

MADISON COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

2016 COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

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**MADISON COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
2016 COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN**

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MADISON COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2016 CSBG COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

I. Community Action Plan Summary

Introduction and Agency Profile

The 2016 Madison County Community Action Plan serves primarily as a planning guide for the County's Community Services Block Grant (CSBG). The Community Action Plan will detail the integration of the Community Services Block Grant program with other agency and community-wide efforts to reduce the problems of poverty within Madison County. The Community Action Plan also identifies the problems and needs of the economically disadvantaged; details the resources accessible to meet the needs; and plans out the general direction that will be taken to meet the needs; and the role the Community Services Block Grant program will take part in to reduce the effects of poverty.

The Madison County Board has designated the responsibility of developing the Community Action Plan and administering the Community Services Block Grant program to the Madison County Community Development Department (MCCD). Madison County Community Development also prepares the strategic plan and administers several other Federal and State programs for Madison County, including:

- Consolidated Plan - details the strategy for the use of the federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Programs.
- Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness - details the Continuum of Care program strategy for Supportive Housing, Transitional Housing, DHS Homeless Prevention and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and DHS Emergency and Transitional Housing (ETH) grant.
- Grant programs and administration for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), Illinois Housing Weatherization Assistance Program (IHWAP), Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction and the Rental Housing Support program.

These various grant programs are interrelated in their administration and Community Development coordinates the programs while formulating strategies to assist low and moderate income families in Madison County. Madison County Community Development is responsible for providing housing programs, expanding economic development opportunities, alleviating conditions of poverty and providing services. To accomplish these goals, Madison County Community Development integrates services using the various funding sources to assure an effective delivery of services to our client population. The Community Action Plan describes how the Community Services Block Grant funds are integrated into the agency's general operation and the 2016 Community Services Block Grant Work Program components detail the use of multiple resources in the majority of the work programs.

The Madison County Board Grants Committee and the Community Services Block Grant Advisory Council oversee the operation of the Community Services Block Grant program activities. They provide direction to the Community Development Department in administering the Community Services Block Grant program and they participate in program evaluations,

providing their input into the effectiveness of each program and problem areas that the Community Services Block Grant can address.

Process Used to Develop the Plan

The Community Action Plan is the agency planning guide for the Community Services Block Grant and describes the related program activities for low-income Madison County residents. The 2016 Community Action Plan builds on the previous planning and community organizing efforts based in Madison County which include the 2015 Community Action Plan, the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the 2015 Annual Action Plan, the 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Strategic Plan, the 2014 CSBG-IS Report and 2013 Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report.

The Community Services Block Grant staff has updated the county-wide needs assessment from our poverty population and the service delivery system. Demographic data is presented from the 2013 census with updates from U.S. Census Bureau American Fact Finder. The Community Action Plan also uses data from participating municipalities, service providers, customers, food pantries, the general public, and the annual point-in-time homeless count.

The Community Services Advisory Council receives regular updates regarding the Community Services Block Grant program components and provides input into program activities at the Council meetings. Members of the County Board and Community Services Block Grant Advisory Council also participate in the Needs Assessment by providing their input into the effectiveness of our current programs and problems areas that the Community Services Block Grant program can address. Once the staff has completed the Community Action Plan, the Community Services Block Grant Advisory Council reviews the plan and the proposed forthcoming Community Services Block Grant Application. A Resolution is then presented to the Madison County Board for approval in submitting the Community Services Block Grant application to the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. The Madison County Community Action Plan addresses each of the required components:

Needs Assessment

In the process of assessing the needs of the low-income population in Madison County, the Community Development Department gathered demographic data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Fact Finder, Social IMPACT Research Center, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, Illinois Department of Security Employment, Illinois Department of Human Services, Illinois State Board of Education, Madison County Probation & Court Services, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, National Low Income Housing Coalition, Madison County Point-in-Time Homeless Count, Madison County Employment & Training, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity – Community Services Block Grant, Weatherization and Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and the Madison County Community Development Housing and Economic Development programs – Homebuyer program, Enterprise Zones, Lead and Rehabilitation programs.

Data is also provided from past Madison County Community Development strategies from the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan, the 2014 Consolidated Annual Action Plan, the 2013 Continuum of Care Homeless Strategic Plan, other local agency data as well as from Community Commons.

Three needs assessment surveys were conducted to solicit qualitative data for the Community Action Plan. Madison County Community Development continues to use the qualitative and quantitative survey tool – survey monkey to collect and analyze responses. This program helps with the creation and publication of our surveys for the Community, Customer and Food pantry needs assessment.

A community-wide Needs Assessment (Survey I) was distributed to local elected government officials, social service agencies and other community leaders/citizens for feedback to identify community needs and priorities for low-income families, households and neighborhoods. There were a total of 270 responses. See page 142 for a blank survey.

A customer Needs Assessment (Survey II) was mailed to past and present customers asking them to identify specific needs for each of following categories: employment, education, financial and legal issues, housing, food and nutrition, child care and child development, parenting and family support, transportation, health and basic needs. There were a total of 124 responses. See page 145 for a blank survey.

A food pantry Needs Assessment (Survey III) was distributed to local food pantries for collection of information regarding number of food orders, number of volunteers and how the food pantries contribute to the overall nutritional well-being of people throughout the county. There were a total of 16 responses. See page 150 for a blank survey.

In addition, the staff is continually updating its resource files. This is accomplished through membership in organizations such as the Madison County Community Collaboration, the Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness, and through agency newsletters and revised resource directories. The staff is also involved in the various community collaborations for projects involving the low-income population.

Description of the Service Delivery System

Madison County Community Development reviews the service delivery system analyzing the internal and external resources available to deal with the identified problems. The analysis of resources and service delivery demonstrates that the Community Services Block Grant funding is coordinated with other public and private resources. This coordinated use of resources maximizes the efficient use of our resources Madison County uses to serve its low-income population.

Description of Linkages

An informed outreach/referral network is necessary for the effective delivery of services to the low-income population. The process of informing the client community of Madison County Community Development services, referral to other community services, development of case-management and follow-up mechanisms are detailed in this section of the Community Action Plan.

Coordination

This section describes how resources are coordinated internally and externally. In Madison County, existing networks of social service agencies provide programs and services targeted towards low-income citizens. Usually people living at the poverty level requesting services from

an agency are in need of multiple services. This requires assistance from other agencies. The social service networking within the County allows us to coordinate client services to meet their multiple needs. Madison County Community Development participates with local agencies through informational displays, presentations, meetings and other functions that promote our services and enhance coordination between agencies.

Description of Innovative Community and Neighborhood-Based Initiatives

This section describes how Madison County Community Development continues to work with community and neighborhood organizations in activities promoting self-sufficiency, education, community awareness, and strengthening families. Through public meetings, information forums and networking, Madison County Community Development continues to reach out to neighborhood and community based organizations to form working partnerships to strengthen communities.

Youth Programming

Madison County Community Development continues to provide youth development programs to enhance its support of activities in the Community Services Block Grant program. This section describes the county's committed efforts in youth programs over the years. Madison County Community Development uses the Community Services Block Grant funding to network with several outstanding youth initiative programs.

Outcome

This section brings together the information presented in the previous sections to form the problem statements that lead to the Community Services Block Grant Work Programs. The priorities of the Community Services Block Grant program were reviewed and strategies were selected which could be effectively administered and have the greatest positive impact on the targeted population. The outcome section develops problem statements identifying gaps in services thus leading to development of the Community Services Block Grant work program components. The Community Services Block Grant national goals for each program activity are stated, and the outcome measures for each activity are detailed with a description of our monitoring mechanisms.

II. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Madison County Community Development conducted a community-wide needs assessment for the Community Action Plan and Community Services Block Grant application process. The needs assessment includes updated demographic information as well as information gathered from the needs assessment from community leaders, past and present customers and local food pantries. The needs assessment category has been divided into three sections: A) Types of Demographic and Client Data that was collected from a variety of resources and is presented in tables and graphs beginning on the page 7; and B) Needs/Satisfaction Assessments narrative section for Community leaders (Survey I), Customers (Survey II) and Food pantries (Survey III) that analyzes the data using the Community Services Block Grant program categories to help identify problems impacting our poverty population; and C) Data Analysis/Problem Identification. The demographic and survey data include:

A. Types of Demographic and Client Data Collected

All demographics and client data appear on pages 7-27. The following sources of information were used in assessing the needs of low-income people and determining program strategies for Madison County:

- **Tables 1 and 2. Madison County Demographics by Sex and Race:** Tables 1 and 2 list general characteristics of the 2013 population. Source: US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder.
- **Table 3. Population and Poverty Population in Larger Cities:** This table shows the 2013 population and population in poverty for Madison County large cities and Venice Township. Source: US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder.
- **Table 4. Poverty Status for Families and Persons in Madison County:** This table shows characteristics of families in poverty and by age during 2013. Source: US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder.
- **Table 5. Poverty, Child Poverty and Income:** This table presents the poverty, child poverty and income analysis in Madison County during 2013. Source: US Census and Social IMPACT Research Center, August 2015.
- **Table 6. Labor Force by Sex and Race and Ethnicity:** This data provides labor force information for 2013. Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security Estimates and US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.
- **Table 7. Unemployment Rates:** This table shows the unemployment rates. Source: Illinois Department of Security Employment Security, Economic Information & Analysis Division, US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2015.
- **Table 8. Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP):** This table includes the number of SNAP cases for June 2015 in Madison County. Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, July 2015.
- **Table 9. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cases:** This table shows the total TANF cases for June 2015, including education status, employment status, veteran's status and those with no work experience. Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, July 2015.
- **Table 10. High School Dropout Rates:** This table shows high school dropout and chronic truancy rates for the 2013-2014 school year. Source: Illinois State Board of Education – Illinois Interactive Report Card, July 2015.
- **Table 11. Juvenile Probation:** This table shows caseload/workload of juveniles to the Madison County Probation and Court Services during 2014. Source: Annual Report for the Juvenile Division of the Madison County Probation and Court Services

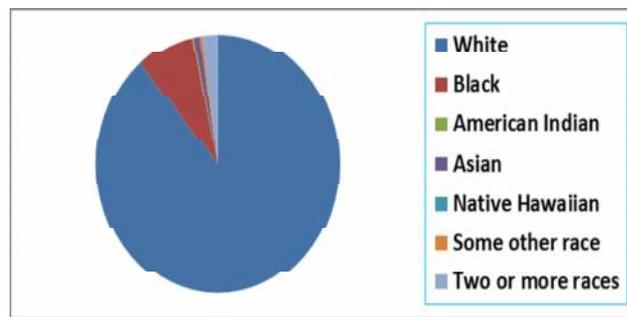
Department, April 2015.

- **Table 12.** Teenage Births: This table shows the number of teen girls giving birth for selected years. Source: Illinois Department of Public Health and Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Foster Care, August 2015.
- **Table 13.** This table shows Rental Housing, Fair Market Rents and Housing Wages: Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition: Out of Reach, 2015.
- **Table 14:** Point-in-Time Homeless Survey: Table shows results of point-in-time homeless count conducted in Madison County during a twenty-four hour period on January 28, 2015. Source: Madison County Point-in-Time Homeless Count, January 2015.
- **Table 15:** Causes for Homelessness and Treatment/Services received: These two charts indicate causes for homelessness and types of treatment/services received. Source: Madison County Point-in-Time Homeless Count, January 2015.
- **Table 16.** Madison County Employment and Training Department: This table shows the characteristics of clients served by the Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act (WIOA) during 2014 program year. Source: Madison County Employment & Training, August 2015.
- **Table 17.** Community Services Block Grant: This table shows the characteristics of clients served during 2014 fiscal program year. Source: Madison County Community Development, July 2015.
- **Table 18.** Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program: This table lists the characteristics of households served in the 2015 program year. Source: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program Results by Final Inspection, July 2015.
- **Table 19.** Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: This table shows households assisted for 2015 program year. Source: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Demographics Program Report, July 2015.
- **Table 20.** Madison County Community Development Housing & Economic Development: Tables of the most recently completed program year for the HOMEbuyer Program, Economic Development Programs and Enterprise Zones, Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction, Housing Rehabilitation, and Rental Housing Support, August 2015.

**TABLE 1
2013 MADISON COUNTY POPULATION, BY SEX**

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Total Population: 261,594 | | | | | | |
| | Population | Percentage | | Gender | Population | Percentage |
| Male | 127,755 | 48.8% | | Female | 133,839 | 51.2% |

**TABLE 2
2013 POPULATION, BY RACE**



| Race | Population | Percentage | Race | Population | Percentage |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| White | 233,125 | 89.1% | Native Hawaiian | 65 | 0.1% |
| Black | 19,656 | 7.5% | Some other race | 900 | 0.3% |
| American Indian | 496 | 0.2% | Two or more races | 5,228 | 2.0% |
| | | | Asian | 2,124 | 0.8% |
| Total Population | 261,594 | | | | |

| Age Group | Population | Percentage |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Under 18 | 59,158 | 22.6% |
| Age 18 to 64 | 164,786 | 63.0% |
| Age 65 + | 37,650 | 14.4% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder report S1701.

Analysis of Tables 1 and 2

According to the US Census Bureau (Tables 1 and 2), Madison County has a total population of 261,594. Table 1 shows the male population at 127,755 (48.8%) and the female population at 133,839 (51.2 %). There are 37,939 (14.4%) persons over the age 65 and 59,158 (22.6%) people under age 18, with the County median age being 39.5. Madison County has a minority population of 28,469 (Table 2), which is 10.9% of the total County population. The largest minority group is the black population equaling 19,656 or 7.5% of the total population.

**TABLE 3
2013 POPULATION & POVERTY IN LARGE CITIES
& VENICE TOWNSHIP**

| Location | Population | Population In Poverty | Percent Below Poverty |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alton | 26,992 | 6,260 | 23.2% |
| Collinsville | 24,839 | 3,758 | 15.1% |
| Edwardsville | 22,391 | 2,908 | 13.0% |
| Glen Carbon | 12,716 | 1,282 | 10.1% |
| Godfrey | 17,706 | 1,470 | 8.3% |
| Granite City | 29,240 | 5,712 | 19.5% |
| Venice Township (Madison & Venice, IL) | 5,684 | 2,495 | 43.9% |
| Wood River | 10,254 | 1,747 | 17.0% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder report S1701.

**TABLE 4
2013 MADISON COUNTY POVERTY STATUS**

| | |
|--|---------------|
| <u>FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:</u> | 9,989 |
| In Married-Couple Family: | 2,606 |
| With Related Children Under 18 Years | 1,636 |
| With Related Children Under 5 Years | 970 |
| In Other Family: | 7,383 |
| Male Householder, With Children | 1,089 |
| With Related Children Under 18 Years | 446 |
| With Related Children Under 5 Years | 643 |
| Female Householder, With Children | 6,294 |
| With Related Children Under 18 Years | 4,401 |
| With Related Children Under 5 Years | 1,893 |
| <u>PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:</u> | |
| PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY AGE TOTALS | 36,554 |
| Under 18 Years | 11,727 |
| 18-64 | 22,462 |
| 65 Years and Over | 2,365 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder reports 17006 and S1701.

Analysis of Table 4

The US Census data shows there were 9,989 families below the poverty level and the number of families with related children under 18 years in poverty was 6,483. The total number of female householders in poverty was 6,294. The total number of people living below the poverty line was 36,554, an increase from last year and representing 14.0% of the population. The number of people over age 65 living in poverty was 2,365.

TABLE 5
2013 POVERTY, CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME

The 2013 U.S. Census data for Madison County shows families continuing to face persistent challenges in their struggles to gain a foothold on the path to economic recovery.

In the United States, the wealthiest country in the world, nearly 43.6 million people live in poverty, which for a family of four means an annual income of less than \$22,100 a year. During the Great Recession millions fell below the poverty line for the first time. The country's slow economic recovery and continuing high unemployment have resulted in record numbers of families struggling to put enough food on the table and pay for housing, health care and other basic needs.

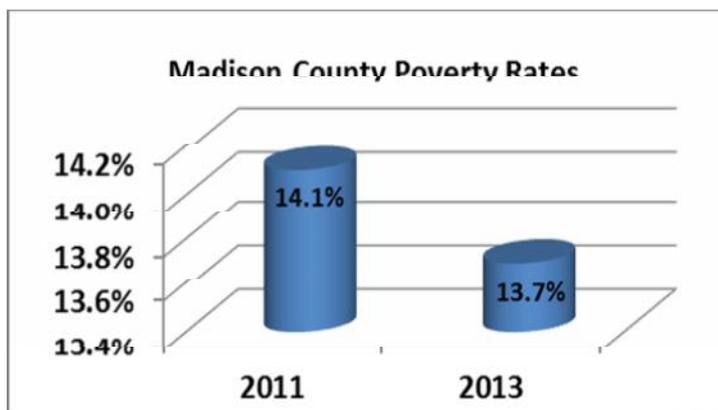
American poverty disproportionately affects children, with more than 15 million now growing up in impoverished homes. Other industrialized nations do much better. Among 24 developed nations, children in America, along with those in Greece and Italy, suffer the greatest inequalities in health, education and material well-being.

Reducing poverty is not only a moral imperative, it is vital to our nation's well-being. Children who grow up poor too often become adults who cannot contribute effectively to our economic productivity, put a burden on the public health system or enter the criminal justice system. Economists estimate that child poverty costs the nation about \$500 billion a year.

As our nation struggles to turnaround a troubled economy marked by high deficits and understandable public anxiety, reducing poverty will require an especially creative and vigilant approach to policy.

Poverty

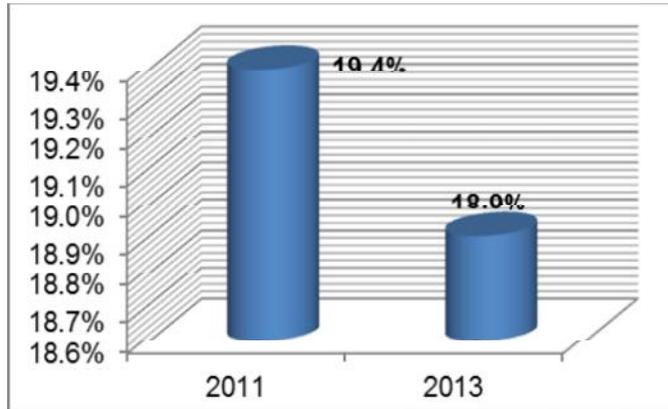
The 2013 poverty data reports that the 2013 Madison County poverty rate has slightly decreased to 13.7% from 14.1% in 2011. This is a welcome reprieve from the past several years of poverty being the highest for Madison County. In order to determine how to measure poverty, official poverty data is based on the federal poverty thresholds, which are used to determine the status. The measure is not geographically specific and does not reflect what it takes for families to make ends meet. The report indicates that the number of people living in poverty in 2013 was at 36,105, which was a decrease from the 37,251 people living in poverty during 2011.



Child Poverty

Children are particularly vulnerable to poverty and often have higher poverty rates than the general population. According to the 2013 US Census, there were 11,727 children under the age of 18 living below the poverty line in Madison County. The report indicates a decrease from the 19.4% reported in 2011 to the current 18.9%.

Madison County Child Poverty Rates



Income

The median household income increased to \$53,864 in 2013 from \$53,538 in 2011, which is higher than the past several years. Financial security is crucial to human dignity and is the backbone of a strong community and economy. The current economic climate underscores the need for the development of quality jobs that allow people to work and not live in poverty.

Analysis of Table 5

The poverty and child poverty rates have both decreased during the past two years, showing a trend of decreased poverty rates and an increase in the median household income of residents. The recession has had a very big impact on lower-income families due to rising unemployment, a reduction in work hours, and a stagnation of family incomes.

Source: 2013 U.S. Census Bureau and Social IMPACT Research Center, August 2015.

TABLE 6
2013 LABOR FORCE BY SEX AND RACE & ETHNICITY

| | Number of People | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Total | | Male | | Female | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Civilian Labor Force, Aged 16+ | 136,888 | 100% | 71,226 | 52.0% | 65,662 | 48.0% |
| One Race, Any Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| White Alone | 124,393 | 90.9% | 65,816 | 48.1% | 58,577 | 42.8% |
| African American | 8,880 | 6.5% | 3,500 | 2.6% | 5,380 | 3.9% |
| Asian & Pacific Islander | 1,054 | 0.8% | 548 | 0.4% | 506 | 0.4% |
| Native American | 241 | 0.2% | 147 | 0.1% | 94 | 0.1% |
| Other | 479 | 0.3% | 289 | 0.2% | 190 | 0.1% |
| Two or More Races, Any Ethnicity | 1,841 | 1.3% | 926 | 0.7% | 915 | 0.7% |
| Hispanic, Any Race | 3,342 | 2.4% | 1,850 | 1.4% | 1,492 | 1.1% |
| Total Civilian Labor Force, Aged 16+ | 136,888 | 100% | 71,226 | 52.0% | 65,662 | 47.8% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 121,789 | 89.0% | 64,379 | 47.0% | 57,410 | 41.9% |
| All Others, including Hispanic | 15,099 | 11.0% | 6,847 | 5.0% | 8,252 | 6.0% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS), 5 –year Estimates, August 3, 2015.

Analysis of Table 6: The labor force in Madison County for 2013 was 136,888. A total of 71,226 (52.0%) members of the labor force are male and 65,662 (48%) are female. The White, non-Hispanic labor force represents 89% of the labor force.

**TABLE 7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES**

| Unemployment Rates | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------------|------|------|
| | | |
| Madison County | 6.8% | 5.2% |
| State of Illinois | 6.8% | 5.6% |
| United States | 6.2% | 5.3% |

Source: Illinois Department of Security Employment Security, Economic Information & Analysis Division, US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2015.

Analysis of Table 7

The annual average unemployment rate for May 2015 in Madison County was 5.2% of the labor force, a much lower rate than in previous years.

Madison County’s unemployment rate is slightly lower than the State of Illinois and the entire country.

**TABLE 8
SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)
CASES TOTAL FOR MADISON COUNTY
June 2015**

| | Granite City | East Alton | Madison County |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Number of SNAP Cases | 11,475 | 11,512 | 22,987 |

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Human Services, July 21, 2015.

Analysis of Table 8

Table 8 shows the total number of households (cases) enrolled in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) as of June 2015. SNAP offers nutrition assistance to eligible, low-income individuals and families and provides economic benefits to communities. SNAP is the largest program in the domestic hunger safety net. The case numbers in Madison County represent an almost even distribution of cases between the Granite City and East Alton sites.

TABLE 9
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE for NEEDY FAMILIES
June 2015

| | TANF-C Granite City | | TANF-C East Alton | | TANF-C Madison County | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | MAG* | MANG** | MAG* | MANG** | MAG* | MANG** |
| Total Number of TANF Cases | 354 | 14,203 | 394 | 13,520 | 748 | 27,245 |
| Total Children | 656 | 2,246 | 722 | 10,970 | 1,378 | 13,216 |
| Total Adults | 244 | 14,299 | 270 | 13,546 | 514 | 27,845 |
| Not completing High School | 42 | 5,819 | 76 | 4,724 | 118 | 10,543 |
| No work experience | 37 | 601 | 58 | 469 | 95 | 1,070 |
| Employed | 100 | 5,182 | 65 | 5,214 | 165 | 10,396 |
| Veterans | 0 | 66 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 133 |

TANF-Combined: Aid to families with dependent children whose dependency is based on the absence, incapacity or unemployment of a parent.

MAG*: Medical assistance and Grant Aid to families with dependent children.

MANG**: Medical assistance and No Grant Aid to families with dependent children.

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Human Services, July 2, 2015.

Analysis of Table 9

The total number of TANF-C MAG cases was 748 and TANF-C MANG was 27,245 as reported from June 2015. Fifty-two percent (52.0%) of public aid cases were from the Granite City area, which serves the southern part of Madison County. The remaining forty-eight percent (48.0%) of the cases were from the East Alton office, which serves the northern part of the County.

The total number of adults receiving MAG was 514 and MANG was 27,845. A large segment of these adults do not have any work experience (MAG = 95 and MANG = 1,070). The total number of adult parents receiving MAG and not completing high school was 118, which is (15.8%) of the total MAG cases. In addition, 10,543 (38.7%) of the MANG parents did not complete high school.

TABLE 10
2013-2014 HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES

| District | Chronic Truant | High School Dropout Rate | High School Graduate Rate |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Alton CUSD #11 | 9.8% | 3.0% | 85.0% |
| Bethalto CUSD #8 | 8.7% | 2.2% | 86.0% |
| Collinsville CUSD #10 | 7.0% | 2.3% | 81.6% |
| East Alton-WR CUSD #14 | 10.7% | 5.3% | 86.0% |
| Edwardsville CUSD #7 | 3.8% | 1.1% | 92.6% |
| Granite City CUSD #9 | 12.9% | 3.1% | 76.0% |
| Highland CUSD #5 | 3.7% | 1.3% | 84.6% |
| Madison CUSD #12 | 10.0% | 4.3% | 80.4% |
| Roxana CUSD #1 | 13.7% | 3.2% | 78.3% |
| Triad CUSD #2 | 1.2% | 0.8% | 93.6% |
| Wood River-Hartford CUSD #15 | 2.2% | n/a | n/a |

Source: Illinois State Board of Education - Illinois Interactive Report Card, July 2015.

Analysis of Table 10

According to the data collected, the percentage of Madison County students who have dropped out of the 2013-2014 academic school year is 15.3% which is slightly higher than the State average of 14.0%.

Dropouts include students in grades 9-12 whose names have been removed from the district-housed roster for any reason other than death, extended illness, graduation/completion of a program of studies, transfer to another public/private school or expulsion.

Beginning in 2012, chronic truants include students subject to compulsory attendance who have been absent without valid cause from such attendance for 5% or more of the regular attendance days which is a more stringent criterion than the 10% used previously. The percentage of chronic truants in Madison County is 7.6%, while the State average is a little higher at 8.7%.

**TABLE 11
JUVENILE PROBATION
Caseload/Workload for 2014**

| | |
|--|--|
| Juvenile Admissions: Males: 262 Females: 141 Total Admissions: 403 | Juvenile Work Plans Opened: Juvenile Probationers: 19 Juvenile Traffic Offenders: 43 Ordinance/Misdemeanor: 66 Total Work Plans Opened: 128 |
| Juvenile Hours Completed: Juvenile: 1,623 Juvenile Traffic: 530 Total Hours Completed: 2,153 | Juvenile Investigations Completed: Social Histories: 13 Referral Investigations: 272 Total Investigations: 285 |

Juvenile Probation Violations reported: 385
 Fees Collected from Juvenile Restitution: \$1,848

Juvenile Probationers Evaluation for 30 days – Males: 7
Total Juvenile Corrections Commitments: 7

Admissions to Detention Center:
 Madison County Admissions – Males: 286 Females: 100
 Out of County Admissions – Males: 97 Females: 28
Total Detention Admissions: 511

| | |
|---|--|
| Average Daily Population: Detention Referral Screenings: 594 Males: 28 Females: 4 Total Average Daily Population: 32 | Average Length of Stay: 25 days Average Age: 16 years |
|---|--|

SOURCE: 2014 Annual Report, Madison County Probation & Court Services Department, April 9, 2015.

Analysis of Table 11

Virtually all minors supervised in 2014 were referred as the result of the filing of a delinquent petition, or the allegation of a delinquent offense; that is, a person who, prior to his 17th birthday, violates a federal or state law or municipal ordinance. Minors who are the subject of other types of petitions, e.g., Minors Requiring Authoritative Intervention, Addicted, Neglected, Abused, Truant, Dependent, are normally served by other agencies or otherwise diverted.

Madison County operates a juvenile detention home which is a twenty-one bed facility utilized as the County’s temporary placement center for juvenile awaiting court decisions on their cases. The main functions of this facility are to provide continuing education while juveniles are housed in facility, provide internal and community recreational opportunities, and provide counseling and social service activities relating to the juvenile case.

**TABLE 12
TEENAGE BIRTHS**

| Madison County | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Total Births | 3,441 | 3,272 |
| Teen Births | 399 | 315 |
| Teen Births (%) | 11.6% | 9.6% |
| < 15 years | 5 | 4 |
| 15-17 years | 115 | 80 |
| 18-19 years | 279 | 231 |

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, August 3, 2015 and State of Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Foster Care by Placement County, June 30, 2015.

Analysis of Table 12

This chart illustrates the total number of births in Madison County along with the number and percentage of teenage births categorized from under 15 years, 15 – 17 years and 18 – 19 years. The numbers show a decrease in the number of teen births in Madison County.

Babies born to these young mothers often grow up in poverty and are more likely to receive late or no prenatal care, have gestational hypertension and anemia, and achieve poor maternal weight gain. Pregnant teens are also more likely to have pre-term delivery and low birth weight, increasing the risk of child developmental delay, illness and mortality.

During the past year, there were a total of 410 children placed within Madison County, 159 placed in Foster Care, 229 placed in Relatives Care and 22 placed in Institutions/Group Homes.

**TABLE 13
2015 RENTAL HOUSING FAIR MARKET RENTS & HOUSING WAGES**

| | <u>Number of Households</u> | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Total number of households | Renter | Percent of Renter Households |
| 107,238 | 29,503 | 28.0% |

| | | <u>Family Income</u> | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Estimated Median Family Income | | Monthly Housing Cost | Percent of Median Family Income | | |
| Annual | Monthly | 30% | 50% | 80% | 100% |
| \$70,300 | \$5,858 | \$527 | \$879 | \$1,406 | \$1,758 |

| <u>Fair Market Rents by Number of Bedrooms</u> | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 Bedroom | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom |
| \$533 | \$633 | \$816 | \$1,063 | \$1,206 |

| <u>Annual Income Needed to Afford Fair Market Rent</u> | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 Bedroom | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom |
| \$21,320 | \$25,320 | \$32,640 | \$42,520 | \$48,240 |

| <u>Housing Wage</u> | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Number of Bedrooms | Hourly Wage Needed to Afford (40 hours per week) | Percent of Minimum Wage (\$8.25) |
| 0 | \$10.25 | 124% |
| 1 | \$12.17 | 148% |
| 2 | \$15.69 | 190% |
| 3 | \$20.44 | 248% |
| 4 | \$23.19 | 281% |

| <u>Hours Worked Per Week At Minimum Wage to Afford</u> | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 Bedroom | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom |
| 50 hours | 59 hours | 76 hours | 99 hours | 112 hours |

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition: www.nlihc.org; Out of Reach, 2015; Madison County, Illinois.

Analysis of Table 13

In Madison County, the housing wage is \$20.44 (housing equals 30% of salary). This is the amount a full time worker needs to earn per hour to be able to afford a three-bedroom unit at Fair Market rent. This is 248% of the minimum wage (\$8.25). Further, a household working at minimum wage would need to work 99 hours per week to afford a three-bedroom unit. A Supplemental Security Income recipient receiving \$733 monthly can afford to spend no more than \$220 in monthly rent, while the Fair Market Rent for a one bedroom is \$633.

**TABLE 14
HOMELESS SURVEY, JANUARY 28, 2015**

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Total Number of Surveys: | 176 |
| Total Number of Adults Counted: | 235 |
| Total Number of Children Counted: | 162 |
| Total Number of Persons: | 397 |

DEMORGRAPHIC DATA

Ages of Persons Surveyed

| Age | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| 0-17 | 1 | 0.6% |
| 18-20 | 5 | 2.8% |
| 21-30 | 54 | 30.5% |
| 31-40 | 43 | 24.3% |
| 41-50 | 33 | 18.7% |
| 51-60 | 25 | 14.3% |
| 61-70 | 7 | 4.0% |
| Total | 168 | 95.5% |
| Missing | 8 | 4.0% |
| Cumulative Total | 176 | 100.0% |

Gender of Person Surveyed

| Gender | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| Male | 60 | 34.1% |
| Female | 114 | 64.8% |
| Total | 174 | 98.9% |
| Missing | 2 | 1.1% |
| Cumulative Total | 176 | 100.0% |

Race

| Race | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| Asian | 1 | 0.6% |
| Black | 50 | 28.4% |
| Native American | 6 | 3.4% |
| White | 118 | 67% |
| Multiracial | 6 | 3.4% |
| Other | 1 | 0.6% |
| Total | 182 | 103.4% |
| Missing | 3 | 1.70% |
| Cumulative Total | 176 | 100.0% |
| | | |
| Multi-racial | Frequency | Percent |
| Black | 3 | 50.0% |
| Native American | 2 | 33.2% |
| White | 4 | 66.7% |
| Total | 9 | 150.0% |

Ethnic Background

| Ethnicity | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| Hispanic | 8 | 4.5% |
| Non-Hispanic | 143 | 81.3% |
| Total | 151 | 85.8% |
| Missing | 25 | 14.2% |
| Cumulative Total | 176 | 100.0% |

Household Type

| Household Type | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Only Adults | 95 | 54.0% |
| Only Children | 1 | .6% |
| Adult(s) & Child(ren) | 77 | 43.8% |
| Total | 173 | 98.3% |
| Missing | 3 | 1.7% |
| Cumulative Total | 176 | 100.0% |

Total Number of People in Household

| Number of People | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | 69 | 39.2% |
| 2 | 42 | 23.9% |
| 3 | 22 | 12.5% |
| 4 | 17 | 9.7% |
| 5 | 17 | 9.7% |
| 6 | 5 | 2.8% |
| Total | 172 | 97.7% |
| Missing | 4 | 2.3% |
| Cumulative total | 176 | 100.0% |

HOMELESSNESS VARIABLES

Where did you sleep last night?

| Location | Frequency | Location |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Emergency Shelter | 26 | 14.8% |
| On the Street | 13 | 7.4% |
| Transitional Housing | 27 | 15.3% |
| Friend/Family | 73 | 41.5% |
| Hotel/Motel | 8 | 4.5% |
| Prison/Jail | 2 | 1.1% |
| Hospital | 7 | 4.0% |
| Treatment | 2 | 1.1% |
| Home | 10 | 5.7% |
| Total | 168 | 95.5% |
| Missing | 8 | 4.5% |
| Cumulative Total | 176 | 100.0% |

How long have you been homeless?

| Time | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Less than 30 Days | 18 | 10.20% |
| 30 - 90 Days | 37 | 21% |
| 3 - 6 Months | 28 | 15.90% |
| 6 Months - 1 Year | 29 | 16.50% |
| Over 1 Year | 35 | 19.90% |
| Total | 147 | 83.50% |
| Missing | 29 | 16.50% |
| Cumulative Total | 176 | 100% |

What city did you stay in last night?

| City | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | 2 | 1.1% |
| Godfrey | | |
| Alton | 44 | 25.0% |
| Bethalto/Cottage Hills/Meadowbrook | 11 | 6.3% |
| East Alton/Rosewood Heights | 4 | 2.3% |
| Wood River/Hartford | 7 | 4.0% |
| Roxana/South Roxana | 2 | 1.1% |
| | 5 | 2.8% |
| Edwardsville/Glen Carbon | | |
| | 3 | 1.7% |
| Highland/Marine/Grantfork | | |
| | 66 | 37.5% |
| Granite City | | |
| Madison/Venice | 9 | 5.1% |
| Collinsville | 9 | 5.1% |
| Other | 6 | 3.4% |
| Total | 168 | 95.5% |
| Missing | 8 | 4.5% |
| Cumulative Total | 176 | 100.0% |

Experience Chronic Homelessness

| Responses | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 38 | 21.6% |
| No | 118 | 67.0% |
| Total | 156 | 88.6% |
| Missing | 20 | 11.4% |
| Cumulative Total | 176 | 100.0% |

Number of Times Homeless in Pasts Three Years

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| 4 | 12 | 31.6% |
| 6 | 4 | 10.5% |
| Total | 16 | 42.1% |
| Missing | 22 | 57.9% |
| Cumulative Total | 38 | 100.0% |

Causes of Homelessness

| Cause | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------|------------|---------|
| Unemployment | 67 | 38.1% |
| Insufficient Income | 67 | 38.1% |
| Building Conditions | 12 | 6.8% |
| Unsafe | 6 | 3.4% |
| Neighborhood | | |
| Domestic Violence | 23 | 13.1% |
| Personal Illness | 14 | 8.0% |
| Family Illness | 3 | 1.7% |
| Unspecified Illness | 3 | 1.7% |
| Fire/Disaster | 2 | 1.1% |
| Personal Substance | 4 | 2.3% |
| Abuse | | |
| Family Substance | 3 | 1.7% |
| Abuse | | |
| Unspecified | 5 | 2.8% |
| Substance Abuse | | |
| Mental Health | 18 | 10.2% |
| Hospital Discharge | 5 | 2.8% |
| Jail Release | 8 | 4.5% |
| Loss of Benefits | 3 | 1.7% |
| Bad Credit | 11 | 6.3% |
| Sexual Orientation | 2 | 1.1% |
| Probation/Parole | 7 | 4.0% |
| Total | 263 | |

Diagnosed With One or More of the Following:

| Diagnosis | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| Mental Health | 76 | 43.20% |
| Alcohol Problem | 24 | 13.60% |
| Drug Problem | 40 | 22.70% |
| PTSD | 11 | 6.30% |
| HIV/AIDS | 1 | 0.60% |
| Medical Problem | 40 | 22.70% |
| No Diagnosis | 36 | 20.50% |

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| Total | 228 |
|--------------|------------|

INCOME VARIABLES

Number of Households with Veterans: 32

| Someone in Household has a job | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Response | Frequency | Percent |
| Yes | 43 | 24.4% |
| No | 74 | 42.0% |
| Total | 117 | 66.5% |
| Missing | 59 | 33.5% |
| Cumulative Total | 176 | 100.0% |

**Average Hours Worked by Survey Respondents
Per Week = 30 Hours**

Other Household Occupant has a Job

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Yes | 12 | 6.8% |
| No | 94 | 53.4% |
| Total | 106 | 60.2% |
| Missing | 70 | 39.8% |
| Cumulative Total | 176 | 100.0% |

Sources of Income

| Source of Income | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Job | 41 | 23.3% |
| Family/Friends | 26 | 14.8% |
| Food Stamps | 65 | 36.9% |
| Social Security | 8 | 4.5% |
| Pension | 1 | 0.6% |
| Unemployment | 2 | 1.1% |
| Child Support | 8 | 4.5% |
| TANF | 7 | 4.0% |
| Medicaid | 33 | 18.8% |
| SSI | 17 | 9.7% |
| Veteran Benefits | 1 | .6% |
| General Assistance | 3 | 1.7% |
| Asking for Money | 11 | 6.3% |
| Selling blood/plasma | 0 | 0.0% |
| Recycling | 1 | 0.6% |
| Prostitution | 1 | 0.6% |
| No Income | 15 | 8.5% |

Amount of Household Income Last Month

| Dollar Amount | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| \$0 | 20 | 22.0% |
| \$1-\$250 | 4 | 4.0% |
| \$251-\$500 | 16 | 17.6% |
| \$501-\$1000 | 23 | 25.3% |
| \$1001-\$1500 | 14 | 15.4% |
| \$1501-\$2000 | 9 | 9.8% |
| \$2001-\$3000 | 5 | 5.4% |
| \$3001+ | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total | 91 | 100.0% |

Median Income = \$663.00

Mean Income = \$764.08

Source: Madison County 2015 Point-in-Time Homeless County, January 28, 2015.

Analysis of Table 14

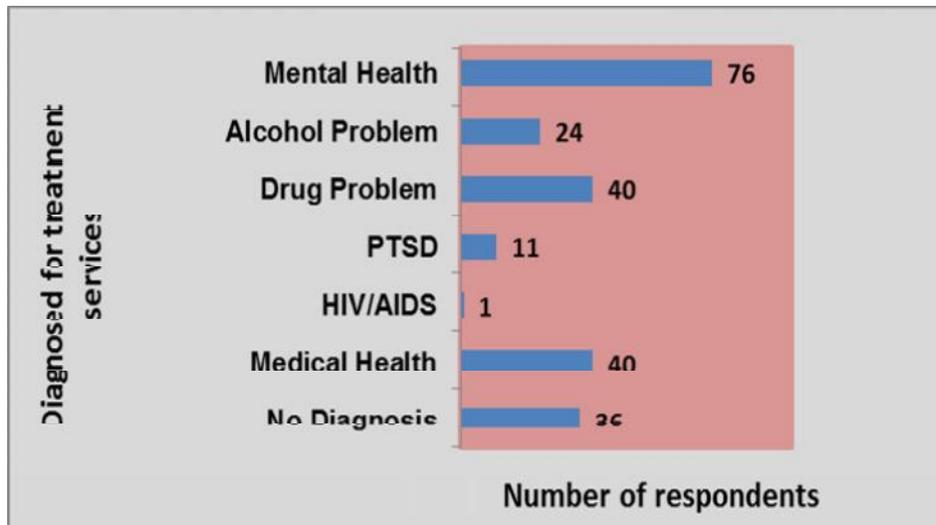
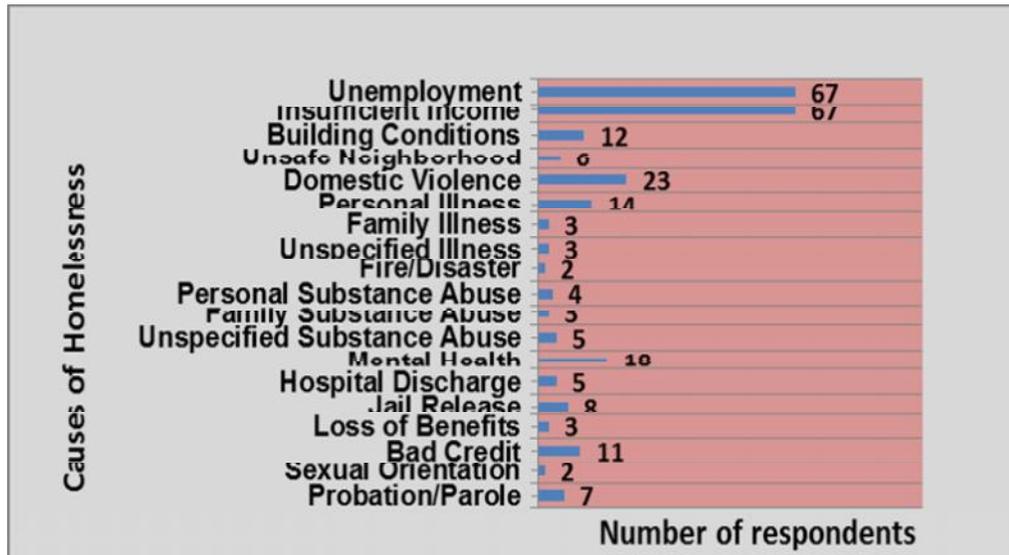
During a twenty-four hour period on January 28, 2015, there were 176 homeless surveys completed. The total number of homeless counted by the survey was 397, including the family members of the people surveyed. The homeless characteristics reported were taken from the respondents only and does not include characteristics of the other family members. There were some homeless people who did not want to participate in the survey and data was not collected on them. Other people did not respond to every question on the survey. Partially completed surveys were accepted and the data is included in the results.

The racial make-up of the homeless population consisted of 118 (67.0%) Caucasian; 50 (28.4%) African American; 6 (3.4%) Multi-racial; 6 (3.4%) Native Americans; and 1 (.6%) was classified as other. The survey revealed that 60 (34.1%) of the homeless population surveyed were males and 114 (64.8%) were females. Two (1.1%) respondents did not answer this question. The survey results indicate that there were 69 (39.2%) single individuals.

Household types include 95 (54.0%) Adults; 1 (0.6%) Child under 18 years of age; 77 (43.8%) Adults with Children; and 3 (1.7%) were unknown.

Thirty-seven (21.0%) households indicated they had been homeless between 30-90 days and the most frequent reason was homelessness was insufficient income and unemployment.

**TABLE 15
CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS**



Source: Madison County Point-in-Time Homeless Count, January 28, 2015.

Analysis on Table 15

Causes of homelessness in Madison County vary quite widely. The most prominent reasons for homelessness was “Insufficient Income” with 67 respondents (38%) and “Unemployment” with 67 respondents (38%). We can say with certainty that homelessness is an economic issue. Persons without sufficient income are unable to pay for housing.

When asked if having been diagnosed for treatment services, seventy-six (43.2%) respondents reported getting assistance for mental health. Eleven (6.3%) people receiving treatment for post- traumatic stress disorder; one (.6%) respondent was being treated for HIV/AIDS; forty (22.7%) respondents reported getting treatment for a drug problem; and twenty-four (13.6%) people reported getting treatment for alcohol problems. Forty (22.7%) respondents reported receiving assistance for medical health and 36 (20.5%) people had no diagnosis.

TABLE 16
MADISON COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT
WORKFORCE INNOVATION & OPPORTUNITY ACT TARGET
POPULATION SUMMARY
2014 PROGRAM YEAR (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)

| Demographic Groups | | Number of Persons Served in PY 2014 | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Sex: | Male | 170 | 43.9% |
| | Female | 217 | 56.1% |
| | Total | 387 | 100% |
| Age: | 14-18 | 95 | 24.5% |
| | 19-21 | 66 | 17.1% |
| | 22 and over | 226 | 58.4% |
| | Total | 387 | 100% |
| Race/Ethnic Group: | White | 248 | 64.1% |
| | African-American | 120 | 31.0% |
| | Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 3 | 0.8% |
| | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 5 | 1.2% |
| | Asian | 2 | 0.5% |
| | Hispanic | 6 | 1.6% |
| | Not Indicated on report | 3 | 0.8% |
| | Total | 387 | 100.0% |
| Education: | Drop-out | 93 | 24.0% |
| | Student | 42 | 10.9% |
| | High School Graduate | 103 | 26.6% |
| | Post High School Attendee | 91 | 23.5% |
| | College Graduate | 27 | 7.0% |
| | Not Indicated on report | 31 | 8.0% |
| | Total | 387 | 100.0% |

Source: Madison County Employment & Training, Target Population Summary; July 17, 2015.

TABLE 17
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM
2014 PROGRAM YEAR (January 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)

| Demographic Groups | | Number of Persons Served in PY 2014 | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Sex: | Male | 1,581 | 37.8% |
| | Female | 2,605 | 62.2% |
| | Total | 4,186 | 100.0% |
| Age: | 0 - 5 | 405 | 9.7% |
| | 6 - 11 | 601 | 14.4% |
| | 12 - 17 | 435 | 10.4% |
| | 18 - 23 | 276 | 6.6% |
| | 24 - 44 | 1,248 | 29.8% |
| | 45 - 54 | 450 | 10.7% |
| | 55 - 69 | 455 | 10.9% |
| | 70 + | 316 | 7.5% |
| | Total | 4,186 | 100% |
| Ethnicity: | Hispanic | 120 | 2.9% |
| Race/Ethnic Group: | White | 2,051 | 49.0% |
| | African American | 1,926 | 46.0% |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 14 | 0.3% |
| | Asian | 0 | .0% |
| | Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 3 | <0.1% |
| | Other | 124 | 3.0% |
| | Multi-Race | 68 | 1.6% |
| | | Total | 4,186 |

Source: MCCD Community Services Block Grant 6th Quarter Report, July 2015.

TABLE 18
ILLINOIS HOME WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
YEAR 2015 as of July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

| Demographic Groups | | Number of Persons Served in PY 2015 | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---|---------------|
| Sex: | Male | 41 | 30.4% |
| | Female | 94 | 69.6% |
| | Total | 135 | 100% |
| Age: | Under 21 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 21-44 | 38 | 28.1% |
| | 45-59 | 55 | 40.7% |
| | Over 59 | 42 | 31.1% |
| | Total | 135 | 100% |
| Race/Ethnic Group: | White | 110 | 81.5% |
| | African-American | 22 | 16.3% |
| | Native American | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Asian | 1 | 0.7% |
| | Hispanic | 1 | 0.7% |
| | Other/unknown/unstated | 1 | 0.7% |
| | Total | 135 | 100.0% |
| Disabled Members: | | 57 | 42.2% |
| Ownership Type: | Own | 120 | 88.9% |
| | Rent | 15 | 11.1% |
| | Total | 135 | |

There were 135 occupied units that were served during the program year.

Source: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program Results by Final Inspection Date, Report Date July 17, 2015.

TABLE 19
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
YEAR 2015 (September 1, 2014 – May 31, 2015)

| Demographic Groups | | Number of Persons Served in PY 2015 | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Sex: | Male | 3,505 | 43.2% |
| | Female | 4,611 | 56.8% |
| | Total | 8,116 | 100% |
| Age | Under 21 | 458 | 6.9% |
| | 21-44 | 2,848 | 42.8% |
| | 45-59 | 1,940 | 29.1% |
| | Over 60 | 1,412 | 21.2% |
| | Total | 6,658 | 100% |
| Race/Ethnic Group: | White | 3,627 | 61.9% |
| | African-American | 1,958 | 33.4% |
| | Native American | 18 | 0.3% |
| | Asian | 10 | 0.2% |
| | Hispanic | 89 | 1.5% |
| | Other | 156 | 2.7% |
| | Total | 5,858 | 100.0% |
| | Disabled Members: | | 2,003 |
| Ownership Type: | Own | 1,557 | - |
| | Rent | 2,907 | - |
| | Subsidized housing | 1,067 | - |
| | Other | 62 | - |

Source: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Demographics Program Report 2015 – July 20, 2015.

**TABLE 20
MADISON COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

HOMEbuyer Program

| | Number of Households Served | HOME funds | CDBG Funds | Total Funds Used |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Madison County (HOME) | 53 | \$205,027.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$205,027.00 |
| Madison County (CDBG) | 19 | \$ 0.00 | \$57,000.00 | \$ 57,000.00 |
| County Total | 72 | \$205,027.00 | \$57,000.00 | \$262,027.00 |

Economic Development - Enterprise Zones

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| July 1, 2014- June 30, 2015 | 963 jobs created |
|-----------------------------|------------------|

Lead Program

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction | 25 household served |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|

Housing Rehabilitation

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Granite City Emergency Rehabilitation | 5 households |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|

Rental Housing Support Program

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Rental Housing Support Program | 26 units serving 72 people |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|

B. Needs/Satisfaction Assessments

The Madison County Community Development Department conducted a combined community-wide Needs Assessment (Survey I) to develop the 2015-2019 Housing and Community Development Plan and the 2016 Community Services Block Grant Community Action Plan.

The needs assessment helps to identify community needs and priorities for the expenditure of federal funds to low-income individuals, families, households and neighborhoods.

The results of the needs assessment will be used to develop the 2015-2019 Housing and Community Development Plan, a strategic plan that priorities the expenditures of Community

Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds that Madison County Community Development administers on behalf of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. As a direct result of the survey's received, goals and priorities are set to establish what type of projects can be funded for the next five (5) years. The plan provides guidance to Madison County, cities of Alton and Granite City for the allocation of federal funds and other resources for community, economic and housing development. The three communities have entered into a joint agreement for the administration of the Community Development Block Grant program and a consortium agreement for the administration of the HOME program activities. The Consolidated Plan also supports the Continuum of Care homeless planning and other key initiatives. The plan provides guidance to local partners for the allocation of this funding, and will serve to identify priorities for the investment of other resources for community development purposes. Each year, as funding decisions are made, a consolidated Annual Action Plan is prepared, detailing funding allocations, short-term goals and how the proposed programs will relate to each jurisdiction's 5-year goals and strategies. The County's program year runs from October 1 to September 30. Once the program year has ended, Madison County Community Development prepares the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report that describes accomplishments and progress towards the annual and five year goals.

Madison County has prioritized the activities to be undertaken during the Consolidated Plan according to the three HUD objectives and assigned outcomes that express the intended benefit. The three objectives are to create a suitable living environment, provide decent housing, and create economic opportunities. The three outcomes are increasing availability and accessibility, improving affordability, and promoting sustainability of communities. Madison County uses the Community Development Block Grant funding for the most part on public infrastructure, public facilities, clearance, housing rehabilitation and public services.

The HOME funding is used for rental and homeownership housing development, rehabilitation of owner-occupied and rental housing, tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) and down payment and closing cost assistance program.

In addition, the survey results will be used to identify the problems and needs of the economically disadvantaged, and help detail resources accessible to meet those needs for the Community Services Block Grant program. Madison County did not address all the indicators from the combined community-wide Needs Assessment (Survey I) because some sections were not relevant towards the Community Services Block Grant program. Funding for the Community Services Block Grant program is provided by the Department of Health & Human Services and administered by the Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity and Madison County Community Development.

SURVEY 1 – NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Question #1 and #2

Question # 1 and # 2 ask community leaders to identify themselves.

| Which best describes you? | Responses |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Property Owner | 62.64% 171 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Renter | 8.42% 23 |
| Housing Organization | 4.03% 11 |
| Health Organization | 2.56% 7 |
| Private/For profit | 2.20% 6 |
| Landlord | 6.59% 18 |
| Business Owner | 5.49% 15 |
| Social Service Organization | 17.58% 48 |
| Municipality/Village/Township | 15.75% 43 |

Question #3

Question #3, asked community leaders to rank HOUSING category as Low, Medium, or High priority.

| Housing Category | Low | Medium | High |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Homeownership Counseling | 39.93% 109 | 38.83% 106 | 21.61% 59 |
| Fair Housing Counseling | 40.66% 111 | 39.56% 108 | 20.51% 56 |
| Special Needs Housing | 30.77% 84 | 38.83% 106 | 31.14% 85 |
| Accessibility Upgrades (ramps, bars, etc.) | 26.74% 73 | 40.66% 111 | 32.60% 89 |
| Housing for Veterans | 20.88% 57 | 36.26% 99 | 43.22% 118 |
| Rental Housing Development | 41.39% 113 | 33.33% 91 | 26.01% 71 |
| Energy Efficiency | 15.38% 42 | 35.53% 97 | 49.08% 134 |
| Foreclosure Prevention | 20.51% 56 | 44.32% 121 | 35.53% 97 |
| Abandoned/Vacant Units | 23.81% 65 | 26.01% 71 | 50.92% 139 |
| Rental Assistance | 37.36% 102 | 33.70% 92 | 28.94% 79 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Construction of Single Family Housing | 28.94% 79 | 33.70% 92 | 37.73% 103 |
| Help Achieving Homeownership | 28.57% 78 | 37.36% 102 | 34.07% 93 |
| Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation | 29.67% 81 | 34.80% 95 | 35.53% 97 |
| Lead Paint Hazard Screening | 41.39% 113 | 37.00% 101 | 22.34% 61 |
| Lead Based Paint Remediation | 42.49% 116 | 35.53% 97 | 22.34% 61 |
| Affordable Rental Units | 35.53% 97 | 31.14% 85 | 34.07% 93 |
| Housing for Large Families | 39.56% 108 | 42.49% 116 | 18.68% 51 |
| Credit/Income Management | 26.74% 73 | 41.03% 112 | 32.60% 89 |
| Code Enforcement | 23.44% 64 | 34.07% 93 | 43.59% 119 |
| Rental Housing Subsidies | 42.12% 115 | 36.63% 100 | 21.98% 60 |

Other written in responses included: Radon testing, Large parks and greenspace, Information dissemination, Renovation of existing buildings, Over taxed, Emergency shelters for families, Rental development for very low income and Food pantry, Clothes loft and Soup kitchen.

Analysis of Question #3

Community leaders ranked Energy Efficiency as high priority with 134 responses (49.08%), Housing for Large Families ranked as medium priority with 116 responses (42.49%) and Foreclosure Prevention ranked low priority with 56 responses (20.51%).

Question #4

Question #4, asked community leaders to rank ANTI-POVERTY category as Low, Medium, or High priority.

| ANTI-POVERTY | Low | Medium | High |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Job Creation | 15.38% 42 | 14.29% 39 | 70.33% 192 |
| Job Training | 16.48% 45 | 23.44% 64 | 60.07% 164 |
| Small Business Development | 18.68% 51 | 35.16% 96 | 46.15% 126 |
| Credit/Financial Counseling | 19.05% 52 | 42.12% 115 | 38.83% 106 |

| ANTI-POVERTY | Low | Medium | High |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Emergency Assistance | 21.25% 58 | 34.43% 94 | 45.05% 123 |
| Food Pantries | 20.15% 55 | 35.90% 98 | 43.96% 120 |

Other written in responses included: Information dissemination, Dishonesty and unfairness is rampant, Over taxed, Help all people succeed not just blacks, and Living wage job creation.

Analysis of Question #4

Community leaders responded with a high priority for Job Creation (70.33%), Job training (60.07%) and Small business development (46.15%) in the Anti-Poverty category. Credit/Financial counseling (42.12%) was selected as medium priority and Emergency Assistance (21.25%) and Food Pantries (20.15%) were selected as a low priority.

Question #5

Question #5, asked community leaders to rank HUMAN SERVICES category as Low, Medium, or High priority.

| HUMAN SERVICES | Low | Medium | High |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Veterans Services | 16.48% 45 | 32.97% 90 | 50.55% 138 |
| Food Banks/Food Programs | 17.58% 48 | 40.66% 111 | 41.76% 114 |
| Substance Abuse Treatment | 14.29% 39 | 43.22% 118 | 42.49% 116 |
| Abused and Neglected Individuals | 14.65% 40 | 42.12% 115 | 43.22% 118 |
| Health Services | 13.19% 36 | 41.76% 114 | 45.05% 123 |
| Mental Health Services | 13.55% 37 | 35.90% 98 | 50.92% 139 |
| Affordable Childcare | 17.58% 48 | 35.90% 98 | 46.89% 128 |
| Transportation | 19.78% 54 | 38.10% 104 | 42.86% 117 |
| Employment Services/Education | 15.75% 43 | 33.70% 92 | 50.92% 139 |
| Education | 10.26% 28 | 24.91% 68 | 65.20% 178 |
| Tenant/Landlord Counseling | 31.87% 87 | 46.15% 126 | 21.98% 60 |
| Nutrition Education | 30.04% | 45.42% | 24.54% |

| HUMAN SERVICES | Low | Medium | High |
|----------------|-----|--------|------|
| | 82 | 124 | 67 |

Other written in responses included: Information dissemination, Manner of delivery and teaching of religious dogma is untenable, Over taxed, Burial programs, Bus passes and Mentoring services to youth facility adversity.

Analysis of Question #5

Community leaders responded with a high priority for Education (65.20%), Mental health services (50.92%), Employment service/education (50.92%) and Veterans services (50.55%).

Tenant/landlord counseling (46.15%) to prevent evictions Nutritional education (45.42%) and were selected as medium priority while Health services (13.19%) were selected as a low priority.

Question #6

Question #6, asked community leaders to rank ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT category as Low, Medium, or High priority.

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | Low | Medium | High |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Job Creation/Retention | 15.75% 43 | 14.65% 40 | 69.96% 191 |
| Business Storefront Improvements | 33.33% 91 | 39.19% 107 | 27.47% 75 |
| Creation of jobs above minimum wage | 15.75% 43 | 20.88% 57 | 63.37% 173 |
| Redevelopment of Industrial Sites | 25.64% 70 | 31.87% 87 | 43.22% 118 |
| Micro Loan Programs | 37.36% 102 | 42.49% 116 | 20.51% 56 |
| Job Training & Job Placement Services | 20.51% 56 | 24.18% 66 | 55.31% 151 |
| Start-up Assistance | 26.01% 71 | 40.29% 110 | 33.70% 92 |
| Business Mentoring | 35.16% 96 | 40.66% 111 | 24.54% 67 |

Other written in responses included: Information dissemination, Over taxed, and Fix animal control for no more murder.

Analysis of Question #6

Community leaders ranked Job Creation/Retention as high priority with 191 responses (69.96%), Micro Loan Programs ranked as medium priority with 116 responses (42.49%) and Creation of jobs above minimum wage ranked low priority with 43 responses (15.75%).

Question #7

Question #7, asked community leaders to rank SENIORS/ELDERLY category as Low, Medium, or

High priority.

| SENIORS/ELDERLY | Low | Medium | High |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Affordable Rental Units | 16.85% 46 | 30.04% 82 | 53.11% 145 |
| Accessibility Upgrades (ramps, bars, etc.) | 14.29% 39 | 36.26% 99 | 49.82% 136 |
| Help Achieving Homeownership | 44.69% 122 | 29.30% 80 | 26.01% 71 |
| Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation | 21.98% 60 | 37.00% 101 | 41.03% 112 |
| Support Services | 15.38% 42 | 37.36% 102 | 47.25% 129 |
| Aging in Place | 18.68% 51 | 33.70% 92 | 47.62% 130 |
| Nutrition | 23.08% 63 | 40.66% 111 | 36.26% 99 |

Other written in responses included: Diabetes care education, Information dissemination, Over taxed, and End of Life Planning.

Analysis of Question #7

Community leaders responded with a high priority for Affordable rental units (53.1%) and Accessibility upgrades (49.82%) for Seniors/Elderly category. Support services (37.36%) and Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation (37.00%) were selected as a medium priority while Aging in Place (18.68%) was the low priority.

Question #8

Question #8, asked community leaders how familiar they were with Madison County programs.

| HOW FAMILIAR WITH MADISON COUNTY PROGRAMS | Yes | No |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| (PEP) Park Enhancement Program | 36.26% 99 | 63.74% 174 |
| (RHSP) Rental Housing Support Program | 36.63% 100 | 63.37% 173 |
| Partnership to End Homelessness - Shelters, Transitional Housing, Homeless Count, Homeless grants | 37.73% 103 | 62.27% 170 |
| Development of Rental units for low and very low income, special needs population | 42.86% 117 | 57.14% 156 |
| Development of Single Family Housing | 41.39% 113 | 58.61% 160 |

| HOW FAMILIAR WITH MADISON COUNTY PROGRAMS | Yes | No |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Economic Development-Business & Infrastructure Loans, Enterprise Zones & Technical Assistance | 45.42% 124 | 54.58% 149 |
| Assistance for Food, Medicine, Rent, Transportation, Air Conditioners, Fans | 58.61% 160 | 41.76% 114 |
| Infrastructure Repairs - Roads, Water Lines, Sewer Lines, etc. | 50.55% 138 | 49.45% 135 |
| (IHWAP) Housing Weatherization | 53.48% 146 | 46.89% 128 |
| Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Program | 49.45% 135 | 50.55% 138 |
| Nutritional Program - senior meals | 53.11% 145 | 46.89% 128 |
| Scholarship Program | 32.23% 88 | 67.77% 185 |
| (LIHEAP) Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program | 68.86% 188 | 31.87% 87 |
| Youth Programs- Education, Recreation | 43.96% 120 | 56.04% 153 |
| Demolition Program - Demolition of dilapidated & unsafe buildings | 39.19% 107 | 60.81% 166 |

Analysis of Question #8

The top five programs that most of the respondents are familiar with include Low-Income Housing Energy Assistance (188 responses) with 68.86% of replies; Assistance for Food, Medicine, Rent, Transportation, Air Conditioners and Fans (160 responses) with 58.61% of replies; Housing Weatherization (146 responses) with 53.48% of replies; and Nutritional Programs for seniors (145 responses) with 53.11% of replies and Infrastructure repairs – roads, water lines, sewer lines, etc. (138 responses) with 50.55%.

The programs that respondents were not familiar with were the Scholarship Program with (185 responses) at 67.77% and the Park Enhancement Program (PEP) with (174 responses) at 63.74% and the Rental Housing Support Program (RHSP) with (173 responses) at 63.37%. The PEP program is only available to those municipalities that have a park board.

Question #9

Question #9, asked community leaders how to revitalize their communities. Responses included:

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| Our community is in an even growing period, no need for change. |
| Lower insurance premiums for homes |
| More higher paying FULL TIME jobs with job training and with tax breaks for participating manufacturers. |

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| Jobs |
| Lawsuits are too many |
| Clean it up |
| More jobs and industry |
| Enforcing laws regarding property upkeep, especially on banks who own foreclosures. |
| Good jobs and decent housing |
| Force owners of buildings on Broadway in Alton to make them look nice. Get rid of the housing projects. |
| Helping rid the county of abandoned and foreclosed homes along with enticing new business to the county. |
| Good paying jobs. Pride in your living quarters |
| Reasonable nice senior housing complex |
| Less retail, more industry |
| Madison County needs to get the upper hand on these older towns and create master plans which would yield beautiful community town centers that keep property values high. |
| Small business development, light manufacturing, walking, bike pathways |
| Easier access to the airport. It is CRAZY how long it takes to drive through Godfrey and Alton in order to get to the airport. I am a high income earner and am seriously considering a move into St. Charles County, due to this one reason. Too many stop lights on Godfrey road and then down through Alton. Also, Stop lights are not coordinated, meaning that most people get stuck sitting at most lights on every single trip. Very time consuming and wasteful on fuel. |
| Jobs |
| Jobs, less buying of foreign products, more help for mentally handicapped, crack down on drug usage, and help for returning vets. |
| Jobs Skilled Union Jobs w/ good wages. |
| Jobs |
| More involvement from the community. More reach outs from the agencies. Better publicity of services available. |
| Living Wage Jobs |
| Information dissemination. We do not have a local paper and discovery of what is available is difficult. Perhaps you could work with our local library. |
| Getting rid of HUD housing |
| Lower Taxes & Cut Spending |
| Housing development |
| I'm amazed by the amount of beautiful, interesting, declining property in Alton. A fixer upper brought me to Alton. I found it by chance. Perhaps there are other young professionals in the St Louis area that could be enticed to move here too. |
| My community, Northwood apartments are in need of everything. All the other communities are rebuilding and are coming together to create awareness and helping the youth become self-sufficient and are doing things with their youth where Northwood apartments are doing nothing. No summer programs, no summer meals, no redirections to get the kids on the right path, No community garden, no nothing. I would like to see the community come together and work |

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| together to help the youth and revitalize the apartments, get better weatherization meaning new windows and more help from maintenance. The apartments need upgrading. |
| In the age of technology, far too many job seekers, especially those with few skills, leave the One Stop's with a few paper copies of a resume and are then sent to the library or other not for profits for one on one help. The homeless and those returning to the community post incarceration need serious one on one help on an ongoing basis. Focusing services on the hard to employ should be the first step, not the last. Three agencies housed in one building, all getting funding to help with employment and people go underserved and then turn to the community for support. We need serious services for homeless and reentering folks. |
| I would love to see more bike trails running through populated areas of the city. A path from Lewis & Clark Community College to downtown Alton, or paths connecting Gordon Moore Park, Rock Springs, and downtown. Young families use bike trails on all the nice weather weekends in Edwardsville and I think expansion of trails in Alton would help attract more young families to the area. Alton also has an advantage in the amount of affordable housing in the area, however many of the homes are only 2 bedroom and most people today expect 3 bedrooms, perhaps a program to help encourage people in smaller homes to build additions creating more desirable 3 bedroom housing in the area. |
| Remove old structures no longer viable for use. Also to bring businesses to our area to create more jobs. |
| Restoration of downtown Alton area, with attractive, walkable retail/restaurant area. Restoration of existing housing to reduce vacant lots and negate the need for new construction. More mixed uses in neighborhoods to reduce food deserts and foster neighborhood communities. Make sure parks are well maintained and attractive. |
| Jobs, clearing abandoned buildings, code enforcement, and introduction of TNR trap neuter release program to reduce stray population |
| More jobs and easier to get mental ill support and housing More positive activities for youth |
| MORE JOBS ABOVE MINIMUM WAGE HOME OWNERSHIP |
| More jobs and new business |
| Selectively recruiting small businesses that the people in my community are interested in patronizing, and then helping them to start businesses in the community which will spur the economic development of my town. |
| New government |
| Get rid of the rif raf. Stop giving the drug users my tax money. Cut out all the social programs...the weak die and the strong survive. Clean up the town including tearing down the unkept homes. Keep grass/weeds trimmed better. Attract some decent jobs instead of letting the unions destroy them!!! Stop wasting money on stupid stuff. Cut the salaries of administrative staff so it's comparable with the average person's salary. Train/Educate the employees of city hall how to be user friendly and friendly. Learn to snow plow the residential streets more often during a storm instead of hours after the storm is over. That covers the basics...but I could continue! |
| Fair and honest election reform Stop government from receiving or raising revenue through the court or police department. Make sure that all communication between police and courts with suspects is videoed and audio recorded for public revue |
| Jobs and education. |

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| Opening up all the empty buildings for the homeless, let them live there and you would see improvements. We have so many vacant buildings that it is crazy that we don't allow them to be used. |
| Alton has too many properties for rent as opposed to owner-occupied, which has driven rent levels down much too low compared to surrounding areas. Next of kin who inherit their parent's home in Alton find it easier to rent it out rather than sell it. But once they rent it to some low wage earner or poverty level renter that trashes the home, the next of kin loose interest in the property, which only brings down the neighborhood. This cycle needs to stop. The only way to stop it is to encourage owner-occupied home ownership. The best way to stop this vicious cycle is to start lowering property taxes in the Alton area, just like Godfrey has been doing for the past 4 years now. Lower property taxes will encourage more home-owners to occupy their properties or sell them rather than be forced into renting them out. Lower property taxes will drive up home sales and make Alton less of a rental haven, driving rents up and deterring fewer and fewer poverty level wage earners! Alton is known as a cheap place to live, which only invites the wrong crowd. |
| Remove barriers to manufacturing. Allow job creators to do just that. Government does not create jobs. |
| Get rid of the "projects", this housing drains our money. Welfare reform, with time limits such as 6 months and out. Dependent limits, 2-3 children. Drug testing welfare recipients. The welfare program is way out of control and costing tax-payers too much of their hard earned money. |
| New business, infrastructure repair, park enhancement, demolition of dilapidated buildings, upkeep of weeds, grass homes. |
| Lower Taxes at all levels of Government. When will the Democrats that have been in charge of the State and County forever, learn that the way to attract businesses and residents is not to have outrageous taxes. Common sense would tell you the reason businesses are leaving, and residents are moving out, not into IL, because of the HIGH taxes. If you attract businesses and residents, your tax base will grow. |
| An ordinance making multiple family units, HUD housing, and section 8 housing illegal within the city. |
| Jobs |
| Smart, sustainable comprehensive integrative planning to spur economic development, attract talent pool, and create a tolerant, inclusive, educated society |
| My community, Edwardsville doesn't need to be revitalized but improvements can be made to keep it a vital community. |
| A greater understanding and support for the needs of pedestrians and those who utilize public transportation. |
| Demolish vacant buildings/homes, and stop building low income housing. |
| Jobs |
| Driving out slumlords and their tenants, harsher enforcement of city ordinances |
| Upgrade housing-too many poorly kept properties Code enforcement to keep neighborhoods looking nice |
| Finally collecting citizen input is a great start! Don't spend TIF money for a new hotel at Great Central Lumber Site in Alton. Encourage and demand residents be meaningful involved in planning and implementation. |

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| FAMILY FRIENDLY FUN PLACES SO WE CAN STOP SPENDING OUR WEEKENDS IN EDWARDSVILLE. ALSO PLEASE FOR THE LOVE OF GOD GET RID OF SLUM LANDLORDS AND DERELICT PROPERTIES AND CRIMINAL RENTERS. ALTON IS KNOWN AS A RENTAL COMMUNITY WHICH IS WHY SO MANY PEOPLE HAVE MOVED TO EDWARDSVILLE, GLEN CARBON AND EVEN GODFREY. Clean up Alton. Fine people who don't cut their grass, maintain their property, take their trashcans in ever, and reward those of us who are here who are working to make the city a decent place to live. Make police actually do patrols in EVERY neighborhood not just in little Mexico and the same areas they seem to spend their time in. Come to regular neighborhoods and PATROL regularly! Stop sitting behind bushes and churches waiting to catch speeders...patrol our good neighborhoods to help prevent petty crime. If one more lawnmower or any yard item gets stolen out of my yard in a decent neighborhood (Logan Street) I will follow the droves of homeowners leaving Alton for a safer community where there are actual police patrols and code enforcement. |
| Revitalize downtown, i.e. Broadway not 3rd St |
| More Jobs Less bars, rental property |
| Remove trash along roadways. Repair streets, curbs and sidewalks. |
| Better infrastructure, more efficient traffic control, better food quality |
| Higher home ownership rates, job creation, business development |
| Community centers for kids. |
| Quit handing out everything for free and make able bodied people earn what they get. |
| Clean up around steel mill area maybe a fence where you can't see half of it gets rid of the daily fallout from coke plant |
| Quit spending money on stupid STUFF |
| More jobs for people willing to work and less giveaways so people don't get hooked in them. |
| Policing public housing for illegal occupants. People not on lease. Drugs and enforcement of drug laws. |
| Getting citizens involved. Home ownership is best. |
| Education and building high value homes in the area |
| If people took better care of their homes and property. If the streets and sidewalks were repaved. If big stores opened like Kohl's or a big chain dining restaurant. Demolish eye sore property. Get rid of the bars in the neighborhoods. Limit the number of pets per house. Crack down on drug houses. Just a few suggestions. |
| Tearing down homes down town that are not livable and building new homes. Not allowing buildings formally a business to become residential rental properties. Improving road ways and ticketing beggar's downtown. We DO NOT NEED homeless shelters. It draws every homeless person to Granite City and we can't support them. |
| Stop trying to over taxing property owners |
| Infrastructure improvements including high speed fiber Internet access. |
| Tearing down or rehabbing eyesore properties. More high paying jobs. |
| Economic development. Attracting more diverse businesses |
| Improve schools Increase home ownership to avoid 4 or 5 vacant houses on every block. After books programs that are affordable. |

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| There should be more help in providing things for our young to do. |
| Humane animal control |
| Get rid of the high number of rentals. Increase businesses. People have to leave to shop-they decide to move. Clean up business areas on main roads in town. Get rid of nepotism and start making choices best for our city and schools-not relatives and friends. |
| Jobs!!!!!! |
| Higher education and jobs paying more than minimal wage |
| Business development and school district improvement |
| Stop giving handouts at all the churches and foodbanks, stop giving money to people who do not work or are felons, start building up older business areas fir new business and jobs |
| Get rid of rental property & enforce codes. New commercial development. Keep school system funded. |
| Education |
| Bring in more middle income families to the community. |
| Jobs in which people can live on the wages earned. Assistance in getting off social service dependence. |
| Home repair and ownership assistance for current homeowners, code enforcement - particularly for rental properties, business and job growth assistance |
| Street repair in areas other than high rent areas |
| Government housing tent rates lowered to be low income not 650 for a 2 bedroom so that we can never save enough money to get ours! |
| For development and better jobs and much better education |
| Quit letting people use HUD AND WIC. And other programs as a lifestyle instead of a helping hand to get back on their feet. And drug testing for all that receive such services!!!!!! |
| Getting rid of "slum lords" & rental properties. |
| Stop the amount of low income section 8 housing the city allows. There needs to be a balance between upper and lower income families. It seems we are turning into a welfare city and its driving property values down. We have a nice community and I'm noticing more and more disrespect from residents. Not sure if it's because there are so many rentals in the city or lack of caring. |
| Clean up trash and litter in shopping centers. Clean and inviting appearance on main roads and yards. |
| More community events. People might get involved more if there are more events for people to go to. And I'm talking besides the parades, and Patriots in the Park. |
| Assistance with rehabbing older homes. Many homes require significant subsidies because the housing market is weak. As a result, home owners cannot get their money back on the market if they invest it into their houses. This is a problem regardless of the income level of the owner. We need subsidies that are targeted to low property value neighborhoods and not dependent upon the income levels of the home owner. We also could use assistance with creating a buffer zone between our residential areas and heavy industry. Property values in this area have plummeted, and we think the best solution would be to create a landbank/conservation area, separating housing from industry. We also need help with implementing measures to increase overall demand for |

housing in the City. One effort that would help is assistance with marketing our housing options to potential new home buyers.

Additional funding

Question #10

Question #10, asked community leaders to rank HOMELESS category as Low, Medium, or High priority.

| HOMELESS | Low | Medium | High |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Emergency Shelter | 23.44% 64 | 31.14% 85 | 45.42% 124 |
| Transitional Housing | 26.37% 72 | 40.29% 110 | 33.33% 91 |
| Permanent Housing | 24.54% 67 | 28.94% 79 | 46.89% 128 |
| Supportive Services (transportation, food) | 20.88% 57 | 35.90% 98 | 43.59% 119 |
| Provide job training in shelters | 24.54% 67 | 31.50% 86 | 43.96% 120 |
| Job programs for homeless | 23.08% 63 | 26.74% 73 | 50.18% 137 |
| Soup Kitchens | 32.60% 89 | 38.83% 106 | 28.94% 79 |
| Provision of Clothing & Essential Items | 26.37% 72 | 41.03% 112 | 32.97% 90 |
| Housing for Disabled/Chronic Homeless | 26.01% 71 | 31.87% 87 | 42.86% 117 |
| Housing for Homeless Veterans | 21.61% 59 | 24.54% 67 | 54.58% 149 |
| Youth Programs/Services (21 & Younger) | 23.08% 63 | 31.50% 86 | 46.15% 126 |
| Safe Haven | 19.41% 53 | 36.63% 100 | 43.96% 120 |

Other written in responses included: Information dissemination, Honestly and fairness in government and complete election reform, Shelters for abused women or women in dangerous drug related relationships, Over taxed, Police training to deal with homeless and mentally ill individuals, Increased mental health output crisis clinics available for extended hours, Job training, Emergency shelters that can take people with physical disabilities, Emergency family shelters needed and Youth shelters.

Analysis of Question #10

Community Leaders ranked Housing for Homeless Veterans with 149 responses (54.58%) as a high

priority. Provision of clothing & essential items was selected as a medium priority with 112 responses (41.03%) and Safe Haven was selected as low priority with 53 responses (19.41%).

Question #11

Question #11, asked community leaders to rank INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS category as Low, Medium, or High priority.

| INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS | Low | Medium | High |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Street Improvements | 15.38% 42 | 39.56% 108 | 45.05% 123 |
| Sidewalk Replacements | 23.44% 64 | 39.93% 109 | 36.63% 100 |
| Flood/Drainage Improvements | 19.05% 52 | 34.07% 93 | 47.25% 129 |
| Water Main Improvements | 21.25% 58 | 41.39% 113 | 37.73% 103 |
| Sanitary Sewer Improvements | 18.68% 51 | 39.93% 109 | 41.76% 114 |
| Clearance/Demolition | 27.47% 75 | 34.07% 93 | 39.19% 107 |
| ADA Accessibility Improvements | 23.81% 65 | 44.69% 122 | 31.50% 86 |

Other written in responses included: Road upgrades and stoplight removals, Information dissemination, Addition of bike trails in populated areas of the city, Zoning laws and regulations are holding back progress and Over taxed.

Question #12

Question #12, asked community leaders to rank PUBLIC FACILITIES category as Low, Medium, or High priority.

| PUBLIC FACILITIES | Low | Medium | High |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Fire Stations/Equipment | 13.19% 36 | 30.04% 82 | 56.78% 155 |
| Energy Efficiency | 17.22% 47 | 39.93% 109 | 43.96% 120 |
| Neighborhood/ Senior Centers | 18.68% 51 | 49.45% 135 | 32.23% 88 |
| Parks/Green Space | 18.68% 51 | 38.46% 105 | 42.86% 117 |
| Flood Prevention or Drainage | 17.95% 49 | 37.73% 103 | 44.69% 122 |
| Green Construction | 34.43% | 39.56% | 26.37% |

| PUBLIC FACILITIES | Low | Medium | High |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 94 | 108 | 72 |

Other written in responses included: Information dissemination and local libraries, Lack of honesty and fair play in all facets of government, Parks in the city need attention (like Rock Springs) and, explore alternative energy.

Question #13

Question #13, asked community leaders to rank PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES category as Low, Medium, or High priority.

| PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES | Low | Medium | High |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Affordable Rental Units | 18.68% 51 | 35.53% 97 | 45.79% 125 |
| Accessible Housing Units | 15.38% 42 | 39.56% 108 | 45.05% 123 |
| Help Achieving Homeownership | 28.21% 77 | 40.66% 111 | 31.14% 85 |
| Housing Rehabilitation or Modification | 20.51% 56 | 39.56% 108 | 39.93% 109 |
| Support Services | 19.05% 52 | 39.93% 109 | 41.03% 112 |
| Group Home/Independent Living Facility | 23.81% 65 | 43.22% 118 | 32.97% 90 |
| ADA Accessibility | 17.58% 48 | 38.10% 104 | 44.32% 121 |

Analysis of Question #13

High priority was selected by community leaders for more Affordable Rental Units for PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES with 125 responses (45.79%). Group Home/Independent Living Facility was given medium priority with 118 responses (43.22%) and low priority for given to Accessible Housing Units with 42 responses (15.38%).

Question #14

Question #14, asked community leaders to rank PUBLIC SAFETY category as Low, Medium, or High priority.

| PUBLIC SAFETY | Low | Medium | High |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Crime Prevention Programs | 15.02% 41 | 21.61% 59 | 63.74% 174 |
| Housing Code Violations | 21.25% 58 | 41.76% 114 | 37.00% 101 |
| Tornado Shelters | 34.80% | 42.12% | 23.44% |

| PUBLIC SAFETY | Low | Medium | High |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 95 | 115 | 64 |
| Heating/Cooling Centers (for extreme hot/cold) | 26.74% 73 | 38.83% 106 | 34.80% 95 |

Other written in responses included: Information dissemination, Stop police and courts from raising revenue, With crime prevention programs can Madison County have the infrastructure to ensure the programs and not become a means for deeper and “legal” discrimination, We don’t need “weed and seed” programs and cometary maintenance.

Question #15

Question #15, asked community leaders to rank YOUTH category as Low, Medium, or High priority.

| YOUTH | Low | Medium | High |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Youth Employment | 20.88% 57 | 34.80% 95 | 44.32% 121 |
| After School Programs | 17.58% 48 | 28.57% 78 | 53.85% 147 |
| Crime Prevention Programs | 16.48% 45 | 22.34% 61 | 61.54% 168 |

Other written in responses included: Information dissemination, Where I live there is none of these programs available, Stop police and courts from raising revenue through arrests and seizures, Over taxed – new East St. Louis coming soon and mentoring programs.

Analysis of Question #15

An overwhelming 168 responses (61.54%) of community leaders ranked Crime Prevention Programs as a high priority, with youth employment with 95 (34.80%) ranked as medium priority and After School Programs were ranked a low priority with 48 responses (17.58%).

Question #16

Question #16, asked community leaders which 3 services they would like to see expanded.

| WHICH 3 SERVICES WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE EXPANDED | Responses |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Infrastructure repairs & renovations | 41.03% 112 |
| Emergency assistance for food | 16.12% 44 |
| Economic Development loans and assistance for business development | 31.14% 85 |
| Educational Grants/Scholarships | 19.05% 52 |
| Emergency medical prescription assistance | 17.22% |

| WHICH 3 SERVICES WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE EXPANDED | Responses |
|---|------------------|
| | 47 |
| Help with utility costs for low income | 12.82% 35 |
| Housing assistance with case management and supportive services to move towards self-sufficiency | 22.34% 61 |
| Need for more shelters for the homeless | 16.12% 44 |
| Demolition of dilapidated/unsafe buildings | 34.07% 93 |
| Rental assistance to help prevent evictions and to relocate homeless families | 14.65% 40 |
| Subsidized rental assistance | 7.33% 20 |
| Youth education & recreation programs | 23.44% 64 |
| Weatherization services | 7.33% 20 |
| Housing development (rental & ownership) for special needs & low/mod income populations | 15.38% 42 |
| Housing rehabilitation | 17.22% 47 |
| Removal of lead-based paint in households with children | 4.76% 13 |

Analysis of Question #16

The three programs that Community Leaders would most like to see expanded include Infrastructure Repairs and Renovations (112 responses) with 41.03% of replies, Demolition of dilapidated/unsafe buildings (93 responses) with 34.07%, and Economic Development loans and assistance for business development (85 responses) with 31.14% of replies.

The Removal of Lead Based Paint had (13 responses) with 4.76% of replies which had the lowest number of votes for services they would like to be expanded. Subsidized rental assistance and the Weatherization services were next lowest ranking service with (20 responses respectively) with 7.33 % of replies.

Question #17

Question #17, asked community leaders what problems exist in your community.

| WHAT PROBLEMS EXIST IN YOUR COMMUNITY | Responses |
|--|------------------|
| Crime | 51.65% 141 |
| Discrimination | 12.82% |

| WHAT PROBLEMS EXIST IN YOUR COMMUNITY | Responses |
|---|-----------------------------|
| | 35 |
| Drug/Alcohol abuse | 66.67% 182 |
| Energy/Utility costs | 24.54% 67 |
| Homelessness | 22.34% 61 |
| Housing for persons with mental illness | 14.29% 39 |
| Literacy | 13.19% 36 |
| Lack of affordable housing | 23.81% 65 |
| Lack of childcare services | 15.02% 41 |
| Lack of education | 22.71% 62 |
| Lack of health care | 10.26% 28 |
| Lack of job training/employable skills | 38.83% 106 |
| Lack of legal assistance | 6.59% 18 |
| Lead poisoning | 1.10% 3 |
| Low wages | 42.86% 117 |
| Medical/health problems | 11.72% 32 |
| Nutrition/hunger | 4.76% 13 |
| Senior citizens problems | 10.99% 30 |
| Services for persons with mental illness | 17.22% 47 |
| Services for physically handicapped | 10.62% 29 |
| Transportation | 17.58% 48 |

| WHAT PROBLEMS EXIST IN YOUR COMMUNITY | Responses |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Unemployment/underemployment | 60.44% 165 |

Analysis of Question #17

According to the results from community leaders, the top four prevalent problems in communities within Madison County include Drugs/Alcohol abuse (182 responses) with 66.67% of replies, Unemployment/Underemployment (165 responses) with 60.44.3% of replies, Crime (141 responses) with 51.65% of replies, Lack of job training/employable skills (106 responses) with 38.83% of replies. The least prevalent problem in Madison County was Lead poisoning with (3 responses) with 1.10% of replies, followed with Nutrition/hunger with (13 responses) with 4.76% and Lack of legal assistance with (18 responses) with 6.59%.

Madison County residents in general feel that Lead poisoning is a low priority. Due to lack of participation, Madison County will not re-apply for the Lead Based Paint Remediation grant.

As of result of the priorities determined from the Needs Assessment (Survey I), Madison County has selected the following goals to be addressed in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan:

- 1.1: Improve Public Facilities
- 1.2: Demolitions
- 1.3: Commercial Rehabilitation
- 1.4: Code Enforcement
- 1.5: Property Acquisition for Redevelopment
- 1.6: Provide Youth Services
- 1.7: Quality of Life Programs
- 2.1: Rental Development
- 2.2: Home-Ownership Development
- 2.3: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
- 2.4: HOMEbuyer Assistance
- 2.5: CHDO Set-Aside and Pre-Development
- 2.6: CHDO Operations/Administration
- 2.7: Housing Program Deliver and Delivery Support
- 2.8: Homeless Service Program Delivery Support
- 3.1: Assist Businesses in Start-up and Expansion

SURVEY II – CUSTOMER NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Question #1 and #2

Question # 1 and # 2 ask past and present customers what county they live in and their zip code. Madison County only serves one county – Madison and had 124 customers respond to the survey.

Question #3, #4 and #5

Question #3, #4 and #5 asked customers their gender, if age is over 55 and if they are married/living with a partner.

| GENDER | Responses |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Male | 25.81% 32 |
| Female | 74.19% 92 |
| Over age 55 | 44.35% 55 |
| Married/Living with a partner | |
| Yes | 18.55% 23 |
| No | 81.45% 101 |

Analysis of Question #3, #4 and #5

Out of 124 customer survey responses, 92 responses (74.19%) were from females, and 55 (44.35%) were over the age of 55 and 101 (81.45%) were not married or living with a partner.

Question #6

Question #6, asked customers which EMPLOYMENT needs could they use help with.

| Which employment needs could you use help with? | Responses |
|---|------------------|
| Getting training for the job that I want | 38.57% 27 |
| Getting an education for the job that I want | 37.14% 26 |
| Finding a permanent full-time job that will support me or my family | 52.86% 37 |
| Knowing what jobs are available | 51.43% 36 |
| Learning how to interview for a job | 21.43% 15 |
| Learning how to write a resume | 31.43% 22 |
| Learning how to fill out job applications | 18.57% 13 |
| Learning computer skills to apply for jobs | 35.71% 25 |

| Which employment needs could you use help with? | Responses |
|---|--------------|
| Obtaining appropriate clothing for my job | 47.14% 33 |
| Obtaining equipment (e.g. tools) for my job | 35.71% 25 |

Analysis of Question #6

The top two responses were Finding a permanent full-time job that will support me or my family with 37 responses (52.86%) and Knowing what jobs are available 36 responses (51.46%). Obtaining appropriate clothing for my job was selected with 33 responses (47.14%).

Madison County and each of its delegate agency contracts are enrolled in the community collaboration network which sends emails for potential job opportunities and upcoming job fair information on regular basis to pass along to clients for employment. Madison County partners with three agencies to help with purchase of clothing for employment opportunities.

Question #7

Question #7, asked customers which EDUCATION needs could they or their family use help with.

| Which education needs could you or a family member use help with? | Responses |
|---|--------------|
| Obtaining a high school diploma or GED/HSED | 32.84% 22 |
| Obtaining a two-year college degree | 38.81% 26 |
| Obtaining a four-year college or university degree | 23.88% 16 |
| Choosing a career | 38.81% 26 |
| Choosing a technical school program | 19.40% 13 |
| Learning how to use a computer | 31.34% 21 |
| Learning or improving communication or language skills | 17.91% 12 |
| Learning English (as a second language) | 5.97% 4 |
| Getting financial assistance to complete my education | 47.76% 32 |
| Completing college aid forms (including FAFSA forms) | 23.88% 16 |

Analysis of Question #7

The top response was Getting financial assistance to complete my education with 32 responses (47.76%).

Madison County offers a scholarship program for low-income clients seeking higher education. Madison County works year round with the local community colleges, the university and the local area Board of Education reaching out to each high school seniors for the opportunity of applying for our scholarship.

Question #8

Question #8, asked customers which FINANCIAL and/or LEGAL needs could they or their family use help with.

| Which financial and/or legal need could you or a family member use help with? | Responses |
|--|----------------------|
| Budgeting and managing money | 44.00% 33 |
| Opening a checking or savings account | 17.33% 13 |
| Filling out tax forms | 14.67% 11 |
| Understanding credit scores | 34.67% 26 |
| Solving problems with a credit card or loan company | 17.33% 13 |
| Solving problems with utility or telephone company | 29.33% 22 |
| Solving problems with payday loans | 9.33% 7 |
| Solving bank foreclosure/bankruptcy/repossession problems or issues | 12.00% 9 |
| Solving divorce problems or issues | 4.00% 3 |
| Solving child custody problems or issues | 10.67% 8 |
| Solving child support problems or issues | 13.33% 10 |
| Solving restraining order problems or issues | 4.00% 3 |
| Getting protection in domestic violence situations | 1.33% 1 |
| Getting legal assistance with deportation or immigration issues | 0.00% 0 |
| Getting legal assistance when denied services | 28.00% 21 |

Analysis of Question #8

The top response was Budgeting and managing money with 33 responses (44.00%).

Madison County refers clients to the local consumer credit counseling offices to assist with financial education, budget assistance and debt management planning. If client is applying for rental assistance, each case worker provides budgeting and management counseling with the family to help maintain affordable lifestyle.

Question #9

Question #9, asked customers which HOUSING needs could they or their family use help with.

| Which housing needs could you or your family use help with? | Responses |
|--|----------------------------|
| Finding affordable housing that fits my family's needs | 44.94% 40 |
| Getting financial assistance with a down payment or closing costs to buy a home | 32.58% 29 |
| Qualifying for a loan to buy a home | 30.34% 27 |
| Obtaining home ownership education | 20.22% 18 |
| Obtaining renter/tenant rights and responsibilities education | 12.36% 11 |
| Learning basic home repair and property maintenance skills | 19.10% 17 |
| Getting financial assistance with rent payments | 49.44% 44 |
| Getting financial assistance with rent deposits | 34.83% 31 |
| Making my home more energy efficient | 42.70% 38 |
| Making changes to my home for a person with disabilities | 21.35% 19 |
| Getting emergency shelter | 7.87% 7 |

Analysis of Question #9

The top response was Getting financial assistance with rent payments with 44 responses (49.44%).

Madison County partners with three agencies to help with rental assistance as well as providing budgeting and management counseling to help maintain household expenses.

Question #10

Question #10, asked customers which FOOD and NUTRITION needs could they or their family use help with.

| Which food and nutrition needs could you or your family use help with? | Responses |
|---|------------------|
| Getting food from food pantries, food banks, or food shelves | 62.50% 50 |
| Having enough food at home | 65.00% 52 |
| Learning how to shop and cook for healthy eating | 32.50% 26 |
| Learning how to stretch my food dollar | 46.25% 37 |
| Getting emergency food assistance | 35.00% 28 |
| Getting meals delivered to my home | 21.25% 17 |
| Enrolling in the Food Assistance Program | 35.00% 28 |
| Learning how to model healthy eating for my children | 8.75% 7 |
| Getting nutritious foods during pregnancy | 5.00% 4 |
| Obtaining breastfeeding education and assistance | 3.75% 3 |

Analysis of Question #10

The top two responses were Having enough food at home 52 (65.00%) and Getting food from food pantries, food banks or food shelves 50 (62.50%).

Madison County food pantries have seen an increase in the past year. Food pantries reported in a record of 66,301 unduplicated food orders processed in 2014.

Question #11

Question #11, asked customers Do you have children (under the age of 18) living with you?

| Do you have children (under the age of 18) living with you? | Responses |
|--|------------------|
| YES | 44.44% 48 |
| NO (if NO, skip questions 12 and 13) | 55.56% 60 |

Analysis of Question #11

Forty eight (44.44%) customer responded that they had children under the age of 18 living with them.

Question #12

Question #12, asked those customers who had children (under the age of 18) living with you, which CHILD CARE and/or CHILD DEVELOPMENT need could they or their family use help with.

| If you have children (under the age of 18) living with you, which child care and/or child development needs could you or your family use help with? | Responses |
|--|------------------|
| Finding child care in a convenient location | 14.71% 5 |
| Finding quality licensed child care | 11.76% 4 |
| Finding affordable child care | 23.53% 8 |
| Finding child care for babies | 11.76% 4 |
| Finding child care for toddlers | 17.65% 6 |
| Finding child care for preschoolers | 8.82% 3 |
| Finding evening or nighttime child care | 14.71% 5 |
| Finding weekend child care | 14.71% 5 |
| Finding a quality preschool | 8.82% 3 |
| Finding a before/after school program | 23.53% 8 |
| Preparing my preschool child for public school | 20.59% 7 |
| Getting financial assistance with child care costs | 38.24% 13 |
| Getting financial assistance with school supplies | 70.59% 24 |
| Getting financial assistance with school fees | 38.24% 13 |
| Getting financial assistance with school or club activities | 55.88% 19 |

Analysis of Question #12

Of those customers with children under the age of 18 living with them who needs child care and/or child development, 24 (70.59%) customers responded Getting financial assistance with school supplies.

Children’s Home and Aid offers the Child Care Assistance Program to help send children to daycare and preschool for working parents. Riverbend Head Start and Early Head Start are locally-operated, federally-funded programs that provide high-quality early childhood education for income-eligible families. Madison County, Illinois families voluntarily enroll their children ages birth through five in our programs because they want to improve their lives. Each qualified teacher creates a safe, healthy environment where children learn the skills necessary to be successful in kindergarten and life. Riverbend Head Start & Family Services is teaching children, strengthening families and enhancing communities.

Question #13

Question #13, asked those customers who had children (under the age of 18) living with you, which PARENTING and/or FAMILY SUPPORT needs could they or their family use help with.

| If you have children (under the age of 18) living with you, which parenting and/or family support needs could you or your family use help with? | Responses |
|--|------------------|
| Learning how to discipline my children more effectively | 35.48% 11 |
| Learning how to communicate and deal with my teenage children | 45.16% 14 |
| Learning how to deal with my children who have displayed bullying or violent behavior | 12.90% 4 |
| Learning how to deal with the bullying or violent behavior of my children's friends | 16.13% 5 |
| Learning how to talk to my children about drugs and alcohol | 29.03% 9 |
| Learning how to talk to my children about sex, AIDS, STDs, etc. | 35.48% 11 |
| Learning how to help my children cope with stress, depression, or emotional issues | 67.74% 21 |
| Learning how to set goals and plan for my family | 38.71% 12 |
| Communicating better with my children's care provider or teachers | 22.58% 7 |

Analysis of Question #13

Of those customers with children under the age of 18 living with them who needs parenting and/or family support, 21 (67.74%) customers responded Learning how to help my child(ren) cope with

stress, depression or emotional issues.

There are several child therapists in Madison County (child psychologists, child psychotherapists and child counselors) to provide help with child development, child education and help with a child Therapist. They can help with child abuse, mother child issues, child neglect, child behavior, child discipline.

For help with adolescents or for a Madison County adolescent Therapist these professionals provide help with adolescent development, adolescent education and help for adolescent Therapist. They include adolescent Therapists in Madison County, adolescent psychologists, and adolescent counselors. They can help with adolescent behavior, adolescent learning and adolescent discipline. They'll also help with teens in Madison County, teenagers in Madison County, communicating and understanding your teenager, Madison County teenager behavior and teenager learning issues.

Question #14

Question #14, asked customers which TRANSPORTATION needs could they or their family use help with.

| Which transportation needs could you or your family use help with? | Responses |
|---|----------------------------|
| Having access to public transportation | 36.78% 32 |
| Having dependable transportation to and from work | 24.14% 21 |
| Getting financial assistance to buy a dependable car | 48.28% 42 |
| Getting financial assistance to make car repairs | 54.02% 47 |
| Getting financial assistance to buy car insurance | 47.13% 41 |
| Getting financial assistance to pay car registration or license fees | 43.68% 38 |
| Getting a driver's license | 25.29% 22 |
| Getting to and from medical or dental appointments | 32.18% 28 |
| Getting myself to and from school | 11.49% 10 |
| Getting my children to and from child care | 8.05% 7 |
| Getting my children to and from school | 13.79% 12 |

| Which transportation needs could you or your family use help with? | Responses |
|--|--------------|
| Getting my children to and from school or club activities | 13.79% 12 |
| Going shopping and doing errands | 32.18% 28 |

Analysis of Question #14

Getting financial assistance to make car repairs was the top response for 47 (54.02%) customers, Getting financial assistance to buy a dependable car was next with 42 (48.28%) responses and Getting financial assistance to buy car insurance with 41 (47.13%) responses.

Madison County partners with three agencies to assist clients with transportation (car repairs) costs as long as client is employed full-time, owns vehicle, has current insurance and vehicle is worth fixing.

Question #15

Question #15, asked customers which HEALTH needs could they or their family use help with.

| Which health needs could you or a family member use help with? | Responses |
|---|--------------|
| Having affordable health insurance | 48.05% 37 |
| Having affordable dental insurance | 55.84% 43 |
| Having health care available in my community | 27.27% 21 |
| Having dental care available in my community | 40.26% 31 |
| Getting my health insurance questions answered | 14.29% 11 |
| Finding a doctor willing to accept Medicaid (Title XIX) | 40.26% 31 |
| Finding a dentist willing to accept Medicaid (Title XIX) | 44.16% 34 |
| Getting financial assistance for regular medical checkups | 20.78% 16 |
| Getting financial assistance for regular dental checkups | 38.96% 30 |
| Getting financial assistance for medicine and prescriptions | 33.77% 26 |
| Getting financial assistance for items such as glasses, hearing aids, wheelchairs, etc. | 40.26% 31 |
| Getting financial assistance for long-term health care | 20.78% |

| Which health needs could you or a family member use help with? | Responses |
|--|--------------|
| | 16 |
| Obtaining family planning or birth control education and assistance | 7.79% 6 |
| Betting good medical care before my baby is born | 2.60% 2 |
| Getting regular check-ups, developmental screens, or physicals for my children | 10.39% 8 |
| Getting my children tested for lead poisoning | 5.19% 4 |
| Getting immunizations for my children | 6.49% 5 |
| Getting treatment for a drug or alcohol problem | 5.19% 4 |
| Getting treatment and services for mental health | 14.29% 11 |
| Dealing with stress, depression, or anxiety | 38.96% 30 |
| Dealing with problems related to physical, emotional, or sexual abuse | 14.29% 11 |

Analysis of Question #15

Having affordable dental insurance 43 (55.84%), Having affordable health insurance 37 (48.05%), Finding a dentist willing to accept Medicaid (Title XIX) 34 (44.16%) and Having dental care available in my community and Finding a doctor willing to accept Medicaid (Title XIX) each had 31 (40.26%) responses at the top 5 health needs.

Madison County collaborates with local medical clinics, hospitals and health providers to assist clients in finding the appropriate health need.

Question #16

Question #16, asked customers which BASIC needs could they or their family use help with.

| Which basic needs could you or your family use help with? | Responses |
|---|--------------|
| Getting basic furniture, appliances, or house wares | 38.89% 35 |
| Getting personal care items such as soap, diapers, toilet paper, etc. | 44.44% 40 |
| Getting clothing and shoes | 47.78% 43 |
| Doing yard work or snow removal | 24.44% 22 |

| Which basic needs could you or your family use help with? | Responses |
|--|--------------|
| Doing house work or laundry | 17.78% 16 |
| Managing medications | 7.78% 7 |
| Having a reliable phone | 33.33% 30 |
| Having access to the internet | 38.89% 35 |
| Getting financial assistance with my utility bills (heating, electric, and/or water) | 72.22% 65 |

Analysis of Question #16

The top response on which basic need customers could use help with was Getting financial assistance with my utility bills (heating, electric, and/or water) with 65 (72.22%) responses.

Madison County refers clients over to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program for assistance with heating and electric bills. Depending on which municipality the client is in, their local township office may offer assistance or the local water company can set up a payment plan.

Question #17

Question #17, asked customers Are there any problems or needs that you or your family faced within the last 12 months that you were unable to get help with.

| Are there any problems or needs that you or your family faced within the last 12 months that you were unable to get help with? | Responses |
|--|--------------|
| YES | 47.62% 50 |
| NO | 52.38% 55 |

Analysis of Question #17

Fifty (47.62%) customers responded that they or their family were unable to get help with a problem or need within the last 12 months.

Madison County strives to provide the correct outreach and referral information to clients seeking assistance.

Question #18

Question #18, asked customers what is ONE thing you would like to see improved in your neighborhood.

| |
|-------------------|
| To have drainage. |
|-------------------|

| |
|--|
| A place or for insurance, a park for kids. |
| Preventing crime. |
| I would like to see the cleanliness of streets and neighborhood. |
| More help for families with low or little income. |
| Nothing right now. |
| Build concrete walls for people. |
| More parks for the kids, and after school programs. |
| More jobs that pay above the minimum wage; child care on nights and weekends. |
| My house. |
| Actually see Highland police patrol where I live where people consistently run stop signs. |
| Decrease in crime rate. |
| Better access to and from summer activities. |
| The traffic to slow down, speeders fly down our streets, cops do nothing. |
| Homelessness. |
| Neighborhood helping one another, to get along with each other. Love can go a long way. |
| More and better transportation and access to phone service, cell phones are expensive, my building has no pay phone and no change machine. |
| Free activities for my grandchildren. |
| Better living environment, new apartments. |
| Being able to afford healthy food. Housing costs, utilities. |
| Everything. |
| Drugs, violence, dope dealers. |
| Handicap wheelchair access on sidewalk and road crossings. |
| A close by grocery store. |
| A convenience store, public mailbox nearby. |
| Library, restaurants, stores etc. to be more aware of ASD (autism spectrum disorder) and make these places more friendly toward children with ASD. |
| Neighborhood community center for young people |
| Cleaner streets, vacant lots cut. |
| Housing is bad, need a lot of cleaning, traffic in streets. |
| Clean up & child supervision. |
| Sidewalks. |
| I live in a pretty good neighborhood. Just nothing for the kids to do, no play area. |
| Animal control, overpopulation of strays, etc. |
| It's a pretty good neighborhood, just a few neighbors on maintaining their yard. |
| Everything is fine. |
| Communication with public entities, alderman, city workers, city inspectors, utilities. |
| Roads, cleaning, business. |
| Speeding. |
| I'm in a good neighborhood, just keep the woods cut down. |

| |
|--|
| Security in the neighborhood. |
| Cleanliness, noise reduced. |
| Trashing the Earth. |
| Crime |
| New streets (deep holes, messing up cars) |
| Better environment; music law |
| Music and loud car noises lowered at night. |
| The properties cleaned up |
| People helping each other out. |
| Ground keeps of the apt. I live in, outside and inside |
| A new neighborhood |
| Less crime, more jobs |
| More police; just ride or park from time to time. |
| Being social |
| Support for law enforcement. |
| Good structure? |
| None |
| Getting rid of the drugs on the street |
| A safe place for my kids to play |
| Health care & home care for me |
| Maintenance on housing & streets |
| Trash |
| Street fixed (paved) |
| Better neighbors |
| Need more homeowners than renters! |
| More community gatherings |
| Barking dogs |
| Crime rate more police need safer neighborhoods |
| My house |
| People watching out for kids |

Question #19

Question #19, asked customers how did you learn about our agency.

| How did you learn about our agency? | Responses |
|--|----------------------------|
| Family or friend | 39.66% 46 |
| United Way 311 | 8.62% 10 |

| How did you learn about our agency? | Responses |
|--|----------------------------|
| Brochure or flyer | 6.90% 8 |
| Television | 0.86% 1 |
| Current or former agency client | 18.97% 22 |
| Health care provider | 3.45% 4 |
| Websites/internet | 4.31% 5 |
| Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) | 3.45% 4 |
| The household I grew up in had received agency services | 3.45% 4 |
| A state agency | 10.34% 12 |
| Newspaper | 1.72% 2 |
| Local Church | 5.17% 6 |
| Other social service agency | 11.21% 13 |
| Phone book | 2.59% 3 |
| Billboard | 0.86% 1 |
| A mailing | 11.21% 13 |
| Radio | 0.86% 1 |
| Other | 12.93% 15 |

Analysis of Question #19

The top response on how did the customer learn about our agency was by Family or friend 46 (39.66%).

Madison County strives to provide the correct outreach and referral information to clients seeking assistance and glad to hear that people are talking and helping family and/or friends out when possible.

Question #20

Question #20, asked customers what are there sources of household income.

| What are your sources of household income? | Responses |
|---|------------------|
| No income | 9.32% 11 |
| Child support or alimony | 4.24% 5 |
| TANF or FIP | 8.47% 10 |
| General Assistance | 0.85% 1 |
| Employment income | 16.10% 19 |
| Unemployment insurance | 2.54% 3 |
| Social Security | 49.15% 58 |
| Self-employed | 4.24% 5 |
| SSI | 33.90% 40 |
| Pension | 1.69% 2 |
| Other | 2.54% 3 |

Analysis of Question #20

The top two income sources selected were from 58 (49.15%) customers receiving Social Security income and 40 (33.90%) customers receiving Supplemental Security income.

Question #21

Question #21, asked customers in the last 12 months, how has your household's income situation changed?

| In the last 12 months, how has your household's income situation changed? | Responses |
|--|------------------|
| Increased | 17.24% 20 |
| Decreased | 38.79% 45 |
| No change | 43.97% |

| In the last 12 months, how has your household's income situation changed? | Responses |
|---|-----------|
| | 51 |

Analysis of Question #21

Fifty-one (43.97%) customers said that their household's income situation had no change within the last 12 months.

Question #22

Question #22, asked customers what time of day would they prefer to come to one of our locations (offices) for assistance.

| What time of day would they prefer to come to one of our locations (offices) for assistance? | Responses |
|--|--------------|
| Weekday hours of 8:00 am - 4:30 pm | 69.44% 75 |
| Weekday evening hours from 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm | 10.19% 11 |
| Saturday hours from 9:00 am - 12:00 pm | 7.41% 8 |
| I am not able to come to any of your locations | 12.96% 14 |

Analysis of Question #21

Seventy-five (69.44%) customers said that they would prefer to come to one of our locations (offices) during weekday hours of 8 am – 4:30 pm.

Madison County Community Development is open weekdays from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm while several of our delegate agencies have specific workdays and hours however clients can still call to schedule an appointment for services.

Question #23

Question #23, asked customers what services their household received from our agency within the last 12 months.

| What services has your household received from our agency within the last 12 months? | Responses |
|--|--------------|
| Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) | 77.38% 65 |
| Weatherization | 13.10% 11 |
| Head Start/Early Head Start | 3.57% |

| What services has your household received from our agency within the last 12 months? | Responses |
|---|------------------|
| | 3 |
| Responses | 28.57% |
| Other (please specify) | 24 |

Analysis of Question #23

Sixty-five (77.38%) customers received Energy Assistance services within the last 12 months. Write in responses had 24 (28.57%) services which include: 6 Air conditioner and Fans, 4 PIPP, College scholarships, Housing, Furniture, Lawn Mower, Car Repair, Household Items, Food Vouchers, Money saving tips, current updates, food stamps, rental assistance, school assistance, personal items, stove/refrigerator, HUD, N/A, but need help with LIHEAP, Day care assistance, car repair help, food bank, circuit breaker and help line.

Question #24

Question #24, asked customers if they know anyone with an incarcerated adult in their family, do they ever talk about particular concerns that could be addressed.

| Do you know anyone with an incarcerated adult in their family, do they ever talk about particular concerns that could be addressed? | Responses |
|--|----------------------------|
| Transportation assistance | 43.90% 18 |
| Mentor or after school programs for children | 14.63% 6 |
| Child care assistance | 17.07% 7 |
| Financial assistance | 48.78% 20 |
| Job skills training | 24.39% 10 |
| Stress relief | 21.95% 9 |
| Medical bill assistance | 21.95% 9 |
| Other | 29.27% 12 |

Analysis of Question #24

Twenty (48.78%) customers said Financial Assistance is a concern to be addressed as well as Transportation Assistance from 18 (43.90%) customers.

Question #25

Question #25, asked customers when they think about your adult family, friends and neighbors, how

many of them might say something like “there’s too much month at the end of my money?” or “where am I going to find money to pay for that?”

| When you think about your adult family, friends, neighbors, how many of them will say? | Responses |
|--|--------------|
| Almost none (0 to 5%) | 11.50% 13 |
| Some (6 to 33%) | 13.27% 15 |
| Quite a few (26 to 66%) | 15.93% 18 |
| Most (67 to 95%) | 27.43% 31 |
| Almost everyone (96 to 100%) | 31.86% 36 |

Analysis of Question #25

Thirty-six (31.86%) customers said that Almost everyone (96 to 100%) might say “there’s too much month at the end of my money?” or “where am I going to find money to pay for that?”.

Question #26

Question #26, asked customers when they think about your family, friends and neighbors, how many of them may have difficulties finding or buying enough quality food to provide at least three meals per day.

| When you think about family, friends and neighbors, how many of them may have difficulties finding or buying enough quality food to provide at least three meals per day? | Responses |
|---|--------------|
| Almost none (0 to 5%) | 12.04% 13 |
| Some (6 to 33%) | 21.30% 23 |
| Quite a few (26 to 66%) | 28.70% 31 |
| Most (67 to 95%) | 21.30% 23 |
| Almost everyone (96 to 100%) | 16.67% 18 |

Analysis of Question #26

Thirty-one (28.70%) customers said that Quite a few (26 to 66%) of family, friends or neighbors may have difficulties finding or buying enough quality food to provide at least three meals per day.

Madison County food pantries provided 104,461 food orders in 2014.

Question #27

Question #27, asked customers when they have time to rest or ready to sleep, what kinds of issues in their family or neighborhood keep them up.

| |
|--|
| Odors and noise from the plants and trains. |
| Health |
| Weather, hear, air, phone. |
| Paying bills, not having enough money to make ends meet. |
| G.C.S trains. |
| Bills, money, better job, crime |
| None at this time. |
| My anxiety or my loud neighbors. |
| None |
| None |
| Not know my friends, or girlfriend not have |
| Loud radios. |
| Money, no computer to talk/see my grandkids in California. My daughter is in the Air Force and my grandchildren don't know who I am. |
| None, it's usually family members within the house. |
| Neighbors arguing about their stress. |
| Stress, money. |
| Worry about paying my bills. |
| Stress, out of meds. |
| Bills. |
| My daughter is in a lot of pain |
| Crime, Ameren bills, etc., and if my phone will be shut off. |
| Making sure we survive another day and have enough money to make it. |
| Heat, overcrowding, neighbors fighting. |
| My asthma due to dry air in my apartment. |
| Crime rate, my special needs child. |
| The budget cuts for fiscal year 2015-16. How is my daughter (who has ASD) going to receive the services she needs? How am I going to get out of the financial rut that I'm in? |
| Nothing, sometimes I just cannot sleep. |
| Some family and neighbors. |
| Just my back and legs. |
| Nothing, I sleep good at night. |
| Loud noise at night. |
| Money issues, stress |

| |
|--|
| Noise. |
| Worries, memories. |
| My kids. |
| Neighbors fighting weekly, sometimes daily, and its effect not only on us but on their children as well; example: gun play |
| Fighting, stress, not enough money. |
| Bills |
| Sometimes neighbors stay up late. |
| My anxiety and depression add to racing thoughts that keep me up worrying about life & family. |
| Drunk neighbors, dogs barking, I just have bad insomnia |
| The traffic on bridge. Where their parents are. |
| Taking care of my father. |
| Paying bills; my wife's son is in DOC and we cannot afford transportation to visit him |
| Employment; driving privileges |
| Thinking about what bill is due next. |
| Loud music; drug problems |
| Kids |
| Not enough money to pay bills. |

Question #28

Question #28, asked customers if given the opportunity, would they be willing to serve on a local board or committee that represents and makes decisions for families with low-incomes.

| If given the opportunity, would you be willing to serve on a local board or committee that represents and makes decisions for families with low-income? | Responses |
|--|----------------------------|
| YES | 43.52% 47 |
| NO | 34.26% 37 |
| UNSURE | 22.22% 24 |

Analysis of Question #28

Forty-seven (43.52%) customers said that they would be willing to serve on a local board or committee representing families with low-income.

Madison County Community Development will keep a list of respondents who said yes to serving on a board for potential future members of the Advisory Council.

Question #29

Question #29, asked customers to complete customer satisfaction survey.

| Complete the Customer Satisfaction Survey | YES | NO | N/A |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| I was helped in a timely manner | 80.85% 76 | 2.13% 2 | 17.02% 16 |
| I was treated with respect | 84.85% 84 | 2.02% 2 | 13.13% 13 |
| The staff were friendly and helpful | 83.67% 82 | 2.04% 2 | 14.29% 14 |
| I got the information and/or the services I needed | 77.32% 75 | 6.19% 6 | 16.49% 16 |
| I was informed about other agency or community services | 64.58% 62 | 16.67% 16 | 18.75% 18 |
| I would recommend your agency to family and friends | 87.37% 83 | 2.11% 2 | 10.53% 10 |

Analysis of Question #29

With overwhelming reviews, Madison County customers reported very satisfactory responses about our contracted agencies.

SURVEY III – FOOD PANTRY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Madison County Community Development Department conducted a Needs Assessment (Survey III) for local food pantries to offer us with some insight into what services are provided at the pantries.

Question #1, #2 and #3

Question #1, #2 and #3 asked identification information – which food pantry, contact person and contact phone number. There were 16 local food pantries who responded to the needs assessment.

Question #4

Question #4 asked pantries to provide total number of food orders during past year: 104,461

Question #5

Question #5 asked to provide unduplicated count of total food orders: 66,301

Question #6

Question #6 asked for the number of volunteers: 1,450

Question #7

Question #7 asked for the number of volunteer hours: 101,185.21

Question #8

Question #7 asked the number of volunteers who would be classified as low-income: 575

Question #9

Question #9 asked food pantries if they participate in Senior Boxes:

| Does your food pantry participate in Senior Boxes | Responses |
|---|-------------|
| YES | 43.75% 7 |
| NO | 56.25% 9 |

Seven (43.75%) of the food pantries responded that a total of 330 seniors participate in the Senior Box program.

Question #10

Question #10 asked if food pantries provide any of the following nutritional services.

| Do you provide any of the following nutritional services? | Responses |
|---|-------------|
| Provide nutritional counseling | 41.67% 5 |
| Share recipes | 50.00% 6 |
| Post material on nutrition | 41.67% 5 |
| Encourage nutrition based upon the food distributed | 58.33% 7 |

Question #11

Questions #11 asked food pantry to share something about the food pantry.

| Please share something about your food pantry. |
|---|
| We appreciate very much the support we receive from the vouchers. |
| We are in dire need of a grant writer. We need more men volunteers (all women are volunteering) |
| We are a soup kitchen open every Thursday at St. John EUCC in Collinsville, IL from 5-6:30 PM. We are open to anyone who wants to come regardless of income. S.O.S. is a ministry of CAMA. |
| Our food pantry serves any families in the Triad school district. |
| We have vendors come in and talk to clients about services they provide. |
| Senior boxes were discontinued in 2015. Our participants like choosing from the menu at the pantry instead of getting pre-chosen items. They do miss the cheese, though. |
| Food is provided by Parish donations and we deliver within our Parish boundaries. |
| We strive to provide a 5-day, nutritionally-balanced supply of food to our clients. We are an open door operation- not limited to by geographic boundaries. And we try to help all who come in. |
| We serve between 180-230 families per month. |
| Weekly "soup kitchen" free meal, salads, hot meal, desserts, bread, drinks. We also have a free store for personal items-toiletries. |

| |
|--|
| We give out coupons for food items. We also have a mobile food pantry that takes food to rural areas in Madison, Jersey, and Calhoun counties. |
| When we are not open we still serve people after hours because my telephone number is listed 24 hour. |
| We serve a very low income area that does not have a local grocery store. EF&S funding provides us with approximately \$80 per week. All donations from other agencies are welcomed. |

Question #12

Question # 12 asked if food pantry would like to participate in Madison County’s email networking system.

| Would your food pantry like to participate in Madison County’s email network? | Responses |
|---|--------------|
| YES | 78.57% 11 |
| NO | 21.43% 3 |

Analysis of #12

Only 4 out of the 11 responses needed to be added to our network as those food pantries already participate in the email network.

C. Data Analysis/Problem Identification

Madison County, Illinois is located in the southwestern part of the state on the east side of the Mississippi River. Madison County is part of the Metro-East region of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area in which Missouri lies on the west side of the Mississippi River. One of the 10 largest counties in Illinois, Madison County is a mixture of older, industrial urban areas in the west and semi-rural and agricultural areas in the east. Census data indicates a shift within the population of older areas along the river such as Alton & Granite City, to Edwardsville, Glen Carbon, and the Collinsville area. Data shows these communities in the center of the County taking on urban characteristics.

Madison County's 2013 population was at 261,594, a slight increase from last year’s census population of 261,202.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 107,000 households in Madison County. The average household size was 2.4 people. Families made up 66% of the households which includes both married-couple families (48.8%) and other families (17.2%). Of other families, 6% are female householder families with no husband present and have children under the age of 18. Nonfamily households made up the remaining 34% of all households which includes other nonfamily households (7.0%) and (27.1%) people living alone, some were composed of people living in households in which no one was related to the householder.

In Madison County, 5,200 grandparents lived with their grandchildren 18 years old. Of those grandparents, 33% of them had financial responsibility for their grandchildren.

The population profile indicates 233,125 White, 19,656 Black, 2,124 Asian, 496 American Indian,

65 Native Hawaiian and the remainder listed as "Some Other race" totaled 900, while 5,228 were identified by "Two or more races". People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

The age group of Age 65 and over make up 37,650 (14.4%) of the population in which 2,365 (6.5%) of seniors are below the poverty level.

There were 117,568 housing units in the county. Ninety-one percent of the housing units were occupied, while 9% were vacant. Of the occupied units, 73% were owner occupied; the remainder renter occupied was at 27%. The bulk of the housing units were in single-unit structures for total of 94,770 (80.6%) houses. In addition, there were 18,587 (15.8%) were in multi-unit structures, and 4,211 (3.6%) were mobile homes. Much of the housing stock in the county is old, with about 57% built before 1970. The oldest housing is concentrated in the areas around Alton and Granite City.

The Median Family Income (MFI) for the county was \$53,864 in 2013. There were 36,554 (14.0%) of the county's population who are below the poverty level. There were 9,989 families living below the poverty level. There were 11,727 (18.9%) children under the age of 18 living below the poverty level. Persons in poverty are most likely to live in the Alton or Venice Township which includes Madison and Venice.

The demographic and survey data was collected from a variety of resources and was presented earlier beginning on page 7; followed by the Needs/Satisfaction Assessment from community leaders (Survey I), customers (Survey II) and Food pantries (Survey III). The analysis of this data helps identify needs/problems impacting our poverty population. The identified needs/satisfaction assessment areas have been categorized according to the service categories as directed.

1. Employment/Economic Development

The unemployment rate for Madison County of May 2015 was 5.2% which is a much lower rate from last year's unemployment rate of 6.8%. Over the last several years Madison County's unemployment rate continues to be a bit lower than the State of Illinois. Despite this, Madison County and the State of Illinois each remains significantly above the average unemployment rate for the entire country.

Table 9 reports that a total of 748 TANF MAG cases were receiving a cash grant and of those only 165 cases were employed. Table 9 also shows that a total of 27,245 TANF MANG cases receiving medical and food stamp assistance (no cash assistance) and of that number 10,396 cases were employed.

Table 14 indicates that 24.4% of the homeless respondents in Madison County were employed either full-time or part-time but are still in need of multiple supportive services. Over the past decade, several major manufacturing businesses closed in Madison County. With the loss of manufacturing jobs, many of the new jobs available to the low-income population, are in the service industry, which are part-time and pay the minimum wage. However, there has been an increase in jobs in the transportation/warehousing industry, with over a thousand permanent jobs created. Furthermore, we are seeing additional investment in speculative large bulk warehouses that provide many job opportunities to lower income individuals.

The loss of manufacturing/industrial jobs have occurred in the western, more urban areas of Madison County. Table 3 indicates that the highest poverty concentration occurs in the western most populated areas of Venice Township (Madison and Venice), Alton, and Granite City.

When we surveyed our customers, 37 clients (52.86%) indicated Finding a permanent full-time job that will support me or my family as a top employment need, indicating a high need for jobs for unskilled workers as well as 36 (51.46%) clients responding to Knowing what jobs are available. Among the community leaders needs assessment, 85 (31.14%) respondents selected Economic Development loans and assistance for business development as a service they would like to see expanded. One Hundred sixty-five (60.44%) of respondents stated that Unemployment/underemployment is one of the top dominant problems in their community. One Hundred and six (38.83%) of respondents stated that another major problem is the Lack of training/employable skills.

2. Education

Educational concerns continue to be an issue with the low-income population. The educational issue among adult population is the lack of education and vocational skills that keep many low-income people in very low paying unskilled jobs.

The Table 9 (TANF Cases) indicated that 10,661 adults on TANF (MAG, 118 and MANG 10,543) are not high school graduates.

Table 10 indicates a dropout rate of 15.3% for the 2013-2014 school year in Madison County which is slightly higher than the State of Illinois. Madison County reported 7.6% of students being chronically truant while the State average is much higher at 8.7%.

Madison County's customer needs assessment shows that 32 (47.76%) of the respondents stated that the main Education need was Getting financial assistance to complete my education and 22 (32.84%) of the respondents stated Obtaining a high school diploma or GED/HSED. Sixty-two (22.71%) community leader respondents indicated that Lack of education was a problem in the community along with One Hundred and six (38.83%) of respondents stating Lack of training/employable skills.

3. Income Management

With such a severe lack of resources persons in poverty must make every effort to make their dollars stretch.

In the customer survey, 33 (44%) respondents listed the Budgeting and managing money as a major Financial and/or Legal need. One hundred fifteen (42.12%) community leaders ranked Credit/financial counseling as a medium priority. For many of the Madison County clients there is an inability to manage available income to its best possible advantage. Clients seeking rental assistance participate in budget and housing counseling where it is determined that they have an insufficient income to cover all of their monthly expenses. There is a need for increased participation in budgeting education.

As Table 9 indicates there is a very high proportion of families on TANF where the head of

household is lacking a high school education and has missed out on basic skills on money management. The problem is compounded when looking at Table 13 which indicates that low-income people are paying a disproportionately high portion of their income for housing needs.

4. Housing

There are a total number of 107,238 households in Madison County and 29,503 of them are rental households. Rental households make up 28.0% of those households. Low-income housing remains to be a major concern in Madison County. Decent, affordable housing is in short supply for people at and below the poverty level. Housing issues continue to rate as a top priority for customers and community leaders. Affordable housing is generally defined as that in which the occupant pays no more than 30 percent of their gross income for housing costs, including utilities.

As displayed in Table 13, in Madison County, the housing wage is \$20.44 (housing equals 30% of salary). This is the amount a full time worker needs to earn per hour to be able to afford a three-bedroom unit at Fair Market rent. This is 248% of the minimum wage (\$8.25). Further, a household working at minimum wage would need to work 99 hours per week to afford a three-bedroom unit. Even with two adults working full-time at minimum wages Fair Market rental housing is beyond their income.

According to the community needs assessment, 134 (49.08%) respondents selected Energy Efficiency as high priority for housing need. Lack of affordable housing was also selected 65 (23.81%) as a serious problem in their community. Sixty-one (22.34%) of respondents selected Housing assistance with case management and supportive services to move towards self-sufficiency, 47 (17.22%) respondents selected Housing rehabilitation, and 42 (15.38%) Housing development (rental & ownership) for special needs & low/mod income population were reported as services they would like to see expanded.

Out of the 135 units completed through the Weatherization program, 120 (88.9%) households were owner occupied. Older homes need repairs and energy saving measures to conserve fuel and save money. One hundred forty-six (53.48%) community leaders identified themselves as being familiar with the Weatherization program.

Of the 124 current and former customers responding to the needs assessment, 65 (72.22%) of respondents indicated that their basic needs were Getting financial assistance with my utility bills, forty (44.94%) respondents stated Finding affordable housing that fits my family's needs and 27 (30.34%) stated Qualifying for a loan to buy a home. The HOMEbuyer program assisted 72 households with the purchase of their first home.

Twenty (7.33%) community leaders from the needs assessment would like to see subsidized rental assistance expanded.

Further, a single, elderly women receiving Supplemental Security Income of \$733 monthly can only afford to spend no more than \$220 in monthly rent for a one bedroom unit.

5. Emergency Services

Persons living at or below the poverty level do not have many resources available to cope with an emergency situation. With limited and often fixed incomes families struggle to maintain their housing, nutrition and medical needs. A high utility bill, unexpected medical costs or loss of food stamps can become a crisis for our clients. The Madison County poverty rate (Table 4) indicates that there were 36,554 persons living in poverty. According to Table 5, children are particularly vulnerable to poverty and often have higher poverty rates than the general population. According to the 2013 US Census, there were 11,727 children under the age of 18 living below the poverty line in Madison County at 18.9%.

In the community needs assessment, sixty-five (23.81%) respondents listed Lack of affordable rent as a problem and 160 (58.61%) respondents marked that they are familiar with Madison County's assistance programs/services for food, medicine, rent, transportation, air conditioners and fans. Question #17 of the customer needs assessment asked customers if any problems or needs within the last 12 months were unable to get help with, 50 (47.62%) respondents said yes. Getting financial assistance with utility bills was selected by 65 (72.22%) customers, followed by 40 (44.44%) responses for Getting personal care items such as soap, diapers, toilet paper, etc. The reason for this basic need is that the Food SNAP program does not offer these products.

Forty-seven (54.02%) of customer respondents stated Getting financial assistance to make car repairs, 41 (47.13%) Getting financial assistance to buy care insurance and 38 (43.68%) Getting financial assistance to pay car registration or license fees was a transportation need.

Homelessness is another issue facing people living at or below the poverty level. The poverty population is always at risk of a crisis situation, and for a segment of the at-risk population, homelessness does occur. In Table 14, the county-wide annual point-in-time homeless count conducted over a 24 hour period on January 28, 2015, reported a total of 397 homeless people which includes 162 children. This table demonstrates that homelessness affects all segments of the low-income population: male, female, children, mentally ill, veterans and elderly. Forty-four (16.12%) community leaders listed the need for more shelters for the homeless to be a program/service they would like to see expanded.

Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness works to develop long-term solutions of homeless problems faced by the low-income population, while the Community Services Block Grant funding is crucial with formation. The Vision of the Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness shall be to work towards the elimination of homelessness in Madison County, IL. The Continuum of Care's mission statement is to maintain a collaborative partnership to help the individuals and families experiencing homelessness by building a comprehensive system that leads individuals and families from homelessness to appropriate support and self-sufficiency. Madison County Government, social service organizations and residents are working together to make an effective system of support and housing available and accessible to those who need assistance within our community.

6. Nutrition

Proper nutrition among low-income residents is a twofold problem. One issue is being able to

afford food and the other is inadequate knowledge about nutrition. Table 8 indicates 22,987 persons receiving food stamps as of July 2015.

Sixteen local food pantries reported (Survey III) serving over 104,461 persons who sought food during the previous year. In question #26 of the customer's needs assessment, 31 (28.70%) of the respondents said Quite a few family, friends and neighbors may have difficulties finding or buying enough food to provide at least three meals per day. Survey III indicates that several local food pantries are offering nutritional services. Out of the pantries who answered, five of the food pantries are providing nutritional counseling. Six of the food pantries are offering nutritional recipes, five food pantries are posting material on nutrition at their sites and seven of the food pantries are encouraging nutrition based upon the food which is distributed.

With the need so great for food, several organizations and churches have taken it upon themselves to establish soup kitchens. The Community Care Center (Granite City) is open 3 days per week during lunch hour. The Jesus Place Mission (Granite City) provides breakfast Monday through Friday and supper on Monday and Thursday evenings. New Shining Light Community Church and Ministry (Venice) provides meals to those in community who need a hot meal with no limits on servings. The Compassion Café (Collinsville) opened its doors to serve 1 meal per person every Tuesday evening as well as on Thanksgiving, Independence Day, and Christmas. The Spirit of Sharing (S.O.S.) Soup Kitchen (Collinsville) began in June of 2012 and continues to serve evening meals and then packs lunches that are sent home for meals the next day. This so-called casserole ministry creates a different church hosts each week and its members prepare food to bring to the soup kitchen.

There are several other programs within the county that focus on nutrition for children. Such programs include the Coordinated Youth Services Healthy Moms - Healthy Kids, Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and the Illinois Free and Reduced school lunch programs. The University of Illinois Extension Services also provides food and nutrition education workshops. The Meals on Wheels program provides meals and information on proper nutrition for senior citizens for congregate sites and home delivered meals.

7. Linkages

Low-income county residents have limited knowledge of available supportive services. Since people visiting an agency for help with one problem usually have other problem issues, referral services becomes a prevailing matter. An informed outreach/referral network is necessary for the effective delivery of services for our clients. The Community Services Block Grant program annually records over 2,000 persons receiving outreach/referral services. Documentation is kept on persons receiving other services along with the outreach and referral. Madison County staff will keep count on the number of informal referrals given over the phone, at community meetings and office drop-ins, which will greatly increase the total referrals for characteristics not obtainable which are reported on the quarterly reports.

The Madison County customer needs assessment asked customers to complete a section on their overall satisfaction of our service delivery. With overwhelmingly reviews, Madison County customers reported satisfaction - Helped in a timely manner with 76 (80.85%)

responses, Treated with respect 84 (84.85%) responses, Friendly and helpful staff with 82 (83.67%) responses and Got the information and/or services needed with 75 (77.32%) responses.

An area of concern is the number of youth in low-income communities who are at-risk of not completing high school, committing juvenile offenses and teen girls becoming pregnant. Table 10 indicates that the Madison County truancy rate among high school students was much lower than the State level. The Madison County drop-out rate for the 2013-2014 school year was 15.3% which is slightly higher than the State level at 14.0%. Table 11 shows a total of 403 Admissions to Caseload for the juveniles during 2014. This table indicates 511 Madison County juveniles were admitted to the Detention Center. A total of 385 juvenile violations were reported while an additional 285 were juvenile probations investigations. Seven juveniles were committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections. Madison County officials collected \$1,848 in fees from juvenile restitution. The average length of stay was 25 days while the average age of juvenile was 16 years of age. The average daily population was 32 youths. Table 12 shows the decline of teenage births in Madison County As reported by the Illinois Department of Public Health, Madison County is at 9.6%, the same percentage as the State of Illinois.

The Madison County Community Development department works with several community based organizations developing programs specifically targeted for this population. Sixty-four (23.44%) respondents from the customer's survey selected Youth education & recreation programs for services they would like to see expanded. Crime had 141 (51.65%) responses for problems that exist in your community.

8. Self-Sufficiency

A primary goal of the Community Services Block Grant program and other programs operated by Madison County Community Development is to provide a comprehensive family case management program by promoting, empowering and encouraging individuals and families towards self-sufficiency. Establishing stable housing, employment opportunities and improving living conditions for low-income and at-risk populations are high priorities.

Families at or below the poverty level do not have the ability to pull together all the various resources needed to alleviate their situation and need comprehensive programs geared toward self-sufficiency. The TANF data in Table 9 shows 748 MAG (cash grant cases) and 27,245 MANG (medical assistance no grant cases). Of these, 118 MAG cases and 10,543 MANG cases had not finished high school. Ninety-five MAG cases and 1,070 MANG cases had no work experience. There were 165 MAG cases and 10,396 MANG cases that were employed, but still needing TANF.

In the Homeless Survey (Table 14), 67 respondents stated they were unemployed. Lack of jobs, education, skills training, transportation and other obstacles make it very difficult for these families to move towards financial stability.

9. Health

Health care is another major problem for low-income residents. Question #15 of the

customer's needs assessment asks which health needs could customer use help with, 43 (55.84%) responded to Having affordable dental insurance, 37 (48.05%) responded Having affordable health insurance and 34 (44.16%) responded to Finding a dentist willing to accept Medicaid (Title XIX). Twenty-six (33.77%) respondents stated that Getting financial assistance for medicine and prescriptions was a health need. One hundred eighty-two (66.67%) respondents of the community needs assessment chose Drug/alcohol abuse and 28 (10.26%) respondents selected Lack of health care as problems that exist in the community. Forty-seven (17.22%) respondents chose Emergency medical prescription assistance as services to see expanded.

Madison County collaborates with the Madison County Health Department to provide several services for low-income individuals, including sponsoring health fairs, lead screening for children, immunization notices for school children, announcements of breast and cervical cancer screenings, providing outreach and applications for the State of Illinois "All Kids" Healthcare.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

Madison County Community Development engages in long-term planning strategies that require input from community leaders, social service groups and agencies, consumers and community members. Information is collected through surveys and public meetings and is assembled into the development of programs addressing the long-term solutions to problems affecting members of the low-income communities in Madison County.

Madison County Community Development co-facilitates the Community Collaboration of Madison County with Riverbend Head Start and Family Services. Currently this group has 365 members. This group consists of social service organizations, police departments, school districts, religious organizations and members of the community. Membership to the group is free and open to anyone. This group meets on a monthly basis to share information and works together to make services accessible to the community. Participating organizations often use this group to connect and partner with other organizations to share their resources in providing services. The Community Collaboration also serves as a way to connect with funding opportunities with Federal, State and local resources.

Madison County Community Development administers, coordinates and facilitates community involvement in the development of the annual Continuum of Care Homeless Strategic Plan.

The Madison County Government has four departments administering programs and services benefiting low-income residents. These are the Community Development Department, the Employment and Training Department, Public Health Department and the Veterans Assistance Commission. These county departments work closely together and with other county agencies in meeting the needs of our low-income clients. The county government maintains outreach in the major metropolitan communities and will do home outreach when necessary. The County Service Tables on pages 23 through 27 show the total clients served by Madison County Employment and Training Department, Community Services Block Grant, Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and other Community Development

Housing and Economic Development programs.

The service delivery system in Madison County identifies the accessibility and effectiveness in meeting the needs of low-income clients using each of the Community Services Block Grant work program categories, identifying internal agency wide resources and external resources within the County.

1. Employment/Economic Development

The Community Development Department is responsible for activities that help stimulate economic growth and job creation. Activities include administering the Gateway Commerce Center, the Riverbend and Southwestern Madison County Enterprise Zones, marketing and retention programs, technical and referral services, the Community Development Block Grant program, Community Services Block Grant program, the Urban Development Action Grant infrastructure loan program to municipalities and business site location assistance and other activities that lead to job creation/retention and business investment.

The Employment and Training Department (ETD) is responsible for the Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act (WIOA), whose mission is “To provide services to customers, both business and job seekers, which will help the community reach its full potential”. To accomplish this mission, the Employment and Training Department develops partnerships with area service providers, educational institutions, local government and private industry to provide a wide range of programs addressing needs of the workforce. The Madison County Employment and Training Department is the county’s most comprehensive employment resource.

The Salvation Army – Granite City Corps operates a computer lab for area residents searching for employment opportunities and creating their resumes. This lab opened as a direct result of the area Employment and Training Department satellite office closing due to drastic budget cuts. The Veteran's Assistance Commission office provides job placement services for unemployed veterans. Madison County Community Development continues to participate in a Skills Training program with the local employment and training department, Lewis & Clark Community College and Southwestern Illinois College to provide classroom training in highly marketable skills.

The County coordinates its employment/economic development activities with state, regional and local organizations including:

The Alliance of Edwardsville
Alton Memorial Hospital
Ameren
The BANK of Edwardsville
Chamber of Commerce of Southwestern Madison County
Madison County Municipal Governments
Development & Municipal Initiatives
Edwardsville – Glen Carbon Chamber of Commerce
First Clover Leaf Bank Illinois
Business Journal
Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity

Illinois Department of Employment Security
Illinois Manufacturing Extension Center
Informationworks, Inc.
Jun Corporation Company
Justine Petersen Corporation
Leadership Council Southwestern Illinois
Lewis and Clark Community College
Liberty Bank
Madison County Employment & Training Department
Madison County Planning & Development Department
Mudge Professional Services (MPS)
Raifort Properties
Regions Bank
River Bend Growth Association
St. Louis Regional Airport
St. Louis Regional Chamber
SIUE Small Business Development Centers
SIUE University Park
Southwestern Illinois College
Southwestern Illinois Electric Cooperative
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority
Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan & Regional Planning Commission
Tri-City Regional Port District
Workforce Investment Board Partners

Madison County partners with numerous other local developers, financial institutions, utilities, and railroad companies to encourage business development.

2. Education

In 2014, Madison County's Regional Office of Education opened one of the most advanced computer-based testing centers for the GED and professional licensure in Southern Illinois. The facility offers a full range of tests provided through Pearson VUE Testing including educator licensure testing, CompTIA, Cisco System, Inc. and ACSM, along with numerous other tests. The need for the new testing center stems from the elimination of the GED test being offered on paper. The Regional Office of Education office also provides course maintenance with the public school system. This office coordinates with local school districts, housing authorities, local community colleges, Madison County Community Development and other agencies working with at-risk youth programs to keep children in school and promote education and to ensure the No Child Left Behind initiative.

Madison County Community Development provides several educational opportunities through the Community Services Block Grant program. This funding is coordinated with local resources from the Employment & Training Department to provide a Skills Training program. This program offers classroom training in highly marketable skills as well as providing supportive services to local Employment & Training clients and students enrolled in vocational training. Community Services Block Grant funding is also used to partner up with Lewis & Clark

Community College and Southwestern Illinois College for their Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA) Program and other vocation skills training such as welding, automotive, and the highway construction career training programs. Community Services Block Grant funds the Scholarship Program as a means of financial assistance for low-income individuals attending college. These funds also provide for educational youth programs with the Quad City Community Development and/or the Venice Park District by assisting with the coordination of a summer youth program designed to provide an educational, physical and nutritional lesson to youths. This program provides daily group sessions, exercise and activities as well as weekly guest speakers and field trips. Quad City Community Development is also providing an after-school tutoring program. Riverbend Family Ministries provides a developmental initiative consisting of youth violence prevention and counseling programs empowering youth to make safer and better choices. Madison County Community Development also works with local school districts by providing assistance with the purchase of school supplies and their back to school events. Assistance with school supplies is greatly needed in several low-income school districts where the entire district is below poverty.

Post high school education is provided within Madison County by Lewis & Clark Community College, Southwestern Illinois College, and Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. Vocational, technical, and trade schools are available to provide the training foundation needed by many of the low-income population. Community Services Block Grant funds help to provide supportive services for low-income students seeking secondary education.

The Community Services Block Grant program provides funding to Lewis & Clark Community College and Southwestern Illinois College for their Adult Basic Education - G.E.D. Program. Madison County Community Development has purchased vouchers for students to use when they are ready to take the G.E.D. exam and are unable to afford them. Beginning in 2014, the State of Illinois changed the G.E.D. process. The new version includes 4 parts including language arts, math, science and social studies. The GED is only available as a computer based test. There are several educational programs targeting low-income residents available at local colleges and local service organizations. Classes include child and spousal abuse, G.E.D., family planning, alcohol/drug abuse, teen parent services, special education programs for the physically and mentally challenged as well as many counseling programs.

The Head Start program in Madison County is operated through Riverbend Head Start & Family Services. Head Start develops partnerships with community day care providers and local school districts to ensure that comprehensive child development services are available throughout the county.

Lewis & Clark Community College is operating the YouthBuild grant. The YouthBuild program helps young adults ages 16 to 24 to receive pre-apprentice certificate training and their GEDs while providing skills for future careers in health, automotive, construction, welding, emergency medical technician (E.M.T) and technology fields.

3. Income Management

Madison County Community Development administers the Emergency Solutions Grant through service contracts with Madison County Catholic Charities and Madison County Urban League to provide income management. The purpose of the program is to assist individuals and families

quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness.

Several other agencies provide credit counseling, budgeting, life skills and income management services. Chestnut Health Systems and Behavioral Health Alternatives provide both group budgeting workshops and one-on-one sessions. Hoyleton Youth & Family Ministries provides income case management services as well as life skills to developmental disabled young adults. AgeSmart Community Resources sponsors a money management program that assists individuals with managing daily financial tasks.

The Madison County Community Development's Transitional Housing Program provides an intensive case and income management to its participants.

4. Housing

Madison County Community Development operates several programs promoting safe, stable, healthy and affordable housing. The Community Development Department assists low-income families with Weatherization and Energy Assistance. Community Development also assists low and moderate-income households with Homebuyer Rehabilitation Assistance Program and the Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program.

Madison County Community Development works with local, state and federal resources to develop new affordable housing for low and moderate income households. The housing development is both rental and owner-occupied single and multiple unit development. Madison County Community Development provides HOME funding to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's) for housing development.

Madison County Community Development operates the Rental Housing Support Program funded through the Illinois Housing Development Authority to provide 26 units of subsidized rental housing for a total of 72 low-income families and individuals.

The Madison County Housing Authority, Granite City Housing Authority, and Alton Housing Authority all provide subsidized housing. Additionally, the Madison County Housing Authority handles the Section 8 Housing program. Madison County Community Development participates in housing redevelopment projects with each of the public housing authorities and many of the older housing units are being demolished and being replaced with new housing.

Madison County Community Development partners up with Metropolitan St. Louis Equal Housing and Opportunity Council to help sponsor its annual conference on fair housing. Topics include barriers to accessible sustainable fair housing and recognizing discrimination. Madison County Community Development also participated in the Illinois Department of Human Rights fair housing workshop.

Madison County Continuum of Care inventory chart indicates 124 beds available for the transitional housing program along with the nine Permanent Supportive Housing Projects totaling 164 units that receive funding through the HUD CoC Program Competition.

Hoyleton Youth & Family Ministries operates a Community Integrated Living Arrangement (CILA) known as Hope House. This program provides long-term housing and services to young adults who have developmental disabilities. The facility is in operation twelve months a year and twenty-four hours a day - whenever residents are in the home. Each individual living at the facility is assigned a professional Case Manager. The Case Manager's responsibilities include advocacy and support, as well as providing case management services, which include completing individual assessments, developing a service plan, overseeing benefits, and direct service to the client. Hope House is dedicated to helping residents maximize their independence.

5. Emergency Services

Madison County Community Development operates several services providing assistance to low and moderate-income County residents. The following includes:

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides funding to assist eligible households to meet the cost of home energy bills.

The Community Development Block Grant and HOME funds provide emergency housing rehabilitation where dangerous health and safety risks are present.

Community Services Block Grant program offers minor home repairs for those homeowners where at-risk health and safety issues exist.

Community Services Block Grant program offers assistance with food, medical, rental, transportation-car repairs, clothes and referral services. The County coordinates assistance for funding with the United Way offices and our network of social service agencies.

The Department of Human Services Homeless Prevention Program and the Emergency and Transitional Housing grant, Emergency Solutions Grant and other emergency funds are coordinated in the emergency services and Continuum of Care network. Clients are linked to needed services through agency referrals and network outreach.

Madison County Community Development operates a twenty unit transitional housing program for homeless families and individuals. The program operates as scattered site leased housing with supportive services provided. Funding for the program is through HUD – Supportive Housing Program, Community Services Block Grant, and Illinois Department of Human Services.

Madison County works with the local shelters in providing homeless services. Locally there are five homeless shelters and three agencies that provide hotel vouchers for overnight shelter. The United Way of Greater St. Louis, The Salvation Army and other donations provide for the majority of local funding. The Salvation Army in Alton provides emergency shelter to single adult men and to women with children. The Oasis Women's Center and Phoenix Crisis Center provide housing for female victims of spouse and child abuse. Good Samaritan House provides shelter to women and children. The Good Samaritan House also operates a nine unit scattered lease transitional housing program for homeless families providing supportive services.

Alcoholic Rehabilitation Community Home (ARCH) provides shelter and rehabilitation for recovering male alcoholics.

The Community Services Block Grant program provides funding to The Salvation Army – Granite City Corps for the southern part, The Salvation Army – Alton Corps for northern part and Collinsville Township serving the eastern part of Madison County to assist homeless persons with hotel stays when shelters are at capacity.

Madison County Community Development facilitates the community wide collaboration for developing strategies to address homeless problems and end chronic homelessness. The Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness chart details 124 beds for transitional housing, along with the nine Permanent Supportive Housing Projects totaling 164 units that receive funding through the HUD CoC Program Competition.

6. Nutrition

AgeSmart Community Resources is the lead agency partnering with Senior Services Plus, Jarvis Township Senior Services and Collinsville Township Senior Services to provide congregate and home delivered meals for seniors. Collinsville Area Meals on Wheels and Highland Area Meals on Wheels Programs provide meals to homebound seniors. Nutritional education programs and services for older workers are provided at luncheon sites at the local Senior Citizen Centers. Coordinated Youth and Human Services are responsible for the Women, Infant and Children programs throughout the county. Community Services Block Grant funds are used to assist Senior Services Plus and Highland Area Meals on Wheels with their meals programs.

Food pantries operate throughout the county providing food to needy clients. In 2014, local pantries provided food for approximately 66,301 unduplicated persons. The food pantries and soup kitchens continue to report astounding increases in the number of persons seeking help with groceries each month. The pantries operate on local United Way funding, local donations of food and money, the Emergency Food and Shelter Grant and Community Services Block Grant funding. The food pantries and soup kitchens also provide recipes, coupons, nutritional counseling, cooking demonstrations and food preparation classes.

The St. Louis Area Foodbank is the sole non-profit distributor of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) product for both eastern Missouri and southwestern Illinois. Donations received from the community food drives, retail partnerships and the Feeding America network, The St. Louis Area Foodbank works to provide solutions to the hunger crisis through our programs such as The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), and Transitional Housing Programs. They are constantly looking into new programs that will help fight hunger in the region.

In addition to assisting in the senior meals on wheels programs and local area food pantries in the rural areas, the Highland Community Church sponsors a community garden program in which it provides land that will be used by volunteers to grow their own produce and to share with others and distributes excess garden perishables among local food pantries.

Committee members from the Community Hope Center have created two programs in order to

help bring together the local community and the homeless population. Soup for the Soul Soup Kitchen is a unique place where anyone can stop by, grab some soup and sandwiches and have a conversation over lunch with strangers and old friends. By promoting their soup kitchen another idea immersed with the creation of the Garden of Hope. The garden plot continues to teach a skill as well as allowing the soup kitchen to reap the benefits of the fresh produce and provide for a healthier lunch.

During the 2013-2014 academic year, 46.9% of children were eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School lunches. The Madison County Regional Office of Education strongly encourages and promotes participation of this program through notifications at each school within the county.

7. Linkages

The Madison County Community Development Department networks many local associations to coordinate and plan effective service delivery systems for low-income residents. Madison County Community Development maintains a formal delegate agency contract with each of agency to provide specific direct client services. By coordinating resources, this gives the client direct access to our services throughout Madison County.

Madison County Community Development conducts public meetings, presentations and workshops throughout the county to inform people of existing services. We maintain and produce a resource packet full of essential information to assist clients looking for housing – landlord listings and assisted housing projects, legal services, shelters, and other useful data. Madison County also produces pamphlets and media releases to keep the public informed of services. Madison County Community Development and Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness created a pocket resource guide. This is a small fold- up resource directory that can fit in a wallet and lists the majority of services that a homeless person might need and is updated on a regular basis. The idea was that homeless people don't have much room to carry things and this is a useful guide that fits in your pocket.

Much of the direct supportive services in Madison County are available in the Granite City, Alton and Edwardsville area. These cities are readily accessible using public transportation. The Madison County Transit District, St. Clair County Transit District, and Bi-State Transit Authority coordinate busing services for the metro-east area. Madison County provides multipurpose transportation services to convey citizens to needed services. The Agency for Community Transit (ACT) provides door-to-door service for handicapped, elderly, and economically disadvantaged persons. AgeSmart Community Resources partners with Jarvis Township Senior Services and Senior Services Plus to provide transportation rides to and from health care appointments.

Earlier this year, Madison County Government implemented its revised website where anyone can access information regarding programs and services. The County's business information is updated on a monthly basis to reflect county business agendas, board meetings and departments.

Madison County Community Development maintains a Community Development program and services booklet, a Community and Economic Development Plan Overview as well as a

yearly updated of Community Development Core Programs. These documents have been added to the website and accessible for newly elected board members, mayors, township supervisors, executive directors, and caseworkers as well as the general public.

8. Self-Sufficiency

There are several projects providing case management and coordination of programs for the low-income population. Madison County, through its Community Services Block Grant, HUD Supportive Housing and Department of Human Service program operates a transitional housing program to aid homeless families in the transition from homelessness to family self-sufficiency. The Good Samaritan House also operates a transitional housing program providing supportive services that will lead to self-sufficiency.

For nearly two decades, Madison County Community Development and the Madison County Housing Authority have coordinated the family self-sufficiency program helping families gain independence from public assistance programs. The Family and Community Development case management model is used in this work. Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness is working to maintain a collaborative partnership to help the individuals and families experiencing homelessness by building a comprehensive system that leads to self-sufficiency.

9. Health

Madison County Community Development provides funding for medical prescriptions through the Community Services Block Grant emergency assistance program. The Madison County Health Department coordinates health programs for the County which includes personal health services and immunizations, health promotion and education, and environmental health services. Madison County is addressing lead paint in homes for the low-income population and partners with the Health Department to perform lead screening for children. Madison County Community Development administers the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction program to eliminate lead-based paint hazards in low-income housing.

Madison County has five local hospitals within the county. Southwestern Illinois Visiting Nurse Association provides quality home health care. There are three mental health agencies and one mental health hospital in the County. There are also several mental health support groups which offer informal gatherings and services to help those with a mental illness.

Southern Illinois Healthcare Foundation provides quality medical care to all patients regardless of their ability to pay. An affordable sliding fee scale is available to patients who qualify. This fee is based on patient's family size and income. Southern Illinois Healthcare Foundation has expanded its sites and services to assist customers not just with primary care but with dental and mental care as well. Healthcare centers are located in Alton, Bethalto, Collinsville and Granite City.

Lewis & Clark Community College administers the Nurse Managed Center for Healthcare and Education on its campus. Lewis and Clark is the first and only community college to have received a grant from the Health Resources and Services Administration to operate a nurse managed center, and is also the only community college in the state to operate a center. With the help from Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA), Alton Memorial Hospital, Conoco-Phillips Company and Piasa Motor Fuels the Lewis & Clark Community

College Nurse Managed Center was able to purchase a mobile healthcare clinic for its extended outreach initiative - LifeLine Mobile unit. The mobile clinic has allowed the nurse managed center to provide dental, general health and mental health screenings to more than 220,000 residents in the counties served by the college. The clinic provides ongoing community services such as women's health, school physicals, health screenings and general public education programs. The unit includes a reception and patient education area and two patient rooms, which will include equipment for both medical and dental exams.

Madison County Government announced back in 2013 that it had reached an agreement with a New York based pharmacy benefit management company. The Madison County ProAct Prescription Drug Discount Card program helps county residents save money on prescription medications that are not covered by insurance. The cards can be used by all county residents regardless of age, income or existing health coverage. The program is free of charge and there are no enrollment forms, membership fees or restrictions on how frequently the cards are used.

Anderson Hospital has opened four Express Care sites in Madison County. Express Care provides treatment for a wide variety of minor illnesses and injuries and is open daily with one site remaining open on all major holidays with a rotating schedule.

Walgreens has opened a healthcare clinic within its pharmacy departments. There are four healthcare clinics in Madison County. Walgreens offers variety of services for whole family patients at least 18 months and older.

Within the past year, Gateway Regional Medical Center has opened Gateway Urgent Care which provides convenient and accessible care for non-emergency health conditions. Gateway Urgent Care supplements family physician's care if you're unable to get an appointment or if a healthcare need arises outside of regular office hours.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF LINKAGES

Coordination Efforts

An informed outreach/referral network is vital for an effective delivery of services to our client population. Madison County Community Development works closely with many of the social service agencies in the county to coordinate service delivery to low-income individuals and families. Madison County Community Development maintains a formal delegate agency contract with our agencies to provide specific direct client services and less formal cooperation agreements with other agencies to facilitate service provision. Madison County Community Development networks with other agencies through the Madison County Community Collaboration and the Continuum of Care. Through networking arrangements, Madison County staff remains at the forefront of the resource and service delivery area, while providing quality outreach and referrals for our low-income clients.

Madison County Community Development maintains outreach sites at most of the 24 Madison County Township offices, the two Urban League offices, Senior Services Plus, and the Granite City Housing Authority satellite office as well as the Madison County Wood River Facility office. While the staff at these the outreach sites are not employed by Madison County

Community Development they perform the intake applications for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program and provide information and referral for other Madison County Community Development funded programs.

Madison County Community Development currently contracts with a host of agencies including: Madison County Urban League, The Salvation Army representing the Granite City and Alton Corps, Alpha & Omega Christian Fellowship, Senior Services Plus, Highland Area Meals on Wheels, Madison County Catholic Charities representing the Granite City and Alton office, Glen Ed Pantry, Lewis & Clark Community College, Southwestern Illinois College, Collinsville Area Ministerial Association, Collinsville Township, Jarvis Township, Community Care Center, Venice Township, New Shining Light Community Outreach, Operation Blessing, Riverbend Family Ministries, Madison County Housing Authority, Madison County Employment & Training Department, Madison County Veterans Assistance Commission, Age Smart Community Resources and Quad City Community Development. Through the contractual arrangements Madison County Community Development provides a variety of Community Services Block Grant services for very low-income individuals and families.

Each of above agencies performs outreach and referral services. Each agency has access to the resource packet containing landlord listings, assisted housing listing as well as information regarding rental, medical, legal, food pantry, and shelter referrals. In addition to the outreach sites, the client community is informed of our services through several other avenues. Madison County has created the resource packet and guide to be easily accessible through email to clients, agencies and other funding sources. Madison County Community Development holds public meetings during preparation of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans prior to submitting annual performance reports and other planning activities. Pamphlets and brochures describing our programs and services are available at locations throughout the county. The staff conducts workshops with Head Start parents, community groups, food pantries and other site events during the year. Madison County Community Development facilitates several electronic networking groups informing members about meetings, job listings, agency updates, and other news.

The Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness, formerly the Madison County Continuum of Care, has instituted a central database for homeless activities - the Compass Rose System. The Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness records and stores homeless client information on the HUD mandated Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The system helps provide information on client service levels, characteristics and service needs of homeless persons entering the Continuum of Care system. Madison County uses the HMIS data locally and also participates in the national Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR). The AHAR is a report to congress on the nature and extent of homelessness in the United States. Community Development provides the Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness Coordinator and a planner for the HMIS coordination.

Intake, Assessment and Referral

Interaction with other social service providers keeps the Madison County staff aware of programs benefiting its clients. When clients contact Madison County Community Development

or a delegate agency for assistance, the intake worker begins a verbal or written assessment. This assessment provides the intake worker with information necessary on how best to help the client. Intake workers then direct the client to necessary services provided by Madison County Community Development or other social service agencies. Several Madison County services are short-term, with only one or two contacts with the client (i.e.: rental assistance, medicine and utility assistance). Usually clients are in need of additional services, and the intake worker or counselor will make the necessary referrals to agencies meeting their needs.

Madison County Community Development has initiated a formal referral process for child support collections. In an effort to increase the child support collections Madison County Community Development staff has added a child support referral form to our intake process to ensure that the intake worker asks single parents if they are receiving child support. If the client is not receiving child support staff will refer the client to the Regional Child Support Enforcement office in Belleville, Illinois.

Case Management

Madison County Community Development has two programs requiring long-term commitments by the client and agency, such as transitional housing and family self-sufficiency. For these programs, Madison County Community Development uses the Family and Community Development (FCD) case management approach, involving an assessment and development of the Family Self-Sufficiency scale. Participants in the programs receive referrals to other support services providers while in the program. In these instances, Madison County staff communicates directly with other agency staff to specify needed services and to follow-up on the referral. The referral and discussion between staff is confidential and done in the clients benefit. The FCD case manager and referred family work toward specified goals toward self-sufficiency.

Follow-up

Follow-up procedures differ for each of the Community Services Block Grant work program components. Several of the Community Services Block Grant program components require only one or two contacts with the client (i.e.: medicine assistance, workshops and utility assistance). With these programs the follow-up may be a phone contact with other agencies also providing assistance to a particular family confirming the emergency situation is resolved. Transitional housing and family self-sufficiency require long-term commitment by the client and Madison County Community Development. Clients in these programs are required to set goals and work towards them. The staff usually contacts these clients biweekly or monthly to follow-up on their progress. Madison County Community Development does have a formal follow-up procedure when clients exit the transitional housing program. Madison County Community Development also compiles an annual customer needs assessment of randomly selected clients from each of our program components. This survey is used in the Community Action Plan and helps Madison County provide better customer service.

V. COORDINATION

Madison County Community Development coordinates the Community Services Block Grant program components internally with other services provided by Madison County Community Development, and externally with other social service organizations to ensure a comprehensive

delivery of services to the community. The coordination may occur through several methods. Information about services including new programs is circulated through the social service network via meetings, newsletters, fax, county website, flyers, emails and/or by telephone. Madison County Community Development maintains an information/referral network within the county departments and with many of the social services providers. Madison County Community Development is involved with several community collaborations to coordinate services and partners with local agencies in cooperation agreements and contracts to coordinate services. The Community Services Block Grant program components are reviewed below to detail internal and external coordination of resources. In an effort to increase child support collections, Madison County Community Development asks single parents if they are receiving child support. If not, a referral is made to the Regional Child Support Office in Belleville, IL.

1. Employment/Economic Development

Madison County operates a low-interest revolving loan program to spur economic development and job creation. Madison County Community Development coordinates the loan program with a host of other resources. Internally the loan program accesses Community Development Block Grant and Urban Development Action Grant Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) loan funds. Madison County Community Development encourages business expansion as well as new startup ventures through programs such as the enterprise zone, infrastructure loans to municipalities, property tax abatement, and industrial revenue bonds. MCCD coordinates activities with other public and private organizations providing technical assistance, business site location assistance and referral services to businesses as well as promoting the area through prospecting, marketing and retaining programs. As in the Description of the Service Delivery System of this Community Action Plan, MCCD networks economic development activities with the other public and private organizations.

In other job creation efforts, MCCD links Community Services Block Grant funding with the Skills Training program, which provides classroom training in high growth fields/careers of health, automotive, welding, Emergency Medical Technician (E.M.T) and Certified Nursing Assistant (C.N.A) especially with Lewis & Clark Community College. MCCD also partners with Southwestern Illinois College to provide skills training in their Certified Nursing Assistant (C.N.A) program as well as the Madison County Employment and Training Department (WIA) on their CDL Truck Driving schooling and other fields of study.

2. Education

MCCD provides the Community Services Block Grant scholarships to economically disadvantaged students in Madison County. The scholarship program will be coordinating its efforts to educate youth and students of existing scholarship funds with the help of Madison County Regional Office of Education, Lewis and Clark Community College, Southwestern Illinois College, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville and the Madison County Employment & Training Department.

MCCD partners with Venice Park District and Quad City Community Development to provide a summer program of educational and recreational activities for area low-income youth. Quad City Community Development will also provide an after-school tutoring program. Every fall, Venice Park District and partnering churches host a community/health fair to promote healthy living and good standards for living.

MCCD is supporting Lewis & Clark Community College on the development of a Youthbuild project. Youthbuild provides educational opportunities as well as vocational training in construction trades to at-risk youth who did not complete high school.

3. Income Management

MCCD coordinates income management activities with several agencies including the Madison County Urban League, Madison County Catholic Charities, Glen Ed Pantry, Riverbend Head Start & Family Services, Madison County Housing Authority, Madison County Transitional Housing Program, local food pantries and other service providers. The income management may be accomplished through workshops with multiple clients or one-to-one counseling sessions.

Madison County Community Development operates a HOMEbuyer program assisting people of low and moderate-income toward home ownership. Many of the low-income population have poor credit history and an inability to manage funds. MCCD refers clients to Justine Petersen Housing and Reinvestment Corporation for pre-purchase counseling helping families qualify for the homebuyers program. MCCD also refers potential home buyers to Consumer Credit Counseling for pre-purchase counseling program.

4. Housing

The Justine Petersen Housing and Reinvestment Corporation is the housing entity that assists with pre-purchase home buyer's assistance, fair housing counseling for persons who have been discriminated against, credit counseling for persons in default on mortgage loans, and housing relocation assistance. Housing Counseling services are coordinated with the other housing services offered by MCCD including the emergency rehabilitation, weatherization, and housing development.

Madison County Community Development administers the HOME program and Community Development Block Grant for the County as well as Community Services Block Grant. MCCD assists Community Housing Development Organizations to own, develop and/or sponsor affordable housing. MCCD operates a HOMEbuyer program for low and moderate-income families. Also, weatherization of homes is provided through the Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program. MCCD coordinates housing development services with the Public Housing Authorities, housing developers, banks, state and federal finance programs, local governments and social service providers.

MCCD created and maintains an assisted housing list of available and affordable units for seniors, disabled and low-income residents as well as a landlord listing to help renters find a place to live. Both of these resources are shared with agencies and municipalities to make sure the information is available to help people locate appropriate housing and are updated on a regular basis.

5. Emergency Services

MCCD provides rental assistance, hotel lodging and transitional shelter in crisis situations. Each of these programs is coordinated with other federal, state and local resources to optimize the funds available. The Community Services Block Grant cash assistance focus on medical, food, transportation and rental assistance, as these areas demonstrated the greatest need with few

resources.

MCCD coordinates the Community Services Block Grant cash assistance funds with collaborating funds from The United Way of Greater St. Louis, the Emergency Food & Shelter Grant, Department of Human Services, Emergency Solutions Grant, The Salvation Army, local charities and churches. MCCD networks with service providers to minimize duplication of services, increase the efficiency of program delivery, and provide effective outreach and referral. To help make services locally accessible, intake sites for financial assistance have been established in several municipalities:

- The Madison County Catholic Charities Offices in Alton and Granite City as well the Glen Ed Pantry will be providing medical assistance throughout the county.
- The Madison County Urban League administers rental assistance in northern Madison County, Madison County Catholic Charities – Granite City Offices provides rental assistance in the southern region.
- Glen Ed Pantry provides rental assistance program in the eastern part of Madison County.

Finding a shelter for the homeless is a priority targeted by Community Development and Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness. Collinsville Township and The Salvation Army representing the Alton and Granite City offices operates a hotel lodging program that houses homeless families and individuals when shelters are at capacity and in dire need of shelter as well as providing limited case management and supportive services. MCCD provides funding for the program through the Community Services Block Grant program. MCCD works with the other shelters, transitional housing and rental assistance programs to locate longer term housing and support for homeless people using hotel lodging.

Homeless services are coordinated with shelter providers and emergency assistance providers for outreach and referral. MCCD helped organize and facilitates the Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness, an association of organizations and individuals dedicated to eliminating homelessness in Madison County.

MCCD operates a Transitional Housing Program (THP), providing twenty units of scattered site leased housing for homeless families and individuals. The THP program works with the homeless providing housing with supportive services for up to two years. The emergency shelters provide the THP client referrals. THP also works closely with Illinois Department of Human Services, Illinois Department of Employment Security, Madison County Housing Authority and Madison Workforce Development Board for support services, employment, housing and training programs. THP also coordinates with Chestnut Health Systems and Wellspring Resources for services.

The Good Samaritan House also operates a Transitional Housing Program for nine units. This program provides housing and supportive services up to twenty-four months.

6. Nutrition

Madison County Community Development funds local food pantries to purchase nutritional food for low-income residents throughout the county. MCCD also coordinates with AgeSmart

Community Resources, Senior Services Plus, Highland Area Meals on Wheels, Jarvis Township Senior Services and Collinsville Township Senior Services by assisting with funding for meals to congregate and for home bound senior citizens and person with disabilities.

MCCD utilizes its food pantry survey to expand its contact with local area churches that provide for their own congregation members.

MCCD has learned about several new soup kitchens and food pantry in the area that have stepped forward and offered to provide meals/food to those citizens seeking food.

7. Linkages - Outreach and Referral

Outreach and referral are performed for participants in each of the Community Services Block Grant program components. Clients requesting one service from MCCD or a delegate agency usually need additional services and are referred by staff to appropriate resources. Throughout the year, Madison County and delegate agencies host and participate in events/workshops at Head Start centers, public housing, food pantries, health fairs and other sites to increase knowledge of community services available. Also, Madison County staff networks with other agencies to keep staff informed on clients services available. Madison County Community Development prepares pamphlets distributed at workshops, delegate agencies and informational meetings. MCCD has prepared detailed booklets of Community Development Programs and Services, Community and Economic Development Plans and Core Programs which is available to the public, and elected officials and other non-profit agencies. These resources are also accessible on our newly revised website.

As mentioned previously in this action plan, Madison County Community Development has initiated a formal referral process for child support collections. In an effort to increase child support collections, during intake MCCD asks single parents if they are receiving child support. If not, a referral is made to the Regional Child Support Office in Belleville, IL.

MCCD will be expanding its outreach and referral services to include the Age Smart Community Resources who come into contact with our elderly population to express our available services. MCCD is coordinating working partnership between AgeSmart Community Services and Madison County Veterans Assistance Commission to provide services to military disabled veterans.

8. Self- Sufficiency

Madison County Community Development and the Madison County Housing Authority collaborate to provide subsidized housing with supportive services for clients. This program consists of case management services that help participants pursue, secure and maintain full-time employment and other individual and family goals which lead ultimately to becoming self-sufficient. The program coordinates with the Illinois Employment and Training Centers, Department of Human Services, Children's Home & Aid, The Salvation Army, Lewis & Clark Community College, Southwestern Illinois College, Job Service and other organizations to provide supportive services to housing participants.

9. Health

Madison County is addressing lead paint in homes for the low-income population and partners

with the Health Department to perform lead screening for children. Madison County Community Development administers the Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction program to eliminate lead-based paint hazards in low-income housing.

Madison County continues to promote awareness of services offered by the Madison County Health Department including includes personal health services, children's immunizations, health promotion and education, and environmental health services.

Madison County and The Veterans' Treatment Court provides an inter-agency, collaborative, non-adversarial treatment strategy for Honorably Discharged Military Veterans and for Veterans discharged with General Under Honorable Conditions currently involved with the criminal justice system, who suffer from PTSD, psychological problems, and/or substance abuse problems.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF INNOVATIVE COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD-BASED INITIATIVES

Madison County Community Development participates in several community and neighborhood-based activities promoting self-sufficiency, education, community awareness and strengthening of families and encouraging effective parenting. As a department of county government, MCCD is asked to assist neighborhood groups, developing organizations, and networking associations with direction and funding towards developing projects. Additionally, throughout the year MCCD will hold public meetings to present the agency programs, and to solicit input for planning purposes. The Community Services Block Grant program is often the initial 'seed' money to help in these new initiatives. The Madison County staff and CSBG program has been involved in many local efforts assisting the low-income community.

In recent years, Madison County Community Development has become involved in several innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives using our Community Services Block Grant program:

- A. Madison County Community Development is working with Lewis & Clark Community College to operate the Federally Funded Youthbuild program. Youthbuild provides educational opportunities as well as vocational training in construction trades to at-risk youth who did not complete high school. Madison County Community Development through the Community Services Block Grant program will be assisting Lewis & Clark Community College with the operation of the Youthbuild program.
- B. Madison County Community Development is again partnering with local agencies that provide meals to seniors and persons with disabilities. MCCD helps support Senior Services Plus and Highland Area Meals on Wheels Program with the purchase of nutritious meals for local senior citizen sites and homebound seniors. MCCD has expanded its partners to include Jarvis and Collinsville Township Senior Services Offices.
- C. Madison County Community Development joined many community organizations for the

annual Project Homeless Connect and the Point-in-Time Homeless Count on January 28, 2015. MCCD helped organize the event by coordinated the one-stop shop of agencies being on hand to speak and sign up persons experiencing homelessness for services and to help meet their basic needs. Notices were posted throughout Madison County at public places announcing the combined event to increase its outreach efforts for the count. There were 41 participants and 132 volunteers.

- D. MCCD partnered with Riverbend Family Ministries to sponsor its educational program, a youth violence prevention program designed for children up to age 17 that have witnessed, perpetrated or have been a victim of violence. This program helps provide information and skills and to empower youth to make safer choices, avoid abusive behaviors, learn nonviolent alternatives, and share what they've learned with their peers.
- E. Madison County is a proud member of The Illinois Court Appointed Special Advocates Program (CASA) Association. Illinois CASA supports local programs that recruit, train and manage CASA volunteers whose primary role is to advocate for the best interests of sexually and physically abused children in court. CASA volunteers are trained and supervised by their agencies and sworn to confidentiality by the Juvenile Judge of the Circuit. CASA volunteers gather objective information and report to the court regularly on the status of each child. This information is used by the Judge to determine if the child should be reunified with their family or prepared for adoption. The CASA volunteer works as a team member with the casework assigned by DCFS (Department of Children and Family Services) and the Guardian Ad Litem Attorney assigned to the child. Each CASA volunteer is assigned to one case (usually two or three children) at a time and serves on that case until it closes. Often times the CASA volunteer is the only consistent unpaid adult in the child's life.
- F. MCCD partners with the Venice School District located at the southwestern bottom tip of Madison County by providing needed school supplies. This school district is located in the very low-income poverty area where the entire school participants in the free lunch program.
- G. MCCD partners with Quad City Community Development (QCCD) to educate, empower, equip and employ citizens of Granite City, Madison and Venice. This newly formed group's purpose and vision are focused on a variety of service needs – particularly those related to youth and senior citizens. Quad City Community Development purpose is to play a positive role in building and maintaining a safe and strong community base with goal oriented children, strong family environments, and an active support system for senior citizens. QCCD intent is to feed the homeless and less fortunate and provide mentoring, summer Camp, and work readiness training for the youth. Quad City Community Development encourages youths the make better choices, while also providing a safe environment. The main goal of Quad City Community Development is to empower the youth to become productive members of society.

VII. YOUTH PROGRAMMING

Madison County Community Development recognizes the need to address the issues confronting youth in low-income communities. As the needs analysis section demonstrates youth make up 32.08% of our poverty population (Table 4). Tables 10 through 12 indicate some of the concerns involving youth including high school dropout rates, chronic truancy, juvenile probation/community service programs and teen pregnancy. Each year Madison County Community Development dedicates Community Services Block Grant funding specifically to youth programming. Additionally several of the other CSBG Work Programs spend a significant amount of the resources towards assisting youth including scholarships, job training and providing for basic needs.

The Madison County youth education and achievement program sponsored several projects in 2014. Madison County Community Development partnered with the Venice Park District Summer Youth Program for several youth activities which included arts, crafts, swimming, skating and educational activities.

Quad City Community Development encourages youths the make better choices, while also providing a safe environment. The main goal of Quad City Community Development is to empower the youth to become productive members of society.

MCCD again partnered with Riverbend Family Ministries whose goal is supporting individuals, bringing wholeness to the family and strength to the community. Riverbend Family Ministries promotes a youth violence prevention program, designed for youth ages 12-17 that have witnessed, perpetrated or have been a victim of violence. This program was established to help provide information and skills and to empower youth to make safer choices, avoid abusive behaviors, learn nonviolent alternatives, and share what they've learned with their peers. The youth also learn about teen dating violence and healthy relationships. The target audience for the Youth Violence Prevention group includes youth who have been exposed to domestic violence, youth who resort to violence during conflict, or youth who live in environments that tolerate violence or abuse.

MCCD partnered with the Venice School District located in southwestern Madison County and provided school supplies to children attending school where the entire district has a very low-income population.

As mentioned previously, MCCD partners with Lewis and Clark Community College as a recipient of a YouthBuild Grant. The Youthbuild program provides educational opportunities with Bridge to Technical Fields – Automotive Technology, Computer Network Security and Administration, Drafting/CAD Technology, Process Operations Technology or Welding Technology for at-risk youth ages 16 to 24 who did not complete high school. Funding through the Community Services Block Grant program will assist LCCC with the operations of the Youthbuild program.

VIII. OUTCOME

The previous sections of the Community Action Plan evaluate the needs of the poverty population, describe resources available in the service delivery system and identified gaps in services for the low-income population. This information leads to establishing problem statements for the low-

income population while forming a path to the CSBG work programs addressing these needs, and the outcome measures intended for each work program.

The Community Services Block Grant work programs detailed below target gaps in services (identified as problem statements), and have a measurable impact on poverty. MCCD establishes outcome measures for each of our work program components. The program achievements will be monitored through follow-up surveys, questionnaires, client interviews, pre and post testing and outreach. The problem statements, the 2016 CSBG Work Programs, National Goal and the intended outcome measure are listed according to the Community Services Block Grant program categories.

1. Economic Development

Problem Statement (Work Program 1.6-1) - There are many people at the poverty level that are lacking the education and skills to gain employment at wages that are adequate to become self-sufficient.

Work Program 1.6-1 - Provide classroom training in skills for which there are immediate and/or recurring job openings and in which are in high-demand fields.

National CSBG Goal 1 - Low-income people become more self-sufficient.

Outcome Measure – 1.2 A – Obtained skills/competencies required for employment.

Problem Statement (Work Program 1.7-2) - There are many people, at the poverty level, who are lacking reliable transportation to gain/maintain employment.

Work Program 1.7-2 - Provide transportation assistance in the form of car repairs, gas vouchers and bus tokens to gain/maintain employment.

National CSBG Goal 1 - Low-income people become more self-sufficient.

Outcome Measure – 1.2 F – Obtained access to reliable transportation and/or driver's license.

2. Education

Problem Statement (Work Program 2.6) - There are many people who are lacking G.E.D and basic skills necessary for entry level employment. To address this problem MCCD will:

Work Program 2.6-1 - Youthbuild participants will receive basic skills necessary for entry level employment.

Work Program 2.6-3 - Provide vouchers to Adult Basic Education G.E.D students enrolled into G.E.D. programs at local community college who are unable to afford exam fees.

National CSBG Goal 1 - Low-income people become more self-sufficient.

Outcome Measure(s)

1.2A – Obtained skills/competencies required for employment.

1.2B – Completed ABE/GED and received certificate or diploma.

Problem Statement (Work Program 2.7) - Educational problems continue to plague the low-income population. There are many people living in poverty. To address this problem MCCD will:

Work Program 2.7-1 - Operate the Community Services Block Grant scholarship program providing financial assistance to low-income students of high academic achievement.

National CSBG Goal 1 - Low-income people become more self-sufficient.

Outcome Measure(s) – 1.2 M - Make progress toward the post-secondary degree or certificate.

3. Income Management

Problem Statement - There are many low-income families lacking the ability to manage a household budget and to put their resources to their best use. To address this problem MCCD will:

Work Program(s) – Madison County Community Development does not operate a specific program providing income management, however, the issue is addressed as part of other programs and services within MCCD. Programs that MCCD operates providing budgeting include the Family Self-Sufficiency, Transitional Housing, and the Homebuyers program. MCCD provides referrals to those in need of budget/credit counseling services.

4. Housing

Problem Statement (Work Program 4.3.1) - There are many people living in poverty who lack safe, decent and affordable housing. To address these problems MCCD will:

Work Program (4.3-1) – MCCD will operate a Home Repair Program to address Health and Safety or energy related issues.

MCCD will coordinate with AgeSmart Community Resources and their partnering agencies the planning and service process by providing minor home repair to help area's older adults maintain their independence. MCCD also operates several non-Community Services Block Grant housing programs: Weatherization Program to

help low-income with repair/replacement of windows, doors and insulation; Madison County also develops new affordable, accessible housing and provides homeownership down payment assistance.

National CSBG Goal 1 - Low-income people become more self-sufficient.

Outcome Measure(s) – 6.2 D – Emergency car or home repair (ie. Structural, appliance, heating system, etc.).

5. Emergency Assistance

Problem Statement (Work Programs 5.2) - Individuals and families living at poverty level have many acute problems and few resources. Many times they cannot provide even basic needs of food, medicine, utilities, housing, basic household necessities, health and safety related issues. To address these problems, MCCD will:

Work Program 5.2 - Provide cash assistance funding through the Community Services Block Grant program. The cash assistance efforts focus on medical prescription, rental assistance, temporary shelter, assistance with food, work apparel, car repairs, health and safety related issues, transitional housing and other essentials.

Madison County Community Development provides furniture/household items assistance through the Community Services Block Grant program. This assistance focuses on providing the basic household necessity items such as beds, mattresses, refrigerator, stove, tables and chairs to properly furnish a family household.

National CSBG Goal 6 – Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

Outcome Measure –

- 6.2A Emergency Food
- 6.2C Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance
- 6.2E Emergency Temporary Shelter
- 6.2I Emergency Transportation
- 6.2K Emergency Clothing
- 6.2L Other Emergency Assistance

Problem Statement (Work Program 5.7) - There are many homeless families staying in emergency shelters that need long-term supportive housing and are lacking the necessary life and skills training to become self-sufficient. To address this need, MCCD will:

Work Program 5.7-1 - Operate an Emergency Shelter program. MCCD will work with local agencies to pay for hotel stay when shelters are full.

National CSBG Goal 6 – Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

Outcome Measure – 6.2 E – Emergency temporary shelter.

Work Program 5.7-2 - Operate a transitional housing program. The Transitional Housing program will work with the homeless family for a period of up to two years providing housing with supportive services.

National CSBG Goal 1 – Low-income people become more self-sufficient.

Outcome Measure – 1.2 H – Obtained save and affordable housing.

6. **Nutrition**

Problem Statement (Work Programs 6.2-1) – Individuals and families living at poverty level have many acute problems and few resources including the need of food. To address this issue, MCCD will:

Work Program 6.2-1 – Provide funds to local pantries for the purchase of food.

National CSBG Goal 6 – Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

Outcome Measure – 6.4 F – Obtained food assistance.

Problem Statement (Work Programs 6.4) – Senior citizens enrolled in meals program can maintain the ability to live independently instead of living in an institution environment. To address this issue, MCCD will:

Work Program 6.4-1 – Use Community Services Block Grant funds to help provide home delivered and congregate site meals to low-income senior citizens.

National CSBG Goal 6 – Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

Outcome Measure – 6.4 F – Obtained food assistance.

7. **Linkages**

Problem Statement (Work Program 7.1-1) - Low-income residents lack knowledge of available supportive services or how to best locate appropriate services. To address

this problem, MCCD will:

Work Program 7.1-1 - Provide outreach and referral to low income residents through the CSBG program.

National CSBG Goal 6 – Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

Outcome Measure – 6.5 E – Information and referral calls.

Problem Statement (Work Program 7.8) – Discussions with the Madison County Veteran’s Assistance has revealed that veterans in Madison County lack support services to maintain self-sufficiency. Many deal with issues related to PTSD and other war related mental health issues. As a result many do not access the available support services through agencies due to trust issues. Madison County will work with the Veteran’s Administration to provide outreach and referral services to the veteran population of whom they already have a developed a relationship with.

Many low-income youth are at risk of school failure and juvenile delinquency. To address this problem, MCCD will:

Work Program 7.8-1 – Madison County will work with the Veteran’s Assistance Commission to provide outreach and referral services to veterans.

National CSBG Goal 6 – Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

Outcome Measure – 6.5 E – Information and Referral calls.

Work Program 7.8-2 - MCCD will use Community Services Block Grant funds to network with the Madison County Regional Superintendent of Schools, Madison County Employment & Training, local school districts, public housing authorities, community colleges and other social services to operate after school and educational programs for disadvantaged at risk student youths.

National CSBG Goal 6 – Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

Outcome Measure – 6.3 B 5 – Youth increase academic, athletic, or social skills for school success.

8. Self-Sufficiency

Problem Statement (Work Program 8.5-1) - Many low-income people lack supportive services and stable housing to become self-sufficient. To address this problem, the MCCD will:

Work Program 8.5-1 – Collaborate with the Madison County Housing Authority to provide subsidized housing with supportive services for clients. The program centers on clients getting and maintaining full-time employment and ultimately becoming self-sufficient.

National CSBG Goal 6 – Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

Outcome Measure - 6.3.C.1 – Parents and other adults learn and exhibit improved parenting skills.

9. Health

Problem Statement (Work Program 9.2) - There are many low-income families lacking the ability to obtain medical/dental attention. To address this problem MCCD will:

Work Program 9.2-2 – Madison County will provide prescription assistance in cooperation with the Madison County Catholic Charities.

National CSBG Goal 6 – Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

Outcome Measure - 6.2 F – Emergency Medical Care

Work Program 9.2-3 – Madison County will provide medical/medical supply assistance – air conditioners/cooling fans in cooperation with the Madison County Catholic Charities and other social service agencies.

National CSBG Goal 6 – Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

Outcome Measure - 6.2 F – Emergency Medical Care

Work Program 9.2-4 – Madison County will provide eyeglass/vision assistance in cooperation with the Glen/Ed Pantry.

National CSBG Goal 6 – Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

Outcome Measure - 6.2 F – Emergency Medical Care

MADISON COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2016 STRATEGIC PLAN

Employment/Economic Development

Problem Statement: Madison County's unemployment rate has been dropping as demonstrated in the charts below. The unemployment rate in Madison County is 5.9% which is lower than the state average of 6.3% but still higher than the national average of 5.6%. However, many of the jobs being created are not paying a living wage.

Objective/Goal: Madison County provides job training in areas of employment paying a living wage and in high demand.

Madison County engages in economic development activities designed to assist businesses interested in locating, expanding or retaining their operations in the county.

Action Plan: Work with Madison County Employment and Training to provide job training in areas of employment paying a living wage such as truck driver training school. These jobs are in high demand in Madison County. Madison County has become a central hub for warehousing and shipping of goods.

Madison County also works with local governments and other allied organizations interested in encouraging economic development.

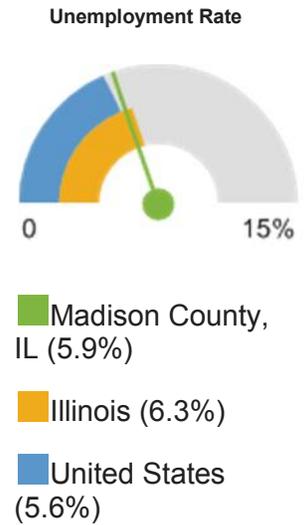
Current partners collaborating with Madison County on employment/economic development activities are:

| | |
|--|---|
| America's Central Port | Leadership Council of Southwestern Illinois |
| Ameren Economic Development | Lewis and Clark Community College |
| Collinsville Chamber of Commerce | Madison County Employment and Training |
| East-West Gateway Council of Governments | Phillips 66 |
| Edwardsville/Glen Carbon Chamber of Commerce | Riverbend Growth Association |
| Gateway Commerce Center | Scott Patriot Program |
| Greater Gateway Association of Realtors | Selsius Corporate & Career Training |
| Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity | Southwestern Electric Cooperative |
| Illinois Department of Transportation | Southern Illinois Builders Association |
| Illinois American Water Company | Southwestern Illinois College |
| Illinois Department of Employment Security | Southwestern Madison County Chamber of Commerce |
| Illinois Manufacturing Excellence Center | Southwestern Illinois Development Authority |
| | Southern Illinois University Edwardsville |

Current Unemployment

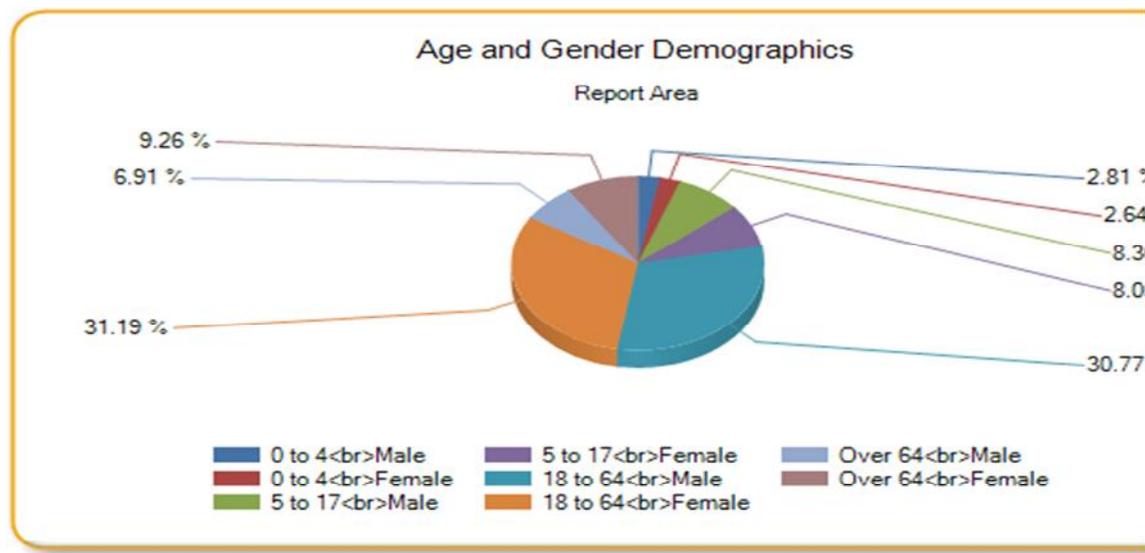
Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for each county in the report area is provided in the table below. Overall, the report area experienced an average 5.9% percent unemployment rate in March 2015.

| Report Area | Labor Force | Number Employed | Number Unemployed | Unemployment Rate |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 129,671 | 122,031 | 7,640 | 5.9% |
| Illinois | 6,433,916 | 6,031,378 | 402,538 | 6.3% |
| United States | 157,465,357 | 148,638,040 | 8,827,317 | 5.6% |



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). Source geography: County



Unemployment Change

Unemployment change within the report area during the 1-year period from March 2014 to March 2015 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this one year period fell from 10,500 persons to 7,640 persons, a rate change of -2.05% percent.

| Report Area | Unemployment March 2014 | Unemployment March 2015 | Unemployment Rate March 2014 | Unemployment Rate March 2015 | Rate Change |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Madison County, IL | 10,500 | 7,640 | 7.94% | 5.89% | -2.05% |
| Illinois | 531,448 | 402,538 | 8.15% | 6.26% | -1.89% |
| United States | 10,719,745 | 8,827,317 | 6.83% | 5.61% | -1.22% |

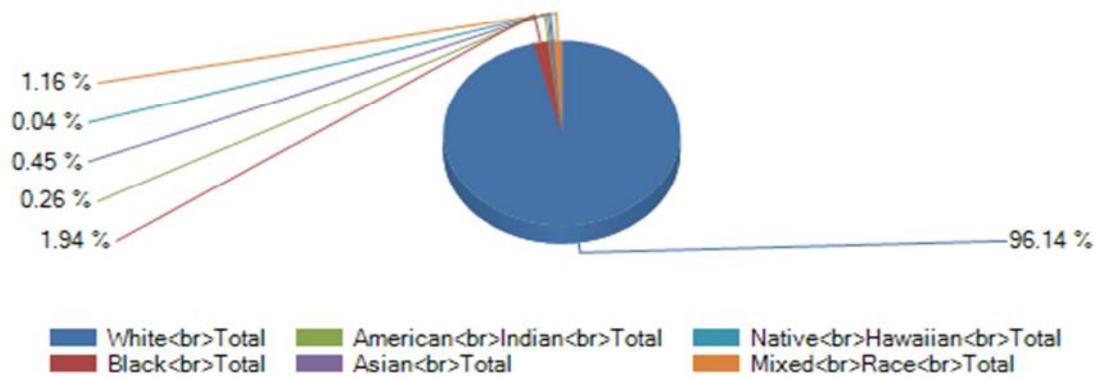
Rate Change



- Madison County, IL (-2.05%)
- Illinois (-1.89%)
- United States (-1.22%)

Race Demographics

Report Area



Education

Problem Statement: According to the statistics below, Madison County ranks higher than the state and national averages in the areas of high school diplomas, some college and bachelor degrees, the county ranks lower than the state and national averages in bachelor, graduate and professional degrees.

Educational concerns continue to be an issue with the low-income population. The educational issues are twofold: 1) Among adult population a lack of education and vocational skills keeps many low-income people in very low paying unskilled jobs; 2) Among low-income youth there are issues with completing high school and receiving job.

Objective/Goal: Madison County uses CSBG funds to provide educational opportunities to CSBG eligible residents of Madison County in partnership with local educational organizations.

Action Plan: In partnership Madison County Employment & Training, who is the local Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act (WIOA) organization, Madison County provides a skills training program. This program offers classroom training in highly marketable skills as well as providing supportive services to local Employment & Training clients and students enrolled in vocational training.

Community Services Block Grant funding is also partnering up with Lewis & Clark Community College and Southwestern Illinois College for their Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA) Program.

Community Services Block Grant funds the Scholarship Program as a means of financial assistance for low-income individuals attending college.

CSBG funds also provide for educational youth programs with the Quad City Community Development by assisting with the coordination of a summer youth program designed to provide an educational, physical and nutritional lesson to youths.

Riverbend Family Ministries provides a developmental initiative consisting of youth violence prevention and counseling programs empowering youth to make safer and better choices.

Madison County also works with local school districts by providing assistance with the purchase of school supplies and their back to school events.

The Community Services Block Grant program provides funding to Lewis & Clark Community College and Southwestern Illinois College for their Adult Basic Education - G.E.D. Program.

Madison County partners with Lewis & Clark Community College to operate the YouthBuild grant. The YouthBuild program helps young adults ages 16 to 24 to receive pre-apprentice certificate training and their GEDs while providing skills for future careers in health, automotive, construction, welding, emergency medical technician (E.M.T) and technology fields.

Current partners collaborating with Madison County on education activities are:

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic
Opportunity
Madison County Employment & Training
Lewis & Clark Community College
Southwestern Illinois College
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville
Riverbend Family Ministries
Venice School District
New Shining Light Ministries
Alton Community School District #11
Bethalto School District #8
Collinsville School District CUSD Unit 10
East Alton School District #13

Educational Opportunity Center
Edwardsville School District
Highland CUSD #5
Illinois State Board of Education
Madison County Regional Office of Education
Perandoe Special Education District Illinois
Riverbend Head Start & Family Services
Riverbend Family Ministries
Roxana School District #1
Step By Step Inc Early Care & Education
Triad CUSD #2
Venice School District
Wood River/Hartford School District #15

Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment shows the distribution of educational attainment levels in the report area. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25, and is an average for the period from 2009 to 2013.

| 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 |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Madison County, IL | 9.09 | 33.3 | 24.6 | 8.7 | 15.7 | 8.6 |
| Illinois | 12.72 | 27.1 | 21.3 | 7.4 | 19.5 | 12 |
| United States | 13.98 | 28.1 | 21.3 | 7.8 | 18.1 | 10.8 |

Percent Population with No High School Diploma



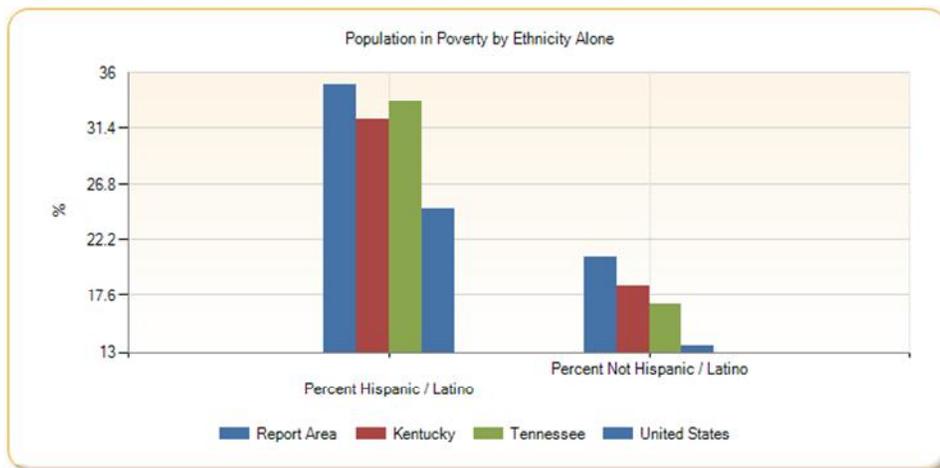
■ Madison County, IL (9.09%)

■ Illinois (12.72%)

■ United States (13.98%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

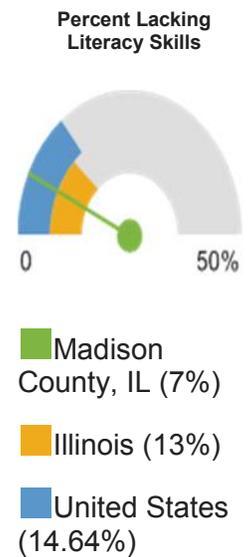
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). Source geography: County



Adult Literacy

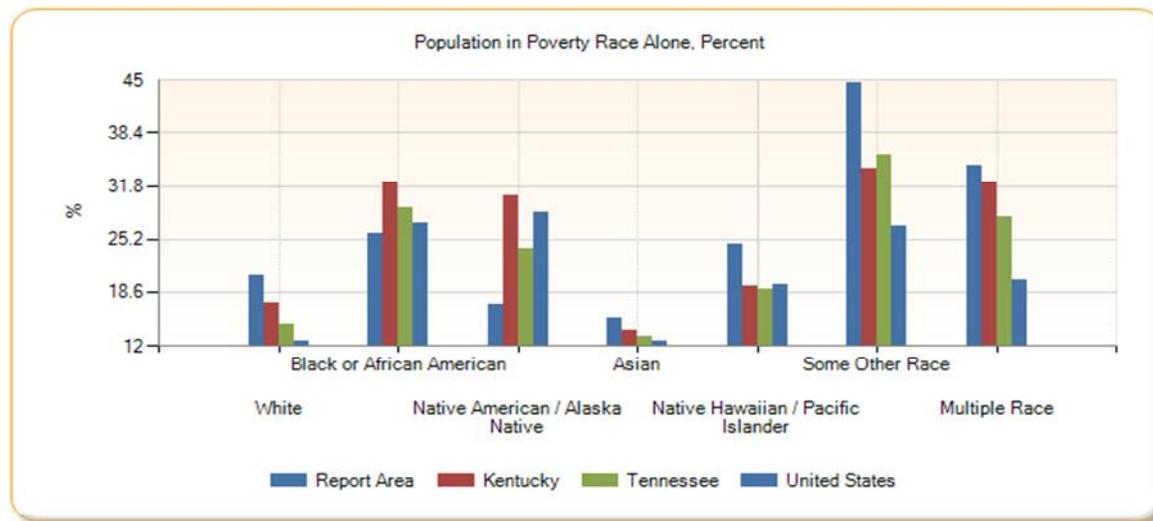
The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) produces estimates for adult literacy based on educational attainment, poverty, and other factors in each county.

| Report Area | Estimated Population over 16 | Percent Lacking Literacy Skills |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 202,835 | 7% |
| Illinois | 9,507,861 | 13% |
| United States | 219,016,209 | 14.64% |



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, [NCES - Estimates of Low Literacy](#). Source geography: County



Income Management

Problem Statement: Income management skills are necessary for low-income residents of Madison County to become self-sufficient. The data in the chart below shows the median household income for Madison County is below the state average and slightly above the national average. However, the per capita income is below both the state and national levels. This suggests that a low number of households are wealthy and a high number of households are middle to low income. This raises the Median household income above the national level but the per capita income falling below both the state and national levels.

Objective/Goal: Madison County will provide income management counseling and referrals to income management programs.

Action Plan: Madison County Community Development administers the Emergency Solutions Grant through service contracts with Madison County Catholic Charities and Madison County Urban League to provide income management.

The Madison County Community Development's Transitional Housing Program provides an intensive case and income management to its participants.

Chestnut Health Systems and Behavioral Health Alternatives provide both group budgeting workshops and one-on-one sessions.

Hoyleton Youth & Family Ministries provides income case management services as well as life skills to developmental disabled young adults.

AgeSmart Community Resources sponsors a money management program that assists individuals with managing daily financial tasks.

Current partners collaborating with Madison County on income management activities are:

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic
Opportunity
Madison County Catholic Charities
Madison County Urban League

Chestnut Health Systems
Behavioral Health Alternatives
Hoyleton Youth & Family Ministries
AgeSmart Community Resources

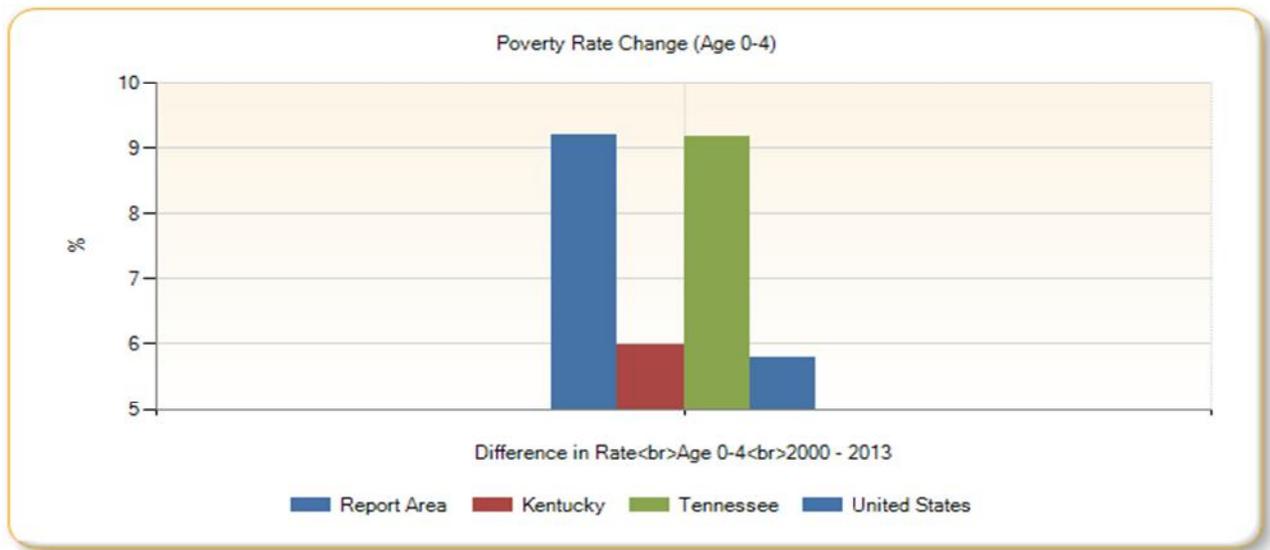
Income Levels

Two common measures of income are Median Household Income and Per Capita Income, based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates. Both measures are shown for the report area below. The average Per Capita income for the report area is \$27,407, compared to a national average of \$28,155.

| Report Area | Median Household Income | Per Capita Income |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Madison County, IL | \$53,633 | \$27,407 |
| Illinois | \$56,797 | \$29,666 |
| United States | \$53,046 | \$28,155 |

Note: Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). Source geography: County



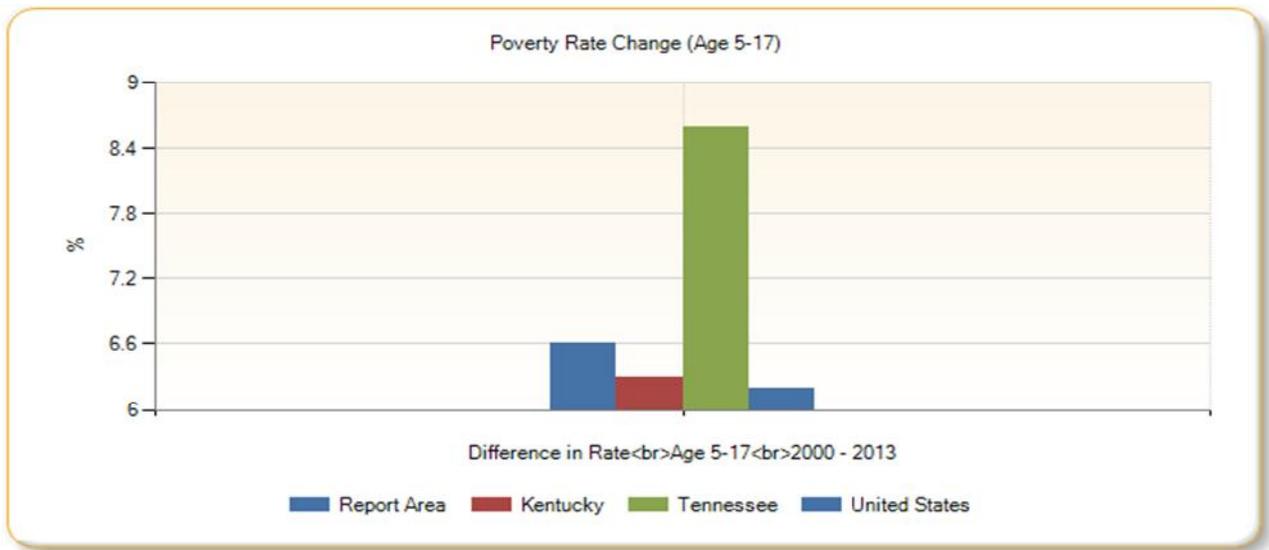
Household Income

Median annual household incomes in the report area are shown below.

| Report Area | Median Household Income |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Madison County, IL | \$53,864 |
| Illinois | \$56,212 |
| United States | \$52,250 |

Note: Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates](#). Source geography: County



Housing

Problem Statement: The median age of the housing units in Madison County is 47 years. This is 10 years older than the national average but the same as the state. Home ownership is falling in Madison County. In the year 2000 home ownership in Madison County was at 73.8%. In 2013 it had fallen to 66.33%. The residential vacancy rate in Madison County is 5.3 percent which is higher than the state and national levels. Also, .24% of the housing units in the County are without plumbing.

Objective/Goal: Madison County strives to increase the availability of decent affordable housing for residents of Madison County.

Action Plan: Madison County Community Development operates several programs promoting safe, stable, healthy and affordable housing. The Community Development Department assists low-income families with Weatherization and Energy Assistance. Community Development also assists low and moderate-income households with Homebuyer Rehabilitation Assistance Program and the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program.

Madison County Community Development works with local, state and federal resources to develop new affordable housing for low and moderate income households. The housing development is both rental and owner-occupied single and multiple unit development. Madison County Community Development provides HOME funding to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's) for housing development.

Madison County Community Development operates the Rental Housing Support Program funded through the Illinois Housing Development Authority to provide 26 units of subsidized rental housing for a total of 72 low-income families and individuals.

The Madison County Housing Authority, Granite City Housing Authority, and Alton Housing Authority all provide subsidized housing. Additionally, the Madison County Housing Authority handles the Section 8 Housing program. Madison County Community Development participates in housing redevelopment projects with each of the public housing authorities and many of the older housing units are being demolished and being replaced with new housing.

Madison County Community Development partners up with Metropolitan St. Louis Equal Housing and Opportunity Council to help sponsor its annual conference on fair housing. Topics include barriers to accessible sustainable fair housing and recognizing discrimination. Madison County Community Development also participated in the Illinois Department of Human Rights fair housing workshop.

Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness inventory chart indicates 124 beds available for the transitional housing program along with the nine Permanent Supportive Housing Projects totaling 164 units that receive funding through the HUD CoC Program Competition.

Hoyleton Youth & Family Ministries operates a Community Integrated Living Arrangement (CILA) known as Hope House. This program provides long-term housing and services to young adults who have developmental disabilities. The facility is in operation twelve months a year and twenty- four hours a day - whenever residents

are in the home. Each individual living at the facility is assigned a professional Case Manager. The Case Manager’s responsibilities include advocacy and support, as well as providing case management services, which include completing individual assessments, developing a service plan, overseeing benefits, and direct service to the client. Hope House is dedicated to helping residents maximize their independence.

Current partners collaborating with Madison County on housing activities are:

| | |
|--|---|
| Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity | Madison County 708 Board |
| Illinois Housing Development Authority | Phoenix Crisis Center |
| Madison County Housing Authority | City of Alton |
| Granite City Housing Authority | Madison County Urban League |
| Alton Housing Authority | Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance |
| Metropolitan St. Louis Equal Housing and Opportunity Council | Southern Illinois Healthcare Foundation |
| Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness | Madison County Board |
| Hoyleton Youth & Family Ministries | Moro Township |
| Chestnut Health Systems | Chamber of Commerce SWMC |
| Salvation Army | Nameoki Township |
| Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville | Village of Bethalto |
| | Riverbend Growth Association |
| | Regional |
| | Office of Education |

Housing Age

Total housing units, median year built and median age in 2013 for the report area are shown below. Housing units used in housing age include only those where the year built is known.

| Report Area | Total Housing Units | Median Year Built | Median Age (from 2013) |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 117,305 | 1966 | 47 |
| Illinois | 5,291,704 | 1966 | 47 |
| United States | 132,057,808 | 1976 | 37 |

Note: Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). Source geography: County

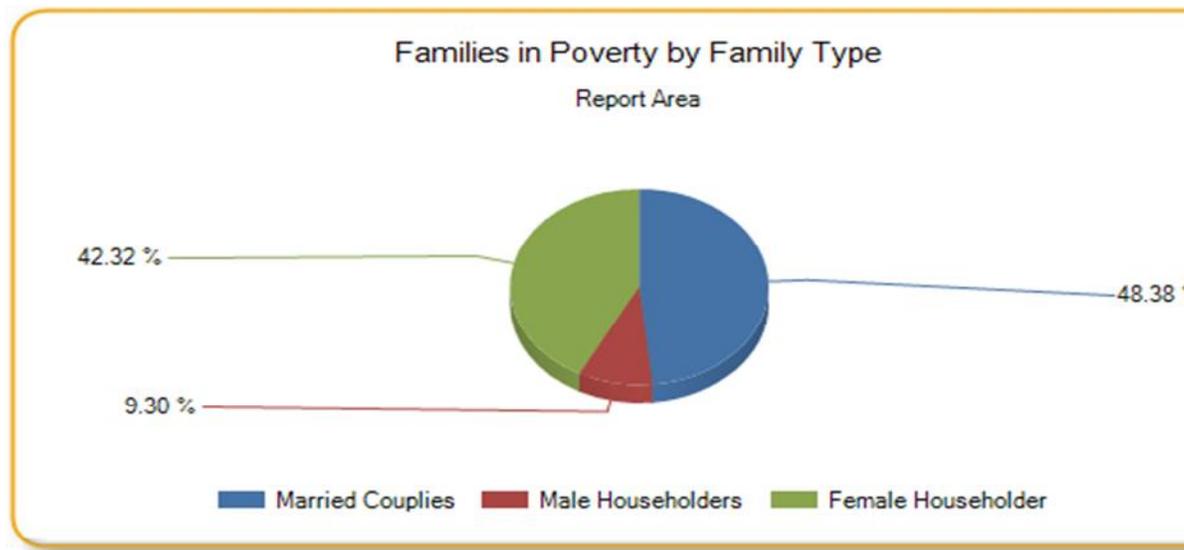
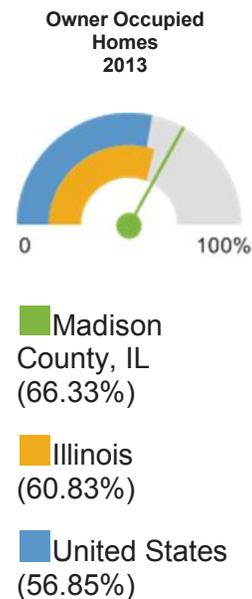
Homeowners

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 75,243 homeowners in the report area in 2000, and 73.8% owner occupied homes in the report area for the 5 year estimated period from 2009 - 2013.

| Report Area | Owner Occupied Homes 2000 | Owner Occupied Homes 2000 | Owner Occupied Homes 2013 | Owner Occupied Homes 2013 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 75,243 | 73.8% | 77,735 | 66.33% |
| Illinois | 3,088,884 | 67.27% | 3,220,038 | 60.83% |
| United States | 69,815,753 | 66.19% | 75,075,700 | 56.85% |

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). Source geography: County



Vacancy Rates

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. Residential and business vacancy rates for the report area in the second quarter of 2014 are reported. For this reporting period, a total of 6,677 residential addresses were identified as vacant in the report area, a vacancy rate of 5.3%, and 1,003 business addresses were also reported as vacant, a rate of 9.3%.

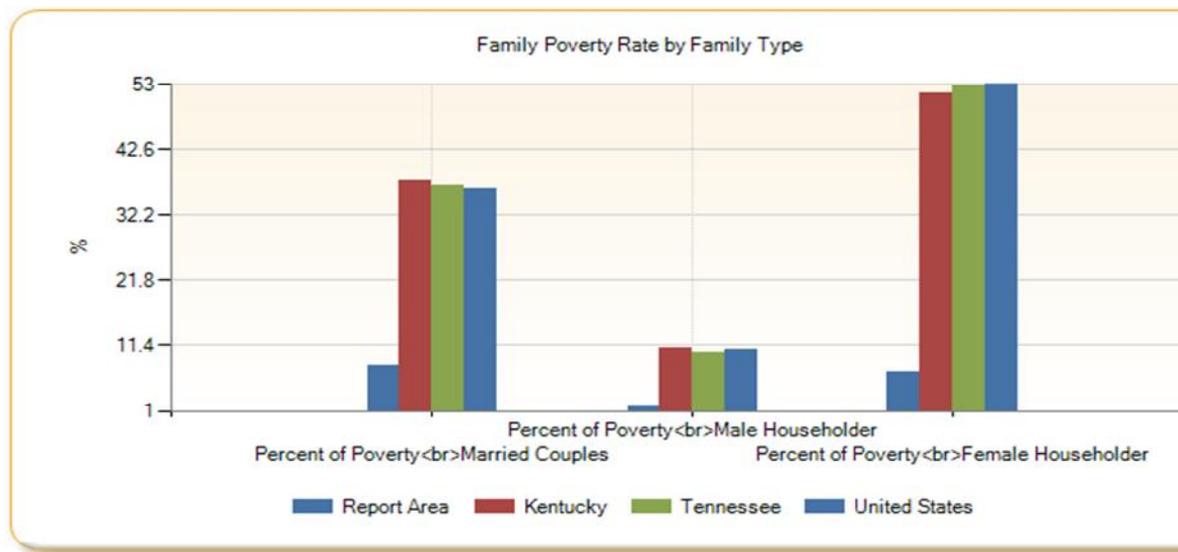
| Report Area | Residential Addresses | Vacant Residential Addresses | Residential Vacancy Rate | Business Addresses | Vacant Business Addresses | Business Vacancy Rate |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 125,771 | 6,677 | 5.3% | 10,795 | 1,003 | 9.3% |
| Illinois | 5,608,768 | 201,583 | 3.6% | 544,191 | 63,843 | 11.7% |
| United States | 142,365,117 | 4,450,031 | 3.1% | 13,422,801 | 1,320,000 | 9.8% |



- Madison County, IL (5.3%)
- Illinois (3.6%)
- United States (3.1%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

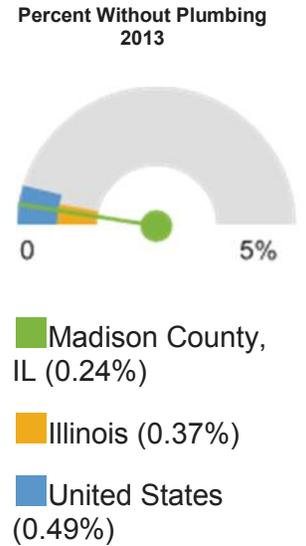
Data Source: [US Department of Housing and Urban Development](#). Source geography: County



Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

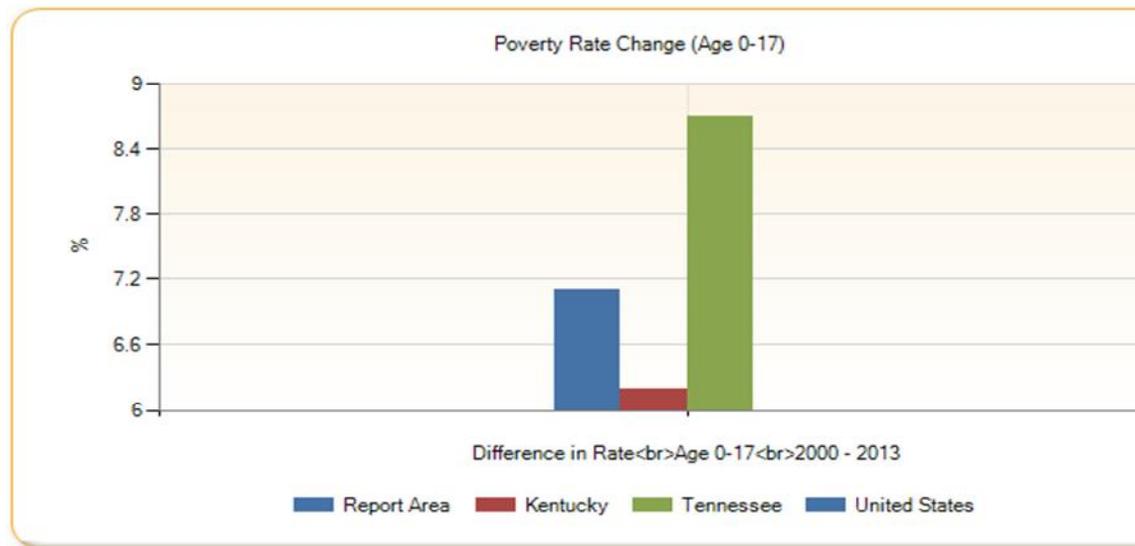
The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing are shown for the report area. U.S. Census data shows 376 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2000 and ACS five year estimates show 258 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2013.

| Report Area | Occupied Housing Units 2000 | Housing Units without Plumbing 2000 | Percent without Plumbing 2000 | Occupied Housing Units 2013 | Housing Units without Plumbing 2013 | Percent without Plumbing 2013 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 101,953 | 376 | 0.35% | 107,238 | 258 | 0.24% |
| Illinois | 4,591,779 | 23,959 | 0.49% | 4,772,723 | 17,494 | 0.37% |
| United States | 106,741,426 | 736,626 | 0.69% | 115,600,217 | 562,008 | 0.49% |



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). US Census Bureau, [Decennial Census](#). Source geography: County



Emergency Services

Problem Statement: Persons living at or below the poverty level do not have many resources available to cope with an emergency situation. With limited and often fixed incomes families struggle to maintain their housing, nutrition and medical needs. A high utility bill, unexpected medical costs or loss of food stamps can become a crisis for our clients.

Objective/Goal: Madison County's goal is to help low-income families meet emergency needs for food, clothing, health and safety issues, temporary shelter, housing assistance and other crisis situations. In addition to assisting clients to meet their immediate needs, referral services will be used to provide the broader range of services necessary to help clients become more self-sufficient.

Action Plan: Madison County Community Development operates several services providing assistance to low and moderate-income County residents. The following includes:

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides funding to assist eligible households to meet the cost of home energy bills.

The Community Development Block Grant and HOME funds provide emergency housing rehabilitation where dangerous health and safety risks are present.

Community Services Block Grant program offers minor home repairs where at-risk health and safety issues exist.

Community Services Block Grant program offers assistance with food, medical, rental, transportation-car repairs, clothes and referral services. The County coordinates assistance for funding with the United Way offices and our network of social service agencies.

The Department of Human Services Homeless Prevention Program and Emergency and Transitional Housing Grant, Emergency Solutions Grant and other emergency funds are coordinated in the emergency services and Partnership to End Homelessness network. Clients are linked to needed services through agency referrals and network outreach.

Madison County Community Development operates a twenty unit transitional housing program for homeless families and individuals. The program operates as scattered site leased housing with supportive services provided. Funding for the program is through HUD – Supportive Housing Program, Community Services Block Grant, and Illinois Department of Human Services.

Madison County works with the local shelters in providing homeless services. Locally there are five homeless shelters and three agencies that provide hotel vouchers for overnight shelter. The United Way of Greater St. Louis, The Salvation Army and other donations provide for the majority of local funding. The Salvation Army in Alton provides emergency shelter to single adult men and to women with children. The Oasis Women's Center and Phoenix Crisis Center provide housing for female victims of spouse and child abuse. Good Samaritan House provides shelter to women and children. The Good Samaritan House also

operates a nine unit scattered lease transitional housing program for homeless families providing supportive services. Alcoholic Rehabilitation Community Home (ARCH) provides shelter and rehabilitation for recovering male alcoholics.

The Community Services Block Grant program provides funding to The Salvation Army – Granite City Corps for the southern part, The Salvation Army – Alton Corps for northern part and Collinsville Township serving the eastern part of Madison County to assist homeless persons with hotel stays when shelters are at capacity.

Madison County Community Development facilitates the community wide collaboration for developing strategies to address homeless problems and end chronic homelessness. The Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness chart details 124 beds for transitional housing, along with the nine Permanent Supportive Housing Projects totaling 164 units that receive funding through the HUD CoC Program Competition.

Current partners collaborating with Madison County on emergency services activities are:

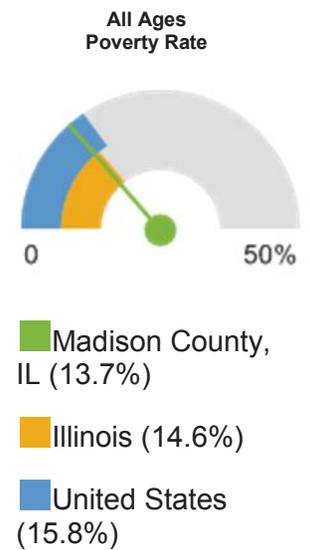
Illinois Department of Commerce and
Economic Opportunity
Illinois Department of Human Services
United States Department of Housing and
Urban Development
United Way of Greater St. Louis
Salvation Army
Oasis Women's Center

Phoenix Crisis Center
Good Samaritan House
Alcoholic Rehabilitation Community Home
Collinsville Area Ministerial Association
Madison County Urban League
Madison County Catholic Charities
Glen-Ed Pantry

Poverty

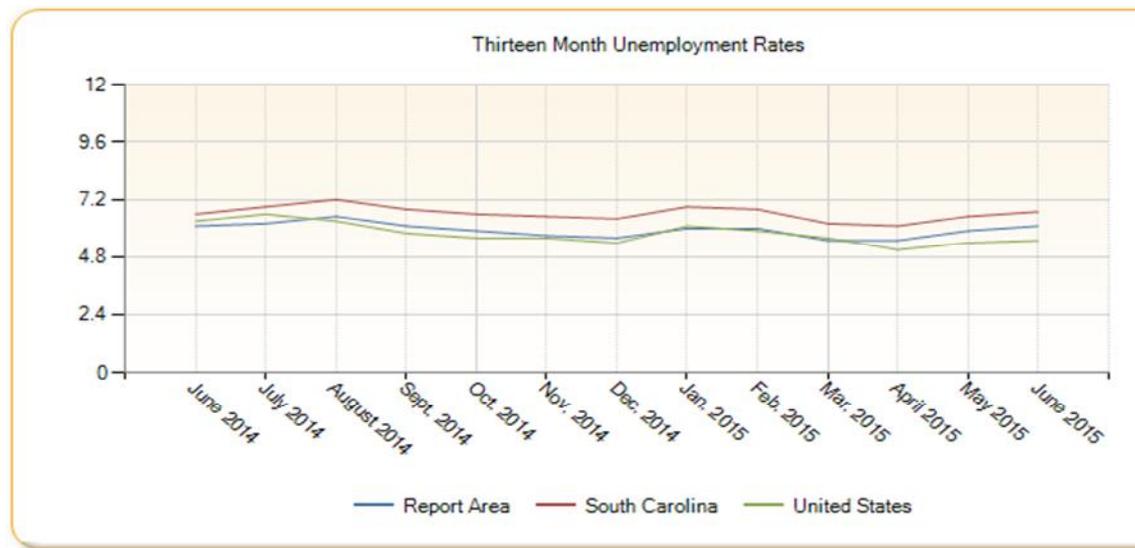
2013 poverty estimates show a total of 36,105 persons living below the poverty level in the report area. Poverty information is at 100% of the federal poverty income guidelines.

| Report Area | All Ages No of Persons | All Ages Poverty Rate | Age 0-17 No of Persons | Age 0-17 Poverty Rate | Age 5-17 No of Persons | Age 5-17 Poverty Rate |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 36,105 | 13.7% | 11,050 | 18.9% | 7,143 | 16.7% |
| Illinois | 1,841,996 | 14.6% | 613,204 | 20.6% | 427,235 | 19.6% |
| United States | 48,810,868 | 15.8% | 16,086,960 | 22.2% | 10,958,232 | 20.8% |



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

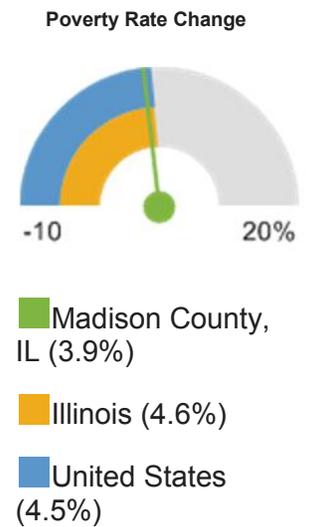
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates](#). Source geography: County



Poverty Rate Change

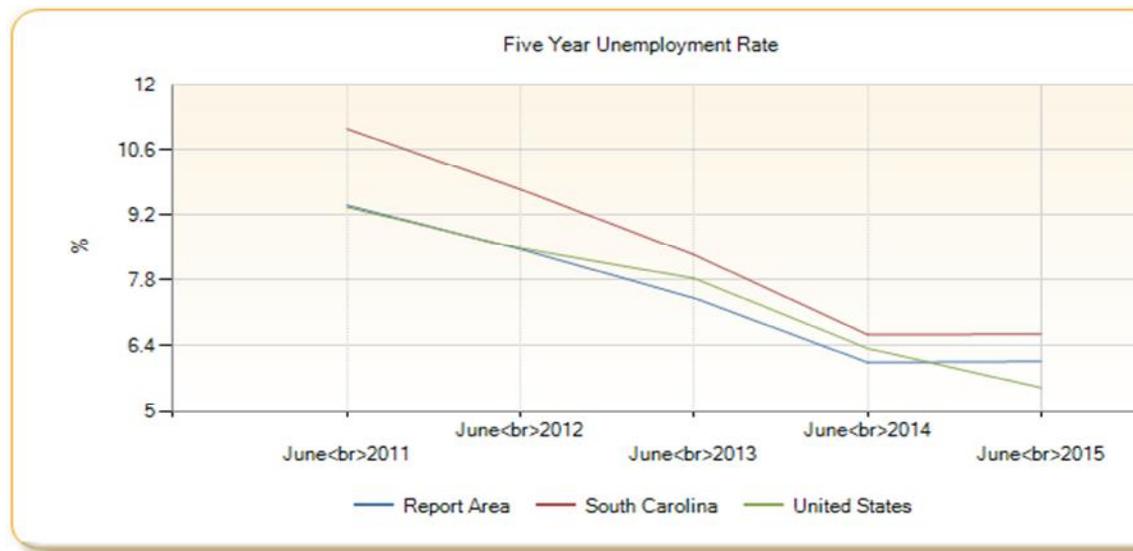
Poverty rate change in the report area from 2000 to 2013 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area increased by 3.9%, compared to a national increase of 4.5%.

| Report Area | Persons in Poverty 2000 | Poverty Rate 2000 | Persons in Poverty 2013 | Poverty Rate 2013 | Poverty Rate Change 2000-2013 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 24,920 | 9.8% | 36,105 | 13.7% | 3.9% |
| Illinois | 2,455,770 | 10% | 3,683,992 | 14.6% | 4.6% |
| United States | 63,160,495 | 11.3% | 97,615,776 | 15.8% | 4.5% |



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

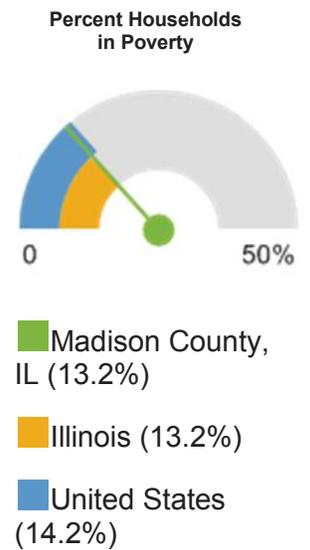
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates](#). Source geography: County



Households in Poverty

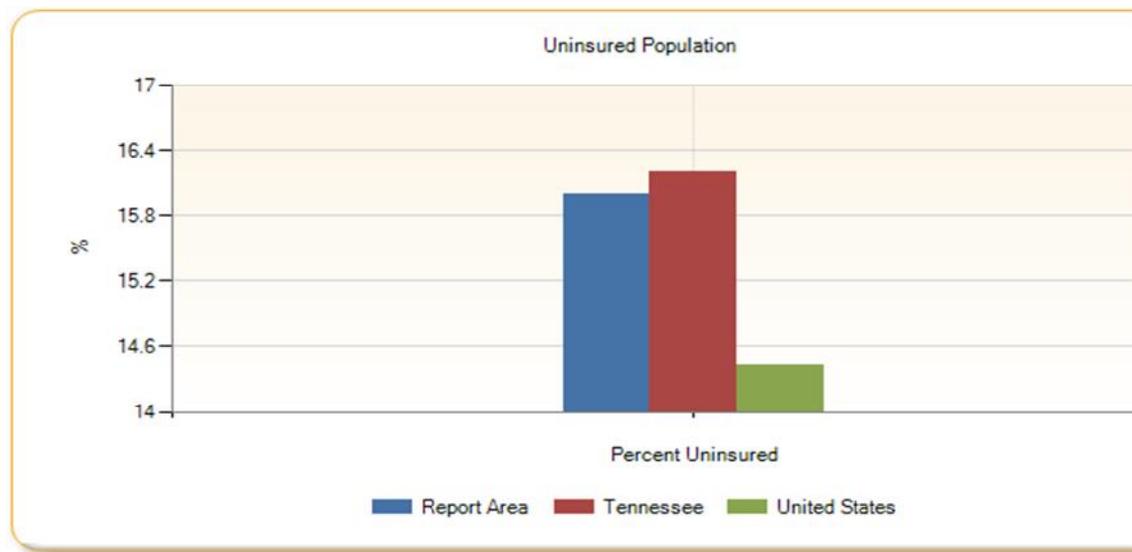
The number and percentage of households in poverty are shown in the report area. In 2012, it is estimated that there were 14,176 households, or 13.22%, living in poverty within the report area.

| Report Area | Total Households | Households in Poverty | Percent Households in Poverty |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 107,238 | 14,176 | 13.2 |
| Illinois | 4,772,723 | 627,876 | 13.2 |
| United States | 115,610,216 | 16,415,984 | 14.2 |



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). Source geography: County



Poverty Rate (ACS)

The following report section shows population estimates for all persons in poverty for report area. According to the American Community Survey 5 year estimates, an average of 13.97 percent of all persons lived in a state of poverty during the 2009 - 2013 period. The poverty rate for all persons living in the report area is less than the national average of 15.37 percent.

| Report Area | Total Population | Population in Poverty | Percent Population in Poverty |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 261,594 | 36,554 | 13.97% |
| Illinois | 12,547,066 | 1,772,333 | 14.13% |
| United States | 303,692,064 | 46,663,432 | 15.37% |

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). Source geography: Tract

Percent Population in Poverty



■ Madison County, IL (13.97%)

■ Illinois (14.13%)

■ United States (15.37%)

Nutrition

Problem Statement: Low and fixed income households in Madison County have difficulty maintaining their nutritional needs due to the rising cost of groceries. The need in Madison County is increasing as shown in the chart below by the number of children who qualify for the free lunch program and the number of households not receiving food stamps below the poverty level.

Objective/Goal: Madison County's goal is to help CSBG eligible and fixed income households meet their nutritional needs. In addition to assisting clients to meet their immediate needs, referral services will be used to provide the broader range of services necessary to help clients become more self-sufficient.

Action Plan: Madison County partners with local food pantries and soup kitchens to provide food, recipes, coupons, nutritional counseling, cooking demonstrations and food preparation classes. The pantries operate on local United Way funding, local donations of food and money, the Emergency Food and Shelter Grant and Community Services Block Grant funding.

CSBG funds are also used to partner with agencies providing onsite congregate meals and home delivered meals. AgeSmart Community Resources is the lead agency partnering with Senior Services Plus, Jarvis Township Senior Services and Collinsville Township Senior Services to provide congregate and home delivered meals for seniors. Collinsville Area Meals on Wheels and Highland Area Meals on Wheels Programs provide meals to homebound seniors. Nutritional education programs and services for older workers are provided at luncheon sites at the local Senior Citizen Centers. Coordinated Youth and Human Services are responsible for the Women, Infant and Children programs throughout the county. Community Services Block Grant funds are used to assist Senior Services Plus and Highland Area Meals on Wheels with their meals programs.

Current partners collaborating with Madison County on nutrition activities are:

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic
Opportunity

Illinois Department of Human Services

United Way of Greater St. Louis

Collinsville Area Ministerial Association

Salvation Army

Senior Services Plus

Highland Area Meals on Wheels, Inc.

Collinsville Township Senior Center

Jarvis Township

Senior Services Plus

Alpha & Omega Christian Fellowship

Community Care Center, Inc.

Venice Township

New Shining Light Church Community Outreach

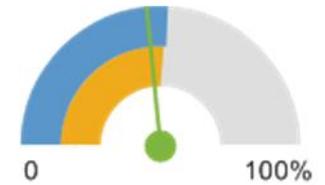
Operation Blessing.

Free and Reduced Lunch Program

The following report shows that 18383 students (or 46.93 percent) were eligible for free or reduced price lunches during the 2012 - 2013 school year, which is more than the national average of 51.7 percent.

| Report Area | Total Students | Number Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible | Percent Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible |
|--------------------|----------------|--|---|
| Madison County, IL | 39,173 | 18,383 | 46.93% |
| Illinois | 2,055,502 | 1,027,336 | 50.56% |
| United States | 49,936,793 | 25,615,437 | 51.7% |

Percent Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch



- Madison County, IL (46.93%)
- Illinois (50.56%)
- United States (51.7%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

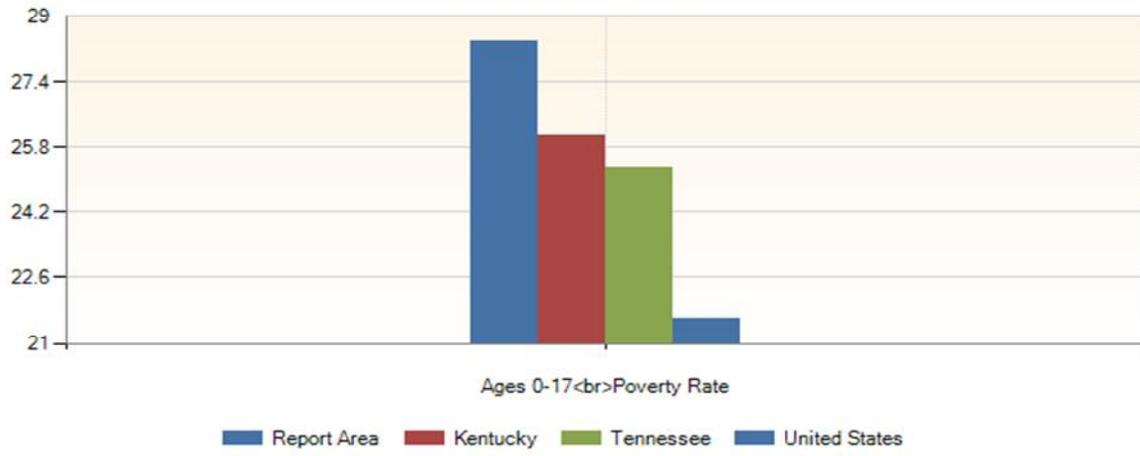
Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, [NCES - Common Core of Data](#).

Source geography: Address

Children Eligible for Free Lunch (Alone) by Year, 2009-10 through 2012-13

| Report Area | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Madison County, IL | 42.53% | 43.68% | 44.78% | 46.93% |
| Illinois | 51.26% | 51.37% | 49.17% | 50.61% |
| United States | 47.76% | 49.24% | 48.29% | 51.77% |

Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-17



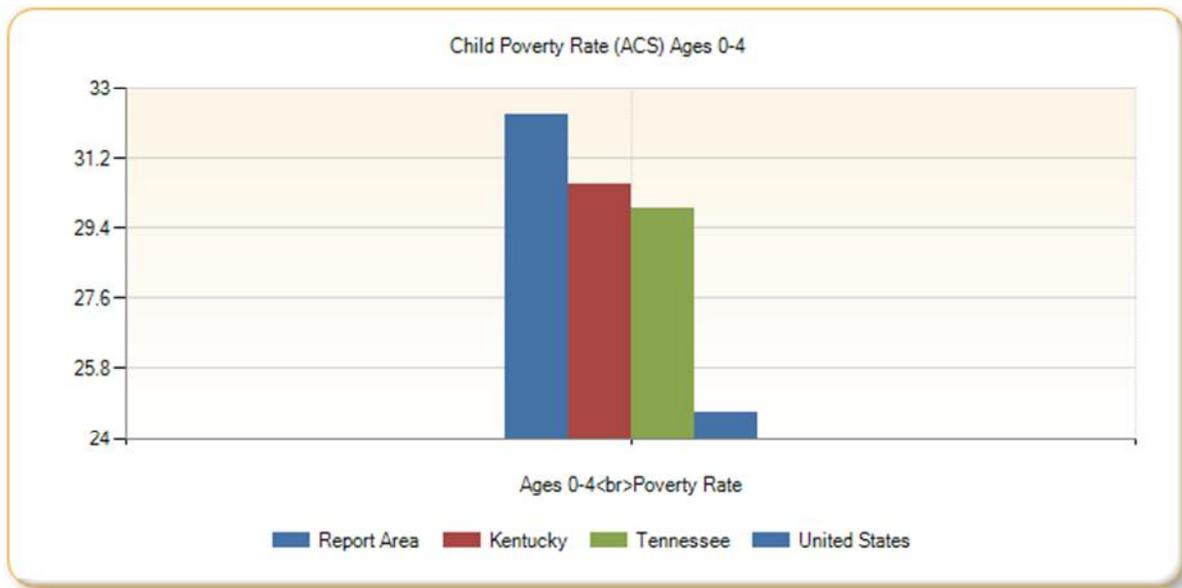
Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

The below table shows that 13120 households (or 12.23% percent) received SNAP payments during 2013. During this same period there were 7071 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments. The national average is 7.7 percent.

| Report Area | Households Receiving SNAP Total | Households Receiving SNAP Percent | Households Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty | Households Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty | Households Not Receiving SNAP Total | Households Not Receiving SNAP Percent | Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty | Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Madison County, IL | 13,120 | 12.23% | 7,105 | 6,015 | 94,118 | 87.77% | 7,071 | 87,047 |
| Illinois | 564,185 | 11.82% | 289,313 | 274,872 | 4,208,538 | 88.18% | 338,563 | 3,869,975 |
| United States | 14,339,330 | 12.4% | 7,498,398 | 6,840,932 | 101,270,886 | 87.6% | 8,917,586 | 92,353,292 |

Note: Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). Source geography: County



Health

Problem Statement: The rising cost of healthcare and prescription medication is a growing problem. Often low-income households have to decide whether to pay essential bills such as rent and utilities or purchase needed medication.

Objective/Goal: Madison County's objective is to help low-income families meet needs for medical care. In addition to assisting clients to meet their immediate needs, referral services will be used to provide the broader range of services necessary to help clients become more self-sufficient.

Action Plan: Madison County will partner with the Madison County Catholic Charities to administer the Medical Assistance Funds. MCCD will also provide direct assistance to clients approved through the CSBG staff. Participants receiving medical assistance will also receive counseling, outreach and referral services, and other supportive services where appropriate.

A summer fan and air conditioning distribution program will be initiated, if needed, to help elderly, infants, and people with health problems. This program will be coordinated with LIHEAP, and other agencies to ensure assistance to those most in need.

Current partners collaborating with Madison County on health activities are:

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic
Opportunity
Illinois Department of Human Services
Madison County Catholic Charities
United Way of Greater St. Louis

Gateway Regional Medical Center
Harmony Healthcare
Madison County Health Department
Madison County Veterans' Assistance Commission
St. Anthony's Health Center

Federally Qualified Health Centers

Federally Qualified Health Centers in this selected area.

| County | Provider Number | FQHC Name | Address | City | Phone |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Madison County | PN: 141886 | SIHF ALTON HEALTH CENTER | 550 LANDMARK BLVD | ALTON | (618) 463-5951 |
| Madison County | PN: 141968 | ALTON WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTER | 2 MEMORIAL DRIVE, SUITE 105 | ALTON | (618) 397-3303 |
| Madison County | PN: 141142 | CENTRAL ALTON HEALTH CENTER | 2615 EDWARDS STREET | ALTON | (618) 462-4342 |
| Madison County | PN: 141179 | MCKINLEY HEALTH ENTER | 2166 MADISON AVENUE | GRANITE CITY | (618) 452-3301 |
| Madison County | PN: 141067 | MADISON HEALTH CENTER | 308 MADISON AVENUE | CLOVERLEAF | (618) 452-1129 |
| Madison County | PN: 141100 | CENTRAL COLLINSVILLE HEALTH CENTER | 80 BURLINGTON ST | COLLINSVILLE | (618) 343-6015 |

Note: Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, [Provider of Services File](#). Source geography: County

Medicare and Medicaid Providers

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 77 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in the report area in the second quarter of 2014.

| Report Area | Total Institutional Providers | Hospitals | Nursing Facilities | Federally Qualified Health Centers | Rural Health Clinics | Community Mental Health Centers |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 77 | 7 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Illinois | 3,246 | 241 | 766 | 305 | 211 | 11 |
| United States | 71,160 | 7,190 | 15,648 | 6,100 | 4,044 | 517 |

Note: Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, [Provider of Services File](#). Source geography: County

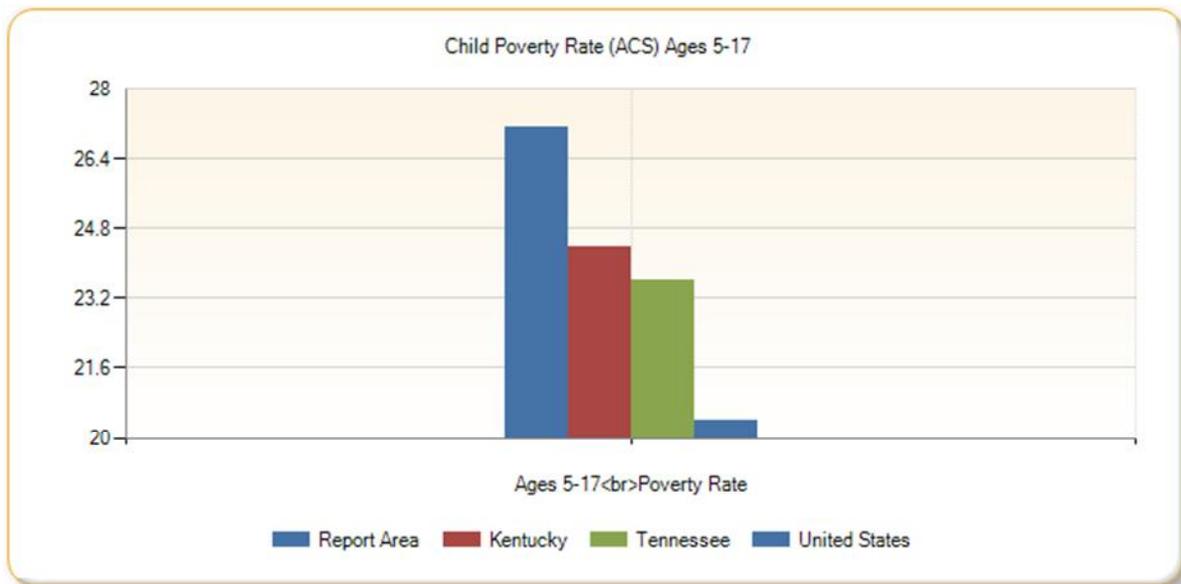
Persons Receiving Medicare

The total number of persons receiving Medicare is shown, broken down by number over 65 and number of disabled persons receiving Medicare for the report area. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that a total of 52,177 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in the report area in 2013. A large number of individuals in our society are aware that persons over 65 years of age receive Medicare; however, many of them are unaware that disabled persons also receive Medicare benefits. A total of 10,690 disabled persons in the report area received Medicare benefits in 2013.

| Report Area | Persons Over 65 Receiving Medicare | Disabled Persons Receiving Medicare | Total Persons Receiving Medicare |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 41,487 | 10,690 | 52,177 |
| Illinois | 1,720,285 | 352,533 | 2,072,818 |
| United States | 43,739,904 | 10,384,773 | 54,124,727 |

Note: Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

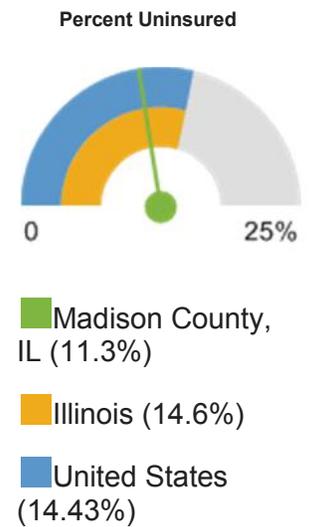
Data Source: [Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services](#). Source geography: County



Uninsured Population

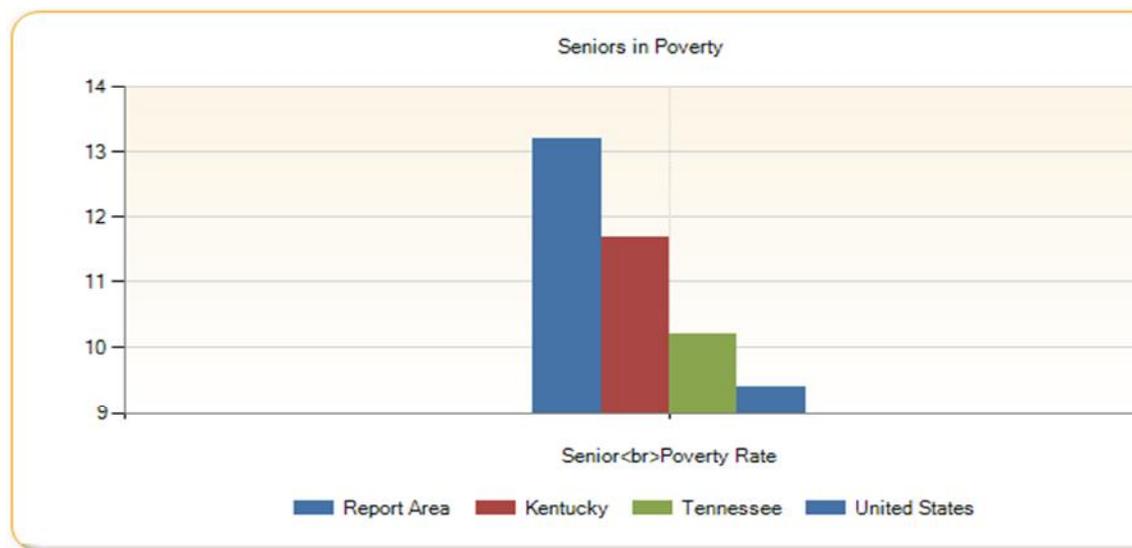
The uninsured population is calculated by estimating the number of persons eligible for insurance (generally those under 65) minus the estimated number of insured persons.

| Report Area | Insurance Population (2013 Estimate) | Number Insured | Number Uninsured | Percent Uninsured |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 268,373 | 199,803 | 25,581 | 11.3% |
| Illinois | 12,848,554 | 9,344,947 | 1,593,191 | 14.6% |
| United States | 311,536,591 | 219,286,188 | 44,960,048 | 14.43% |



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). US Census Bureau, [Small Area Health Insurance Estimates](#). Source geography: County



Linkages

Problem Statement: Low-income residents lack knowledge of available supportive services or how to best locate and access them.

Objective/Goal: Madison County's goal is to maintain an informed outreach/referral network necessary for the effective delivery of services to the low-income population.

Action Plan: Madison County Community Development conducts public meetings, presentations and workshops throughout the county to inform people of existing services. We maintain and produce a resource packet full of essential information to assist clients looking for housing – landlord listings and assisted housing projects, legal services, shelters, and other useful data. Madison County also produces pamphlets and media releases to keep the public informed of services. Madison County Community Development and Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness created a pocket resource guide. This is a small fold- up resource directory that can fit in a wallet and lists the majority of services that a homeless person might need and is updated on a regular basis. The idea was that homeless people don't have much room to carry things and this is a useful guide that fits in your pocket.

Madison County Government also has a website where anyone can access information. The County's business information is updated on a monthly basis to reflect county business agendas, board meetings and departments. Madison County Government is in the process of implementing a new website.

Madison County will continue to co-facilitate the largest social service networking group in the county with Riverbend Head Start & Family Services. The group is called the Madison County Community Collaboration (MCCC) and was formed in 1996. This group meets monthly for January through June and August through November. The meetings provide opportunities for networking and sharing information. Agencies provide speakers to present various programs to the group. Every meeting the floor is opened to anyone wanting to share program or agency updates. There are currently 140 member agencies participating in the Madison County Community Collaboration.

The Madison County Community Collaboration also has an Electronic Networking Group which utilizes web based emails to disseminate information and collaborate on current issues facing the consumers we serve on a daily basis. The group has had the Electronic Networking Group since the year 2000. There are currently 365 individual email addresses participating in the MCCC Electronic Networking Group.

Here is the current Partner Agency Member List for the MCCC:

AARP
Alton Area Ministerial Alliance
Alton Community School District #11
Alton Police Department
Alton Weed & Seed

America's Central Port
Art of Universal Language
Barnes Jewish Center
Behavioral Health Alternatives
Bethalto Police Department

Bethalto School District #8
 Beverly Farm Foundation
 Beyond Housing
 Big Brothers Big Sisters of Southwestern Illinois
 Bikers Against Child Abuse (BACA)
 Call For Help, Inc.
 CASA of Jersey County
 CASA of Southwestern Illinois
 Center for Senior Renewal
 Challenge Unlimited
 Chestnut Credit Counseling Services
 Chestnut Health Systems
 Children's Home and Aid
 Christian Social Services of Illinois
 Churches on the Streets
 Collinsville School District CUSD Unit 10
 Community and Residential Services Authority
 Community Hope Center
 Coordinated Youth & Human Services
 Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) of Madison Co
 Crisis Food Center
 Drug Free Alton Coalition
 East Alton School District #13
 Educational Opportunity Center
 Edwardsville School District
 Equal Housing Opportunity Council
 Essic Robinson Head Start
 Faith Church Edwardsville
 Faith In Action Granite City
 Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
 First Assembly of God Wood River
 Gateway Regional Medical Center – Behavioral Health Services
 Good Samaritan House
 Granite City Housing Authority
 Greater Alton Community Development Corporation
 Habitat For Humanity
 Harmony Healthcare
 Healthy Moms/Healthy Kids
 Heartland Alliance
 Higher Education Consortium of Metropolitan St. Louis
 Highland Area Christian Service Ministry
 Highland CUSD #5
 Home Instead Senior Care
 House of Hope
 Hoyleton Youth & Family Services
 Illinois Children's Mental Health Partnership
 Illinois Department of Children & Family Granite City
 Illinois Department of Children & Family Services Alton
 Illinois Department of Employment Security
 Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services
 Division of Child Support Services
 Illinois Department of Children & Family Services/Wood River Office
 Illinois Hunger Coalition
 Illinois State Board of Education
 IMPACT CIL
 Jersey County CASA
 Justine Petersen
 Karla Smith Foundation
 Land of Lincoln Legal Services
 Lewis & Clark Community College
 Lewis & Clark Community College Community Learning Center
 Lewis & Clark Family Health Clinic
 Lewis and Clark Community College Career and Veteran Services
 Lewis and Clark Community College Dental Hygiene Clinic
 Lincoln Prairie Behavioral Health Center
 Local Interagency Councils 5 & 31
 Lutheran Social Services of Illinois
 Madison Community School District
 Madison County AIDS Program
 Madison County Catholic Charities
 Madison County Child Advocacy Center
 Madison County Community Development
 Madison County Employment & Training
 Madison County Health Department
 Madison County Housing Authority
 Madison County Mental Health Board
 Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness
 Madison County Probation
 Madison County Regional Office of Education
 Madison County Safe From the Start
 Madison County Urban League
 Madison County Veterans' Assistance Commission
 Metro Deaf Interpreting Professionals, LLC
 NAMI Southwestern Illinois
 New Horizons Behavioral Health
 Oasis Women's Center
 One Hope United
 Opal's House
 Options Now
 Perandoe Special Education District Illinois
 Phoenix Crisis Center
 Prevent Child Abuse Illinois
 Programs & Services for Older Persons
 Raven Non-Violence Education
 Refuge
 Riverbend Community Food Pantry
 Riverbend Family Ministries
 Riverbend Head Start & Family Services
 Riverbender.com Community Center
 Rivers of life church
 Roxana School District #1
 Sacred Creations
 Saint Clare's Villa
 Salvation Army Alton

Salvation Army Granite City
Senior Services Plus
Social Security Administration
Southern Illinois Healthcare Foundation
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville
Southwestern Illinois College
St. Anthony's Health Center
St. Patrick's Center
STARNET Region IV
Step By Step Inc Early Care & Education
SWIC RSVP Volunteer Program
SWIC Senior Companion Program
SWIC SeniorLink Computer Club
The Legacy Collaboration: Edwardsville Branch

The Riverbend Food Pantry
Triad CUSD #2
UCP Heartland
United Congregations of Metro-East
United Methodist Children's Home
United Way 2-1-1 Missouri/Southwest Illinois
University of Illinois Extension
Vaughn Hill Church of Christ
Wellspring Resources
Women's Christian Center
Wood River Township
Wood River/Hartford School District #15
YWCA of Alton

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Self-Sufficiency

Problem Statement: Families at or below the poverty level do not have the ability to pull together all the various resources needed to alleviate their situation and need comprehensive programs geared toward self-sufficiency.

Objective/Goal: A primary goal of the Community Services Block Grant program and other programs operated by Madison County Community Development is to provide a comprehensive family case management program by promoting, empowering and encouraging individuals and families towards self-sufficiency. Establishing stable housing, employment opportunities and improving living conditions for low-income and at-risk populations are high priorities.

Action Plan: In partnership with the Madison County Housing Authority and the Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness, provide housing units and supportive services to homeless and low-income households in order to work toward self-sufficiency.

Madison County Community Development partners with the Madison County Housing Authority on the Family Self-Sufficiency Program. The Madison County Housing Authority provides subsidized housing assistance to families while working with the families to attend training, obtain jobs and become self-sufficient. Madison County Community Development provides financial assistance to fund the case management and supportive services elements of the program.

Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness inventory chart indicates 124 beds available for the transitional housing program along with the nine Permanent Supportive Housing Projects totaling 164 units that receive funding through the HUD CoC Program Competition.

Hoyleton Youth & Family Ministries operates a Community Integrated Living Arrangement (CILA) known as Hope House. This program provides long-term housing and services to young adults who have developmental disabilities. The facility is in operation twelve months a year and twenty-four hours a day - whenever residents are in the home. Each individual living at the facility is assigned a professional Case Manager. The Case Manager's responsibilities include advocacy and support, as well as providing case management services, which include completing individual assessments, developing a service plan, overseeing benefits, and direct service to the client. Hope House is dedicated to helping residents maximize their independence.

Current partners collaborating with Madison County on self-sufficiency activities are:

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
 Illinois Department of Human Services
 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
 United Way of Greater St. Louis
 Salvation Army
 Oasis Women's Center

Phoenix Crisis Center
 Good Samaritan House
 Alcoholic Rehabilitation Community Home
 Collinsville Area Ministerial Association
 Madison County Urban League
 Madison County Catholic Charities
 Glen-Ed Pantry

Poverty Rate (ACS)

The following report section shows population estimates for all persons in poverty for report area. According to the American Community Survey 5 year estimates, an average of 13.97 percent of all persons lived in a state of poverty during the 2009 - 2013 period. The poverty rate for all persons living in the report area is less than the national average of 15.37 percent.

| Report Area | Total Population | Population in Poverty | Percent Population in Poverty |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Madison County, IL | 261,594 | 36,554 | 13.97% |
| Illinois | 12,547,066 | 1,772,333 | 14.13% |
| United States | 303,692,064 | 46,663,432 | 15.37% |

Percent Population in Poverty



- Madison County, IL (13.97%)
- Illinois (14.13%)
- United States (15.37%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). Source geography: Tract

APPENDIX

- I. Madison County Community Needs Assessment**
- II. Madison County Customer Needs Assessment**
- III. Madison County Food Pantry Needs Assessment**
- IV. Madison County Partnership to End Homelessness
Point-in-Time Directions and Homeless Survey**



Madison County Community Development Community Survey

Return by
April 15, 2015

Community Need Survey's can now be completed electronically via Survey Monkey!

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/CVVK8KK>

Madison County Community Development is conducting a survey of citizens to identify community needs and priorities for the expenditure of federal funds to low-income families, households and neighborhoods. The survey results will be a tool used to develop the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, a strategic plan that prioritizes expenditure of these funds and the Community Services Community Action Plan. Please help us by ranking the following priorities as low, medium or high, and selecting your communities highest priorities for services and need. Please add any additional needs not listed on the survey.

Which of the following best describes you? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Property Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Renter <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Organization <input type="checkbox"/> Health Organization <input type="checkbox"/> Private/For profit | <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord <input type="checkbox"/> Business Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Social Service Organization <input type="checkbox"/> Municipality/Village/Township |
|--|--|

Agency/Municipality Name _____

| Community Priorities | Low | Med. | High |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Housing | | | |
| Homeownership Counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fair Housing Counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Special Needs Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Accessibility Upgrades (ramps, bars, ect.) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Housing for Veterans | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rental Housing Development | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Energy Efficiency | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Foreclosure Prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Abandoned/Vacant Units | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rental Assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Construction of Single Family Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Help Achieving Homeownership | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lead Paint Hazard Screening | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lead Based Paint Remediation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Affordable Rental Units | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Housing for Large Families | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Credit/Income Management | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Code Enforcement | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rental Housing Subsidies | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| Community Priorities | Low | Med. | High |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Anti-Poverty | | | |
| Job Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Job Training | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Small Business Development | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Credit/Financial Counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Emergency Assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Community Priorities | Low | Med. | High |

| Community Priorities | Low | Med. | High |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Homeless | | | |
| Emergency Shelter | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Transitional Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Permanent Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Supportive Services (transportation, food) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Provide job training in shelters | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Job programs for homeless | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Soup Kitchens | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Provision of Clothing & Essential Items | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Housing for Disabled/Chronic Homeless | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Housing for Homeless Veterans | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Youth Programs/Services (21 & Younger) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Safe Haven | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| Community Priorities | Low | Med. | High |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Infrastructure Improvements | | | |
| Street Improvements | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sidewalk Replacements | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Flood/Drainage Improvements | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Water Main Improvements | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sanitary Sewer Improvements | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Clearance/Demolition | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ADA Accessibility Improvements | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| Community Priorities | Low | Med. | High |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Public Facilities | | | |
| Fire Stations/Equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Community Priorities | Low | Med. | High |

| <i>Program Familiarity (continued)</i> | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing Annual Homeless Count, Homeless grant | | |
| Development of Rental units for low and very low income, special needs population (Elderly, Mental Illness) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Development of Single Family Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Economic Development-Business & Infrastructure | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Programs (continued) | Yes | No |
| <i>Program Familiarity</i> | | |
| Infrastructure Loans, Enterprise Zones & Technical Assistance | | |
| Assistance for Food, Medicine, Rent, Transportation, Air Conditioners, Fans | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Infrastructure Repairs - Roads, Water Lines, Sewer Lines, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (H/WAP) Housing Weatherization | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Program | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Nutritional Program - senior meals | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Scholarship Program | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (LIHEAP) Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Youth Programs- Education, Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Demolition Program - Demolition of dilapidated & unsafe buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

What solutions do you feel would help revitalize your community?

| <i>Program Familiarity (continued)</i> | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Rental assistance to help prevent evictions and to relocate homeless families | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Subsidized rental assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Youth education & recreation programs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Weatherization services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Housing development (rental & ownership) for special needs & low/mod | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Programs and Services (continued)</i> | |
| <i>Program Familiarity</i> | |
| Income populations | |
| Housing rehabilitation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Removal of lead-based paint in households with children | <input type="checkbox"/> |

What problems exist in your community? *Please choose 5.*

| <i>Community Need</i> | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Crime | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Discrimination | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Drug/Alcohol abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Energy/Utility costs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Homelessness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Housing for persons with mental illness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Literacy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lack of affordable housing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lack of childcare services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lack of education | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lack of health care | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lack of job training/employable skills | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lack of legal assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lead poisoning | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Low wages | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Medical/health problems | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Nutrition/hunger | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Senior citizens problems | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Services for persons with mental illness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Services for physically handicapped | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Unemployment/underemployment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Please return this survey no later than **April 15, 2015** to Madison County Community Development. Surveys can be e-mailed to Lisa Henke-Mersinger at lmhenke@co.madison.il.us or faxed to 618-692-7022 or mail to Madison County Community Development Attn: Lisa Henke-Mersinger, 130 Hillsboro Ave., Edwardsville, IL 62025.

Thank you for your participation in this survey.

ILLINOIS COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES
Client Needs Assessment



Illinois Department of
Commerce &
Economic Opportunity
Community Services
Block Grant

Illinois's community action agencies are conducting a study of the needs individuals and families may be experiencing in their lives. Results from the study will be considered by the community action agencies for planning, developing, and delivering agency programs, services, and activities.

INSTRUCTIONS: Please answer each question by checking the appropriate box (or boxes) or providing a written response. After completing the survey, please return it where you received it.

All surveys will be kept confidential. Thank you for participating.

1. What county do you live in? _____
2. What is your household's zip code? _____
3. Are you a male or female? Male Female
4. Are you aged 55 or over? YES NO
5. Are you married or living with a partner? YES NO
6. **EMPLOYMENT:** *Which employment needs could you use help with (select all that apply)...*
 - Getting training for the job that I want
 - Getting an education for the job that I want
 - Finding a permanent full-time job that will support me or my family
 - Knowing what jobs are available
 - Learning how to interview for a job
 - Learning how to write a resume
 - Learning how to fill out job applications
 - Learning computer skills to apply for jobs
 - Obtaining appropriate clothing for my job
 - Obtaining equipment (e.g. tools) for my job
7. **EDUCATION:** *Which education needs could you or a family member use help with (select all that apply)...*
 - Obtaining a high school diploma or GED/HSED
 - Obtaining a two-year college degree
 - Obtaining a four-year college or university degree
 - Choosing a career
 - Choosing a technical school program
 - Learning how to use a computer
 - Learning or improving communication or language skills
 - Learning English (as a second language)
 - Getting financial assistance to complete my education
 - Completing college aid forms (including FAFSA forms)
8. **FINANCIAL AND LEGAL ISSUES:** *Which financial and/or legal needs could you or your family use help with (select all that apply)...*
 - Budgeting and managing money
 - Opening a checking or savings account
 - Filling out tax forms
 - Understanding credit scores
 - Solving problems with a credit card or loan company
 - Solving problems with utility or telephone company
 - Solving problems with payday loans
 - Solving bank foreclosure/bankruptcy/repossession problems or issues
 - Solving divorce problems or issues
 - Solving child custody problems or issues
 - Solving child support problems or issues
 - Solving restraining order problems or issues
 - Getting protection in domestic violence situations
 - Getting legal assistance with deportation or immigration issues
 - Getting legal assistance when denied services

9. **HOUSING:** *Which housing needs could you or your family use help with (select all that apply)...*

- Finding affordable housing that fits my family's needs
- Getting financial assistance with a down payment or closing costs to buy a home
- Qualifying for a loan to buy a home
- Obtaining home ownership education
- Obtaining renter/tenant rights and responsibilities education
- Learning basic home repair and property maintenance skills
- Getting financial assistance with rent payments
- Getting financial assistance with rent deposits
- Making my home more energy efficient
- Making changes to my home for a person with disabilities
- Getting emergency shelter

10. **FOOD AND NUTRITION:** *Which food and nutrition needs could you or your family use help with (select all that apply)...*

- Getting food from food pantries, food banks, or food shelves
- Having enough food at home
- Learning how to shop and cook for healthy eating
- Learning how to stretch my food dollar
- Getting emergency food assistance
- Getting meals delivered to my home
- Enrolling in the Food Assistance Program
- Learning how to model healthy eating for my children
- Getting nutritious foods during pregnancy
- Obtaining breastfeeding education and assistance

11. Do you have children (under the age of 18) living with you? YES NO (If NO, skip questions 12 and 13)

12. **CHILD CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT:** *If you have children (under the age of 18) living with you, which child care and/or child development needs could you or your family use help with (select all that apply)...*

- Finding child care in a convenient location
- Finding quality licensed child care
- Finding affordable child care
- Finding child care for babies
- Finding child care for toddlers
- Finding child care for preschoolers
- Finding evening or nighttime child care
- Finding weekend child care
- Finding a quality preschool
- Finding a before/after school program
- Preparing my preschool child for public school
- Getting financial assistance with child care costs
- Getting financial assistance with school supplies
- Getting financial assistance with school fees
- Getting financial assistance with school or club activities

13. **PARENTING AND FAMILY SUPPORT:** *If you have children (under the age of 18) living with you, which parenting and/or family support needs could you or your family use help with (select all that apply)...*

- Learning how to discipline my children more effectively
- Learning how to communicate and deal with my teenage children
- Learning how to deal with my children who have displayed bullying or violent behavior
- Learning how to deal with the bullying or violent behavior of my children's friends
- Learning how to talk to my children about drugs and alcohol
- Learning how to talk to my children about sex, AIDS, STDs, etc.
- Learning how to help my children cope with stress, depression, or emotional issues
- Learning how to set goals and plan for my family
- Communicating better with my children's care provider or teachers

14. **TRANSPORTATION:** *Which transportation needs could you or your family use help with (select all that apply)...*
- Having access to public transportation
 - Having dependable transportation to and from work
 - Getting financial assistance to buy a dependable car
 - Getting financial assistance to make car repairs
 - Getting financial assistance to buy car insurance
 - Getting financial assistance to pay car registration or license fees
 - Getting a driver's license
 - Getting to and from medical or dental appointments
 - Getting myself to and from school
 - Getting my children to and from child care
 - Getting my children to and from school
 - Getting my children to and from school or club activities
 - Going shopping and doing errands
15. **HEALTH:** *Which health needs could you or a family member use help with (select all that apply)...*
- Having affordable health insurance
 - Having affordable dental insurance
 - Having health care available in my community
 - Having dental care available in my community
 - Getting my health insurance questions answered
 - Finding a doctor willing to accept Medicaid (Title XIX)
 - Finding a dentist willing to accept Medicaid (Title XIX)
 - Getting financial assistance for regular medical checkups
 - Getting financial assistance for regular dental checkups
 - Getting financial assistance for medicine and prescriptions
 - Getting financial assistance for items such as glasses, hearing aids, wheelchairs, etc.
 - Getting financial assistance for long-term health care
 - Obtaining family planning or birth control education and assistance
 - Getting good medical care before my baby is born
 - Getting regular check-ups, developmental screens, or physicals for my children
 - Getting my children tested for lead poisoning
 - Getting immunizations for my children
 - Getting treatment for a drug or alcohol problem
 - Getting treatment and services for mental health
 - Dealing with stress, depression, or anxiety
 - Dealing with problems related to physical, emotional, or sexual abuse
16. **BASIC NEEDS:** *Which basic needs could you or your family use help with (select all that apply)...*
- Getting basic furniture, appliances, or house wares
 - Getting personal care items such as soap, diapers, toilet paper, etc.
 - Getting clothing and shoes
 - Doing yard work or snow removal
 - Doing house work or laundry
 - Managing medications
 - Having a reliable phone
 - Having access to the Internet
 - Getting financial assistance with my utility bills (heating, electric, and/or water)
17. Are there any problems or needs that you or your family faced within the last 12 months that you were unable to get help with?
 YES NO If YES, please list those problems or needs:
-
18. What is ONE thing you would like to see improved in your neighborhood?
-

19. How did you learn about our agency? Select all that apply:
- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family or friend | <input type="checkbox"/> Current or former agency client | <input type="checkbox"/> The household I grew up in had received agency services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> United Way 311 | <input type="checkbox"/> Health care provider | <input type="checkbox"/> A state agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brochure or flyer | <input type="checkbox"/> Websites/Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Television | <input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Local Church |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other social service agency |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Phone book |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> A mailing |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Billboard |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
20. What are your sources of household income? Select all that apply:
- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No income | <input type="checkbox"/> TANF or FIP | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment income | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security | <input type="checkbox"/> SSI | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child support or alimony | <input type="checkbox"/> General Assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed | <input type="checkbox"/> Pension | |
21. In the last 12 months, how has your household's income situation changed? Increased Decreased No change
22. What time of day would you prefer to come to one of our locations (offices) for assistance? Select one:
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Weekday hours of 8:00 am - 4:30 pm | <input type="checkbox"/> Saturday hours from 9:00 am - 12:00 pm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Weekday evening hours from 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm | <input type="checkbox"/> I am not able to come to any of your locations |
23. What services has your household received from our agency within the last 12 months? Select all that apply:
- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Weatherization | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Head Start/Early Head Start | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
24. If you know anyone with an incarcerated adult in their family, do they ever talk about particular concerns that could be addressed through... Select all that apply:
- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Child care assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Job skills training | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical bill assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mentor or after school programs for children | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Stress relief | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
25. When you think about your adult family, friends and neighbors, how many of them might say something like "there's too much month at the end of my money?" or "where am I going to find money to pay for that?" Select one:
- Almost none (0 to 5%) Some (6 to 33%) Quite a few (26 to 66%) Most (67 to 95%) Almost everyone (96 to 100%)
26. When you think about your family, friends and neighbors, how many of them may have difficulties finding or buying enough quality food to provide at least three meals per day? Select one:
- Almost none (0 to 5%) Some (6 to 33%) Quite a few (26 to 66%) Most (67 to 95%) Almost everyone (96 to 100%)
27. When you have time to rest or are ready to sleep, what kind of issues in your family or neighborhood keep you up?
- _____
28. If given the opportunity, would you be willing to serve on a local board or committee that represents and makes decisions for families with low-incomes? YES NO Unsure If YES, please provide your name and phone number:
- FIRST NAME: _____ LAST NAME: _____
- PHONE NUMBER (999-999-9999): _____

Customer Satisfaction Survey

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. I was helped in a timely manner. | <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (not applicable) |
| 2. I was treated with respect. | <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 3. The staff were friendly and helpful. | <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 4. I got the information and/or the services I needed. | <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 5. I was informed about other agency or community services. | <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 6. I would recommend your agency to family and friends. | <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 7. What is ONE thing you would change about the services you received from our agency? | | | |
- _____

Madison County Community Development 2016 Needs Assessment for Food Pantries

Madison County Community Development is currently conducting a Needs Assessment on local food pantry and their services for time period of January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Food Pantry: _____

Contact person: _____ Contact Number: _____

Provide the total number of food orders that go out during the year: _____

Provide an **unduplicated** count (count persons one time only) of the total number of people being assisted at the food pantry during the past 12 months (this is total number of people, including children): _____

Provide the number of volunteers at your agency: _____

Provide the number of volunteer hours: _____

Provide the number of volunteers who would be classified as low-income, if you don't know, please estimate: _____

Does your agency participate in Senior Boxes: YES or NO

If yes, how many participate monthly: _____

Do you provide any of the nutritional services, please circle all that apply:

- Provide nutrition counseling
- Share recipes
- Post material on nutrition
- Encourage nutrition based upon the food distributed
- Other (Please explain below)

Any other information you would like to share with us about your food pantry?

Would you like to participate in our email networking system? YES or NO

If yes, please provide email addresses:

Madison County Housing Survey

12:01 AM January 28, 2015 to 11:59 PM January 28, 2015

We are asking everyone who in Madison County who maybe experiencing homelessness to answer a few questions about their housing situation. Your answers are confidential. Thank you for your assistance.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>1. First letters of your LAST NAME: _____ First letter of FIRST NAME: _____ First letter of MIDDLE NAME: _____ LAST 4 #'S OF SOCIAL SECURITY _____</p> <p>2. What is your date of birth? _____/_____/_____ (mm/dd/yyyy)</p> <p>3. What is your age? _____</p> <p>4. How do you define your gender? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender (Male to Female) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender (Female to Male)</p> <p>5. What is your racial background? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Native American 4 <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Multiracial (<i>must select at least 2 of the above choices</i>) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p>6. What is your Ethnicity? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Hispanic</p> <p>7. Which of the following BEST describes your HOUSEHOLD? (If you are doubled up and temporarily living with other people, please do NOT count them as part of <i>your household</i>) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Household WITHOUT children 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Household composed of ONLY children 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Household with at lease one adult & one child</p> <p>8. How many total people make up your HOUSEHOLD (including yourself)? _____ (If you are doubled up and temporarily living with other people, please do NOT count them as part of <i>your household</i>)</p> <p>9. How many children under 17 are living in your household at the present time? _____</p> <p>10. How many adults over 18 are living in your household at the present time? _____</p> | <p>12. Are YOU a Veteran of the Armed Forces? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If the participant answered YES above ask the following questions: 13. Have YOU served in combat? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>14. Were YOU honorably discharged? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>15. Does anyone who CURRENTLY lives in your HOUSEHOLD CURRENTLY serve in the U.S. Armed Forces? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If the participant answered YES above ask the following questions: 16. How many members of your household currently serve in the U.S. Armed Forces? _____</p> <p>17. Is anyone who CURRENTLY lives in your HOUSEHOLD a VETERAN of the U.S. Armed Forces? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If the participant answered YES above ask the following questions: 18. How many members of your household are VETERANS of the U.S. Armed Forces? _____</p> | | | |
| <p>11. For each member of your household (NOT including you) please tell us his/her age, gender, & relationship to you:</p> | | | | |
| P#2 Initials: | P#3 Initials: | P#4 Initials: | P#5 Initials: | P#6 Initials: |
| Age: | Age: | Age: | Age: | Age: |
| Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender | Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender | Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender | Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender | Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender |

Madison County Housing Survey

12:01 AM January 28, 2015 to 11:59 PM January 28, 2015

We are asking everyone who in Madison County who maybe experiencing homelessness to answer a few questions about their housing situation. Your answers are confidential. Thank you for your assistance.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>1. First letters of your LAST NAME: _____ First letter of FIRST NAME: _____ First letter of MIDDLE NAME: _____ LAST 4 #'S OF SOCIAL SECURITY _____</p> <p>2. What is your date of birth? _____/_____/_____ (mm/dd/yyyy)</p> <p>3. What is your age? _____</p> <p>4. How do you define your gender? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender (Male to Female) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender (Female to Male)</p> <p>5. What is your racial background? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Native American 4 <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Multiracial (<i>must select at least 2 of the above choices</i>) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p>6. What is your Ethnicity? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Hispanic</p> <p>7. Which of the following BEST describes your HOUSEHOLD? (If you are doubled up and temporarily living with other people, please do NOT count them as part of <i>your household</i>) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Household WITHOUT children 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Household composed of ONLY children 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Household with at lease one adult & one child</p> <p>8. How many total people make up your HOUSEHOLD (including yourself)? _____ (If you are doubled up and temporarily living with other people, please do NOT count them as part of <i>your household</i>)</p> <p>9. How many children under 17 are living in your household at the present time? _____</p> <p>10. How many adults over 18 are living in your household at the present time? _____</p> | <p>12. Are YOU a Veteran of the Armed Forces? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If the participant answered YES above ask the following questions: 13. Have YOU served in combat? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>14. Were YOU honorably discharged? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>15. Does anyone who CURRENTLY lives in your HOUSEHOLD CURRENTLY serve in the U.S. Armed Forces? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If the participant answered YES above ask the following questions: 16. How many members of your household currently serve in the U.S. Armed Forces? _____</p> <p>17. Is anyone who CURRENTLY lives in your HOUSEHOLD a VETERAN of the U.S. Armed Forces? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If the participant answered YES above ask the following questions: 18. How many members of your household are VETERANS of the U.S. Armed Forces? _____</p> | | | |
| <p>11. For each member of your household (NOT including you) please tell us his/her age, gender, & relationship to you:</p> | | | | |
| P#2 Initials: | P#3 Initials: | P#4 Initials: | P#5 Initials: | P#6 Initials: |
| Age: | Age: | Age: | Age: | Age: |
| Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender | Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender | Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender | Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender | Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>19. In what city did you stay last night?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Godfrey 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Alton 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Bethalto, Cottage Hills, or Meadowbrook 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Hamel, Worden, or Alhambra 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Livingston, New Douglas, or Williamson 6 <input type="checkbox"/> East Alton or Rosewood Heights 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Wood River or Hartford 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Roxana or South Roxana 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Edwardsville or Glen 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Maryville 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Troy or St. Jacob 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Highland, Marine, or Grantfork 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Granite City 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Madison or Venice 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Collinsville 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p>20. What was the last county and city you lived in before you started experiencing homelessness?</p> | <p>24. Please check ALL reasons that contributed to your homelessness. (Check all that apply):</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment (If this option is selected, ask the following question: Are you actively seeking employment? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes)</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient income 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Left unsafe home - condemned building 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Left unsafe neighborhood 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Fleeing domestic violence 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Disability or illness - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Family 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Fire or natural disaster 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol/substance abuse - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Family 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health condition 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Discharge from hospital or treatment facility 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Discharge from jail or prison 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of TANF benefits/time limits 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Bad credit history 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Reasons related to sexual orientation 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Probation or parole stipulations</p> <p>25. What do you think is the most important factor that contributed to your homelessness?</p> |
| <p>21. Where did you stay/sleep last night?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Shelter Which one? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a car, under a bridge, etc. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional housing 4 <input type="checkbox"/> With a friend or family member 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel or motel 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Prison or jail 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Medical hospital 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Detox facility 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment facility 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Own home</p> | <p>26. Have you been released from jail or prison?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If the participant answered YES above ask the following questions:</p> <p>27. How long ago did your release occur?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 days 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 to 90 days 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 to 6 months 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months to one year 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Over one year</p> <p>28. Did the jail/prison release contribute to your homelessness?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> |
| <p>22. In the last 3 years, have you experienced homelessness 4 or more times? (One episode of homelessness includes staying in a shelter, being unsheltered, on the streets, or in a structure not meant for human habitation. This must occur 4+ times over 3 years.)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, HOW MANY TIMES? _____</p> | <p>29. Have you experienced domestic violence?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>30. How long ago did you experience the domestic violence?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 days 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 to 90 days 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 to 6 months 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months to one year 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Over one year</p> |
| <p>23. How long have you been homeless THIS TIME?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 days 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 to 90 days 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 to 6 months 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months to one year 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Over one year</p> | <p>31. Did the domestic violence contribute to your homelessness?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> |