

WASHINGTON HANCOCK COMMUNITY AGENCY AND
CHILD AND FAMILY OPPORTUNITIES NOW KNOWN AS

DOWNEAST COMMUNITY PARTNERS

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2017

Assessing Washington and Hancock counties



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Introduction

Purpose of the Community Needs Assessment

Washington Hancock Community Agency (WHCA) continues to follow its mandate to confront poverty on three levels—the individual, the family, and the community. Each year, WHCA submits a community needs assessment to the State of Maine Department of Health and Human Services to fulfill a contractual requirement for its Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funding. WHCA has used a variety and combination of sources in past years, including the Maine Community Action Association’s Poverty Reports and other reports and data to fulfill this requirement. Once every three years, WHCA completes a more comprehensive community needs assessment, including a combination of consumer surveys, partner interviews, internal surveys, and key community stakeholder input. In addition, demographic data and statistics are updated to provide a “real time” picture of currently existing needs and challenges in the geographic area served by WHCA. Combined with data and information from other locally produced needs assessments, the annual WHCA Community Needs Assessment serves to connect WHCA’s corporate strategic goals and strategic planning priorities with emerging needs in the community. Child and Family Opportunities (CFO) is also mandated by federal Head Start regulations to conduct a yearly comprehensive community needs assessment which is used as part of its strategic planning cycle. CFO uses the same methodology and process to gather data and complete its assessment. This community needs assessment is a combined effort and intended to meet the needs of both organizations, now merged.

About Washington Hancock Community Agency

Washington Hancock Community Agency is a private non-profit agency, incorporated in 1966 as a Community Action Agency and governed by a Board of Directors comprised of residents of Washington and Hancock counties representing diverse occupations, sectors and perspectives. The agency was founded in 1966, following the signing of the Economic Opportunity Act which began the War on Poverty. Incorporated in 1972, Washington Hancock Community Agency (WHCA) works with the support of diverse funders, community partners, elected officials, citizens, community service providers, and private donors to achieve its mission. The mission of the agency is to “bring community resources together to help people in Washington and Hancock counties achieve self-sufficiency and a better quality of life.” The Comprehensive Community Assessment provides an analysis of the complex community needs in Washington and Hancock counties and describes the challenges for people to achieve economic security and well-being.

The mission of WHCA is to “bring community resources together to help people in Washington and Hancock counties achieve self-sufficiency and a better quality of life.”

Washington Hancock Community Agency Services

During its 50 years of providing services and resources to people seeking to improve their quality of life, Washington Hancock Community Agency has been stalwart in its desire to connect services to actual community needs, using the community needs assessment as a key part of its planning cycle to determine gaps in service, and to forecast emerging issues and trends. WHCA began as a grassroots community initiative in Washington County in response to President Lyndon B. Johnson’s War on Poverty, founded in 1966. In 1971 the agency expanded services to include Hancock County, and as a direct result of this expansion, in 1972, it qualified for, and was designated as a community action agency, making it eligible for federal funds designed to help communities alleviate the conditions of poverty. WHCA is known for

its consistent innovation and ability to forecast emerging needs, and its ahead of the curve approach to providing community resources in response. Examples of this include its Incubator Without Walls entrepreneurship program and the Downeast Business Alliance, At Home Downeast and Friendship Cottage Adult Day Care program, and, most recently, the merger with Hancock and Washington County’s Head Start organization, Child and Family Opportunities. As a result of this merger, WHCA will be changing its name to Downeast Community Partners. Services currently provided are Weatherization, Home Repair, Furnace Replacement, Oil Tank Replacement, Heat – Energy Coach, Fuel Assistance, Family Advocate, Nurse Home Bridging, Transportation, Adult Day Service (Friendship Cottage), Aging in Place (At Home), ACA Health Navigator, Helping Hands Garage, Tax Preparation, Christmas Program, and the Back-Pack Program.

About Child and Family Opportunities

Child and Family Opportunities (CFO) is a private non-profit agency providing early childhood education and learning resources to families in Hancock and Washington counties. All CFO children receive early childhood education services and many benefit from full-day childcare services that enable parents to

The mission of CFO is to “provide comprehensive, high-quality, and community-based early care and education services for young children.”

work or attend school. Most financial support is through federal Head Start funding. CFO is mandated by the federal government to raise 20% of the Head Start operating budget from community sources, including state support. The State of Maine also provides funding for Early Head Start services offered by CFO. Federal funding enables children from families with low to moderate incomes to receive Head Start services. There is no fee for Head Start. CFO offers quality early care and education for children of all income levels. The agency collaborates with eight public elementary schools and two higher education institutions to provide services. CFO’s

mission is to provide comprehensive, high-quality, and community-based early care and education services for young children. CFO was established in 1970, and is governed by a volunteer Board of Directors, in conjunction with a parent-run Policy Council for its early education programs.

Child and Family Opportunities Services

Child and Family Opportunities provides early childhood services in 10 centers throughout Hancock and Washington County, some in partnership with public schools. Head Start, Early Head Start, Child Care are the backbone of CFO’s center-based services. CFO partners with public schools and provides Public Pre-K services in a number of its centers. By blending all funding sources, and using Head Start’s Performance Standards as its guide, CFO provides early care and education to families from all income levels in its programs. The agency also administers Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) State of Maine food reimbursements. CACFP is an easy to use program that makes it affordable for family child care providers to provide nutritious foods for children. The CACFP is a free program, available to all licensed home child care providers and qualified legal/exempt providers.

A Closer Look

In 2017, two local non-profits dedicated to serving the residents of Washington and Hancock counties made the decision to come together into one new organization. Child and Family Opportunities, INC (CFO), formed in 1970, and the Washington Hancock Community Agency (WHCA), formed in 1966, have each served the Down East region of Maine, focusing on helping low-income and at-risk residents

thrive. The new organization, named "Downeast Community Partners," will continue this work. Combined, the two organizations will form one stronger entity through the consolidation of administrative services. Offering "life-span opportunities in Washington and Hancock counties" that incorporate all existing programs from each entity and the potential for many new programs, this new organization with history and deep roots in the region will continue to serve local communities well into the future. The name change became effective on October 1, 2017.

Methodology—Assessment Process

Methods used to conduct this assessment include review and citation of extensive statistical and credible research reports on the overall conditions for people in Washington and Hancock counties and the State of Maine. Attention was given to research on the factors contributing to the well-being of people with low incomes and the conditions in the communities within the two counties. The process included a survey of LIHEAP consumers and phone and in-person interviews with key program managers, WHCA Board of Directors, and community leaders, including those not in a formal partnership with WHCA. Comments of elder residents regarding issues of importance to them, a survey of phone and transportation needs of participants, and a summary of opinions garnered in the 2017 community assessment surveys conducted by Child and Family Opportunities (CFO) were also reviewed and incorporated. It should be noted that during this community needs assessment process, CFO was in the process of merging with Washington Hancock Community Agency, and by the time this needs assessment is finalized for submission to governing bodies, the merger is expected to have been completed and a name change for the combined organizations will occur. The new name will be Downeast Community Partners. As a result, this community needs assessment will also comply with all legislative and regulatory requirements related to federal Head Start funding, and will meet performance standards and guidelines set forth in US DHHS ACF Head Start Program, Subpart A §1302.11 Program Operations Determining community strengths, needs, and resources.

County Profiles—

Hancock County Quick Facts:

	Hancock County	Maine
Land Area	1,587 sq. miles	35,385 sq. miles
Population	54,419	1,331,497
People per sq. mile	34.3	43.1
People in Poverty	6,136 (11.5%)	342,532 (13.2%)
Child Poverty Rate (Age 0–17)	24.7%	18.0%
Child Poverty Rate (Age 0-4)	27.9%	23.4%
Child Poverty Rate (Age 5-17)	23.6%	17%
People 65 and over	22.9%	19.4%
Homeownership Rate	73%	71%
Median Household Income	\$47,030	\$49,331
High School Graduation Rate	93.7%	91.6%
Bachelor’s Degree & Higher	32.7%	29%

Hancock County was established in 1789. It borders the Atlantic Ocean and the counties of Washington, Penobscot, and Waldo in Maine. The county seat is Ellsworth. Ellsworth is considered the economic center of the Downeast region. Hancock County covers 2,345 square miles, 1,587 of which is land. The Hancock County population is 54,658 (2015 ACS) with an overall population density of 34 persons per square mile.) Hancock County has the longest coastline of any Maine county. Commercial fishing and tourism are the county’s most important industries. Hancock County is home to Acadia National Park—

the only national park in Maine and Cadillac Mountain (the highest point in Maine's coastal region). Nearly half the land is classified as wild. Hancock County contains one city, 31 incorporated towns, and 29 inland and island townships. Within its civic limits are hundreds of islands, one of which, Mount Desert, is the most conspicuous of any upon the whole Atlantic coast of the United States. The following chart provides town information.

Hancock County Population Trends by Town

Hancock County Trends of Population Growth and Decline							
Town	U.S. Census			Population projected			
	2004	2009	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034
Hancock County	53,610	54,497	54,736	54,675	54,351	53,700	52,771
Amherst	249	264	264	260	255	249	241
Aurora	118	115	114	113	111	109	106
Bar Harbor	5,061	5,229	5,315	5,370	5,400	5,397	5,364
Blue Hill	2,546	2,677	2,676	2,643	2,597	2,537	2,464
Brooklin	843	829	819	807	791	771	747
Brooksville	931	937	929	915	898	875	849
Bucksport	5,029	4,955	4,941	4,920	4,874	4,799	4,700
Castine	1,380	1,368	1,360	1,339	1,314	1,280	1,241
Central Hancock UT	131	119	117	116	114	112	109
Cranberry Isles	135	141	140	138	135	131	126
Dedham	1,551	1,670	1,689	1,685	1,673	1,651	1,620
Deer Isle	1,943	1,978	1,966	1,936	1,896	1,844	1,784
East Hancock UT	83	93	92	91	90	88	85
Eastbrook	398	421	423	420	415	407	397
Ellsworth	7,091	7,682	7,857	7,959	8,009	8,009	7,965
Franklin	1,437	1,482	1,497	1,503	1,504	1,495	1,479
Frenchboro	48	60	61	60	59	58	57
Gouldsboro	1,876	1,762	1,741	1,728	1,709	1,679	1,641
Great Pond	52	57	58	57	56	55	54
Hancock	2,281	2,388	2,396	2,381	2,357	2,319	2,269
Lamoine	1,554	1,602	1,639	1,669	1,690	1,701	1,701
Mariaville	462	508	523	527	529	528	524
Mount Desert	2,113	2,068	2,069	2,067	2,058	2,036	2,004
Orland	2,200	2,230	2,214	2,184	2,145	2,093	2,031
Osborn	69	68	67	66	65	64	62
Otis	600	665	671	664	654	640	623
Penobscot	1,325	1,276	1,259	1,246	1,225	1,198	1,165
Sedgwick	1,154	1,195	1,187	1,168	1,143	1,112	1,075
Sorrento	287	277	273	269	264	257	250
Southwest Harbor	1,905	1,789	1,772	1,764	1,748	1,722	1,688
Stonington	1,119	1,056	1,039	1,024	1,005	980	950
Sullivan	1,221	1,238	1,244	1,234	1,219	1,198	1,170

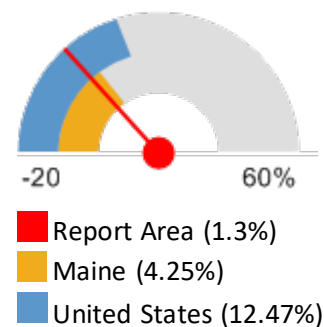
Hancock County Trends of Population Growth and Decline							
Town	U.S. Census			Population projected			
Surry	1,423	1,466	1,468	1,456	1,438	1,412	1,378
Swans Island	333	333	331	328	323	316	308
Tremont	1,560	1,568	1,594	1,621	1,638	1,645	1,642
Trenton	1,435	1,480	1,526	1,564	1,594	1,613	1,623
Verona	541	546	543	535	526	514	499
Waltham	330	351	345	333	320	304	288
Winter Harbor	796	554	517	515	510	502	492

Washington County Quick Facts:

	Washington County	Maine
Land Area	2,563 sq. miles	35,385 sq. miles
Population	31,450	1,331,497
People per sq. mile	12.8	43.1
People in Poverty	5,779 (18.8%)	342,532 (13.2%)
Child Poverty Rate (Age 0–17)	24.7%	18.0%
Child Poverty Rate (Age 0-4)	27.9%	23.4%
Child Poverty Rate (Age 5-17)	23.6%	17%
Median Age	46.8	44.6
People 65 and over	23.2%	19.4%
Homeownership Rate	75.2%	71%
Median Household Income	\$38,083	\$49,331
High School Graduation Rate	87.7%	91.6%
Bachelor’s Degree & Higher	20.1%	29%

Washington County is sometimes referred to as the "Sunrise County" because it includes the eastern most point in the United States, where the sun first rises on the forty-eight contiguous states. Natural resources comprise a large portion of economic activity in the county. Blueberries play a major role; nearly 85% of the world's supply of wild blueberries comes from Washington County. Lobsters accounted for over \$45 million dollars of economic activity in 2014. Washington County was established June 25, 1789 in conjunction with Hancock County. Originally Washington County stretched along the eastern border of New Brunswick all the way to the disputed northern boundary with Canada. Machias was established as the shire town. Named for George Washington, the county encompasses two cities, forty towns, three plantations and two Native American areas. It covers 3,258 square miles (2,563 square miles of land and 695 square miles of water, or 21%). The population is 32, 191 (2015 ACS) which works out to about 12 people per square mile. The population is located, for the most part, along the coast. This makes sense historically because water travel brought settlers to the area in the first place. Vast natural resources were the attraction and served to support the establishment of many communities. The more interior half of the county is considered Unorganized Territories and holds about

Population Change for Counties Combined 2015 ACS



1,200 people. It takes four hours to drive from one end of Washington County to the other end of Hancock County. During that drive the topography changes, reflecting the glacial scouring of 10,000 years ago. Left behind were rock formations, lakes and streams, and wide- open expanses to rival the plains. And in that landscape an independent sort live, work and raise their families. (Source: www.washingtoncountymaine.com) The following chart provides town information.

Washington County Population Trends by Town

Washington County Trends of Population Growth and Decline							
Town	U.S. Census			Population projected			
	2004	2009	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034
Washington County	33,474	32,925	31,863	30,105	30,272	29,301	28,206
Addison	1,233	1,261	1,237	1,215	1,191	1,161	1,125
Alexander	510	500	491	481	470	457	442
Baileyville	1,616	1,533	1,470	1,435	1,395	1,349	1,298
Baring Pt.	263	252	243	235	228	219	210
Beals	571	516	499	495	489	482	471
Beddington	38	48	48	46	45	43	40
Calais	3,312	3,147	3,008	2,918	2,821	2,713	2,594
Charlotte	327	331	321	312	302	291	279
Cherryfield	1,189	1,226	1,184	1,143	1,099	1,051	999
Codyville Pt.	21	24	23	22	21	19	18
Columbia	470	484	470	456	442	426	408
Columbia Falls	582	563	541	528	514	497	479
Cooper	149	153	149	145	141	136	131
Crawford	104	105	98	96	93	91	87
Cutler	574	516	497	493	487	478	466
Danforth	612	592	579	575	567	557	544
Deblois	56	57	55	53	52	49	47
Dennysville	329	340	330	321	310	298	285
East Central Washington UT	738	729	702	681	658	632	604
East Machias	1,326	1,362	1,318	1,276	1,233	1,184	1,131
Eastport	1,509	1,354	1,275	1,229	1,179	1,126	1,069
Grand Lake Stream Pt.	133	112	105	102	99	95	91
Harrington	933	995	972	947	919	888	852
Jonesboro	589	584	577	578	576	569	560
Jonesport	1,392	1,372	1,332	1,299	1,264	1,223	1,177
Lubec	1,537	1,382	1,307	1,264	1,219	1,169	1,115
Machias	2,305	2,231	2,134	2,062	1,985	1,901	1,811
Machiasport	1,145	1,121	1,084	1,058	1,029	995	957
Marshfield	505	516	510	504	496	486	473
Meddybemps	153	156	152	148	144	139	134
Milbridge	1,311	1,347	1,307	1,275	1,237	1,193	1,145
North Washington UT	524	502	481	466	451	433	414

Washington County Trends of Population Growth and Decline							
Town	U.S. Census			Population projected			
Northfield	138	147	143	139	135	130	124
Passamaquoddy Indian Twp.	698	715	694	675	654	630	604
Passamaquoddy Pleasant Point	689	741	724	704	683	658	632
Pembroke	860	843	800	763	725	685	643
Perry	862	885	943	1,006	1,068	1,120	1,162
Princeton	866	836	798	768	737	703	667
Robbinston	546	570	555	540	524	506	486
Roque Bluffs	281	300	293	283	274	264	253
Steuben	1,128	1,130	1,100	1,077	1,051	1,020	985
Talmadge	68	65	62	60	59	57	54
Topsfield	230	236	229	222	215	207	198
Vanceboro	144	141	135	131	127	122	116
Waite	103	101	98	96	93	91	87
Wesley	107	99	95	93	90	88	84
Whiting	455	482	482	482	479	474	467
Whitneyville	243	223	213	208	202	196	188

Painting the Picture— Why Does This Matter?

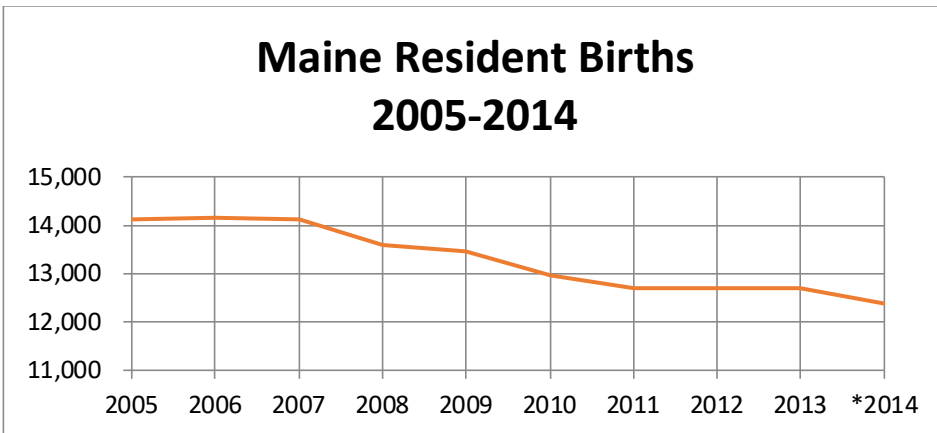
Both WHCA and CFO conduct community needs assessment yearly, and agency leadership teams, staff and boards use the information and data to make strategic decisions about the agency’s programming and services, and how best to meet client needs and emerging trends. This report seeks to show— at a glance— areas of concern, areas of need that, if addressed appropriately, might have a positive and long-lasting impact on the health and well-being of residents living in the WHCA/CFO service area. As you read and review this needs assessment, be sure to look at the indicator “temperature gauge” to see if it is in the red. This dial measures the indicator compared to the state and national averages. This will help quickly identify specific community issues relevant to the WHCA/CFO mission where strategic planning and thoughtful action might become an agency priority. Take a critical look at feasibility, whether specific action is a mission fit, and whether there are other resources or potential partner organizations in the service area better suited to take the lead to address the indicator. It is also important to pay attention to the qualitative data— the subjective information gathered from community stakeholder and consumer surveys and interviews. Often, a critical issue of need will surface from this sort of information. These issues frequently are revealed before statistical data is gathered to demonstrate the need. This is especially true of emerging trends or needs.

Demographics at a Glance

Population Data Indicators — Between 2000-2015, according to the U.S. Census American Community Survey population estimates, Hancock County’s population increased by 5.54%, while in Washington County, population declined by 5.16%, representing an overall combined population growth rate of 1.3% for the period. The growth rate for the combined counties is not keeping pace with the growth rate in Maine (4.25%), or in the United States (12.47%). A significant positive or negative shift in total population over time impacts services from healthcare providers and the utilization of community

resources. Hancock County’s female population is at 51.6%, with males representing 48.4%. The female population in Washington County is 51.13%, with males at 48.87%. In Hancock County, the white population comprised 96.73% of the report area, black population represented 0.48%, and other races combined were 2.79%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 1.45% of the population. For Washington County, the white population comprised 92.04% of the report area, black population represented 0.56%, and other races combined were 7.4%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 2.34% of the population. According to the American Community Survey (ACS), 12.18% of the adult population in the report area (Hancock and Washington counties) are veterans, which is more than the national average of 8.32%. In Hancock County, there are 5,244 veterans, while in Washington County there are 3,399.

Median Age— Median age is the age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups - that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older. It is a single index that summarizes the age distribution of a population. Data release in January 2017 confirms that Maine remains the oldest state in the nation based on median age. Maine’s median age is now at 44.6. Hancock County’s median age is 47.4, while Washington County’s median age is 46.8. Both counties are aging at a higher rate than Maine and the nation. The trend of an increase in median age for both counties is continuing, while the birth rates for both counties continues to decrease, as shown in the charts below.



Total Live Births by Residence County and Year
2005—2014

County of Residence	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	*2014
Total Births	14,111	14,152	14,111	13,605	13,466	12,951	12,694	12,687	12,711	12,379
Hancock	532	532	531	514	450	464	476	435	488	488
Washington	348	365	352	314	304	305	307	302	312	297

Families with Children.

According to the most recent American Community Survey estimates, 24.17% of all occupied households in the report area are family households with one or more child(ren) under the age of 18. The number of persons under age 18 is relevant because this population has unique needs which should be considered

separately from other age groups. As **defined** by the US Census Bureau, a family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals.

Report Area	Total Households	Total Family Households	Families with Children (Under Age 18)	Families with Children (Under Age 18), Percent of Total Households
Report Area	38,510	23,499	9,309	24.17%
Hancock County, ME	24,371	14,686	5,676	23.29%
Washington County, ME	14,139	8,813	3,633	25.69%
Maine	553,284	347,579	144,812	26.17%
United States	116,926,305	77,260,546	37,419,210	32%

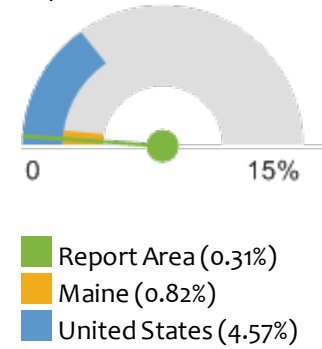
Race and Language. According to ACS 2011-2015 5- year population estimates, the white population comprised 95% of the report area, black population represented 0.51%, and other races combined were 4.49%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 1.78% of the population.

Report Area	White Total	Black Total	American Indian Total	Asian Total	Native Hawaiian Total	Mixed Race Total
Report Area	82,328	443	1,665	648	38	1,542
Hancock County, ME	52,831	263	216	492	23	792
Washington County, ME	29,497	180	1,449	156	15	750
Maine	1,262,026	15,037	7,811	14,590	187	26,298
United States	232,943,055	39,908,095	2,569,170	16,235,305	546,255	9,447,883

Population in Limited English Households. This indicator reports the percentage of the population aged 5 and older living in Limited English speaking households. A “Limited-English speaking household” is one in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English at home or (2) speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English “Very well.” This indicator is significant as it identifies households and populations that may need English-language assistance.

Report Area	Total Population Age 5 and up	Linguistically Isolated Population	Percent Linguistically Isolated Population
Report Area	82,880	257	0.31%
Hancock County, ME	52,261	119	0.23%
Washington County, ME	30,619	138	0.45%
Maine	1,263,694	10,328	0.82%
United States	296,603,003	13,540,408	4.57%

Percent Linguistically Isolated Population



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: Tract

Populations with Limited English Proficiency by Language Spoken at Home

Language Spoken	Hancock County # Households	Washington County # Households	Total # Households
Spanish	60	154	214
Chinese	90	46	136
French	57	43	100
Thai	7	43	50
Armenian	22	15	37
Native North American	0	36	36
Japanese	19	2	21
Portuguese	16	0	16
Russian	3	12	15
Korean	5	8	13
Arabic	2	8	10

Urban and Rural Population. This indicator reports the percentage of population living in urban and rural areas. Urban areas are identified using population density, count, and size thresholds. Urban areas also include territory with a high degree of impervious surface (development). Rural areas are all areas that are not urban.

Report Area	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Percent Urban	Percent Rural
Report Area	87,274	7,884	79,390	9.03%	90.97%
Hancock County, ME	54,418	5,380	49,038	9.89%	90.11%
Washington County, ME	32,856	2,504	30,352	7.62%	92.38%
Maine	1,328,361	513,542	814,819	38.66%	61.34%
United States	312,471,327	252,746,527	59,724,800	80.89%	19.11%

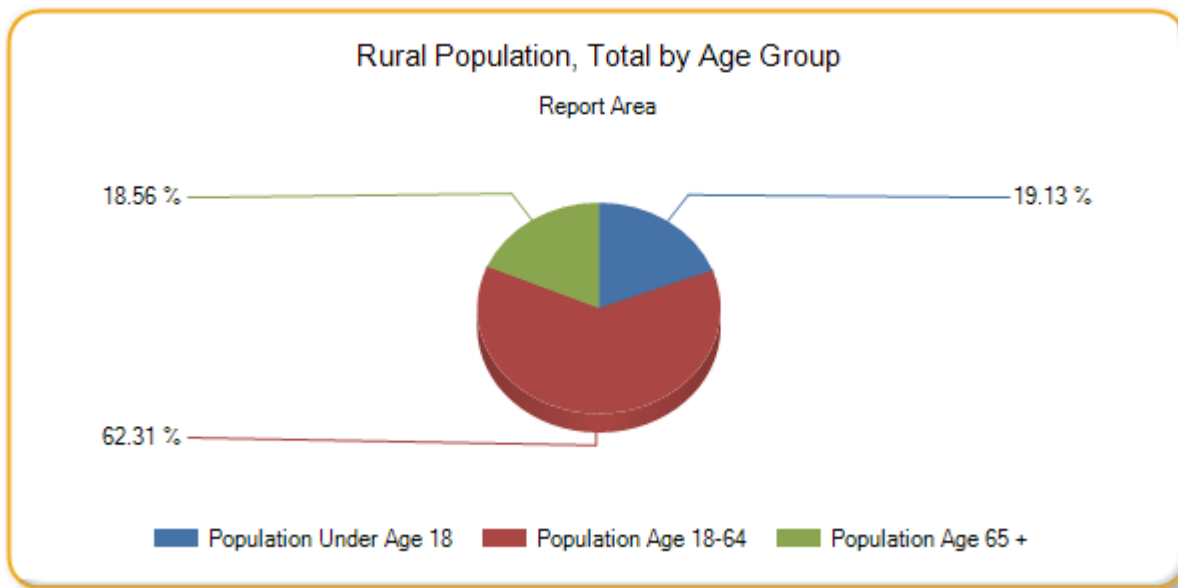
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2010. Source geography: Tract

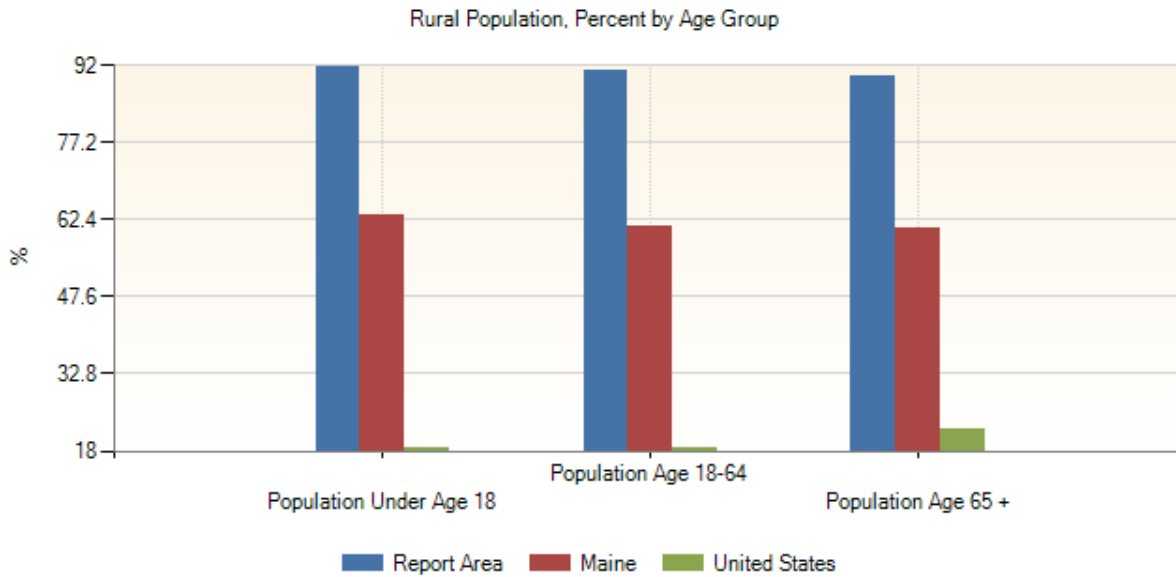
Rural Population, Total by Age Group

Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Population Age 18-64	Population Age 65
Report Area	15,186	49,467	14,737
Hancock County, ME	9,106	31,073	8,859
Washington County, ME	6,080	18,394	5,878
Maine	173,456	513,582	127,781
United States	13,907,394	36,734,957	9,082,449

Rural Population, Percent by Age Group

Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Population Age 18-64	Population Age 65
Report Area	91.81%	90.98%	90.06%
Hancock County, ME	91.27%	90.06%	89.15%
Washington County, ME	92.63%	92.59%	91.47%
Maine	63.18%	60.94%	60.54%
United States	18.52%	18.69%	22.26%





Social and Economic Factors

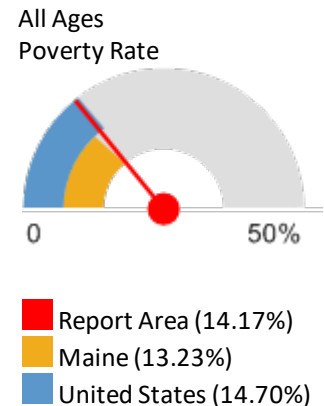
Economic and social insecurity often are associated with poor health. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of educational achievement affect access to care and a community’s ability to engage in healthy behaviors. Without a network of support and a safe community, families cannot thrive. Ensuring access to social and economic resources provides a foundation for a healthy community.

Poverty

2015 poverty estimates show a total of 11,915 persons living below the poverty level in the report area. Poverty information is calculated or based upon 100% of the federal poverty income guidelines. Washington County is the hardest hit by poverty, at 18.8%, significantly above the Maine poverty rate of 13.23% and the national average of 14.7%. In 2015, it is estimated that there were 6,301 households, or 16.36%, living in poverty within the two counties. According to the American Community Survey 5 -year estimates, an average of 15.58 percent of all persons lived in a state of poverty during the 2011 - 2015 period. The poverty rate for all persons living in the report area is greater than the national average of 15.47 percent.

Poverty Rates

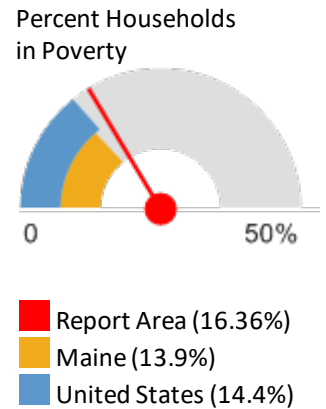
Report Area	All Ages No of Persons	All Ages Poverty Rate	Age 0-17 No of Persons	Age 0-17 Poverty Rate	Age 5-17 No of Persons	Age 5-17 Poverty Rate
Report Area	11,915	14.17%	3,186	20.17%	2,143	18.12%
Hancock County, ME	6,136	11.5%	1,513	16.2%	987	14.4%
Washington County, ME	5,779	18.8%	1,673	28.8%	1,156	27.1%
Maine	342,532	13.23%	87,368	16.66%	59,096	15.01%
US	46,153,077	14.70%	15,000,273	20.36%	10,245,028	19.05%



Households in Poverty

Report Area	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
Report Area	38,510	6,301	16.36%
Hancock County, ME	24,371	3,596	14.8%
Washington County, ME	14,139	2,705	19.1%
Maine	553,284	77,052	13.9%
United States	116,926,305	16,811,595	14.4%

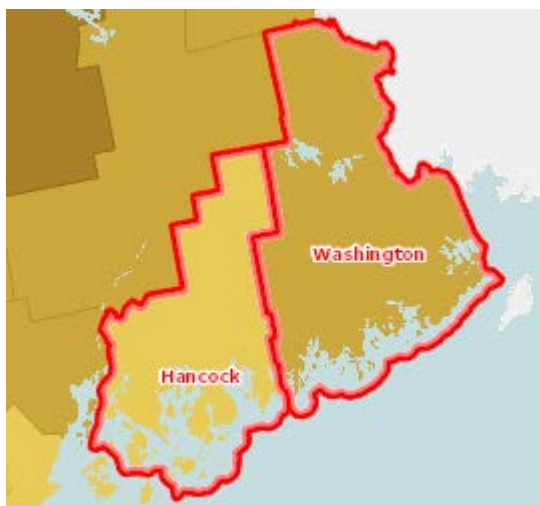
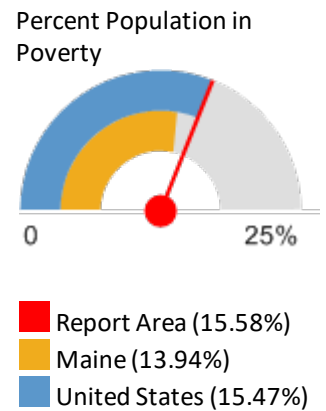
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15.



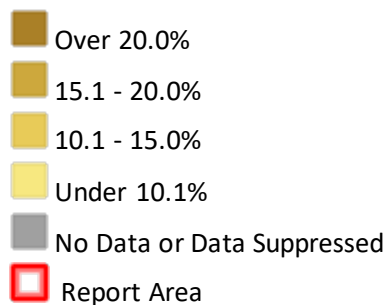
Percent Population in Poverty

Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Percent Population in Poverty
Report Area	84,363	13,142	15.58%
Hancock County, ME	53,186	7,196	13.53%
Washington County, ME	31,177	5,946	19.07%
Maine	1,293,513	180,278	13.94%
United States	308,619,550	47,749,043	15.47%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: Tract



Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by County, ACS 2011-15

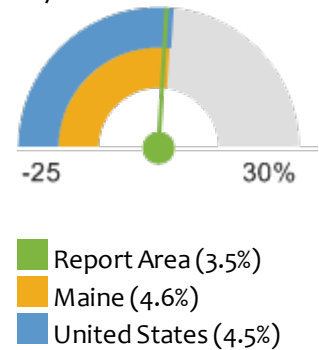


It is estimated that 16.36% of all households were living in poverty within the two counties, compared to the national average of 14.4%. Of the households in poverty, female headed households represented 5.5% of all households in poverty, compared to 3.7% and 1.6% of households headed by males and married couples, respectively. In Hancock County, married couples living in poverty were at 32.4%, while in Washington County, the married couples in poverty were at 36.3%. The poverty rate change for all children (age 0-17) in the two counties from 2000 to 2015 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area increased by 3.5%, compared to a national increase of 4.5%. The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates only calculates poverty for children age 0-4 on the state and national levels. The national poverty rate change for this age group increased by 4.1% over the described time period. No county-specific data is available.

Poverty Rate Change Age 0-17

Report Area	Poverty Age 0-17 2000	Poverty Rate Age 0-17 2000	Poverty Age 0-17 2015	Poverty Rate Age 0-17 2015	Difference in Rate Age 0-17 2000 - 2015
Report Area	3,105	17.5%	3,186	21%	3.5%
Hancock County, ME	1,451	13.6%	1,513	16.2%	2.6%
Washington County, ME	1,654	23.4%	1,673	28.8%	5.4%
Maine	73,080	12.9%	87,368	17.5%	4.6%
United States	34,759,369	16.2%	44,997,842	20.7%	4.5%

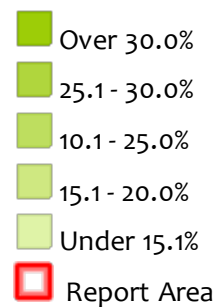
Poverty Rate Change Age 0-17



Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income Poverty Estimates. 2015. Source geography: County



Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-18), Percent by County, SAIPE 2015

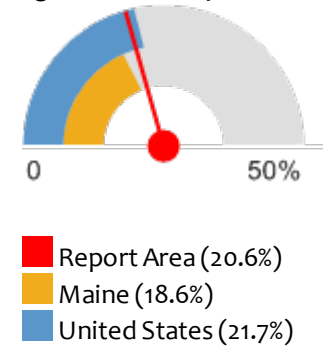


Child Poverty Rate Age 0-17

According to the American Community Survey 5- year data, an average of 20.6% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area of Hancock and Washington counties is less than the national average of 21.7 percent. However, Washington County alone, with its rate of 24.7% compared to Maine’s rate of 18.7% is of concern.

Report Area	Ages 0-17 Total Population	Ages 0-17 In Poverty	Ages 0-17 Poverty Rate
Report Area	15,484	3,197	20.6%
Hancock County, ME	9,478	1,716	18.1%
Washington County, ME	6,006	1,481	24.7%
Maine	255,921	47,516	18.6%
United States	72,540,829	15,760,766	21.7%

Ages 0-17 Poverty Rate



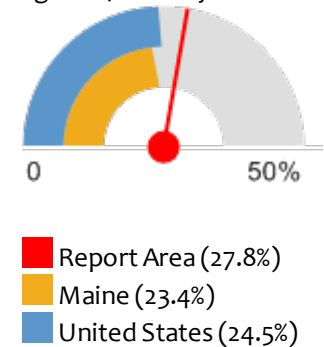
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: County

Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-4

Population and poverty estimates for children age 0-4 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5- year data, an average of 27.8% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is greater than the national average of 24.5 percent, making this an area of concern. *This indicator along with other data is used to determine the number of eligible children for Head Start in the service area.* This indicator is also relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of infants and young children in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Ages 0-4 Total Population	Ages 0-4 In Poverty	Ages 0-4 Poverty Rate
Report Area	3,849	1,071	27.8%
Hancock County, ME	2,345	652	27.8%
Washington County, ME	1,504	419	27.9%
Maine	64,000	14,966	23.4%
United States	19,605,884	4,795,039	24.5%

Ages 0-4 Poverty Rate



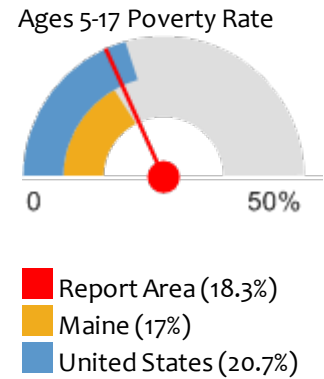
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: County

According to the 2017 Maine Kids Count Data Book, 28.7% of four-year-olds in Hancock County were enrolled in a public preschool program in school year 2015-2016, and in Washington County, the enrollment rate was 75.3%.

Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 5-17

Population and poverty estimates for children age 5-17 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 18.3% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 20.7 percent. It should be noted that Washington County’s poverty rate for this indicator is 23.6%, significantly above both the Maine and United States rate, resulting in this indicator considered a concern to be addressed. This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 5-17 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Ages 5-17 Total Population	Ages 5-17 In Poverty	Ages 5-17 Poverty Rate
Report Area	11,635	2,126	18.3%
Hancock County, ME	7,133	1,064	14.9%
Washington County, ME	4,502	1,062	23.6%
Maine	191,921	32,550	17%
United States	52,934,945	10,965,727	20.7%



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: County

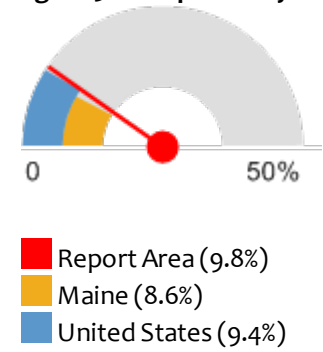
Seniors in Poverty

The number of persons age 65 or older is relevant because this population has unique needs which should be considered separately from other age groups. Poverty rates for seniors (persons age 65 and over) are shown below. According to American Community Survey estimates, there were 1,711 seniors, or 9.8% percent, living in poverty within the report area. It should be noted that this indicator is highlighted as an area needing attention, as the senior poverty rate in Washington County is above the U.S. and Maine rates. When taking a closer look at the senior poverty rates broken down by gender, female seniors do not fare well. That poverty rate is alarmingly high, at 13.39% overall, with both counties higher than both the state and national rates— Hancock County’s rate is 12.73%; Washington County’s rate is 14.49%. Statistically, women outlive men, and this has an impact on household income as the number of women who lose their spouse to death increases and they lose spousal social security income.

Report Area	Ages 65 and Up Total Population	Ages 65 and Up In Poverty	Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate
Report Area	17,527	1,711	9.8%
Hancock County, ME	10,951	939	8.6%
Washington County, ME	6,576	772	11.7%
Maine	227,045	19,617	8.6%
United States	43,313,536	4,058,359	9.4%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: county

Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate



Employment

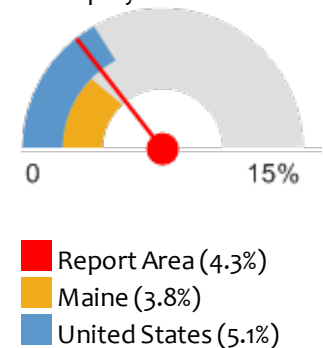
Current Unemployment

Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for each county in the report area is provided in the table below. Overall, the report area experienced an average 4.3% percent unemployment rate in June 2017. For both Hancock and Washington counties, the unemployment rate is higher than the Maine rate. Washington County’s unemployment rate is higher than both Maine and the national rates, making this an area of concern. However, as shown in the unemployment rate change, both counties have seen improvement over a one-year period.

Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Report Area	45,020	43,080	1,940	4.3%
Hancock County, ME	30,839	29,674	1,165	3.8%
Washington County, ME	14,181	13,406	775	5.5%
Maine	702,058	675,642	26,416	3.8%
United States	160,806,227	152,564,718	8,241,509	5.1%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2017 - June. Source geography: County

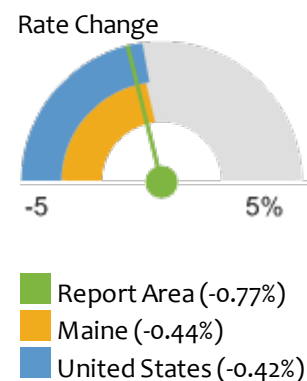
Unemployment Rate



Unemployment Change

Unemployment change within the report area during the 1-year period from June 2016 to June 2017 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this one -year period fell from 2,258 persons to 1,940 persons, a rate change of -0.77% percent.

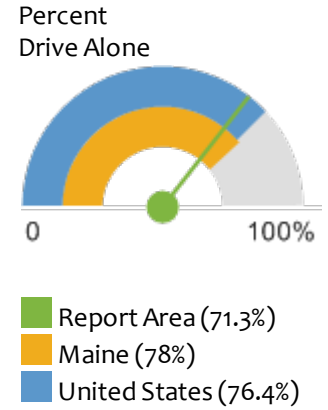
Report Area	Unemployment June 2016	Unemployment June 2017	Unemployment Rate June 2016	Unemployment Rate June 2017	Rate Change
Report Area	2,258	1,940	5.08%	4.31%	-0.77%
Hancock County, ME	1,397	1,165	4.61%	3.78%	-0.83%
Washington County, ME	861	775	6.11%	5.47%	-0.64%
Maine	29,155	26,416	4.21%	3.76%	-0.44%
United States	8,840,257	8,241,509	5.55%	5.13%	-0.42%



Transportation and Commuter Travel Patterns

Most households in the two counties have 1-2 vehicles, but for families who are financially insecure, the cost of vehicle maintenance, insurance, and the high price of gasoline can be prohibitive and often lesser priorities than housing, food, and health needs. Additionally, the long distances and huge geographic area make it extremely difficult to provide fixed routes community transportation. People cannot access food pantries, non-medical but important services, such as WIC and ASPIRE, without reliable transportation. West's Transportation is a private for-profit corporation that provides fixed-route and demand response public transportation service to communities within Washington County and eastern portions of Hancock County. Passengers are charged a fee to ride. Intercity service is provided between Calais and Bangor (named Coastal Connection) with stops in Washington and Hancock counties along the way. WHCA is collaborating with West Transportation to pick people up at their homes and connect them with Wests' fixed routes. This table shows the method of transportation workers used to travel to work for the report area. Of the 38,296 workers in the report area, 71.3% drove to work alone while 12.7% carpoolled. 0.6% of all workers reported that they used some form of public transportation, while others used some optional means including 6.4% walking or riding bicycles, and 1.3% used taxicabs to travel to work. The median commute time, according to the American Community Survey (ACS), for the report area of 19.94 minutes is shorter than the national median commute time of 24.78 minutes.

Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Percent Drive Alone	Percent Carpool	Percent Public Transportation	Percent Bicycle or Walk	Percent Taxi or Other	Percent Work at Home
Report Area	38,296	71.3%	12.7%	0.6%	6.4%	1.3%	7.6%
Hancock County, ME	25,741	69.9%	13%	0.8%	7%	1.4%	7.9%
Washington County, ME	12,555	74.4%	12.2%	0.2%	5.2%	1%	7%
Maine	635,475	78%	10.3%	0.6%	4.4%	1.2%	5.4%
United States	143,621,171	76.4%	9.5%	5.1%	3.4%	1.2%	4.4%

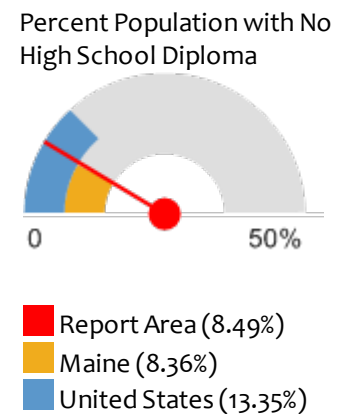


Education

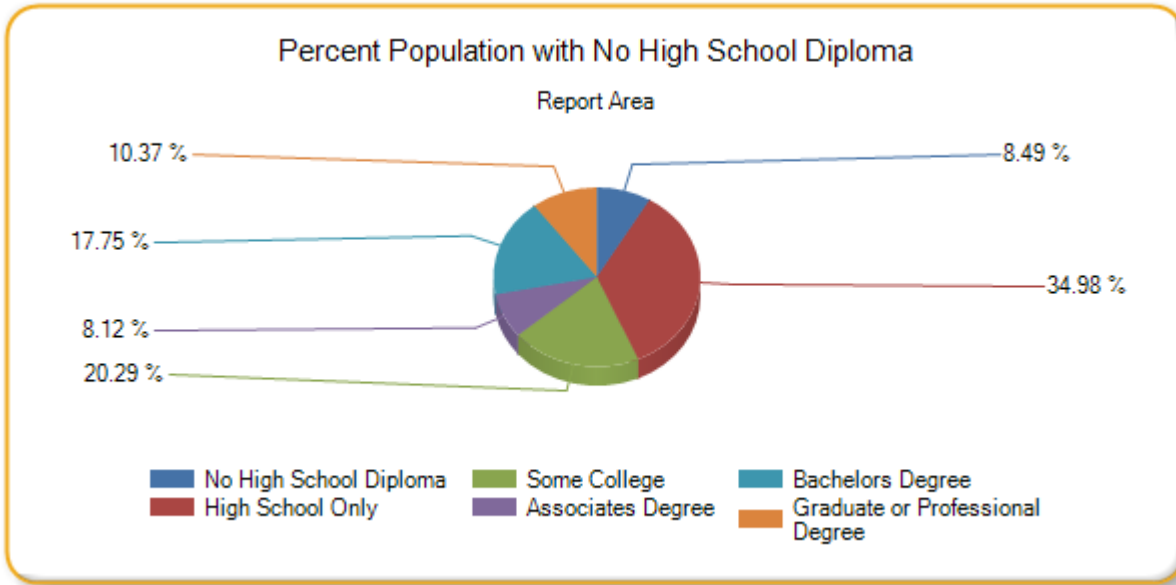
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment shows the distribution of educational attainment levels in the report area. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25, and is an estimated average for the period from 2011 to 2015. Education is clearly linked to an individual’s ability to achieve economic success and remove barriers to attaining self-sufficiency. While Hancock County’s high school and secondary school education appears to be within acceptable parameters, Washington County’s non-high school graduation rate is higher than Maine’s rate.

Report Area	Percent No High School Diploma	Percent High School Only	Percent Some College	Percent Associates Degree	Percent Bachelors Degree	Percent Graduate or Professional Degree
Report Area	8.49%	34.98%	20.29%	8.12%	17.75%	10.37%
Hancock County, ME	6.29%	33.1%	20%	7.9%	20.1%	12.6%
Washington County, ME	12.28%	38.3%	20.8%	8.5%	13.6%	6.5%
Maine	8.36%	33.2%	19.9%	9.5%	18.7%	10.3%
United States	13.35%	27.8%	21.1%	8.1%	18.5%	11.3%



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: County

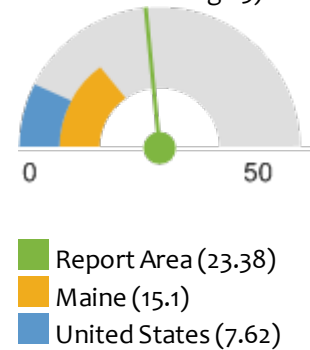


Head Start

This indicator reports the number and rate of Head Start program facilities per 10,000 children under age five. Head Start facility data is acquired from the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) 2015 Head Start locator. Population data is from the 2010 US Decennial Census.

Report Area	Total Children Under Age 5	Total Head Start Programs	Head Start Programs, Rate (Per 10,000 Children)
Report Area	4,277	13	23.38
Hancock County, ME	2,603	6	19.21
Washington County, ME	1,674	7	29.87
Maine	69,520	112	15.1
United States	20,426,118	17,442	7.62

Head Start Programs Rate (Per 10,000 Children Under Age 5)



Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. 2014. Source geography: Point

Child and Family Opportunities Enrollment

2016-2017 Program Year	Hancock County	Washington County
Head Start including HS Childcare	101	74
Early Head Start	14	22
Pre-school Childcare only	24	20
Infant-Toddler Childcare only	15	8

2016-2017 Program Year	Hancock County	Washington County
Evening Program (3-8) Childcare	0	31
Evening Program IT Childcare	0	13
All Public School Children	38	28

All Students Enrolled in Public School Preschool Programs –Income

The following data is provided by the U.S. Census American Community Survey(ACS) 2011-2015 five-year estimates. *Note that the all children enrolled and the children above and below poverty data was obtained from two separate ACS reports, and the discrepancy in total numbers is due to the +/- margin of error in each report.

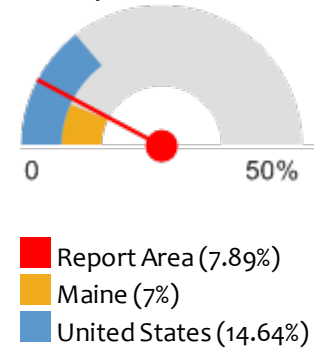
ACS 2011-2015 Data Reports	Hancock County	Washington County
All Children Enrolled in preschool	485*	379*
Children in preschool above poverty	380	289
Children in preschool below poverty	102	83

Adult Literacy

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) produces estimates for adult literacy based on educational attainment, poverty, and other factors in each county. Note again, the percentage of adults in Washington County lacking necessary literacy skills is higher by three percentage points than the Maine percentage.

Report Area	Estimated Population over 16	Percent Lacking Literacy Skills
Report Area	69,485	7.89%
Hancock County, ME	42,751	7%
Washington County, ME	26,734	10%
Maine	1,036,269	7%
United States	219,016,209	14.64%

Percentage of Adults Lacking Literacy Skills



Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Estimates of Low Literacy. Source geography: County

Veterans - Educational Attainment

Veterans Educational Attainment contrasts the distribution of educational attainment levels between military veterans and non-veterans in the region. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over

25, and is an estimated average for the period from 2011 to 2015.

Report Area	Veterans % No Diploma	Veterans % High School Diploma	Veterans % Some College Diploma	Veterans % Bachelors or Higher Diploma	Non-Veterans % No Diploma	Non-Veterans % High School Diploma	Non-Veterans % Some College Diploma	Non-Veterans % Bachelors or Higher Diploma
Report Area	7.2%	35.12%	31.92%	25.76%	8.7%	34.98%	27.81%	28.51%
Hancock County, ME	4.98%	31.91%	33.51%	29.6%	6.5%	33.27%	27%	33.23%
Washington County, ME	10.66%	40.12%	29.43%	19.78%	12.57%	37.99%	29.24%	20.21%
Maine	7.21%	36.14%	32.38%	24.28%	8.53%	32.85%	28.99%	29.63%
United States	7.11%	29.05%	36.85%	27%	14.04%	27.68%	28.24%	30.03%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: County

Housing

Housing Age

Total housing units, median year built and median age in 2015 for the report area are shown below. Housing units used in housing age include only those where the year built is known.

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year Built	Median Age (from 2015)
Report Area	63,426		no data
Hancock County, ME	40,413	1977	37
Washington County, ME	23,013	1974	40
Maine	726,227	1973	41
United States	133,351,840	1976	38

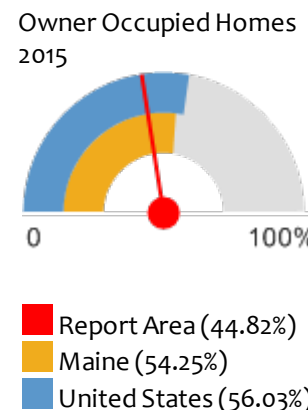
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: County

Homeowners

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 27,519 homeowners in the report area in 2000, and 76.48% owner occupied homes in the report area for the 5 -year estimated period from 2011 - 2015. Home ownership is one of the performance indicators used to measure individual economic self-sufficiency, and, as a result, is an important factor to take into consideration when looking at community needs assessment data. Looking at the data for both Hancock and Washington counties, it is clear the number and percentage of owner-occupied homes has dropped significantly during the past five years for

which data was gathered. There may be a number of factors for this drop, beyond loss of income and the ability for individuals to achieve homeownership. Some of these factors may be related to the report area’s aging population, and a need for this population to seek alternative housing situations that meet their physical needs as their health deteriorates and required supports are only available in residential care.

Report Area	Owner Occupied Homes 2000	Owner Occupied Homes 2000	Owner Occupied Homes 2015	Owner Occupied Homes 2015
Report Area	27,519	76.48%	28,426	44.82%
Hancock County, ME	16,550	75.7%	17,788	44.02%
Washington County, ME	10,969	77.7%	10,638	46.23%
Maine	370,905	71.58%	393,995	54.25%
United States	69,815,753	66.19%	74,712,091	56.03%



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: County

Homeownership and Rental Affordability

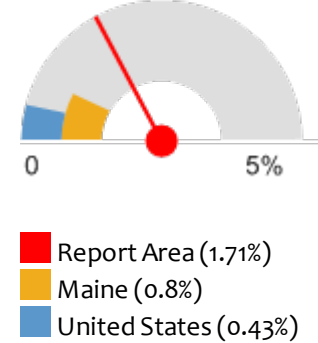
MaineHousing gathers annual data on both homeownership affordability and rental affordability. The most recent data available is for 2016. The Homeownership Affordability Index is the ratio of Home Price Affordable at Median Income to Median Home Price. An index of less than 1 means the area is generally unaffordable - i.e., a household earning area median income could not cover the payment on a median priced home (30- year mortgage, taxes and insurance) using no more than 28% of gross income. In Hancock County, the Homeownership Affordability Index was 0.95% and in Washington County it was 1.51%. Households unable to afford to purchase a home at median price in Hancock County was 52.5%— in Washington County, the rate was 33.0%. The Rental Affordability Index is the ratio of 2-Bedroom Rent Affordable at Median Renter Income to Average 2-Bedroom Rent. An index of less than 1 means the area is generally unaffordable – i.e., a renter household earning area median renter income could not cover the cost of an average 2-bedroom apartment (including utilities) using no more than 30% of gross income. In Hancock County, the Rental Affordability Index was 0.75%, while in Washington County it was 0.82%. The percentage of households unable to find affordable rentals based on median price was 59% in Hancock County, and 61.8% in Washington County. According to MaineHousing’s most recent report, renting will remain unaffordable in Maine through 2017 and possibly into 2018, as a result of a limited supply. Despite a recent increase in permit activity for multifamily residential units, the supply of single family (owned) homes has grown significantly faster than rental units over the past three decades.

Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

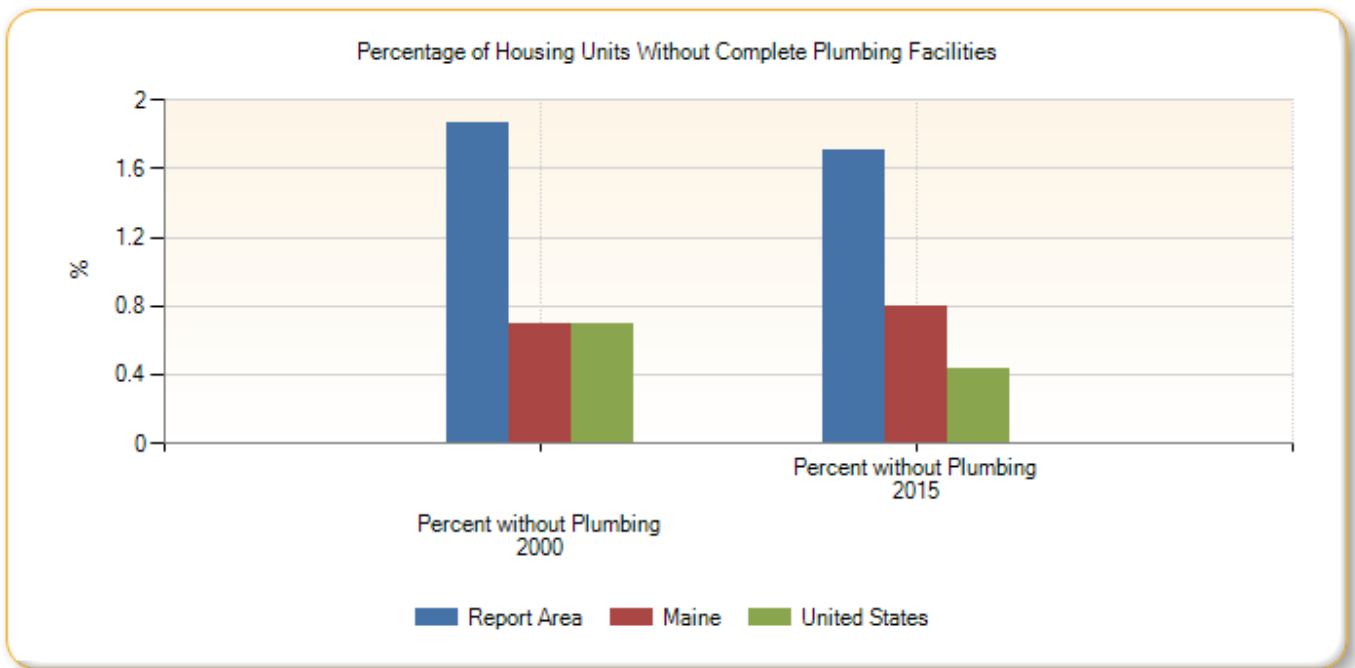
The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing are shown for the report area. U.S. Census data shows 669 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2000 and ACS five -year estimates show 657 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2015. Both Hancock and Washington counties had a higher rate of unsafe, unsanitary homes than the rate in Maine and the United States, making this an indicator needing attention.

Report Area	Occupied Housing Units 2000	Housing Units without Plumbing 2000	Percent without Plumbing 2000	Occupied Housing Units 2015	Housing Units without Plumbing 2015	Percent without Plumbing 2015
Report Area	35,982	669	1.86%	38,510	657	1.71%
Hancock County, ME	21,864	370	1.09%	24,371	406	1.67%
Washington County, ME	14,118	299	1.36%	14,139	251	1.78%
Maine	518,200	4,468	0.69%	553,284	4,411	0.8%
United States	106,741,426	736,626	0.69%	116,916,306	498,998	0.43%

Percentage of Housing Units Without Complete Plumbing Facilities



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2011-15. Source geography: County



Homeless Population

The annual Point in Time count is intended to be a snapshot of homelessness on one night of the year. Conducted by MaineHousing, it is required annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The night of the count in Maine was January 24, 2017. There were 1,188 people homeless in Maine, 527 in the City of Portland, and 661 in the balance of the state. The 2017 count showed that the overall size of the homeless population remained relatively unchanged. Programs designed specifically to address chronic homelessness and veteran homelessness appear to be having a positive effect. Data contributing to the report is derived from “shelter areas”. There are no emergency shelters(ES) or transitional housing (TH) providers located in Washington County. The Point-in-Time information for both counties is provided in the chart below:

	ES	TH	Total
Total Households	30	11	41
Total Number of Persons (Adults and Children)	41	17	58
Number of Children (Under age 18)	8	5	13
Number of Young Adults (Age 18-24)	5	0	5
Number of Adults (Over 24)	28	12	40
Total Number of Veterans*	4	1	5
Number of Unaccompanied Youth (Under age 18)	0	0	0
Number of Unaccompanied Youth (Age 18-24)	3	0	3
Total Parenting Youth Households	1	0	1
Number of Parenting Youth (Age 18-24)	2	0	2
Number of Children with Parenting Youth (children under 18 with parents under 25)	1	0	1

*Veteran data is self-reported

Income

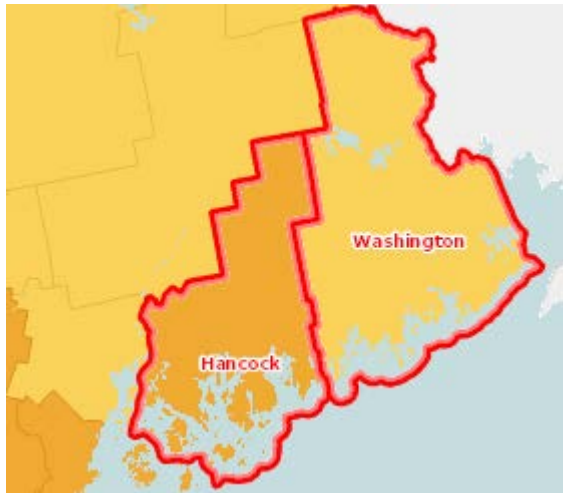
Income Levels

Two common measures of income are Median Household Income and Per Capita Income, based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates. Both measures are shown for the report area below. The average Per Capita income for the report area is \$26,039.37, compared to a national average of \$28,930. Both of these measurements— indicators— are important factors to consider as they relate to family and individual self-sufficiency, and to take into consideration when planning strategically to meet real community needs. It should be noted that Washington County’s income levels are alarmingly low. The American Community Survey 2011-2105 five-year estimates show 5,530 Hancock County households with some self-employment income, and 2,863 households in Washington County. Households with retirement income in Hancock County number 4,628, with Washington County reporting 3,097 households.

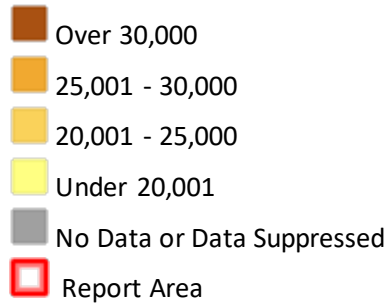
Report Area	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income
Report Area	\$42,556.50	\$26,039.37
Hancock County, ME	\$47,030	\$28,432
Washington County, ME	\$38,083	\$21,977
Maine	\$49,331	\$27,655
United States	\$53,889	\$28,930

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: County

Per Capita Income

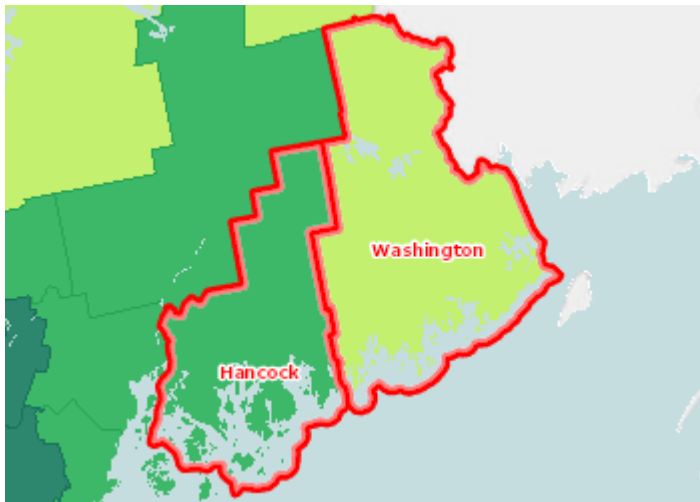


Per Capita Income by County, ACS 2011-15

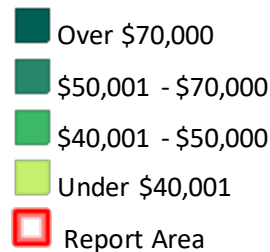


Median Household Income

Also reference previous information regarding median income for a fuller description and definition.



Median Household Income by County, SAIPE 2015

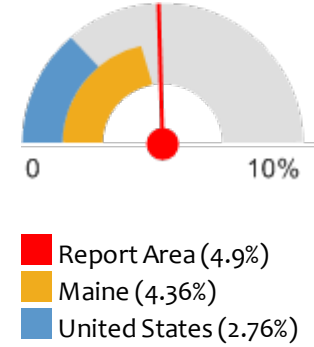


Income - Public Assistance Income

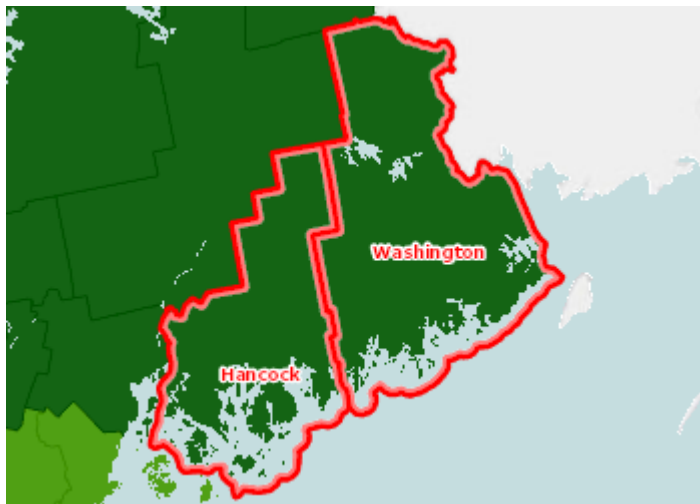
This indicator reports the percentage households receiving public assistance income. Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps. It should be noted that Washington County’s public assistance income levels are alarmingly high.

Report Area	Total Households	Households with Public Assistance Income	Percent Households with Public Assistance Income
Report Area	38,510	1,887	4.9%
Hancock County, ME	24,371	743	3.05%
Washington County, ME	14,139	1,144	8.09%
Maine	553,284	24,136	4.36%
United States	116,926,305	3,223,786	2.76%

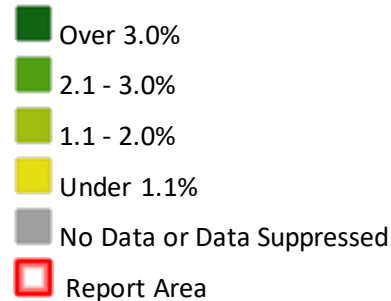
Percent Households with Public Assistance Income



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: Tract



Households with Public Assistance Income, Percent of Total Households by County, ACS 2011-15



Average Public Assistance Dollars Received

Report Area	Total Households Receiving Public Assistance Income	Aggregate Public Assistance Dollars Received	Average Public Assistance Received (in USD)
Report Area	1,887	5,046,600	\$2,674
Hancock County, ME	743	1,636,500	\$2,202
Washington County, ME	1,144	3,410,100	\$2,980
Maine	24,136	65,420,000	\$2,710
United States	3,223,786	11,251,713,900	\$3,490

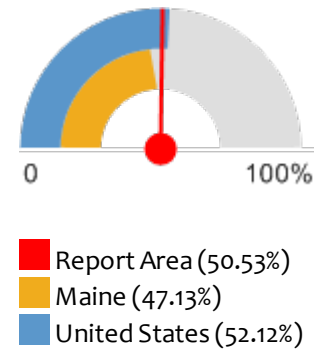
Nutrition

Free and Reduced Lunch Program

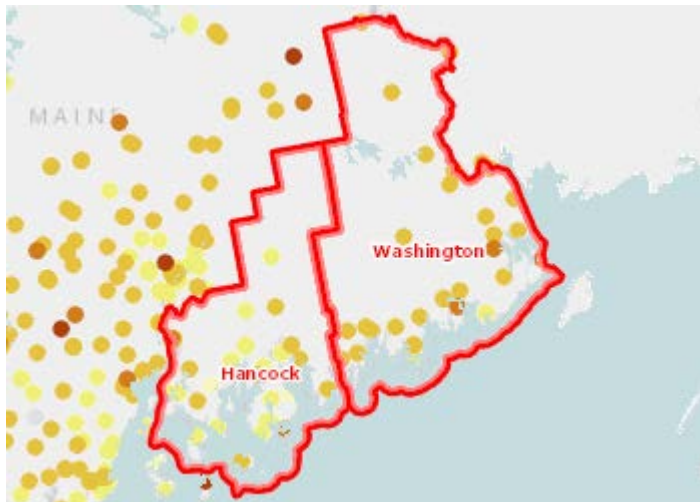
The following report shows that 5,007 students (or 50.53 percent) were eligible for free or reduced-price lunches during the 2013 - 2014 school year, which is more than the state average of 47.13 percent. Maine Kids Count 2017 lists percentages of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch for the 2015-2016 school year, but does not provide data on the total number of students or the number eligible. The updated percentage from this source for Hancock County is 43.1% and for Washington County, 63.2%. The updated Maine state percentage for this indicator is 48%. Clearly, this is an indicator showing a need to be addressed. Once again, Washington County's rates are alarmingly high.

Report Area	Total Students	Number Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible	Percent Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible
Report Area	9,908	5,007	50.53%
Hancock County, ME	6,090	2,601	42.71%
Washington County, ME	3,818	2,406	63.02%
Maine	177,287	83,544	47.13%
United States	50,436,641	26,213,915	52.12%

Percent Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch



Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2014-15. Source geography: Address



Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, NCES CCD 2014-15

- Under 90.1%
- 75.1% - 90.0%
- 50.1% - 75.0%
- 20.1% - 50.0%
- Under 20.1%
- Not Reported
- Report Area

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Participation

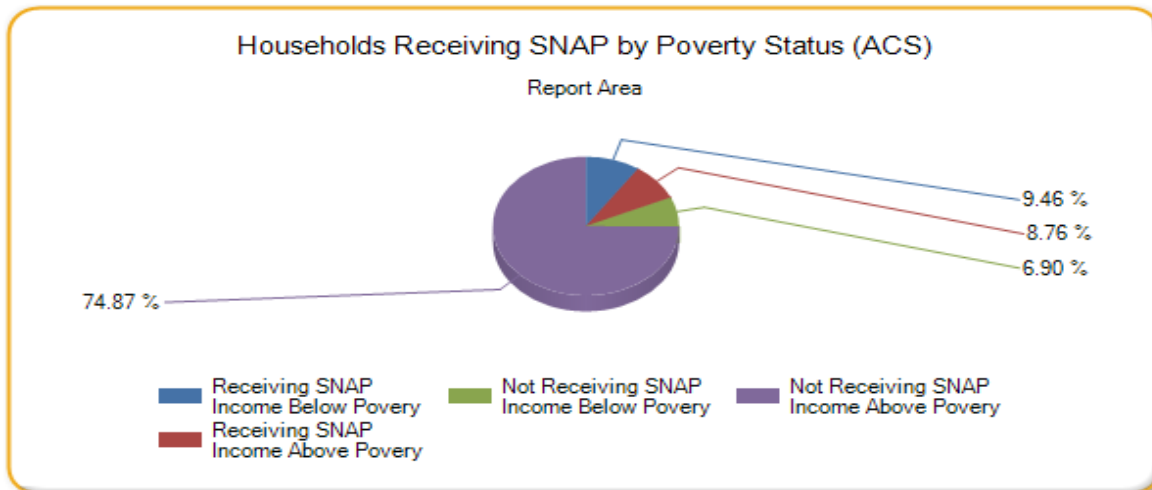
WIC is a nutrition program for thousands of Maine families, helping Maine kids to grow up strong and healthy. WIC food benefits are available based on income guidelines and up-to-date nutrition research. WIC participation in Hancock County is 678 and in Washington County, it is 578. This information adds layers to the picture of need for families with young children, and *is useful for the annual update of the Head Start/Early Head Start community assessment.*

Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

The table below shows that according to the American Community Survey (ACS), 7,017 households (or 18.2%) received SNAP payments during 2015. During this same period, there were 2,659 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments. Looking at Washington County alone, it is clear this indicator, at 24.85% compared to the state rate of 17.07% is significantly higher.

Report Area	Households Receiving SNAP Total	Households Receiving SNAP Percent	Households Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Households Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Total	Households Not Receiving SNAP Percent	Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty
Report Area	7,017	18.2%	3,642	3,375	31,493	81.8%	2,659	28,834
Hancock County, ME	3,504	14.38%	1,816	1,688	20,867	85.62%	1,780	19,087
Washington County, ME	3,513	24.85%	1,826	1,687	10,626	75.15%	879	9,747
Maine	94,459	17.07%	45,800	48,659	458,825	82.93%	31,252	427,573
United States	15,399,651	13.17%	7,892,966	7,506,685	101,526,654	86.83%	8,918,629	92,608,025

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: County

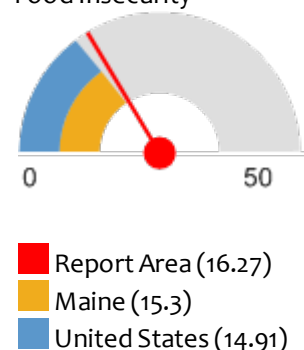


Food Insecurity Rate

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. This indicator is an area of concern for the entire WHCA/CFO service area, as the rate is higher than both the state and national rate.

Report Area	Total Population	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate
Report Area	86,978	14,150	16.27%
Hancock County, ME	54,581	8,580	15.72%
Washington County, ME	32,397	5,570	17.19%
Maine	1,330,089	202,910	15.3%
United States	318,198,163	47,448,890	14.91%

Percentage of Total Population with Food Insecurity



Data Source: Feeding America. 2014. Source geography: County

Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Children

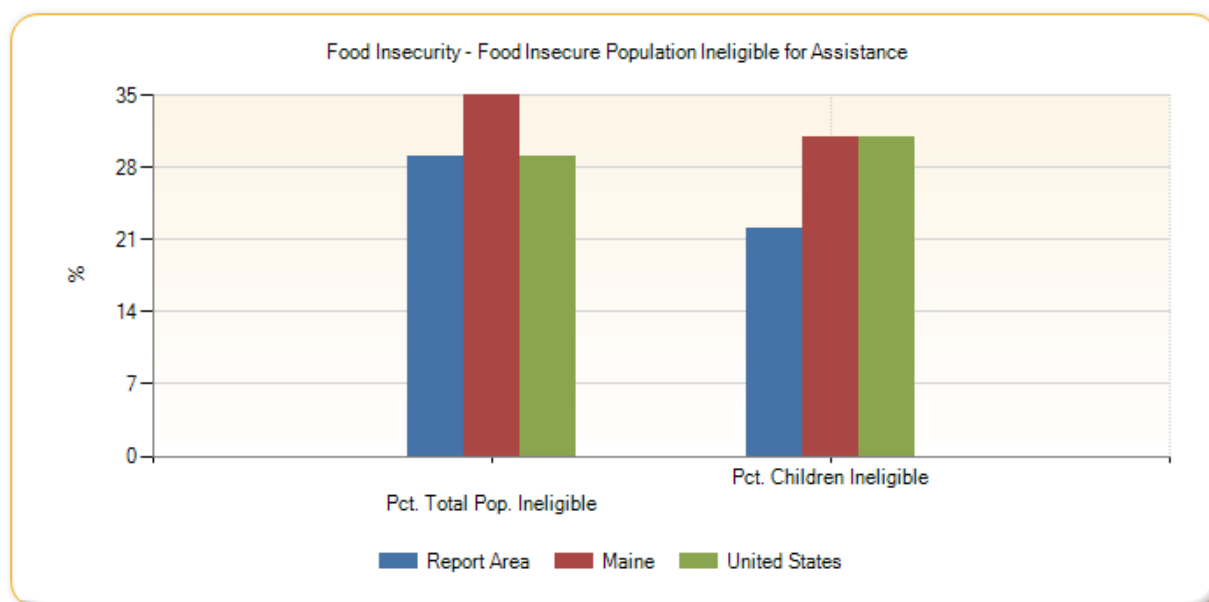
This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. This indicator is a concern, with the entire service area more food insecure when compared to either the state or the nation.

Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Food Insecure Children, Total	Child Food Insecurity Rate
Report Area	16,171	4,290	26.53%
Hancock County, ME	9,807	2,500	25.49%
Washington County, ME	6,364	1,790	28.13%
Maine	260,335	61,080	23.46%
United States	73,580,326	17,284,530	23.49%

Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the total population and the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year, but are ineligible for State or Federal nutrition assistance. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Assistance eligibility is determined based on household income of the food insecure households relative to the maximum income-to-poverty ratio for assistance programs (SNAP, WIC, school meals, CSFP and TEFAP).

Report Area	Food Insecure Population, Total	Percentage of Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance	Food Insecure Children, Total	Percentage of Food Insecure Children Ineligible for Assistance
Report Area	14,220	29%	4,290	22%
Hancock County, ME	8,520	35%	2,500	28%
Washington County, ME	5,700	21%	1,790	13.02%
Maine	206,090	35%	61,080	31%
United States	48,770,990	29%	17,284,530	31%

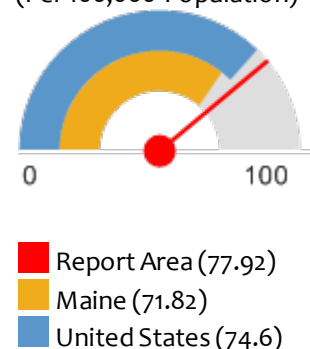


Food Access - Fast Food Restaurants

This indicator reports the number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. Fast food restaurants are defined as limited-service establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Report Area	87,274	68	77.92
Hancock County, ME	54,418	47	86.37
Washington County, ME	32,856	21	63.92
Maine	1,328,361	954	71.82
United States	312,846,570	233,392	74.6

Fast Food Restaurants, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2015. Source geography: County

Health Care

Public Health

Hancock County is part of the Downeast Public Health District, along with Washington County. The Downeast District has two Healthy Maine Partnerships, with one, Healthy Acadia, located in Hancock County. Washington County One Community is the Healthy Maine Partnership in Washington County and is located in Machias.

Health Overview

Hancock County

Health challenges in Hancock County include: higher than average rates of hospitalization and mortality due to acute myocardial infarctions; higher rate of coronary heart disease mortality; and lower rate of adults who have been immunized for pneumococcal pneumonia. Based on the County Health Rankings, Hancock County ranks among the top half of counties in the state on most measures (e.g., health outcomes, health behaviors, physical environment). Hancock County has twice as many emergency medical services sites per capita compared to the state average, fewer nursing facility beds per capita, and has the highest percentage of residents without health insurance in the state. Measures of health care access do not vary greatly from the state average. The County Health Rankings rank Hancock County as sixth among Maine’s 16 counties for Health Outcomes, noting factors such as residents having fewer poor physical or mental days compared to the state’s average. Hancock County ranks sixth for Health Factors that influence the population’s health. Within Health Factors, the report ranks Hancock County sixth in health behaviors due to lower rates of adult obesity, sexually transmitted infections, and physical inactivity. Hancock County ranks sixth in clinical care owing largely to a high percentage of the population not having health insurance, and a population to provider ratio higher than the state average for dentists and mental health providers. Hancock County ranks ninth in social and economic factors due in part to a higher unemployment rate and a higher rate of injury deaths, and second in physical environment due to residents in the county having the lowest percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work and a lower than average amount of air pollution.

Washington County

Washington County’s health challenges include socioeconomic factors, uninsured residents, self-reported fair to poor health, sedentary lifestyles, a lack of a usual sources of primary care, lower rates of visits to dentists, high cholesterol, lower rates of mammograms, and higher mortality rates (overall, cancer specific, acute myocardial infarctions, coronary heart disease, diabetes). Residents in Washington County have higher rates of hospitalization for ambulatory care sensitive conditions, pneumonia, and acute myocardial infarctions, as well as higher rates of emergency department visits for asthma and pneumonia. The County Health Rankings place Washington County as sixteenth among Maine’s 16 counties for Health Outcomes, noting factors such as higher rates of premature death and poorer reported quality of physical and mental health. Washington County ranked sixteenth for Health Factors that influence the population’s health. Within Health Factors, the report ranked Washington County fourteenth in health behaviors due to higher than average rates of adult obesity, lower rates of physical activity, lack of access to exercise opportunities, alcohol-impaired driving deaths, and a higher rate of teen births. Washington County ranks sixteenth in clinical care owing largely to a higher than average percentage of uninsured residents, a higher rate of preventable hospital stays, and a population to provider ratio lower than the state average for primary care physicians and dentists. Washington County ranks sixteenth in social and economic factors due in part to a higher than average unemployment rate, a higher than average rate of deaths from injury and a higher than average percentage children living in poverty. Washington County ranks fourth in physical environment due to lower than average air pollution and a lower than average percentage of residents who drive alone during long commutes.

Federally Qualified Health Centers

Federally Qualified Health Centers in this selected area.

County	Provider Number	FQHC Name	Address	City	Phone
Hancock County	PN: 201803	BUCKSPORT REGIONAL HEALTH CENTER	BROADWAY EXTENSION PO BOX 447	BUCKSPORT	(207) 469-7371
Washington County	PN: 201816	EASTPORT HEALTH CENTER, INC	30 BOYNTON ST	EASTPORT	(207) 853-6001
Washington County	PN: 201820	PLEASANT POINT HEALTH CENTER	PO BOX 351	PERRY	(207) 853-0711
Washington County	PN: 201822	HARRINGTON FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	PO BOX 82	HARRINGTON	(207) 483-6512
Washington County	PN: 201825	INDIAN TOWNSHIP HEALTH CENTER	ONE NEWELL DR	PRINCETON	(207) 796-2321
Washington County	PN: 201826	REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER AT LUBEC	43 SOUTH LUBEC RD	LUBEC	(207) 733-5541
Washington County	PN: 201829	ST CROIX REGL FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	PO BOX 437, 136 MILL STREET	PRINCETON	(207) 796-5014
Washington County	PN: 201830	EAST GRAND HEALTH CENTER	PO BOX 44 HOULTON ROAD	DANFORTH	(207) 448-2347

Washington County	PN: 201857	EASTPORT HEALTH CENTER, INC	55 FRANKLIN ST	CALAIS	(207) 454-3022
Washington County	PN: 201860	EASTPORT HEALTH CARE, INC	53 FREMONT STREET	MACHIAS	(207) 255-8290
Washington County	PN: 201862	REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER AT LUBEC	879 MAIN ST	EAST MACHIAS	(207) 255-0102
Washington County	PN: 201864	EASTPORT HEALTH CARE, INC	10 PALMER ST	CALAIS	(207) 454-8300

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File. Dec. 2016. Source geography: County

Medicare and Medicaid Providers. Total institutional Medicare and Medicaid providers, including hospitals, nursing facilities, Federally -qualified health centers, rural health clinics and community mental health centers for the report area are shown. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 37 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in the report area in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Report Area	Total Institutional Providers	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Report Area	37	5	8	12	4	0
Hancock County, ME	12	3	4	1	0	0
Washington County, ME	25	2	4	11	4	0
Maine	392	39	103	110	40	0
United States	72,892	7,175	15,652	7,666	4,156	163

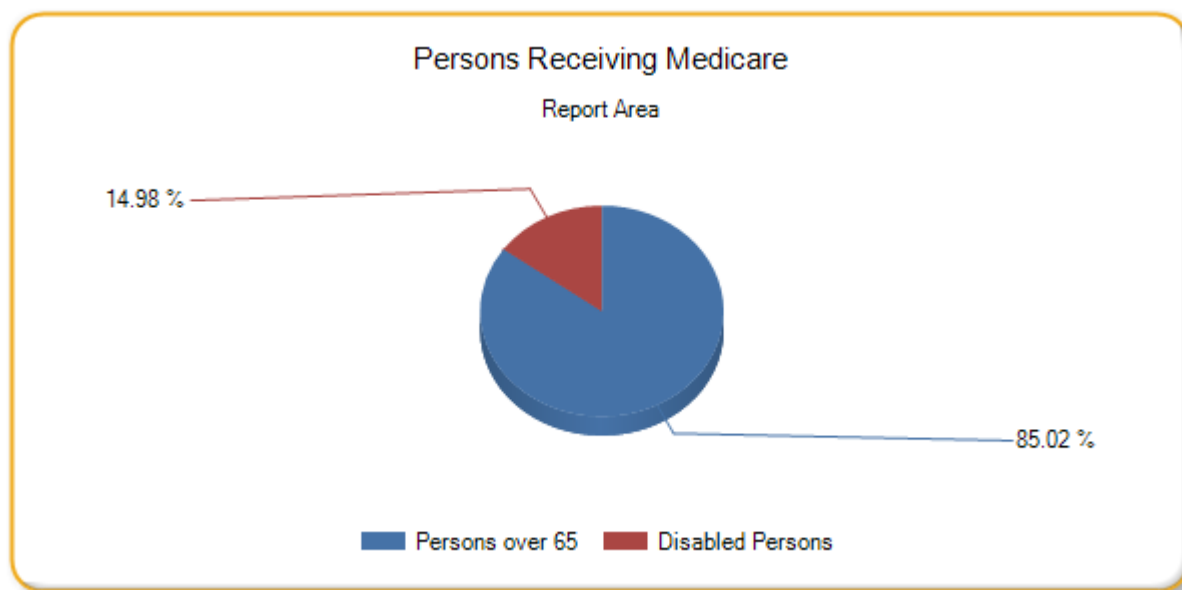
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File. Dec. 2016. Source geography: County

Persons Receiving Medicare.

The total number of persons receiving Medicare is shown, broken down by number over 65 and number of disabled persons receiving Medicare for the report area. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that a total of 21,929 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in the report area in 2015. A large number of individuals in our society are aware that persons over 65 years of age receive Medicare; however, many of them are unaware that disabled persons also receive Medicare benefits. A total of 3,285 disabled persons in the report area received Medicare benefits in 2015.

Report Area	Persons Over 65 Receiving Medicare	Disabled Persons Receiving Medicare	Total Persons Receiving Medicare
Report Area	18,643	3,285	21,929
Hancock County, ME	11,496	1,676	13,172
Washington County, ME	7,147	1,609	8,757
Maine	495,398	118,182	613,581
United States	46,727,720	8,856,429	55,584,149

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2011-15. Source geography: County

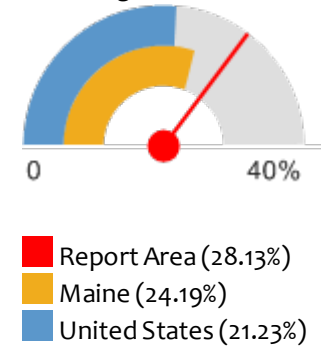


Insurance - Population Receiving Medicaid

This indicator reports the percentage of the population with insurance enrolled in Medicaid (or other means-tested public health insurance). This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Population with Any Health Insurance	Population Receiving Medicaid	Percent of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid
Report Area	85,865	74,036	20,829	28.13%
Hancock County, ME	54,232	46,545	10,249	22.02%
Washington County, ME	31,633	27,491	10,580	38.49%
Maine	1,314,824	1,182,794	286,100	24.19%
United States	311,516,332	271,070,101	57,557,806	21.23%

Percent of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: Tract

Population Receiving Medicaid by Age Group, Percent

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Report Area	46.68%	19.67%	17.83%
Hancock County, ME	36.8%	14.87%	15.53%
Washington County, ME	62.16%	28.21%	21.65%
Maine	39.3%	17.22%	18.04%
United States	37.9%	12.12%	14.09%

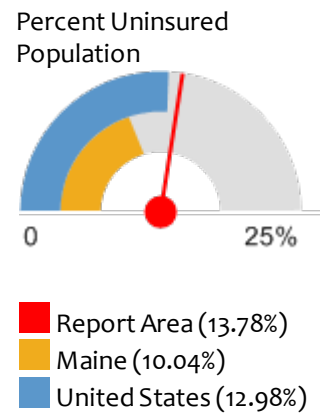
Population Receiving Medicaid by Age Group, Total

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Report Area	7,369	10,335	3,125
Hancock County, ME	3,546	5,002	1,701
Washington County, ME	3,823	5,333	1,424
Maine	102,871	142,263	40,966
United States	27,872,020	23,582,701	6,103,085

Insurance - Uninsured Population

The lack of health insurance is considered a *key driver* of health status. The uninsured population is calculated by estimating the number of persons eligible for insurance (generally those under 65) minus the estimated number of insured persons. This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status. This indicator reveals that both Hancock and Washington counties fare worse when compared to other counties in Maine, and to the nation’s rate. WHCA’s Health Navigator program, which works to assist uninsured individuals and families obtain affordable health insurance, recently had a significant cut in funding, which will have an impact on its ability to improve this indicator.

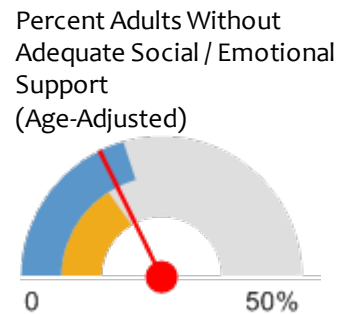
Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Total Uninsured Population	Percent Uninsured Population
Report Area	85,865	11,829	13.78%
Hancock County, ME	54,232	7,687	14.17%
Washington County, ME	31,633	4,142	13.09%
Maine	1,314,824	132,030	10.04%
United States	311,516,332	40,446,231	12.98%



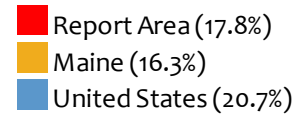
Lack of Social or Emotional Support

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health. Social and emotional support is also linked to educational achievement and economic stability.

Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Estimated Population Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Report Area	70,714	12,563	17.8%	17.8%
Hancock County, ME	44,349	7,185	16.2%	16.2%
Washington County, ME	26,365	5,378	20.4%	20.5%



Maine	1,050,956	174,459	16.6%	16.3%
United States	232,556,016	48,104,656	20.7%	20.7%



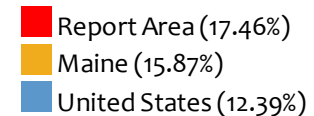
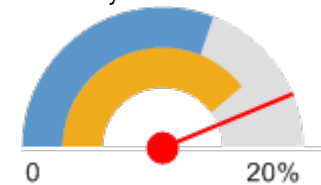
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Population with Any Disability

This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population with a disability. This indicator is relevant because disabled individuals comprise a vulnerable population that requires targeted services and outreach by providers. Note that Washington County’s rate is alarmingly high.

Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Disability Status Is Determined)	Total Population with a Disability	Percent Population with a Disability
Report Area	85,865	14,989	17.46%
Hancock County, ME	54,232	8,499	15.67%
Washington County, ME	31,633	6,490	20.52%
Maine	1,314,824	208,645	15.87%
United States	311,516,332	38,601,898	12.39%

Percent Population with a Disability



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: Tract

Disability by Type

Note that because of the margin of error with the U.S. Census American Community Survey 2011-2015 data reports, there is a small discrepancy in total numbers of people for whom data is provided. This may be a result of the source geography used as the basis for each report.

Disability Type	Hancock County	Washington County
Total people	54,185	31,058
With a disability	8,339	7,336
With a hearing difficulty	2,273	2,522
With a vision difficulty	933	867
With a cognitive difficulty	3,335	3,460
With an ambulatory difficulty	3,678	3,825
With a self-care difficulty	1,234	1,840
With independent living difficulty	2,675	2,282

Obesity

Data for this indicator was pulled from a variety of sources, including the Maine Center for Disease Control & Prevention, HealthData.org, Partnership for a Healthy America, and the State of Maine’s county-specific community health assessments. Maine ranks 19 in the nation for its obesity rates, with an overall rate of 15.1% in 2015. Adult obesity in the state is at 29.9%. Several reports indicate that the obesity rate for children is trending down, most likely as a result of it becoming a priority issue.

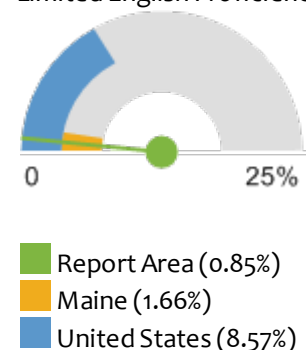
Obesity all ages	Hancock	Washington	Maine	United States
Female	32.2%	40.3%	34.9%	36.1%
Male	31.5%	37.1%	32.8%	33.8%
Childhood Obesity	Unavailable	unavailable	15.1%	17%

Population with Limited English Proficiency

This indicator reports the percentage of the population aged 5 and older who speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well." This indicator is relevant because an inability to speak English well creates barriers to healthcare access, provider communications, and health literacy/education.

Report Area	Population Age 5	Population Age 5 with Limited English Proficiency	Percent Population Age 5 with Limited English Proficiency
Report Area	82,880	702	0.85%
Hancock County, ME	52,261	313	0.6%
Washington County, ME	30,619	389	1.27%
Maine	1,263,694	20,966	1.66%
United States	296,603,003	25,410,756	8.57%

Percent Population Age 5 with Limited English Proficiency



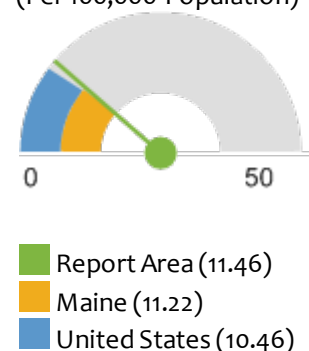
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: Tract

Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

This indicator reports the number per 100,000 population of recreation and fitness facilities as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940. This indicator is relevant because access to recreation and fitness facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors. It should be noted that Washington County has very few facilities for its population size.

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Report Area	87,274	10	11.46
Hancock County, ME	54,418	8	14.70
Washington County, ME	32,856	2	6.09
Maine	1,328,361	149	11.22
United States	312,846,570	32,712	10.46

Recreation and Fitness Facilities, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2015. Source geography: County

Health Care— Clinical Care

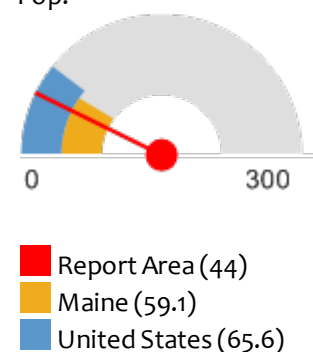
A lack of access to care presents barriers to good health. The supply and accessibility of facilities and physicians, the rate of un-insurance, financial hardship, transportation barriers, cultural competency, and coverage limitations affect access. Rates of morbidity, mortality, and emergency hospitalizations can be reduced if community residents access services such as health screenings, routine tests, and vaccinations. Prevention indicators can call attention to a lack of access or knowledge regarding one or more health issues and can inform program interventions.

Access to Dentists

This indicator reports the number of dentists per 100,000 population. This indicator includes all dentists - qualified as having a doctorate in dental surgery (D.D.S.) or dental medicine (D.M.D.), who are licensed by the state to practice dentistry and who are practicing within the scope of that license. In both Hancock and Washington counties, access to dentists' fares poorly when compared to access based on state and national rates, placing this indicator in the red. There are no pediatric dentists located in either county, however there are four oral health clinics located in Hancock County listed on the "From the First Tooth" dental referral list, and three oral health clinics listed in Washington County. Data from the 2015 Maine Integrated Health Youth Survey reported that 41% of Maine Kindergarten and third grade students had sealants observed during an oral health assessment. Only statewide data was reported.

Report Area	Total Population, 2015	Dentists, 2015	Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Report Area	86,284	38	44
Hancock County, ME	54,659	25	45.74
Washington County, ME	31,625	13	41.11
Maine	1,329,328	786	59.1
United States	321,418,820	210,832	65.6

Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.



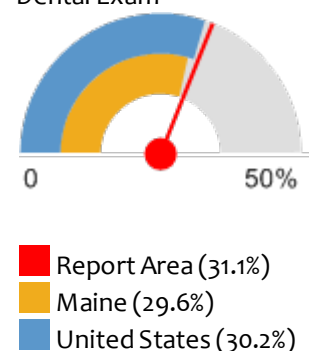
Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2015. Source geography: County

Dental Care Utilization

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have not visited a dentist, dental hygienist or dental clinic within the past year. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services. As mentioned above, this indicator shows a need for attention. Poor dental care can lead to a need for higher cost treatment, additional sick days from employment, and other outcomes that may adversely affect individual economic self-sufficiency and quality of life.

Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults Without Recent Dental Exam	Percent Adults with No Dental Exam
Report Area	70,475	21,884	31.1%
Hancock County, ME	44,077	11,974	27.2%
Washington County, ME	26,398	9,910	37.5%
Maine	1,050,956	311,586	29.6%
United States	235,375,690	70,965,788	30.2%

Percent Adults Without Recent Dental Exam



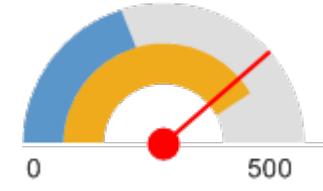
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2006-10. Source geography: County

Access to Mental Health Providers

This indicator reports the rate of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, clinical social workers, and counsellors that specialize in mental health care.

Report Area	Estimated Population	Number of Mental Health Providers	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (1 Provider per x Persons)	Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Report Area	86,505	334	259	386.1
Hancock County, ME	54,697	184	297.3	336.4
Washington County, ME	31,808	150	212.1	471.5
Maine	1,330,091	5,553	239.5	417.4
United States	317,105,555	643,219	493	202.8

Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



- Report Area (386.1)
- Maine (417.4)
- United States (202.8)

Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. 2016. Source geography: County

Primary Care

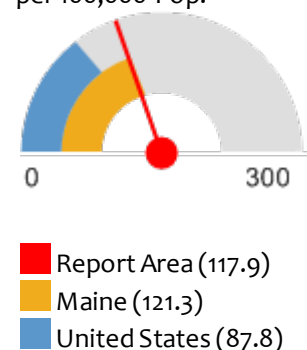
Hancock County is home to 22 primary care practices, of which one is a dedicated pediatric practice located in Ellsworth. Seven of the primary care practices are designated as patient-centered medical homes, while five additional primary care practices have designations as health homes. One primary care practice, located in Ellsworth, is designated as a behavioral health home. There is one community care team, located in Bar Harbor. There is one federally qualified health center site, located in Bucksport. There are no rural health clinics or school-based health centers located in Hancock County. There are three safety net dental clinics, located in Ellsworth and Bucksport. There are more primary care practices, patient-centered medical homes, health homes, community care teams, and safety net dental clinics in Hancock County per capita than in the state as a whole. **Washington County** is home to 20 primary care practices, two of which are pediatric practices, located in Machias and Calais. Two of the primary care practices, located in Eastport and Machias, are recognized as patient centered medical homes, while an additional two, located in Harrington and Lubec, are designated as health homes. Washington County has two behavioral health homes, located in Machias and Calais. There are nine federally qualified health centers, of which six are included in the count of primary care practices. Washington County has four rural health clinics, and one school-based health center, located in Calais. Community care team (CCT) services are delivered to Washington County health home patients by the Aroostook Mental Health Center’s CCT. The per capita number of primary care practices and federally qualified health center sites in Washington County exceeds that of the state.

Access to Primary Care

This indicator reports the number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population. Doctors classified as "primary care physicians" by the AMA include: General Family Medicine MDs and DOs, General Practice MDs and DOs, General Internal Medicine MDs and General Pediatrics MDs. Physicians age 75 and over and physicians practicing sub-specialties within the listed specialties are excluded. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

Report Area	Total Population, 2014	Primary Care Physicians, 2014	Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Report Area	86,504	102	117.9
Hancock County, ME	54,696	84	153.58
Washington County, ME	31,808	18	56.59
Maine	1,330,089	1,613	121.3
United States	318,857,056	279,871	87.8

Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.



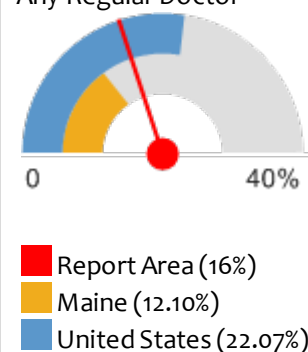
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2014. Source geography: County

Lack of a Consistent Source of Primary Care

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider. This indicator is relevant because access to regular primary care is important to preventing major health issues and emergency department visits. The percentage of people without any regular doctor in Washington County is significantly high compared to the state.

Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults Without Any Regular Doctor	Percent Adults Without Any Regular Doctor
Report Area	74,536	11,947	16%
Hancock County, ME	44,770	6,234	13.93%
Washington County, ME	29,766	5,713	19.19%
Maine	1,041,681	126,029	12.10%
United States	236,884,668	52,290,932	22.07%

Percent Adults Without Any Regular Doctor



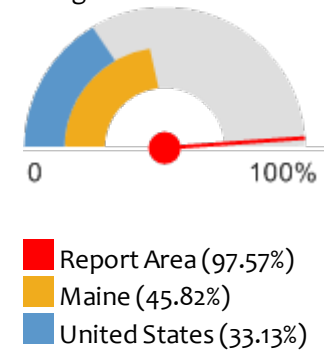
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is living in a geographic area designated as a "Health Professional Shortage Area" (HPSA), defined as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health professionals. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues. It is alarming that this indicator is "red lined" at nearly 100%. The lack of access to health professionals in both counties is a significant issue.

Report Area	Total Area Population	Population Living in a HPSA	Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA
Report Area	87,274	85,156	97.57%
Hancock County, ME	54,418	52,300	96.11%
Washington County, ME	32,856	32,856	100%
Maine	1,328,361	608,718	45.82%
United States	308,745,538	102,289,607	33.13%

Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA



Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration. April 2016.
Source geography: HPSA

Maine 2-1-1

The Maine 2-1-1 call system is a "one-stop" directory assistance telephone number for Maine consumers seeking to connect to needed resources. It is a hotline established to help residents find answers to a wide range of issues. Callers are given contact information for organizations that provide specific services, based on the need they are trying to address. Maine 2-1-1 keeps a list of all calls statewide and at the county level, and provides information about the top 20 categories for which information is sought. During the calendar year 2016, 801 Hancock County residents sought assistance, and 570 Washington County residents called for help. In 2017, between January and August (the most recent year-to-date information), 455 Hancock County residents sought assistance, and 390 Washington County residents called for help. The top five categories of assistance requested in 2016 and 2017 year-to-date:

Hancock County	2016	2017
	1. Health Care	1. Utilities
	2. Heat Assistance	2. Heat Assistance
	3. Housing/Shelter	3. Health Care
	4. Substance Use	4. Housing/Shelter
	5. Mental Health	5. Legal Help

Washington County	2016	2017
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heat Assistance 2. Utilities 3. Health Care 4. Housing/Shelter 5. Substance Use-Mental Health-Food 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilities 2. Heat Assistance 3. Health Care 4. Housing/Shelter 5. Food

Tracking this information provides another layer of information and data which is helpful when setting agency strategic priorities and analyzing emerging trends.

WHCA LIHEAP Data

Heating Assistance and Utilities cost were both cited as high priority issues in both counties. Following is a chart providing information about the number of consumers helped by WHCA’s Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

	Hancock County	Washington County
# Households Fuel Assistance	1,696	3,057
# People Fuel Assistance	2,956	5,179
# Households Energy Crisis	125	228
# People Energy Crisis	250	462
Fuel Assistance Benefit \$	\$1,308,106	\$2,233,314
Energy Crisis Benefit \$	\$33,867	\$62,825
Total Benefit Fuel/Energy	\$1,341,973	\$2,296,139

Adding Depth—Community Stakeholder Surveys and Interviews

Washington Hancock Community Agency and Child and Family Opportunities jointly conducted a number of stakeholder interviews, and surveyed various groups as part of this Community Needs Assessment process. Partner organizations, consumers of agency services, community leaders, Head Start parents, legislators, and other community leaders were interviewed, surveyed, or a combination of both. A wide variety of questions were posed to respondents seeking information, perceptions, and suggestions. In large part, the results are similar to the 2-1-1 Issue ranking above. However, because of the opportunity to provide personal and first-hand information shielded from identifying personal information, the survey and interview results were far more in-depth and examined issues in a more comprehensive way. There should be no surprise that while both counties had some factors/indicators in common, there were some differences. Following is a summary of the three-to five most pressing issues, by category, by county. It should be noted that the Head Start surveys were not segregated by county. The top three priorities chosen by that survey were: (1) Affordable Childcare; (2) Drugs/Alcohol Use; and, (3) Affordable Housing.

Survey Results by Category by County

Topic Area	Hancock County (N=73)	Washington County (N= 105)
Unmet Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation 2. Home Repair 3. Heating Assistance 4. Food 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weatherization 2. Heating Assistance 3. Affordable Housing 4. Help with Personal Care Items
Services Needed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation 2. Senior Services 3. Affordable Childcare 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation 2. Help with legal issues 3. Case Management
Unmet Health Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adult Day Care 2. Dental Care 3. Vision Care 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adult Day Care 2. Dental Care 3. Vision Care
Prevents Best Health Care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of Health Care 2. Cost of Medications 3. Transportation 4. Substance Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No provider nearby 2. Substance Use 3. Affordable Healthy Food 4. Cost of Medications
Challenges for Transportation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No public transportation 2. Can't afford car repair/upkeep 3. Can't afford to buy car 4. Can't afford registration, etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No public transportation 2. No driver's license 3. Can't afford to buy car 4. Can't afford car repair/upkeep
Biggest Housing Problem	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of housing too high 2. Utility Costs too high 3. Long Wait list for subsidized rent 4. Weatherization/home repair 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of housing too high 2. Utility Costs too high 3. Lack of housing options 4. Home repair
Challenges with Help for Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paperwork too long, difficult 2. Pride 3. No Transportation 4. Not eligible for programs 5. Don't know where to get help 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paperwork too long, difficult 2. No Transportation 3. Pride 4. Work schedule prevents
Obstacles to Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of childcare 2. Pay too low 3. Transportation 4. Not qualified 5. No affordable childcare 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of jobs 2. Substance Use 3. Pay too low 4. Criminal Record 5. Transportation
Prevent from College or additional training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost too high 2. Cost of childcare 3. No high school diploma 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost too high 2. No high school diploma 3. Class schedule conflicts with work

Key Comments Excerpted from Community Leadership Interviews

Aging-Related

“The needs of the aging population include the spectrum of services related to age and ability, cardiovascular health, obesity, chronic disease of the heart, diabetes, cancer, mental health (isolation), and protection from thefts, scams and abuse.”

“There is a bigger need for legal service for seniors than we can provide.”

“The aging population trend will lead to increased community disruptions. How can we keep these communities thriving as people age?”

Early Childhood Education-Related

“The challenge with early childhood education is that it is expensive and is not always available. Head Start is only a half day. DHHS child care vouchers are hard to obtain. DHHS offices are hard to access due to distance.”

“We need more affordable childcare facilities; there aren't very many in Hancock County. We have just CFO and a small number of child care facilities.”

“Early childhood educator workforce issues are a concern. Head Start regulations continue to tighten up the requirements for staff credentials. We are losing teachers with the required BS in ECE to public school where they can earn about 30% more salary and have better health insurance. People are not moving to Washington County so we cannot recruit outside of the county.”

Health and Substance Abuse-Related

“We need to get services to address the drug epidemic that are not traditional. People cannot go away to rehabilitation; they need locally available supports.”

“Self-help, self- efficacy, and public health programs. It is important from my perspective that environmental and behavioral issues are prevalent in planning. What are the public health impacts of what we are planning or doing? I.e., New or rehabilitated homes may have formaldehyde siding, busses may be idling near windows.”

“The drug epidemic has stopped people from worrying about others. We need to help increase the public awareness. People are leery and afraid.”

“Regarding health, the largest challenges are poverty and chronic illness and less than adequate health care. Because there are few MD's and Dentists we deal with Physician Assistants and Nurse Practitioners. Even when people have health insurance, they deal with doctor turnover and therefore no patient-doctor relationship.”

“People can travel for 1.5 hours to get to drug (suboxone) treatment in Calais, Jonesport or Ellsworth. Calais has the only methadone clinic in the region.”

“Self -employed people in agriculture and fishing work hard and so physical disabilities are impactful as they age. Also, many self- employed people didn't pay into the social security system, so they don't have retirement income.”

Housing-Related

“Safe and affordable housing is important, but you need transportation unless that housing is near a service center. But housing is not close-by.”

“There is an increase in the number of homes that need repair and weatherization this year. We have some of the oldest housing stock in Maine.”

“Safe affordable housing is impacted by coastal land prices, seasonality of employment, age and condition of housing, indoor air quality (mold, mildew, behavioral factors like smoking, and wood stoves), household wells with arsenic, radon/uranium or organics, and aging septic systems.”

“There is not nearly enough affordable housing in either county. Families are doubling up or scraping by financially. The one shelter in Hancock County is always full. In Washington County, there is only the Domestic Violence Shelter.”

“The area has the oldest housing stock. Smoking, wood stoves, mold, and radon are environmental and behavioral concerns that increase health problems. Old septic systems are contaminating well water.”

“There is minimal transitional housing available for people leaving the shelter, our goal is permanent housing. The average stay at the shelter is 4-6 months. More than 180 days is considered "long term stay" and we want to help those people to get into permanent housing. We are worried about coming federal funding cuts.”

“The needs of people at the shelter include recovery from drugs and alcohol and mental health or physical disabilities.”

“A major problem is finding affordable housing in Ellsworth, people want to live in Ellsworth because they have no transportation.”

Poverty-Income Related

“Poverty is high in Washington County. There are not enough housing units. In Ellsworth housing has increased, but it is not enough. Elderly housing is unsafe, but people want to stay in their homes.”

“Food insecurity is a silent issue. I believe people need more affordable good food.”

“The Incredible Edible Garden has been successful. The Table of Plenty is magic, where all levels of socio-economic status share meals. We need to break down barriers.”

“Self-employed people in agriculture and fishing work hard and so physical disabilities are impactful as they age. *Also, many self-employed people didn't pay into the social security system, so they don't have retirement income.*”

Transportation-Related

“There are not enough transportation services and not everyone is eligible to use the services. Other agencies and nonprofits help, but there are not enough resources, like volunteers.”

“When families do not have a safe reliable vehicle, it impacts their access to jobs and services.”

“Out of desperation, families are buying vehicles with huge interest rates.”

“Safe and affordable housing is important, but *you need transportation* unless that housing is near a service center. But housing is not close-by.”

“The lack of public transportation is huge. More than ever transportation is a barrier for preschool Head Start participation and access to needed medical services.”

“Transportation for such a big geographic city as Ellsworth is a challenge, it is the biggest city in land mass in Maine and there is no public transportation. Even a route around the outskirts would help people.”

“The biggest concern regarding public transportation is that never have enough money to buy vehicles and to hire enough employees. It is a huge geographical challenge. We have more drivers than ever, but still struggle to provide every trip requested.”

“Issue in transportation include predatory lenders who solicit high interest loans for vehicles from people least able to afford it.”

“There are differences in the two counties in the approaches to addressing poverty and community problems. It is harder to get connected in Hancock County and the projects are in silos or by pockets/localized groups of people in topic areas.”

“A major problem is finding affordable housing in Ellsworth, people want to live in Ellsworth because *they have no transportation.*”

Community Resources and Partners

Over its 50- year history of working to alleviate the conditions of poverty in its service area, WHCA has established a rich and vibrant network of community partners and collaborations. The agency can document over 200 partnership relationships, and has 11 formal Memoranda of Understanding with partner organizations. These collaborations and partners are at the heart of the agency’s efforts to provide the highest quality services to the residents of Hancock and Washington counties. These relationships serve as a linchpin for a network of effective and efficient communication between and among community providers. WHCA sees these partnerships as a strong factor in its ability to meet its mission, and address unmet community needs as they emerge. CFO has a strong and resilient network of partnerships developed and strengthened over its 40 years of service. These partnerships include three school districts, a number of pediatric-focused health care providers, two Healthy Community Partnerships, the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provider serving the two counties, two child development services, and local fire and police departments, as well as relationships with other local businesses and nonprofit organizations.

Recommendations for Consideration by WHCA and CFO Boards

This Community Needs Assessment should serve as a guide, as a foundation, for discussing and developing the agency’s strategic planning and its strategic activities. There are some issues that might seem obvious to focus on while setting strategic goals, objectives, and priorities. It is important, however, to continue to seek input from agency leadership, staff, consumers, and community stakeholders. It is also critically important to hold each potential strategy up to the light of the agency’s mission. Is the proposed activity or priority a clear fit with the mission, the agency’s values? Will the impact of the activity result in an improved outcome for the community? The people served? Is it an unnecessary duplication of service, or an improvement or enhancement to resources that is clearly needed? Will the agency be able to draw in community partners and create a vibrant network of well-

integrated services as a result of its strategic priority? That being said, some recommendations for consideration moving forward—

1. Consider strengthening agency weatherization and home repair services, and working with partners to attract new affordable housing development to both counties.
2. Continue to work with partners to strengthen and enhance existing transportation opportunities, as this shows up as a perennial priority issue.
3. Establish effective strategies and opportunities to fully integrate the new Head Start/Early Head Start program services with other existing services, and take advantage of the momentum that will exist during the “honeymoon period” to think about new ways to maximize those services throughout both counties.
4. Consider developing a thorough community awareness campaign to market services, integrated with announcing WHCA’s merger with Child and Family Opportunities, rebranding Downeast Community Partners.
5. With both counties served experiencing higher rates of aging, continue to focus on elders as a target population to be served and look for ways to expand existing services including Adult Day Care, and aging-in-place services.
6. Consider strengthening connections and services focused on improving the overall health of the community, including access to care and improving attainment of public health priorities such as reducing substance use and providing supports to recovering substance users. These supports include affordable housing.
7. Consider ways to streamline intake/eligibility paperwork for consumers of services, perhaps in conjunction with phasing in Empower data software, to make it easier for your consumers to access services. Difficult paperwork was ranked as a barrier to accessing services by a high percentage of consumers surveyed in 2017.
8. Consider reviewing agency partnership agreements, and evaluating strategically where best to expand, enhance, and strengthen to best serve all consumers. Be thoughtful in defining anticipated outcomes within the agreements and relationship.
9. Consider the appropriateness of leading or initiating a community-wide collective impact strategy to address high ranking priorities, working with key partners and stakeholders.

Addendum— Early Head Start and Head Start-Specific Assessment

The following data, indicators and trends explore areas of interest and concern relative to providing targeted services to the Early Head Start and Head Start programs, formerly known as Child and Family Opportunities, and are used by these programs to develop community-informed and community-based strategic initiatives. By digging deeper into this data, Downeast Community Partners will make informed strategic decisions as it seeks to strengthen services to meet real community needs.

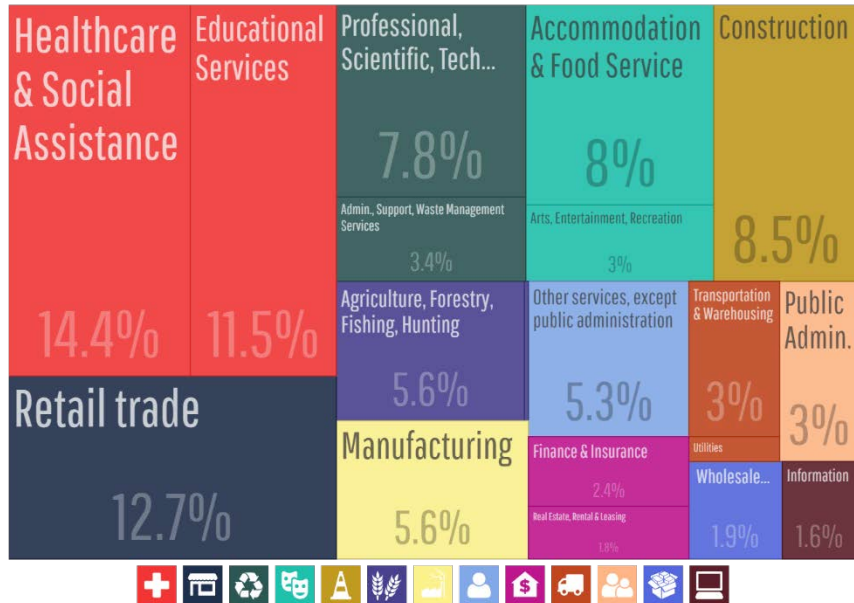
Employment, Economy, Sources of Income

Hancock County

The most common industries in Hancock County by number of employees are Healthcare and Social Assistance; Retail Trade; and Educational Services. Compared to other counties, Hancock County has an unusually high number of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting; Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, and Construction. Those employed in the fishing industry in particular, face unpredictable fluctuations in

income as a result of the limited fishing season, unstable market for products, and fluctuating market prices. The highest paying industries in Hancock County by median earnings, are Mining, Quarrying, Oil Gas Extraction; Finance and Insurance; and Transportation and Warehousing.

Hancock County Employment By Industry



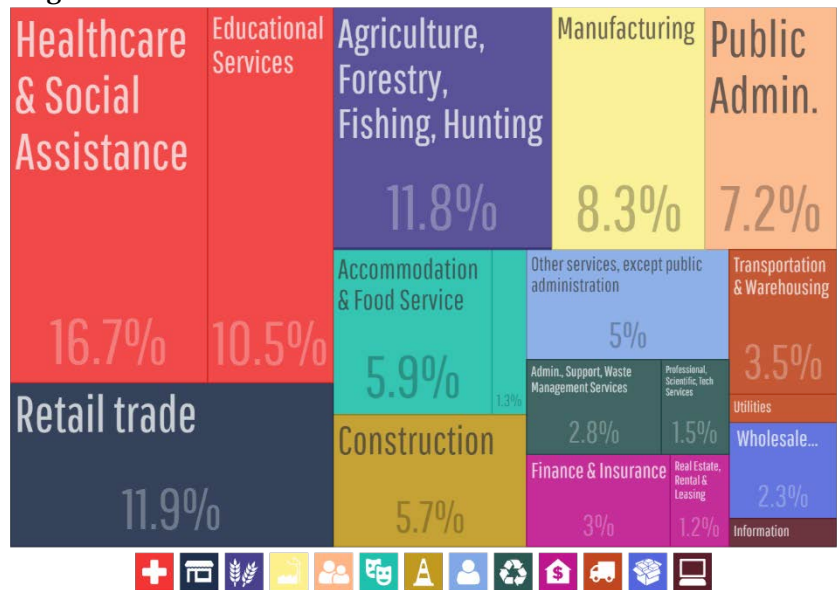
Dataset: ACS 5-year Estimate
Source: Census Bureau

DATAUSA:

Washington County

The most common industries in Washington County by number of employees are Healthcare and Social Assistance; Retail Trade; and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting. Compared to other counties, Washington County has an unusually high number of residents working in Farming, Fishing and Forestry; Fire Fighting Supervisors, and Community and Social Service. As in Hancock County, those employed in the fishing industry have the same issues with fluctuating income. The highest paid jobs held by residents of Washington County by median earnings are Life, Physical and Social Science; Health Practitioners; and Architecture and Engineering.

Washington County Employment By Industry



Dataset: ACS 5-year Estimate
Source: Census Bureau

DATAUSA:

In both Hancock and Washington counties, those employed in seasonal occupations, as well as those employed in the Farming, Fishing, Forestry and Hunting industry sectors in particular, face unique challenges to meeting income eligibility Head Start and Early Head Start guidelines because of unstable and fluctuating income.

Sources of Income — SSI

County	Aged	Blind & Disabled	Under 18	18-64	65+
Hancock	57	984	101	774	166
Washington	93	1,241	110	935	289

Household Composition— Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren

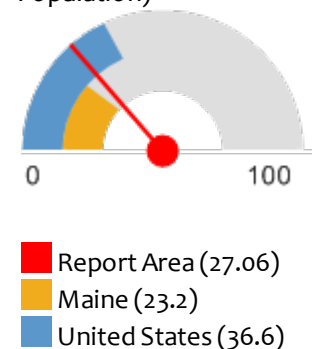
County-level data is not available for this household characteristic. The U.S. Census Bureau’s statistics show that for the state of Maine, 13.6% of grandparents have responsibility for their grandchildren in households where no parent is present, while overall 14.2 percent of Maine households include grandparents responsible for grandchild care. A May 2017 State Fact Sheet for Grandfamilies* for Maine indicates that statewide 7,389 grandparents are householders responsible for their grandchildren who live with them. Of these, 41.4% do not have parents present. (Source: www.grandfamilies.org, a collaboration between Generations United, The Brookdale Foundation, AARP, Maine Community Foundation, and others.)

Teen Births

This indicator reports the rate of total births to women age of 15 - 19 per 1,000 female population age 15 - 19. This indicator is relevant because in many cases, teen parents have unique social, economic, and health support services. Additionally, high rates of teen pregnancy may indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

Report Area	Female Population Age 15 - 19	Births to Mothers Age 15 - 19	Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)
Report Area	2,476	67	27.06
Hancock County, ME	1,490	32	21.2
Washington County, ME	986	35	35.5
Maine	42,769	992	23.2
United States	10,736,677	392,962	36.6

Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)



Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Low Birth Weight Infants, Live births teens, Live births with prenatal care, Infant Mortality

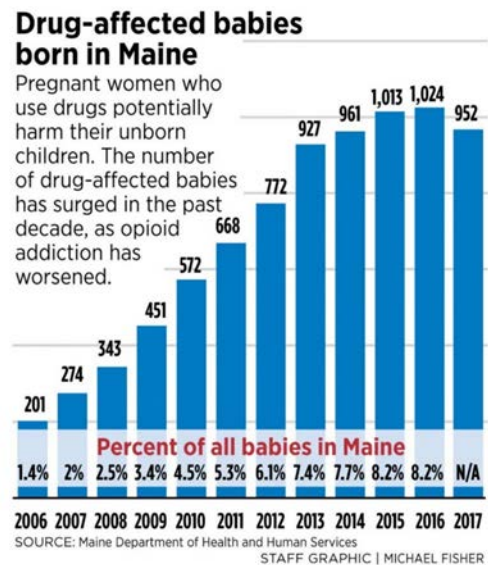
The statistics below are provided based on the most recent available data. Note that Washington County’s teen birth rate is significantly higher than the state average, making it an area of concern.

	Hancock	Washington	Maine
Low birth weight (2,500 grams)	6.4%	4.7%	6.6%
Live births teens 15-19 per 1,000	19.2%	28.7%	20.5%
Live births with prenatal care	90.9%	84.3%	86.4%
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	3.8%	4.3%	6.0%

Data Source: Maine Division of Public Health Community Health Needs Assessment 2015

Child Health — Drug-affected Babies

According to a report released January 10, 2018, for the first time in over a decade, the number of babies born to drug-addicted mothers in Maine dropped in 2017. At its peak, one in 12 births in Maine were affected by the mother’s substance abuse. The number climbed from 165 drug-affected births in 2005 to 1,204 in 2016, and dropped statewide for the first time to 952 in 2017. The total number of births in Maine has remained relatively steady, at roughly 12,500 per year since 2011. Data on the total births in 2017 was not available at the time of this report, so it is not possible to determine if the actual rate of drug-affected babies also declined. County-level data was not available. Source data: Maine Department of Health and Human Services.



Child Health— Childhood Immunization Rate 2017 Third Quarter

This indicator assesses the data collected to measure childhood immunizations for 4DTap—Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis; 3 IPV (Polio); 1 MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella); 3 Hib (Haemophilus influenza type B; 3 HepB (Hepatitis B); 1 Varicella; 4 PCV (Pneumococcal Conjugate). The immunization rate for Hancock County was 68.9% compared to Washington County’s 89.8%. Washington County had the highest immunization rate in the state— Hancock County ranked ninth highest out of 16 counties. County-level data for school age immunization rates are not available. The 2016-2017 Maine Annual School Age Immunization Survey provides aggregate results for all kindergarten students.

2016-2017 School Exemption and Immunization Rate By Individual Vaccine, Kindergarten						
Vaccine	# Students Surveyed	# Missing Records	Total Exemptions	Total Exemption Rates	Total Students Vaccinated/ Evidence of Immunity	Total Vaccination Rates
DTaP	12,473	59	407	3.3%	12,007	96.3%
MMR	12,473	131	506	4.1%	11,836	94.9%
Polio	12,473	58	430	3.4%	11,985	96.1%
Varicella	12,473	50	365	2.9%	12,058	96.7%

Child Welfare— Health Insurance

The percentage of children living without health insurance in both Hancock and Washington counties is significantly higher than the state average, while the percentage of low-income children without health insurance in Hancock County is alarmingly high when compared to the state rate. Interestingly, there is a high percentage of children 0-18 who are covered by MaineCare in Washington County, the state’s Medicaid program, while Hancock County’s rate is closer to the state’s rate.

	Hancock	Washington	Maine
Children without health insurance	9.3%	9.1%	6.5%
Low-income children without health insurance	12.4%	8.3%	8.5%
Children 0-18 participating in MaineCare, SFY 2016	46.2%	68.3%	47.6%
Data Source: Maine Kids Count Data Book 2017			

Child Welfare — Child Protective Services— Foster Care

According to the 2017 Maine Kids Count data book, over the past few years, the child welfare system in Maine has faced challenges with the rate of children entering state care through the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), increasing by 46 percent between December 2011 and December 2014. However, at 7.0 per 1,000 children ages 0-17, the rate remained stable between 2014 and 2015. It should be noted that the rate of children placed in state custody in Hancock County lowered between 2014 and 2015, while in Washington County it increased.

Hancock County			
	2014	2015	2016
Number of Referrals/reports to CPS	658	578	617
Number of inappropriate reports made	252	246	252
Reports assigned for alternative response	76	60	76
Reports assigned for child protective assessment	313	256	270
Number of alleged victims age 0-4	219	176	177
Number of alleged victims age 5-9	147	135	116
Rate per 1,000 children in DHHS custody (foster care)	6.4%	5.8%	unavailable

Washington County			
	2014	2015	2016
Number of Referrals/reports to CPS	480	424	458
Number of inappropriate reports made	152	154	167
Reports assigned for alternative response	60	28	29
Reports assigned for child protective assessment	241	205	222
Number of alleged victims age 0-4	174	146	138
Number of alleged victims age 5-9	138	111	128
Rate per 1,000 children in DHHS custody (foster care)	9.6%	10.5%	unavailable

Child Maltreatment

According to the Maine Office of Child and Family Services, Department of Health and Human Services, there was a significant downward trend between 2010 and 2016 in Hancock and Washington counties for the number of distinct victims of substantiated/indicated maltreatment of any type. It should be noted that both counties experienced higher levels of child maltreatment when compared to other Maine counties, with both counties placing in the top third for this measure. The child maltreatment rate per 1,000 for 2016 in Hancock County was 11%, while for Washington County it was 19%.

2016 Child Victims of Substantiated/Indicated Abuse by Abuse Type by County

Abuse Type	Hancock County	Washington County
Emotional Abuse	32	25
Neglect	59	82
Physical Abuse	54	44
Sexual Abuse	6	7
Total	103	113

Disability

Student disability data at the county level is no longer tracked by the Maine Department of Education. The last year tracked was the 2011-2012 school year when data indicated that there 21.9% of students in Hancock County were identified as having a disability, compared to Washington County’s 22.4%. Statewide in 2016 there were 29,808 students with a disability having an Individualized Education Plan. Students with an identified learning disability represented 5.4% of the total student enrollment statewide.

Population Any Disability — Percent

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Report Area	5.74%	14.84%	35.86%
Hancock County	5%	12.82%	33.82%
Washington County	6.89%	18.43%	39.25%
Maine	6.28%	13.62%	35.1%
United States	4.1%	10.27%	36.02%

Population Any Disability— Total

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Report Area	906	7,798	6,285
Hancock County	482	4,313	3,704
Washington County	424	3,485	2,581
Maine	16,448	112,501	79,696
United States	3,013,318	19,985,588	15,602,992

Child Disability

The following data comes from the Maine Department of Education Special Education 2016 Report on Part C and Part B Individual Disability Education Act (IDEA) data. Maine no longer provides county-level data.

2016 Report: Children Receiving Early Intervention/Special Education Services

Student Category	Children with Disabilities Maine	Children with Disabilities U.S.
Infants and Toddlers Birth to 3	889	350,581
Children 3 through 5	3,445	753,697

2016 Report: Percent of Population Children with Disabilities by Age

Age	Maine 2012	Maine 2013	Maine 2014	U.S. 2014
Birth to 1	0.70	0.62	0.65	1.15
1 to 2	2.20	1.88	2.07	2.74
2 to 3	4.43	3.98	4.14	4.97
Birth to 3	2.46	2.16	2.30	2.95
3 through 5	9.08	9.14	8.68	6.27

2016 Report: Percent of Children with Disabilities by Disability Category

Disability Category	Maine Ages 3-5	U.S. Ages 3-5
All Disabilities	100%	100%
Autism	12.98%	8.85%
Deaf-Blindness	0.03%	0.02%
Developmental Delay	12.69%	36.96%
Emotional Disturbance	1.10%	0.39%
Hearing Impairment	0.84%	1.20%
Intellectual Disability	0.93%	1.88%
Multiple Disabilities	2.73%	1.06%
Orthopedic Impairment	0.44%	0.84%
Other Health Impairment	8.53%	3.14%
Specific Learning Disabilities	0.32%	1.41%
Speech or Language Impairment	59.16%	43.71%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0.12%	0.15%
Visual Impairment	0.15%	0.39%

2016 Students with Disabilities, Grades K – 12

In 2015-2016, 17.2 percent of Maine’s public- school students were receiving special education services, up from 16.3 percent in 2014-2015. The top three special education identifications included specific learning disabilities, other health impairments, and speech and language impairments, which is consistent with data from the previous three school years. For the students receiving special education services, more than half of the students spend 80 percent of the day or more in a regular classroom, and an additional 28.6 percent spend between 40-79 percent of the day in a regular classroom. (*Maine Kids Count Data Book 2017*)

Category	Number of Students
Specific learning disability	9,358
Other health impairment	6,420
Speech and language impairment	5,148
Multiple disabilities	3,029
Autism	2,877
Emotional disability	2,877
Developmentally delayed	1,817
Hearing impairment	909
Mental Retardation	757
Orthopedic impairment	606
Traumatic brain injury	424
Visual impairment including blindness	394
Deafness	312

Data Source: Maine Kids Count 2017 Data Book

Families served by Maine Family Home Visitor Program 2012 – 2016

Home visiting programs, like Maine Families provide children and families critical support during the key developmental years, strengthening families and communities across the entire state. Home visiting programs are voluntary, evidence-based and designed to help promote healthy childhood development during the early years by providing expectant parents and parents of young children with education and support in their home.

Year	Hancock County	Washington County
2016	161	204
2015	153	248
2014	134	214
2013	162	169
2012	163	176

Health Overview

Hancock County

Hancock County health challenges include: higher than average rates of hospitalization and mortality due to acute myocardial infarctions; higher rate of coronary heart disease mortality; and lower rate of adults who have been immunized for pneumococcal pneumonia. Based on the County Health Rankings, Hancock County ranks among the top half of counties in the state on most measures (e.g., health outcomes, health behaviors, physical environment). Hancock County has twice as many emergency medical services sites per capita compared to the state average and fewer nursing facility beds per capita. Hancock County has the highest percentage of residents without health insurance in the state. Measures of health care access do not vary greatly from the state average. Health care workers are paid annual wages 30 percent higher than the average for all employment in Hancock County. Compared to other counties, the share of total employment in the health care sector is smaller.

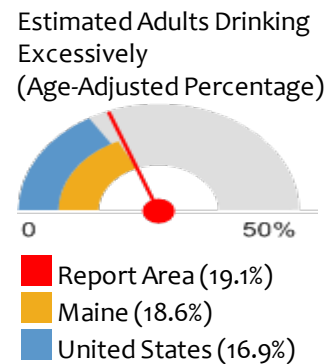
Washington County

Washington County has higher than average mortality rates (i.e. overall, cancer, coronary heart disease, and diabetes). Based on the County Health Rankings, Washington County ranks last among Maine counties in most categories and on most measures (e.g., Health Outcomes, Health Factors, and Clinical Care). There are more primary care practices and federally qualified health center sites per capita compared to the state as a whole, and half as many hospital beds per capita compared to the state average. Washington County has the highest percentage of residents who do not have a health care provider compared to the rest of the state and a higher percentage of residents with public insurance coverage (i.e., Medicare, VA, or Medicaid) than the state average. The health care sector is the largest source of jobs in Washington County, employing 16.8 percent of workers in the region. Health care workers are paid annual wages of \$39,000 on average; 18 percent higher than the average for all employment in the county.

Health Risk Factors - Heavy Alcohol Consumption

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report heavy alcohol consumption (defined as more than two drinks per day on average for men and one drink per day on average for women). This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as cirrhosis, cancers, and untreated mental and behavioral health needs.

Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Age-Adjusted)
Report Area	70,714	12,323	17.4%	19.1%
Hancock County	44,349	7,894	17.8%	19.7%
Washington County	26,365	4,429	16.8%	18%
Maine	1,050,956	180,764	17.2%	18.6%



Tobacco Use

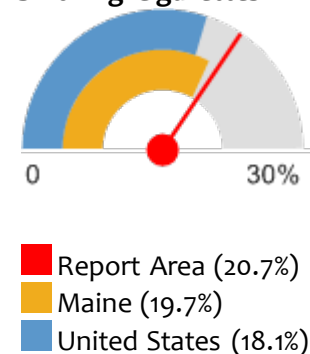
Use of tobacco is the most preventable cause of disease, death and disability in the United States. Despite this, more than 480,000 deaths in the United States are attributable to tobacco use every year (more than from alcohol use, illegal drug use, HIV, motor vehicle injuries and suicides combined). In addition, exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke has been causally linked to cancer and to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases in adults, and to adverse effects on the health of infants and children, such as respiratory and ear infections. While the percentage of Maine adults who smoke cigarettes has declined significantly over time, one-fifth of the state’s population still smokes cigarettes, including 14.2 percent of adults in Hancock County and 28.8 percent of adults in Washington County. The Risk Factor data below was compiled by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Centers for Disease Control and is based on 2006-2012 data. It should be noted that the most recent data collected by the State of Maine indicates improved percentages relative to this indicator.

Health Risk Factors - Tobacco Usage

In the report area an estimated 13,657, or 19.3% of adults age 18 or older self-report currently smoking cigarettes some days or every day. This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease.

Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Total Adults Smoking Cigarettes	Percent Smoking Cigarettes (Crude)	Percent Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted)
Report Area	70,714	13,657	19.3%	20.7%
Hancock County, ME	44,349	7,672	17.3%	18.9%
Washington County, ME	26,365	5,985	22.7%	23.7%
Maine	1,050,956	195,478	18.6%	19.7%
United States	232,556,016	41,491,223	17.8%	18.1%

Percentage of Adults Smoking Cigarettes



Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Source geography: County

Key Substance Abuse Indicators for Hancock County

	Hancock	Washington	Maine	U.S.
Alcohol-induced mortality per 100,000 population (2009-2013)	8.7	11.0	8.0	8.2
Chronic heavy drinking (Adults) (2011-2013)	8.7%	8.3%	7.3%	6.2%
Drug-affected baby referrals received as a percentage of all live births (2014)	7.6%	13.9%	7.8%	NA
Drug-induced mortality per 100,000 population (2009-2013)	11.6	18.7	12.4	14.6
Emergency medical service overdose response per 100,000 population (2014)	301.7	389.8	391.5	NA
Opiate poisoning (ED visits) per 100,000 population (2009-2011)	21.5	20.8	25.1	NA
Prescription Monitoring Program opioid prescriptions (days supply/pop) (2014-2015)	6.0	9.0	6.8	NA
Substance-abuse hospital admissions per 100,000 population (2011)	184.4*	360.0	328.1	NA

Asterisk (*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between County and Maine;

NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.

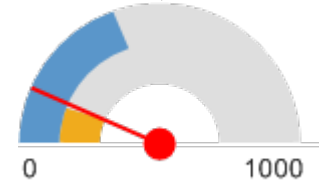
Note: Age-adjusted rates presented in table; U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.

Violent Crime

This indicator reports the rate of violent crime offenses reported by law enforcement per 100,000 residents. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. This indicator is relevant because it assesses community safety.

Report Area	Total Population	Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Report Area	87,273	116	133.2
Hancock County, ME	54,483	43	78.9
Washington County, ME	32,790	73	223.6
Maine	1,328,580	1,628	122.5
United States	306,859,354	1,213,859	395.5

Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Report Area (133.2)
- Maine (122.5)
- United States (395.5)

Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Additional analysis by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. Accessed via the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. Source geography: County

Intentional Injury— Domestic Violence, Firearms, Suicide

The Next Step Domestic Violence Project, “Next Step”, has been working to end domestic and sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence in Hancock and Washington counties since 1993. Next Step offers 24-hour hotline, crisis counseling, safety planning, emergency shelter, appropriate resource referrals, advocacy with other systems, civil legal assistance, court accompaniment, support and education groups, safe homes, and transitional housing. Next Step works to end violence in Hancock and Washington counties by supporting individuals affected by violence and abuse and increasing offender accountability. The Next Step Domestic Violence Project supports and empowers people affected by domestic violence, while striving to prevent and end the cycle of domestic violence through education and social change. Aggregated service data for both counties for Fiscal Year 2016 is provided below.

2016 Next Step Violence Project Annual Report Service Data

Service/Activity	Number of People Served
Hotline calls and e-contacts	5,199
Face-to-face contacts	10,407
Individuals served	916
Adults attending support group	26
Individuals sheltered	45
Transitional housing residents	9
People receiving court advocacy	423
Volunteers	33
Volunteer hours	3,098

Key Intentional Injury Indicators

	Hancock	Washington	Maine	U.S.
Domestic assault reports to police per 100,000 population (2013)	177.0	394.6	413.0	NA
Firearm deaths per 100,000 population (2009-2013)	11.2	17.0*	9.2	10.4
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population (2009-2013)	16.1	21.1	15.2	12.6
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (2013)	56.6	174.0	125.0	367.9

Asterisk (*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between County and Maine;

NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.

Note: Age-adjusted rates presented in table; U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures. Data source: Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment 2016

Child Health — Environmental Health

The most current data for this indicator is obtained from the Maine Department of Public Health Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s Shared Community Health Needs Assessments for Hancock and Washington counties published in 2016. It should be noted that there is a statistically significant difference for all indicators when compared to other Maine counties, with Washington County’s rates being alarmingly high. This represents an area of concern.

Key Environmental Health Indicators

	Hancock	Washington	Maine	U.S.
Children with confirmed elevated blood lead levels (% among those screened) (2009-2013)	1.5%*	1.2%*	2.5%	NA
Children with unconfirmed elevated blood lead levels (% among those screened) (2009-2013)	3.3%	5.3%*	4.2%	NA
Homes with private wells tested for arsenic (2009, 2012)	54.9%*	34.1%*	43.3%	NA
Lead screening among children age 12-23 months (2009-2013)	56.3%*	79.5%*	49.2%	NA
Lead screening among children age 24-35 months (2009-2013)	26.5%	50.5%*	27.6%	NA

Asterisk (*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator. Data source: Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment 2016

Key Health and Mortality Indicators

	Hancock	Washington	Maine	U.S.
Adults who rate their health fair to poor (2011-2013)	15.2%	20.4%	15.6%	16.7%
Adults with 14+ days lost due to poor mental health (2011-2013)	9.9%	12.6%	12.4%	NA
Adults with 14+ days lost due to poor physical health (2011-2013)	11.6%	14.4%	13.1%	NA
Adults with three or more chronic conditions (2011, 2013)	26.6%	31.6%	27.6%	NA
Overall mortality rate per 100,000 population (2009-2013)	702.2*	875.0	745.8	731.9

Asterisk (*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator. Data source: Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment 2016

Education— Preschool

According to the Maine Kids Count Data Book 2017, the percentage of four-year-olds in public preschool during the 2015-2016 school year was 28.7%, low, compared to Washington County’s 75.3%. The state enrollment rate for this indicator was 38.8%. The U.S. Census American Community Survey for 2016 provided the following information.

School Enrollment Numbers

School Enrollment	Hancock County	Washington County
Nursery, preschool	450	382
Public	239	307
Private	211	75
Kindergarten	540	296
Public	486	291
Private	54	5

Education — Homeless Children/Youth

The Maine Department of Education annually collects statewide information on homelessness among school-aged children and youth. The department defines youth homelessness consistent with the U.S. McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. County-level data is not available.

School Year	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
# of students	2,070	1,986	1,934	2,192

Education — Drop-out Rate

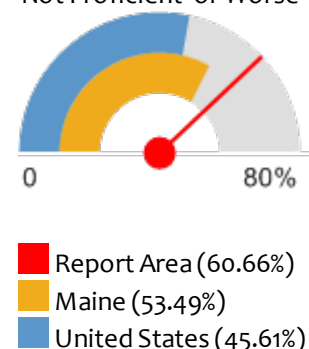
Based on data provided by the Maine Department of Education, the drop-out rate for the 2015-2016 school year for Hancock County was 2.89% for those students attending public schools, and 3.63% for private schools, for a combined total drop-out rate of 3.02%. Private schools were 60% publicly funded. In Washington County, the drop-out rate for those students attending public school was 2.38%, and 0.95% for those attending private schools, for a combined total drop-out rate of 1.92%. Interestingly, there were no drop-outs from East Grand School in Danforth, Washington County. East Grand School is ranked 32 out of 113 of the best high schools in Maine by Niche, a company that ranks places, K-12 schools, and colleges.

Student Reading Proficiency (4th Grade)

This indicator reports the percentage of children in grade 4 whose reading skills tested below the "proficient" level for the English Language Arts portion of the state-specific standardized test. This indicator is relevant because an inability to read English well is linked to poverty, unemployment, and barriers to healthcare access, provider communications, and health literacy/education.

Report Area	Total Students with Valid Test Scores	Percentage of Students Scoring 'Proficient' or Better	Percentage of Students Scoring 'Not Proficient' or Worse
Report Area	605	39.34%	60.66%
Hancock County, ME	358	44.15%	55.85%
Washington County, ME	247	32.37%	67.63%
Maine	11,844	46.52%	53.49%
United States	3,393,582	49.67%	45.61%

Percentage of Students Scoring 'Not Proficient' or Worse



Data Source: US Department of Education, EDFacts. Accessed via DATA.GOV. 2014-15.

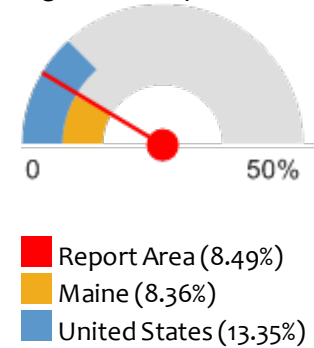
Source geography: School District

Population with No High School Diploma

Within the report area there are 5,465 persons aged 25 and older without a high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher. This represents 8.49% of the total population aged 25 and older.

Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma	Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma
Report Area	64,393	5,465	8.49%
Hancock County, ME	40,814	2,569	6.29%
Washington County, ME	23,579	2,896	12.28%
Maine	952,777	79,605	8.36%
United States	211,462,522	28,229,094	13.35%

Percent Population Age 25 No High School Diploma



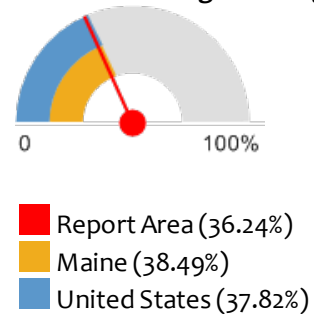
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: Tract

Population with Associate's Level Degree or Higher

36.24% of the population aged 25 and older, or 23,339 have obtained an Associate's level degree or higher. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment has been linked to positive health outcomes and overall quality of life.

Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 Associate's Degree or Higher	Percent Population Age 25 Associate's Degree or Higher
Report Area	64,393	23,339	36.24%
Hancock County	40,814	16,595	40.66%
Washington County	23,579	6,744	28.6%
Maine	952,777	366,756	38.49%
United States	211,462,522	79,981,739	37.82%

Percent Population Age 25 - Associate's Degree or Higher



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: Tract

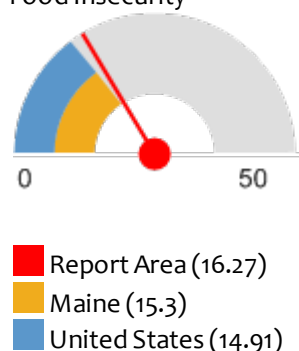
Nutritional Needs of Families

Food Insecurity Rate

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food.

Report Area	Total Population	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate
Report Area	86,978	14,150	16.27%
Hancock County, ME	54,581	8,580	15.72%
Washington County, ME	32,397	5,570	17.19%
Maine	1,330,089	202,910	15.3%
United States	318,198,163	47,448,890	14.91%

Percentage of Total Population with Food Insecurity



Data Source: Feeding America. 2014. Source geography: County

Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Children

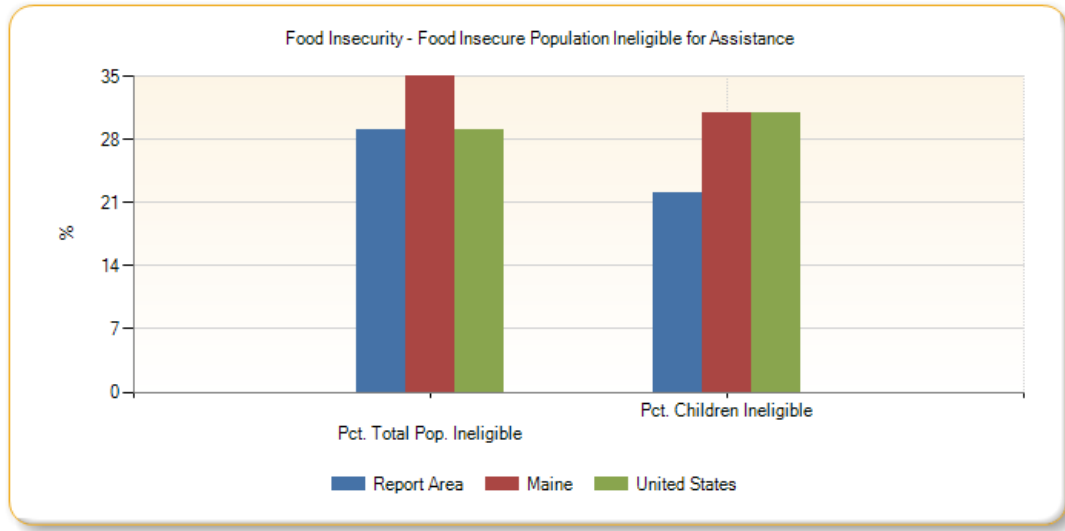
This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food.

Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Food Insecure Children, Total	Child Food Insecurity Rate
Report Area	16,171	4,290	26.53%
Hancock County, ME	9,807	2,500	25.49%
Washington County, ME	6,364	1,790	28.13%
Maine	260,335	61,080	23.46%
United States	73,580,326	17,284,530	23.49%

Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the total population and the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year, but are ineligible for State or Federal nutrition assistance. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Assistance eligibility is determined based on household income of the food insecure households relative to the maximum income-to-poverty ratio for assistance programs (SNAP, WIC, school meals, CSFP and TEFAP).

Report Area	Food Insecure Population, Total	Percentage of Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance	Food Insecure Children, Total	Percentage of Food Insecure Children Ineligible for Assistance
Report Area	14,220	29%	4,290	22%
Hancock County, ME	8,520	35%	2,500	28%
Washington County, ME	5,700	21%	1,790	13.02%
Maine	206,090	35%	61,080	31%
United States	48,770,990	29%	17,284,530	31%



Population with Low or No Healthy Food Access by Race/Ethnicity, Percent

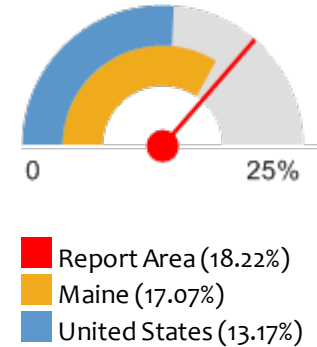
Report Area	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic American Indian / Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic Other	Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
Report Area	31.81	30.97%	23.27%	24.24%	82.22%	12.5%	29.19%	18.52%
Hancock County, ME	24.14	24.37%	17.07%	12.76%	16.04%	12.5%	17.82%	15.48%
Washington County, ME	43.51	41.46%	32.91%	46.53%	90.53%	12.5%	48.13%	22.26%
Maine	35.85	35.74%	38.99%	39.52%	50.14%	36.72%	34.89%	34.56%
United States	52.02	49.33%	64.15%	51.26%	54.56%	57.92%	53.64%	54.98%

Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (ACS)

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of households receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

Report Area	Total Households	Households Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits
Report Area	38,510	7,017	18.22%
Hancock County, ME	24,371	3,504	14.38%
Washington County, ME	14,139	3,513	24.85%
Maine	553,284	94,459	17.07%
United States	116,926,305	15,399,651	13.17%

Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: Tract

Food Resources

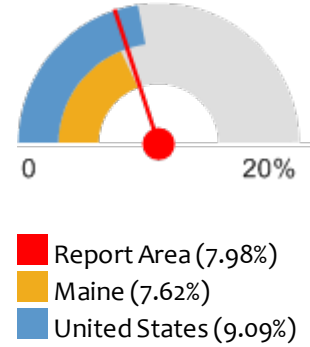
In Hancock County, there are 11 food pantries and six community meal sites, compared to Washington County’s 10 food pantries and 12 community meal sites. These pantries and meal sites are strategically located to provide access to each county’s most vulnerable residents.

Households with No Motor Vehicle

This indicator reports the number and percentage of households with no motor vehicle based on the latest 5-year American Community Survey estimates. It should be noted that Washington County’s rate is significantly higher than the state as a whole, yet is slightly lower than the national rate. Since public transportation resources are limited in both counties, this indicator is significant as it reveals a barrier to accessing services and employment opportunities.

Report Area	Total Occupied Households	Households with No Motor Vehicle	Percentage of Households with No Motor Vehicle
Report Area	38,510	3,072	7.98%
Hancock County	24,371	1,793	7.36%
Washington County	14,139	1,279	9.05%
Maine	553,284	42,149	7.62%
United States	116,926,305	10,628,474	9.09%

Percentage of Households with No Motor Vehicle

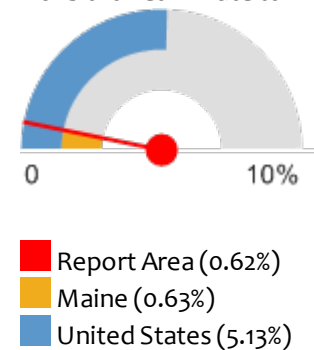


Use of Public Transportation

This indicator reports the percentage of population using public transportation as their primary means of commute to work. Public transportation includes buses or trolley buses, streetcars or trolley cars, subway or elevated rails, and ferryboats.

Report Area	Total Population Employed Age 16	Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work	Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work
Report Area	38,296	238	0.62%
Hancock County, ME	25,741	208	0.81%
Washington County, ME	12,555	30	0.24%
Maine	635,475	4,032	0.63%
United States	143,621,171	7,362,038	5.13%

Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-15. Source geography: Tract

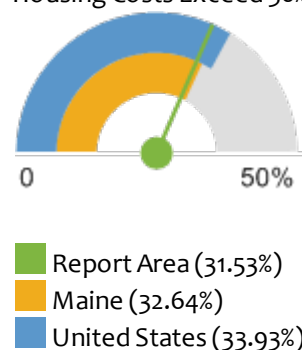
Housing

Housing Cost Burden (30%)

This indicator reports the percentage of the households where housing costs exceed 30% of total household income. This indicator provides information on the cost of monthly housing expenses for owners and renters. The information offers a measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Report Area	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income)	% of Cost Burdened Households (Over 30% of Income)
Report Area	38,510	12,144	31.53%
Hancock County, ME	24,371	7,994	32.8%
Washington County, ME	14,139	4,150	29.35%
Maine	553,284	180,573	32.64%

Percentage of Households where Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income



Assisted Housing Units - HUD Programs - by Assistance Program

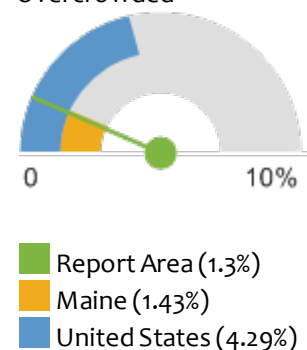
Report Area	Housing Choice Voucher Units	Project-Based Section 8 Units	Section 236 Units (Federal Housing Authority Projects)	Public Housing Authority Units	Section 202 Units (Supportive Housing for the Elderly)	Section 811 Units (Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities)	Other Multi-Family Program Units (RAP, SUP, Moderate Rehab, Etc.)
Report Area	519	359	0	255	26	15	7
Hancock County, ME	437	113	0	255	26	0	7
Washington County, ME	82	246	0	0	0	15	0
Maine	13,091	8,119	95	4,052	762	161	155
United States	2,474,400	1,243,178	33,100	1,074,437	124,704	34,463	31,612

Housing - Overcrowded Housing

This indicator reports data on overcrowded housing from the latest 5-year American Community Survey. The Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, but this report considers units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Overcrowded Housing Units	Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded
Report Area	37,086	482	1.3%
Hancock County, ME	23,807	352	1.48%
Washington County, ME	13,279	130	0.98%
Maine	534,815	7,638	1.43%
United States	90,647,126	3,889,851	4.29%

Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: Tract

Substandard Housing: Households Lacking Telephone Service

A telephone must be in working order and service available in the house, apartment, or mobile home that allows the respondent to both make and receive calls. Households that **have cell-phones** (no land-line) are counted as having telephone service available. Households whose service has been discontinued for nonpayment or other reasons are not counted as having telephone service available.

Report Area	Total Housing Units Lacking Telephone Service	Total Housing Units Lacking Telephone Service	Owner-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Owner-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Renter-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Renter-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service
Report Area	749	1.94%	342	1.2%	407	4.04%
Hancock County, ME	313	1.28%	158	0.89%	155	2.35%
Washington County, ME	436	3.08%	184	1.73%	252	7.2%
Maine	11,355	2.05%	5,307	1.35%	6,048	3.8%
United States	2,896,405	2.48%	1,197,760	1.6%	1,698,645	4.02%

Childcare Resources

There are 33 licensed Childcare Center facilities in Hancock County and 35 home daycare or group home daycare sites. In Washington County, there are 12 licensed Childcare Center facilities and 17 home daycare or group home daycare sites.

Other Community Resources

Both Hancock and Washington counties have a diverse network of community resources, including several organizations that serve as connector resources. Downeast Community Partners, Healthy Acadia, Catholic Charities, and the Community Caring Collaborative are examples. There are more than 600 nonprofit organizations within the two counties working to improve the quality of life for residents and achieve positive outcomes. In spite of this, Washington County residents in particular experience significant challenges accessing services they need, in part because of the county's limited transportation options.

Data Sources and Source Material

One of the primary data sources used for this report, particularly its tables and graphs is from a national and state data clearinghouse called Community Commons. Working in partnership with the national Community Action Partnership, a Community Action Partnership hub was created specifically dedicated to addressing the federal requirement for community action agencies to conduct a community needs assessment. The Community Action Partnership Hub has a needs assessment tool that serves as a template for collecting data necessary to fulfill the federal requirement. For this report data was collected specific to Hancock and Washington counties in Maine. The link to this data resource is <https://www.communitycommons.org/groups/community-action-partnership/> .

All tables and graphs used in this report have source citation information included. In every case, the most up-to-date data information is used, the majority of which is from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey over the most recent five-year period, or the recently released 2016 update.

American Community Survey: The ACS is an annual survey of approximately three million households in the United States. It is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, and it is the largest survey other than the decennial census that is administered by the Census Bureau. The data are weighted to be representative of Maine's population, and a method developed by the University of Missouri yields county-level estimates. The survey includes a breadth of topics that are helpful in understanding the characteristics of communities.

2017 Maine Kids Count Data Book produced by the Maine Children's Alliance

<http://mekids.org/2017-maine-kids-data-book.php>

2017 Measures of Growth produced by the Maine Development Foundation

<http://www.mdf.org/publications/Measures-of-Growth-2017/922/>

MaineHousing website data reports and interviews with MaineHousing staff: Housing Affordability Index for Hancock and Washington counties; Homelessness 2017 Point in time Report, Amanda Castner interview, emailed data for Hancock County, and report on website.

<http://www.mainehousing.org/docs/default-source/housing-reports/2017-point-in-time-survey---statewide.pdf?sfvrsn=6>

<http://www.mainehousing.org/policy-research/housing-facts>

Wikipedia, Washington County, Maine. Hancock County, Maine. September 2017

Maine Department of Labor Center for Workforce Research

Maine Office of Policy & Management Town Population Projections

Maine Center for Disease Control & Prevention, Shared Community Health Needs Assessments for Hancock and Washington counties.

County Health Rankings & Roadmap,

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/maine/2017/rankings/hancock/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/maine/2017/rankings/washington/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

Poverty Trends in Maine: <http://bangordailynews.com/2016/09/15/the-point/nations-poverty-rate-drops-but-maines-does-not/>

2015 Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey, Maine Center for Disease Control & Prevention

DataUSA: <https://datausa.io/> A comprehensive website and visualization engine of public U.S. government data. DATA USA tells millions of stories about America.