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# **Appendix 1**

## **Poverty Calculations**

# How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty

## Share

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

For historical information, see the History of the Poverty Measure page in the About section of the Poverty subtopic site.

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## The History of the Official Poverty Measure

Learn about the history of the poverty measure through OMB Statistical Policy Directive 14, several reports, & a visualization on the topic.

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## Money Income: Income Used to Compute Poverty Status

The income used to compute poverty status includes (before taxes):

- Earnings
- Unemployment compensation
- Workers' compensation
- Social Security

- Supplemental Security Income
  - Public assistance
  - Veterans' payments
  - Survivor benefits
  - Pension or retirement income
  - Interest
- 
- Dividends
  - Rents
  - Royalties
  - Income from estates
  - Trusts
  - Educational assistance
  - Alimony
  - Child support
  - Assistance from outside the household
  - Other miscellaneous sources

Money income does not include:

- Capital gains or losses
- Noncash benefits (e.g. food stamps and housing subsidies)
- Tax credits

### **Poverty Thresholds: Measure of Need**

Poverty thresholds are the dollar amounts used to determine poverty status.

The Census Bureau assigns each person or family one out of 48 possible poverty thresholds.

- Thresholds vary by the size of the family and age of the members.
- The same thresholds are used throughout the United States (they do not vary geographically).
- Thresholds are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).
- Although the thresholds in some sense reflect a family’s needs, they are intended for use as a statistical yardstick, not as a complete description of what people and families need to live.

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Table

Poverty Thresholds

Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Source: Current Population Survey (CPS)

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Computation

To calculate total family income, the incomes of all related family members that live together are added up to determine poverty status. If an individual or group of individuals (such as housemates) are not living with family members, their own individual income is compared with their individual poverty threshold.

Thus, all family members have the same poverty status, and some families may be composed of single unrelated individuals.

If total family income:

- Is less than the poverty threshold for that family - that family and everyone in it is considered to be in poverty.
- Equals or is greater than the poverty threshold - the family is not considered to be in poverty.

## People Whose Poverty Status Cannot Be Determined

Poverty status cannot be determined for people in:

- Institutional group quarters (such as prisons or nursing homes)
- College dormitories
- Military barracks
- Living situations without conventional housing (and who are not in shelters)

Additionally, poverty status cannot be determined for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children) because income questions are asked of people age 15 and older and, if someone is under age 15 and not living with a family member, we do not know their income. Since we cannot determine their poverty status, they are excluded from the “poverty universe” (table totals).

## Example

### Situation

Family A has five members: two children, one mother, one father, and one great-aunt.

**Step 1: Determine the family’s poverty threshold for that year**

The family’s 2021 poverty threshold (below) is \$33,148.

[How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty](#)

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## **Appendix 2**

# **Community Themes and Strengths Survey**

Survey Number \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_  
PACE-EH Address (Y/N) \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for taking part in this survey. The survey has several parts so that we can combine several surveys into one document. This survey is voluntary; however, we hope that you will take the time to answer our questions. Your answers will help us to make these services better and more available to people who live in this county. Your answers are anonymous. Nobody will contact you unless you ask them to.

### Demographics

1. Do you consider yourself to be? **Choose one**

\_\_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_ Transgender

2. Do you consider yourself to be? **Choose one**

\_\_\_\_\_ American Indian \_\_\_\_\_ Asian  
\_\_\_\_\_ Black \_\_\_\_\_ Multiracial  
\_\_\_\_\_ White

3. Do you consider yourself to be? **Choose one**

\_\_\_\_\_ Hispanic \_\_\_\_\_ Non-Hispanic

4. What is your age?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which area best describes where you live?

Jefferson Residents
_____ Monticello City Limits
_____ Lloyd
_____ Aucilla
_____ Waukeelah
_____ Wacissa
_____ Drifton
_____ North Jefferson County
_____ Lamont

Madison Residents
_____ Greenville
_____ Madison City Limits
_____ Lee
_____ Pinetta
_____ Cherry Lake
_____ Lamont

6. How many years have you lived in this county?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Do you have access to internet and/or email at home?

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

8. What is your education level?

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than high school	<input type="checkbox"/> Some high school
<input type="checkbox"/> High school graduate/GED	<input type="checkbox"/> Some college/AA degree
<input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree	<input type="checkbox"/> Master's degree or higher

9. What is your job status?

<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, looking for work	<input type="checkbox"/> Part-time job
<input type="checkbox"/> Full-time work	<input type="checkbox"/> Student
<input type="checkbox"/> Stay-at home parent	<input type="checkbox"/> Retired
<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	

10. Do you receive any public assistance? **Check all that apply**

<input type="checkbox"/> Food assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugee assistance
<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary cash assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Workforce assistance
<input type="checkbox"/> Rent and Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify

11. Are any of these difficult for you to pay for? **Check all that apply**

<input type="checkbox"/> Food for yourself and/or family	<input type="checkbox"/> Rent or mortgage
<input type="checkbox"/> Clothing for yourself and/or family	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation costs
<input type="checkbox"/> Child-care	<input type="checkbox"/> Elder care
<input type="checkbox"/> Care for a disabled family member	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical bills and prescription drugs
<input type="checkbox"/> Utility bills	<input type="checkbox"/> Home repairs



## My Health Care

12. What kind of health insurance do you have? **Check all that apply**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance from an employer<br><input type="checkbox"/> Insurance you pay for yourself like<br>"Obama Care" or Affordable Care Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> Indian or Tribal Health Services<br><input type="checkbox"/> I do not have any health insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid or Medicaid HMO<br><input type="checkbox"/> TRICARE, military or VA benefits<br><input type="checkbox"/> Medicare<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other |
|--|---|

13. How long has it been since your last visit to a doctor for a wellness exam or physical?

(Please don't include visits for injuries or illnesses)

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Within past 12 months<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 2 years ago<br><input type="checkbox"/> Do not know/Not sure | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 to 5 years ago |
|--|--|---|

14. How long has it been since your last dental exam or cleaning?

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Within past 12 months<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 2 years ago<br><input type="checkbox"/> Do not know/Not sure | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 to 5 years ago |
|--|--|---|

15. In the past 12 months did you delay getting needed medical care for any of the following reasons? **Check all that apply**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Provider did not take my insurance<br><input type="checkbox"/> Could not get an appointment soon enough<br><input type="checkbox"/> Could not afford care<br><input type="checkbox"/> Language barriers/could not communicate | <input type="checkbox"/> No insurance<br><input type="checkbox"/> Could not get an evening or weekend appointment<br><input type="checkbox"/> Provider was not taking new patients<br><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of transportation |
|--|---|

16. When you are sick, where do you go for health care?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital emergency room<br><input type="checkbox"/> My family doctor<br><input type="checkbox"/> Any available doctor<br><input type="checkbox"/> Urgent care clinic<br><input type="checkbox"/> I usually go without care | <input type="checkbox"/> Community health center<br><input type="checkbox"/> Free clinic<br><input type="checkbox"/> VA/military facility<br><input type="checkbox"/> Health department<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
|---|---|

17. When a doctor prescribes medicine for you, what do you do?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fill the prescription at the pharmacy<br><input type="checkbox"/> Use leftover medicine at home<br><input type="checkbox"/> Buy an over-the-counter medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Use herbal or natural therapies<br><input type="checkbox"/> Go without medicine<br><input type="checkbox"/> Use someone else's medication |
|---|--|

## Community Life and Community Health

18. Which of the following do you consider to be the most important to make your county a great community? **Choose three**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religious or spiritual values    | <input type="checkbox"/> Good schools   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clean water, air, etc.           | <input type="checkbox"/> Good race relations  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good public transportation       | <input type="checkbox"/> Active lifestyle/outdoor activities  |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Social support services like food pantries, Salvation Army, Catholic Charities, etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable housing               | <input type="checkbox"/> Good employment opportunities  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low numbers of homeless          | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to healthy food   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low crime and safe neighborhoods | <input type="checkbox"/> Good place to raise children   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts and cultural events         |   |

19. Do you do any of the following? **Check all that apply**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organized sports                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Attend church regularly                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Membership in local clubs         | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with local groups                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Visit the library                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Register to vote                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attend local government meetings  | <input type="checkbox"/> Take classes to pursue education                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Take classes to pursue a hobby    | <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise three times a week                     |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Use local rivers or lakes to swim, boat or fish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Read books or magazines regularly | <input type="checkbox"/> Visit local parks                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Garden as a hobby                 |  |

20. Which of the following do you consider to be the most important health issues for your county? **Choose three**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious diseases (hepatitis, TB, COVID, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Obesity, overweight                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Heart disease and stroke   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer   | <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory, lung issues   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes   | <input type="checkbox"/> Aging problems (mobility, vision)                                      |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Infant birth issues (low birth-weight), premature birth, birth defects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental issues                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicle crashes  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accidental injuries                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire-arm related injuries                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homicide   | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health issues   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Suicide  | <input type="checkbox"/> Child abuse, neglect   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Teen pregnancy                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug use (prescribed and other)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco use                                      |   |

21. Which of the following unhealthy behaviors have the biggest impact on the health of your county? **Choose one**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poor eating habits/nutrition             | <input type="checkbox"/> Excess Weight                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of exercise                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Not seeing a doctor or dentist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not getting vaccines to prevent diseases | <input type="checkbox"/> Unprotected/unsafe sex         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol abuse                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Abuse                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco Use                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness                   |

22. Which health care services are hard to get in your county? **Check all that apply**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Primary medical care (a primary doctor or clinic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Specialty medical care (specialist doctors) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental care including dentures                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health care                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital care                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency medical care                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory services                               | <input type="checkbox"/> X-rays or mammograms                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vision care                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Prescriptions/Pharmacy services             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical therapy/rehabilitation                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Prenatal/OB/Labor and Delivery              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative therapy (herbal, acupuncture, etc.)   |  |

### COVID-19

23. Since the beginning of COVID-19 on March 1, 2020 how has your employment status changed?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I work at the same place with the same number of hours                        | <input type="checkbox"/> I work at the same place but my hours have been reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I changed jobs because of COVID-19  | <input type="checkbox"/> I lost my job and have not found another                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I had to quit my job because I needed to take care of people who depend on me | <input type="checkbox"/> I am working from home                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I was not employed before March 1 and I am not employed now                   |  |

24. Since the beginning of COVID-19 on March 1, 2020, have you been tested for COVID-19?

- ☐ No ☐ Yes

25. If you have been tested, about how many times have you tested?

- ☐ # Times ☐ N/A, did not get tested

26. If you have been tested, where did you go? **Check all that apply**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> CVS Pharmacy                      | <input type="checkbox"/> The health department                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drive thru-testing in this county | <input type="checkbox"/> Drive-thru testing in another county |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital                             |

27. Since the beginning of COVID-19 on March 1, 2020 have you or someone in your home been told you had COVID-19?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No one in the house                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, someone in the house, not including me  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, more than one person in the home, not including me | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, only me                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, both someone in my home and me                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, more than one person in the home and me |

28. If you had COVID-19, what medical care did you receive? **Check all that apply**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Did not seek medical care   | <input type="checkbox"/> Went to the doctor's office |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Received monoclonal therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> Was hospitalized            |

29. How effective are these actions to keep you safe from getting COVID-19?

	Not Effective	Somewhat Effective	Effective	Very Effective
Wearing a face mask				
Praying				
Washing your hands with soap or using hand sanitizer				
See a health care provider if you are sick				
Seeing a health care provider if you are exposed to someone with COVID-19				
Avoiding public spaces, gatherings and crowds				
Avoiding contact with people who are at high-risk				
Avoiding hospitals and clinics				
Avoiding restaurants				
Avoiding public transportation				
Getting a vaccine and booster(s)				

30. Have you received any COVID-19 vaccines?

- ☐ No    ☐ 1 dose    ☐ Completed series (1 or 2)    ☐ 3-4 shots

31. If you have not been vaccinated, which of these reasons prevented you from getting the vaccine? **Check all that apply**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know where to get it      | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation issues            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> My doctor told me not to get it | <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of side effects           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I think the vaccines are unsafe | <input type="checkbox"/> I can't get time off from work   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I had COVID so I don't need it  | <input type="checkbox"/> I can't go on my own (need help) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't trust the government      | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____                      |

32. Do you think your physical health has gotten worse in the past two years because of COVID-19?

☐ No ☐ Yes

33. Do you think your mental health has gotten worse in the past two years because of COVID-19?

☐ No ☐ Yes

### Food Access and Nutrition

34. Do you get food for yourself and/or the people who live with you either by shopping or through a foodbank?

☐ No ☐ Yes

35. Where do you buy your food?

Jefferson residents **Check all that apply**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Winn Dixie     | <input type="checkbox"/> Bob and Jeff's            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dollar General | <input type="checkbox"/> Jefferson Farmer's Market |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dollar Tree    | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____               |

OR

Madison residents **Check all that apply**

- |  |   |                                      |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Winn Dixie    | <input type="checkbox"/> Bob and Jim's  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family Dollar | <input type="checkbox"/> Dollar General |                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dollar Tree   | <input type="checkbox"/> Clover Farms   |                                      |

36. Do you receive SNAP benefits?

☐ No ☐ Yes

37. Do you get food from foodbanks, Farm Share, churches, and/or community gardens?

☐ No ☐ Yes

38. Do you have your own garden?

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

39. How do you get to the grocery store or source of food?

\_\_\_\_\_ Own vehicle \_\_\_\_\_ Ride with friend or family member  
\_\_\_\_\_ Big Bend Transit \_\_\_\_\_ Bicycle  
\_\_\_\_\_ Walk \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

40. In the past year, were you ever hungry because there was not enough money to buy food for your home?

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

41. How often does the cost of food stop you from buying healthy food?

\_\_\_\_\_ All of the time \_\_\_\_\_ Most of the time  
\_\_\_\_\_ Some of the time \_\_\_\_\_ None of the time

42. In the past year, how often have you skipped a meal or cut down on the size of your meal so that others in your house could eat?

\_\_\_\_\_ All of the time \_\_\_\_\_ Most of the time  
\_\_\_\_\_ Some of the time \_\_\_\_\_ None of the time

43. How important do you think it is to eat healthy?

\_\_\_\_\_ Very important \_\_\_\_\_ Important  
\_\_\_\_\_ Somewhat important \_\_\_\_\_ Not important

44. What are the top three reasons that prevent you from eating healthier foods and being active? **Choose three**

_____ It is too expensive to cook/eat healthy foods	_____ I do not know how to change my diet
_____ Healthier food is not available in my neighborhood	_____ Do not have time to cook or shop for healthy food
_____ Do not want to change what I eat	_____ I already eat healthy and am active
_____ It is not safe to exercise in my neighborhood	_____ Cannot afford exercise equipment or gym membership
_____ Do not know how much more active I need to be	_____ Do not have time to be more active
_____ Do not want to be more active	_____ Tried before and failed to change
_____ I am happy the way I am	_____ Fear of failure

45. What would make healthier food choices easier choices for you? **Choose three**

- ☐ Less expensive
- ☐ More of these items provided at my food bank/food pantry/delivery meal program
- ☐ A community garden in my neighborhood where I can learn to grow my own food
- ☐ More farmers markets or farm stand
- ☐ Knowing how to grow my own food/having space to grow food
- ☐ More time to prepare/cook meals
- ☐ More grocery stores near where I live/work
- ☐ More convenience stores that sell fruits, vegetables, and lean proteins
- ☐ Public transportation to places that sell fruits, vegetables, and lean protein
- ☐ Knowing how to prepare fruits, vegetables, and lean protein

46. How often do you eat fast food?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Daily or more than once a day | <input type="checkbox"/> Several days a week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Once a week                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 times a month   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Several times a year          | <input type="checkbox"/> Never               |

47. How often do you eat home-cooked meals?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Daily or more than once a day | <input type="checkbox"/> Several days a week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Once a week                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 times a month   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Several times a year          | <input type="checkbox"/> Never               |

## Housing and Neighborhood

48. What is your current living situation?

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Own home                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Rent home   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Live with friends/family | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

49. **For people renting homes:** Is part or all of your rent paid for by the federal government or other source?

- ☐ No ☐ Yes

50. **For people renting homes:** have you had trouble getting your landlord to make repairs?

- ☐ No ☐ Yes

51. Have you been homeless in the past year?

- ☐ No ☐ Yes

52. Do you feel safe in your home?

- ☐ No ☐ Yes

53. Do you feel safe in your neighborhood?

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

54. Does your neighborhood have good street lighting?

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

55. Are there abandoned/parked cars in your neighborhood that you think should be removed?

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

56. How would you rate the police service in your neighborhood?

\_\_\_\_\_ Very good \_\_\_\_\_ Good  
\_\_\_\_\_ Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Poor  
\_\_\_\_\_ Not sure

57. Do you have any of the following in your home?

Smoke detector	_____ No	_____ Yes
Carbon monoxide detector	_____ No	_____ Yes
Fire extinguisher	_____ No	_____ Yes

58. What is the main source of water for your home? **Choose one**

\_\_\_\_\_ City, town or county water \_\_\_\_\_ Private well  
\_\_\_\_\_ Not sure \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

59. Which of the following best describes the water that you drink at home most often?

**Choose one**

\_\_\_\_\_ Unfiltered tap water \_\_\_\_\_ Filtered tap water  
\_\_\_\_\_ Bottled water \_\_\_\_\_ Other

60. Are there areas of standing water near or around your home?

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ Not sure

61. Do you know if there is contaminated water in your neighborhood?

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ Not sure

62. Is your home connected to a city sewer system or to a septic tank system? **Choose one**

\_\_\_\_\_ City sewer system \_\_\_\_\_ Septic tank  
\_\_\_\_\_ Not sure

63. Can you smell sewage or foul smelling water outside of your home?

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes



64. Do you have problems with plumbing in your home?

\_\_\_\_\_ No                      \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

65. Do you have problems with toilets not flushing or flushing slowly or overflowing in your home?

\_\_\_\_\_ No                      \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

66. Do you notice a foul smell from any plumbing fixtures in your home?

\_\_\_\_\_ No                      \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

67. How would you describe the quality of the air you breathe in your home?

_____ Very good	_____ Good
_____ Fair	_____ Poor
_____ Not sure	

68. Are any of these an issue that affects the air quality in your home?

Dust  
Pollen  
Chemicals/Pollutants  
Bad Smell  
Tobacco Smoke

No	Yes	Not sure

69. Do you currently have any mold spots in your home larger than a dollar bill?

\_\_\_\_\_ No                      \_\_\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_\_\_ Not sure

70. Are you concerned about bugs in your home?

\_\_\_\_\_ No                      \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

## Mental Health and Substance Use

71. If I or an adult family member needed mental health services, I know where to find services

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes Where would you go? \_\_\_\_\_

72. If I or an adult family member needed alcohol or drug counseling services, I know where to find services

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes Where would you go? \_\_\_\_\_

73. I know where to find mental health services or alcohol or drug counseling services for a child I care for

\_\_\_\_\_ No child

\_\_\_\_\_ No

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes Where would you go? \_\_\_\_\_

74. I can tell when someone is depressed.

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

75. I know someone who has bipolar disorder.

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

76. I know someone who has schizophrenic disorder.

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

77. I would not tell anyone close to me if I had a mental illness.

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

78. I would not tell anyone close to me if I had a drug or alcohol problem.

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

79. If I had a mental illness or drug or alcohol problem, I would look for treatment in another county.

\_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

Please check the box that represents your answer to each of the statements below

During the past <b>TWO (2) WEEKS</b> , how much (or how often) have you been bothered by the following problems?	<b>None</b> Not at all	<b>Slight</b> Rare, less than a day or two	<b>Mild</b> Several Days	<b>Moderate</b> More than half the days	<b>Severe</b> Nearly Every Day
Little interest or pleasure in doing things?					
Feeling down, depressed or hopeless?					
Feeling more irritated, grouchy or angry than usual?					
Sleeping less than usual, but still have a lot of energy?					
Starting lots more projects than usual or doing more risky things than usual?					
Feeling nervous, anxious, frightened, worried or on edge?					
Feeling panic or being frightened?					
Avoiding situations that make you anxious?					
Unexplained aches and pains in your head, back, joints, abdomen or legs?					
Feeling that your illnesses are not being taken seriously enough?					
Thoughts of actually hurting yourself?					
Hearing things other people can't hear, such as voices even when no one was around?					
Feeling that someone could hear your thoughts, or that you could hear what another person was thinking?					
Problems with sleep that affected your sleep quality over all?					
Unpleasant thoughts, urges or images that repeatedly enter your mind?					
Feeling driven to perform certain behaviors or mental acts over and over again?					
Feeling detached or distant from yourself, your body, your physical surroundings or your memories?					
Not knowing who you really are or what you want out of life?					
Not feeling close to other people or enjoying your relationships with them?					
Drinking at least 4 drinks of any kind of alcohol in a single day?					
Using any tobacco products?					
Using any recreational drugs or prescription medicine that you do not have a prescription for?					

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## **Appendix 3**

# **Health Summit Agenda and Sign-in Sheet**

## **AGENDA**

### **Purpose:**

To develop Madison County's Community Health Needs Assessment that will be used by agencies to plan priorities for the next three to five years.

<b>Topic</b>		<b>Facilitator</b>
10:00 a.m. to 10:15 a.m.	<i>Welcome, Opening Remarks</i>	Kimberly Allbritton & Tammy Stevens
10:15 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.	<i>Overview of MAPP Process and Visioning Statement</i>	Shamarial Roberson, DrPH, MPH
10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.	<i>Data Presentation</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Health Indicators</i></li> <li>• <i>Community Themes and Strengths</i></li> </ul>	Pam Beck
11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.	<i>Forces of Change Assessment</i>	Shamarial Roberson, DrPH, MPH
12:30 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.	<i>Lunch Provided</i>	
1:00 p.m. to 1:45 p.m.	<i>Break Out Session</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Identifying Community Priorities</i></li> </ul>	Shamarial Roberson, DrPH, MPH
1:45 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.	<i>Share Thoughts and Ideas from Break Out Session</i>	Shamarial Roberson, DrPH, MPH
2:00 p.m. to 2:55 p.m.	<i>Local Public Health Assessment</i>	Pam Beck
2:55 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.	<i>Closing Remarks</i>	Kimberly Allbritton & Tammy Stevens
3:00 p.m.	<i>Adjourn</i>	

## Sign In Sheet

**Purpose:**

To develop Madison County's Community Health Needs Assessment that will be used by agencies to plan priorities for the next three to five years.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization/Title</u>	<u>Email</u>	<u>Signature</u>
1. Allison Wiman	BBAHEC/Executive Director	awiman@bigbendahc.org	[Signature]
2. Alston Kelley			
3. Alyssa Crawford	FDOH/Minority AIDS Coordinator	alyssa.crawford@flhealth.gov	[Signature]
4. Annie Dyke			
5. Beth Fuentes	ACT Program Supervisor	elizabethf@apalachiancenter.org	[Signature]
6. Betsy Rykard	FDOH - Jefferson - Chronic Disease	Leila.Rykard@flhealth.gov	[Signature]
7. Bill Gibson			
8. Bobby Wilson	J.		
9. Brent Couch			
10. Brittany Selph	MCMH	bseiph@mcmh.us	[Signature]
11. Carissa Pepera	FDOH madison-TPS	Carissa.Pepera@FDH.gov	[Signature]
12. Caroline Gibson	FDOH Jefferson/Madison - SWAT Coordinator	Caroline.gibson@flhealth.gov	[Signature]
13. Chastity McCarthy	FDOH Jefferson/Madison - Supervisor	Chastity.McCarthy@flhealth.gov	[Signature]
14. Chelsey McCoy	FDOH madison-Program Mgr.	chelsey.mccoy@flhealth.gov	[Signature]
15. Cumi Allen	FDOH Jefferson/Madison Program Mgr	Cumi.allen@flhealth.gov	[Signature]
16. Dawn McGriff			
17. Donna Hagan	Exec. Director		[Signature]
18. Emily Kohler	BBAHEC / Tob. Program Manager	ekohler@bigbendahc.org	[Signature]



**2022 Community Health Needs Assessment Summit**  
**December 16, 2022**  
**10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.**



**Sign In Sheet**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization/Title</u>	<u>Email</u>	<u>Signature</u>
19. Jackie Stubbs			
20. Jeremias Hodge	Madison KHD / SRA / Health	Jeremias.Hodge@flhealth.gov	Jeremias Hodge
21. Karen Kocan	Madison County Mem. Hosp	KKocan@mcmmh.us	Karen Kocan
22. Karen Pennington			
23. Kechia Robinson	Kechia Robinson BOCC Executive Assistant	Assistant@madisoncountyfla.gov	Kechia Robi
24. Kevin Angel	Madison County Memorial	kangel@mcmmh.us	Kevin Angel
25. Khristian Johnson	Madison CHD	Khristian.johnson@flhealth.gov	Khristian Johnson
26. Kimberly Allbritton	FDOH Madison	Kimberly.Allbritton@flhealth.gov	Kimberly Allbritton
27. La'Tavia McQuay	Mobile Wellness Unit	lmcquay@mcmmh.us	La'Tavia McQuay
28. Lane Lunn	North Florida Medical Centers	llunn@ufmc.org	Lane Lunn
29. Lavonte McDaniel	Apalachee Center / Admin	lavonte.lamond@apalachee.com	Lavonte McDaniel
30. Lee Jones	Town of GV / CEO/CFO	LJones@mygreenvillefl.com	Lee Jones
31. Lisa Hayes			
32. Lisa Sherry	DISC Village	lisa.sherry@discvillage.org	Lisa Sherry
33. Lori Evans	mcmmh	levans@mcmmh.us	Lori Evans
34. Matthew DiFede			
35. Michael Angeles			
36. Nita Mitchell	FDOH Madison / Jefferson	Shanetha.mitchell@flhealth.gov	Nita Mitchell
37. Pam Beck			
38. Patricia Blair	FDOH Madison	patricia.blair@flhealth.gov	Patricia Blair
39. Quinn Steele	FDOH Jefferson	quinn.steele@flhealth.gov	Quinn Steele



**2022 Community Health Needs Assessment Summit**  
**December 16, 2022**  
**10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.**



**Sign In Sheet**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization/Title</u>	<u>Email</u>	<u>Signature</u>
40. Robert Wilson			
41. Sophia Whaley			
42. Tammy Stevens	MEMH	tstevens@memh.us	
43. Tonya Bell			
44. Travis Coker	NFMC	tcoker@nfmc.org	
45. Tyler Smith			
46. Jamie Forrest	DSR	Jforrest@dsiconsultant.com	
47. Paul E Kovary	MADISON HEALTH AND REHAB CENTER	admin@madisonhealthandrehab.com	
48. Veronica Bruton	Florida Dept of Health	veronica.bruton@flhealth.gov	
49. RONNIE MOORE	MADISON BOCC	district3@madisonfl.com	
50. Cameron Little	Jefferson @ EH	Cameron.little@flhealth.gov	
51. Kechia			
52. Kathleen Hamilton	Greenville City Vice Mayor	kleenhamilton@gmail.com	
53. Carl Livingston	Greenville City Council	livingd2178@gmail.com	
54. James Easton	DOH - Area 33	james.easton@flhealth.gov	
55. Frances Capehart	Com. Partner		
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## **Appendix 4**

# **Meeting Package with Data Slides**

# **MADISON COUNTY HEALTH SUMMIT**

**DECEMBER 16, 2022**

**10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.**



**Florida**  
**HEALTH**  
Madison County



**Madison County**  
**Memorial Hospital**

## MAPP Process

### Mobilizing for Action Through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) Process

An overview of the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership (MAPP) process was discussed to educate the community about the development process of the Community Health Assessment (CHA). The MAPP process serves a resource to classify the priorities of the community and functions to identify resources to develop action plans in the community. This strategic planning tool, driven by the community, is conducted to assess the health within the community in order to identify issues and improve the well-being of the public. The MAPP process alters how we see public health planning and creates a health model focused on the community at large.

Roadmap of MAPP process



### Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment, identifies issues that residents of the community deem as the most important, along with distinguishing any resources available to aid in improving the health of the community.

The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment was performed in 2022 by direct solicitation of residents to complete a standardized survey. Residents were approached at county school board meetings, county commission meetings, community events, health fairs and at local establishments. Residents had the option to complete a printed survey at the solicitation location or to access a survey monkey link to complete a survey on-line.

### Community Health Status Assessment

The Community Health Status Assessment distinguishes and prioritizes quality of life and community health issues. Community participants will develop the Visioning Statement that

is included in the assessment, listen to data presentation on health indicators, and break into groups to discuss the major health indicator topic areas. At the end of the day, the group will vote to choose the three priority areas to address in the Community Health Improvement Plan that will begin January 2023.

#### **Local Public Health System Assessment**

The Local Public Health System Assessment puts the spotlight on the network of organizations and agencies in the community and how well the ten Essential Services (ES) are being delivered. This will be scheduled for January.

#### **Forces of Change Assessment**

The Forces of Change Assessment focuses on recognizing forces or factors/trends that will affect the health of the community and the local public health system. This is combined with the Community Health Status Assessment summit on December 16, 2022

## **Visioning Statement**

### **Visioning Statement from 2017 Community Health Assessment**

*"Working together to make Madison County healthy through education, dedication, unity, and support."*

### **Visioning Statement from 2020 Community Health Assessment (Madison County Memorial Hospital)**

*"Working Together to Make Madison County a Healthy and Vibrant Community."*

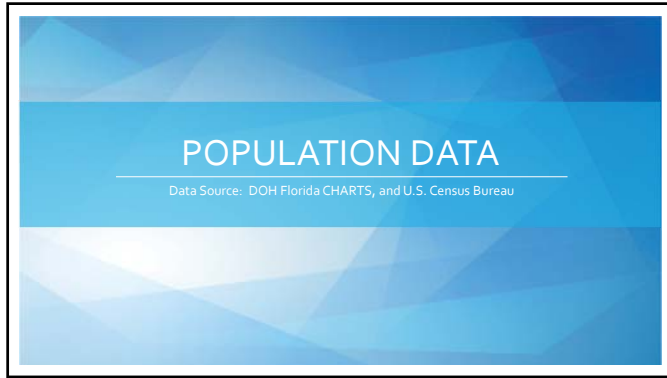
## Presentation Questions

**Purpose:**

To develop Madison County's Community Health Needs Assessment that will be used by agencies to plan priorities for the next three to five years.

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# Presentation Slide Set



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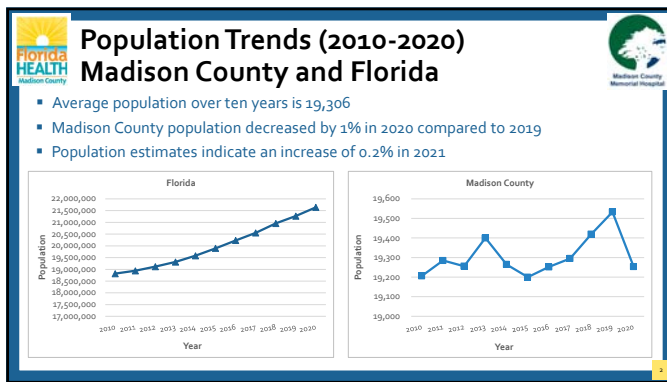
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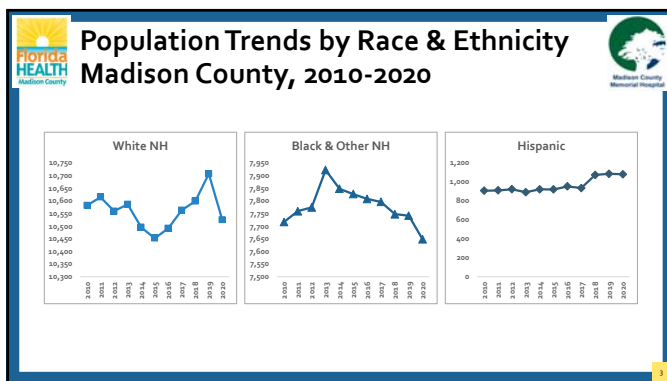
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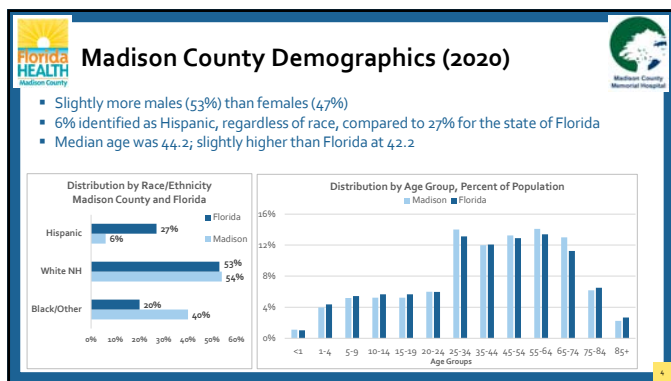
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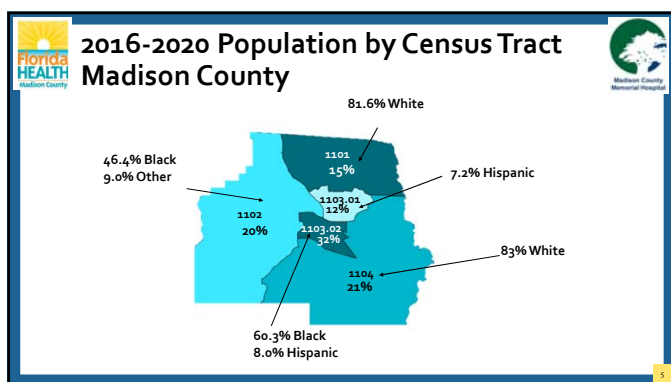
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## Health Care Facilities (2020)



▪ 25 Hospital Beds	▪ 0 Intensive Residential Treatment Facility (IRTF) Beds
▪ 25 Acute Care Beds	▪ 0 NICU Beds
▪ 0 Adult Psychiatric Beds	▪ 0 Rehab Beds and 0 Skilled Nursing Unit Beds
▪ 0 Adult Substance Abuse Beds	▪ 0 Specialty Beds
▪ 0 Child/Adolescent Psychiatric Beds	▪ 238 Nursing Home Beds

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## Health Care Providers (FY 2020-2021)



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 5 Licensed, Active MDs               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1 Family Practice Physician</li> <li>○ 2 Internal Medicine</li> <li>○ 0 OB/GYN</li> <li>○ 0 Pediatrician</li> <li>○ 2 Other practice</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ 17 EMTs/Paramedics</li> <li>▪ 5 Licensed Dentists</li> <li>▪ 10 Dental Hygienists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 23 Full-Time Health Department employees</li> <li>▪ 26 APRNs</li> <li>▪ 166 Registered Nurses</li> <li>▪ Licensed Mental/Behavioral Health Providers               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2 Clinical Social Workers</li> <li>○ 0 Marriage and Family Therapists</li> <li>○ 6 Mental Health Counselors</li> <li>○ 1 Psychologist</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## Madison County Memorial Hospital



Services available are:

○ General Surgery	○ Rehabilitation (Inpatient and Outpatient)
○ CT Scan	○ Swing Bed – Extra time for healing
○ Endoscopy	○ Telemedicine/TeleStroke Program
○ Emergency Department	○ Inpatient TeleCardiology Consultations
○ Wellness and Coaching	○ Telebehavioral Health
○ Laboratory	○ Ultrasound
○ Mammography	○ X-ray
○ Respiratory/Cardiopulmonary	



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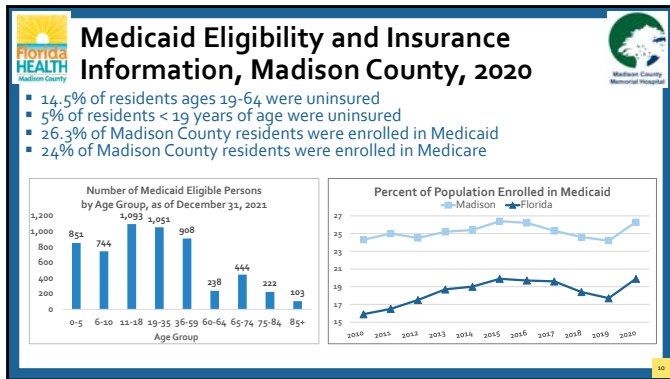
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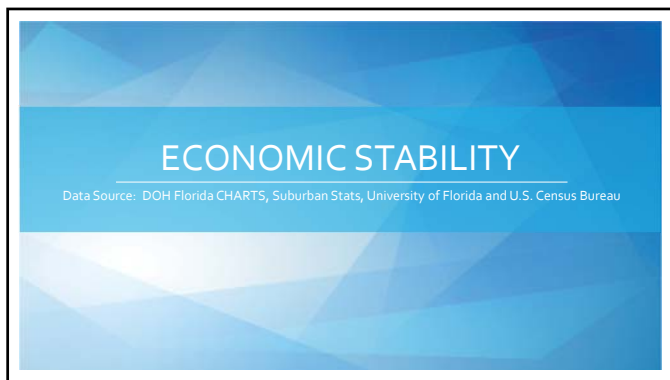
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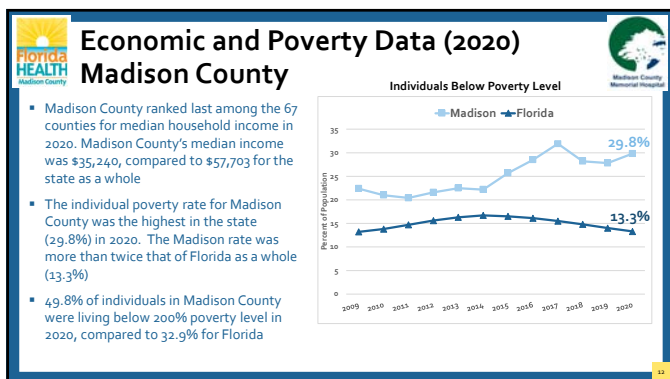
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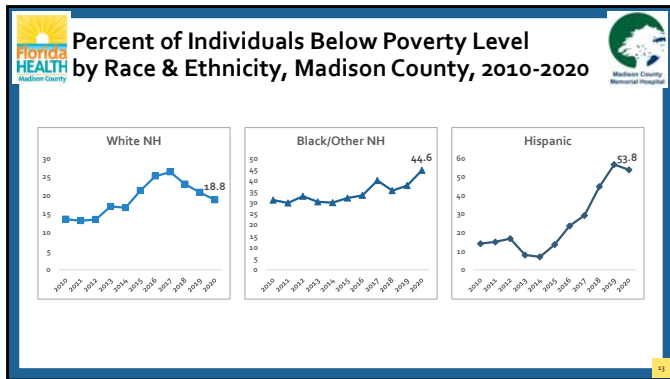
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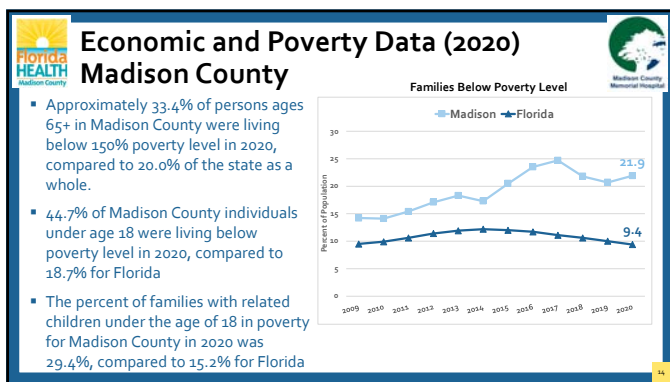
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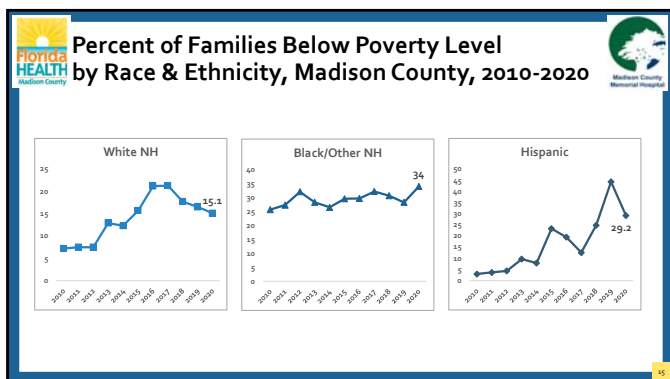
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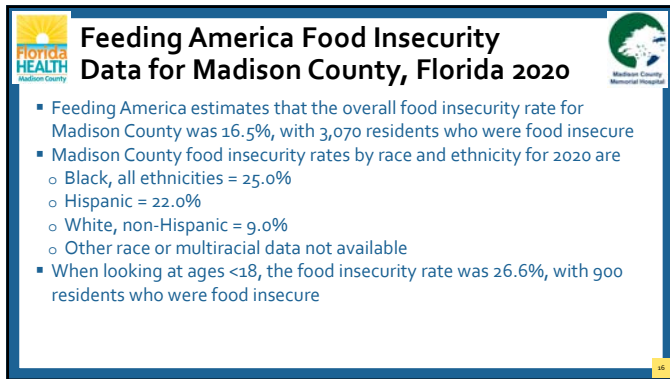
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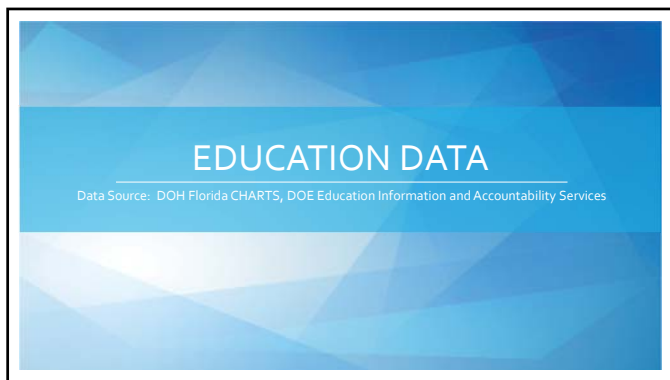
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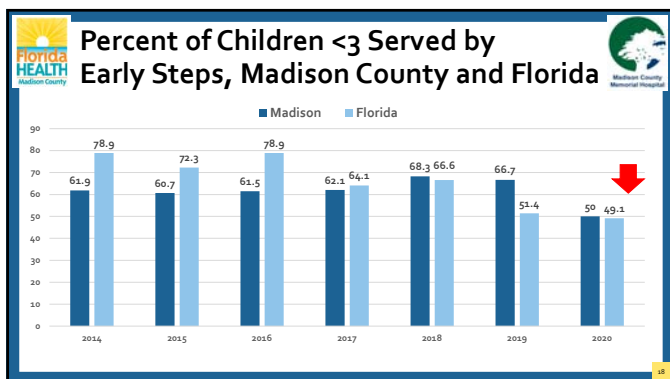
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## Early Education Indicators



- Data show that Madison County kindergarten children were more likely to be prepared upon entry than kindergarteners statewide
- The percent of Madison County elementary students not promoted was 7.5% in 2020, compared to 1.4% in Florida
- Madison County 3<sup>rd</sup> grade students were less likely to have a passing English and Math FSA score, compared to Florida in 2020
  - The percent of students with passing English scores were 44% Madison County and 56% for Florida
  - The percent of students with passing Math scores were 44% Madison County and 51% for Florida

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## Education Indicators



- The percent of Madison County middle school students not promoted was 10.0% in 2020, compared to 1.2% in Florida
- The 2020 school year graduation rate for Madison County was 88.2%, compared to 90% for Florida
  - 85% for males and 90.7% for females
  - 92% for Black, non-Hispanic students and 83.3% for White, non-Hispanic students. Hispanic data not available
  - Refer to the full slide set for further data comparisons by Disadvantaged, and by students with disabilities

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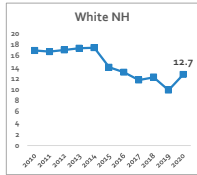
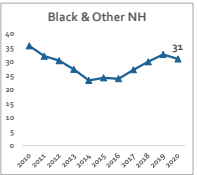
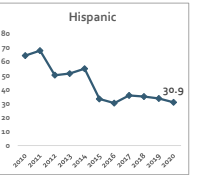
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## Percent of Population Ages 25+, With No Diploma by Race & Ethnicity, Madison County, 2010-2020



- The overall percent of Madison County residents with no high school diploma was 20.1% in 2020, compared to 11.5% for Florida.

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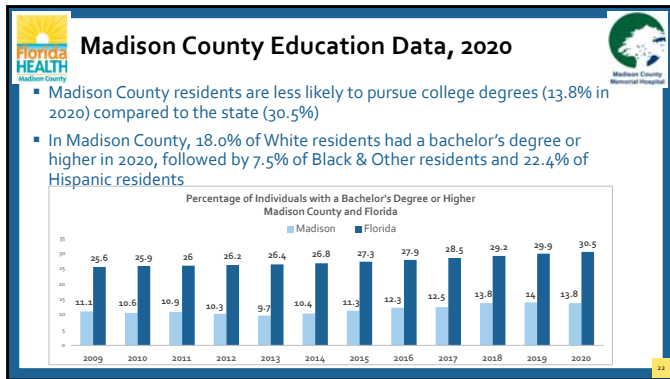
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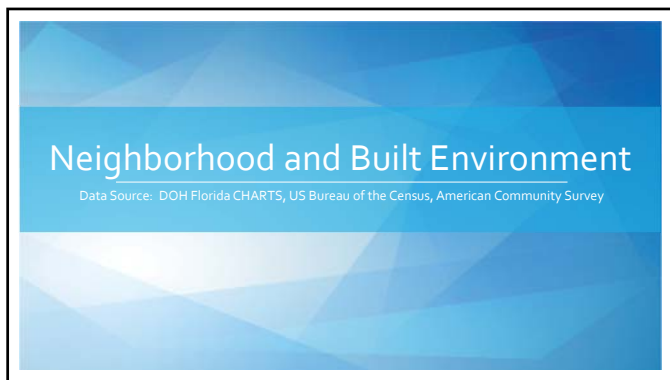
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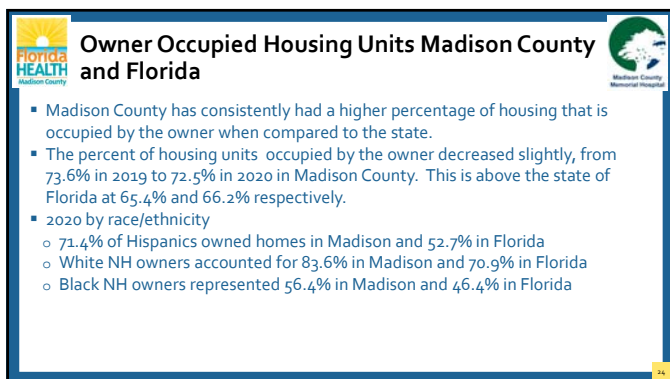
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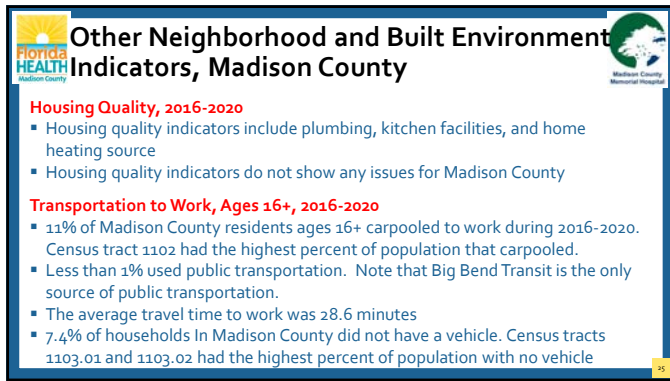
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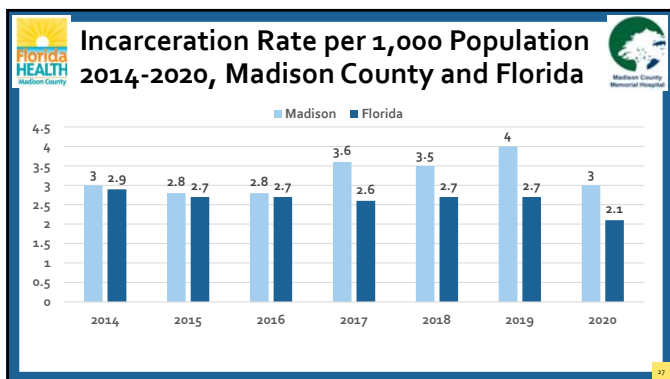
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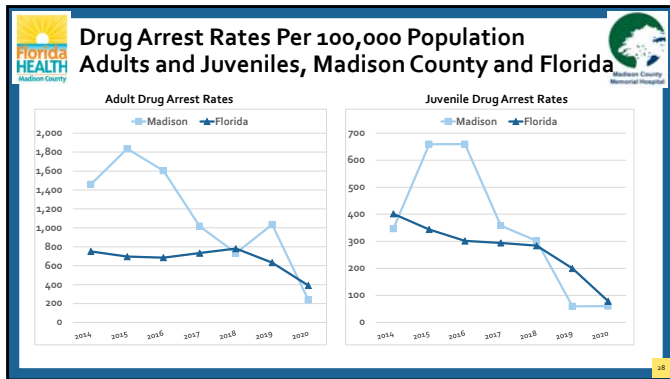
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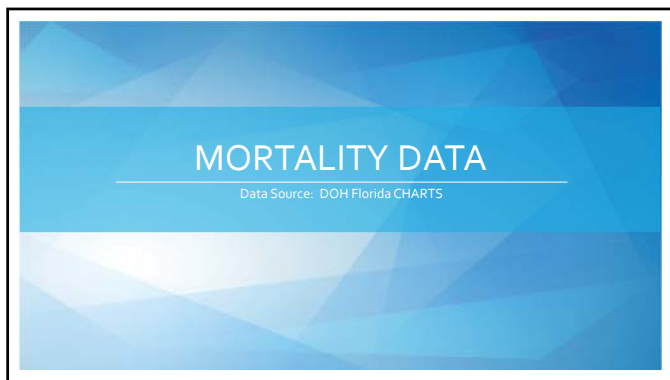
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**10 Leading Causes of Death, 2020**  
Madison County (N=306)

Cause of Death	Deaths	Percent of Total
Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)	67	22%
Heart Diseases	55	18%
Other Causes of Death	52	17%
COVID-19 (U07.1)	34	11%
Cerebrovascular Diseases	20	7%
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	18	6%
Unintentional Injury	14	5%
Diabetes Mellitus	9	3%
Essen Hypertension & Hypertensive Renal Disease	6	2%
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Nephrosis	6	2%
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	4	1%
Alzheimer's Disease	3	1%

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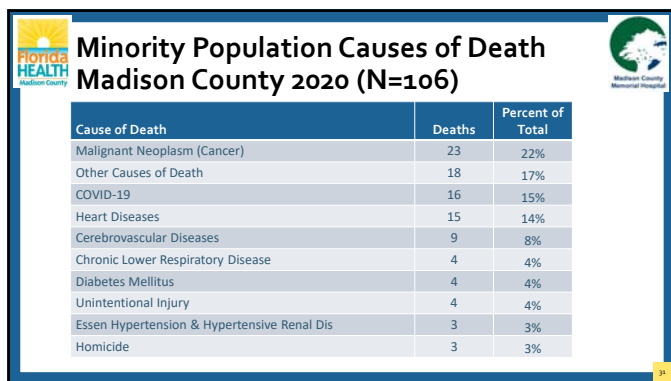
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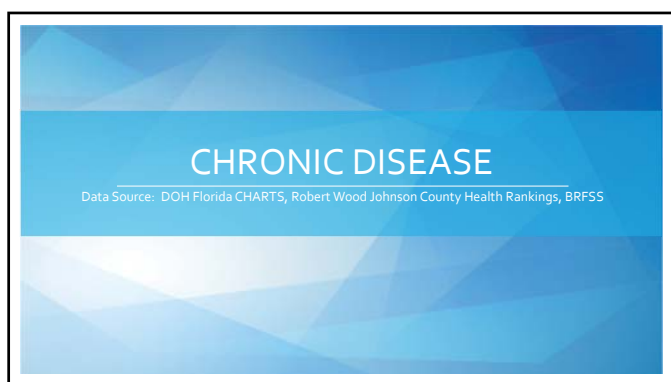
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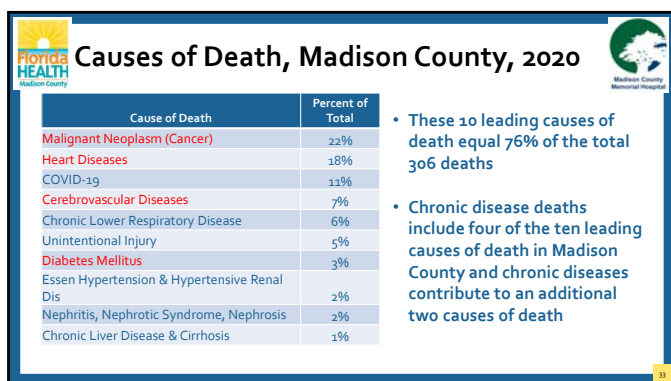
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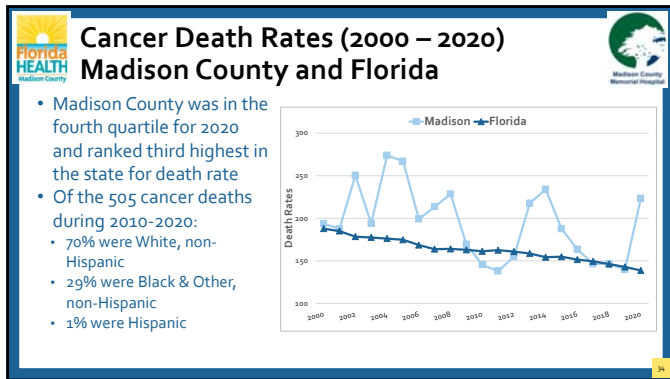
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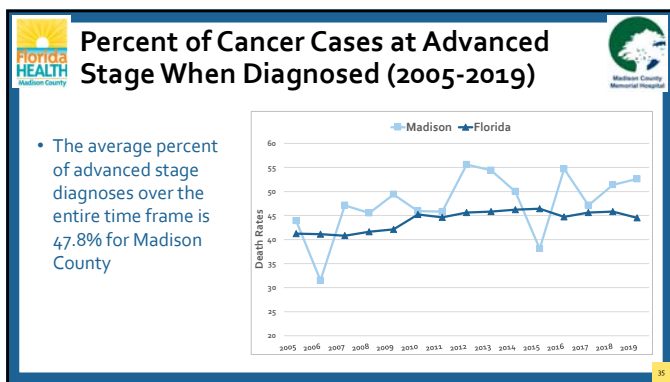
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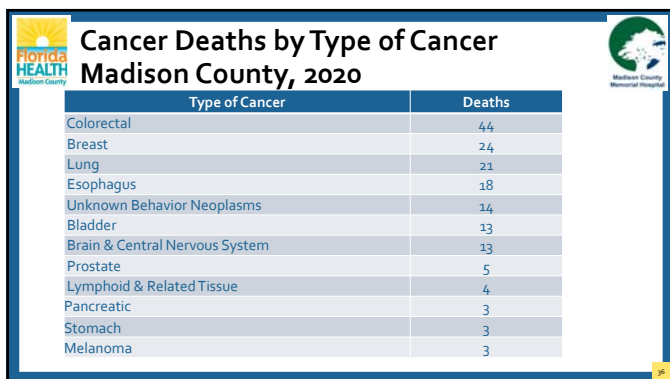
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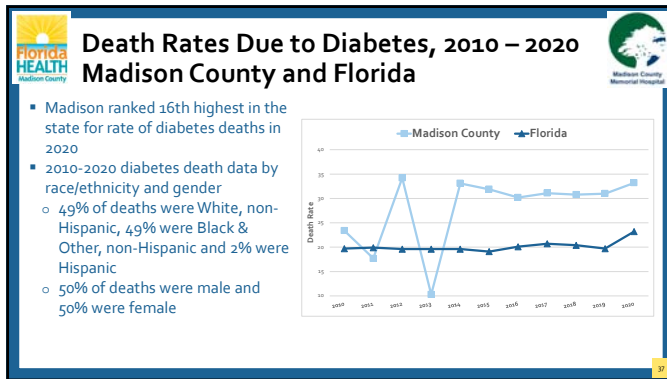
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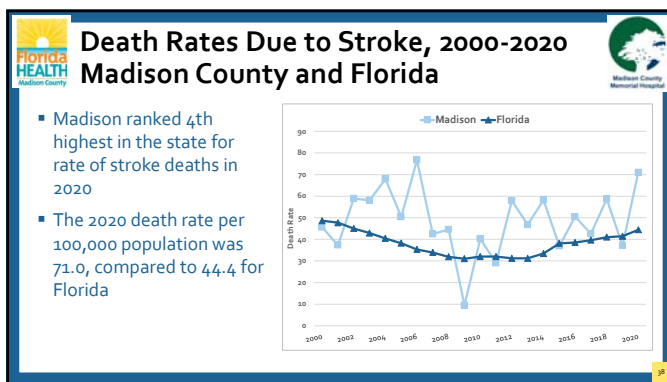
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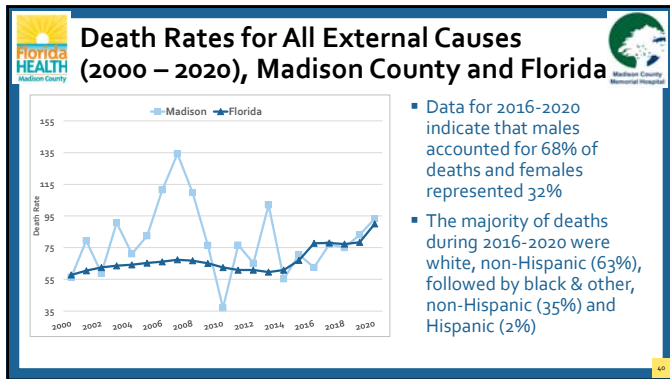
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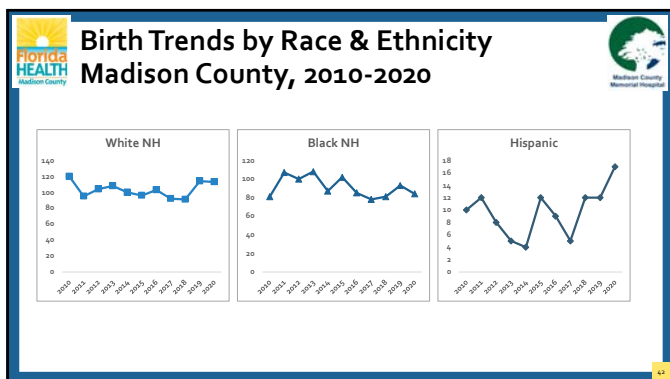
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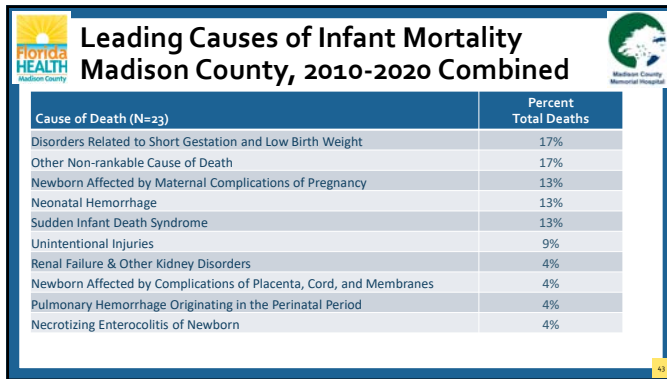
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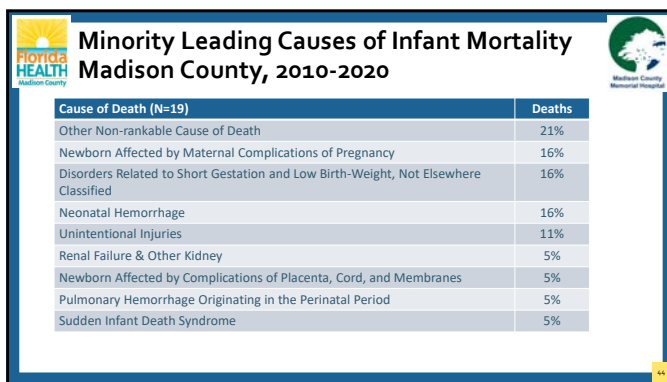
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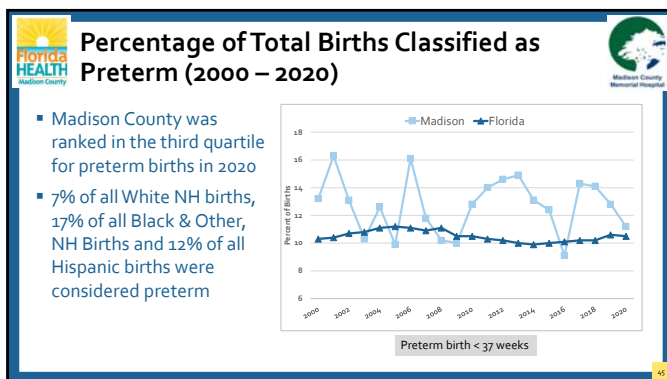
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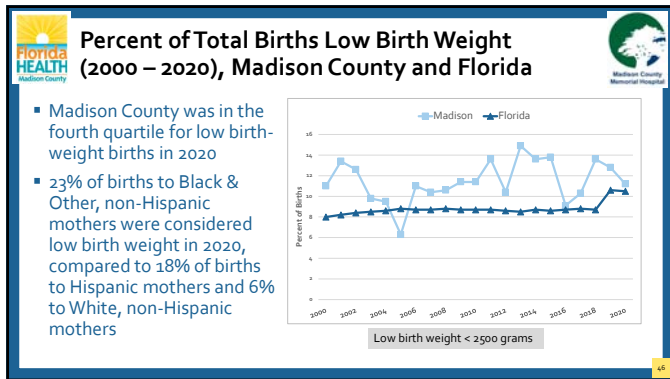
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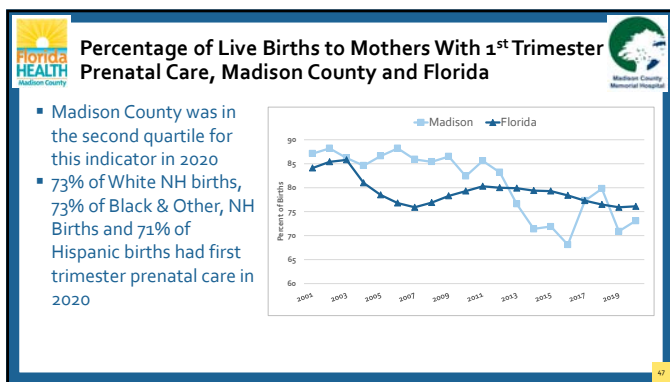
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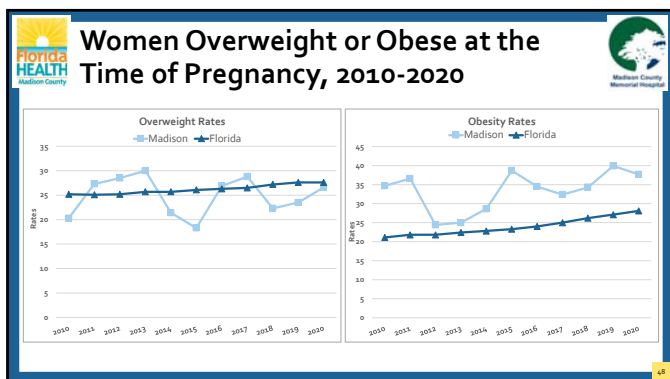
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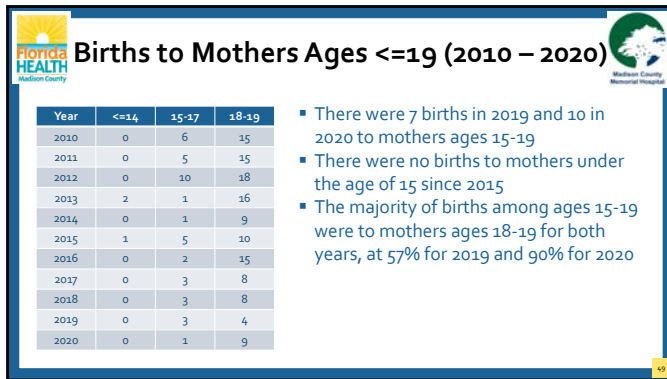
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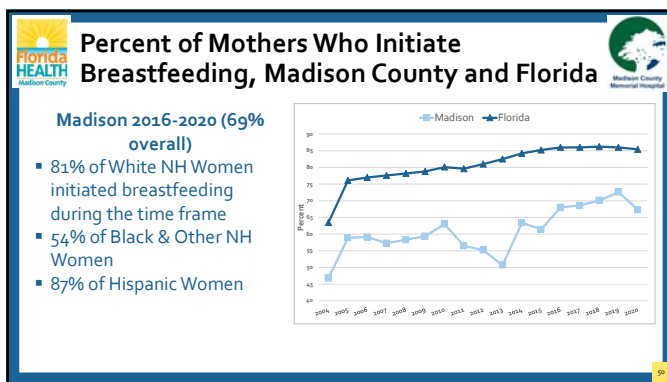
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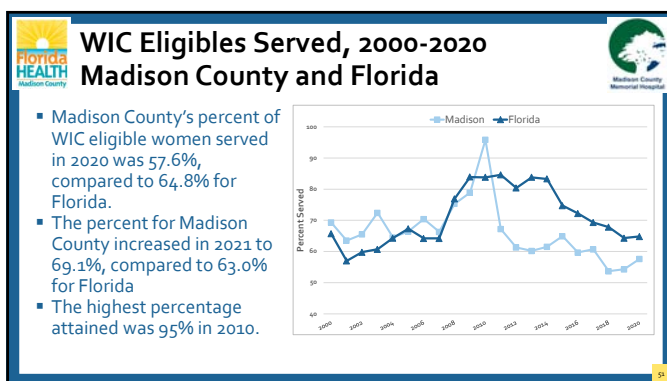
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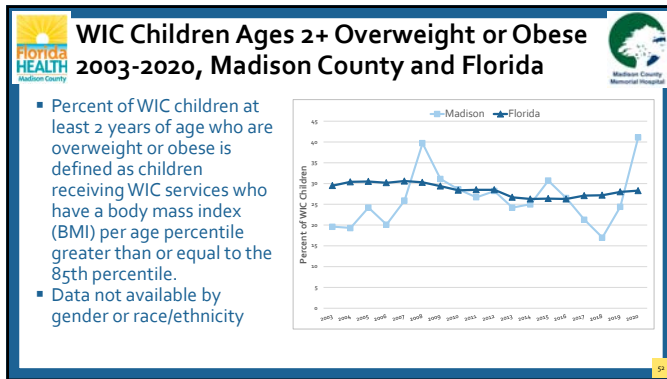
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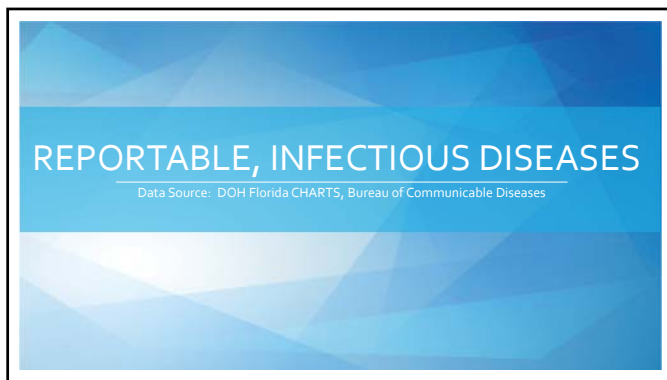
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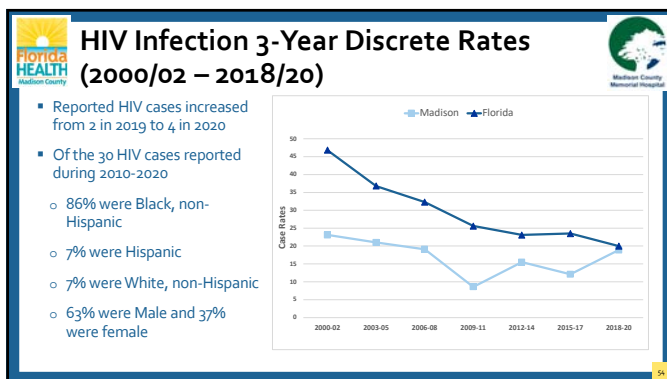
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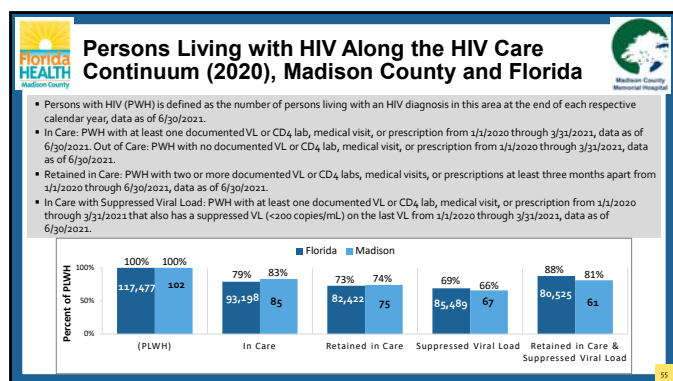
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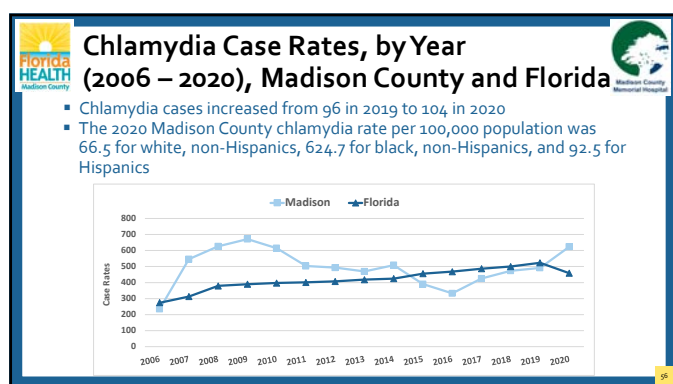
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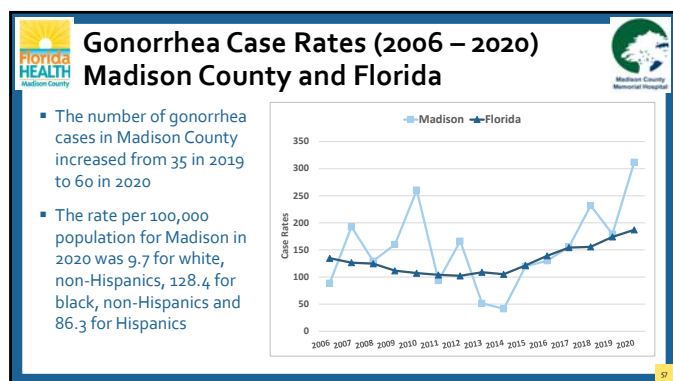
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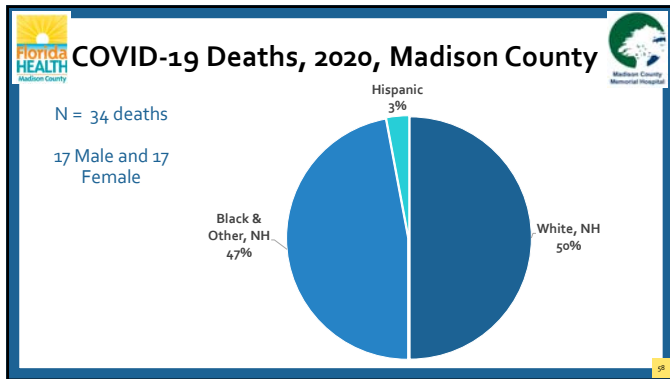
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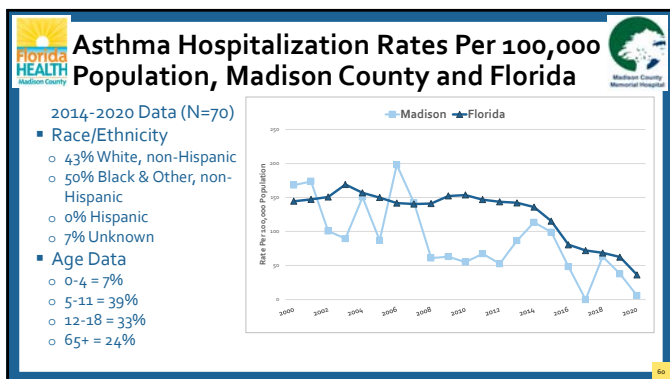
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## SOCIAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Data Source: DOH Florida CHARTS

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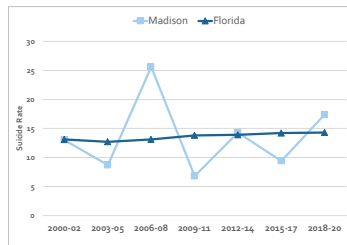
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### Suicide Death Rates Per 100,000 Population, 3-Year Discrete Rates

- During the time period 2018-2020, the suicide rate for Madison County was 17.1, compared to 14.3 for Florida
- Madison ranked in the second quartile during 2020



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### 2019-2020 Comparison – Madison County

There were six suicide deaths in 2019 and three in 2020

#### By Gender

- In 2019, there were 4 males and 2 females. There were 2 males and 1 female in 2020

#### By Race/Ethnicity

- White, non-Hispanics accounted for all suicides in 2019 and 2 of 3 in 2020. One suicide in 2020 was Black & Other, non-Hispanic

#### By Age Group

- In 2019, 2 were in age group 20-24, 1 was in age group 25-34, 2 were in age group 45-54 and one was age 55-64
- In 2020, 1 was age 25-34, 1 was age 35-44 and 1 was age 55-64

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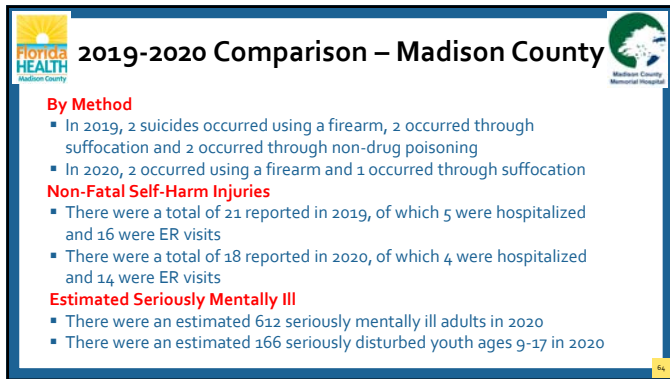
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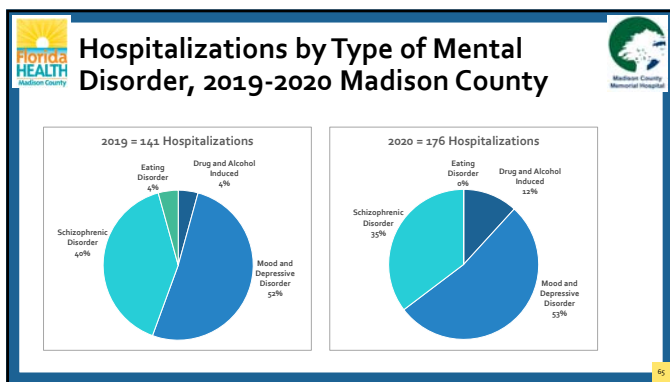
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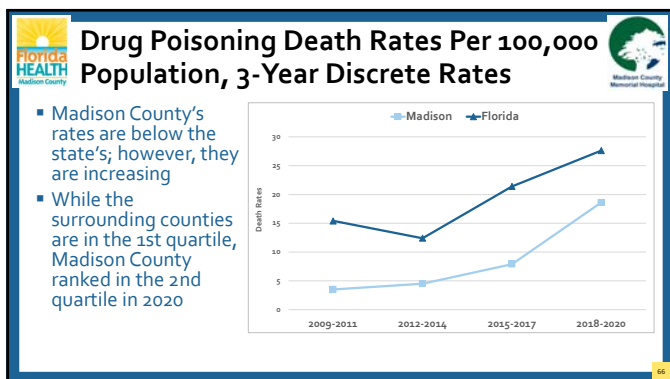
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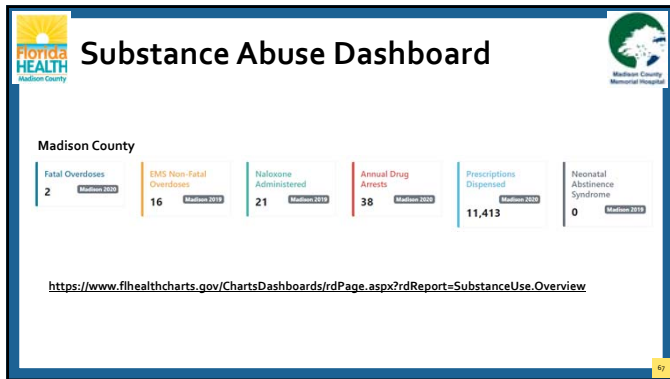
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**2020 Overdose Data, Madison County**

2020 Indicator	Madison County
Opioid Overdose Deaths	2
Drug Overdose Deaths	2
Opioid Death Rate Per 100,000 Population	8.6
Drug Overdose Death Rate Per 100,000 Population	8.6
EMS Response to Suspected Non-Fatal Opioid Overdose	1
EMS Response to Suspected Non-Fatal Drug Overdose	16
Non-Fatal Drug Overdose ER Visits	16
All Drug Non-fatal Overdose Hospitalizations	10
Naloxone Administered	12

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**Prescriptions and Treatment Madison County**

2021 Indicator	Madison County
Number of Opioid Prescriptions Dispensed	8,251
Number of Unique Patients	2,240
Prescriptions Dispensed Per Patient	3.7
Adult Substance Abuse Program Enrollees	16
Child Substance Abuse Program Enrollees	66

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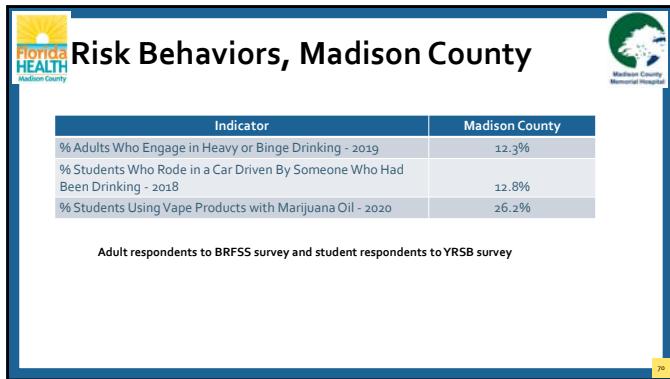
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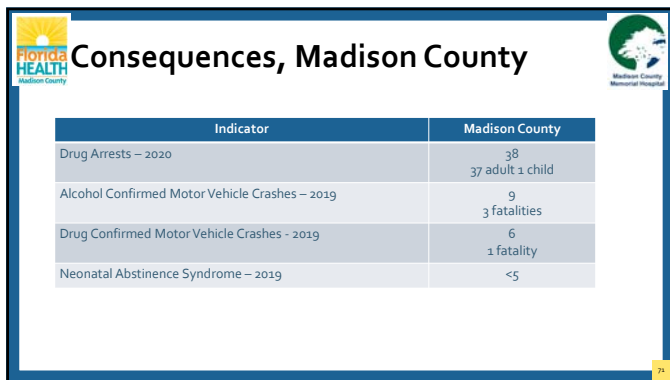
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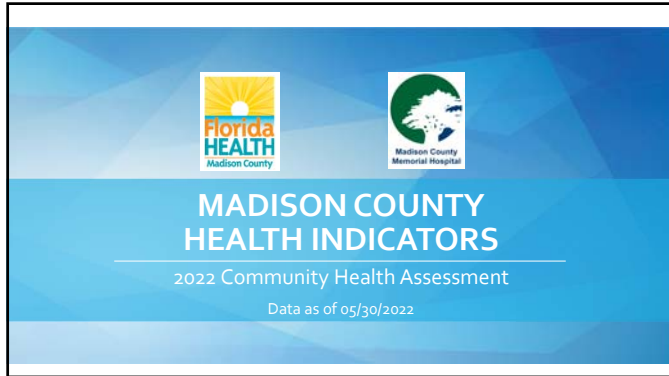
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# Madison County Health Indicators





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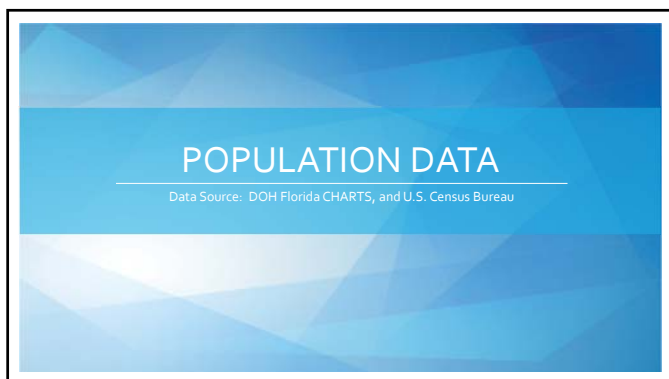
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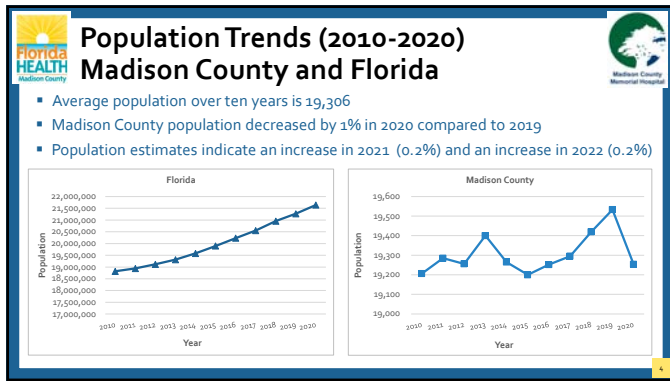
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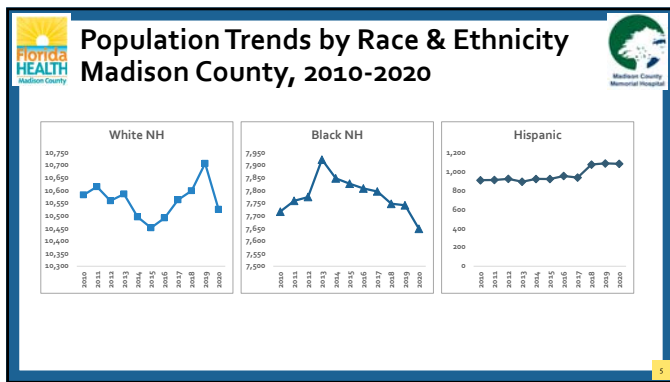
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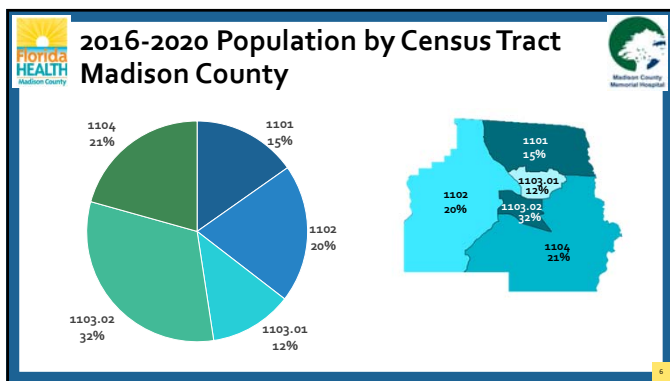
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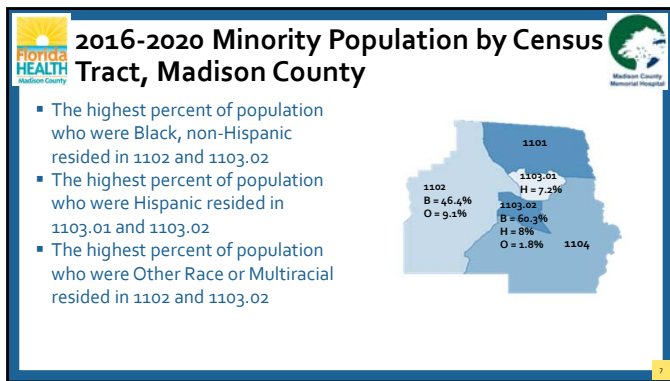
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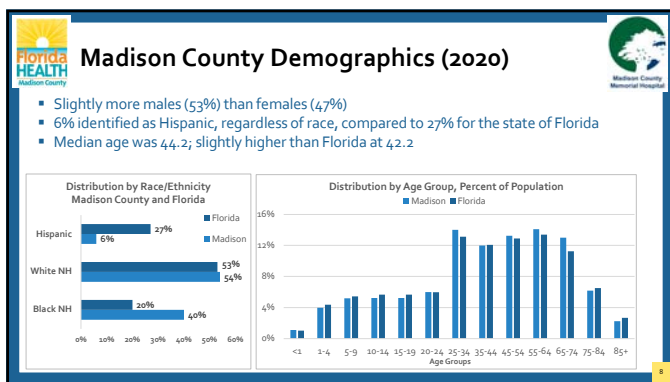
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### 2016-2020 Demographics by Census Tract Percent of Total Population, Madison County

Race	1101	1102	1103.01	1103.02	1104
White	77.7	43.9	58.2	30.0	79.5
Black	15.6	46.4	33.0	60.3	11.7
Other	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Multiracial	0.4	6.0	1.7	1.6	1.0
Hispanic (All Races)	6.3	0.5	7.2	8.0	7.1

Gender	1101	1102	1103.01	1103.02	1104
Males	51.3	46.0	47.5	66.2	47.7
Females	48.7	54.0	52.5	33.8	52.3

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**2016-2020 Demographics by Census Tract**  
**Percent of Total Population, Madison County**



Age Group	1101	1102	1103.01	1103.02	1104
<5	3.3	5.9	6.0	5.0	3.6
5-9	7.3	6.0	1.8	5.3	3.3
10-14	0.7	10.6	6.3	2.5	8.2
15-19	4.1	6.6	11.2	4.8	6.2
20-24	2.7	4.7	2.4	6.5	4.7
25-34	10.1	13.2	9.2	20.1	13.0
35-44	10.8	9.0	12.7	14.8	8.6
45-54	14.5	12.2	12.3	14.7	9.0
55-59	4.6	8.5	10.2	5.6	9.5
60-64	8.7	5.9	8.4	5.4	8.4
65-74	21.7	11.6	12.9	8.5	15.4
75+	11.4	5.9	6.6	6.9	10.1

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# Social Determinants of Health



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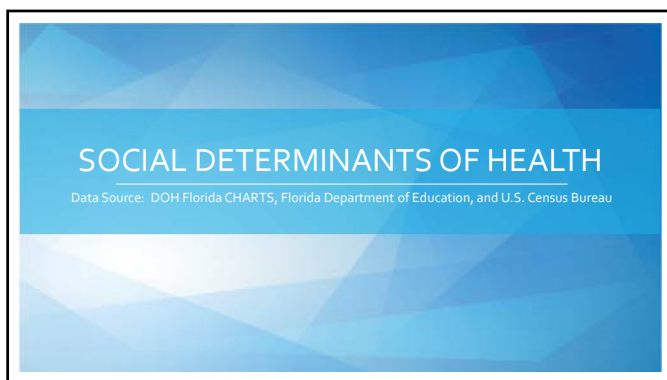
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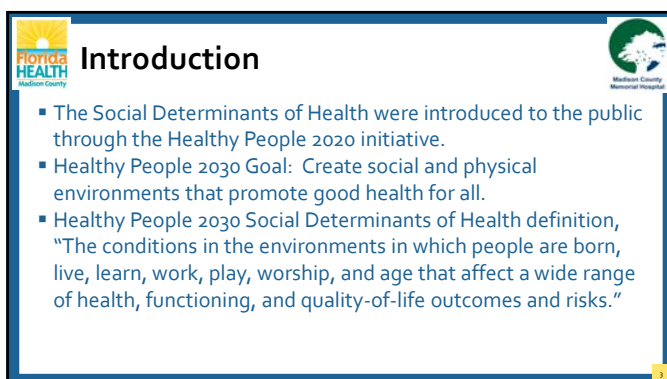
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## Introduction

- According to the World Health Organization, "The social determinants of health have an important influence on health inequities - the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries. In countries at all levels of income, health and illness follow a social gradient: the lower the socioeconomic position, the worse the health."
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine, "Nonprofit human service agencies are critical partners in efforts to bend the nation's health care cost curve because they address vulnerable populations' social and behavioral factors through the provision of a wide range of services, including access to safe, stable housing; nutritious food; counseling services; recreation programs; transportation; and advocacy."



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## SDOH Categories

- The rationale is that in order to fix health care, you have to fix these items first
  - Education
  - Economic Stability
  - Food
  - Social and Community Context
  - Health & Health Care
  - Neighborhood and Built Environment



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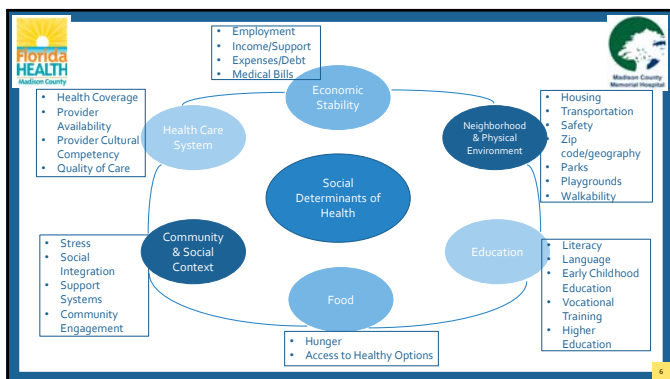
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## Health and Health Care



- Included in this category are:
  - Access to Health Care
  - Access to Primary Care
  - Health Literacy
- Access to health care barriers to consider
  - Inadequate health insurance can result in lack of health care
  - Lack of insurance and/or high out-of-pocket costs means less preventive care
  - Lack of transportation means emergency only care
  - Physician shortages can mean longer wait times and delayed care

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## Health and Health Care



- Access to primary care barriers to consider
  - Limited or no access to primary care means less preventive health services and no early detection of health care issues
- Health literacy barriers to consider
  - Persons who do not speak English are less likely to receive health care services and preventive screenings

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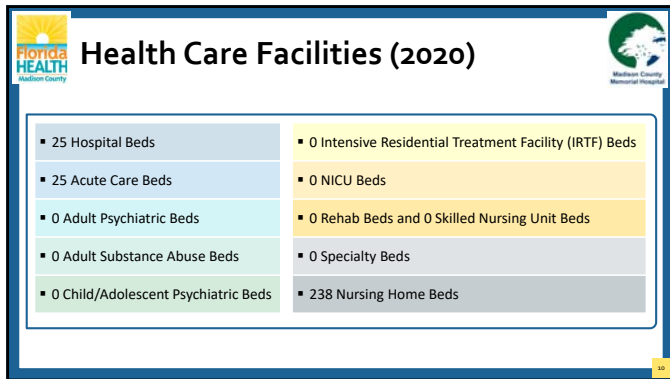
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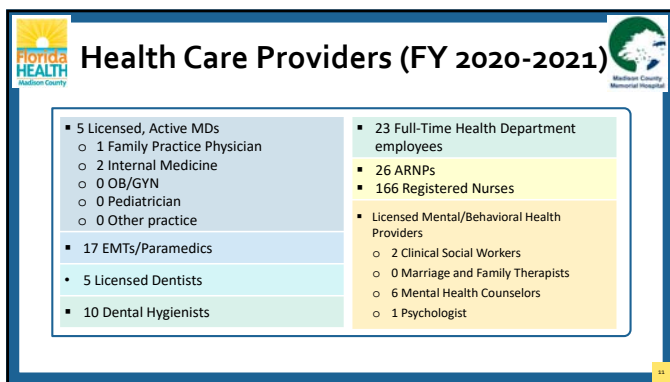
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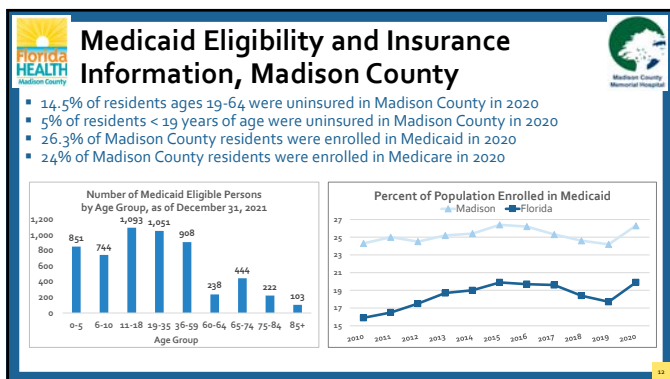
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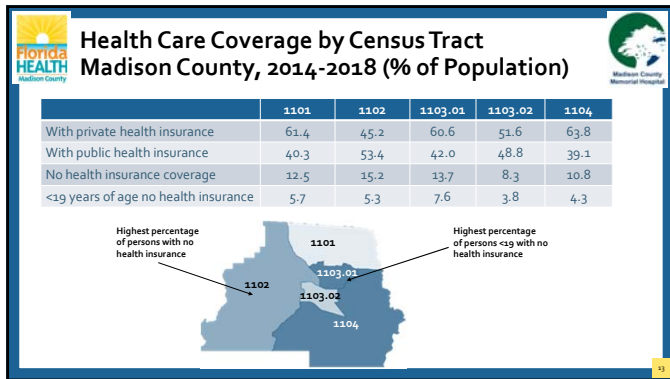
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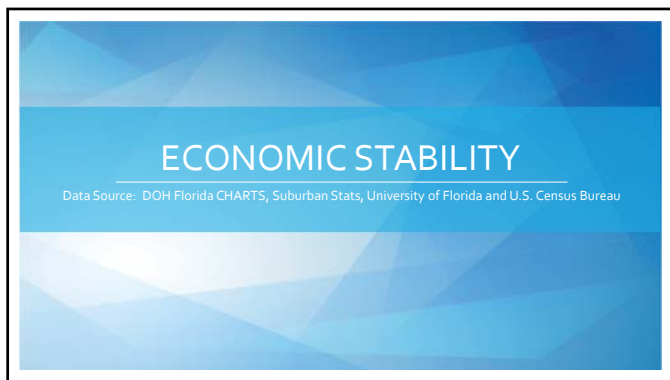
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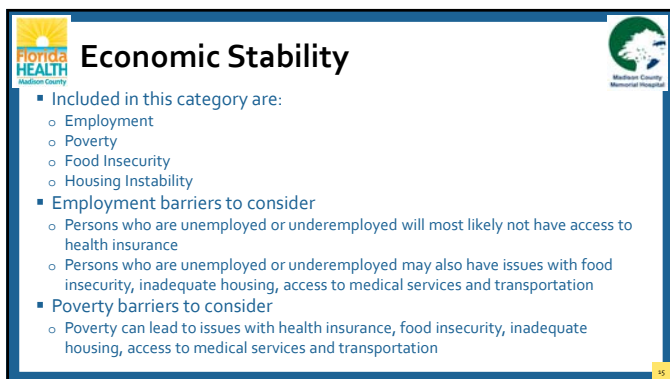
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## Economic Stability



- Food insecurity barriers to consider
  - Adults who are food insecure are more likely to be obese and suffer from chronic diseases
  - Children who do not eat regularly or do not eat a variety of healthy foods are at risk for developmental and mental health issues, as well as obesity
- Housing instability barriers to consider
  - Families that pay too much for housing have less money for necessary expenses and health insurance
  - Pregnant women who are homeless are more likely to have low birth-weight and preterm births.
  - Home foreclosures and evictions can lead to suicides
  - Children who are moved frequently have more chronic conditions

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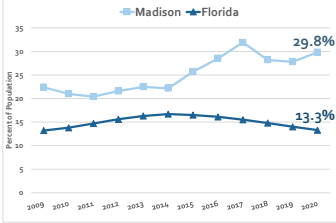


## Economic and Poverty Data (2020) Madison County



- Madison County ranked last among the 67 counties for median household income in 2020. Madison County's median income was \$35,240, compared to \$57,703 for the state as a whole
- The individual poverty rate for Madison County was the highest in the state (29.8%) in 2020. The Madison rate was more than twice that of Florida as a whole (13.3%)
- 49.8% of individuals in Madison County were living below 200% poverty level in 2020, compared to 32.9% for Florida

Individuals Below Poverty Level



Year	Madison County (%)	Florida (%)
2009	23.0	13.0
2010	22.0	13.0
2011	21.0	13.0
2012	22.0	13.0
2013	23.0	13.0
2014	23.0	13.0
2015	24.0	13.0
2016	28.0	13.0
2017	32.0	13.0
2018	28.0	13.0
2019	28.0	13.0
2020	29.8	13.3

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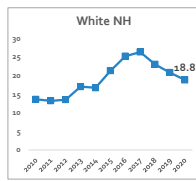
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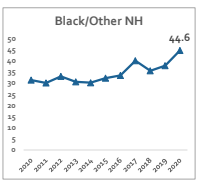
## Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level by Race & Ethnicity, Madison County, 2010-2020



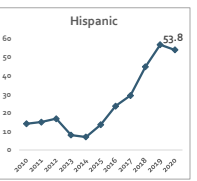
White NH



Black/Other NH



Hispanic



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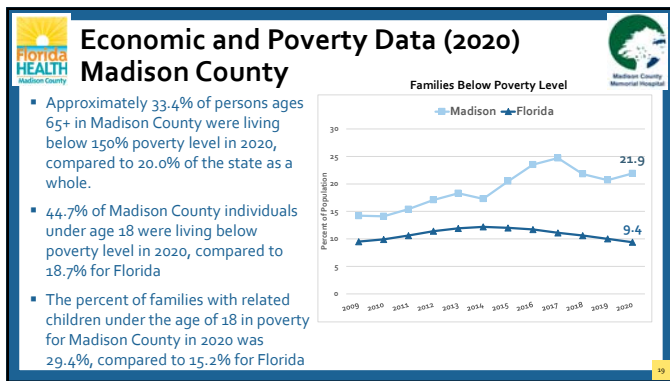
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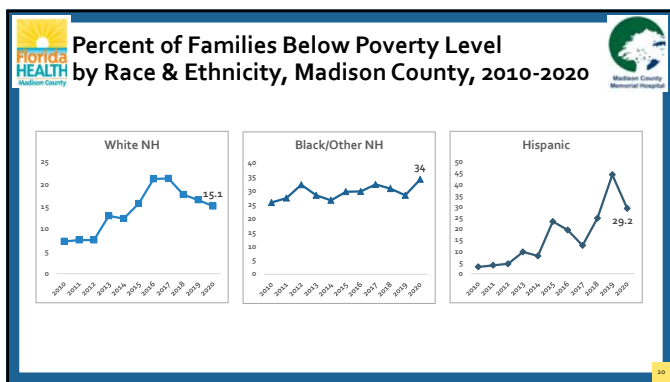
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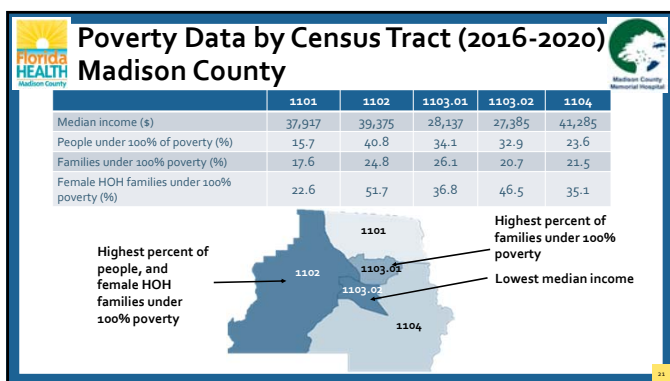
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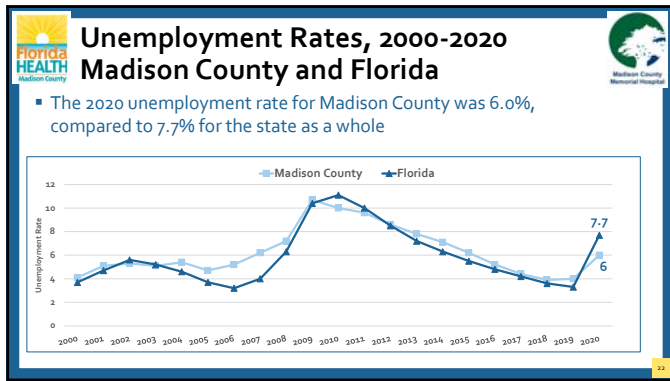
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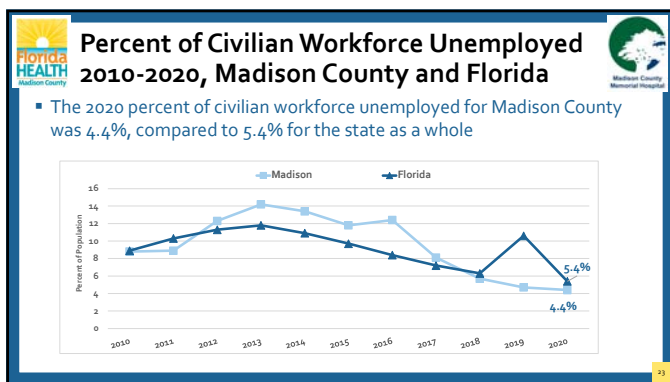
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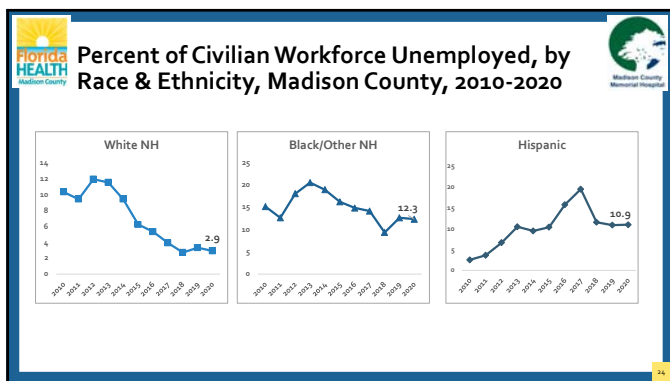
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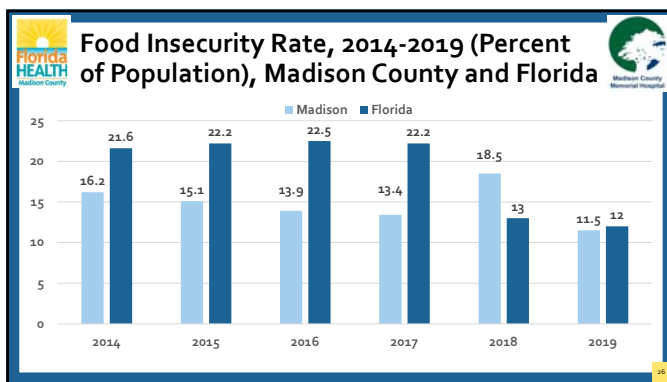
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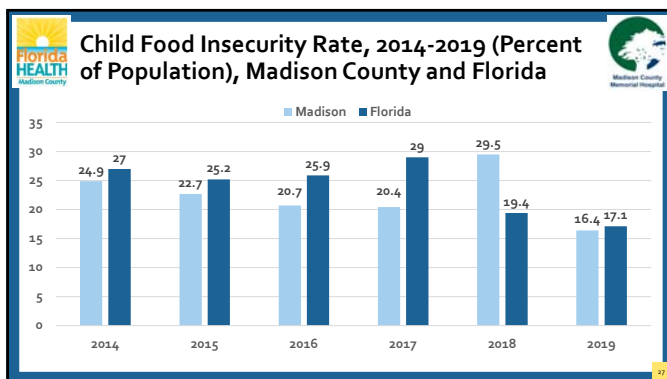
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## Feeding America Food Insecurity Data for Madison County, Florida 2020



- Feeding America estimates that the overall food insecurity rate for Madison County was 16.5%, with 3,070 residents who were food insecure
- Madison County food insecurity rates by race and ethnicity for 2020 are
  - Black, all ethnicities = 25.0%
  - Hispanic = 22.0%
  - White, non-Hispanic = 9.0%
  - Other race or multiracial data not available
- When looking at ages <18, the food insecurity rate was 26.6%, with 900 residents who were food insecure

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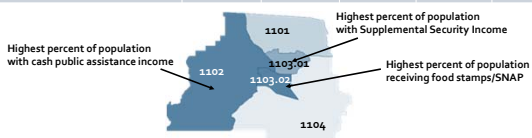
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## Cash and Food Assistance, 2016-2020 by Census Tract, Madison County



	1101	1102	1103.01	1103.02	1104
% Population with Supplemental Security Income	11.9	13.7	19.1	8.5	5.5
% Population with Cash Public Assistance Income	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
% Population with Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits	8.5	20.2	21.0	35.5	8.8



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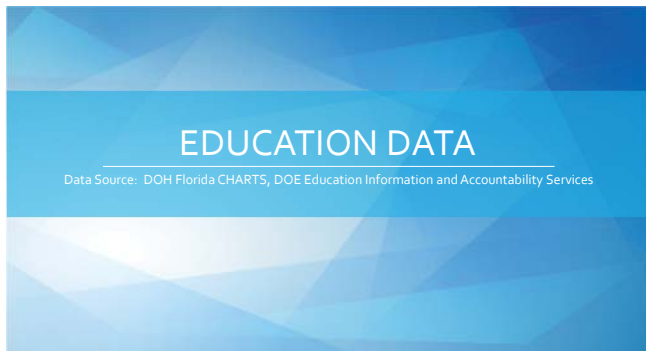
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## EDUCATION DATA

Data Source: DOH Florida CHARTS, DOE Education Information and Accountability Services

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## Education

- Included in this category are:
  - Early Childhood Education and Development
  - Enrollment in Higher Education
  - High School Graduation
  - Language and Literacy
- Early childhood education and development barriers to consider
  - Children who do not receive early childhood education are less likely to read at grade level. This can lead to literacy and health literacy issues later in life.
- Enrollment in higher education barriers to consider
  - Lack of higher education can mean lesser-paying jobs with more safety hazards
  - Lack of higher education can result in lower quality housing
  - If literacy level is low, knowledge about health is also low
  - If parents did not attend college, it is less likely that the child will



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## Education

- High school graduation barriers to consider
  - Persons who do not graduate from high school are less likely to obtain employment that will support them and/or their families.
  - High schools with less funding rarely provide advanced or honors classes
- Language and literacy barriers to consider
  - Health literacy is linked to overall literacy



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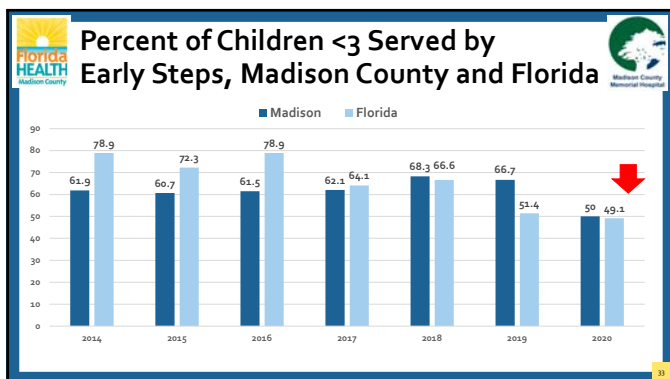
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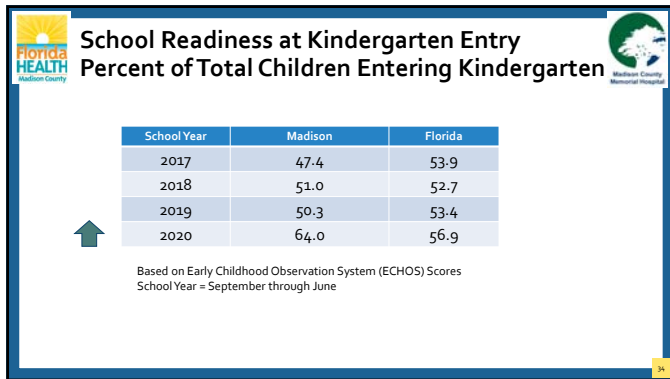
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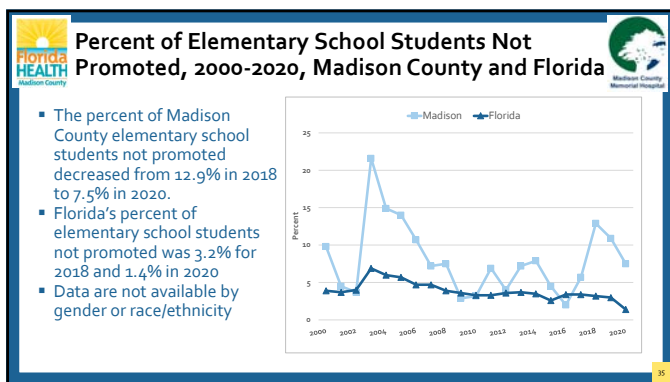
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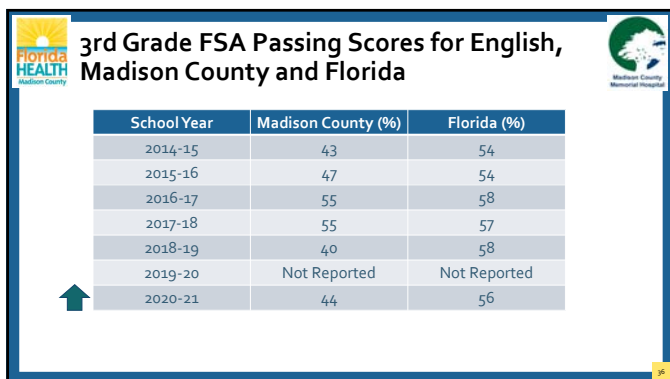
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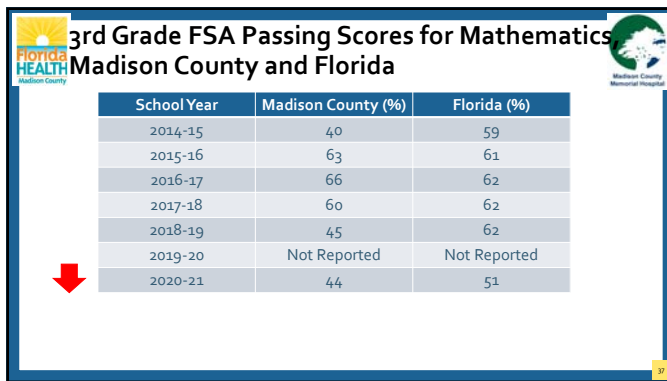
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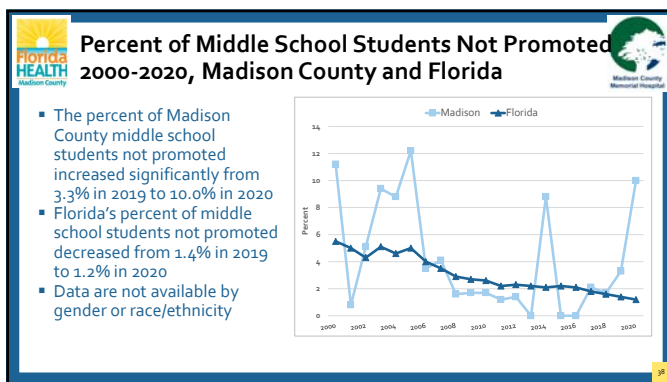
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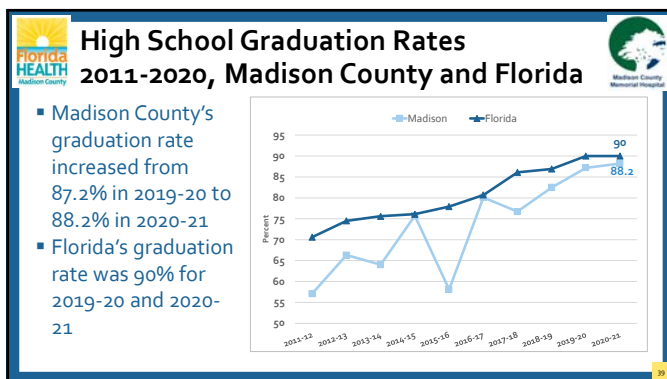
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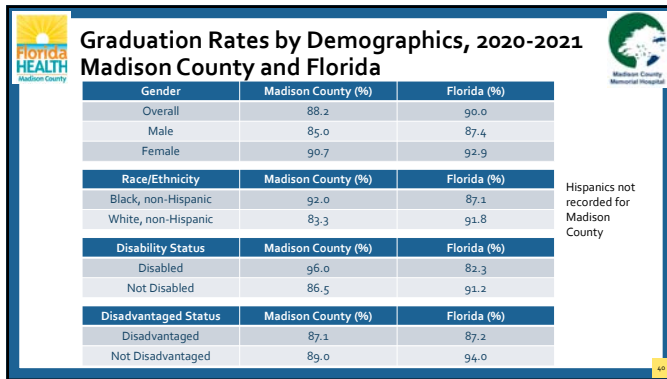
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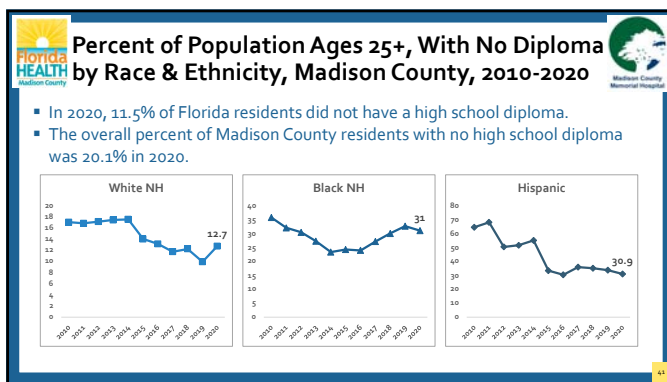
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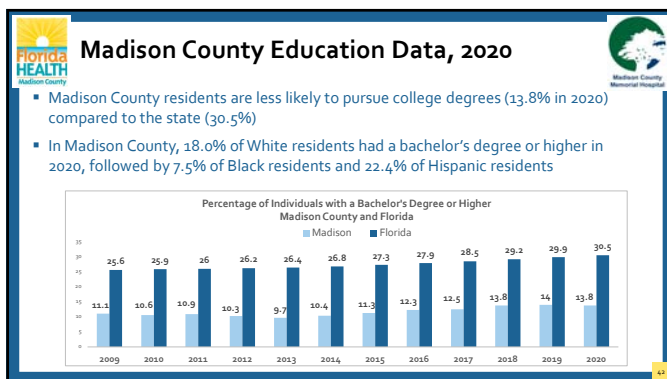
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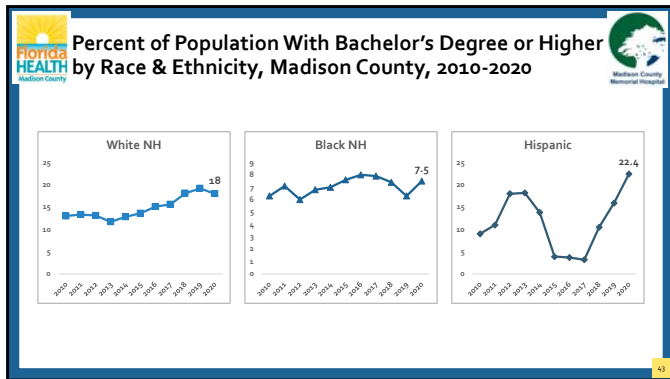
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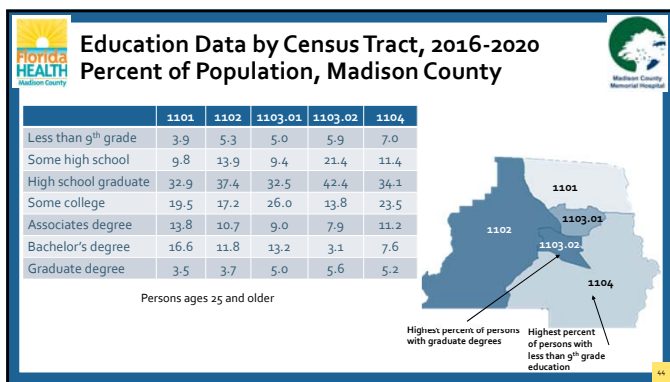
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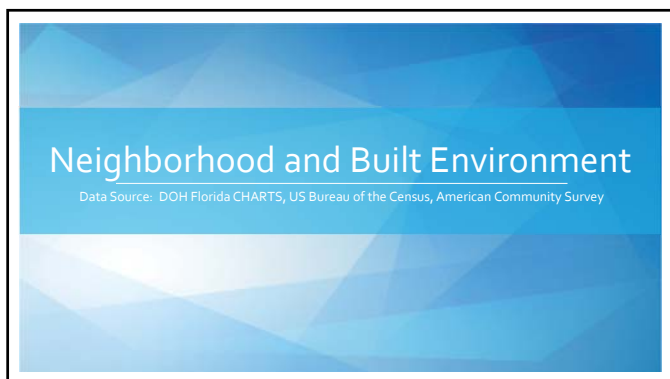
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## Neighborhood and Built Environment



- Included in this category is:
  - Crime and Violence
  - Environmental Conditions
  - Quality of Housing
- Crime and violence barriers to consider
  - Violence can lead to premature death, physical pain, mental distress and reduced quality of life
  - People who fear crime may not go out to exercise
  - Child and adolescent exposure to violence can result in greater risk for substance abuse, risky sexual behavior
  - Sexual partner violence can lead to physical injuries and mental health issues such as eating disorders, depression and suicide

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## Neighborhood and Built Environment



- Environmental conditions barriers to consider
  - Poor water quality can lead to illnesses such as Giardia
  - Poor air quality can lead to cardiovascular issues
  - Poor air quality can lead to issues with fetal and child development
  - Lack of air conditioning can lead to heat-related disease and death
- Quality of housing barriers to consider
  - Substandard housing may have health risks like vermin, water leaks, mold, heat and AC issues

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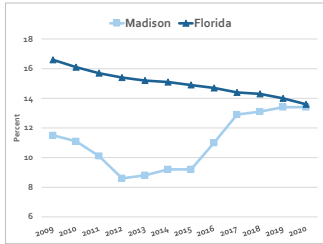
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## Individuals that Lived in a Different House 1 Year Earlier, 2009-2020, Madison County and Florida



- The percent of persons living in a different house the year prior remained the same at 13.4% for 2019 and 2020 in Madison County.
- This is slightly below the state of Florida at 14.0% and 13.6% respectively.
- 2020 by race/ethnicity
  - Hispanics represented 17.5% in Madison and 13.1% in Florida
  - White NH accounted for 9.2% in Madison and 13.1% in Florida
  - Black NH represented 18.4% in Madison and 15.5% in Florida



Year	Madison County (%)	Florida (%)
2009	12.5	16.5
2010	12.0	16.0
2011	11.5	15.5
2012	11.0	15.0
2013	10.5	14.5
2014	10.0	14.0
2015	9.5	13.5
2016	9.0	13.0
2017	12.5	13.5
2018	13.0	13.0
2019	13.4	13.6
2020	13.4	13.6

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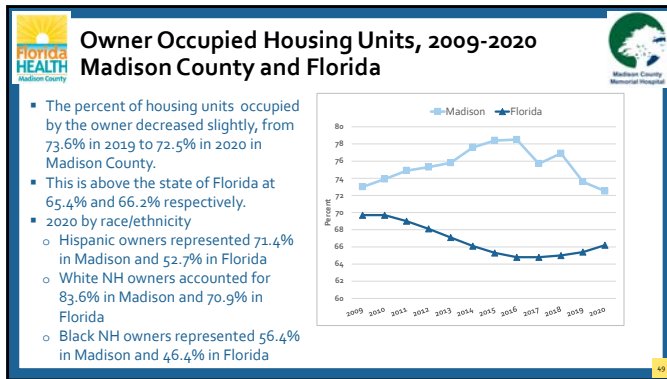
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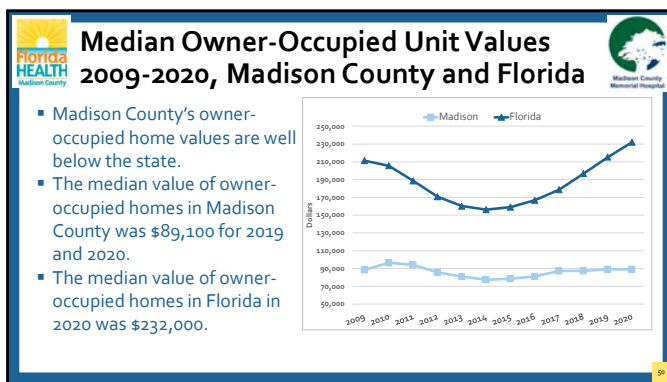
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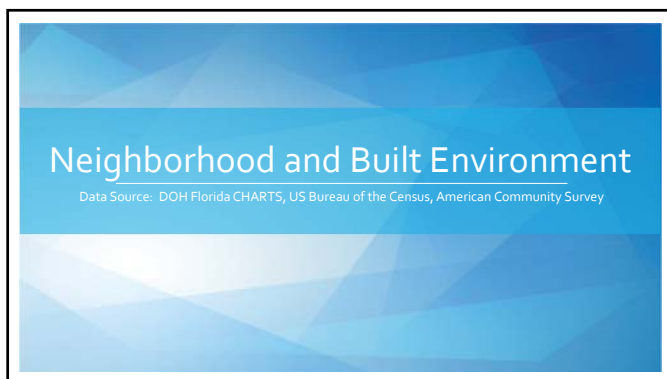
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## Neighborhood and Built Environment



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  - Environmental Conditions
  - Quality of Housing
- Crime and violence barriers to consider
  - Violence can lead to premature death, physical pain, mental distress and reduced quality of life
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  - Sexual partner violence can lead to physical injuries and mental health issues such as eating disorders, depression and suicide

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## Neighborhood and Built Environment



- Environmental conditions barriers to consider
  - Poor water quality can lead to illnesses such as Giardia
  - Poor air quality can lead to cardiovascular issues
  - Poor air quality can lead to issues with fetal and child development
  - Lack of air conditioning can lead to heat-related disease and death
- Quality of housing barriers to consider
  - Substandard housing may have health risks like vermin, water leaks, mold, heat and AC issues

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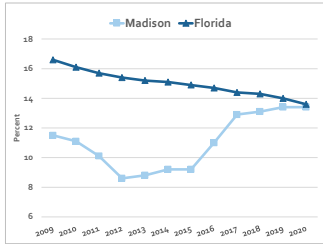
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## Individuals that Lived in a Different House 1 Year Earlier, 2009-2020, Madison County and Florida



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- 2020 by race/ethnicity
  - Hispanics represented 17.5% in Madison and 13.1% in Florida
  - White NH accounted for 9.2% in Madison and 13.1% in Florida
  - Black NH represented 18.4% in Madison and 15.5% in Florida



Year	Madison County (%)	Florida (%)
2009	11.5	16.5
2010	11.0	16.0
2011	10.5	15.5
2012	9.0	15.0
2013	9.0	14.8
2014	9.2	14.5
2015	9.2	14.5
2016	11.5	14.2
2017	13.0	14.0
2018	13.2	13.8
2019	13.4	13.6
2020	13.4	13.6

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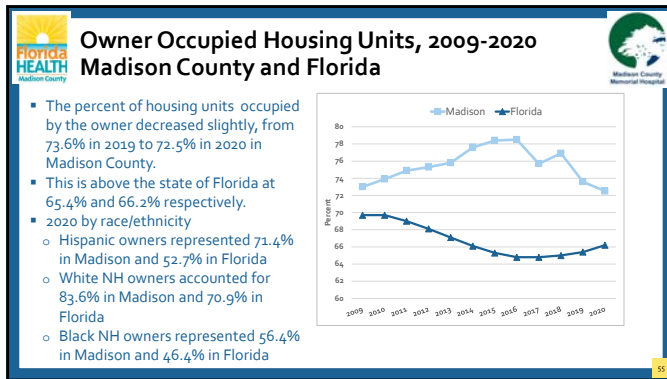
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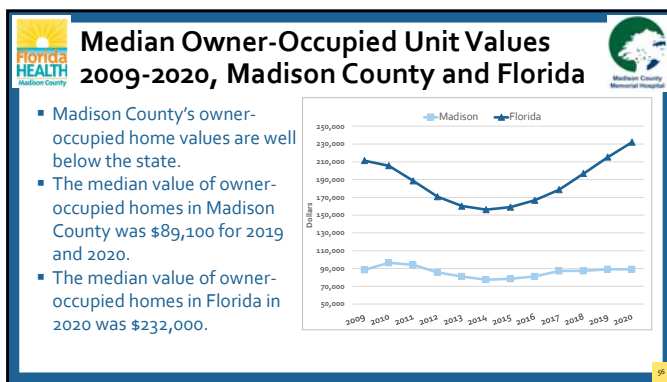
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**Housing Quality, Madison County 2020**


	1101	1102	1103.01	1103.02	1104
Percent of homes lacking complete plumbing facilities	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of homes lacking kitchen facilities	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of homes heated with electricity	85.2	87.8	74.8	74.5	85.9
Percent of homes heated with utility gas	0.0	1.6	4.6	18.9	0.0
Percent of homes heated with bottled, tank or LP gas	11.6	8.8	13.6	6.6	12.2
Percent of homes heated with fuel oil, kerosene	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1
Percent of homes heated with wood	2.4	1.6	5.4	0.0	1.8
Percent of homes not heated	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

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**Transportation to Work, Ages 16+, 2020, Percent of Population by Census Tract, Madison County**



Method	1101	1102	1103.01	1103.02	1104
Carpooled in Car, Truck or Van (10.7%)	9.2	16.5	7.2	7.6	13.0
Drove Alone in Car, Truck or Van (84.7%)	89.2	72.1	84.7	89.3	85.9
Used Public Transportation (0.7%)	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Used Taxicab, Motorcycle, Bicycle or Other Means (1.5%)	1.6	4.3	0.0	1.3	0.8
Walked to Work (0.7%)	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.0	0
Worked at Home (1.7%)	0.0	2.5	4.8	1.7	0.1
Mean Travel Time to Work – Minutes (28.6)	30.3	35.7	19.9	26.9	29.5
No Vehicles in the Household (9.8%)	6.3	8.6	14.9	18.2	1.0
1 Vehicle Available in the Household (36.9%)	39.1	38.2	32.0	41.9	31.2
2 Vehicles Available in the Household (35%)	34.1	33.7	34.3	26.6	46.9
3 or More Vehicles Available in the Household (18.4%)	20.6	19.6	18.7	13.3	21.0

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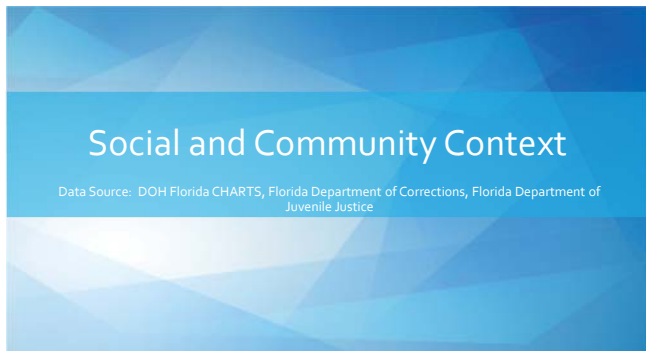
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## Social and Community Context

Data Source: DOH Florida CHARTS, Florida Department of Corrections, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

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**Social and Community Context**



- Included in this category are:
  - Discrimination
  - Incarceration
  - Social Cohesion
- Discrimination barriers to consider
  - Discrimination can affect employment opportunities, access to care and access to adequate housing
  - Discrimination can result in toxic stress which leads to negative infant outcomes and cardiovascular issues

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## Social and Community Context



- Incarceration barriers to consider
  - Persons who were incarcerated have less chance of obtaining gainful employment
  - Persons who were incarcerated and have addictions issues may have health issues related to the addiction
  - Continuity of care for health conditions when incarcerated and released
- Social cohesion barriers to consider
  - Social networks can spread health behaviors, also known as social contagion. Examples are smoking, drinking and eating behaviors
  - Lack of social cohesion can lead to isolation, insomnia and emotional stress

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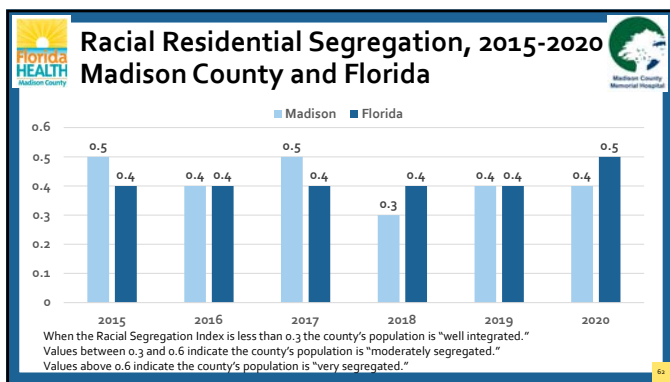
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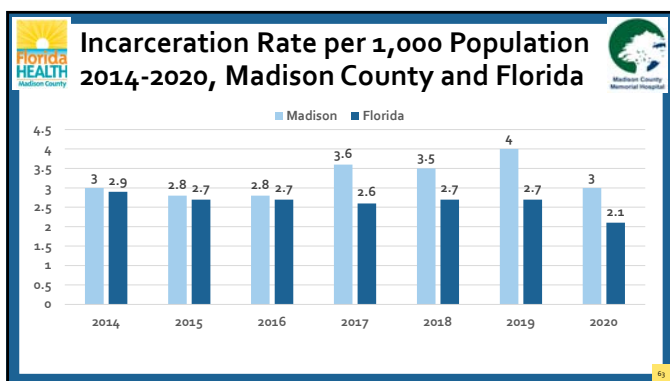
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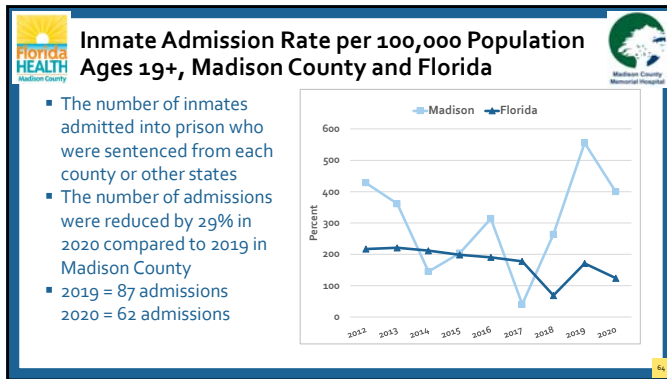
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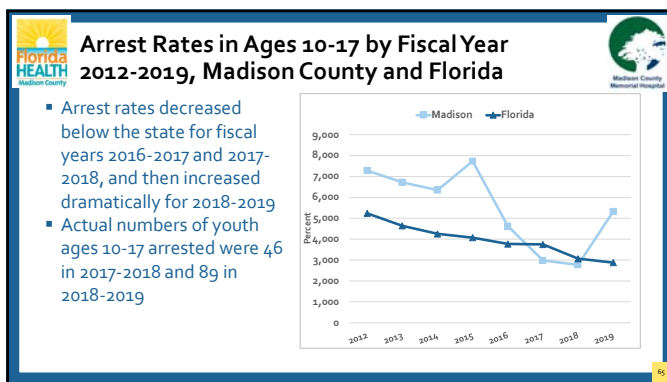
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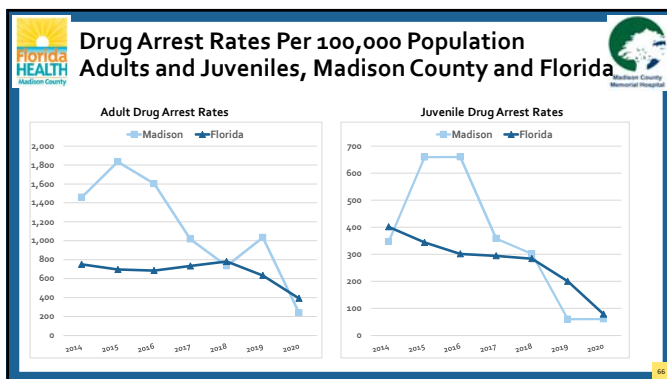
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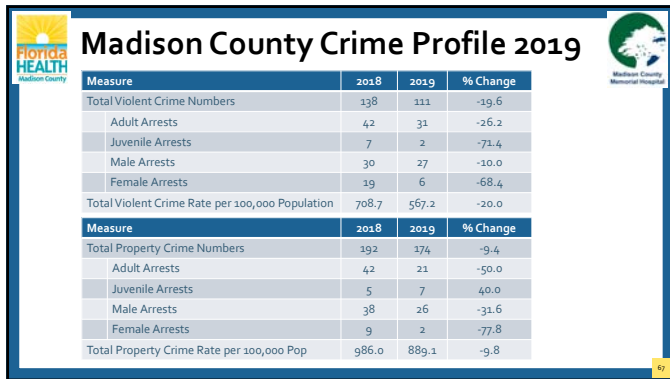
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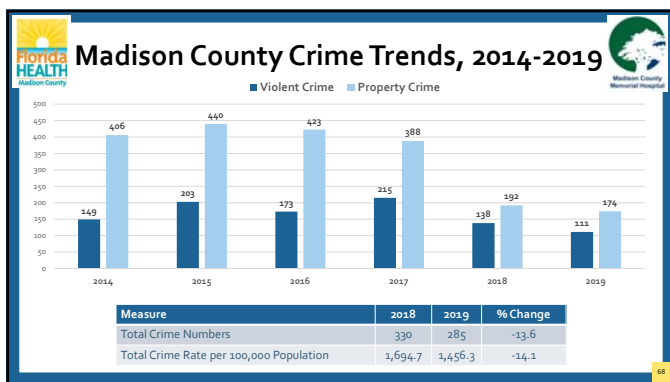
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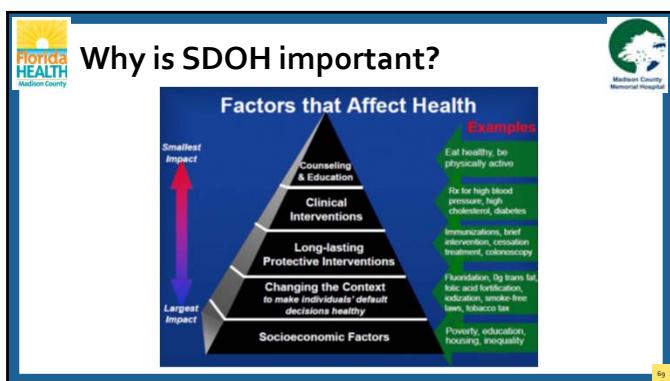
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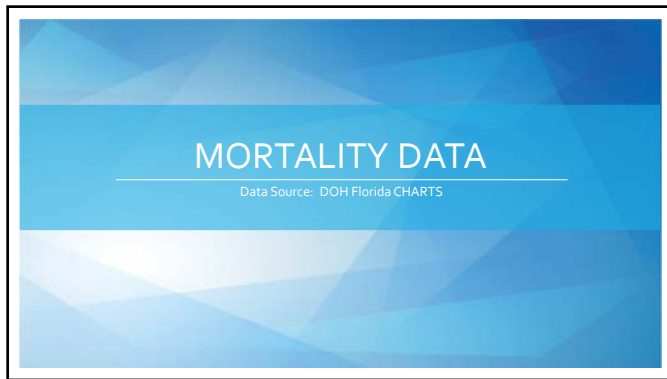
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# Mortality and Reportable Diseases



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**10 Leading Causes of Death, 2020  
Madison County (N=306)**



Cause of Death	Deaths	Percent of Total
Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)	67	22%
Heart Diseases	55	18%
Other Causes of Death	52	17%
COVID-19 (U07.1)	34	11%
Cerebrovascular Diseases	20	7%
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	18	6%
Unintentional Injury	14	5%
Diabetes Mellitus	9	3%
Essen Hypertension & Hypertensive Renal Disease	6	2%
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Nephrosis	6	2%
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	4	1%
Alzheimers Disease	3	1%

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**Minority Population Causes of Death  
Madison County 2020 (N=106)**



Cause of Death	Deaths	Percent of Total
Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)	23	22%
Other Causes of Death	18	17%
COVID-19	16	15%
Heart Diseases	15	14%
Cerebrovascular Diseases	9	8%
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	4	4%
Diabetes Mellitus	4	4%
Unintentional Injury	4	4%
Essen Hypertension & Hypertensive Renal Dis	3	3%
Homicide	3	3%

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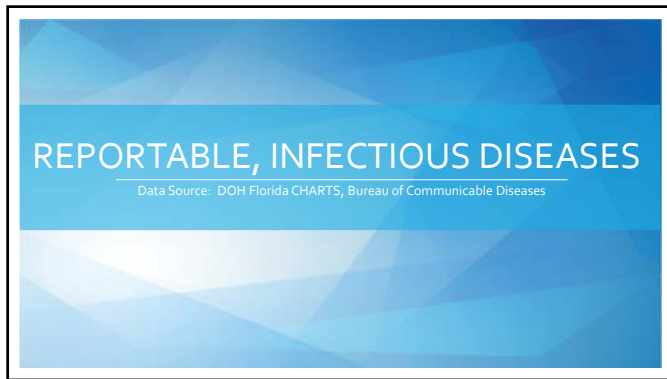
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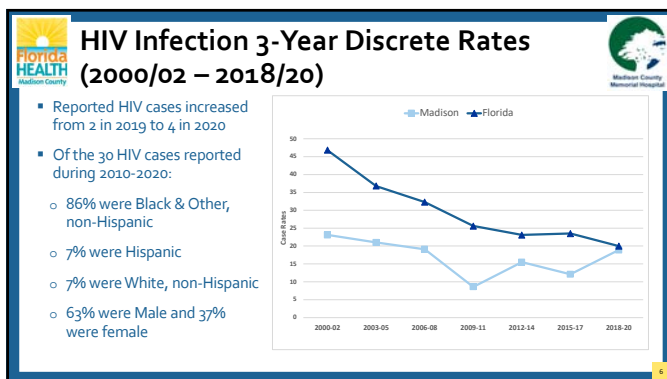
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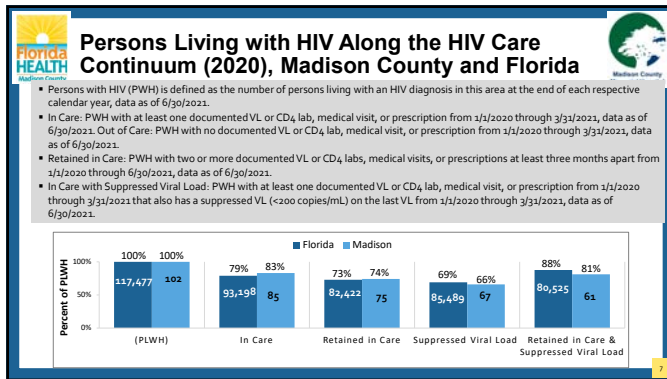
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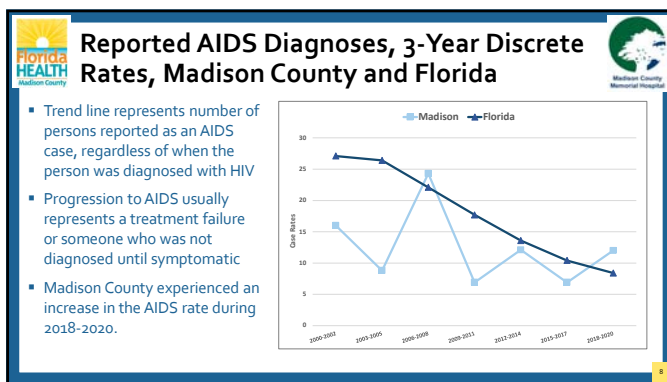
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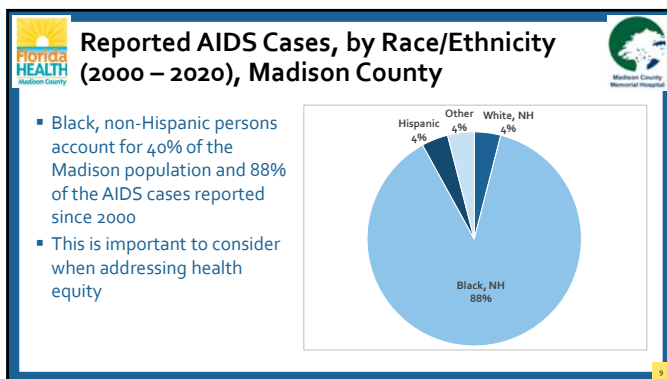
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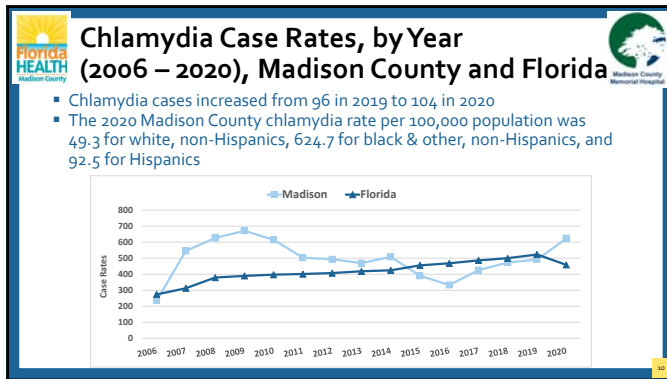


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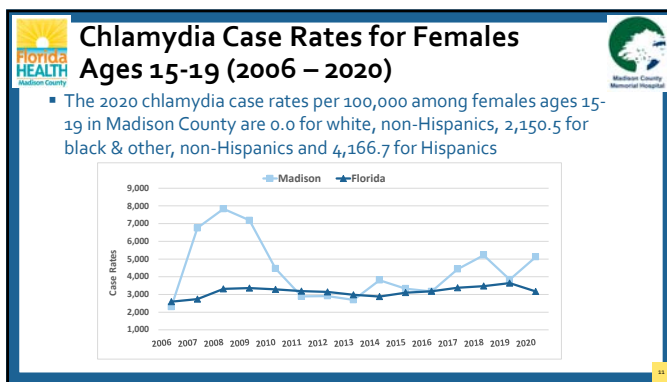
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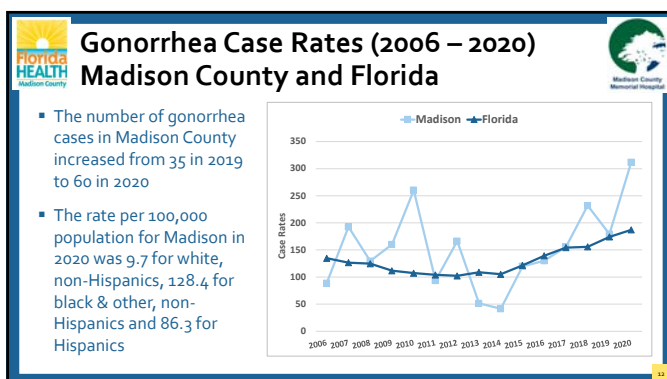
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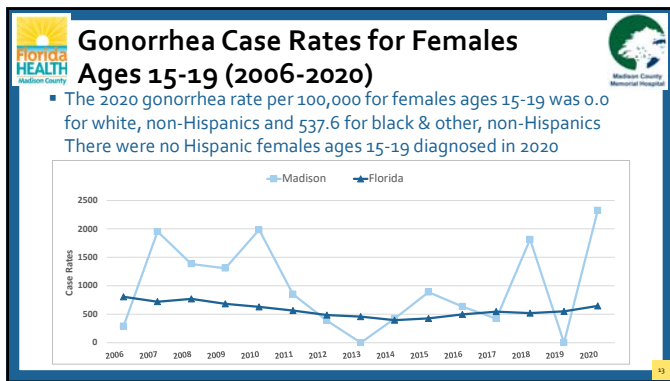
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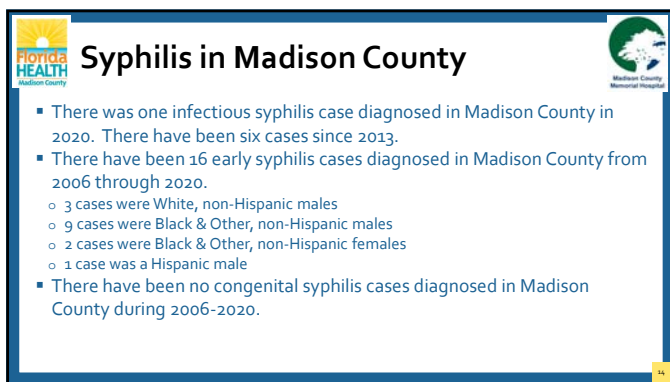
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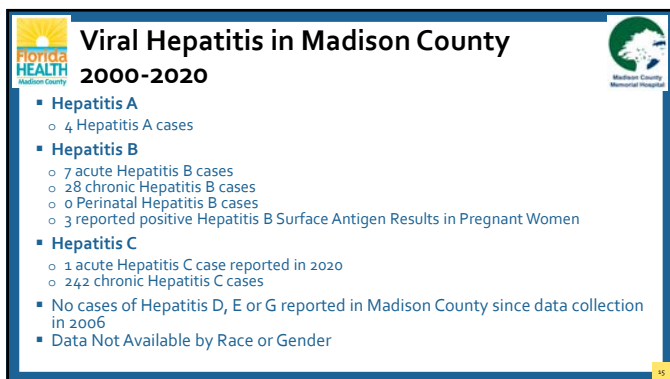
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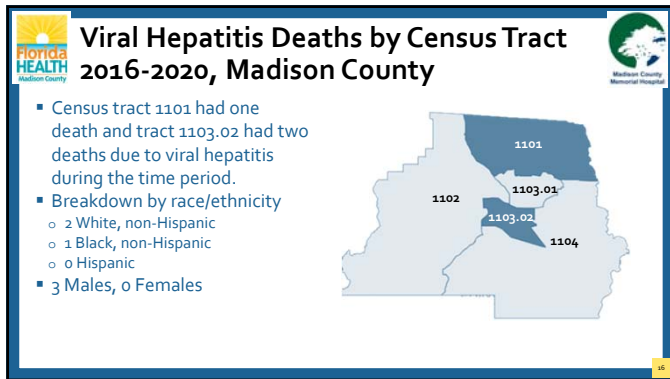
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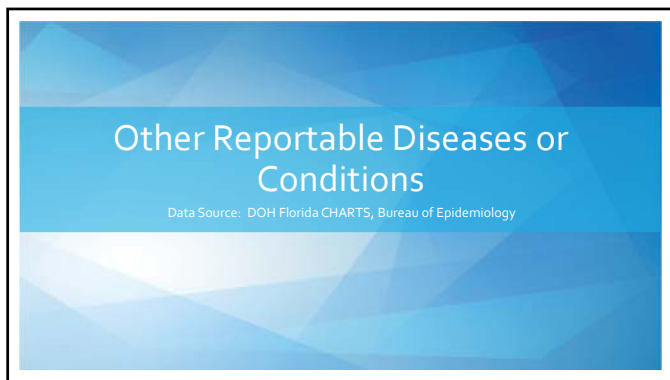
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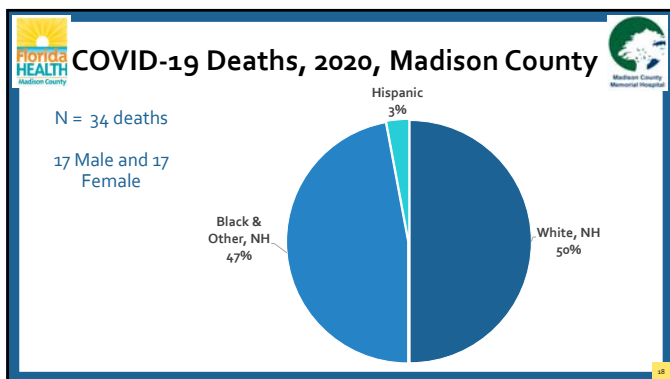
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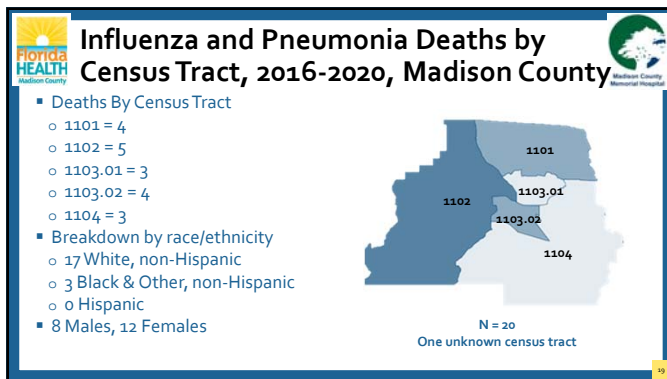
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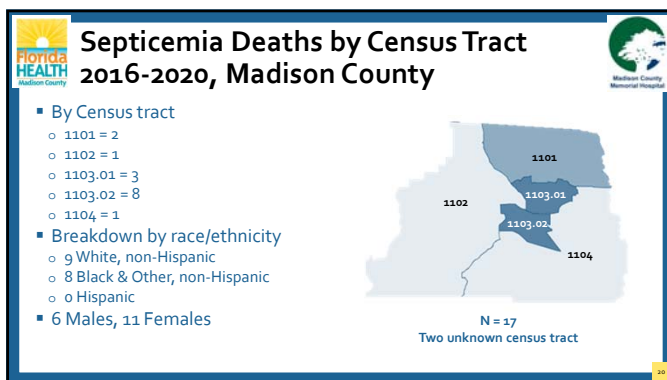
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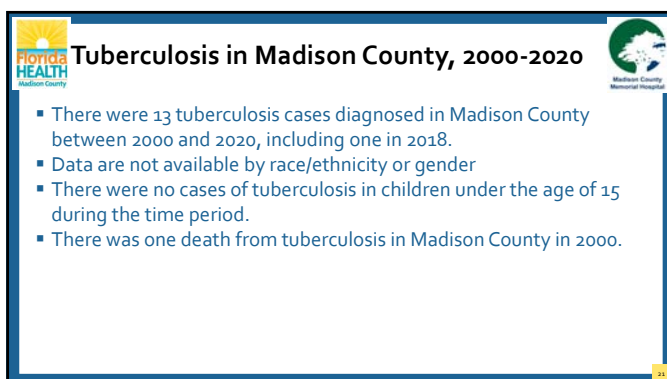
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 <b>Central Nervous System Diseases and Bacteremias, 2001-2020, Madison County</b> 		
Disease or Condition and Definition	Number Cases	Comments
<i>Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease</i> – a fatal neurodegenerative disease	0	
<i>Haemophilus influenzae Invasive Disease</i> – a bacterial infection that can cause anything from mild ear infections to bloodstream infections	6	1 case reported in 2020
<i>Meningitis, Bacterial or Mycotic</i> - A bacterial or viral infection of the fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord that causes swelling of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord	1	
<i>Staphylococcus aureus Infection Resistant to Vancomycin VISA</i> – a common bacteria found on skin and in the nose. We are tracking resistance to Vancomycin.	0	
<i>Staphylococcus aureus Infection Resistant to Vancomycin VRSA</i> – a common bacteria found on skin and in the nose. We are tracking resistance to Vancomycin.	0	
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae Invasive Disease</i> – this bacteria can cause many types of illnesses, including ear infections and meningitis	9	2 cases reported in 2020

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 <b>Enteric, Food and Waterborne Diseases 2001-2020, Madison County Update</b> 			
Disease or Condition	Cases	Disease or Condition	Cases
Amebic Encephalitis	0	Listeriosis	0
<b>Campylobacteriosis</b>	32	Neurotoxic Shellfish Poisoning	0
Cholera	0	Salmonella Typhi Infection	0
Ciguatera Fish Poisoning	0	<b>Salmonellosis</b>	88
<b>Cryptosporidiosis</b>	11	Saxitoxin Poisoning	0
Cyclosporiasis	0	<b>Shiga Toxin Producing Escherichia coli</b>	7
Giardiasis, Acute	20	Shigellosis	29
Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)	0	Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B Poisoning	0
<b>Legionellosis</b>	1	Vibriosis Excluding Cholera	2

Note that diseases or conditions highlighted in red had at least one case reported in 2020

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 <b>Vaccine Preventable Diseases 2001-2020, Madison County</b> 		
Disease or Condition	Cases	
Diphtheria	0	
Measles (Rubeola)	0	
Meningococcal Disease	1	
Mumps	0	
Pertussis	2	
Poliomyelitis	0	
Rubella	0	
Tetanus	0	
Varicella (Chickenpox)	3	

Note that diseases or conditions highlighted in red had at least one case reported in 2020

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### Vectorborne and Zoonotic Diseases 2001-2020, Madison County Update



Disease or Condition	Cases	Disease or Condition	Cases
Anaplasmosis	0	Rabies, Animal	8
Brucellosis	0	Rabies, Human	0
California Serogroup Virus Disease	0	<b>Rabies, Possible Exposure</b>	30
Dengue Fever	0	Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	4
Eastern Equine Encephalitis	0	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome	0
<b>Ehrlichiosis</b>	4	St. Louis Encephalitis	0
Hantavirus Infection	0	Trichinellosis	0
Leptospirosis	0	Tularemia (Francisella tularensis)	0
Malaria	0	Typhus Fever	0
Middle East Respiratory Syndrome	0	Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis	0
Plague	0	West Nile Virus	0
Psittacosis (Ornithosis)	0	Western Equine Encephalitis	0
Q Fever (Coxiella burnetii)	0	Yellow Fever	0

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### Other Reportable Diseases, 2000-2020 Madison County Update



Disease or Condition	Cases
Anthrax	0
Botulism, Foodborne	0
Botulism, Infant	0
Botulism, Wound	0
Glanders (Burkholderia mallei)	0
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	0
Melioidosis (Burkholderia pseudomallei)	0
Smallpox	0
Vaccinia Disease	0
Viral Hemorrhagic Fever	0

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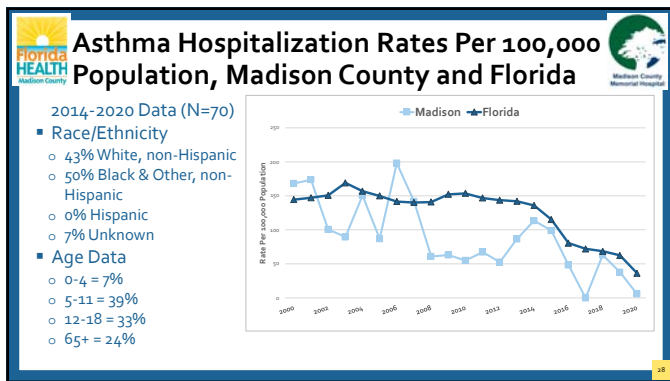
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**Environmental Conditions, 2008-2020 Madison County**

Disease or Condition	Cases
Arsenic Poisoning	0
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	0
Lead Poisoning	6
Mercury Poisoning	0
Pesticide Related Illness and Injury	2
Ricin Toxin Poisoning	0

Data are not available by race/ethnicity or gender

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**Other Environmental Health Madison County, 2020**

- Unsatisfactory Facilities Inspections
  - 0 of 13 biomedical waste facilities (0%)
  - 0 of 10 group care facilities (0%)
  - 5 of 23 institutional food service operations (21.7%)
  - 4 of 35 mobile home and RV parks (11.4%)
  - 0 of 10 swimming pool and spa facilities (0%)
  - 0 of 3 migrant labor camps (0%)
  - 0 of 1 tanning facilities (0%)
  - No body piercing facilities

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# Chronic Disease



## CHRONIC DISEASE

Data Source: DOH Florida CHARTS, Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings, BRFSS

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### Causes of Death, Madison County, 2020

Cause of Death	Percent of Total
Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)	22%
Heart Diseases	18%
COVID-19	11%
Cerebrovascular Diseases	7%
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	6%
Unintentional Injury	5%
Diabetes Mellitus	3%
Essen Hypertension & Hypertensive Renal Dis	2%
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Nephrosis	2%
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	1%

- These 10 leading causes of death equal 76% of the total 306 deaths

- Chronic disease deaths include four of the ten leading causes of death in Madison County and chronic diseases contribute to an additional two causes of death

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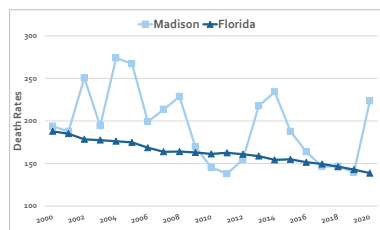
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### Cancer Death Rates (2000 – 2020) Madison County and Florida

- Both Jefferson and Madison are in the fourth quartile for 2020
- Madison ranked third highest in the state for death rate in 2020.
- Of the 505 cancer deaths during 2010-2020:
  - 70% were White, non-Hispanic
  - 29% were Black & Other, non-Hispanic
  - 1% were Hispanic



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# Injury and Violence

# INJURY AND VIOLENCE

Data Source: DOH Florida CHARTS

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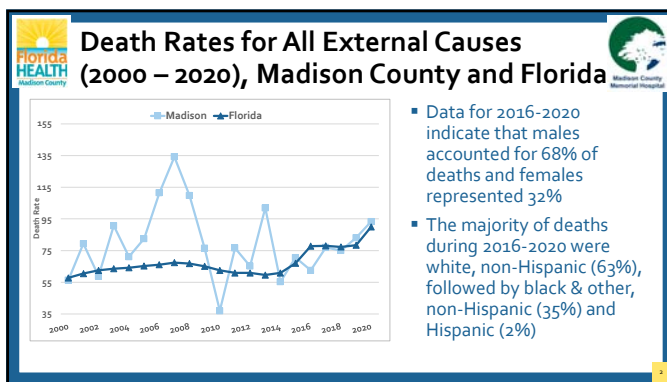
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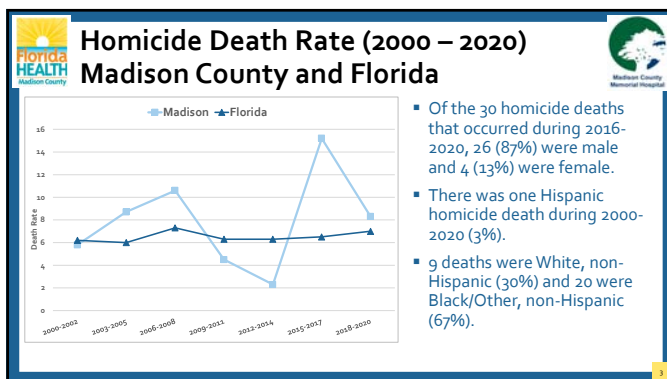
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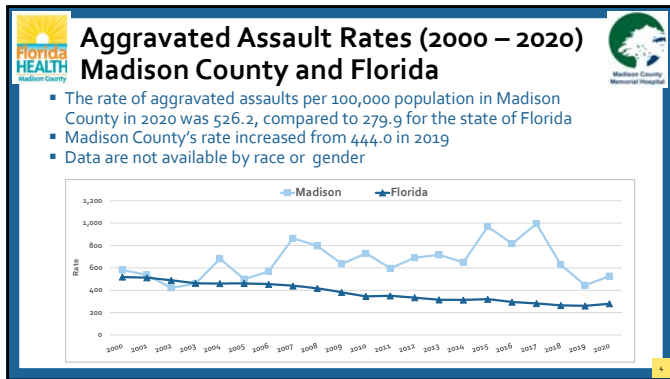
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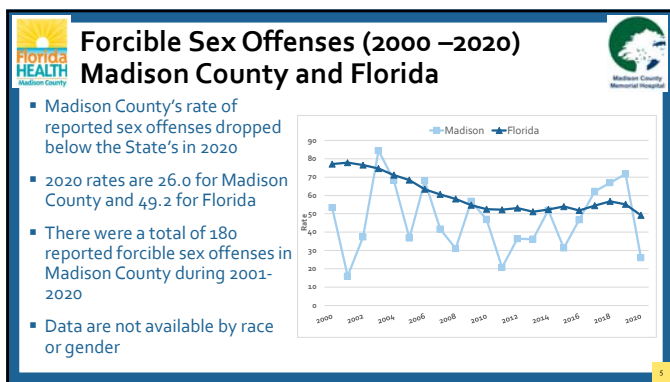
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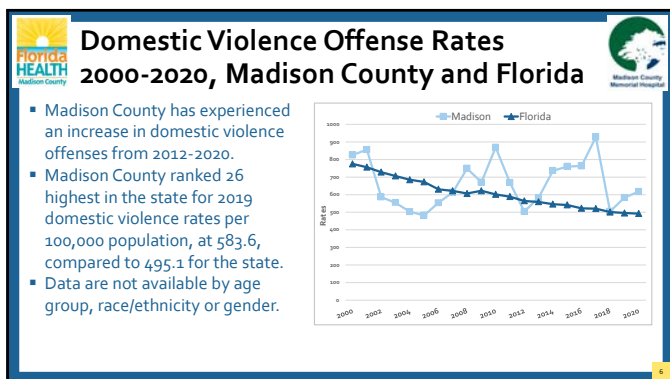
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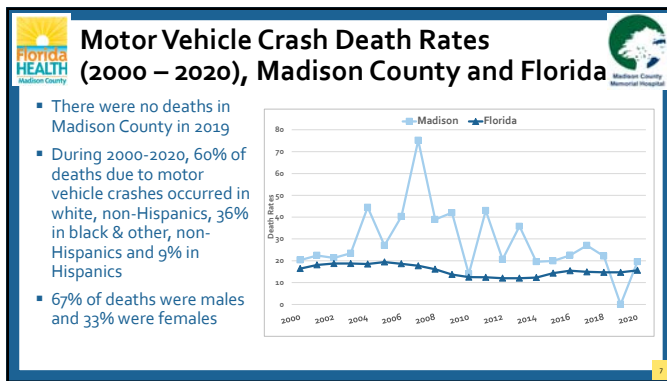
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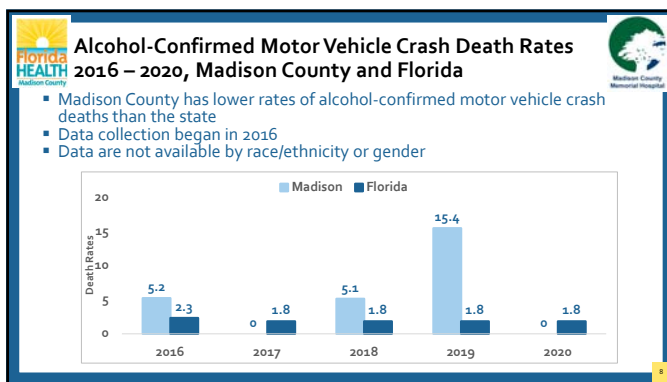
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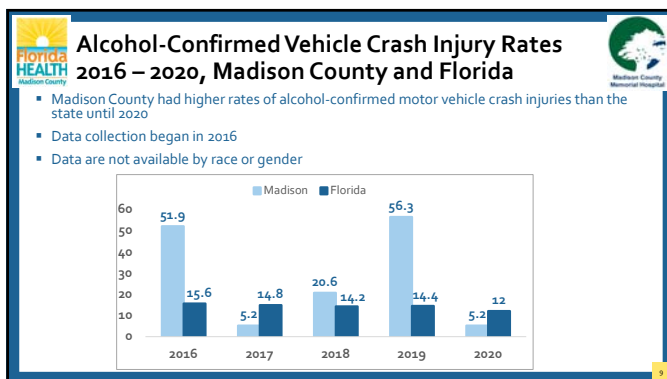
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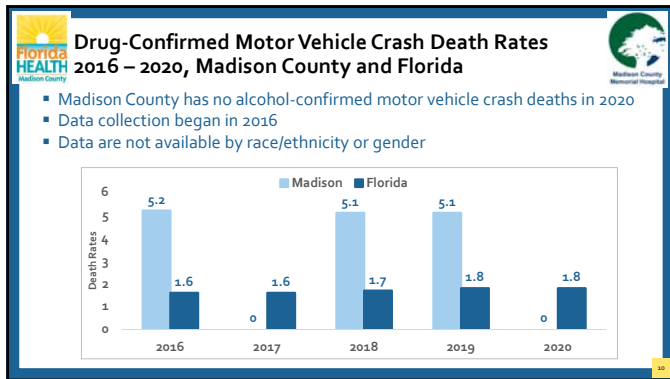
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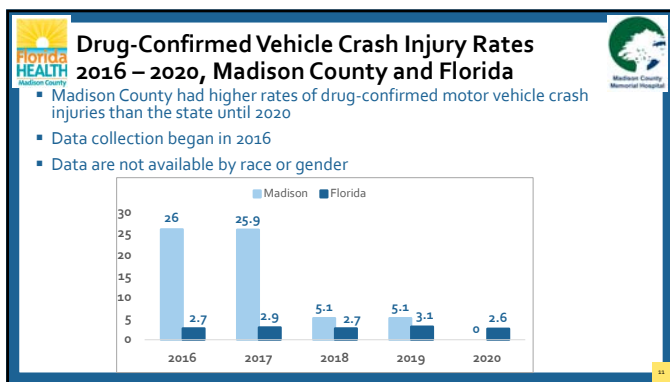
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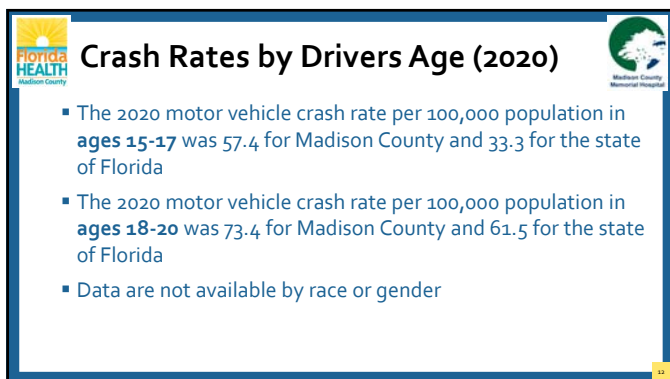
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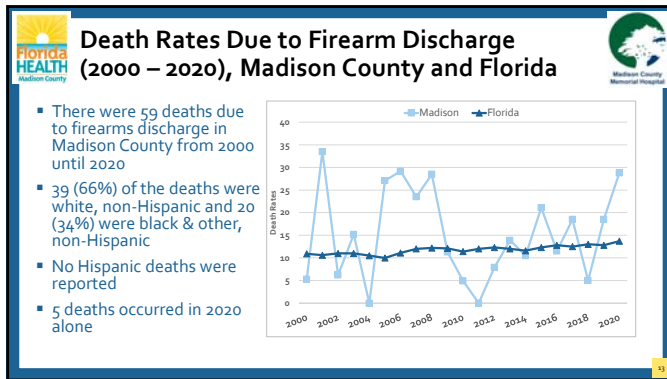
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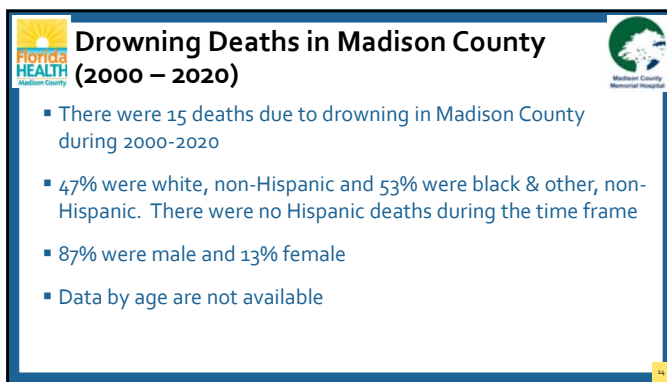
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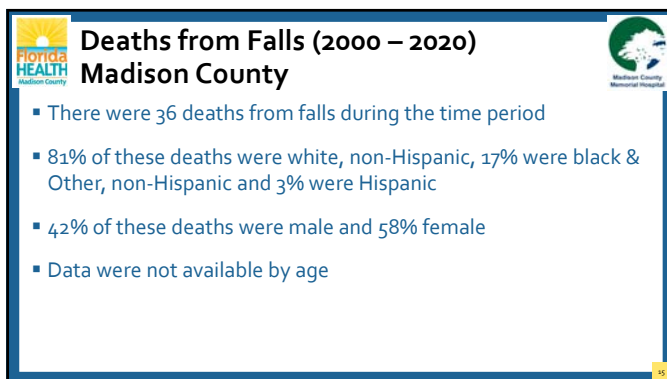
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### Deaths from Unintentional Fires (2000 – 2020), Madison County



- There were 8 deaths from unintentional fires during the time period
- 49% of these deaths were white, non-Hispanic, 13% were black & other, non-Hispanic and 38% were Hispanic
- 62% of these deaths were male and 38% female
- Data were not available by age

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### Deaths from Surgical and Medical Complications (2000 – 2020), Madison County



- There were 11 deaths from surgical and medical complications during the time period
- 82% of these deaths were white, non-Hispanic, and 18% were black & other, non-Hispanic
- 36% of these deaths were male and 64% female
- Data were not available by age

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### Deaths from Unintentional Poisoning (2000 – 2018), Madison County



- There were 23 deaths from unintentional poisoning during the time period
- 61% of these deaths were white, non-Hispanic, and 33% were black & other, non-Hispanic
- 65% of these deaths were male and 35% female
- Data were not available by age

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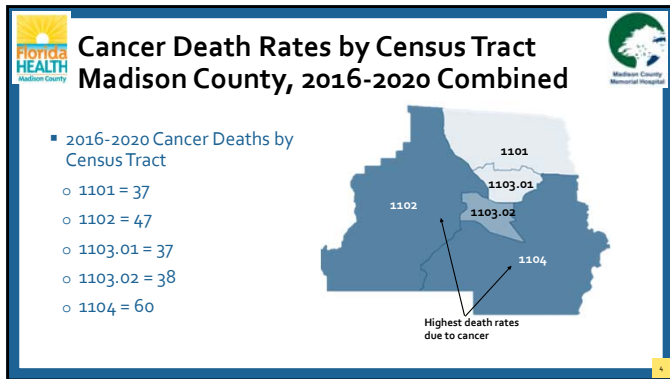
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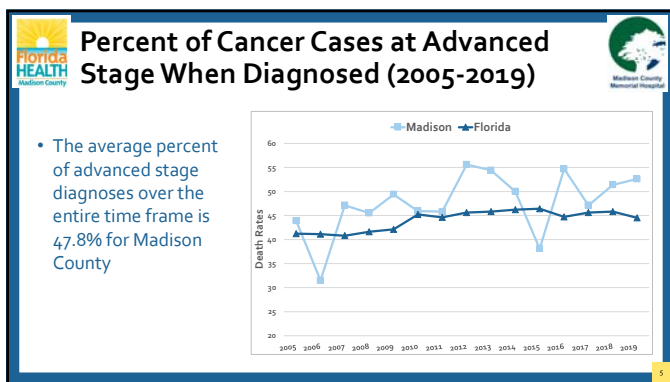
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**Cancer Deaths by Type of Cancer  
Madison County, 2020**

Type of Cancer	Deaths
Colorectal	44
Breast	24
Lung	21
Esophagus	18
Unknown Behavior Neoplasms	14
Bladder	13
Brain & Central Nervous System	13
Prostate	5
Lymphoid & Related Tissue	4
Pancreatic	3
Stomach	3
Melanoma	3

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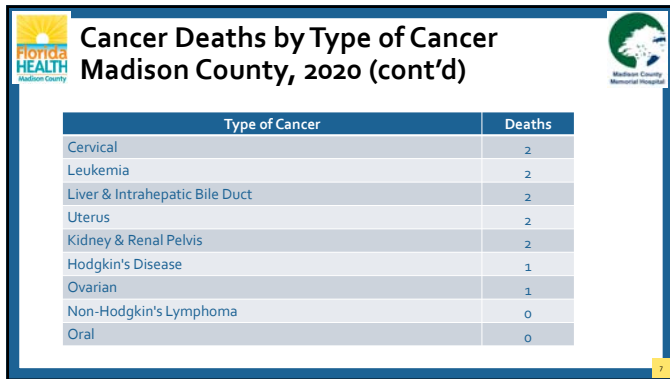
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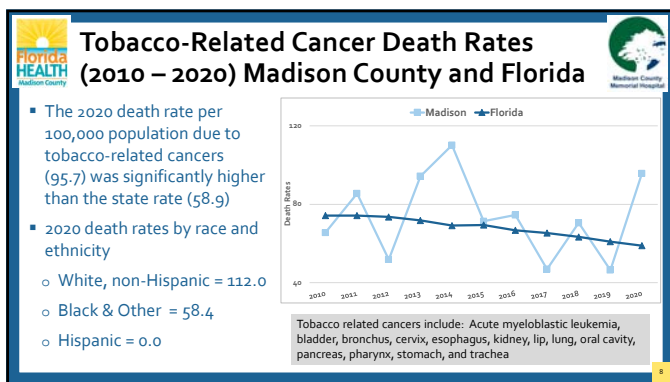
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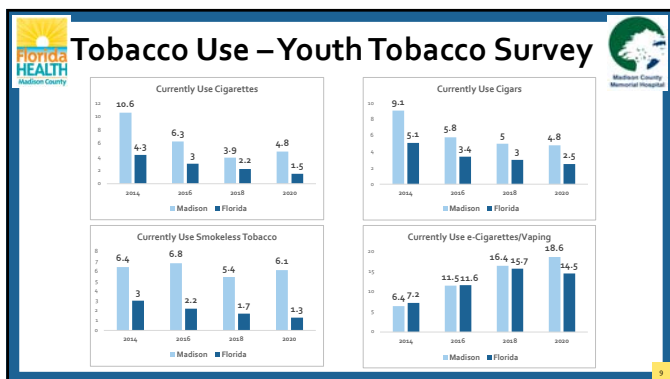
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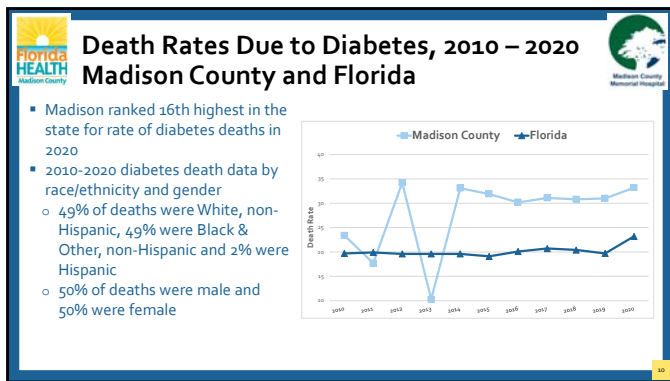
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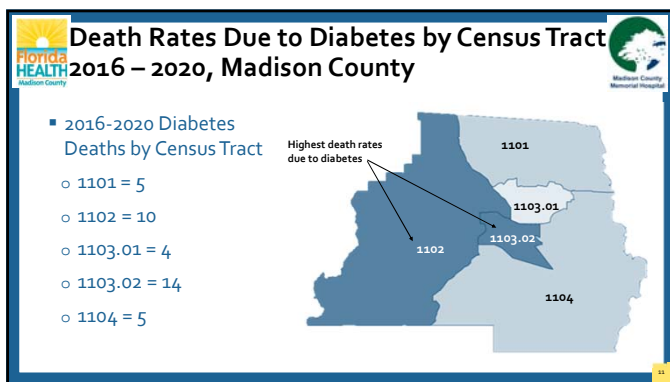
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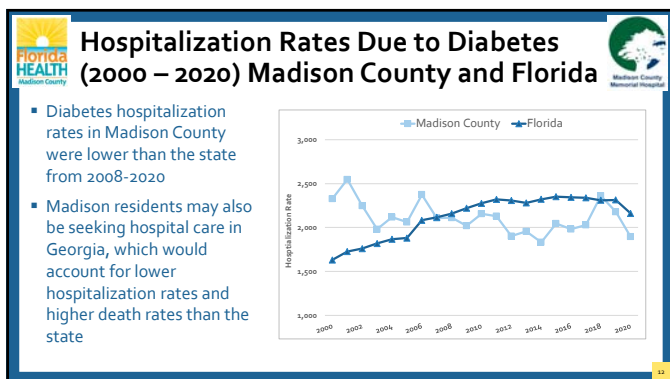
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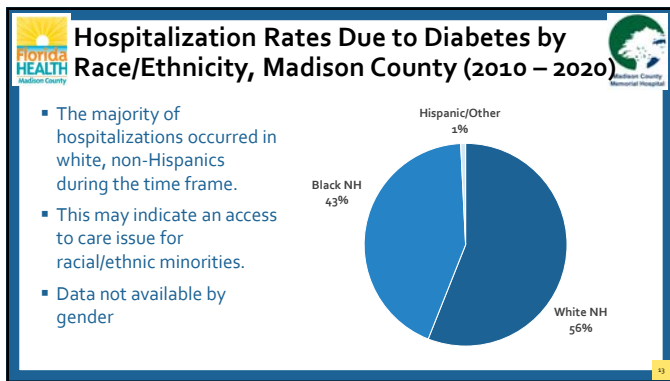
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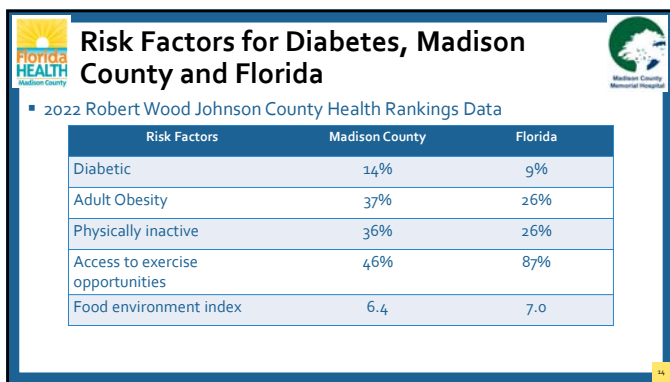
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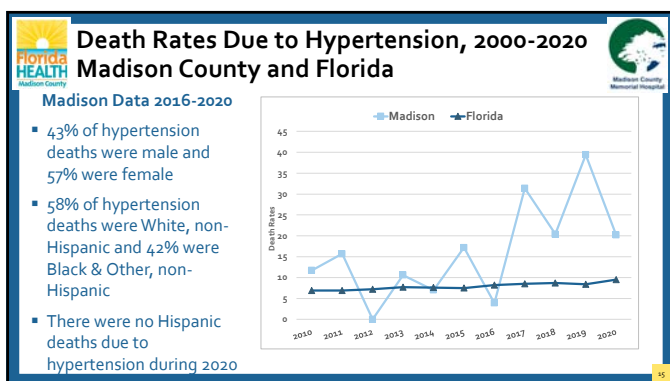
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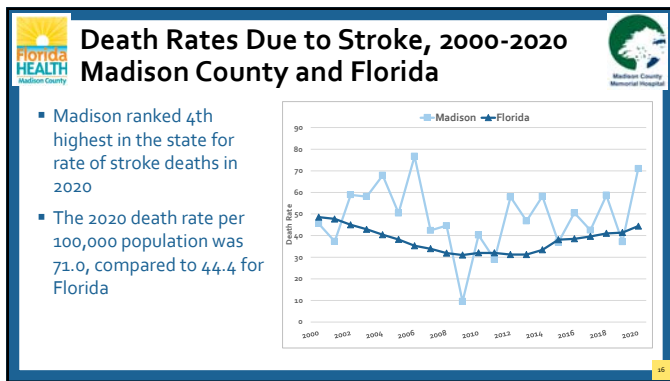
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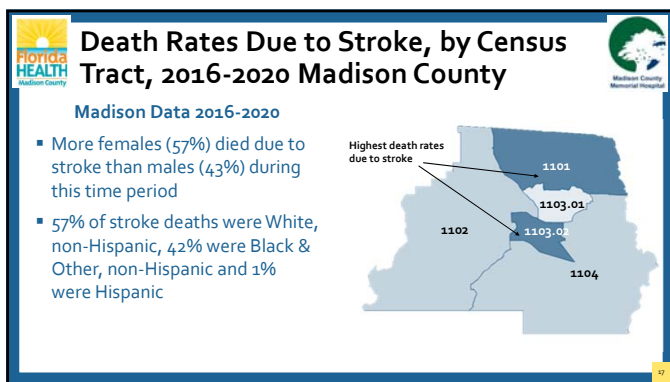
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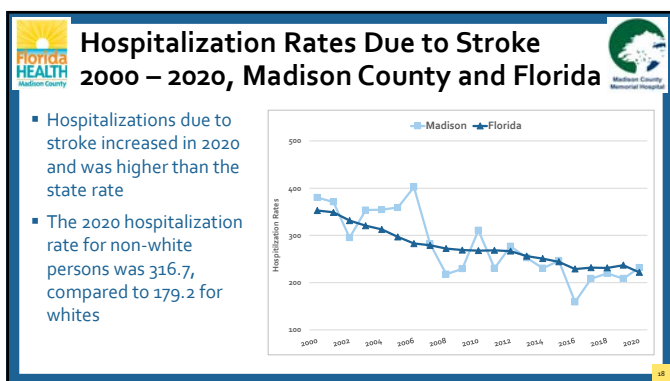
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**Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke, 2019 BRFSS**



	Madison County	Florida
Adults who are current smokers	16.9%	14.8%
Adults who are obese	44.5%	27.0%
Adults who are overweight	30.5%	37.6%
Physical Inactivity	36.0%	26.0%

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# Maternal and Child Health



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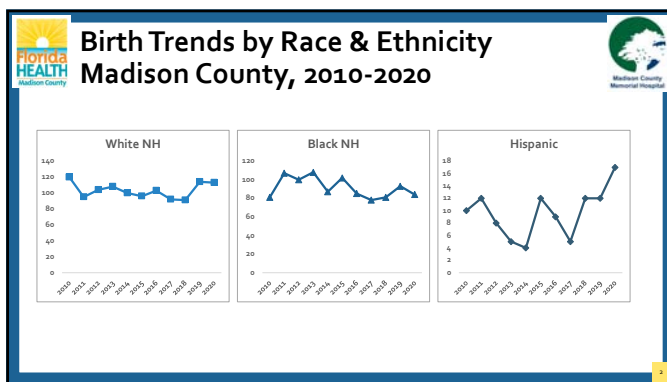
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**Leading Causes of Infant Mortality  
Madison County, 2010-2020 Combined**

Cause of Death (N=23)	Percent Total Deaths
Disorders Related to Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	17%
Other Non-rankable Cause of Death	17%
Newborn Affected by Maternal Complications of Pregnancy	13%
Neonatal Hemorrhage	13%
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	13%
Unintentional Injuries	9%
Renal Failure & Other Kidney Disorders	4%
Newborn Affected by Complications of Placenta, Cord, and Membranes	4%
Pulmonary Hemorrhage Originating in the Perinatal Period	4%
Necrotizing Enterocolitis of Newborn	4%

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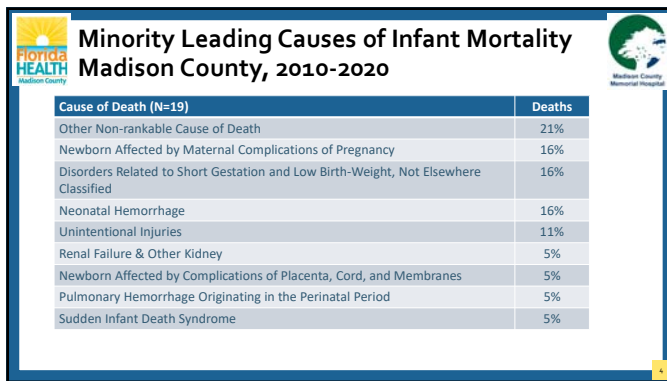
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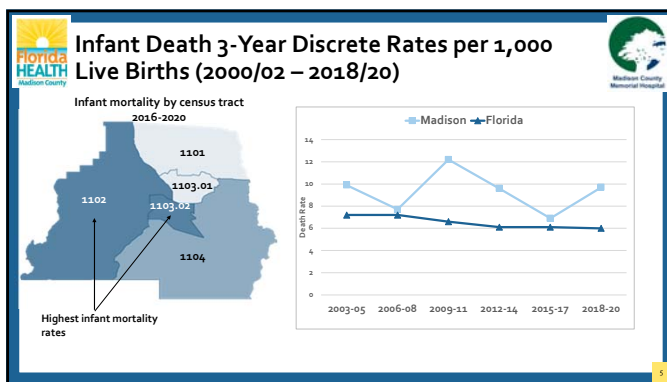
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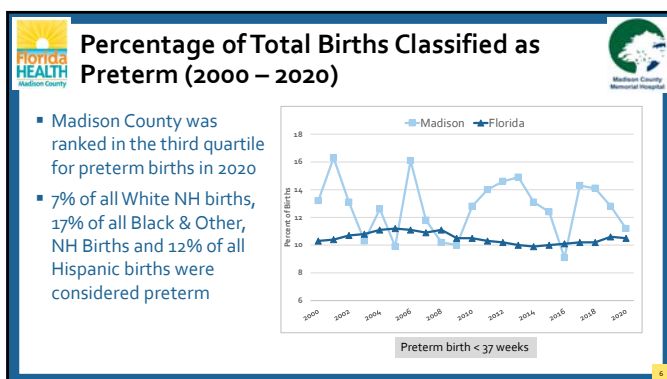
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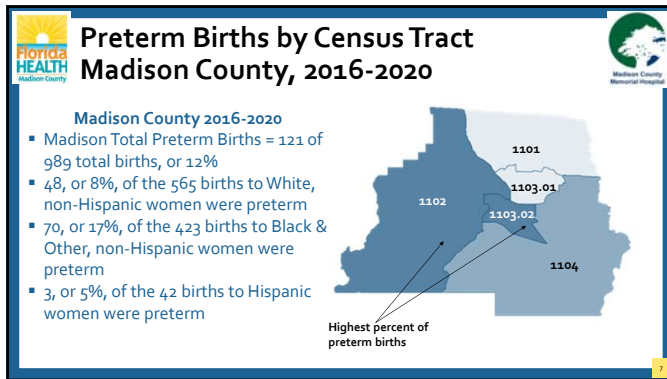
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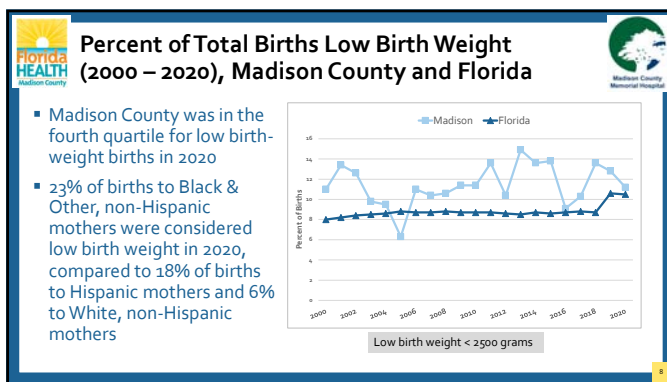
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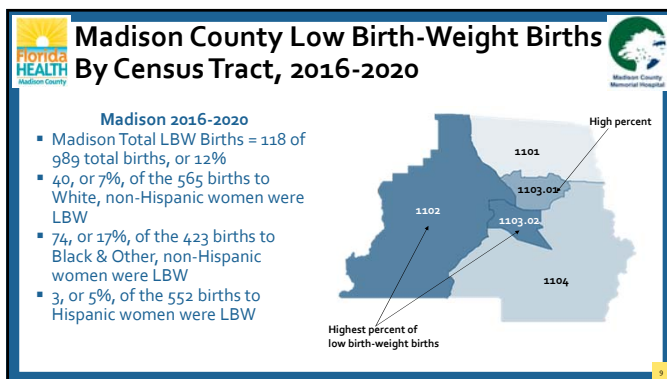
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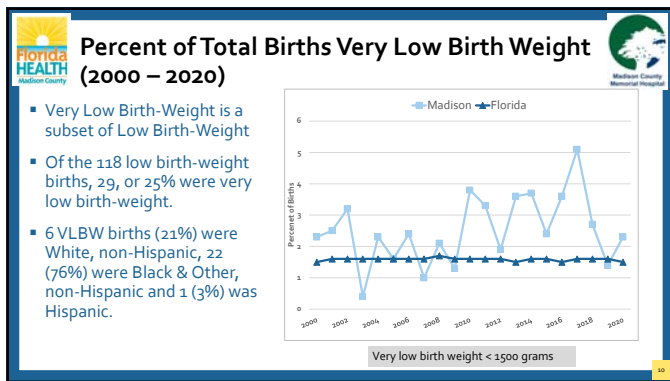
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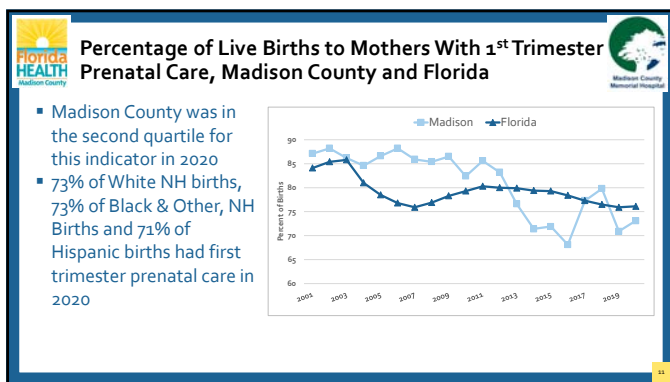
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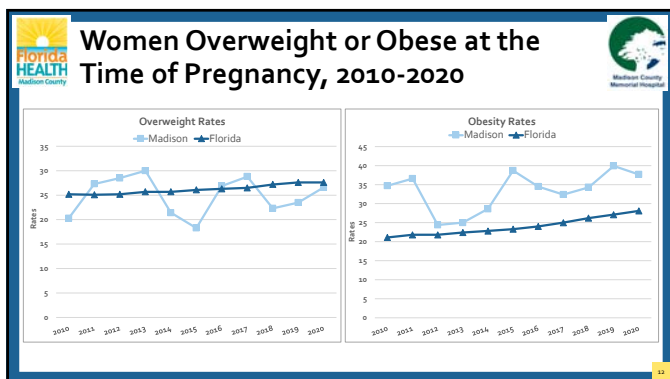
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**Women Overweight or Obese at the Time of Pregnancy, Madison County**

2010-2020 Combined Data

- Obesity at the Time of Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity
  - 29% of White, Non-Hispanic women
  - 42% of Black & Other, Non-Hispanic women
  - 7% of Hispanic women
- Overweight at the Time of Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity
  - 53% of White, Non-Hispanic women
  - 39% of Black & Other, Non-Hispanic women
  - 8% of Hispanic women

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**Births to Mothers Ages <=19 (2010 – 2020)**

Year	<=14	15-17	18-19
2010	0	6	15
2011	0	5	15
2012	0	10	18
2013	2	1	16
2014	0	1	9
2015	1	5	10
2016	0	2	15
2017	0	3	8
2018	0	3	8
2019	0	3	4
2020	0	1	9

- There were 7 births in 2019 and 10 in 2020 to mothers ages 15-19
- There were no births to mothers under the age of 15 since 2015
- The majority of births were to mothers ages 18-19 for both years, at 57% for 2019 and 90% for 2020

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**Births to Mothers Less Than Age 20 2016-2020, Madison County Census Tracts**

2016-2020 Madison County

- There were 56 births to mothers ages <20 during this time frame
- 46% were White, non-Hispanic
- 52% were Black & Other, non-Hispanic
- 2% were Hispanic

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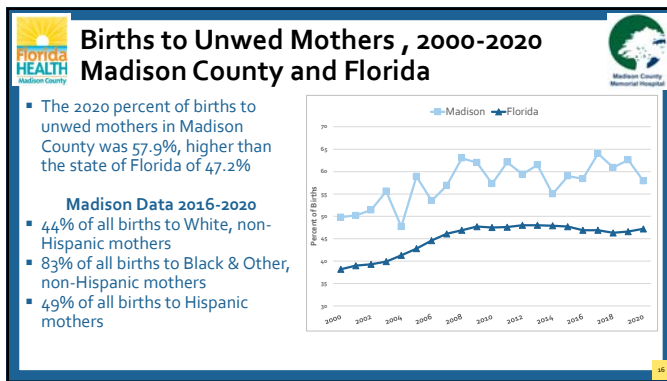
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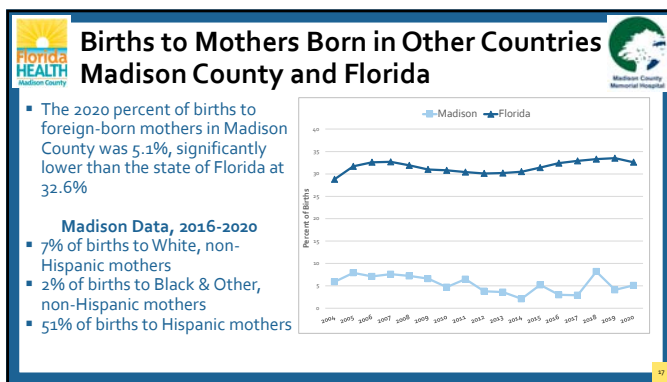
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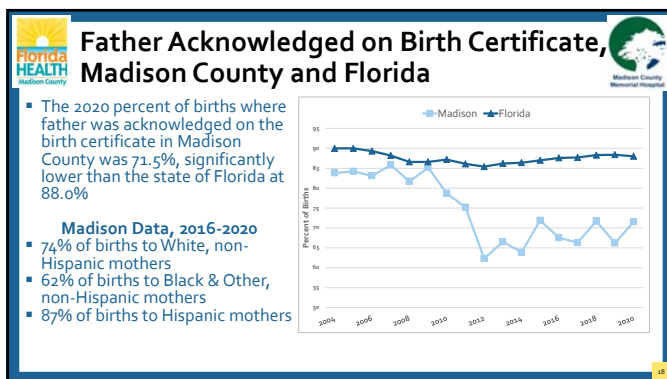
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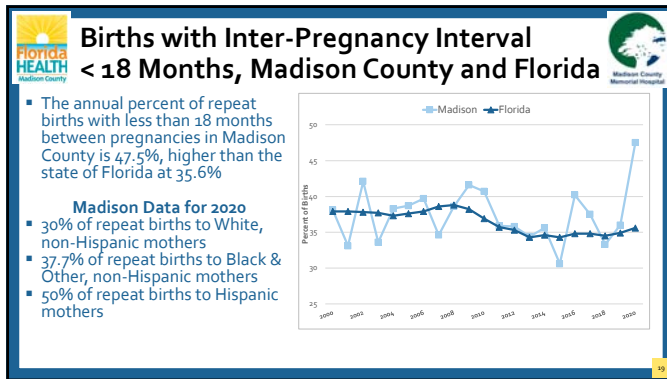
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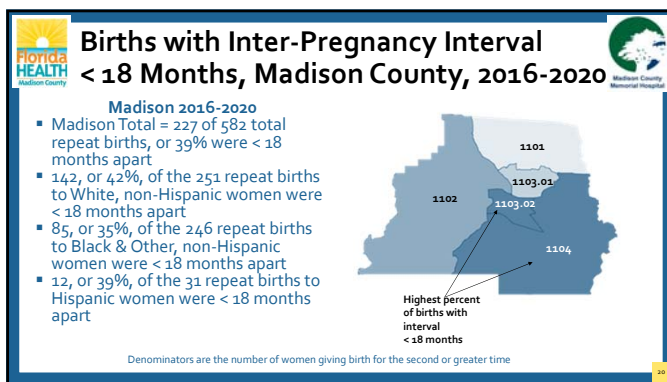
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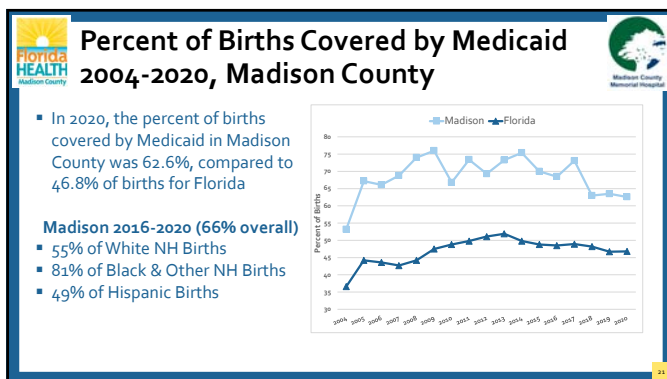
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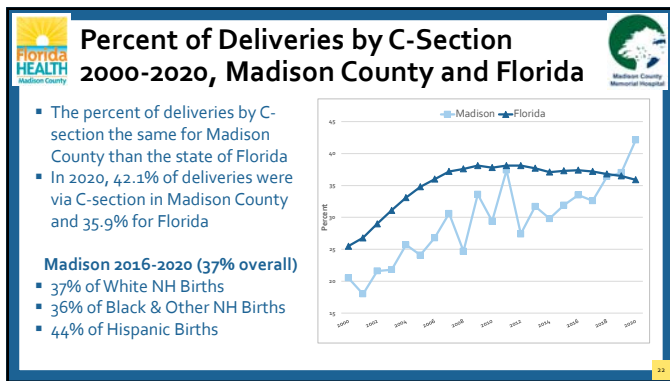
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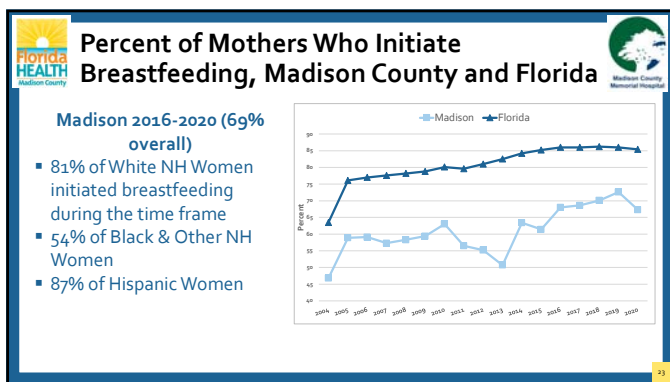
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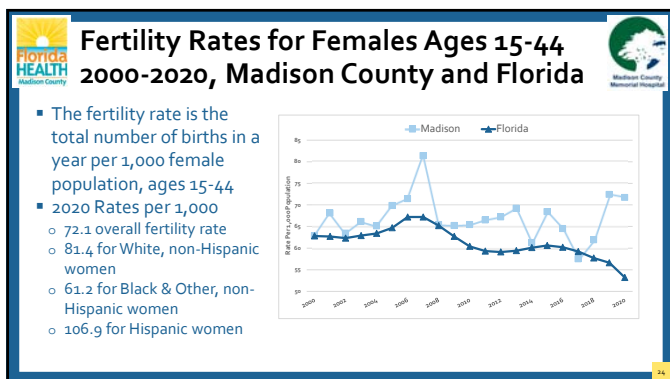
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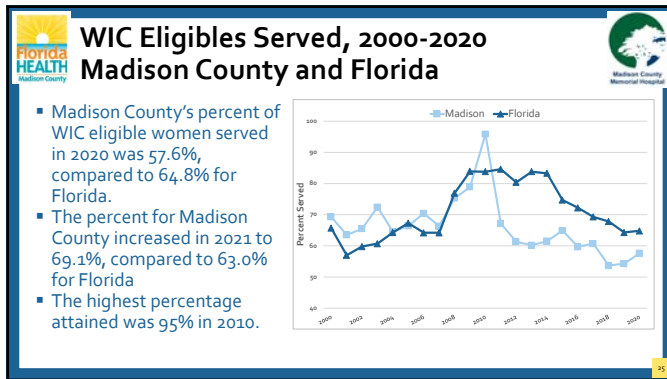
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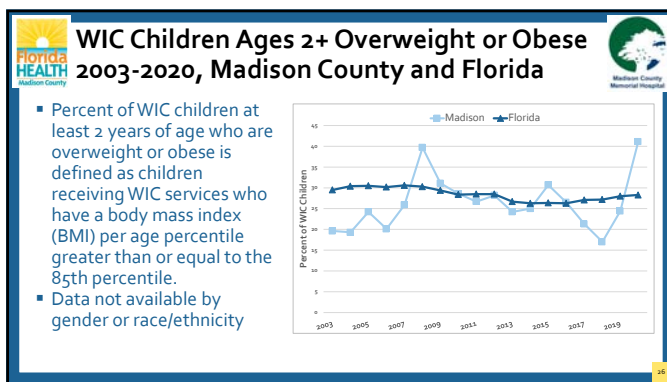
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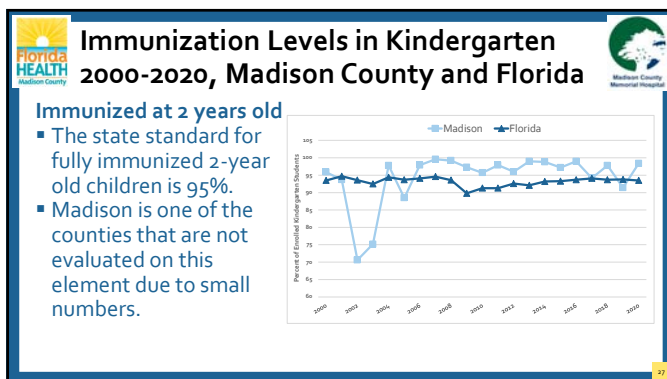
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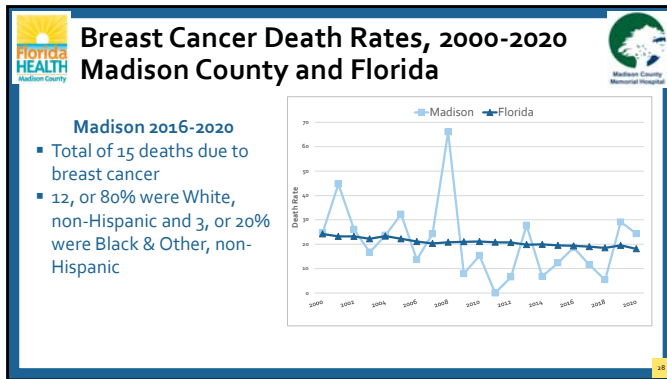
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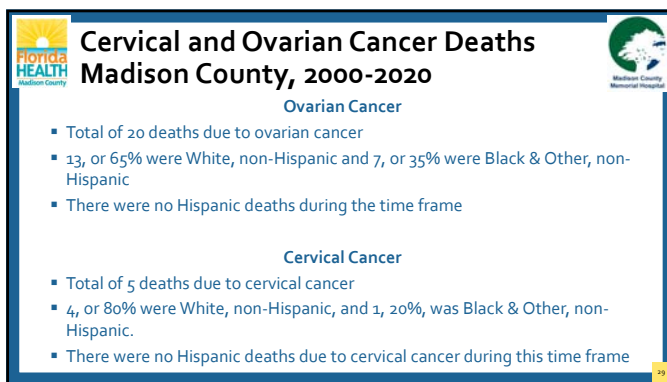
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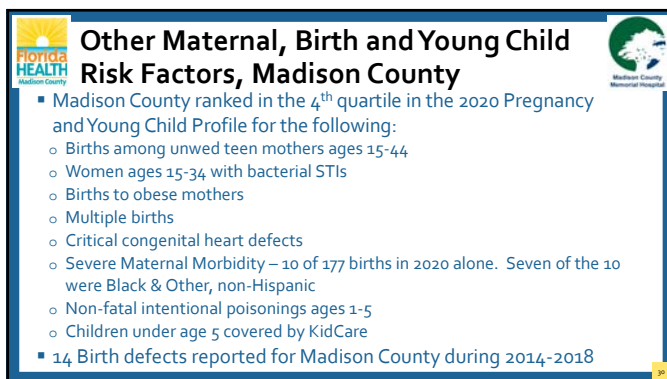
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# Social and Behavioral Health



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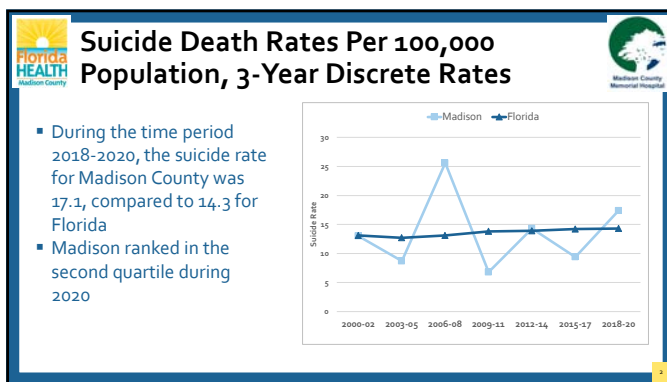
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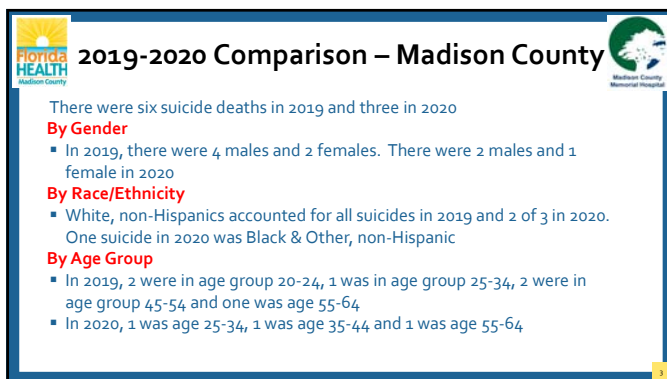
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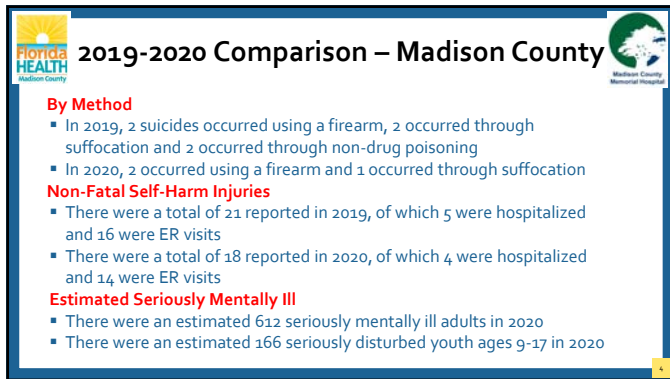
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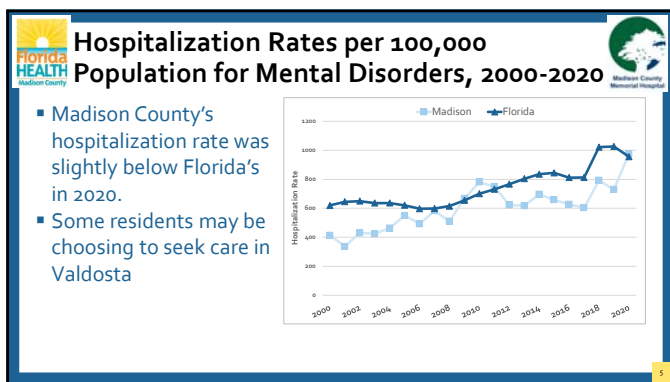
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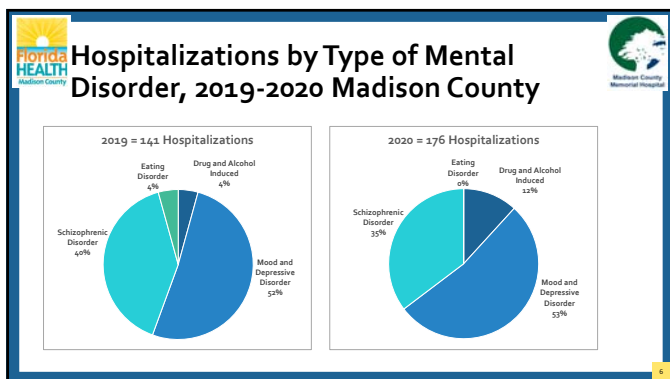
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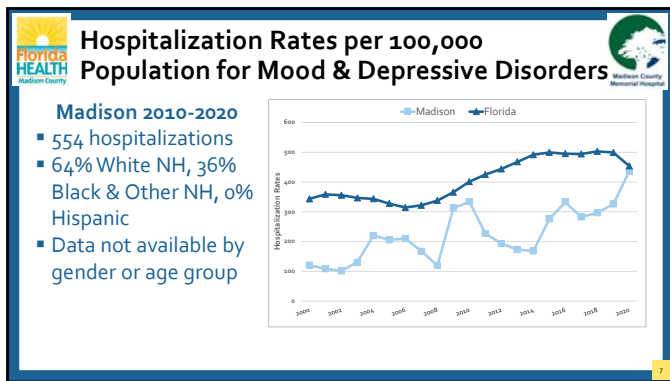
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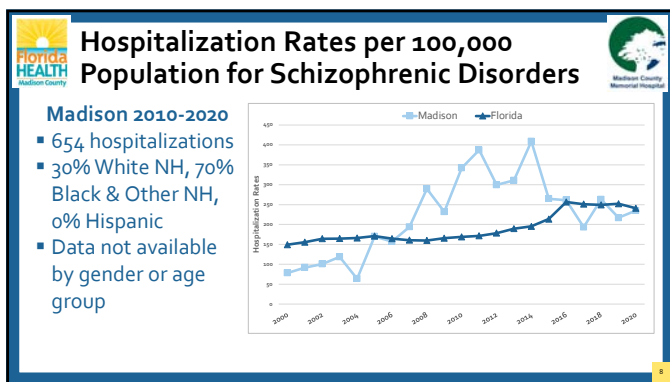
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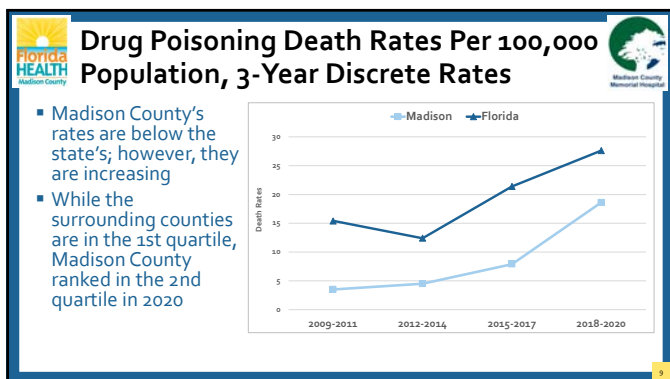
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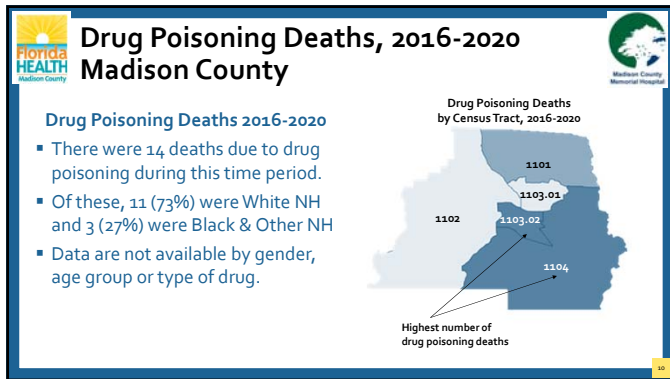
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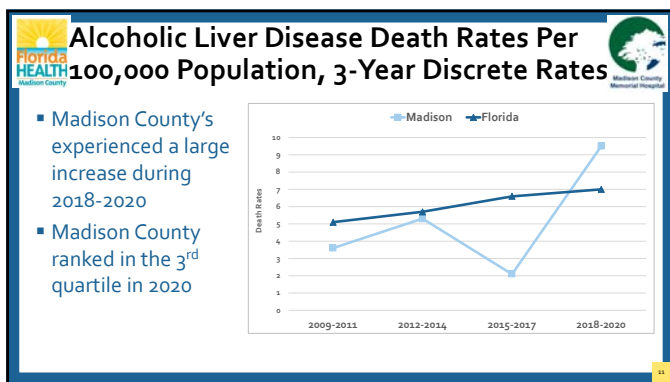
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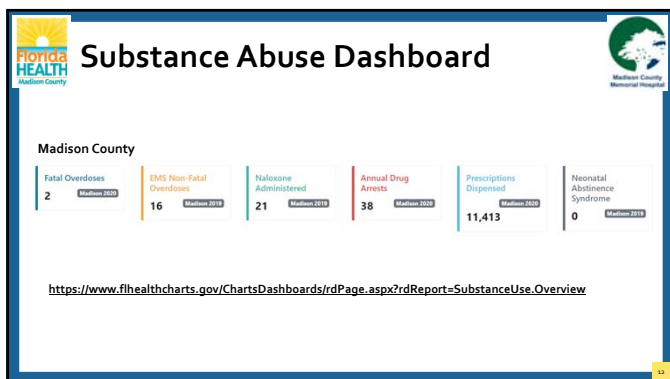
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## 2020 Overdose Data, Madison County



2020 Indicator	Madison County
Opioid Overdose Deaths	2
Drug Overdose Deaths	2
Opioid Death Rate Per 100,000 Population	8.6
Drug Overdose Death Rate Per 100,000 Population	8.6
EMS Response to Suspected Non-Fatal Opioid Overdose	1
EMS Response to Suspected Non-Fatal Drug Overdose	16
Non-Fatal Drug Overdose ER Visits	16
All Drug Non-fatal Overdose Hospitalizations	10
Naloxone Administered	12

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## Prescriptions and Treatment Madison County



2021 Indicator	Madison County
Number of Opioid Prescriptions Dispensed	8,251
Number of Unique Patients	2,240
Prescriptions Dispensed Per Patient	3.7
Adult Substance Abuse Program Enrollees	16
Child Substance Abuse Program Enrollees	66

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## Risk Behaviors, Madison County



Indicator	Madison County
% Adults Who Engage in Heavy or Binge Drinking - 2019	12.3%
% Students Who Rode in a Car Driven By Someone Who Had Been Drinking - 2018	12.8%
% Students Using Vape Products with Marijuana Oil - 2020	26.2%

Adult respondents to BRFSS survey and student respondents to YRSB survey

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## Consequences, Madison County



Indicator	Madison County
Drug Arrests – 2020	38 37 adult 1 child
Alcohol Confirmed Motor Vehicle Crashes – 2019	9 3 fatalities
Drug Confirmed Motor Vehicle Crashes - 2019	6 1 fatality
Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome – 2019	<5

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## Community Themes and Strengths



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## PACE-EH: Madison County



- The highest poverty rate in the state
- Cut off geographically from metropolitan areas
- Many residents obtain services in Valdosta, GA
- Most eastern county in the Capital Consortium so regional providers do not regularly come to the county

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## DEMOGRAPHICS

Data Source: PACE-EH Surveys

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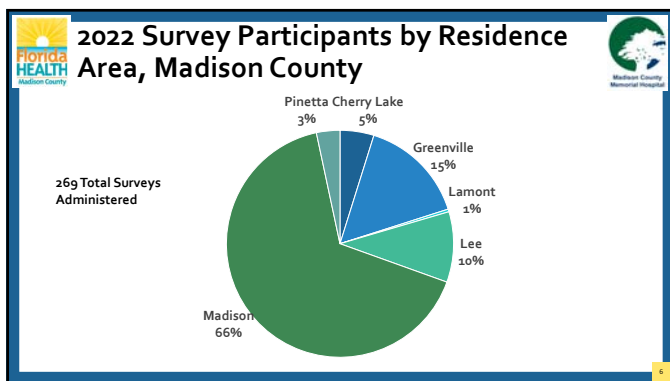
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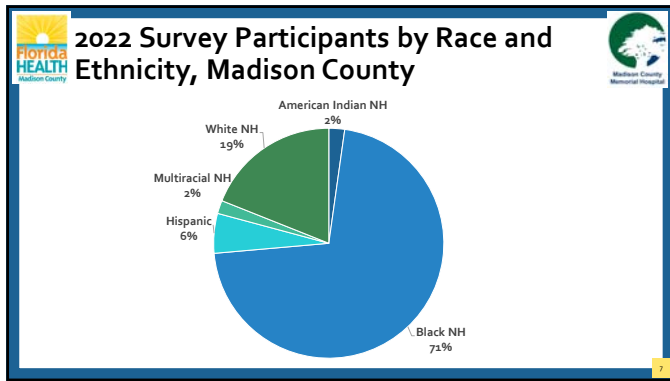
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**2022 Survey Participants by Area, Race and Ethnicity, Madison County**

	American Indian	Black	Multiracial	White
Cherry Lake - 13	0%	31%	8%	53%
Greenville-41	0%	80%	0%	12%
Lee - 27	0%	26%	0%	67%
Madison - 178	3%	79%	2%	10%
Pinetta & Lamont - 10	0%	70%	0%	30%

	Hispanic
Cherry Lake	8%
Greenville	7%
Lee	7%
Madison	5%
Pinetta & Lamont	0%

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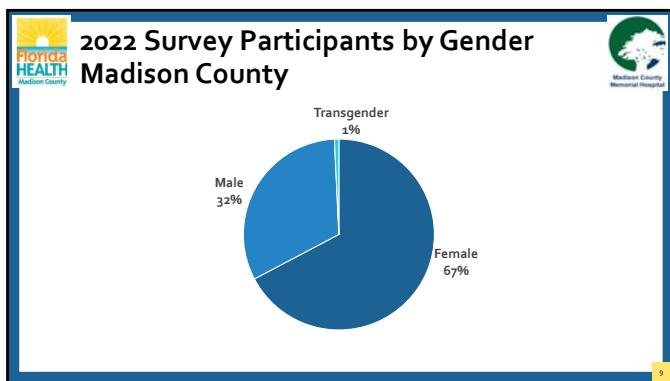
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**2022 Survey Participants by Age Group  
Madison County**



Area	18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
Cherry Lake	15%	0%	15%	8%	38%	0%	15	8
Greenville	0%	2%	17%	20%	17%	34%	7%	2%
Lee	15%	0%	7%	20%	17%	34%	7%	0%
Madison	6%	4%	17%	11%	13%	29%	15%	4%
Lamont/Pinetta	10%	0%	0%	30%	20%	20%	10%	10%
All Participants	6%	3%	15%	15%	16%	28%	13%	4%

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**2022 Survey Participants by Education  
Madison County**



Area	Less Than High School	Some High School	Graduated Or GED	Some College/AA	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree/Higher
Cherry Lake	0%	0%	46%	38%	8%	8%
Greenville	12%	10%	46%	22%	7%	2%
Lee	0	11%	37%	22%	22%	7%
Madison	9%	9%	41%	20%	13%	8%
Lamont/Pinetta	0%	0%	20%	50%	10%	20%
All Participants	8%	9%	41%	23%	13%	7%

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**2022 Survey Participants by Employment Status, Madison County**



Area	Disabled	Part-time Job	Full-time Job	Retired	Stay-at-Home Parent	Student or Unemployed
Cherry Lake	0%	8%	54%	23%	0%	15%
Greenville	22%	12%	32%	15%	5%	15%
Lee	0%	15%	59%	15%	7%	4%
Madison	16%	6%	31%	29%	2%	15%
Lamont/Pinetta	20%	0%	50%	20%	0%	10%
All Participants	14%	8%	36%	25%	3%	14%

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**2022 Survey Participants by Email and Internet Access, Madison County**



Area	Access = Yes	Percent of Area Participants
Cherry Lake	10	77%
Greenville	25	61%
Lee	24	89%
Madison	131	74%
Lamont & Pinetta	6	60%
Total	196	73%

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**Important for a great community (Choose 3)**



Provider	Percent of Responses
Religious or spiritual values	59%
Clean water, air, etc.	44%
Good schools	39%
Good employment opportunities	29%
Affordable housing	26%
Good public transportation	22%
Low crime and safe neighborhoods	19%
Good race relations	18%
Active lifestyle/outdoor activities	12%
Good place to raise children	12%

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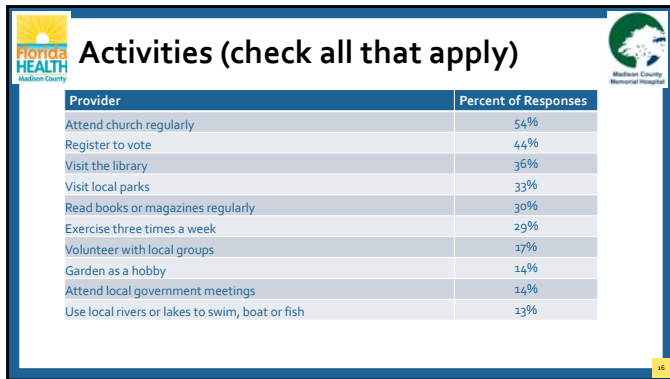
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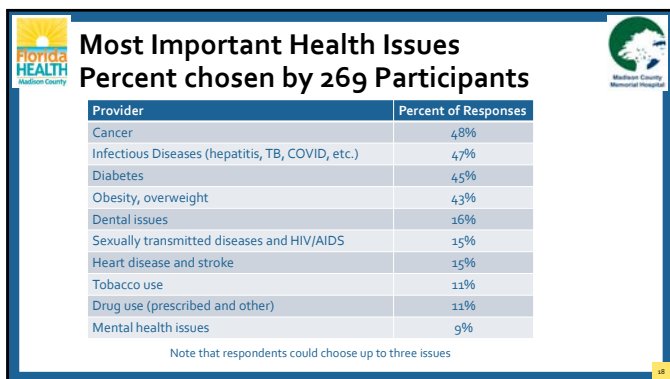
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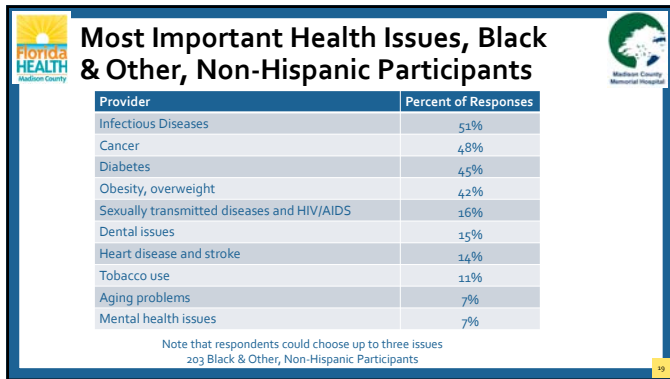
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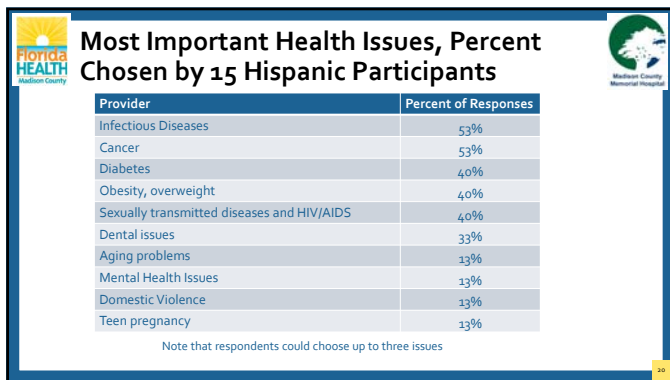
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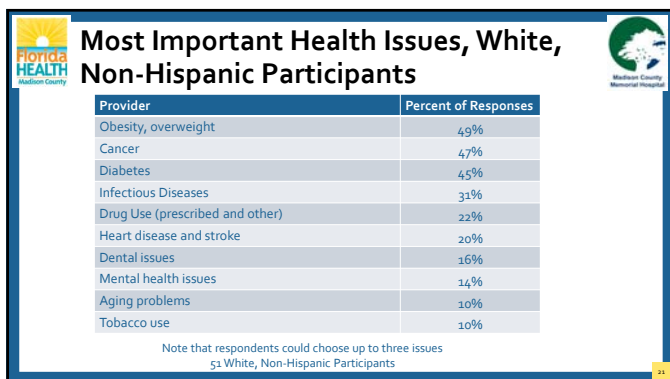
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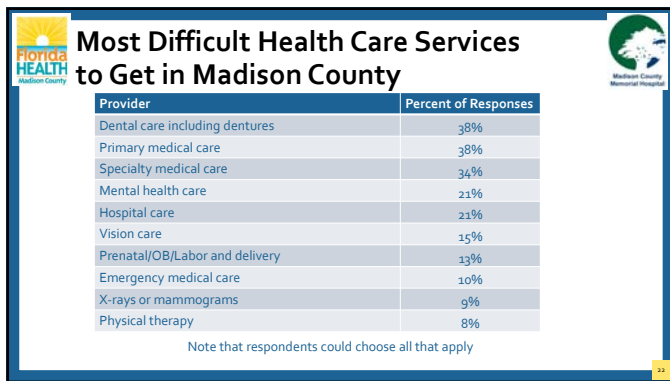
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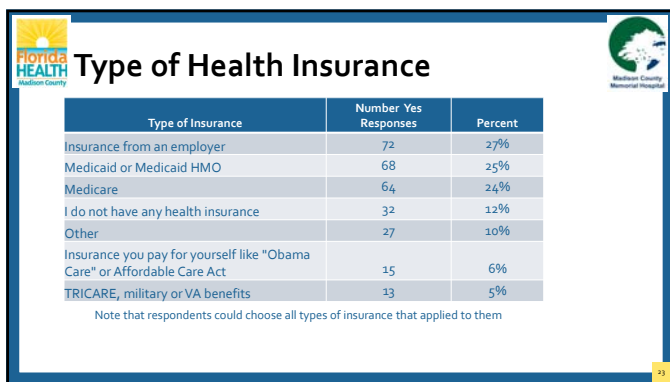
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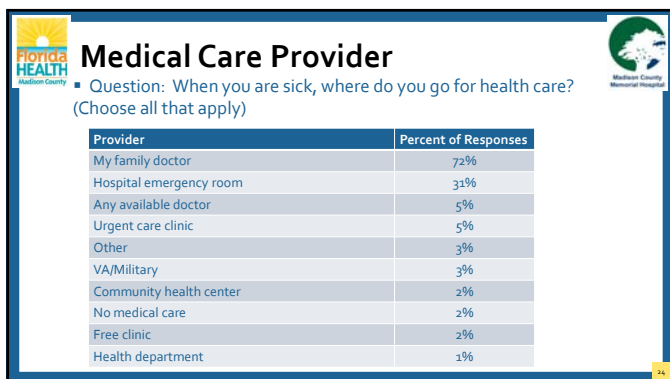
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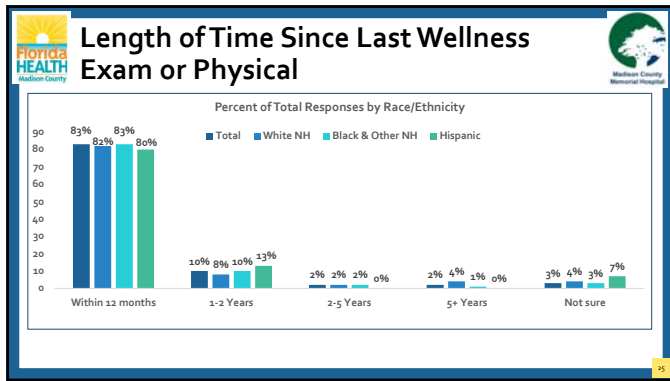
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**Reasons for Delay in Seeking Medical Care**

Type of Insurance	Number Yes Responses	Percent
Lack of transportation	24	9%
Could not get an appointment soon enough	23	9%
Provider did not take my insurance	21	8%
No insurance	21	8%
Could not afford care	20	7%
Could not get an evening or weekend appointment	11	4%
Provider was not taking new patients	6	2%
Language barriers/could not communicate	3	1%
Had medical care within 12 months	170	63%

Note that respondents could choose all reasons that applied to them

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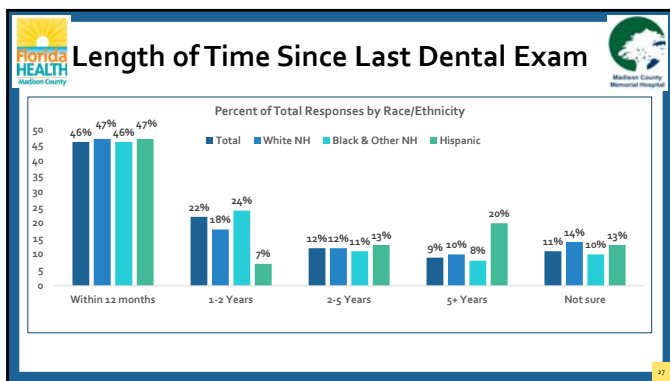
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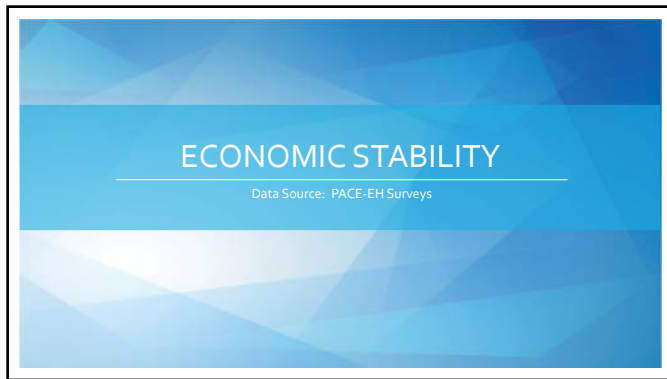
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## Receive Any Public Assistance



Type of Assistance	Percent of Yes Responses
Food assistance	31%
Rent and Utilities	5%
Workforce Assistance	4%
Temporary Cash Assistance	2%

The majority of respondents indicated they did not receive any public assistance. Note that survey participants could choose all responses that applied

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## Difficulty Paying For Any of the Following



	Percent of Yes Responses
Utility bills	27%
Food for yourself and/or family	25%
Home repairs	20%
Rent or mortgage	16%
Medical bills and prescription drugs	15%
Transportation costs	14%
Clothing	8%
Childcare	6%
Elder care	6%

Note that survey participants could choose all responses that applied

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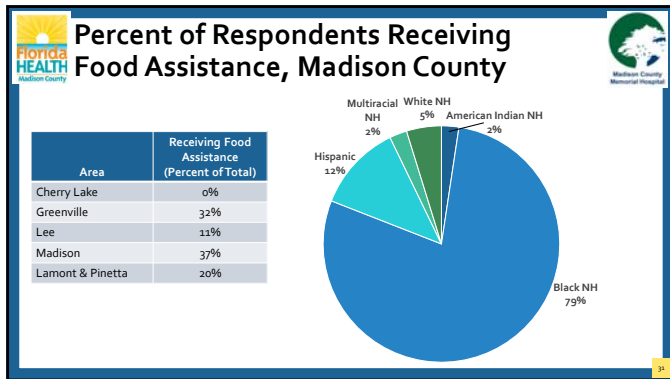
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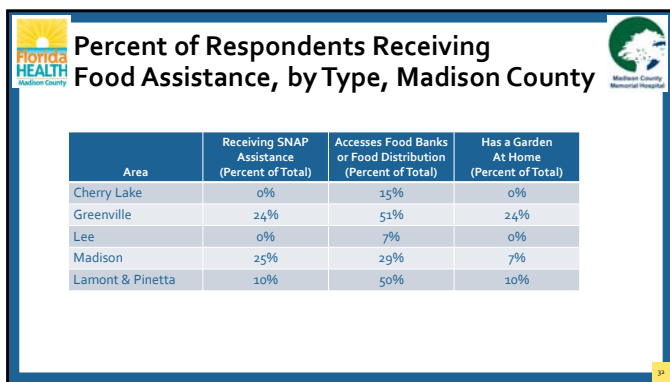
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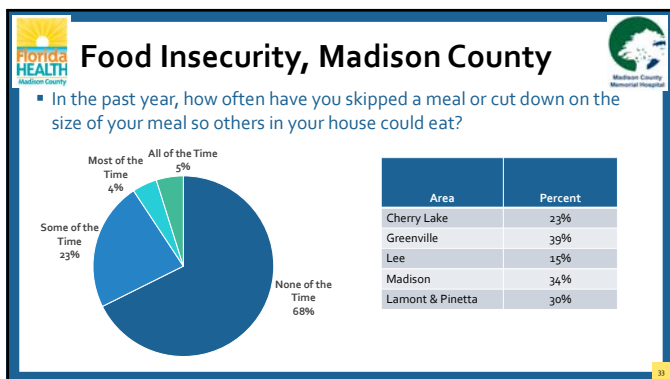
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## Food Indicators



- 16% of respondents answered that they went hungry because there was not enough money to buy food in the past year
- 63% of respondents indicated that the cost of food stops them from buying healthy food at least some of the time
- 80% of respondents stated it was very important to eat healthy
- 56% of respondents stated they ate fast food at least once a week or more

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## What would make healthier food choices easier (choose 3)



	Percent of Yes Responses
Less Expensive	84%
More time to prepare/cook meals	32%
Community garden where I can learn to grow food	31%
More farmers markets or farm stand	28%
Knowing how to prepare fruits, vegetables & lean protein	26%
More convenience stores that sell healthy food	25%
Knowing how to grow food/having space to grow food	23%
Having healthy items at food bank/pantry	20%
More grocery stores where I live/work	19%
Public transportation to healthy food markets	12%

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## HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD

Data Source: PACE-EH Surveys

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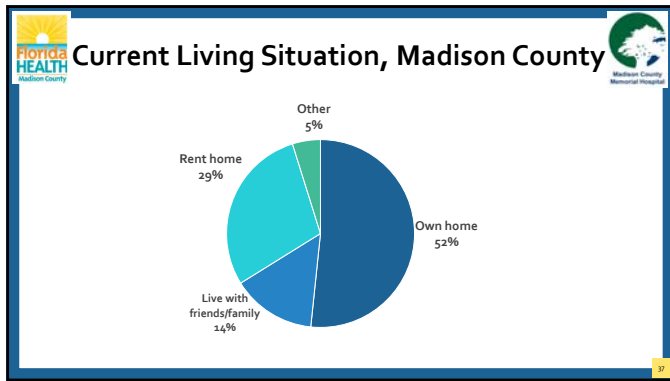
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**Current Living Situation, by Area  
Percent of Respondents**

Area	Own Home	Live with friends/family	Rent Home	Other
Cherry Lake - 13	62%	15%	15%	8%
Greenville - 41	51%	15%	22%	12%
Lee - 27	59%	15%	26%	0%
Madison - 178	49%	13%	34%	3%
Lamont & Pinetta - 10	60%	20%	10%	10%

- Of the 79 respondents who were renting their home, 25% stated they were getting rental assistance from the federal government or other source.
- 41% of respondents who were renting their home stated they had difficulty getting the landlord to make repairs

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**Housing Indicators**

- 88% of respondents felt safe in their home and 91% of respondents felt safe in their neighborhood
- 63% said their neighborhood had adequate street lighting
- 15% of respondents had no smoke detector, carbon monoxide detector or fire extinguisher in their home
- 53% of respondents said they drank bottled water at home, rather than tap water
- 22% of respondents said they were concerned about bugs in their home

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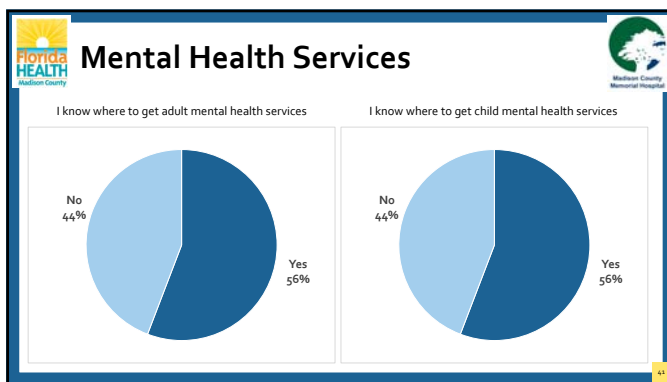
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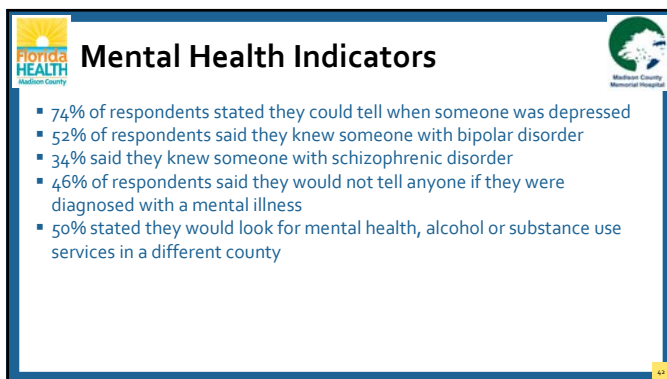
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Mental health assessment (Past 2 weeks)					
Indicator	Not at all	Slight, less than a day or two	Mild, several days	Moderate, more than ½ the days	Severe, nearly every day
Little interest or pleasure in doing things?	66%	12%	10%	9%	3%
Feeling down, depressed or hopeless?	72%	11%	8%	6%	3%
Feeling more irritated, grouchy or angry than usual?	71%	13%	9%	4%	3%
Sleeping less than usual, but still have a lot of energy?	65%	13%	12%	7%	3%
Starting lots more projects than usual or doing more risky things than usual?	78%	12%	6%	3%	1%
Feeling nervous, anxious, frightened, worried or on edge?	74%	11%	5%	6%	4%

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Mental health assessment (Past 2 weeks)					
Indicator	Not at all	Slight, less than a day or two	Mild, several days	Moderate, more than ½ the days	Severe, nearly every day
Feeling panic or being frightened?	81%	10%	4%	3%	2%
Avoiding situations that make you anxious?	66%	16%	4%	7%	7%
Unexplained aches and pains in your head, back, joints, abdomen or legs?	60%	17%	9%	9%	6%
Feeling that your illnesses are not being taken seriously enough?	79%	8%	6%	4%	4%
Thoughts of actually hurting yourself?	91%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Hearing things other people can't hear, such as voices even when no one was around?	91%	3%	2%	3%	1%

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Mental health assessment (Past 2 weeks)					
Indicator	Not at all	Slight, less than a day or two	Mild, several days	Moderate, more than ½ the days	Severe, nearly every day
Feeling that someone could hear your thoughts, or that you could hear what another person was thinking?	89%	3%	3%	4%	1%
Problems with sleep that affected your sleep quality over all?	72%	12%	6%	7%	3%
Unpleasant thoughts, urges or images that repeatedly enter your mind?	87%	6%	3%	3%	1%
Feeling driven to perform certain behaviors or mental acts over and over again?	91%	4%	3%	2%	1%
Feeling detached or distant from yourself, your body, your physical surroundings or your memories?	86%	7%	4%	2%	1%

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 <b>Mental health assessment</b> 					
Indicator	Not at all	Slight, less than a day or two	Mild, several days	Moderate, more than 1/2 the days	Severe, nearly every day
Not knowing who you really are or what you want out of life?	87%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Not feeling close to other people or enjoying your relationships with them?	82%	9%	3%	3%	3%
Drinking at least 4 drinks of any kind of alcohol in a single day?	88%	5%	3%	2%	2%
Using any tobacco products?	82%	6%	2%	4%	6%
Using any recreational drugs or prescription medicine that you do not have a prescription for?	93%	5%	1%	1%	1%

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# Handouts

## Break Out Session Questions

### **Purpose:**

To develop Madison County's Community Health Needs Assessment that will be used by agencies to plan priorities for the next three to five years.

- 1) Which area(s) under this priority area do you feel are the most important?
- 2) What do you think success would look like in five years?
- 3) What are the barriers to achieving the success you have identified?
- 4) What agencies and programs in Madison County are involved with this issue?
- 5) Is there any additional information that would be useful in identifying the main issue or in measuring success?
- 6) What are our next steps to address this issue?
- 7) What Social Determinants of Health have an impact on this area?

## Voting Ballot

**Purpose:**

To develop Madison County's Community Health Needs Assessment that will be used by agencies to plan priorities for the next three to five years.

**Please choose your top 3 priority areas that you would like to work on over the next 5 years.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Reportable Infectious Diseases (Please specify which disease or diseases you want to focus on)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Chronic Disease (Please specify which disease or diseases you want to focus on)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Maternal & Child Health (Please specify a specific area)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Injury & Violence (Please specify a specific area)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Social & Behavioral Health (Please specify a specific area)

\_\_\_\_\_

## Evaluation

**Purpose:**

To develop Madison County's Community Health Needs Assessment that will be used by agencies to plan priorities for the next three to five years.

**My opinions were valued during this meeting.**

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**There was enough time for me to provide input during the meeting.**

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**The topics discussed during the meeting met the needs of my community.**

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**I think I have a good understanding of Social Determinants of Health and their impact on health outcomes.**

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**How likely are you to participate in our Community Health Improvement Plan committee meetings?**

Not Likely	Somewhat Likely	Likely	Very likely
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Please list additional needs for your community that were not discussed today and/or training needs:**

**If you would like us to follow up with you, please provide the following information:**

Name/Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**We value your input!**

**We are grateful for your attendance and your  
unwavering commitment to improving the health of  
Madison County.**

**THANK YOU FOR JOINING US!**



**Madison County  
Memorial Hospital**

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## **Appendix 5**

### **CHIP Distribution List**

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