Kennebec County

Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Report

2025

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Introduction

The Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment (Maine Shared CHNA) is a collaborative partnership between Central Maine Healthcare (CMHC), Northern Light Health (NLH), MaineGeneral Health (MGH), MaineHealth (MH), the Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Maine CDC), and the Maine Community Action Partnership (MeCAP). By engaging and learning from people and communities and through data analysis, the partnership aims to improve the health and well-being of all people living in Maine.

The mission of the Maine Shared CHNA is to:

- Create shared CHNA reports,
- Engage and activate communities, and
- Support data-driven improvements in health and well-being for all people living in Maine.

This is the fifth collaborative Maine Shared CHNA and the fourth conducted on a triennial basis. The Maine Shared CHNA began with the One Maine Collaborative, a partnership between MaineGeneral Health, MaineHealth, and Northern Light Health, which published its first community health assessment in 2010. Community Action Agencies (CAAs) have a long history of community needs assessments (CNA), most recently as a collective system conducting a statewide assessment in Maine. The Maine Community Action Partnership, which represents the CAAs in Maine, and the Maine Shared CHNA partners most recently joined together in recognition that the partners' missions cut across the multitude of factors that influence a person's health and well-being and the overlap in service areas, patient populations, and services and programs. Additionally, common elements run through each partner's federal and accreditation reporting requirements leading to efficiencies and effectiveness in conducting a health and well-being assessment.

This assessment cycle, the Maine Shared CHNA has continued its collection and analysis of data covering community conditions and social drivers of health, protective and risk factors, and health conditions and outcomes at the urban, county, state, and national level. This cycle saw expanded efforts to engage communities across Maine, conducting statewide focus groups with specific populations, county level focus groups, key informant interviews, and a statewide community survey. Both the quantitative and qualitative data were used to inform a health and well-being prioritization process held with stakeholders at 17 forums, one in each county and two in Cumberland County. The resulting priorities for Kennebec County are outlined in the following report, along with a summary of related and contributing data, community engagement findings, and forum discussions. A more detailed explanation of the Maine Shared CHNA methodology can be found in Appendix 1.

Executive Summary

Kennebec County Health and Well-Being Priorities

The following table includes the top health and well-being priorities identified by Kennebec County stakeholder forum participants based on quantitative and qualitative data, and their own knowledge, expertise, and experience in the community. Those followed by "(ME)" indicate they are also state priorities. A complete list of results from the county stakeholder forum health and well-being prioritization process are listed in Appendix 2.

Community Conditions	Protective & Risk Factors	Health Conditions & Outcomes
Transportation (ME)	Physical Activity	Mental Health (ME)
Housing (ME)	Nutrition (ME)	Substance Use Related Injury & Death
Poverty (ME)	Illicit Drug Use	Obesity & Weight Status

In addition, the following are state priorities that were not selected by Kennebec County:

Provider Availability | Substance Use | Adverse Childhood Experiences | Chronic Conditions

Next Steps

The Maine Shared CHNA assessment reports will be used to fulfill the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requirements for non-profit hospitals, the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) requirements for state and local public health departments, and the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) requirements for Community Action Agencies (CAAs). The next steps include:

- For hospitals, create an informed implementation strategy designed to address identified health and well-being priorities.
- For the Maine CDC and local public health departments, create an informed State Health Improvement Plan and Community Health Improvement Plans.
- For Maine CDC convened District Coordinating Councils, inform stakeholder discussions and planning at the local level, as relevant and applicable.
- For Community Action Agencies, develop informed strategic and programmatic plans to address the identified health and well-being priorities and their impact on those in poverty.

The use of these reports is also encouraged and welcomed by non-profits, community partners, academics, policymakers, businesses, and countless others to support their strategic planning, coalition building, and grant writing. The Maine Shared CHNA sought to learn who is currently working on the priorities outlined within this report and hopes the report can serve as a catalyst for deeper collaboration to improve the health and well-being of people living in Maine.

Report Outline

This report is broken into three sections.

1. Data on Kennebec County's select demographics, including socioeconomic indicators, race and ethnicity, age, and leading cause of death are presented to give a broad view of the make-up of people living in Kennebec County and to provide context for which health and well-being conditions and outcomes may or may not prevail.
2. A section is devoted to discussing health equity and related terms and the Maine Shared CHNA's approach to community engagement.
3. The remainder of the report provides an in-depth discussion of each of the health and well-being priorities, grouped by the categories of community conditions, protective and risk factors, and health conditions and outcomes. Each discussion includes findings from the county focus group representing people with low-income, county specific results from the statewide community survey, summary discussions from the county stakeholder forum, and county specific quantitative data from the County Health Profile, as relevant and applicable.

Additional reports highlighting the results of the health and well-being assessment, including data profiles and community engagement overviews, as well as reports for each county and the state, are available online at www.mainechna.org.

Select Data

Demographics

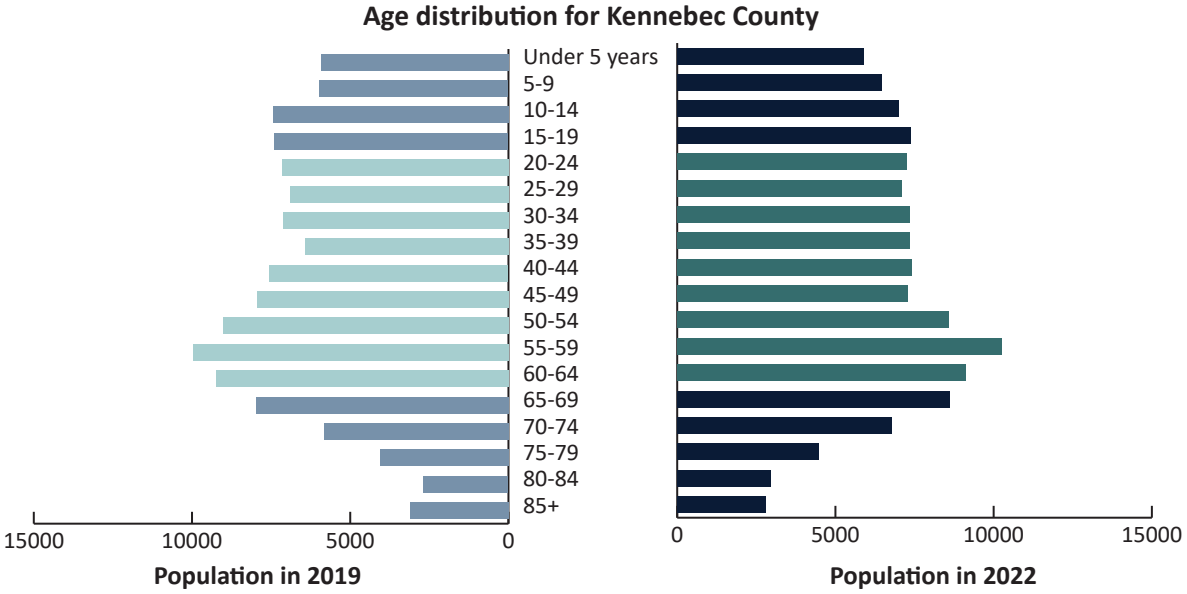
The following tables and chart show information about the population of Kennebec County. The differences in age and poverty are important to note as they may affect a wide range of health and well-being outcomes.

Kennebec County Population	State of Maine Population
124,003	**1,366,949**

	Kennebec	Maine
Median household income	**$62,118**	**$68,251**
Unemployment rate	**2.5%**	**3.1%**
Individuals living in poverty	**12.4%**	**10.9%**
Children living in poverty	**17.0%**	**13.4%**
65+ living alone	**30.7%**	**29.5%**

	Kennebec County	
	Percent	Number
American Indian/Alaskan Native	**0.3%**	**384**
Asian	**0.9%**	**1121**
Black/African American	**0.7%**	**924**
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	**0.0%**	**16**
Some other race	**0.4%**	**544**
Two or more races	**3.5%**	**4,381**
White	**94.1%**	**116,633**
Hispanic	**1.8%**	**2,203**
Non-Hispanic	**98.2%**	**121,800**

The chart below shows the shift in the age of the population between 2015-2019 and 2018-2022. As Maine's population grows older, there may be impacts on health care costs, caregivers, and workforce capacity, while on the other end, increases in children may cause impacts on child care availability and educational institutions.



Leading Causes of Death

When reviewing the top health and well-being priorities it is important to consider how they may fit into the leading causes of death for the county and Maine. In some instances, they may overlap, in others they may contribute to or cause a leading cause of death, and in others they may be distantly related. The priorities identified demonstrate the continuum of health and well-being and the impact of other factors, such as social, institutional, and community conditions, and protective and risk factors on health and well-being outcomes.

Leading Causes of Death, 2022

The following chart compares leading causes of death for the state of Maine and Kennebec County.

Cause of Death	Maine	Kennebec County
Cancer	**25.9%**	**26.4%**
Heart disease	**27.2%**	**26.1%**
Accidents	**10.5%**	**9.6%**
Chronic lower respiratory disease	**6.8%**	**7.0%**
COVID 19	**6.0%**	**6.8%**
Cerebrovascular disease	**4.8%**	**5.6%**
Diabetes	**4.6%**	**5.5%**
Alzheimer's disease	**4.1%**	**3.6%**
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	**2.3%**	**2.5%**
Influenza & pneumonia	**2.1%**	**2.4%**
Suicide	**2.0%**	**1.9%**
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome & nephrosis	**1.8%**	**1.4%**
Parkinson's Disease	**1.7%**	**1.2%**

Health Equity

Definitions

Healthy People 2030 defines **health equity** as "the attainment of the highest level of health for all people. Achieving health equity requires valuing everyone equally with focused and ongoing societal efforts to address avoidable inequalities, historical and contemporary injustices, and the elimination of health and health care disparities."[i] In order to achieve health equity, actions must be taken to improve access to conditions that influence health and well-being, specifically for those who lack access or have worse health. This in turn should impact everyone's outcomes positively. "Equity" means focusing on those who have been excluded or marginalized.[ii]

Healthy People 2030 defines a **health disparity** as a "particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage. Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systemically experienced greater obstacles to health based on their racial or ethnic group; religion; socioeconomic status; gender; age; mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristic historically linked to discrimination or exclusion."[iii] Disparities in health and well-being are how progress is measured toward health equity and are the preventable differences in health and well-being.[iv]

Social drivers of health (SDOH) are conditions in the environments where people are born, live, work, play, worship, and age – the community-level factors – that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks. Social drivers of health are sometimes used interchangeably with social determinants of health; however, "determinants" can be interpreted to suggest nothing can be done; that our health and well-being is determined. Whereas "drivers" reframes the conversation with a focus on health and demonstrate changes can be made to improve health and well-being outcomes.[v]

Health-related social needs (HRSNs) is another term often used. These are the social and economic needs that individuals experience that affect their ability to maintain their health and well-being. They refer to individual-level factors, such as financial instability, lack of access to healthy food, lack of access to housing, and lack of access to health care and social services, that put people at risk for worse health and well-being outcomes and increased health care use.[vi]

Health Equity and Community Engagement

The Maine Shared CHNA takes a broad approach to assessing health and well-being throughout the state. While we attempted to reach many populations in our assessment process who have disparate health and well-being experiences and outcomes, some choices about which groups to include were necessary. We ultimately engaged directly with LGBTQ+ people, multigenerational black/African Americans, people with low-income, veterans, women, young adults, and youth through focus groups and several other populations and sectors through interviews. Additionally, we heard from a diverse audience through a statewide survey.

It should be noted the voices we heard in focus groups and interviews are not meant to be representative of their entire identified population or community. We recognize that for many people, their lives and their health is affected by multiple aspects of their identity and lived experiences or their "intersectionality." We attempted to recognize participants' intersectionality by asking them to voluntarily share any other identities they may have. The totality of focus group participants also identify as: a Tribal member, older adults, non-English speaker, immigrant, asylee, migrant, Latino/Latine/Latinx, residents of rural, urban, and suburban areas, people with substance use disorder, people with mental health disorder, members of the disability community, people who are deaf or hard of hearing, people who are incarcerated or formerly incarcerated, people who are unhoused or experiencing homelessness, and caregivers.

Community Engagement Findings

The Maine Shared CHNA recognizes the findings of our assessment do not encompass all populations and communities in Maine, nor the diverse experiences of those within the populations and communities we have engaged with. Maine is a diverse state with approximately 51,696 people who identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native (6,722), Asian (15,071), Black/African American (21,775), or some other race (8,128). An additional 53,704 people identify as two or more races. The Maine Shared CHNA will continue to develop meaningful and transparent relationships with these populations and others, in an effort to continuously improve our assessment process and ultimately drive improvement in health and well-being outcomes. Additional information on the qualitative data process can be found in Appendix 1: Methodology and the complete community engagement findings can be found at www.mainechna.org.

Socioeconomic Empowerment

The Maine Shared CHNA recognizes the impact poverty and low incomes have on health and well-being. Community Action Agencies are funded through the Community Services Block Grant to administer support services that alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in under resourced communities[vii] and identify those causes and conditions through the community needs assessment process. In an effort to reach this aim, the Maine Shared CHNA survey asked respondents to rate the top five items that are "very necessary" steps to help move people out of poverty and to a place of housing stability and financial stability. The table below represents the ratings for the county and Maine and when applicable, are referenced in each priority discussion.

Kennebec County	Maine
1) Affordable and safe housing	1) Jobs that pay enough to support a living wage
2) Jobs that pay enough to support a living wage	2) Affordable and safe housing
3) Mental health care and treatment	3) Mental health care and treatment
4) Affordable & quality childcare	4) Affordable & available health care
5) Affordable & available health care	5) Affordable & quality childcare

Health and Well-Being Priorities

Section Overview

The following section contains the top health and well-being priorities for each category – community conditions, protective and risk factors, and health conditions and outcomes. The categories are derived from the Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII) framework. More information on the framework is in Appendix 1: Methodology.

Each priority contains a discussion of the related quantitative and qualitative data and stakeholder forum takeaways. Within each priority the following sections are also included, as applicable:

Socioeconomic Empowerment

- This provides the step or steps rated by Maine Shared CHNA survey respondents that help move a person from poverty to stability that relate to the priority. The complete list of the top five rated steps is outlined in the health equity section of this report.

Populations and Communities

- This includes populations and communities impacted by the priority as identified in a pre-forum survey and at the forum.

Community Resources

- This includes a list of assets and resources to address the priority as identified in a pre-forum survey and at the forum.

Crosscutting Priorities

- This section includes a list of the other health and well-being priorities for Kennebec County that are related or connected to the priority of discussion. Readers are encouraged to reference these to gain more insight into the interconnectivity of the priorities and overall health and well-being.

Kennebec County Strengths

The Maine Shared CHNA survey asked respondents to identify the top five strengths of their communities. For Kennebec County, respondents highlighted:

- Locally owned businesses;
- Safe opportunities to be active outside;
- Schools and education for all ages;
- Safe neighborhoods; and
- Low crime.

People living in Kennebec County have a positive outlook on their health and well-being – 63.2% of survey respondents believe their community is healthy or very healthy; 77% rate their own physical health as good or excellent and 75.4% say their mental health is good or excellent.

Community Conditions

Community conditions include the physical environment (environmental exposures, housing, transportation, etc.), economic and work environment (employment, income, etc.), social environment (discrimination, crime, community safety, etc.), and service environment (health care and social service access, education, etc.). Social drivers of health (SDOH), which are the policies, systems, structures, life experiences, and social supports that influence a person's health, most often fit into the context of community conditions. The following section outlines the top community conditions priorities for Kennebec County, findings from the assessment process, steps necessary to move from poverty to stability, populations and communities impacted by the priority, assets and resources related to the priority, and crosscutting priorities.

Kennebec County Community Conditions		
Transportation	Housing	Poverty

Transportation

Transportation was the top-rated priority for the community conditions category for Kennebec County. For the purposes of the prioritization process, transportation includes such topics as access to transportation, availability of transportation, and transportation that meets a variety of needs.

Assessment Findings

In the Kennebec County focus group one participant said:

> **"Transportation – they should bring back the trains to Maine."**

In the Maine Shared CHNA survey, respondents living in Kennebec County listed the "lack of transportation" as the fifth of five top social concerns negatively impacting their community. In Kennebec County 7.3% of households do not have a vehicle (2018-2022). Related to transportation availability, Kennebec County stakeholder forum participants discussed a lack of staffing and funding for transportation. In the Maine Shared CHNA survey, 63.9% of respondents said transportation needs negatively impacts them, a loved one, and/or their community. When asked about specific transportation needs, majorities indicated several that impact their community including:

- "access to transportation" (85.9%),
- "availability of public transportation" (84.8%),
- "availability of transportation that meets a variety of specific needs" (83.6%), and
- "costs associated with owning and maintaining a vehicle" (77%), which also impacts loved ones (38.3%) and respondents themselves (43.4%).

Forum participants noted the rural nature of Kennebec County is not conducive to public transportation and weather impacts the ability to get around easily. In Kennebec County 31.9% of people have a commute of greater than 30 minutes alone, significantly less than the U.S. (36.5%, 2018-2022). Table 1: Commute by Transportation Type lists the types of transportation people 16 and older use in Kennebec County to get to work.

Table 1: Commute by Transportation Type, 2018-2022

The following chart compares commute by transportation type for the state of Maine and Kennebec County.

Commute Type	Maine	Kennebec County
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	**73.5%**	**75.8%**
Worked from home	**12.3%**	**12.0%**
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	**8.7%**	**8.1%**
Walked	**3.6%**	**2.9%**
Other means	**1.4%**	**1.1%**
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	**0.4%**	**0.1%**

Populations and Communities Impacted by Transportation

In a pre-forum survey to identify initial priority topics, forum registrants were asked to identify populations impacted by their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For transportation, respondents cited: New Mainers/immigrants, people with low or no income, older adults, people with disabilities, veterans, adults, children, youth, and teens.

Community Resources to Address Transportation

Participants in the pre-forum survey were also asked to identify assets and resources related to their identified priorities. For transportation, respondents identified:

- Bicycle Coalition of Maine
- Bridging the Gap
- Capital Area New Mainers
- GO Maine
- Kennebec Valley Community Action Program
- Maine Department of Transportation
- Maine Public Health Association
- MaineCare
- MaineGeneral Medical Center
- Modivcare
- Moving Maine Network
- Neighbors Driving Neighbors
- Penquis
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Transportation vouchers

Housing

Housing was the second rated priority for the community conditions category for Kennebec County. For the purposes of the prioritization process, housing includes such topics as housing availability and affordability, costs associated with home ownership or renting, and costs of utilities.

Assessment Findings

In the Maine Shared CHNA survey, Kennebec County respondents listed "housing insecurity" as the third of five social concerns negatively impacting their community and 70.6% of respondents said "housing needs" negatively impact them, a loved one, and/or their community. Of those survey respondents, when asked about specific housing needs, most every need impacted the community, and several impacted the respondents and their loved ones. These needs are outlined in Table 2: Housing Needs.

Aligning with survey responses, Kennebec County stakeholder forum participants discussed housing availability and access, citing a general lack of available units and challenges with supply and demand. Just 1.1% of housing units in Kennebec County are vacant and for sale or rent (2022) and 85.1% of housing is occupied (2018-2022). For housing that does exist, there may be challenges with the quality and condition. Housing costs negatively impacted survey respondents and this was echoed by forum participants. They discussed the existence of financial inequity and financial challenges with acquiring housing such as home prices, move-in costs, and obtaining credit. Quantitative data shows in Kennebec County, 10.5% of households spend more than 50% of their income toward housing, significantly better than the U.S. (14.1%, 2018-2022). The median gross rent in Kennebec County is $900 (2018-2022), significantly worse than 2015-2019 ($761), but significantly better than Maine ($1,009) and the U.S. ($1,268).

Forum participants also noted the impacts of discrimination on housing. A majority of survey respondents who said housing needs impact them said homelessness negatively impacts their community. In 2023, there were 191 children experiencing homelessness. In alignment with this one Kennebec County focus group participant said:

"Extreme weather – the homeless on the street. If they can have places to go. There's only one place in Augusta."

Table 2: Housing Needs, 2024

	Impacts me	Impacts a loved one	Impacts my community	Doesn't have an impact	I don't know	Not applicable
Housing costs	36.5%	40.6%	86.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%
Availability of affordable, quality homes/rentals	25.1%	35.4%	88.6%	0.7%	1.8%	0.4%
Availability of affordable, quality housing for older adults or those with special needs	7.0%	21.4%	83.0%	2.2%	6.3%	2.2%
Issues associated with home ownership or renting	31.4%	34.3%	80.1%	1.8%	4.8%	2.2%
Health risks in homes (indoor air, tobacco smoke residue, pests, lead, mold)	16.2%	21.8%	73.1%	5.2%	14.8%	3.7%
Homelessness or availability of shelter beds	0.7%	5.9%	84.5%	3.0%	6.3%	3.7%
Cost of utilities	53.5%	42.1%	81.9%	1.5%	1.8%	1.1%
Costs associated with weatherization	33.9%	30.3%	72.7%	2.6%	8.1%	2.6%

Socioeconomic Empowerment

When asked to rate the top five steps that are "very necessary" to move people out of poverty and to a place of stability, "affordable and safe housing" was rated number one by Maine Shared CHNA survey respondents.

Populations and Communities Impacted by Housing

In a pre-forum survey to identify initial priority topics, forum registrants were asked to identify populations impacted by their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For housing, respondents cited: unhoused/housing insecure, New Mainers/immigrants, people with mental health disorders, people with substance use disorder, young families, people with low or no income, formerly incarcerated, older adults, LGBTQ+, single-parent households, veterans, adults, children, youth, and teens.

Community Resources to Address Housing

Participants in the pre-forum survey were also asked to identify assets and resources related to their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For housing, respondents identified:

- Augusta Housing Authority
- Bread of Life
- Bridging the Gap
- Capital Area New Mainers
- Eviction prevention program
- First time home owners loan program
- General Assistance
- Homeless and emergency shelters
- Kennebec Behavioral Health
- Kennebec Valley Community Action Program
- MaineGeneral Medical Center Community Health Worker Program
- MaineHousing
- Mid-Maine Homeless Shelter
- Municipalities
- Rapid rehousing
- Section 8 Housing
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- United Community Living Center
- Warming center
- Waterville Housing Authority

Poverty

Poverty was the third rated priority for the community conditions category for Kennebec County. For the purposes of the prioritization process, poverty includes such topics as individuals and children living in poverty, unemployment, asset poverty, Head Start eligibility, and ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) thresholds.

Assessment Findings

In Kennebec County,

- 12.4% of individuals live in poverty (2018-2022).
- 6.8% of families live below the federal poverty level, significantly better than the U.S. (8.8%, 2018-2022).
- 17% of children live in poverty (2018-2022).
- 28.8% of families lived above the federal poverty level but below the Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) threshold of financial survival (2022). The ALICE Household Survival Budget is the bare minimum cost of household basics necessary to live and work in the current economy.
- 20% of people were asset poor, meaning they have insufficient net worth to live without income at or above the federal poverty level for three months (2021).

In the Maine Shared CHNA survey, respondents listed "low incomes and poverty" as the fourth of five top social concerns negatively impacting their community. Financial and economic concerns were also discussed at the Kennebec County stakeholder forum, specifically a lack of income and livable wages, financial inequities, and a lack of skill building opportunities to obtain employment. The median household income in Kennebec County is $62,118 (2018-2022), which is significantly better than 2015-2019 ($55,365), but significantly worse than Maine ($68,251) and the U.S. ($75,149). As of 2023, 2.5% of people in Kennebec County were unemployed.

Over three-quarters (77.1%) of survey respondents said "economic needs" negatively impact them, a loved one, and/or their community. When asked about specific economic needs, 83.6% said "availability of quality, affordable child care" and 79% said "access to affordable, quality foods" impact their community.

In the Kennebec County focus group, one participant discussed the need to pay for a variety of necessities and lack of support:

"Childcare is super needed. More providers, more affordable care. If you have two kids, you're screwed. They have subsidies and stuff, but some people don't qualify. Even so, support often doesn't take into consideration other expenses."

In 2023, 55.8% of children in Kennebec County were served in publicly funded state and local preschools and there were 70 child care centers as of 2024. In 2022, 13.6% of adults and 20.8% of youth were food insecure. Almost 70%, 44.4% and 49% of Maine Shared CHNA survey respondents said "ability to contribute to savings, retirement" impacts their community, a loved one, and themselves, respectively. Systemic issues addressed by forum participants included stigma, discrimination, and lack of progress in policy development to address poverty. Forum participants cited several health conditions that may lead to or be exacerbated by poverty, including chronic substance use and mental health disorders.

Socioeconomic Empowerment

When asked to rate the top five steps that are "very necessary" to move people out of poverty and to a place of stability, "jobs that pay enough to support a living wage" was rated number two by Maine Shared CHNA survey respondents.

Populations and Communities Impacted by Poverty

In a pre-forum survey to identify initial priority topics, forum registrants were asked to identify populations impacted by their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For poverty, respondents cited: New Mainers/immigrants, people with low or no income, older adults, people with disabilities, unhoused/housing insecure, people with mental health disorders, people with substance use disorders, young families, re-entry population, single parent households, children, veterans, adults, youth, and teens.

Community Resources to Address Poverty

Participants in the pre-forum survey were also asked to identify assets and resources related to their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For poverty, respondents identified:

- Augusta Age Friendly
- Alfond Youth and Community Center
- Bridging the Gap
- Community navigators and health workers
- Community support career center
- Essentials Closet
- Faith-based organizations
- Food pantries
- Free community college
- General Assistance
- Good Shepherd Food Bank
- Kennebec Valley Community Action Program
- Maine Equal Justice Partners
- MaineCare
- MaineGeneral Medical Center
- MaineHousing
- Municipalities
- New Mainers of the Capital Area
- School Meals for All
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- The United Community Living Center
- United Way of Kennebec Valley
- Waterville Area Soup Kitchen

Crosscutting Priorities

Nutrition **Illicit Drug Use** **Mental Health** **Substance Use Related Injury & Death**

Protective & Risk Factors

Protective and risk factors are aspects of a person or environment that make it less likely (protective) or more likely (risk) that someone will achieve a desired outcome or experience a given problem. The more protective factors a person experiences, the more likely they are to have positive health and well-being outcomes, whereas the more risk factors, the greater the likelihood of experiencing negative health and well-being outcomes. Protective and risk factors can occur at both the individual and the environmental level, often overlapping with topics that fall within community conditions. The following section outlines the top protective and risk factor priorities for Kennebec County, findings from the assessment process, steps necessary to move from poverty to stability, populations and communities impacted by the priority, assets and resources related to the priority, and crosscutting priorities.

Kennebec County Protective & Risk Factors		
Physical Activity	Nutrition	Illicit Drug Use

Physical Activity

Physical activity was the top-rated priority for the protective and risk factors category for Kennebec County. For the purposes of the prioritization process, physical activity includes such topics as met aerobic guidelines, screen time, and sedentary lifestyle.

Assessment Findings

In 2021, 26.9% of adults in Kennebec County reported a sedentary lifestyle and 53% met physical activity recommendations (2017 & 2019). In 2019, 22.6% of high school and 25.9% of middle school students met physical activity recommendations.

Participants at the Kennebec County stakeholder forum discussed environmental and structural factors that impact physical activity, such as the rural nature of Kennebec County, the availability of outdoor spaces, the weather, and the built environment. In the Maine Shared CHNA survey, of the 62.8% that said “public safety needs” impact them, a loved one, and/or their community, 70.4% said “pedestrian or bicycle safety” impacts their community and 23.5% said it impacts them. Of the 62.8% that said “environmental concerns” impact them, a loved one, and/or their community, 44.4% said “access to parks and green spaces for recreation” impacts their community.

Forum participants also discussed competing priorities that may interfere with physical activity, such as time, using technology instead of moving, sleep hygiene, and a lack of education and awareness of physical activity opportunities. Mobility was also raised as a factor that may impact the ability to be physically active.

Populations and Communities Impacted by Physical Activity

In a pre-forum survey to identify initial priority topics, forum registrants were asked to identify populations impacted by their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For physical activity, respondents cited: LGBTQ+ youth, veterans, unhoused/housing insecure, people with mental health disorders, single parents, New Mainers/immigrants, people with disabilities, people who are homebound, incarcerated or formerly incarcerated, men, adults, older adults, children, youth, and teens.

Community Resources to Address Physical Activity

Participants in the pre-forum survey were also asked to identify assets and resources related to their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For physical activity, respondents identified:

- Alfond Youth and Community Center
- Boys and Girls Club
- Colby Walking Program
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Fund for a Healthy Maine
- Gyms and yoga studios
- Healthy Coalition of the Capital Area
- Indoor malls
- Kennebec Land Trust
- Kennebec River Rail Trail
- Maine Prevention Network
- MaineGeneral Medical Center's Healthy Living Program
- MaineGeneral Sports Medicine Department
- Quarry Road Trails
- Schools
- SNAP-Ed
- Story Walks
- Town Recreation leagues
- YMCA

Nutrition

Nutrition was the second rated priority for the protective and risk factors category for Kennebec County. For the purposes of the prioritization process, nutrition includes such topics as fruit and vegetable consumption and soda/sports drink consumption.

Assessment Findings

In the Kennebec County focus group, "food costs" emerged as a top theme. One focus group participant said:

"Food – before COVID, my bill for the month would be like $85. It has now turned into $250 and I'm not even filling my bags. Fruits and vegetables kind of go by the wayside until the summer when the pantries have it."

In the Maine Shared CHNA survey, of the 77.1% who said "economic needs" negatively impact them, a loved one, and/or their community, 79% said "access to affordable, quality foods" impacts their community and over a quarter said it impacts a loved one (28.2%) and themselves (28.2%). In 2022, 13.6% of adults and 20.8% of youth were food insecure.

Kennebec County stakeholder forum participants discussed the cost of food and its impact on obtaining quality food, particularly when constrained by food seasonality. Forum participants discussed the generational and cultural aspects of nutrition, citing the "American diet" and reliance on easy to access foods. The time associated with preparing meals and eating meals as

a family and a lack of nutrition education were also cited as contributing factors. In Kennebec County,

- 33% of adults consumed less than one serving per day of fruit, significantly better than the U.S. (39.7%, 2021).
- 16.8% consumed less than one serving of vegetables per day (2021).
- 12.4% of high school and 20.6% of middle school students consumed five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day (2019).

Populations and Communities Impacted by Nutrition

In a pre-forum survey to identify initial priority topics, forum registrants were asked to identify populations impacted by their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For nutrition, respondents cited: LGBTQ+ youth, veterans, unhoused/housing insecure, people with mental health disorders, single parents, New Mainers/immigrants, people with disabilities, people who are homebound, incarcerated or formerly incarcerated, men, adults, older adults, children, youth, and teens.

Community Resources to Address Nutrition

Participants in the pre-forum survey were also asked to identify assets and resources related to their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For nutrition, respondents identified:

- Alfond Youth and Community Center
- Community case managers and health workers
- Community gardens
- Faith-based organizations
- Farmers' markets
- Food pantries and food banks
- Fund for a Healthy Maine
- Good Shepherd Food Bank
- Healthy Coalition of the Capital Area (HCCA)
- Healthy Coalition of the Capital Area's Maine Farm to Sea Institution
- Let's Go 5210
- Maine Prevention Network
- MaineGeneral's emergency food bag program
- Nutrition education programs
- Peter Alfond Prevention and Healthy Living cooking classes and teaching kitchen
- Primary care food bag programs
- School Meals for All
- Schools
- SNAP-Ed
- Soup kitchens
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
- Women, Infants and Children Program

Crosscutting Priorities

Poverty

Illicit Drug Use

Illicit drug use was the third rated priority for the protective and risk factors category for Kennebec County.

Assessment Findings

In the Maine Shared CHNA survey, respondents listed "substance use," which includes illicit drug use, as the second of five social concerns negatively impacting their community and 75.1% said "substance use" negatively impacts them, a loved one, and/or their community. When asked

about specific substances, 78.3% said “opioid misuse” impacts their community and 76.1% said “other illicit drug use” impacts their community. In Kennebec County,

- There were 46 overdose deaths per 100,000 people (2023).
- There were 46 drug-induced deaths per 100,000 people (2018-2022).
- 4% of high school and 2.9% of middle school students misused prescription drugs in the past 30 days (2019).
- 1.8% of high school students had used illicit drugs in their lifetime (2024).

In the Kennebec County stakeholder forum, participants discussed the impact of mental health on illicit drug use, including mattering, social connections, and isolation and trauma and child abuse. Forum participants noted the lack of a multi-prong prevention approach as a contributing factor to early initiation of substance use.

Participants noted the impact of the medical system on illicit drug use, specifically overprescribing of prescription drugs, leading to an increased availability of illicit drugs and some people choosing to self-medicate. In 2020 there were 16 narcotic doses dispensed per 1,000 people. Overall, there is a lack of access to care and when it exists the potential for stigma and bias to using it.

Populations and Communities Impacted by Illicit Drug Use

In a pre-forum survey to identify initial priority topics, forum registrants were asked to identify populations impacted by their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For illicit drug use, respondents cited: LGBTQ+ youth, veterans, unhoused/housing insecure, people with mental health disorders, single parents, New Mainers/immigrants, people with disabilities, people who are homebound, incarcerated or formerly incarcerated, men, adults, older adults, children, youth, and teens.

Community Resources to Address Illicit Drug Use

Participants in the pre-forum survey were also asked to identify assets and resources related to their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For illicit drug use, respondents identified:

- Community Health Workers
- Counselors/therapists
- LINC Wellness & Recovery Center
- MaineGeneral’s Assertive Community Treatment team
- MaineGeneral Harm Reduction Program
- Methadone clinics
- Narcan distribution
- Narcotics Anonymous
- Needle exchange
- OPTIONS
- Recovery coaches

Crosscutting Priorities

Mental Health **Substance Use Related Injury & Death**

Health Conditions & Outcomes

Health conditions and outcomes are the state of a person's health and well-being either as a current disease state, one that has been experienced, or the category of injury and death. These are at the downstream of the Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII) continuum (Appendix 1) and those that we ultimately hope to reduce and/or prevent through earlier changes in policies and systems, programs, and interventions at the upper stream levels. The following section outlines the top health conditions and outcomes priorities for Kennebec County, findings from the assessment process, steps necessary to move from poverty to stability, populations and communities impacted by the priority, assets and resources related to the priority, and crosscutting priorities.

Kennebec County Health Conditions & Outcomes		
Mental Health	Substance Use Related Injury & Death	Obesity & Weight Status

Mental Health

Mental health was the top-rated priority for the health conditions and outcomes category for Kennebec County. For the purposes of the prioritization process, mental health includes such topics as depression, anxiety, sad/hopeless, suicide, depression during pregnancy, and post-partum depression.

Assessment Findings

In the Kennebec County focus group, "mental health services" was a top theme. In the statewide survey, "mental health issues" were listed as the top social concern of five negatively impacting the community and 74.5% said mental health needs negatively impact them, a loved one, and/or their community. When asked about specific mental health needs, most were experienced across respondents, their loved ones and their communities, specifically "anxiety or panic disorder," "depression," and the "general stress of day-to-day life." Table 3: Mental Health details these and other responses.

In Kennebec County,

- 10.9% of adults have current symptoms of depression (2019-2021).
- 22.4% have experienced depression in their lifetime (2019-2021).
- 25.3% have experienced anxiety in their lifetime (2019-2021).
- 30.9% of high school and 25.8% of middle school students were sad/hopeless for two weeks in a row (2019).
- 15.7% of high school and 20.3% of middle school students had seriously considered suicide (2019).

Kennebec County stakeholder forum participants discussed contributing factors related to some of the experiences felt by survey respondents. These include, isolation, mattering, working

from home, and community involvement; lifestyle demands and stress; nutrition and adequate sleep; and the impacts of COVID. Forum participants also noted an individualistic, help yourself culture, a lack of coping skills, and stigma which may all impact whether and how people obtain help with mental health needs. Those at the forum discussed the impacts of bullying and health conditions, such as substance use disorder and chronic conditions, on mental health. In 2019, 23.1% of high school and 47.3% of middle school students had experienced bullying on school property and 31.4% of middle school students had been bullied electronically.

Three-quarters of Maine Shared CHNA survey respondents rated their own mental health as "good or excellent" and 36.7% of respondents said they or a loved one could not or chose not to get mental health services in the past year. "Long wait times to see a provider," "had health insurance, could not afford care," and "no evenings or weekend hours to receive care" were listed as reasons why people did not get mental health services. As of 2024, there were 180 people in Kennebec County for every mental health provider and 10,146 people for every psychiatrist.

Table 3: Mental Health, 2024

	Impacts me	Impacts a loved one	Impacts my community	Doesn't have an impact	I don't know	Not applicable
Anxiety or panic disorder	47.5%	61.0%	51.8%	2.5%	4.6%	0.7%
Depression	43.3%	59.2%	53.9%	1.8%	5.3%	1.4%
Bipolar disorder	3.9%	26.6%	48.2%	6.4%	19.5%	9.9%
Trauma or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	28.0%	40.1%	56.4%	3.5%	11.3%	4.6%
General stress of day-to-day life	62.4%	59.9%	60.6%	1.4%	4.3%	1.8%
Social isolation or loneliness	21.3%	36.9%	60.6%	3.9%	8.9%	3.5%
Stigma associated with seeking care for mental health or substance use disorders	14.5%	30.1%	58.2%	8.2%	12.8%	7.4%
Suicidal thoughts and/or behaviors	11.3%	27.3%	51.4%	5.3%	16.3%	8.2%
Youth mental health	7.1%	28.7%	62.4%	4.6%	11.0%	7.4%

Socioeconomic Empowerment

When asked about the top five "very necessary" steps to move people from a place of poverty to a place of stability, "mental health care and treatment" was rated number three by Maine Shared CHNA survey respondents.

Populations and Communities Impacted by Mental Health

In a pre-forum survey to identify initial priority topics, forum registrants were asked to identify populations impacted by their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For mental health, respondents cited: youth, people with low or no income, incarcerated and formerly incarcerated, people with mental health disorders, unhoused/housing insecure, pregnant people, New Mainers/immigrants, youth in Foster Care, veterans, older adults living alone, LGBTQ+ people, drug-affected babies, adults, older adults, children, youth, and teens.

Community Resources to Address Mental Heath

Participants in the pre-forum survey were also asked to identify assets and resources related to their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For mental health, respondents identified:

- Alfond Youth and Community Center
- Central Maine Youth Trauma Initiative grant
- Community Health and Counseling Services
- Community Health Workers
- Counselors and therapists
- Healthcare systems
- Healthy Communities of the Capital Area
- Kennebec Behavioral Health
- Law enforcement
- Maine Center for Disease Control & Prevention
- Maine Children's Home
- Maine Department of Education
- Maine Family Planning
- Maine Recovery Council
- Maine Re-Entry Network
- Office of Behavioral Health
- OPTIONS
- Primary care providers
- Schools
- Spurwink
- Stress management classes
- Wellness Mobile Foundation

Crosscutting Priorities

Nutrition **Illicit Drug Use** **Substance Use Related Injury & Death**

Substance Use Related Injury & Death

Substance use related injury and death was the second rated priority for the health conditions and outcomes category for Kennebec County. For the purposes of the prioritization process, substance use related injury and death includes such topics as drug affected infant reports, overdose, and opiate poisoning.

Assessment Findings

In the Maine Shared CHNA survey, respondents listed "substance use," which includes illicit drug use, as the second of five concerns negatively impacting their community and 75.1% said "substance use" negatively impacts them, a loved one, and/or their community. When asked about specific substances, 78.3% said "opioid misuse" impacts their community and 76.1% said "other illicit drug use" and "alcohol misuse or binge drinking" impacts their community. In Kennebec County,

- There were 46 overdose deaths per 100,000 people (2023).
- 46 drug-induced deaths per 100,000 people (2018-2022).
- 15.8 alcohol-induced deaths per 100,000 (2018-2022).
- 7.3% of adults engage in chronic heavy drinking (2019-2021).
- 12.4% of adults report binge drinking (2019-2021).

Kennebec County stakeholder forum participants discussed several root causes to substance use related injury and death associated with mental health including trauma, adverse childhood experiences, stress, isolation, and feelings of hopelessness and mattering. Forum participants also noted factors of peer pressure, access to substances, and the potency of illicit drugs. Those at the forum discussed the impacts of the medical system, particularly with regard to the treatment of chronic pain and chronic conditions, which may lead to overprescribing. In 2020

there were 16 narcotic doses dispensed for every 1,000 people. Additionally, forum participants noted children may be exposed to substances leading to adverse childhood experiences or their own use.

Populations and Communities Impacted by Substance Use Related Injury and Death

In a pre-forum survey to identify initial priority topics, forum registrants were asked to identify populations impacted by their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For substance use related injury and death, respondents cited: youth, people with low or no income, incarcerated and formerly incarcerated, people with mental health disorders, unhoused/housing insecure, pregnant people, New Mainers/immigrants, youth in Foster Care, veterans, adults, older adults, children, youth, and teens.

Community Resources to Address Substance Use Related Injury and Death

Participants in the pre-forum survey were also asked to identify assets and resources related to their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For substance use related injury and death, respondents identified:

- Community Health Workers
- Crisis & Counseling
- DHHS Office of Behavioral Health
- Emergency department
- First responders
- Healthcare systems
- Healthy Communities of the Capital Area
- Kennebec Behavioral Health
- Kennebec County Correctional Facility Intensive Care Manager
- Law enforcement
- Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- Maine Family Planning
- Maine Recovery Council
- Maine Re-Entry Network
- MaineGeneral Harm Reduction Program
- MaineGeneral's Syring Service Program
- MaineMOM
- Needle exchange
- OPTIONS
- Private practice providers
- Recovery coaches and peer support
- Schools
- Spurwink
- Waterville Police Department's Operation Hope
- Wellness Mobile Foundation

Crosscutting Priorities

Illicit Drug Use **Mental Health**

Obesity and Weight Status

Obesity and weight status was the third rated priority for the health conditions and outcomes category for Kennebec County.

Assessment Findings

In the Maine Shared CHNA survey, 78.5% of respondents said, "chronic health conditions," which includes obesity, negatively impacted them, a loved one, and/or their community. Of these respondents, half said overweight/obesity negatively impacts their community (51.2%), a loved one (51.2%), or themselves (51.8%). In 2021, 33.6% of adults in Kennebec County were obese and in 2019, 16.5% of high school and 16% of middle school students were obese.

Kennebec County stakeholder forum participants identified several factors impacting obesity and weight status covering the themes of food and nutrition, lifestyle, and physical activity. For food and nutrition, participants noted the quality of food, food insecurity, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, and fast food. In Kennebec County,

- 33% of adults consumed less than one serving per day of fruit, significantly better than the U.S. (39.7%, 2021).
- 16.8% of adults consumed less than one serving of vegetables per day (2021).
- 12.4% of high school and 20.6% of middle school students consumed five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day (2019).

Lifestyle factors include generational role models, convenience and time, sleep, and societal and organizational norms. Regarding physical activity, participants noted the built environment, decreasing numbers of youth involved in school sports, access to opportunities to be physically active, and time spent outside. In 2021, 26.9% of adults in Kennebec County reported a sedentary lifestyle and 53% met physical activity recommendations (2017 & 2019). In 2019, 22.6% of high school and 25.9% of middle school students met physical activity recommendations.

Populations and Communities Impacted by Obesity and Weight Status

In a pre-forum survey to identify initial priority topics, forum registrants were asked to identify populations impacted by their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For obesity/weight status, respondents cited: youth, people with low or no income, adults, older adults, children, youth, and teens.

Community Resources to Address Obesity and Weight Status

Participants in the pre-forum survey were also asked to identify assets and resources related to their identified priorities, as were those at the forum. For obesity and weight status, respondents identified:

- Alfond Youth and Community Center
- Bariatric programs
- Boys and Girls Club
- Community gardens
- Community Health Workers
- Farmers' markets
- Fund for a Healthy Maine
- Healthcare systems
- Healthy Communities of the Capital Area's Maine Farm to Sea Institution
- Healthy Community of the Capital Area
- Kennebec Land Trust
- Kennebec River Rail Trail
- Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- Maine Department of Education
- Maine Prevention Network
- Maine Public Health Association
- MaineGeneral's Sports Medicine Department
- MaineHealth
- Peter Alfond Prevention and Healthy Living Center programs and classes
- Primary care providers
- Quarry Road Trails
- School physical education
- Schools
- Sports teams
- Wellness Mobile Foundation
- YMCA

Crosscutting Priorities

Poverty **Physical Activity** **Nutrition**

Appendices

Appendix 1: Methodology

The Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment conducted a multiprong health and well-being assessment, including the collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data. The following methodology section outlines this effort.

Data Commitments

The Maine Shared CHNA uses a set of data stewardship guidelines to ensure data is collected, analyzed, shared, published, and stored in a transparent and responsible manner. Included in these guidelines is a commitment to promote data equity in data collection, analyses, and reporting. These guidelines include a commitment to:

- Correctly assign the systemic factors that compound and contribute to health behaviors and health outcomes rather than implying that social or demographic categories are "causes" of disparities. We will use a systems-level approach when discussing inequities to avoid judging, blaming, and/or marginalizing populations.
- Lead with and uplift the assets, strengths, and resources when discussing populations and communities, specifically with qualitative data collection.
- Acknowledge missing data and data biases and limitations.
- Identify and address important issues for which we lack data.
- Share data with communities affected by challenges, including sharing analysis, reporting and ownership of findings.

Quantitative Data

Data Criteria

The Metrics Committee, one of two standing committees of the Maine Shared CHNA, is charged with reviewing and revising a common set of population and community health and well-being indicators and measures every three years. Each cycle, the following criteria are used to guide an extensive review of the data:

- Describes an existing or emerging health issue;
- Describes one or more social drivers of health (SDOH);
- Describes the people in Maine;
- Measures an issue that is actionable;
- Describes issues that are known to have high health and/or social costs;
- Collectively provide for a comprehensive description of population health;
- Aligns with national health assessments (i.e.: County Health Rankings, American Health Rankings, Healthy People);
- Aligns with data previously included in Maine Community Health Partnership Assessments;
- Aligns with data routinely analyzed by the Maine CDC for program planning, monitoring, and evaluation;
- Have recent data less than two years old or have updates coming; and/or
- Were previously included, allowing for trends to be presented.

Additionally, the Metrics Committee, Maine CDC, and Crescendo Consulting Group (the 2024 Maine Shared CHNA vendor) reviewed the data to check for changes in data sources and definitions, potential new sources of data, and any discrepancies or errors in the data.

Data Profiles & Interpretation

The data profiles provide more than 250 health and well-being indicators that describe demographics, health outcomes and behaviors, and conditions that influence our health and well-being. The number of indicators available vary between counties, urban areas, and health equity profiles based on data availability and other data limitations, discussed below. The data come from more than 30 sources and represent the most recent information available and analyzed as of November 2024. Data from several years is often combined to ensure the data is reliable enough to draw conclusions. County comparisons are made in several ways: between two time periods; to the state; and to the U.S. The two time periods can be found within the tables under columns marked, "Point 1" and "Point 2." The majority of comparisons are based on 95% confidence intervals. In some instances, a 90% confidence interval is calculated from a Margin of Error and is noted with a "#" symbol. Confidence intervals may be determined using various methodologies (e.g. using weighting in calculations), resulting in a more narrow or wide margin of error and impacting the frequency of statistically significant differences. A 95% confidence interval is a way to say that if this indicator were measured over and over for the same population, we are 95% confident that the true value among the total population falls within the given range/interval. When the confidence intervals of two measurements do not overlap, the difference between them is statistically significant. Where confidence intervals were not available, no indicator of significant difference is included. A list of indicators, data sources, and definitions can be found in the appendix of each County Health Profile and is available on the Maine Shared CHNA website.

Data Limitations, Gaps, & Considerations

Quantitative data collection and analysis has several benefits, including the ability to see health and well-being trends over time. The Maine Shared CHNA draws on many data sets at the state and national level. Some of these include self-reported surveys while others are reports of health and well-being care and utilization rates. Each methodology has its own advantages and disadvantages, and both have limitations in response options and sample sizes. Additionally, some quantitative data representing the same indicators may be slightly different due to the source of the data and the methods used for interpretation. For example, this occurs with death data from the Maine's Data, Research, and Vital Statistics database versus the U.S. CDC's WONDER database.

The data sets used by the Maine Shared CHNA generally follow federal reporting guidelines and responses for race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and gender identity, which may not encompass nor resonate with everyone and leave them without an option that represents their identity. Additionally, for some demographics, the numbers may be too small to have data disaggregated at certain levels, specifically the city and county level. Small sample sizes may pose the risk of unreliable or identifiable data. Both a lack of comprehensive response options and small sample sizes can lead to a gap in data analysis and reporting and leave some populations and communities underrepresented or missing entirely. The Maine Shared CHNA generally relies on

state-level data and aggregation of multiple years of data for more reliable estimates with less suppression. This implies an assumption that disparities found at the state level have similar patterns for smaller geographical areas, which does not account for the unique characteristics of populations throughout the state.

These data limitations may result in programming and policies that do not meet the needs of certain populations. To try to account for some of these gaps and complement the quantitative data, the Maine Shared CHNA engaged in an extensive community engagement process. That process and the results are outlined in the Community Engagement Overviews.

Specific data changes and limitations relevant to the 2024 Maine Shared CHNA data analysis are further described below.

Data Changes

This cycle brought a number of new indicators to the data set with the addition of the Maine Community Action Partnership to the Maine Shared CHNA collaborative, specifically related to social drivers of health. Social drivers of health (SDOH) are conditions in the environments where people are born, live, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks. Previous versions of the Maine Shared CHNA have used the term social determinants of health to capture that same type of data. These and other changes were made based on currently available data and reviews by the Metrics Committee, Maine CDC, and Crescendo Consulting Group (the Maine Shared CHNA vendor). New, retired, and paused indicators are listed at the end of each County Health Profile.

Data Discrepancies

COVID's Impact

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted health and well-being behaviors, utilization of health care, and health and well-being outcomes, among other things that have created long-lasting impacts across Maine. These impacts are now being reflected in a multitude of data sets from roughly 2020 through 2023. In most cases, more recent, post-pandemic data is not yet available. Rather than exclude data collected during the pandemic, unless advised by the data source, we encourage readers to interpret data collected during the pandemic with this context in mind and that it may not be representative of a non-pandemic year.

Health Equity Profiles

The Maine Shared CHNA highlights populations and geographies that experience disparate health and well-being outcomes due to social, institutional, and environmental inequities through a community engagement process and health equity data profiles. Due to limitations in data availability and capacity of Maine Shared CHNA partners, health equity profiles on rurality and disability status will not be ready until early 2025. Additionally, some health equity profiles may include fewer indicators than others given data availability, suppressed data rates, and what is and is not collected at the state and national level. As noted above, disparities are generally only analyzed at the state level. The Maine Shared CHNA website and dashboard will be updated as data is available and analyzed.

Qualitative Data

In order to begin to understand how people interact in their communities and with the systems, policies, and programs they encounter we must build relationships and engage in ways that are mutually beneficial. By drawing on narrative and lived experience we are better positioned to identify the root causes of health and well-being behaviors and outcomes. Qualitative data, resulting from community engagement, provides an important context for the health and well-being outcomes and trends contained in the numbers. In combination, qualitative and quantitative data produce a broader picture of what a community is experiencing and enable a more thorough and well-rounded approach to program and policy development. The Maine Shared CHNA recognizes the need to collaborate with communities to build relationships and trust to more respectfully, transparently, and meaningfully work together in an effort to continuously improve upon our community engagement processes.

The Community Engagement Committee, one of two standing Committees of the Maine Shared CHNA, is charged with developing a framework for engaging and building relationships with populations and communities to gain a better understanding of their health and well-being strengths, needs and underlying causes of health and well-being behaviors and outcomes. The Maine Shared CHNA's community engagement included: focus groups, key informant interviews, and a statewide community survey.

Considerations for Identifying Populations to Engage With

The Maine Shared CHNA takes a broad approach to assessing health and well-being throughout the state. While we have attempted to reach many populations who have disparate health and well-being experiences and outcomes, some choices about which groups to include were necessary. We recognize that for many people, their lives and their health is affected by multiple aspects of their identity and lived experiences or their "intersectionality." We attempted to recognize participants' intersectionality by asking them to voluntarily share any other identities they may have. The totality of focus group participants also identify as: a Tribal member, older adults, Non-English speaker, immigrant, asylee, migrant, Latino/Latine/Latinx, residents of rural, urban, and suburban areas, people with substance use disorder, people with mental health disorder, members of the disability community, people who are deaf or hard of hearing, people who are incarcerated or formerly incarcerated, people who are unhoused or experiencing homelessness, and caregivers, in addition to the targeted populations listed below. It should be noted the voices we hear in focus groups are not meant to be representatives of their entire identified population or community.

This cycle, the Community Engagement Committee developed considerations to use to identify populations for focus group engagement. The considerations included whether each population:

- Is medically underserved;
- Is historically not involved in CHNA processes;
- Is negatively impacted by structural determinants of health – "the written and unwritten rules that create, maintain, or eliminate…patterns of advantage among socially constructed groups in the conditions that affect health, and the manifestation of power relations in that people and groups with more power based on current social structures

work to maintain their advantage by reinforcing or modifying these rules;"[viii]
- Experiences intersectionality (the interconnection and impact of multiple identities on a person's life); and/or
- Includes participants ability to gather in-person or virtually.

The Community Engagement Committee also considered the willingness and ability of potential partner organizations to assist with recruitment; whether potential partner organizations represent multiple populations and sectors; and the ability to recruit a minimum number of participants for each focus group.

Considerations for the Use of Other Assessments

The Maine Shared CHNA recognizes communities are often overburdened by outside organizations as those organizations seek to learn about health and well-being strengths, resources, and needs. Additionally, with multiple organizations conducting assessments, the Maine Shared CHNA seeks to reduce duplicative work and partner with other organizations to learn from their assessments as opposed to assessing the same Maine communities multiple times. As such, the following criteria were established to identify potential organizations to collaborate with and use aspects of their research:

- The outside organization is agreeable to sharing their needs assessment information, both published reports and any additional data collected.
- For assessments in process or results that will not be completed on time, the outside organization is agreeable to sharing their work in progress.
- The needs assessment is less than two years old.
- The content of the assessment is similar enough to the Maine Shared CHNA for integration of results into Maine Shared CHNA reports.
- All reports/assessments used will be given attribution and referenced in the Maine Shared CHNA reports.
- The organization that conducted the needs assessment is willing to engage to share their assessment process/methodology, outcomes, and any updates from when the original assessment occurred.

Using these criteria, the Maine Shared CHNA identified two other assessments to use as part of our assessment. The assessments enabled us to learn about the assets, resources, needs and challenges of the older adult population and the disability community. These assessments are the Maine State Plan on Aging Needs Assessment, prepared by the Catherine Cutler Institute University of Southern Maine for the Office of Aging and Disability Services in January 2024 and Disability Rights Maine's "I Don't Get the Care I Need:" Equitable Access to Health Care for Mainers with Disabilities published in Spring 2023.

Focus Groups

Using the criteria listed above, the Maine Shared CHNA ultimately identified the following populations for community engagement through state level focus groups. The listing also includes the number of participants for each focus group:

- Statewide Focus Group Participants: 31 (total)

- Multigenerational Black / African American: 12
- Veterans: 7
- LGBTQ+: 5
- Women: 1
- Youth: 3
- Young Adults: 3

As part of the Community Services Block Grant reporting, the Community Action Agencies are required to engage directly with the communities they serve, namely those of lower income. To meet this requirement, the Maine Shared CHNA hosted local focus groups with people with low-income in each Maine County, conducting two focus groups in Aroostook, Cumberland and Penobscot Counties to account for variation in the population and geography of these counites. These focus groups also provide important information and insights to the experiences of people at the county level. The following is a list of counties with the number of participants for each of the counties' focus groups.

- County Focus Group Participants: 93 (total)
  - Androscoggin: 5
  - Aroostook: 12
  - Cumberland: 19
  - Franklin: 4
  - Hancock: 3
  - Kennebec: 3
  - Knox: 6
  - Lincoln: 2
  - Oxford: 10
  - Penobscot: 10
  - Piscataquis: 1
  - Sagadahoc: 0
  - Somerset: 7
  - Waldo: 3
  - Washington: 3
  - York: 5

Key Informant Interviews

The Maine Shared CHNA completed 25 key informant interviews to gather in-depth insights from individuals with specialized knowledge or experience relevant to community health and well-being issues. These interviews involved engaging stakeholders, including health care providers, community leaders, and community-based organization representatives, to discuss their perspectives on local health and well-being needs, barriers to achieving optimal health and well-being, and potential solutions. The findings from key informant interviews may be combined when similar themes exist.

Key informant interviews help identify priority health and well-being concerns, assess the effectiveness of existing services, and uncover gaps in resources. This information is crucial for developing targeted interventions and strategies that address the unique needs of the community, ensuring that any resulting action plans are informed by local expertise and grounded in real-world experiences.

The following is a list of organizations that participated in the key informant interviews.

- Alliance for Addiction and Mental Health Services
- Children's Oral Health Network
- Community Caring Collaborative
- Disability Rights Maine
- Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future
- Leadership Education in Neurodevelopmental & Related Disabilities
- Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- Maine Children's Alliance
- Maine Conservation Alliance
- Maine Council on Aging
- Maine Emergency Management Agency
- Maine Housing
- Maine Mobile Health Program
- Maine Prisoner Re-Entry Network
- Mid-Coast Veterans Council
- Moving Maine
- Unified Asian Communities
- Volunteers of America Northern New England

Statewide Community Survey

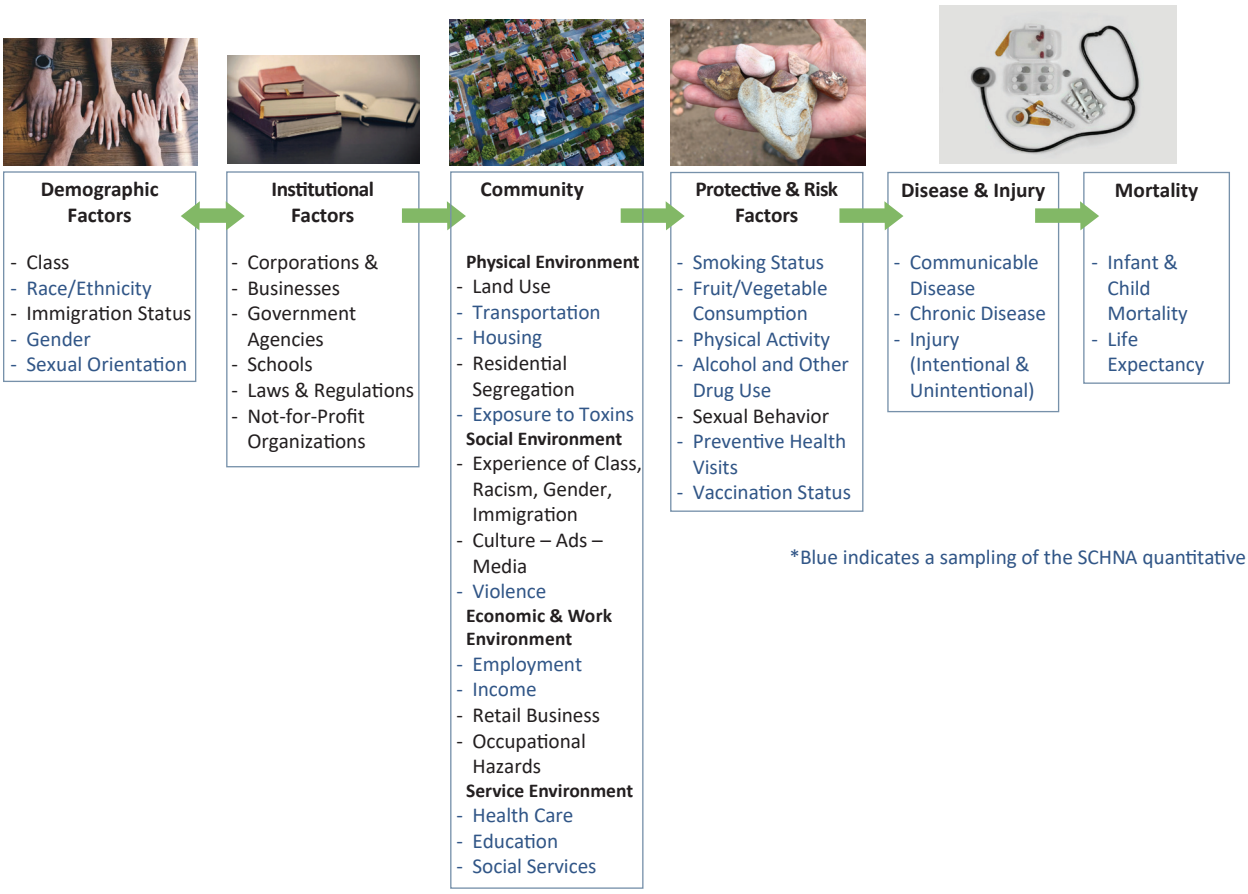
The Maine Shared CHNA also conducted a statewide, community survey on health and well-being. The survey was developed in collaboration by a small working group comprised of members of the Community Engagement and Metrics Committees, the Maine Shared CHNA Program Manager, and Crescendo Consulting Group, with final approval by the Steering Committee. The survey was translated and made available in eight languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Lingala, Portuguese, Somali, and Spanish. It was distributed statewide with assistance from Maine Shared CHNA partners via multiple methods including newsletters, flyers, listservs, announcements, and social media (materials were available in formats compatible with Facebook and Instagram). Flyers and social media content were available in the eight languages of the survey. The survey was available electronically via SurveyMonkey and in paper format. The survey was open to anyone living in Maine and respondents were asked to complete 40 questions related to the local resources and strengths of their communities and their own health and well-being and that of those who live in their community. The survey was not weighted and should not be considered a representative sample of the Maine Population or of sub-populations within Maine.

3,967 people completed the survey providing their insights on the health and well-being status, community assets, and social concerns. The majority of surveys were completed in English (98%), 1% were in Chinese and less than .5% were completed in French, Spanish, Arabic, Lingala, Portuguese, and Somali.

Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII) Framework

The impact of upstream factors on health and well-being continues to draw awareness and be incorporated into assessments and improvement planning as critical components of a person's ultimate health and well-being. Upstream factors of health are the social, institutional and community conditions that impact health and well-being and can be used to promote quality of life and prevent poor health and well-being outcomes – the downstream factors of health. The Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment based this cycle's assessment and health and well-being prioritization process on an adapted version of the Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII) Framework[ix] (Figure 1). The BARHII Framework explains the connections between upstream factors on health and well-being outcomes and focuses attention on measures which have not characteristically been within the scope of public health epidemiology.[x] Use of this framework enables a greater connection to the work of the Maine Shared CHNA's newest partner, the Maine Community Action Partnership, and the varying levels within which all of the collaborative and community partners of the Maine Shared CHNA can potentially have an impact. Additionally, it provides a framework with which to group the myriad health and well-being topics our community members and stakeholders are asked to share insight on and prioritize within their counties. Instead of comparing all of the health and well-being topics against each other, this Maine Shared CHNA aimed to prioritize topics within their best fit categories, while recognizing the interconnections upstream and downstream factors have with each other. In this way, the Maine Shared CHNA hopes to convey how the health and well-being priorities are related and influence one another, shedding light on potential opportunities for collaboration and cross sector work.

Figure 1: Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative Framework (adapted)



Stakeholder Forums

Seventeen forums were conducted in each of Maine's Counties, with two held in Cumberland County. These forums were organized by Local Planning Teams, including the development of invitation lists. The aim of the invitation method was to include a broad and equal array of diverse sectors and voices, specifically those who are required as part of the signatory partners reporting and accreditation standards. Community members were not necessarily included in the forums this cycle as their voices were captured through other community engagement methods. Five of the forums were conducted virtually and 12 were conducted in-person. Each forum used the same methodology, including pre-forum voting on the top 15 health and well-being priorities for their county – five in each category: community conditions, protective & risk factors, and health conditions & outcomes -; a presentation of key findings and voting results and accompanying breakout to discuss those findings; a second round of prioritization voting to narrow the priorities to the top 3 in each category; and iterative breakout discussions to dive deeper into each priority – it's causes, collaborations, populations impacted, and assets and resources. Crescendo Consulting Group summarized the voting results and discussions in key forum findings documents for use in developing each county's Maine Shared CHNA report. The key findings are from a point in time discussion based on the expertise and opinions of those who participated in the forum, which is not necessarily representative of any county, community, or sector as a whole.

One in-person stakeholder forum was held in Kennebec County on October 24, 2024, with 26 attendees. People from the following organizations participated in the forum process:

- Alfond Youth & Community Center
- Augusta Police Department
- Community Health & Counseling Services
- Consumers for Affordable Health Care
- Corrections
- Healthy Communities of the Capital Area
- Healthy Living for ME
- Kennebec Behavioral Health
- Kennebec Valley Community Action Program
- Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- MaineGeneral
- MaineGeneral Health - Peter Alfond Prevention and Healthy Living Center
- MaineGeneral Medical Center
- Northern Light Inland Hospital
- OPTIONS/Sweetser
- United Way of Kennebec Valley
- Wellness Mobile Foundation

Reporting

The Maine Shared CHNA assessment reports will be used to fulfill the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requirements for non-profit hospitals, the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) requirements for state and local public health departments, and the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) requirements for Community Action Agencies (CAAs). The next steps include:

- For hospitals, create an informed implementation strategy designed to address identified health and well-being priorities.
- For the Maine CDC and local public health departments, create an informed State Health Improvement Plan and Community Health Improvement Plans.
- For Maine CDC convened District Coordinating Councils, inform stakeholder discussions and planning at the local level, as relevant and applicable.
- For Community Action Agencies, develop informed strategic and programmatic plans to address the identified health and well-being priorities and their impact on those in poverty.

The use of these reports is also encouraged and welcomed by non-profits, community partners, academics, policymakers, businesses, and countless others to support their strategic planning, coalition building, and grant writing. The Maine Shared CHNA sought to learn who is currently working on the priorities outlined within this report and hopes the report can serve as a catalyst for deeper collaboration to improve the health and well-being of people living in Maine.

Appendix 2: Other Identified Health and Well-Being Topics

Prior to the stakeholder forums, registrants were asked to take part in a review of quantitative and qualitative data, in the form of data health profiles and community engagement overviews. Based on their interpretation of this information and their own knowledge, expertise, and experience, registrants were asked to vote on their top five health and well-being priorities in each of the following categories: community conditions, protective and risk factors, and health conditions and outcomes. This priority identification was the first step in the overall Maine Shared CHNA health and well-being prioritization process. The complete results are depicted in the table below.

Table 1: Complete Results of the First Round of Health and Well-Being Prioritization

Community Conditions	# Votes	% of Participants
Housing (such as housing availability and affordability, costs associated with home ownership or renting, costs of utilities)	16	76.2%
Transportation (such access to transportation, availability of public transportation, transportation that meets a variety of specific needs)	11	52.4%
Food (such as access to food, quality of food, food costs, culturally competent food options, etc.)	11	52.4%
Poverty (such as individuals and children living in poverty, unemployment, asset poverty, Head Start eligibility, ALICE thresholds)	11	52.4%
Provider Availability (such as availability of primary care physicians, dentists, psychiatrists, and mental health providers, access to mental health treatment, access to drug and alcohol treatment, caregiving, and prenatal care)	11	52.4%
Timeliness of Healthcare and Social Services (such as wait times for an appointment, inability to easily access providers to ask questions, inability to get care when you need it, etc.)	7	33.3%
Childcare (such as access to childcare, quality of childcare, affordability of childcare, etc.)	6	28.6%
Stigma Around Accessing/Accepting Help, Services, or Treatment	4	19.1%
Climate Impacts (such as extreme weather events)	3	14.3%
Isolation	3	14.3%
Wage Gaps and Income Disparities	3	14.3%
Competency of Providers to Serve Patients with Diverse Needs (such as cultural, linguistic, abilities, etc.)	3	14.3%
Aging Related Services (such as long term care, assisted living access, and in-home care support services)	3	14.3%
Environmental Exposures (such as tobacco smoke, arsenic, PFAS, lead and radon exposure)	2	9.5%
Built Environment (such as crosswalks, sidewalks, universal access, bike lanes, access to parks and green spaces etc.)	2	9.5%
Opportunities for Community Involvement (such as activities for seniors and youth, volunteer opportunities, etc.)	2	9.5%
Technology (such as access to high-speed internet and phone services)	1	4.8%
Bullying	1	4.8%
Employment Opportunities	1	4.8%
Systemic Discrimination	1	4.8%
Insurance Status (such as MaineCare enrollment, children with dental insurance, cost barriers to health care)	1	4.8%

Community Conditions	# Votes	% of Participants
Provider Consistency (such as low turnover rates and ability to develop a long-term provider/ patient relationship)	1	4.8%
Other (please specify): Overall affordability of needed health care services	1	4.8%

Protective and Risk Factors	# Votes	% of Participants
Nutrition (such as fruit and vegetable consumption, soda/sports drink consumption)	13	61.9%
Physical Activity (such as met aerobic guidelines, screen time, sedentary lifestyle)	9	42.9%
Adverse Childhood Experiences	9	42.9%
Illicit Drug Use	9	42.9%
Youth Mattering (such as positive role models, community connections, etc.)	8	38.1%
Tobacco Use (including e-cigarettes and MaineQuit Link users)	7	33.3%
Alcohol Use (including binge drinking)	7	33.3%
Prescription Drug Misuse	6	28.6%
Preventive Oral Health Care	5	23.8%
Adult Screening & Preventative Visits (such as annual well visits, cholesterol checked, A1c checked, eye exams)	5	23.8%
Child/Youth Screening & Preventative Visits (such as annual well visits, developmental screening, child preventative visits)	5	23.8%
Vaping Use (including tobacco and cannabis)	5	23.8%
Cancer Prevention (such as cancer screenings, sunscreen use)	3	14.3%
Immunizations & Vaccinations	3	14.3%
Foster Care	2	9.5%
Cannabis Use	2	9.5%
Injury Prevention (such as fall prevention, always wear a seat belt)	1	4.8%
Access to Child and Family Home Visiting	1	4.8%

Health Conditions and Outcomes	# Votes	% of Participants
Mental Health (such as depression, anxiety, sad/hopeless, suicide, depression during pregnancy, post-partum depression)	18	85.7%
Substance Use Related Injury & Death (such as drug affected infant reports, overdose, opiate poisoning)	12	57.1%
Obesity/Weight Status	11	52.4%
Diabetes	9	42.9%
Multiple Chronic Conditions	9	42.9%
Cancer	8	38.1%
Cardiovascular Disease (such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart attack, stroke)	8	38.1%
Intentional Injury & Death (self-injury)	5	23.8%
Unintentional Injury & Death (such as fall-related, traumatic brain injury, car accidents, firearms, work-related)	4	19.1%
Sexually Transmitted Infections (such as hepatitis A and B, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, HIV, Syphilis)	4	19.1%
Cognitive Decline, Alzheimer's disease and other dementias	3	14.3%
Dental Disease	3	14.3%

Health Conditions and Outcomes	# Votes	% of Participants
Special Health Care Needs (those who have or are at increased risk for a chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional condition and who also require health and related services of a type or amount beyond that required by people generally)	3	14.3%
Non-Infectious Respiratory Disease (such as asthma, COPD)	2	9.5%
Infectious Respiratory Disease (such as pertussis, tuberculosis, pneumonia, COVID)	1	4.8%
Infectious Disease (such as hepatitis C Lyme Disease vector-borne infectious diseases, etc.)	1	4.8%

After a presentation of key quantitative and qualitative findings and breakout discussions, participants were asked to take part in a second round of voting to narrow the health and well-being priorities for their county to the top three in each category of community conditions, protective & risk factors, and health conditions & outcomes. The complete results are depicted in the table below.

Table 2: Complete Results of the Second Round of Health and Well-Being Prioritization

Community Conditions	# Votes	% of Participants
Transportation (such as access to transportation, availability of public transportation, transportation that meets a variety of specific needs)	19	79.2%
Housing (such as housing availability and affordability, costs associated with home ownership or renting, costs of utilities)	16	66.7%
Poverty (such as individuals and children living in poverty, unemployment, asset poverty, Head Start eligibility, ALICE thresholds)	11	45.8%
Food (such as access to food, quality of food, food costs, culturally competent food options, etc.)	8	33.3%
Provider Availability (such as availability of primary care physicians, dentists, psychiatrists, and mental health providers, access to mental health treatment, access to drug and alcohol treatment, caregiving, and prenatal care)	8	33.3%
Reimbursement rates to hospitals	3	12.5%
Affordable providers	2	8.3%
Insurance status	2	8.3%
Long-term care capacity	2	8.3%
Stigma around accessing help	1	4.2%

Protective and Risk Factors	# Votes	% of Participants
Physical Activity (such as met aerobic guidelines, screen time, sedentary lifestyle)	19	79.2%
Nutrition (such as fruit and vegetable consumption, soda/sports drink consumption)	16	66.7%
Illicit Drug Use	9	37.5%
Adverse Childhood Experiences	8	33.3%
Youth mattering	6	25.0%
Tobacco use	6	25.0%
Access to preventive or general oral care	5	20.8%
Alcohol Use (including binge drinking)	3	12.5%
Cannabis Use	7	21.9%

Health Conditions and Outcomes	# Votes	% of Participants
Mental Health (such as depression, anxiety, sad/hopeless, suicide, depression during pregnancy, post-partum depression)	23	95.8%
Substance Use Related Injury & Death (such as drug affected infant reports, overdose, opiate poisoning)	17	70.8%
Obesity/Weight Status	10	41.7%
Behavioral health & preventative health	10	41.7%
Cardiovascular Disease (such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart attack, stroke)	8	33.3%
Cancer	4	16.7%

Appendix 3: Community Action Agency Profile

About KVCAP

KVCAP is a private, non-profit community action program which has been providing services to the people of Kennebec and Somerset counties for over 56 years. We offer a variety of services geared toward helping individuals and families achieve economic and social self-sufficiency. Each year, thousands of residents access KVCAP services to assist them in their struggle to overcome the barriers of poverty. Many of our services
are available to people of all income levels.

Our Mission: We strengthen individuals, families and communities by providing direct services and by partnering with others to create sustainable solutions to poverty in an ever-changing environment.

Our Vision: Our vision for the Kennebec Valley Region is thriving communities made up of individuals and families who are healthy, financially secure, and able to reach their fullest potential.

Services Offered by KVCAP

Energy and Housing Services:

- **Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP):** Provides assistance to low-income homeowners and renters to help pay heating costs. Program is intended as a supplement to assist with heating costs for one season. Income eligibility applies.
- **Emergency Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP):** For those who are HEAP eligible, provides emergency heating assistance one time per heating season.
- **Low-income Assistance Program:** For those who are HEAP eligible, provides assistance to low-income homeowners and renters with electricity bills.
- **Weatherization:** For those who are HEAP eligible, provides energy Saving measures such as insulation, weather stripping and air sealant measures.
- **Central Heating Improvement Program (CHIP):** For those who are HEAP eligible, provides heating system repair and replacement of non-working or condemned heating systems to homeowners.
- **Home Heating Oil Tank Program:** Provides heating oil tank repair or replacement for tanks that meet criteria. Income eligibility applies.
- **Home Repair Services:** Provides assistance to make essential home repairs or improvements, such as roofing, siding or windows or for health, safety and/or accessibility repairs/improvements. Income eligibility applies.
- **CMP Pole Assistance Program:** Provides a credit up to $2,800 on the installation of electrical pole lines to a new residence. Income eligibility applies.

Community Initiatives

- **South End Teen Center (SETC):** Provides a safe, after-school environment for teens in grades 6-12, including meals, a computer lab, field trips and more, including special summer programming. The SETC is a collaborative project with the Alfond Youth and Community Center and functions as a Boys and Girls Club unit.
- **Resource Navigators:** Provides information and referral services, linking people to community resources. Also provides ongoing case management services, helping people navigate the health and social services system and develop goal plans to help enhance self-sufficiency.
- **Financial Capability and Counseling Services:** Provides personal financial coaching, homebuyer education classes, pre and post purchase counseling and foreclosure intervention for individuals and families. No income restrictions.
- **Central Maine CA$H/Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program:** Oversees this coalition of organizations, businesses and community members that work together to help empower Maine individuals and families to achieve long-term financial stability. We offer free tax preparation to qualified filers during tax season and educate families and individuals about programs in their community that can increase their income, reduce debt and build savings.

Real Estate Development

Works with a variety of partners to develop affordable housing options within communities. Current properties include:

- **Cony Village** – providing affordable homes for purchase in a purposefully designed neighborhood in Augusta.
- **Gerald Senior Residences** – a 55+ affordable housing residence in Fairfield.
- **Mary St. Residences** – affordable housing residence in Skowhegan
- **Hartland Senior Residences** – two 55+ affordable housing residences in Hartland.
- **Projects currently under development in the South End neighborhood of Waterville:**
  - An affordable housing project for individuals and families.
  - Renovation of a single family residence that will be sold to a family eligible for MaineHousing's first time homebuyers' program.

Social Services

- **Maine Families:** Offers home visiting services for all expectant parents or new parents in Kennebec and Somerset Counties, including information on child development, health and safety, parent education, and links to other community resources. Participation is voluntary and free of charge, with no income restrictions.
- **Family Enrichment Councils:** These Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Councils facilitate parenting education, parenting support groups, playgroups, and concrete supports (e.g., diapers and wipes) free of charge to families throughout Kennebec and Somerset Counties. They also offer training opportunities in Protective Factors; Mandated Reporting; Infant Safe Sleep; and Front Porch Project free of charge to professionals and community members, and coordinate family friendly events and activities throughout the year.

Transportation Services

- **KV Van – Public transit:** Provides curb-to- curb demand response public transportation within designated zones in Augusta, greater Waterville/Winslow, Skowhegan and Intercity service between Augusta/Waterville. Riders make appointments by noon on the business day prior to their requests. All service is open to the public. Single ride fares and monthly passes are available.
- **KV Van – Non-emergency transportation and other contracted transportation:** Provides door –to-door transportation for medical and social service appointments. Income eligibility applies.

Child and Family Services:

Early Head Start, Head Start, Child Care and Preschool

- **Child Care:** Through Early Head Start and Head Start partnerships, our child care options provide full-day, full-year care and early childhood education. Options at both child care centers and family child care locations are available to families who qualify for child care subsidies, based on a sliding fee scale. (Birth to age 5)
- **Preschool:** Children participate in learning experiences that promote school readiness and support holistic development.
  - Free preschool classrooms are offered in partnership with public schools in MSAD 54, RSU 19, and Waterville. Part-day and/or school-day options available depending on location. (Ages 3-5)
- **Before and After School Care:** KVCAP, through a partnership with MSAD 54, provides high-quality before and after school programming for children aged three to six in Skowhegan and Canaan.
- **Homestart:** KVCAP partners with family day care providers throughout Kennebec and Somerset counties. Partners receive training in Head Start and early Childhood care practices from highly trained KVCAP staff, and children receive the benefits of Head Start programming, including a variety of behavioral and health screenings.
- **Family Coaching:** Family Coaching is provided to all families with a child attending KVCAP's Child Care and/or Preschool programming. Families receive assistance in setting and achieving goals, navigating resources, parenting skills, and solving challenges. (Birth to age 5)
- **Whole Family Services:** KVCAP provides Whole Family Services to eligible families through a TANF grant. Families receive intensive services via a Family Coach, who assists in setting and achieving family and individual goals, resource navigation, and general life skills coaching.

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Endnotes

i Health Equity in Healthy People 2030 - Healthy People 2030 | odphp.health.gov

ii Braveman P, Arkin E, Orleans T, Proctor D, and Plough A. What Is Health Equity? And What Difference Does a Definition Make? Princeton, NJ: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2017.

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iv Braveman P, Arkin E, Orleans T, Proctor D, and Plough A. What Is Health Equity? And What Difference Does a Definition Make? Princeton, NJ: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2017.

v Using Clear Terms to Advance Health Equity – "Social Drivers" vs "Social Determinants" | PRAPARE

vi Social Drivers of Health and Health-Related Social Needs | CMS

vii Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) | The Administration for Children and Families

viii Heller, J.C., Givens, M.L., Johnson, S.P. and Kindig, D.A. (2024), Keeping It Political and Powerful: Defining the Structural Determinants of Health. Milbank Quarterly., 102: 351-366. https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0009.12695

ix BARHII: FRAMEWORK — BARHII - Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative

x 3 key upstream factors that drive health inequities | American Medical Association

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