

# **Community Strengths and Needs Assessment (CSNA) 2016**



***Helping Families,  
Strengthening Communities***



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## Causes of Poverty

One of the purposes of the Community Strengths and Needs Assessment is to determine mitigating factors that cause poverty in our geographic area. Many of the causes of poverty are universal. Lack of education, unemployment or under-employment, the wealth gap, affordable childcare, single-parent families, cost of transportation, lack of health insurance, housing and foods cost all, or even singularity, can contribute to poverty for a family. In Hinds County we see disparaging data that mirrors these causes. We have an under-educated populace that lack higher education or have not obtained a GED. Per capita income in Hinds County is below the Mississippi and United States averages. Hinds County is seeing an increase in the percent of persons below the poverty level over the last five years. Almost half of our children live in poverty and the trend is only getting worse year by year. This is even more relevant when data shows our youth population has declined since 2006.

Almost 50 percent of households in Hinds County who have children are female only. And 12 percent less children are enrolled in pre-school or a nursery than they were in 2006. Also, only 15 percent of non-white mothers have four years or more of college and 18% lack a high school diploma. Many of our customers cite a lack of health insurance as a concern and almost 66 percent do not have health insurance.

Our community partners cite a lack of full time jobs without benefits and a lack of living wage jobs as a major concern in Hinds County. Further, data shows that we lack a robust public transportation service in Hinds County and that most workers are dependent on automobiles to get to work. Yet, both HCHRA customers and community partners cite the cost of owning and maintaining an automobile as prohibitive factors for a family.

A majority of our customers rent their homes by a rate of two to one. And, many report that even with SNAP benefits they lack enough funds to cover food costs each month.

## Conditions of Poverty

In Hinds County, people living in poverty tend to be clustered in certain streets, communities, and neighborhoods rather than being spread evenly across the county. Research has shown that the poor living in areas where poverty is prevalent face impediments beyond those of their individual circumstances. Additionally, an important dimension of poverty is time. An area that has a high level of poverty this year, but not next year, is likely better off than an area that has a high level of poverty in both years. To shed light on this aspect of poverty, the USDA Economic Research Service defined counties as being persistently poor if 20 percent or more of their populations were living in poverty over the last 30 years (measured by the 1980, 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and 2007-11 American Community Survey 5-year estimates). Using this definition, there are currently 353 persistently poor counties in the United States (comprising 11.2 percent of all U.S. counties). Hinds County is one of those.

Concentrated and persistent poverty in Hinds County contributes to five major conditions including poor housing and health conditions, higher crime and school dropout rates, as well as employment dislocations. As a result, economic conditions in our very poor areas can create limited opportunities for poor residents that become self-perpetuating.

A robust dataset links poverty to both lower life expectancies from chronic diseases (especially cancer and heart disease) and increased infant and child mortality (Braveman, 2007<sup>1</sup>;

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<sup>1</sup> Braveman P. The unsolved mystery of racial disparities in infant health: Do we know enough to act? [conference paper]. Health Status Disparities in the United States. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Conference; 4 April 2007; 2007. [12 January 2008]. Available: <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/docs/Braveman.pdf>.

Bloche, 2007<sup>2</sup>; Kaplan, 2007<sup>3</sup>; Murray et al., 2005<sup>4</sup>). The term “feminization of poverty” refers to the observation that in the US and elsewhere women often have fewer economic resources than do men and are more likely to be heads of single-parent families (Starrels et al., 1994<sup>5</sup>). Poverty is particularly feminized among black women (Starrels et al., 1994). As shown in their research, almost one-half of black female heads of single-parent households live below the poverty level, and black mothers are twice as likely to have premature or low birth weight infants or to have infants that die in infancy than white mothers (Braveman, 2007).

Poverty’s effects on crime can be explained through a variety of reasons. “There is a higher rate of mental illness in the poor than in the rich” (Brill 40<sup>6</sup>). Poverty can lead to high levels of stress that in turn may lead individuals to commit theft, robbery, or other violent acts. Moreover, poverty may lead to an actual or perceived inferior education, which would cause youth to count on less access to quality schools, jobs, and role models, decreasing the opportunity costs of crime and increasing the probability of youth spending time on the street associating with gangs, etc. (Ludwig 1<sup>7</sup>).

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<sup>2</sup> Bloche G. Opening presentation. Health Status Disparities in the United States [conference paper]. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Conference; 4 April 2007; 2007. [12 January 2008]. Available: <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/docs/Bloche.pdf>. [Reference list]

<sup>3</sup> Kaplan G. Socioeconomic Inequalities in Health: What they look like and what can be done about them [conference paper]. Health Status Disparities in the United States. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Conference; 4 April 2007; 2007. [12 January 2008]. Available: <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/docs/Kaplan.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> Murray CJL, Kulkarni S, Ezzati M. Eight Americas. New perspectives on U.S. health disparities. *Am J Prev Med*. 2005;29:4–10.

<sup>5</sup> Starrels M, Bould S, Nicholas LJ. The feminization of poverty in the United States. *J Family Issues*. 1994;15:590–607.

<sup>6</sup> Brill, Norman Q. *America’s Psychic Malignancy*. Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas Publisher, 1993.

<sup>7</sup> Ludwig, Jens, Greg J. Duncan, and Paul Hirschfield. *Urban Poverty and Juvenile Crime: Evidence From a Randomized Housing-Mobility Experiment*. 20 April 2000. <<http://www.jcpr.org/wpfiles/duncan.ludwig.revise4-25.PDF>>

Crime offers a way in which impoverished people can obtain material goods that they cannot attain through legitimate means. Often threat or force can help them acquire even more goods, this induces them to commit violent acts such as robbery, which is the second most common violent crime. For many impoverished people, the prize that crime yields may outweigh the risk of being caught, especially given that their opportunity cost is lower than that of a wealthier person. Thus, poverty can increase crime rates.

However, many other factors influence crime and are correlated with poverty as well. Higher unemployment would certainly increase poverty and at the same time lead to more crime due to depression associated with being unemployed. Personal income per capita, which is inversely correlated with the poverty level, still may increase crime since greater wealth means greater benefits to thieves and robbers. Furthermore, because of social class gaps, personal income per capita rates may not affect poverty to a great extent (because the income may be concentrated in a small percentage of the population). It might even accentuate the difference between the upper and lower classes, thereby inducing more crime.

Variations in the composition of population can affect crime in different ways. First, adolescents are often responsible for crimes committed. “The poor delinquent child... is more apt to be expelled from school or have a police record than a well-to-do delinquent...” (Brill 40). A higher percentage of inhabitants under the age of twenty-five may lead to higher crime rates. On the other hand, the elderly, because of their possessions and vulnerability, are believed to be the most frequent victims of crime.

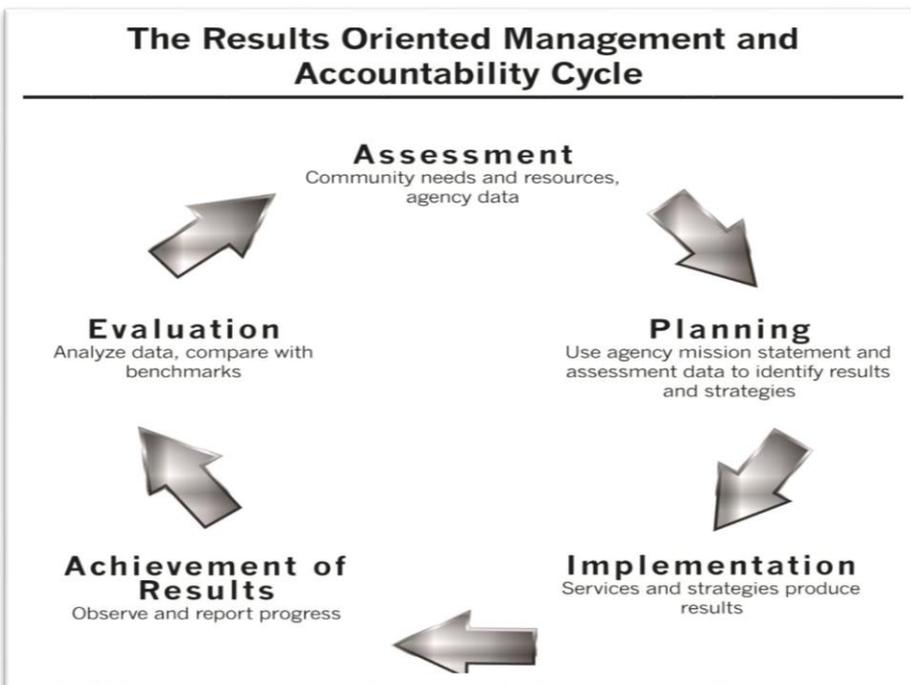
Again, HCHRA notes these four conditions of poverty that affect people in poverty in Hinds County. HCHRA is dedicated to services to overcome the causes of poverty in order to change these conditions of poverty.

## Background

HCHRA has a carefully developed structure and operating procedures in order to be effective at fulfilling its purpose. The strategic planning process helps HCHRA express a vision of the organization's potential and outline the steps necessary to work toward that potential, and determine the staffing needed to implement the plan. HCHRA uses the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Cycle developed by Julie Jakopic, Creating the Vision, and Barbara Mooney, Community Action Association of Pennsylvania. The cycle was created in “Planning for Results” in 2006 as a guide for a results oriented planning process. They developed the ROMA Cycle to help contextualize the planning process within the full range of ROMA activities identified in the Administration for Children and Families Office of Community Services Information Memorandum 49.

The community services plan development cycle includes:

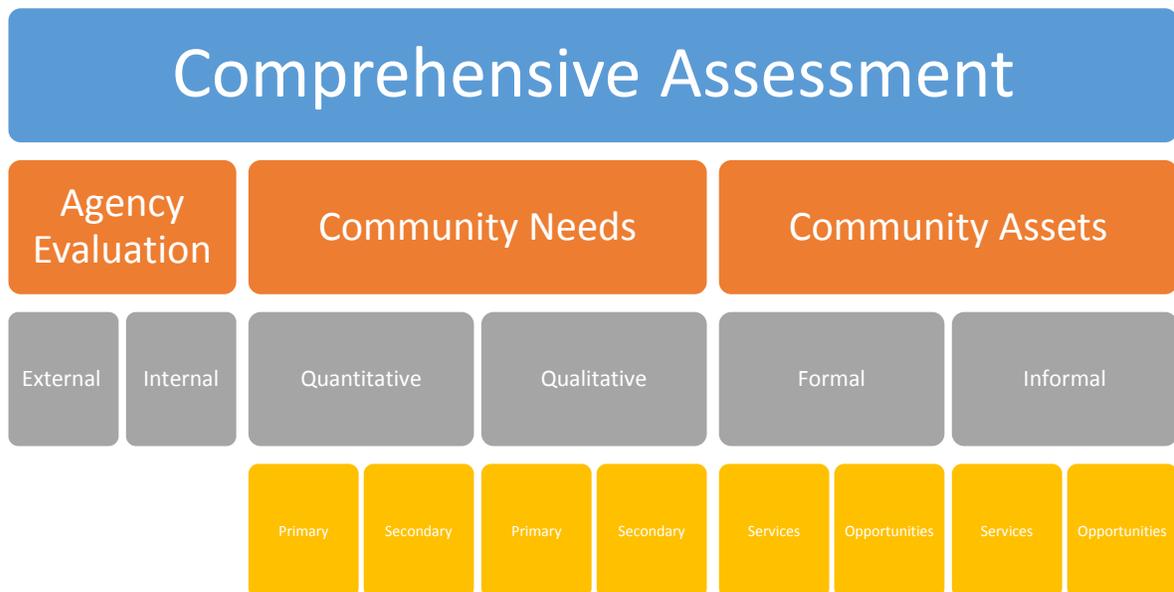
**Diagram 1: ROMA Cycle**



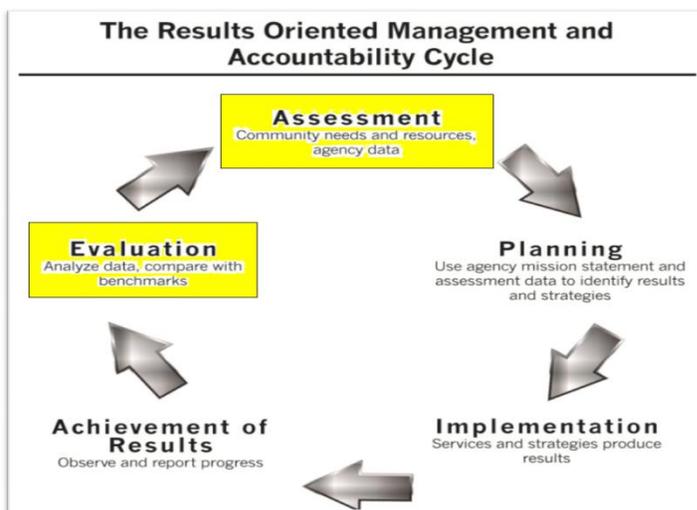
## Outline

The annual community assessment process was conducted by the Hinds County Human Resource Agency from August 2015 through July 2016. HCHRA uses a bilateral two-pronged approach to assessing the community. Needs emphasis was placed on making decisions and setting priorities based on both quantitative and qualitative data using both primary and secondary sources.

**Diagram 2: Assessment Process**



**Diagram 3: ROMA Cycle, Evaluation and Assessment**



Comprehensive assessment information was researched and gathered from:

- i. Agency Evaluation
- ii. Community Needs
  - o Quantitative
    - Primary – Customer research using agency intake and assessment forms and stored in HCHRA’s data system – Virtual ROMA
    - Secondary – Community research through multiple federal and other national data sources including the CAP community assessment tool Community Commons
  - o Qualitative
    - Primary – Public opinion through distributed surveys and public forums.
    - Secondary – Public opinion through partnership meetings and surveys
- iii. Community Assets
  - o Formal Partnerships – signed agreements and MOUs
    - Services – community organizations that provide actual services to persons of low income (assistance, vouchers, projects or programs)
    - Opportunities – community businesses or organizations that are accessible to persons of low income (jobs, housing, transportation, childcare)
  - o Informal Partnerships – community assets that appear in the community but do not have formal agreements or MOUs with HCHRA
    - Services – community organizations that provide actual services to persons of low income (assistance, projects or programs)

- Opportunities – community businesses or organizations that are accessible to persons of low income (Jobs, housing, transportation, childcare)

## Comprehensive Assessment

### Agency Evaluation

HCHRA uses a multi-method approach that involves (1) pre-assessment, which includes gathering baseline information via service scales; (2) data collection, which is done via the standard CSNA questionnaire, Virtual ROMA and the Head Start Family Partnership Agreement; (3) outcome projections, which involves transforming current status into projected outcomes via case management and family partnership agreements; and (4) implementation or carrying multiple strategies for using the collected data to accomplish desired results. Additional input is provided from various stakeholders, including agency clients, public officials, Head Start families, Policy Council, and Board of Directors.

HCHRA uses innovative ways and remains customer-based and outcome-focused by furthering development in three core levels of service: Family, Agency and Community. HCHRA focuses on assessing needs and developing opportunities and outcomes for persons of low-income to become more self-sufficient and for vulnerable populations to achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive systems (Family); so the conditions in which persons of low-income live are improved and so persons of low-income own a stake in their community (Community); and for developing Partnerships among supporters and providers of services to persons of low-income so that HCHRA increases our capacity to achieve results (Agency).

## Family

The following is a snapshot of 2015's outputs at the family level:

10,202 working individuals or family members received fuel and utility assistance;

584 seniors were served more than 7,000 pre-plated lunches through congregate meals program;

26,035 meals were delivered to 1,201 homes in Hinds County;

2,343 children enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start; 33 pregnant women were enrolled in Early Head Start;

52,943 trips covering 167,382 miles were made via the Rural Transportation Program for citizens including the elderly and disabled; and

670 citizens received tax services.

Last year's outcomes at the family level include:

Over 5,000 individuals were prevented from being homeless;

Over 500 Hinds County residents were assisted with water/sewer emergency assistance;

217 obtained health care services for themselves and/or family members;

Over 2,000 infants and children obtain age-appropriate immunizations, medical, and dental care;

Over 280,000 meals were served to children throughout the school year;

Over 900 children who participate in pre-school activities are developmentally ready to enter kindergarten;

87 were unemployed and obtained a job;

23 clients obtained skills/competencies required for employment;

Over 4,000 seniors, persons with disabilities and care givers received LIHEAP assistance; and

Over \$1.3 million returned to the Hinds County economy through the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program.

## Community

Two thousand and five accessible safe and affordable child care or child development placement opportunities for low-income families in seventeen 17 centers were saved from reduction or elimination throughout Hinds County. Three neighborhood service areas were able to remain accessible in Hinds County. Transportation services, including 15 buses with a total of 236 seats, were saved from elimination. Over 503,934 hours of volunteer time was donated to the agency with over 503,458 of those hours coming from individuals of low income.

## Agency

HCHRA continued to develop its ability to produce outcomes throughout the 2015 year. The agency showed a partnership with 156 organizations. Three hundred ninety-two staff attended trainings in 2015, totaling to 3,980 hours of training. Fifteen Board Members also attended training to account for 139 hours of training time. HCHRA hired a Nationally Certified ROMA Master Trainer in 2014, while also having an executive level staff member in training to become a Certified ROMA Trainer in 2016.

## Community Needs

### Quantitative Assessment Data

#### Primary

Moving forward, it is important to HCHRA that we not only study the demographics of communities as a whole, but also continue to develop understanding of our populations from within their own defined communities, counties, neighborhoods and regions. Furthermore, it is important to use local data of individuals that are currently accessing our services through multiple projects and programs.

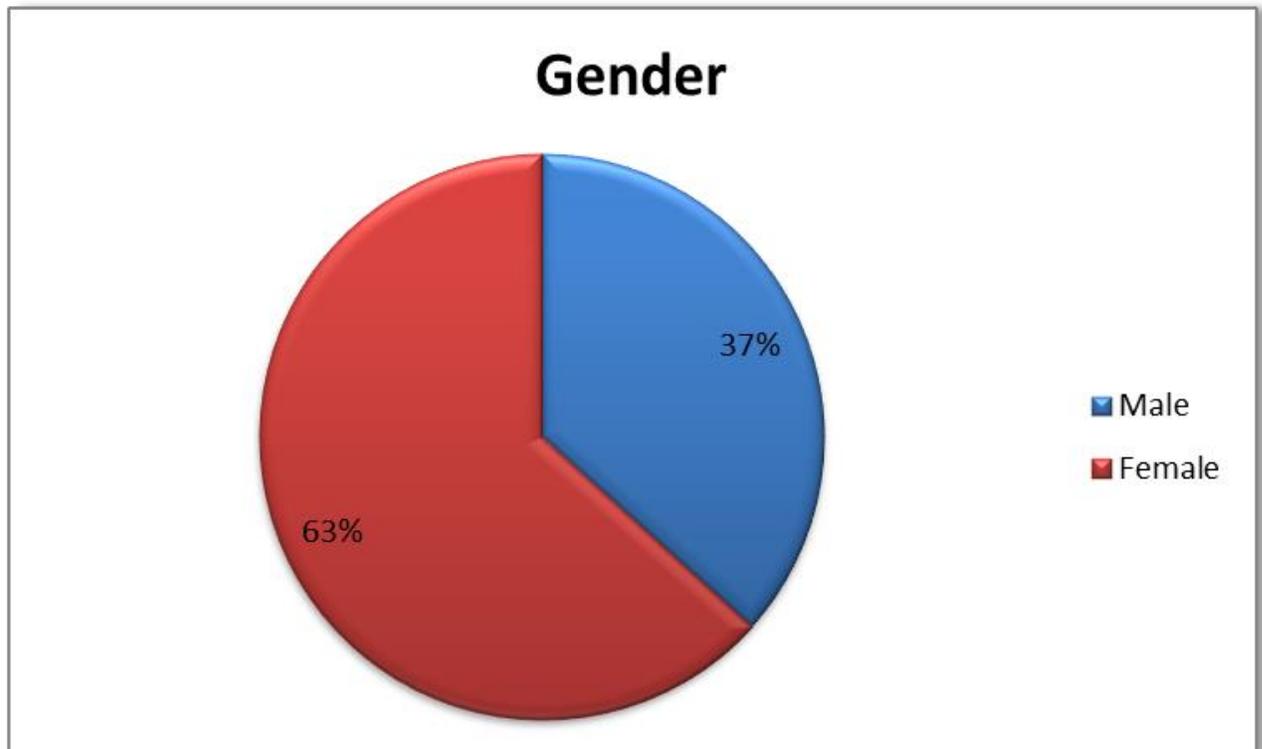
The raw materials of our customers' demography are records of the persons who comprise our populations – records that tell of the various demographic events these persons experienced and the various characteristics that described them at different times in their lives. When assembling this raw material, we are concerned with particular persons. Demography is not about persons as such, but about populations and about persons as members of a population. Populations have an existence and identity in time beyond the existence and identity of their members. Persons are born, live out their lives, and die. Populations endure, often for scores or hundreds of generations. This raw data has been pulled from the HCHRA case management system and the Head Start COPA system and is presented here as demographic information of persons as a community population. Also, using our data systems, we are able to compile the needs of each of our customers and compile them into real community needs assessment.

The Program Participant Data (Chart 1 – Chart 10) are the characteristics from participants that received services through Head Start, CSBG and LIHEAP programs and only contain a percentage of individuals for whom data was documented and collected throughout the 2015 fiscal year.

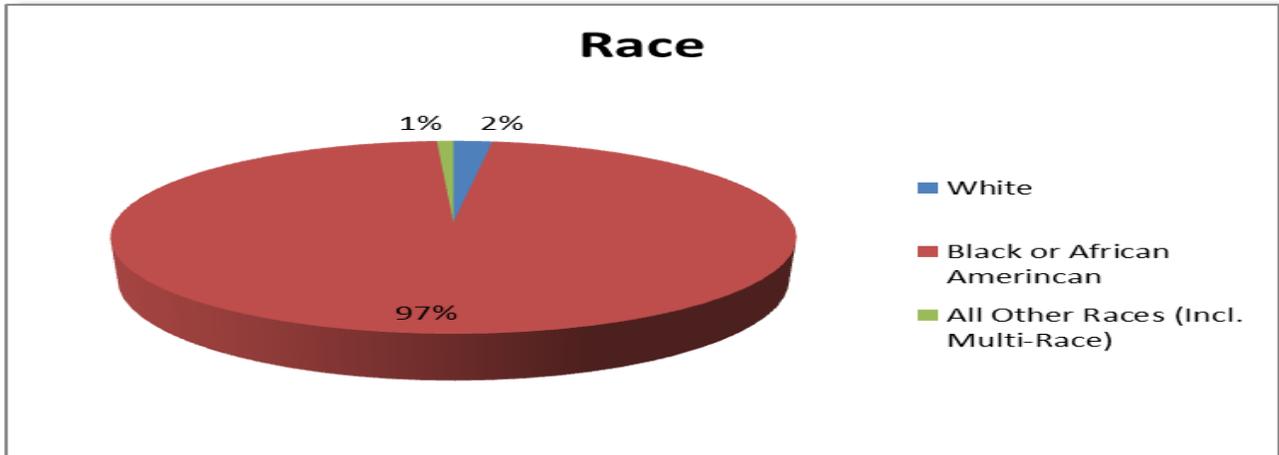
These demographics show that primarily the customers that apply for services are black or African-American female adults, aged 18 to 54, and of those, 64% are single mothers. A majority of our customers (85%) are single individuals. While over 50% of the families are employed, 82% of the families' income is below 100% the Federal Poverty Level. Also, our customers tend to either not have a high school diploma (42%) or have received one and have not obtained any further education (15%). 26% of our customers have a 2- or 4-year college degree. It is also extremely important to note that majority of customers are renters (69%).

The following are charts and graphs for the demographic data captured for FY 2015 and reported in the CSBG Information Systems Survey Report – Section G (see Table 1) to the National Association for State Community Services Programs.

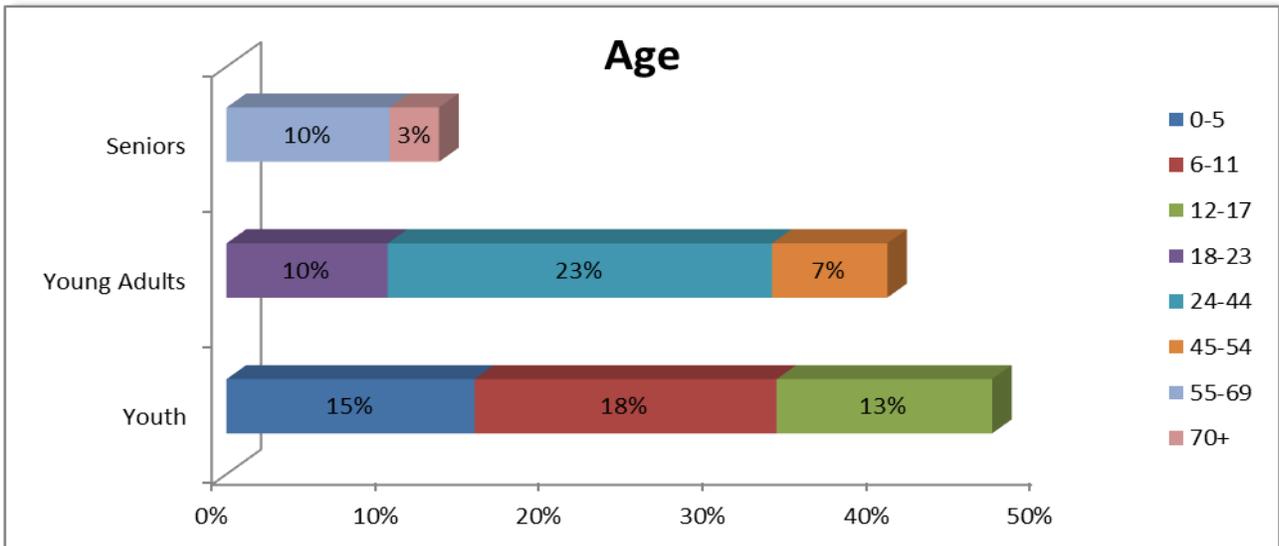
**Chart 1: Gender of Individuals Served in FY 2015**



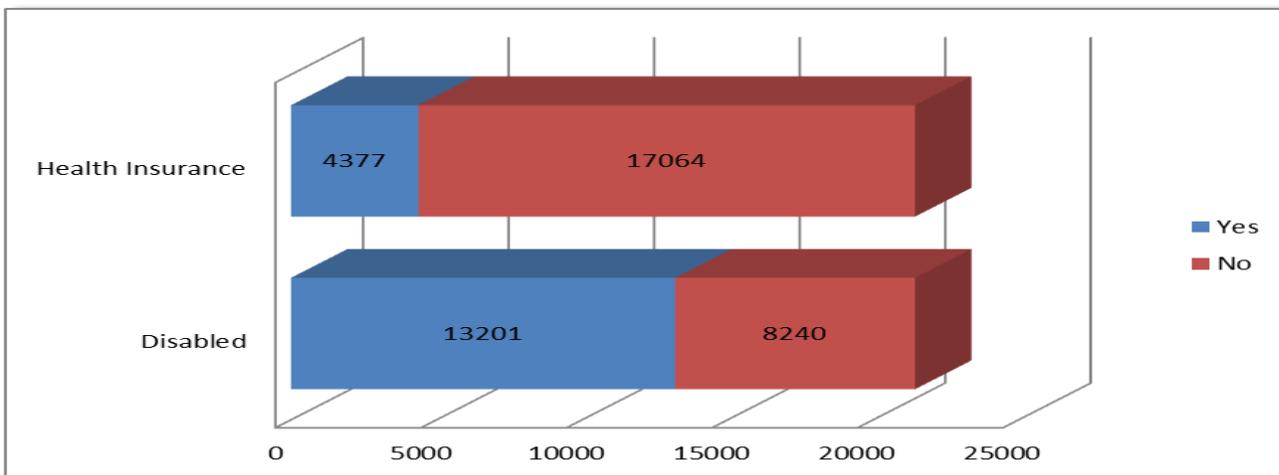
**Chart 2: Race of Individuals Served in FY 2015**



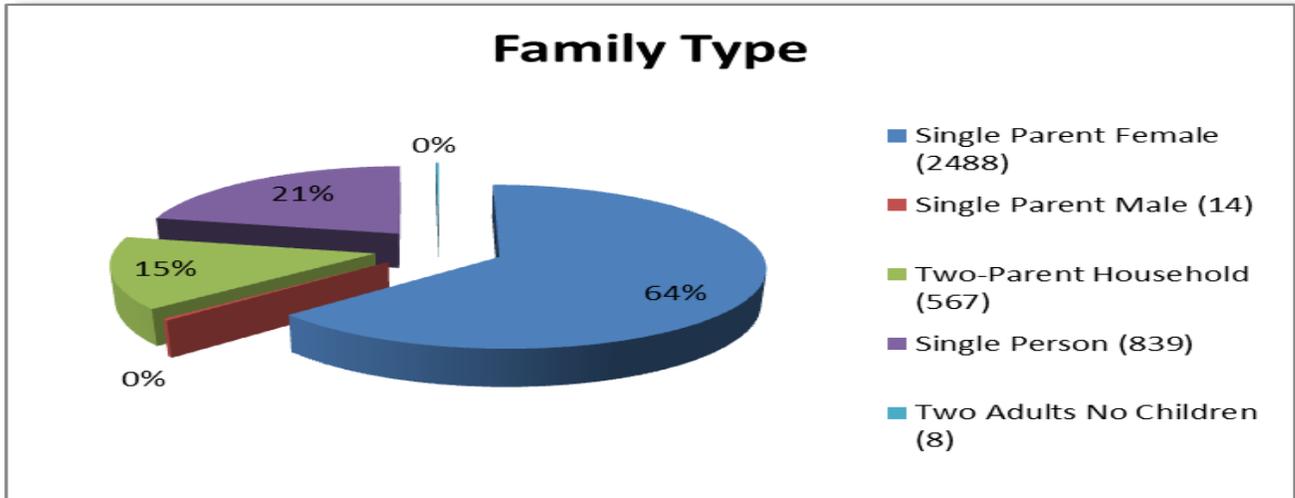
**Chart 3: Age of Individuals Served in FY 2015**



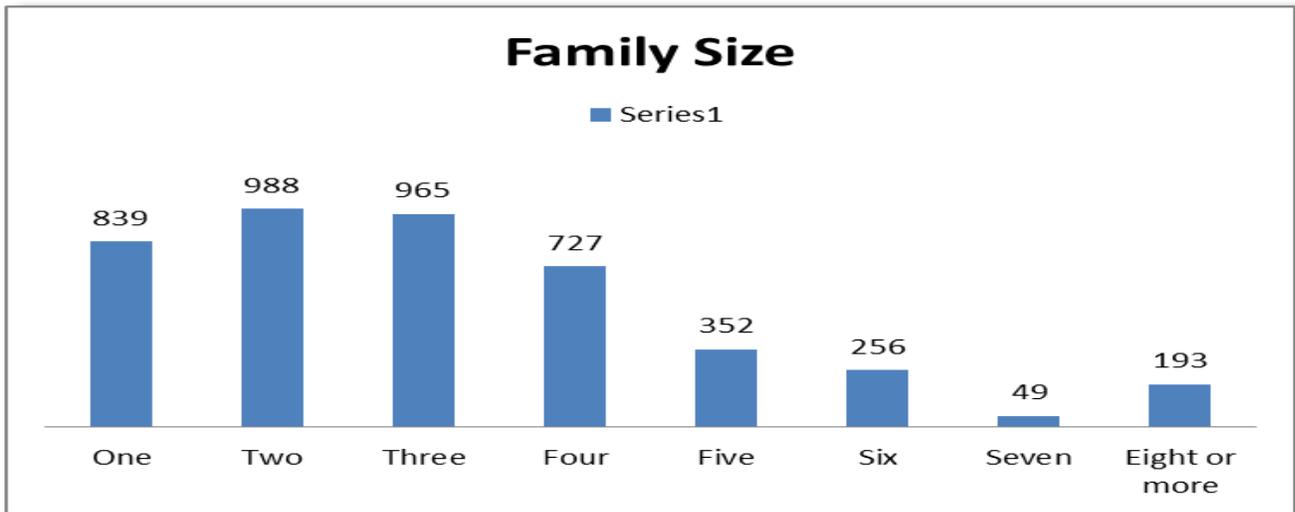
**Chart 4: Other Characteristics of Individual Served in FY 2015**



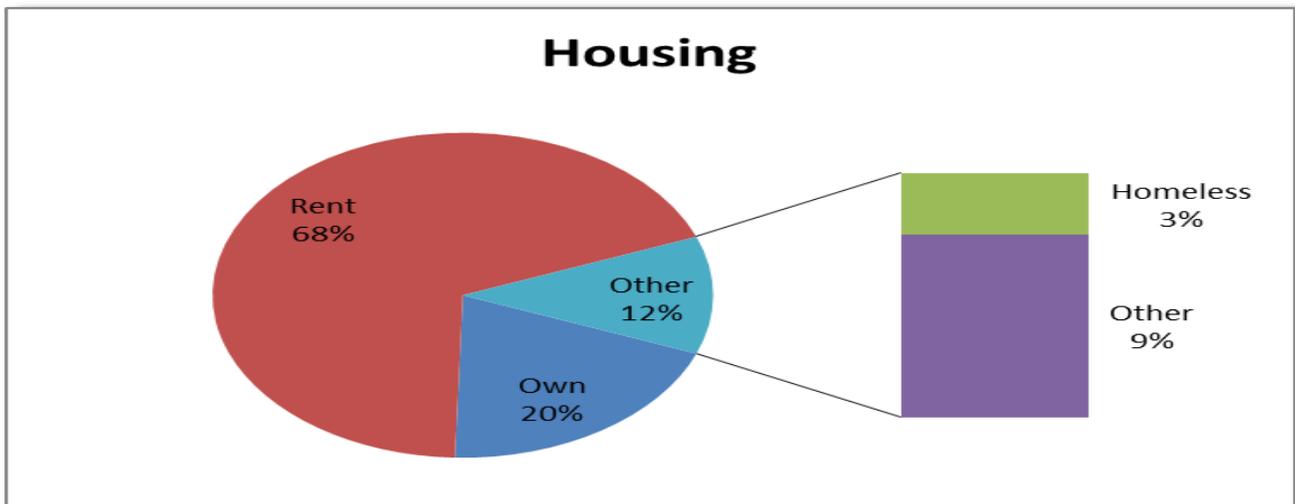
**Chart 5: Family Type Who Received Services in FY 2015**



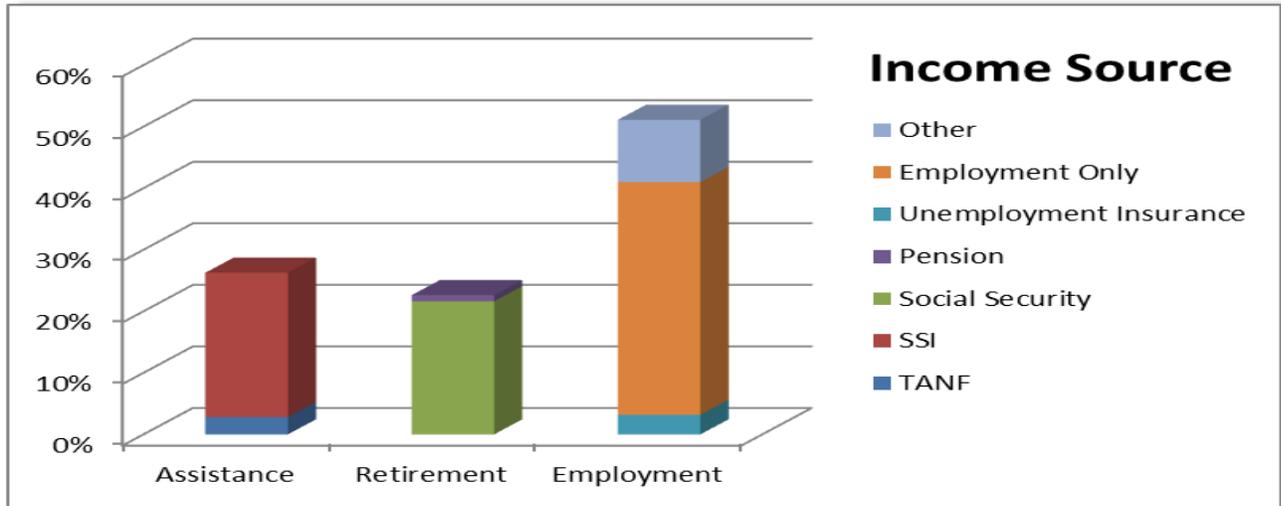
**Chart 6: Family Size Who Received Services in FY 2015**



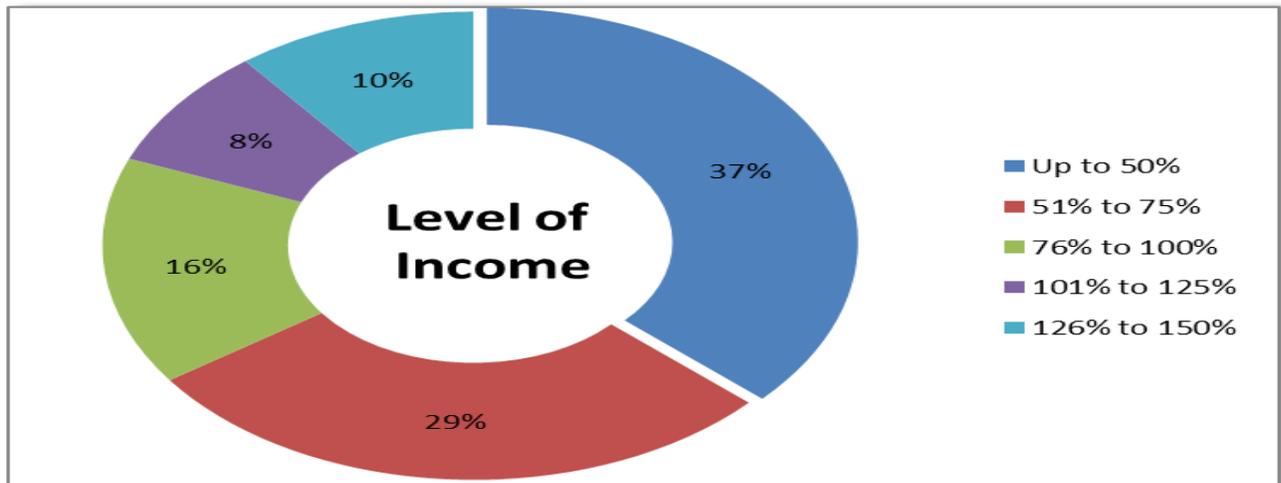
**Chart 7: Family Housing**



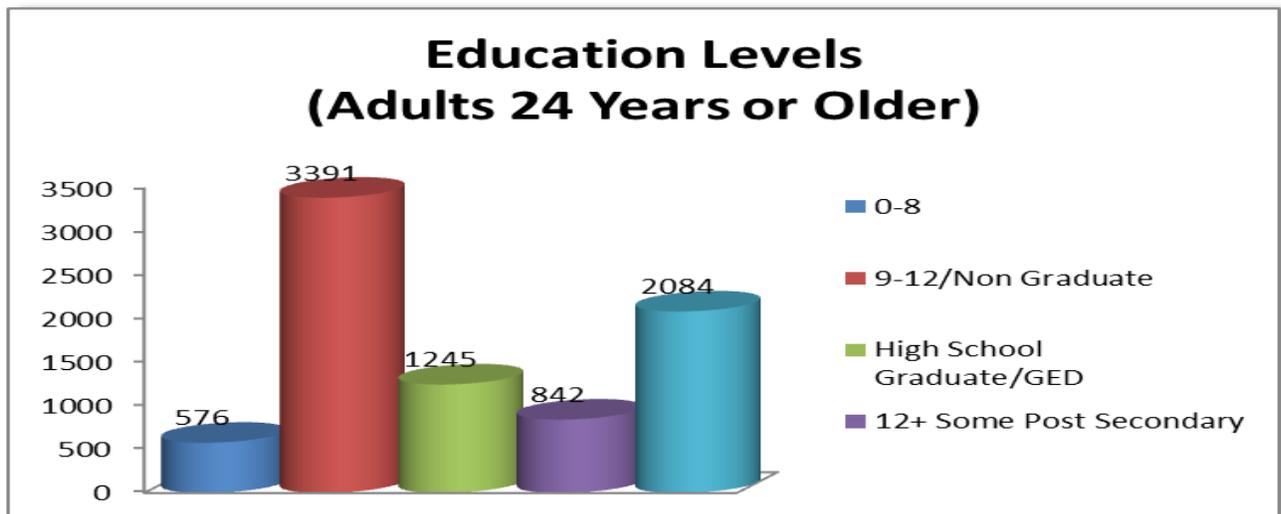
**Chart 8: All Income Sources for Families Who Received Services in FY 2015**



**Chart 9: Household Level of Income in FY 2015**



**Chart 10: Education Levels (Adults 24 Years or Older) FY 2015**



**Table 1: FY 2015 Section G – IS Report**

7. Gender		Number of Persons*		13. Family Size		Number of Families***	
a. Male			7863	a. One****			839
b. Female			13563	b. Two			988
<b>TOTAL*</b>			<b>21426</b>	c. Three			965
				d. Four			727
				e. Five			352
				f. Six			256
				g. Seven			49
				h. Eight or more			193
				<b>TOTAL***</b>			<b>4369</b>
<b>8. Age</b>		<b>Number of Persons*</b>		<b>14. Source of Family Income</b>		<b>Number of Families***</b>	
a. 0-5			3243	a. Unduplicated # Families Reporting			
b. 6-11			3946	One or More Sources of Income			3748
c. 12-17			2816	b. Unduplicated # Families Reporting			
d. 18-23			2106	Zero Income			628
e. 24-44			5024	<b>TOTAL*** Unduplicated # Families Reporting</b>			
f. 45-54			1505	One or More Sources of Income or Zero Income.			<b>4376</b>
g. 55-69			2133				
h. 70+			644				
<b>TOTAL*</b>			<b>21417</b>				
<b>9. Ethnicity/Race</b>		<b>Number of Persons*</b>					
<b>I. Ethnicity</b>							
a. Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origins			164	<b>Below, please report the total # of Families identifying the applicable sources of income</b>			
b. Not Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origins			21277	c. TANF			144
<b>TOTAL*</b>			<b>21441</b>	d. SSI			1195
<b>II. Race</b>				e. Social Security			1103
a. White			451	f. Pension			50
b. Black or African American			20601	g. General Assistance			0
c. American Indian or Alaska Native			15	h. Unemployment Insurance			162
d. Asian			14	i. Employment + Other			0
e. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander			4	j. Employment Only			1928
f. Other			55	k. Other			516
g. Multi-Race (any two or more of the above)			104	<b>I. Total (items c-k)</b>			<b>5098</b>
<b>TOTAL*</b>			<b>21244</b>				
<b>10. Education Levels of Adults #</b>		<b>Number of Persons*</b>		<b>15. Level of Family Income</b>		<b>Number of Families***</b>	
(# for adults 24 years or Older only)				((% of HHS Guideline)			
a. 0-8			576	a. Up to 50%			1574
b. 9-12/Non-Graduate			3391	b. 51% to 75%			1226
c. High School Graduate/GED			1245	c. 76% to 100%			678
d. 12+ Some Post Secondary			842	d. 101% to 125%			360
e. 2 or 4 years College Graduate			2084	e. 126% to 150%			452
<b>TOTAL**</b>			<b>8138</b>	f. 151% to 175%			44
				g. 176% to 200%			15
				h. 201% and over			27
				<b>TOTAL***</b>			<b>4376</b>
<b>11. Other Characteristics</b>		<b>Number of Persons*</b>		<b>16. Housing</b>		<b>Number of Families***</b>	
	Yes	No	Total*	a. Own			782
a. Health Insurance	13201	8240	21441	b. Rent			2732
b. Disabled	4377	#####	21441	c. Homeless			118
				d. Other†			348
				<b>TOTAL***</b>			<b>3980</b>
<b>12. Family Type</b>		<b>Number of Families***</b>		e. †Please describe housing situations included in 16.d Other: Living with relatives or other temporary shelter			
a. Single Parent Female			2488				
b. Single Parent Male			14				
c. Two Parent Household			567				
d. Single Person****			839				
e. Two Adults NO Children			8				
f. Other			0				
<b>TOTAL***</b>			<b>3916</b>				

The following Program Information Report is a compilation of data from HCHRA’s Head Start and Early Head Start programs for the 2014-2015 school year. When broken out from the combined Head Start, CSBG and LIHEAP programs detailed in Charts 1 – 10, we still find that a majority of our Head Start families are single-parents, with incomes below the 100% Federal Poverty Line. Also, a higher percentage of families are unemployed – especially in Early Head Start where almost twice as many families are unemployed than employed. There are still a low number of advanced degree or baccalaureate degreed family members, but more families have an associate degree, attended vocational school or have some college education.

**Table 2: 2014-2015 Head Start/Early Head Start Program Information Report**

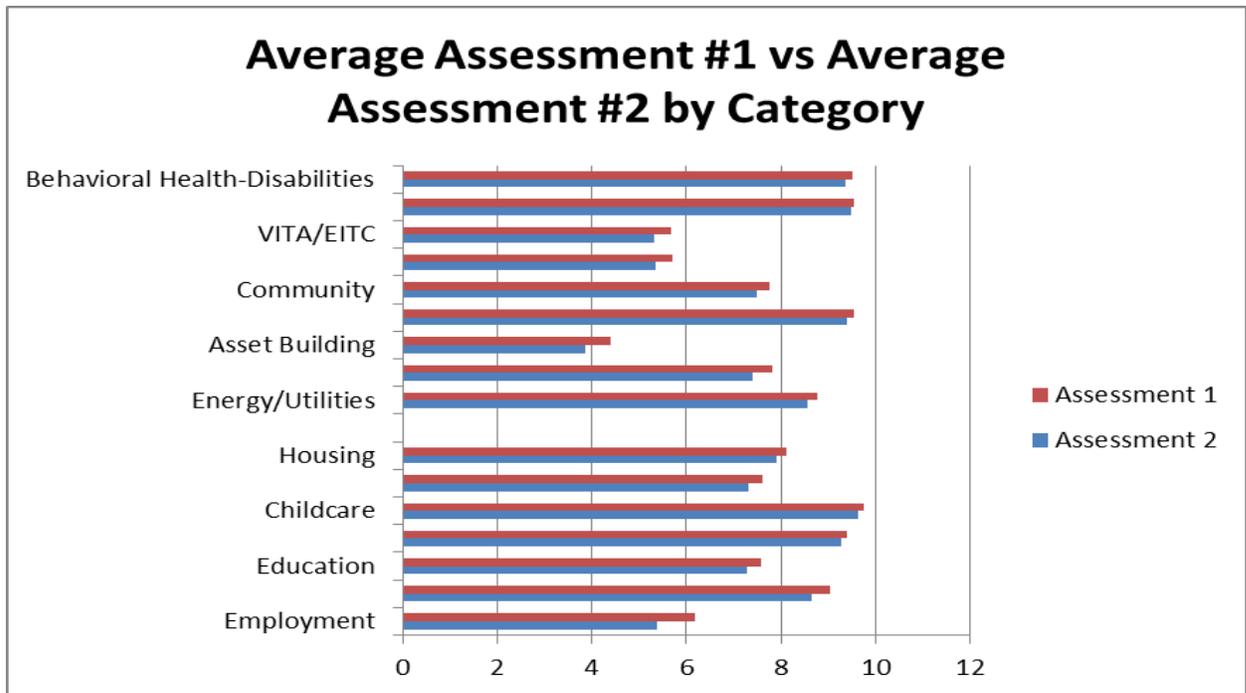
<b>Program Information Report (FY 2014-2015)</b>	<b>Number of Head Start (HS) and Early Head Start (EHS) Persons/Families</b>
Funded Enrollment	2,022 (HS) / 104 (EHS)
Cumulative Enrollment	2,240 (HS) / 116 (EHS)
Number Projected to Be Entering Kindergarten in the Following School Year	1,057 (HS)
Number of Children for Whom Transportation is Provided	178 (HS)
<b>Race</b>	
Black or African American	2,152 (HS) / 113 (EHS)
White	15 (HS)
Multi-Race	41 (HS) / 3 (EHS)
Other	20 (HS)
American Indian	0 (HS)
<b>Family Type</b>	
Total Families	2,062 (HS) / 103 (EHS)
Two-Parent Families	292 (HS) / 5 (EHS)
Single-Parent Families	1,780 (HS) / 99 (EHS)
<b>Employment</b>	
Employed (total families)	1,137 (HS) / 37 (EHS)
Unemployed (total families)	939 (HS) / 67 (EHS)
<b>Job Training/School</b>	
Job Training or School (total families)	85 (HS) / 12 (EHS)
Not in Job Training or School (total families)	1986 (HS) / 92 (EHS)
<b>Education</b>	
Advanced Degree or Baccalaureate Degree	27 (HS) / 1 (EHS)
Associate Degree, Vocational School, or Some College	1,015 (HS) / 59 (EHS)
High School Graduate/GED	604 (HS) / 25 (EHS)
Less than High School graduate	415 (HS) / 21 (HS)
<b>Types of Eligibility</b>	
Income Below 100% of Federal Poverty Line	1,507 (HS) / 89 (EHS)
Income Between 100% and 130% Federal Poverty Line	155 (HS) / 3 (EHS)

In 2014-2015 Head Start and Early Head Start school year, Family Services Workers implemented a Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Family Scales Assessment to assess each Head Start family across key categories of household characteristics. These categories are indicators of assessment that can show improvement within the household due to outcomes in the primary family supports (Core Scales 1) of Employment, Education, Housing, Health, Childcare, Transportation, Food/Nutrition and the secondary supports (Core Scales 2) Finances, Parental/Guardian Involvement, Community, Behavioral Health/Disabilities and Supportive Social Networks. Together, these scales form a Family Matrix where Family Service Workers and Head Start families can chart movement among the individual categories for an overall assessment of the family. The scales for these categories range along a ten-point scale from In-Crisis (1-3), to Vulnerable (3-4), Stable (5-6), Safe (7-8), and Thriving (9-10). While the goal is for a family to be Thriving in all categories, realistically, taking a family from In-Crisis and Vulnerable to above the prevention line to Stable or Safe positively affects the overall well-being of the family.

Each family is assessed at the beginning of the school year and then once again later in the school year after interaction with Family Services staff. The following charts and tables show the average results of both the first assessment and the follow-up assessment, along with documenting the growth of our families during the school year. This data, when properly and consistently collected and studied, paints a vivid picture of our family's progress. The total number of families assessed was 1,864. The greatest gains were in Employment, Asset Building, Household Budgeting and Health. Overall, there are significant improvements in the Thriving (10) scale. Also, overall, the assessments show decreases between the average of Assessment 1

and Assessment 2 for In Crisis and Vulnerable which means families moved above the prevention line to Stable, Safe or Thriving.

**Chart 11: 2014-2015 Head Start/Early Head ROMA Assessment (Average)**



**Table 3: 2014-2015 Head Start/Early Head ROMA Assessment 1 & 2 – Difference**

CS-1 Core Scales	Assessment 1	Assessment 2	Difference
Employment	5.37	6.19	15.28%
Health	8.65	9.05	4.55%
Education	7.28	7.57	4.05%
Transportation	9.27	9.4	1.40%
Childcare	9.62	9.76	1.46%
Food and Nutrition	7.32	7.61	4.00%
Housing	7.91	8.11	2.56%
<b>SS-1 Secondary Scales</b>			
Energy/Utilities	8.56	8.77	2.46%
Household Budgeting	7.41	7.81	5.51%
Asset Building	3.86	4.4	14.04%
Parental/Guardian Involvement	9.39	9.53	1.44%
Community	7.5	7.76	3.50%
Community Empowerment	5.35	5.71	6.71%
VITA/EITC	5.31	5.67	6.74%
Supportive Social Networks	9.48	9.54	0.67%
Behavioral Health-Disabilities	9.36	9.5	1.58%
<b>Total Average</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>7.95</b>	

Chart 12: 2014-2015 Family Average Performance by Center Assessment 1 & 2

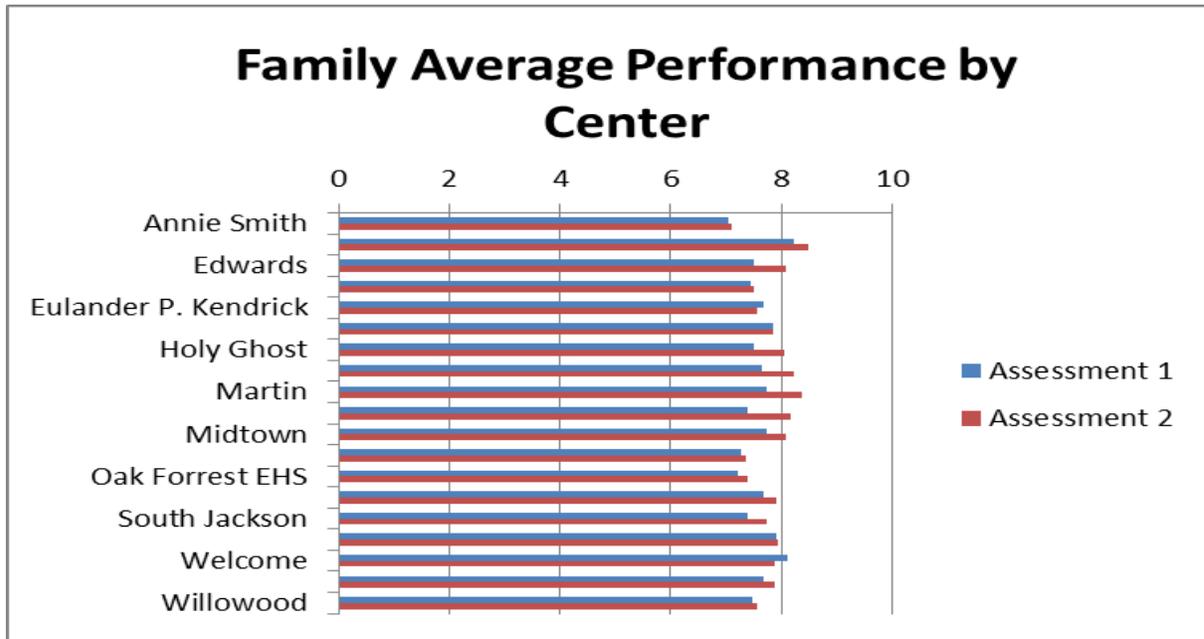


Table 4: 2014-2015 Family Average Performance by Center Assessment 1 & 2 – Difference

Famil Average Performance by Center (PG 14)			
	Assessment 1	Assessment 2	Difference
Annie Smith	7.04	7.09	0.71%
Della J. Caugills	8.24	8.49	3.03%
Edwards	7.49	8.08	7.88%
Edwards EHS	7.44	7.5	0.81%
Eulander P. Kendrick	7.69	7.56	-1.69%
Gertrude Ellis	7.86	7.85	-0.13%
Holy Ghost	7.49	8.04	7.34%
Isable	7.64	8.24	7.85%
Martin	7.74	8.37	8.14%
Mary C. Jones	7.4	8.18	10.54%
Midtown	7.73	8.07	4.40%
Oak Forrest	7.26	7.35	1.24%
Oak Forrest EHS	7.22	7.4	2.49%
Richard Brandon	7.67	7.9	3.00%
South Jackson	7.39	7.73	4.60%
St. Thomas	7.92	7.93	0.13%
Welcome	8.12	7.88	-2.96%
Westside	7.67	7.87	2.61%
Willowood	7.48	7.56	1.07%

## Secondary

The following information allows for a more in-depth look at HCHRA's service area. Much of this information is captured by the Community Action Partnerships – Community Needs Assessment Tool and the Community Commons Hub, and is summarized using easy to read tables and charts. The resulting report also includes interpretive statements and linked data sources for better understanding and research of the information.

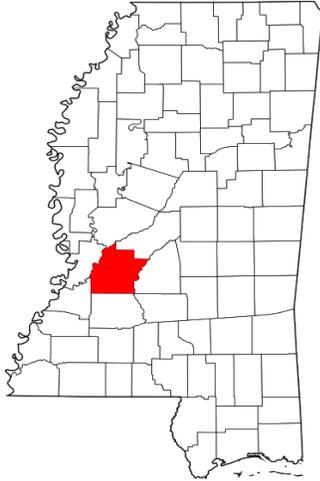
This report includes information derived from national sources compiled on:

- Population Change
- Age and Gender Demographics
- Race Demographics
- Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics
- Poverty, 2014
- Poverty Rate Change, 2010 - 2014
- Households in Poverty
- Poverty Rate (ACS)
- Households in Poverty by Family Type
- Household Poverty Rate by Family Type
- Child (0-17) Poverty Rate Change, 2010 - 2014
- Child (0-4) Poverty Rate Change, 2010 - 2013
- Child (5-17) Poverty Rate Change, 2010 – 2013
- Seniors in Poverty
- Child (0-17) Poverty Rate (ACS)
- Child (0-4) Poverty Rate (ACS)
- Child (5-17) Poverty Rate (ACS)

According to the 2014 QuickFacts from the US Census, the population of Mississippi is 2,994,333, which represents a 0.8% increase from 2010 to 2015. Jackson, the capital of the state, is located on the west bank of the Pearl River in the heart of Hinds County and is the main population center of Hinds County. Hinds County has a population of 242,891 residents with 88,321 total households. Of this number, 23.6% of households live below the poverty level. During the past three decades, the city of Jackson and Hinds County have experienced a dramatic shift in their racial make-up. These thirty years have seen a dramatic growth in the other two counties that comprise Jackson's Greater Metropolitan Area – Madison and Rankin Counties. Hinds has experienced a -0.7% change in Population from 2010-2014 (Census/ACS). Much like this has happened in other highly urban areas, the population seems to migrate out of the city into suburban areas that have been developed to meet the apparent demand of the local residents. This

urban flight has resulted in concentrated areas of poverty in Jackson and Hinds County that has created challenges to the local governments as well as community service providers.

Out of the 242,891 residents of Hinds County, 53% of the population was females compared to 47% males. The racial composition at time of the 2013 census was: Black - 70%; White - 27%; Hispanic - 2%.



**About Hinds County**

**Cities**

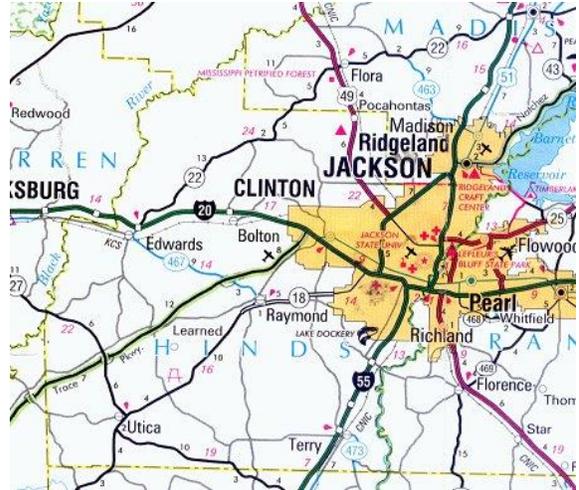
- [Clinton](#)
- [Jackson](#)
- [Raymond](#)
- [Byram](#)

**Towns**

- Bolton, Edwards
- Learned, Terry,
- Utica

**School Districts**

- Clinton
- Hinds County
- Jackson



**Table 5: Hinds County QuickFacts**

<b>People QuickFacts</b>	<b>Hinds County</b>	<b>Mississippi</b>	<b>United States</b>
Population (2015 Estimate)	242,891	2,992,333	311,536,591
Persons under 5 (2015 Percent)	6.7%	6.4%	6.2%
Persons 65 years and over (2015 Percent)	12.5%	14.7%	13.0%
Persons below poverty level (2010-2014 percent)	23.6%	21.5%	14.8%
Per capita money income in the past 12 months (2014 dollars)	\$20,897	\$20,956	\$28,555
Median household income	\$38,021	\$39,464	\$53,482
Bachelor's degree or higher (2010-2014 percent)	27.5%	20.4%	29.3%

*Source: U.S. Census, 2014 QuickFacts*

**Table 6: Population Summary**

<b>City</b>	<b>Total Population</b>		<b>Total Households</b>		<b>Population by Age (Percent)</b>		<b>Median Household Income (\$)</b> <b>(2011 estimate)</b>
	<i>Annual (%)</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Annual (%)</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<b>0-4</b>	<b>Over 65</b>	
<b>Bolton</b>	567 <i>-0.79%</i>		220 <i>-0.57%</i>		44 (7.76%)	73 (12.87%)	34,368
<b>Byram</b>	11,489 <i>6.87%</i>		4,402 <i>7.07%</i>		968 (8.43%)	832 (7.24%)	59,751
<b>Clinton</b>	25,216 <i>0.11%</i>		9,766 <i>0.99%</i>		1,608 (6.38%)	3,447 (13.67%)	55,332
<b>Edwards</b>	1,034 <i>-1.59%</i>		406 <i>-0.36%</i>		62 (62.00%)	139 (13.44%)	27,518
<b>Learned</b>	94 <i>1.25%</i>		30 <i>1.84%</i>		12 (12.77%)	15 (15.96%)	40,083
<b>Jackson</b>	173,514 <i>-0.78%</i>		64,523 <i>-0.66%</i>		13,498 (7.78%)	17,328 (9.99%)	35,831
<b>Raymond</b>	1,933 <i>-0.42%</i>		448 <i>-0.16%</i>		56 (2.90%)	190 (9.83%)	44,525
<b>Terry</b>	1,063 <i>1.37%</i>		407 <i>1.97%</i>		88 (8.28%)	107 (10.07%)	38,781
<b>Utica</b>	820 <i>-1.04%</i>		297 <i>-0.17%</i>		71 (8.66%)	108 (13.17%)	35,147

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1*

The following Tables (6a – 7) show the stark reality of poverty in Hinds County. Overall, we are seeing an increase of all ages of persons in poverty; but even more telling is that almost half of our children ages 0-17 are in poverty. Over the 5-year period of 2010 to 2014, poverty in all populations has increased. Contrast that with Mississippi where all ages of poverty are getting worse; yet the increases are slower than in Hinds County. Also, compared to the 5-year period of 2010 to 2014 for the United States, Hinds County realizes a poverty rate almost 10% higher. And twice as many of our youths are in poverty compared to the United States average. (Table 7)

**Table 6a: Population Profile - Poverty, 2014**

Geographic Area	All Ages		Age 0-17		Age 0-4		Age 5-17	
	Number of Persons	Poverty Rate						
<b>Hinds County, Mississippi</b>	55,541	23.6%	20,935	34.7%	-	-	14,739	33.6%
<b>Mississippi</b>	634,960	21.9%	220,885	30.7%	63,695	33.3%	154,129	29.4%
<b>United States</b>	48,208,387	15.5%	15,686,012	21.7%	4,658,187	23.9%	10,714,518	20.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 2013. Estimates for 2014 were released in December 2015

**Table 6b: Population Profile - Poverty, 2010–2014**

Location	Age Group	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Mississippi</b>	5 to 17	Number	160,282	161,086	171,183	170,629	154,129
		Percent	30.2%	30.4%	32.1%	32.4%	29.4%
	Under 18	Number	240,782	239,159	249,060	246,458	220,885
		Percent	32.4	32.4%	33.9%	34.0%	30.7%
	All Ages	Number	644,156	658,232	689,116	692,058	634,960
		Percent	22.4%	22.8%	23.8%	23.9%	21.9%
<b>Hinds</b>	5 to 17	Number	15,100	15,683	17,100	17,794	14,739
		Percent	32.9%	34.4%	37.8%	40.0%	33.6%
	Under 18	Number	21,813	23,267	24,224	24,766	20,935
		Percent	34.1%	36.7%	38.7%	40.3%	34.7%
	All Ages	Number	55,448	62,970	67,539	70,594	55,541
		Percent	22.9%	26.2%	28.0%	29.7%	23.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Estimates for Mississippi Counties. All ages in poverty, [2014].

**Table 7: Poverty Rate (ACS), 2010–2014**

Geographic Area	Poverty Rate for All Persons		
	Total Population	In Poverty	Poverty Rate
Hinds County, Mississippi	238,238	59,116	24.8%
Mississippi	2,887,236	653,726	32.2%
United States	306,226,394	47,755,606	15.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

### Youth/Children

The following tables (8 – 10) for Youth/Children show that we have fewer children under the age of five in 2010-2014 compared to prior five year averages; yet more are in poverty as shown in Table 6b. Compared to all of Mississippi, in Hinds County less children live in married couple households by almost 15%. We do have a slightly higher percentage of male only households as compared to Mississippi overall, but female only households are almost 50% of our child population by household type. Hinds County does show that we have a higher percentage of children enrolled in pre-schools or nursery schools than the state average. However, that rate has dropped over the last five year average by 14% since the five year average of 2007–2011.

**Table 8: Youth Population Change (ACS), 2007–20134**

Location	Category	Data Type	2007 -2011	2008–2012	2009–2013	2010–2014
Hinds	Under 5 years	Number	18,162	17,926	17,619	17,293
		Percent	7.4%	7.3%	7.9%	7.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Updated January 2015.

**Table 9: Child population by household type (percent & number)**

Location	Household Type	Data Type	2009 - 2013
Mississippi	married-couple households	Percent	55.1%
		Number	405,130
	male only households	Percent	7.0%
		Number	51,469
	female only households	Percent	38%
		Number	279,290
Hinds	married-couple households	Percent	41.5%
		Number	25,793
	male only households	Percent	8.7%
		Number	5,414
	female only households	Percent	49.8%
		Number	30,988

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Updated January 2015.

**Table 10: Enrolled in Pre-School or Nursery School**

Location	Data Type	2007 - 2011	2008 - 2012	2009 - 2013	2010 - 2014
Mississippi	Percent	52.7%	52.5%	51.4%	51.6%
Hinds	Percent	67.2%	62.9%	57.5%	53.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Updated January 2015.

## Seniors

Hinds County still has an above average percent of seniors living in poverty than the United States, but less than the Mississippi average.

**Table 11: Seniors in Poverty, 2010-2014**

Geographic Area	Seniors	Seniors in Poverty	Senior Poverty Rate
<b>Hinds County, Mississippi</b>	26,897	3,4637	13.5%
<b>Mississippi</b>	389,828	52,853	13.6%
<b>United States</b>	41,871,248	3,926,219	9.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5 Year American Community Survey, 2010-2014 Data Release, December 2015.

## Employment

While Mississippi and Hinds County are seeing a decrease in the unemployment rate over the last 13 months, per capita and median income levels still lag far below the United States average. As Table 15 shows, we have a high number of families with income that is still below the Federal Poverty Line, especially for female households with no husband present. Further, when you take into account the Living Wage (Table 16) required for a single adult with one or more children in Hinds County, we find that the average yearly salary needed is over \$40,000 (1 adult, 1 child).

**Table 12: Current Employment/Unemployment Information, May 2016**

Geographic Area	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
<b>Hinds County, Mississippi</b>	112,078	105,765	6,313	5.6%
<b>Mississippi</b>	1,284,363	1,206,922	77,441	6%
<b>United States</b>	159,938,718	152,603,936	7,334,782	4.6%

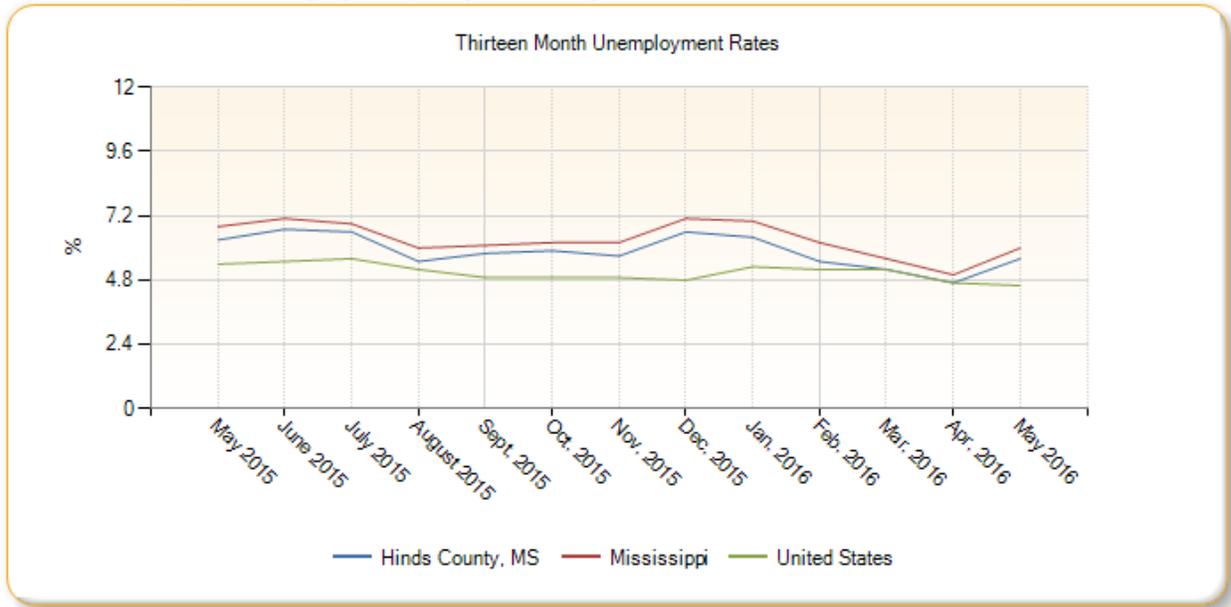
*Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, May 2016.*

**Table 13: Change in Unemployment, May 2015- May 2016**

Report Area	Unemployment May 2015	Unemployment May 2016	Unemployment Rate May 2015	Unemployment Rate May 2016
<b>Hinds County, MS</b>	6,897	6,313	6.27%	5.63%
<b>Mississippi</b>	86,965	77,441	6.8%	6.03%
<b>United States</b>	8,514,216	7,334,782	5.36%	4.59%

*Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, May 2016.*

**Chart 13: Change in Unemployment, May 2015–May 2016**



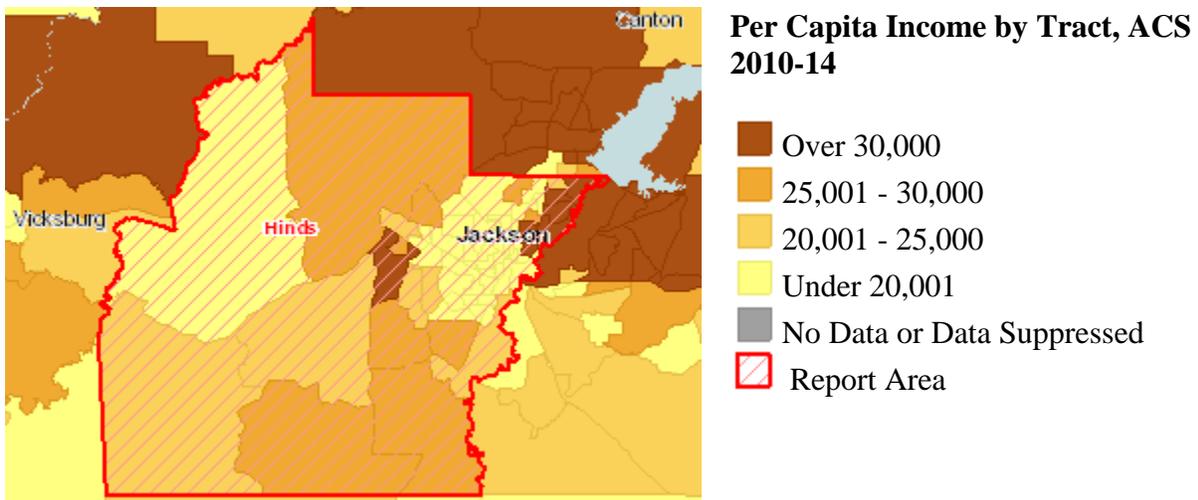
Source: *U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, May 2016.*

**Table 14: Median and Per Capita Income**

Report Area	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income
Hinds County, MS	\$38,021	\$20,897
Mississippi	\$39,464	\$20,956
United States	\$53,482	\$28,555

Data Source: *US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014. Source geography: County*

**Map 1: Per Capita Income by Tract 2010-2014**



Data Source: *US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014. Source geography: County*

**Table 15: Family Income in the Past 12 Months Below the Poverty Line**

<b>PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL</b>	<b>Hinds County</b>
<b>All families</b>	19.7%
<b>With related children under 18 years</b>	29.0%
<b>With related children under 5 years only</b>	23.0%
<b>Married couple families</b>	6.3%
<b>With related children under 18 years</b>	8.7%
<b>With related children under 5 years only</b>	4.3%
<b>Families with female householder, no husband present</b>	38.5%
<b>With related children under 18 years</b>	48.1%
<b>With related children under 5 years only</b>	41.7%
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	22.4%
<b>65 years and over</b>	13.5%
<b>People in families</b>	22.7%

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

**Table 16: Living Wage Calculation for Hinds County, Mississippi**

<b>Hourly Wages</b>	<b>1 Adult</b>	<b>1 Adult 1 Child</b>	<b>1 Adult 2 Children</b>	<b>1 Adult 3 Children</b>
Living Wage	\$9.62	\$20.48	\$23.59	\$28.32
Poverty Wage	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.00
Minimum Wage	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25

*Source: MIT Living Wage Calculator – 2015 Update*

## Education

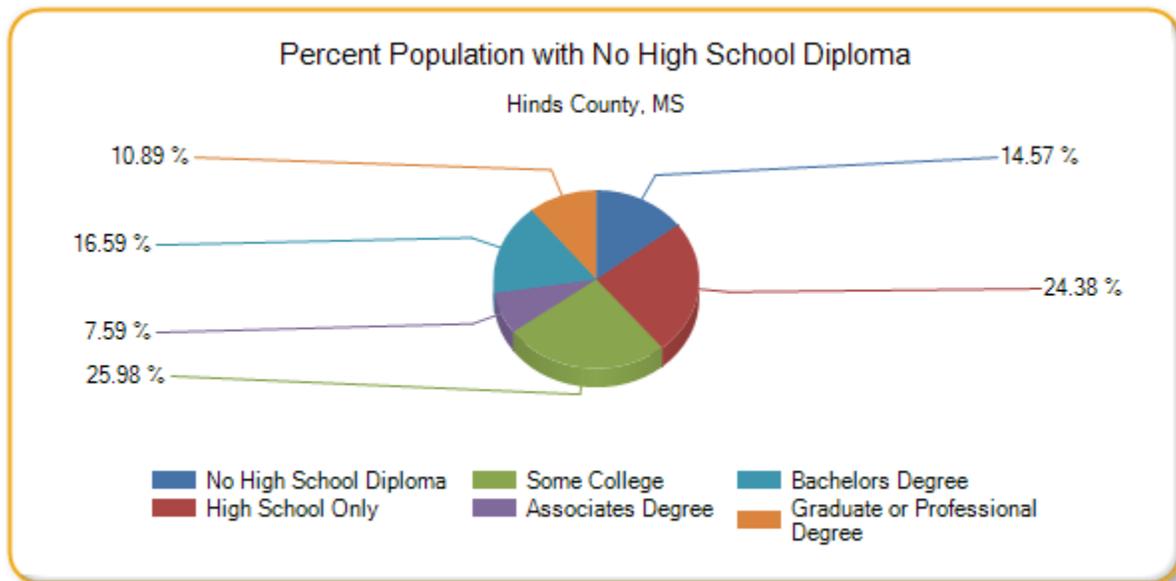
Educational attainment in Hinds County is only slightly better than the state average. Yet, over 50% of Hinds County population only has a high school diploma or GED and some college. And, almost 15% lack a high school education. We are seeing a decrease in mothers without a high school diploma over the last 5 years in both White and Non-White populations (Table 18). But, fewer mothers are going on to attain four-year college degrees or better. Overall, less than 50% of 20- to 24-year-olds are enrolled in school in Hinds County and 14% of 18 years or older of the population are even enrolled in college (Table 20). We can also see another gap in necessary educational attendance in the 3- and 4-year-olds where only 53% are enrolled in an educational setting (Table 20).

**Table 17: Educational Attainment for Hinds County, Mississippi**

Report Area	Percent No High School Diploma	Percent High School Only	Percent Some College	Percent Associates Degree	Percent Bachelors Degree	Percent Graduate or Professional Degree
Hinds County, MS	14.58%	24.4%	26%	7.6%	16.6%	10.9%
Mississippi	18.06%	30.3%	22.8%	8.5%	12.9%	7.5%
United States	13.67%	28%	21.2%	7.9%	18.3%	11%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: County

**Chart 14: Percent of Population with No High School Diploma for Hinds County, Mississippi**



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-2014. Source geography: County

**Table 18: Number of Mothers without a High School Diploma**

Location	Race	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Hinds	Total	Number	785	727	610	569	546
		Percent	22.2%	21.1%	18.3%	17.2%	16.4%
	White	Number	109	100	100	93	85
		Percent	13.5%	14.1%	13.4%	12.7%	12.1%
	Non-White	Number	676	627	510	471	460
		Percent	24.8%	23.0%	19.5%	18.5%	17.9%

Source: Mississippi State Department of Health. Public Health Statistics. [2014] Summary Statistics by County

**Table 19: Mothers with Four Years of College or More**

Location	Race	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Hinds	Total	Number	861	808	842	770	804
		Percent	24.4%	23.5%	25.2%	23.2%	24.0%
	White	Number	381	359	371	366	367
		Percent	47.3%	50.8%	49.9%	49.9%	41.9%
	Non-White	Number	480	449	471	385	405
		Percent	17.6%	16.5%	18.1%	15.1%	15.7%

Source: Mississippi State Department of Health. Public Health Statistics. Summary Statistics by County.

**Table 20: Hinds County Educational Attendance**

	Hinds County, Mississippi					
	Total		Percent of enrolled population			
			In public school		In private school	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	77,817	+/-1,335	82.5%	+/-1.2	17.5%	+/-1.2
Nursery school, preschool	4,405	+/-444	67.9%	+/-5.2	32.1%	+/-5.2
Kindergarten to 12th grade	47,435	+/-526	87.6%	+/-1.1	12.4%	+/-1.1
Kindergarten	3,810	+/-423	81.4%	+/-4.3	18.6%	+/-4.3
Elementary: grade 1 to grade 4	14,644	+/-590	88.6%	+/-2.1	11.4%	+/-2.1
Elementary: grade 5 to grade 8	14,646	+/-667	89.3%	+/-1.8	10.7%	+/-1.8
High school: grade 9 to grade 12	14,335	+/-540	86.6%	+/-2.0	13.4%	+/-2.0
College, undergraduate	21,065	+/-1,159	78.3%	+/-2.8	21.7%	+/-2.8
Graduate, professional school	4,912	+/-528	63.7%	+/-4.6	36.3%	+/-4.6
Percent of age group enrolled in school						
3 and 4 years	53.0%	+/-4.6	66.1%	+/-5.4	33.9%	+/-5.4
5 to 9 years	96.3%	+/-1.0	86.9%	+/-2.0	13.1%	+/-2.0
10 to 14 years	98.8%	+/-0.7	88.7%	+/-1.9	11.3%	+/-1.9
15 to 17 years	96.8%	+/-0.9	86.3%	+/-2.1	13.7%	+/-2.1
18 and 19 years	79.3%	+/-3.4	84.1%	+/-4.5	15.9%	+/-4.5
20 to 24 years	49.4%	+/-3.2	76.3%	+/-3.8	23.7%	+/-3.8
Population 18 years and over	182,967	+/-78	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Enrolled in college or graduate school	14.1%	+/-0.7	75.5%	+/-2.5	24.5%	+/-2.5
Males 18 years and over	83,300	+/-124	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Enrolled in college or graduate school	11.8%	+/-0.9	75.5%	+/-4.1	24.5%	+/-4.1
Females 18 years and over	99,667	+/-82	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Enrolled in college or graduate school	16.0%	+/-0.9	75.4%	+/-2.6	24.6%	+/-2.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey American

## Transportation

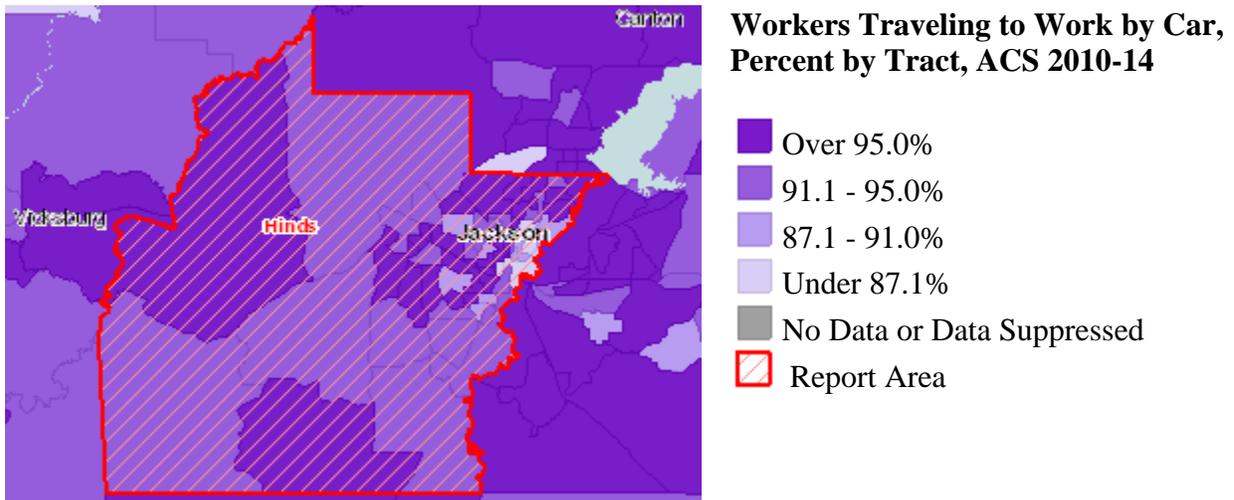
Hinds County is a very car-centric locale. Workers in Hinds County travel alone and very rarely use public transportation. Less than 1% use public transportation and only in the central and downtown areas of Jackson do we see less than 87% of the workers using a car to travel to work.

**Table 21: Hinds County Commuter Travel Patterns – Travel to Work**

Workers	16 and Up	Drive Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation	Bicycle or Walk	Taxi or Other	Work at Home
Hinds County, MS	103,304	84.3%	9.6%	0.6%	1.4%	1.3%	2.8%
Mississippi	1,183,892	84.1%	10.2%	0.4%	1.7%	1.3%	2.3%
United States	141,337,152	76.4%	9.6%	5.1%	3.4%	1.2%	4.4%

*Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-2014. Source geography: County*

**Map 2: Workers Travelling to Work by Car – ACS 2009-13**



*Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-2014. Source geography: County*

## Housing

Total housing units, median year built and median age in 2014 for the report area are shown below. Housing units used in housing age include only those where the year built is known.

**Table 22: Housing Age**

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year Built	Median Age (from 2013)
Hinds County, MS	103,815	1974	39
Mississippi	1,284,794	1982	31

*Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: County*

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 58,131 homeowners in the report area in 2000, and 63.86% owner-occupied homes in the report area for the 5-year estimated period from 2010-2014.

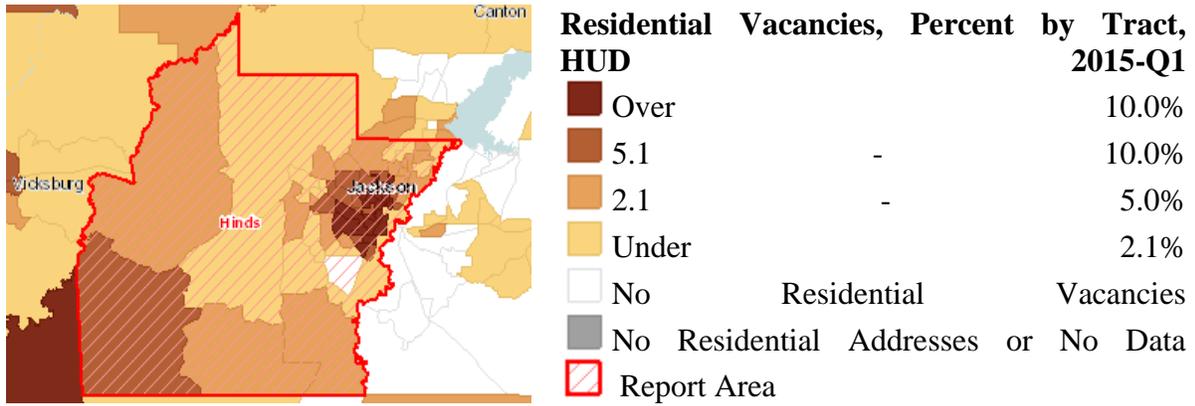
**Table 23: Home Ownership**

Report Area	Owner	Owner	Owner Occupied	Owner Occupied
Hinds County, MS	58,131	63.86%	52,808	50.87%
Mississippi	756,967	72.34%	752,825	58.59%
United States	69,815,753	66.19%	74,787,460	56.34%

*Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: County*

The U.S. Postal Service provided information quarterly to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on addresses identified as vacant in the previous quarter. For this reporting period, a total of 7,711 residential addresses were identified as vacant in the report area, a vacancy rate of 12%.

**Map 3: Vacany Rates**



**Nutrition**

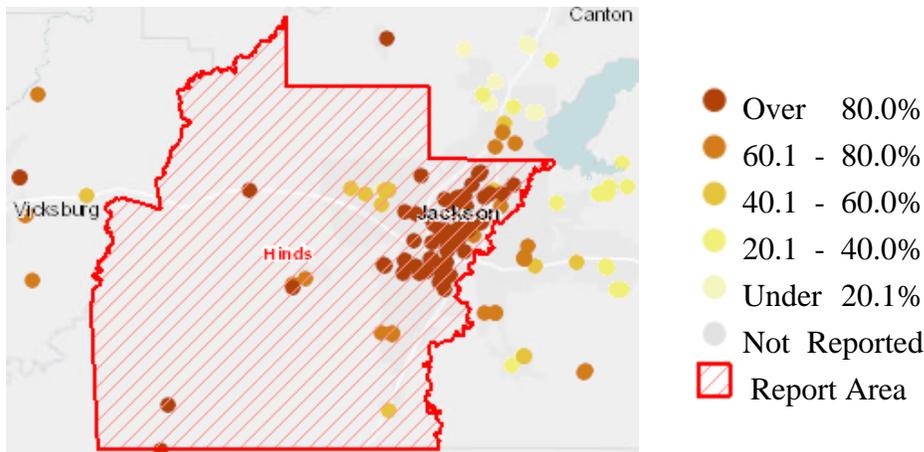
The following report shows that 34,091 students (or 83.85%) were eligible for free or reduced-price lunches during the 2013–2014 school year; the national average is 52.35%.

**Table 24: Percent Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch**

Report Area	Total Students	Number Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible	Percent Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible
Hinds County, MS	40,655	34,091	83.85%
Mississippi	492,586	355,484	72.17%
United States	50,195,195	26,012,902	52.35%

*Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data, 2013-14. Source geography: Address*

**Map 4: Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, NCES CCD 2013-14**



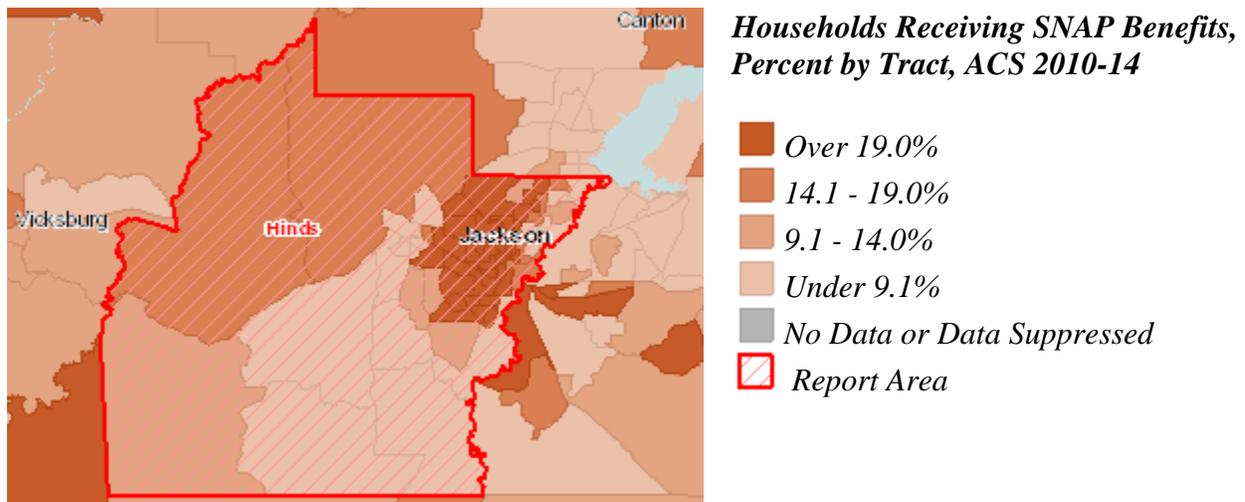
The table below shows that 17,497 households (or 19.81% percent) received SNAP payments during 2014. During this same period, there were 9,972 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments. The national average is 7.7%.

**Table 25: SNAP Recipients**

Report Area	SNAP Total	SNAP Percent	SNAP Income Below Poverty	SNAP Income Above Poverty	Not Receiving SNAP	Not Receiving SNAP	Not Receiving SNAP Below Poverty	Not Receiving SNAP Above Poverty
<i>Hinds County</i>	17,497	19.81%	10,286	7,211	70,824	80.19%	9,972	60,852
<i>Mississippi</i>	189,165	17.39%	115,216	73,949	898,908	82.61%	116,073	782,835

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-2014. Source geography: County

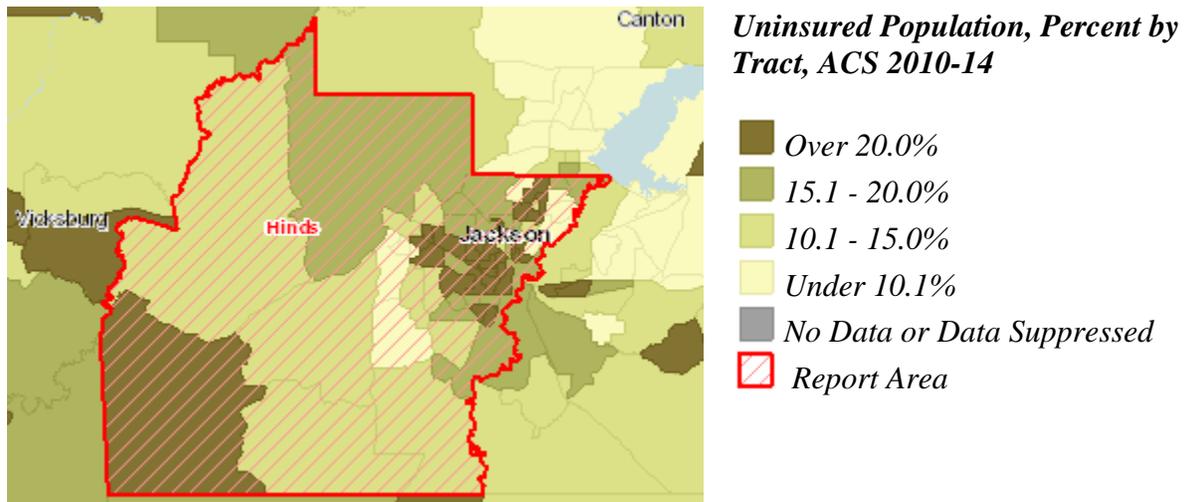
**Map 5: Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14**



## Health

Total institutional Medicare and Medicaid providers, including hospitals, nursing facilities, federally qualified health centers, rural health clinics and community mental health centers for the report area are shown. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 83 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in the report area in the third quarter of 2015.

**Map 6: Uninsured Population**



### Children in Special Populations

For children with special needs, we embrace the philosophy that children can develop to their fullest potential when provided with developmentally appropriate activities including early childhood intervention tailored to meet their needs. Within this basic framework, growth and development cannot occur without creative, positive, inclusive learning experiences among typically developing peers, and involving the child’s family throughout the developmental process.

The chart below tracks child abuse and neglect statistics by county, category of abuse, and total number of evidenced allegations for all categories. The Division of Family and Children's Services (DFCS) operates within the Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS) to protect "children and youth from abuse, neglect and exploitation by providing services to promote safe and stable families." In 2013, the MDHS began reporting the category of abuse based on *all allegations*, instead of only *evidenced allegations*, as had been done in the 2012 and earlier annual reports.

**Table 26: Child Abuse Reports by County**

Location	Abuse Type	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Hinds	Evidenced Reports	Number	313	384	335	452	425
	Reports	Number	1,582	82	1,909	1,966	2,135

*Data Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services, Annual Report [2015]*

The following data represents the total number of children in custody by county for the state fiscal year.

**Table 27: Children in State Custody Including Foster Care**

Location	Data Type	2015
Hinds	Number	886

*Data Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services, Annual Report*

For English Language Learners we strive to provide a dual language experience so that children can develop in both English and their family language. We hire staff members that reflect those languages and cultures of the children we serve, ensure that classrooms are literacy rich and materials are available in as many languages as are practiced by our children and families. Only statewide totals are available. The chart below shows that Mississippi still has a rather low population of children with immigrant parents and has stayed steady for five years.

**Table 28: Children in Immigrant Families**

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mississippi	Number	26,000	27,000	26,000	30,000	28,000
	Percent	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%

*Data Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey, 2002 through 2014 American Community Survey.*

HCHRA measures the percent of young children (under age 6) who have no parent currently in the labor force. These figures are based on five-year estimates from the American Community Survey. Calculated by adding neither parent in labor force (for children under age 6 with two parents) with parent not in labor force (for children under age 6 with a single-parent) and divided by the total number of children (under age 6).

**Table 29: Children under Age 6 with No Parent in the Labor Force**

Location	Data Type	2006 - 2010	2007 - 2011	2008 - 2012	2009 - 2013	2010-2014
Hinds	Percent	14.9%	17.2%	15.2%	14.6%	12.8%

*Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, [2014] American Community Survey*

## Disabilities

**Table 30: Disability Status by Age by Poverty**

	Hinds County, Mississippi	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
<b>Total:</b>	235,881	+/-1,288
<b>Under 5 years:</b>	16,332	+/-463
<b>With a disability:</b>	110	+/-110
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	29	+/-53
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	81	+/-94
<b>No disability:</b>	16,222	+/-446
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	5,557	+/-1,404
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	10,665	+/-1,399
<b>5 to 17 years:</b>	43,760	+/-639
<b>With a disability:</b>	2,268	+/-779
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	869	+/-517
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	1,399	+/-612
<b>No disability:</b>	41,492	+/-995
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	13,823	+/-2,244
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	27,669	+/-2,385
<b>18 to 34 years:</b>	58,625	+/-1,152
<b>With a disability:</b>	2,416	+/-865
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	636	+/-331
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	1,780	+/-760
<b>No disability:</b>	56,209	+/-1,388
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	13,444	+/-2,039
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	42,765	+/-2,341
<b>35 to 64 years:</b>	88,481	+/-808
<b>With a disability:</b>	14,152	+/-1,767
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	4,953	+/-1,351
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	9,199	+/-1,507
<b>No disability:</b>	74,329	+/-2,095
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	9,813	+/-1,599
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	64,516	+/-2,194
<b>65 to 74 years:</b>	16,727	+/-477
<b>With a disability:</b>	4,549	+/-917
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	898	+/-499
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	3,651	+/-749
<b>No disability:</b>	12,178	+/-1,001
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	1,384	+/-579
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	10,794	+/-1,109
<b>75 years and over:</b>	11,956	+/-395
<b>With a disability:</b>	6,535	+/-876
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	1,010	+/-413
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	5,525	+/-896
<b>No disability:</b>	5,421	+/-960
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	1,010	+/-482
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	4,411	+/-892

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

## Qualitative Assessment Data

It is not enough to simply evaluate the demographics of our customers. HCHRA must research what our customers view as important. Yet, the questions, 'What do customers value? What satisfies their perceived needs, wants, and aspirations?' are so complicated they can only be answered by the customers themselves. So, in order to compile a comprehensive and accurate community cross section, assessment surveys were directly distributed and completed by community members throughout the service region. In order to study secondary qualitative data already obtained, information was requested from members of civic organizations, elected officials, other organizations that serve persons of low-income, HCHRA Board of Directors, and other memberships throughout the cities in the service area.

### Primary

Throughout 2015-2016, HCHRA's Department of Community Programs and Services hosted several public functions at the Agency's Neighborhood Service Centers. Customers representing various constituencies, including low-income, elderly, and persons with disabilities, offered comments and suggestions that addressed needs in their respective communities. Head Start staff and CSBG case managers provided Head Start families and Agency clients opportunities to complete the CSNA survey. Head Start families were also assessed using the Family Scale Assessment that was administered by HCHRA Family & Community Services Division staff. This tool not only provided crucial information for the Agency, but also served introspectively for families.

Also, an analysis of the opinions from the community needs assessment survey indicates that the Agency needs to continue working in each of its planning areas: employment, education,

health, nutrition, linkages, income management, self-sufficiency, emergency services and housing.

Specifically, the analysis revealed that the top three areas of concern are employment, education and emergency services. Programs to promote housing and nutrition also ranked high on the list of most needed services.

In order to ensure adequate community and consumer representation in the needs assessment process, the following methods were used:

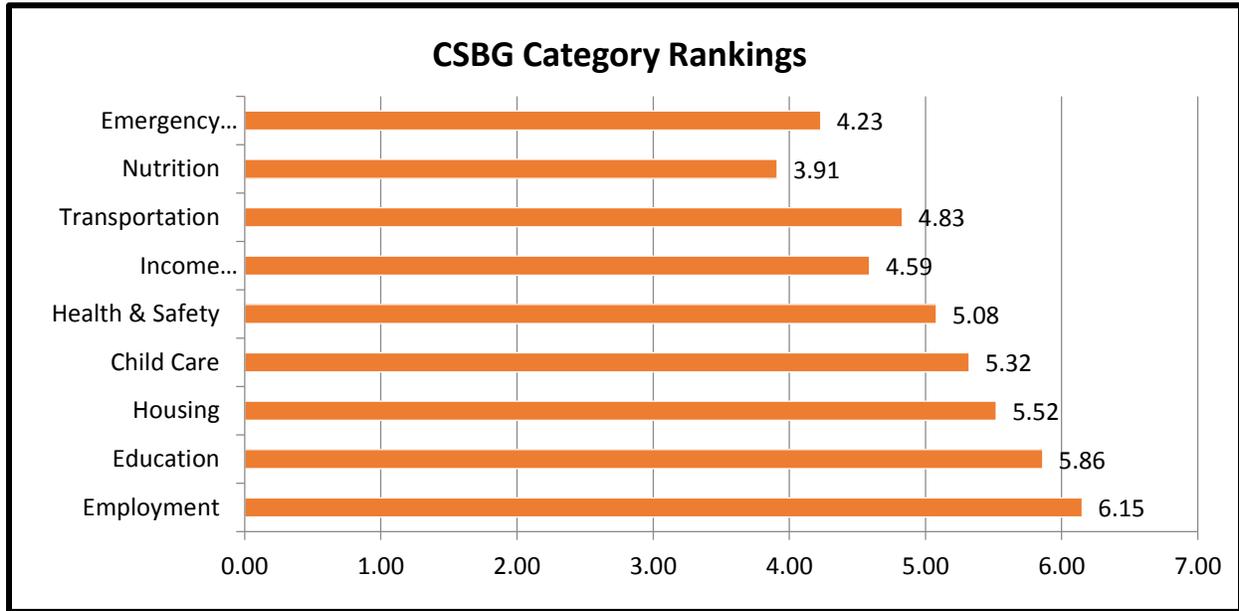
- Made needs assessment available online at agency website and mobile
- Solicited community members, elected officials and consumers
- Sought input from all sectors of the community through HCHRA Board of Directors meetings
- Distributed and collected assessment forms from community civic organizations and HCHRA agency staff
- Distributed and collected assessment forms one on one in local high traffic areas at public events and gathering areas

Each surveyor was to rank the nine CSBG service categories from highest priority to lowest priority, with 9 being the highest priority and 1 being the lowest. During the August 2015–July 2016 period, 247 surveys were completed.

Once the surveys were collected, entered and compiled, the data was computed to give the best possible indications of need. Individual numbers were calculated for strike for each mark of choice. One question asked surveyors to rank the nine service categories by importance to taker. Surveyors were allowed to rank the categories from 9 (highest priority) to 1 (lowest priority). A point system was established as follows: All points were totaled to account for all votes given by

surveyors. These were then ranked by least average points. The results from these questions were compared to results from question asking surveyors to mark any area that is needed in their region.

**Chart 15: CSBG Category Rankings**



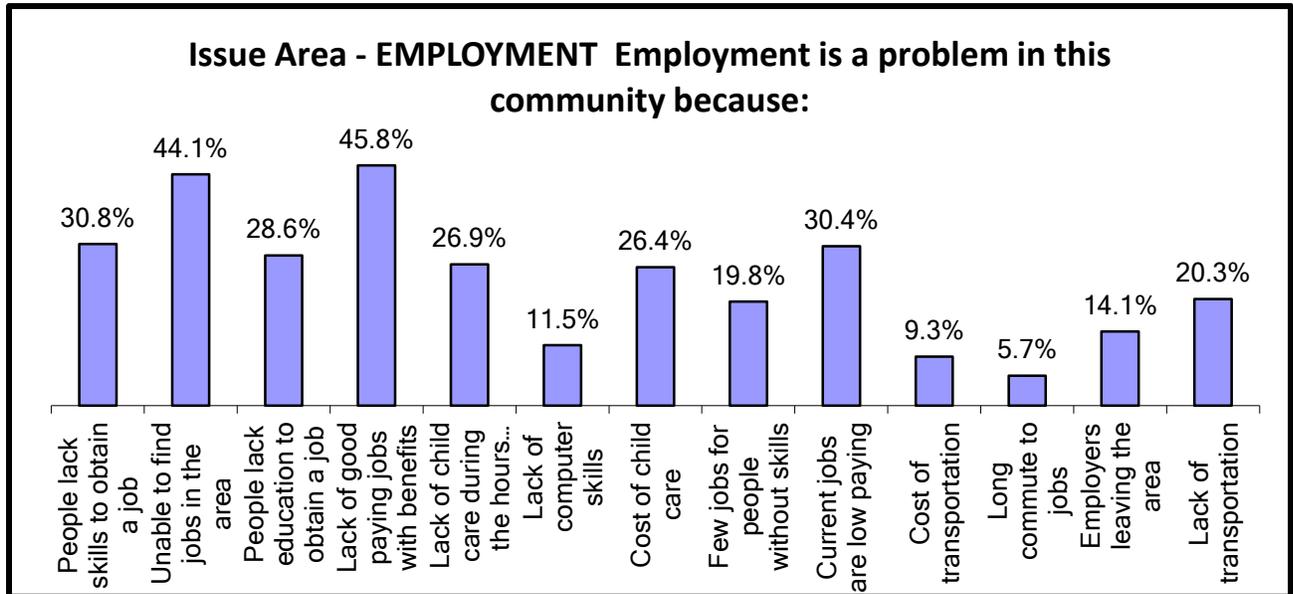
**Table 31: Rating Average of CSBG Categories – Greatest to Least Need**

Using the above understanding of the issue areas, please rate the following categories from greatest (9) to least (1) need for resources, services and programs in order for your household to become more self-sufficient. (Example: 9 =highest need, 1 = lowest need). Only 1 number per category.

Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Rating Average	Response Count
Employment	27	6	11	9	11	4	18	15	66	6.15	167
Education	13	16	9	7	15	17	18	26	31	5.86	152
Housing	8	9	20	13	16	25	19	15	20	5.52	145
Child Care	21	14	9	10	16	15	16	27	18	5.32	146
Health & Safety	4	11	16	23	35	21	13	8	11	5.08	142
Income Management	20	13	17	29	15	26	10	15	7	4.59	152
Transportation	18	11	23	11	21	12	28	14	7	4.83	145
Nutrition	18	40	16	23	10	14	14	13	1	3.91	149
Emergency Services	36	15	19	14	15	6	10	12	17	4.23	144
<i>answered question</i>											<b>213</b>
<i>skipped question</i>											<b>34</b>

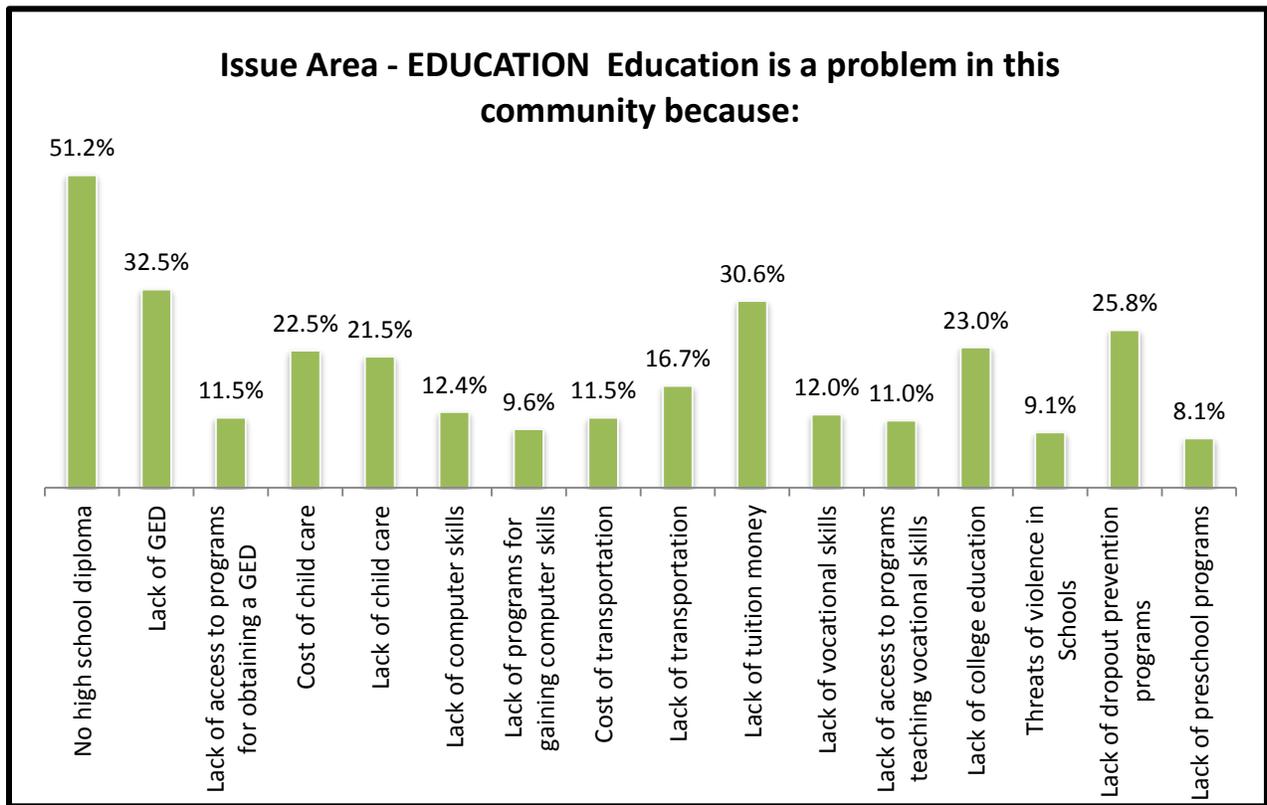
Next, we looked at the specific issue areas for each CSBG category (listed per ranking).

Chart 16: Issue Area – Employment



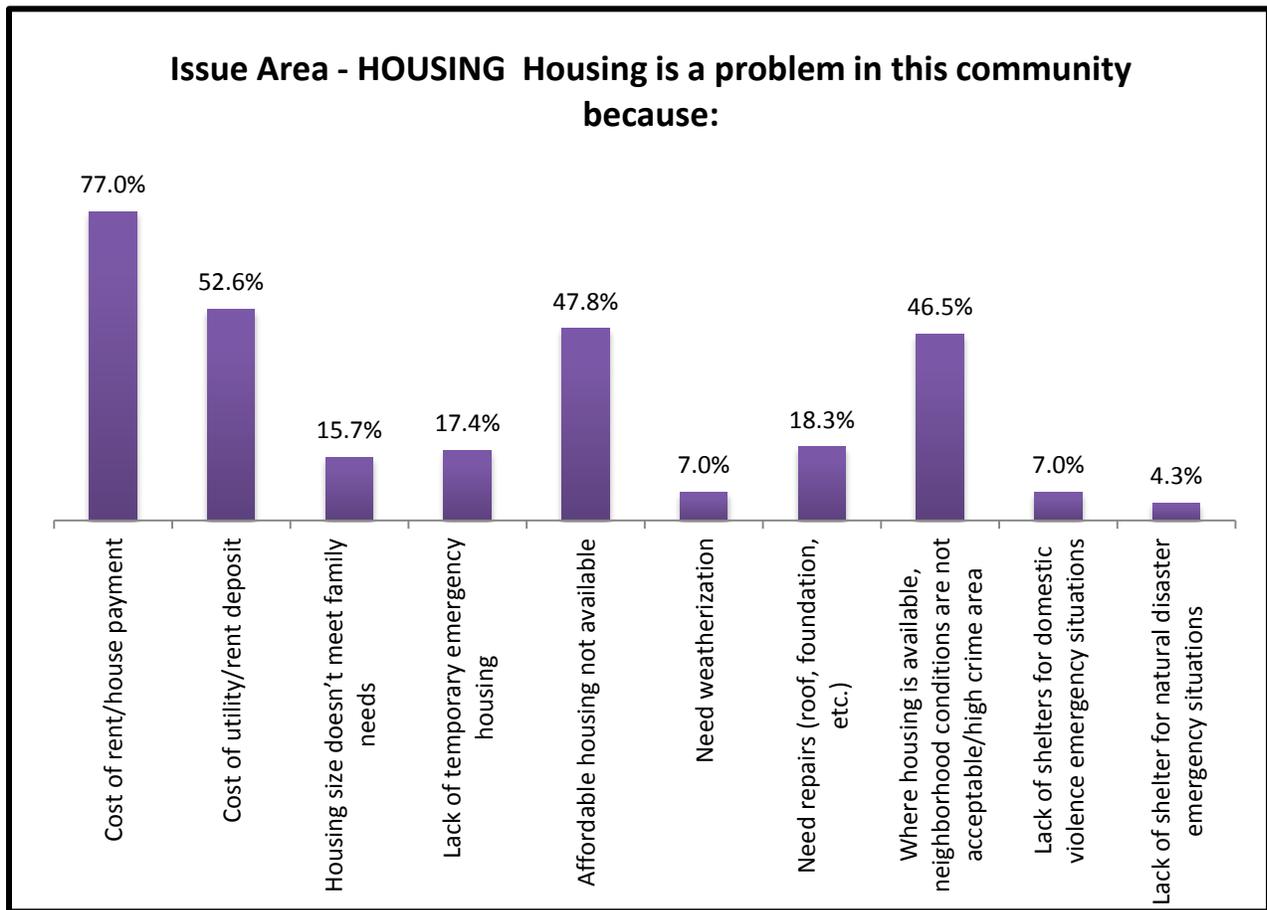
Even though Hinds County experienced a lower unemployment rate over the last 13 months, 44.8% of our respondents rank ‘people lack skills to obtain a job’ as the greatest issue. When your labor force is under-educated and lacks skills to obtain a job as our secondary data for Hinds County shows, it does become difficult to find a job – much less a living wage job with benefits.

**Chart 17: Issue Area – Education**



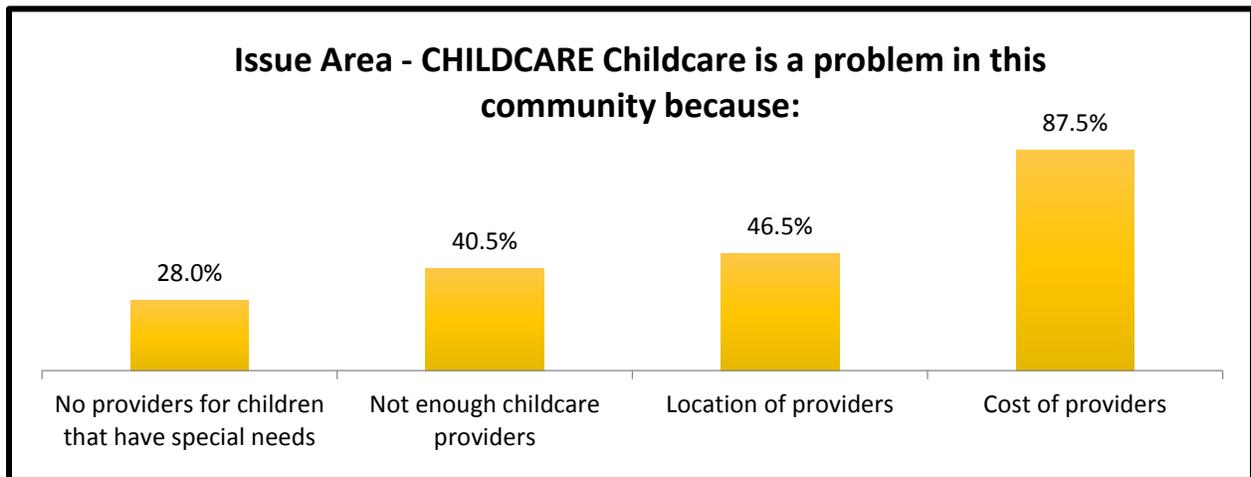
The second most important issue area due to a high number of individuals who lack a high school diploma, a GED or tuition money is Education. When a person lacks the basic education foundation from our primary schools, obtaining further secondary education is that much harder. Hinds County data shows that too many people are not completing their high school education and of those that are, they are not perusing a college degree.

Chart 18: Issue Area – Housing



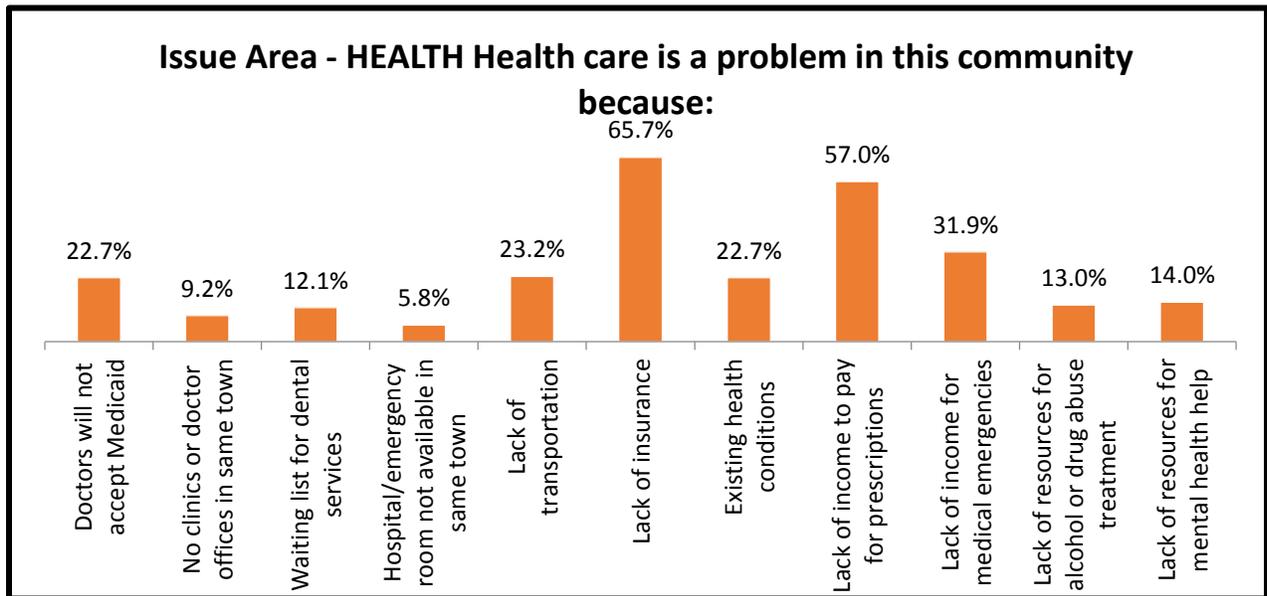
Previously, our respondents stated that Emergency Services was the third largest issue; however, this year, Housing is the third largest issue of the community. The cost of rent/house payments was the greatest concern of this area as compared to other housing problems. Again, with a below average per capita income and an under-educated population that is unable to find jobs, housing costs are going to be a burden on the households in poverty. Our survey also shows that affordable housing is not readily available, that utility and rent deposits are prohibitive, and when the housing is available, the neighborhoods are not acceptable or in high-crime areas.

**Chart 19: Issue Area – Child Care**



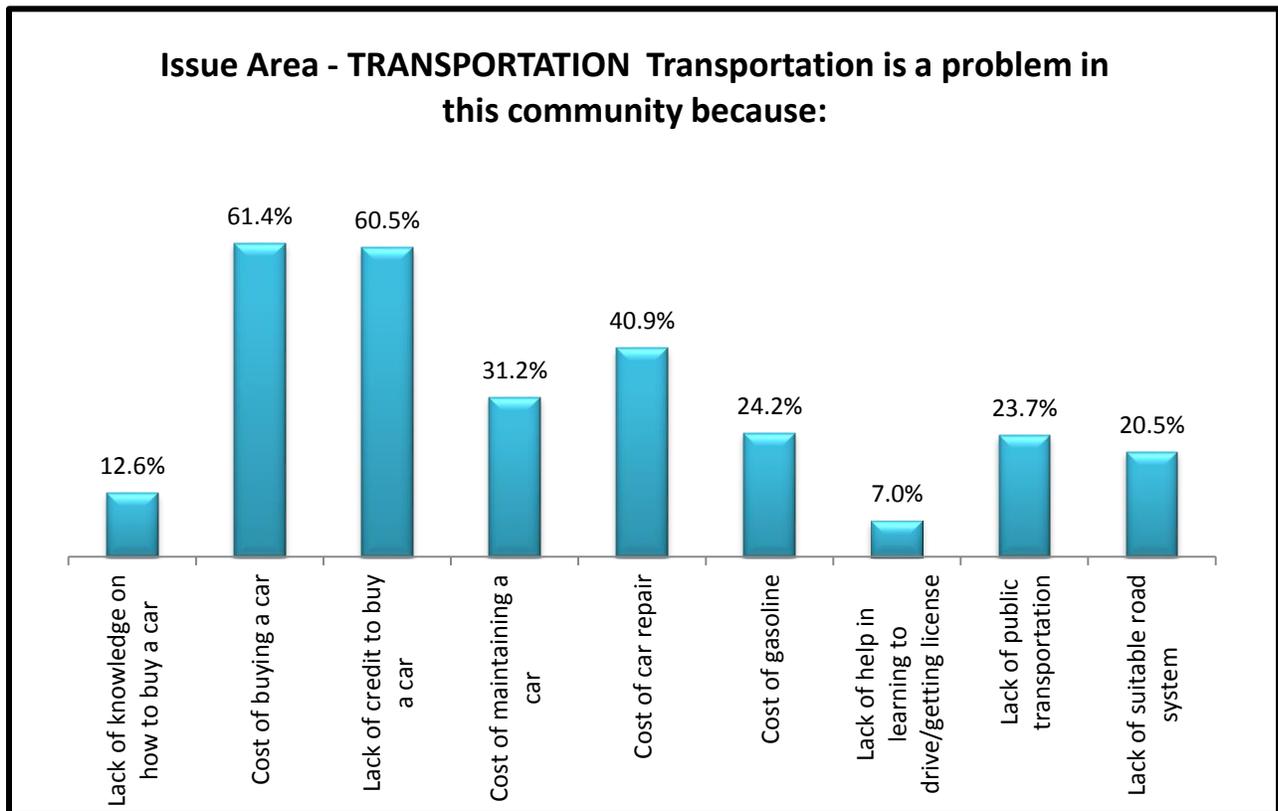
Respondents rank Education as the fourth most important issue area due to the cost of childcare providers. Having access to affordable childcare is imperative for working families to maintain employment and to provide an educational foundation of basic development skills for children as they enter kindergarten or elementary school. As shown earlier in Table 20: Hinds County Educational Attendance, 42% of 3- and 4-year-olds are not enrolled in a preschool. Determining if this is a barrier to employment for some families is an area HCHRA should explore in future CSNAs.

Chart 20: Issue Area – Health



Falling in the middle of the ranking is Health & Safety. Last year, Health & Safety ranked last. This spike shows increased demand for health and safety needs. Majority of respondents say that a lack of insurance is a problem for healthcare in this community. When a family does not have access to affordable health insurance or does not have health insurance, they are at risk of falling even further behind with bills, losing time from work, or entering into costly debt should a medical emergency arise within the family.

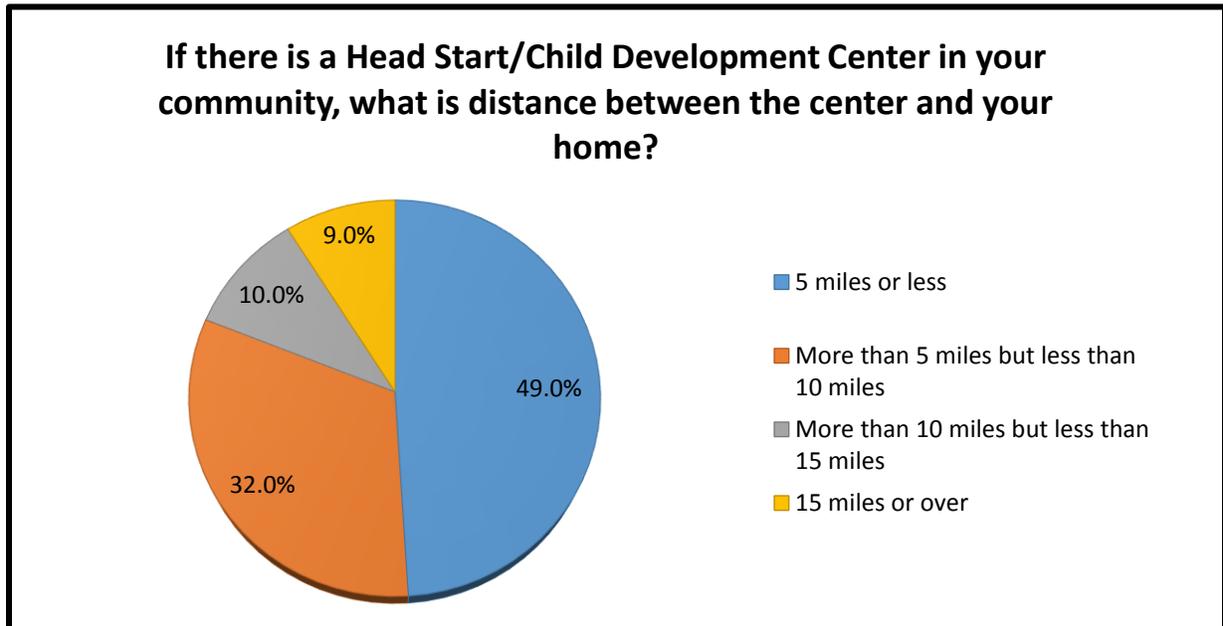
**Chart 21: Issue Area – Transportation**



Secondary data showed that Hinds County is heavily reliant on having a car to commute to and from work. The top three problems within the issue area for Transportation – lack of credit to buy a car, cost of buying a car and cost of car repair – are issues that track back to a lack of income, jobs, and the educational attainment to obtain higher paying employment.

We also asked if there is a Head Start center in your community and the distance between it and your home. We found that a majority of our respondents live within five miles or less of a Head Start center and a little over 9% live 15 miles or more from a center.

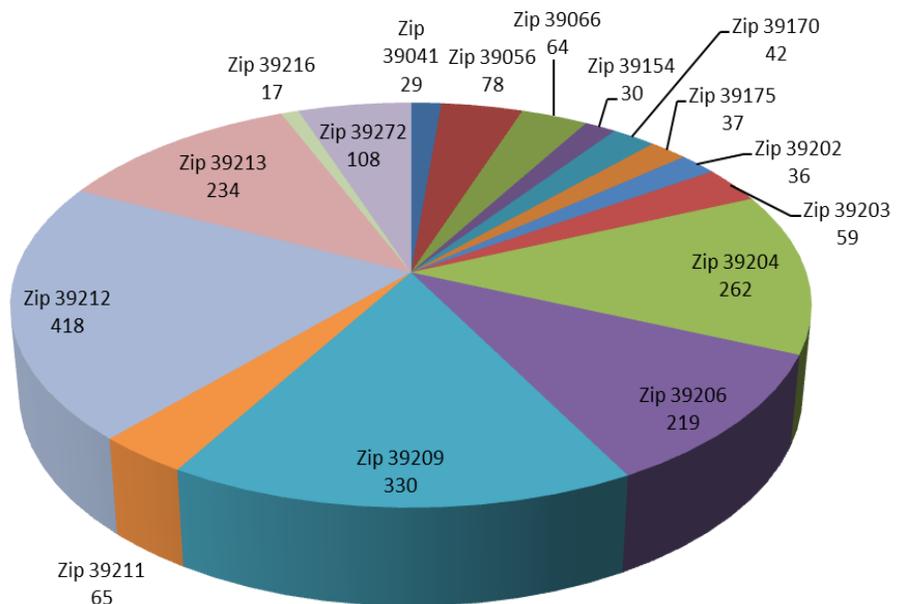
**Chart 22: Head Start Distance from Home**



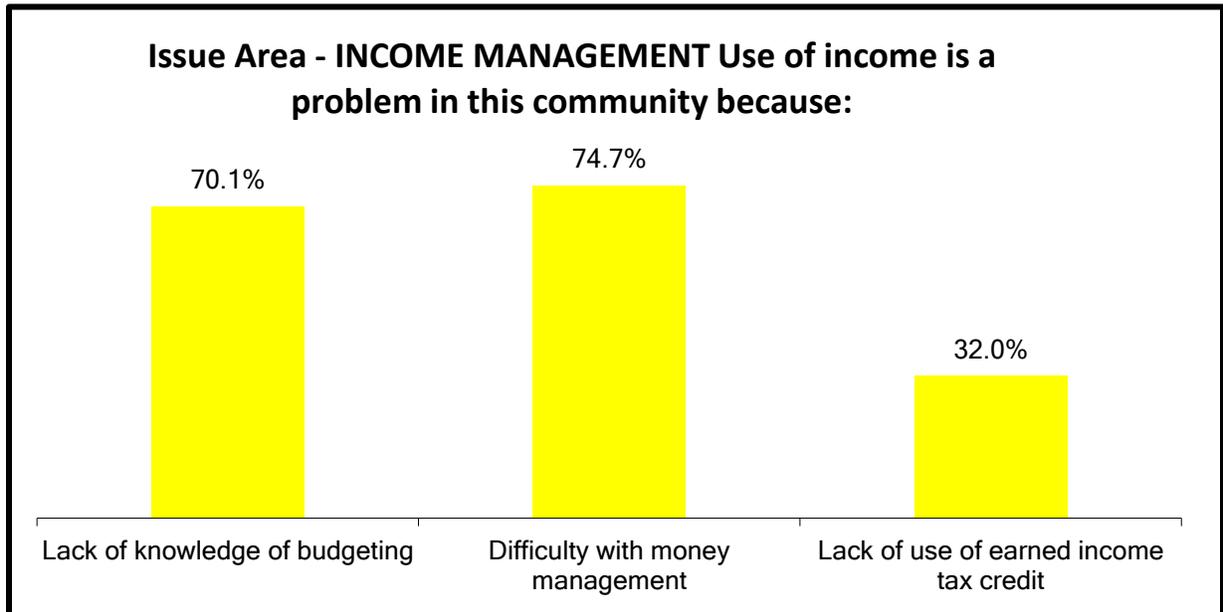
Taking this distance into account, we looked at the enrollment by zip code in Hinds County for our Head Start families. HCHRA is undergoing a facilities assessment to plan for future locations of Head Start centers and community programs to help narrow the gap in under-served areas and to minimize travel distance for customers.

**Enrollment by Zip Code (Current)**

Zip Code	# Enrolled
Zip 39041	29
Zip 39056	78
Zip 39066	64
Zip 39154	30
Zip 39170	42
Zip 39175	37
Zip 39202	36
Zip 39203	59
Zip 39204	262
Zip 39206	219
Zip 39209	330
Zip 39211	65
Zip 39212	418
Zip 39213	234
Zip 39216	17
Zip 39272	108

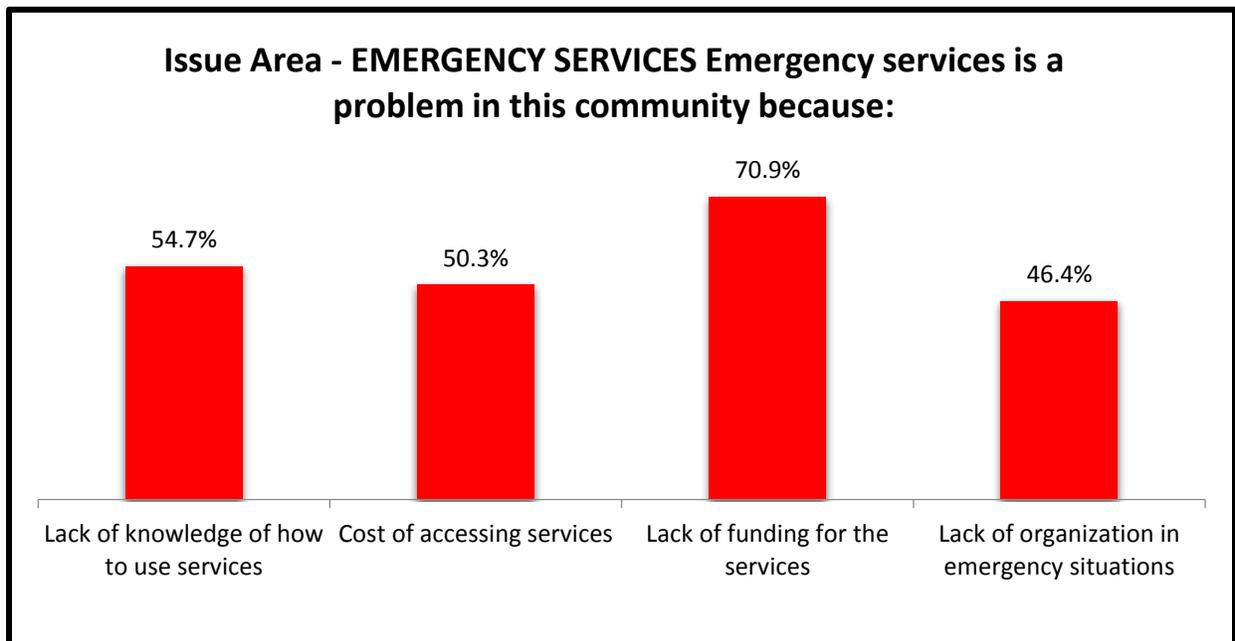


**Chart 23: Issue Area – Income Management**



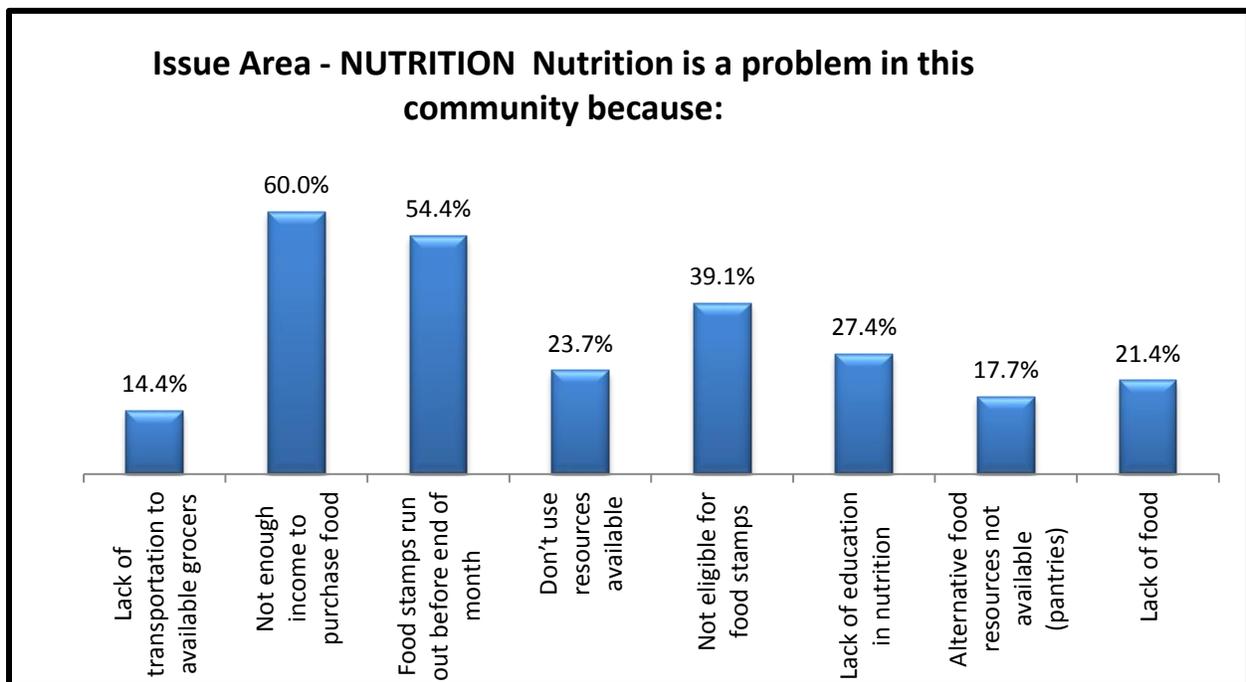
Though income management ranks on the bottom half of the nine issue areas, we must note that difficulty with money management and a lack of knowledge of budgeting are problems our customers face. Also, with the availability of free tax preparation in Hinds County, we must educate our customers on programs that maximize tax refunds and earned income tax credit.

**Chart 24: Issue Area – Emergency Services**



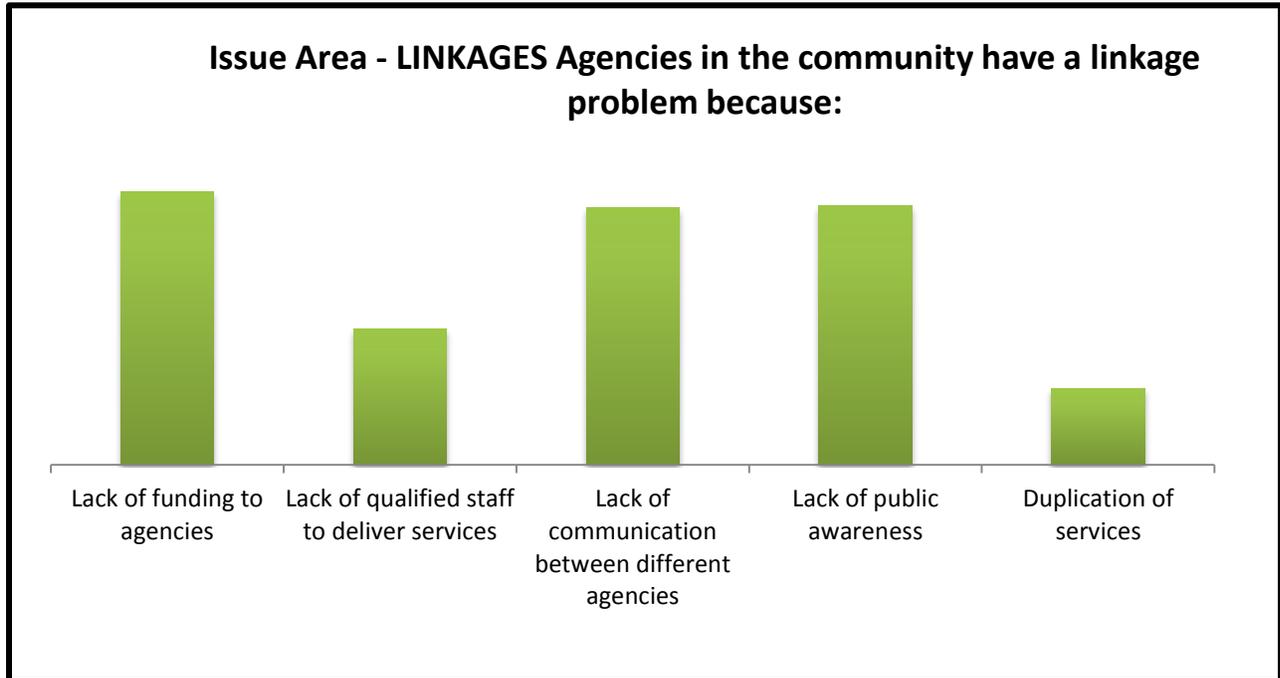
While Emergency Services is an issue ranked 8<sup>th</sup> on the survey, it dropped 5 rankings, suggesting that our customers are better able to manage their emergencies. However, many times when a customer reaches us they are about to lose their housing, face utility disconnection, or may have to leave work due to a lack of childcare. They are in an emergency situation for one reason or another. The Corporation for Enterprise Development, a Washington, D.C., advocacy group reported in 2013 that 43% of households in America are liquid asset poor. They are a sudden loss of income or unexpected crisis from being within the poverty threshold within three months. (Assets & Opportunities Scorecard 2013 - Liquid Asset Poverty Households). With 26% of Hinds County already in poverty, even meeting your basic needs is cause for worry. Then when your social safety net programs, such as CSBG and LIHEAP, are limited in funding, costly to access, and at times confusing to applicants, then emergency services are issues.

**Chart 25: Issue Area – Nutrition**



Ranking last as an issue is Nutrition. What should be noted is that not enough income to purchase food far outpaces the other problem areas within this issue. Secondary data for Hinds County supports our respondents' rankings.

**Chart 26: Issue Area – Linkages**

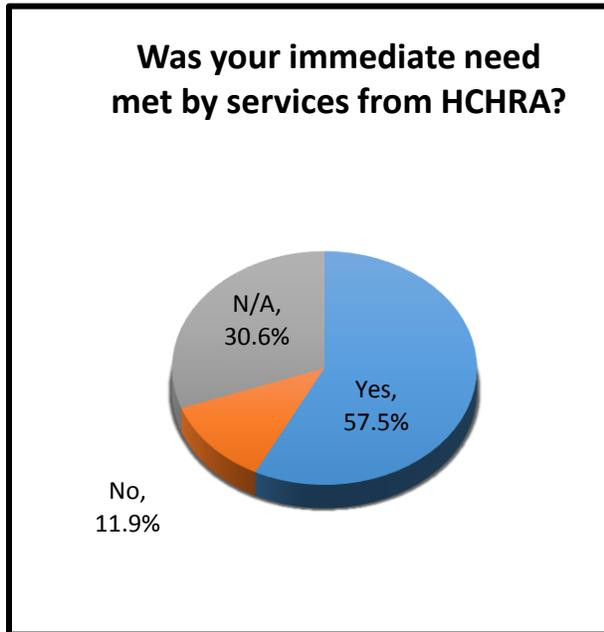


We also asked our respondents how they viewed linkages within the community between our agency and other community partners. It should be highlighted that a high number of respondents say that there is a lack of public awareness by agencies for linkages, agencies lack communication, and that funding is a barrier to better linkages. HCHRA seeks out agencies in the community to provide referrals for services we are unable to provide. Both Head Start and the Department of Community Programs have a Community Resources Directory that we regularly update and provide to customers of our agency.

## Head Start

As part of the primary data we collected in our CSNA survey, we asked about the services provided for both Head Start families and customers of the Department of Community Programs. The following are the results of these survey questions: Questions 2 through 4 gauged whether the customer received services, were their needs met and are they more stable. We found that a majority of our customers received services, 57% said their immediate need was met and just over half say their family is more stable.

**Chart 27: Question 3 – Immediate Need**



**Chart 28: Question 2 – Received Services**

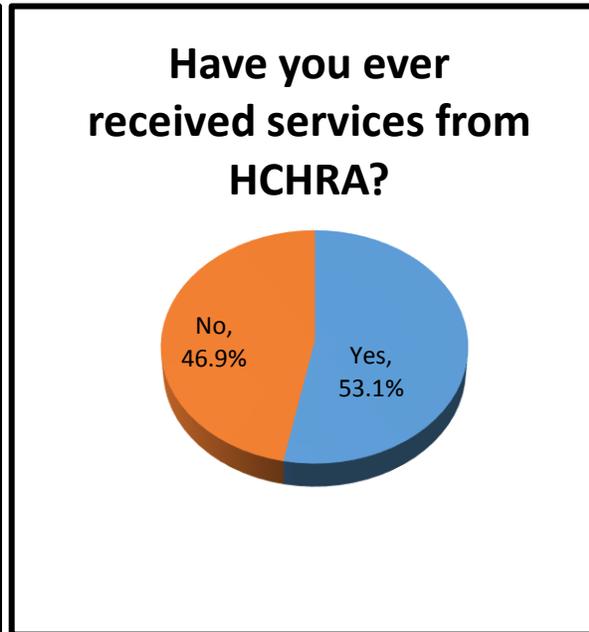
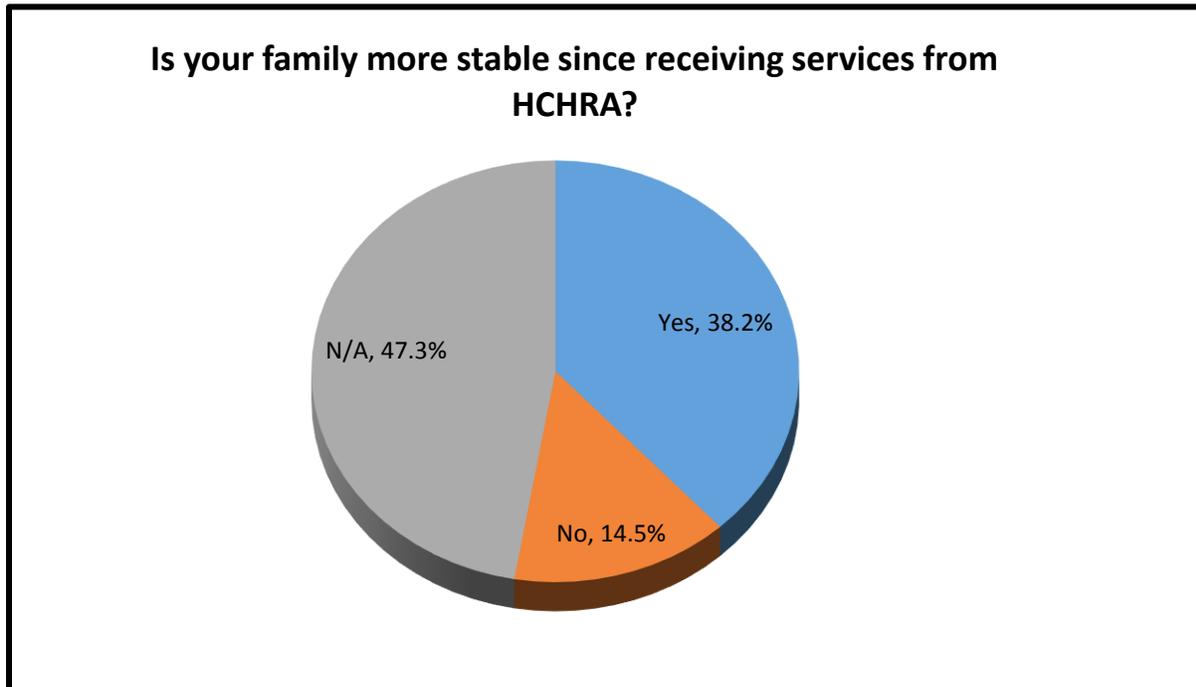


Chart 29: Question 4 – Family More Stable



Head Start respondents reported that overall a majority were satisfied with the Head Start Program and have an excellent or good overall knowledge of the Head Start Program in Hinds County.

Table 31: Question 34 – Overall Satisfaction with Head Start

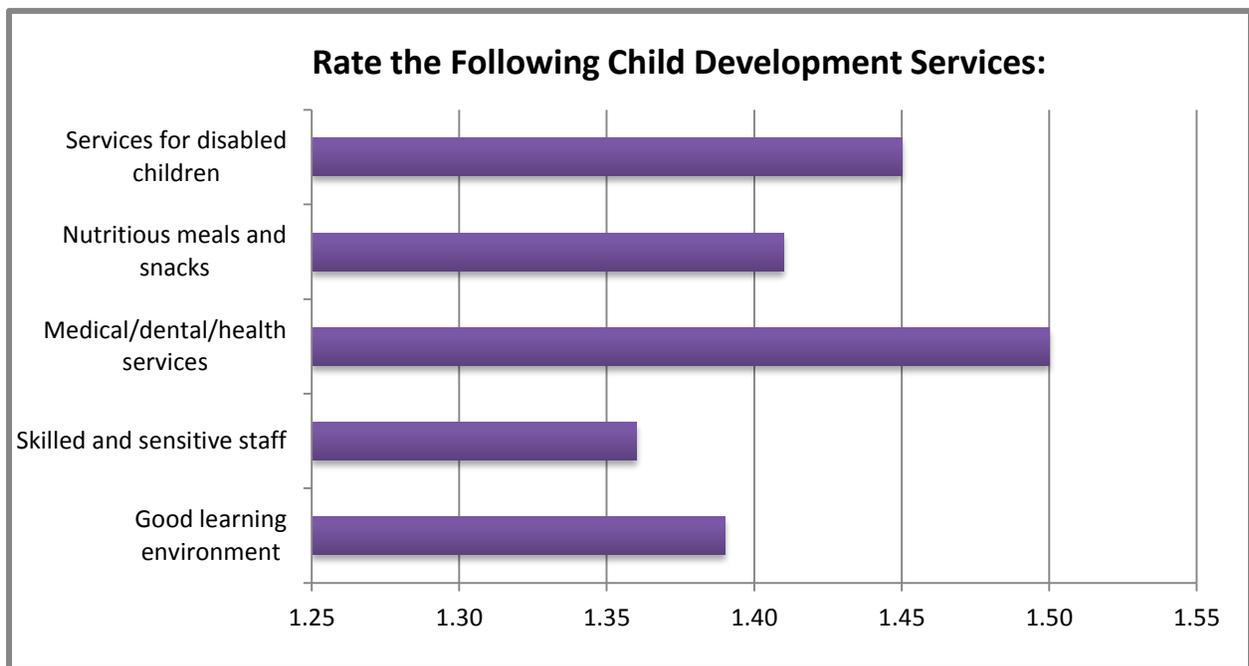
Rate your overall satisfaction with the Head Start Program in Hinds County:						
Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Rating Average	Response Count
	50	32	18	2	1.73	102
	<i>answered question</i>					102
	<i>skipped question</i>					145

Table 32: Question 34 – Overall knowledge of Head Start

What is your overall knowledge of the Head Start Program in Hinds County?						
Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Rating Average	Response Count
	50	31	14	5	1.74	100
	<i>answered question</i>					100
	<i>skipped question</i>					147

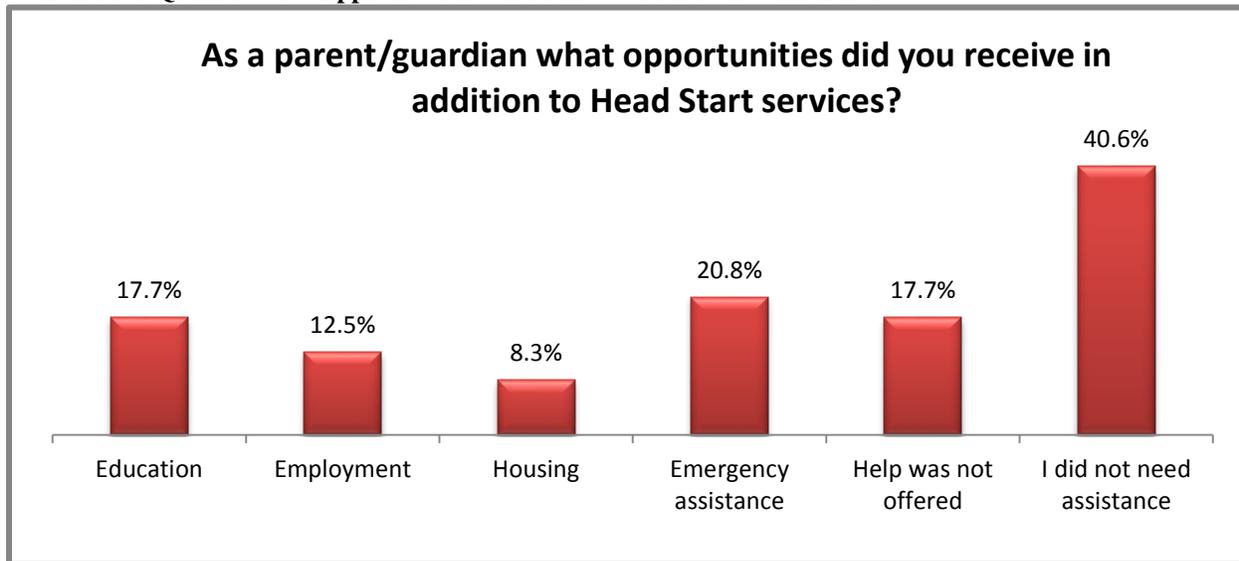
We then asked respondents to rank the Child Development Services from Essential to Not Important within the Head Start Program. A point system was established as the following: All points were totaled to account for all votes given by surveyors. While a ‘skilled/sensitive staff and good learning environment’ received the most essential strikes, overall medical/dental/health services scaled higher with ‘services for disabled children’ second. All five services received a majority of strikes as essential.

**Chart 30: Question 36 – Family More Stable**



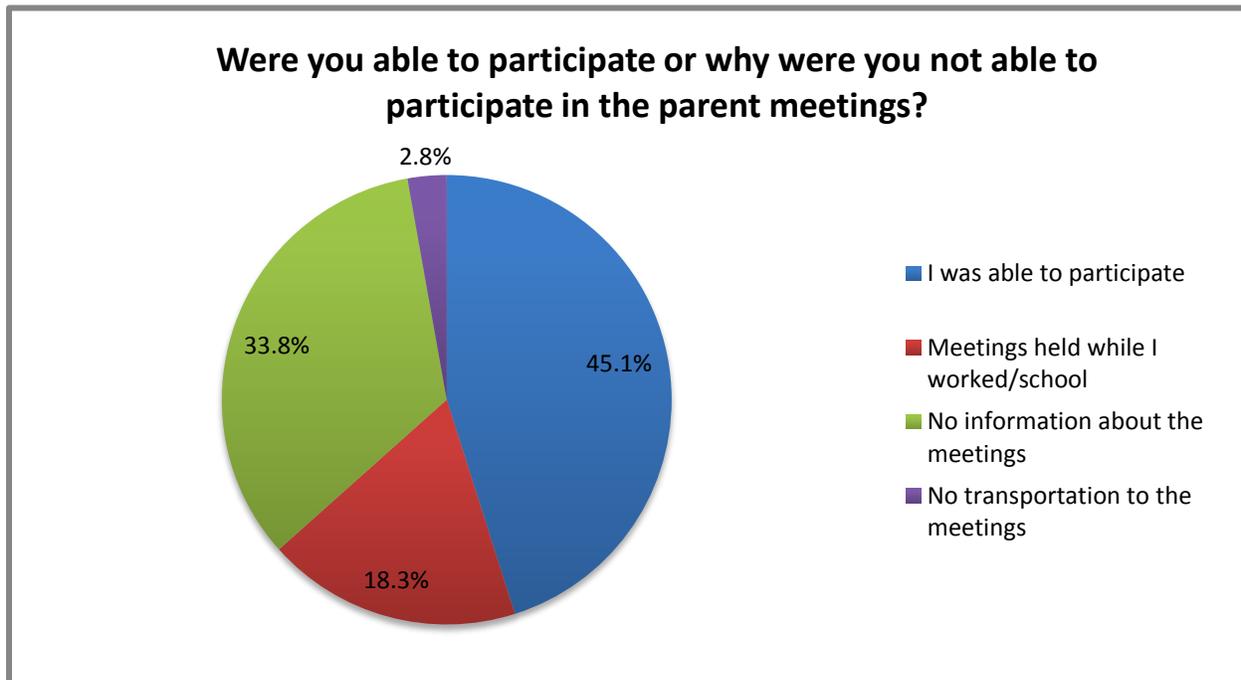
Then we wanted to look at whether our Head Start Families were utilizing other services and programs within HCHRA. While 40% stated they did not need assistance, almost 17% stated they were not offered additional services. The Department of Community Programs and Head Start Family Services must plan to make sure we are linking the services needed to ensure Head Start families are supported. Primary data shows that a majority of Head Start families are below the Poverty Line. Programs should be developed in Community Programs to serve as many Head Start families as possible.

**Chart 31: Question 40 – Opportunities Received in Addition to Head Start**



Lastly, Head Start is successful when parents are more involved in the program. Our centers hold several parent meetings to discuss the Head Start program, other services provided by HCHRA, and linkages to other community programs. The percentage of parents who were able to participate in meetings increased to 45%. Furthermore, over 30% say they did not receive information about the meetings or that the meetings were held when work or school conflicted with their attending. Head Start should engage more communication between Center Administrators, teachers, and the parents to ensure that parent meetings are communicated timely and effectively.

**Chart 32: Question 41 – Able to Participate in Head Start Parent Meetings**



## Secondary

The strength of HCHRA’s collaboration with sister agencies, funders and community-based organizations enables the Agency to better achieve its goals. The collaboration is particularly important when conducting the annual needs assessment, as it allows the Agency to obtain a more comprehensive representation of community needs. Several members of the HCHRA management staff are actively involved on the boards and committees of many area community organizations.

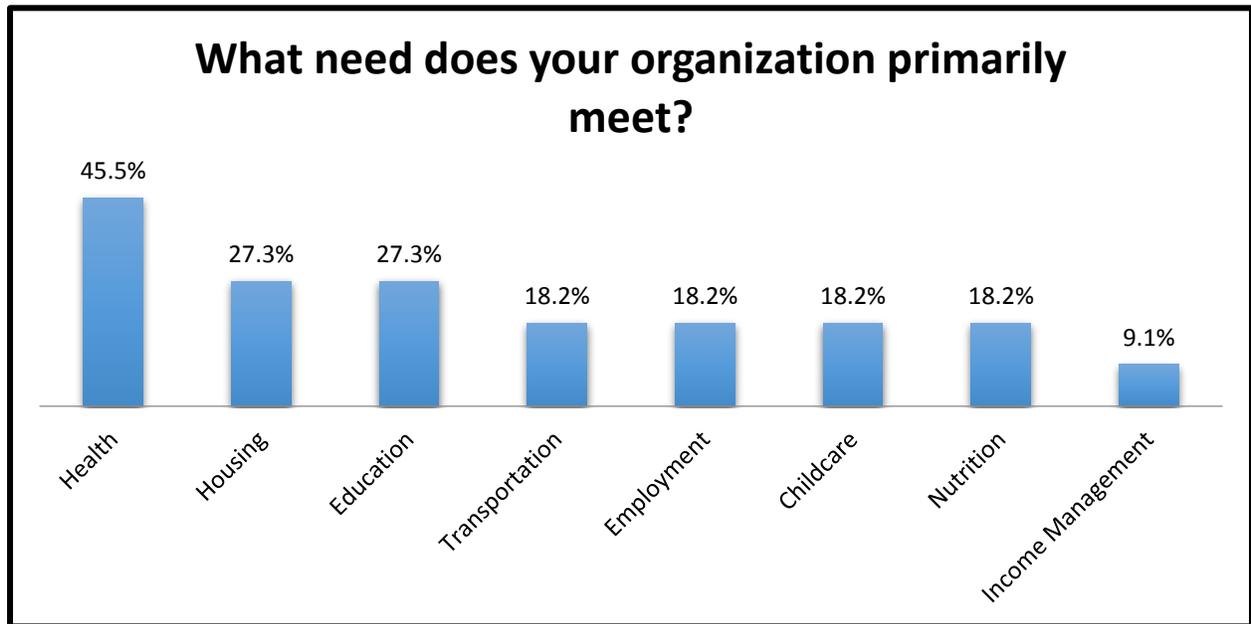
Since its inception in 1976, HCHRA has developed strong partnerships with various community, state, and federal agencies and organizations to provide services to the low-income residents of the HCHRA area. Throughout its 39-year history, the Agency has successfully operated many major projects and programs through partnerships with other agencies. The Agency recognizes the vital importance of maintaining a close working relationship with all

social service and civic organizations within the service area and realizes that more people in the community can be helped when all are striving toward the common goal. CSBG staff work diligently to develop and maintain relationships that are conducive for all involved, with the realization that a better understanding of sister agencies eliminates duplicative services; consequently, funds may be utilized more efficiently and effectively within the communities served.

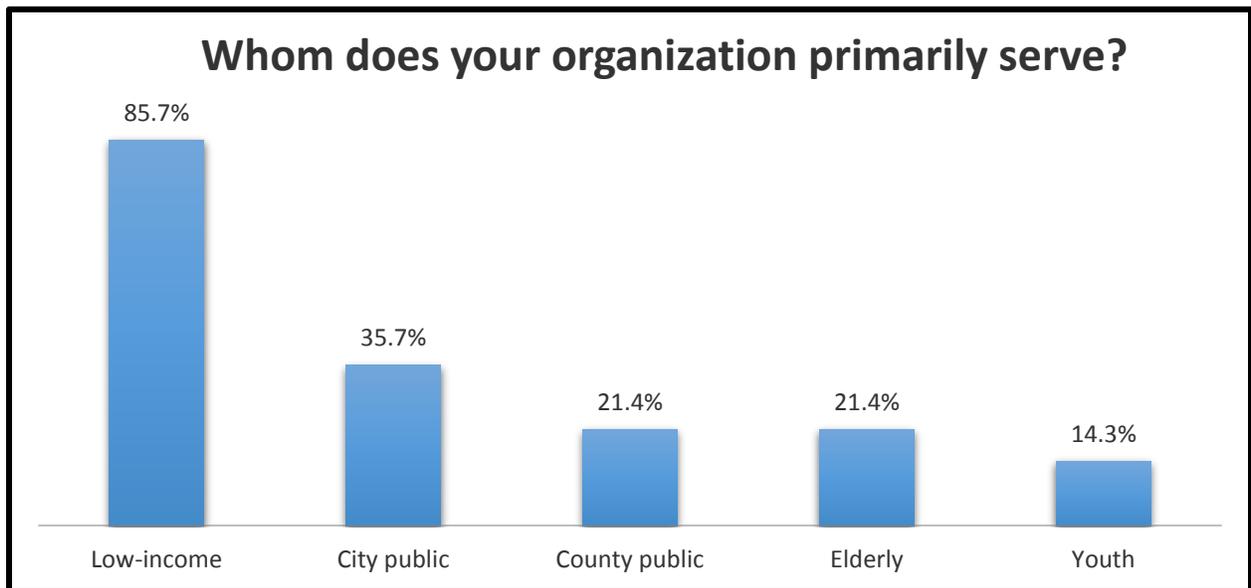
In order to better coordinate services, ensure the most effective collaboration, and prevent duplicative services, HCHRA surveyed the opinions of partners from a variety of social service organizations, including the public, private, non-profit, community colleges, faith-based and ecclesiastical sectors. An inclusion of all representative bodies dedicated to the elimination of poverty ensures that the maximum number of persons is reached and that all available community resources are utilized to the fullest extent.

This Agency believes that many Hinds County citizens, whether children, adults, elderly, or people with disabilities, need a range of services that are designed to meet their needs. HCHRA provides services directed toward low-income individuals and to the coordination of and linkages with services more widely directed in the community. The questions and responses from partners include:

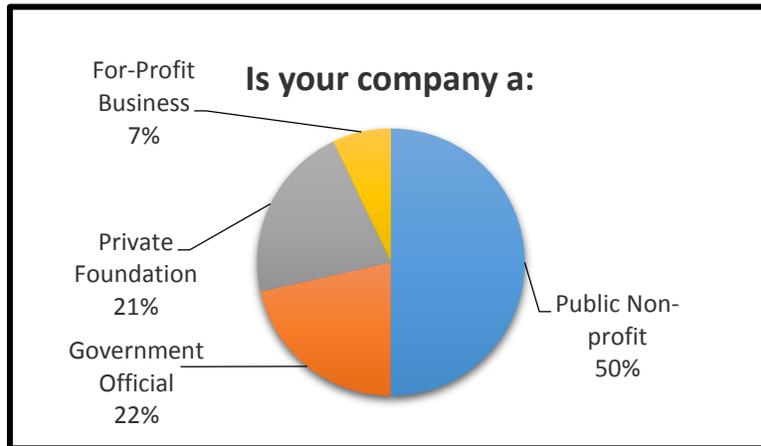
**Chart 33: Partner Survey – What Needs Does Your Organization Meet**



**Chart 34: Partner Survey – Whom Does Your Organization Serve**



**Chart 35: Partner Survey – Company Type**



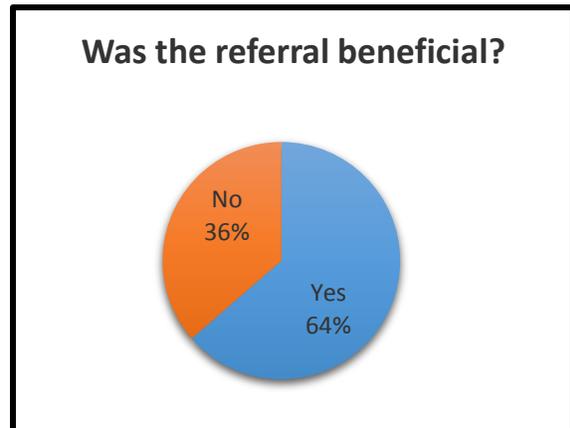
**Chart 36: Partner Survey – Visit HCHRA**



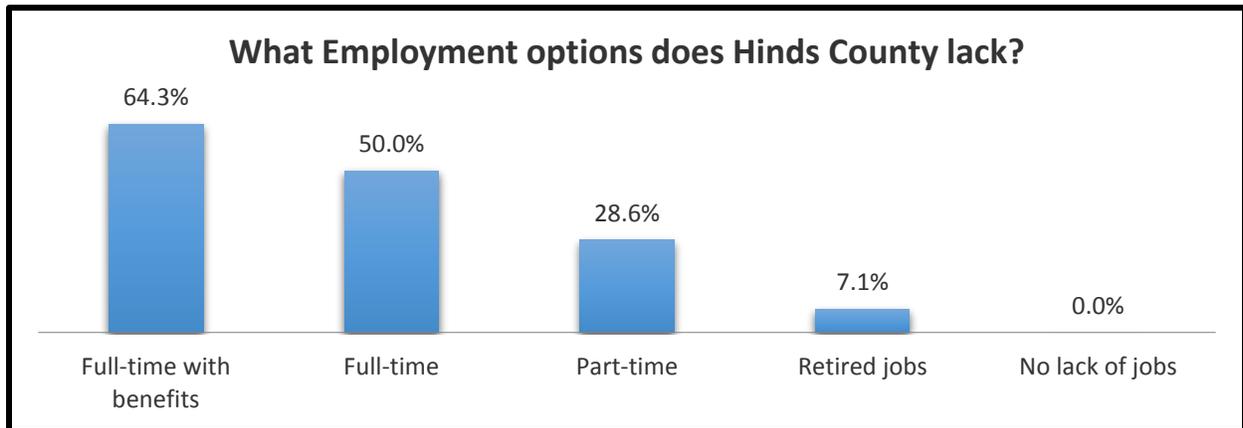
**Chart 37: Partner Survey – Referral to HCHRA**



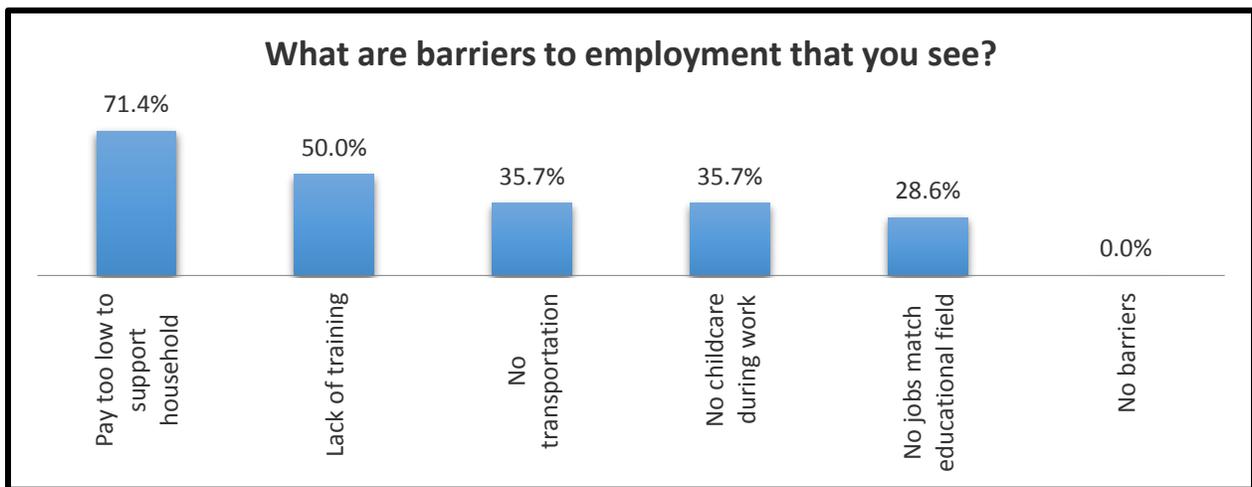
**Chart 38: Partner Survey – Referral Beneficial**



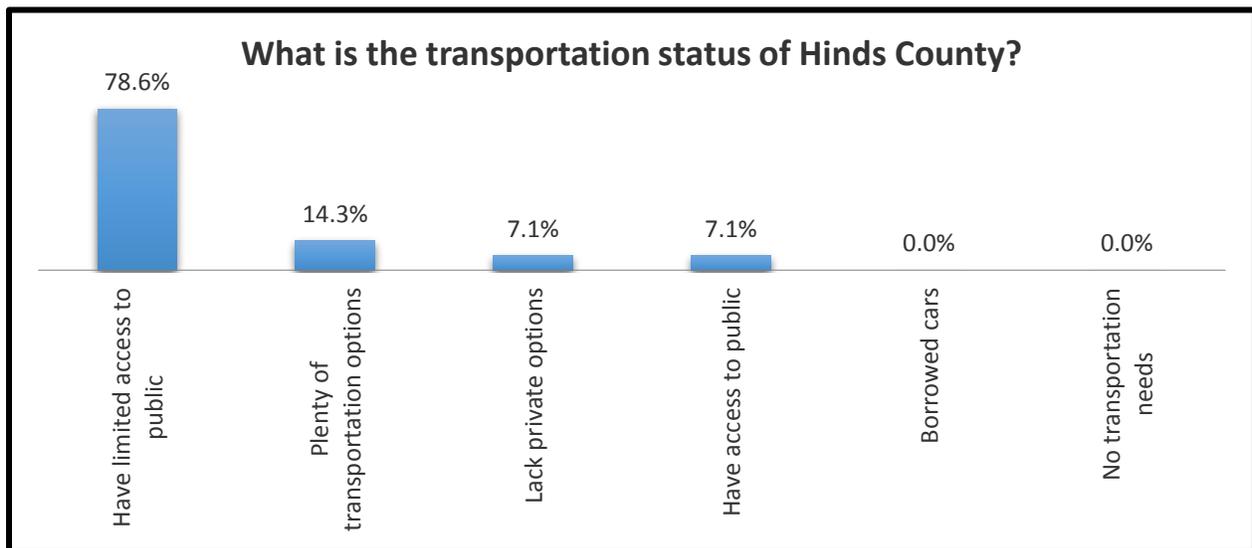
**Chart 39: Partner Survey – What Employment Options Does Hinds County Lack**



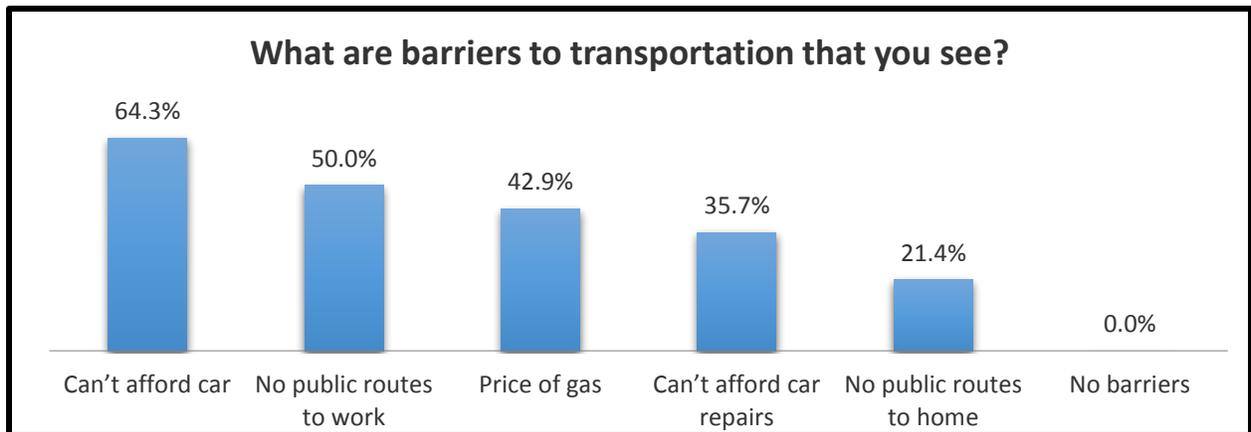
**Chart 40 Partner Survey – Employment Barriers**



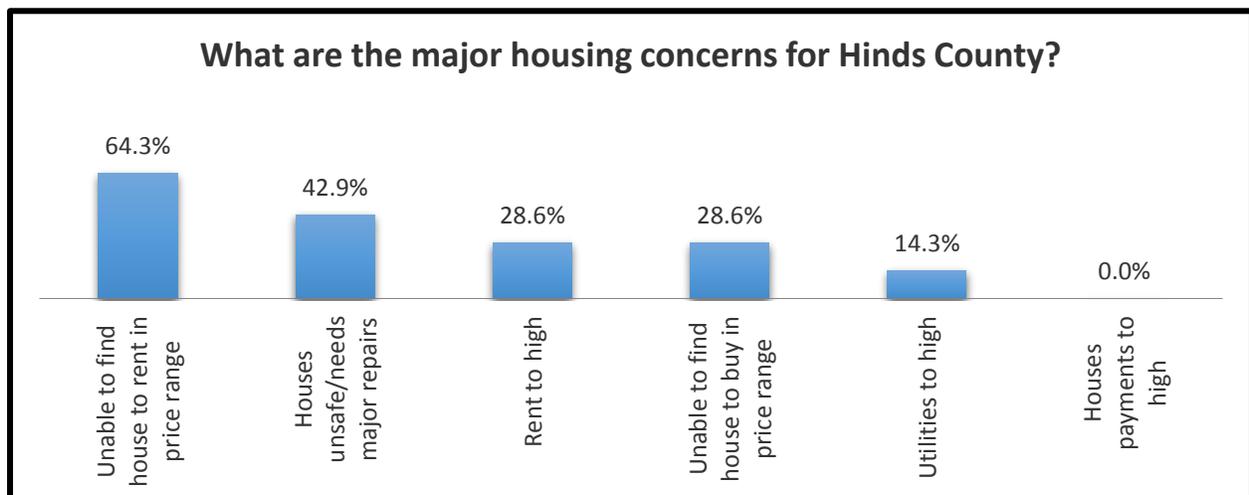
**Chart 41: Partner Survey – Transportation Status**



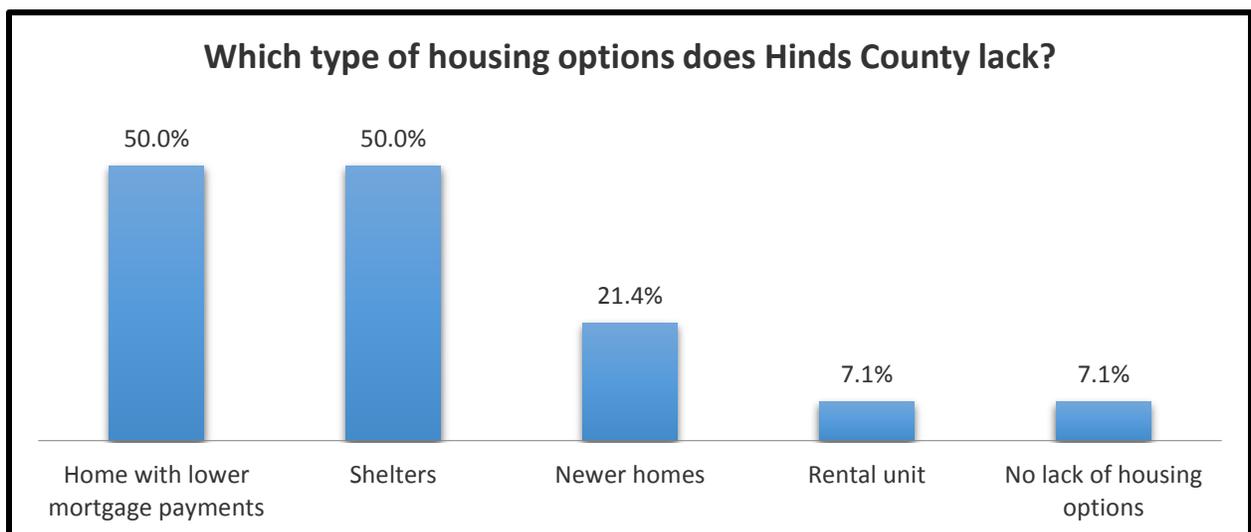
**Chart 42: Partner Survey – Transportation Barriers**



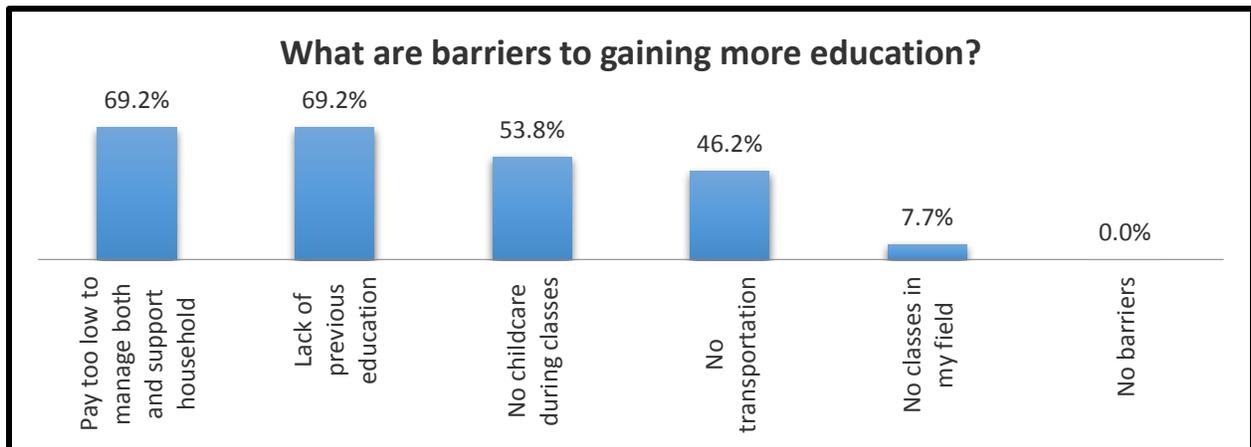
**Chart 43: Partner Survey – Housing Concerns**



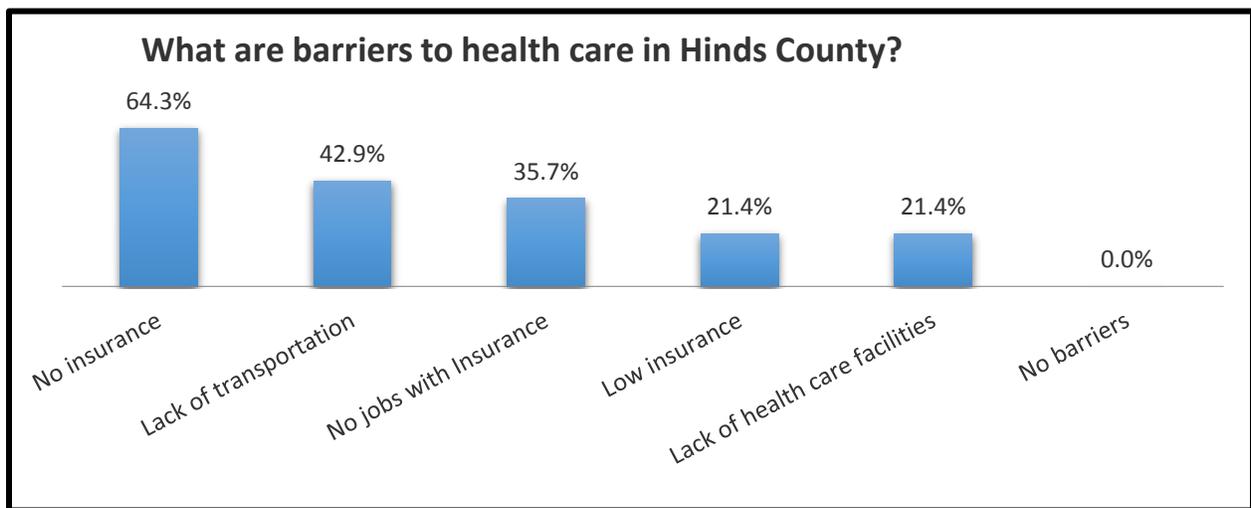
**Chart 44: Partner Survey – Lack of Housing Options**



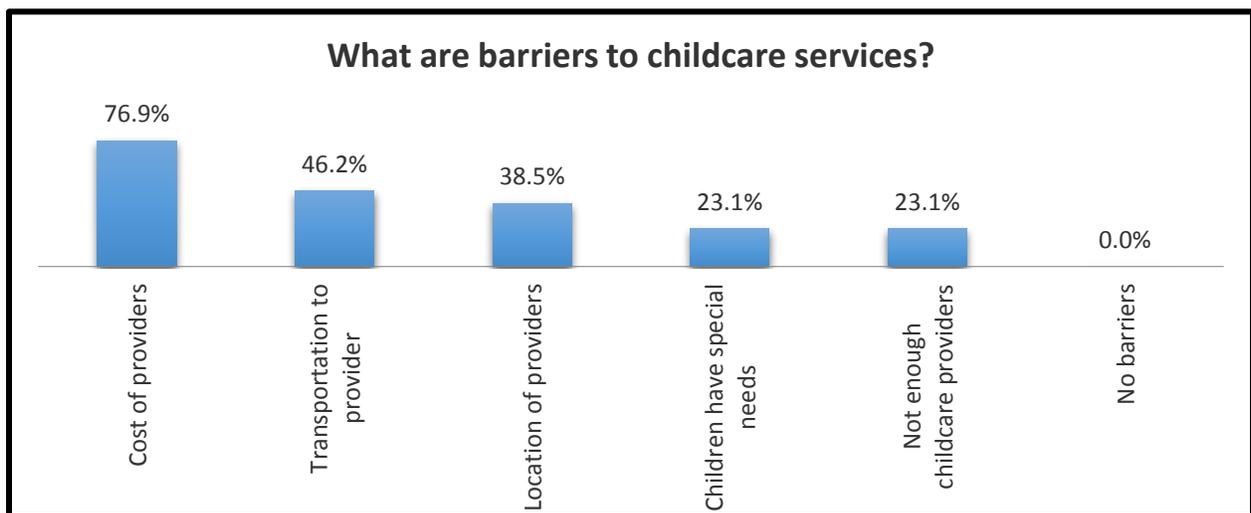
**Chart 45: Partner Survey – Barriers to Gaining More Education**



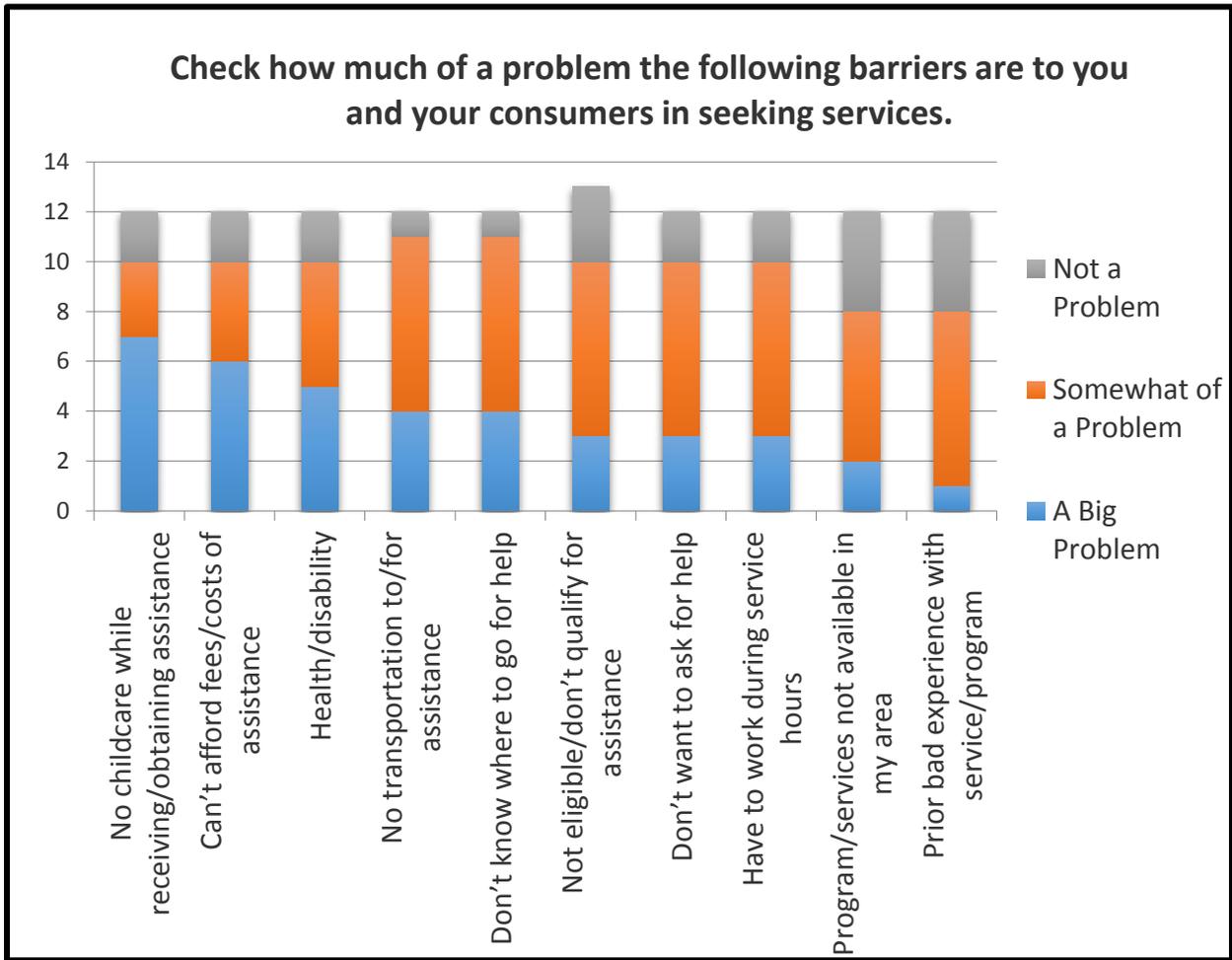
**Chart 46: Partner Survey – Barriers to Health Care**



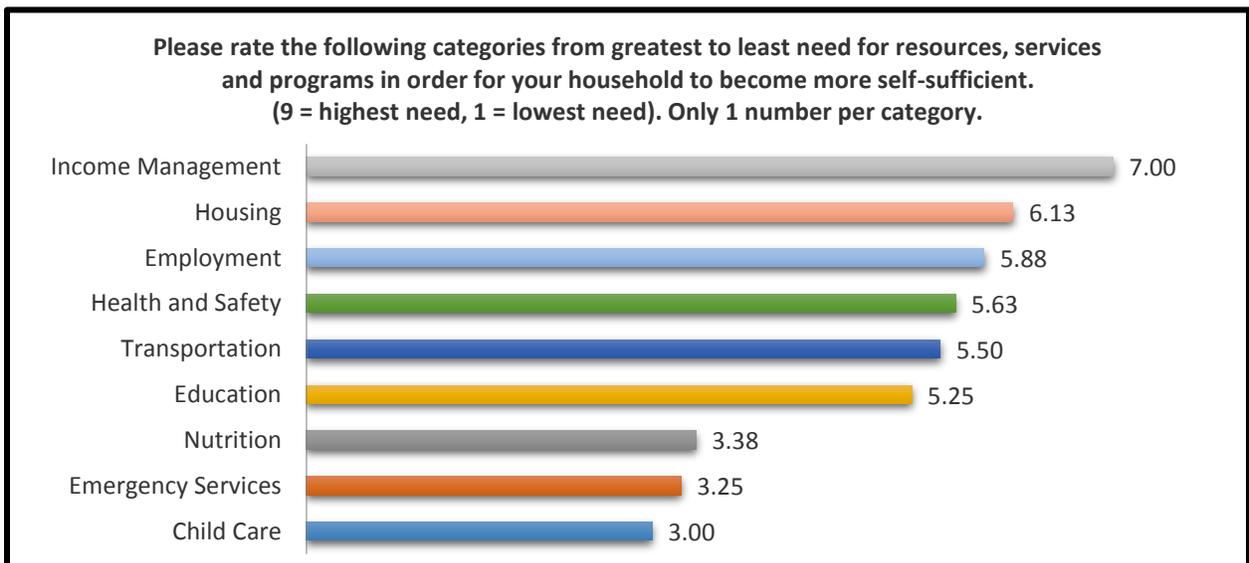
**Chart 47: Partner Survey – Barriers to Childcare Services**



**Chart 48: Partner Survey – Scale of Barriers for Consumers Seeking Services**



**Chart 49: Partner Survey – CSBG Service Categories Ranked by Community Partners**



## Community Assets

Our goal is to cultivate multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination in order to even better serve Hinds County. To this end, our community partnerships will remain in place for 2016 and others will be identified. Current partnerships for which HCHRA has a Memoranda of Understanding are listed as formal, and resources in the community not formalized are listed as informal. The services and opportunities include:

### Childcare

- **Formal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Mississippi Department of Human Services – Hinds County
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - Hinds County School District Pre-K Program
    - Jackson Public School District Pre-K Program
    - Clinton Public School District Pre-K Program
- **Informal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Children’s Defense Fund
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - Boys and Girls Clubs
    - Daycares
    - City of Jackson daycare programs

### Education

- **Formal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Hinds Community College
    - Voice of Calvary Center – GED Preparation
    - Tougaloo College Educational Opportunity Center
    - ACE Training Center

- **Community Opportunities**
  - Hinds County School District
  - Jackson Public School District
  - Clinton Public School District
- **Informal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Clinton Community Christian Corporation – GED Training
    - Job Corps
    - JSU Continuing Education Learning Center
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - Jackson-Hinds Library System
    - Jackson State University
    - Hinds Community College

## **Employment**

- **Formal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Dress for Success Metro Jackson
    - Jackson WIN Job Center
    - New Way Mississippi
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - N/A
- **Informal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Career Development Center
    - City of Jackson Department of Human and Cultural Services
    - Job Corps
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - Capitol Staffing
    - TempStaff/Execustaff
    - AAP Staffing

## **Emergency Services and Linkages**

- **Formal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Atmos Energy
    - Catholic Charities
    - Entergy Mississippi
    - Gateway Rescue Mission
    - Operation Shoestring
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - Hinds County Rural Transportation Program
    - Mississippi Center for Legal Services
    - Shady Grove Baptist Church
- **Informal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Salvation Army
    - American Red Cross
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - Clinton Community Christian Center (4C's)
    - JATRAN Transportation Services
    - American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), MS
    - Mission First Legal Clinic

## **Health and Safety**

- **Formal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Hinds County Sheriff's Department – Crime Prevention, SALT Council
    - Voice of Calvary Ministries
    - South Central Community Action Agency – Weatherization
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - Jackson-Hinds Comprehensive Health Center

- **Informal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Medicare
    - Medicaid
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - Merit Health
    - University of MS Medical Center
    - Baptist Medical Center
    - St. Dominic Hospital
    - Hinds County Health Department
    - Mission First

## **Housing**

- **Formal**
  - **Family Services**
    - N/A
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - N/A
- **Informal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Housing Authorities
    - Housing Education & Economic Development (HEED)
    - Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - Habitat for Humanity
    - Azalea Christian Manor Apartments
    - Christian Brotherhood Homes
    - Madonna Manor for Seniors

## **Income Management**

- **Formal**
  - **Family Services**
    - United Way of the Capital Area

- **Community Opportunities**
  - N/A
- **Informal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Consumer Credit Counseling Services of Jackson
    - First Baptist Church of Jackson – Credit Counseling Program
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - Local Banks – BankPlus, Regions, Trustmark, Hope Credit Union, etc.

## **Nutrition**

- **Formal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Central MS Planning and Development District (CMPDD) – Senior Meals Programs
    - HCHRA’s Congregate Meals – Senior Meals Program
    - HCHRA’s Home Delivered Meals Program – Senior Meals Program
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - N/A
- **Informal**
  - **Family Services**
    - MS Department of Human Services – Hinds County
    - City of Jackson Department of Human and Cultural Services
  - **Community Opportunities**
    - Food Banks – Mississippi Food Network, Iona House, etc.
    - Grocery Stores

## **Transportation**

- **Formal**
  - **Family Services**
    - Willowood Development Center
    - HCHRA’s Project Head Start Program
    - HCHRA’s Home Delivered Meals Program – Senior Meals Program

- **Community Opportunities**
  - HCHRA's Central Office
- **Informal**
  - **Family Services/Community Opportunities**
    - City of Jackson Transit System-JATRAN
  - **Community Opportunities**