

Community Maps

APPENDIX



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APPLIED RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER

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The Applied Research and Education Center (AREC) is a community engagement project of Indiana University (IU) Southeast. The AREC provides research, consulting and technical assistance to nonprofit organizations, foundations, government agencies and local businesses. The student staff enhances classroom learning through applied research projects as it actively engages every stage of each community project. The AREC combines learning, teaching and doing to support and empower organizations and communities in the IU Southeast service region.

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Population

Population Total for 5 Counties = 280,024

Population Total for New Albany, Clarksville, and Jeffersonville = 104,468

5 County Metropolitan Area

Population density helps us recognize which areas are rural, suburban, and urban across the Southern Indiana Louisville-Metro (SILM) region. Population density is a useful variable for understanding why services may be located in particular locations and not in others. The absence of fresh food in a particular region, for example, may be problematic, but low population density may explain why grocers do not choose to locate in that location. Population density can provide helpful information in thinking through viable solutions to community challenges as well as potential barriers.

The five-county Southern Indiana Louisville-Metro region is mostly rural, with less than 400 people per square mile across large areas of the region (*Figure 1*). Population centers, however, are marked by far higher density reaching from 3,000 to over 5,000 people per square mile in New Albany, Clarksville, and Jeffersonville. Population Centers in Austin, Scottsburg, Salem and Corydon drive economic activity in the more rural counties, and yet these areas remain far from densely populated.

New Albany—Clarksville—Jeffersonville

The region remains a mix of rural to urban densities, with higher density concentrated around the interstates and particularly inside the I-265 loop in Clarksville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville (*Figure 2*)

Figure 1

Population Density (2011-2015)

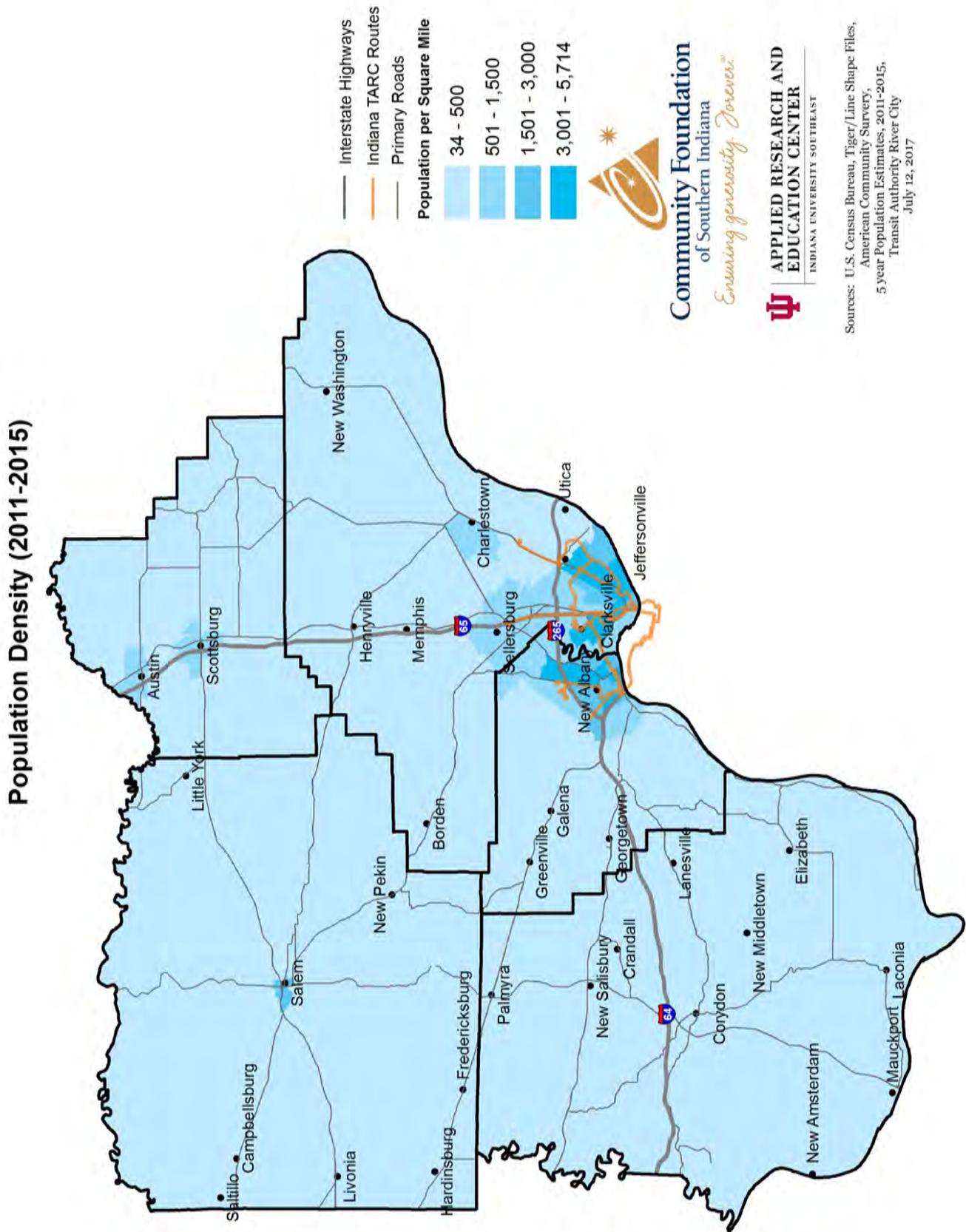
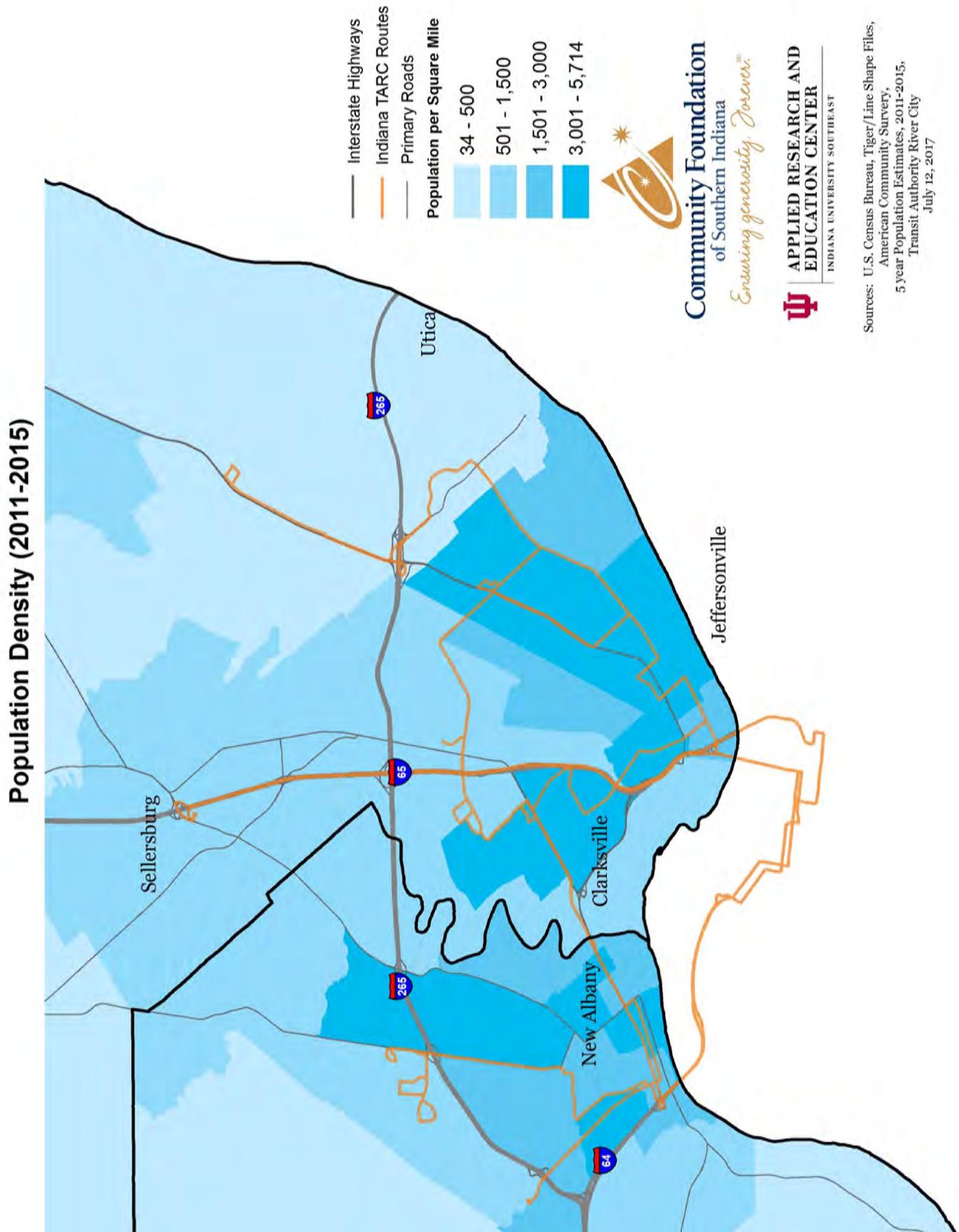


Figure 2

Population Density by Census Tract, SILM Riverfront Population Centers (2011-2015)



Economy: Income, Unemployment, and Poverty

5 County Metropolitan Area

Economic indicators provide important context for understanding the nonprofit landscape and examining particular services available in the region. Not surprisingly, Median Household Income tends to be higher in places that have lower unemployment rates and lower poverty rates (Figure 3 - Figure 5). But these relationships are not uniform. Poverty rates do not vary as much as income levels, for example.

The research team created the poverty break points to match work on concentrated poverty that designates rates of 0 to 9.9% low poverty, 10 to 19.9% moderate poverty, 20 to 39.9% high poverty, and 40% or greater extreme poverty. Break points for categories in the Unemployment and Median Household Income maps are driven by the data we have for this region and rounded for ease of interpretation (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

Scott County lies in the northeast corner of the five-county region. The poverty rate for the census tracts east of Austin and Scottsburg are in the 10%-19% range (the most prevalent range in the more rural areas of the region). Unemployment rates for those census tracts are both 15%-19% (Figure 4), but median household income straddles two categories with a median income of \$53,307 in the northeastern part of the county and a much lower \$47,288 in the southeastern part of the county (Figure 3).

Income levels are highest in the ring of “suburban” communities surrounding the more urban New Albany, Clarksville, and Jeffersonville. That ring tends to have lower poverty and unemployment rates, with somewhat higher unemployment and lower income in the southwest corner of Floyd County. Notably, while most of the rural areas in the five-county region have moderate levels of poverty, unemployment is more varied and median household income is higher in Harrison and Clark Counties than in Washington and Scott Counties. The northeast corners of Washington and Scott Counties enjoy higher median household incomes than the remainder of the two counties. Corydon has lower median income than the rest of Harrison County and Salem and Scottsburg fail to enjoy economic advantage as county seats (Figure 3).

Unemployment is highest in parts of Scott and Washington counties with small pockets of higher unemployment in Charlestown, Clarksville, and New Albany (Figure 4). Poverty rates are highest in small, densely populated, areas in the more urban centers, but also in Salem, Austin, Scottsburg, and Charlestown (Figure 5). The Charlestown area contains significant economic diversity and is likely to shift as the population grows as a result of the recent completion of the east end bridge.

New Albany—Clarksville—Jeffersonville

A closer look at the three communities along the Ohio River suggests economic diversity in the most populous area of the region. Median household income is lowest in parts of New Albany and Clarksville, both marked by some deteriorated neighborhoods, commercial activity, and former and current industrial sites that have led upwardly mobile residents to move elsewhere leaving mostly low-income residents (Figure 6). Unemployment rates vary in similar patterns to income levels. Unemployment does not always lead to poverty as dual income households can mitigate the impacts of job loss with the remaining income and savings can delay the impacts of unemployment. The very nature of the measure means that unemployment rates largely describe short term and temporary unemployment. Long term unemployment may certainly lead to poverty, but is not always reflected in the unemployment rate as those unemployed longer than 6 months do not show up in the unemployment figures (Figure 7). Poverty rates, therefore, tend to reflect more persistent economic dynamics than do unemployment rates (Figure 8).

The American Community Survey data for 2011-2015 indicate two extreme poverty census tracts, both in New Albany (an increase over the 2008-2012 data when only one tract had a poverty rate over 40%). The highest poverty rate is 44.8% in a New Albany tract bridging and adjacent to the I-64/I-265 intersection. Another tract along the river and on the border with Clark County now has a **poverty rate of 40.3% moving it from “high poverty” to “extreme poverty” since the 2014 release of *Concentrated Poverty in Southern Indiana Louisville-Metro, 1990-2010***. Adjacent to that tract is the area with the lowest poverty rate in New Albany: a neighborhood where only 9% of the population lives below the poverty line (Figure 8). Interestingly, that same census tract has a moderate median household income in the \$49,254-75,000 range, suggesting that this is a solid working to lower middle class neighborhood where people work and earn a living, but do not earn particularly high wages (Figure 6). A low unemployment rate supports this assertion (Figure 7). In a neighboring census tract that covers significant riverfront area and reaches up into New Albany, we can tell that we have a solid group of working poor people. The unemployment rate is low, median household income is low, and poverty is high (20-29.9%).

Clarksville and Jeffersonville are marked by economic diversity, with higher unemployment rates in the southwest portion of Clarksville, and in the area between Clarksville and Jeffersonville, that may lead to future increases in the poverty rate. For now, Clarksville and Jeffersonville do not have **any “extreme poverty” census tracts, but south Clarksville, the I-65 corridor and the niche around and southwest of the I-65/I-265 intersection is a low-income/high poverty area (Figure 7)**. Unemployment and poverty rates are lower and incomes are higher north and west of Clarksville and Jeffersonville. This creates a fairly standard suburban pattern that leaves a donut hole of need in the downtown and riverfront areas (Figure 6).

Redevelopment in downtown areas of New Albany and Jeffersonville provides significant opportunity. **The revival of these areas is exciting. The region’s challenge in the near future is to foster growth and reinvestment, while protecting longtime residents from displacement, ensuring broad access to opportunities to share the benefits of that growth, and developing and redeveloping af-**

Figure 3

Median Household Income by Census Tract, 5 County SILM, 2011-2015

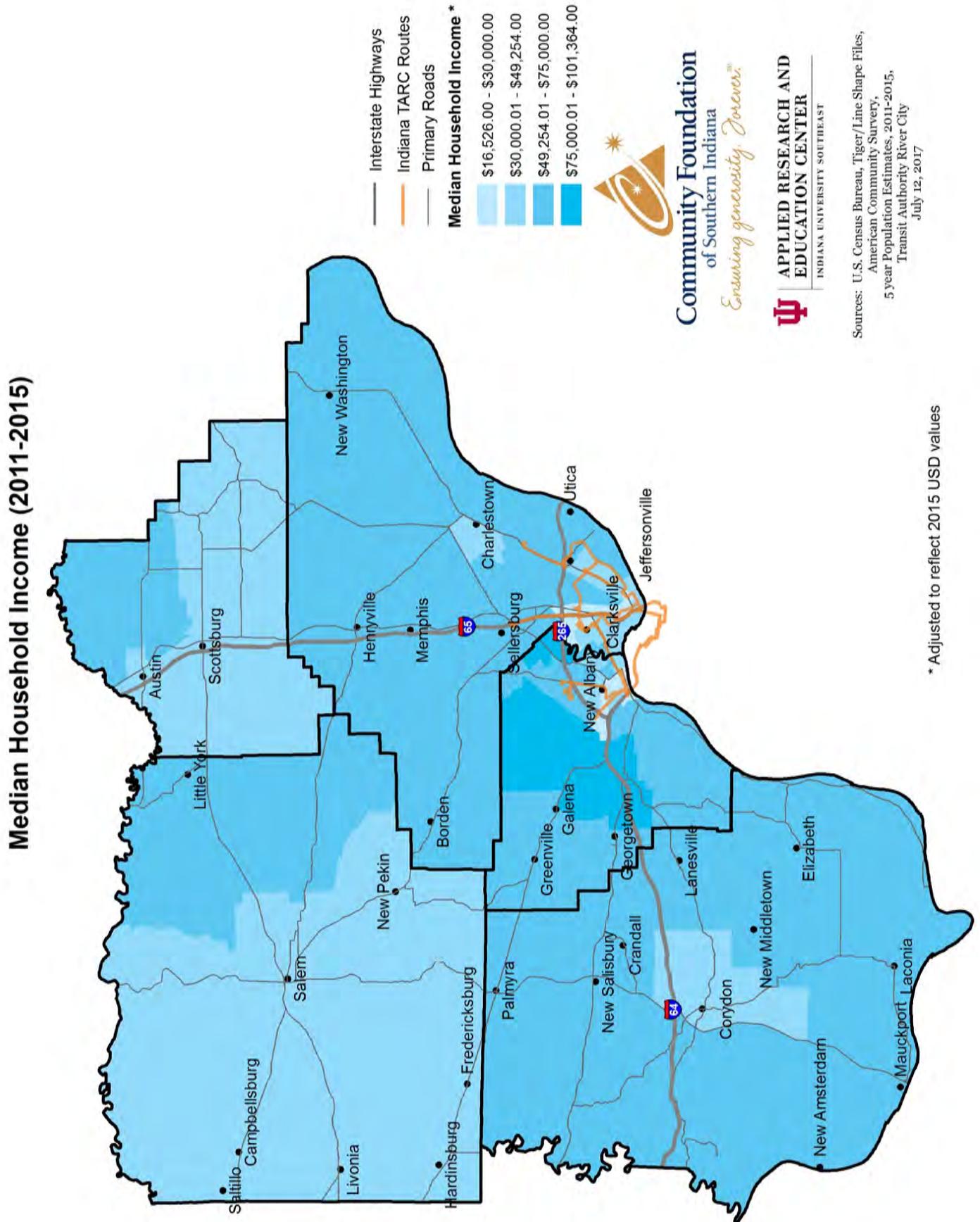


Figure 4

Unemployment Rate by Census Tract, 5 County SILM, 2011-2015

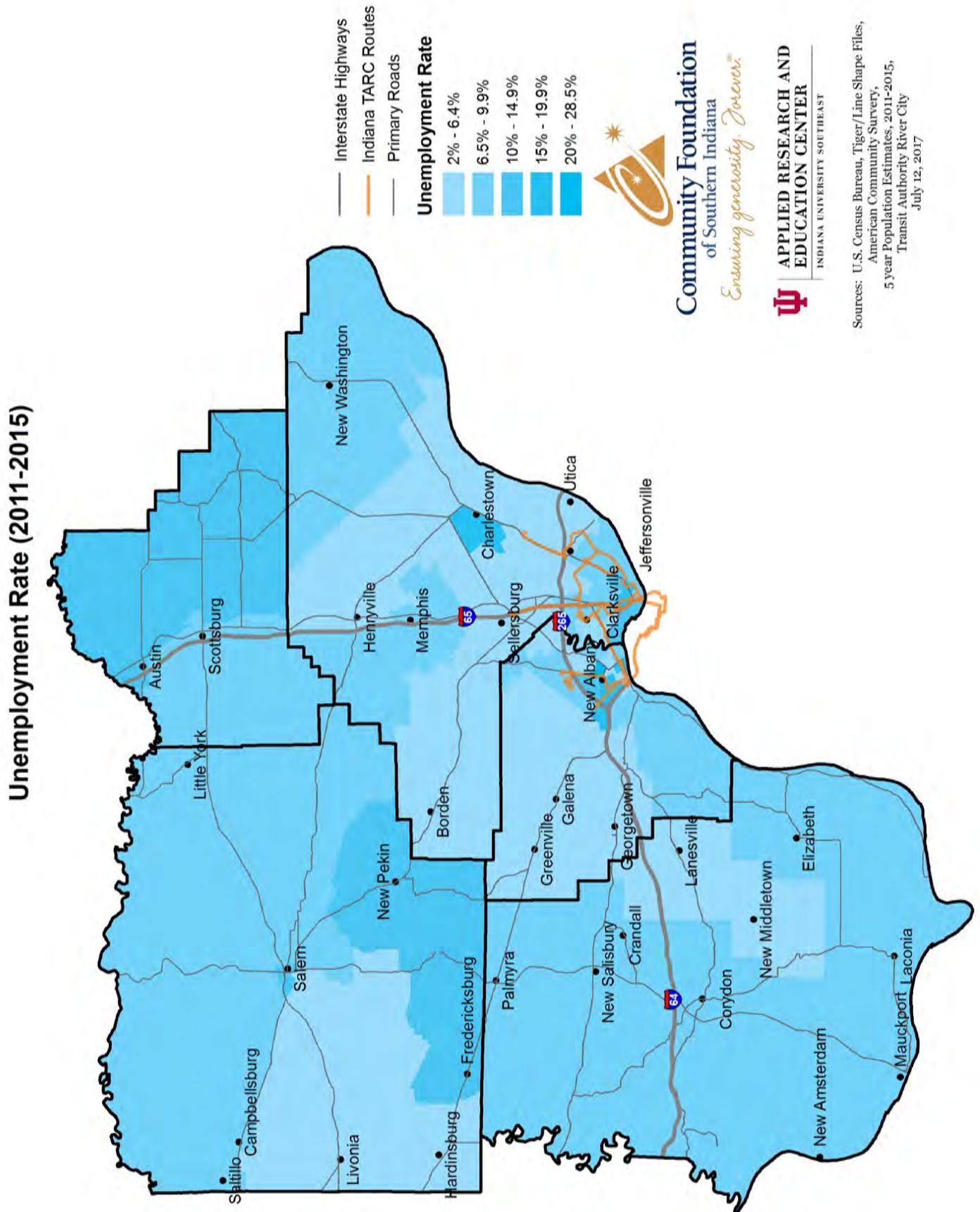


Figure 5

Poverty Rate by Census Tract, 5 County SILM, 2011-2015

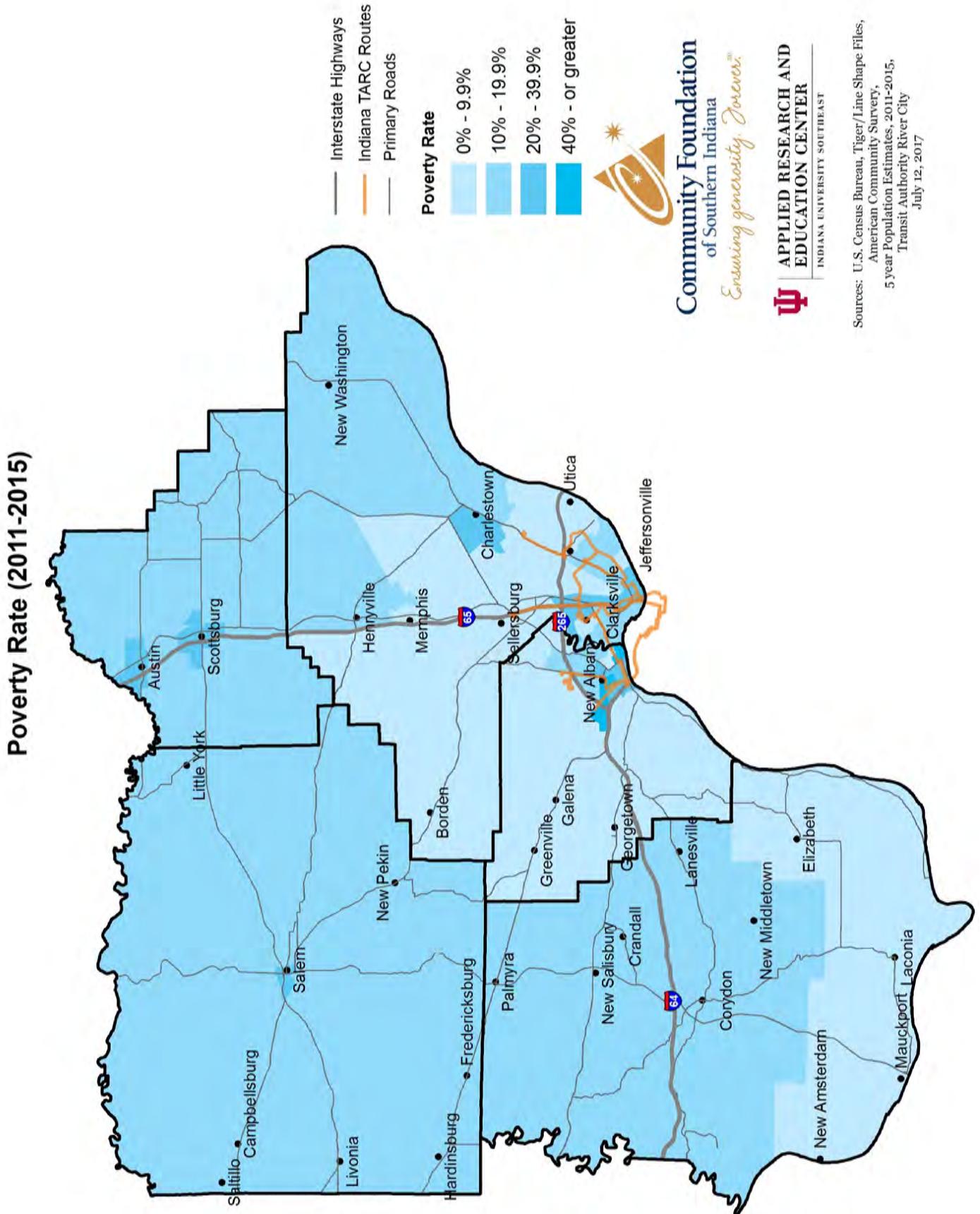


Figure 6

Median Household Income by Census Tract, SILM Riverfront Population Centers, 2011-2015

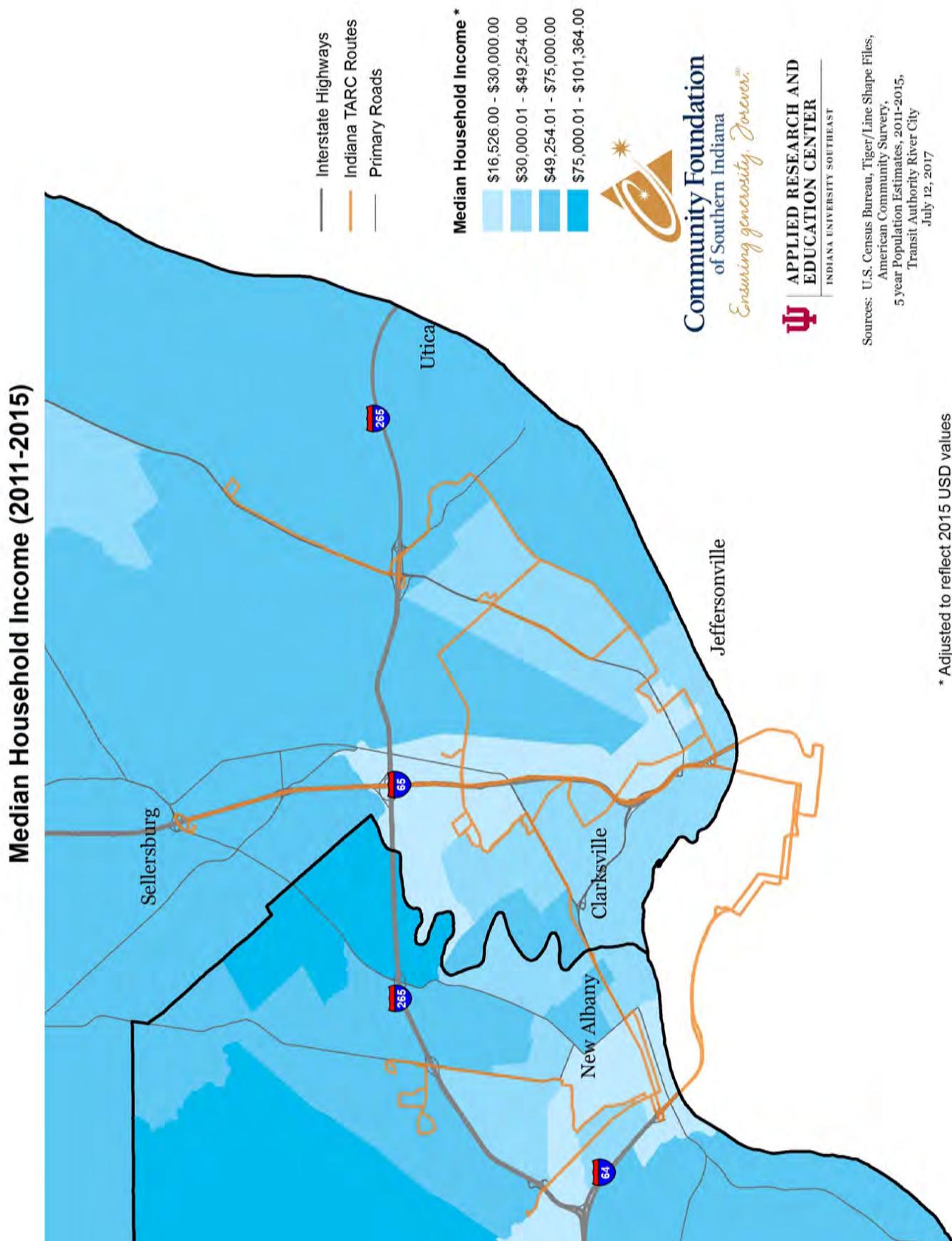


Figure 7

Unemployment Rate by Census Tract, SILM Riverfront Population Centers, 2011-2015

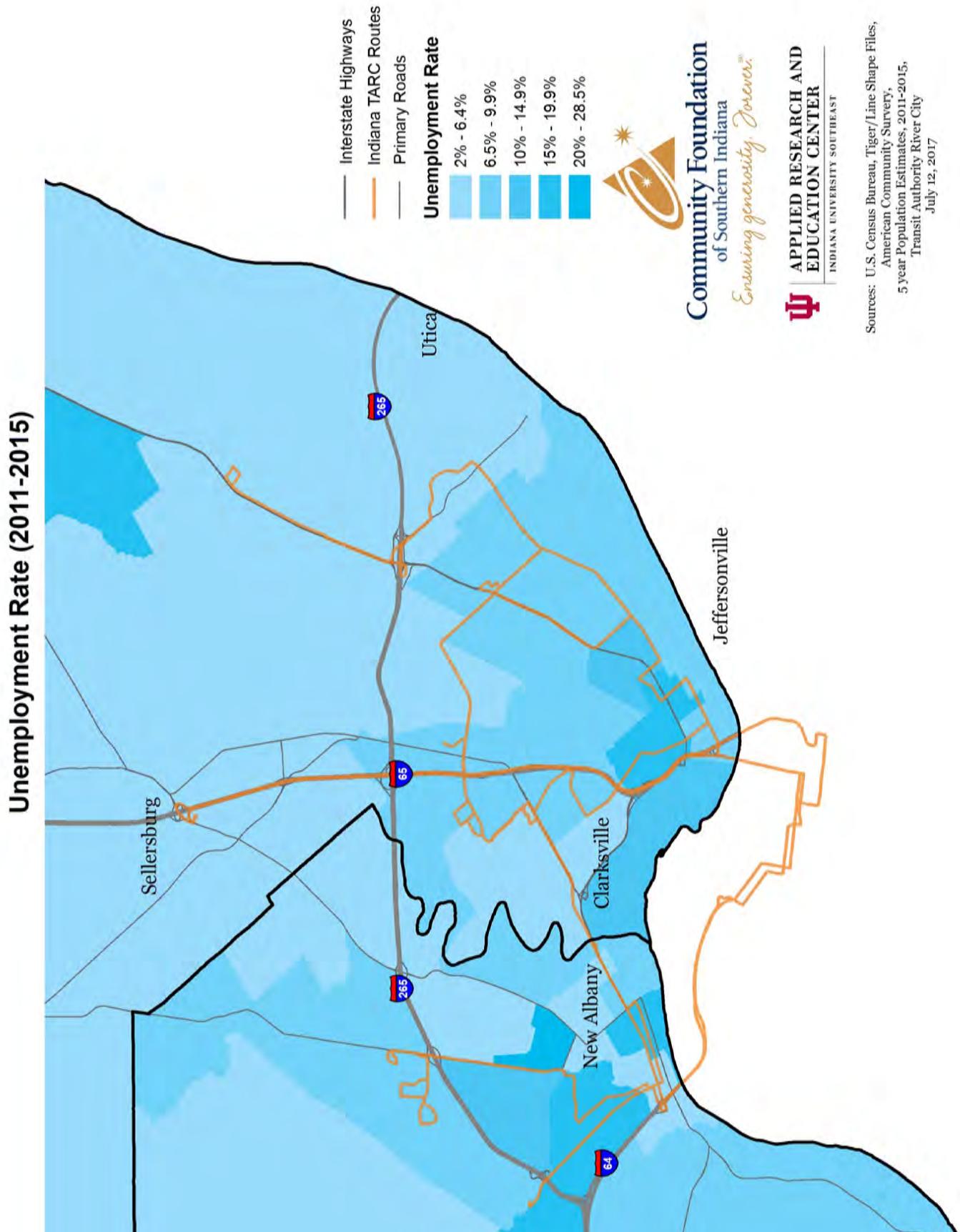
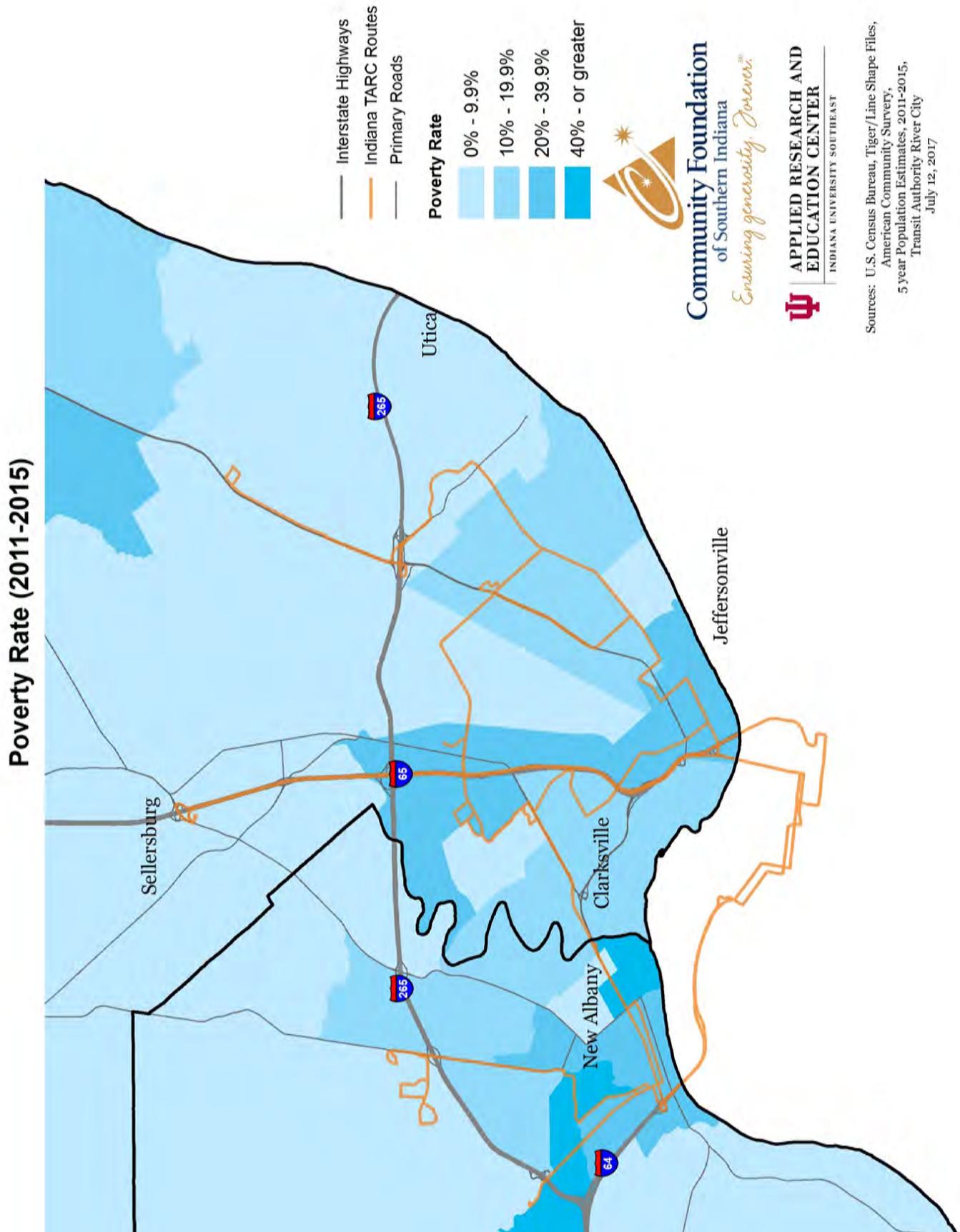


Figure 8

Poverty Rate by Census Tract, SILM Riverfront Population Centers, 2011-2015



Basic Needs: Access to Food in Southern Indiana Louisville Metro

5 County Metropolitan Area

Access to food is fundamental to maintaining health and is often a challenge for low-income families. The five-county Southern Indiana Louisville-Metro region has a very strong hot meals and food pantry network in its most densely populated areas (Figure 10 and Figure 17). These areas are also marked by ready access to fresh produce. The larger population centers of the southern Indiana region, while densely populated, do not struggle with urban food deserts in the way some inner-city communities do (Figure 9).

In addition, some outlying areas, home to a mix of high income families living in new suburban developments and lower income families living in rural or formerly rural areas, have the benefit of access to fresh produce as well as food pantries and hot meal services (i.e. Georgetown, Sellersburg, and New Pekin) (Figure 11).

Scott and Washington Counties are the two most economically depressed counties in the five-county region and remain low density. Low income families living in rural areas of the region lack easy access to hot meals, food pantries, and fresh produce. Low population density means the market is not strong for grocers and lack of transportation limits the potential reach of food pantries and hot meal programs in remote areas. These dynamics leave some economically challenged areas severely hampered in meeting basic needs. For example, aside from Austin and Scottsburg, Scott County is largely a food desert. Washington County, with a much larger geographic footprint, is marked by large areas without fresh produce, food pantries, or hot meal programs.

Harrison County has a higher median household income, but struggles with unemployment (Figure 13) throughout and moderate poverty (Figure 15) across a large swath of the northeast and central regions of the county. Harrison County has fresh produce in Corydon and a few food

New Albany—Clarksville—Jeffersonville

Hot meal and food pantry programs in New Albany, Clarksville and Jeffersonville are located in densely populated low-income areas, with high poverty rates (Figure 18, Figure 20 and Figure 24). The bulk of these programs are also located within easy access to TARC bus routes. Low-income families in these more densely populated areas enjoy ready access to fresh produce as well. Even convenience stores have started to offer more fresh produce (Figure 15 and Figure 21).

Figure 9

Population Density (2011-2015) and Access to Fresh Produce (2017), 5 County SILM

Population Density with Fresh Produce Retailers (2011-2015)

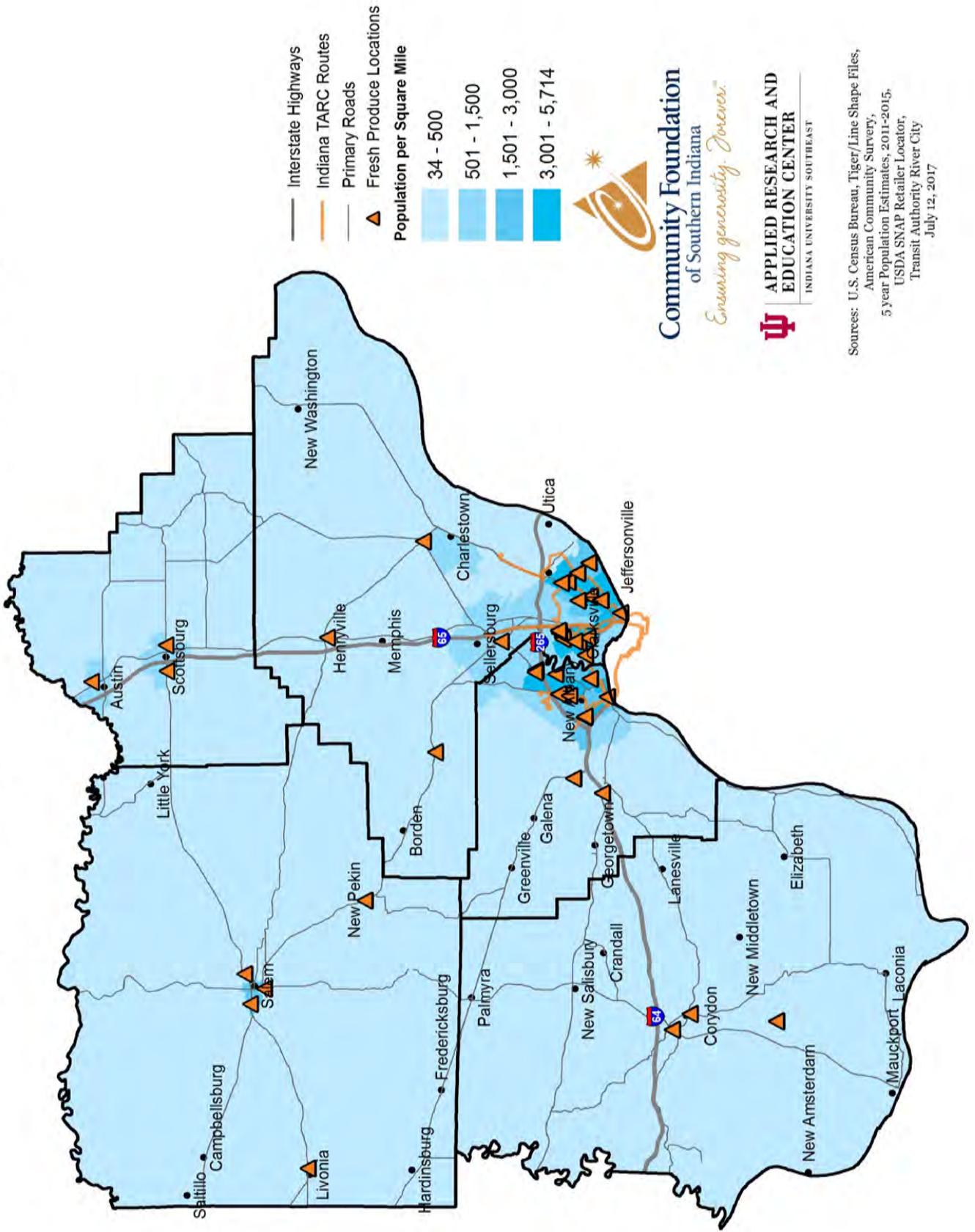


Figure 10

Population Density (2011-2015) and Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services(2017), 5 County SILM

Population Density with Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services (2011-2015)

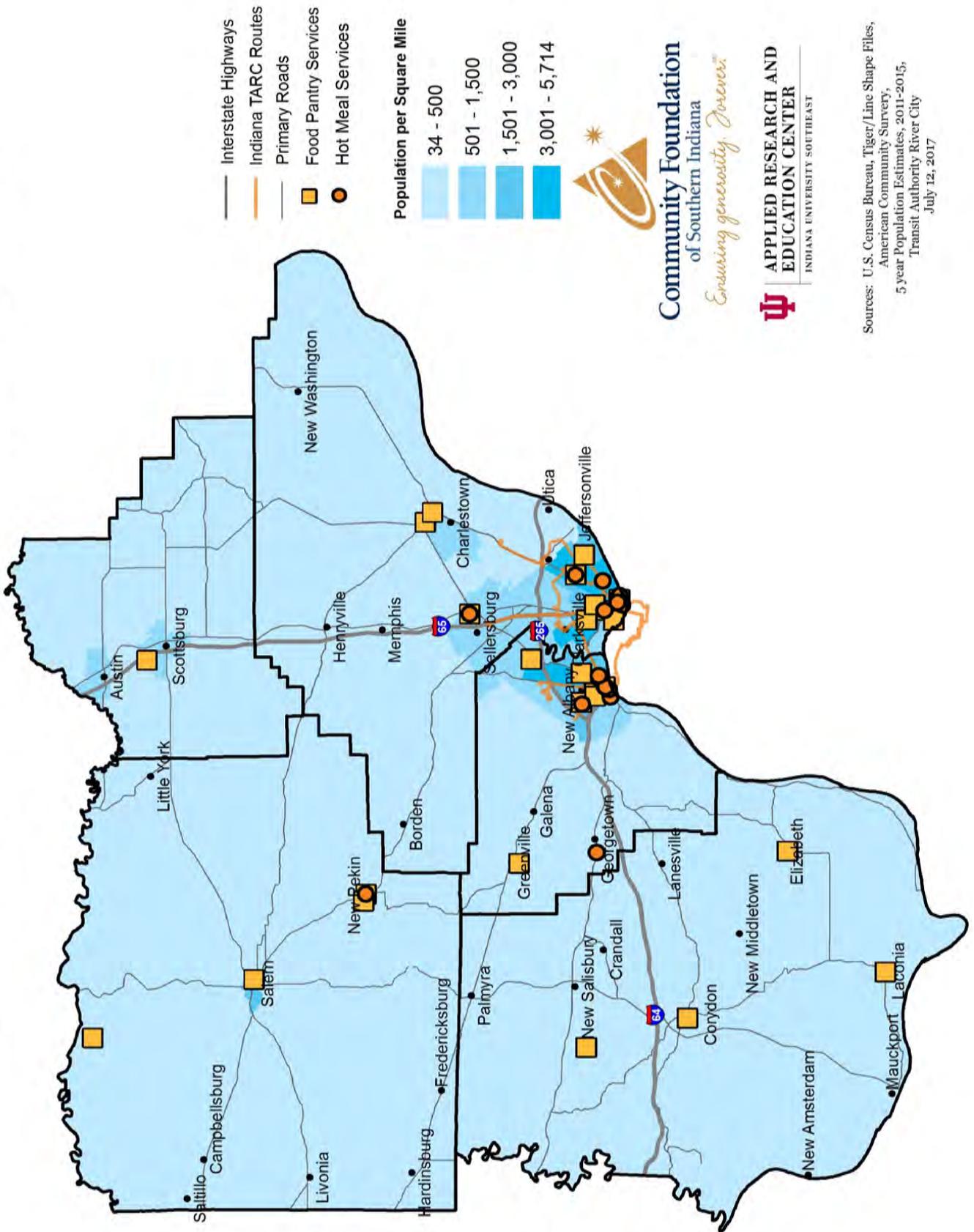


Figure 11

Median Household Income and Access to Fresh Produce, 5 County SILM, 2011-2015

Median Household Income with Fresh Produce Retailers (2011-2015)

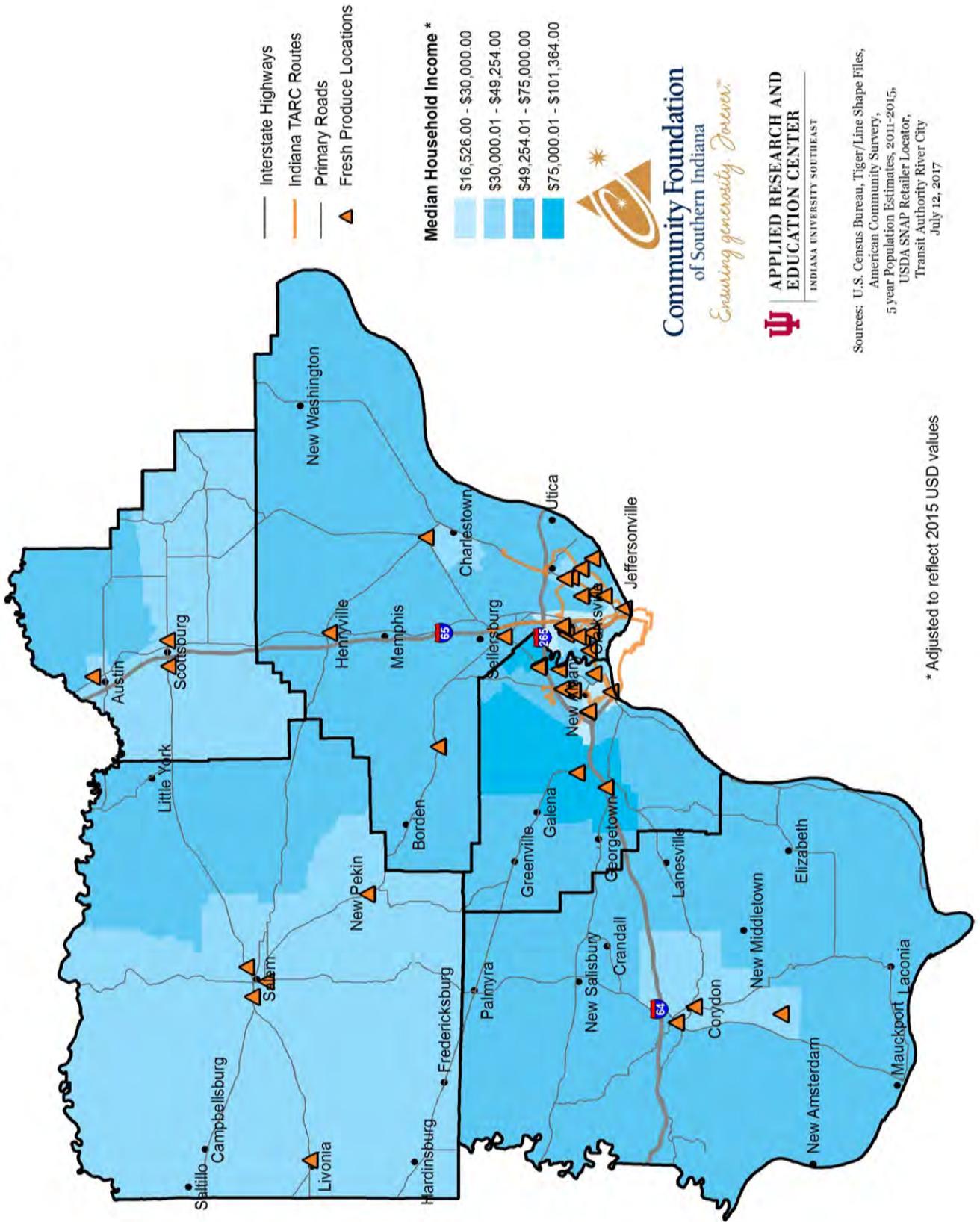


Figure 12

Population Density (2011-2015) and Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services(2017), 5 County SILM

Poverty Rate with Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services (2011-2015)

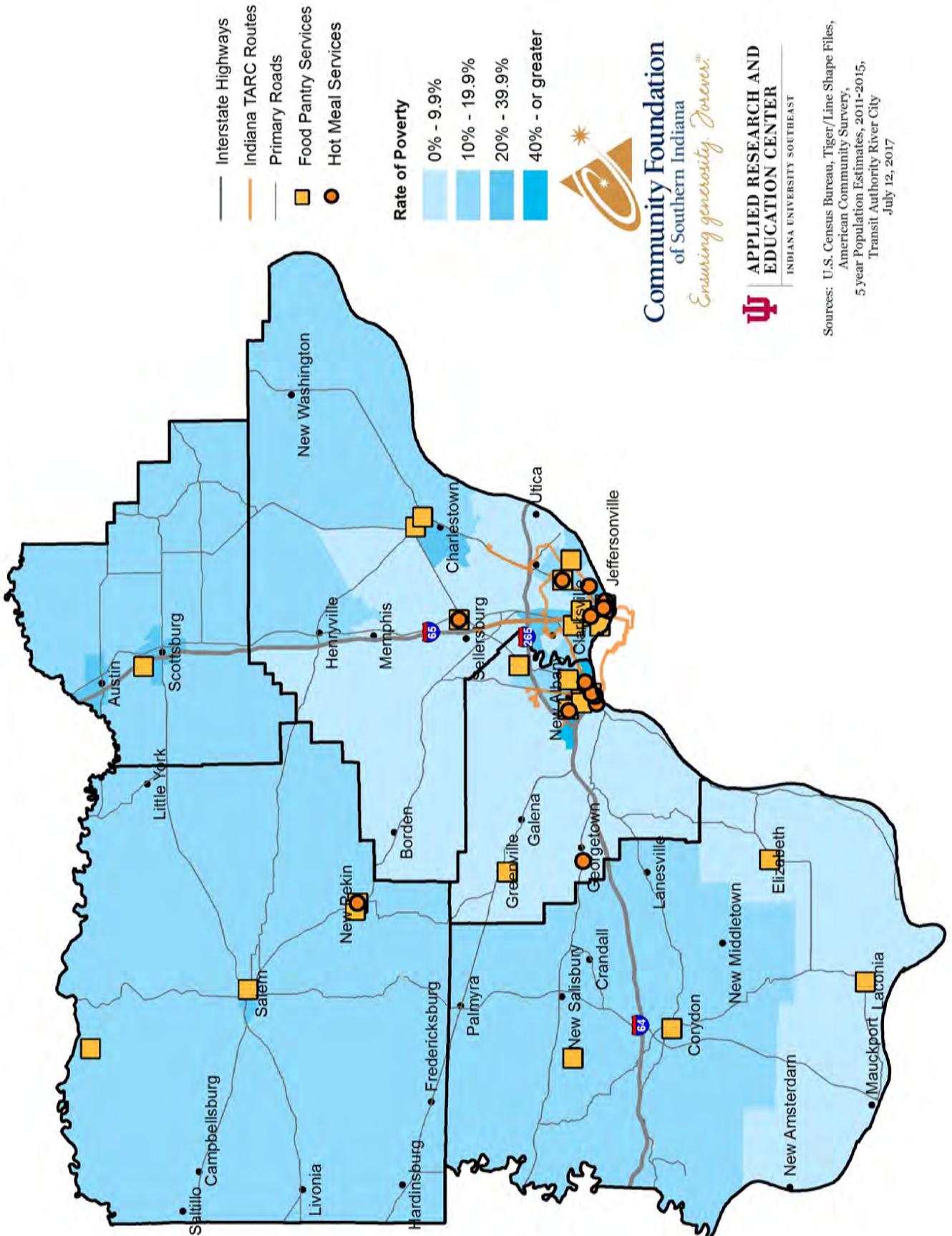


Figure 13

Unemployment Rate and Access to Fresh Produce, 5 County SILM, 2011-2015

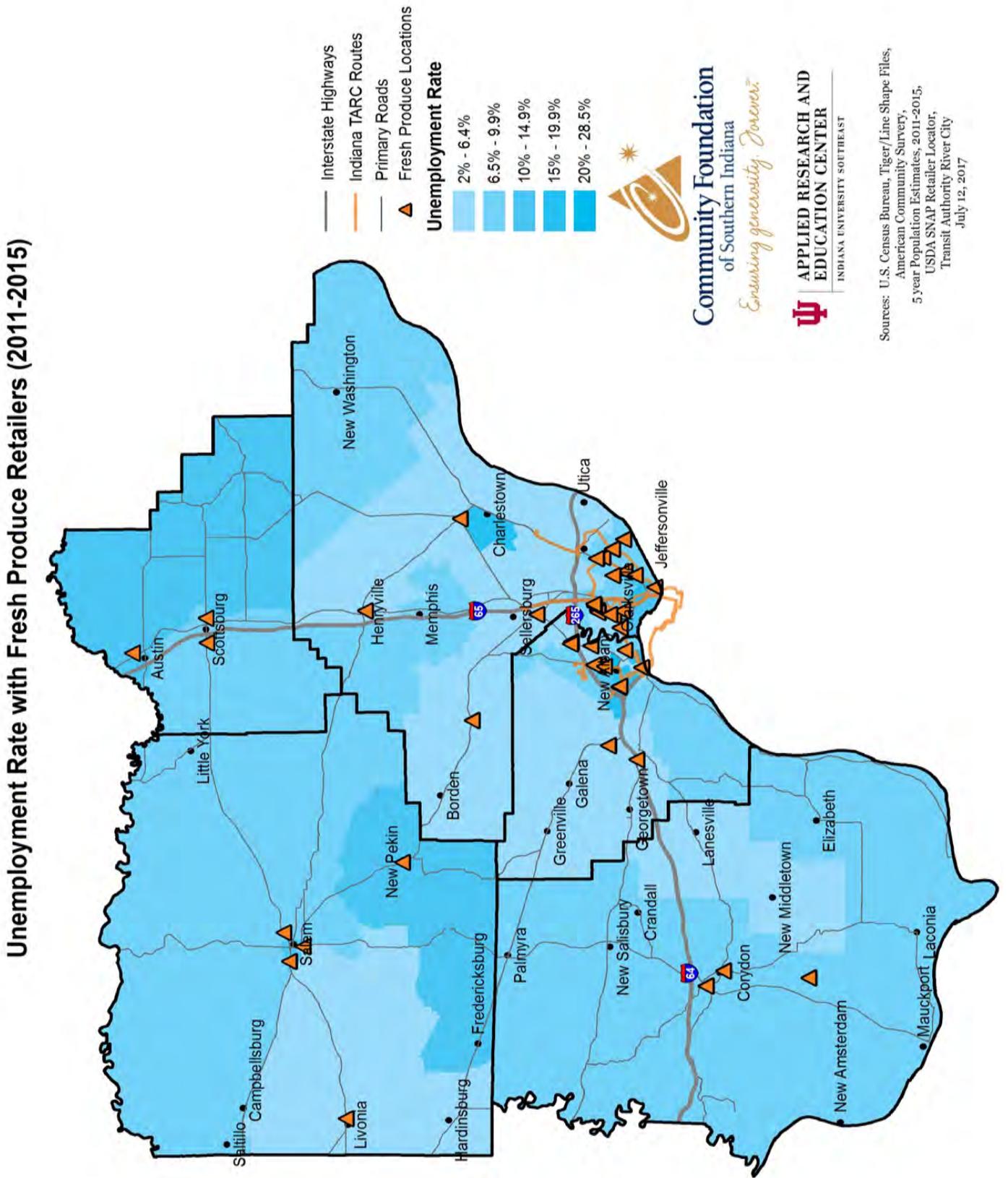
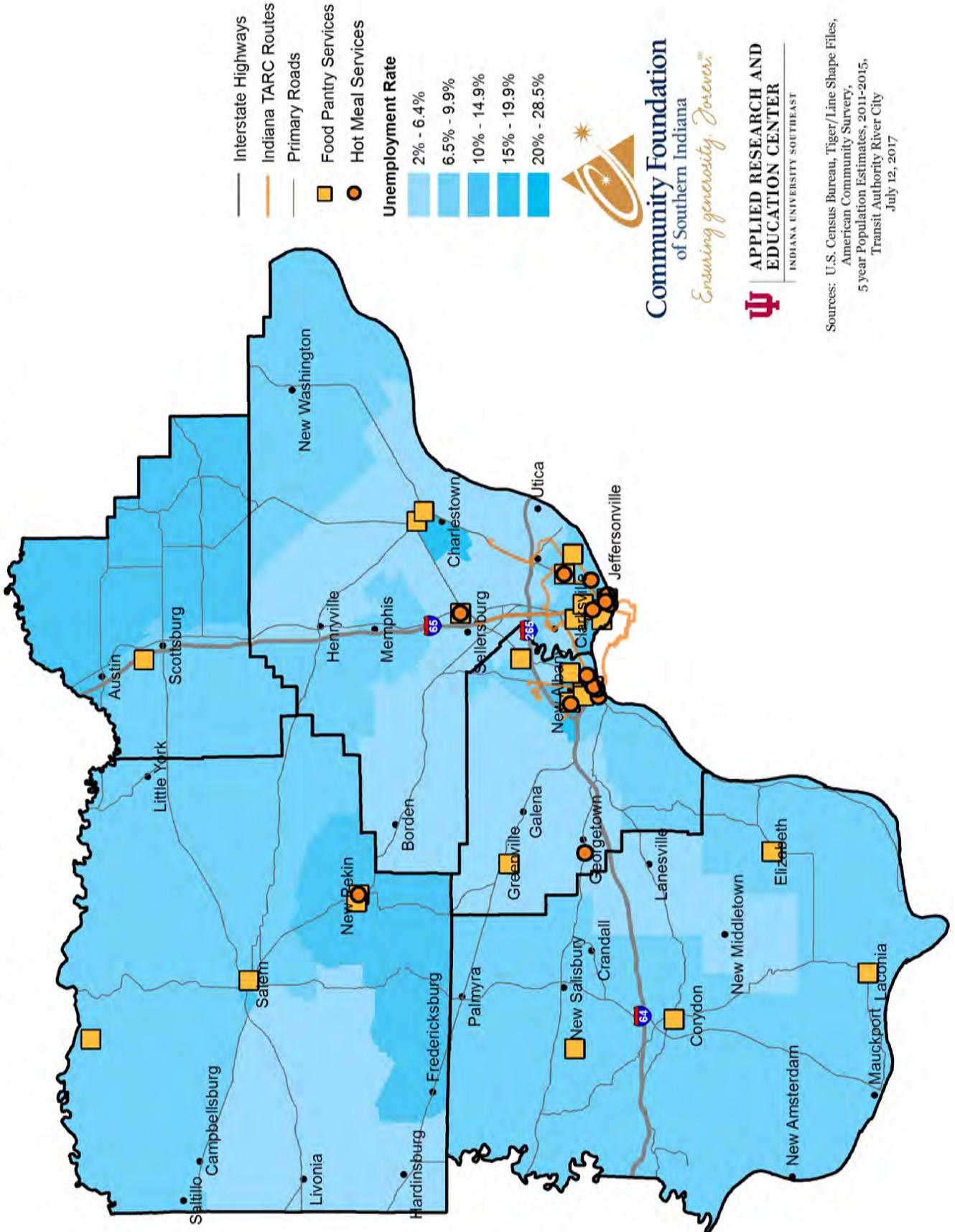


Figure 14

Unemployment and Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services, 5 County SILM, 2011-2015

Unemployment Rate with Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services (2011-2015)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Tiger/Line Shape Files,
 American Community Survey,
 5 year Population Estimates, 2011-2015,
 Transit Authority River City
 July 12, 2017

Figure 16

Poverty and Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services, 5 County SILM, 2011-2015

Poverty Rate with Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services (2011-2015)

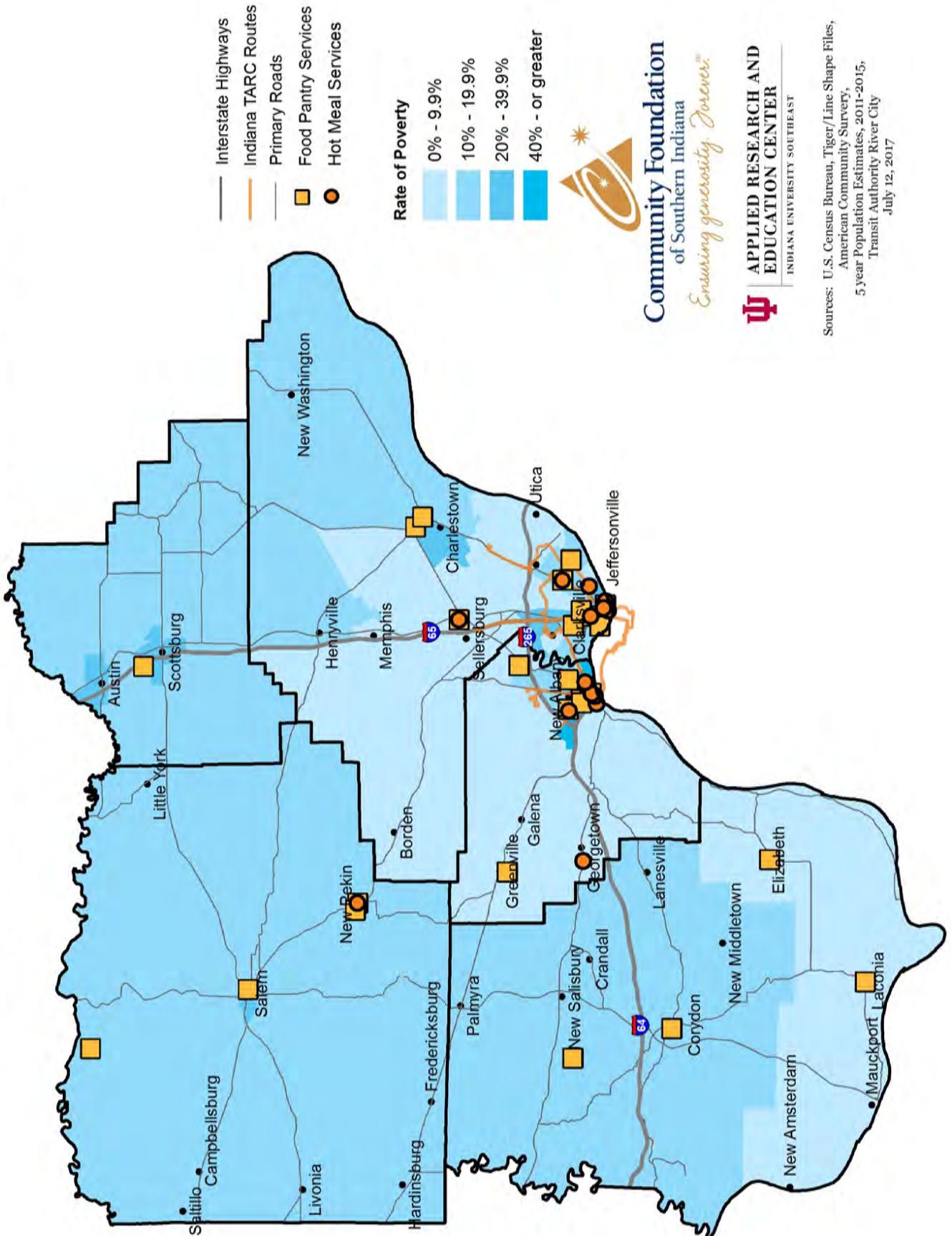


Figure 17

Population Density (2011-2015) & Access to Fresh Produce (2017), 5 County SILM

Population Density with Fresh Produce Retailers (2011-2015)

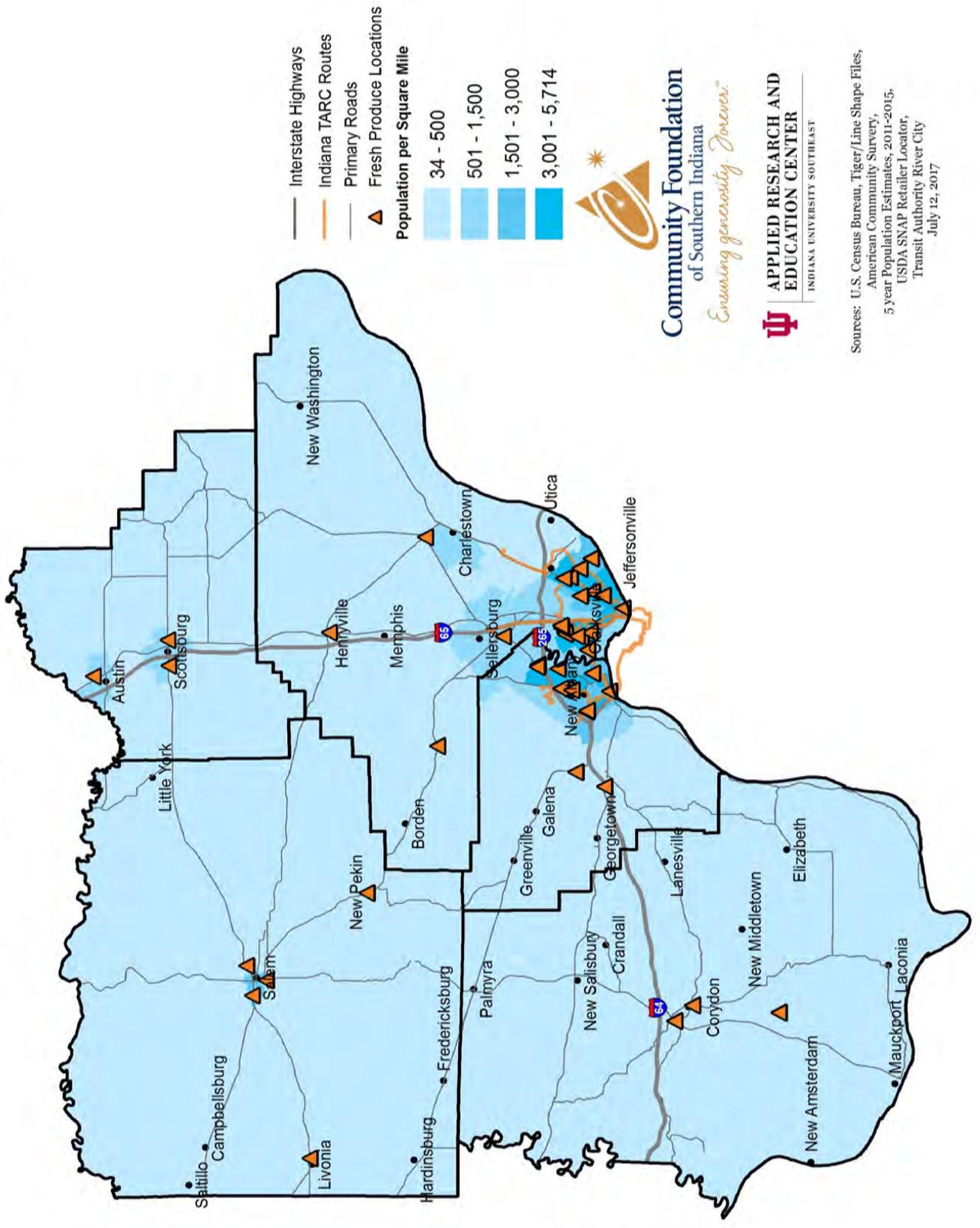


Figure 18

Population Density (2011-2015) with Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services (2017) SILM Riverfront Population Centers

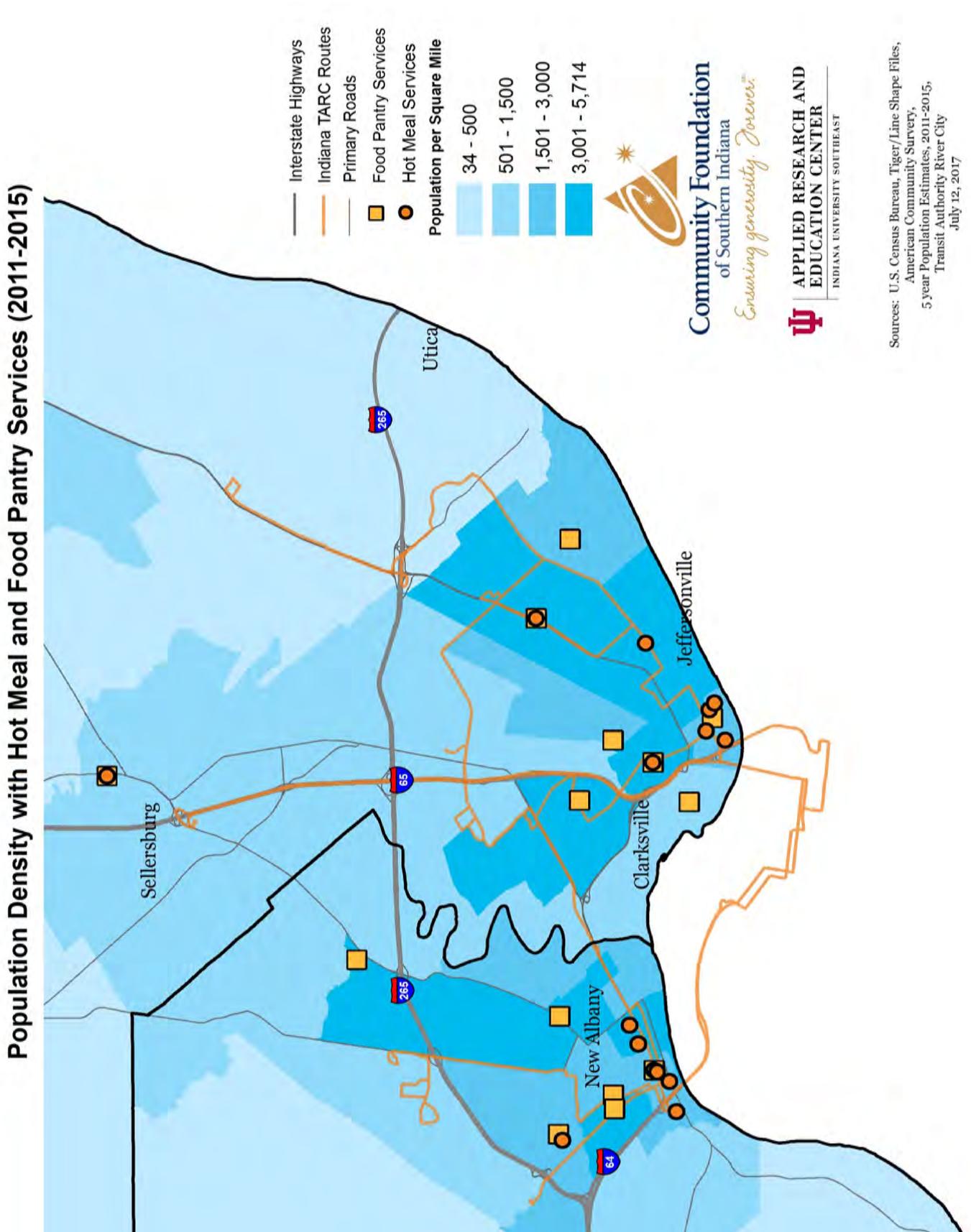


Figure 19

Median Household Income and Access to Fresh Produce, SILM Riverfront Population Centers, 2011-2015

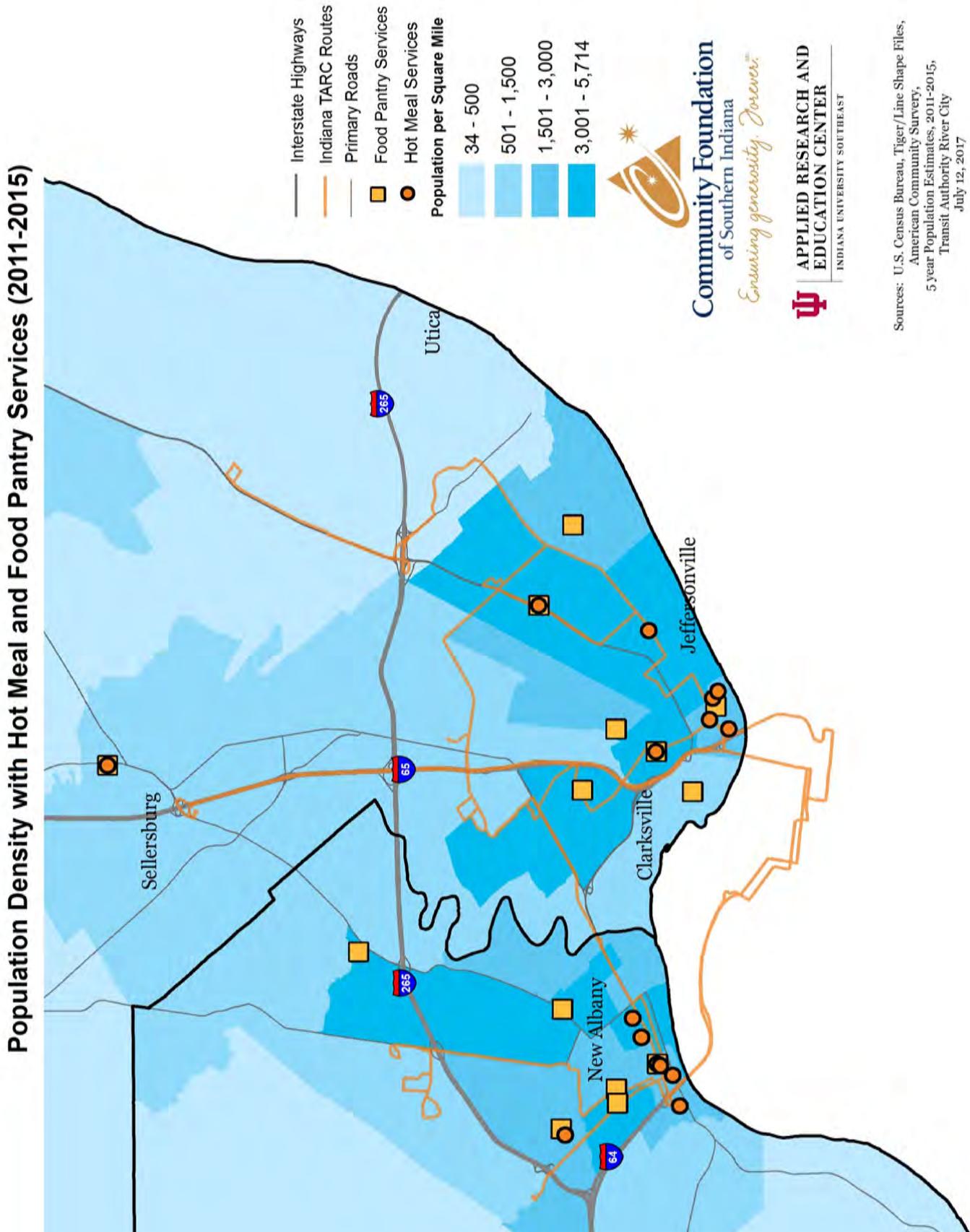


Figure 20

Median Household Income and Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services (2017) SILM Riverfront Population Centers (2011-2015)

Median Household Income with Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services (2011-2015)

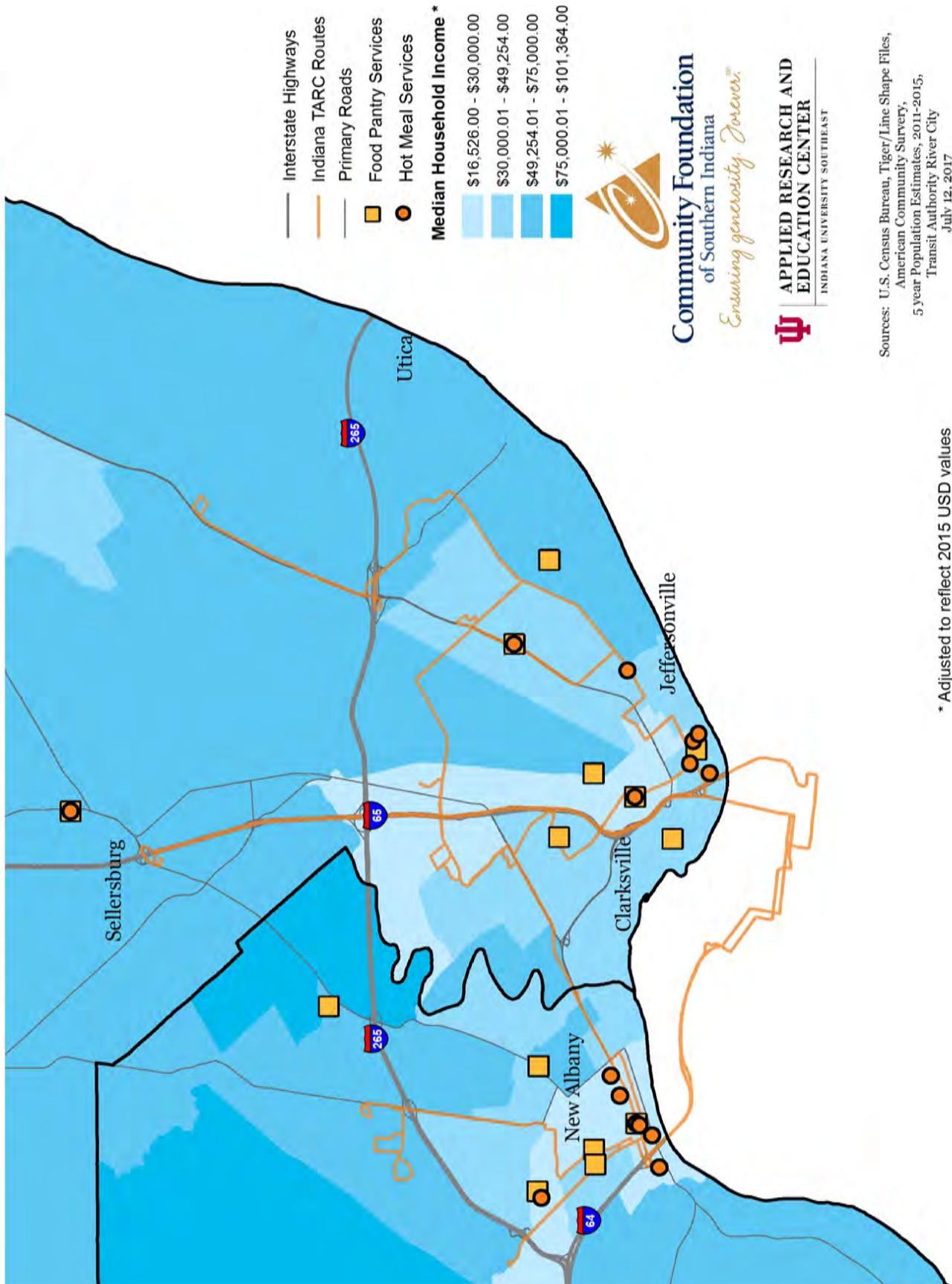
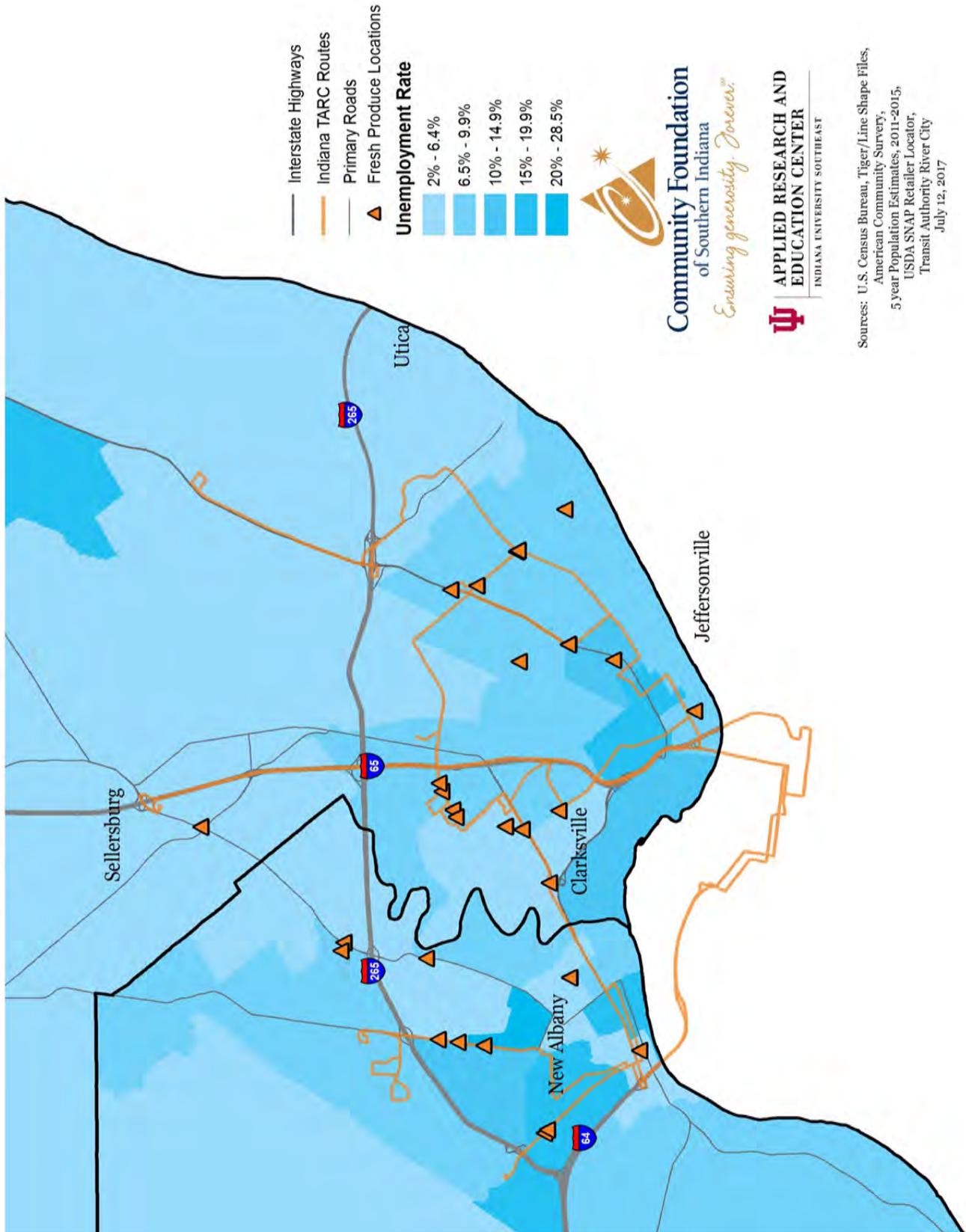


Figure 21

Unemployment and Access to Fresh Produce, SILM Riverfront Population Centers, 2011-2015

Unemployment Rate with Fresh Produce Retailers (2011-2015)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Tiger/Line Shape Files, American Community Survey, 5-year Population Estimates, 2011-2015, USDA SNAP Retailer Locator, Transit Authority River City
July 12, 2017

Figure 22

Unemployment and Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services , SILM Riverfront Population Centers 2011-2015

Unemployment Rate with Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services (2011-2015)

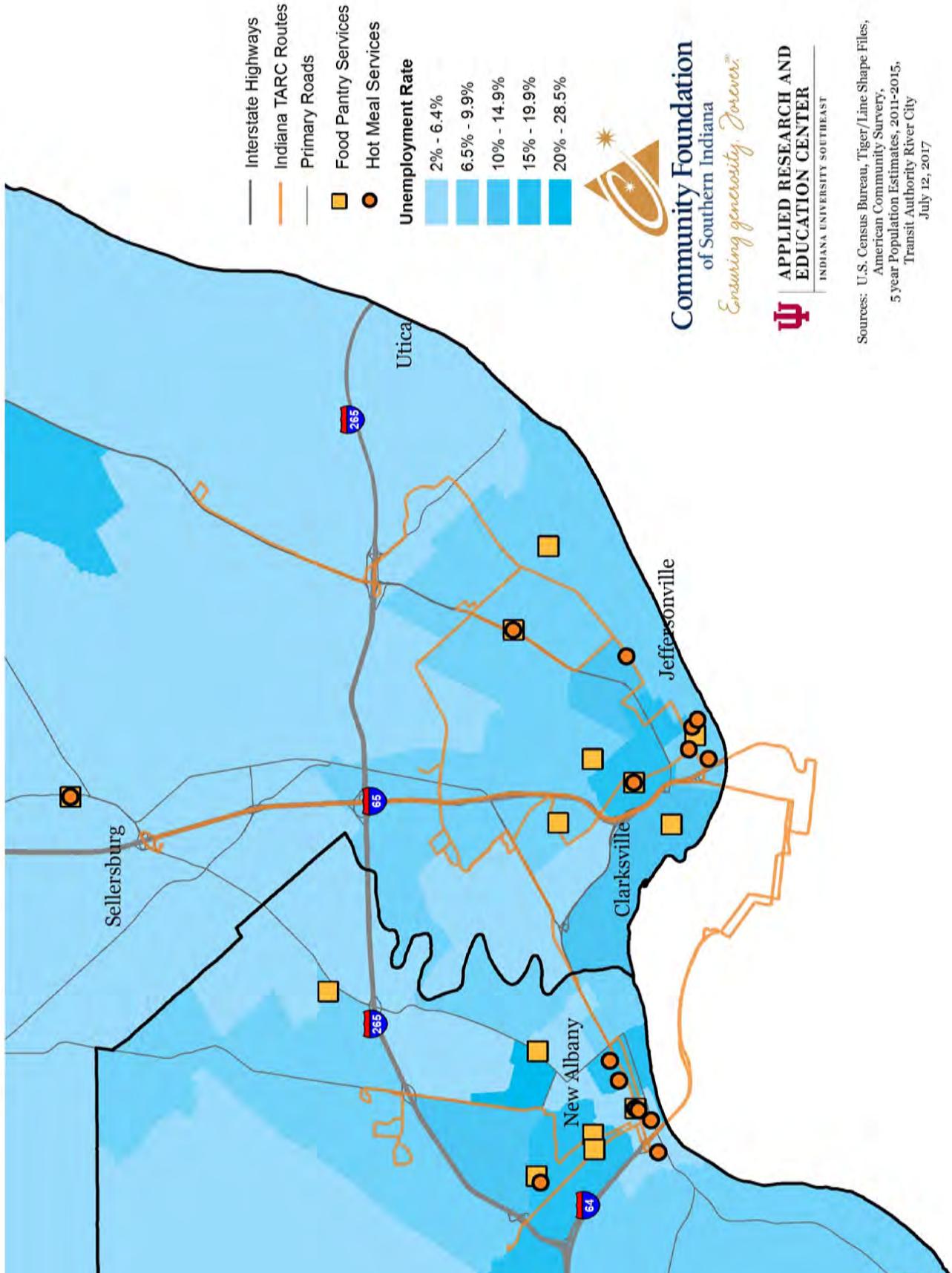
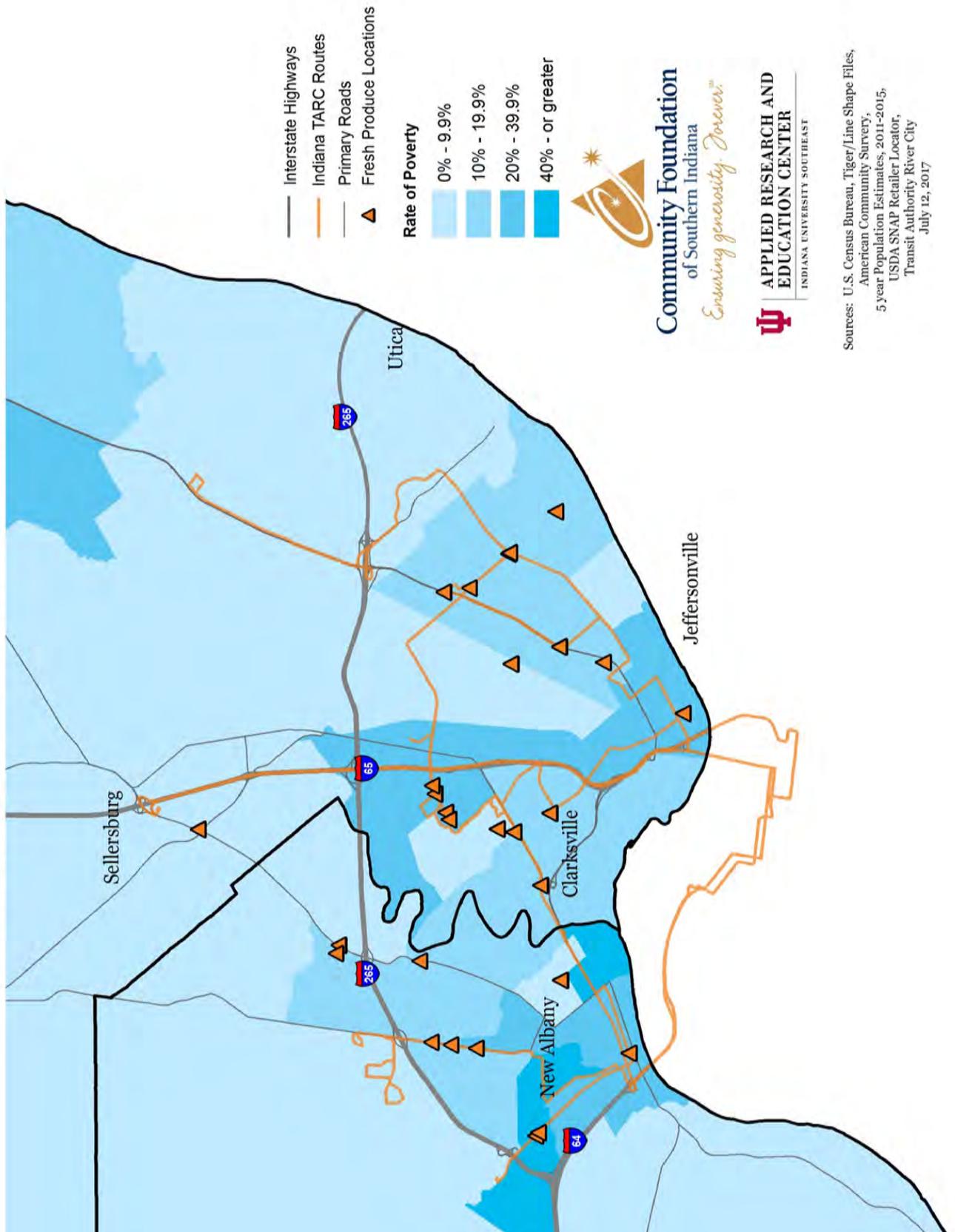


Figure 23

Poverty and Access to Fresh Produce, SILM Riverfront Population Centers, 2011-2015

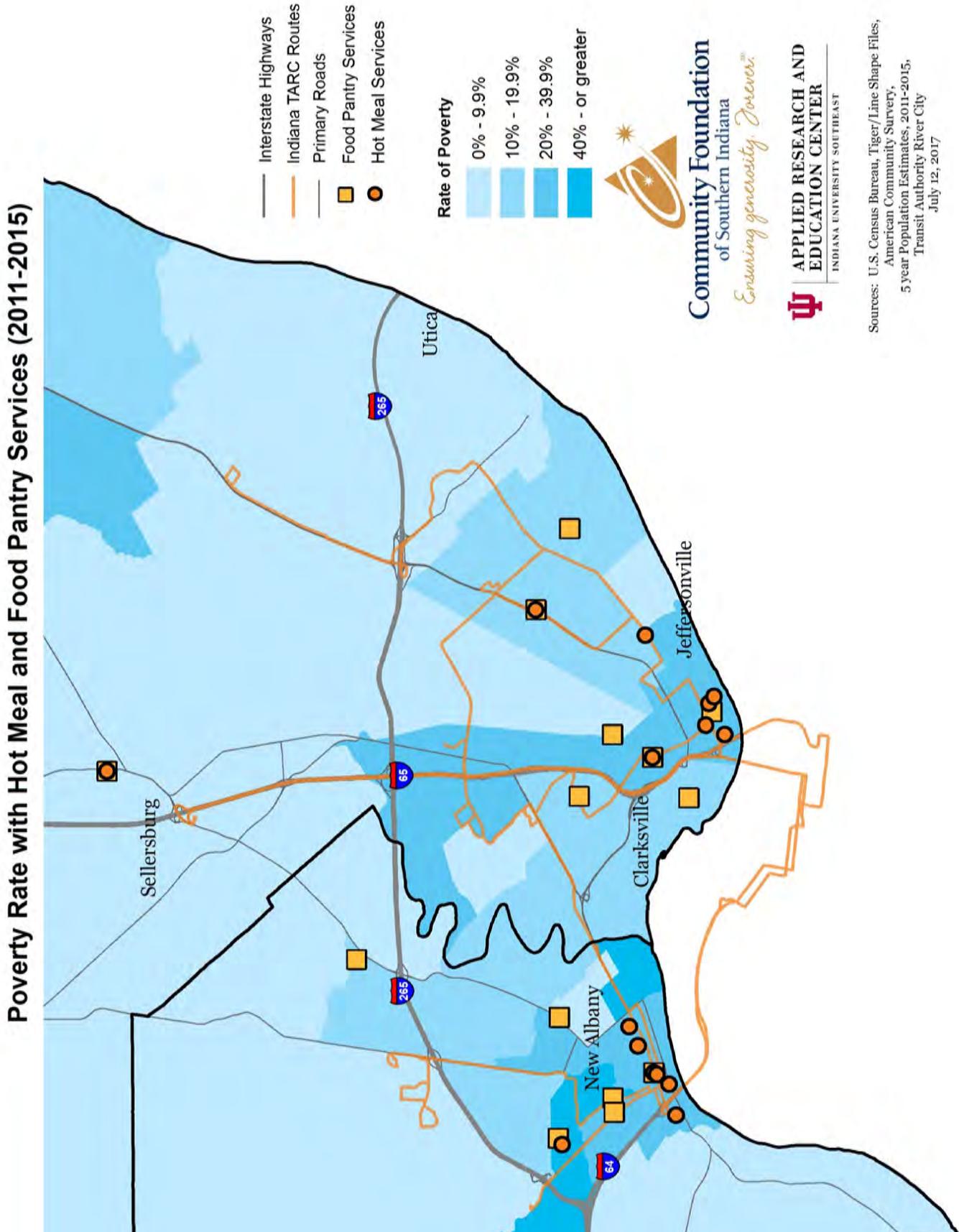
Poverty Rate with Fresh Produce Retailers (2011-2015)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Tiger/Line Shape Files,
 American Community Survey,
 5 year Population Estimates, 2011-2015,
 USDA SNAP Retailer Locator,
 Transit Authority River City
 July 12, 2017

Figure 24

Poverty and Hot Meal and Food Pantry Services , SILM Riverfront Population Centers 2011-2015



Education Attainment

5 County Metropolitan Area

Education Attainment refers to the highest level of education attained. The following maps shade census tracts based on the percent of the population age 25 or older within the census tract that has a particular level of education as its highest attained. In order to examine educational attainment geographically, separate maps illustrate the distinct levels of attainment. The results are maps that are the inverse of one another—the areas with the largest share of the population with no more than a high school diploma or equivalency will have smaller shares with a **bachelor’s degree or higher**.

Educational attainment maps for the five-county region indicate that rural communities and pockets of the most urban areas of the region are home to the largest shares of residents with less than high school education. These figures fit with national patterns. Rural communities include a disproportionately large aging population. We often see larger percentages without high school diplomas or equivalency among the elderly. In addition, rural and urban low-income communities have lower graduation rates than suburban communities.

While not perfectly correlated, the census tracts with the lowest median household incomes are among those with the highest percent of adults with less than a high school education. The relationship between these two variables may be seen as a feedback loop: low incomes may make youth more likely to drop out of school to support their families and lower levels of education then lead to lower wages throughout the life course, making it more likely that a low-income worker will have high school children who choose to drop out of high school to contribute to family finances (Figure 25).

Notably, a large number of census tracts in the Southern Indiana Louisville-Metro region (29 of 63 tracts) are home to higher proportions of the population with less than high school than the national average of 13.6%. In 12 out of 63 tracts, at least one in five adults aged 25 or older have less than a high school diploma or equivalent. Eleven of these 12 tracts are in Clark and Floyd counties and one is in Scott County. (Figure 25). Across the five county region, 12.8% of the population has less than a high school diploma or equivalent.

Throughout the rural portions of the region, as well as in the low-income areas of the three river-front population centers, the portion of the population with high school or equivalency as the highest level of education is quite high. Among U.S. adults, an estimated 27.8% of the population has high school or equivalence as their highest level of education. In the five-county Southern Indiana Louisville-Metro region that figure is 36.5%. High school completion is vital. **Reducing the percent of the population that falls into the “less than High School” category will generally increase the number and percent for whom high school or equivalency is their highest level of education. However, a region with large portions of the population attaining no more than high school or equivalence will struggle to thrive in today’s economy so simply boosting this figure is**

Associate degree data are complicated to examine. Estimates of the portion of job growth today and in the coming years that will be in jobs requiring more than high school, but less than a four-year degree vary, but most sources suggest this category will see significant growth. For many of the region’s rural communities, two year degrees and certificates may offer important training and access to skilled labor opportunities that take the place of yesterday’s manufacturing and agricultural jobs. With this in mind, the goal will be for the percent of the population with high school as highest level of attainment to drop and associate’s degree figures to increase (Figure 27).

Nationally, about 8.1% of the adult population had an associate’s degree as their highest level of educational attainment in the 2011-2015 data. In Southern Indiana, 39 out of 63 census tracts exceeded that figure. This would be a good sign if our “bachelor’s degree or higher” figures were higher than national averages and the associate’s degree figures signaled higher levels of higher education than the national figures, but that is not the case. For this region, the numbers are skewed toward “high school or equivalency” and “less than high school” as the highest levels of attainment.

Eleven out of 63 Census tracts are at or above the national figure of 28.4% of adults 25 and up with a bachelor’s degree or higher. All of these tracts are in the less densely populated suburban/rural areas of northern Clark and Floyd counties. Unfortunately, among the overall population of

Table 1:

Educational Attainment, U.S., Indiana and the 5 Counties of SILM

	United States	Indiana	Clark County	Floyd County	Harrison County	Scott County	Washington County
Less than 9th grade	5.9%	6.6%	4.1%	3.4%	3.5%	7.4%	6.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7.7%	8.2%	8.7%	7.4%	8.8%	9.6%	9.7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.8%	34.6%	34%	32.1%	41.9%	42.6%	45.9%
Some college, no degree	21%	20.9%	23.5%	22.6%	21.6%	19.5%	17.7%
Associate's degree	8.1%	8.2%	9.5%	8.6%	8.3%	8.7%	8.1%
Bachelor's degree	18.5%	15.4%	14.2%	16.4%	10.4%	8.3%	6.2%
Graduate or professional degree	9.9%	7.7%	5.4%	8.6%	5.4%	3.5%	5.5%

New Albany—Clarksville—Jeffersonville

New Albany, Clarksville, and Jeffersonville are home to the region's greatest diversity—racially, economically, and educationally. A smaller share of the population in all three cities have **Bachelor's or graduate and professional degrees than at the state or national level** (Figure 32). **A larger share of Jeffersonville's population has Associate's degrees than either of the other cities, the state, or the U.S** (Figure 30). The combined cities exceed national and state figures for the portion of the population with some college, but no degree.

Just over a third of the population 25 and over in the population centers has high school or its equivalent as their highest level of education (34.1%) (Figure 30). Jeffersonville is just below the state rate and New Albany and Clarksville report a larger share of the population with high school as their highest level of education than the state and much larger than the U.S. Both also have a larger share of adults that started high school and did not finish, indicating that the area faces challenges with persistence to high school completion (Figure 29).

Income maps mirror educational attainment. The strongest positive correlation between **education and income occurs at the level of Bachelor's degree or higher where the income benefits to education become significant at the census tract population level. Southern Indiana's adult education services, as well as the institutions of higher education, are all located on public transportation routes and are accessible to many of the area's low-income neighborhoods** (Figure 33). Local conversations suggest the need for improvements to public transportation frequency and reach beyond these institutions, but the fact that existing routes include these services is an important precursor for improving educational attainment. Transportation, however is not enough. Support for educational attainment requires support for working adults to pursue education, including funding, child care, and work schedules that accommodate both class and time to study. In an area with relatively low educational attainment developing a college going culture also requires that the community understand the value and importance of education.

Figure 25

Educational Attainment, Population 25 and Older, Less than High School, 5-County SILM, 2011-2015

Education Attainment (population 25 and older) - Less than High School (2011-2015)

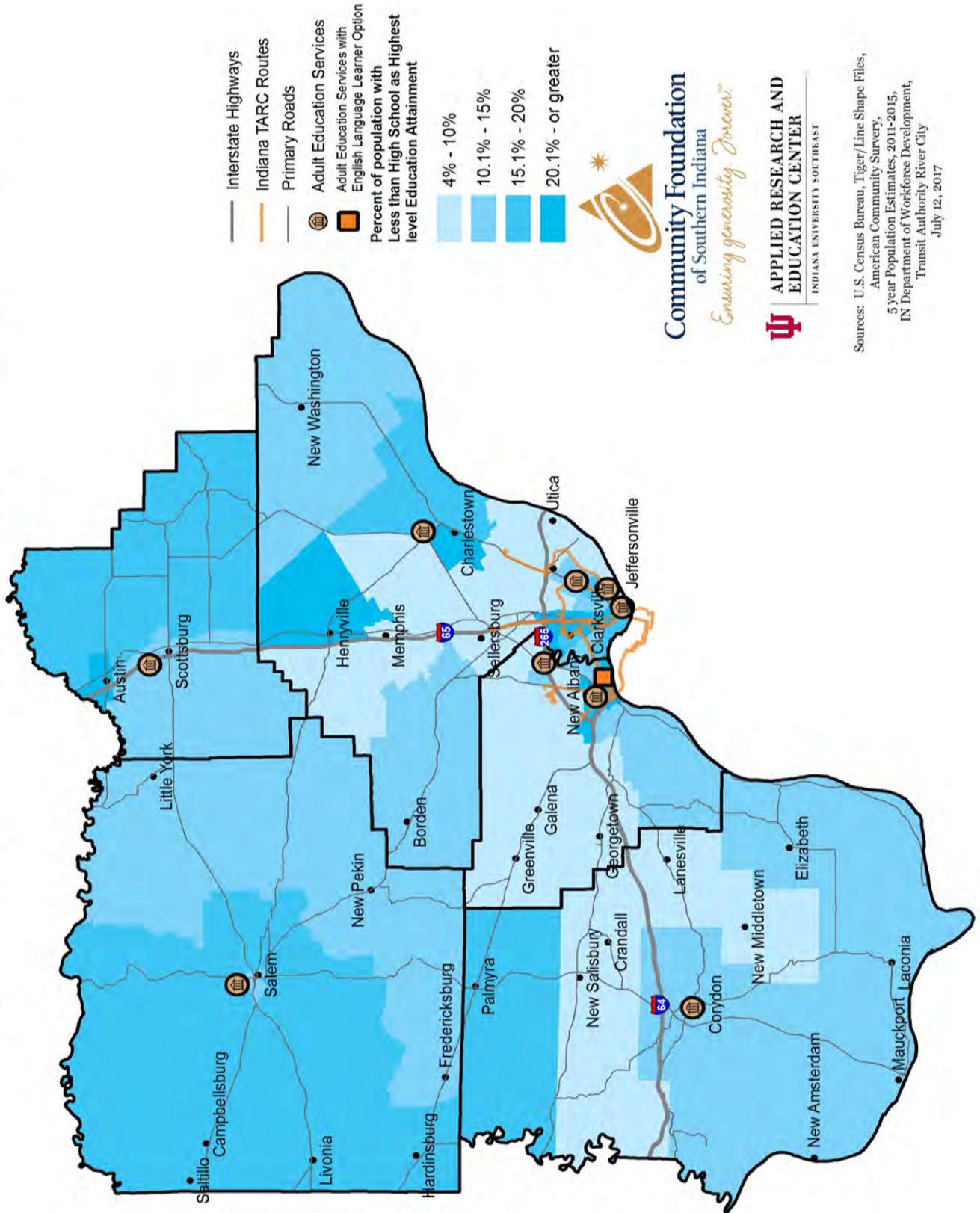


Figure 26

Educational Attainment, Population 25 and Older, High School or Equivalency, 5-County SILM, 2011-2015

Education Attainment (population 25 and older) - High School or Equivalency (2011-2015)

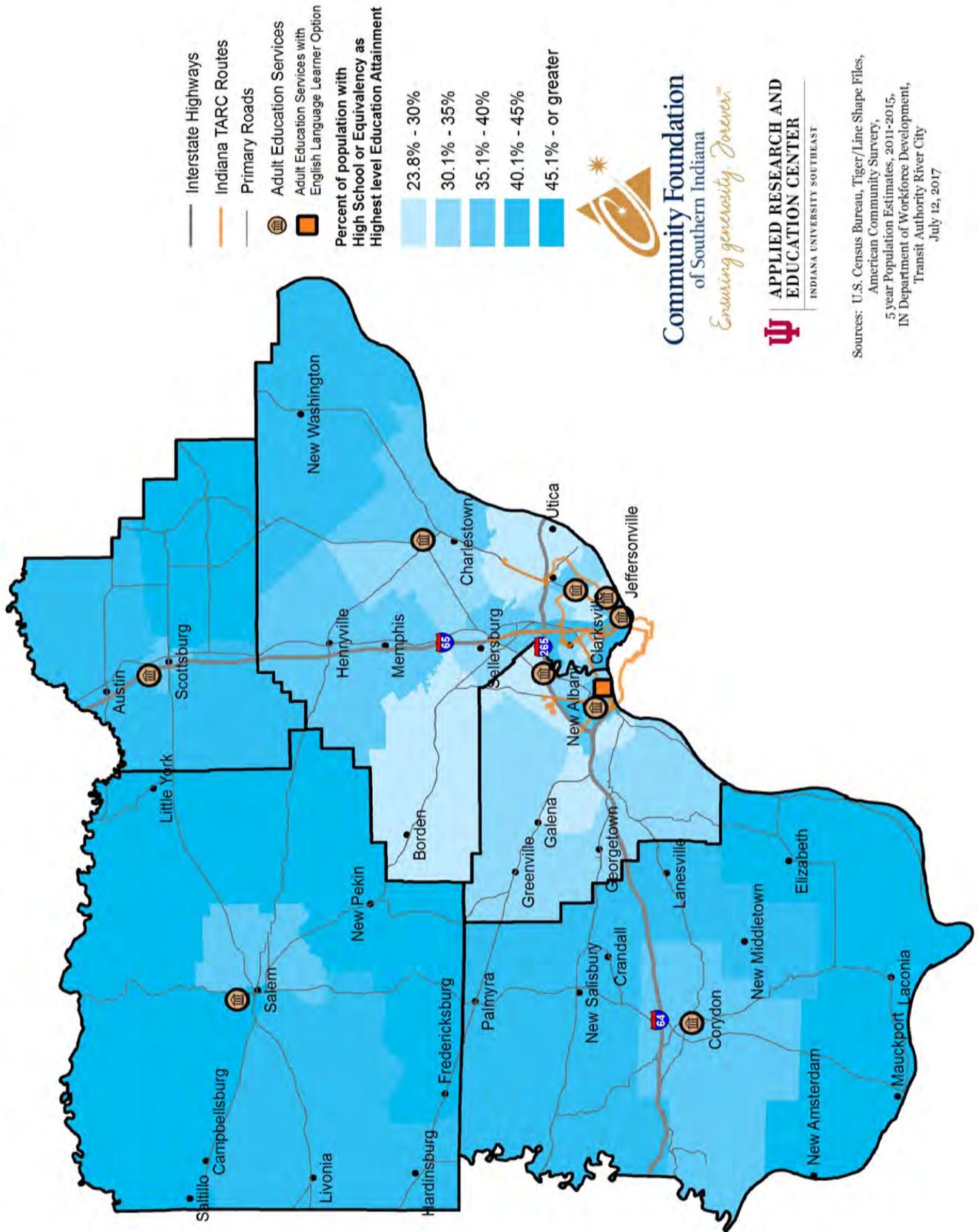


Figure 28

Educational Attainment, Population 25 and Older, Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 5-County SILM, 2011-2015

Education Attainment (population 25 and older) - Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2011-2015)

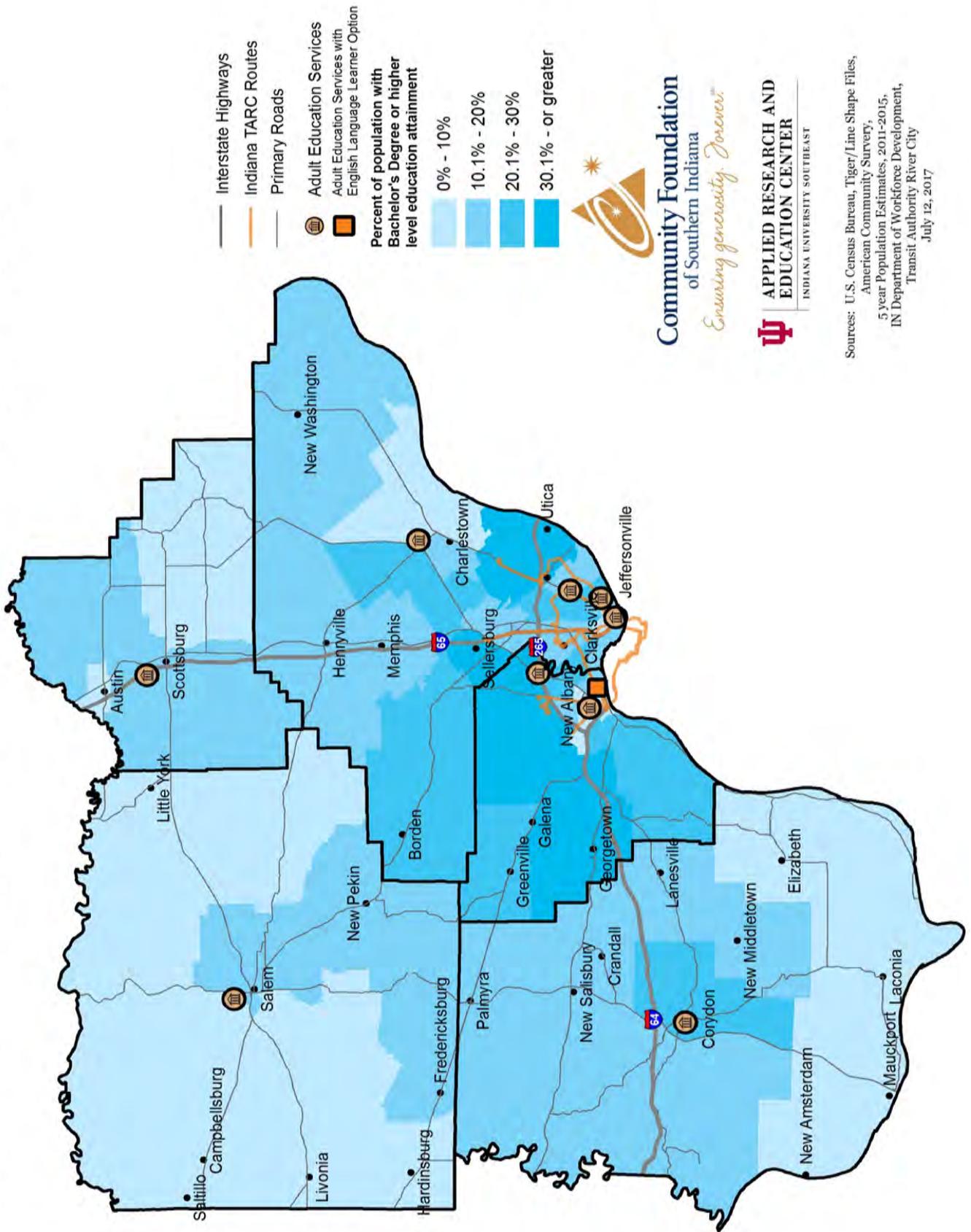


Figure 29

Educational Attainment, Less than High School, SILM Riverfront Population Centers, 2011-2015

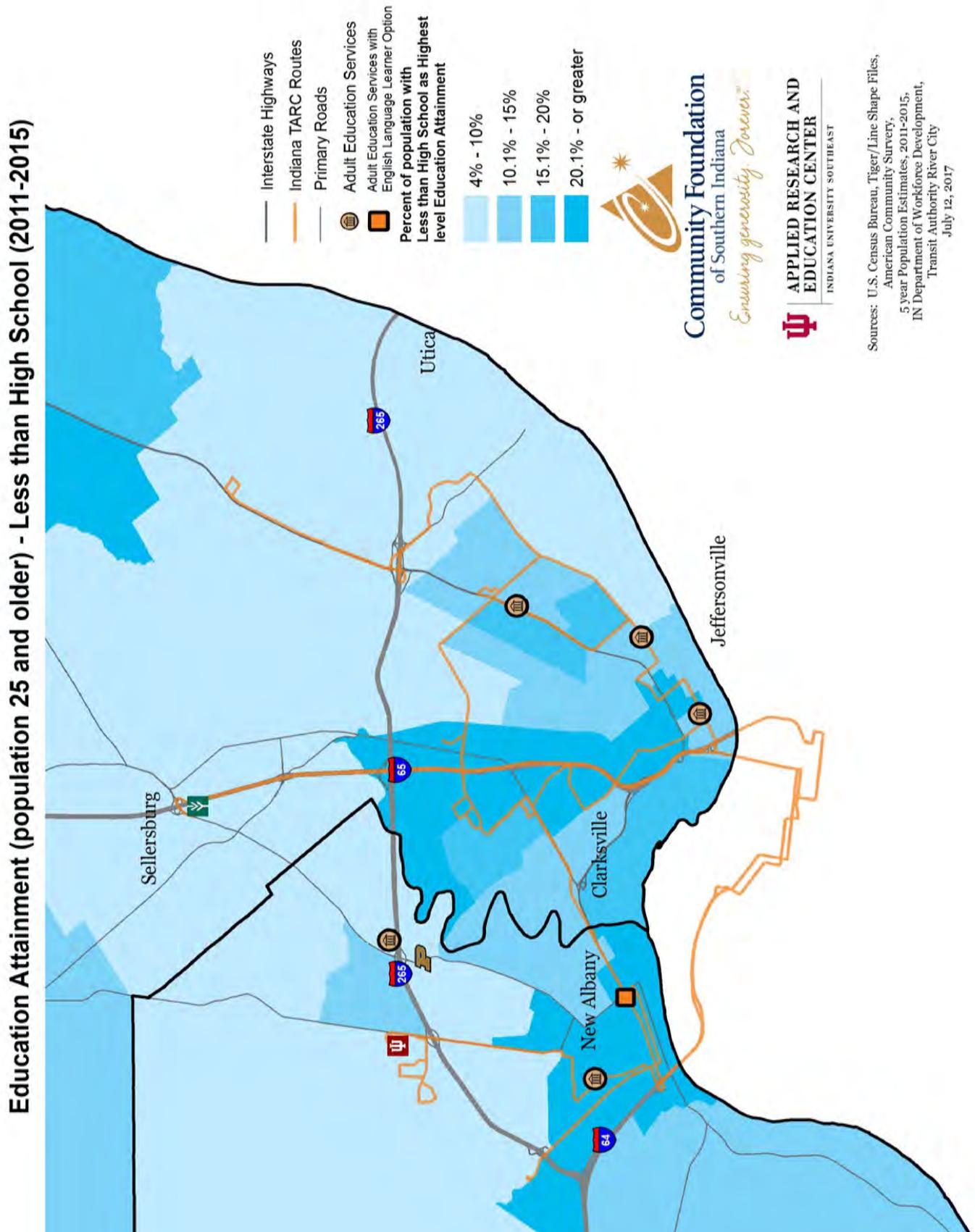


Figure 30

Educational Attainment, High School or Equivalency, SILM Riverfront Population Centers, 2011-2015

Education Attainment (population 25 and older) - High School or Equivalency (2011-2015)

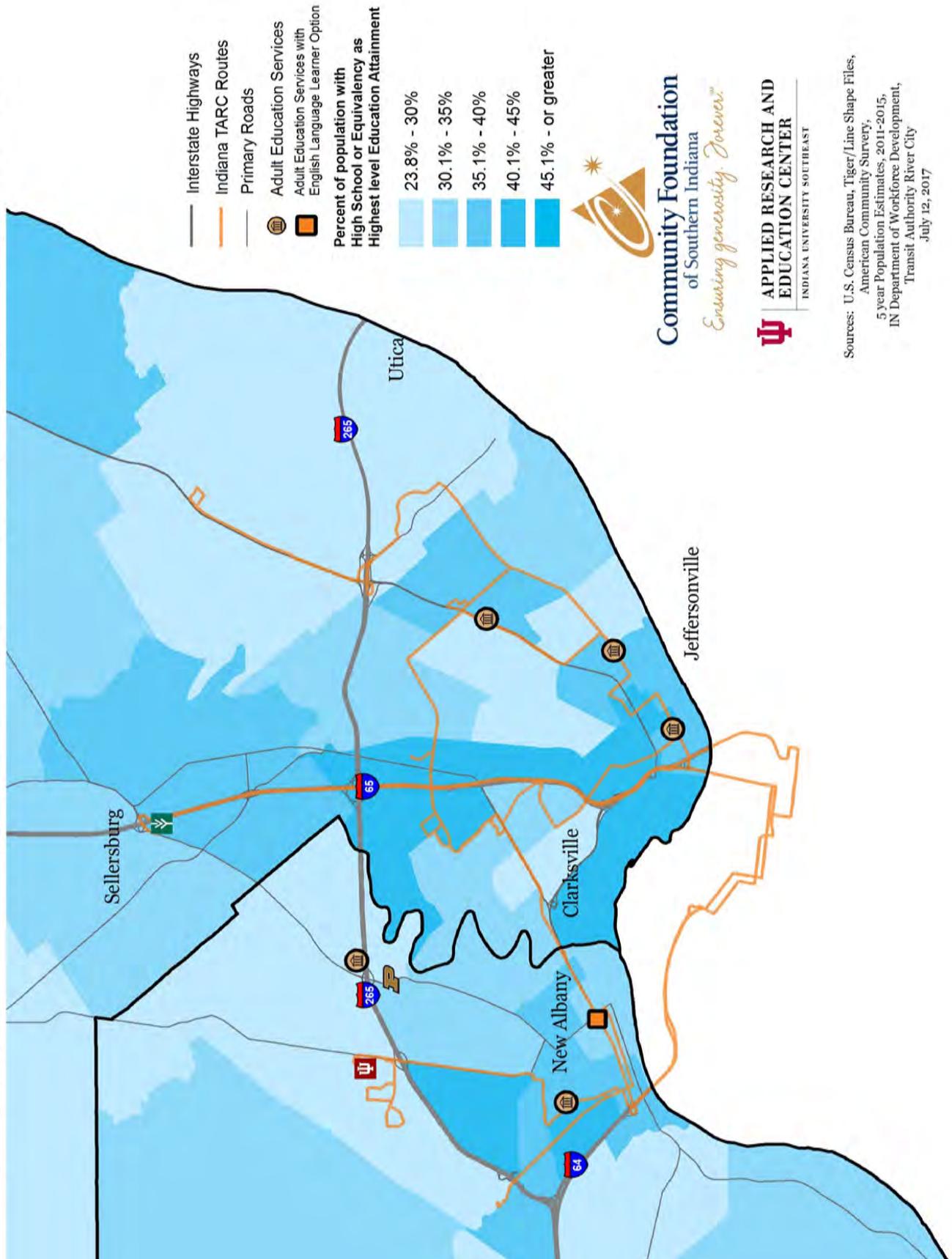


Figure 31

Educational Attainment, Associate Degree, SILM Riverfront Population Centers, 2011-2015

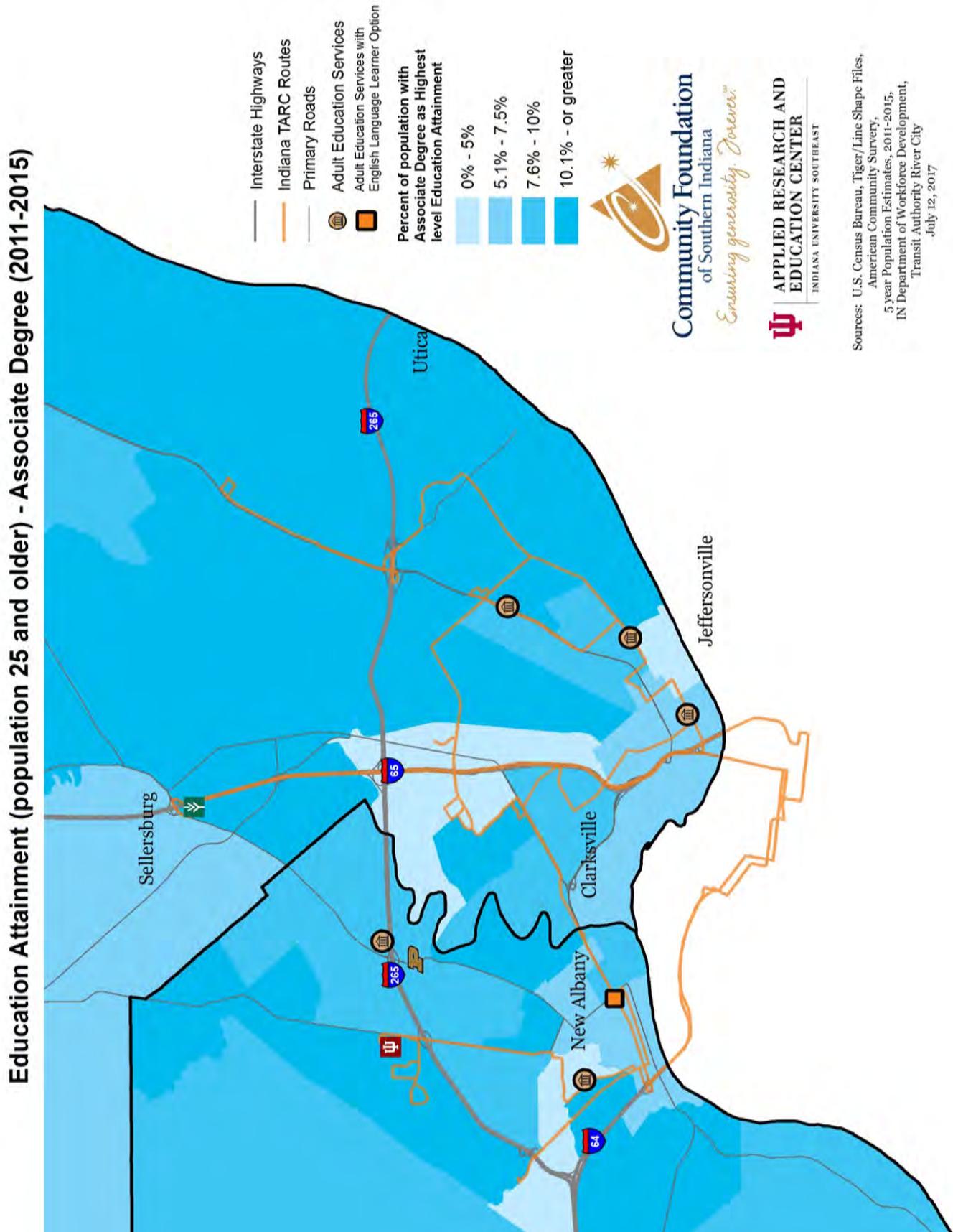
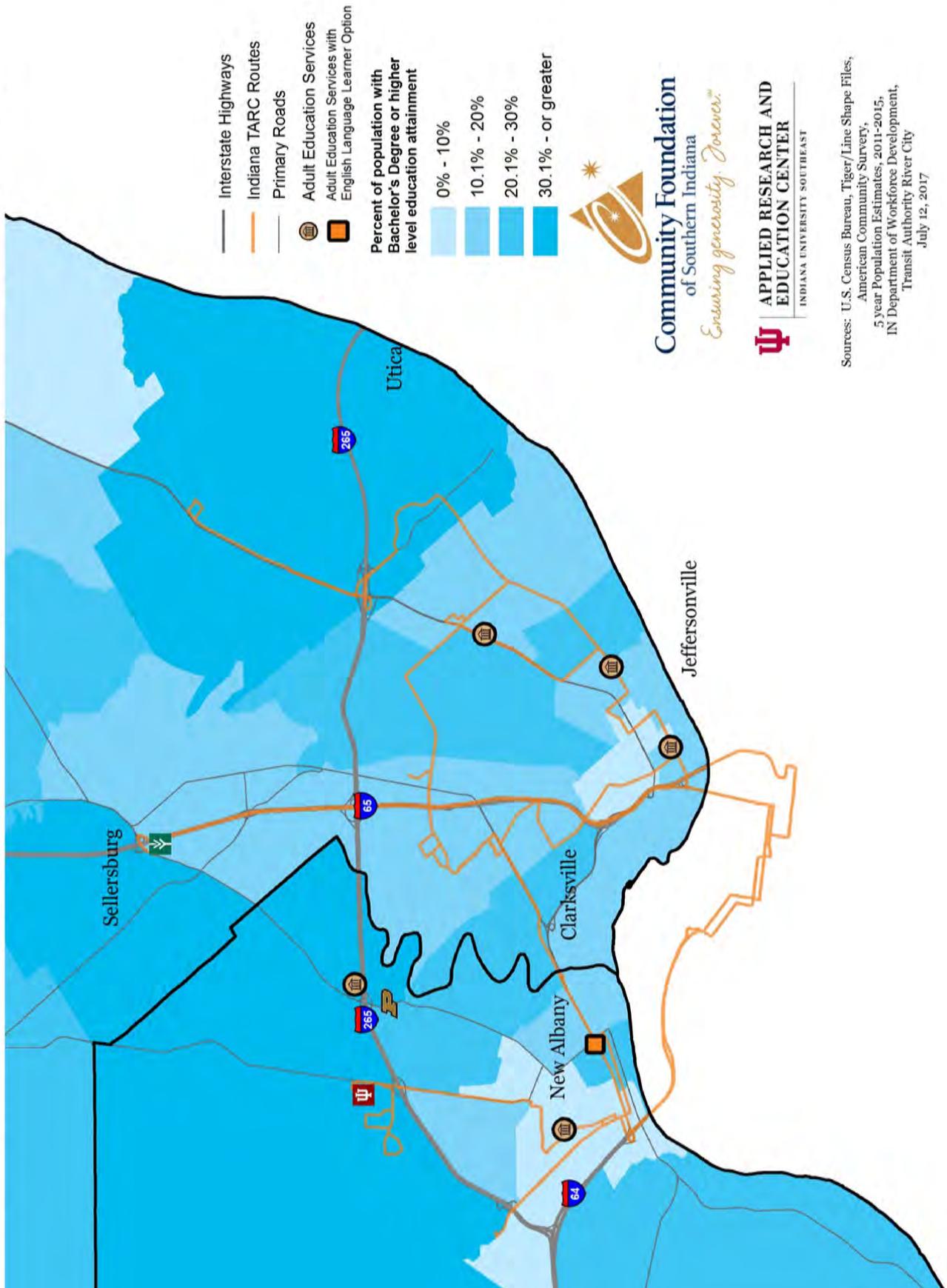


Figure 32

Educational Attainment, Bachelor's Degree or Higher, SILM Riverfront Population Centers, 2011-2015

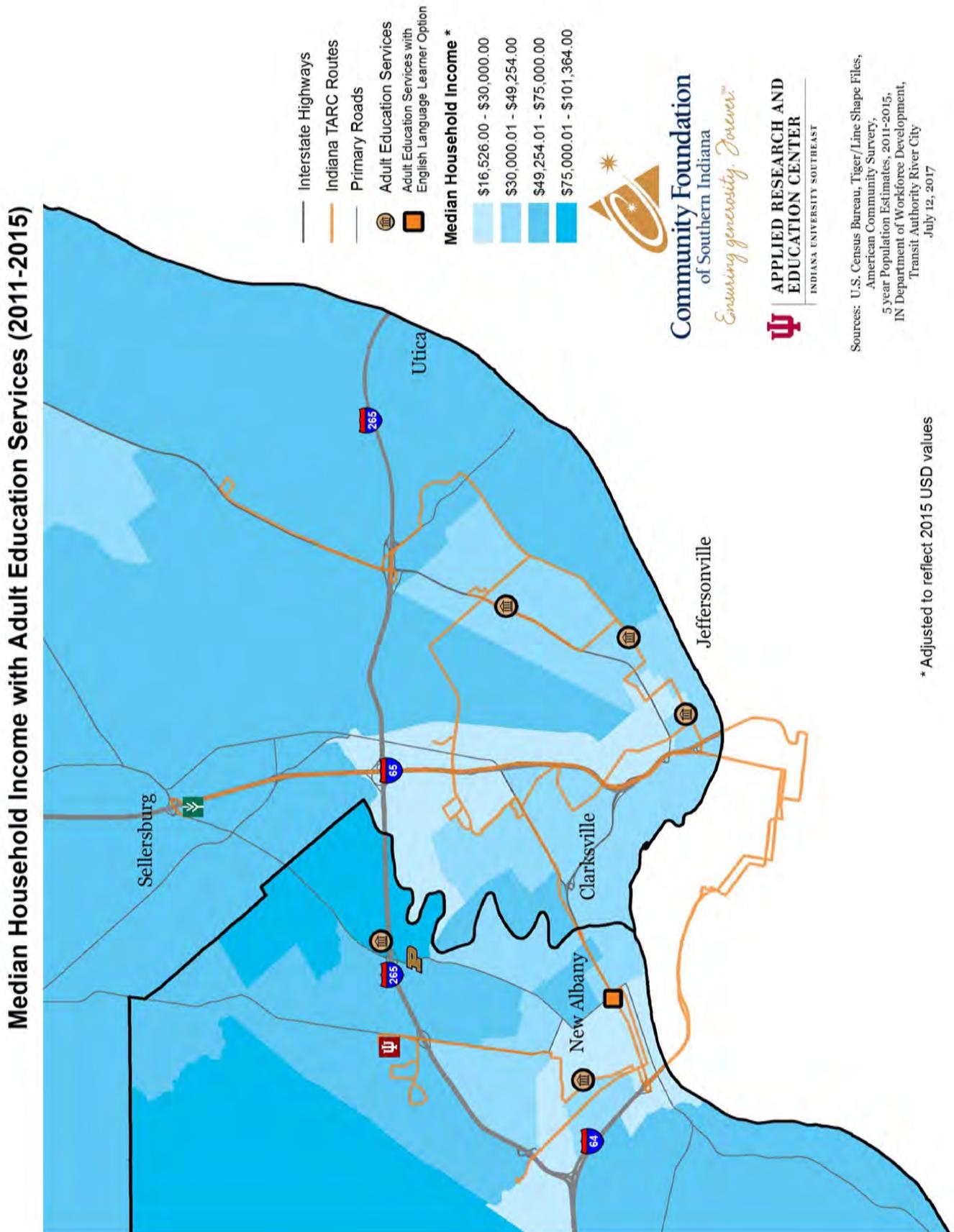
Education Attainment (population 25 and older) - Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2011-2015)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Tiger/Line Shape Files,
 American Community Survey,
 5 year Population Estimates, 2011-2015,
 IN Department of Workforce Development,
 Transit Authority River City
 July 12, 2017

Figure 33

Median Household Income and Adult Education Services, SILM Population Centers, 2011-2015



Healthy Living: Substance Abuse and Behavioral Health Services

5 County Metropolitan Area

The prevalence of substance abuse and the dramatic increase in overdose deaths (particularly from heroin and fentanyl) have brought shortages in substance abuse services to the forefront of public dialogue. The current manifestation of substance abuse and addiction, like many before it, cuts across lines of income, education, and the rural and urban divide. In the five county SILM region, Scott County made news in recent years as intravenous opioid use gave way to an outbreak of Hepatitis C and HIV, but these diseases do not recognize county boundaries. The entire region struggles with the current drug abuse epidemic and the public health challenges it generates.

Maps of substance abuse treatment facilities indicate that counseling and redirection are available in the population centers, but are far more difficult to access once one leaves the I-265 ring and its immediate surround. In the three more rural counties, according to data from SAMHSA, counseling is available in Scottsburg, Salem and Corydon, but none of these cities hosts inpatient or detoxification services. Only three facilities, notably all clustered in the Clarksville-Jeffersonville area, provide such inpatient services. Local leaders who work on substance abuse **and addiction regularly state that “we could fill 100 more treatment beds today if we had them.”** The demand is likely even higher than that (Figure 34).

New Albany—Clarksville—Jeffersonville

Clearly population density shapes availability of these services, but even in our most densely populated areas, the number of providers is low and capacity, insurance, and cost structures present additional barriers to access (Figure 35).

Figure 34

Population Density with Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities, 5-County SILM, 2011-2015 population with 2017 facilities

Population Density with Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities (2011-2015)

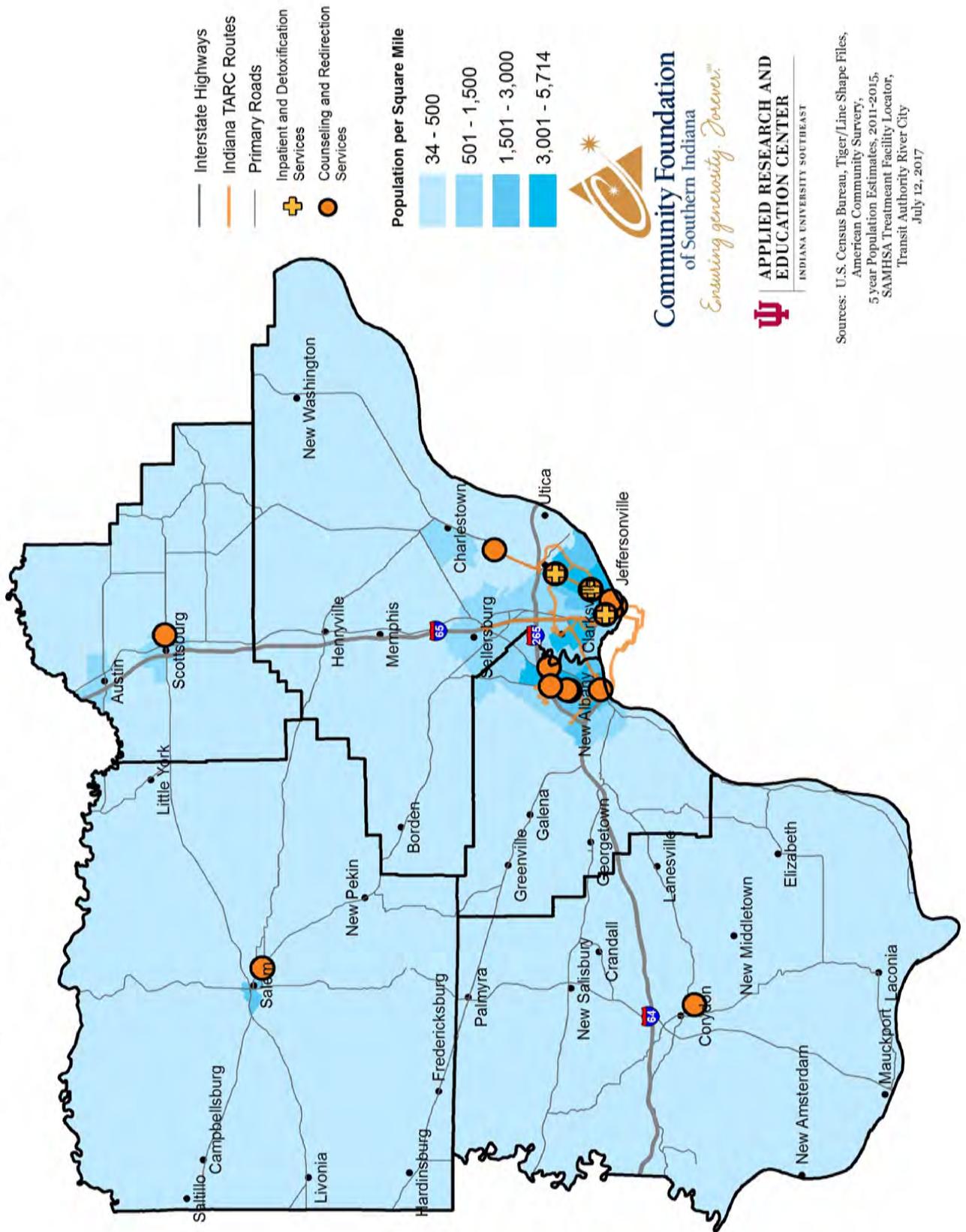
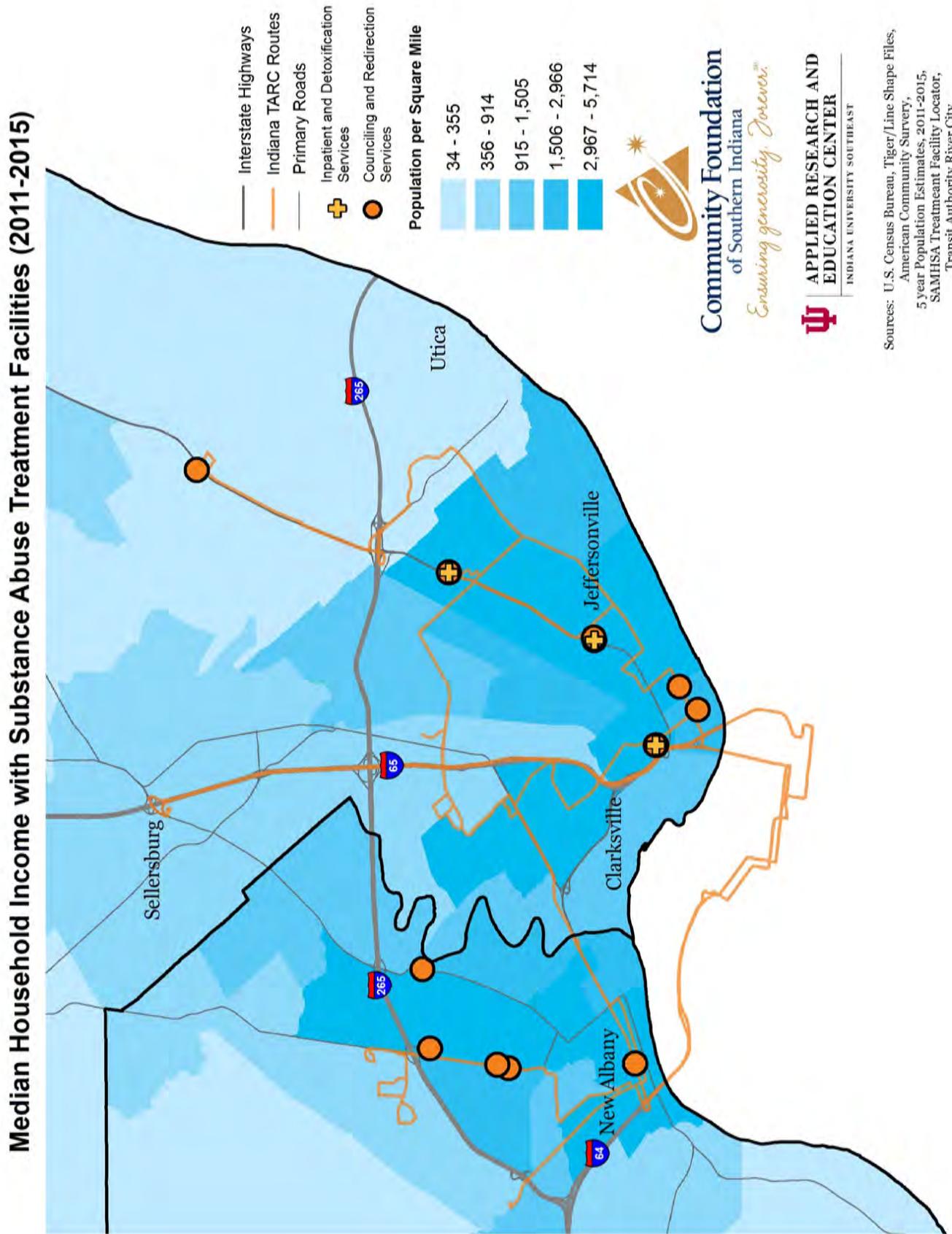


Figure 35

Location of Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities by Population Density, SILM Riverfront Population Centers, 2011-2015 population with 2017 facilities



U.S. Census Bureau. 2016. "Table B01003: 2011-2015 Total Population Estimates." *American Community Survey, 5 Year Estimates 2011-2015*. www.census.gov.
Ibid.

Carnevale, Anthony P., Nicole Smith, and Jeff Strohl. 2014. *Recovery: Job Growth and Education Requirements through 2020*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce. Retrieved 12-11-2017 (https://cew.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Recovery2020.ES_Web.pdf); Richards, Emily and Dave Terkanian. 2013. "Occupational employment projections to 2022." *Monthly Labor Review*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retrieved 12-11-2017 (<https://doi.org/10.21916/mlr.2013.41>).
. SAMHSA data will reflect additional counseling services in Austin and Salem in the coming year as LifeSpring has expanded services in these locations.