

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

2019

GIVE. ADVOCATE. VOLUNTEER.



www.uwbarthco.org

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INTRODUCTION

In order to keep moving forward as a community, we need to have a clear understanding of where we have been; the social challenges we currently face; and the community-based assets that we have to build upon. The United Way of Bartholomew County completed its last Needs Assessment in 2013. Now, 6 years later, this document revisits our community strengths and challenges.

The purpose of this document is to generate healthy constructive discussion to ensure that as a community we clearly understand our challenges and assets. And, that as a community we are effectively aligning our resources in order to move our community forward in a way that benefits us all, including the most vulnerable among us.

This Needs Assessment is a culmination of nearly a year of work by United Way volunteers, staff, and community partners. The findings identified in this document serve as the foundation of our work. The United Way of Bartholomew County seeks to ensure that resources in the community align with the documented needs in our community. This Needs Assessment will help us chart our course for the future.

This document is designed to be fluid and ever-evolving. We will refine it with new learning and on-going monitoring of community conditions and issues.

In the pages that follow we will:

- Summarize key community demographics
- Share the data supporting the importance of early childhood development and supporting children outside of school
- Analyze the income distribution within our community and correlate it to educational attainment and health indicators
- Evaluate income mobility and the wage rates that allow a family “make ends meet”
- Review the key community indicators related to physical health, social health and access to healthcare
- Examine the importance of integrating education, financial stability, and health

This Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment is our foundational document. We believe that through collective focused action we will advance the common good in our community by creating opportunities for all. We invite you to be a part of the change. Together, united, we can inspire hope and create opportunities for a better tomorrow. That is what it means to Live United.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



United Way of Bartholomew County would like to sincerely thank the following individuals who have shown their commitment to Bartholomew County by contributing countless hours, expertise, and resources to the development of the 2019 United Way of Bartholomew County Needs Assessment.

Over the past year this team has worked tirelessly to comprehensively assess the human service needs and resources within our community. Without their volunteer efforts – this document would not have been possible.

The deepest gratitude that we can demonstrate is simply to use this document on a daily basis to guide our actions and stay true to its findings. And to that, we are firmly committed.

VOLUNTEERS

Cruz Baisa
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We would also like to thank key stakeholders, partners, and community experts for their input, feedback, and guidance.

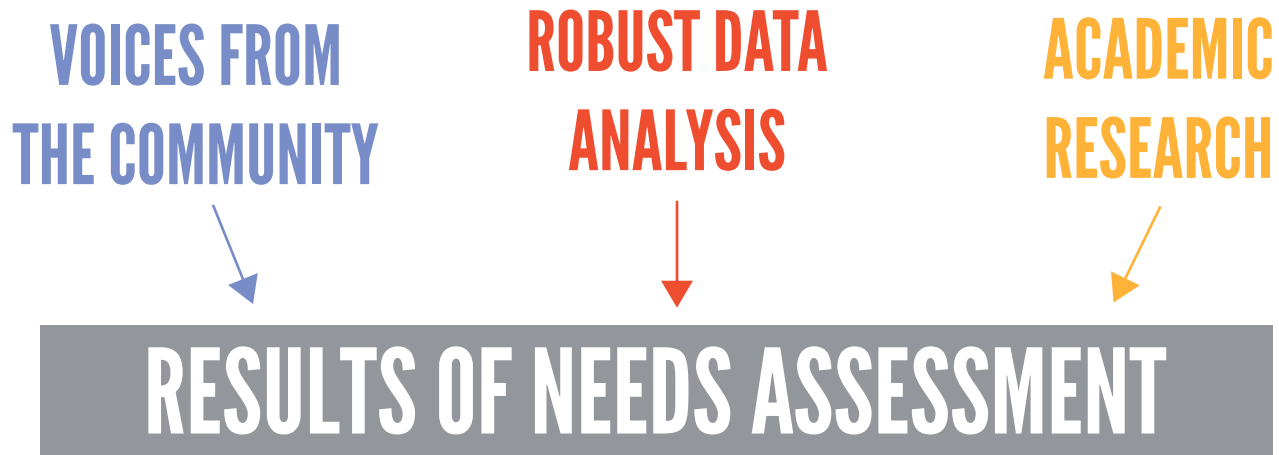
PROCESS

This Needs Assessment is an update to the United Way of Bartholomew County 2013 Needs Assessment. To identify community needs a group of volunteers used the process below to develop this document.

The first step was to gather voices from the community. A group of experienced volunteers conducted over 70 interviews with key stakeholders across different spectrums of the community including: public officials, business leaders, not-for-profit organizations, government, educators, and those with lived experience. Interview results were then reviewed to identify main themes using a Human Centered Design methodology to identify the top community issues facing individuals and families. Main themes were then confirmed in a broad community survey that received 843 responses.

Next, robust Data Analysis was conducted. Data was collected and analyzed from the following sources: American Community Survey – Census Bureau; Indiana Department of Education; Feeding America; Annie E. Casey Foundation – Kids Count Data Book; Columbus Regional Health – Community Health Needs Assessment; Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation; Search Institute – Developmental Assets; Indiana Prevention Resource Center Survey; and Early Learning Indiana.

Finally, existing academic research was consulted relating to the intersection of education, financial stability, and health and their cumulative effect on poverty and economic mobility. Existing literature regarding the practice of collective impact and coalition building was reviewed.



WHAT HAS CHANGED SINCE 2012



The needs of a community change over time. Some measures of progress improve while others decline. Today, housing is more affordable; educational attainment is up; and fewer people live in poverty compared to 2012. However, the challenges of substance abuse and mental health are more prevalent today than they were in 2012.

By researching and analyzing community data over time – we deepen our understanding of the factors that improve everyone's quality of life. This allows our community to focus available resources in those areas that will create the most lasting impact.

One component of both the 2013 and 2018 Needs Assessments is a Community Perceptions Survey. In both 2012 and 2018, we asked the community to identify the most pressing needs in the human services sector. In 2018, the top five ranking issues were: substance abuse, mental health, housing, income disparity, and meeting basic needs. In 2012, the top five most pressing needs identified were: housing, substance abuse, education, basic needs, and early childhood. Substance abuse, housing, and basic needs were consistent needs in both 2012 and 2018. Mental health ranked higher in 2018 along with workforce development and the widening socio-economic gap.

WHAT HAS CHANGED SINCE 2012

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

Food Insecurity

	2010		2017
Adults	13%	↓	10.9%
Children	21%		16%

Percent of individuals who spent >30% of income on housing

2012	↓	2016
38.3%		34.5%

Graduation Rates

2010/11	↑	2017/18
80.9%		90.1%

Individuals with Associates degree or higher

2012	↑	2017
38%		43.4%

WHERE WE STILL NEED WORK

Poverty + Alice

	2012		2018
100%	11.6%	↑	12%
Alice	23%		24%

Individuals limited by physical, mental, or emotional barriers

2012	↑	2018
24.7%		29.1%

Suicide Rate per 100,000 population

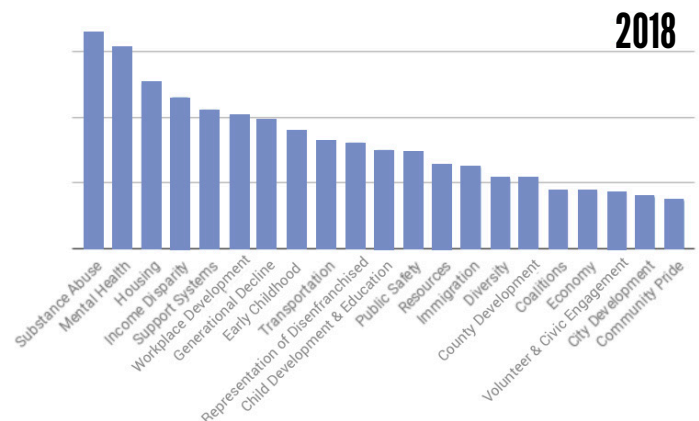
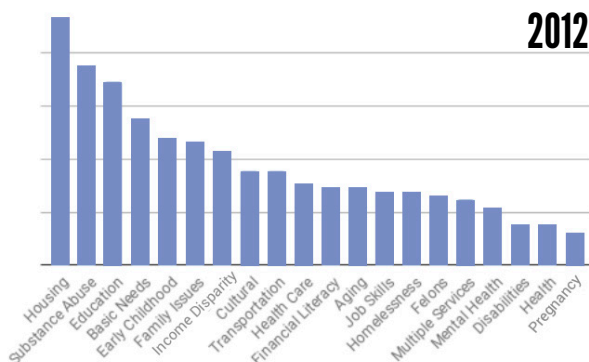
2012	↑	2017
16.76		20.79

Drug Overdoses

2013	↑	2019
3		18

WHERE THE COMMUNITY FOCUS IS:

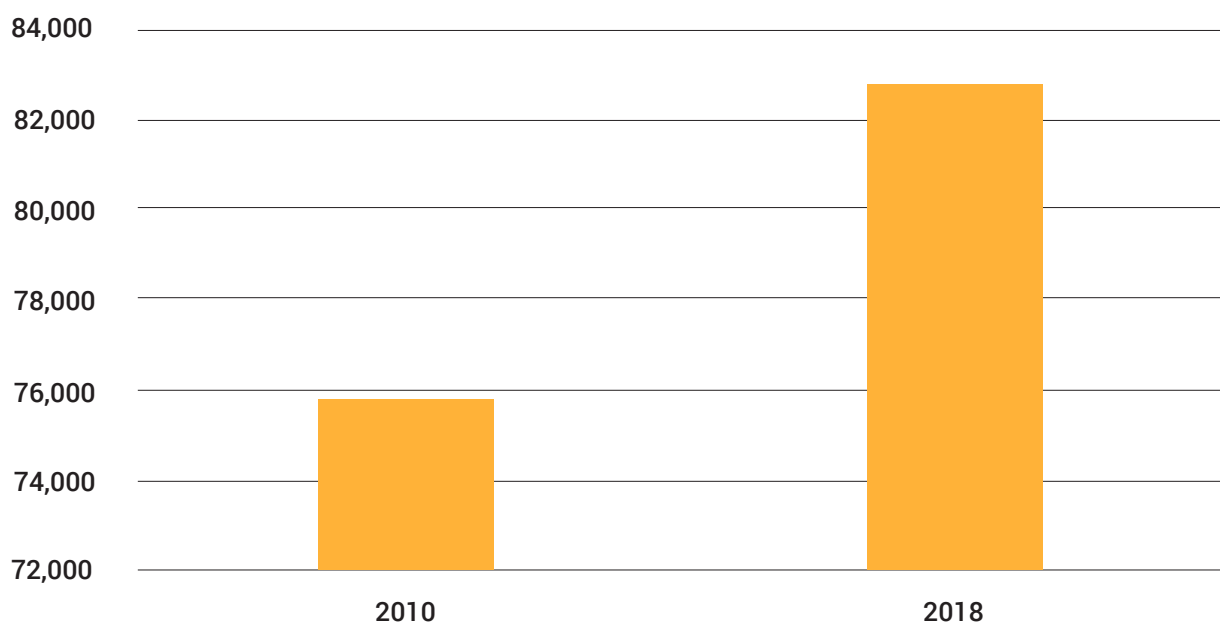
Survey results from 2012 were compared to 2018 survey results to see which areas community members were most concerned with.



POPULATION

Population growth is an important factor in ensuring a robust economy and thus a thriving community. Between 2010 and 2018, Bartholomew County's population grew 9.1% (6,898 people). As shown in the coming graphs – the population growth was driven primarily by people of color rather than the white population. The White Alone demographic grew by 611 people (.9%) while the population of people of color grew by 6,287 people (69.1%). The White Alone demographic as a percentage of total population dropped from 89.5% in 2010 to 81.2% in 2018. Between 2010 and 2018, 91.1% of Bartholomew County's population growth was attributable to people of color. This trend is expected to continue based on the BCSC Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity data illustrated on the next page.

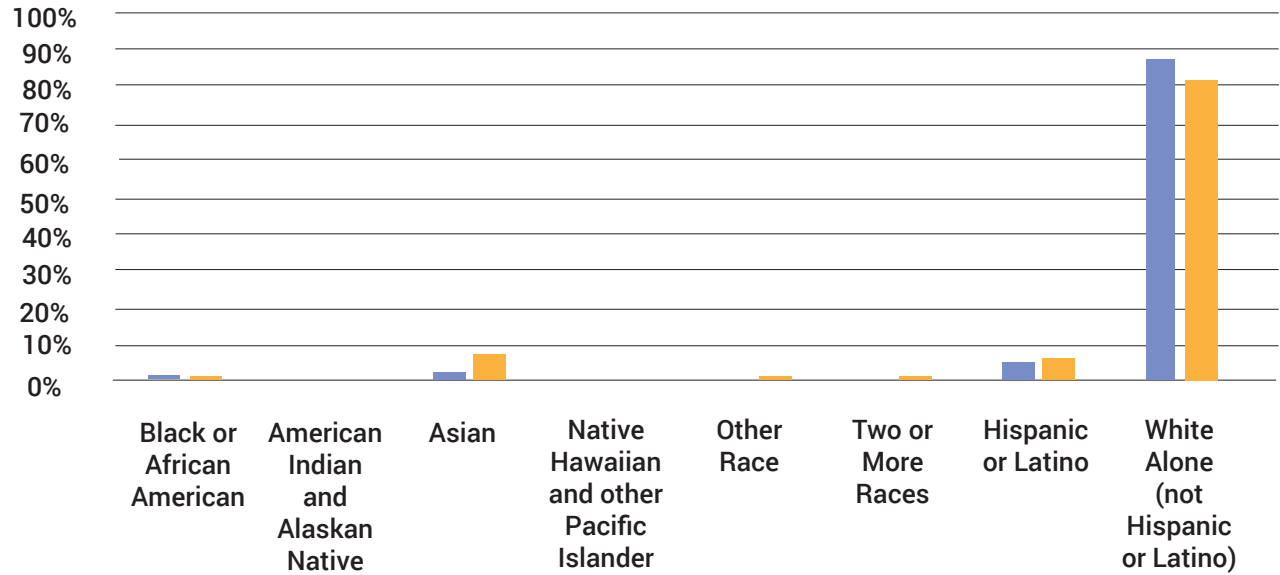
Total Population



American Fact Finder Census



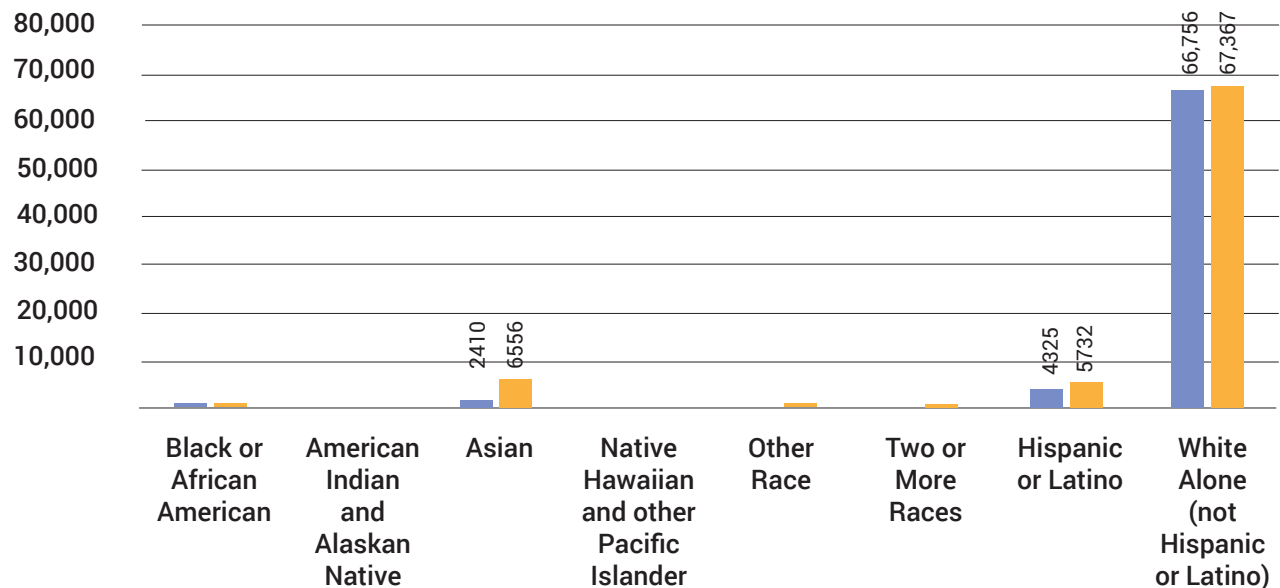
Race/Ethnicity of Bartholomew County Population by Percent



American Fact Finder Census

■ 2010 ■ 2018

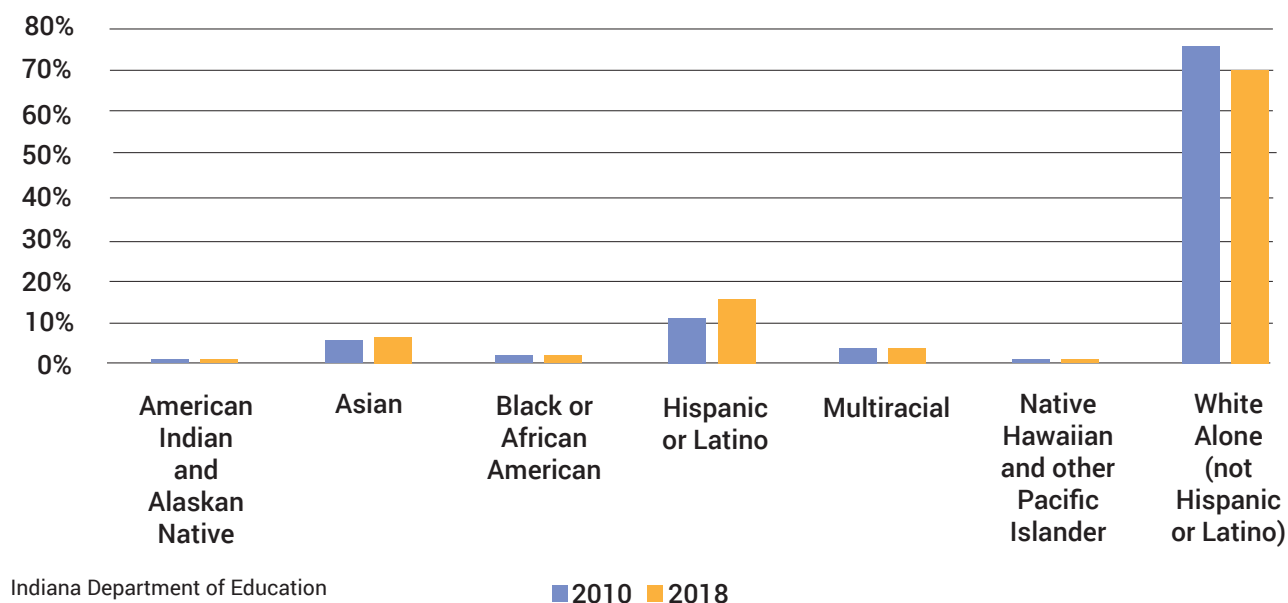
Race/Ethnicity of Bartholomew County Population by Numbers



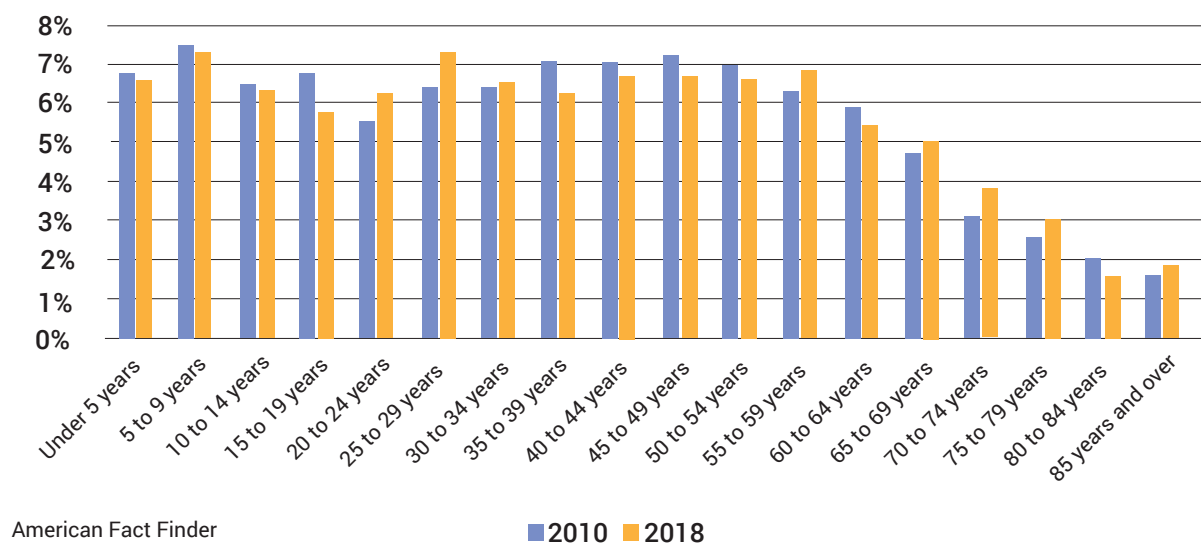
American Fact Finder Census

■ 2010 ■ 2018

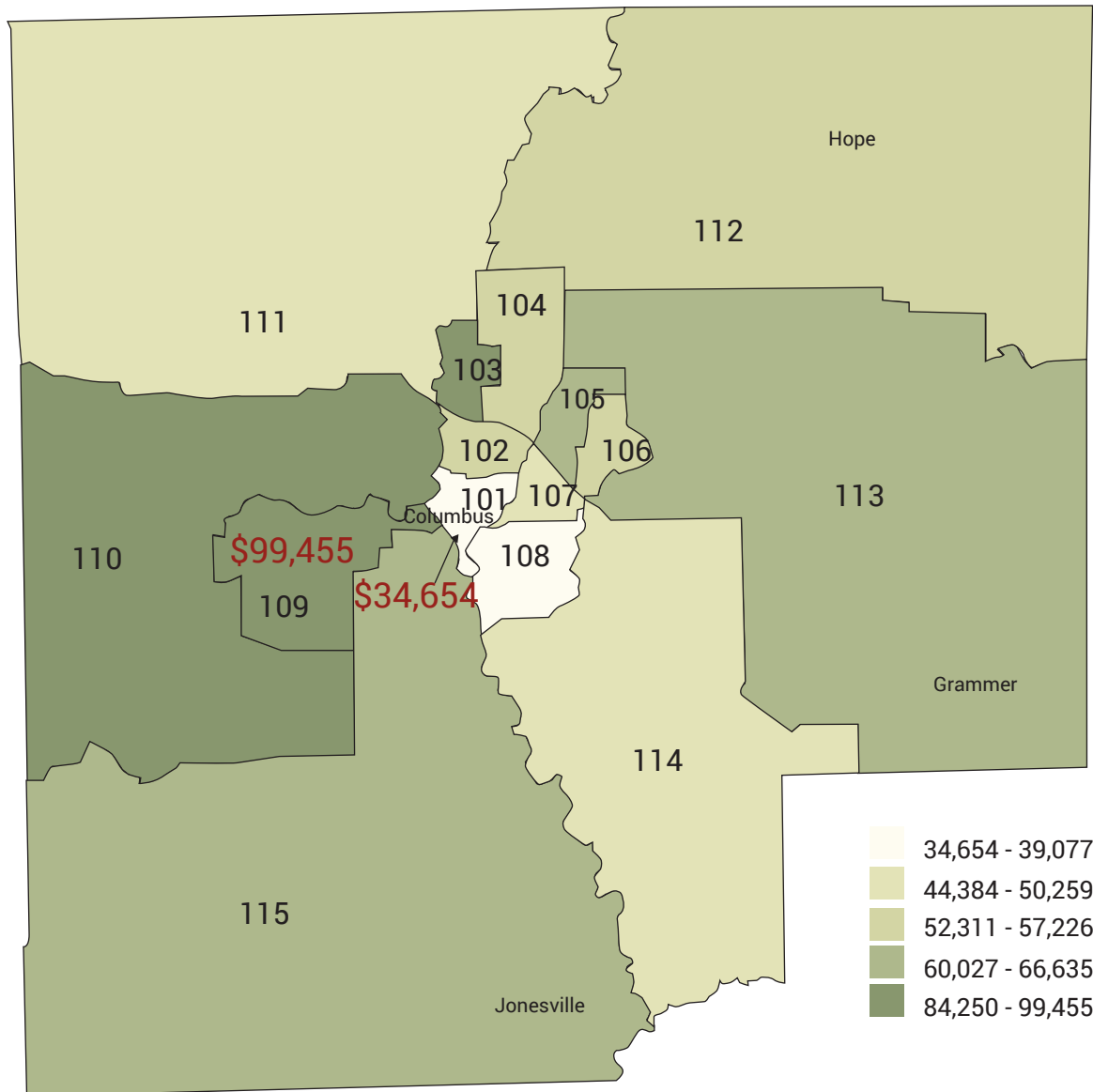
BCSC Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity



Bartholomew County Population by Age



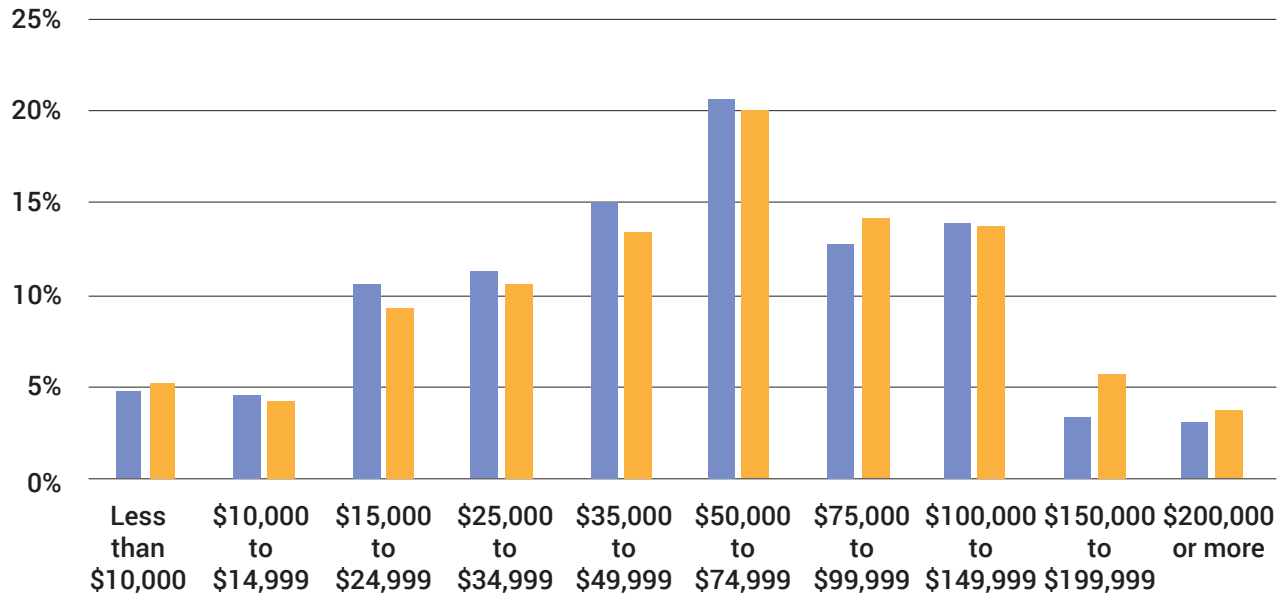
Median Income



U.S. Census, American Fact Finder, Poverty Status in past 12 months, 2013-2017, 5 year estimates

101	\$34,654	105	\$66,635	109	\$99,455	113	\$63,583
102	\$52,311	106	\$52,942	110	\$84,250	114	\$50,259
103	\$92,885	107	\$44,384	111	\$48,333	115	\$60,027
104	\$54,003	108	\$39,077	112	\$57,226		

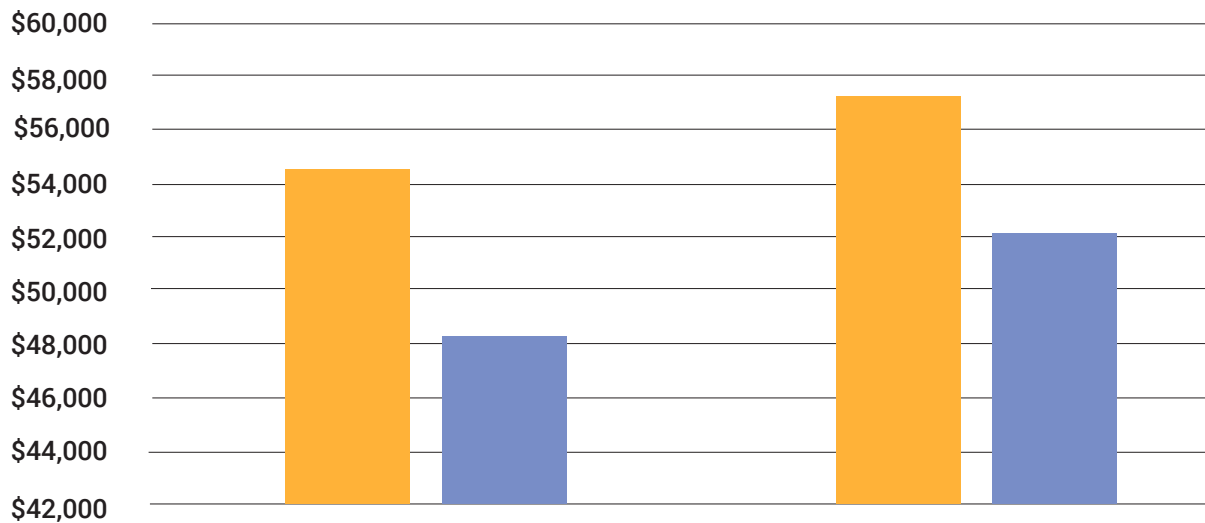
Bartholomew County Household Income Distribution



American Fact Finder

■ 2012 ■ 2017

Median Household Income (Inflation Adjusted)

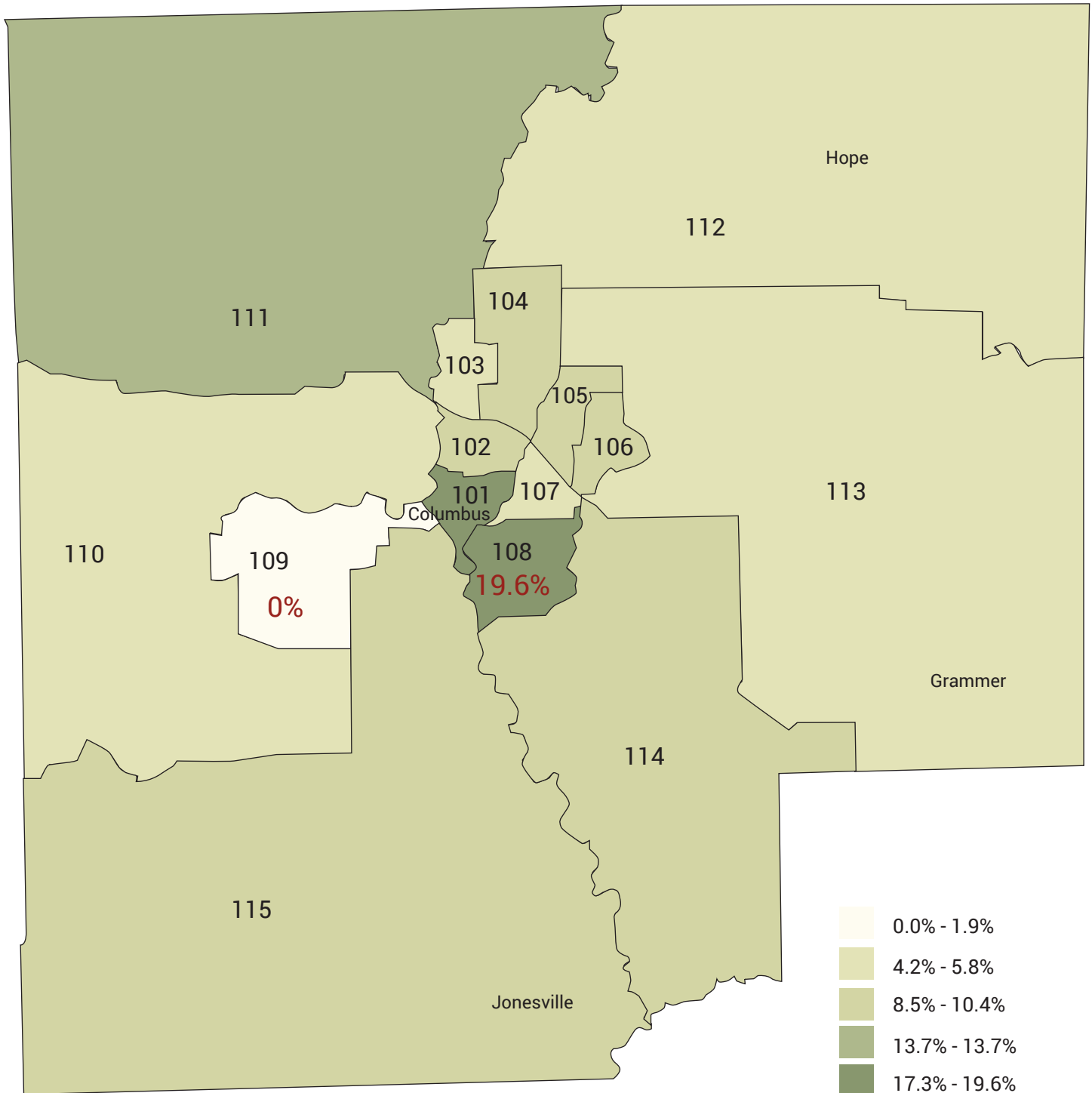


American Fact Finder

■ Bartholomew County

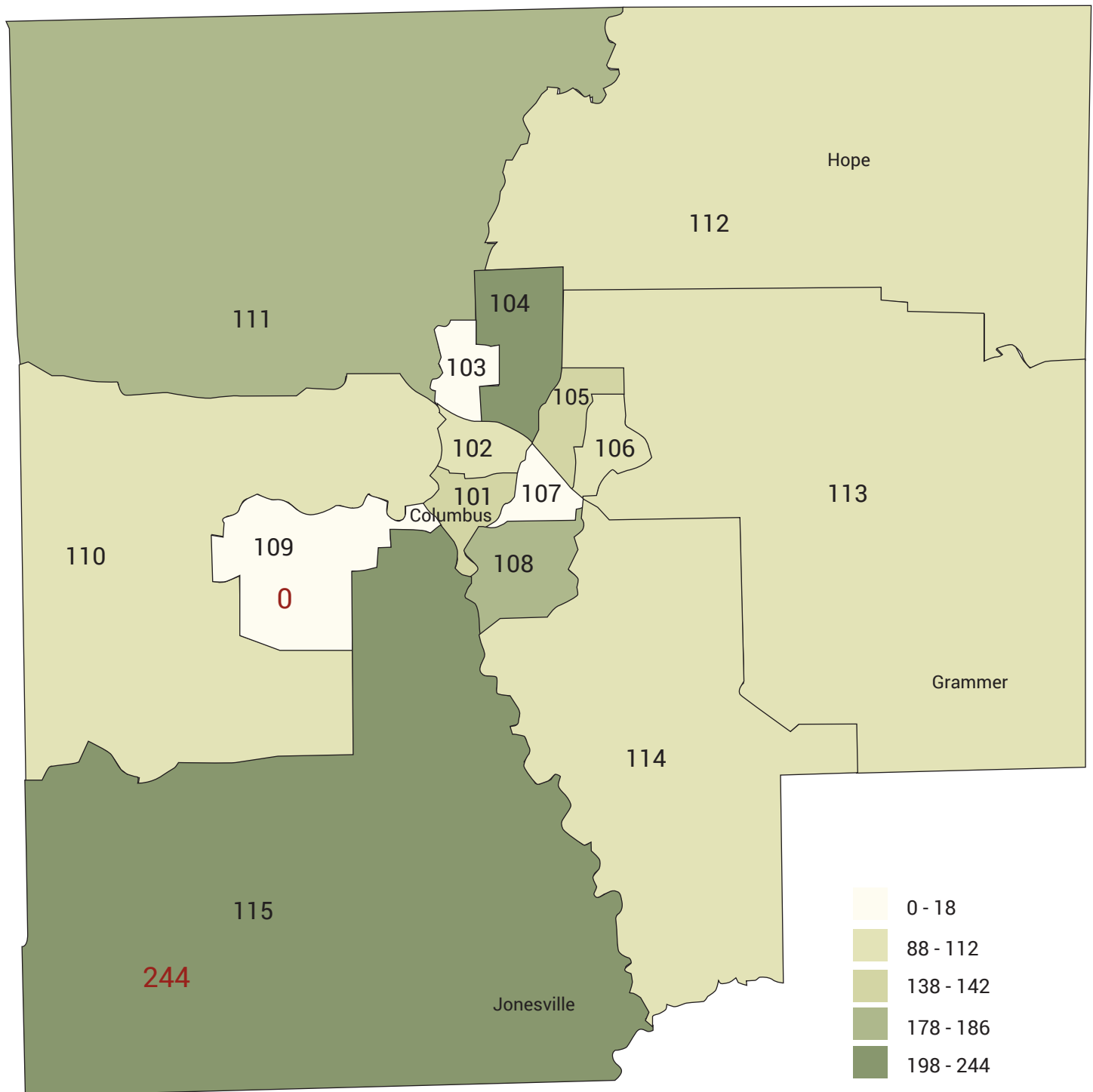
■ State

Percentage of People Below 100% of Poverty Level



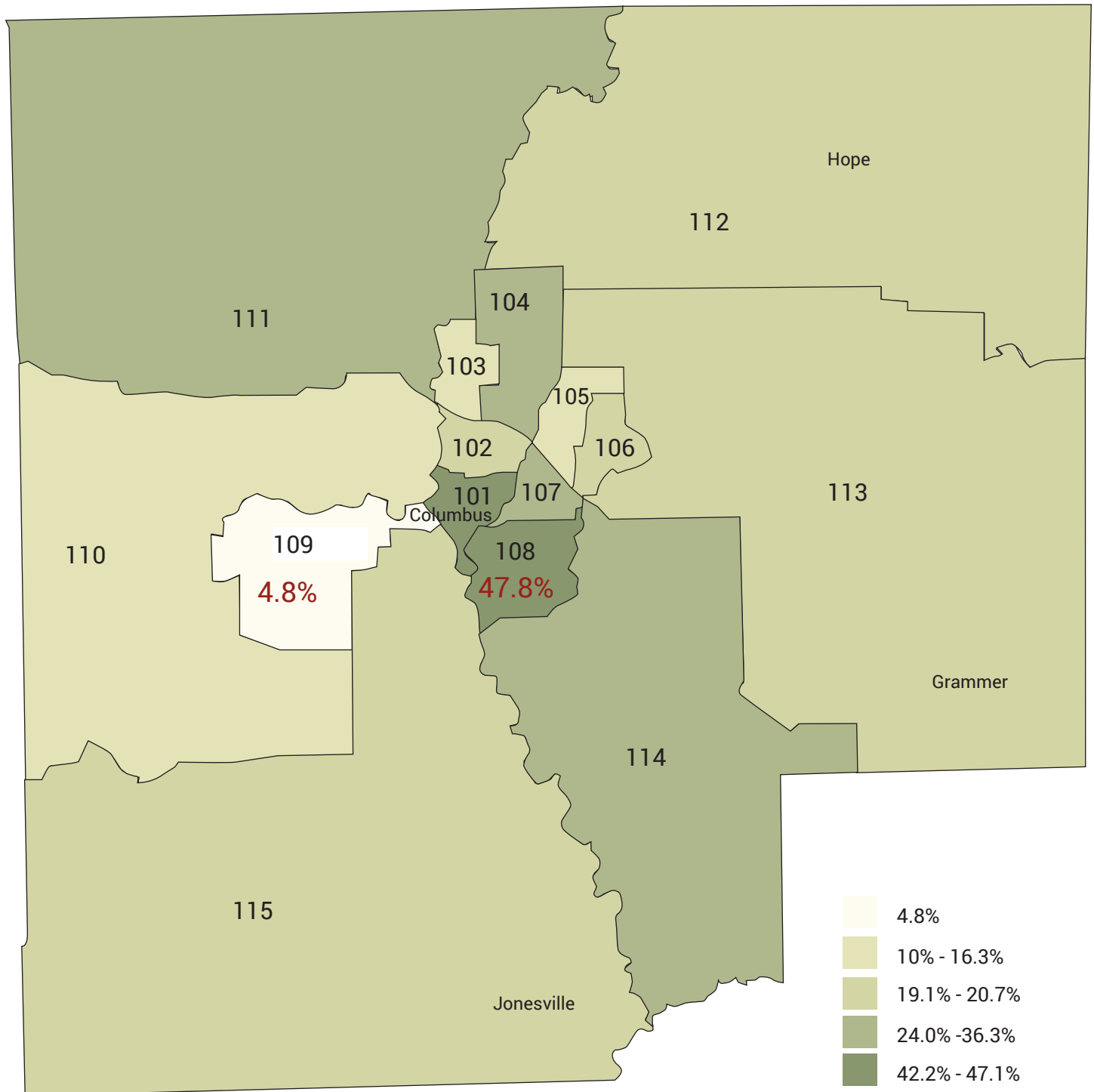
U.S. Census, American Fact Finder, Poverty Status in past 12 months, 2013-2017, 5 year estimates

Number of People Below 100% of Poverty Level



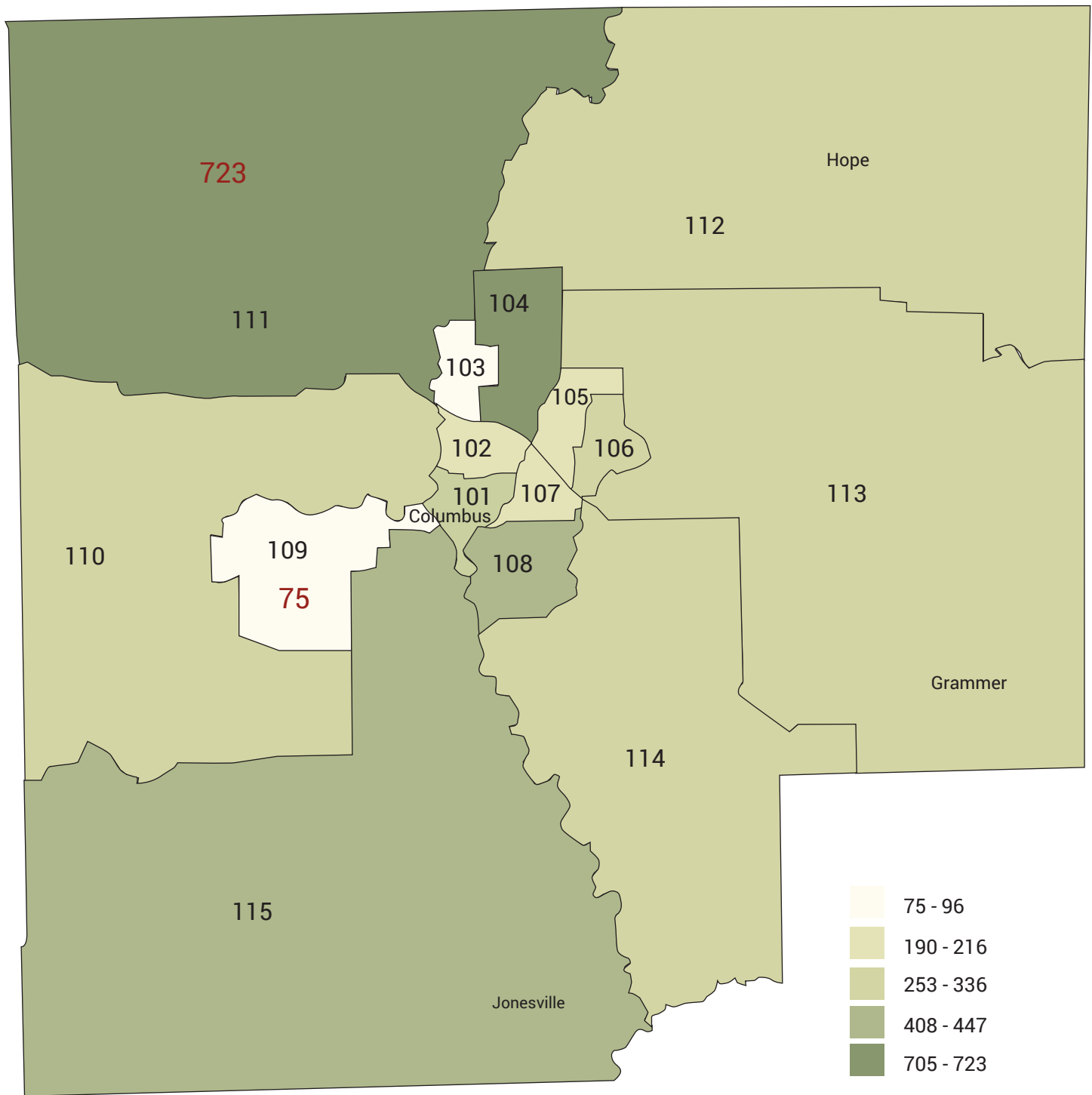
U.S. Census, American Fact Finder, Poverty Status in past 12 months, 2013-2017, 5 year estimates

Percentage of People Below 200% of Poverty Level



U.S. Census, American Fact Finder, Poverty Status in past 12 months, 2013-2017, 5 year estimates

Number of People Below 200% of Poverty Level



U.S. Census, American Fact Finder, Poverty Status in past 12 months, 2013-2017, 5 year estimates

POVERTY LEVEL BY CENSUS TRACT

Census Tract	# of People Below 100% of Poverty Level	# of People Below 200% of Poverty Level	% of People Below 100% of Poverty Level	% of People Below 200% of Poverty Level
101	138	336	17.3%	42.2%
102	88	204	8.7%	20.2%
103	18	96	1.9%	10.0%
104	198	705	10.2%	36.3%
105	142	216	9.4%	14.3%
106	109	253	8.8%	20.5%
107	10	190	1.5%	28.5%
108	186	447	19.6%	47.1%
109	0	75	0.0%	4.8%
110	91	260	5.7%	16.3%
111	178	723	8.1%	32.9%
112	112	279	4.2%	19.8%
113	98	324	5.8%	19.1%
114	96	273	8.5%	24.0%
115	244	408	10.4%	20.7%

HOW WE CREATE CHANGE AS A COMMUNITY



"Large-scale social change requires broad cross-sector coordination, yet the social sector remains focused on the isolated intervention of individual organizations."

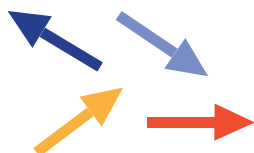
- Kania and Kramer, Stanford Social Innovation Review

In order to address our community's toughest challenges, United Way of Bartholomew County (UWBC) utilizes an approach known as Collective Impact. Collective Impact is a way for our community to work together to create social change "at scale".

UWBC brings together the whole community: public, private, and business sectors as well as those with lived experience to tackle our toughest challenges and create solutions. Collective impact strategies are rooted in shared agendas, open communication with stakeholders, common metrics, and aligned programs and initiatives within our community. By all working together, we make a difference in our community.

- Government, nonprofit, philanthropic, and corporations all working together toward the same goal
- Organizations actively coordinating their actions

ISOLATED IMPACT



COLLECTIVE IMPACT



Collective Impact recognizes that no single organization is responsible for a major social problem, so no single organization can cure it.

HOW WE CREATE CHANGE AT UNITED WAY

Bartholomew County has a proud heritage of civic engagement and working together as a community in order to build upon our strengths and address the social challenges we face. We have a strong heritage of partnership between the public, private, and not-for-profit sector. In order to succeed in a way that benefits all community members, particularly the most vulnerable, all sectors must come together to mobilize resources, build stronger communities, and to ultimately change lives.

2019 IMPACT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Impact at a Glance



Childhood & Youth Success

\$1.16 million invested
5,231 volunteers mobilized

95%

Passed the Kindergarten readiness test*

4,316

Youth participated in out-of-school programs and/or individual mentoring

98%

Achieved normal grade level progression



Economic Mobility

\$1.29 million invested
2,512 volunteers mobilized

5,016

Families and individuals received basic needs

66%

Of individuals increased their wages

15%

Of individuals moved into financial stability



Access to Health

\$1.11 million invested
2,970 volunteers mobilized

13,654

Individuals served with access to healthcare services

87%

Of individuals improved their mental health

97%

Of individuals improved their healthy behaviors and relationships



* Test administered by not-for-profit early learning partners

ECONOMIC MOBILITY



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THE CASE FOR ACTION

Despite the ideal of the American Dream where someone can work hard and make a better life for themselves, research indicates that economic mobility is less likely for Americans than citizens of Canada and western European countries. For many families, the American Dream remains elusive. Forty-three percent of Americans raised in families whose income lie in the bottom 20 percent of the overall American population remain there as adults. Only four percent of those raised in the bottom 20 percent make it all the way to the top 20 percent. The socio-economic class that you are born into largely determines how much you earn as an adult – regardless of personal attributes or characteristics.

Thirty-four percent of all families in Bartholomew County had incomes that made it difficult to meet the basic needs, including food, housing, and utilities. Many of these people struggle with the basics despite working full-time.

OUR BOLD GOAL

For Economic Mobility

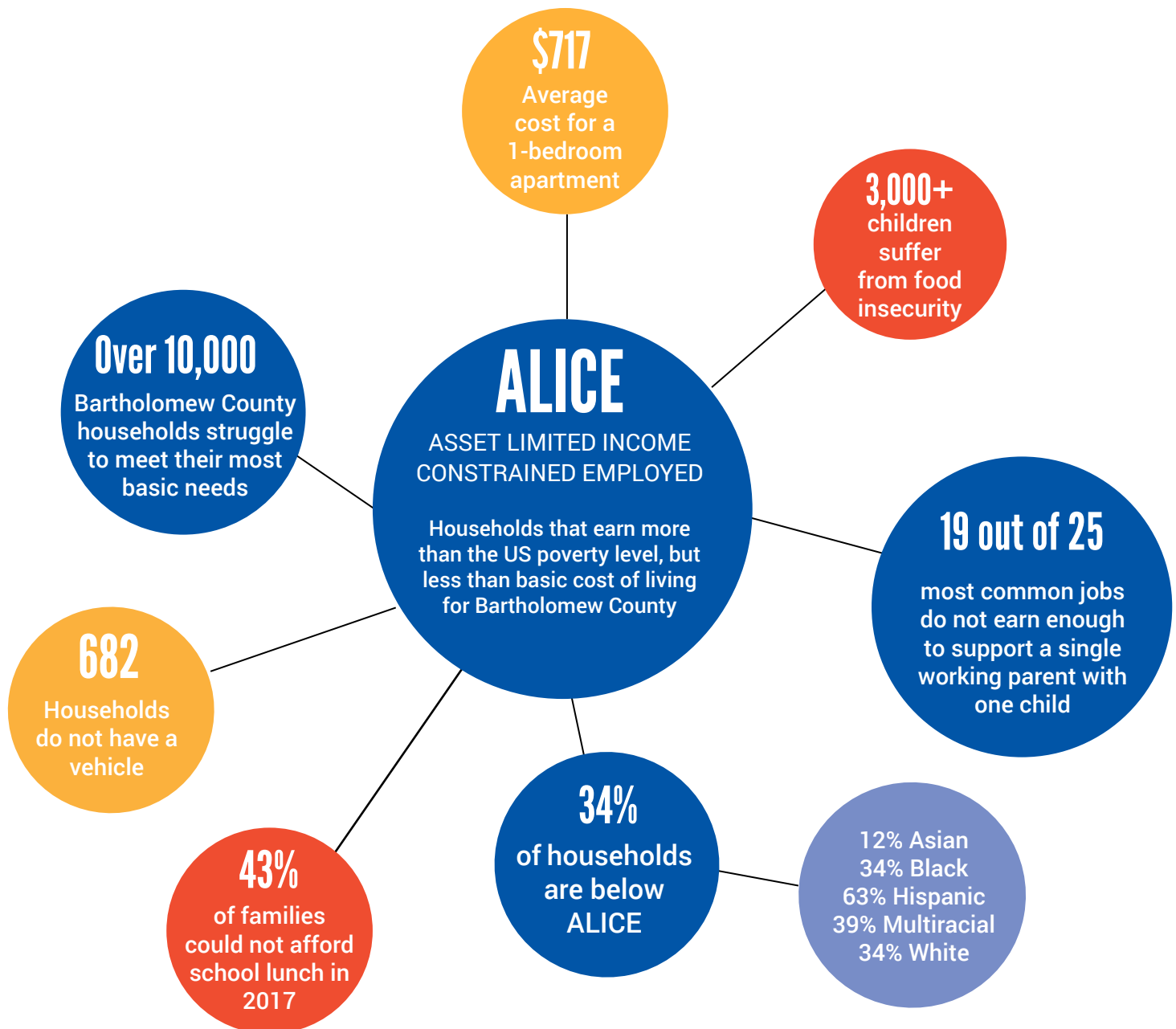


ABOVE 200% OF POVERTY

80%

Today, 70.9% of Bartholomew County residents live above 200% of poverty. Our bold goal for economic mobility is for that number to increase to 80% by 2025.

ALICE



BASIC NEEDS

Local residents in increasing numbers have found themselves challenged to provide even the essential needs for themselves and their families. Hardest hit are those already on the edge of financial stability. The agencies that provide the most basic needs such as food pantries and homeless shelters are seeing higher demand.

Access to enough nutritious food for an active, healthy life (food Security)

One way to measure of the number of households who are struggling to meet basic needs is to look at the number of people who are food insecure. The definition of Food Insecurity is limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable food in socially acceptable ways. In 2017, according to Feeding America, the overall food insecurity rate for Bartholomew County was 10.9% and 16% for children.

SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) formerly known as Food Stamps is the Federally funded program to alleviate hunger for lower income families. While SNAP is an important program in the fight against hunger; it only provides a fraction of a family's food needs throughout the month. Additionally, SNAP enrollment can be cumbersome. As shown on the following page, less than 50 percent of people in poverty receive SNAP.

According to Feeding American, adults that are likely to be food insecure are estimated to spend \$1,673 more annually for healthcare than people who are food secure.

Food Insecurity Rate for Bartholomew County

	2017	2016	2015
Number of people food insecure	8,870	9,160	9,270
Food insecurity rate overall	10.9%	11.4%	11.7%
Number of children food insecure	3,100	3,180	3,380
Food Insecurity Rate Children	16.0%	16.4%	17.4%

Feeding America

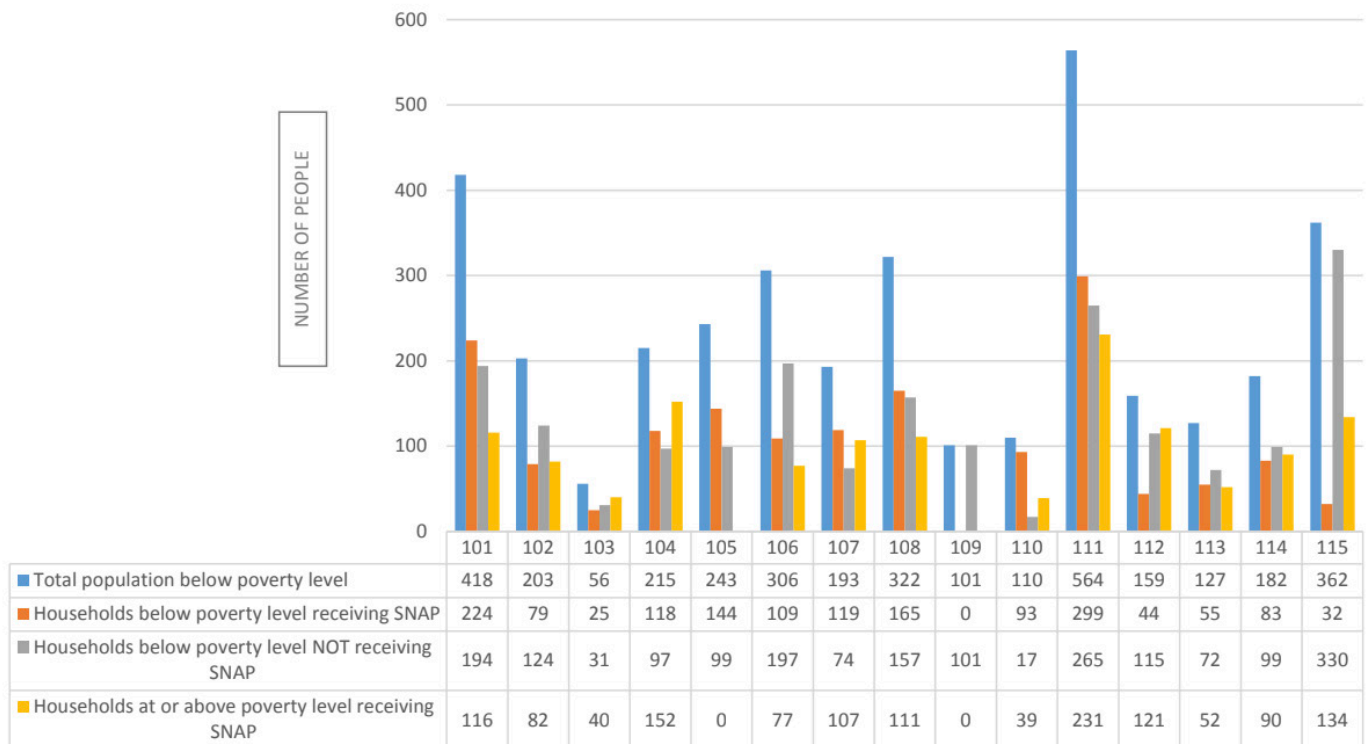
BCSC Free and Reduced Lunch

2020	2019	2015	2010	2005
43.0%	44.2%	44.2%	39.3%	33.5%

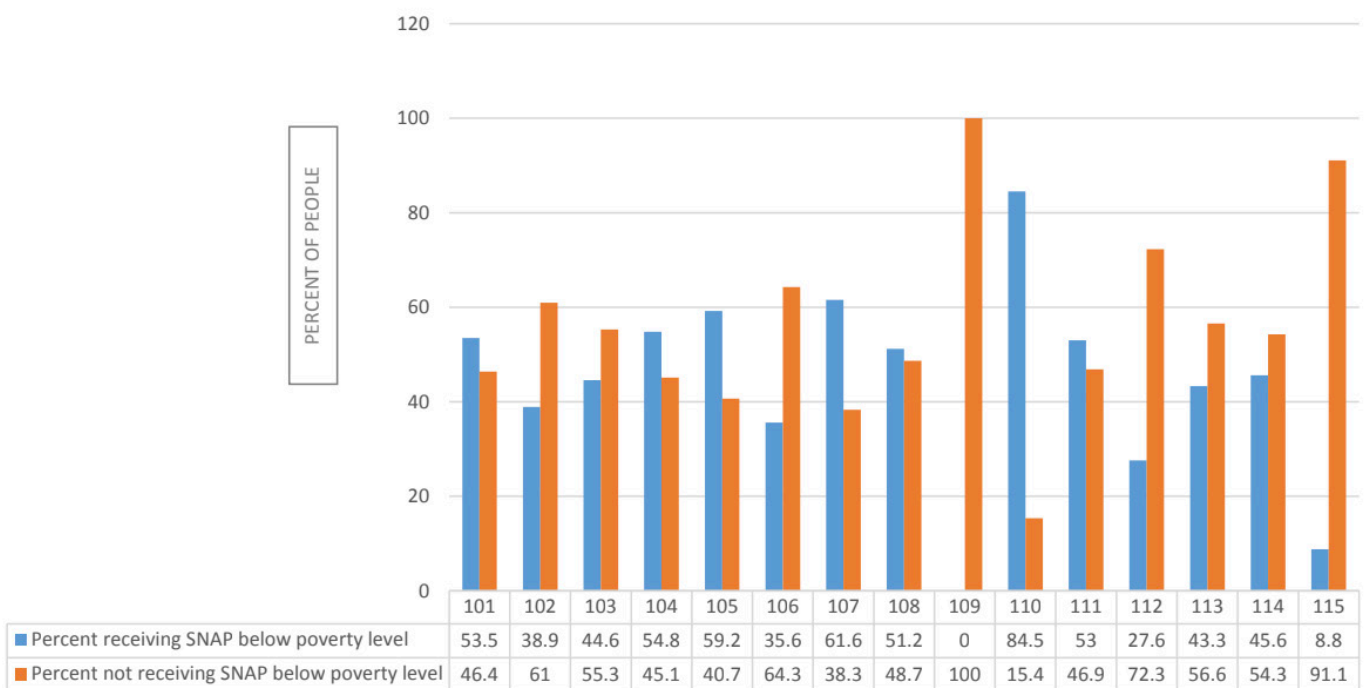
Indiana Department of Education

BASIC NEEDS

POVERTY AND SNAP PARTICIPATION BY CENSUS TRACT



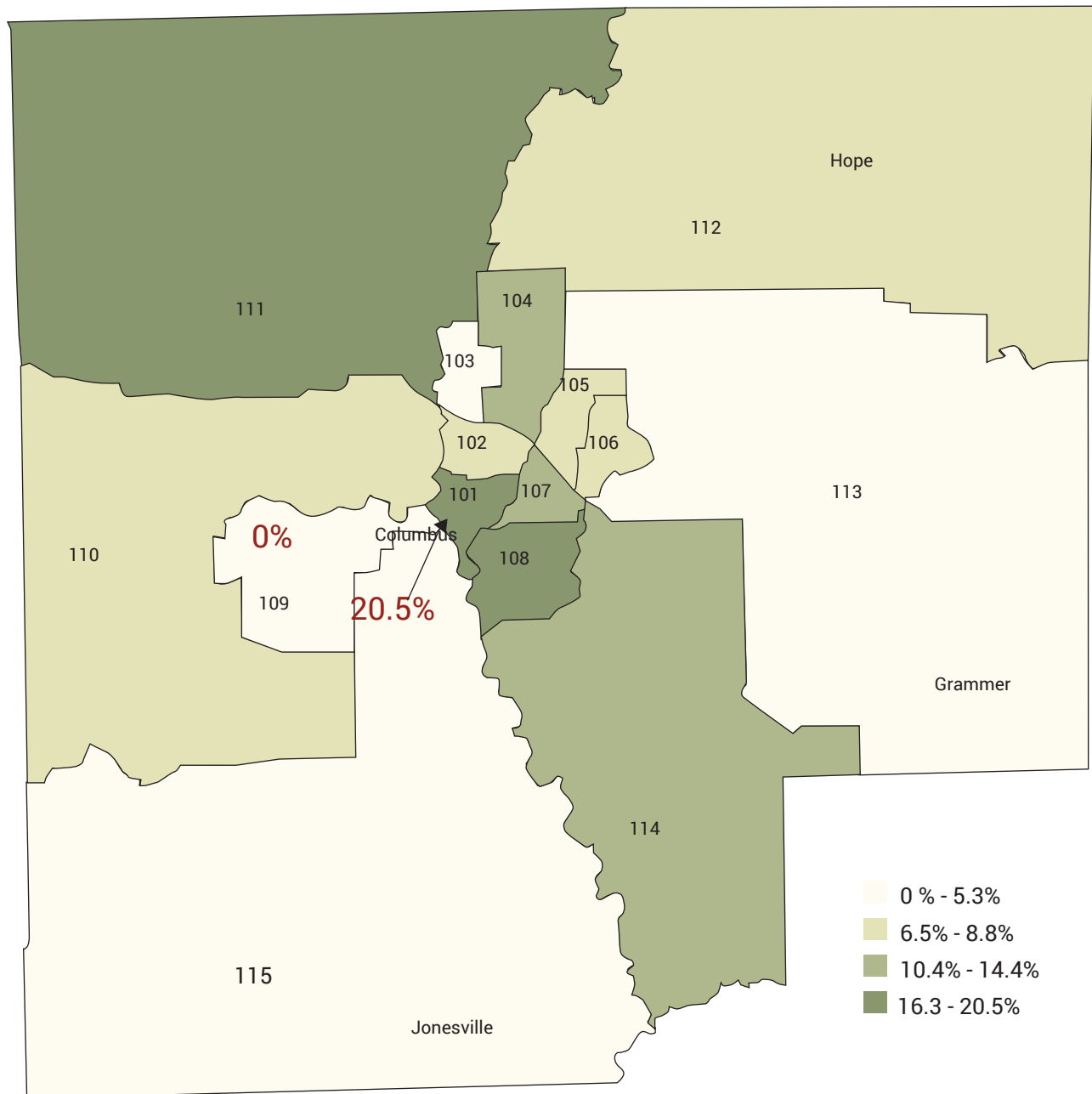
POVERTY AND SNAP PARTICIPATION BY CENSUS TRACT



Charts reproduced with permission of the Food Insecurity Coalition

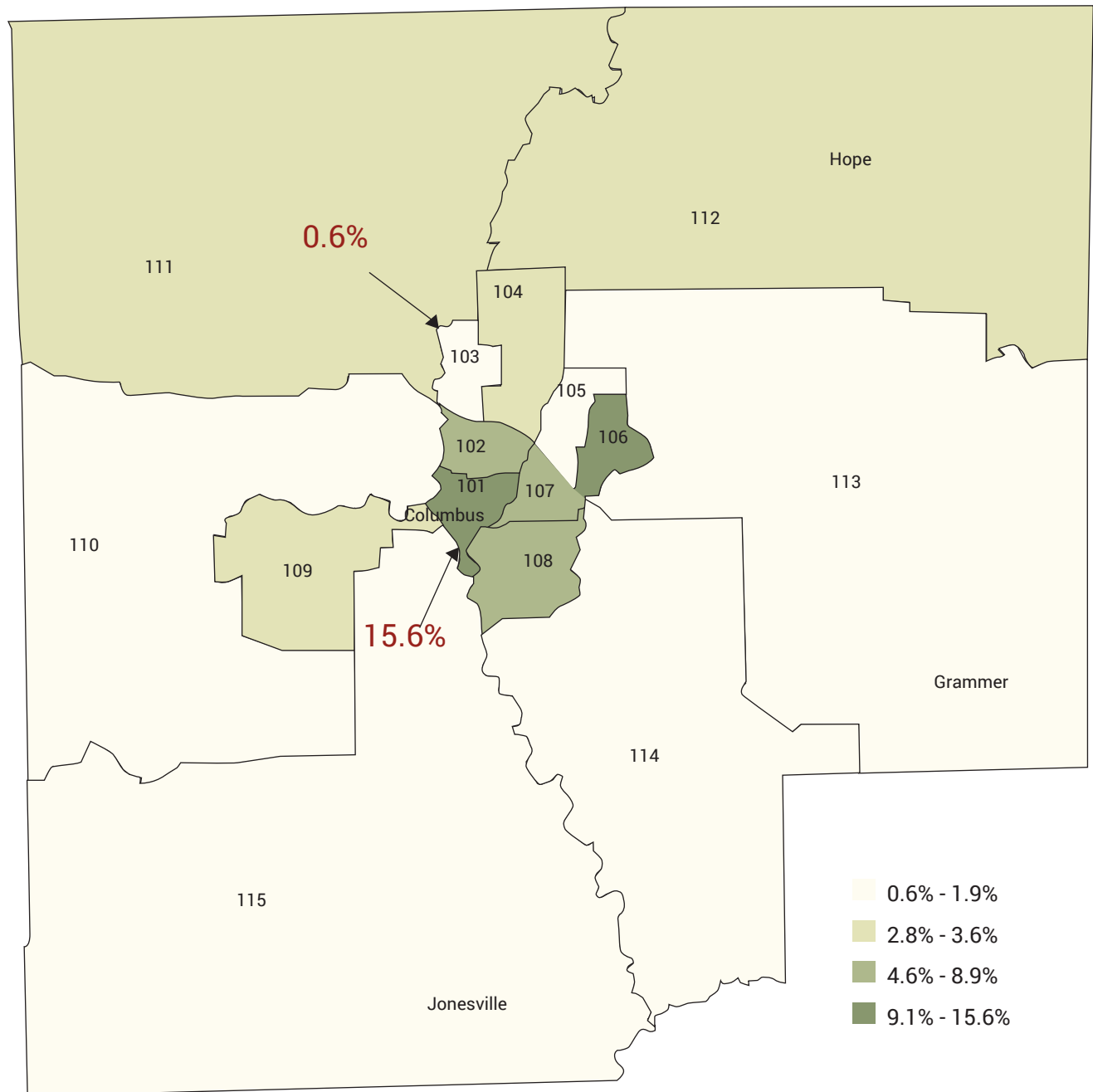
BASIC NEEDS

People who Receive SNAP



BASIC NEEDS

Those Without Vehicles by Census Tract



BASIC NEEDS

Reported Needs from 2-1-1 Data

2018	Needs	Unmet Needs	2017	Needs	Unmet Needs	2016	Needs	Unmet Needs
Clothing/ Personal/ Household Needs	5,331	390	Clothing/ Personal/ Household Needs	5,538	469	Clothing/ Personal/ Household Needs	5,387	483
Individual, Family & Community Support	2,062	153	Individual, Family & Community Support	2,432	167	Individual, Family & Community Support	1,889	238
Income Support/ Assistance	1,871	100	Income Support/ Assistance	1,840	156	Income Support/ Assistance	1,464	74
Food/Meals	1,571	44	Food/Meals	1,652		Food/Meals	1,376	
Housing	1,979	153	Housing	1,366	104	Housing	1,152	80
Education	1,038		Education	1,169		Education	1,052	
Health Care	729		Health Care	561		Health Care	927	
Utility Assistance	1,285		Utility Assistance	697	54	Utility Assistance	553	72
Mental Health/ Addictions	390		Legal, Consumer & Public Safety	423		Legal, Consumer & Public Safety	336	
Information Services	451		Information Services	554		Information Services	226	

BASIC NEEDS

ALICE is an acronym that stands for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed. These are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living. Approximately 24 percent of families in Bartholomew County fall into this category. Below is an ALICE budget and the hourly wage it requires to be able to make ends meet in Bartholomew County.

ALICE Budget 2018			ALICE Budget 2012		
	Single Adult	2 adults, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	Single Adult	2 adults, 1 infant, 1 preschooler	
Housing	\$628	\$843	\$603	\$726	
Child Care	\$0	\$1,222	\$0	\$1,044	
Food	\$248	\$750	\$170	\$515	
Transportation	\$332	\$800	\$341	\$681	
Healthcare	\$190	\$656	\$130	\$518	
Technology	\$55	\$75	\$0	\$0	
Misc.	\$171	\$500	\$146	\$380	
Taxes	\$256	\$654	\$214	\$314	
Monthly Total	\$1,880	\$5,500	\$1,603	\$4,179	
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$22,560	\$66,000	\$19,233	\$50,145	
Hourly Wage	\$11.28	\$33.00	\$10	\$25	

BASIC NEEDS

ALICE Data by Ethnicity

	Below Poverty Level	Under ALICE Threshold	Over ALICE
White	10.2%	34.3%	65.7%
Asian	2.6%	12.3%	87.7%
Hispanic	14.2%	63.7%	36.3%
Black	12.0%	34.2%	65.8%
Multi-racial	17.8%	39.9%	60.0%

ALICE Households Over Time

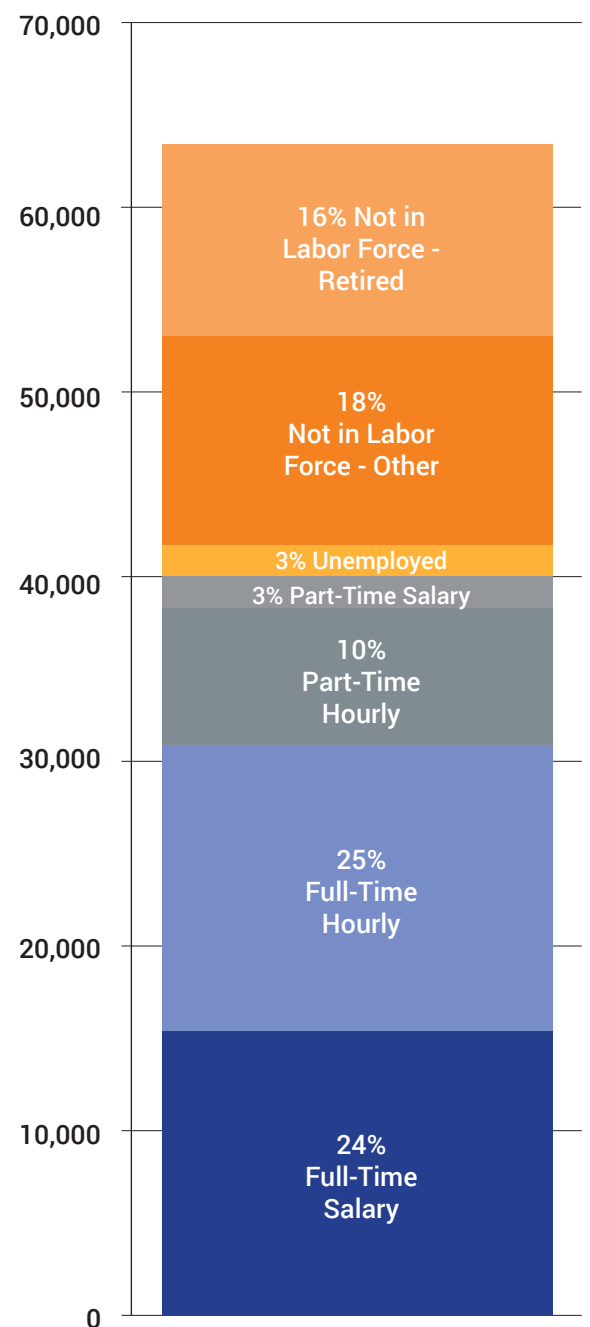
	2018	2016	2014	2012	2010
Percent Below Poverty	12%	10.3%	12.9%	11.6%	9.4%
Number Below Poverty	3800	3,257	4,106	3,438	2,918
Percent Below ALICE	36%	34.7%	33.7%	34.6%	35.6%
Number Below ALICE	11,400	10,974	10,726	10,255	11,052



ALICE HOUSEHOLDS

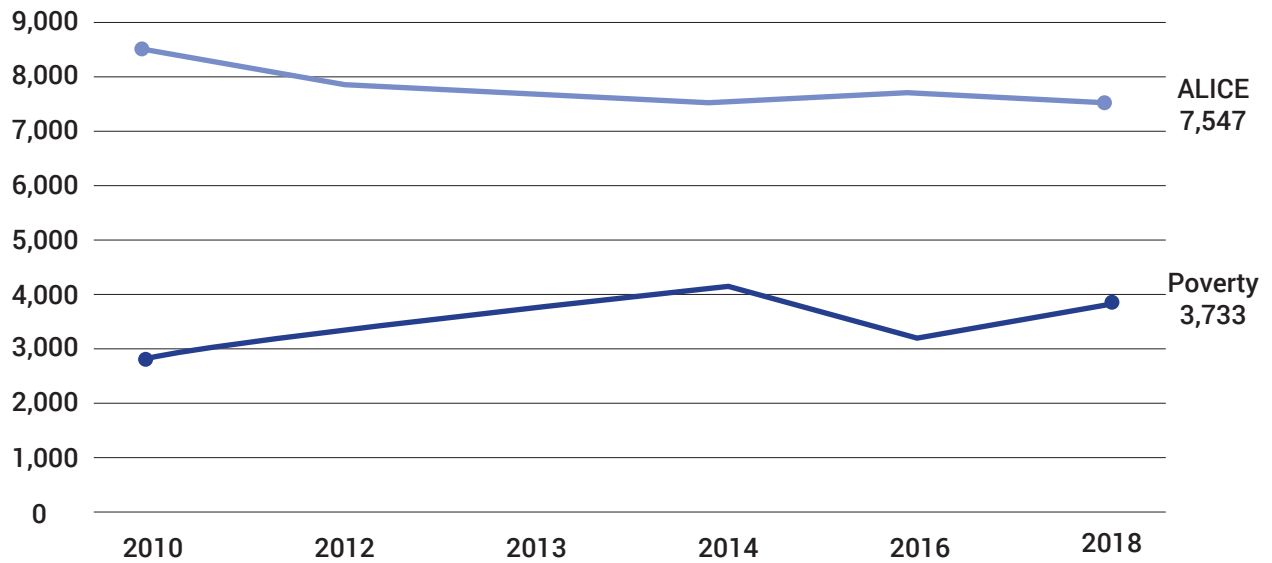
	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Clay Township	1,283	32%
Clifty Township	503	33%
Columbus City	18,716	36%
Columbus Township	19,314	38%
Elizabethtown	165	49%
Flat Rock Township	513	26%
German Township	2,862	44%
Harrison Township	1,419	14%
Hartsville Town	153	43%
Haw Creek Township	1,510	34%
Hope Town	865	42%
Jackson Township	405	43%
Ohio Township	8,556	29%
Rock Creek Township	619	31%
Sand Creek Township	922	28%
Taylorsville CDP	276	30%
Wayne Township	1,463	31%

Labor Status, Population 16 and Older, 2018

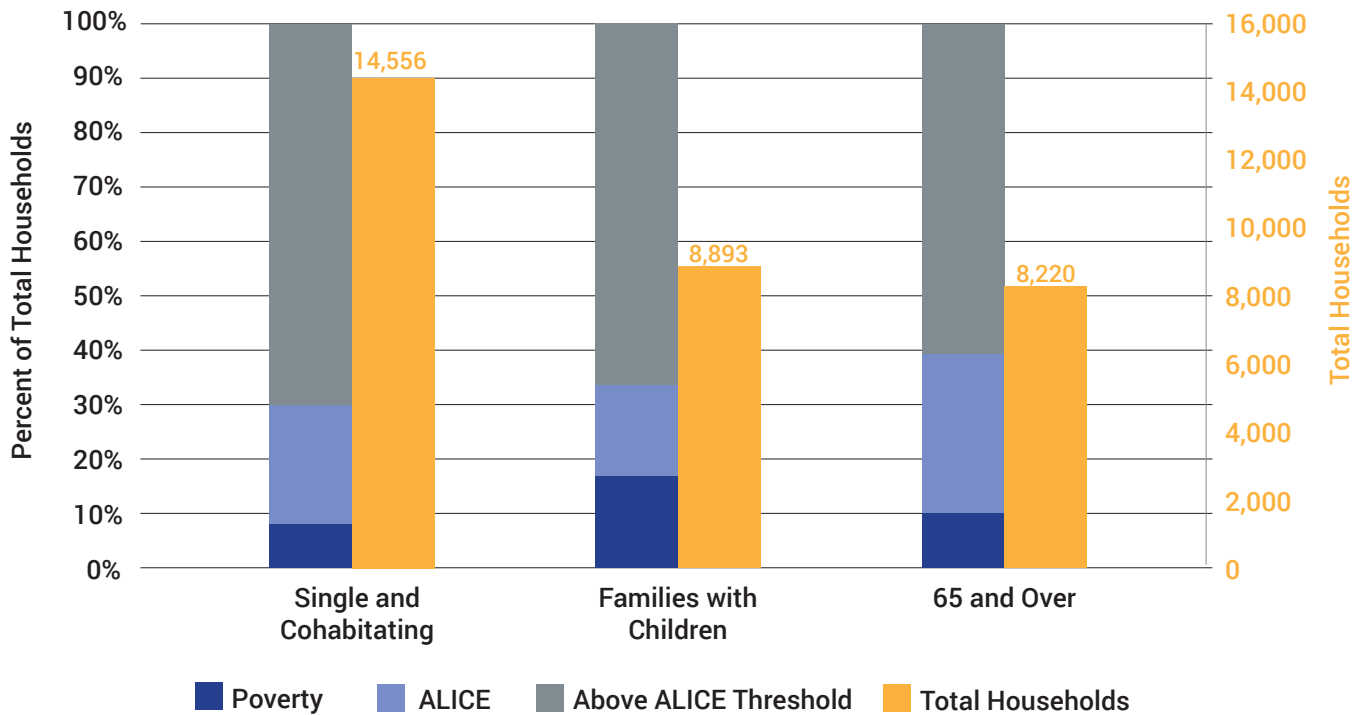


ALICE HOUSEHOLDS

Household by Income, 2010 to 2018

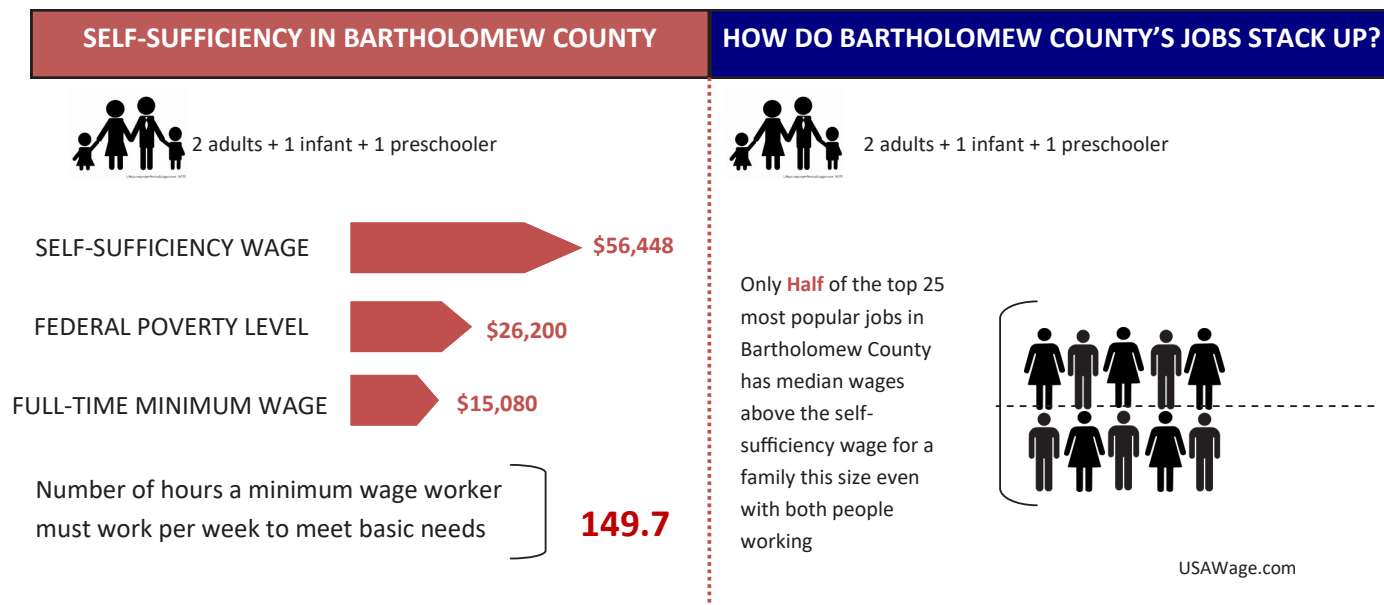


Household Income by Household Type, 2018



GETTING TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY

To be self-sufficient, an individual or a family can cover their basic needs without external assistance.



SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY

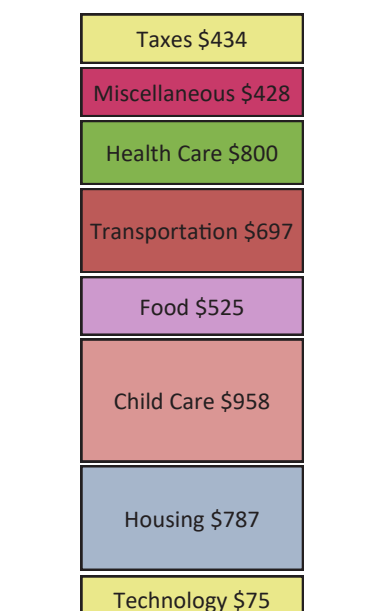


2 adults + 1 infant + 1 preschooler

Monthly Expenses = \$4704

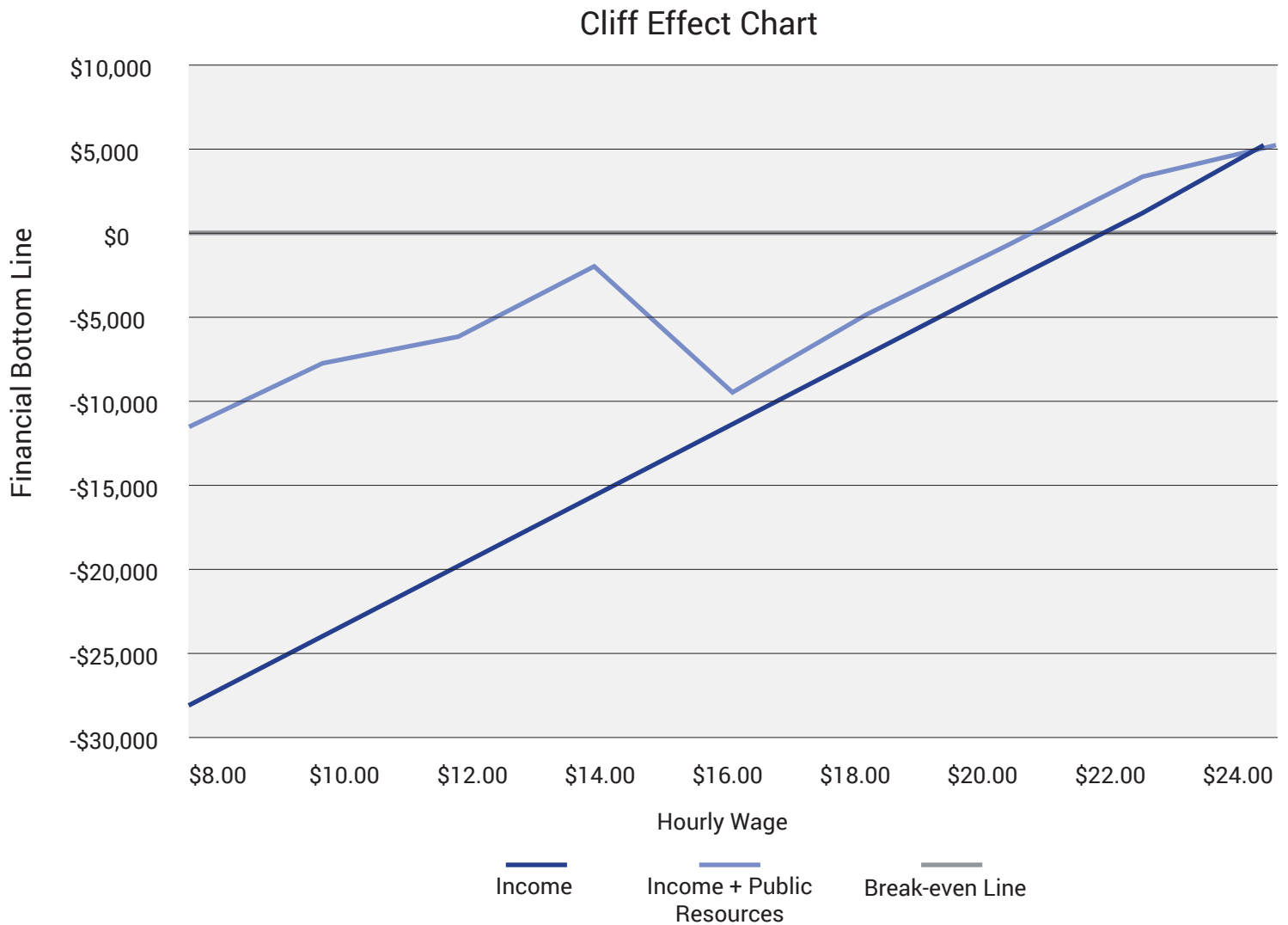
Wage Needed = \$28.22/hour

- ⇒ 34% of households in Bartholomew County struggle to meet their basic needs
- ⇒ Two adults with an infant and a preschooler each need to earn \$14.11/hour to meet their basic needs
- ⇒ Differences by race and ethnicity persist, creating challenges for many families
- ⇒ Low-wage jobs are projected to grow faster than higher-wage jobs over the next decade
- ⇒ The cost of basic household expenses increased steadily between 2007 and 2016



CLIFF EFFECT

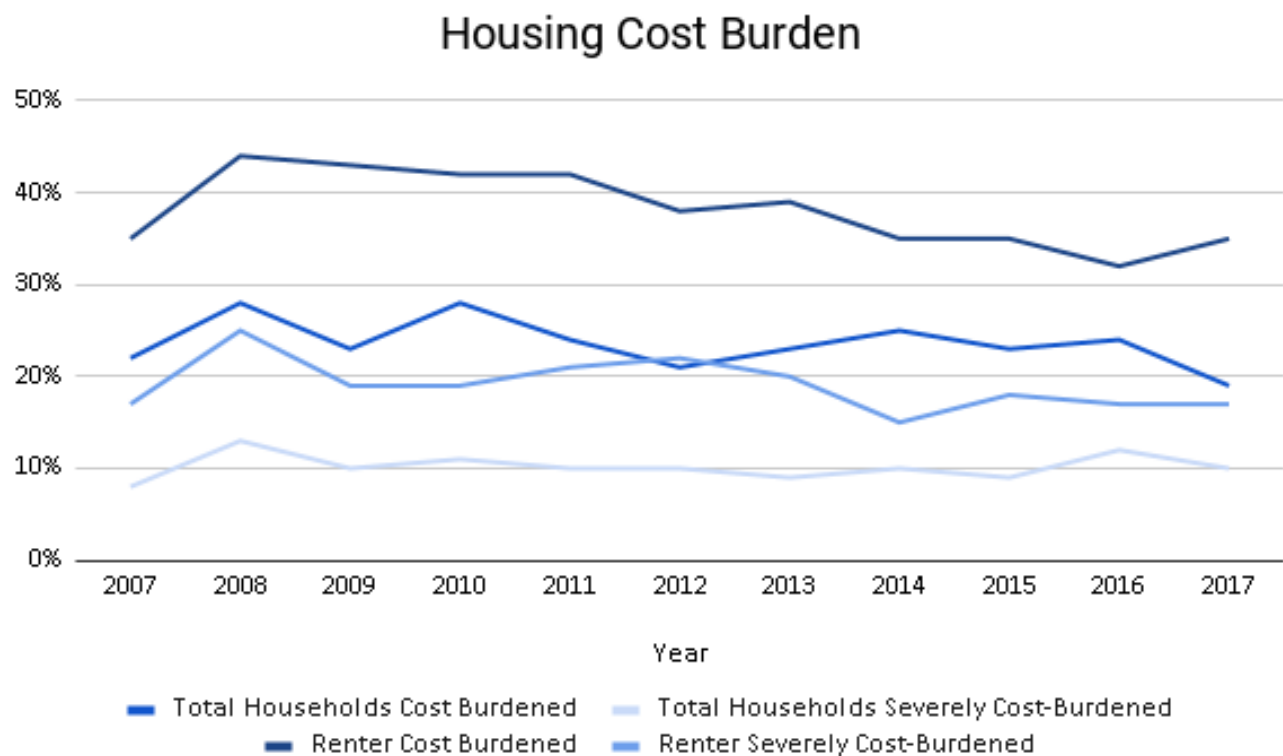
Often the single greatest barrier to self-sufficiency for low-income individuals is the “cliff effect.” Eligibility for work support programs such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) are based on income. Generally, eligibility for these programs is below 200% of the FPG, with benefits phasing out as earnings increase. The unintended consequences in this design mean that an increase in a family’s income can significantly set back a family’s goal towards economic self-sufficiency.



HOUSING

One in three Bartholomew County households struggle with housing costs that jeopardize their financial security. As a greater proportion of a family's income goes to mortgage or rent, less is available for other necessities with fewer opportunities to save and invest for the future. Unaffordable housing costs directly contribute to poor health outcomes, reduced child well-being, and higher levels of financial insecurity. This harms not only families but also their communities. When housing is too expensive for workers, employers struggle to fill jobs. Income goes to mortgage and rent instead of local businesses.

Housing Cost Burden is defined as a family paying more than 30% of their gross income toward housing expenses. Severely Cost Burdened refers to families paying more than 50% of their gross income toward housing expenses. As shown below, since 2016 – total households cost burdened (which includes homeowners) has decreased. However, the percentage of renters experiencing cost burden has increased.



HOUSING

Fair Market Rent Compared to Median Rent

	Studio		1-Bedroom		2-Bedroom		3-Bedroom		4-Bedroom	
	FMR	Median	FMR	Median	FMR	Median	FMR	Median	FMR	Median
2012	\$603	\$663	\$605	\$665	\$726	\$798	\$890	\$978	\$953	\$1,047
2013	\$536	\$572	\$587	\$625	\$730	\$778	\$960	\$1,023	\$990	\$1,056
2014	\$608	\$650	\$665	\$711	\$827	\$885	\$1,087	\$1,164	\$1,122	\$1,201
2015	\$619	\$655	\$677	\$717	\$843	\$892	\$1,108	\$1,173	\$1,144	\$1,210
2016	\$525	\$561	\$659	\$704	\$787	\$841	\$992	\$1,060	\$1,079	\$1,153
2017	\$596	\$648	\$720	\$783	\$856	\$931	\$1,085	\$1,180	\$1,180	\$1,283
2018	\$628	\$679	\$707	\$764	\$843	\$911	\$1,075	\$1,161	\$1,152	\$1,245
2019	\$712	\$760	\$717	\$765	\$856	\$914	\$1,110	\$1,185	\$1,157	\$1,235
2020	\$724	\$778	\$728	\$782	\$876	\$941	\$1,136	\$1,220	\$1,216	\$1,307

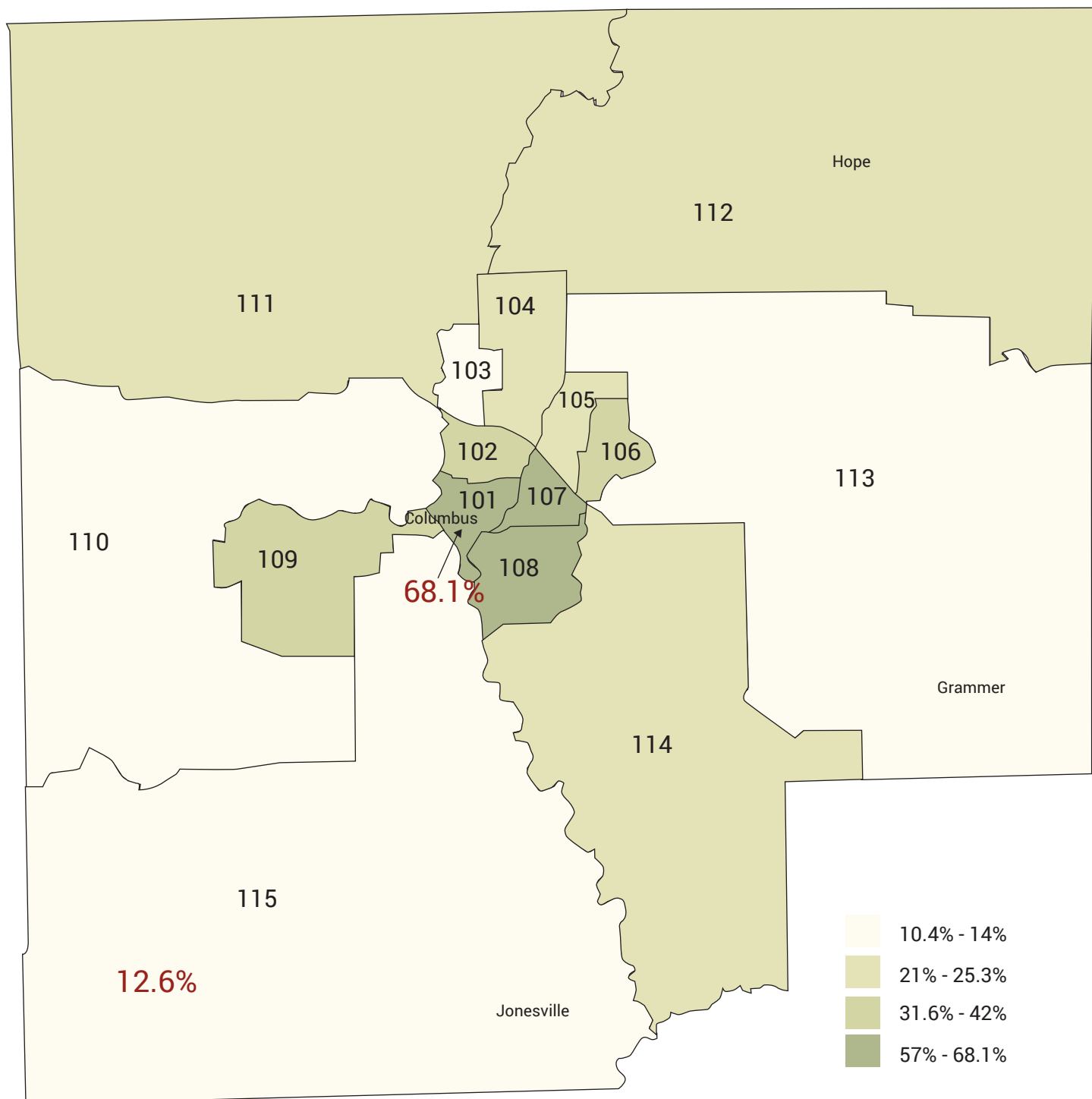
HUD

Shelter Nights

	2019		2018		2017	
	Clients	Average Stay	Clients	Average Stay	Clients	Average Stay
Horizon House	110	39	118	36	118	38
Brighter Days	412	39	316	28	300	21

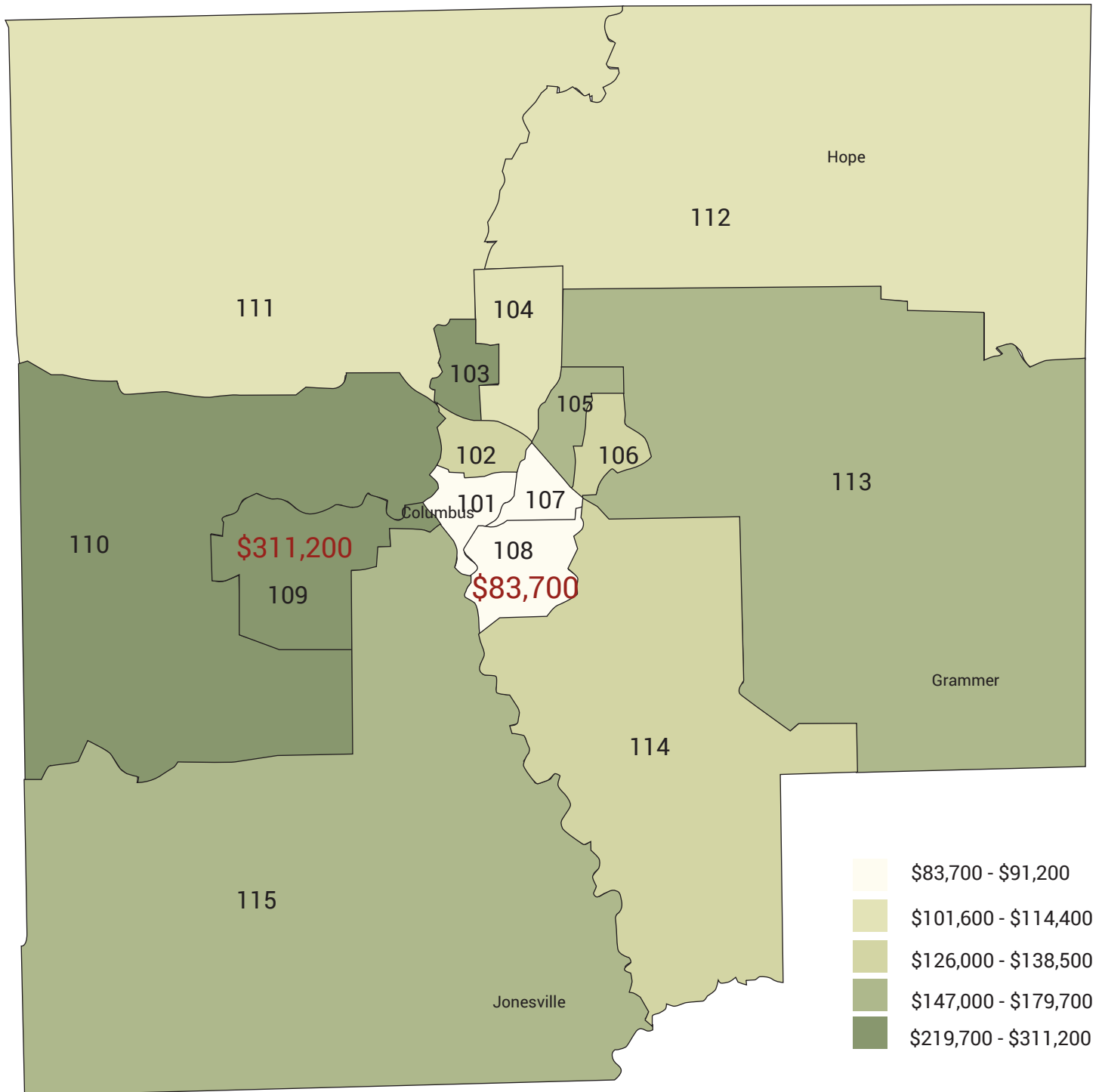
HOUSING

Percentage of Renter Occupied Housing



HOUSING

Median Housing Value



CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH SUCCESS



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THE CASE FOR ACTION

Educational attainment is a strong predictor for many of the factors that affect a person's quality of life. It affects income level, health and civic engagement. When every child in Bartholomew County has the opportunity to receive a quality education and then grows into a productive member of our workforce, everyone benefits - the individual and the community.

Gaining the knowledge and skills needed for the future are affected by much more than just the school and the student - success is also affected by the environment within which that child lives. The social and emotional well-being of Bartholomew County youth is as important as any academic success displayed in the classroom.

All children need access to adequate supports from birth through adolescence that aid in their learning in order to succeed in school and subsequently in the workforce. The quality of Pre-K education that a child receives can follow them through out the course of their life.

OUR BOLD GOALS

Childhood & Youth Success



POST SECONDARY ATTAINMENT

60%

Currently, post secondary attainment is at 43.4% for Bartholomew County residents. We would like to see that increase to 60% by 2025.



HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

98%

Our goal is to see the Bartholomew County graduation rate increase from 86.4% to 98% by 2025.

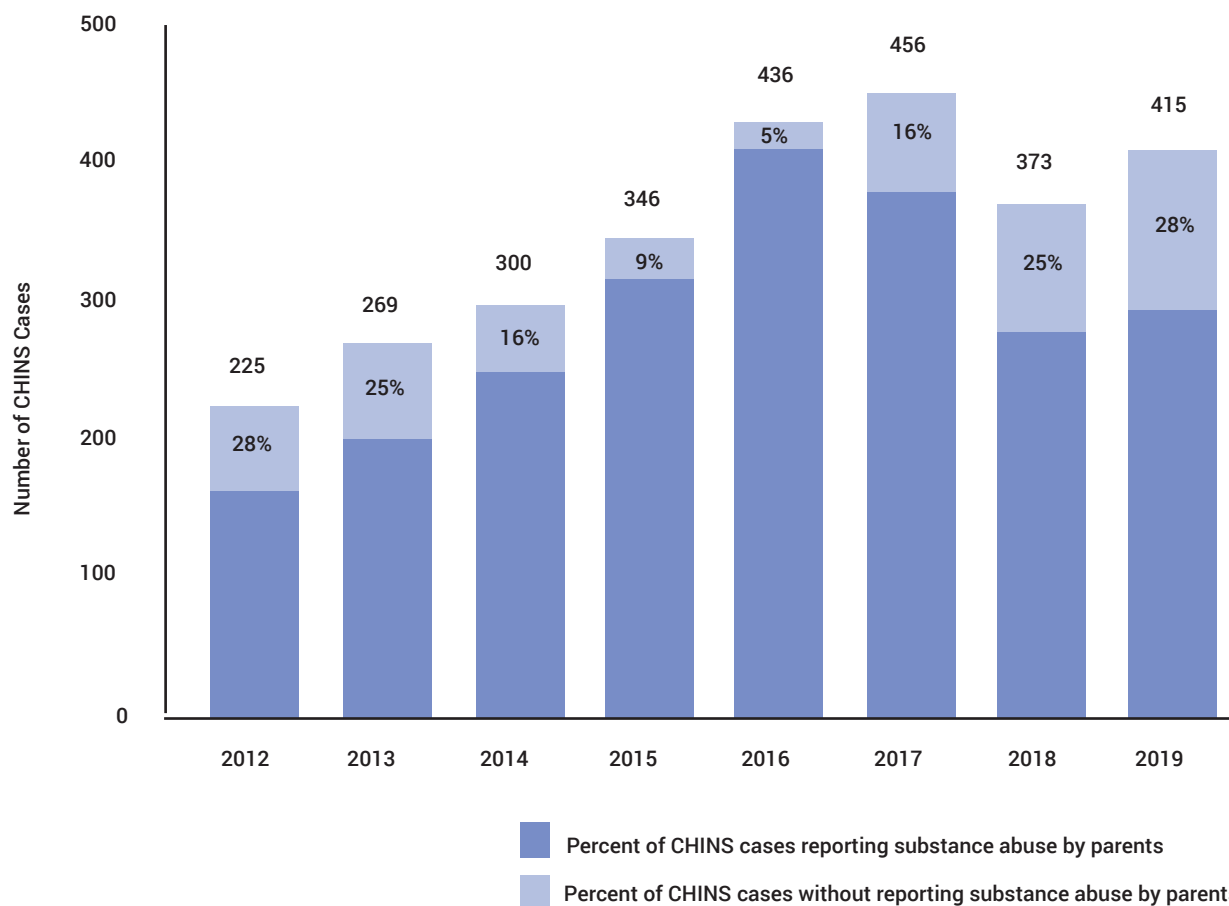
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Council for Youth Development works to gather data that reveal insights on the state of the youth in Bartholomew County. The social and emotional well-being of young people is critical to their success and development.

Below are insights that Council for Youth Development gathered regarding the impact of substance abuse, mental health, and teen pregnancy in Bartholomew County.

Bartholomew County CHINS Cases Substance Abuse Trends

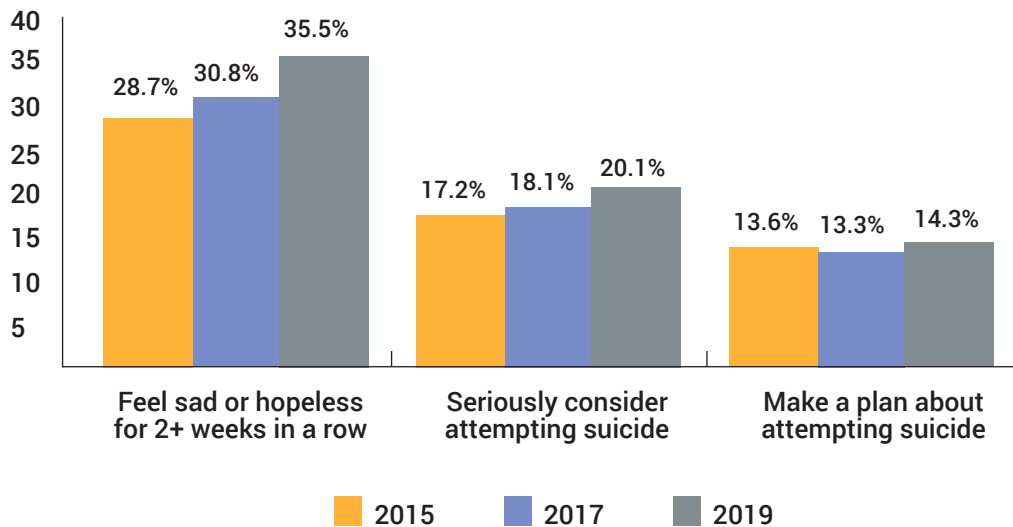
The number of Children in Need of Services (CHINS) cases has almost doubled in less than 10 years. However, in 2019, the percentage of CHINS cases reporting substance abuse by parents marked the lowest in 7 years (72%). And yet, the number of cases reporting substance abuse by parents in 2019 (297) was greater than 2018 (280).



YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

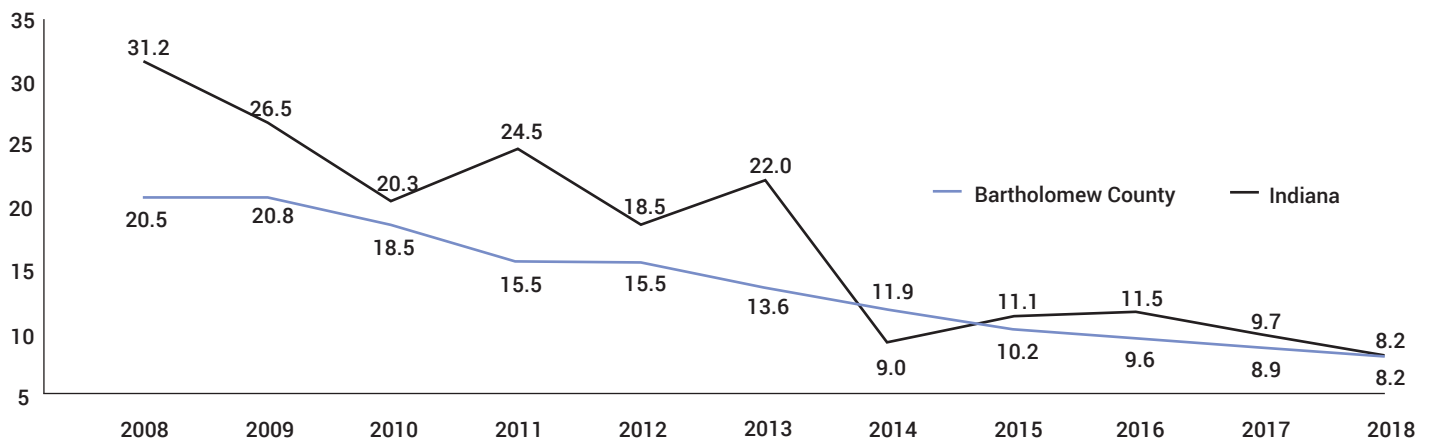
Percentage of students that have answered “yes” to questions related to suicidal ideation in 2015-2019 (6th - 12th grade)

Over one-third of BCSC students reported feeling sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row during 2019. In the same survey, one in five, shared they have seriously considered attempting suicide.



Teen birth rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17

For the past 10 years, teen birth rates have steadily decreased for Bartholomew County and Indiana with both reporting the lowest in 2018 at 8.2%

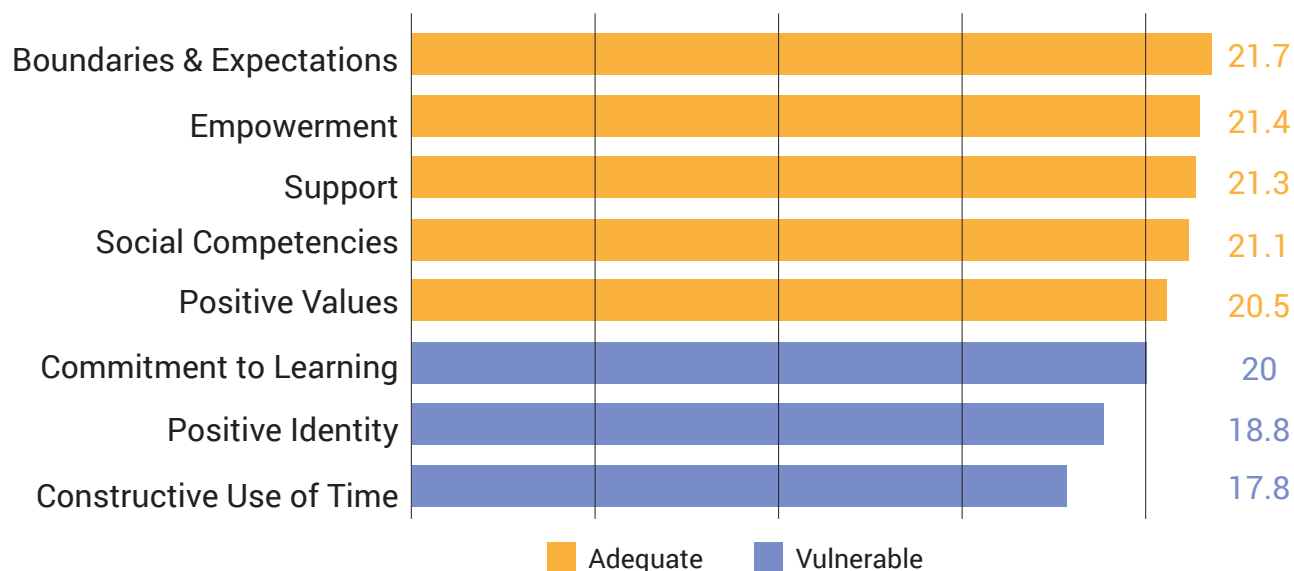
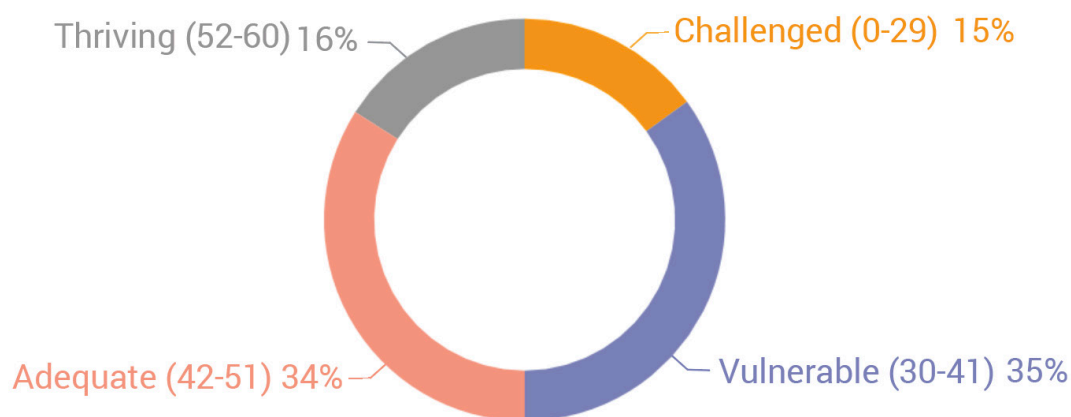


YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Studies have shown that young people with higher levels of Developmental Assets are mentally and physically healthier, safer, more caring, more productive, more involved, and contribute to society more than youth with lower levels of assets. They do better in school, and they are more prepared for college and career options after high school.

In January of 2018, Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation conducted the Search Institute's Developmental Assets Profile Survey. Data was collected from 4,384 students, 72% of the school population in sixth through twelfth grade.

Composite Assets Score



EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

One of the challenges to assuring that each child has a positive and nurturing environment throughout early development is the large portion of children whose parents are working outside of homes and must seek childcare.

Children gain key skills for school readiness through day-to-day experiences that encourage their social growth and learning. Finding quality child care is often complicated by its costs. The highest costs are associated with infant care, where center based care costs on average \$9,000 a year. For many families, especially lower-income families, these costs simply make that care unattainable.

Kindergarten Readiness

Early investments in education have also been shown to increase high school graduation rates, reduce grade repetition and placement into special education, and improve standardized test scores. In Bartholomew County, 1.9% of children are retained in Kindergarten. Kindergarten readiness follows individuals into adulthood. Those who attend high quality programs were more likely to be employed, had greater incomes and were less likely to be arrested or become pregnant as a teenager than their peers who did not attend Pre-K programs.

- ▶ **6,495 children under 6 years old in Bartholomew County**
- ▶ **56% need childcare because their parents are working**
- ▶ **55 known child care programs (12 high quality) in Bartholomew County**

Childcare Options	Capacity
11 Centers	621 children
26 Homes	270 children
9 Ministries	1,117 children
9 School-based	368 children
55 total	2,376 total capacity

Cost of High Quality Child Care in Bartholomew County

\$9,686 per year

Family of 2 29% of income

Family of 3 23% of income

-10th Highest cost in Indiana

-Recommended amount of income spent on childcare is 7%

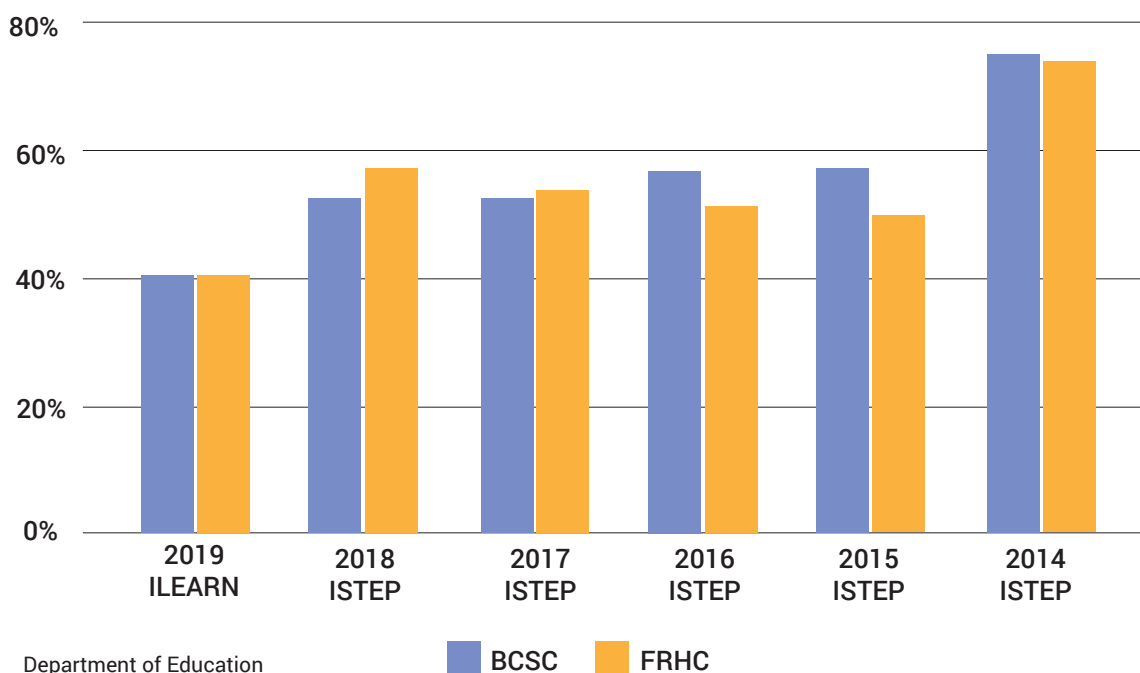
K-12 EDUCATION

Over the elementary school years, children become more autonomous than in early childhood and develop relationships with a wider array of people, including peers and teachers. Children also begin to establish competencies in a variety of different areas. Elementary school plays an important role in the intellectual and social development of children. The education they are provided can affect the future of children while providing them with the tools and an environment in which to succeed.

Indiana Statewide Testing for Educational Progress - Plus (ISTEP) was an annual test designed by the Indiana Department of Education to measure students skills in reading, writing, and math.

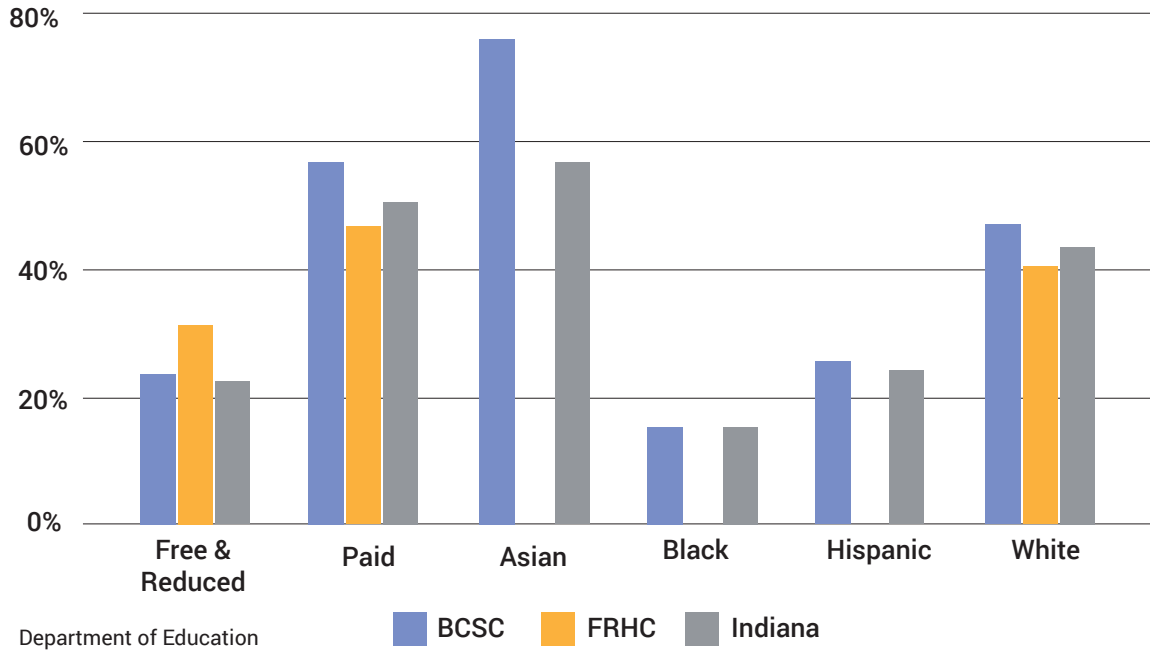
In 2019, ISTEP was replaced with ILEARN, a computer adaptive assessment that measures students' proficiency of Indiana academic standards.

Standardized Testing Passing Rate - Corporation Totals

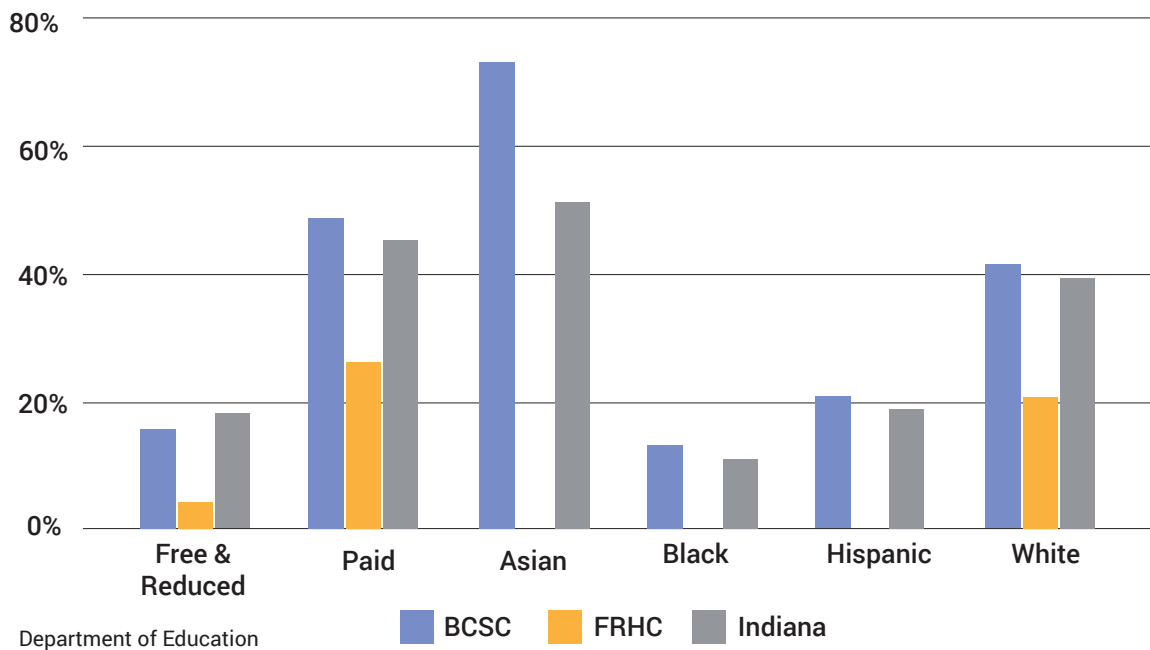


K-12 EDUCATION

2019 ILEARN Passing Rate - Disaggregated



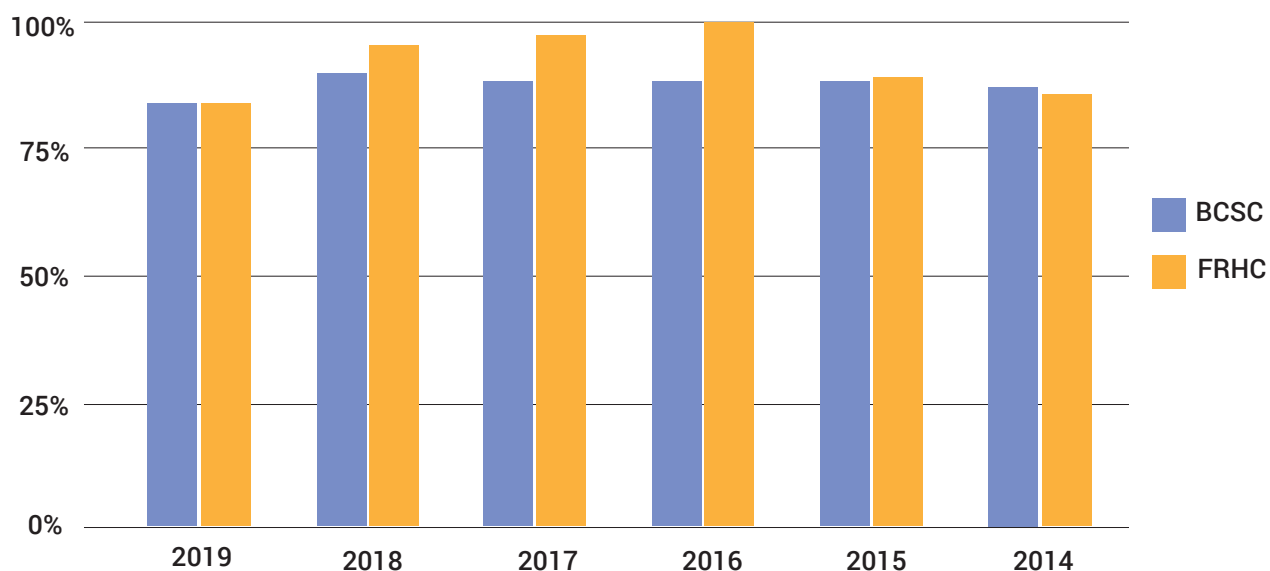
2019 ISTEP Passing Rate (10th Grade) Disaggregated



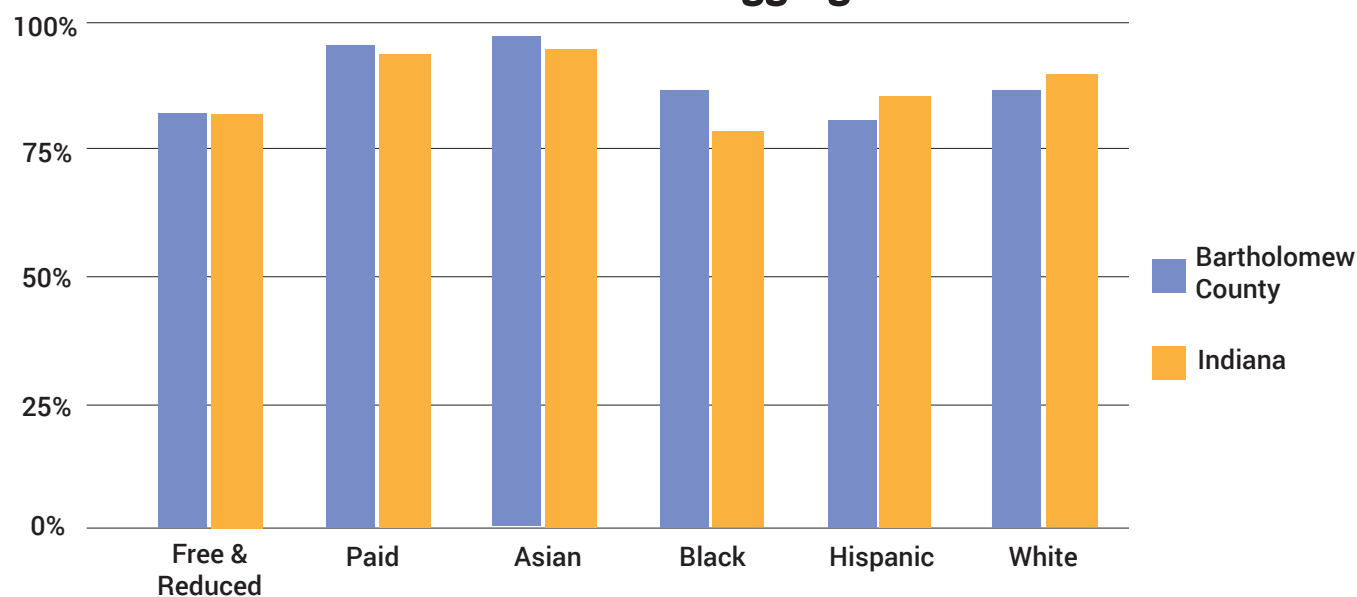
SECONDARY EDUCATION

On average, households headed by a high school graduate accumulate ten times more wealth than households headed by a high school dropout. In other words, for every \$500 of wealth households headed by a high school dropout have, their peers with diplomas have accumulated approximately \$5,000.

Corporation Graduation Rates

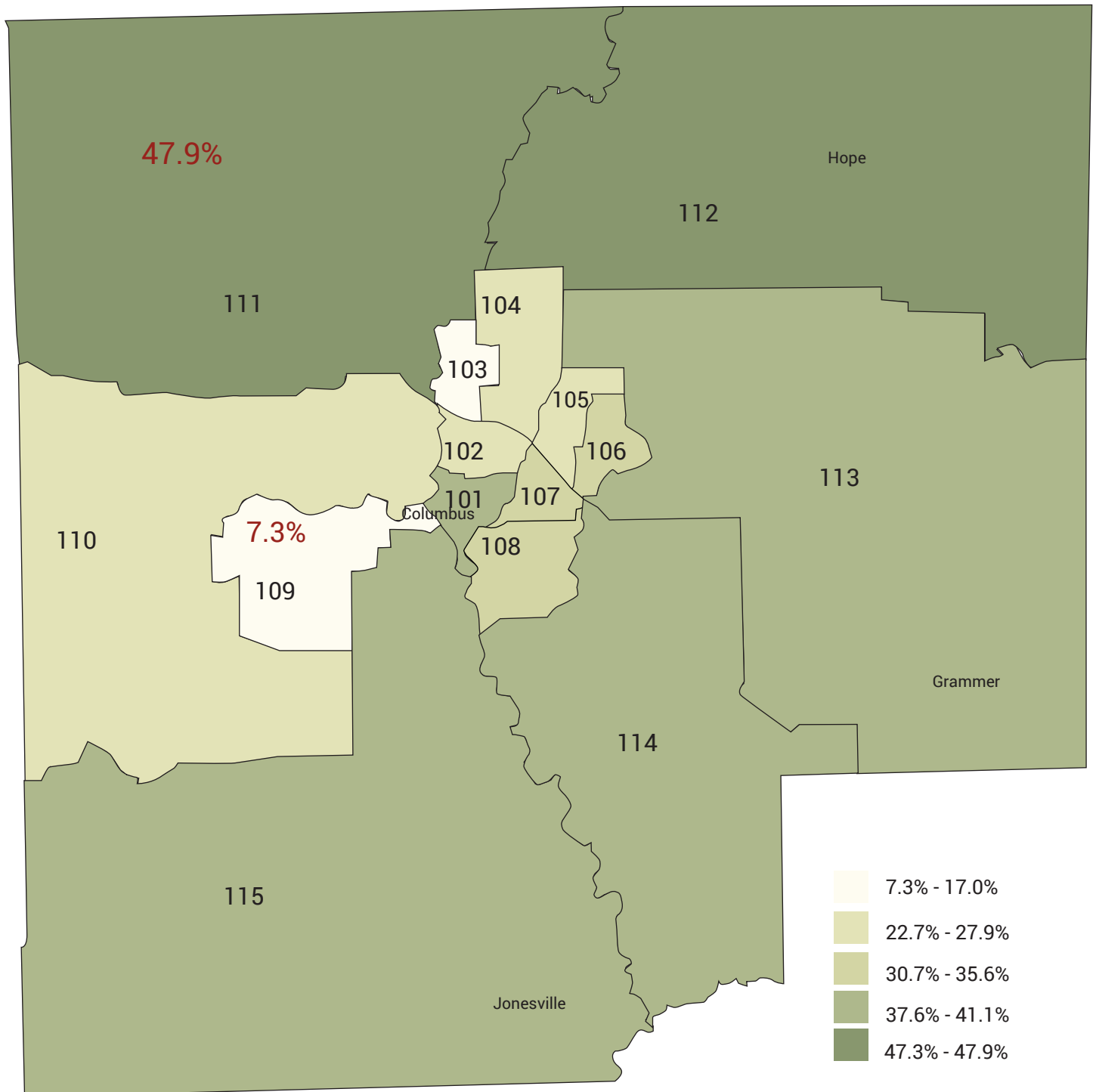


2019 Graduation Disaggregated



SECONDARY EDUCATION

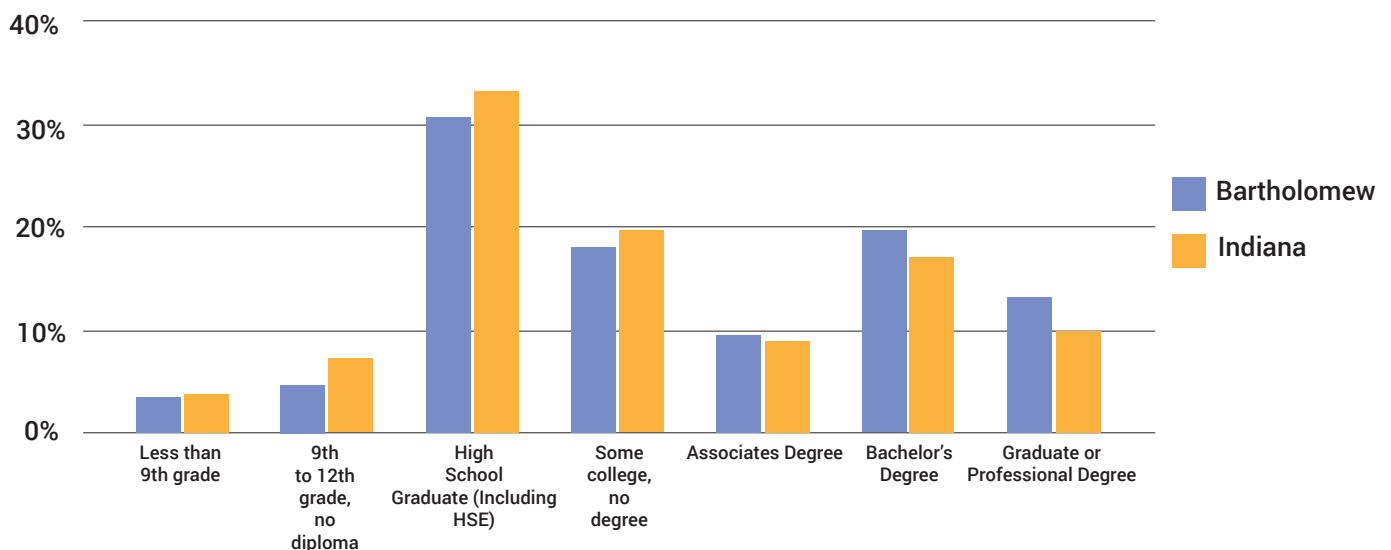
Population 25 and over with only HS Diploma or Equivalent by Census Tract



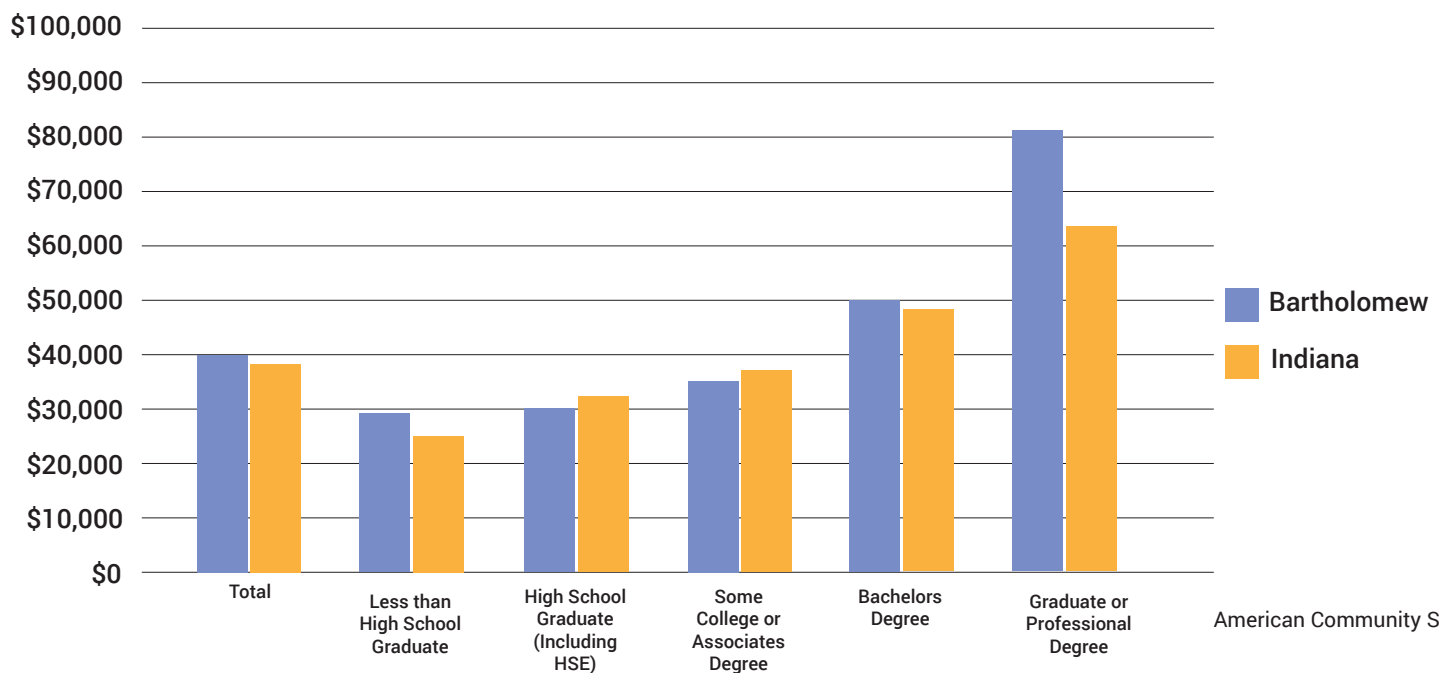
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Four-year college graduates make almost twice as much as those who have not attended college. Four-year graduates are more likely to be employed than non-graduates, and when unemployed, they are likely to find new jobs faster. Individuals who receive certifications also enjoy greater economic mobility and job security than those who receive no special training. The broader community also benefits from more college graduates and certified individuals - they pay more taxes, buy more goods and services, and rely less on government supports.

Educational Attainment for Population 25 and Over

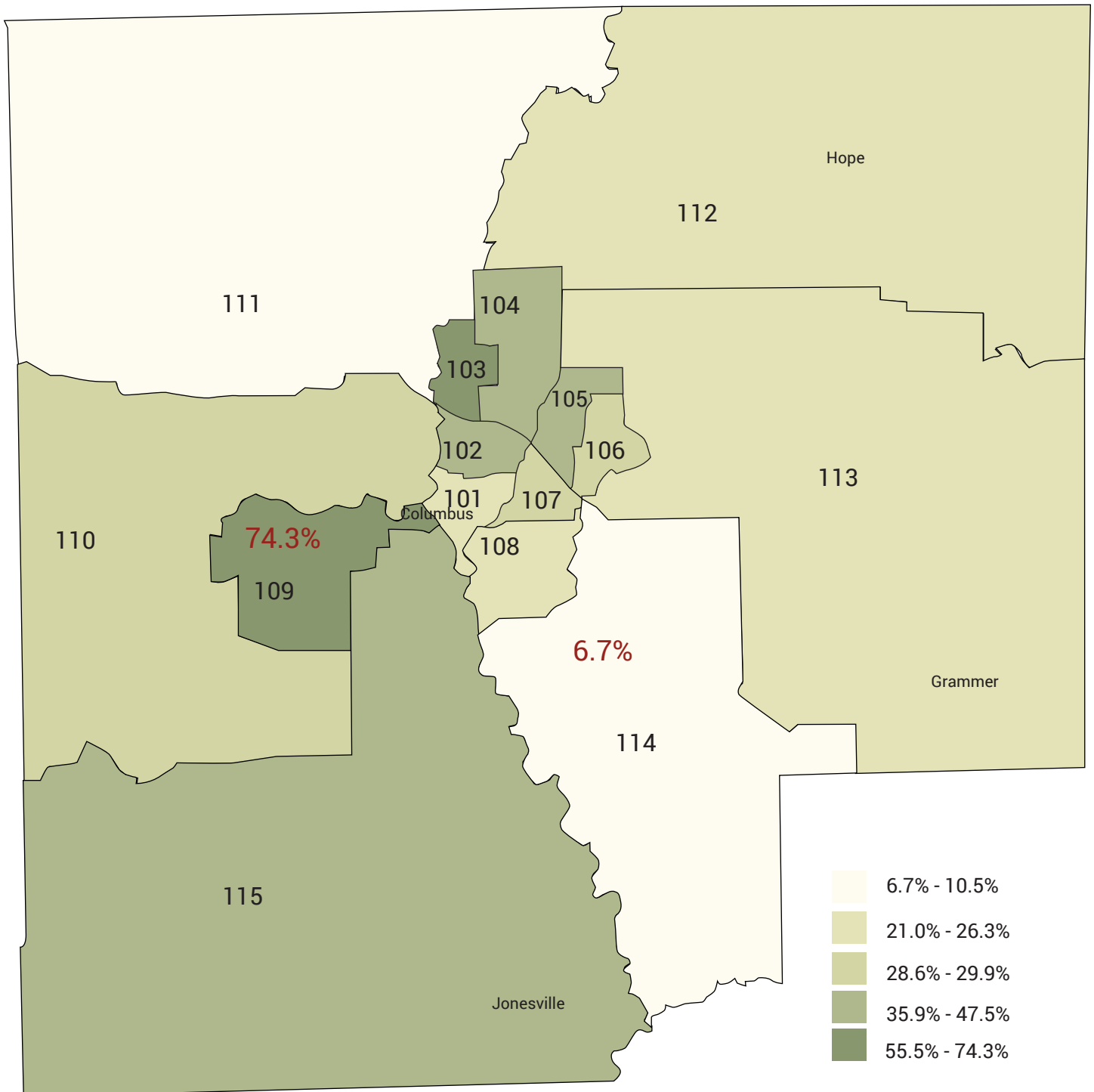


Median Earning by Educational Attainment



POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Population 25 and over with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



HEALTH



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THE CASE FOR ACTION

A healthy lifestyle involves more than a balanced diet and exercise. The ability to make it two weeks without feeling sad or hopeless, children having stable home lives, and access to care when you are sick are the elements of a healthy lifestyles that we strive for in Bartholomew County.

Research has shown that health is significantly affected by social factors such as education, income and quality of neighborhood and working environments. In our own community, life expectancy can vary up to 20 years depending on which census tract an individual lives in. When looking at mental health, physical fitness and access to healthcare there are significant disparities across socioeconomic status.

Those who make less than \$35,000 a year are more likely to report having diabetes, asthma, depression, heart disease, stroke, cancer, and obesity. And while these individuals face more medical issues, they are also far less likely to have health insurance and access to healthcare than those who earn more.

For our community to have children who are successful in school, and adults who are financially stable, they must first have the resources needed to be able to live healthy lifestyles.

OUR BOLD GOALS

Health



HEALTH INSURANCE

100%

Currently, 90.8% of Bartholomew County residents are insured. Our goal is for 100% of Bartholomew County residents to be insured by 2025.



GOOD HEALTH

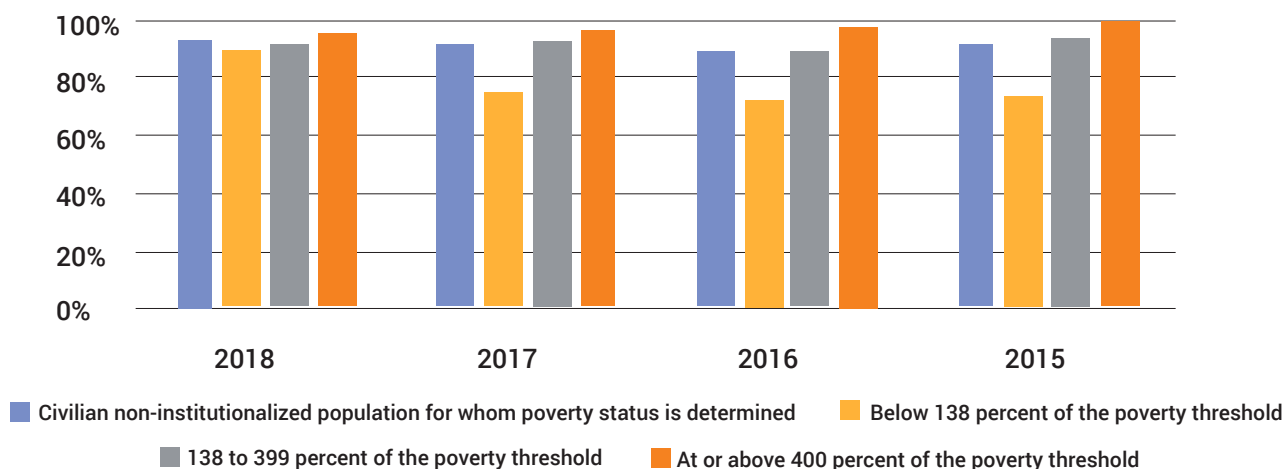
85%

Currently, 80.5% of residents are considered to be in good health. By 2025, we want to see that increase to 85% of Bartholomew County residents.

ACCESS TO HEALTH

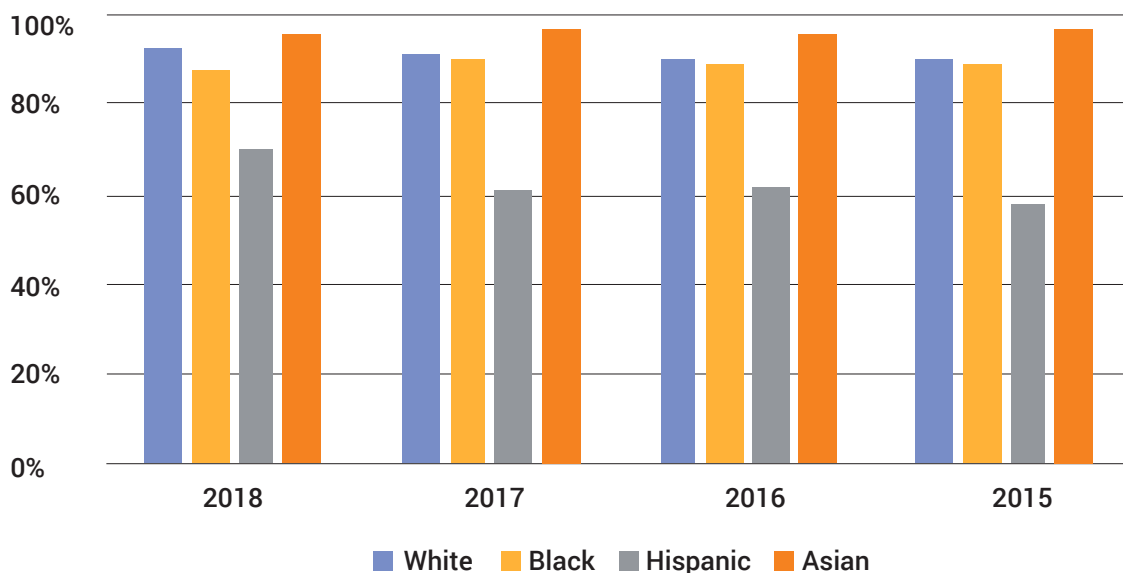
Access to comprehensive, quality healthcare is a key aspect in achieving health equity in our community. Currently, in Bartholomew County there are notable disparities in access to health insurance among different socio-economic statuses and among races. And, while having health insurance is a crucial step toward accessing the different aspects of the health care system, health insurance by itself does not ensure access to the healthcare that individuals may need.

Access to Health Insurance



American Community Survey

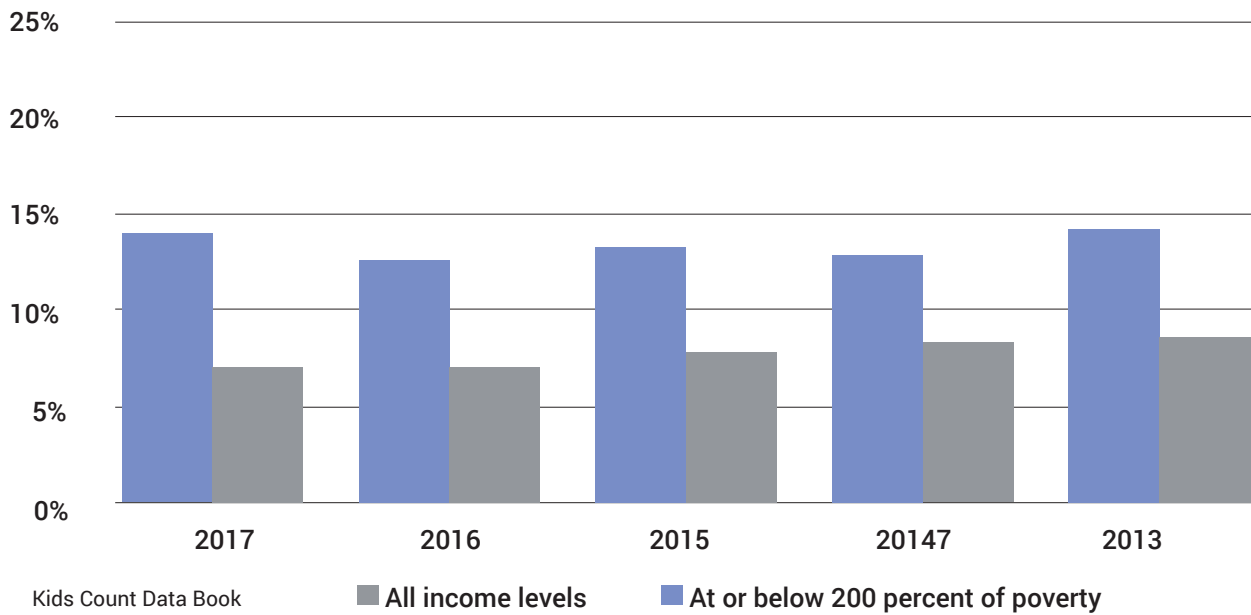
Access to Health Insurance by Race & Ethnicity



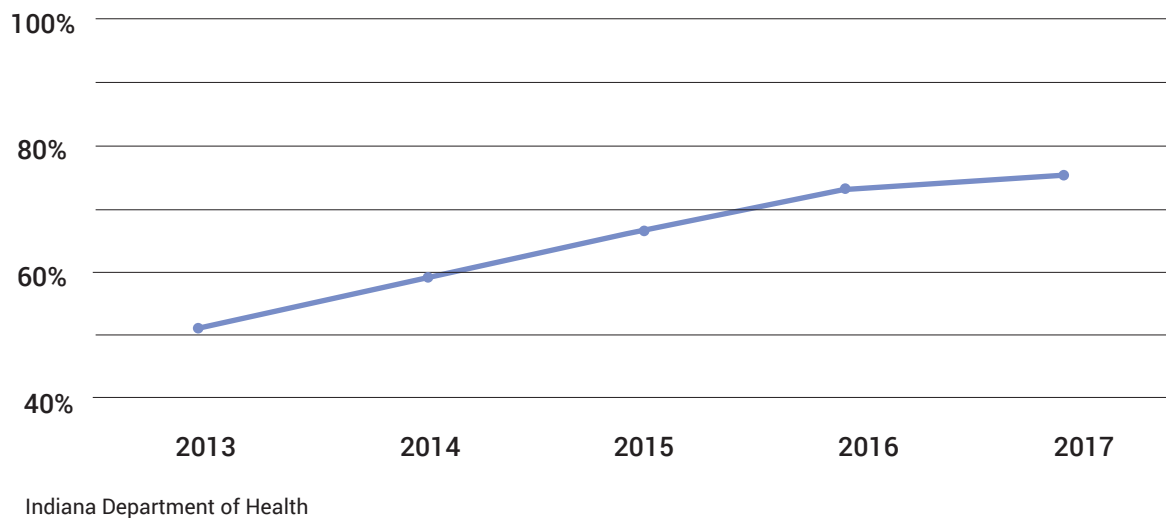
American Community Survey

ACCESS TO HEALTH

Children Under 19 Without Health Insurance



Vaccination Rate

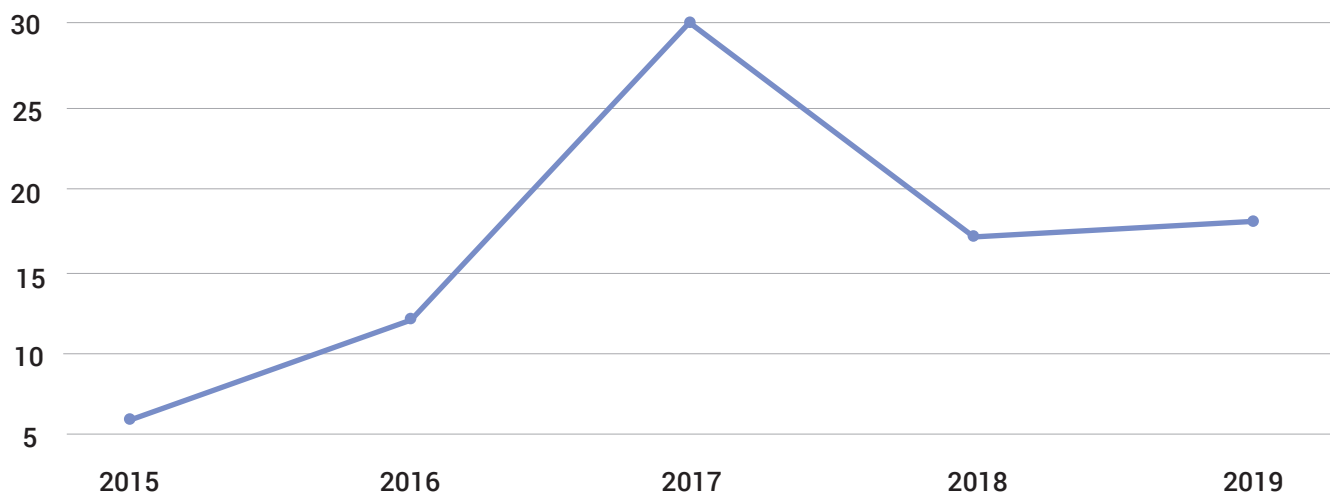


PHYSICAL HEALTH

Substance Use

In recent years, the Opioid Epidemic has become one of the leading issues in public health. According to the Indiana Management Performance Hub, the number of Opioid related deaths has increased by 500% in Indiana, since 1999. The 2015 Bartholomew County Community Health Needs Assessment indicated that substance misuse was the most critical community health issue. In 2017, Bartholomew County launched The Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress to identify and establish system-wide solutions to substance misuse and substance use disorders.

Overdose Deaths in Bartholomew County

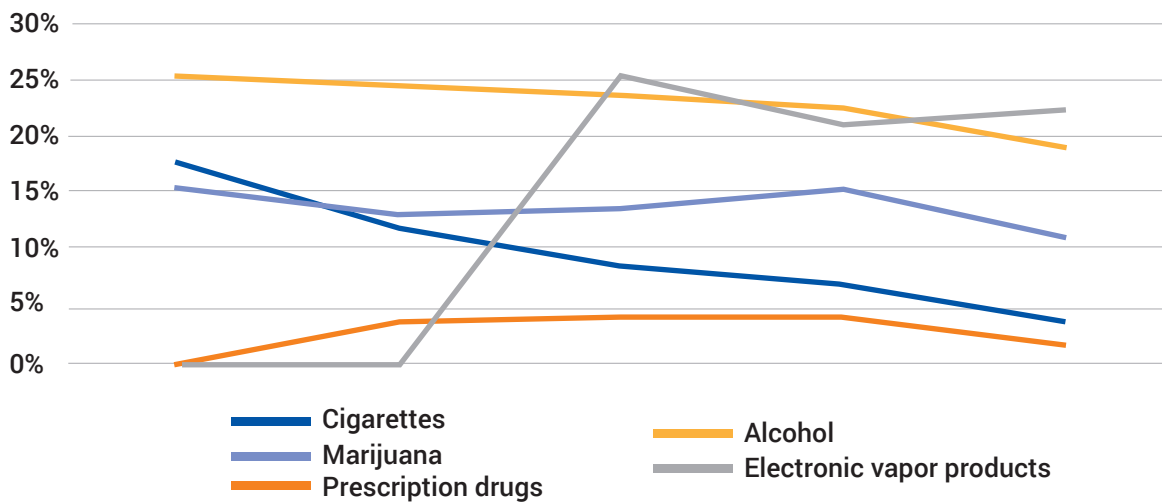


Bartholomew County Coroner's Office



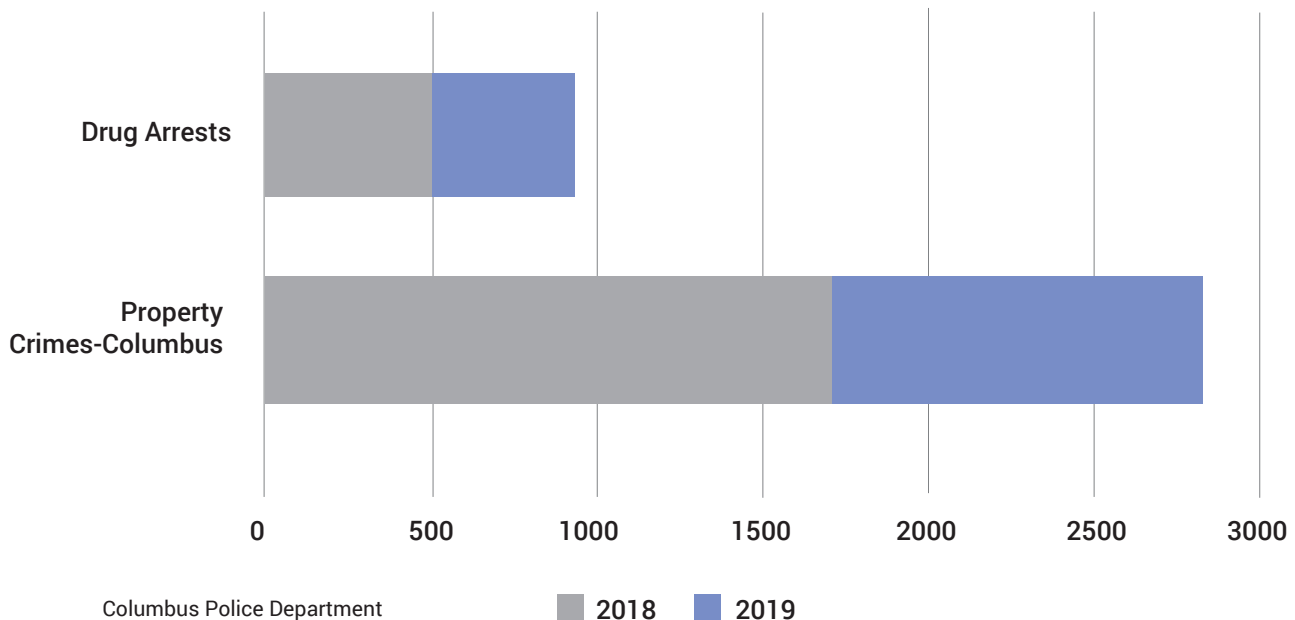
PHYSICAL HEALTH

The Most Used Substances by 10th Grade Students from 2015-2019



Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

CPD Arrests is 2018-19



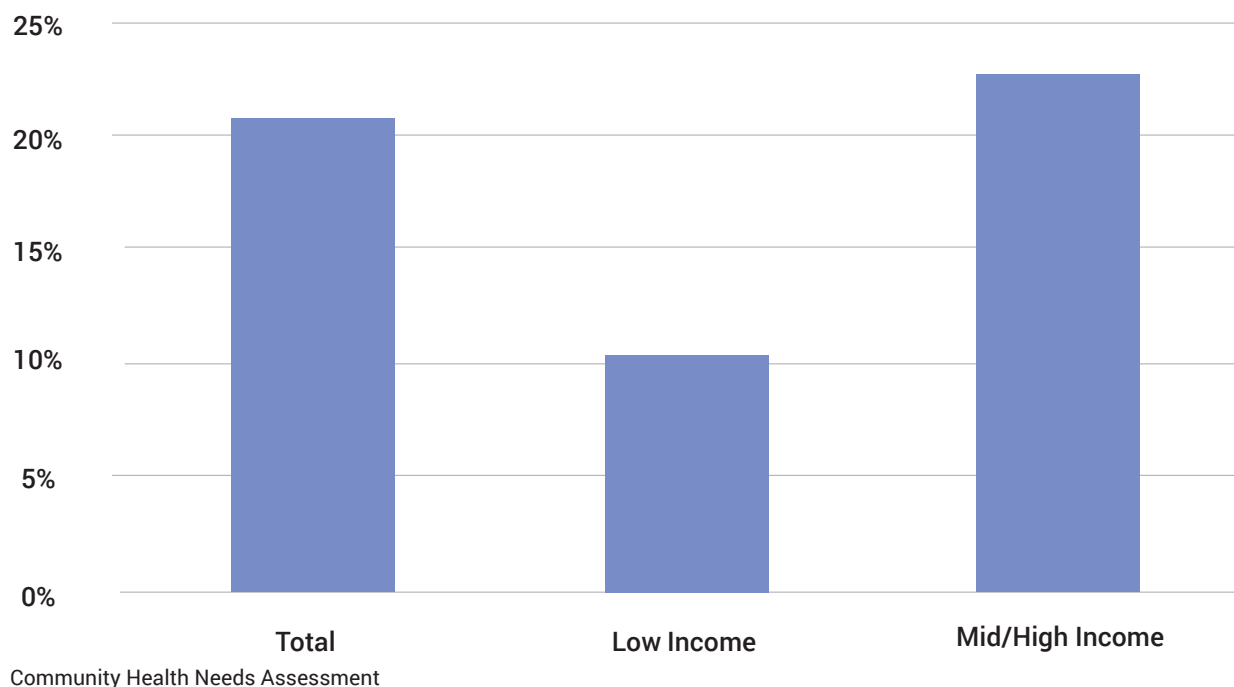
Columbus Police Department

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Fitness in Bartholomew County

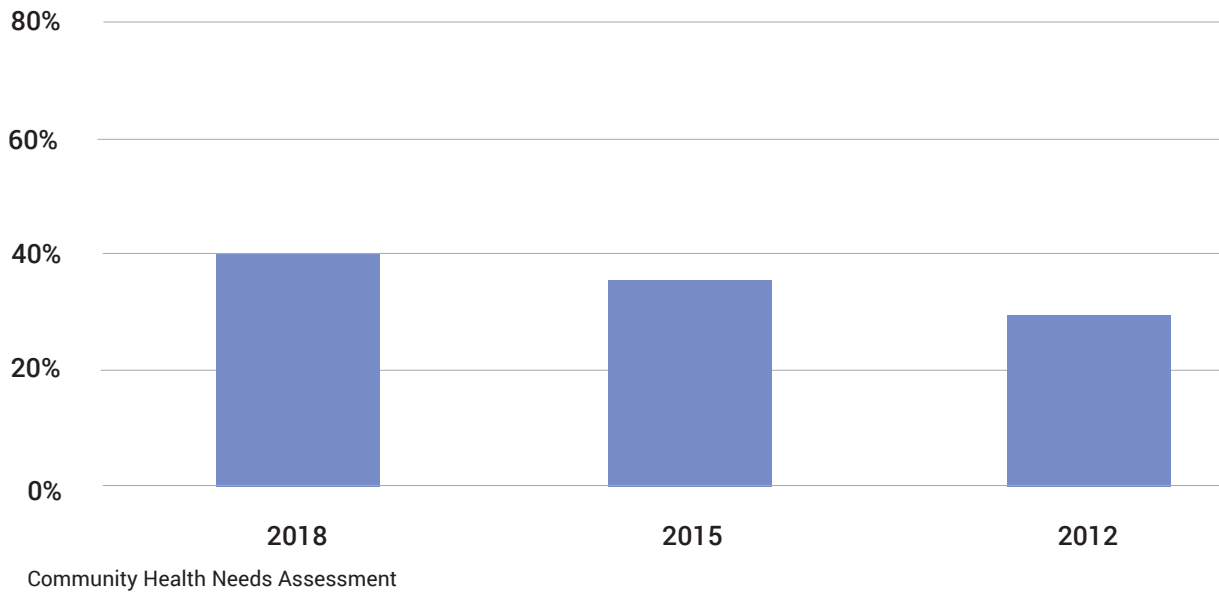
Not getting enough physical activity harms overall health in many ways. It increases the risk of developing conditions like diabetes, heart disease, osteoarthritis, some cancers, and reduces one's life span. Since 2012, Bartholomew County has seen an increase in the number of adults that are obese. As with many aspects of health, socioeconomic status plays a significant role with low income individuals meeting the physical activity recommendation at half the rate of mid to high income earners in Bartholomew County.

Meets Physical Activity Recommendation

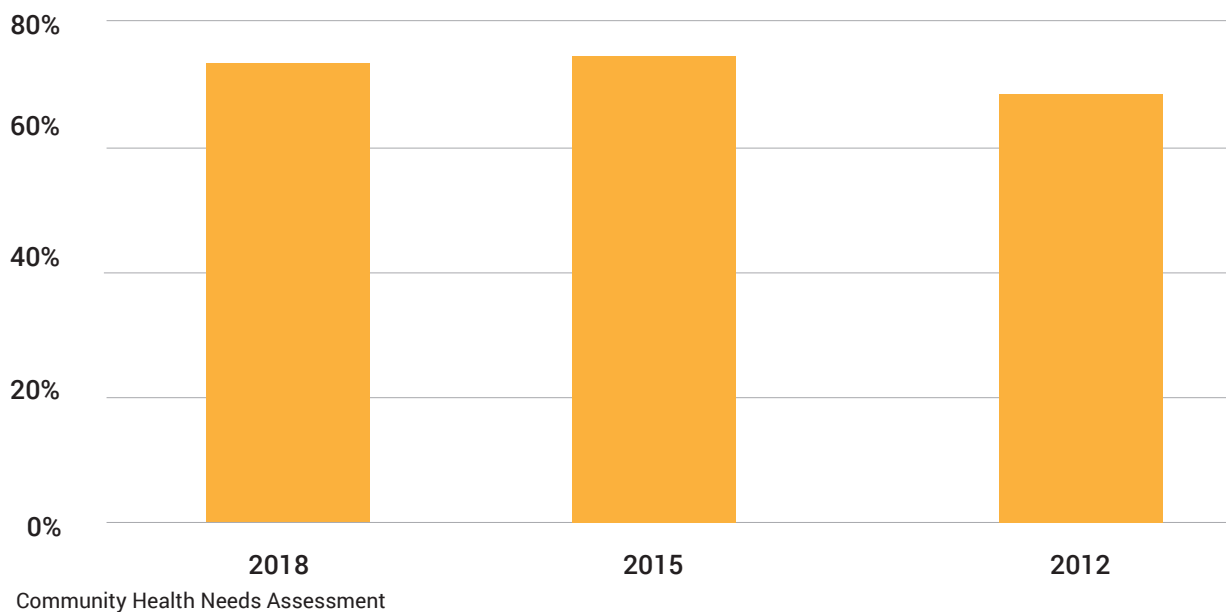


PHYSICAL HEALTH

Percent of Adults that are Obese

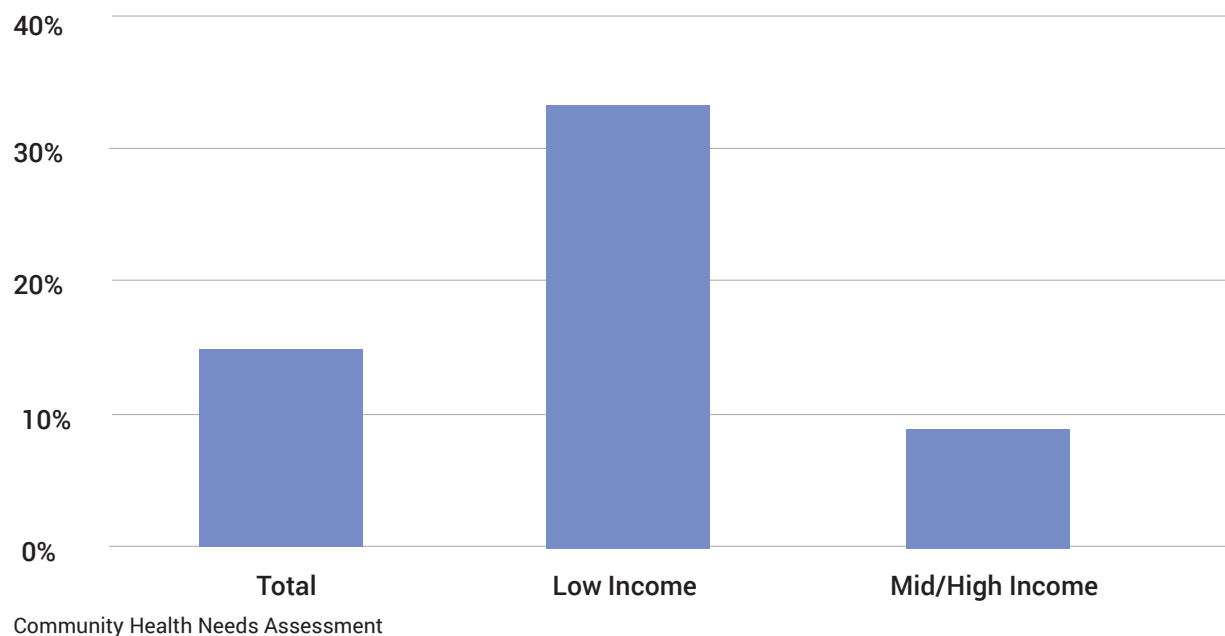


Percent of Total Overweight

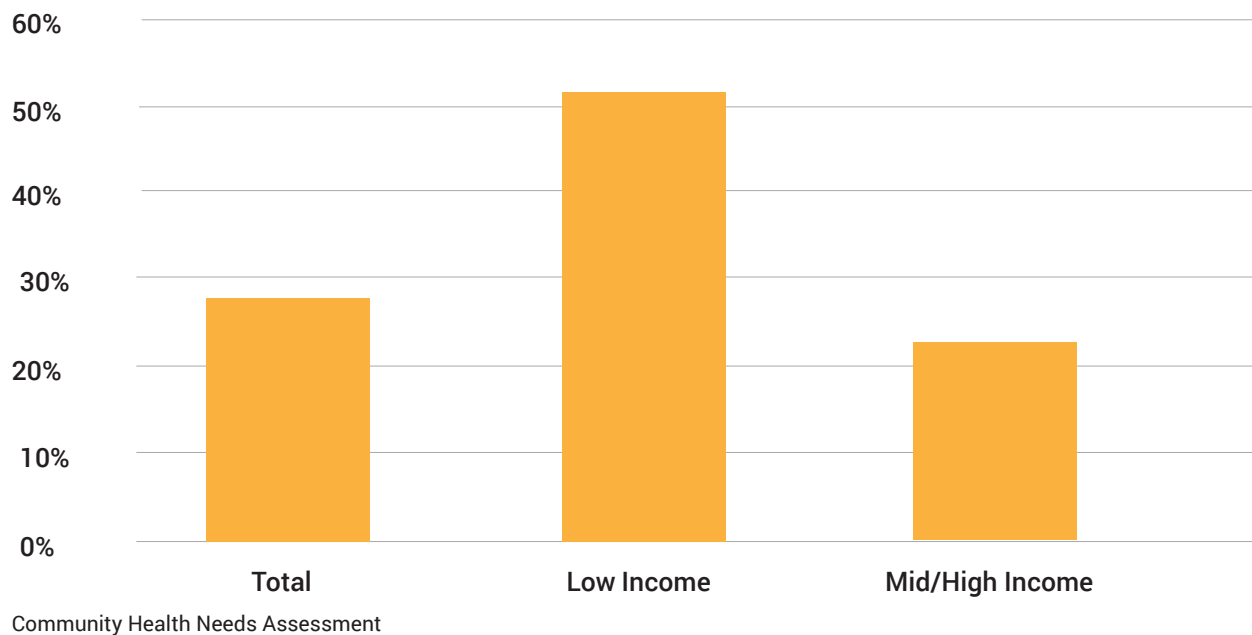


MENTAL HEALTH

Experience 'Fair' or 'Poor' Mental Health



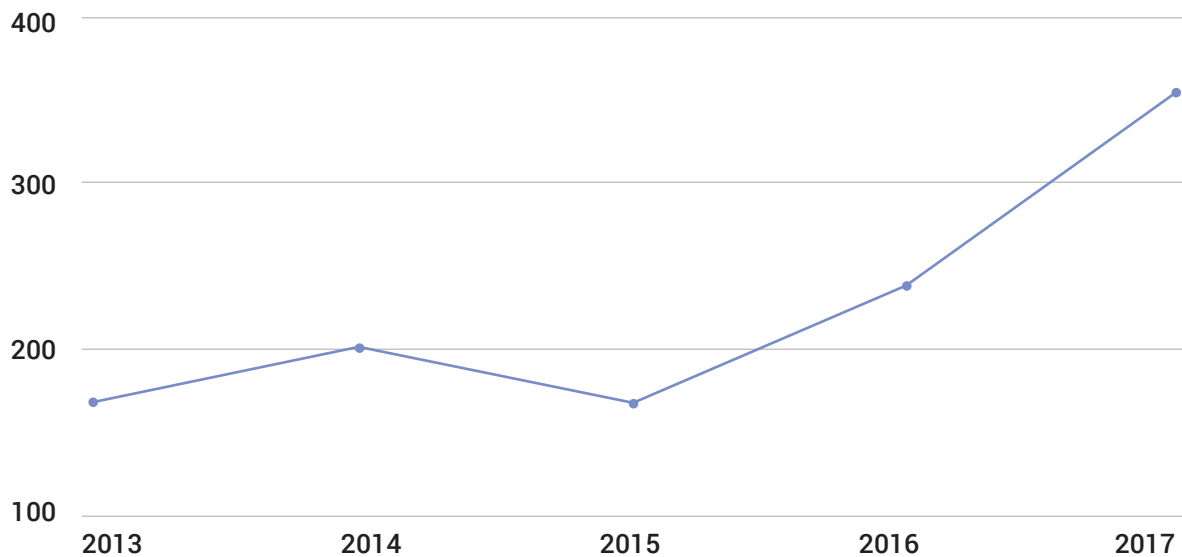
Experienced a 2-Week Period of Sadness or Depression



SOCIAL HEALTH

Healthy relationships are a vital component of health. There is growing research suggesting that the relationships that children experience can have massive implications on their future. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are categorized into three groups: abuse, neglect, and household challenges. According to the CDC, Adverse Childhood Experiences are strongly related to development of risk factors for disease, and well-being throughout the course of life.

CHINS Cases

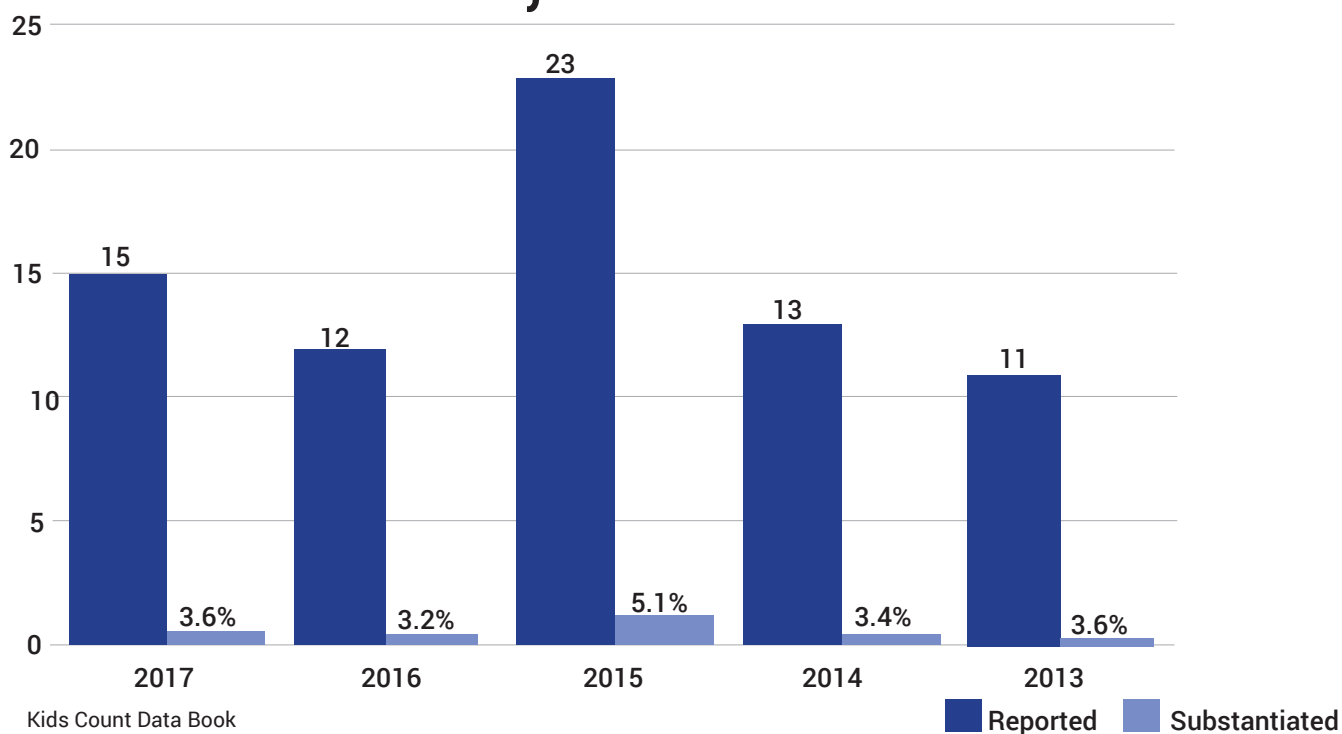


Kids Count Data Book

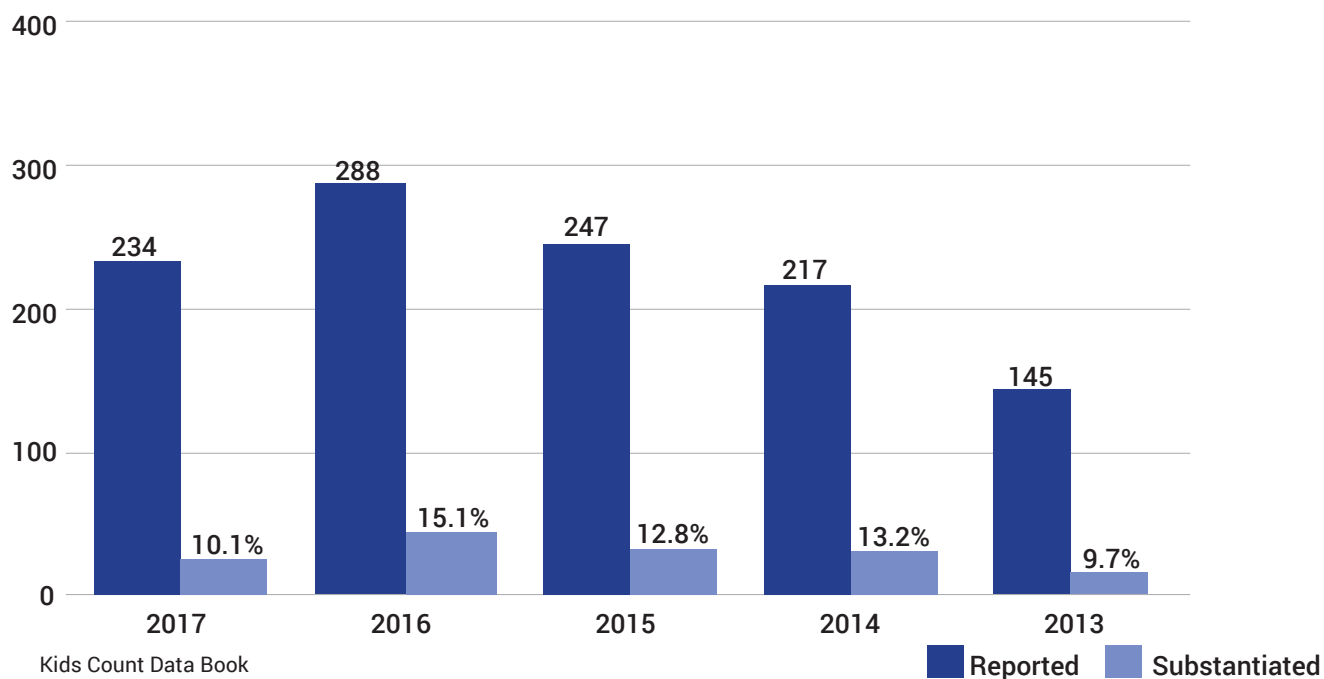


SOCIAL HEALTH

Physical Abuse Cases

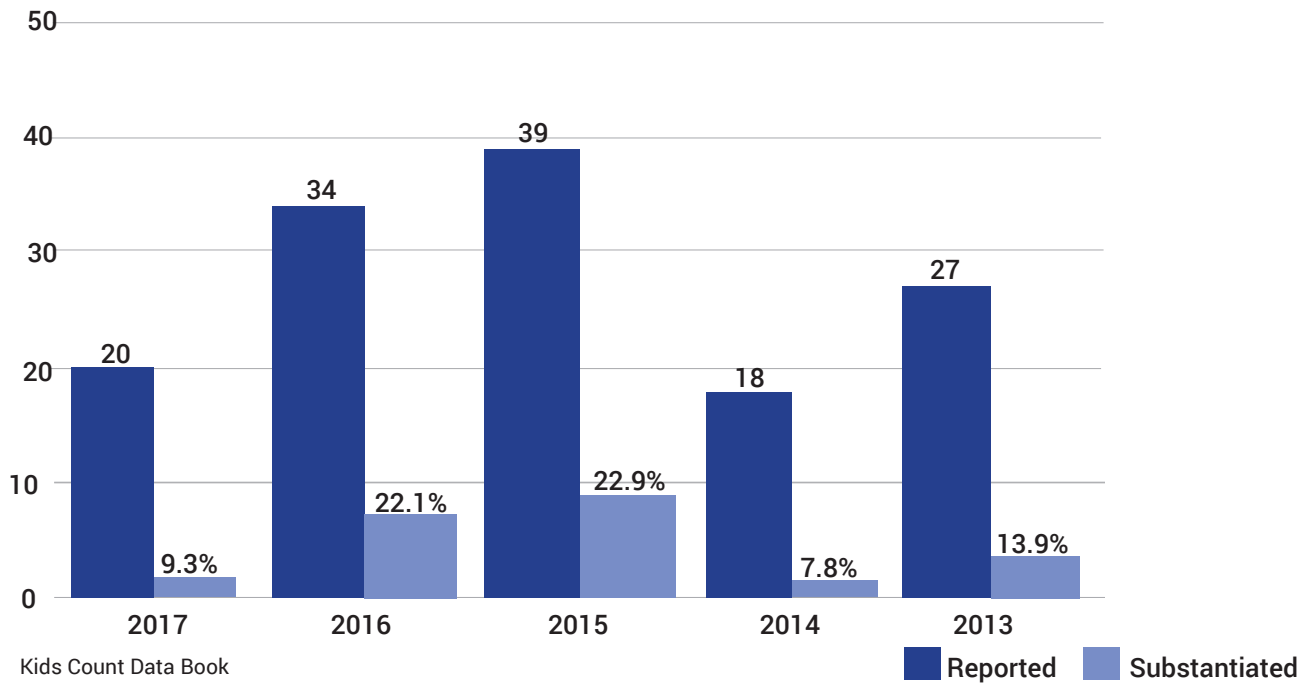


Neglect Cases



SOCIAL HEALTH

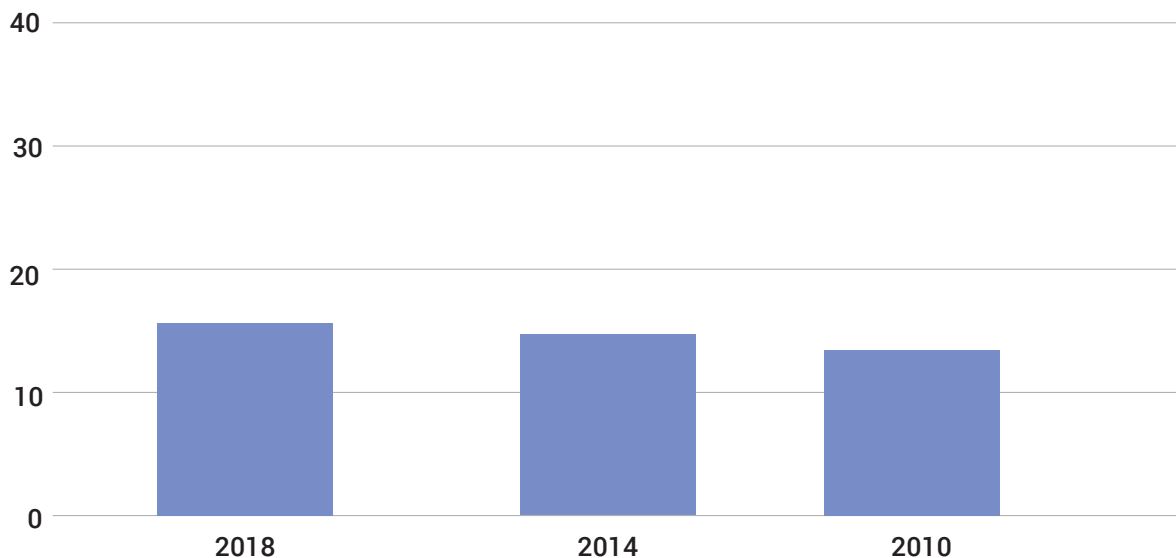
Sexual Abuse Cases



Elderly Population

Since 2014, the percent of the elderly population with a disability has decreased by one percentage point from 35% to 34%. Similarly, the amount of people over 65 years old in the work force has remained at 16%.

Percent of Population over 65 Years Old



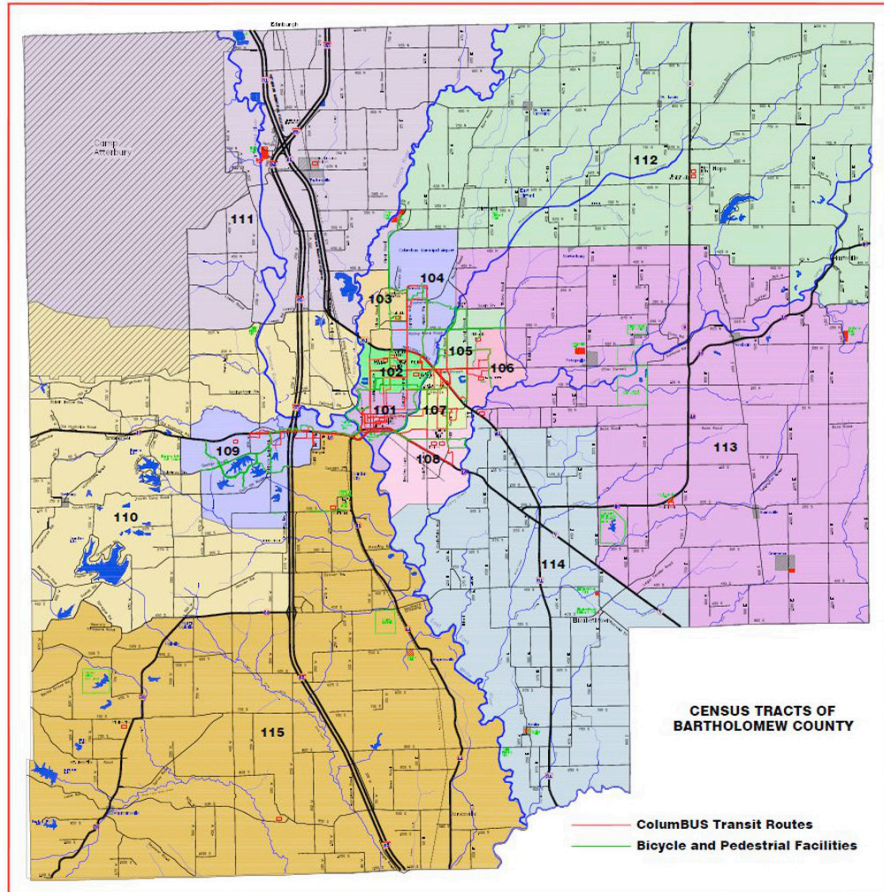
APPENDIX



Food Insecurity Assessment by the Food Insecurity Coalition.....62

Profile of Community Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics

Bartholomew County is located in Indiana and has a population 81,024, according to the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. 12.4% of Bartholomew County residents live in poverty. 9.5% of households in Bartholomew County receive SNAP benefits. Below you will find graphics highlighting different community demographics based on census tracts using data from the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates as well as highlights of data. A map of the Census Tracts is provided below.



Landmarks

101

Central Middle School

102

Columbus North High School

103

River Road, Parkside Elementary

104

Airport, Middle Road

105

Hawcreek, North Marr Road, Taylor Road

106

Smith Elementary

107

17th Street, Columbus Regional Hospital

108

Gladstone Ave, East High School

109

Terrace Lake Road, Carr Hill Road, Goeller Blvd.

110

Grandview Lake, Georgetown Road

111

Taylorsville, Camp Atterbury

112

Hope, Clifford

113

Petersville, Rock Creek Elem., Burnsville, Grammer

114

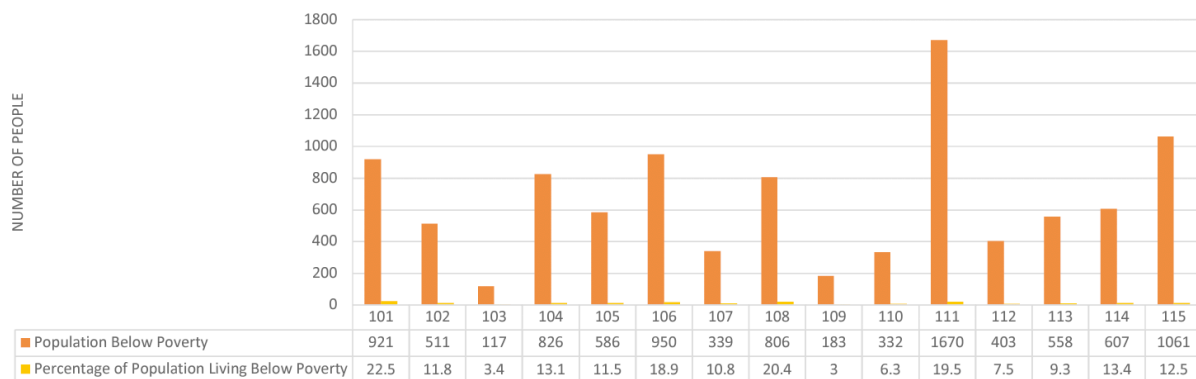
Elizabethtown, Hwy 7

115

Ogilville, Waymansville, Garden City

CHART 1

POVERTY BY CENSUS TRACT

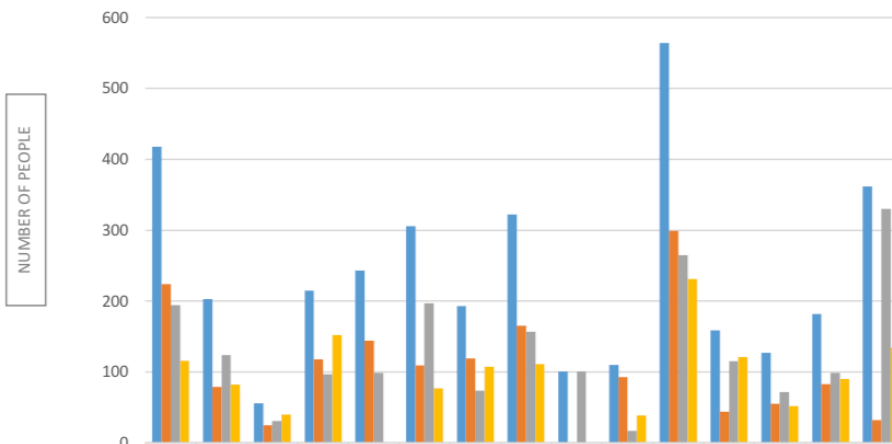


2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Census Tract 101 has highest percentage of population living below poverty (22.5%), Census Tract 108 has the second highest percentage (20.4), and the 3rd highest percentage is Census Tract 111 (19.5%), with Census Tract 109 having the lowest percentage.
- Population wise, Census Tract 111 (1670 total population), 115 (1061 total population) and 106 (950 total population) have the largest number of people living in poverty, while Census Tract 103 (117 total population) and Census Tract 109 (183 total population) have the lowest number of people living in poverty.

CHART 2

POVERTY AND SNAP PARTICIPATION BY CENSUS TRACT



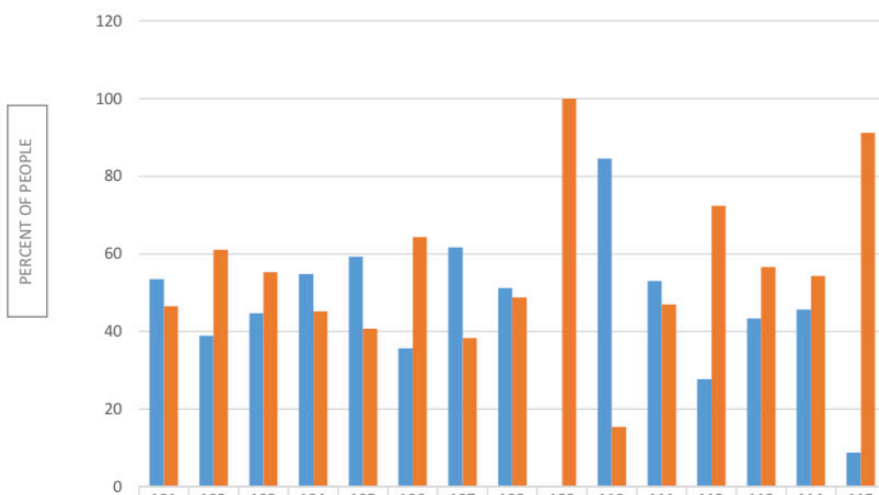
	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
Total population below poverty level	418	203	56	215	243	306	193	322	101	110	564	159	127	182	362
Households below poverty level receiving SNAP	224	79	25	118	144	109	119	165	0	93	299	44	55	83	32
Households below poverty level NOT receiving SNAP	194	124	31	97	99	197	74	157	101	17	265	115	72	99	330
Households at or above poverty level receiving SNAP	116	82	40	152	0	77	107	111	0	39	231	121	52	90	134

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

- Census Tract 111 (299 households), Census Tract 101 (224 households) and Census Tract 108 (165 households) have the highest number of households below poverty level receiving SNAP, while Census Tracts 103 (25 households), 109 (0 households) and 115 (32 households) have the lowest number of households below the poverty level receiving SNAP.
- In each Census Tract of Bartholomew County there are households below the poverty level NOT receiving SNAP.

CHART 3

POVERTY AND SNAP PARTICIPATION BY CENSUS TRACT



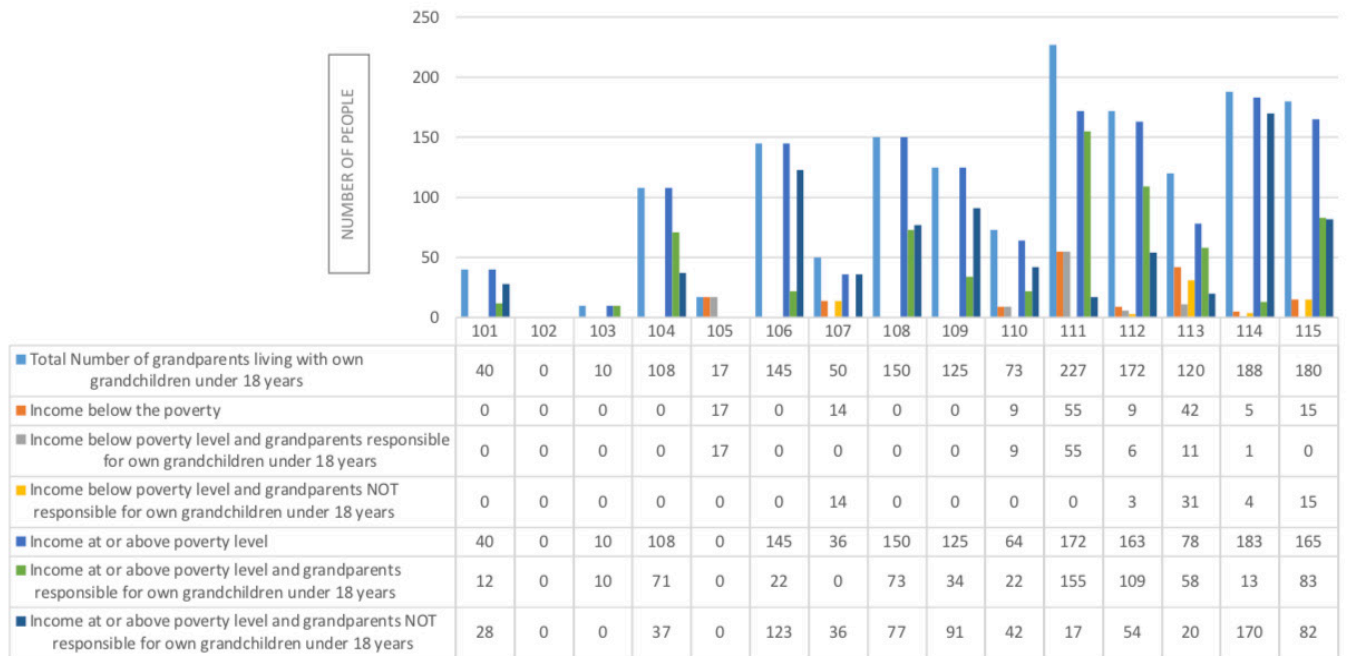
	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
Percent receiving SNAP below poverty level	53.5	38.9	44.6	54.8	59.2	35.6	61.6	51.2	0	84.5	53	27.6	43.3	45.6	8.8
Percent not receiving SNAP below poverty level	46.4	61	55.3	45.1	40.7	64.3	38.3	48.7	100	15.4	46.9	72.3	56.6	54.3	91.1

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

- Percentage wise, the Census Tracts with the largest percentage receiving SNAP living below the poverty level are: 110 (84.5%), 107 (61.6%) and 105 (59.2%).
- The Census Tract with the smallest percentage receiving SNAP living below the poverty level are 109 (0%), 115 (8.8%) and 112 (27.6%).
- There is a large percentage of those living below poverty level who are NOT receiving SNAP.

CHART 4

GRANDPARENTS LIVING WITH GRANDCHILDREN BY CENSUS TRACT

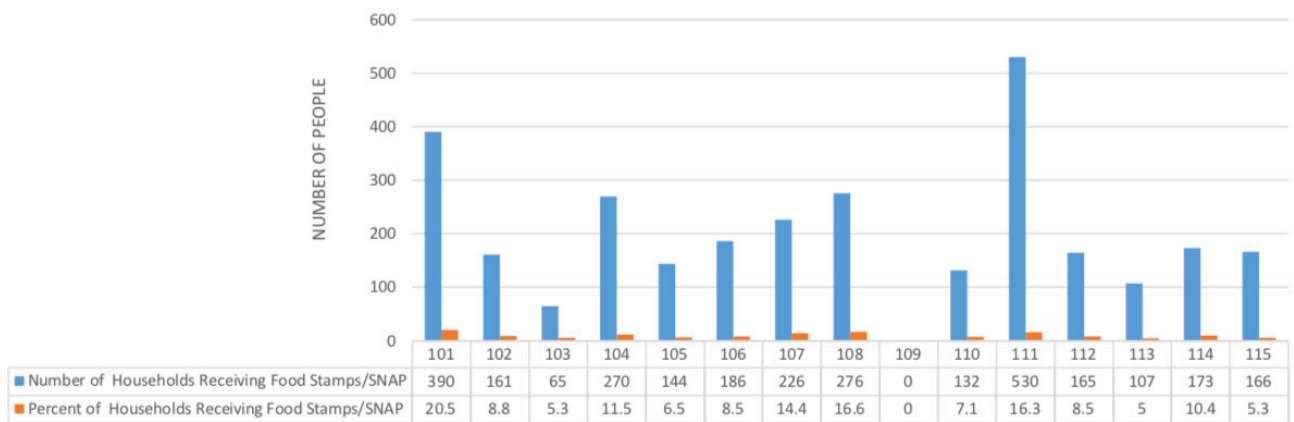


2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

- The number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years old is relevant in each Census Tract, except for 102, which has estimated 0 grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years.
- 8 of 15 Census Tracts have grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years old that have income below the poverty level.

CHART 5

FOOD STAMPS/SNAP RECEIVED BY CENSUS TRACT

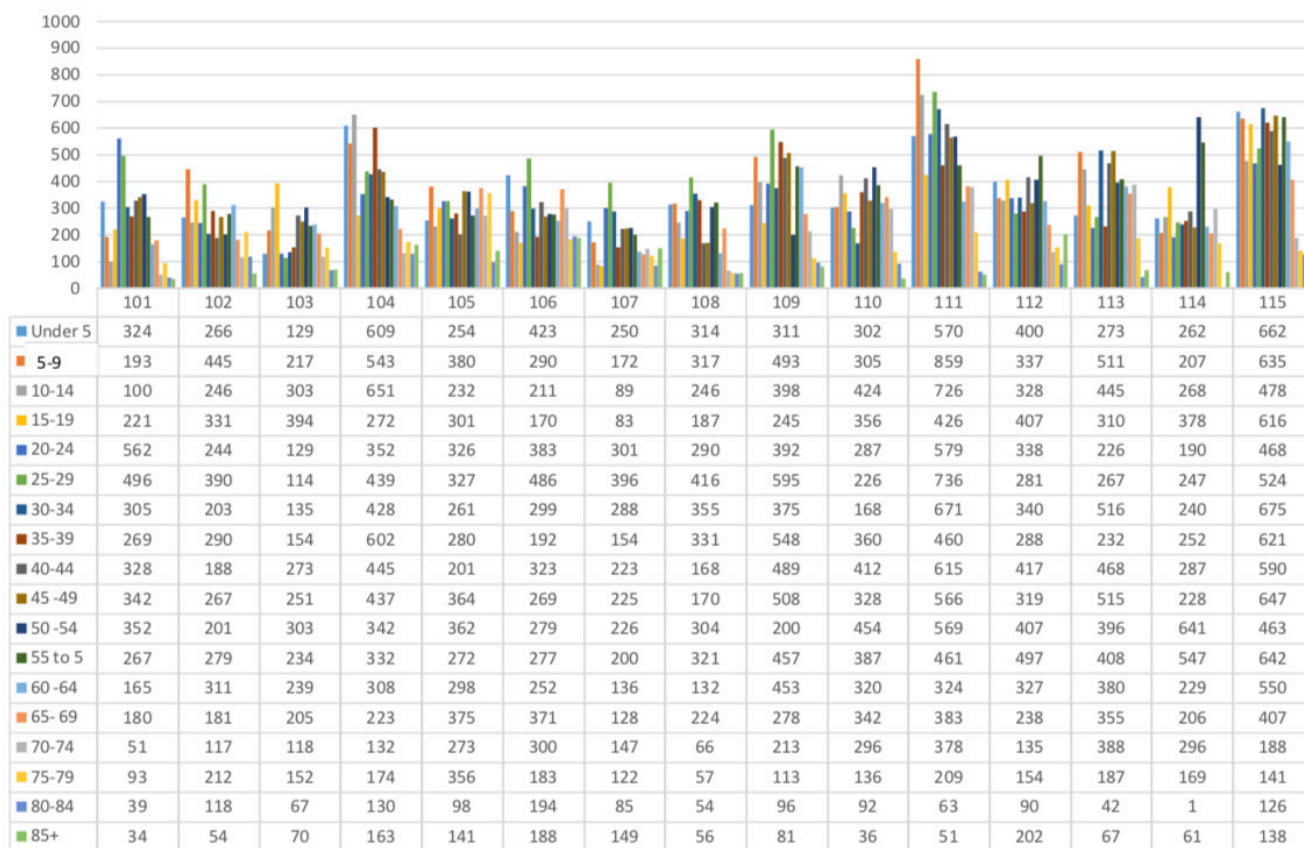


2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Regardless of whether the household is living below the poverty level or not, the highest Census Tracts for number of households receiving SNAP are: 111 (530 households), 101 (390 households), 108 (276 households). The lowest Census Tracts include: 109 (0 households) and 103 (65 households).
- Regardless of whether the household is living below the poverty level or not, percentage wise the highest Census Tracts for number of households receiving SNAP are: 101 (20.5%), 108 (16.6%) and 111 (16.3%), with the lowest percentage Census Tracts being 109 (0%), 113 (5%), 103 (5.3%) and 115 (5.3%).

CHART 6

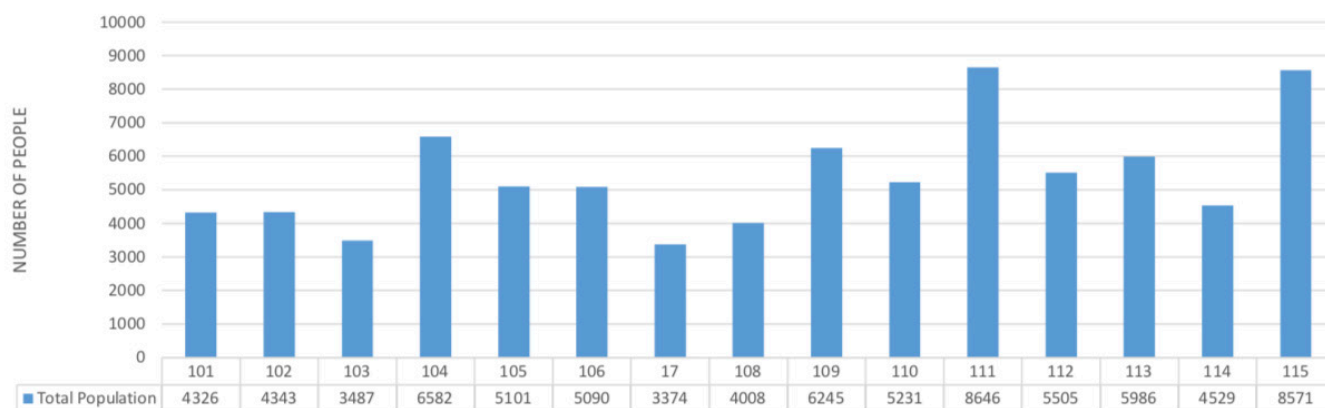
POPULATION BY AGE PER CENSUS TRACT



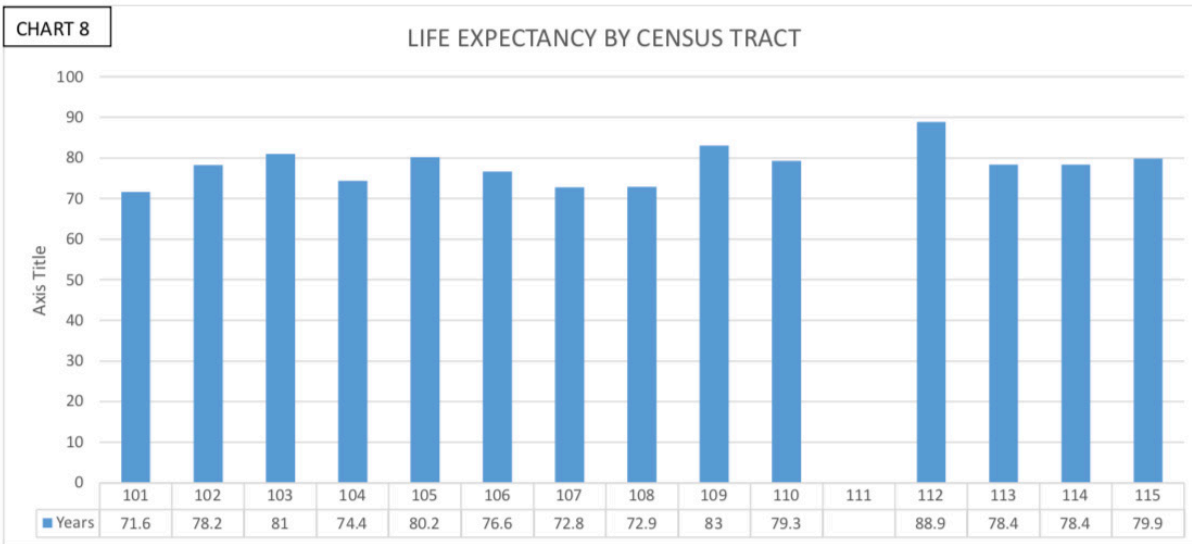
2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

CHART 7

TOTAL POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT



2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF), <https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/interactives/whereyouliveaffectshowlongyoulive.htm>

*No data is available for Census Tract 111.

- There is up to a 17 year life expectancy gap among Bartholomew County residents, depending in which Census Tract one lives. The Census Tracts with the highest life expectancy are: 112 (88.9 years), 103 (81 years) and 105 (80.2 years), while the Census Tracts with the lowest life expectancy are 101 (71.6 years), 107 (72.8 years) and 108 (72.9 years).

Overall Life Expectancy Stats:

United States: 78.80 years

Indiana: 77.2 years

Bartholomew County: 77.80 years

Profile of Community Food Resources

In 2018, Bartholomew County had 5 food pantries available (Love Chapel, Salvation Army, IUPUC Pride Pantry, North High School and East High School, Community Center of Hope). It is estimated that 2224 households were served by these pantries each month. The American Community Survey 5-year estimates indicate there are 31,472 households in Bartholomew County (3561 households below poverty); it is estimated that 7.1% of all households benefitted from food pantries.

Yet, each pantry is run independently of the others and has different enrollment criteria, hours, and sites. Only Love Chapel was open to all residents and only one routinely available pantry was outside of the Columbus City limits.

Table of Bartholomew County Food Pantries	Hours	Opportunities to visit per month	Enrollment	
Love Chapel	Mon-Sat 9am-12pm	24	Requires proof of residency	Site within city limits; a proxy may be utilized
Love Chapel Mobile Pantries	Tuesday 10-11:30am; once monthly 8 times per year	8	Requires proof of residency	A proxy may be utilized
Salvation Army	Mon 10am-12pm Tue/Wed/Thur 9am-12pm	16		Site within city limits
North/East High School	2:30-5:30; 15 times per year	1-2	Open to students and community	Site within city limits
IUPUI Pride Pantry	By appointment		Must be IUPUC student or faculty	Site within city limits
Community Center of Hope	3 rd Thur. Apr-Oct 11am-1pm	1	Open to residents of HawCreek and FlatRock Townships	In Hope, IN

Assessment of Household Food Security

Qualitative Research Summary
Author Kate Stewart

Methodology

We conducted four focus groups using the USDA Community Food Security Assessment Toolkit.

- Discussion #1: 50-minute key informant focus group with 11 members of the Food Insecurity Coalition.
- Discussion #2: 60-minute food assistance program focus group with 2 Love Chapel users.
- Discussion #3: 30-minute discussion on food shopping patterns with 6 community members.
- Discussion #4: 30-minute focus group on household food security with 6 residents of Booth Manor at Salvation Army.

Table 4: Key Informant Focus Group

<i>Themes from the key informant discussion that were supported in subsequent discussions</i>	<i>Themes that were <u>not</u> supported in subsequent discussions</i>
Transportation being an issue was mentioned in all 3 subsequent discussions	Participants were aware that stigmas and shame exist for some people when using programs, but none of our participants personally felt that
More people would be reached if food assistance programs were open in the evening	The 2 participants whose children had used free/reduced lunch program had no issue with their kids feeling a stigma or shame
People struggle to preserve certain foods and prepare certain foods when they have limited resources	FIC members estimated wait times of 1 hour at mobile pantries, participants estimated wait times of 4 hours
People will take only what they need and nothing more – food assistance program participants preferred programs where you get a choice in what you get so that they don't waste food	Elderly people did not reference that they didn't want to cook, their biggest concern was getting to the store
Elderly people would appreciate social interaction with others while eating	
Extra food from restaurants would be an appreciated resource	

Food Assistance Programs Focus Group

What participants would like to see:

- They would like to see sugar free, gluten free, etc. food on a separate table at the pantries so those with dietary restrictions can easily find them and those without restrictions don't accidentally grab them and waste the food
- Participant 1 has pancreatitis and cannot eat certain foods. She would like to see a system where if you provide a doctor's note, you can swap out your allotment of one food for another. For example, she would be allowed to trade her bread allotment for additional vegetables.
- Both would like to see more farmers partner with the pantries so that any left-over vegetables or meat they get go to the pantries instead of going to waste.
- They would like to see more pantries have evening hours because when participant 2 was working full time, it was very difficult for him to get to pantries.
- They would like it if the mobile pantries had lines indoors instead of outdoors because of heat, long lines, upset children and a lack of bathrooms. Or, if the wait could be a car line where participants wait in their cars and when it is their turn, the food is already packaged all together in a box and is put in the trunk.

Key take-aways

Participants' favorite programs were close to their home, had flexible hours, and allowed choice in which food they took. One of the biggest inhibitors for them is transportation. They both said they understand why mobile pantries are going to farther out locations, but now it is the one they are most likely to skip going to because it is too far away to easily get to. They also agreed that they understand why programs like food stamps need so much paperwork to get enrolled, but that it is difficult to get enrolled because people don't know what all they need to bring so they get turned away and have to come back multiple times on a tight deadline.

Household Food Security Focus Group

What participants would like to see:

- They would like more options for getting to the store besides the bus because it is difficult for many of them to manage the bus. Currently, 5 to 6 Booth Manor residents rely on the bus as their only way to get to the store
- There are meals around town for elderly residents, but it is not possible for them to get there, so they would like to see meals brought into Booth Manor.
- When Thrive Alliance surveyed the residents, 13 said they would participate if a meal was brought in. They also mentioned that they would enjoy the socialization of eating together and it would be something they would look forward to.

Key take-aways

Of the 6 who we spoke to, 5 of the participants have relatives or friends who do their grocery shopping for them. Because of this, they all said getting their groceries was not difficult, but if they did not have that assistance it would be extremely difficult. One participant has a car and does her own shopping but does not enjoy it. The caretaker who was sitting in informed us that not everyone in Booth Manor has the level of help that our participants have, and it can be quite difficult for the others to get their groceries.

Food Shopping Patterns Focus Groups

What participants would like to see:

- They would like to see a smaller grocery store centrally located in town. All participants appreciate the size of Jay C but do not want to go that far west of town to do their shopping.
- They would like to see a program where people who are able to grocery shop can partner with someone who cannot

Key take-aways

Half of the participants help someone else with their shopping because of age or limitations. They have found that older people and those with limitations have trouble not only getting to the store, but also navigating the large stores in town like Kroger.

Points of Intersection

1) Our food assistance programs participants mentioned that often times they receive food that they don't know how to prepare, but they don't want to waste it (ex. Participant 1 has had four boxes of chicken curry in her cabinet for a year). Our food shopping patterns participants referenced food prep programs in Bloomington and at the Savory Swine where people can do food preparation together. All participants get the same ingredients and prepare the ingredients together and then put them in a freezer bag so they learn how to prepare the dish and, in the future, can simply heat up the contents of the bag for their meal.

2) The Booth Manor residents who have someone help them are able to do their grocery shopping without issue. The food shopping pattern participants mentioned they would like a program where they can help those who are not able to get to the store by partnering with them and doing their shopping when they go to the store to do their own.

3) Food shopping patterns participants go grocery shopping once a week or every other week (plus fill in trips). The 1 Booth Manor resident with a car also went once a week. The Booth Residents who do not have their own transportation and relied on others went far less frequently at once or twice a month. In the food assistance program discussion, participant 2 estimated that he could get groceries once week by going around to the different pantries and programs.

5) Transportation is a major issue for Booth Manor residents. Participant 1 in the food assistance programs discussion said over the holidays she was too sick to leave the house and Gleaners delivered food to her which was a major help to her.

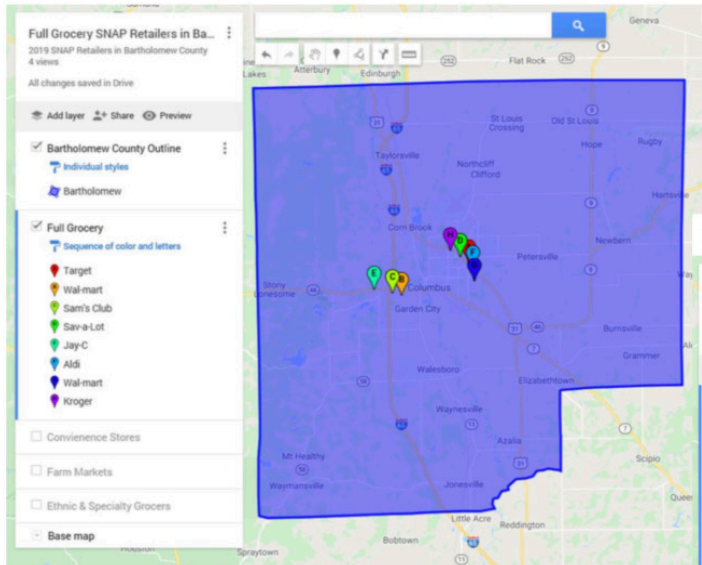
Summary

- 1.) Transportation/proximity is a major theme that was mentioned multiple times in all of the discussions.
- 2.) Variety/choice in what food is available was mentioned across multiple discussions.
- 3.) Knowing what's available/known how to work different food systems was also mentioned across discussions.

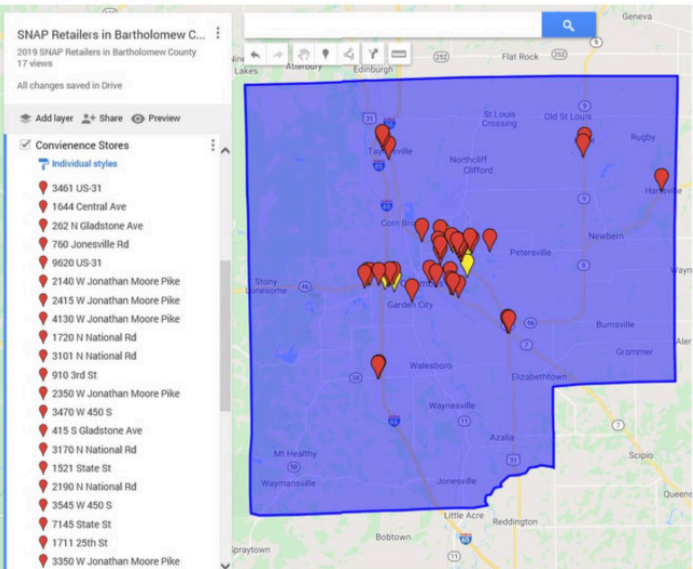
Assessment of Food Resource Accessibility

Bartholomew County has eight full grocery retailers which accept SNAP and provide all foods for a complete Thrifty Food Plan Meal Basket. All of these retailers are located in the city of Columbus, and county residents must travel. There are SNAP retailers outside of the City limits, yet these are convenience stores which generally do not provide fruits and vegetables and have a minimal variety of foods.

Full Grocery Retailers

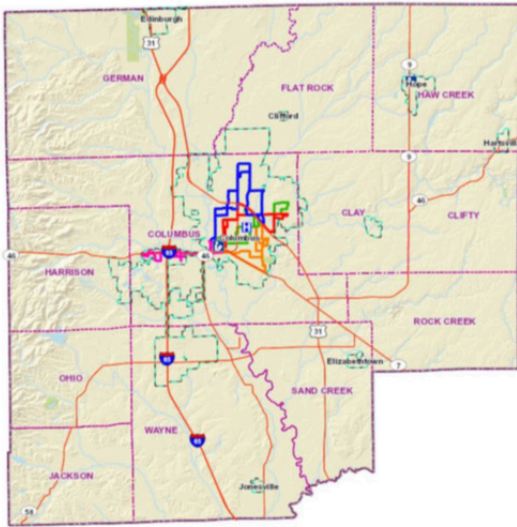


Convenience Stores

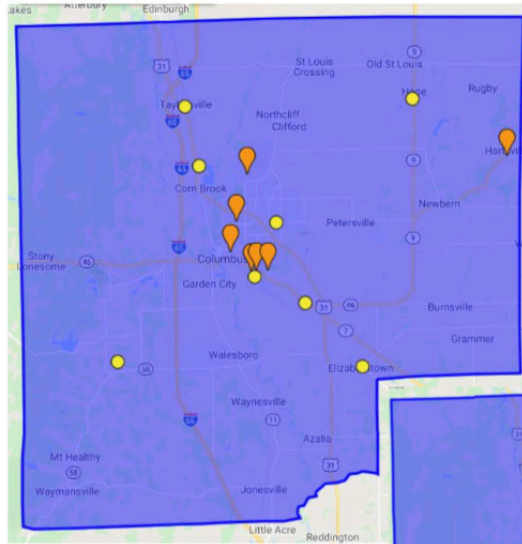


This limitation in accessibility also affects access to Food Pantries and Hot Meals sites. Individuals who are outside of city limits have no access to a complete grocery store unless they have a private vehicle or can afford a taxi service.

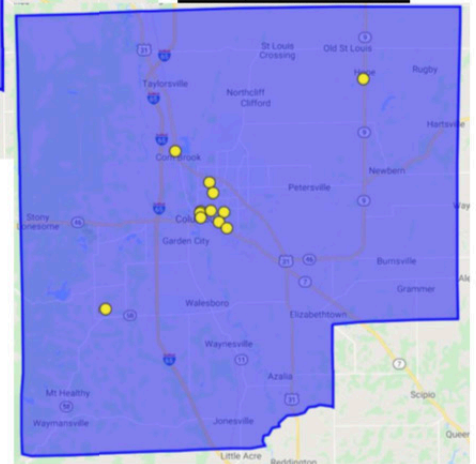
Columbus Routes



Food Pantries *Yellow dots indicate once-yearly mobile pantries



Weekly Hot Meals Sites



Private Transportation options available

- Columbus Cab Company
- A Fast Break Taxi
- Uber
- Lyft

Assessment of Food Availability and Affordability

A survey of food retailers was conducted to determine the variety and affordability of food available in Bartholomew County. Kroger, Wal-Mart, Aldi, and Dollar General were surveyed to determine the cost and availability of foods for a Thrifty Food Plan Market Basket for a family of 4 which would provide 3 meals and 1 snack daily for 1 week.

Dollar General, the most predominant food retailer outside of city limits, only provided 58.1% of the foods for the market basket. Fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh and unprocessed meats, and frozen fish were unavailable. Aldi had most foods available, yet many were in sizes larger than listed on the survey instrument which skewed the final cost results. This was especially true for their fresh produce which is sold in bags rather than in individual pieces.

Table 5: Thrifty Food Plan Market Basket Comparisons as of November 2019

Store	% Foods Available	Cost for Market Basket
KROGER	100%	\$160.65
WAL-MART	100%	\$144.13
ALDI	93%	\$158.44 (adjusted for unavailable items = \$170.37)
DOLLAR GENERAL	58.1%	Unable to estimate due to low availability

The official USDA Thrifty Food Plan Market Basket cost for January 2018 was \$148.70. The market basket can be purchased in Bartholomew County under the federal threshold.

"Official USDA Food Plans: Cost of Food at Home at Four Levels." *Official USDA Food Plans: Cost of Food at Home at Four Levels*, USDA, 1 Feb. 2018, <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/CostofFoodJan2018.pdf>.

According to the American Community Survey 2013-2018 estimates, the median income in Bartholomew County was \$57,331; yet, the median income for those who utilize SNAP benefits was \$19,970.

Table 6: Percentage of Income to Purchase Thrifty Food Plan Market Basket

Percent of income for cheapest Thrifty Food Plan Market Basket in Columbus (\$144.13)	Bartholomew Co. Median Income	Median income of households receiving SNAP	Federal Poverty Level for a family of 4	130% of Federal Poverty Level net monthly income (qualification for SNAP)
	\$57,331	\$19,970	\$25, 100	\$2146 Max SNAP allotment \$646
	7.6%	37.5%	29.9%	26.9% With max SNAP allotment 20.6%

"2018 Poverty Guidelines." *ASPE*, 11 Jan. 2019, <https://aspe.hhs.gov/2018-poverty-guidelines>.

"Monthly Income Limits and Maximum Allotment." *FSSA: Monthly Income Limits and Maximum Allotment*, FSSA, <https://www.in.gov/fssa/dfr/3097.htm>