Mission Statement:.....	84
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Overview Statement

Community Action Program of Evansville Head Start/Early Head Start is committed to providing high-quality early childhood educational services to eligible children and families which effectively address their needs and those of the community at large. Those services include, but are not limited to, providing early childhood educational opportunities designed to prepare children to enter kindergarten and mainstream schools at a time when acquiring basic educational and social skills has never been more important – nor needed earlier.

In order to ensure that services rendered address the current needs in the most effective manner, Community Action program of Evansville Head Start/Early Head Start has commissioned a thorough community assessment which identifies the strengths and needs of the three counties served by this Agency. Results of this assessment have been used to identify goals and objectives for the next five-year planning cycle as annual strategies to ensure that goals are met in a timely manner.

In keeping with the Head Start Performance Standard, 1302.11, “Community wide strategic planning and needs assessment (community assessment),” this assessment includes the collection and analysis of data related to:

(1) To design a program that meets community needs, and builds on strengths and resources, a program must conduct a community assessment at least once over the five-year grant period. The community assessment must use data that describes community strengths, needs, and resources and include, at a minimum:

- The number of eligible infants, toddlers, preschool age children, and expectant mothers, including their geographic location, race, ethnicity, and languages they speak, including:
- Children experiencing homelessness in collaboration with, to the extent possible, McKinney-Vento Local Education Agency Liaisons (42 U.S.C. 11432 (6)(A));
- Children in foster care; and
- Children with disabilities, including types of disabilities and relevant services and resources provided to these children by community agencies;
- The education, health, nutrition and social service needs of eligible children and their families, including prevalent social or economic factors that impact their well-being;
- Typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with eligible children;
- Other child development, childcare centers, and family childcare programs that serve eligible children, including home visiting, publicly funded state and local preschools, and the approximate number of eligible children served;
- Resources that are available in the community to address the needs of eligible children and their families; and,
- Strengths of the community.

METHODOLOGY

The data collected for analysis in the Community Assessment represents the most up-to-date and relevant information available related to the families and communities of Vanderburgh, Gibson and Posey Counties. To accomplish this, CAPE assembled data related to their service areas with the input and support of program advisory committees and community experts, and local and state agencies.

Community Action Program of Evansville (CAPE) explored a variety of external data sources including other community needs assessments. Information came from community evaluations, governmental department summaries, demographic information related to social welfare and community health, national census records, local and regional news reports and community safety indicators. In addition, CAPE gathered and reviewed internal data including Federal review findings, annual self-assessment reports, ChildPlus records of child and family demographics, and Child Outcomes results to further determine the specific needs of families already served by the program.

The comparison of data was accomplished on multiple levels. The steps included data sharing, reviews for relevancy, identification of missing information and the recognition of further steps needed. The initial results of this process were shared with the full management team, the Board of Directors and the Policy Council during the strategic planning session. The focus of the strategic planning process was to share information, update as necessary and develop a strategic plan of action. The results of the process are reflected in this report.

I: GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start provides comprehensive services to children and families who reside in Vanderburgh, Gibson, and Posey Counties. All three counties are in the southwestern tip of the Hoosier State where Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois meet. The service area is bordered by Illinois on the west and Kentucky on the south, with the Ohio and Wabash Rivers forming border lines. The service vicinity includes an urban area in the largest county, Vanderburgh, and rural areas in Gibson and Posey Counties. CAPE serves as the grantee agency providing Head Start and Early Head Start programs to the three counties and is currently funded for 485 Head Start slots in all three counties, and 116 Early Head Start slots in Posey and Vanderburgh Counties.



Indiana political map with Gibson, Posey and Vanderburgh Counties highlighted.

Indiana political map with Gibson, Posey and Vanderburgh Counties highlighted.



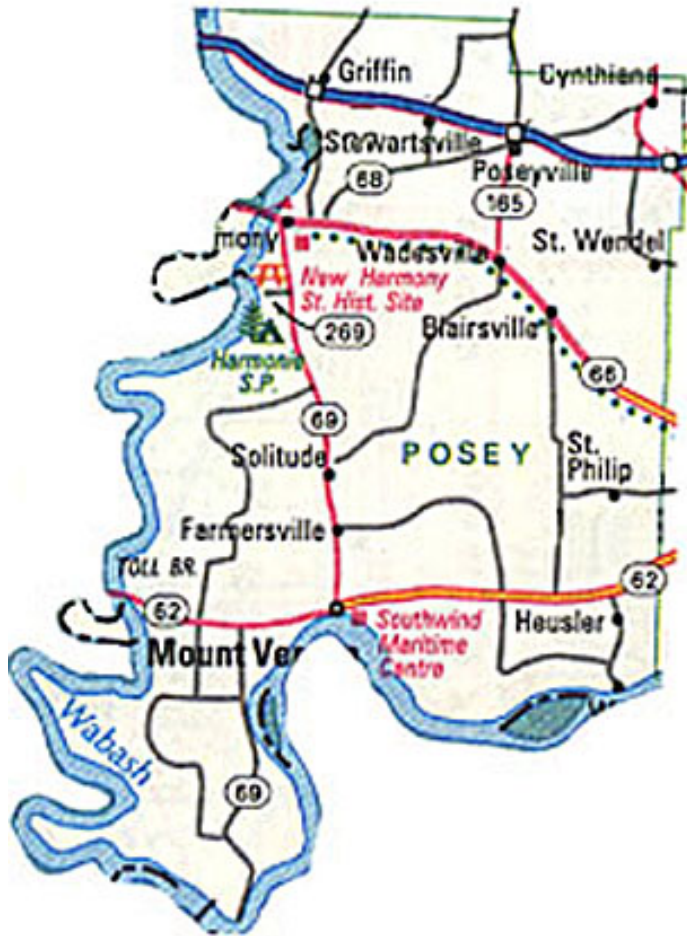
Vanderburgh County:

Vanderburgh County represents the largest area within the three service counties, with a population of 181,831 and 322 Head Start slots, which represents 66% of the available slots; Vanderburgh County also represents 80 Early Head Start slots or 69.0% of the total 116 Early Head Start slots.

Gibson County:

Gibson County is the second largest of the tri-county area with a population of 33,596. Gibson County's 82 Head Start slots representing 16.9% of the pre-school children the agency presently serves.





Posey County:

Posey County is the smallest of the three counties served by CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start, with a population of 25,599, representing 81 Head Start slots or 16.7% of the pre-school slots. Posey County has 36 Early Head Start slots representing 31.0% of the Early Head Start children

(All three county images from Purdue University Crop Map)

Within the tri-county service area consisting of Vanderburgh, Gibson and Posey Counties, there are a variety of program options designed specifically to meet the needs of our families:

- Extended Day (5.75 hours 5 days per week)
- Full Day (10-11 hours per day, 5 days per week)
- Part Day (5.5 hours per day, 4 days per week)
- Home Base (Early Head Start only)

The City of Evansville is the economic, financial and cultural hub of the area that includes the three counties in the CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start service area. The city's resources reach out in many directions, with resources in low-income housing, medical and dental care, education, job training, and many other forms of service to citizens, many of which are available in other communities, but not with the same concentration as can be found in the Evansville urban area. The city and the entire area in general possess a strong network of community resources and numerous health and educational opportunities.

Community Strengths

CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start's service area consisting of Gibson, Posey and Vanderburgh Counties, individually and collectively offers resources to address a variety of family needs.

Both small resource and larger institutions such as family resource centers, neighborhood health clinics, health departments, WIC offices, shelters and food banks provide services, and some of these have formal agreements with Head Start/Early Head Start to provide services for families.

The three-county area has many opportunities and forums for collaboration, including the 4-C's organization, Southwestern Behavioral Health, the Mayor's Education Round Table, the Commission on Domestic and Sexual Violence, and many others. Some see their mission as identifying and planning for childcare related issues, while others bring resources together to plan and collaborate to meet the needs of children with disabilities, providing input and making recommendations for program development, funding, and implementation. Facilities and personnel exist within CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start to provide mental health services on-site at Head Start and Early Head Start centers for children in need.

The three-county community displays a notable commitment to the education and well-being of its children and works hard to provide necessary services, often finding innovative ways to finance such services.

Community Challenges

CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start, in all three counties, is experiencing budget shortfalls that threaten the quality and quantity of services to children and families. Cities, counties and towns are seeing fewer state and federal dollars being returned to local municipalities to produce service-oriented resources and are trying to meet the challenge of doing more with less.

The tri-county area faces a sharp increase in children in need of early childhood education. School readiness may include help for mental health, emotional, physical and other challenges which, if not addressed, would impede their ability to learn. These are among the services offered to this tri-county area by CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start.

Also, drug use has increased in the tristate as CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates) of Vanderburgh County reports that "over the last thirty days, 13 newborn babies were born here in Evansville addicted to drugs. Eight girls and five boys. Babies beginning their lives in the system. Six of the babies have siblings, adding another 17 children afflicted by addiction."

Source: Vanderburgh County CASA Facebook post 2/7/2020

II: POPULATION BREAKDOWN IN THE TRI-COUNTY AREA

In order to assess the needs of the community, it is first necessary to *know* the community. To accomplish this, we analyze population data that presents a clear picture of the community. These figures demonstrate the demographics of all three counties.


Geographic Locations of Population Centers:

Gibson County has a population of 33,596, of which 16,841 are male and 16,755 are female. The median age is 40.5 years. (US Census Bureau 2019)

Posey County has a population of 25,599, of which 12,776 are male and 12,823 are female. The median age is 42.5 years. (US Census Bureau 2019)

Vanderburgh County has a population of 181,831 of which 87,869 are male and 93,962 are female. The median age is 37.9 years. (US Census Bureau 2019)

The Three County Area has a population of 241,026 of which 117,486 are male and 123,540 are female. The average median age is 40.3 years.

ALL TOPICS	Vanderburgh County, Indiana	Gibson County, Indiana	Posey County, Indiana	United States
Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	NA	NA	NA	328,239,523
 PEOPLE				
Population				
Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	NA	NA	NA	328,239,523
Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018)	180,974	33,452	25,540	327,167,434
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2019)	NA	NA	NA	308,758,105
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018)	179,703	33,503	25,910	308,758,105
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2019, (V2019)	NA	NA	NA	6.3%
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018)	0.7%	-0.2%	-1.4%	6.0%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	179,703	33,503	25,910	308,745,538
Age and Sex				
Persons under 5 years, percent	▲ 6.0%	▲ 6.3%	▲ 5.4%	▲ 6.1%
Persons under 18 years, percent	▲ 21.6%	▲ 23.5%	▲ 22.0%	▲ 22.4%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	▲ 16.9%	▲ 17.6%	▲ 18.8%	▲ 16.0%
Female persons, percent	▲ 51.5%	▲ 50.0%	▲ 50.1%	▲ 50.8%

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/vanderburghcountyindiana,poseycountyindiana,gibsoncount yindiana,IN/PST045218>

The Three County Area is home to 14,411 children age 0-5
 Gibson County is home to 2,099 children age 0-5
 Posey County is home to 1,391 children age 0-5
 Vanderburgh County is home to 10,921 children age 0-5

The Three County Area is home to 58,876 children age 0-18
 Gibson County is home to 8,587 Children Age 0-18
 Posey County is home to 6,146 Children Age 0-18
 Vanderburgh County is home to 44,143 Children Age 0-18

III: HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

The Three-County Area contains 98,616 households.
 There are 13,244 Households in Gibson County.
 There are 10,175 Households in Posey County.
 There are 75,197 Households in Vanderburgh County.

ALL TOPICS	Vanderburgh County, Indiana	Posey County, Indiana	Gibson County, Indiana	Indiana
Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018)	180,974	25,540	33,452	6,691,878
Families & Living Arrangements				
Households, 2014-2018	75,197	10,175	13,244	2,553,818
Persons per household, 2014-2018	2.32	2.49	2.47	2.53
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2014-2018	82.7%	91.4%	89.1%	85.1%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2014-2018	3.8%	1.2%	2.1%	8.6%

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/vanderburghcountyindiana,poseycountyindiana,gibsoncountindiana,IN/PST045218>

Types of Households in the Three County Area:

	Married Couple Family	Male, No Wife Family	Female No Husband Family	Non-Family Household
Gibson Co.	7,209	606	1,462	3,967
Posey Co.	5,991	313	977	2,894
Vanderburgh Co.	31,929	3,023	9,511	30,934

Source: American Community Survey 2018

Households by Type

*The following tables indicate a breakdown by county of the 2018 data from the American Community Survey.

	Gibson County, Indiana	
	Estimate	Percent
▼ HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
▼ Total households	13,244	13,244
▼ Family households (families)	9,277	70.0%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	3,822	28.9%
▼ Married-couple family	7,209	54.4%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	2,615	19.7%
▼ Male householder, no wife present, family	606	4.6%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	380	2.9%
▼ Female householder, no husband present, family	1,462	11.0%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	827	6.2%
▼ Nonfamily households	3,967	30.0%
▼ Householder living alone	3,350	25.3%
65 years and over	1,642	12.4%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	4,098	30.9%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	3,911	29.5%
Average household size	2.47	(X)
Average family size	2.96	(X)

	Posey County, Indiana	
	Estimate	Percent
▼ HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
▼ Total households	10,175	10,175
▼ Family households (families)	7,281	71.6%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	2,634	25.9%
▼ Married-couple family	5,991	58.9%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	2,069	20.3%
▼ Male householder, no wife present, family	313	3.1%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	136	1.3%
▼ Female householder, no husband present, family	977	9.6%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	429	4.2%
▼ Nonfamily households	2,894	28.4%
▼ Householder living alone	2,471	24.3%
65 years and over	984	9.7%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	2,998	29.5%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	2,978	29.3%
Average household size	2.49	(X)
Average family size	2.95	(X)

	Vanderburgh County, Indiana	
	Estimate	Percent
▼ HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
▼ Total households	75,197	75,197
▼ Family households (families)	44,263	58.9%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	18,490	24.6%
▼ Married-couple family	31,729	42.2%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	10,984	14.6%
▼ Male householder, no wife present, family	3,023	4.0%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	1,641	2.2%
▼ Female householder, no husband present, family	9,511	12.6%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	5,865	7.8%
▼ Nonfamily households	30,934	41.1%
▼ Householder living alone	25,338	33.7%
65 years and over	8,963	11.9%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	20,732	27.6%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	20,333	27.0%
Average household size	2.32	(X)
Average family size	2.98	(X)

RACE	Gibson County	Posey County	Vanderburgh County
White	31,779	24,748	155,276
African American	702	255	17,554
Native American	100	77	543
Asian	167	153	2,353
Hawaiian or Islander	N	N	362
Two Or More Races	669	306	4,886
Hispanic or Latino	569	332	4,886
White, Not Hispanic	31,345	24,467	151,113

(Source: US Census Bureau, July 1, 2019) N=No numeric value great enough for estimation.)

IV: POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX:

Population:

Total Population	Gibson County	Posey County	Vanderburgh County
	33,452	25,540	180,974

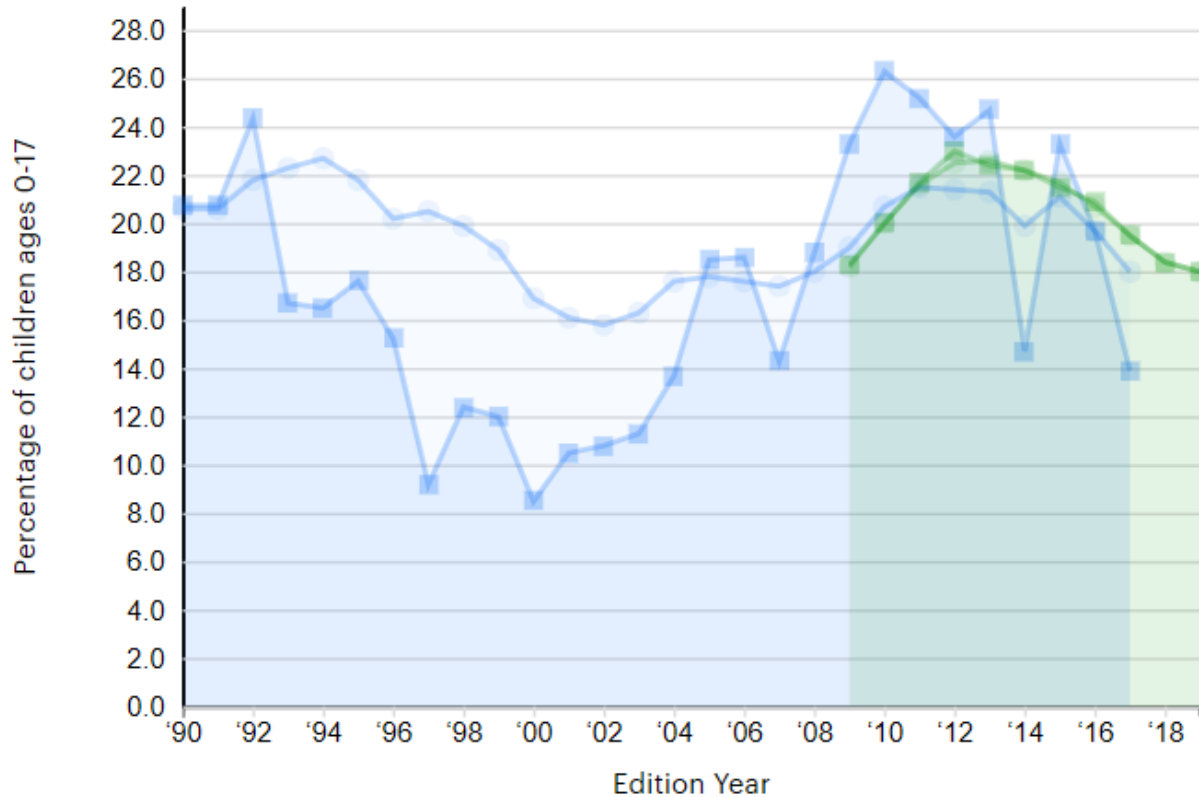
Source: US Census Bureau 2019

Population Characteristics:

- 7.71% of the total population of the CAPE service area is African American. By far the highest proportion of African Americans resides in Vanderburgh County (9.69%). CAPE's service area has 5,787 Hispanic/Latinos, most of which reside in Vanderburgh County (4,886). In total, Hispanic/Latinos make up 2.41% of the population of the area.
- Each of the counties in CAPE's service area ranks higher than the national average in population age 65 and over. Compared to the national average of 16%, Posey County has 18.8%, Gibson County has 17.6%, and Vanderburgh County has 16.9%.

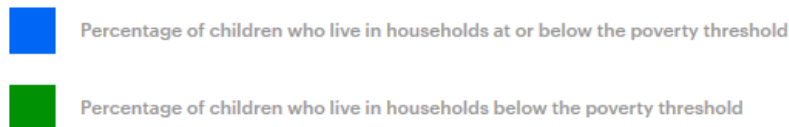
IV: THE CHALLENGE OF POVERTY

Trend: Children in Poverty, Indiana, United States



Source:

- U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey



- Indiana
- United States

<https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/ChildPoverty/state/IN>

According to the National Center for the Children in Poverty:

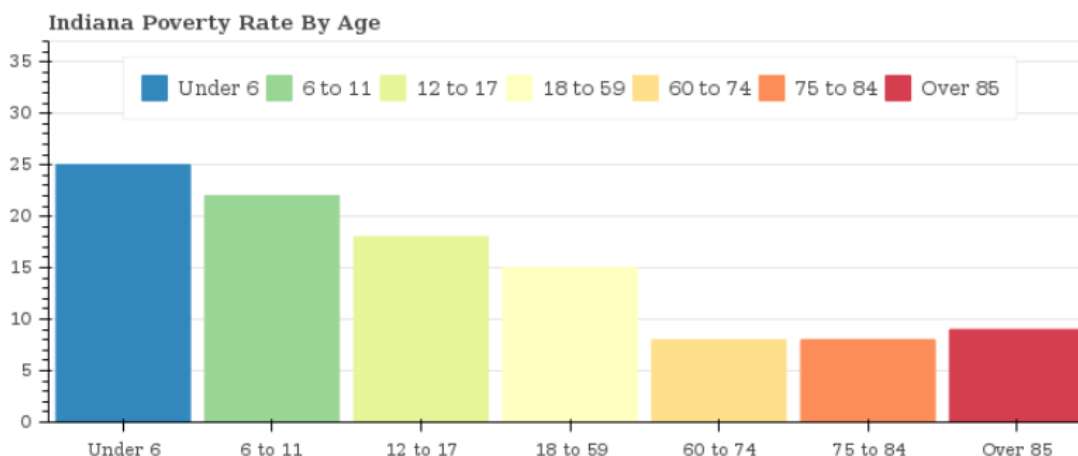
“For 2016, the federal poverty threshold is \$24,339 for a family of four with two children. Children living in families with incomes below the federal poverty threshold are referred to as poor. But research suggests that, on average, families need an income of about twice the federal poverty threshold to meet their basic needs. The United States [measures poverty](#) by an outdated standard developed in the 1960s.

In Indiana, there are 794,956 families with 1,539,879 children.”

http://www.nccp.org/profiles/IN_profile_7.html

In Vanderburgh County according to the Census 2017 American Community Survey 35.9% of children under the age of five were living in poverty and 23.2% of the ages 5-17 were living in poverty. The poverty rate in the state of Indiana is 14.6% overall, and one out of every 6.9 residents live in poverty. Indiana rates 29th in the United States for poverty rate out of the 50 states.

The following charts were obtained from the Welfareinfo.org website and the 2017 ACS.



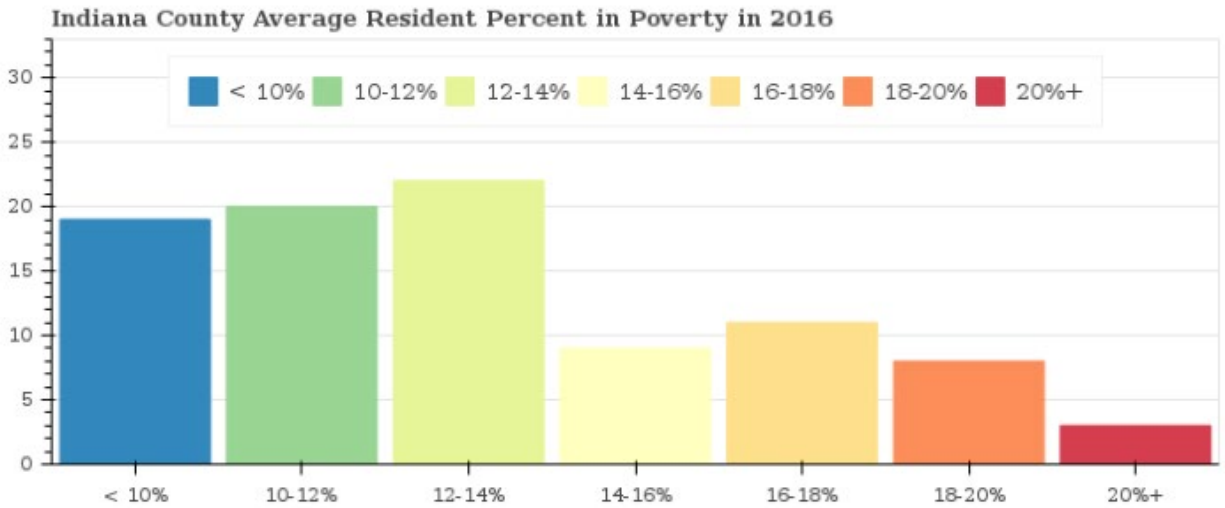
Breakdown of Indiana Poverty Rate By Age

- **Children Under 6** in Indiana have a Poverty Rate of **23.3%**.
- **Children 6 to 11 Years Old** in Indiana have a Poverty Rate of **20.7%**.
- **Adolescents 12 to 17 Years Old** in Indiana have a Poverty Rate of **17.4%**.
- **Adults 18 to 59 Years Old** in Indiana have a Poverty Rate of **14.5%**.
- **Adults 60 to 74 Years Old** in Indiana have a Poverty Rate of **7.8%**.
- **75 to 84 Years Old** in Indiana have a Poverty Rate of **8.2%**.
- **Over 85 Years Old** in Indiana have a Poverty Rate of **9.5%**.

Poverty Rate in Gibson County, Indiana

The Poverty Rate in Gibson County is 10.7%.

Gibson County is in Indiana.

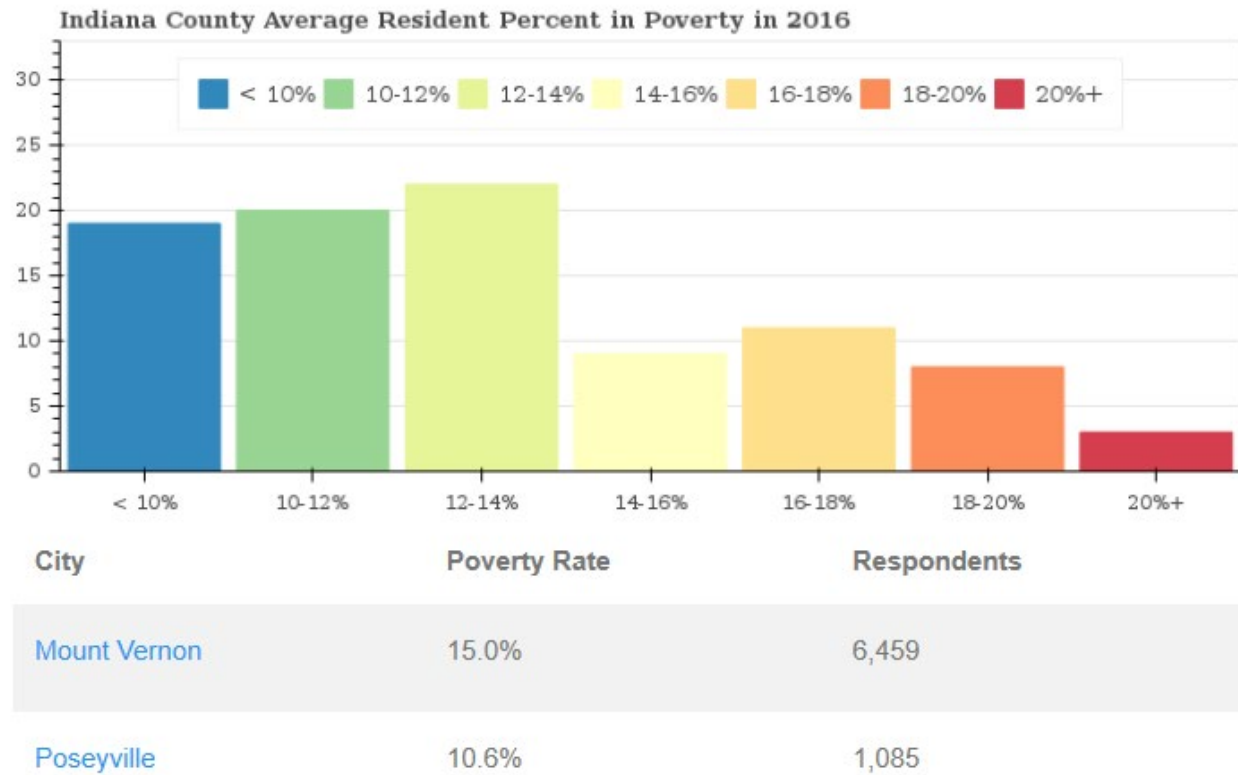


City	Poverty Rate	Respondents
Fort Branch	9.2%	2,927
Haubstadt	6.5%	1,471
Oakland City	9.0%	2,116
Owensville	14.3%	1,229
Patoka	17.8%	1,205
Princeton	15.0%	8,078

Poverty Rate in Posey County, Indiana

The Poverty Rate in Posey County is 9.5%.

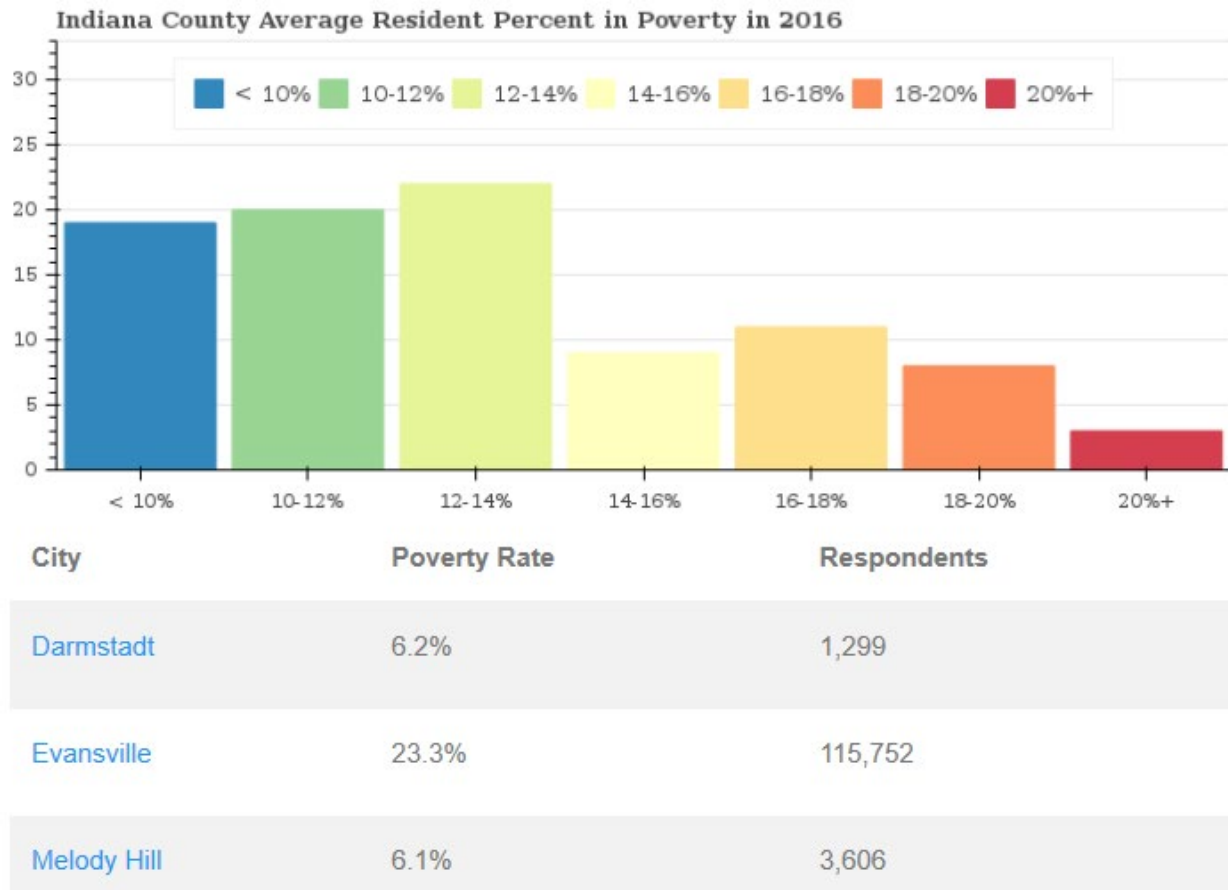
Posey County is in Indiana.



Poverty Rate in Vanderburgh County, Indiana

The Poverty Rate in Vanderburgh County is 18.0%.

Vanderburgh County is in Indiana.



Population of Children Ages 0-17 At or Below Poverty Level

Definition: The percent of children under age 18 living in households with incomes below the federal poverty thresholds as reported by the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. The federal poverty threshold is calculated annually and differs according to the size and composition of the household. Data reported for each year reflect income in the previous year as reported by the 2018 American Community Survey.

✕ Young Children

Poverty for younger ages in Indiana is seen as the most undesirable for the future of the community.

- **Enrolled in Nursery School** in Indiana have a Poverty Rate of **17.9%**.

The Poverty Rate of Indiana residents enrolled in nursery school is the same as than the national average of 18.0%. This translates to 17,401 of 97,402 Indianians enrolled in nursery school living below the poverty line within the past year. Approximately 1.5% of the total population of Indiana is currently enrolled in nursery school.

- **Enrolled in Elementary School(Grades 1-4)** in Indiana have a Poverty Rate of **21.4%**.

The Poverty Rate of Indiana residents enrolled in elementary school(grades 1-4) is slightly higher than the national average of 21.2%. This translates to 74,498 of 347,974 Indianians enrolled in elementary school(grades 1-4) living below the poverty line within the past year. Approximately 5.3% of the total population of Indiana are currently enrolled in elementary school(grades 1-4).

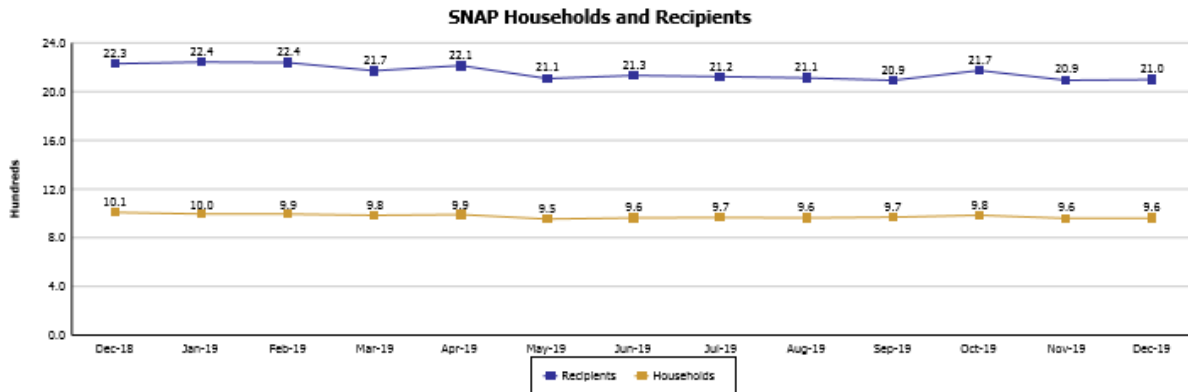
<https://www.welfareinfo.org/poverty-rate/indiana/>

Family Income and Poverty

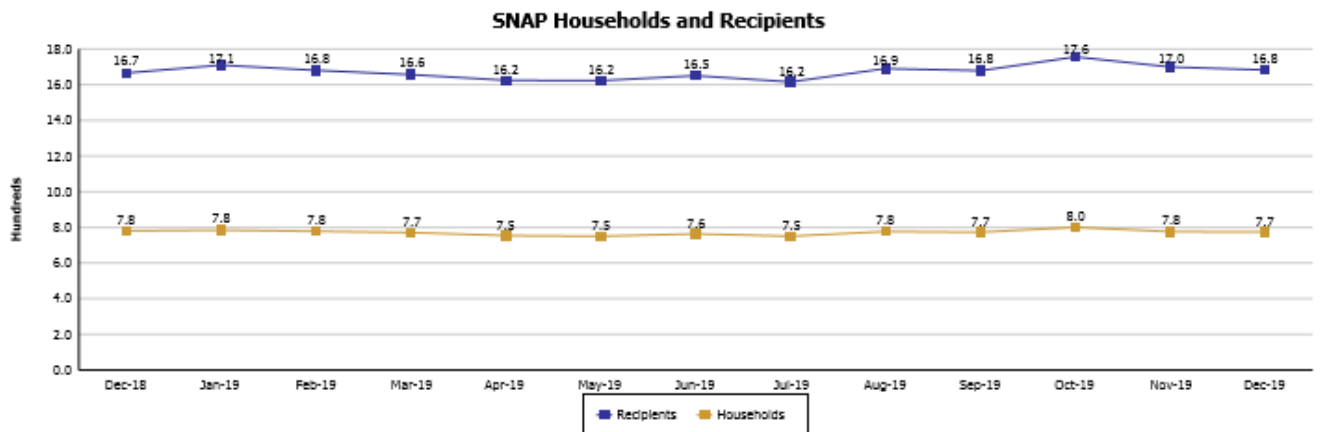
Source: FSSA website and IYI.org 2019 Indiana Kids Count Data Book

	Gibson County	Posey County	Vanderburgh Co.
Income/Poverty	Number	Number	Number
Per Capita Personal Income 2018	\$27,137	\$30,572	\$28,320
Median Household Income 2018	\$52,620	\$62,583	\$46,943
Poverty Rate, 2017	3,579	2,426	32,048
2017 Poverty Rate, Children Under 18	1,019	675	10,040
TANF Monthly Av 2019	20	28	184
SNAP Recipients 2019	2,099	1,683	17,896
Reduced Lunch 2017	619	318	3,492
Free Lunch 2017	2,454	1,663	18,362

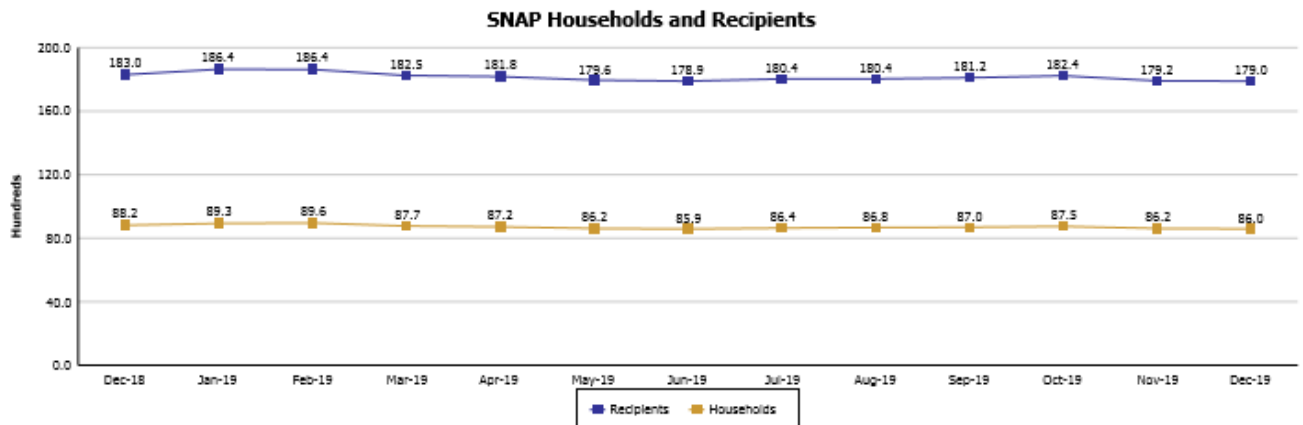
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households and Recipients:



Posey County: <https://www.in.gov/fssa/files/counties/MMR-Posey-en-us.pdf>



Gibson County: <https://www.in.gov/fssa/files/counties/MMR-Gibson-en-us.pdf>



Vanderburgh County: <https://www.in.gov/fssa/files/counties/MMR-Vanderburgh-en-us.pdf>

Poverty Characteristics:

- Gibson County poverty rate decreased from 11% in 2013 to 10.7% in 2016. Posey County poverty rate decreased from 11.9% in 2013 to 9.5% in 2016. Vanderburgh County rose 16.4% in 2013 to 18% in 2016.
- 21,678 families in the CAPE service area received SNAP benefits in 2019, compared to 32,767 families in 2014.

VI: HOUSING

Typically, home ownership and rental property are more affordable in Gibson and Vanderburgh Counties. In Posey County there are certain Historic Districts in which the prices of homes and property are very high, such as New Harmony. New Harmony is considered a tourist area that attracts thousands of people. The historic district real estate prices are disproportionately high compared to other portions of the three-county CAPE service area.

A Capsule Look: Housing in the Three County CAPE Service Area

Units	Gibson	Posey	Vanderburgh
Total Housing Units	14,968	11,437	83,823
Occupied Units	13,336	10,140	74,923
Vacant Units	1,632	1,297	8,900
Owner-Occupied	10,312	8,422	47,989
Renter Occupied	3,024	1,718	26,934
Median Value	\$105,700	\$138,800	\$121,200

Source:

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_17_5YR_DP04&src=pt

Calculating the median value of homes in the CAPE three-county area reveals that the average home would cost approximately \$121,900. Thus, it would be virtually impossible for families at or below the poverty level to purchase and hold on to a home, especially in the present economic climate.

VI: EMPLOYMENT

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 2014 the Indiana unemployment rate was 6.0%. In 2014, the unemployment rate dwindled in all counties, as well as the State statistics. Vanderburgh County unemployment rate dropped 1.7% from 2013 at 7.2% to 2014 at 5.5%. Gibson County unemployment rate dropped 1.3% since 2013 going from 5.9% to 4.6%. Posey County unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.4% declining 1.5% to 4.9% in 2014.

From those numbers, one might conclude that the CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start service area fares better than the state as a whole.

Earnings

1 20 20	Subject	Gibson County, Indiana											
		Total		Percent		Male		Percent Male		Female		Percent Female	
		Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
	Population 16 years and over with earnings	17,583	+/-379	17,583	+/-379	9,363	+/-291	9,363	+/-291	8,220	+/-233	8,220	+/-233
	Median earnings (dollars)	31,829	+/-694	(X)	(X)	40,977	+/-1,353	(X)	(X)	24,545	+/-1,511	(X)	(X)
	FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS WITH EARNINGS	12,301	+/-384	12,301	+/-384	7,212	+/-271	7,212	+/-271	5,089	+/-279	5,089	+/-279
	\$1 to \$9,999 or less	417	+/-136	3.4%	+/-1.1	184	+/-72	2.6%	+/-1.0	233	+/-99	4.6%	+/-1.9
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	379	+/-96	3.1%	+/-0.8	130	+/-64	1.8%	+/-0.9	249	+/-83	4.9%	+/-1.6
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,783	+/-240	14.5%	+/-1.9	713	+/-156	9.9%	+/-2.1	1,070	+/-190	21.0%	+/-3.4
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,286	+/-261	18.6%	+/-2.0	1,098	+/-196	15.2%	+/-2.7	1,188	+/-174	23.3%	+/-3.4
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	2,630	+/-297	21.4%	+/-2.2	1,518	+/-219	21.0%	+/-2.8	1,112	+/-168	21.9%	+/-3.0
	\$50,000 to \$64,999	1,957	+/-219	15.9%	+/-1.8	1,197	+/-173	16.6%	+/-2.4	760	+/-126	14.9%	+/-2.5
	\$65,000 to \$74,999	677	+/-131	5.5%	+/-1.1	534	+/-111	7.4%	+/-1.5	143	+/-51	2.8%	+/-1.2
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,194	+/-201	9.7%	+/-1.6	969	+/-154	13.4%	+/-2.0	225	+/-121	4.4%	+/-2.3
	\$100,000 or more	978	+/-157	8.0%	+/-1.3	869	+/-152	12.0%	+/-2.1	109	+/-55	2.1%	+/-1.1
	Median earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers with earnings	41,025	+/-899	(X)	(X)	49,399	+/-2,922	(X)	(X)	32,727	+/-1,972	(X)	(X)
	Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers with earnings	50,724	+/-1,913	(X)	(X)	59,591	+/-2,812	(X)	(X)	38,157	+/-2,164	(X)	(X)
	MEDIAN EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												
	Population 25 years and over with earnings	36,041	+/-1,145	(X)	(X)	46,450	+/-2,440	(X)	(X)	28,663	+/-2,344	(X)	(X)
	Less than high school graduate	19,706	+/-6,034	(X)	(X)	20,000	+/-14,644	(X)	(X)	18,000	+/-5,679	(X)	(X)
	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31,159	+/-1,063	(X)	(X)	38,750	+/-4,044	(X)	(X)	23,056	+/-2,700	(X)	(X)
	Some college or associate's degree	37,508	+/-2,432	(X)	(X)	51,223	+/-2,384	(X)	(X)	29,818	+/-4,386	(X)	(X)
	Bachelor's degree	51,065	+/-4,727	(X)	(X)	74,224	+/-5,387	(X)	(X)	32,003	+/-3,808	(X)	(X)
	Graduate or professional degree	57,107	+/-7,170	(X)	(X)	71,000	+/-13,182	(X)	(X)	51,910	+/-7,698	(X)	(X)

3-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Gibson County Source: 2017 American Community Survey

1 20 20	Subject	Posey County, Indiana											
		Total		Percent		Male		Percent Male		Female		Percent Female	
		Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
	Population 16 years and over with earnings	13,556	+/-367	13,556	+/-367	7,160	+/-238	7,160	+/-238	6,396	+/-256	6,396	+/-256
	Median earnings (dollars)	34,822	+/-1,660	(X)	(X)	47,618	+/-3,657	(X)	(X)	24,297	+/-2,238	(X)	(X)
	FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS WITH EARNINGS	9,055	+/-377	9,055	+/-377	5,376	+/-280	5,376	+/-280	3,679	+/-292	3,679	+/-292
	\$1 to \$9,999 or less	273	+/-94	3.0%	+/-1.0	135	+/-64	2.5%	+/-1.2	138	+/-75	3.8%	+/-2.0
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	217	+/-98	2.4%	+/-1.1	102	+/-66	1.9%	+/-1.3	115	+/-57	3.1%	+/-1.5
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,002	+/-173	11.1%	+/-1.9	278	+/-96	5.2%	+/-1.7	724	+/-154	19.7%	+/-3.8
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,248	+/-183	13.8%	+/-1.9	473	+/-121	8.8%	+/-2.2	775	+/-131	21.1%	+/-3.2
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	2,060	+/-241	22.7%	+/-2.5	1,169	+/-217	21.7%	+/-3.7	891	+/-176	24.2%	+/-4.3
	\$50,000 to \$64,999	1,540	+/-221	17.0%	+/-2.3	1,030	+/-192	19.2%	+/-3.3	510	+/-111	13.9%	+/-3.0
	\$65,000 to \$74,999	600	+/-116	6.6%	+/-1.3	474	+/-110	8.8%	+/-2.1	126	+/-58	3.4%	+/-1.6
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,168	+/-217	12.9%	+/-2.4	955	+/-197	17.8%	+/-3.6	213	+/-79	5.8%	+/-2.1
	\$100,000 or more	947	+/-176	10.5%	+/-1.9	760	+/-146	14.1%	+/-2.7	187	+/-94	5.1%	+/-2.4
	Median earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers with earnings	47,022	+/-2,409	(X)	(X)	55,643	+/-3,368	(X)	(X)	35,795	+/-1,443	(X)	(X)
	Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers with earnings	56,008	+/-2,376	(X)	(X)	64,509	+/-2,965	(X)	(X)	43,584	+/-2,953	(X)	(X)
	MEDIAN EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												
	Population 25 years and over with earnings	39,227	+/-2,596	(X)	(X)	52,102	+/-2,221	(X)	(X)	29,254	+/-2,146	(X)	(X)
	Less than high school graduate	16,842	+/-14,244	(X)	(X)	47,721	+/-21,484	(X)	(X)	11,806	+/-2,199	(X)	(X)
	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34,259	+/-3,063	(X)	(X)	47,130	+/-5,528	(X)	(X)	24,805	+/-6,347	(X)	(X)
	Some college or associate's degree	39,391	+/-3,250	(X)	(X)	52,561	+/-4,469	(X)	(X)	25,438	+/-2,731	(X)	(X)
	Bachelor's degree	46,593	+/-5,985	(X)	(X)	61,820	+/-5,356	(X)	(X)	35,604	+/-2,587	(X)	(X)
	Graduate or professional degree	59,349	+/-4,880	(X)	(X)	81,458	+/-31,862	(X)	(X)	57,943	+/-9,274	(X)	(X)

1, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Posey County Source: 2017 American Community Survey

1 of 20 of 20 << >>

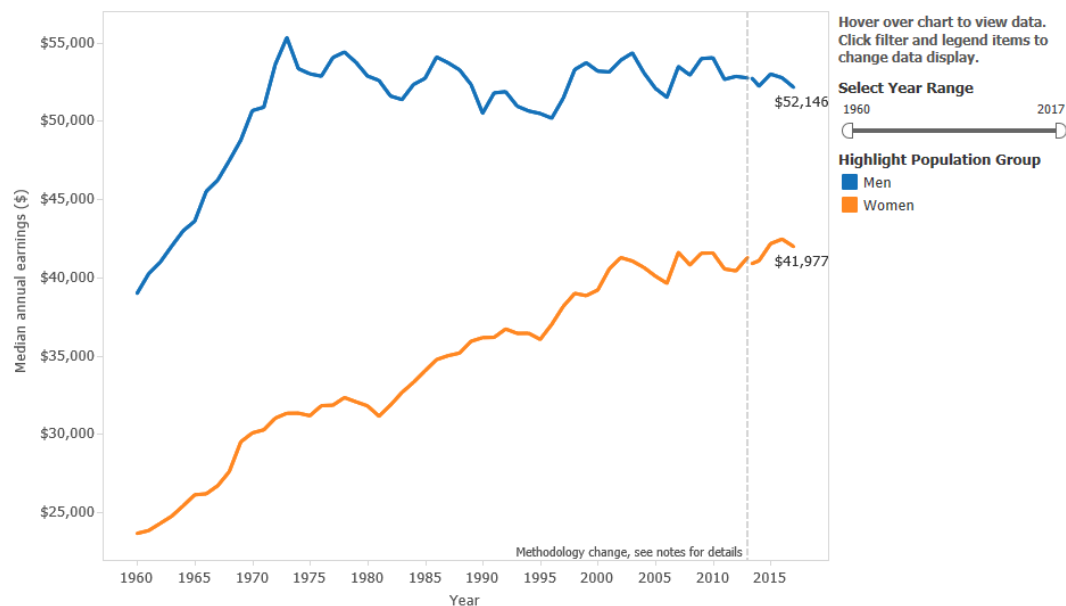
Subject	Vanderburgh County, Indiana									
	Total		Percent		Male		Percent Male		Female	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over with earnings	95,564	+/-1,119	95,564	+/-1,119	48,811	+/-588	48,811	+/-588	46,753	+/-842
Median earnings (dollars)	29,054	+/-945	(X)	(X)	35,813	+/-1,060	(X)	(X)	24,148	+/-702
FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS WITH EARNINGS	61,463	+/-1,162	61,463	+/-1,162	33,669	+/-830	33,669	+/-830	27,794	+/-678
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	1,322	+/-252	2.2%	+/-0.4	618	+/-154	1.8%	+/-0.5	704	+/-211
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,878	+/-424	4.7%	+/-0.7	1,013	+/-270	3.0%	+/-0.8	1,865	+/-323
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9,606	+/-710	15.6%	+/-1.1	4,073	+/-442	12.1%	+/-1.2	5,533	+/-495
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11,620	+/-656	18.9%	+/-1.0	5,204	+/-428	15.5%	+/-1.2	6,416	+/-473
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13,603	+/-884	22.1%	+/-1.4	7,293	+/-597	21.7%	+/-1.7	6,310	+/-533
\$50,000 to \$64,999	9,468	+/-721	15.4%	+/-1.1	5,888	+/-505	17.5%	+/-1.4	3,580	+/-447
\$65,000 to \$74,999	3,476	+/-448	5.7%	+/-0.7	2,278	+/-343	6.8%	+/-1.0	1,198	+/-249
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4,773	+/-493	7.8%	+/-0.8	3,413	+/-418	10.1%	+/-1.3	1,360	+/-254
\$100,000 or more	4,717	+/-486	7.7%	+/-0.8	3,889	+/-418	11.6%	+/-1.3	828	+/-181
Median earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers with earnings	40,397	+/-605	(X)	(X)	46,734	+/-1,335	(X)	(X)	33,383	+/-1,454
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers with earnings	52,664	+/-1,924	(X)	(X)	62,660	+/-3,280	(X)	(X)	40,555	+/-1,254
MEDIAN EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Population 25 years and over with earnings	33,592	+/-1,193	(X)	(X)	41,512	+/-882	(X)	(X)	27,749	+/-993
Less than high school graduate	19,022	+/-2,042	(X)	(X)	21,359	+/-1,810	(X)	(X)	15,279	+/-2,004
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27,305	+/-1,165	(X)	(X)	33,905	+/-2,808	(X)	(X)	22,080	+/-921
Some college or associate's degree	32,047	+/-751	(X)	(X)	42,240	+/-1,385	(X)	(X)	26,155	+/-981
Bachelor's degree	43,184	+/-2,185	(X)	(X)	55,364	+/-3,866	(X)	(X)	36,586	+/-1,896
Graduate or professional degree	52,398	+/-4,996	(X)	(X)	73,915	+/-9,404	(X)	(X)	47,565	+/-6,813

013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Vanderburgh County Source: 2017 American Community Survey

There remains a significant gender gap in earnings across the state, including within the three counties served by CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start, as the following table shows:

Median annual earnings by sex March 1960-2017



<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/data/earnings>

The median earnings for adult workers, (16 years of age or older) in the CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start were generally at or slightly above state averages, which were \$28,819. Gibson and Posey Counties were slightly higher than Vanderburgh County. In Vanderburgh County, median earnings were at \$27,796. Gibson County earnings for adult workers were \$30,412 compared to Posey County earnings that equaled \$32, 320.

VII: TRANSPORTATION

Neither Gibson County nor Posey County offers public transportation. A public transportation system does exist in Vanderburgh County, but busses run only in the city limits of Evansville and only until 12am. All three counties offer taxicab service, but cab fares have kept pace with the spiraling cost of gasoline. Yellow Cab Company of Evansville reports that the average cost of a 7-mile trip is \$17.00. Uber from Northern Posey County to Vanderburgh County is around \$24.00 each way. All three counties have Uber and Lyft for transportation services.

Many inhabitants of all three counties depend on their own private means or on family and friends for local travel. Many churches have their own busses with which to bring in congregational members, but these private busses are for church transportation only and are not available for shopping trips, doctor appointments, and so on. Local malls depend mainly on private transportation for the importation of customers, though busses do run to Evansville malls up to – but not later than – 12am.

The Data shows that most workers below the poverty level in Vanderburgh County rely on public transportation to get them to work for inside the city limits. The data also shows that many of these jobs are in the service and sales industry. Gibson and Posey Counties, as we have seen, do not have public transportation so residents there who do not own their own cars are forced to rely on alternate ways of getting work.

VIII: HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start is currently serving 660 children. CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start maintains a large waiting list each year. As of this update in January 2020, the number of children on CAPE's Head Start waitlist was 211. CAPE's waitlist for Early Head Start was at 135.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS SERVING HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

Child Care and Child Development Programs in the Service Area

Automated Health Systems is the CCCD intake agency for this part of Indiana.

Type and Number of Child Care Centers in Gibson, Posey and Vanderburgh Counties

TYPE	GIBSON	POSEY	VANDERBURGH
Licensed Home	18	4	116
Licensed Center	3	10	44
Registered Ministries	3	1	16

Number of Available Slots for Children in Licensed Child Care

Since 2011 in Gibson and Posey Counties, there has been a loss of available childcare slots in licensed centers and homes. Gibson County lost 52 slots. Posey County lost 53 slots.

Vanderburgh County saw a decrease of 306 slots.

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2017
Gibson	Number	167	124	111	111	114	115
Posey	Number	137	124	116	109	125	84
Vanderburgh	Number	2,156	1,914	2,139	2,188	2,180	1,850

Public Pre-School Program

Indiana's state-funded On My Way to Pre-K program will award grants to four-year-old children from low-income families. To allow them to have access to a high-quality Pre-K program the year before Kindergarten. Families who receive a grant may use the grant at any approved On My Way Pre-K Program. In Vanderburgh County, 206 grants were awarded.

Indiana's state-funded all-day kindergarten program is being implemented as this report is being written, though it is not state-wide yet.

The Evansville-Vanderburgh County School Corporation has a public pre-school program for children at risk. The EVSC school system currently has 2 Infant/Toddler classrooms, three fee-based classrooms, and five part-day Title I classrooms.

Vanderburgh and Gibson Counties have children who are dually enrolled to receive special services.

X: THE CHALLENGE OF DISABILITY

Many of the children that are enrolled in CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start face daily challenges that they were dealt with at birth. They enter early childhood education exhibiting signs of various disabilities from sensory to mental to emotional and physical. CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start meets all the challenges head on and finds solutions for each child.

Our mission is to provide children with a stable, nurturing environment in which they can learn basic skills that they will need to take with them to Kindergarten and beyond. These skills will help children cope with or overcome their challenges and manage their lives better on a day to day basis.

Two of the three counties with children under the age of three are provided services from First Steps (part C provider). After the child turns three years of age they transition and receive services from the local education agency (LEA). These services are provided either directly or through a referral to an outside agency (part C provider).

Children (3-5 years old) that qualify for services may be placed at Gibson County Special Services (Includes north, south and east Gibson schools), Metropolitan School District of Mt. Vernon, or The Mitchell Therapeutic Pre-school in Evansville, Evansville Vanderburgh School Corporation and CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start programs.

During the 2011-2015 program years, CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start had written agreements with the five school districts in its service area, and with First Steps in two of its counties. During this time period 76 children had IFSPs and IEPs in place and active.

	Gibson County, Indiana	Posey County, Indiana	Vanderburgh County, Indiana
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
<u>AGE</u>			
Under 5 years	2,052	1,442	11,259
<u>DISABILITY TYPE BY DETAILED AGE</u>			
Population under 5	2,052	1,442	11,259
<u>WITH A VISION DIFFICULTY</u>			
Population under 5	2,052	1,442	11,259

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates)

Break-Out Table Of Children With Disabilities In Head Start/Early Head Start

Type	Head Start	Early Head Start
Autism	0	1
Health Impairment	0	0
Developmental Delay	9	5
Orthopedic	0	0
Speech/Language	53	9
Visual Impairment	0	0
Other Impairments (Non-Categorical)	20	0
Specific learning disability	15	7

Source: Child Plus® 2016-2018 CAPE Head Start/Early Head Start

The total number of children with Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) and Individualized Family Service Plans (IFSPs) represents 18 percent of the total number of children enrolled during the 2017-2018 year.

The program currently serves 15 children that are dually enrolled. This means that they attend a part of their day in Head Start as well as attending local schools.

The Agency receives several referrals from outside agencies each year, and depending on points and needs, the children are enrolled. The agencies making the referrals can be the Child Welfare Department, Health Department, private physicians, CASA, and First Steps. CASA is an advocacy group that protects the rights of children who have become wards of the court or the court system. The number of referrals from these organizations continues to rise each year. The program continues to monitor each classroom to make sure that at enrollment the classes are not over-enrolled with children that are “differently abled.”

The following information was gathered from the First Steps report for each of our service counties. These figures are the most up-to-date available. First Steps is CAPE's service provider for children 0-3 years of age in our service area. This data is for 1-1-2018 to 1-31-2018.

First Steps Reports For Gibson, Posey And Vanderburgh Counties

First Steps Reports for Posey, Gibson, & Vanderburgh County

First Steps provides 0-3 years

County	Annual Count of Children w/ IFSP	Annual Count of Children Served (regardless of IFSP)	New IFSP 2018	Eligible Children who Declined Services
<i>Gibson</i>	124	148	20	7
<i>Posey</i>	92	100	14	3
<i>Vanderburgh</i>	659	750	108	24
<i>Totals</i>	875	998	142	34

First Steps

sources: <https://www.in.gov/fssa/files/01.01.18-12.31.18%20Cluster%20Profile%20Report.pdf>
<https://www.in.gov/fssa/ddrs/2812.htm>

Race Information	White	Black/African American	Latino (a)	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2 or more Race selected
<i>Total for Serviced area</i>	2,427	156	100	6	17	2	200

Relevant Services Type in Cluster I

Service	# of children served
<i>Assistive Technology</i>	33
<i>Audiology</i>	265
<i>Developmental Therapy</i>	1,681
<i>Health Services</i>	0
<i>Interpreter services</i>	0
<i>Medical</i>	0
<i>Nursing</i>	0
<i>Nutrition</i>	0
<i>Occupational Therapy</i>	1,910
<i>Other Services</i>	0
<i>Physical Therapy</i>	1,797
<i>Psychology</i>	0
<i>Social Work</i>	0
<i>Speech Therapy</i>	1,337
<i>Vision</i>	0

Occupational Therapy is the largest category for First Steps with Physical Therapy showing up second. For this reason, it is of vital importance to complete the 45-day screenings and continue to refer for evaluations and services as soon as a concern is documented.

Source: <https://www.in.gov/fssa/files/01.01.18-12.31.18%20Cluster%20Profile%20Report.pdf>

X: Early Intervention

Early identification and treatment of children with disabilities and delays is crucial to help infants and children achieve their potential in the years to come. At the Mitchell Therapeutic Pre-school in Evansville a variety of early intervention services are designed to lay the foundation for a brighter future for young children identified with (or at risk for) disabilities.

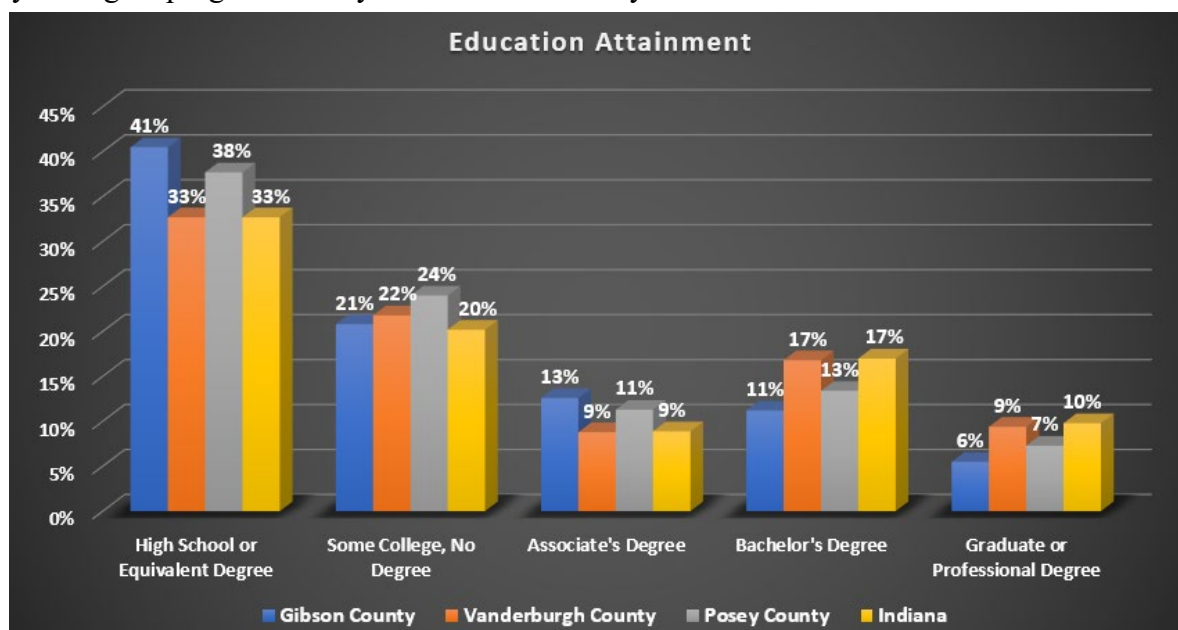
XI: EDUCATION, HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS OF HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Education:

Research confirms that when the adults in the lives of children are better educated, children are more likely to have opportunities to succeed once they enter adulthood. Where adult educational attainment is higher, there is a wider access to educational opportunities, better public health and more economic prosperity. The educational needs of low-income children and families lie at the very core of the circumstances keeping them in the lower levels of the economic status. Although the percentage of youth graduating from high school continues to rise in the three-county service area encompassing Gibson, Posey and Vanderburgh Counties, the percentage of persons age 25 and up with less than high school completion varies among race in the tri-state service area, according to figures made available by the Welborn Baptist Foundation survey. There continues to be significant variations in educational attainment in eligible Head Start families.

Educational Attainment

The percentage of CAPE residents in the tri-county area who have completed high school or obtained a GED is higher than Indiana except for Vanderburgh County which is the same. The percentage of CAPE residents in the tri-county area who have some college, but no degree is high than Indiana. CAPE counties match or exceed Indiana's percentage of residents with an associate degree while the counties match or are less than Indiana for bachelor's degrees and are less than Indiana for graduate degrees. The opportunity to increase educational attainment is accessible, as all counties, except Posey, have at least one year degree program facility located in the county.



Our communities' benefit from having residents with high school diplomas and advanced degrees. In fact, research suggests a strong link between healthy communities, education and income levels. The higher the education level and income base in a community, the better the health outcomes.

XII: EDUCATION, HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS OF HEAD START-ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES AS DEFINED BY FAMILIES OF HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN BY COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS THAT SERVE YOUNG CHILDREN.

ILEARN Replaces ISTEP+

Mandated during the 2017 legislative session, ILEARN was created to serve as a replacement for ISTEP+. ILEARN assesses CCR content standards in English/language arts and mathematics in grades 3-8, science in grades 4 and 6, high school biology, social studies in grade 5, and U.S. Government in high school. The state's new assessment went through several significant shifts, including:

- The development of content priorities defined with the assistance of Indiana educators,
- Computer-adaptive functionality,
- Integration of new accessibility features such as translated glossaries, and a Spanish translation option, and
- Reporting aligned to rigorous CCR indicators as early as grade 3.

Indiana policy recommendations emphasized a shift in rigorous expectations to reflect meaningful data and the identification of support for future student success. In addition, assessment and adaptability features allow ILEARN to better measure each student's CCR level of mastery, while identifying where additional instruction may be necessary. ILEARN

ILEARN 2019 Spring Summary	ELA Proficient
East Gibson School Corporation	41.2%
North Gibson School Corporation	37.8%
South Gibson School Corporation	58.4%
M S D Mount Vernon	54.4%
M S D North Posey Co Schools	60.8%
Evansville Vanderburgh School Corporation	45.2%
State of Indiana	47.9%

achievement levels include: Below Proficiency, Approaching Proficiency, At Proficiency, and Above Proficiency.

Source: www.doe.in.gov Adam Baker

School Letter Grade Report Cards

As a corporation, the Evansville Vanderburgh School Corp. earned the same state grade as last year: C. While the number of EVSC schools to earn, the top grade remained unchanged, fewer schools were labeled an F. In the EVSC, five schools out of 35 – Central and North high schools, Oak Hill, Cynthia Heights and West Terrace – received an A. Cynthia Heights and West Terrace schools both increased their grades from last year when they received a C and B, respectively.

Six EVSC schools got an F, three fewer schools compared to the previous year. Those schools are: Academy for Innovative Studies, Caze, Dexter, Evans, Glenwood Leadership Academy and Lodge.

Minihan said educators are proud most schools – 19 – received an A or B. Every year Minihan states the grades are just one measure schools receive, and they come well into the following school year. But it's something officials must look at, she said.

“When we look at our schools beyond just letter grades, most of our schools got an improvement in the number of points they earned,” she said. “They may not have changed their letter grade status, but they did make an improvement in their overall points.”

Other EVSC school grades: 14 schools were given a B over last year's 11; three schools got a C over the previous year of seven; and seven schools were given a D compared to last year's three.

-Evansville Courier & Press Megan Erbacher

2017-2018 Report Card

C

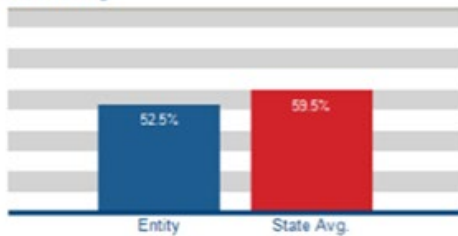
Letter Grade

Evansville Vanderburgh School Corp

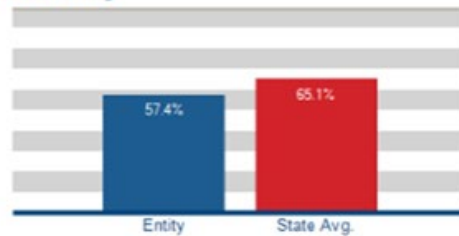
Evansville Vanderburgh School Corp received a C as its final letter grade for school accountability. There was no letter grade change from last year.

Student Performance (3rd - 8th Grade)

Mathematics
Percent Passing

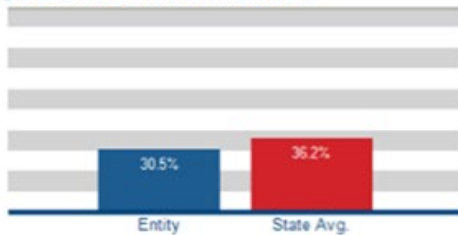


English/Language Arts
Percent Passing

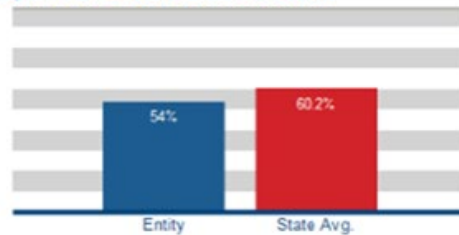


Student Performance (9th - 12th Grade)

Algebra I End-of-Course Assessment (ECA)

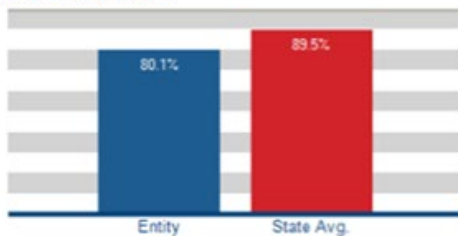


English 10 End-of-Course Assessment (ECA)



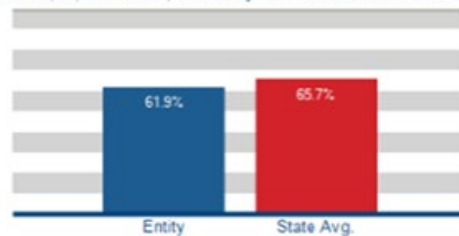
Graduation Rate

% of On-Time Graduates



College & Career Readiness

% of AP, IB, Dual Credit, or Industry Certification student success



2017-2018 Report Card

B

Letter Grade

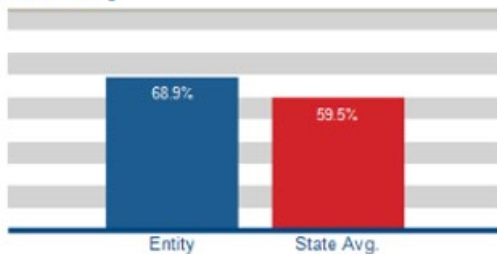
M S D Mount Vernon

M S D Mount Vernon received a B as its final letter grade for school accountability. This letter grade went down one grade from last year. (A to B)

Student Performance (3rd - 8th Grade)

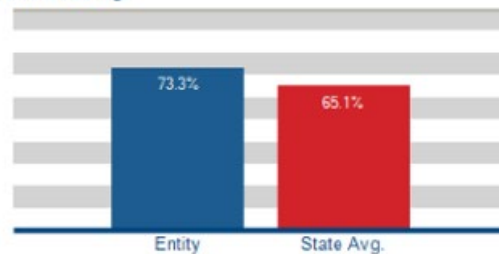
Mathematics

Percent Passing



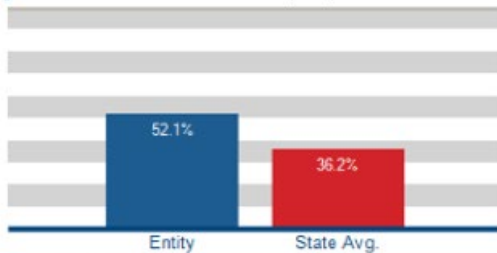
English/Language Arts

Percent Passing

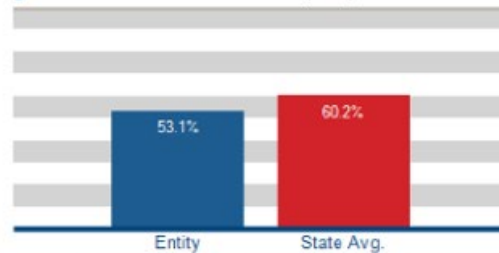


Student Performance (9th - 12th Grade)

Algebra I End-of-Course Assessment (ECA)



English 10 End-of-Course Assessment (ECA)



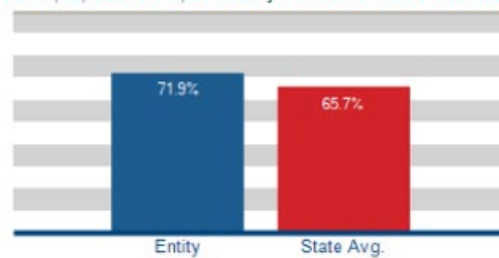
Graduation Rate

% of On-Time Graduates



College & Career Readiness

% of AP, IB, Dual Credit, or Industry Certification student success



2017-2018 Report Card

B

Letter Grade

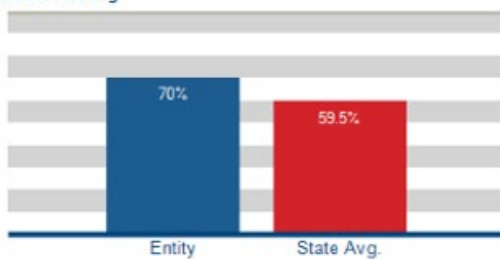
M S D North Posey Co Schools

M S D North Posey Co Schools received a B as its final letter grade for school accountability. This letter grade went down one grade from last year. (A to B)

Student Performance (3rd - 8th Grade)

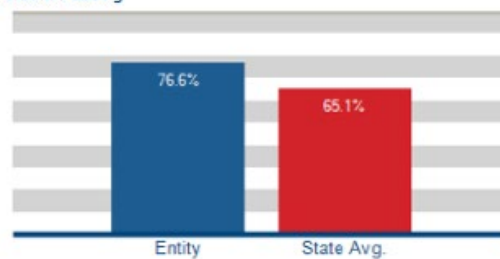
Mathematics

Percent Passing



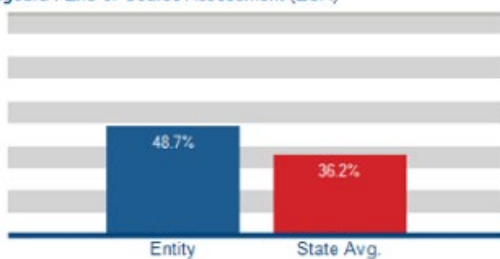
English/Language Arts

Percent Passing

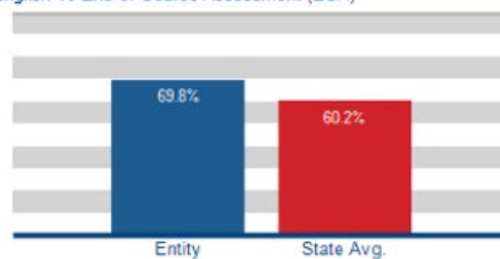


Student Performance (9th - 12th Grade)

Algebra I End-of-Course Assessment (ECA)

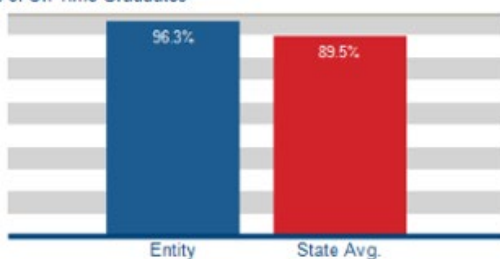


English 10 End-of-Course Assessment (ECA)



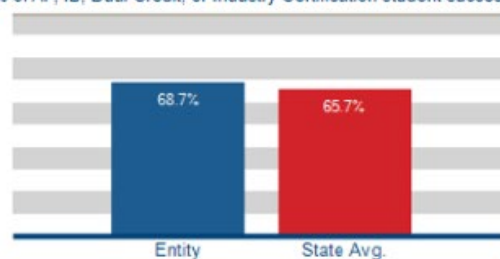
Graduation Rate

% of On-Time Graduates



College & Career Readiness

% of AP, IB, Dual Credit, or Industry Certification student success



2017-2018 Report Card

C

Letter Grade

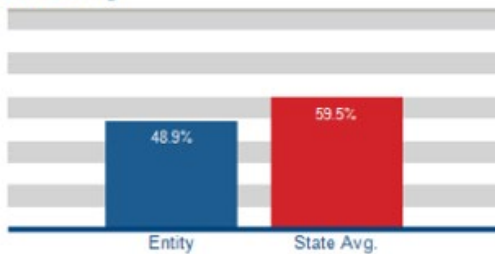
North Gibson School Corporation

North Gibson School Corporation received a C as its final letter grade for school accountability. There was no letter grade change from last year.

Student Performance (3rd - 8th Grade)

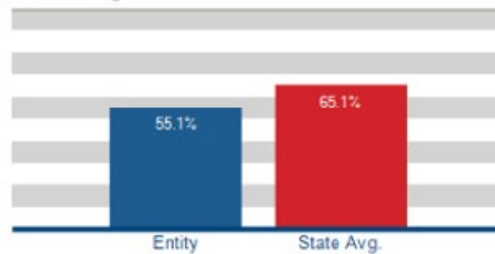
Mathematics

Percent Passing



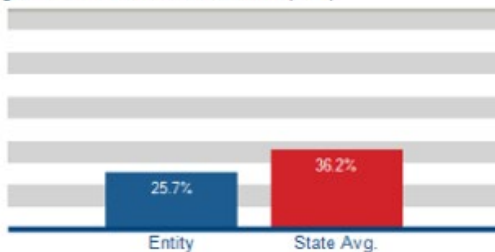
English/Language Arts

Percent Passing

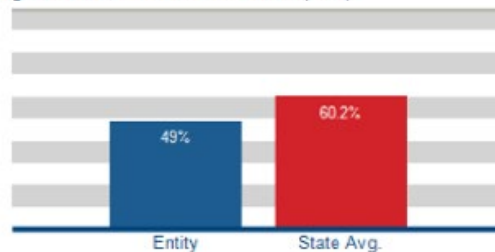


Student Performance (9th - 12th Grade)

Algebra I End-of-Course Assessment (ECA)



English 10 End-of-Course Assessment (ECA)



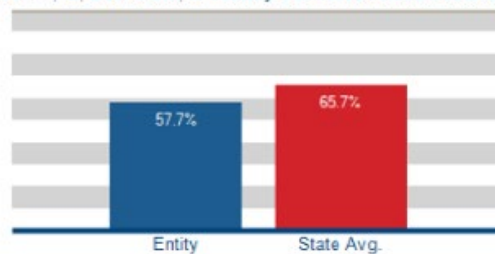
Graduation Rate

% of On-Time Graduates



College & Career Readiness

% of AP, IB, Dual Credit, or Industry Certification student success



2017-2018 Report Card

C

Letter Grade

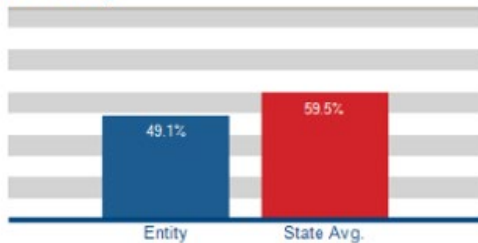
East Gibson School Corporation

East Gibson School Corporation received a C as its final letter grade for school accountability. This letter grade went down one grade from last year. (B to C)

Student Performance (3rd - 8th Grade)

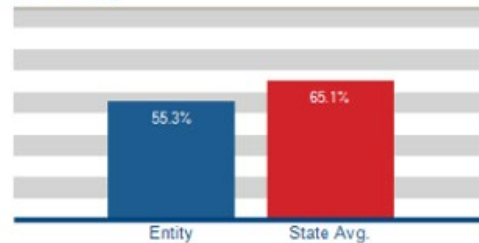
Mathematics

Percent Passing



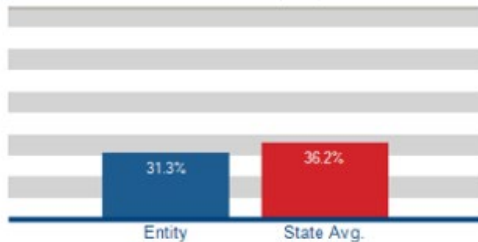
English/Language Arts

Percent Passing

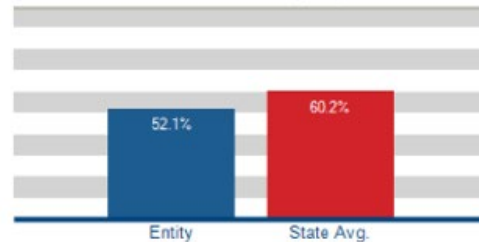


Student Performance (9th - 12th Grade)

Algebra I End-of-Course Assessment (ECA)

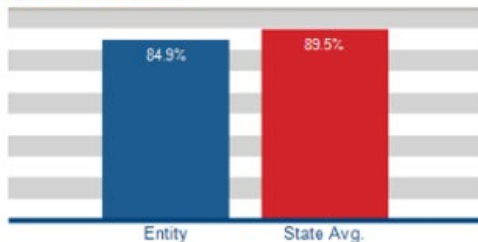


English 10 End-of-Course Assessment (ECA)



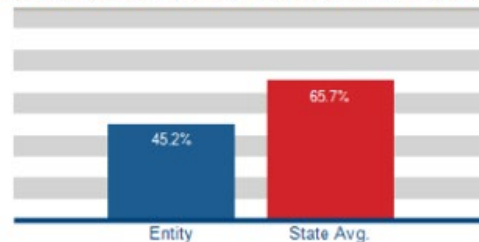
Graduation Rate

% of On-Time Graduates



College & Career Readiness

% of AP, IB, Dual Credit, or Industry Certification student success



2017-2018 Report Card

A

Letter Grade

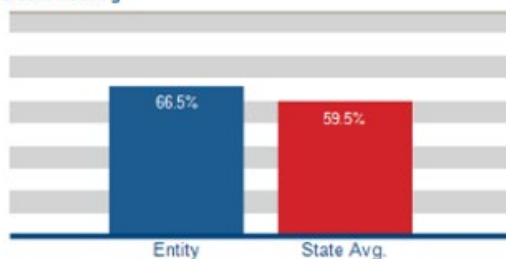
South Gibson School Corporation

South Gibson School Corporation received an "A" as its final letter grade for school accountability. There was no letter grade change from last year.

Student Performance (3rd - 8th Grade)

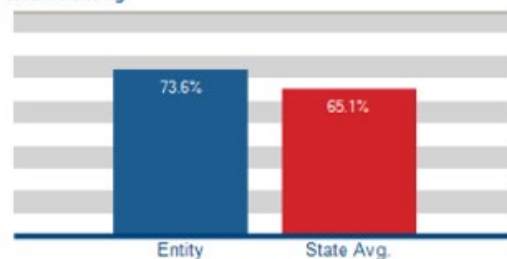
Mathematics

Percent Passing



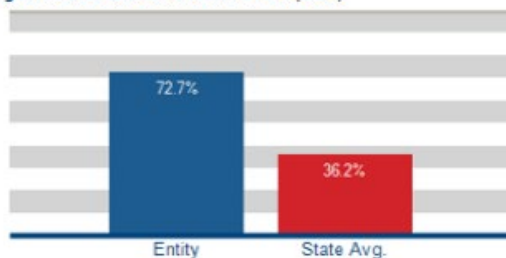
English/Language Arts

Percent Passing

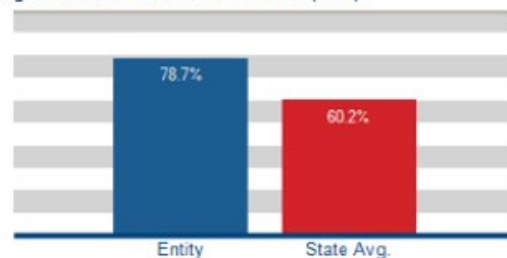


Student Performance (9th - 12th Grade)

Algebra I End-of-Course Assessment (ECA)

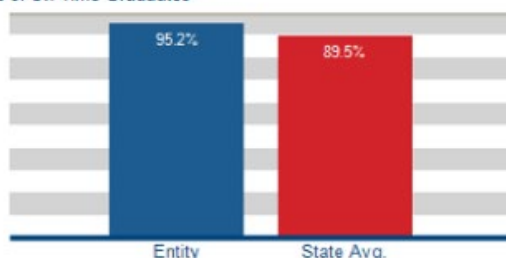


English 10 End-of-Course Assessment (ECA)



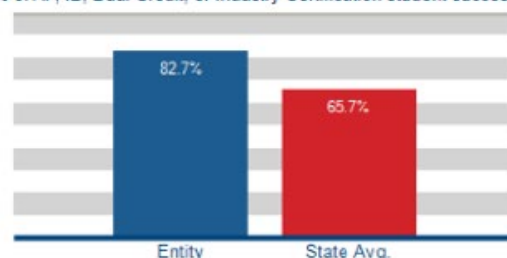
Graduation Rate

% of On-Time Graduates



College & Career Readiness

% of AP, IB, Dual Credit, or Industry Certification student success



Indiana Education Data

State ISTEP+

All Indiana students in grades 3–8 are tested in English/Language Arts and Mathematics using the Indiana Statewide Testing for Educational Progress Plus exam (ISTEP+). In 2017–2018, students in grades 3–8 took the ISTEP+ in order to assess their mastery of the Indiana Academic Standards. Students in grade 10 also took the ISTEP+ Grade 10 English/Language Arts and Mathematics tests, which are required for graduation and replace the End-of-Course Assessments (ECAs) in Algebra I and English 10.⁹⁵

Beginning in 2018–2019, ILEARN, an online computer-adaptive assessment test, will measure student proficiency of the Indiana Academic Standards in grades 3–8, biology and U.S. Government.⁹⁶

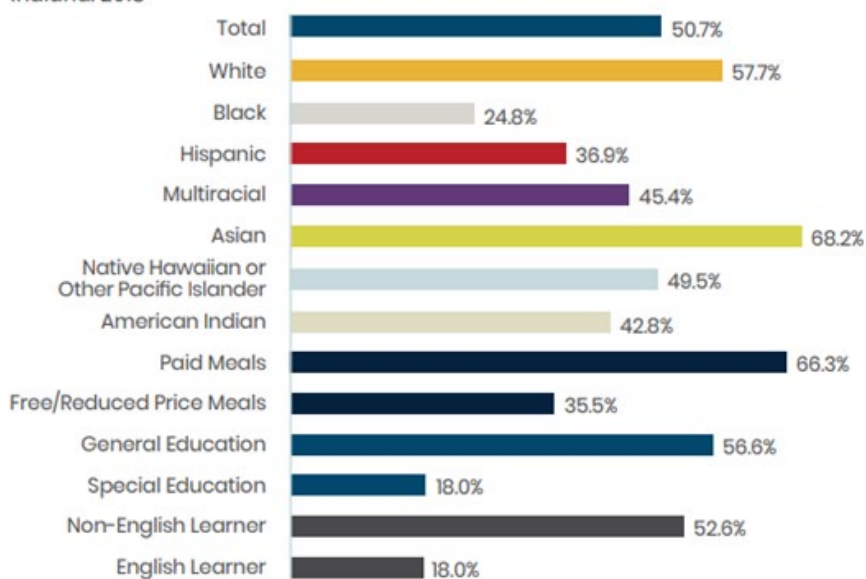
- In 2018, 50.7% of students in grades 3–8 passed both English/Language Arts and Math ISTEP+, this has decreased from 53.5% in 2015.
- Students of color, students in special education, English learners and students receiving free or reduced-price lunch are less likely to pass ISTEP+ than their peers.⁹⁷

Beginning in 2016–2017, students in grade 10 also take the ISTEP+ Grade 10 English/Language Arts and Mathematics tests, which replace the End-of-Course Assessments (ECAs) in Algebra I and English 10. Students in the class of 2019 or 2020 must pass the ISTEP+ Grade 10 assessment to be eligible for graduation, unless the student meets the requirements for an Evidence-based or Work-readiness waiver.⁹⁸

- In 2018, 33.7% of 10th grade students passed both English/Language Arts and Math ISTEP+.
- 10th grade students were more likely to pass English/Language Arts (58.9%) than Math (36.2%).
- White 10th grade students are more than three times as likely to pass both English/Language Arts and Math ISTEP+ (39.2%) than their black peers (11.9%).
- 10th grade Hispanic (18.8%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (18.2%), multiracial (28.4%), and American Indian students (33.8%) are less likely to pass both English/Language Arts and Math ISTEP+, compared to their white peers.⁹⁹

Achievement gaps persist by race, income, disability and language proficiency

Percentage of Students in Grades 3–8 Passing Both English Language Arts and Math ISTEP+, Indiana: 2018



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Reading by Third Grade

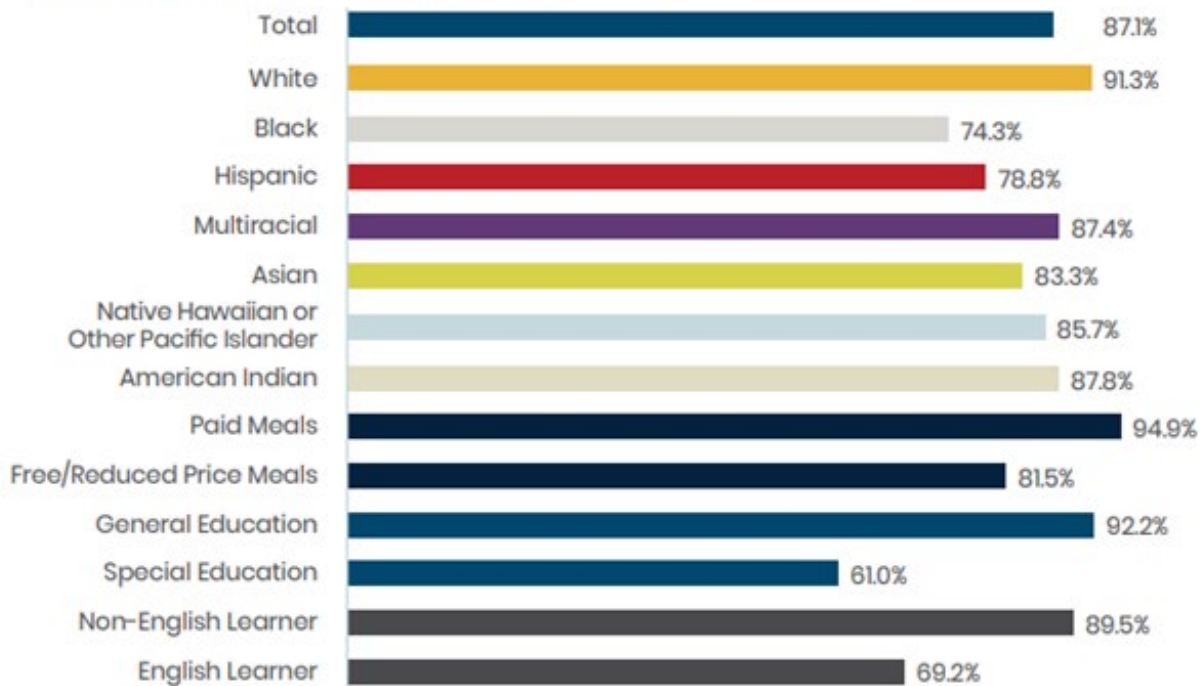
Students who are not able to read proficiently by the end of third grade face significant barriers to success in school. Third grade is considered a pivotal year, as students begin reading to learn instead of learning to read. Reading is a gateway skill to further learning, and children who cannot read proficiently often struggle to stay on track academically.⁹²

Indiana's Reading Evaluation and Determination (IREAD-3) assesses students' reading levels in the spring of 3rd grade. Students who do not pass the test cannot be promoted to 4th grade without a Good Cause Exemption. A Good Cause Exemption is granted to students who have previously been retained two times prior to passing onto 4th grade, students with disabilities whose Case Conference Committee determines the promotion is appropriate, and English learners whose Individual Learning Planning committee determines the promotion is appropriate. Schools must provide additional interventions to students who do not pass the IREAD-3 assessment, even if the student receives a Good Cause Exemption.⁹³

- In 2018, 87.1% of 3rd grade students passed the IREAD-3, this has decreased from 91.3% in 2015.
- Fifty-nine 3rd grade students (0.1%) received a Good Cause Exemption.
- Students of color, students in special education, and students who are English learners are less likely to pass IREAD-3 than their peers.⁹⁴

Special education students, English learners and black students are less likely to pass IREAD-3 than their peers

Percentage of Students Passing IREAD-3, Indiana: 2018



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Health:

IN Leading Causes of Death, 2017	Deaths	Rate***	State Rank*	U.S. Rate**
1. Heart Disease	14,445	183.2	13th	165.0
2. Cancer	13,462	170.0	10th (tie)	152.5
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	4,375	55.2	11th	40.9
4. Accidents	3,978	58.7	16th	49.4
5. Stroke	3,150	40.2	15th	37.6
6. Alzheimer's disease	2,771	35.3	19th (tie)	31.0
7. Diabetes	2,096	26.6	6th	21.5
8. Kidney Disease	1,440	18.5	7th	13.0
9. Septicemia	1,277	16.4	6th	10.6
10. Suicide	1,092	16.3	25th (tie)	14.0

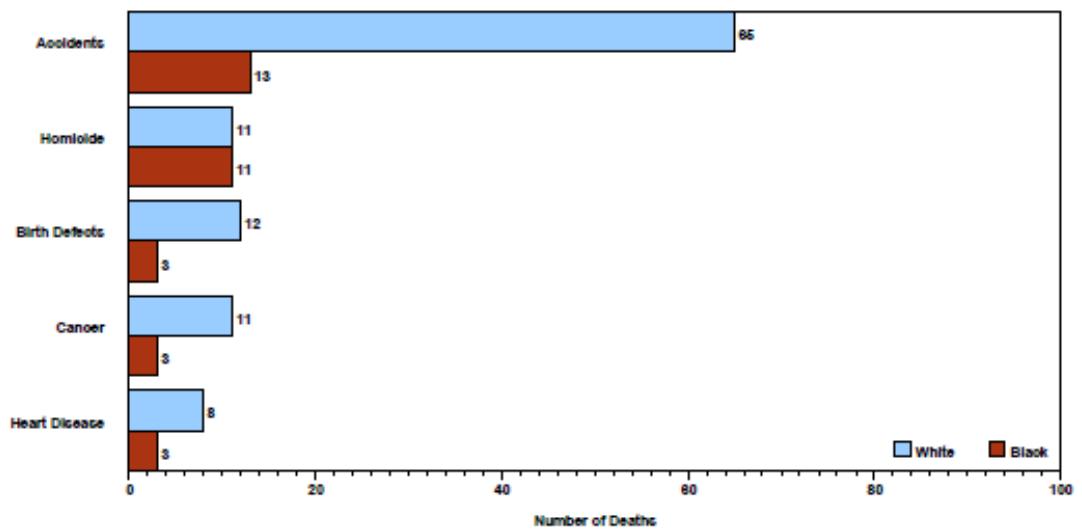
Indiana Birth Data, 2017	State	Rank*	U.S.**
Percent of Births to Unmarried Mothers	42.8	16th	39.8
Cesarean Delivery Rate	29.7	32nd (tie)	32.0
Preterm Birth Rate	9.8	24th	9.9
Teen Birth Rate ‡	22.8	12th	18.8
Low Birthweight Rate	8.3	26th	8.3

* Excludes data from U.S. territories

‡Number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-19

The health issues identified as significant in the state are: Heart Disease, Cancer, Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease, and Accidents.

Leading Causes of Death Ages 1-14 by Race: Indiana Residents, 2017



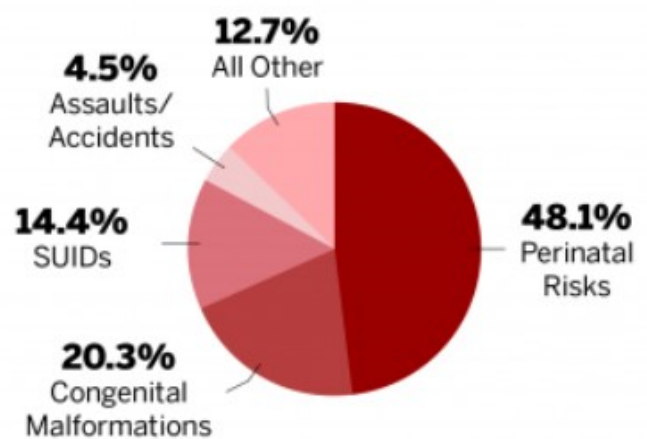
This figure was run on October 24, 2018.

County Of Residence	Race/Ethnicity	2017 Infant Deaths
INDIANA	All Races	602
	White	391
	Black	165
	Other	46
	Hispanic	58
GIBSON	All Races	4
	White	4
	Black	0
	Other	0
	Hispanic	0
POSEY	All Races	1
	White	1
	Black	0
	Other	0
	Hispanic	0
VANDERBURGH	All Races	15
	White	10
	Black	5
	Other	0
	Hispanic	1

Causes of Infant Mortality

According to the Indiana University School of Medicine, nationally and in Indiana, perinatal risks and preterm birth account for about half of infant mortalities. The other half are categorized as Sudden Unexplained Infant Death (SUID), congenital malformations, assaults and accidents, and other causes, including infections.

(<https://medicine.iu.edu/expertise/indiana-health/infant-mortality/>)



Five Year Trend: Vanderburgh County

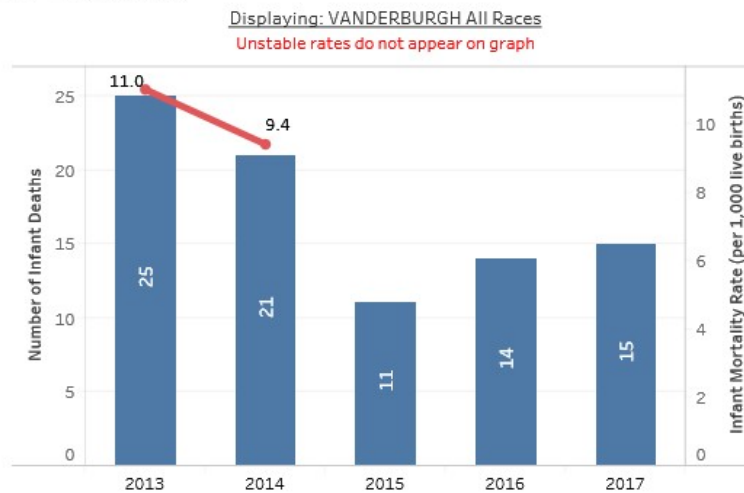
5 Year Trend by County of Residence

Instructions: Select desired options below for individual county results.

Select County Of Residence
VANDERBURGH

Select Race/Ethnicity
All Races

■ Infant Deaths
■ Infant Mortality Rate



Note: Race of 'Other' includes unknown race. 'Hispanic' ethnicity is also reported; Hispanics can be members of any race.

Source: Indiana State Department of Health; Epidemiology Resource Center, Data Analysis Team; Vital Records Division. 2017 Mortality Report Table 8a
http://www.in.gov/isdh/reports/mortality/2017/tbl_08a_index.htm

Five Year Trend: Gibson County

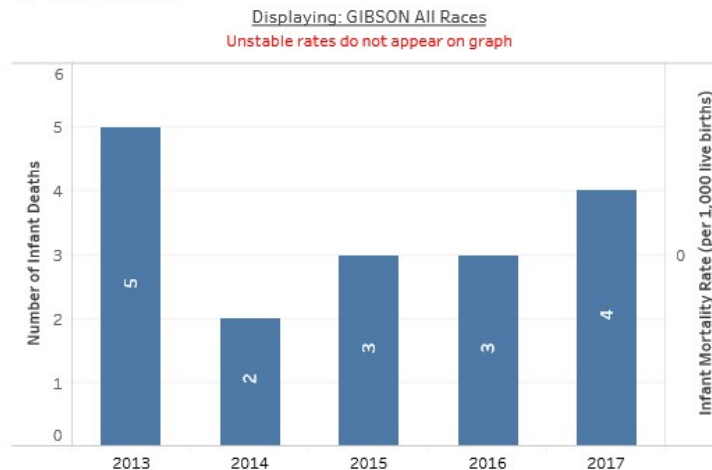
5 Year Trend by County of Residence

Instructions: Select desired options below for individual county results.

Select County Of Residence
GIBSON

Select Race/Ethnicity
All Races

■ Infant Deaths
■ Infant Mortality Rate



Note: Race of 'Other' includes unknown race. 'Hispanic' ethnicity is also reported; Hispanics can be members of any race.

Source: Indiana State Department of Health; Epidemiology Resource Center, Data Analysis Team; Vital Records Division. 2017 Mortality Report Table 8a
http://www.in.gov/isdh/reports/mortality/2017/tbl_08a_index.htm

Five Year Trend: Posey County

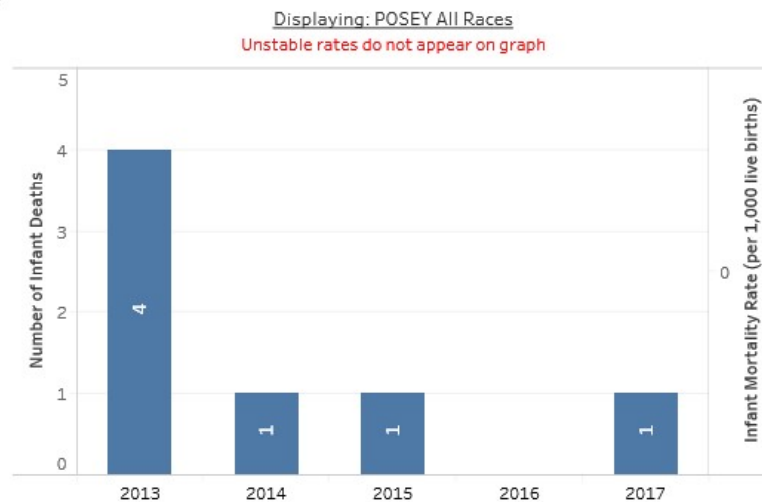
5 Year Trend by County of Residence

Instructions: Select desired options below for individual county results.

Select County Of Residence
POSEY

Select Race/Ethnicity
All Races

■ Infant Deaths
■ Infant Mortality Rate



Note: Race of 'Other' includes unknown race. 'Hispanic' ethnicity is also reported; Hispanics can be members of any race.

Source: Indiana State Department of Health; Epidemiology Resource Center, Data Analysis Team; Vital Records Division. 2017 Mortality Report Table 8a
http://www.in.gov/isdh/reports/mortality/2017/tbl_08a_index.htm

(Source: <https://www.in.gov/isdh/27470.htm>)

To decrease the rate of infant mortality, community partners are creating a variety of health initiatives. Promoting parent education and connecting families with the resources available will impact this cause.

Why Indiana's infant mortality rate is so high?

Babies can die within the first year for a variety of reasons, but a mother's poor health is a key contributing factor and can lead to preterm birth.

"Healthy moms make healthy babies," State Health Commissioner Kristina Box likes to say.

Indiana was the 12th-most obese state in the U.S. in 2017, [according to CDC data](#), and 13.4 percent of pregnant moms in Indiana smoke during their pregnancy, according to the [Indiana State Department of Health](#).

There's also the potential for drug abuse among pregnant women.

To make matters more complex, only 68 percent of Indiana moms receive prenatal care. That's an issue because if mothers don't get checked out early, doctors can't help identifying any risks women have, or help them make healthy decisions.

"Being able to identify issues early in a woman's pregnancy can increase her chances of having a healthy pregnancy," said Maria Del Rio-Hoover, medical director of the St. Vincent Center for

Children in Evansville, and a member of the Indiana Perinatal Quality Improvement Collaborative task force.

(Source: Indiana State Department of Health)

The information gathered in this resource covers many agencies. The main issues are:

- The prevalence of overweight/obesity, diabetes, cancer and heart disease in the tri-state is greater than the national average
- Overall infant mortality shows a downward trend since 2013 but has been on the rise since 2015. Low birth weight appears to be steady.

The Indiana State Department of Health reported September 2, 2015, the infant mortality rate for white infants is 5.8% and for black infants is 15.3%. Black infants are 2.6 times more likely to die than white infants. Vanderburgh County has two local hospitals who have partnered with the local prenatal advisory board to study causes on infant death. Their study has shown that the leading cause of infant death in this area is prematurity.

According to Dr. Kenneth Spears of the Vanderburgh County Health Department, the 2016-2019 Vanderburgh County Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) is the result of the second Vanderburgh Community Health Assessment in which data was collected and analyzed regarding our specific community health issues and barriers to healthy activities.

Priority Area: Exercise, Nutrition, & Weight

Current Situation

Poorest performing indicators and rankings Vanderburgh County include those related to obesity. The percentage of obese adults is an indicator of the overall health and lifestyle of a community. Those who are overweight or obese are at increased risk for serious health conditions, coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancers, hypertension, stroke, premature death and other chronic conditions. Being obese also carries significant economic costs due to increased healthcare spending and lost earnings. The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to reduce the proportion of adults aged 20 and older who are obese to 30.5%. 5

Adults who are sedentary are at an increased risk of many serious health conditions. These conditions include obesity, heart disease, diabetes, colon cancer, and high blood pressure.

Priority Area: Maternal, Infant & Children's Health

Current Situation

The State of Indiana has one of the highest Fetal\Infant Mortality rates in the country. Southwestern Indiana and specifically Vanderburgh County has one of the highest rates in the State at 11.2\1000. 7 The State and our region have determined our number one priority is reducing Fetal\Infant Mortality. The primary factors that contribute to infant mortality in Vanderburgh County include smoking while pregnant, limited prenatal care, obesity and unsafe

sleep practices. Racial disparities affect our infant mortality in Vanderburgh County and is reflected in the poorest zip codes. Focus interventions in the at-risk zip codes of 47710, 47711, 47713, 47714 may allow for a greater impact in mortality.⁹ We know that the health trajectory of one's life is established very early on in child development. Children should all have the opportunity to participate in ongoing, scientifically proven, educational opportunities and programs that establish positive health and emotional behaviors. Indiana ranks 32nd in the nation's overall child well-being by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.¹ Children's Health is an issue that will impact our community for years to come.

Priority Area: Behavioral Health

According to the Behavioral Health's Poorest Performing Indicators and Rankings Vanderburgh County ranks in the worst quartile in the US and Indiana counties for Depression in the Medicare Population. The suicide rate in Vanderburgh County is 21.6 deaths per 100,000 population. More than 33,000 people kill themselves each year according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, but suicide deaths only account for part of the problem. An estimated 25 attempted suicides occur per every suicide death, and those who survive suicide may have serious injuries, in addition to having depression and other behavioral conditions. The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to reduce the suicide rate to 10.2 deaths per 100,000 population.

Vanderburgh County ranks in the worst quartile in the US and Indiana counties for Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning with 23.6 deaths per 100,000 population. Drug overdose deaths are the leading cause of injury death in the United States, with over 100 drug overdose deaths occurring every day.

Youth Tobacco Use

- 7.3% of Indiana high school students used cigarettes in the past month, lower than the national rate of 7.8%.
- Cigarette use is higher among white (7.8%) and Hispanic (7.0%) Hoosier high school students than for black students (3.4%).
- 6 in 10 Indiana high school seniors say it would be "very easy" to get cigarettes.
- 3,700 Hoosier children under 18 become new daily smokers each year. Nearly 9 out of 10 smokers start before age 18.¹⁸⁶

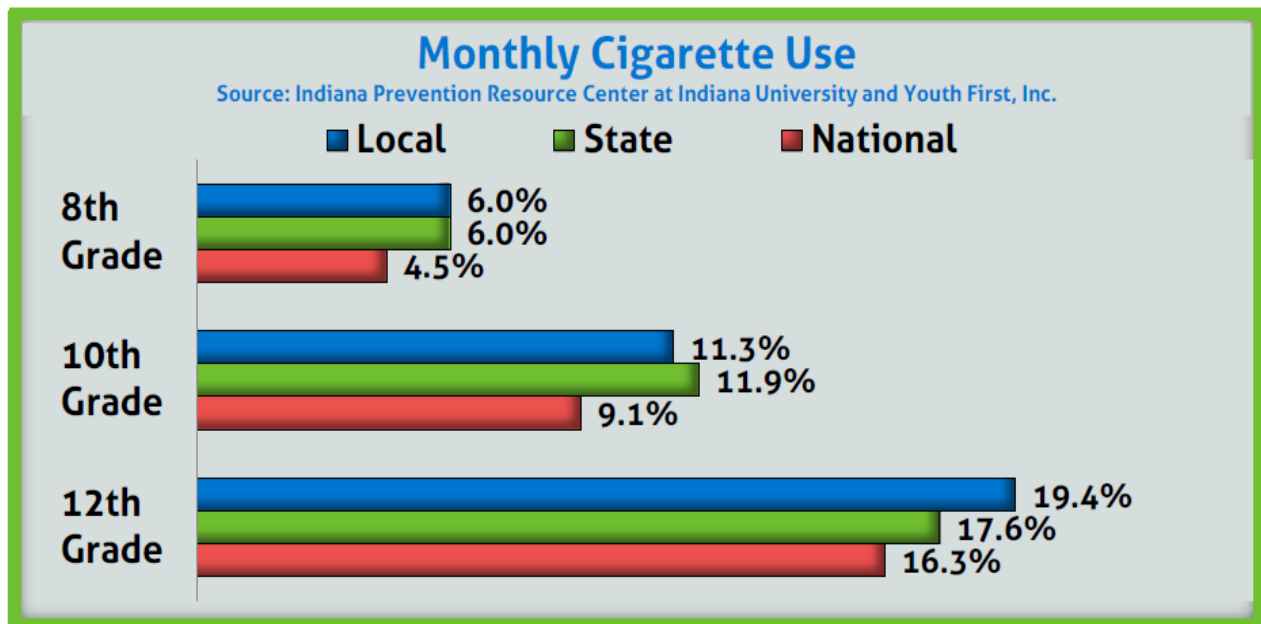
Smoking among young people is a leading indicator for the future health challenges we may face. Evidence clearly links smoking to four leading causes of death and disability in the U.S: heart disease, cancer, stroke and chronic lower respiratory disease. Data from Youth First (shown below) illustrate how the percentage of local youth smoking exceeds national rates.

Electronic Vapor Products

According to the Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, a quarter of the students (25.5%) reported using electronic vapor products in the past month. Male college students reported statistically higher rates of use within the past month. Almost 30% of the male students (29.1%) reported using electronic vaping devices compared to 23.2% of females.

The table below provides information on which substances students have used with electronic vaping devices in their lifetime.

Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Electronic Vapor Products for Selected Substances, by



Select Demographic Characteristics, 2019

Substance	All Students	Male	Female	Age Under 21	Age 21-25
Nicotine	72.0	77.6	67.5 *	72.0	72.1
Flavoring Only	51.8	45.4	56.6 *	54.8	47.1
Marijuana/ THC	46.8	49.7	44.5 *	45.5	49.0
Alcohol	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.8
Other	5.8	5.9	5.5	6.1	5.2

Note. Out of students who reported using electronic vapor products ever (n=2,799). *p < .05

Health Insurance Coverage:

Within the tri-county CAPE service area, the largest health care providers are two hospitals and one publicly funded community health center (ECHO). ECHO the community health center serves persons who are uninsured and those who have few financial resources. Most of the program is covered by public programs such as Medicaid and Medicare.

Figure 14: Hospitals in the Area and Key Information

Hospital Name	City	Hospital Type	Hospital Ownership	Emergency Services
Womens Hospital The	Newburgh	Acute Care Hospitals	Proprietary	Yes
Wabash General Hospital	Mount Carmel	Critical Access Hospitals	Government - Hospital District or Authority	Yes
The Heart Hospital at Deaconess Gateway LLC	Newburgh	Acute Care Hospitals	Proprietary	No
Ascension St Mary's Medical Center of Evansville Inc.	Evansville	Acute Care Hospitals	Voluntary non-profit - Private	Yes
Methodist Hospital	Henderson	Acute Care Hospitals	Voluntary non-profit - Church	Yes
Gibson General Hospital	Princeton	Critical Access Hospitals	Voluntary non-profit - Private	Yes
Deaconess Hospital Inc	Evansville	Acute Care Hospitals	Voluntary non-profit - Private	Yes

(2017 data from the Census Bureau)

Figure 1: Percent of People with Health Insurance

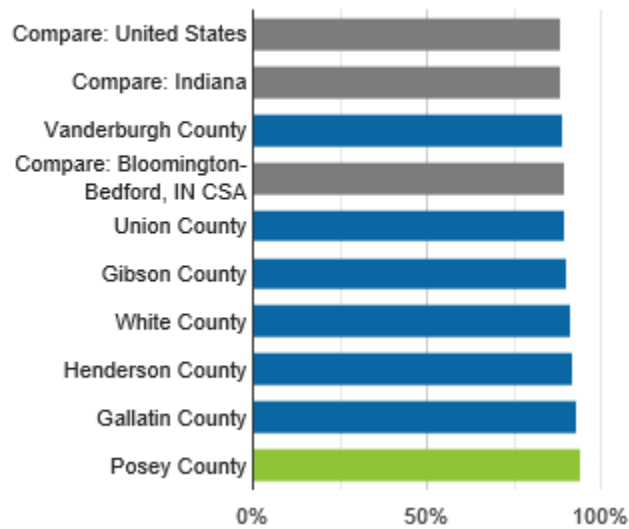
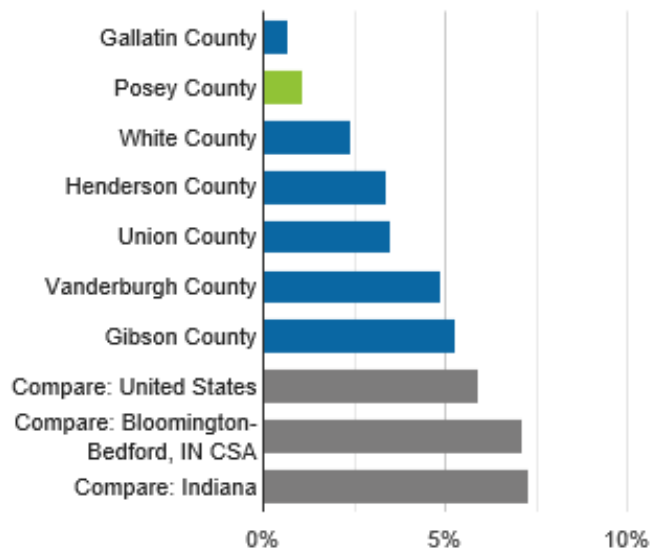


Figure 11: Children without Health Insurance



(2017 data from the Census Bureau) the county with the highest Children without Health Insurance in the area is Gibson County. Children in Gibson County without insurance of 5.3% compares as substantially larger than Posey and Vanderburgh Counties.

Dental Health:

Some Americans do not have access to preventive programs. People who have the least access to preventive services and dental treatment have greater rates of oral diseases (healthypeople.gov 2016). A person's ability to access oral health care is associated with factors such as education level, income, race, and ethnicity. Tooth decay (cavities) is one of the most common chronic conditions of childhood in the United States. Untreated tooth decay can cause pain and infections that may lead to problems with eating, speaking, playing, and learning.

Health behaviors that can lead to poor oral health include:

- Tobacco use
- Excessive alcohol use
- Poor dieting

The good news is that tooth decay is preventable. Fluoride varnish, a high concentration fluoride coating that is painted on teeth, can prevent about one-third (33%) of decay in the primary (baby) teeth. Children living in communities with fluoridated tap water have fewer decayed teeth than children who live in areas where their tap water is not fluoridated.³ Similarly, children who brush daily with fluoride toothpaste will have less tooth decay.⁴

Applying dental sealants to the chewing surfaces of the back teeth is another way to prevent tooth decay. Studies in children show that sealants reduce decay in the permanent molars by 81% for 2 years after they are placed on the tooth and continue to be effective for 4 years after placement. (Source: Center of Disease Control and Prevention)

Barriers that can limit a person's use of preventive interventions and treatments include: (healthypeople.gov 2016)

- Limited access to and availability of dental services
- Lack of awareness of the need for care
- Cost
- Fear of dental procedures

St. Mary's Dental Care for Kids provides full service dental office. They focus on healthy future of the children of our community who are currently not seeing a dentist or not being provided quality dental care that is accessible to the family.

Services provided:

- A fully functioning dental office with ten dentists and six dental hygienists.
- Taking dental care to the patients by parking on-site at local schools and agencies.
- Assisting patients without insurance to sign up for Medicaid (Hoosier Healthwise) insurance.
- Providing a payment plan for those who cannot afford to pay up front.
- Providing free dental education and Spanish interpretation within the community.
- Collaboration with many local agencies to avoid duplication of services.

(Source: St Mary's Dental Care Website)

CAPE has implemented the *Brush!* program. *Brush!* Is a dental care program for children and families within Head Start. This program involves a year-long oral health curriculum and support materials help your classroom talk about dental health while learning literacy, science, mathematics and creative arts. Aligned with High Scope Indicators and Head Start Domains, this curriculum meets the standards early learning sites are tasked with teaching.

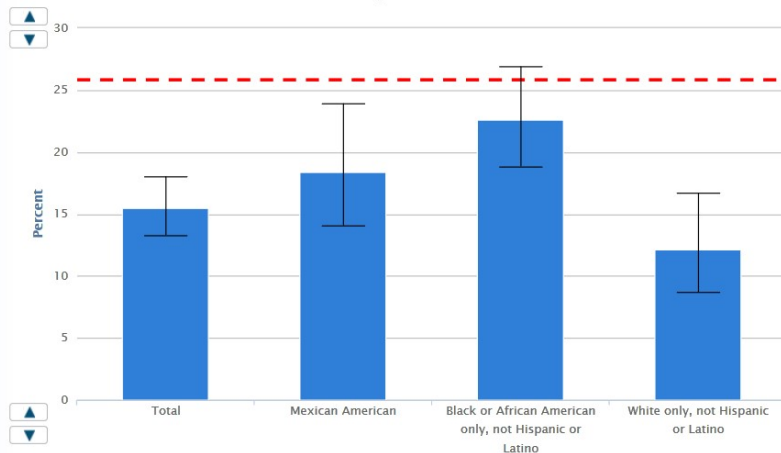
An important component of *Brush!* is parent education

Parents are the drivers in whether their children brush their teeth, if they visit the dentist, and if they eat healthy foods. *Brush!* parent materials give easy to understand information on dental care, nutrition, the importance of family meals, and the importance of reading to their children.

**OH-2.2 Children with untreated dental decay in their primary or permanent teeth (percent, 6–9 years)
By Race/Ethnicity**

Year: 2013-2016

2020 Target = 25.9



At baseline, 28.8 percent of children aged 6 to 9 years had untreated dental decay in at least one primary or permanent tooth in 1999-2004. The target is 25.9 percent, based on a target-setting method of 10 percent improvement.

Data Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC/NCHS

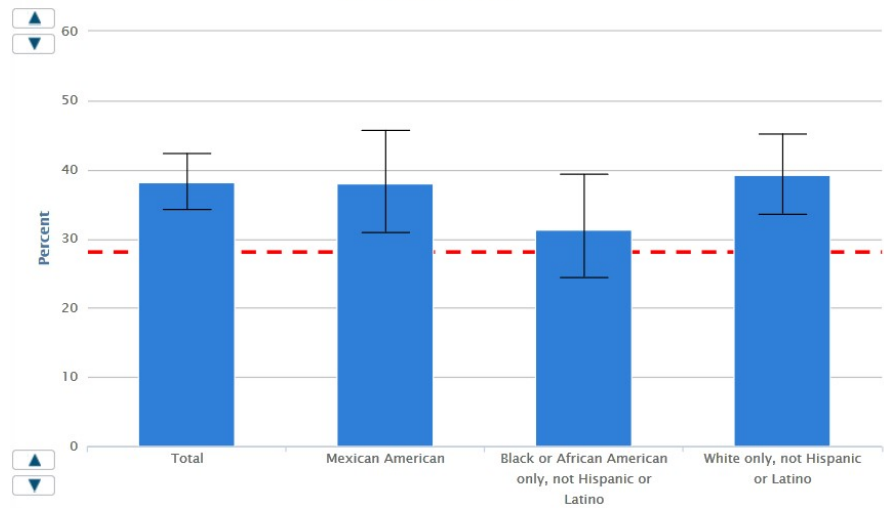
Children with untreated dental decay in their primary or permanent teeth: By Race/Ethnicity

Children receiving dental sealants on permanent first molar teeth: By Race/Ethnicity

**OH-12.2 Children receiving dental sealants on permanent first molar teeth (percent, 6–9 years)
By Race/Ethnicity**

Year: 2013-2016

2020 Target = 28.1



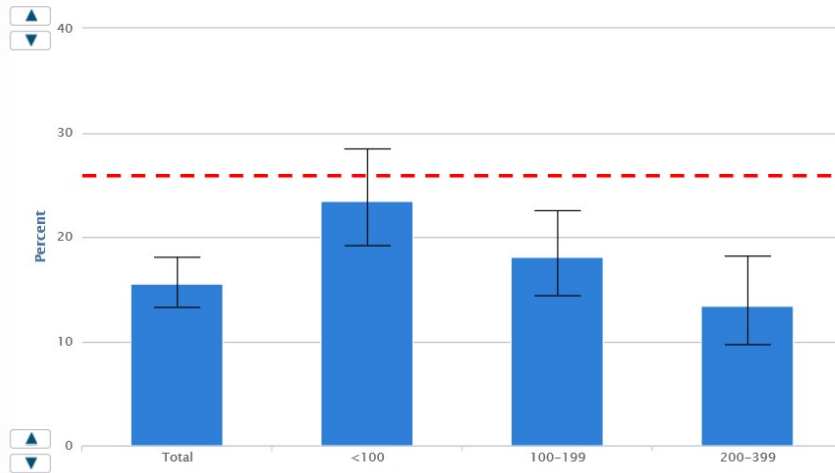
At baseline, 25.5 percent of children aged 6 to 9 years received dental sealants on one or more of their first permanent molars in 1999-2004. The target is 28.1 percent, based on a target-setting method of 10 percent improvement.

Data Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC/NCHS

OH-2.2 Children with untreated dental decay in their primary or permanent teeth (percent, 6–9 years)
By Family income (percent poverty threshold)

Year: 2013-2016

2020 Target = 25.9



At baseline, 28.8 percent of children aged 6 to 9 years had untreated dental decay in at least one primary or permanent tooth in 1999-2004. The target is 25.9 percent, based on a target-setting method of 10 percent improvement.

Data Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC/NCHS

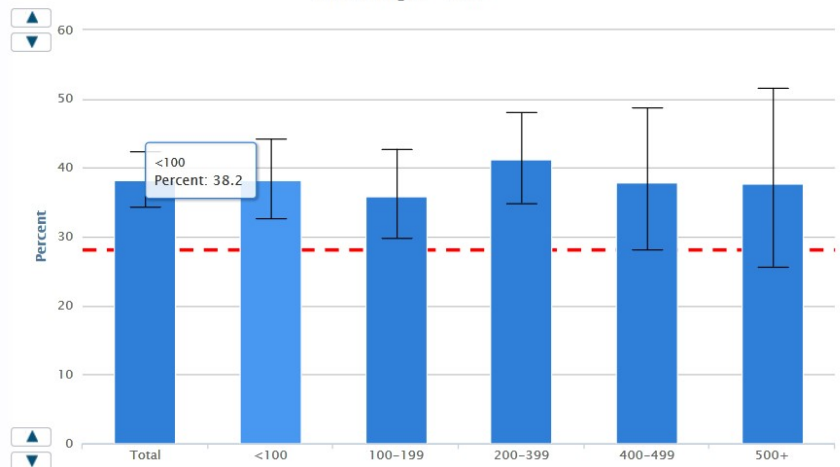
Children with untreated dental decay in their primary: By Family Income

Children receiving dental sealants on permanent first molar teeth: By Family Income

OH-12.2 Children receiving dental sealants on permanent first molar teeth (percent, 6–9 years)
By Family income (percent poverty threshold)

Year: 2013-2016

2020 Target = 28.1



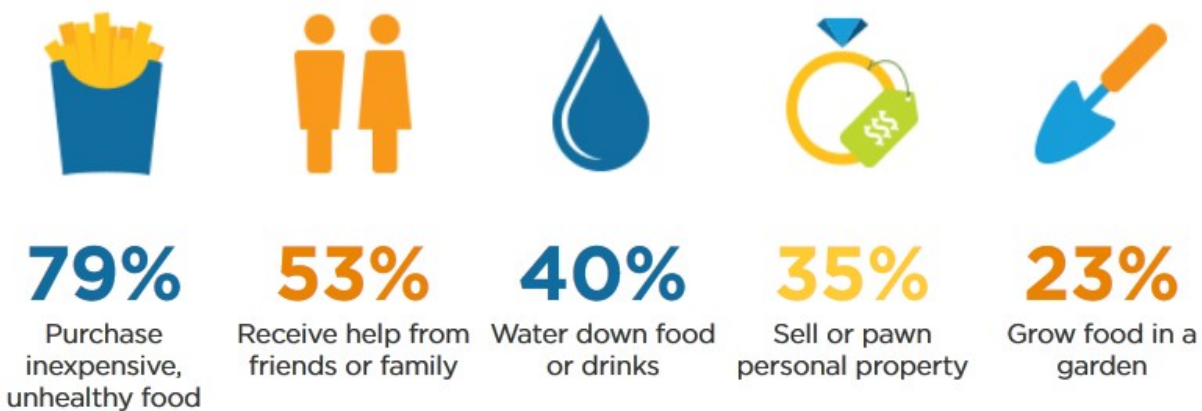
At baseline, 25.5 percent of children aged 6 to 9 years received dental sealants on one or more of their first permanent molars in 1999-2004. The target is 28.1 percent, based on a target-setting method of 10 percent improvement.

Data Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC/NCHS

Nutrition:

In our tri-county area, we have noticed that the ability to buy and eat healthy foods has become difficult. Some of this is because our families are surviving at poverty level or below. The food pantries, even the one here at CAPE, are at times reaching out to the community for help to keep up with the demand and need. An estimated 1 in 9 Americans are “food insecure.” This means that fewer fresh fruits and vegetables are being purchased. Families have learned that they can stretch their dollars by purchasing inexpensive/unhealthy food, receive help from friends/family, water-down food or drinks, sell or pawn personal property, or grow food in garden.

(feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-America/impact-of-hunger)



Source: <https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2017/overall/indiana/county/vanderburgh>

*Hunger & Poverty in Indiana – for a closer look at how food insecurity and vary at a local level see charts on the next page.

Vanderburgh County Food Insecurity

2017 Overall County Food Insecurity in Indiana, Vanderburgh County



FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE IN VANDERBURGH COUNTY

27,200



FOOD INSECURITY RATE IN VANDERBURGH COUNTY



ESTIMATED PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY AMONG FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE IN VANDERBURGH COUNTY



29%	Above Other Nutrition Program threshold of 185% poverty
13%	Between 130%-185% poverty
59%	Below SNAP threshold 130% poverty

AVERAGE MEAL COST

\$2.69

ANNUAL FOOD BUDGET SHORTFALL

\$12,472,000

Posey County Food Insecurity

2017 Overall County Food Insecurity in Indiana, Posey County



FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE IN POSEY COUNTY

2,560



FOOD INSECURITY RATE IN POSEY COUNTY



ESTIMATED PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY AMONG FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE IN POSEY COUNTY



46%	Above Other Nutrition Program threshold of 185% poverty
11%	Between 130%-185% poverty
43%	Below SNAP threshold 130% poverty

AVERAGE MEAL COST

\$3.06

ANNUAL FOOD BUDGET SHORTFALL

\$1,338,000

Gibson County Food Insecurity

2017 Overall County Food Insecurity in Indiana, Gibson County



FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE IN GIBSON COUNTY

3,710



FOOD INSECURITY RATE IN GIBSON COUNTY



31%	Above Other Nutrition Program threshold of 185% poverty
17%	Between 130%-185% poverty
51%	Below SNAP threshold 130% poverty

AVERAGE MEAL COST

\$2.65

ANNUAL FOOD BUDGET SHORTFALL

\$1,676,000

We are committed with our food vendor to purchase and serve foods that are low in salt, sugar and fat. This will reduce the chances of high blood pressure, diabetes and obesity. We have also committed to serve fresh fruits, vegetable and serve whole grains to help the children in our care have a healthy ‘head start.’ (Source: Indiana CACFP)

Social Service Needs:

According to the Community Health Needs Assessment of 2019 for Vanderburgh and tri-state county areas, the importance of community-based social services was ranked very high as a whole. However, considering these data in terms of those services that participants ranked as “very” important does provide valuable insights into those most valued. Table 15 provides a list of the extent to which participants rated a program type as “moderately” or “very” important, presented in order of highest to lowest endorsement. In this table, highlighted separately are those services ranked as “very” important by more than 50% or 60%. (<https://www.deaconess.com/About-Us/Documents-About-Us/2019-CHNA-Vanderburgh->

Community Programs	Moderately/Very Important %	Moderately Important %	Very Important %
Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment (n = 254)	93.7	25.2	68.5
Mental Health Counseling (n = 254)	93.2	29.6	63.6
Physical Activity (n = 257)	91.7	40.6	51.1
Food Pantries (n = 255)	90.7	36.2	54.5
Services for Women, Infants, Children (n = 255)	90.4	36.1	54.3
Aging Services (n = 259)	89.9	37.5	52.4
Free/Emergency Childcare (n = 255)	87.3	24.8	62.5
Job Training/Employment Assistance (n = 253)	87.2	40.9	46.3
Gun Safety Education (n = 255)	85.9	37.2	48.7
Housing Assistance (n = 258)	85.6	44.3	41.3
Health Insurance Assistance (n = 258)	84.2	32.8	51.4
Nutrition Education (n = 257)	80.3	44.7	35.6
Financial Assistance (n = 256)	80.2	44.3	35.9
Walking Trails/Outdoor Space (n = 254)	79.8	36.6	43.2
Food Stamps/SNAP (n = 256)	79.0	43.1	35.9
Family Planning (n = 254)	78.6	50.7	27.9
Transportation Assistance (n = 254)	74.9	35.4	39.5
Prescription Assistance (n = 258)	71.6	40.2	31.4
Legal Assistance (n = 258)	69.4	42.1	27.3
Needle Exchange (n = 252)	67.8	36.6	31.2

Table 15. Endorsement of Importance of Community Programs

Co-6-17-19)

Drug Related Arrests

Community discussions cited most often the negative impact of drug and substance abuse with heroin and methamphetamine. The table below shows the number of arrests for synthetic drugs (methamphetamine), narcotics and opiates (heroin). The following is data collected by the Evansville Police Department and provided by Lieutenant Monty Guenin for data purposes in this report.

OCU MONTHLY / ANNUAL REPORT 2019

NARCOTICS CHARGES													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	2019
Felony Charges	129	110	149	130	118	110	125	142	149	138	102	123	1525
Misdemeanor Charges	151	173	220	170	180	128	151	183	161	158	133	147	1955
White Males Arrested/Cited	77	81	105	80	96	76	87	98	81	108	70	95	1054
Black Males Arrested/Cited	48	47	55	43	41	27	50	34	39	38	35	21	478
White Females Arrested/Cited	44	47	57	45	42	36	36	62	51	45	38	44	547
Black Females Arrested/Cited	9	7	12	6	12	5	12	8	17	4	5	9	106
Juveniles Included	13	8	6	11	8	6	7	7	4	7	11	5	93
Neglect (Narc)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	6
Dealing Paraphernalia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Dealing Synthetic	3	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	1	0	3	0	22
Dealing Schedule I,II,III	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	5	3	2	1	19
Dealing Schedule IV	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
Dealing Schedule V	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Obtaining Subterfuge	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	5
Possession Cocaine/Narcotic	5	6	10	3	8	6	2	9	10	8	5	11	83
Possession Heroin/Fentanyl	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	7	3	5	1	2	31
Possession Look A Like	1	3	3	1	2	0	2	1	3	3	1	1	21
Possession MJ (Level 6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession MJ (Mis)/ CIT	78	92	106	95	77	57	74	82	76	73	56	72	938
Possession Meth	35	35	62	46	42	38	47	57	41	54	38	46	541
Possession Precursors	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Possession Paraphera / CIT	56	61	95	62	77	57	56	86	71	67	58	58	804
Possessions Synthetic / CIT	16	12	18	11	24	12	19	14	8	13	15	14	176
Possession Syringe	13	15	22	22	16	23	16	23	27	22	7	13	219
Possession Sch I,II,III,IV	31	14	15	21	17	21	27	34	33	24	26	32	295
Possession Sch V	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Possession Legend Drug	25	10	13	7	10	5	3	8	5	5	1	6	98
Buy > 3 gm Pseudo 7 day	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forgery (Related Drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OMVWI (People Arrested)	22	38	43	41	44	37	47	37	48	24	53	43	477
Public Intoxication	25	25	47	33	33	38	26	38	29	41	30	26	391
Minor - Consume, Possess, Tra	17	4	13	1	6	2	4	16	10	5	1	2	81

Child Abuse And Neglect:

County of Occurrence for Abuse and Neglect Fatalities

County	Abuse	Neglect	Total
Gibson	1	0	1
Posey	0	1	1
Vanderburgh	0	1	1

source:https://www.in.gov/dcs/files/2017_Fatality_Report.pdf?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery
2017 Annual Report of Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities in Indiana

Number & Substantiated Percentage Of Child Abuse And Neglect Cases Reported In Gibson, Posey And Vanderburgh Counties

Description	Indiana	Gibson	Posey	Vanderburgh
Reported Cases of Child Abuse	27,333	228	147	927
Percentage of Abuse Cases Substantiated				
Number of Child Neglect Cases	22,669	205	125	787
Number of Child Sexual Abuse Cases Substantiated	2,837	15	15	83
Number of Child Abuse & Neglect Death cases	65	1	1	1
Number of Human Trafficking cases substantiated	12	0	0	0

Source: Indiana Department of Children Services (2019)

Location	Abuse type	Data Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Indiana	Neglect	Percent	16.7%	16.7%	17.1%	16.6%	No data
	Physical	Percent	7.9%	6.2%	6.3%	5.5%	No data
	Sexual	Percent	16.4%	18.0%	18.2%	16.2%	No data
Gibson	Neglect	Percent	21.5%	22.1%	21.1%	18.5%	No data
	Physical	Percent	12.5%	3.1%	3.6%	2.9%	No data
	Sexual	Percent	14.6%	22.3%	32.3%	20.3%	No data
Posey	Neglect	Percent	14.0%	22.3%	17.5%	24%	No data
	Physical	Percent	10.7%	11.5%	6.4%	7%	No data
	Sexual	Percent	9.1%	10%	14%	24%	No data
Vanderburgh	Neglect	Percent	19.5%	20%	17%	18.4%	No data
	Physical	Percent	6.5%	5.3%	6.4%	6.9%	No data
	Sexual	Percent	19.9%	16.7%	18.2%	14.5%	No data

Data provided by Kids Count Data Center

Abuse Statistics:

Abuse statistics: demographic characteristics of the child



Source: MAGIK Monthly Data, Version 1.0

Source:

datacenter.kidscount.org 2017

The impact of Child Abuse and Neglect has serious health effects. Children are impacted in health, psychological functionality, exhibiting negative behavior, and social consequences. Brain development can be impacted directly by abuse and neglect. It has also been found that children experiencing abuse and neglect have an increased likelihood of developing health concerns. All of the personal consequences of child abuse and neglect directly impact the community by the inherent costs associated with providing services to this population and the indirect cost of crime, mental health issues and substance abuse on all citizens. (Child Welfare Information, Gateway)

There were 65 abuse and neglect fatalities substantiated in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2018. Child fatalities from abuse and neglect increased from 49 in 2013 to 65 in 2018.

In CY 2018, the Indiana Department of Child Services was called upon to investigate 242 child fatalities. 65 (26%*) of those deaths were determined to be a direct result of abuse or neglect. 2019 marks the first year Indiana law has required the agency to study child fatalities based on a calendar year (instead of a state fiscal year), so no comparison to a prior year's report is available. Of the total fatalities covered by this report, 22 (34%) were due to abuse, and 43 (66%) were due to neglect.

In 52 of the 65 fatalities (80%), the victim was 3 years old or younger. This finding demonstrates a consistent trend (nationally and in Indiana) that young children are at the highest risk of abuse or neglect.

Statewide, the highest number of child fatalities caused by abuse or neglect in 2018 were recorded in Lake (8) and Madison (5) counties.

26 (40%) of the fatalities covered in this report were determined to be accidental; 30 (46%) were declared homicides. The manner of death in seven (11%) of the fatalities was listed as unknown/could not be determined. One fatality was recorded as a death by suicide, and one was the result of natural causes. 10 of the 65 victims (15%) included in this report had prior substantiated history with DCS.

- Most common causes of death
 - Abusive head trauma: 16 deaths (25%)
 - Drowning: 8 deaths (12%)
 - Poisoning/acute intoxication: 8 deaths (12%)

In the majority of cases (44 or 68%), the victim was injured in their own homes. 62 (or 95%) of the 65 cases were investigated by law enforcement as well as DCS.

Biological parents were deemed responsible most often for the child fatalities detailed in this report. There were 32 perpetrators cited in abuse-related fatalities; of them, 20 (63%) were the victim's biological parents. There were 53 perpetrators cited in neglect-related fatalities; of them, 45 (85%) were biological parents.

Households where a death occurred were commonly home to more than one child. In 50 (77%) of the 65 deaths analyzed in this report, reports indicate at least two children in the home.

In some cases, caregiver stressors were determined to play a role in the death of a child. A history of substance abuse was cited most frequently. Insufficient income and unemployment were also common factors (Annual Report of Child Abuse & Neglect Fatalities in Indiana, 2018)

The most common stress factors ranked in order of frequency for abuse cases were:

- (1) Family Discord/Martial Problems
- (2) Heavy Child Care Responsibilities
- (3) Domestic Violence
- (4) Lack of parenting Skills and Unstable Living Conditions
- (5) Language Problem

The most common stress factors ranked in order of frequency for neglect cases were:

- (1) Family Discord/Marital problems
- (2) Lack of parenting skills
- (3) Insufficient Income
- (4) Drug Dependency, Pregnancy/New child and unstable living conditions
- (5) Overwhelming Child Care Obligations

Air and Water Quality:

Geographic Area: Posey County, IN

Summary: by County

Year: 2019 (Annual statistics for 2019 are not final until May 1, 2020)

		Number of Days when Air Quality was...					AQI Statistics			Number of Days when AQI Pollutant was...					
County	# Days with AQI	Good	Moderate	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Unhealthy	Very Unhealthy	Maximum	90th Percentile	Median	CO	NO2	O3	SO2	PM2.5	PM10
Posey County, IN	334	311	23	-	-	-	80	49	37	-	-	334	-	-	-

Geographic Area: Gibson County, IN

Summary: by County

Year: 2019 (Annual statistics for 2019 are not final until May 1, 2020)

		Number of Days when Air Quality was...					AQI Statistics			Number of Days when AQI Pollutant was...					
County	# Days with AQI	Good	Moderate	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Unhealthy	Very Unhealthy	Maximum	90th Percentile	Median	CO	NO2	O3	SO2	PM2.5	PM10
Gibson County, IN	359	355	4	-	-	-	84	17	3	-	-	-	359	-	-

Air Quality Index Report

Geographic Area: Vanderburgh County, IN

Summary: by County

Year: 2019 (Annual statistics for 2019 are not final until May 1, 2020)

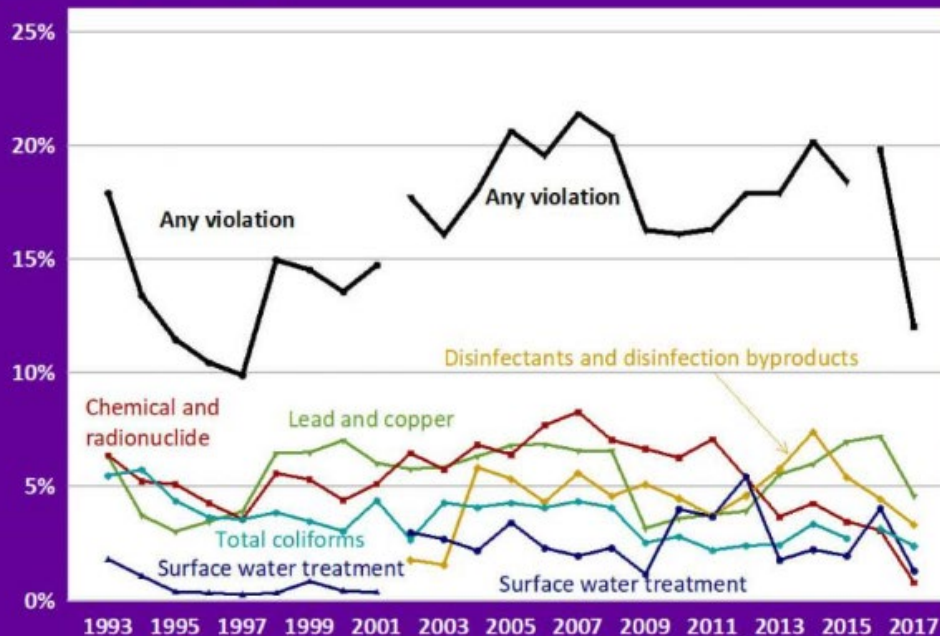
		Number of Days when Air Quality was...					AQI Statistics			Number of Days when AQI Pollutant was...					
County	# Days with AQI	Good	Moderate	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Unhealthy	Very Unhealthy	Maximum	90th Percentile	Median	CO	NO2	O3	SO2	PM2.5	PM10
Vanderburgh County, IN	334	274	60	-	-	-	90	54	41	-	1	206	-	127	-

Indicator E8

✓ UPDATED
August 2019

Indicator E8

Estimated percentage of children ages 0 to 17 years served by community water systems with violations of drinking water monitoring and reporting requirements, 1993-2017



Data: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Safe Drinking Water Information System, Federal Version

Note: Breaks in lines reflect substantial regulatory changes implemented in 2002 (surface water treatment) and 2016 (total coliforms).

America's Children and the Environment, Third Edition, Updated August 2019

treatment) and 2016 (total coliforms).

America's Children and the Environment, Third Edition, Updated August 2019

Data characterization

- Data for this indicator are obtained from EPA's database to which states are required to report public water system violations of national drinking water standards.
- Not all violations of monitoring and reporting requirements are reported to the database, and the magnitude of underreporting is not known.
- Some drinking water standards have been changed over time to increase the level of public health protection; therefore, as noted on the figure, some types of violations in more recent years are not strictly comparable to violations in earlier years.
- Non-public drinking water systems, such as private wells, are not represented in the database. In 2000, about 15% of the U.S. population was served by non-public water systems.

- Between 1993 and 2017, the estimated percentage of children served by community water systems that had at least one monitoring and reporting violation fluctuated between about 10% and 21%, and was 12% in 2017.
- In 1993, approximately 6% of children served by community water systems lived in an area with significant monitoring and reporting violations for lead and copper. This figure dropped to about 5% in 2017.
- The estimated percentage of children served by community water systems with at least one chemical and radionuclide monitoring violation varied between 4 and 8% from 1993 to 2014, and then dropped down to 1% in 2017.

Teacher shortages

On 1/23/2020 there were 197 **Teacher** jobs available in **Evansville**, IN on Indeed.com. Academic Advisor, Education ... As a **Teach** For America corps member, you'll be a full-time **teacher** for two years at the **preschool**, Pre-K, **kindergarten**, elementary, middle, or high school level. ... Junior Achievement of Southwestern **Indiana - Evansville**, IN 47711.

Figure A

Teacher shortage as estimated by Sutchter, Darling-Hammond, and Carver-Thomas: Projected teacher supply and demand for new teachers, 2003–2004 through 2024–2025 school years

Year	Actual demand for new hires	Projected demand for new hires	Estimated supply	Projected estimated supply
2004	236407.4			
2005			251671.4	
2006			259968.5	
2007			274427.5	
2008	247964.2		273615.7	
2009			268459.0	
2010			272894.2	
2011			253202.0	
2012	172754.0	172754.0	241766.1	
2013		249632.1	231839.2	
2014		259531.2	222309.7	222309.7
2015		262031.5		222165.4
2016		259776.8		196068.4
2017		260458.5		187454.6
2018		299813.0		187645.6
2019		295432.5		188357.0
2020		299959.3		189183.9
2021		302092.3		190060.3
2022		306366.3		147135.6
2023		311622.3		128630.2
2024		319509.5		121992.2
2025		316012.8		114902.7

Note: The supply line represents the midpoints of upper- and lower-bound teacher supply estimates. Years on the horizontal axis represent the latter annual year in the school year.

Source: Recreated with permission from Figure 1 in Leib Sutchter, Linda Darling-Hammond, and Desiree Carver-Thomas, [*A Coming Crisis in Teaching? Teacher Supply, Demand, and Shortages in the U.S.*](#), Learning Policy Institute, September 2016. See the report for full analysis of the shortage and for the methodology.

Homelessness

Evansville and Vanderburgh County

In July 2019, The Commission on Homelessness for Evansville and Vanderburgh County and the Homeless Service Council (Regional Planning Council) announced that chronic homelessness in Evansville and Vanderburgh County has declined 38 percent year-over-year, from 56 people in 2018 to 35 this year. Regional officials attributed the decline to the impact of the community's significant multi-year investment in permanent supportive housing – such as those recently introduced by ECHO Housing Corporation – and effective regional and local coordination on strategies to reduce homelessness and utilization of the statewide Coordinated Entry system. The findings were part of the 2019 Point-in-Time (PIT) count of homelessness in the region.

In addition, the 2019 single-day Point-in-Time count revealed a 12 percent increase in the region's overall number of people experiencing homelessness, to 477 individuals in 2019 versus

427 in 2018. Accounting for the majority of the change was an increase in the number of homeless men, whose numbers were influenced by increased substance abuse and lack of access to affordable housing in the region. Also, the stretch of colder temperatures during the last week of January 2019, when the Point in Time count was conducted, led to a higher number of people using emergency overnight services, making them easier to count.

The PIT count includes those individuals who are living on the streets in places not meant for human habitation, and in shelters. Aurora's Homeless Outreach Team, the Evansville Police Department Homeless Outreach Liaison Officer and several community volunteers work with local organizations – including House of Bread and Peace, United Caring Services, Ozanam Family Shelter, Evansville Rescue Mission, the YWCA and the Albion Fellows Bacon Center – in a collaborative effort to ensure an accurate count.

Our area's Regional Planning Council on Homelessness – Region 12 – includes the counties of Knox, Daviess, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Posey Vanderburgh, Spencer, and Perry.

Regional Planning Council on Homelessness – Region 12

Regional Point in Time Count Results – 2015-2019

2019—477 individuals, 35 chronically homeless – down 38% from 2018 and, 67% since 2015.

2018—427 individuals, 56 chronically homeless.

2017—428 individuals, 56 chronically homeless.

2016—495 individuals, 77 chronically homeless.

2015—462 individuals, 105 chronically homeless.

Source: City of Evansville. www.evansvillegov.org

Table 19. Priority Health Issues Selected by Participants as Being Among the Top 5 Most Important of Attention in the Gibson General Hospital Service Population (n = 287)

Health Issue	% Selecting Issues As One of Top 5 Needing Attention
Substance use or abuse	58.8
Obesity	58.5
Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer, and heart disease	49.4
Aging and older adult needs	44.4
Alcohol use or abuse	40.5
Child neglect and abuse	29.1
Tobacco use	29.0
Mental health	28.6
Environmental issues	19.9
Suicide	19.7
Injuries and accidents	18.1
Poverty	16.7
Disability needs	16.4
Food access, affordability, and safety	15.9
Assault, violent crime, and domestic violence	11.5
Dental care	8.1
Sexual violence, assault, rape, or human trafficking	5.9
Homelessness	5.5
Reproductive health and family planning	4.6
Infectious diseases like HIV, STDs, and hepatitis	3.7
Infant mortality	0.6

Source: Gibson County 2018 Community Health Needs Assessment

Table 20. Ranking of Health Issues Selected by Participants as Being Among the Top 3 to Which They Would Allocate Resources (n = 287)

Health Issue	Percent Indicating as one of Top 3 To Which they would Allocate \$1
Substance use or abuse	41.6
Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer, and heart	32.9
Child neglect and abuse	29.9
Aging and older adult needs	29.1
Obesity	28.0
Mental health	18.0
Poverty	15.1
Suicide	13.7
Alcohol use or abuse	12.7
Food access, affordability, and safety	12.7
Disability needs	10.2
Environmental issues	9.6
Assault, violent crime, and domestic violence	9.5
Tobacco use	8.2
Homelessness	8.1
Injuries and accidents	4.4
Dental care	4.3
Sexual violence, assault, rape, or human traffickir	3.9
Reproductive health and family planning	3.9
Infant mortality	0.9
Infectious diseases like HIV, STDs, and hepatitis	0.0

Source: Gibson County 2018 Community Health Needs Assessment

Homeless or housing unstable students in Gibson County

Location	Data Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gibson	Number	2	5	6	7	53	15	61	100	94	84

DATA PROVIDED BY
Indiana Youth Institute

Homeless or housing unstable students in Posey County

Location	Data Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Posey	Number	13	6	14	26	12	8	17	15	15	10

DATA PROVIDED BY
Indiana Youth Institute

Homeless or housing unstable students in Vanderburgh County

Location	Data Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Vanderburgh	Number	342	415	440	269	223	478	457	475	472	472

DATA PROVIDED BY
Indiana Youth Institute

XIII: Resources in the Community which Offer Services to Meet the Needs of Head Start Eligible Children and Families:

There are numerous agencies in the tri-county area that originate and are administered locally, just as there are many state agencies that locate branch offices in various counties. Listed below are examples of agencies providing necessary services for Head Start/Early Head Start eligible children.

Vanderburgh County

(Resume building, interview skills, and assistance with applying for jobs)

- Vanderburgh County WorkOne Southwest-Evansville Employment Network for Ticket To Work Program 700 E. Walnut St Hours: Evansville, IN 47713
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 8:00 AM-4:30 PM Phone: 812-424-4473
Wednesday 10:00 AM-4:30 PM Fax: 812-421-3189
- AARP Work Search 915 Main Street Evansville, IN 47708 Phone: 812-422-3910
- Evansville Goodwill Employment Network for Ticket To Work Program 500 S. Green River Rd Evansville, IN 47715 Phone: 812-474-2222
- Evansville Christian Life Center 509 S. Kentucky Ave #1 Clothing for employment
Evansville, IN 47714 Tuesday through Friday 9:30 AM- 12:30 PM Phone: 812-423-9222

- Gibson County WorkOne Southwest-Princeton Employment Network for Ticket To Work Program 107 S. Hart Street Hours: Princeton, IN 47670 Monday through Friday 8:00 AM-4:30 PM Phone: 812-386-7983 Fax: 812-385-0431
- AARP Work Search Phone: 812-385-0998

Posey County

- WorkOne Southwest-Mount Vernon Employment Network for Ticket To Work Program 306 Kimball Street Hours: Mount Vernon, IN 47620 Tuesday and Thursday 8:00 AM-4:30 PM Phone: 812-838-3563 Fax: 812-838-3578
- Posey County Easter Seals Employment Network for Ticket To Work Program 5525 Industrial Rd Mount Vernon, IN 47620 Phone: (812) 838-0636

Adult Education

- Vanderburgh County Community Action Program of Evansville (CAPE) 906 Main Street Evansville, IN 47708 Phone: 812-491-2129 Website: www.capeevansville.org
- The Literacy Center 3411 a N. 1st Ave (Plaza Building) Ivy Tech Community College Evansville, IN 47710 Phone: 812-429-1222 Website: www.litcenter.org Email: admin@litcenter.org
- The Potter's Wheel 333 Jefferson, Ave Evansville, IN 47713 Phone: 812-401-4440 Fax: 812-401-4442 Website: www.potterwheelministries.com
- WorkOne 700 E. Walnut Street Evansville, IN 47713 Phone: 812-424-4473

Gibson County

- WorkOne Southwest-Princeton 107 S. Hart St. Princeton, IN 47670 Phone: 812-888-5135 Website: www.vinuedu/adult-basic-education
- Oakland City Columbia town Library 201 S. Main Hours: Oakland City, IN Monday through Thursday 9:00AM-3:00PM Phone: 812-397-2671 Friday: Times Vary
- Posey County Vincennes University Adult Education Mount Vernon General Baptist Church Hours: 1717 Main St. Monday through Thursday 9:00AM-2:45PM Mount Vernon, IN Friday: Times Vary Phone: 812-428-4408

Community Resources

(Housing, Aged & Disabled, Financial Assistance) Call 211 for most up-to-date information

Housing:

Vanderburgh County

- Aurora, Inc 1001 Mary Street Evansville, IN 47710 Phone: 812-428-3246 Fax: 812-428-3253 Email: info@auroraevansville.org
- Evansville Housing Authority 500 Cart Street Evansville, In Phone: 812-428-8500

Local Shelters: Vanderburgh County

- Men Evansville Rescue Mission 500 E. Walnut Street Evansville, IN 47713 Phone: 812-421-3800 Arrive by 4:00 PM (need ID)

- United Caring Services 324 NW 6th St. Evansville, IN (Sign in 8:00 AM with ID) Phone: 812-426-9960
- Families House of Bread & Peace 250 E. Chandler Evansville, IN Phone: 812-425-6754 Takes women with or without children
- Ozanam 1100 Read St. Evansville, IN Phone: 812-422-2214
- Domestic Violence Albion Fellows Bacon Center Office: 812-422-9372 Crisis Line: 812-422-5622
- YWCA Phone: 812-422-1191
- Pregnancy Shelter
- LifeChoices (Under 21) 2225 W. Indiana St Evansville, IN Phone: 812-428-3055

Gibson County

- Evansville Housing Authority (closest to Princeton) 500 Court Street Evansville, IN 812-428-8500
- Shelter Safe Haven (Closest to Princeton) 217 W. 3rd Street Mount Carmel, IL Phone: 812-262-2677

Posey County

- Mount Vernon Housing Authority 1500 Jefferson Street Mount Vernon, IN Phone: 812-838-6356

Aged and Disabled:

- Vanderburgh, Gibson, and Posey Counties SWIRCA 16 W. Virginia Street Evansville, IN Toll Free: 800-253-2188 Phone: 812-464-7800
- AARP 915 Main Street STE 604 Evansville, IN Phone: 812-422-3910
- Care Senior Services Adult Day Program 504 SE 8th Street Evansville, IN Phone: 812-402-3170
- Deaconess Resource Center 600 Mary Street Evansville, IN Phone: 812-450-6000

Financial Assistance:

- Vanderburgh County Vanderburgh County Division of Family Resources (DFR) 711 John St Evansville, IN 47713 Phone: 800-403-0874
- CAPE-(energy assistance) 27 Pasco Ave Evansville, IN 47713 Phone: 812-425-4241 ext. 234
- St Vincent De Paul Society (Vectren, Water, Rent) 809 N. Lafayette Evansville, IN Phone: 812-425-3485
- Gibson County Gibson County Department of Family Resources (DFR) 104 E. Spruce Street Princeton, IN 47670 Phone: 812-385-4727
- Posey County Posey County Department of Family Resources (DFR) 1809 N. Main Street STE B Mount Vernon, IN 47620 Phone: 800-403-0864

Food:

Vanderburgh County

- Evansville Christian Life Center 509 South Kentucky Avenue Evansville, IN 47714
Phone: 812-423-9222 *Toiletries, canned goods, bread, frozen items, and possibly a few days of food may be offered
- Grace Baptist Church 1200 N Garvin Street Evansville, IN 47711 Phone: 812-428-0970
– call for hours *Limits to how many people, seniors, and families are served every day
- Aids Resource Group 201 NW Fourth Street – Suite B7 Evansville, IN 47708-1335
Phone: 812-421-0059 *Food and basic needs offered to AIDs clients and their immediate family members that qualify.
- Saint Mary's Catholic Church 613 Cherry Street Evansville, IN 47713 Phone: 812-425-1577 *Serves groceries as a last resort. Free Holiday meals at Christmas, Easter, and Thanksgiving.
- Patchwork Central 100 Washington Avenue Evansville, IN 47713 Phone: 812-424-2735 – for information *Referral required
- Saint Matthew's United Church of Christ 3007 First Avenue Evansville, IN 47710
Phone: 812-422-8023
- Central United Methodist Church 300 Mary Street Evansville, IN 47710 Phone: 812-424-3574
- YWCA 118 Vine Street Evansville, IN 47708 Phone: 812-422-1191 *Referral required from Rescue Mission, Catholic Charities, Outreach Ministries, or the Community Action Program of Evansville.
- Life in Abundance Church 2323 S. Walnut Lane Evansville, IN 47714 Phone: 812-479-1970 *Holiday meals, blankets, clothing
- The River at Evansville 1138 E. Blackford Evansville, IN 47714 Phone: 812-422-8102
*Vanderburgh County residents only
- Simpson United Methodist Church 2201 W Illinois Street Evansville, IN 47712 Phone: 812-423-7636
- Salem's Sharing Basket 11325 E Old Lower Mount Vernon Road Evansville, IN Phone: 812-985-2542 *Food pantry and soup kitchen are on site. Fruits, soup and more is provided to low income families of Vanderburgh County.
- Bethesda Ministries 1820 Stringtown Road Evansville, IN Phone: 812-424-2747
- Catalyst Church 3232 W Claremont Avenue Evansville, IN Phone: 812-760-5950 *Part of Feeding America providing free food to the needy.
- Saint John's United Methodist Church 1900 N Fulton Avenue Evansville, IN Phone: 812-479-1709
- Good Shepherd Assembly of God 4330 N Burkhardt Evansville, IN Phone: 812-473-4673

- Saint Paul Lutheran Church 100 E Michigan Street Evansville, IN 47711 Phone: 812-422-5414 *Free food & personal hygiene items. Soup kitchen for homeless & Christmas meal served.
- Zion Missionary Baptist Church 1800 S Governor Evansville, IN 47713 Phone: 812-423-1963 *Students and children can receive assistance, fresh fruits, canned goods, vegetables, and more.
- Adam's Pantry 314 SE Riverside Drive Evansville, IN 47708 Phone: 812-499-8422
- Oak Hill Baptist Church 4615 Oak Hill Road Evansville, IN 47711 Phone: 812-476-3450 *Supplies a 3 to 4-day supply of grocers including fresh and frozen items.
- To learn about other food assistance programs such as Meals on Wheels call 812-476-6521

Gibson County

- East Gibson Food Pantry West Division Street and South Mulberry Street Oakland City, IN 47660 Phone: 812-664-1697 *Toiletries, household goods, and groceries that can be both perishable and nonperishable. Applicants need to be from the immediate area.
- Community Action Program of Gibson County 115 North Prince Street Princeton, IN 47670 Phone: 812-386-6576 *From time to time may have nonperishable food, but can direct people to other appropriate services
- Owensville Ministerial Alliance 303 South Church Street Owensville, IN 47665 Phone: 812-729-7319 *A food bank is on site. Clothing, groceries, fruits, baby formula and more may be provided to working poor families.
- Lord's Pantry 105 West Vine Street Fort Branch, IN 47648 Phone: 812-768-6357
*Gibson County residents in the 47639 and 47648 areas only.

Posey County

- Posey County Ministerial Association 716 Locust Street Mount Vernon, IN 47620 Phone: 812-773-1352
- Posey County CAPE 1113 Main Street Mount Vernon, IN 47620 Phone: 812-838-4839
- New Harmony Food Pantry at Catholic Community Center New Harmony, IN 47631
Free food is available in a limited region of Posey Co. Homebound individuals may qualify for delivery.
- Mount Vernon Food Pantry – Hedges School Bldg. 601 Canal Street, Entrance 2 Mount Vernon, IN 47620 Phone: 812-838-3841 *Only support families in this school district.
- Saint Peter's UCC Wadesville 10430 Hwy 66 Wadesville, IN Phone: 812-985-3416

Clothing:

Vanderburgh County

- Birthright of Evansville 20 Read St. Evansville, IN 47710 Phone: 812-424-2555 *Need Social Security card
- Evansville Christian Life Center 509 S. Kentucky Ave Evansville, IN 47714 Phone: 812-423-9222 Need Social Security card
- Grace Baptist 1200 N. Garvin St. Evansville, IN 47711 Phone: 812-425-2286 Some form of ID required, can come once every 60 days
- Hangers- EVSC Clothing Bank Connected to AIS Diamond Ave/ Old North High School Entrance to Hangers is in the 800 block of Wedeking Ave. Phone: 812-435-8888 ext. 22212 Must be referred by school; for EVSC students only
- Evansville Rescue Mission Thrift Store 2420 Washington Ave. Evansville, IN Phone: 812-476-2097
- Evansville Rescue Mission Oak Hill Thrift Store 1405 Oak Hill Rd Evansville, IN Phone: 812-962-6784 (Lynne Phillips)
- Forest Hill Baptist Church 2800 Hartmetz Ave. Evansville, IN 47712 Phone: 812-422-6243 No ID – Must make appointment
- God's Way Church 641 Washington Ave. Evansville, IN 47713 Phone: 812-426-1855

Gibson County

- Gibson County Community Action Program of Gibson County 115 N Prince St. Princeton, IN 47670 Phone: 812-386-6576 Posey County Posey County Thrift Shop 1105 Main St. Mount Vernon, IN 47620 Phone: 812-838-3676

Posey County

Deaf/Hard of Hearing

Vanderburgh, Gibson, and Posey Counties

- Starkey Hearing Foundation – hearing aid assistance for low income Phone: 800-328-8602 Email: Hearnow@starkey.com • As a financially based program Hear Now considers income and assets for all those in the household • There is an application processing fee of \$125 per hearing requested. When an application is approved, aids are given to the applicant at no additional cost.
- The Hearing Aid Assistance Program of Indiana (for children 5-21) Phone: 317-828-0211 Email: info@haapindiana.org
- Walker & Ward Hearing Aids – free hearing tests 3805 Washington Avenue Evansville, IN 47714 Phone: 812-476-5577
- The Hike Fund, Inc. – hearing aid assistance for persons under age of 21 Phone: 402-592-7987 <https://thehikefund.org> <https://jobsdaughtersinternational.org/about-jdi/>

- Sertoma Scholarship – college scholarships for applicants with communicative disorders
<http://sertoma.org>
- Optimist Indiana <http://www.optimistindiana.org>
- Miracle Ear – free hearing tests 510 S Green River Road Evansville, IN 47715 Phone: 812-402-6730
- Relay Indiana (InTRAC) Phone: 317-334-1413 or 877-446-8722 Email: info@relayindiana.com www.relayindiana.com Relay Indiana is a free service that provides full telecommunications accessibility to people who are deaf, hard of hearing, or speech impaired. This allows users with special telecommunication devices to communicate with standard users through specially trained Relay Operators. InTRAC provides free, loaned equipment to qualifiers.
- Sycamore Deaf & Hard of Hearing Resources Center – interpreters, advocacy, employment 1510 N. Weinbach Avenue – Suite 125 Evansville, IN Phone: 812-421-0847
- Easterseals Crossroads – Low Interest Bank Loans for people with disabilities 4740 Kingsway Drive Indianapolis, IN 46205 Phone: 888-466-1314 or 317-466-2013
<http://www.eastersealstech.com> • To qualify you must be an Indiana resident with a documented disability over the age of 18 years old. A legal guardian may apply for individuals under the age of 18 years old. • Low interest loan amounts ranging in \$500.00-\$35,000.00. • Loans available for purchasing adaptive vehicles, braille equipment, hearing aids, mobility aids, and many more.

Hearing Aid Foundations

Advanced Hearing Tech, Inc. - free hearing test 3091 E. 98th Street, Suite 135 Indianapolis, IN 46280 317/843-9001

- Lions- Hearing Screening Headquarters (Contact Information) 300 W. 22nd Street Oak Brook IL 60523 630/571-8842 www.lionsclub.org
- Hearing Foundation- free hearing aid 800/327-8077
- American Medical Resources Foundation
- P.O. Box 3609 36 Station Avenue Brockton, MA 02304 508/ 580- 3301 www.amrf.com
- Audient (Alliance for Accessible Hearing Care) 866/956-5400
<http://www.audientalliance.org/patient/php>
- Better Hearing Institute 800/327-9355 http://www.betterhearing.org/pdfs/e-Guides/Financial_Assistance_For_Hearing_Aids.pdf
- CareCredit and Starkey SoundChoice 901 East Cerritos Avenue Anaheim, CA 92805 800/839-9078 www.carecredit.com
- Connecticut Tech Art Project 25 Sigourney Street, 11th floor Hartford CT 06106 860/424-4881 (Voice) 860/424-4839 (TTY) www.cttetchact.com
- Community Service or Civil Organizations • Civitan International: www.civitaninternational.com • Kiwanis International: www.kiwanisct.com • Pilot

International: www.pilotinternational.org • Quota International: www.quota.org • Rotary International: www.rotary.org

- Disabled Children's Relief Fund P.O. Box 89 402 Pennsylvania Avenue Freeport, NY 11520 516/377-1605 www.dcrf.com
- Foundation for Sight & Sound The Foundation for Sight & Sound has partnered with EarQ Group to provide hearing aids to individuals with limited financial resources-Help America Hear (HAH) Program P.O. Box 1245 Smithtown, NY 11787 631/366-3461 info@foundationforsightandsound.org
<http://www.foundationforsightandsound.org/projects.html>
- Knights of Columbus 470 Washington Street, Suite #6 P.O. Box 194 Norwood, MA 02062 781/551-0628 (Voice) 781/551-0490 (FAX) <http://massachusettsstatekofc.org>
- Miracle Ear Children's Foundation P.O. Box 59261 Minneapolis, MN 55459 800/234-5422 763/268-4295 (FAX) www.miracle-ear.com/childrenrequest.aspx
- Military Audiology Association –RACHAP/RHAPP
<http://militaryaudiology.org/site/aids/>
- Local SHHH (Hearing Loss Association of America) www.shhh.org
- Travelers Protective Association of America Scholarship Trust for the Deaf and Near Deaf 3755 Lindell Boulevard St. Louis, MO 63108-3476 314/371-0533 (Voice) 314/371-0537 (FAX) <http://www.tpahq.org/scholarshiptrust.html>

Vision

Vanderburgh, Gibson, and Posey Counties BOSMA Enterprises Jaren Woodward-Itinerant Rehabilitation Teacher (Southwestern) 8020 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268 Phone: 888-567-3422 office or 812-319-4963 cell

- Evansville Assn for the Blind 500 Second Avenue Evansville, IN 47711 Phone: 812-422-1181
- Indiana Lions Club – assistance with glasses and exams 8780 Purdue Road Indianapolis, IN 46268 Phone: 317-824-1024 indylion@indianalionsorg
- United Way 501 NW Fourth Street Evansville, IN 47708 Dial 211 – first call for help
- Easterseals Crossroads – Low Interest Bank Loans for people with disabilities 4740 Kingsway Drive Indianapolis, IN 46205 Phone: 888-466-1314 or 317-466-2013
<http://www.eastersealstech.com>
- National Eye Care Program Phone: 800-222-3937
- Older Independent Blind Program (OIB) Phone: 877-241-8144 Expands independent living services for people who are age 55 and older, and have a severe visual impairment. Funding goes to contractors across the state to provide in-home independent living training to older individuals with significant vision loss.

Assistive Technology

- Vanderburgh, Gibson, and Posey Counties Assistive Technology Solutions (The Rehabilitation Center) 3701 Bellemeade Avenue Evansville, IN 47714 Phone: 812-479-1411
- INDATA Easter Seals Crossroads Rehabilitation Center 4740 Kingsway Indianapolis, IN 46205 Phone: 317-466-1000
- **ATTAIN** (Assistive Technology through Action in Indiana) Phone: 800-528-8246 or 888-288-9319
- **SWIRCA** 16 W. Virginia Street Evansville, IN 47710 Phone: 812-464-7800
- **Easterseals Crossroads** – Low Interest Bank Loans for people with disabilities 4740 Kingsway Drive Indianapolis, IN 46205 Phone: 888-466-1314 or 317-466-2013
<http://www.eastersealstech.com>
 - To qualify you must be an Indiana resident with a documented disability over the age of 18 years old. A legal guardian may apply for individuals under the age of 18 years old.
 - Low interest loan amounts ranging in \$500.00-\$35,000.00.
 - Loans available for purchasing adaptive vehicles, braille equipment, hearing aids, mobility aids, and many more.

Mission Statement:

The Mission of The Community Action Program of Evansville & Vanderburgh County, Inc. (CAPE) is one that encompasses the community as a whole. Our Agency addresses the customer's needs in a non-judgmental and respectful manner to promote economic and social self-sufficiency. This mission is supported by employees committed to addressing the needs of the community we serve. Our objective is accomplished by collaboration with the community to provide tools, skills and services through programs that meet individual needs.

The Community Action Program of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, Inc. Community Assessment provides an opportunity to evaluate the most recent data regarding education and developmental needs for children ages five and younger within the three-county region. It also provides useful information for developing goals and selection criteria to meet the needs of our most vulnerable populations.