



The United Way of Delaware County

An evaluation of:

Economy & Financial Well Being

Education

Health

Voluntarism/ Charity/ Civic Engagement

Safety

Natural Environment & Other Factors

Delaware County Needs-Assessment

based on the

“State of Caring Index”

prepared for

The United Way of Delaware County, Inc.

by

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Introduction

This report is an update to an earlier report created by the Social Science Research Center at Ball State University. The information included in this report is intended to help the United Way of Delaware County develop community-wide programs. The research design is adapted from that developed by a larger project, the “State of Caring Index,” which was developed by the United Way of America (UWA). Although no index is calculated in this report, it does use the six main indicators from the “State of Caring Index” along with 21 sub-categories from those main indicators. Information for Delaware County, the state of Indiana, and the United States is provided for each indicator.¹ This report uses the most current data available at the time of the project. The following topics are covered in this report:

Economy and Financial Well Being

- Median household income (1999)
- Percentage of population living below the federal poverty level (1999)
- Apartment rental affordability (2003)
- Homeownership rate (2000)
- Unemployment rate (2003)

Education

- Percentage of teens who are high school dropouts (2000-01)
- Percentage of adults 25 and older who have completed high school or higher level of education (2000)
- Public school expenditure per pupil (2002-03)
- Pupil-teacher ratios in public elementary and secondary schools (2002-03)
- Teacher salaries (2001-03)

Health

- Injury-related death rate² (2001)
- Teen birth rate (2001)
- Percentage of families with children headed by a single parent (2000)
- Percentage of low birth-weight babies (2001)
- Infant mortality rate (2001)

¹ In some cases information for the city of Muncie and School Corporations are used instead of, or in conjunction with other data.

² The United Way of America uses age-adjusted injury-related death rates in their “State of Caring Index.” This report does not control for age because such data was not available at the county level.

Voluntarism/Charity/Civic Engagement

- Amount raised by United Way per capita (2002)
- Percentage of total voting age population who voted in presidential year elections (2000)

Safety

- Violent crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants (2002)
- Property crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants (2002)

Natural Environment and Other Factors

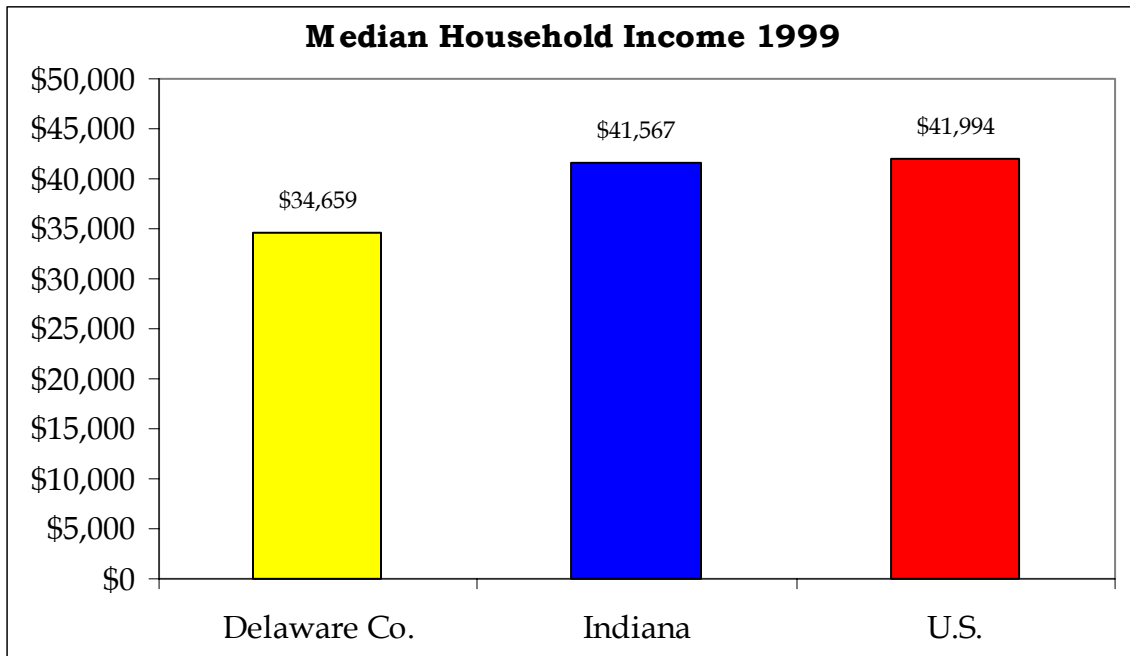
- Percent of community water systems that meet water safety standards (2002)
- Percentage of people who live in counties that meet standards for air pollutants (February 2004)

Economy and Financial Well Being

Five topics will be covered in this section: median household income, percentage of the population living below the federal poverty level, apartment rental affordability, home affordability, and unemployment rate. The gap between the top-fifth and bottom-fifth of income earners is not covered in this report because Delaware County data could not be obtained.

Figure 1 shows the median household income in 1999 for Delaware County, the state of Indiana, and the United States. The median household income for Indiana was very similar to the national figure, however, Delaware County's median household income was approximately \$7,000 lower than the state and national figures.

Figure 1



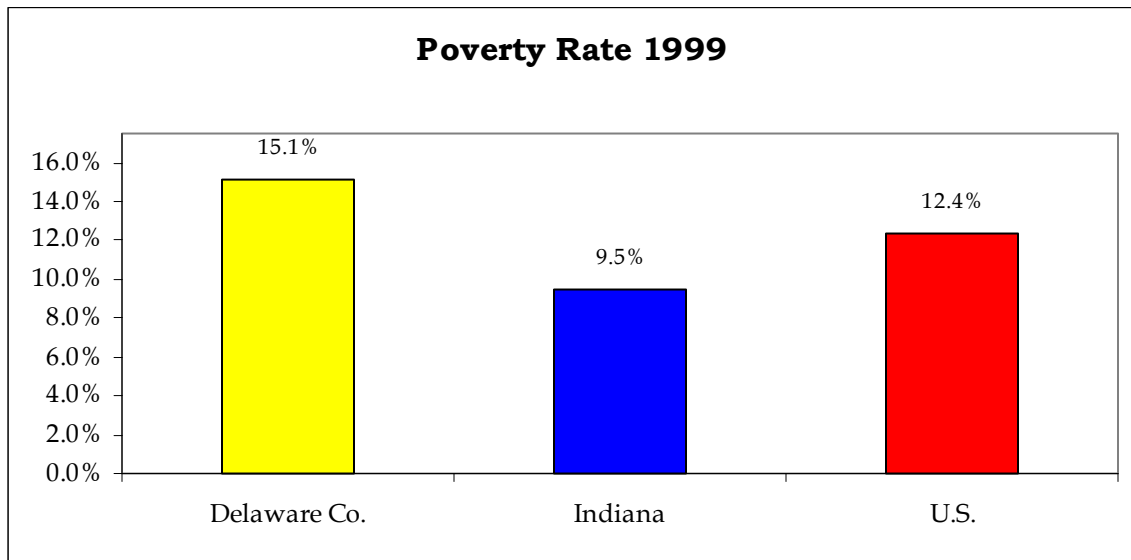
Source: STATS Indiana www.stats.indiana.edu³

³ Data for Figure 1 came from STATS Indiana (a web site supported by the Indiana Business Research Center at the Indiana University Kelley School of Business), which used information from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Census Bureau; Indiana Family Social Services Administration; and Indiana Department of Education.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the population living below the federal poverty level in 1999. The U.S. Census Bureau uses poverty thresholds to determine poverty. Thresholds are the beginning point of poverty for each family, and differ by age (under 65 years of age or 65 and over) and number of family members. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, if the total family income is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, the family is in poverty. In 1999, poverty thresholds ranged from \$8,259 (for one person 65 or older) to \$38,322 (for a family unit of nine persons or more with one related child under 18 years).⁴

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the population in Delaware County, the state of Indiana and the U.S. that had a total family income lower than their appropriate threshold. Delaware County had a higher poverty rate than both the state of Indiana and the U.S. In Delaware County, 15.1 percent of the population was below the poverty line compared to 12.4 percent nationally and 9.5 percent in Indiana. For the year 1999, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated that the actual number of individuals in Delaware County in poverty was 13,449.⁵

Figure 2



Source: STATS Indiana www.stats.indiana.edu⁶

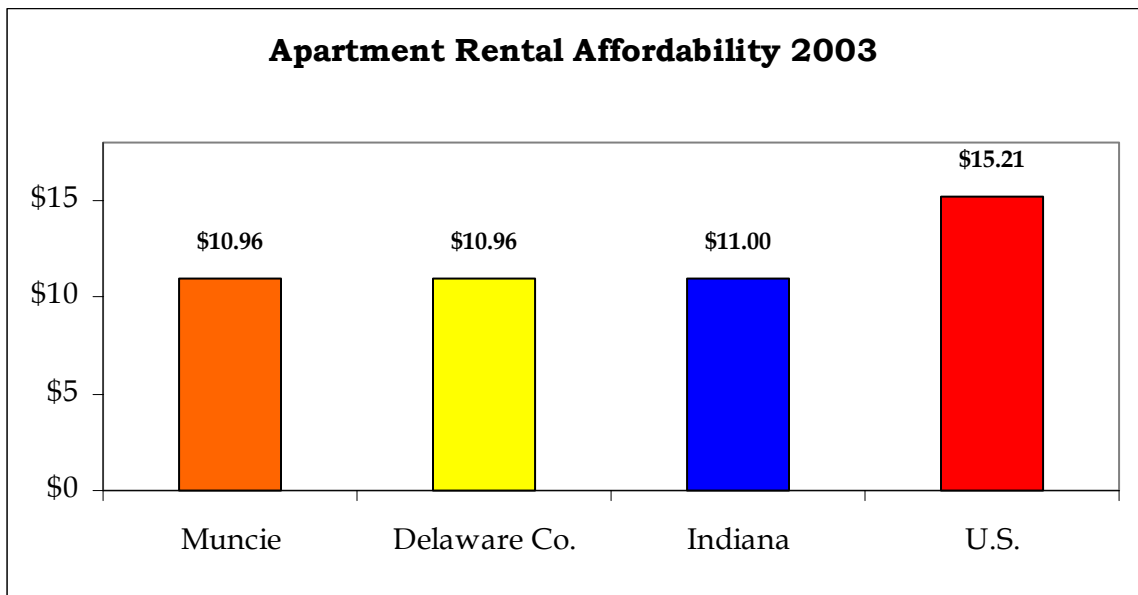
⁴ Information came from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshold/thresh00.html>

⁵ Information came from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Area Estimates Branch http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie/stcty/a00_18.htm

⁶ Data for Figure 2 came from STATS Indiana (a web site supported by the Indiana Business Research Center at the Indiana University Kelley School of Business), which used information from the U.S. Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/census2000.html>

Apartment rental affordability is the next indicator and is defined as the full time hourly wage needed to afford a 2-bedroom apartment.⁷ The data is representative of 2003. In addition to Delaware County, the state of Indiana, and the U.S., information was found for the city of Muncie. Figure 3 shows the apartment rental affordability for each of these areas. Individuals living in the city of Muncie and Delaware County needed to earn \$10.96 per hour to afford a 2-bedroom apartment in 2003. The State of Indiana average was essentially the same at \$11.00 per hour. All of these areas (Muncie, Delaware County, the State of Indiana) were lower than the U.S. average of \$15.21 per hour.

Figure 3



Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) http://www.nlihc.org/oor_current/⁸

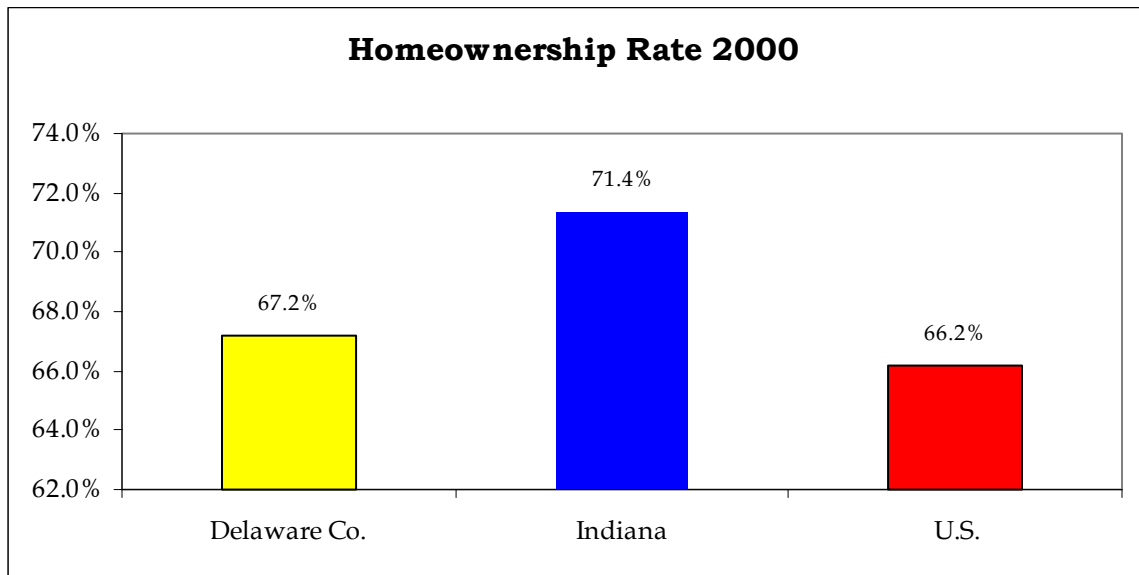
⁷ As defined by the United Way of America <http://national.unitedway.org/stateofcaring/list.cfm?>

⁸ Fair Market Rent data are proposed FY 2003 FMR levels from the HUD website at <http://www.huduser.org/datasets/fmr.html>

Homeownership rate is the next indicator covered by the UWA “State of Caring Index.”⁹ Homeownership rate is the proportion of owner occupied households in relation to the total number of households.

The U.S. Census Bureau provides homeownership data on a county, state, and national basis. Figure 4 shows the homeownership rates for each of these areas for 2000. Delaware County had a homeownership rate of 67.2 percent. This means that 67.2 percent of households in Delaware County were owner occupied. This rate was slightly higher than the national average of 66.2 percent, but lower than the state of Indiana average of 71.4 percent. Both the state of Indiana and Delaware County had a higher proportion of homeowners than the national average.

Figure 4

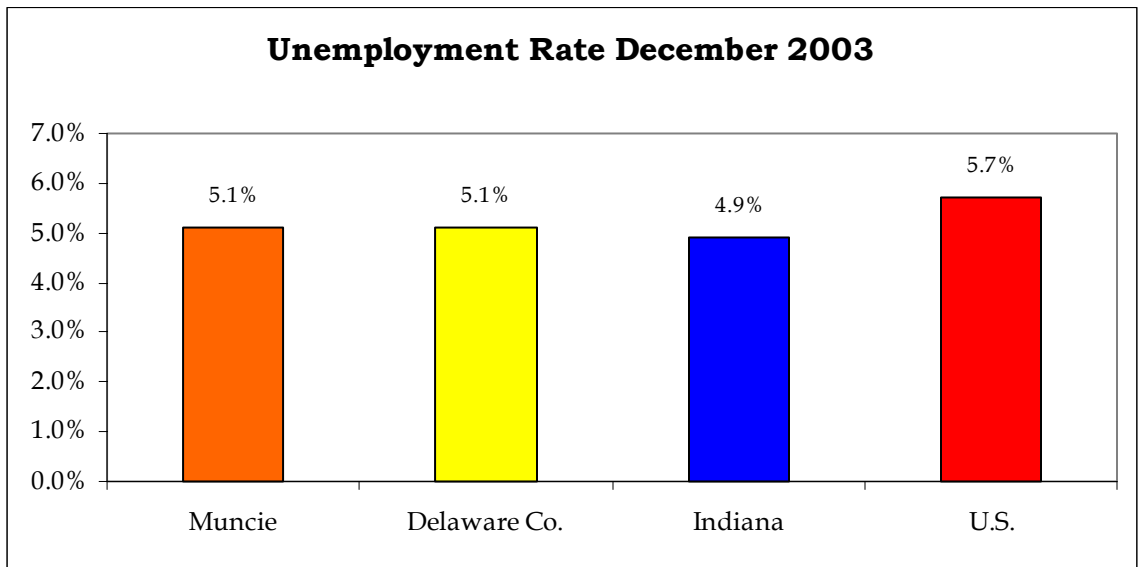


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/18/18035.html>

⁹ In the past, the UWA used home affordability in their index, which is defined by the Housing Opportunity Index (HOI). HOI is the percentage of homes sold during a given year that could be bought by a family earning the median income.

The unemployment rate is the next topic covered and is defined by the United Way of America as the percent unemployed of the civilian labor force.¹⁰ Members of the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older are considered employed if they did any work at all for pay or profit during the week in which the Current Population Survey (CPS) was administered. They are classified as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior four weeks, and are currently available for work. Figure 5 shows the unemployment rate for the city of Muncie, Delaware County, the state of Indiana, and the U.S. for the month of December 2003. The unemployment rate for the city of Muncie and Delaware County were both 5.1 percent. These rates were slightly higher than the rate for the state of Indiana, which was 4.9 percent, and lower than the national average, which was 5.7 percent.

Figure 5



Source: QuickFacts from the U.S. Census Bureau <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/18/18035.html>

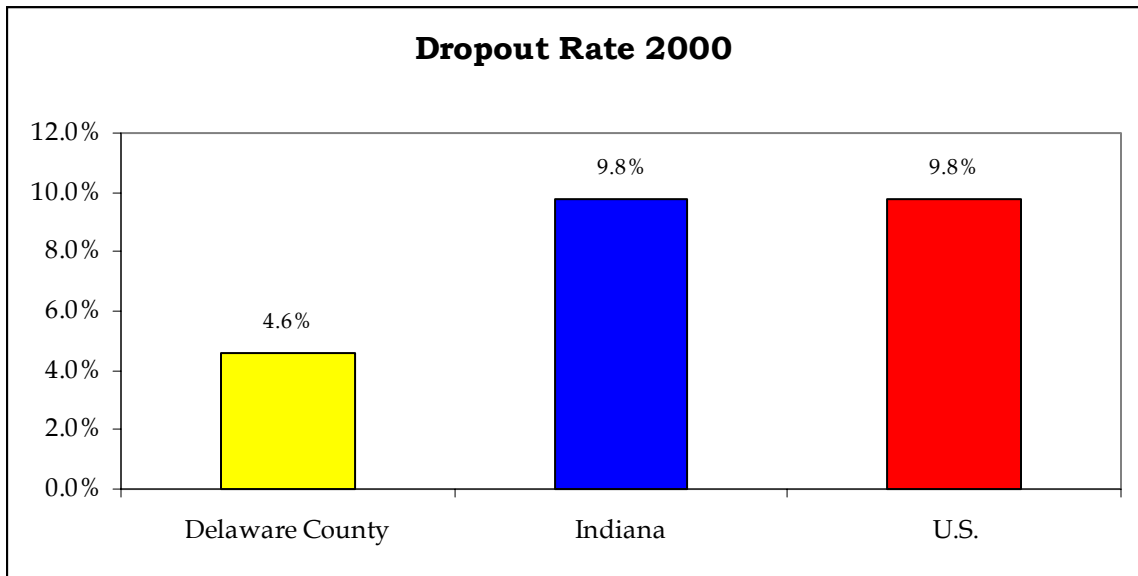
¹⁰ The civilian labor force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons.

Education

Five topics are covered in this section: percentage of teens who are high school dropouts, percentage of adults 25 and older who have completed high school or higher level of education, public school expenditure per pupil, pupil-teacher ratios in public elementary and secondary schools, and teacher salaries.

The first education topic is the percentage of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19). As defined by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, high school dropouts include persons age 16-19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and are not high school graduates. Those persons who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates. Figure 6 shows the dropout rates for Delaware County, Indiana, and the U.S. The Delaware County rate of 4.6% was lower than that of the state and nation (9.8%). Compared to Delaware County, most other counties in Indiana (82 of the 92) have a higher dropout rate.¹¹ Of all 3,141 counties in the U.S., 2,633 had higher dropout rates than Delaware County.¹²

Figure 6



Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation <http://www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/aecensus.cgi?action=profile>¹³

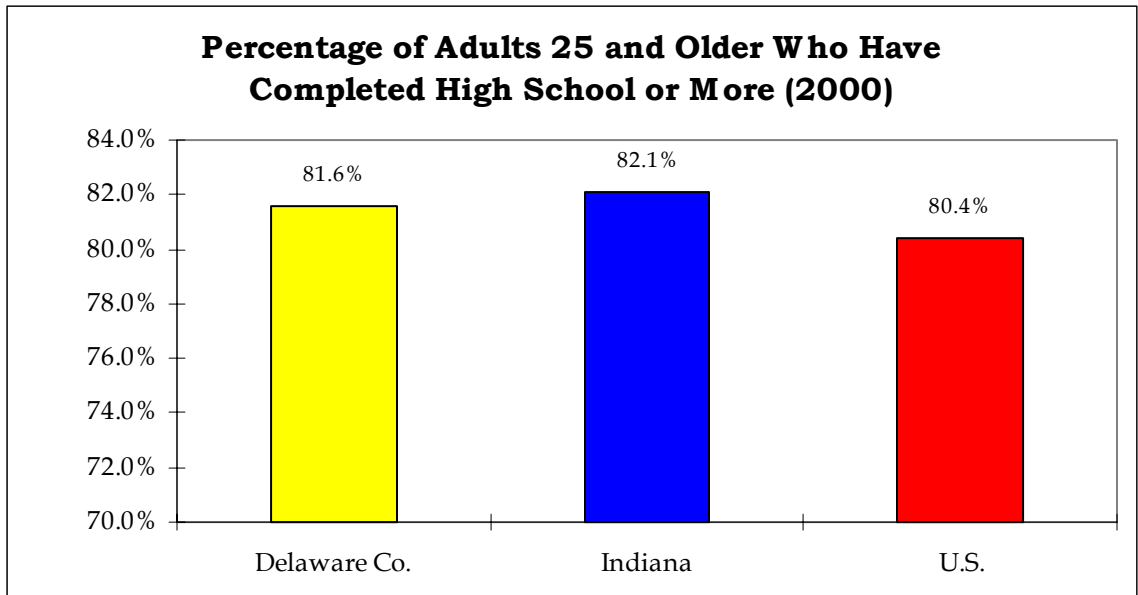
¹¹ This information comes from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

¹² This information comes from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

¹³ The national data comes from the Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau for the Annie E. Casey Foundation. County and state data came from the Indiana Department of Education.

Figure 7 shows the percentage of adults 25 and older who had completed high school or more. In Delaware County, 81.6 percent of adults 25 and older had completed high school or more. This was slightly lower than the Indiana average of 82.1 percent and slightly higher than the national average of 80.4 percent.

Figure 7

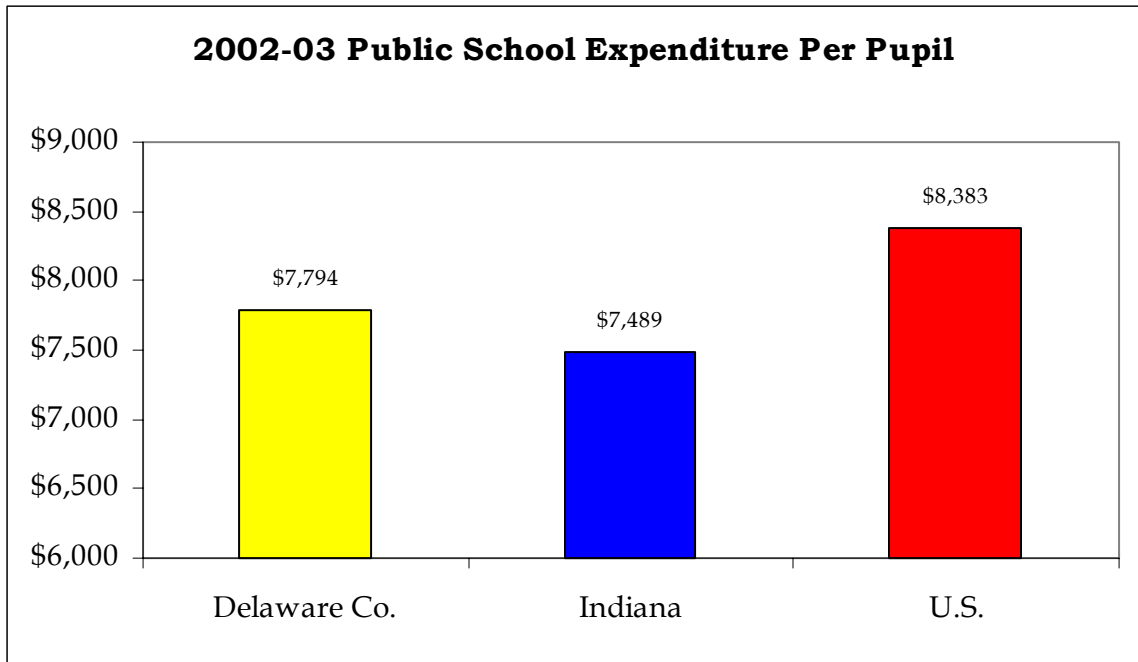


Source: STATS Indiana <http://www.stats.indiana.edu>¹⁴

¹⁴ Data for Figure 7 came from STATS Indiana (a website supported by the Indiana Business Research Center at the Indiana University Kelley School of Business), which used information from the Indiana Department of Education and the U.S. Census Bureau.

The 2002-03 public school expenditure per pupil figures for Delaware County, the state of Indiana, and the U.S. are shown in Figure 8. As shown in Figure 8, expenditure per pupil in Delaware County was \$7,794, which was lower than that of the U.S., but higher than that of Indiana. In the state of Indiana, 2002-03 expenditure per pupil was \$7,489, and the U.S. expenditure per pupil was \$8,383.

Figure 8



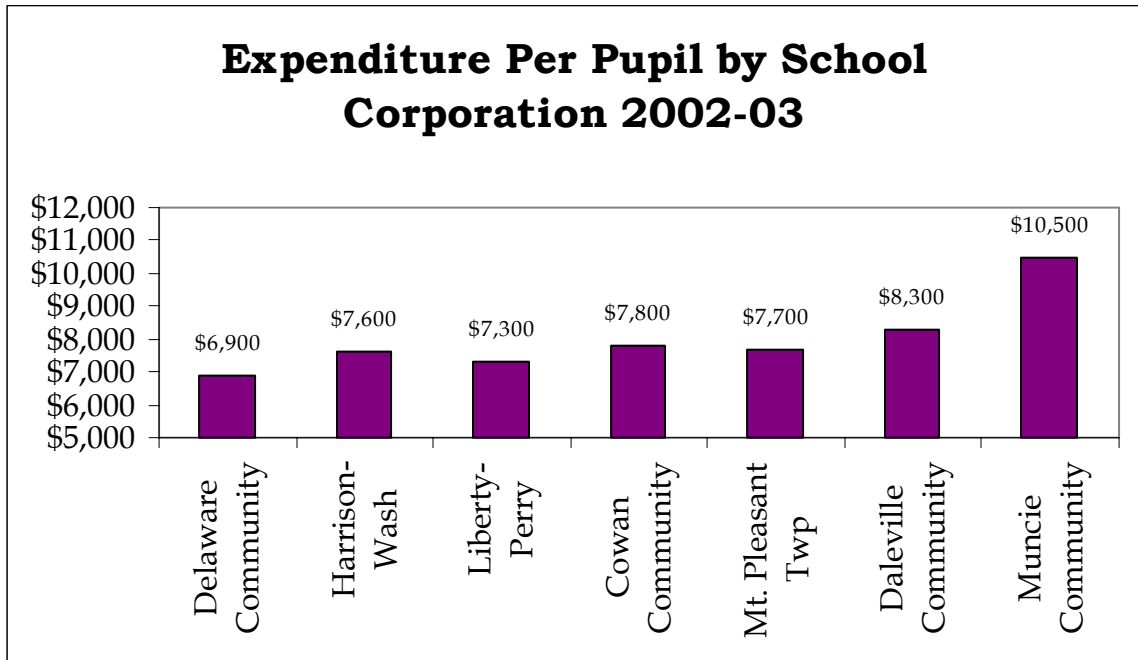
Source: (county and Indiana) Indiana Youth Institute www.iyi.org¹⁵
 (U.S.) Educational Vital Signs <http://www.asbj.com/evs/04/state.html>¹⁶

¹⁵ The data from Figure 8 came from The Indiana Youth Institute, which used data from the Indiana Department of Education.

¹⁶ The data from Figure 8 came from Education Vital Signs, which used data from *Rankings & Estimates: Rankings of the States 2002 and Estimates of Schools and Statistics 2003*, Summary Table K. Estimated Expenditures for Public Schools, 2002-03. Copyright 2003 the National Education Association.

The 2002-03 public school expenditure per pupil figures for each school corporation in Delaware County are shown in Figure 9. Expenditure per pupil data was not available for the university schools in Delaware County. Muncie Community School Corporation had the highest expenditure per pupil of all school corporations in Delaware County at \$10,500 (this is even higher than both the Indiana and the U.S. amounts from Figure 8). Delaware Community School Corporation had the lowest expenditure per pupil with a figure of \$6,900.

Figure 9



Source: Indiana Department of Education <http://mustang.doe.state.in.us/SEARCH/s3.cfm?county=18>

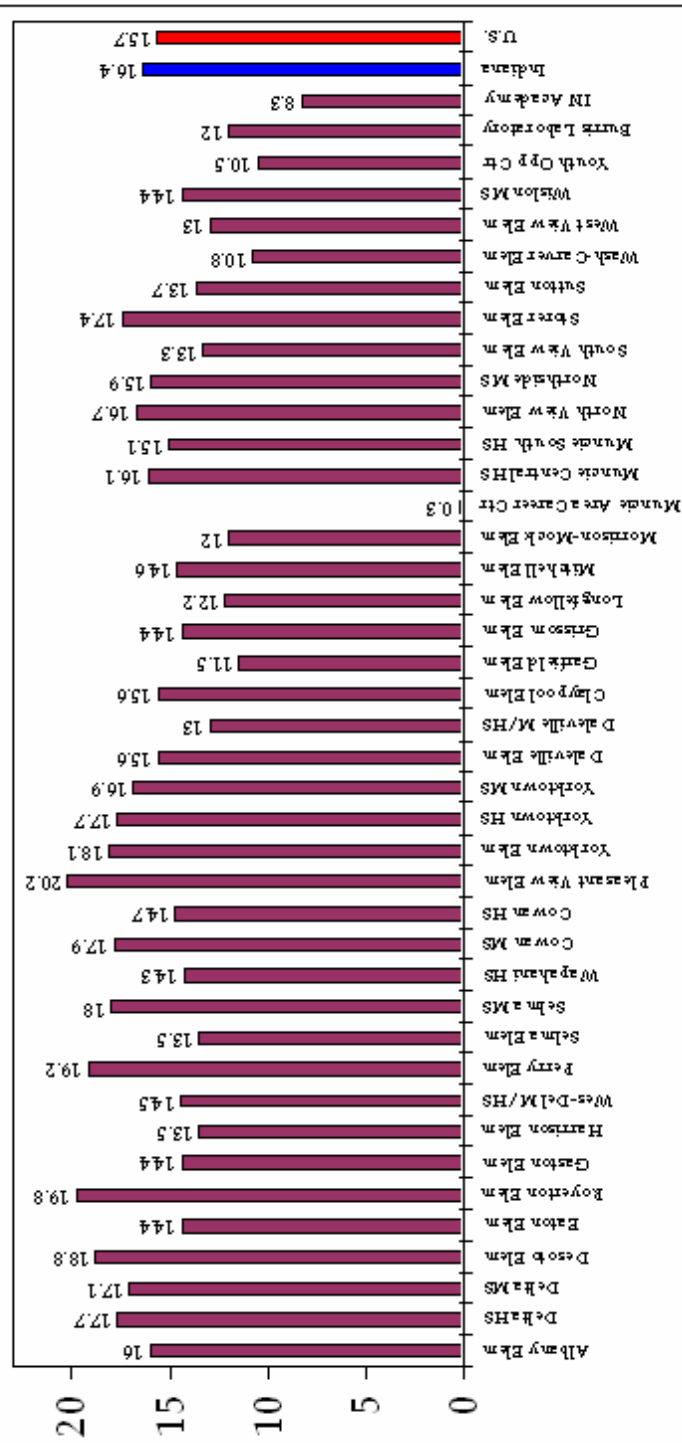
Figure 10 shows the pupil-teacher ratios in public elementary and secondary schools.¹⁷ This information was not available for Delaware County or for each school corporation within Delaware County. Because of this, data was collected from each public elementary and secondary school in Delaware County and is shown in Figure 10 along with the state of Indiana and U.S. data. Among the schools in Delaware County, pupil-teacher ratios vary from 0.3 (Muncie Area Career Center) to 20.2 (Pleasant View).¹⁸ The Indiana pupil-teacher ratio was 16.4, which was higher than the U.S. ratio of 15.7.

¹⁷ The data from Figure 10 comes from Education Vital Signs, which used data from *Fall Updates to the Rankings & Estimates: Rankings of the States 2002 and Estimates of School Statistics 2003*, Table 4. Student-Teacher Ratio in Public K-12 Schools, Fall 2002-03 and 2001-02 (Revised). Copyright 2003 the National Education Association.

¹⁸ The pupil-teacher ratio for Muncie Area Career Center is low because (according to the Indiana Department of Education) total student enrollment for the 2002-03 school year was 4 and the number of full time equivalent teachers was 12.6 <http://newdew4.doe.state.in.us/htbin/schlu.sh?hidden=1422&rad=rad1>

Figure 10

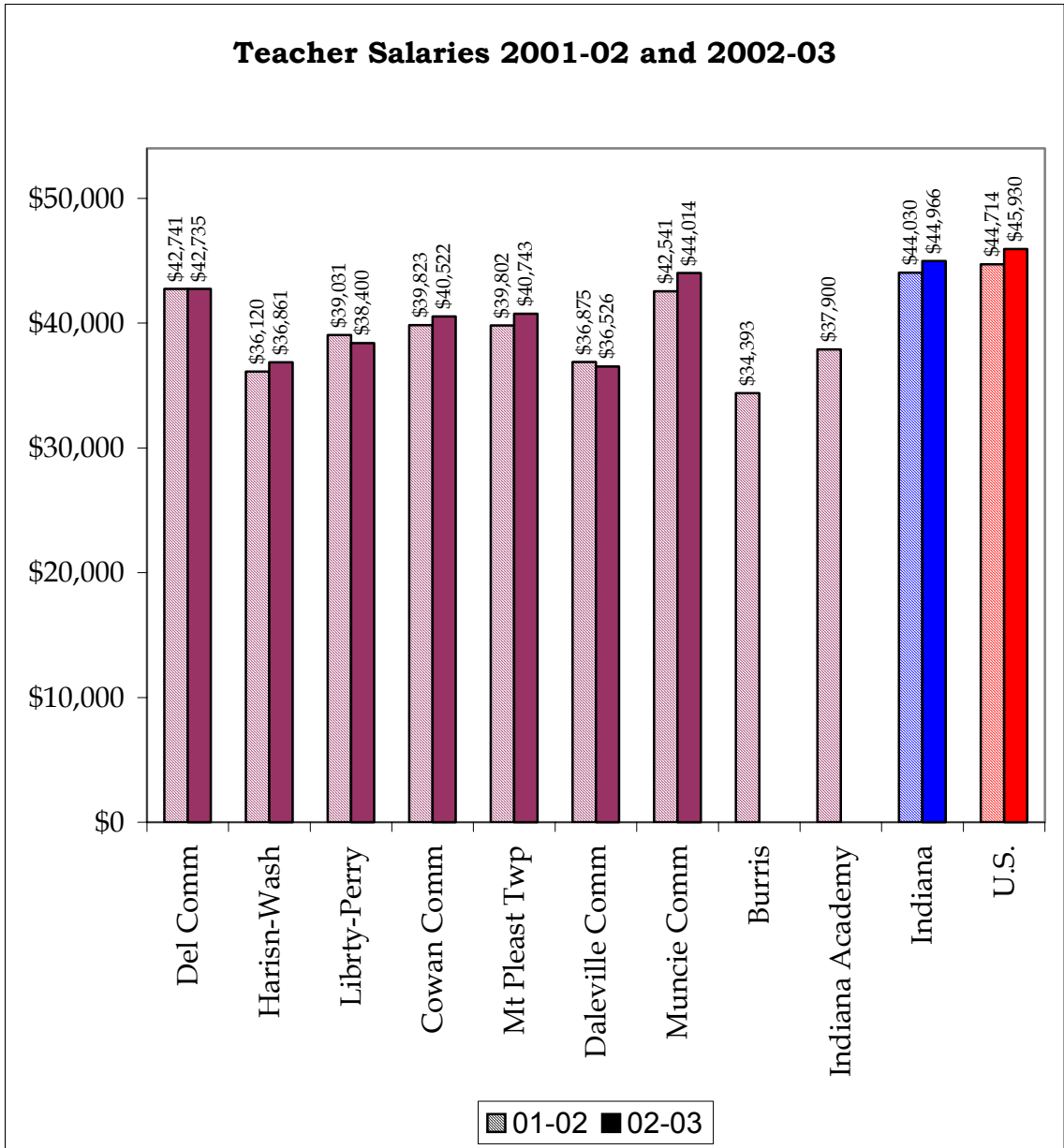
Pupil-Teacher Ratios 2002-03



Source: (school corporation) Indiana Department of Education <http://www.doe.state.in.us/>
 (Indiana and U.S.) Education Vital Signs <http://www.asbj.com/evs/04/state.html>

The final education topic is teacher salaries. Teacher salaries were not available at the county level, so school corporation data was used along with Indiana and U.S. data. Figure 11 shows that the average teacher salary in 2002-03 for the state as a whole was \$44,966 and the national average was \$45,930. Each of the school corporations in Delaware County had lower teacher salaries than the averages for Indiana and the U.S. The school corporation in Delaware County with the highest average teacher salary was Muncie Community Schools (\$44,014) followed by Delaware Community Schools (\$42,735), Mt. Pleasant Township Community Schools (\$40,743), Cowan Community Schools (\$40,522), Liberty-Perry Community Schools (\$38,400), Harrison-Washington Community Schools (\$36,861), and Daleville Community Schools (\$36,526). Figure 11 also shows teacher salaries for 2001-02. There were only two school corporations, Liberty-Perry and Daleville Community, in which teacher salaries reduced from 2001-02 to 2002-03. Average teacher salary figures were not available for Burriss and Indiana Academy in 2002-2003.

Figure 11



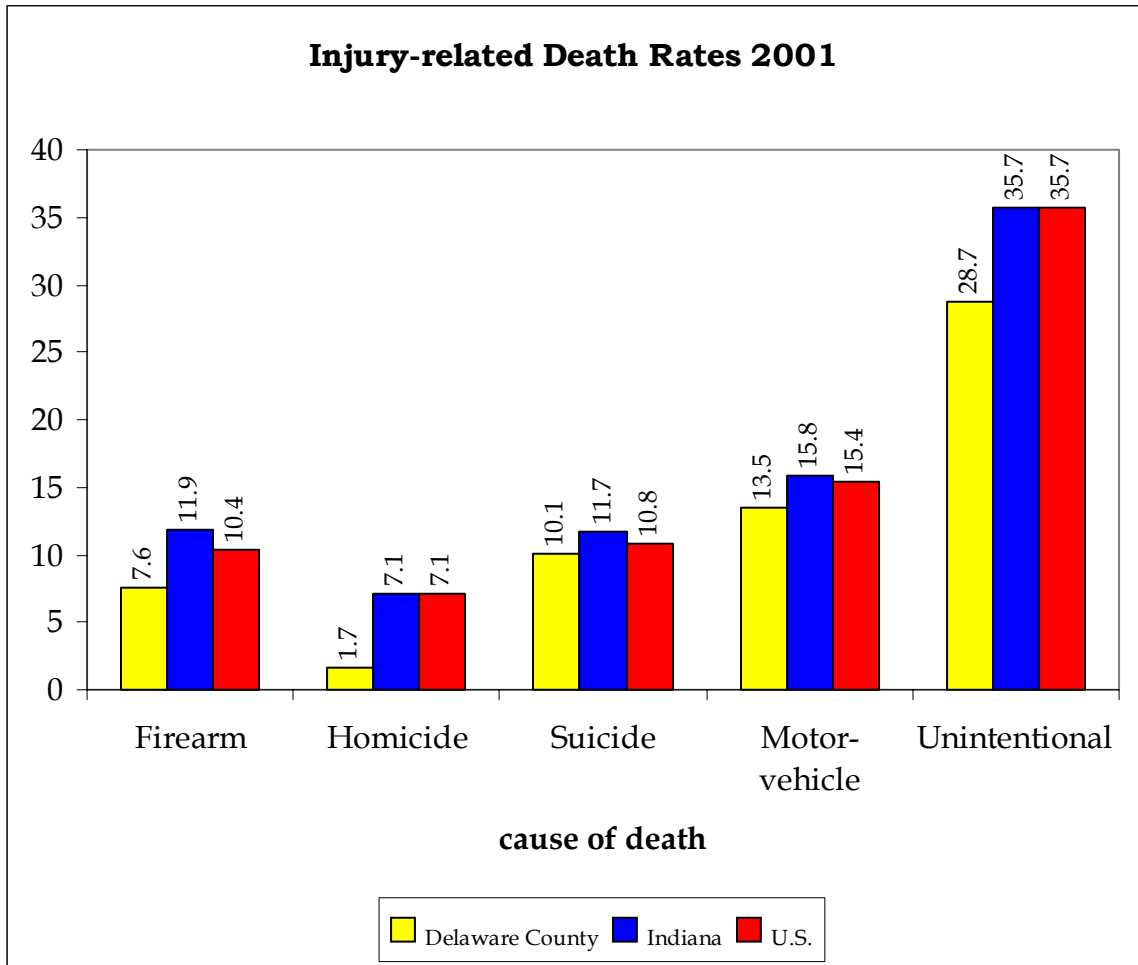
Sources: (school corporation and Indiana) Indiana Department of Education <http://www.doe.state.in.us/>
 (U.S.) National Education Association <http://www.nea.org/publiced/edstats/salaries.html/03rankingsupdate.html>

Health

Five topics are covered in this section on health: injury-related death rate, teen birth rate, percentage of families with children headed by a single parent, percentage of low birth-weight babies, and infant mortality rate. The percentage of children and adults who are medically uninsured is not covered in this report because Delaware County data could not be obtained.

In this report, injury-related death rate was used in place of the age-adjusted injury-related death rate that the UWA used in the "State of Caring Index," because age-adjusted data could not be found for Delaware County. The causes of deaths that the UWA included in their measure of injury-related deaths were firearm-related, homicides, suicides, motor-vehicle-related, and unintentional deaths. The same types of death are included in this report. Figure 12 show the injury-related death rates for Delaware County, the state of Indiana and the U.S. This table shows the rate of deaths per 100,000 inhabitants. The injury-related death rates for Delaware County were lower than those for both the state of Indiana and the U.S. for all causes of reported deaths. The injury-related death rates for the state of Indiana and the U.S. were similar to one another. In fact, on two of the five causes of death, Indiana and the U.S. had the same rates (homicide and unintentional/accident). It should also be pointed out that in each of the three cases where the death rates for Indiana and the U.S. differ, the state of Indiana had a higher rate than the U.S. (firearm, suicide, motor-vehicle related).

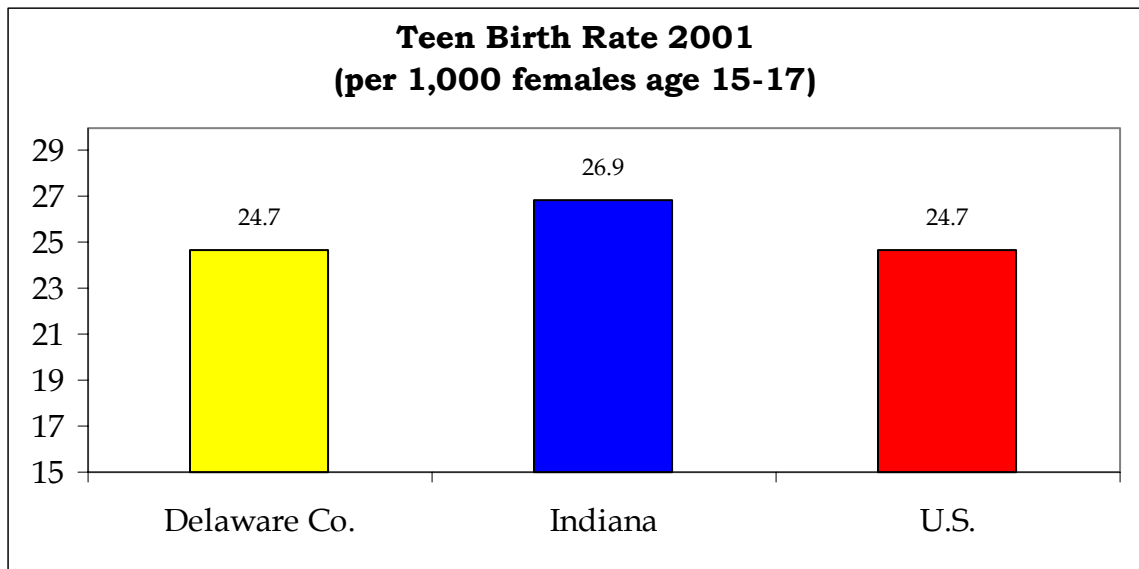
Figure 12



Source : (county) http://www.in.gov/isdh/dataandstats/mortality/2001/table09/tbl09_18.html
(Indiana and U.S.) http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr52/nvsr52_03.pdf

Teen birth rates are shown in Figure 13 for Delaware County, the state of Indiana and the U.S. This report focuses on the 15 to 17 age group because the “State of Caring Index” uses this age group in their measure of teen birth rate. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all females ages 15 to 17, regardless of marital status. As shown in Figure 13, the teen birth rate for Delaware County was the same as the teen birth rate for the U.S. (24.7). The rate for the state of Indiana was higher at 26.9.

Figure 13



Sources: (county) The Indiana Youth Institute www.iyi.org¹⁹
 (Indiana) The Annie E. Casey Foundation <http://www.aecf.org/>²⁰
 (U.S.) The Alan Guttmacher Institute http://www.agi-usa.org/pubs/teen_stats.html²¹

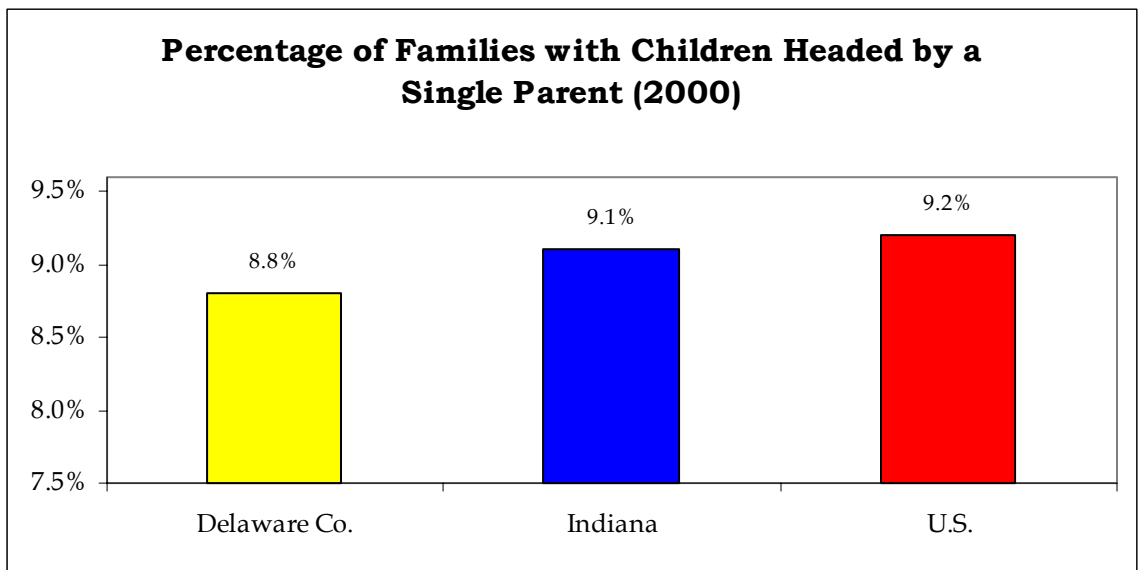
¹⁹ The County data from Figure 13 came from the Indiana Youth Institute, which used data from the Indiana State Department of Health.

²⁰ The State data from Figure 13 came from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, which used data from Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC: 2002), Table 1 and Population Statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau.

²¹ The U.S. data from Figure 13 came from the Alan Guttmacher Institute, which used data from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (number of births); the U.S. Bureau of the Census (population estimates); Ventura SJ et al., Revised Birth and Fertility Rates for the United States, 2000 and 2001, NCHS, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 51, No. 4, 2003, Table II and reference 2. (2001 population information); and Martin JA et al., "Births: Final Data for 2001," NCHS, NVSR, Vol 51, No. 2, Table 2. (2001 births).

The next topic covered in the health section is the percentage of families with children headed by a single parent. Figure 14 shows that Delaware County had a lower percentage of families with children headed by a single parent (8.8 %) than both the state of Indiana and the U.S. The state of Indiana had 9.1 percent followed by the U.S. with the highest percent at 9.2. According to STATS Indiana, Delaware County ranked as the 9th highest county in the state of Indiana on number of single parent families. According to STATS Indiana, the state of Indiana ranked as the 13th highest state in the U.S. on number of single parent families.

Figure 14

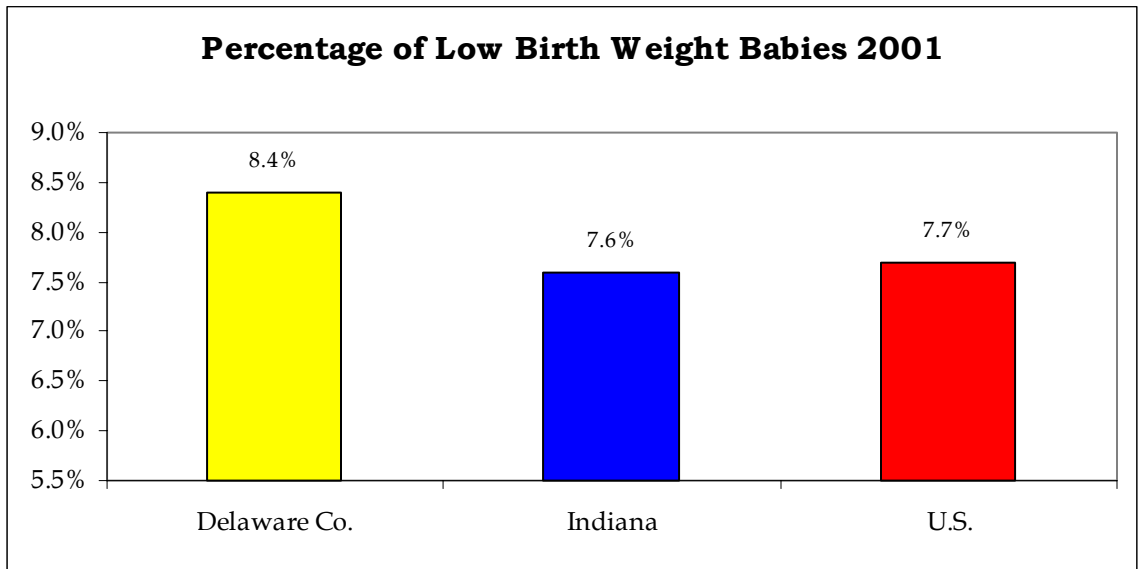


Source: STATS Indiana www.stats.indiana.edu²²

²² Sources used for Figure 14 came from STATS Indiana, (a web site supported by the Indiana Business Research Center at the Indiana University Kelley School of Business) which used data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 15 shows the percentage of low birth-weight babies for 2001. According to the Indiana State Department of Health, the percentage of low birth-weight babies is the share of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). Each year there are a small number of births in which the weight of the newborn is not recorded, and births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.²³ Delaware County had a slightly higher percentage of low birth-weight babies (8.4%) than the nation (7.7%) or the state as a whole (7.6%).

Figure 15



Sources: (county) The Indiana Youth Institute www.iyi.org²⁴
 (Indiana and U.S.) The Annie E. Casey Foundation <http://www.aecf.org>²⁵

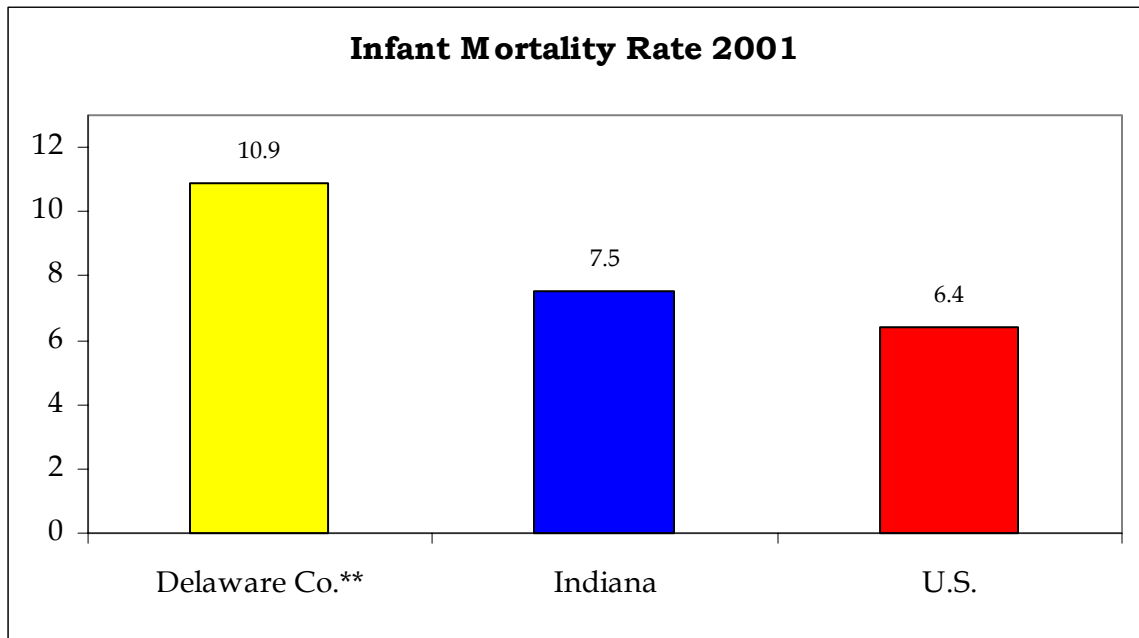
²³ For example in 2000, 4,841 births were of unknown weight in the U.S.
<http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/databook/definitions.htm#25>

²⁴ The County data from Figure 15 came from The Indiana Youth Institute, which used data from the Indiana State Department of Health.

²⁵ The State and U.S. data from Figure 15 came from The Annie E. Casey Foundation, which used data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

The final health topic is infant mortality rate. Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.²⁶ Figure 16 shows the infant mortality rate for Delaware County, the state of Indiana, and the U.S.²⁷ In 2001, the infant mortality rate of 10.9 in Delaware County was higher than the rate for Indiana as a whole (7.5) and the U.S. (6.4).

Figure 16



**The rate for Delaware County is considered unstable because the number of deaths is less than 20.

Sources: (county) <http://www.in.gov/isdh/dataandstats/mortality/2001/tbl08.html>

(Indiana and U.S.) The Annie E. Casey Foundation <http://www.aecf.org>²⁸

²⁶ According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, data are reported by place of residence, not place of death <http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/databook/definitions.htm>

²⁷ The formula for infant mortality rate is: (# of infant deaths/# of live births)*1,000=Rate. According to the Indiana State Department of Health (Indiana Mortality Report), the rate for Delaware County is unstable because the numerator (# of infant deaths) is less than 20.

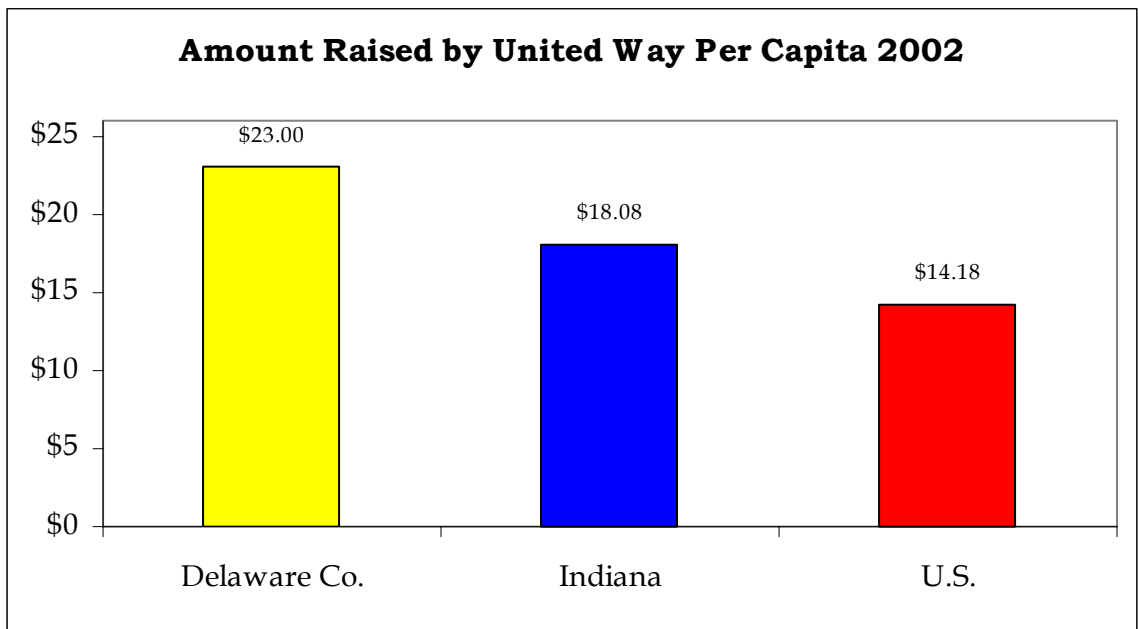
²⁸ The State and U.S. data from Figure 16 came from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, which used data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Voluntarism/Charity/Civic Engagement

Two topics are covered in this section: amount raised by United Way per capita and percentage of registered voters who voted in presidential year elections.

The 2002 amount raised per capita by the United Way is shown in Figure 17. The amount raised per capita in Delaware County (\$23) was more than both the average amount raised statewide by United Way (\$18.08) and the amount raised per capita in the U.S. (\$14.18).

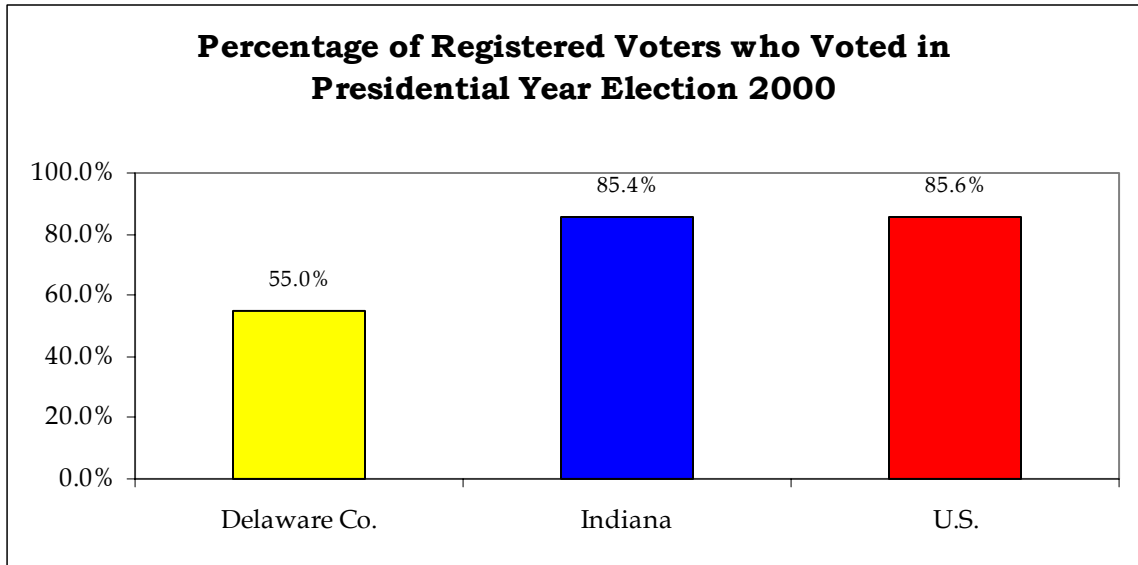
Figure 17



Source: As reported by the United Way of Delaware County, Indiana and the United Way of America.

Figure 18 shows the percentage of registered voters who voted in the past presidential year election (2000). The percentage for Delaware County (55%) was markedly lower than those for the state of Indiana (85.4%) and the U.S. (85.6%). This indicates that registered voters in Delaware County were less likely than the average registered voters in the state of Indiana as a whole and the U.S. to vote in the last presidential election.

Figure 18



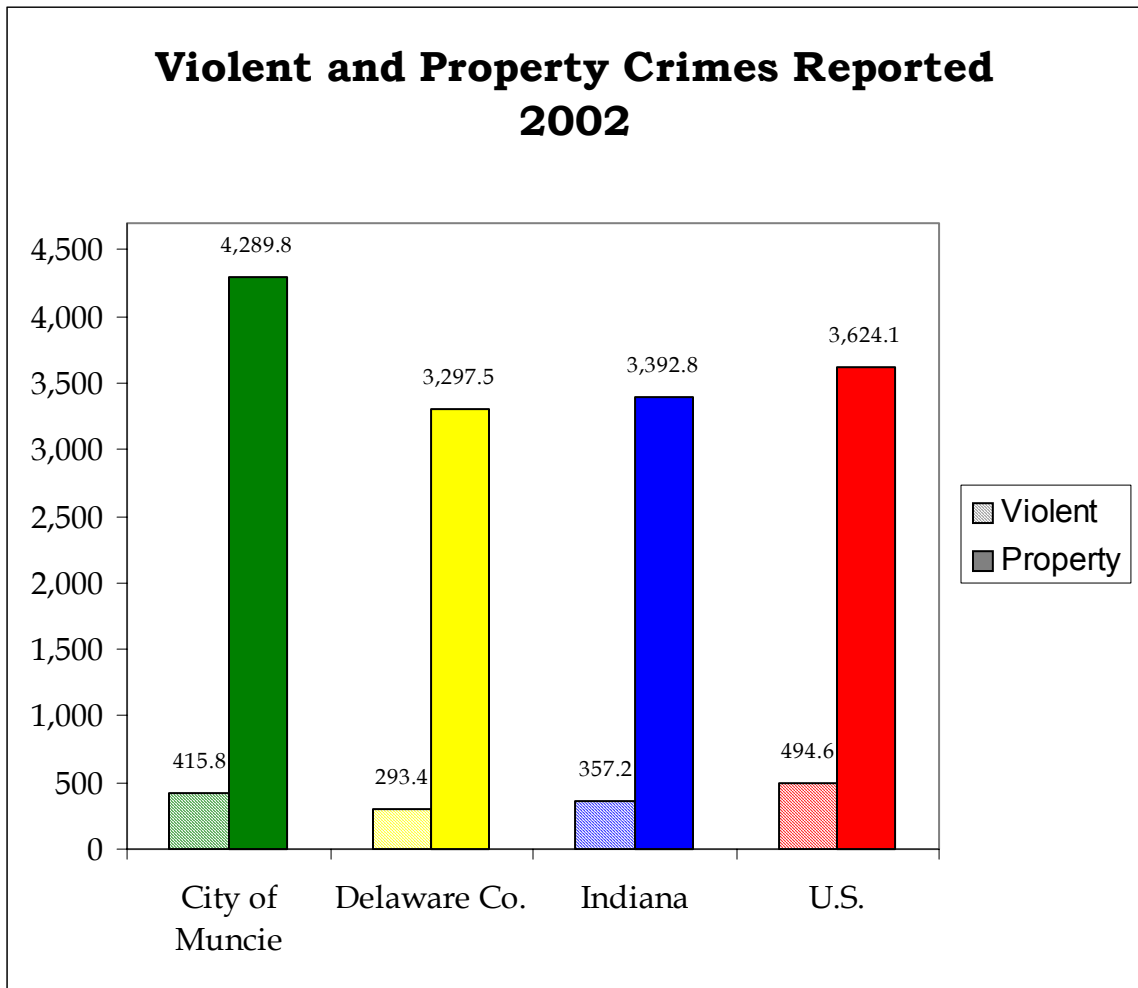
Sources: (county) Access Indiana <http://www.state.in.us/sos/elections>
(Indiana and U.S) U.S. Bureau of the Census <http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/01statab/election.pdf>

Safety

This section on safety includes two sections: violent crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants and property crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants.

Figure 19 shows both the violent and property crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants for the city of Muncie, Delaware County, the state of Indiana, and the U.S.²⁹

Figure 19



Sources: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/02cius.htm>²⁹

²⁹ The reported crimes for the city of Muncie are included in the county total. Likewise, the reported crimes for Delaware County are included in the state of Indiana total and the reported crimes for the state of Indiana are included in the U.S. total.

For each area, there were significantly fewer violent crimes reported compared to property crimes. Violent crimes include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes include burglary, larceny and auto theft.

Looking at violent crimes, Delaware County had the fewest number reported with 293.4 per 100,000 inhabitants. This was followed the state of Indiana with 357.2, the city of Muncie with 415.8, and the U.S. with 494.6. A similar pattern exists for property crimes except that the city of Muncie had the highest number reported per 100,000 inhabitants with the U.S. having the second highest. For property crimes, Delaware County reported 3,297.5 per 100,000 inhabitants followed by the state of Indiana with 3,392.8, the U.S. with 3,624.1, and the city of Muncie with 4,289.8.

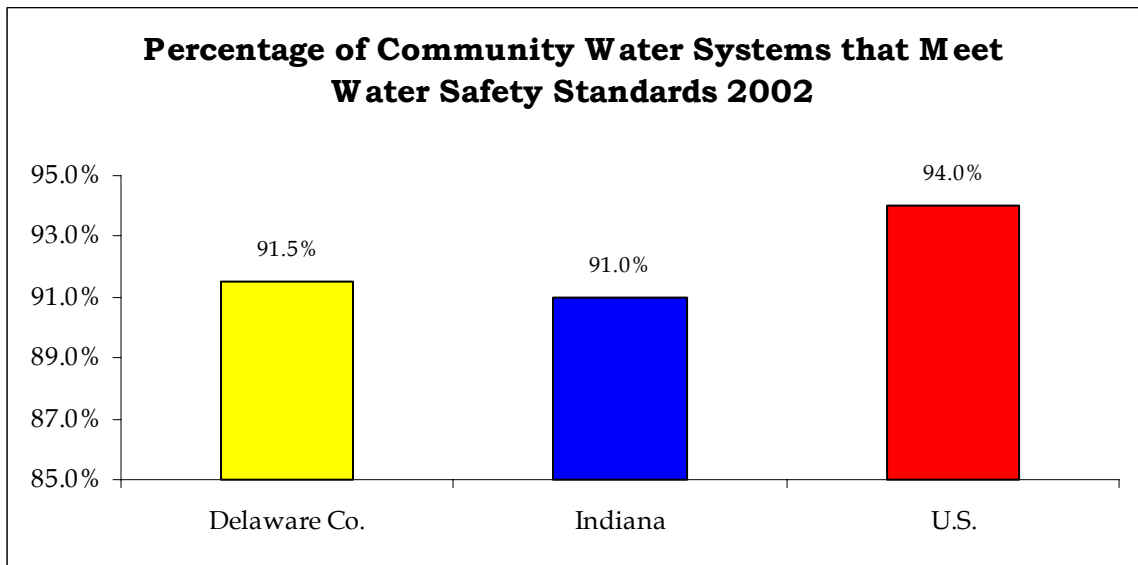
Natural Environment and Other Factors

Two topics are covered in this section on natural environment: the percentage of the population served by community water systems that have no health violations and the percentage of people who live in counties that meet standards for air pollutants.

Figure 20 shows the percentage of community water systems that met water safety standards in 2002. In the “State of Caring Index,” the United Way of America considers water safety standards to be met if there are no health-based violations for the appropriate area. This measure only includes health-based violations and does not include monitoring, reporting or other violations.

Delaware County had 75 out of 82, or 91.5 percent, of their water systems that met water safety standards in 2002. The state of Indiana as a whole had a slightly lower percentage with 91% (788 out of 865). Of the three areas, the U.S. had the highest percentage of community water systems that met water safety standards. Nationally, 94 percent of community water systems met water safety standards.

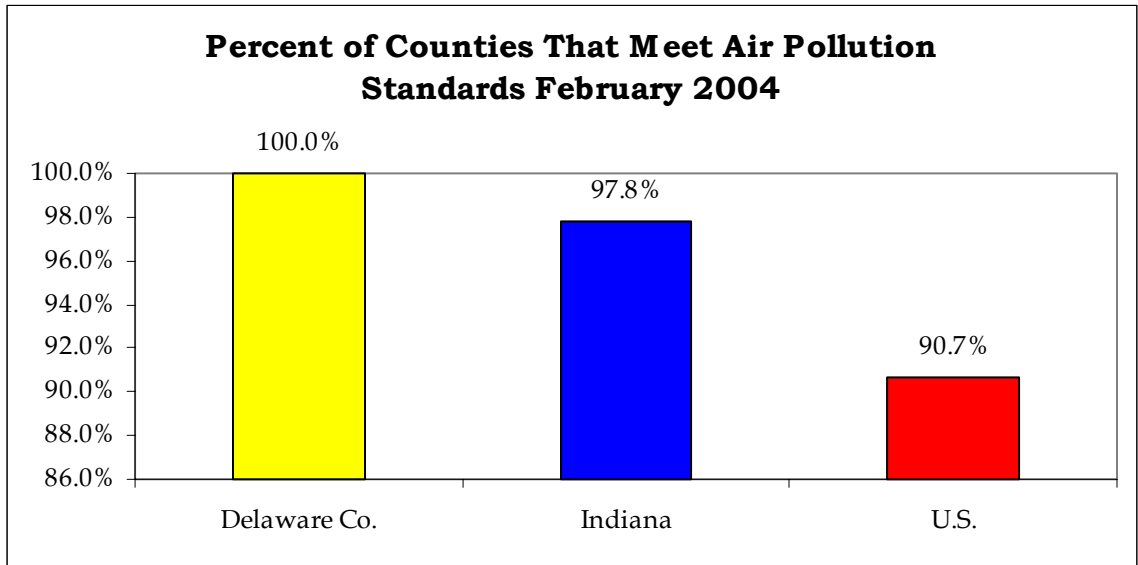
Figure 20



Sources: (county) <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwinfo/in.html>
 (Indiana and U.S.) <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/pdfs/02factoids.pdf>

The final topic covered in this report is the percentage of people who live in counties that meet standards for air pollutants. Areas of the county where air pollution levels persistently exceed the national ambient air quality standards may be designated ‘nonattainment’.³⁰ Nonattainment records show that either part of a county was in violation or the whole of the county. Since the intent is to capture broad trends, a violation for a part or whole of the county is counted as affecting the whole population of the county, whether directly or indirectly. As of February 2004, Delaware County met these standards, and therefore is represented as 100 percent in Figure 21. According the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), the attainment status will vary with the time of year because of ozone levels. Ozone levels are one part of meeting attainment status, and are at their highest between April 1 and September 30 of each year.³¹ In the state of Indiana, 97.8 percent (90 out of 92) of the counties met standards for air pollutants. The two nonattainment counties in Indiana were Lake and Porter. Of all the counties in the U.S., 90.7 percent met air pollution standards. Figure 22 shows the breakdown of the number of attainment and nonattainment counties by state.

Figure 21

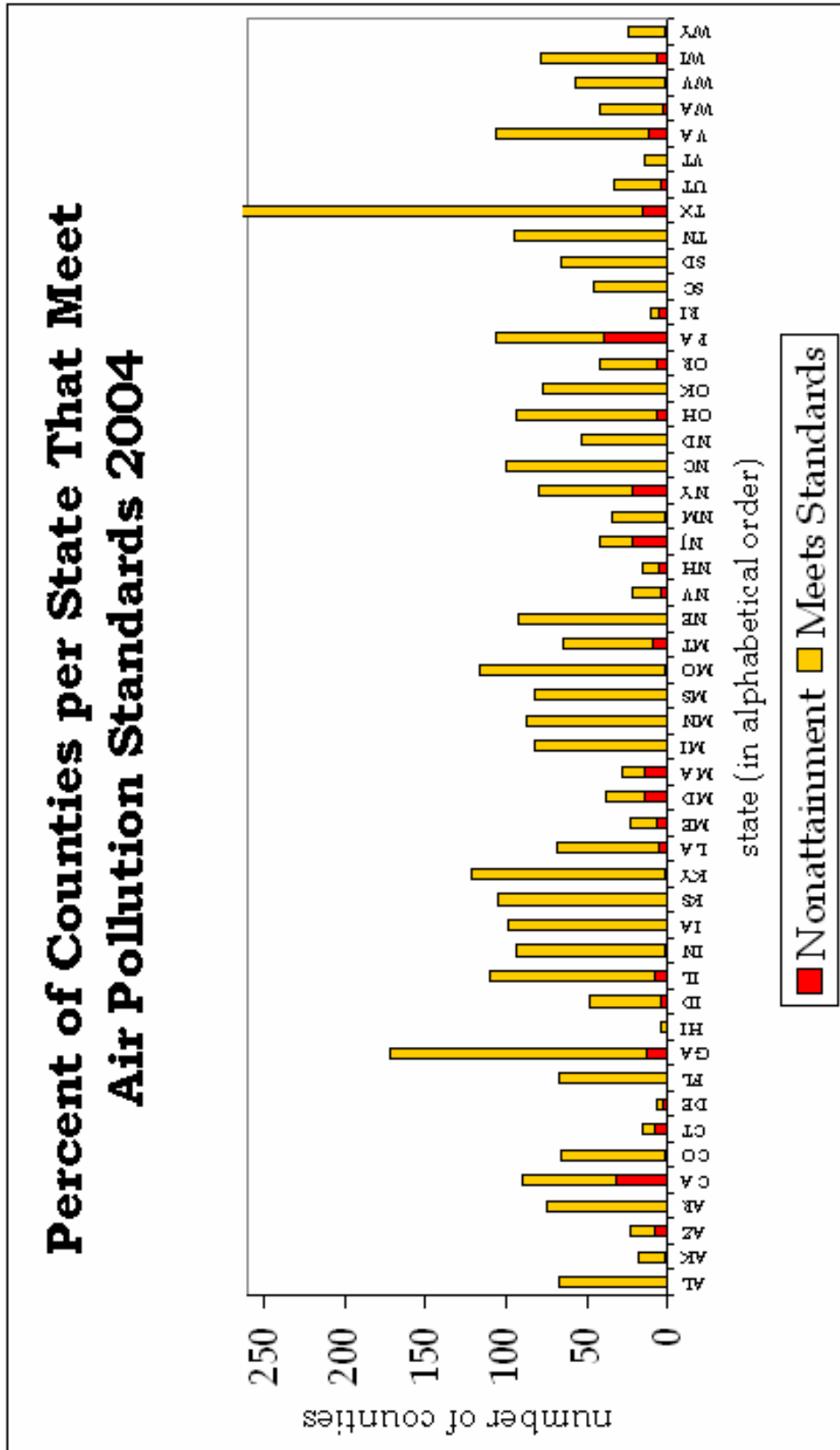


Sources: (county) <http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/greenbk/>
 (Indiana and U.S.) <http://www.epa.gov/air/data/geosel.html>

³⁰ From the Environmental Protection Agency <http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/greenbk/>

³¹ According to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, although Delaware County currently is in compliance with federal air regulations, it no longer will be as of April 15 when the EPA applies the new 8-hour ozone standard to Delaware County. More information about air standards in Delaware County can be found at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management web site: <http://www.in.gov/idem/>

Figure 22



Source: Environmental Protection Agency <http://www.epa.gov/air/data/geosel.html>

In conclusion, staff members of the Social Science Research Center at Ball State University sincerely hope that this study will be a valuable planning tool for the United Way of Delaware County, its partners and member agencies. This report provides much socio-economic-demographic data descriptive of the community, including data on the economy/financial well being, education, health, voluntarism/charity/civic engagement, safety, and natural environment. It is intended that this report will assist in the development and support of community-wide programs to serve residents of Delaware County.