



*Building Stronger
Communities*

SINCE 1986

Madison County

Community Needs Assessment

*We partner with individuals, families, and children to address the challenges of today
and build hope for the future.*

JUNE 2022

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Introduction and Overview

Community Action Partnership for Madison County, Inc. (CAP) is the designated Community Action Agency (CAA) serving low-income residents of Madison County in New York State. CAP is also the service provider of the Madison, Oneida, and Herkimer Tri-County WIC program and Early Head Start grantee for Madison County. Like other CAAs from across the nation, CAP represents a community action network dedicated to promoting community economic development through partnerships and inter-agency collaborations while ensuring the causes and conditions of poverty are effectively addressed in response to the identified needs of a community. Through implementing programs and services and collaborating with community partners, CAP and other CAAs create opportunities for individuals, families, and communities to improve their economic and social situation and strengthen, promote, and serve the Community Action Network.

As a Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) and Early Head Start (EHS) grantee, CAP needs to complete a Community Needs Assessment every three (3) years. This Assessment aims to;

- Give voice to community members served and community stakeholders
- Assess and determine local needs
- Highlight community resources and opportunities
- Identify gaps in available services
- Assess customer satisfaction with current services
- Provide a basis for planning the necessary services to mitigate poverty's current causes and conditions and build community understanding and collaborative opportunities.

This Community Needs Assessment focuses on CAP's CSBG and Early Head Start designated service area of Madison County. The assessment does not include Oneida Indian Nation information as residents of Oneida Indian Nation are directly served through Oneida Nations programs and services.

This report is Madison County's entire Community Needs Assessment for 2022 – 2025. The Assessment will serve as a vital tool to guide CAP in effectively supporting community members in reaching self-sufficiency and establishing economic security, collaborating with community partners to build community capacity, and offering the foundation for an upcoming strategic planning process. The Community Needs Assessment is a public document available on the CAP of Madison County website www.capmadco.org. CAP will distribute to other non-profit and for-profit organizations and government entities throughout the Madison County area to illustrate the needs within the community.

Methodology

The New York State Community Action Association (NYSCAA) assisted CAP staff in conducting this community-wide needs assessment. The report reflects a compilation of both qualitative and quantitative data.

Quantitative data includes statistics and information collected from various primary data sources. A *New York State Community Action Association Report for Madison County Inc.* from NYSCAA's Comprehensive CARES Engagement tool provided much of the quantitative data highlighted throughout the report. The report's additional data sources reflect the 2020 US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, and other local, state, and federal data sources.

Qualitative data were derived from three hundred, and thirty-five (335) responses to three individualized surveys created by NYSCAA and distributed by CAP and from three virtual focus groups gathered independently in April and May of 2022. The data reflects input from 53 Board, Staff, and Volunteers, 240 community members, and 42

community partners, reflecting feedback from community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, the private sector, the public sector, and educational institutions. Community members, stakeholders, CAP staff, Board, and volunteers shared insights and perceptions of Madison county's areas of need, community assets, resources, current and anticipated challenges, and suggested future opportunities.

Additional qualitative and quantitative data was gleaned and included throughout this report from community meetings, community outreach and collaborative community partner experiences, CSBG Progress Reports, Early Head Start Program Information Reports, and Customer Satisfaction data.

Customer Satisfaction data was collected through an Early Head Start Parent Self-Assessment Survey for the 2021-2022 school year. A Family Action Client Satisfaction Survey and a Midpoint Client Satisfaction Survey, were distributed in 2021 and 2022. A WIC Customer Satisfaction Survey was collected in September of 2021.

Identified Needs

The 2022 Community Needs Assessment identifies and explores the opportunities and challenges facing Madison County's vulnerable or low-income residents. The Community Needs Assessment found the greatest needs and concerns in the following areas:

- Affordable Housing
- Dental Health Care
- Mental Health Care
- Childcare
- Transportation

The Board, staff, and volunteers also developed an unlimited funds priority list in order by precedence;

- Central hub to connect people to services and develop community partners;
- Transportation;
- Housing/Housing Updates;
- Affordable Childcare, ECS, Youth Services;
- Senior Services;
- Education, Parenting, Trauma-Informed Care, Substance Abuse facilities.

Key Findings

This section of the report highlights key indicators of well-being in Madison County and its respective municipalities; it includes quantitative data on the conditions of poverty and quantitative and qualitative information on the causes of poverty.

Population:

- The Madison County total population experienced a -7.37% decrease from 73,431 in 2010 to 68,016 in 2020; despite State and national increases, the County experienced a decrease in total households by 530 (-2.01%), from 26,407 in 2014 to 25,877 in 2019;
- Though there is little diversity in Madison County, the Hispanic population increased by 27.13% from 2010 to 2020, exceeding the percentages of New York State and national Hispanic population changes. During the same period, the County's non-Hispanic population decreased by 8%, the Non-Hispanic Asian population grew by 88 individuals or 15.28%, the Non-Hispanic Multiple Race population increased by 2,166 individuals or 256.64%, and the Non-Hispanic Some Other Race population increased by 141 individuals or 306.52%;
- The County has a higher percentage of the older 65+ population (18.3%) than New York State at 16.5%.
- The lowest per capita household income earners in the County reside in the village of Canastota and have incomes under \$50,000;
- Single-parent households are present in every town across the County. The most significant concentrations are living in Canastota, Madison, Hamilton, and the City of Oneida, representing over 38% of each town's population;
- In 2019, Madison County was identified as a vulnerable community according to Community Resilience Estimates (CRE). The CRE provides an easily understood metric for how at-risk every neighborhood in the United States is to the impacts of disasters, including COVID-19. According to the estimates, 19.1% of Madison County residents face 3+ predominant risk factors;
- Madison County has a poverty rate of 10.4% (6,878 individuals), down from 11.5% in 2010; with 13.9% (1,809) of children under the age of 18 directly impacted;

Poverty:

- 94.4% of those living in poverty in Madison County are White, 2.1% are Black or African American, 1.2% are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and 1 % report a Multiple Race;
- Of the individuals 25 years and older living in poverty, 16.5% are disabled, 21.1% have less than a high school diploma, 10% have a high school diploma, 15.8% did not work, and 9.9% reported working part-time in the last 12 months (2020: ACS 5-year Estimates, Poverty Status in Past 12 months);
- Poverty is disbursed throughout the County, with the most significant percentage of poverty (over 20%) concentrated in a pocket at the northwest tip of the town of Hamilton, bordering the towns of Madison, Lebanon, and Eaton. Over 20% of residents in the area are 18-64, over 17% are ages 65+, and under 15.1% are ages 0-17;
- Consistent with State and national gender poverty percentages, more females than males are living in poverty in Madison County; demonstrating an exception of more males in poverty than females in the 0-17 age group;
- A higher rate (9.89%) of Not Hispanic or Latino persons live in poverty in Madison County than Hispanic or Latino persons (3.77%). Conversely, the percentage of Hispanic or Latino persons living in poverty across the State (22.25%) and within the nation (19.64%) is higher;
- Of Hispanic and Latino persons living in poverty in the County, less than 1% are between 0-17, with 0% amongst 0-5-year-olds, 5.33% are 18-64, and 7.69% are 65+. The County shows a relatively even

disbursement of Hispanic/ Latino (7.69%) and Not Hispanic or Latino (7.87%) living in poverty in the 65+ population; unique from the 0-17 and 18-64 age groups;

- Economic and racial inequities are apparent in Madison County. 100% of the Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander population are living in poverty; with 26.95% of the Black or African American population; 19.13% of the Some Other Race population; and 10.32 % of the Native American or Alaska Native population; while 9.58% of white persons are affected;
- The percentage of Black or African American members living in poverty (26.95%) is disproportionately represented in the County and exceeds the New York State (21.06%) and national averages (23.04%);
- The percentage of Black or African American children living in poverty (39.5%) is disproportionately represented in Madison County, significantly exceeding the New York State (29%) and national (31.84%) averages; with 56.64% of 0-17 and 100% of 0-5 living in poverty;
- Madison County's 65+ population living in poverty appears the most diverse; Black or African American race at 23.81%; while Native American/Alaska Native persons represent 15.45%; non-Hispanic persons represent 7.77%, and 5.62% report a Multiple Race;
- Childhood poverty is prevalent across Madison County. The highest concentrations of childhood poverty are in the southern half of the county at 15.1 – 22.5% of each township's population. Childhood poverty is present at lower rates in the northern half of the County, with each township occupied by under 15.1% of children in poverty;
- ACS 2015-2019 estimates indicate that 2,557 households (9.9%) lived in poverty within Madison County. The highest percentage of those households (15.1% - 20%) were in the highest density of poverty (over 20%) identified in the Town of Hamilton, bordering the Towns of Madison, Lebanon, and Eaton;
- According to ACS 2015-2019 5-year estimates, 1,095 families lived in poverty; 39.4% of married couples, 51.8% of female householders, and 8.8% of male householders. Female householders were 5.8 times more likely to live in poverty than male householders;
- Of those families with female heads of household and children present, 33.7% live in poverty;
- 9,114 (13.80%) individuals and 1,662 (10%) households are living with incomes below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). 17,665 (26.74%) individuals live in households with incomes 200% below the FPL. These indicators are relevant because poverty creates barriers to access, including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status;
- In 2018, ALICE data shows that of the 26,127 total households in Madison County, 2,184 households were living at the FPL and 8,057 households above the FPL but still struggling to meet a minimum household budget;
- Community members articulated that the increase in the minimum wage has made them ineligible for needed programs and childcare subsidies. Stating, "I work but do not make enough money to get by.", "Childcare and health insurance costs put people over the affordable living edge." 26.72% reported choosing between food or paying a bill in the last twelve months.

Education and Employment:

- It is estimated that 34.8% of persons over 25 living in Madison County hold a high school diploma only, with an estimated 7.99% having no high school diploma (ACS 2015 -2019). Denoting more than one-third of the Madison County population is less competitive and less prepared to secure a livable wage;
- Unemployment rates in Madison County fell from 6.9% to 4.2% during the five years of February 2018 to February 2022, reporting the lowest rate since February 2018;
- According to the 2020: ACS 5-year Estimates, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months Report, 22% of those living in poverty reported they do not work;
- In 2021, the average weekly wage for an employed Madison County resident was \$954 a week or \$23.85 an hour. An average weekly wage of \$954 or \$23.85 barely covers the \$22.31 an hour reported necessary to maintain a household with two adults and two children, leaving little to nothing for savings or being prepared for emergencies. This economic vulnerability is relative to two adult households as well;
- A single working parent making the average weekly wage (\$954) would experience a significant income deficit in what they currently make compared to what it costs to maintain a household in the County, revealing a \$274.80 or 22.6% shortage;
- The vast majority (79% or 15,848) of Madison County residents work for a private employer making an average weekly wage of \$895 or \$22.38 an hour; 9.3% less than the average reported weekly wage of \$954. Indicating more single-parent households are experiencing an even more significant wage affordability gap (27%) in what it costs to live in the County and what these households are making;
- Minimum wage earners in the County are facing far more significant wage affordability gaps;
- Public transportation options remain limited throughout the County. The lack of affordable, accessible transportation significantly affects low-income residents' ability to obtain and sustain employment and seek needed services. The rising costs of car ownership expenses (insurance, repairs, and gas) and everyday living expenses make a vehicle unaffordable for many low-income residents;

Safe and Affordable Housing:

- Madison County has an aging housing stock, with 47.6% of the houses built before 1960. Such stock is likely to be substandard, less affordable, and more likely to pose health and safety risks. Many homes need unaffordable repairs; presenting unaffordable utility bills;
- Based on the Madison County 2022 Fair Market Rent rates, an earner in Madison County will need to make a minimum of 9.3% more in hourly wages (based on the National Low Income Housing Coalition wage rates) in 2022 to stay within the 30% Rule in determining affordable housing;
- When asked about housing challenges faced in the last 12 months, 20.74% of community members cited bad credit, with 9.63% of community members divulging they cannot afford to house.
- In January 2022, 342 persons in Madison County received TANF at a rate of \$369.98 per person; 62% of recipients were children and 38% were adults;

Health and Nutrition:

- In January 2020, 41.73% of Madison County students were eligible for free or reduced lunches; 3,490 (37.2%) children were eligible for free lunch, and 425 (4.5%) were eligible for reduced lunch;

- In January of 2022, 3,525 households in Madison County received SNAP benefits, impacting 6,344 individuals. Over 74% received non-Temp benefits, and 29% received a temporary benefit. The SNAP benefit per household increased from \$264.66 to \$462.84 over the past ten years;
- 3% of children and 7% of adults in the County were uninsured in 2019;
- Madison County has a healthcare provider-to-population ratio deficit in comparison to the overall NYS ratios; most prevalent concerning primary care, dentistry, and mental health;
- In 2019, 10.9% of Madison County residents did not seek care due to financial barriers. This percent is slightly less than New York State residents (13.6%);
- Madison County demonstrates a significantly higher suicide mortality rate than New York State; with a higher 10-19-year-olds and 20-24-year-olds rate than the State;
- The child mortality rate in Madison County is 15.5%, significantly higher than the New York State child mortality rate of 4.5%;
- In 2017 there were 672 reported births in Madison County; 96% of those births indicated prenatal care;
- In 2019, Madison County had a higher teen birth rate than the State (3.02%);

Early Childhood and Youth Services:

- There could be as many as 434 Madison County children under the age of 5 who are eligible for a Head Start or Early Head Start program but are not receiving those services;
- The current estimated potential childcare supply for children under 6 is 750, and the total demand for childcare is 2,758. There is an unmet childcare need for 2,008 children;
- There were six school-age programs licensed in Madison County in 2017 with the capacity to serve up to 438 children compared to the 9,381 children ages 5-17 enrolled in school throughout the County;
- The County experienced an increase in the number of children/youth (0-17) impacted by child abuse or maltreatment in 2020 (346) compared to 342 in 2015;
- In 2020 33 children in the County lived in foster care, down from 53 in 2014;

Seniors

- A 2019 OFA Senior Needs Assessment indicated seniors need dental care, hearing aids, and eyeglasses, not covered by Medicare; reliable help for home and maintenance repairs; access to transportation for medical appointments; support with household chores; support to remain independent & able.

Recommendations

- In accordance with board member, staff, and community member survey results, feedback and discussions in the board, staff, and community member focus groups, and the Madison County data findings, CAP and community partners in the county should look to collaboratively and individually develop and expand resources to meet the top community needs identified:
 - Safe, Affordable Housing
 - Increased access to Dental Care Providers
 - Increased access to Mental Health Care Providers and mental health support programs
 - Increased Affordable Childcare options
 - Transportation – Increased access to employment and needed services

- Sharing the results of this community needs assessment with community members, and key community stakeholders will increase awareness in the community and mobilize opportunities to meet the identified needs moving forward.

- CAP should engage key community partners in dialogue about their goal to serve as a County centralized intake hub. Determining perceived value in the community and beginning to identify potential partners and financial resources will be essential in mapping out the next steps. Possible steps to get started:
 - Assess current community resource-sharing opportunities and confirm potential applicability for reserving agenda time to discuss community resource and referral practices and collect partner responses.
 - Invite partners into a one-hour resource-sharing meeting in person or via zoom to get reacquainted and reaffirm resource and referral-sharing processes. Survey the group to gather interest in a regular reoccurring one-hour partner resource sharing meeting. Use this platform to assess partner “centralized intake” support needs, potential interest, and resources to support a hub.
 - Engage partners in developing or updating an existing community resource handbook to demonstrate and reinforce CAP’s commitment to playing this lead role across the county and reigniting community connections recently interrupted by COVID-19.

- CAP should continue collaborating with current housing and supportive services partners to explore outside-the-box opportunities to leverage financial and resource expertise in addressing each unique barrier to housing stability. Rising costs of maintaining safe, affordable housing, a lack of affordable housing options, and apparent wage affordability gaps reinforce targeted efforts promising the most impact in these areas;
 - Home repairs with low-income renters and slightly “over-income” and senior homeowners in mind;
 - Increased affordable housing options/units for low-income individuals, families, and seniors;
 - Increased accessible living wage opportunities.
 - CAP will work to streamline intake packets for housing programs;
 - Consider potential gaps in current mobilization efforts (i.e., employers, private companies, Habitat for Humanity, CDBG, BOCES youth construction programs, senior service providers, etc..) to ensure all key partners are actively engaged in maximizing collaborative opportunities

(i.e., in-home employment, in-home childcare/afterschool business opportunities, Habitat homeowner sweat equity opportunities, CDBG funds....);

- Continue to search for home repair, housing, senior housing, and homelessness-related funding opportunities;
 - Explore collaborative opportunities with the community's identified in-demand industries: Health care, social services, educational services, and retail trade. Keep a pulse on local business employment needs. Invite business leaders in for dialogue regarding potential opportunities to support their efforts and increase job opportunities for that CAP serves;
 - Actively engage with the County Chamber of Commerce and be sure the county business leaders know who CAPCO is, what they do, and what value they bring to the community;
 - Establish and maintain excellent relationships with the local BOCES and universities to keep a pulse on trade school, employment gaps, and potential opportunities. Encourage shared event emails and regularly scheduled resource-sharing meetings;
- Historically, low-income rural communities have identified a deficit health care provider-to-patient ratio and transportation barriers to services. These barriers are typically the most challenging to overcome and require unique solutions and collaborative community efforts. Some approaches that have proven impactful in other communities and could be further assessed for consideration:
- CAP will assess the possibility of offering CAP staff Mental Health First Aid training and consider engaging community partners in collaborative efforts to increase Mental Health First Aid training opportunities across the county;
 - CAP will assess opportunities to further explore and increase the depth of staff and community understanding of the social determinants of health;
 - CAP is committed to offering Trauma-Informed Care service delivery and remains diligent in infusing Trauma-Informed practices across agency systems;
 - Connect with local mental health and health care providers currently serving the community. Assess interest in discussing unmet needs and improving access. Explore potential interest in co-locating offices to a more centralized CAP or partner building (schools, family resource centers, subsidized housing community rooms, WIC clinics, food pantries, childcare centers);
 - Continue to support and promote school mental and health care services. Maintain positive relations with school Superintendents, building principals, or social workers to assure a continued place at the table. Encourage and support school district, dental and health providers, and county mental health collaborative relations. Offer collaborative community platforms bringing parties to the table to explore potential willingness and space to support school, dental and mental health collaborative efforts to better support children and families.
 - CAP will partner with SPOA as a resource to best support runaway youth, mental health needs, and domestic violence efforts.

- Community Action and County Mental Health collaborations have proven to reduce client fears and increase Early Head Start/ Head Start mental health deliverables. Reach out to key leaders at the county mental health provider offices. Invite them to visit CAP and learn more about what CAP does and highlight the shared clientele OR offer to visit them and learn more about what they do. Make them aware of the community needs assessment, survey, and focus group feedback from community members. Collect their responses and explore the potential for collaborative efforts to improve customer experiences, accessibility, and the current negative provider reputation.
 - Community Action and Medicaid Health Care insurance provider (CDPHP, Fidelis) collaborations; health insurance companies fund, and Community Action employs Family Health Workers to support transportation and address community health disparities and preventative services. Assess the health insurance provider for CAPs current customers. Visit the health insurance website and assess their priorities. Do they currently have initiatives targeting rural communities or any other unmet healthcare need in the county? If there appears to be some potential synergy, reach out to the insurance company's Community Engagement Liaison and ask to meet to discuss unmet needs and potential collaborative opportunities.
- CAP will engage the Madison County Office of the Aging (OFA) to explore senior service collaborative opportunities related to the top 5 senior needs identified in the 2019 OFA Senior Needs Assessment listed on pg. 51 of this report.
- The Regional Economic Development Council (REDC) is dedicated to increasing access to high-quality childcare for all age groups and has created grant opportunities to support Child Care Deserts. As part of the Central New York Childcare Desert, CAP should consider engaging their peer counties in a regional childcare exchange of ideas; to survey and learn from current efforts in those counties and explore the potential for regional collaborative efforts.
- In light of the unmet need for childcare in all age groups, CAP's limited funds and entirely home-based Early Head Start (EHS) program, and the recent politically financed childcare agenda, CAP should keep a pulse on Early Head Start, Head Start, and New York State Office of Children and Family Services funding opportunities to support childcare expansion.
- CAP could consider surveying current stay-at-home Early Head Start home-based caregivers to inquire about potential interests and abilities in becoming an In-home childcare provider (Infant, toddler, preschool, or school-age). CAP may also want to explore engaging school districts and community youth providers to assess a potential role and collaborative opportunities in serving youth in needed afterschool and summer recreation opportunities.
- Transportation barriers are markers of rural poverty. In light of national historical band-aid efforts, CAP, like all CAA's, should continue to do their best to identify funds and creative solutions to best-individualized support solutions for each person and family's circumstances. As 80% or more of households have at least one vehicle, there appear to be potential opportunities. With rising costs to maintain a car, perhaps under the right circumstances fostering a shared vehicle mentality or encouraging entrepreneurial transporting opportunities could prove incredibly beneficial on a small and a large scale.

Community Action Partnership for Madison County Profile

Established in 1986, we partner with our clients and provide information, assistance, and support so they can gain the knowledge, skills, and motivation necessary to reach their full potential. We work closely with a large number of community partners such as local churches, schools, community foundations, and other non-profit agencies as well as local, state, and federal agencies to provide comprehensive services to low-income families. In 2016, we expanded our service area to include WIC in Herkimer and Oneida Counties.

With a mission of "*We partner with individuals, families, and children to address the challenges of today and build hope for the future,*" CAP is dedicated to lifting clients out of poverty through knowledge, goal setting, and skill and motivational building opportunities.

The Board of Community Action Partnership for Madison County reflects a tri-partite board with an equal number of members from the public sector, the private sector, and representatives for the low-income community served. CAP has an Early Head Start governing body comprised of parents and guardians of the children enrolled and community representatives. A Policy Council member serves as the Liaison to the Board, giving voice to CAP consumers and exercising the Early Head Start Policy Council governing roles and responsibilities. The CAP community is vested in fostering a culture of diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI), developing programs, policies, and practices that reflect awareness and regard for all clients, staff, and community partners regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, or sexual orientation.

CAP programs are designed to meet the needs of the most vulnerable residents of Madison County and WIC participants of the Tri-County WIC program. Many CAP programs serve families under the 200% Federal Poverty Level (FPL); others serve families under 100% of the FPL. In contrast, child abuse and neglect prevention programs focus on needs with no income eligibility requirement. CAP staff partners with clients, providing information, support, and assistance. WIC is available in all locations; the remaining programs are available in Madison County. CAP programs emphasize early childhood education and nutrition, family and housing support, and child abuse and neglect prevention. CAP serves over 3,000 clients annually through the following programs:

Healthy Families: Free home visiting services for expectant and new parents facing challenges and stressors, helping them have healthy pregnancies and develop a loving bond with their babies.

Early Head Start: Voluntary home visiting services to expectant and new parents with children under age three to improve school readiness skills.

Kinship Care: Supports grandparents, other relatives, and even family friends caring for children. A home visitor assists caregivers in finding the support necessary to make a successful transition for children into their home and family

Family & Youth: Family Action Support Workers work with DSS-referred families to keep children safe and healthy and reduce or eliminate the risks of out-of-home placement for children. Youth Mentors meet weekly with youth (ages 8 to 15) to provide a supportive and trusting relationship, help children gain new experiences, and lay the groundwork for social and academic success.

Supportive Services: TANF Facilitators offer assistance to families in need with a wide variety of services, including help with utility, heat and rent, budgeting, employment, transportation, and referral to community and government

services. Housing Facilitators assist families who are homeless or at high risk of becoming homeless with temporary rental and utility assistance, finding suitable housing, financial counseling, and home visiting case management.

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in Madison, Herkimer, and Oneida counties. WIC offers nutrition education, breastfeeding support, referrals, and a variety of nutritious foods to low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, or postpartum women, infants, and children up to age five to promote and support good health.

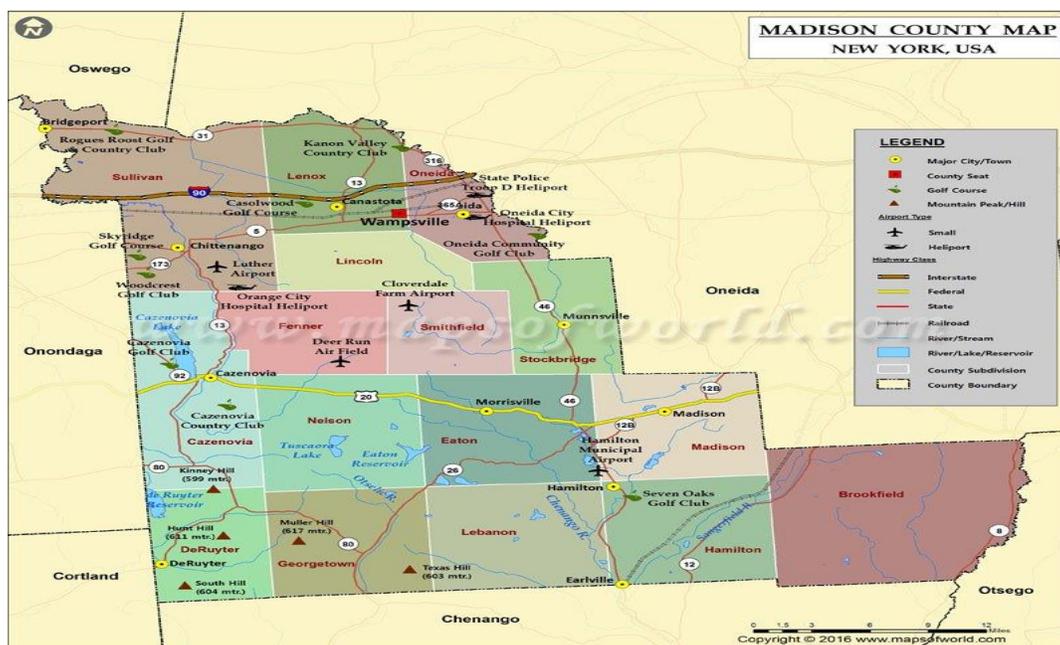
In response to the Coronavirus (COVID-19), CAP recently played a vital role in a community partner's collaboration to ensure vaccine access for all Madison County residents. CAP is currently offering COVID-19 Financial Assistance Programs. Funding is available to eligible Madison County residents. The Programs provide rental assistance – arrears, ongoing assistance, mortgage assistance, security deposit, first month's rent, transportation assistance, utility payments, and other qualifying expenses.

Community Profile

Madison County is positioned in Central New York State. It is east of Syracuse, north of Binghamton, and slightly north due west of Albany. It was first formed in 1806 and was named after the fourth president of the United States, James Madison. Madison County was created from Chenango County in 1806; over time, it has formed into the fifteen townships and the City of Oneida, as reflected in the map below.

The County is predominantly rural and covers an area of 661 square miles with 655 square miles of land and 6.4 square miles of water. Madison County borders six counties: Oswego, Onondaga, Cortland, Chenango, Otsego, and Oneida, with a population density of 106 people per square mile. About 45% of the land in the County is farmland; this is considerable, especially when compared to about 24% in the State. The towns are predominantly rural, especially in the southern half of the County, with the more suburban areas located in the northern third portion of the County. Madison County's current economy is based primarily on agriculture.

Madison County Map



According to the 2020 US Census Bureau, the County's total population was 68,016 in 2020, down by 7.38% since 2010. The majority of county residents are white, non-Hispanic (94.4%), 2.1% are Black or African American, 1.2% are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and 1 % report a Multiple Race. With little diversity, the County has experienced a 27.3% increase in the Hispanic population between 2010-2020. English is the primary language spoken in 95.6% of households. The Madison County median age was 42.3 in 2020, slightly higher than the New York State median age of 39. The largest population of residents in the County are between 18 and 64 of age, with a higher percentage of the older 65+ population (18.3%) than across New York State at 16.5%. The population reflects 7.7% veterans, 2.7% foreign-born persons, and 12.5% persons with disabilities.

County residents live in one of 26 municipalities or on the Oneida Indian Nation reservation - not addressed in this report. In 2019 there were a reported 25,877 households in the County, down from the 26,407 reported in 2014. More than 62% of homes are occupied by owners, while 38% rent. The County's heaviest concentration of homes is primarily located in the townships at the center of the County, with Lincoln, Fenner, Smithfield, Stockbridge, Nelson, Eaton, Madison, Sullivan, and Hamilton reporting populations of more than 2,000 residents. Of the 16,627 families reported in 2019, 80.71% reflect married-couple families. According to the 2015 -2019 ACS, the Area Median, Household income is \$61,633, with earners making an average of \$41,286 annually and more than 40% of households making under \$50,000.

The County's public transportation options are limited and significantly impact access to employment and services for low-income persons. 94%+ County residents use a car as their primary source of transportation. 93.71% of the population report having access to the internet. The largest industries in Madison County are Health Care, Social Services, Educational Services, and Retail Trade. The County is home to Colgate University, SUNY Morrisville, and Cazenovia College.

Madison County exhibits areas of wealth and pockets of poverty disbursed throughout the County, with 10.4% of residents living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates 2020). 11% of children ages 0-17, 9.9% of adults ages 18 -64, and 7.9% of seniors ages 65 and up represent the face of poverty in Madison County. As highlighted throughout the report, those living in poverty face challenges indicative of rural poverty.

In the Community Needs Assessment surveys, CAP clients, Board, staff, and community partners describe the County as small, peaceful, nature-rich, beautiful, and family-friendly. They report a low cost of living, a good lifestyle, and a sense of community. They face challenges driven by a lack of affordable housing, public transportation, early childhood care options, dental and mental health care providers, diversity, livable wages, and location barriers regarding access to stores and services.

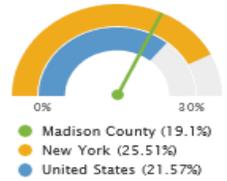
Vulnerable Community

In 2019 Madison County was identified as a vulnerable community according to Community Resilience Estimates (CRE), a new data product from the Census Bureau released on August 10, 2021. The CRE provides an easily understood metric for how at-risk every neighborhood in the United States is to the impacts of disasters, including COVID-19.

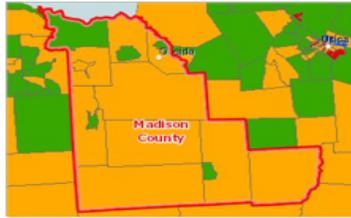
According to the estimates, 19.1% of Madison County residents face 3+ predominant risk factors (RF).
Note: Modeled population estimates are from Census 2019 CRE data.

Report Area	Total Population	Residents with 0 RF, Percent	Residents with 1-2 RF, Percent	Residents with 3+ RF, Percent
Madison County, NY	66,740	37.98%	42.92%	19.1%
New York	19,139,406	30.46%	44.03%	25.51%
United States	323,207,249	34.56%	43.86%	21.57%

% of Residents with 3+ RF



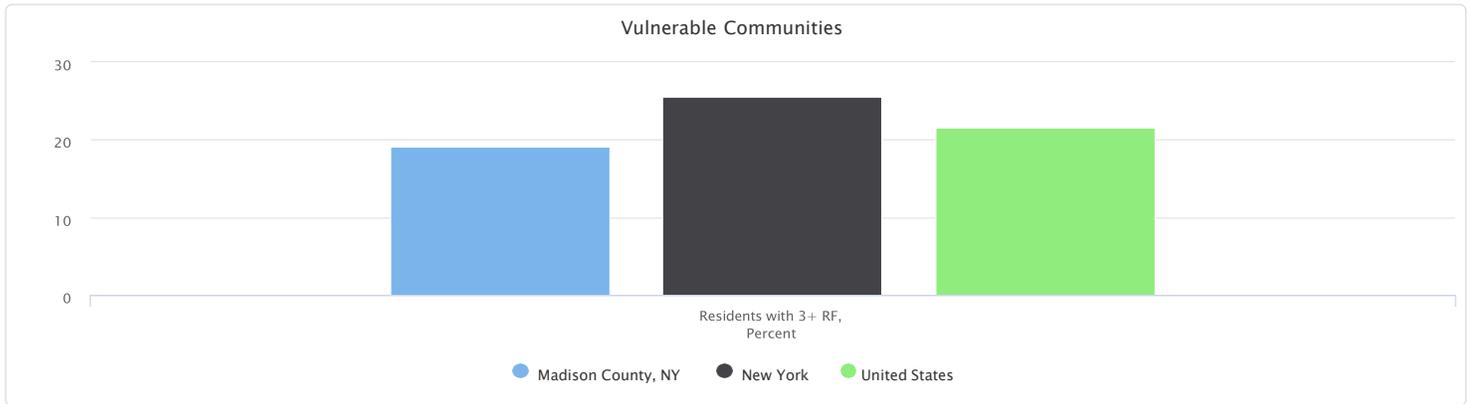
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Census - Community Resilience Estimates*, 2019. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

Community Resilience Estimates - Predominant Risk Factor by Tract, CENSUS CRE 2019

- Estimated Population with 3+ Risk Factors
- Estimated Population with 1-2 Risk Factors
- Estimated Population with 0 Risk Factors
- TIED
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Madison County, NY



Community Resilience Estimates for Equity – Key Facts

This indicator displays the key facts of the 2019 Community Resilience Estimates for Equity as selected in the interactive [CRE for Equity](#) portal.

**Householder, no spouse present, with own children of the householder under 18 years.*

Report Area	Population below the Poverty Level	Population 65+	Population w/ Disability	Households w/o Vehicle	Female Householder no Spouse*	Male Householder no Spouse*	Households w/ Broadband Internet
Madison County, NY	9.80%	17.60%	12.40%	5.50%	3.40%	1.20%	81.70%
New York	14.10%	16.10%	11.50%	29.10%	5.50%	1.10%	82.80%
United States	13.40%	15.60%	12.60%	8.60%	5.30%	1.30%	82.70%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Census - Community Resilience Estimates*.

Population Profile

Population Change

The total population in Madison County was 68,016 in 2020. Contrary to population growth across New York State and the United States, Madison County experienced a -7.37% decrease in population from 73,431 in 2010.

Report Area	Total Population, 2010 Census	Total Population, 2020 Census	Population Change, 2010-2020	Population Change,

				2010-2020, Percent
Madison County, NY	73,431	68,016	-5,415	-7.37%
New York	19,378,088	20,201,249	823,161	4.25%
United States	312,471,161	334,735,155	22,263,994	7.13%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*. 2020. Source geography: Tract

Population by Age and Gender Demographics

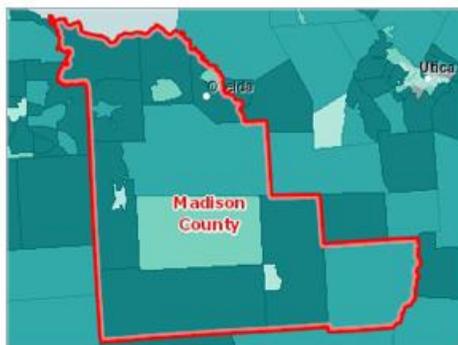
According to ACS 2015-2019 5-year population estimates, the female population comprised 51.06% of Madison County, while the male population represented 48.94%. The largest population in the County reflects the 18-64 age group, while the smallest population is children ages 0 -4. The 0 -4 and 5 – 17 age groups report more males than females, while the 18 -64 and over 64 groups report more females than males. All groups demonstrated a relatively equal distribution of Gender, except for the Over 64 population showing the most significant distribution gap between genders, reporting 14% or 1,679 more females than males.

The Median Age Tract, ACS 2015-19 reveals high concentrations of residents over 45 years of age living in the less densely populated townships on the County's perimeter in the most rural parts. And in the more densely populated towns of Sullivan, Hamilton, Madison, Lenox, and the City of Oneida.

The more densely populated center of the County speaks to a younger resident base presenting a higher concentration of individuals 35-45 years of age, with more 40- 45-year-olds identified in Fenner, Smithfield, and Munnsville and more 35-40-year-olds residing in Nelson and Eaton.

Report Area	0 to 4 Male	0 to 4 Female	5 to 17 Male	5 to 17 Female	18 to 64 Male	18 to 64 Female	Over 64 Male	Over 64 Female
Madison County, NY	1,767	1,594	5,266	5,188	22,384	22,456	5,117	6,796
New York	590,459	563,742	1,510,451	1,443,847	6,051,827	6,265,687	1,199,629	1,798,042
United States	10,112,614	9,655,056	27,413,920	26,247,802	99,841,782	100,642,825	20,320,351	28,265,193

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*. 2015-19. Source geography: Tract



Median Age by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 45.0
- 40.1 - 45.0
- 35.1 - 40.0
- Under 35.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Madison County, NY

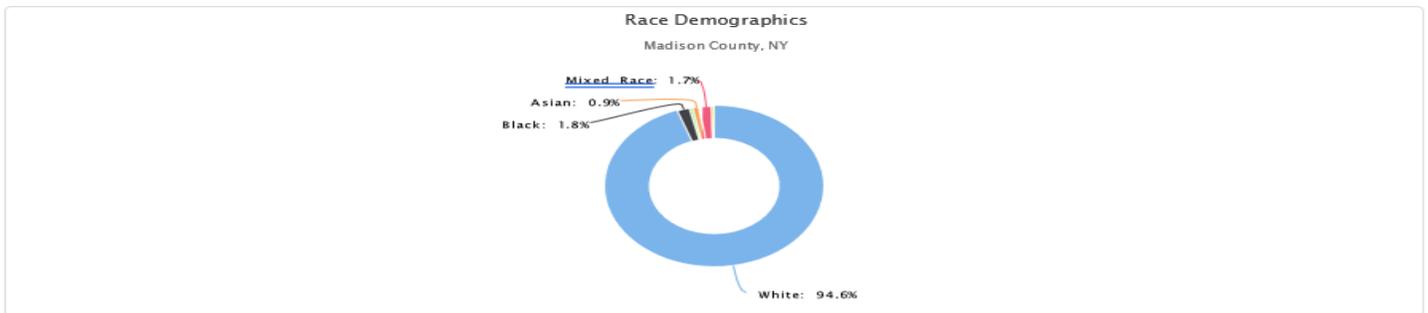
Race and Ethnicity Demographics

Race Demographics

Population by Gender within Madison County is shown below. According to ACS 2015-2019 5-year population estimates, the white population comprised 94.6% of the County, with the black population representing 1.78%, and other races combined were 1.92%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed-race made up 1.7% of the population.

Report Area	Total Population	White Total	Black Total	American Indian Total	Asian Total	Native Hawaiian Total	Some Other Total	Mixed Race Total
Madison County, NY	71,205	67,360	1,268	339	638	79	309	1,212
New York	19,572,319	12,459,687	3,065,471	79,512	1,647,606	8,821	1,694,965	616,257
United States	324,697,795	235,377,662	41,234,642	2,750,143	17,924,209	599,868	16,047,369	10,763,902

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-2019. Source geography: Tract



Ethnicity Demographics

As indicated in the charts below, the Hispanic population increased by 27.13% in Madison County from 2010 to 2020, exceeding the percentages of New York State and national Hispanic Population Change. Significant, during the same period, the County's non-Hispanic population decreased by 8%, the Non-Hispanic Asian population grew by 88 individuals or 15.28%, the Non-Hispanic Multiple Race population increased by 2,166 individuals or 256.64%, and the Non-Hispanic Some Other Race population increased by 141 individuals or 306.52%.

Population Change (2010-2020) by Hispanic Origin

Report Area	Hispanic Population Change, Total	Hispanic Population Change, Percent	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Total	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Percent
Madison County, NY	357	27.13%	-5,772	-8.00%
New York	531,100	15.54%	292,042	1.83%
United States	11,163,011	20.61%	11,100,922	4.30%

Total Population Change by Race and Percent Population Change by Race (2010 -2020)

This indicator reports the total population change and percent population change In Madison County by combined race and ethnicity.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic Some Other Race	Non-Hispanic Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
Madison County								
Total Population Change by Race	-7,940	-189	-38	88	0	141	2,166	357
Percent Population Change by Race	-11.52%	-15.00%	-8.03%	15.28%	0.00%	306.52%	256.64%	27.13%

Households

This indicator compares two separate American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates to create a 5-year change in total households. The number of households within Madison County is from 2010-2014 ACS and 2015-2019 ACS.

Despite household increases reported across New York State and nationally, consistent with a decreased total population in Madison County from 2010 to 2020, the 2019 ACS 5-year data reports a decrease in total households across the County by -530, or -2.01% from 2014 to 2019.

Most homes in the County are concentrated in the townships located in the center of the County; the northwest corner of the County in the town of Sullivan; the southeast part of the County in the town of Hamilton; and on the northeast border of the County in the City of Oneida.

Report Area	Total Households (2014)	Total Households (2019)	Change in Households	Percent Change
Madison County, NY	26,407	25,877	-530	-2.01%
New York	7,255,528	7,343,234	87,706	1.21%
United States	116,211,088	120,756,048	4,544,960	3.91%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). US Census Bureau, [Decennial Census](#). 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Total Households by Tract, ACS 2015-19



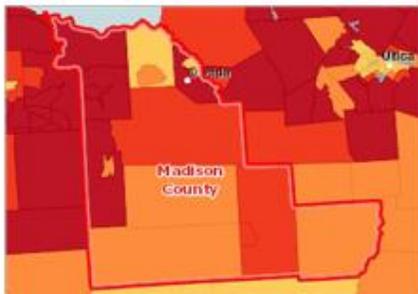
Household Income

Three standard measures of Income are Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Average Income based on American Community Survey (ACS) estimates. All Three measurements from the 2015 - 2019 ACS are shown for Madison County below. The Census Bureau defines an earner as someone age 15 and older who receives any form of Income, whether wages, salaries, benefits or other types of Income.

From 2015 to 2019, the median household income in Madison County was \$61,633, with a per capita income of \$30,469. The highest earners in Madison County have incomes over \$70,000 and occupy the towns on the northwest border and in the City of Oneida. The lowest earners in the County reside in the village of Canastota and have incomes under \$50,000. The average Income per earner was \$41,286.

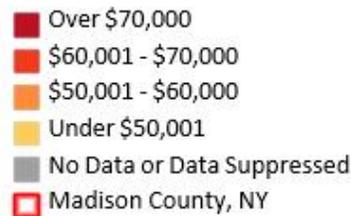
Report Area	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income	Average Income Per Earner
Madison County, NY	\$61,633	\$30,469	\$41,286
New York	\$68,486	\$39,326	\$55,327
United States	\$62,843	\$34,103	\$48,350

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Median Household Income by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Families

In 2019, the American Community Survey (ACS) estimated that 16,627 families lived in Madison County. Married couple families comprised 80.71% of the total number. Families headed by men without wives comprised 5.94% of the total, while women without husbands headed 13.35% of families. Over 38% of families living in Canastota, Madison, Hamilton, and the City of Oneida reflect single-parent households.

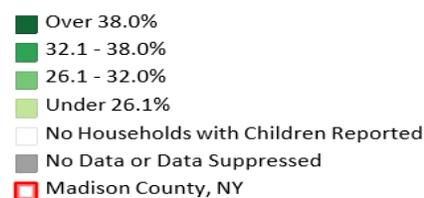
Report Area	Total Number of Families	Married Couple	Female, Spouse Absent	Male, Spouse Absent
Madison County, NY	16,627	13,419	2,220	988
New York	4,632,289	3,235,721	1,030,818	365,750
United States	79,114,031	58,198,771	15,016,964	5,898,296

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Single Parent Households with Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



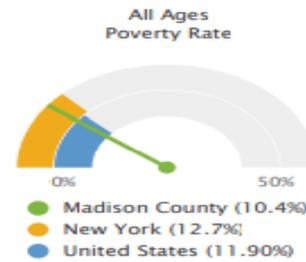
Poverty

Poverty information is at 100% of the federal poverty income guidelines.

Total Population Living in Poverty

In 2020, small income and poverty estimates showed 6,878 persons or 10.4% of Madison Counties' total population living at or 100% below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Of the 6,878 persons, 13.9% (1,809) children ages 0 -17 are impacted. Of the individuals 25 years and older living in poverty, 16.5% are disabled, 21.1% have less than a high school diploma, 10% have a high school diploma, 15.8% did not work, and 9.9% reported working part-time in the last 12 months (2020: ACS 5-year Estimates, Poverty Status in Past 12 months).

Report Area	All Ages No of Persons	All Ages Poverty Rate
Madison County, NY	6,878	10.4%
New York	2,401,141	12.7%
United States	38,371,394	11.90%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#). 2020. Source geography: County

Poverty Rate (ACS)

According to the American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates and relative to the 2020 poverty estimates, 9.78% of all Madison County persons lived in a state of poverty during the 2015 - 2019 period. Poverty is disbursed throughout the County; with heavier concentrations in the southern part of the County in the towns of DeRuyter, Georgetown, Lebanon, Brookfield, Nelson, Eaton, Madison, and Hamilton, and the northwest tip of the County in the town of Sullivan, and in the City of Oneida.

The most significant percentage of poverty (over 20%) is concentrated in a pocket at the northwest tip of the town of Hamilton, bordering the towns of Madison, Lebanon, and Eaton.

Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Population in Poverty, Percent
Madison County, NY	66,057	6,459	9.78%
New York	19,063,180	2,681,277	14.07%
United States	316,715,051	42,510,843	13.42%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: Tract

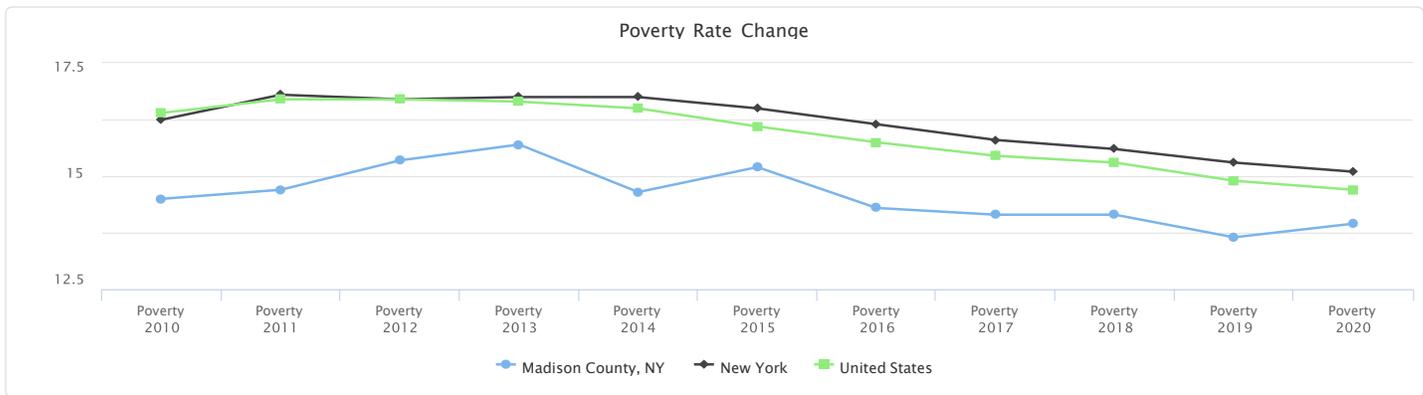


Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 20.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- 10.1 - 15.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Madison County, NY

Poverty Rate Change

The poverty rate change in Madison County from 2010 to 2020 is shown below. According to the US Census, Madison County experienced a slight decrease in poverty from 11.5% in 2010 to 10.4% in 2020, demonstrating a slight fluctuation up and down from year to year.



Poverty by Gender

This indicator reports the population in poverty in the Madison County area by Gender. Consistent with New York State and national poverty averages by Gender, the number and percent of females living in poverty in Madison County exceed the number of males living in poverty in the County.

Report Area	Male	Female	Male, Percent	Female, Percent
Madison County, NY	2,851	3,608	8.64%	10.91%
New York	1,174,844	1,506,433	12.74%	15.31%
United States	18,909,451	23,601,392	12.19%	14.61%

Poverty by Ethnicity Alone

This indicator reports the population in poverty in Madison County by ethnicity alone. Conversely, from the New York State and national Poverty by Ethnicity Alone percentage rates, there is a higher percentage of Not Hispanic or Latino persons living in poverty in Madison County than Hispanic or Latino persons living in poverty in the County.

Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
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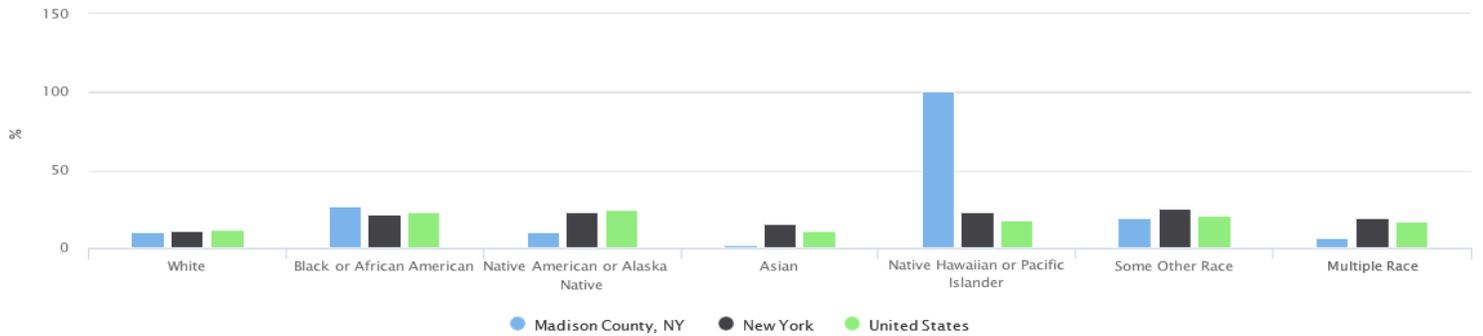
Madison County, NY	44	6,415	3.77%	9.89%
New York	808,858	1,872,419	22.25%	12.14%
United States	11,256,244	31,254,599	19.64%	12.05%

Poverty Race Alone, Percent

This indicator reports the percentage of the population in poverty in Madison County by race alone. Economic and racial inequities are apparent in Madison County. 100% of the Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander population are living in poverty; with 26.95% of the Black or African American population; 19.13% of the Some Other Race population; and 10.32 % of the Native American or Alaska Native population; while 9.58% of white persons are affected. The County's percent of Black or African American and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander members living in poverty significantly exceeds the New York State and national averages.

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Madison County, NY	9.58%	26.95%	10.32%	2.34%	100.00%	19.13%	5.86%
New York	10.44%	21.06%	23.21%	14.97%	22.74%	25.08%	18.90%
United States	11.15%	23.04%	24.86%	10.94%	17.51%	21.04%	16.66%

Population in Poverty Race Alone, Percent



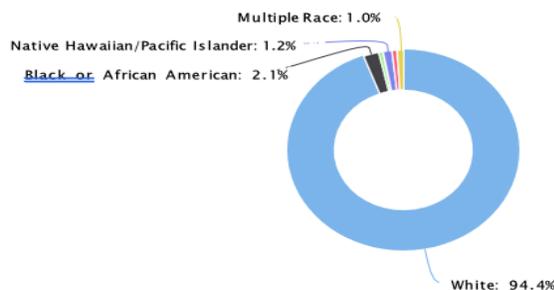
Poverty by Race, Total

This indicator reports the total population in poverty in Madison County by race.

94.4% of those living in poverty in Madison County are White (94.4%), 2.1% are Black or African American, 1.2% are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and 1 % report a Multiple Race.

Population in Poverty by Race, Total

Madison County, NY



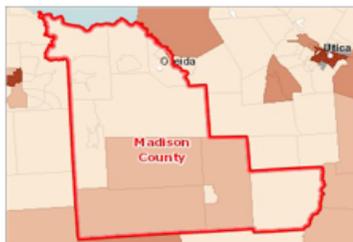
Poverty by Age

Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-17

According to the American Community Survey 5-year data (2015-2019), an average of 11.0% percent of children ages 0 – 17 residing in Madison County lived in poverty during the survey calendar year. One-third of the children are between 0 -4, while two-thirds are represented by those ages 5 -17.

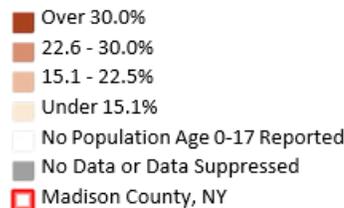
According to the Percent by Tract map below, childhood poverty is prevalent in every town and village across Madison County. The highest concentrations of childhood poverty reside within each southern township representing 15.1 – 22.5% of their population. Childhood poverty is presented at lower rates in the northern half of the County, with each township occupied by under 15.1% of children in poverty. Inconsistent with the County's heaviest concentrations of poverty in the township of Hamilton bordering the towns of Madison, Lebanon, and Eaton, less than 15.1% of these children live in this heavily concentrated area.

Report Area	Ages 0-17 Total Population	Ages 0-17 In Poverty	Ages 0-17 Poverty Rate
Madison County, NY	13,671	1,509	11.0%
New York	4,031,379	791,913	19.6%
United States	72,235,700	13,377,778	18.5%



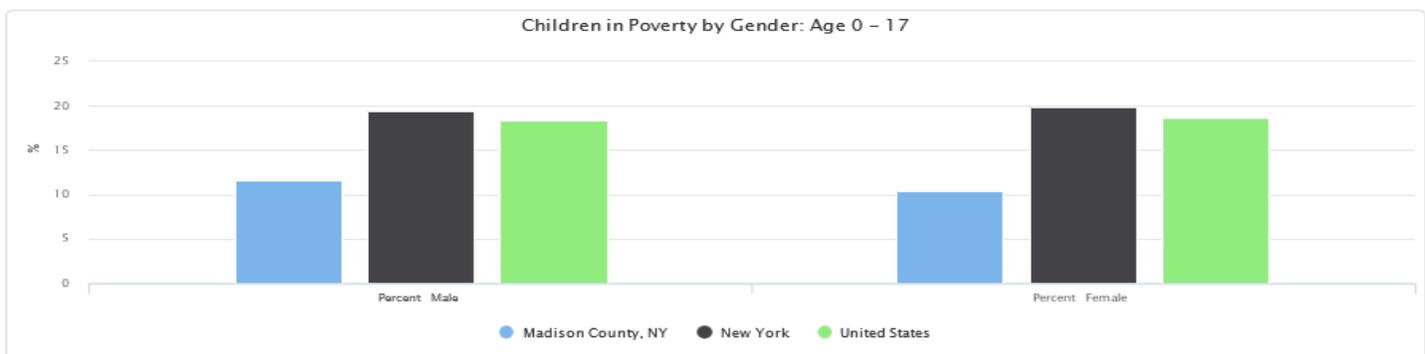
[View larger map](#)

Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



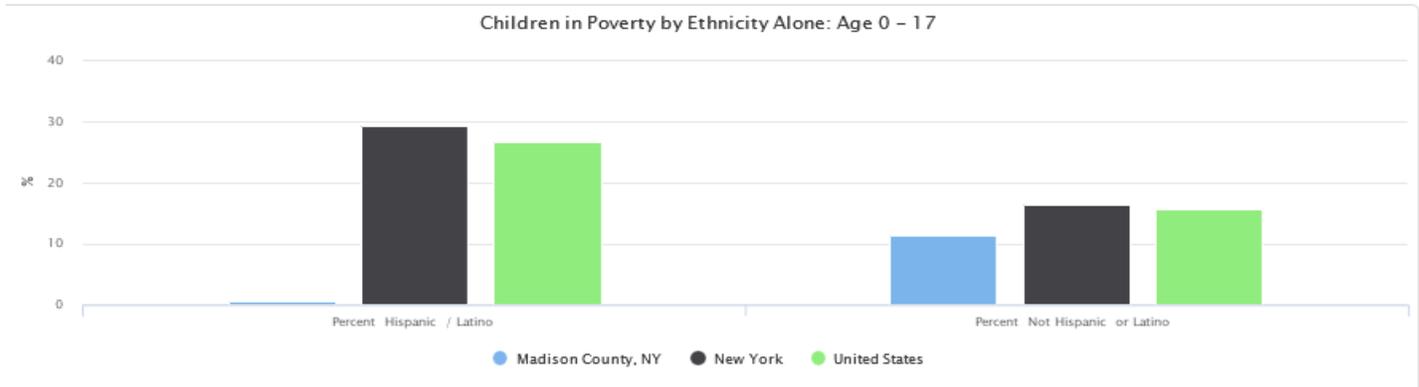
Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 0 -17

The percentage of Madison County children ages 0 -17 conversely reflects a higher percentage of males in poverty, inconsistent with the Madison County, New York State, and national total population findings of higher poverty rates in the female population.



Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0 -17

The greatest percent of children living in poverty in Madison County are Not Hispanic or Latino. The total Hispanic/Latino population represents less than 1% of this age group.



Children by Race, Total: Age 0 - 17

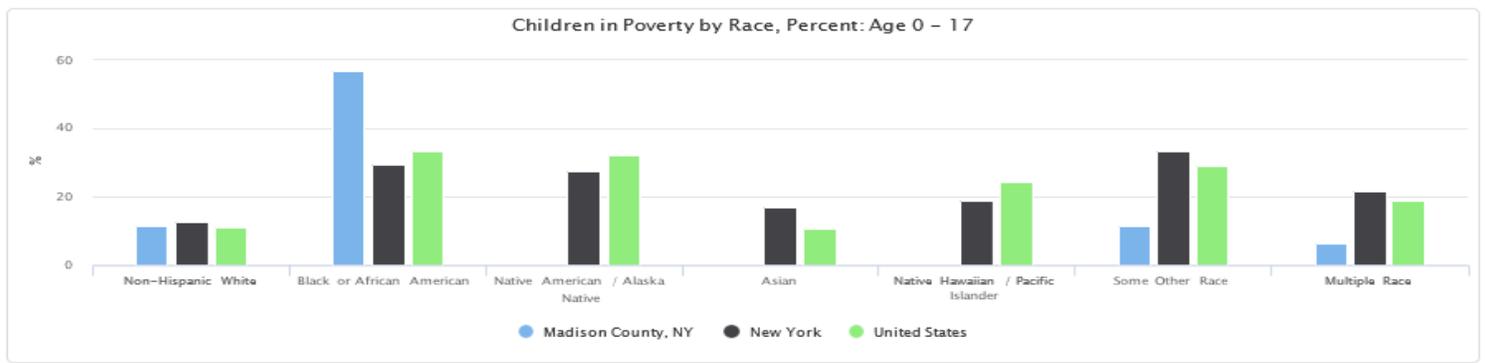
The most significant number of children ages 0 -17 living in poverty in Madison County are Non-Hispanic White.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Madison County, NY	12,454	113	30	100	0	105	612
New York	1,949,242	673,907	17,265	305,944	1,449	442,350	246,353
United States	36,581,731	10,072,070	718,805	3,484,579	146,972	4,645,363	4,819,378

Children in Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 0 - 17

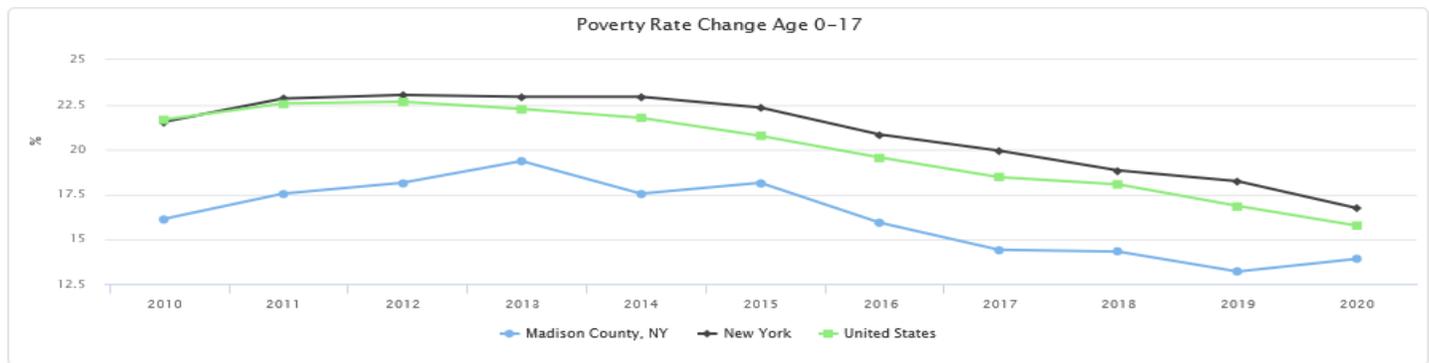
The percent of Black or African American children ages 0 – 17 living in poverty is disproportionately represented in Madison County at 56.64%; significantly exceeding the New York State average of 29.45% and the national average of 33.23%

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Madison County, NY	11.21%	56.64%	0.00%	0.00%	No data	11.43%	6.05%
New York	12.44%	29.45%	27.44%	16.91%	18.77%	33.29%	21.86%
United States	11.13%	33.23%	32.23%	10.64%	24.13%	29.19%	18.78%



Poverty Rate Change Age 0 -17

Consistent with the total population fluctuations in Madison County, the number of children living in poverty throughout the County has fluctuated, demonstrating a slight but steady decrease since 2015.



Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0 -5

According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data (2015-2019), an average of 11.9% of children ages 0 -5 lived in poverty during the survey calendar year. This group represents one-third of the total number of children living in poverty throughout Madison County.

Report Area	Ages 0-5 Total Population	Ages 0-5 In Poverty	Ages 0-5 Poverty Rate
Madison County, NY	4,199	499	11.9%
New York United States	1,343,818	279,835	20.8%
States	23,253,254	4,697,964	20.2%

Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0 -5

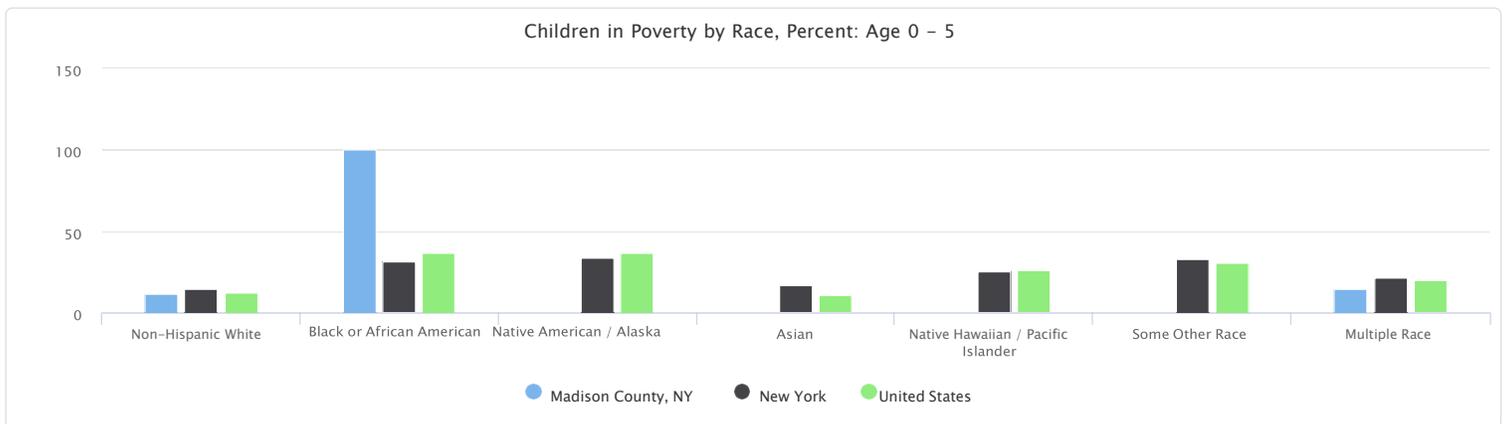
It has been reported that 0% of Hispanic/Latino children ages 0 – 5 are living in poverty in Madison County.

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Madison County, NY	0	499	0.00%	12.43%
New York	100,047	179,788	29.02%	17.99%
United States	1,688,343	3,009,621	28.20%	17.43%

Children in Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 0 – 5

Consistent with earlier 0 - 17 age group data, Black or African American children ages 0 -5 are disproportionately represented in Madison County, significantly exceeding the New York State and national averages. Reports are suggesting 100% of these children are living in poverty.

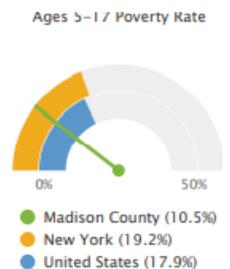
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Madison County, NY	11.49%	100.00%	No data	0.00%	No data	0.00%	14.29%
New York	14.27%	31.01%	33.59%	16.49%	25.00%	32.93%	21.32%
United States	12.31%	36.82%	36.62%	10.55%	25.88%	30.91%	20.13%



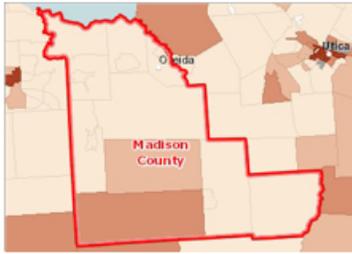
Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 5-17

According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 10.5% percent of children ages 5 -17 in Madison County lived in poverty during the survey calendar year. 21.1% of these children reside in the Towns of DeRuyter, Georgetown, and Lebanon, while 13.1 – 21% reside in the Towns of Nelson and Eaton.

Report Area	Ages 5-17 Total Population	Ages 5-17 In Poverty	Ages 5-17 Poverty Rate
Madison County, NY	10,348	1,087	10.5%
New York	2,900,170	556,403	19.2%
United States	52,804,998	9,429,373	17.9%

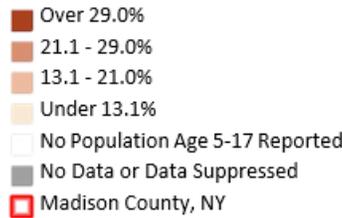


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 5-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Children in Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 5 - 17

Consistent with previous 0 – 17 and 0 -5 Age data, Black or African American children living in poverty are disproportionately represented in Madison County (39.5%), exceeding New York State (29%) and national (31.84%) averages and demonstrating a decreased gap between the County and the State and national percentages for this particular age group.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Madison County, NY	11.01%	39.51%	0.00%	0.00%	No data	18.18%	0.67%
New York	11.71%	29.00%	25.03%	17.22%	14.82%	33.42%	22.13%
United States	10.66%	31.84%	30.60%	10.66%	23.25%	28.61%	18.08%

Children in Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 5 - 17



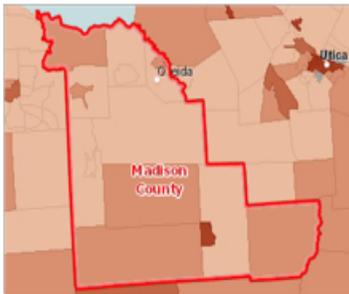
Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 18 -64

According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data, an average of 9.9% of adults ages 18-64 lived in poverty during the survey calendar year. These individuals represent over 20% of the population in a pocket in Hamilton, marked by the highest concentration of poverty. At the same time, the towns of DeRuyter, Georgetown, Lebanon, Nelson, Eaton, Brookfield, and Sullivan are each occupied by 10.1 – 15 % of these individuals with similar pockets of these persons in Chittenango and the City of Oneida.

Report Area	Ages 18-64 Total Population	Ages 18-64 In Poverty	Ages 18-64 Poverty Rate
Madison County, NY	40,115	3,985	9.9%
New York	11,980,002	1,538,655	12.8%
United States	194,990,552	24,545,633	12.6%

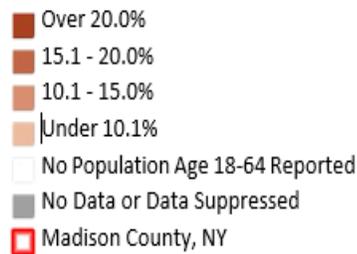
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Population Below the Poverty Level, Adult (Age 18-64), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Poverty by Gender: Age 18 -64

Madison County has a higher percentage of female residents ages 18 -64 than male residents in the same age category. Consistent with the Madison County total population, more females ages 18 -64 live in poverty in Madison County than males, reflecting both New York State and national poverty by gender trends for this age group.

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Madison County, NY	1,710	2,275	8.42%	11.49%
New York	650,644	888,011	11.12%	14.48%
United States	10,453,514	14,092,119	10.87%	14.26%

Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 18 -64

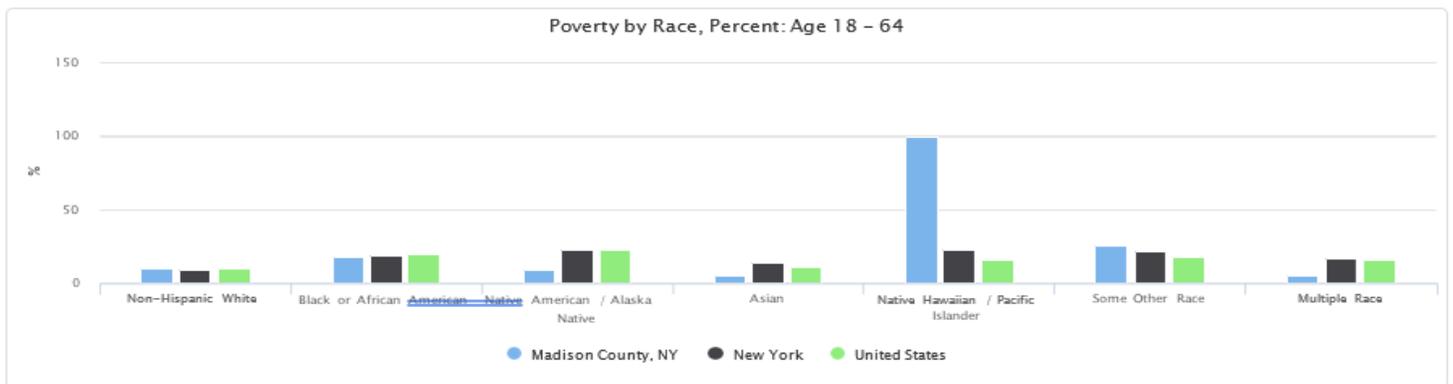
Madison County's 5.33% Hispanic/Latino 18- 64 population is significantly lower than the New York State (18.92%) and national (16.22%) averages for this age group.

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Madison County, NY	36	3,949	5.33%	10.01%
New York	437,048	1,101,607	18.92%	11.39%
United States	5,683,091	18,862,542	16.22%	11.79%

Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 18 -64

100% of Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander residents ages 18 – 64 live in poverty, demonstrating a disproportionate presence in the County and significantly exceeding the New York State and national percentages.

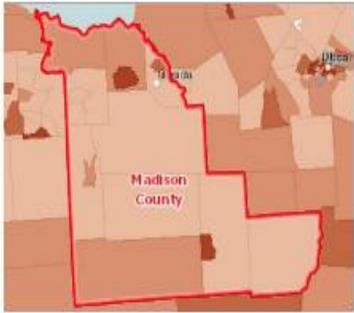
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Madison County, NY	9.78%	17.56%	9.05%	5.15%	100.00%	25.60%	5.60%
New York	8.86%	18.97%	22.30%	13.56%	22.82%	21.25%	16.65%
United States	9.93%	20.05%	22.96%	10.70%	15.68%	17.38%	15.05%



Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 65 and Up

According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data (2015-2019), an average of 7.9% of people aged 65 -up in Madison County lived in poverty during the survey calendar year. Like every other age group in the County, those 65 and up are disbursed throughout the County, showing more presence in specific locations. Over 17% of these individuals lived in the pocket of high-density poverty identified in the Township of Hamilton on the border of Madison, Lebanon, and Eaton. Another 17% or more present a pocket in the Town of Lenox bordering the Town of Lincoln. The northern towns of Sullivan, De Ruyter, Georgetown, Lebanon, much of Lenox, and a pocket in the City of Oneida are each occupied by 7.1 – 12 % of this group. The remaining of this population falls under 7.1% in the remaining Madison County tracts.

Report Area	Ages 65 and Up Total Population	Ages 65 and Up In Poverty	Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate
Madison County, NY	12,271	965	7.9%
New York	3,051,799	350,709	11.5%
United States	49,488,799	4,587,432	9.3%



[View larger map](#)

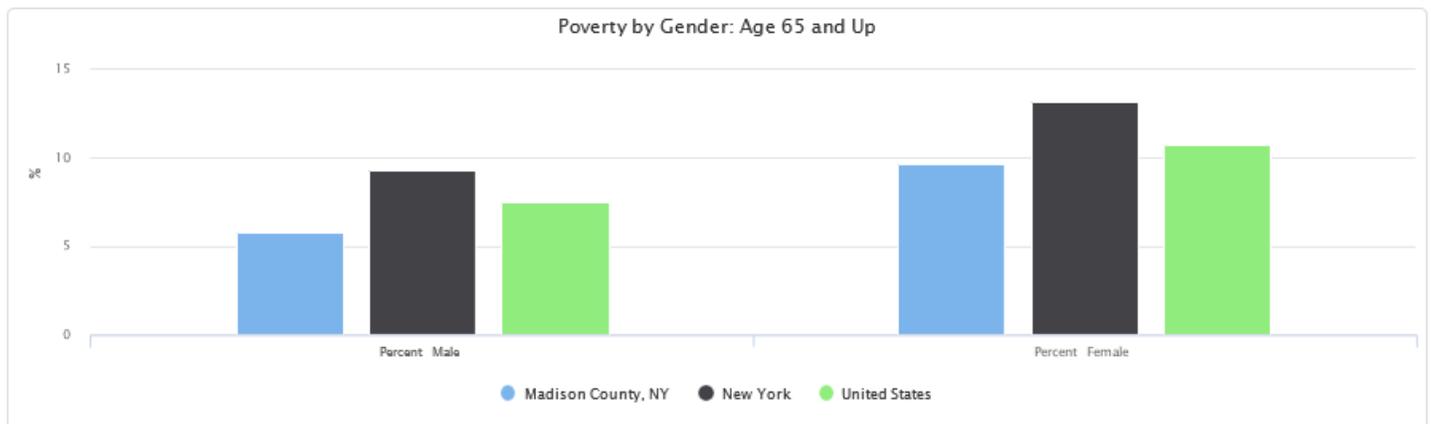
Population Below the Poverty Level, Senior (Age 65+), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Poverty by Gender: Age 65 and Up

Consistent with previous poverty by gender data, more females ages 65 and up live-in poverty than males of the same age group.

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Madison County, NY	328	637	5.80%	9.63%
New York	122,130	228,579	9.29%	13.16%
United States	1,656,650	2,930,782	7.51%	10.68%



Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 65 and Up

The 7.69% of Hispanic/ Latino and 7.87% Not Hispanic or Latino for 65 and up Madison County residents living in

poverty indicates a relatively even disbursement in poverty regardless of ethnicity.

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Madison County, NY	6	959	7.69%	7.87%
New York	83,904	266,805	24.65%	9.84%
United States	733,181	3,854,251	17.92%	8.49%

Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 65 and UP

The highest percent of Madison County persons age 65 and up living in poverty are from the Black or African American race at 23.81%; while Native American/Alaska Native persons of the same age category represent 15.45%; non-Hispanic persons represent 7.77%, and those reporting a Multiple Race represent 5.62%.

Consistent with previous poverty by race data, the Black or African American population age 65 and up are disproportionally represented in Madison County, exceeding New York State and national representation percentages and demonstrating race and economic disparities within this age group.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic	Black or African	Native American / Alaska	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific	Some Other	Multiple
	White	American	Native		Islander	Race	Race
Madison County, NY	7.77%	23.81%	15.45%	0.00%	No data	No data	5.62%
New York	7.82%	16.62%	20.33%	19.70%	28.49%	29.21%	18.40%
United States	7.20%	16.85%	17.13%	12.66%	12.34%	20.42%	12.90%

Households in Poverty

ACS 2015-2019 estimates indicate that 2,557 households (9.9%) lived in poverty within Madison County. The highest percentage of those households (15.1% - 20%) were located in the highest density of poverty identified in the Town of Hamilton, bordering the Towns of Madison, Lebanon, and Eaton. At the same time, 10.1 – 15% of these households were present in the Towns of DeRuyter, Georgetown, Lebanon, much of Lenox, pockets of the City of Oneida, and the town of Cazenovia. The rest of these households represented under 10.1% of households throughout the County. According to 2020: ACS 5-Year Estimates, Poverty Status in the last 12 months, a person headed these households with less than a high school diploma at 17% and a high school graduate at a rate of 10.5%.

Report Area	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
Madison County, NY	25,877	2,557	9.9%
New York	7,343,234	1,019,879	13.9%
United States	120,756,048	15,610,142	12.9%



[View larger map](#)

Households Living Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Families in Poverty

According to ACS 2015-2019 5-year estimates for Madison County, 1,095 families lived in poverty. With 39.4% of married couples, 51.8% of female householders, and 8.8% of male householders living in poverty. Female householders were 5.8 times more likely to live in poverty than male householders. Of those families with female heads of household and children present, 33.7% live in poverty.

Report Area	Total Families	Families in Poverty Total	Families in Poverty Married Couples	Families in Poverty Male Householder	Families in Poverty Female Householder
Madison County, NY	16,627	1,095	431	97	567
New York	4,632,289	479,951	177,574	48,113	254,264
United States	79,114,031	7,541,196	2,764,595	803,863	3,972,738

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: County

Family Poverty Rate by Family Type

Report Area	Poverty Rate All Types	Percent of Poverty Married Couples	Percent of Poverty Male Householder	Percent of Poverty Female Householders
Madison County, NY	6.6%	39.4%	8.9%	51.8%
New York	10.4%	37.0%	10.0%	53.0%
United States	9.5%	36.7%	10.7%	52.7%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: County

Of those families with Female Heads of Household and Children Present **33.7%** Live in Poverty.

Data Source: NYSCAA Data Hub. Madison County: Community Action Partnership for Madison County Report

Poverty Rate 125% (ACS)

13.80% or 9,114 individuals in Madison County are living in households with Income below 125% of the

Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access, including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Report Area	Population, Total	Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL	Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL, Percent
Madison County, NY	66,057	9,114	13.80%
New York	19,063,180	3,459,108	18.15%
United States	316,715,051	56,269,559	17.77%

Family Poverty Rate 125% (ACS)

10.00% or 1,662 Madison County family households are living with Income below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). These individuals have incomes that make them ineligible for the Early Head Start and Head Start program and any other program with a 100% below FPL income eligibility criterion.

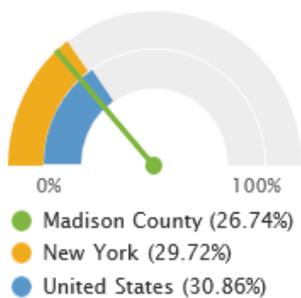
Report Area	Family Households, Total	Families with Income at or Below 125% FPL	Families with Income at or Below 125% FPL, Percent
Madison County, NY	16,627	1,662	10.00%
New York	4,632,289	641,267	13.84%
United States	79,114,031	10,336,134	13.06%

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

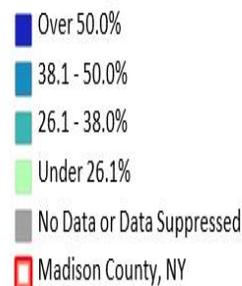
Poverty Rate 200% (ACS)

26.74% or 17,665 individuals in Madison County live in households with Income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). These households represent 26.1 – 38% of households in the towns of Lenox, Lincoln, Fenner, Smithfield, Munnsville, DeRuyter, Georgetown, Lebanon, and a small area in Hamilton. Up to 26.1% of these households are present in every other town throughout the County and the City of Oneida.

Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL



Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Poverty Rate 200% (ACS) by School District: Percent

Over 33% of Madison County residents in 5 out of 15 school districts live at 200% of poverty. This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access, including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

The community partner survey analysis revealed that 36.36% of 154 respondents who did not receive a needed service in the last twelve months reported they were not eligible for the service.

During the community member focus group, community members articulated that the increase in the minimum wage has made them ineligible for needed programs and childcare subsidies. Stating, "I work but do not make enough money to get by.", "Childcare and health insurance costs put people over the affordable living edge." 26.72% reported choosing between food or paying a bill in the last twelve months.

County	School District	Total Population	Percent at 200% Poverty	Age 0-5 at 200% Poverty	Age 6-11 at 200% Poverty	Age 12-17 at 200% Poverty	Age 18-64 at 200% Poverty	Age Over 65 at 200% Poverty
Madison County	Sherburne-Earlville Central School District	8,811	36.83%	2.83%	4.46%	3.64%	20.26%	5.64%
Madison County	Hamilton Central School District	4,748	26.75%	2.97%	1.05%	1.35%	15.16%	6.21%
Madison County	Cazenovia Central School District	9,106	17.23%	0.45%	1.11%	0.97%	8.68%	6.03%
Madison County	Waterville Central School District	5,843	28.75%	2.72%	2.70%	3.15%	14.19%	5.99%
Madison County	Canastota Central School District	9,376	28.69%	3.04%	2.02%	1.37%	15.63%	6.64%
Madison County	Georgetown-South Otselic Central School District	2,284	35.64%	2.80%	1.93%	2.58%	21.23%	7.09%
Madison County	DeRuyter Central School District	2,437	33.03%	4.51%	5.38%	3.61%	13.75%	5.79%
Madison County	Stockbridge Valley Central School District	2,834	25.37%	2.51%	4.52%	1.20%	13.55%	3.60%
Madison County	Chittenango Central School District	14,041	22.44%	1.24%	2.04%	2.03%	13.45%	3.68%
Madison County	Madison Central School District	3,336	22.81%	2.19%	1.41%	2.19%	11.60%	5.43%
Madison County	Oneida City School District	14,783	35.08%	3.82%	3.38%	4.67%	17.84%	5.38%
Madison County	Mount Markham Central School District	6,866	33.78%	2.36%	2.97%	4.40%	18.45%	5.59%
Madison County	Brookfield Central School District	1,242	24.64%	0.81%	0.81%	2.82%	11.43%	8.78%
Madison County	East Syracuse-Minoa Central School District	20,360	23.34%	2.10%	1.34%	2.01%	12.62%	5.27%
Madison County	Morrisville-Eaton Central School District	4,722	29.48%	2.90%	3.43%	2.90%	16.26%	3.98%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

ALICE Data

ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) uses American Community Survey (ACS) data. It shows the gap

between the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and the money needed to afford a bare-bones household budget. The combination of households in poverty and ALICE households are deemed to be part of the ALICE Threshold. Depending on the County, ALICE uses 1-, 3-, or 5-year ACS estimates.

In 2018, ALICE data shows that of the 26,127 total households in Madison County, 2,184 households were living at the FPL and 8,057 households above the FPL but still struggling to meet a minimum household budget.

Report Area	Year	Total Households	ACS Source	Households in Poverty	Below ALICE Threshold Household	Above ALICE Threshold Household	ALICE Threshold for Households Headed by Age Under 65	ALICE Threshold for Households Headed by Age 65 and Over
Madison County, NY	2018	26,127	1-Year	2,184	8,057	15,886	50,000	45,000
New York	2018	7,370,222	County Specific	1,007,993	2,283,835	4,078,394	County Specific	County Specific

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. United for Alice. Source geography: County

Education and Employment

Educational Attainment

Madison County had a High School graduation rate of 88.58% in the 2020/2021 academic year with a dropout rate of 4.82% (New York State Education Department). Despite a higher than New York State graduation rate in 2021, it is estimated that 34.8% of persons over 25 living in Madison County hold a high school diploma only, with an estimated 7.99% having no high school diploma (ACS 2015 -2019). Denoting more than one-third of the Madison County population is less competitive and less prepared to secure a livable wage. Of those living in poverty in the County, 22.7% of individuals have no degree, and 11.2% have a high school diploma only; 6.7% have an Associate's degree, and 3.5% hold a Bachelor's+ degree (Community Action Partnership for Madison County Report).

Report Area	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associates Degree	Bachelors Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Madison County, NY	7.99%	34.8%	17.5%	13.6%	15.0%	11.2%
New York	13.18%	26.0%	15.5%	8.7%	20.5%	16.0%
United States	12.00%	27.0%	20.4%	8.5%	19.8%	12.4%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

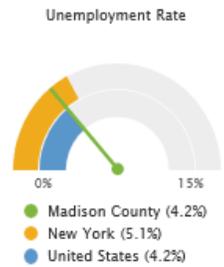
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-19. Source geography: County

Economic Trends

The labor force in Madison County, defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the sum of employed and unemployed persons, will be 32,352 in 2022, representing roughly 45% of the total population. The number of employed residents in the County outnumbers the number of unemployed residents by approximately 29,618, with 96% of the labor force employed. Madison County experienced an average 4.2% unemployment rate in Feb 2022, which is lower than the unemployment rate for the State of New York at 5.1%.

Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Madison County, NY	32,352	30,985	1,367	4.2%
New York	9,403,465	8,922,634	480,831	5.1%
United States	164,945,684	158,090,007	6,855,678	4.2%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
 Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2022 - February. Source geography: County



Unemployment Rates

According to the US Department of Labor, unemployment rates in Madison County fell from 6.9% to 4.2% during the five years of February 2018 to February 2022, reporting the lowest rate since February 2018. Consistent with New York State and national unemployment rates, the County demonstrated a spike in unemployment during COVID in February 2021. According to the 2020: ACS 5-year Estimates, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months Report, 22% of those living in poverty reported they do not work.

Customers surveyed reported the top four reasons for not being employed as caring for children (13.89%), having a physical disability (13.19%), being retired (11.11%), and experiencing a layoff due to COVID (5.56%); with 33.5% reporting their employment was impacted by COVID. When surveyed about employment support needs, 10.22% of 137 responding community members report needing help finding a job, 8.76% report needing help finding a better job, and 6.57% report needing proper clothing for work.

Report Area	February 2018	February 2019	February 2020	February 2021	February 2022
Madison County, NY	6.9%	5.6%	5.3%	7.0%	4.2%
New York	5.0%	4.4%	4.3%	9.2%	5.1%
United States	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	6.6%	4.2%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2022 - February. Source geography: County

Wages

In June of 2021, the average weekly wage for an employed Madison County resident was \$954 a week or \$23.85 an hour. The vast majority (79% or 15,848) of Madison County residents worked for a private employer making an average weekly wage of \$895 or \$22.38 an hour. 21% or 4,104 individuals worked for the State or a local employer and earned a much higher average weekly wage of \$1,327.50 or \$33.19 an hour. Less than 1 % of employees in Madison County worked for the federal government and made an average weekly wage of \$1,039 or \$25.97 an hour.

Report Area	Total Employees	Avg Weekly Wage	Federal Employees	Avg Federal Government Weekly Wage	State/Local Employees	Avg State/Local Government Weekly Wage	Private Employees	Avg Private Weekly Wage
Madison County, NY	20,087	\$954	135	\$1,039	4,104	\$1,327.5	15,848	\$895
New York	8,885,368	\$1,540	113,939	\$1,724	1,274,225	\$1,694	7,497,204	\$1,525

United States	144,044,799	\$1,241	2,888,090	\$1,793	18,264,037	\$1,214	122,892,672	\$1,236
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Data Source: US Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). Source geography: County

Living Wage

A living wage reflects the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family if they are the sole provider and work full-time (2080 hours per year). In Madison County, a single adult would need to work 40 hours a week and earn an average weekly wage of \$15.63 an hour or \$625.20 a week to affordably maintain a household in the County. The cost to maintain a household for a single parent with one child doubles at \$30.72 an hour or \$1,228.80 a week, while a two-adult household is deemed affordable at \$12.01 an hour X 2 adults or \$960.80 a week. A household with two adults and one child is considered affordable at \$16.96 an hour X 2 adults or \$1,356.80 total wages in a week. In comparison, a two adult and two children household must earn 7.6% more in total wages at \$22.31 an hour X 2 adults or \$1784.80 total wages in a week to make a living in Madison County considered affordable.

The average weekly wage of \$954 or \$23.85 an hour falls significantly short of the \$30.72 an hour or \$1228.80 weekly wage necessary to maintain a household for a family of one adult and one child living in Madison County. A single working parent making the average weekly wage would experience a significant income deficit in what they currently make compared to what it costs to live in the County, revealing a \$274.80 or 22.6% shortage.

Consistent with these findings, and more significant, 79% or 15,848 individuals working for private employees earn \$895 a week; 9.3% less than the average reported weekly wage of \$954. Signifying more single-parent households are experiencing an even more significant gap in what it costs to live in the County and what these households are making. Reveals a 27% increased wage affordability gap compared to the 22.6% wage affordability gap in households earning the average weekly wage.

An average weekly wage of \$954 or \$23.85 barely covers the \$22.31 an hour reported as necessary to maintain a household with two adults and two children, leaving little to nothing for savings or being prepared for emergencies. This economic vulnerability is relative to two adult households as well.

This data further supports the ALICE data previously shared and offers perspective on the economic inequities minimum wage earners in Madison County are facing in their plight to secure and maintain a stable living situation for themselves and their families. It also demonstrates a trend of economic vulnerability throughout Madison County regardless of employment, reinforcing community member reports of not being able to afford necessary house repairs or their heating bills. With 15.56% disclosing feelings of pressure from a bill collector and 20% sharing that they have had to borrow money from friends and family to pay bills.

Report Area	One Adult	One Adult One Child	Two Adults	Two Adults One Child	Two Adults Two Children
Madison County, NY	\$15.63	\$30.72	\$12.01	\$16.96	\$22.31
New York	\$20.05	\$37.46	\$14.29	\$20.33	\$26.50

Data Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, [Living Wage Calculator](#). Source geography: County

Industries and Jobs in Demand

According to the US Census Bureau, the largest industries in Madison County are Health Care and Social Assistance (4,865 people), Educational Services (4,797 people), and Retail Trade (3,538), and the highest paying industries are Information (%62,500), Utilities (\$57,656), and Public Administration (\$54,470).

Transportation

Transportation is one of the main barriers for low-income people to get to work and access needed services. This barrier is exacerbated in rural communities where there are no or few mass transportation options for those that live in these areas. According to the US Census Bureau, 2015-2019, 5.23% of Madison County households do not have a motor vehicle. Of 154 community member survey respondents, 7.19% reported having no driver's license or a suspended license in the last 12 months, with 20.92% deeming public transportation not accessible.

The only form of public transportation in Madison County is the Madison County Transit System (MTS). MTS operates four routes that can deviate up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile for customers who cannot access a scheduled stop with 24-hour notice (KFH Group, 2017). The ACS 2015-2019 indicates that 80.6% of Madison County workers drive alone to work; 0.4% rely on public transportation, 4.6% bike or walk, 0.8% taxi, and 6.2% work at home.

Of 154 community members reporting, 3.25% report being unable to get to a service location to explain why they did not get a needed service in the past twelve months. Focus group members articulated transportation barriers to necessary dentists and mental health providers outside the County.

A 2019 Senior Needs Assessment conducted by the Madison County Office for the Aging (OFA) indicates access to transportation for medical appointments as one of the top 5 needs seniors in the county face.

When surveyed about reasons for not owning a vehicle, 35.29% of community members reported they could not afford car repairs, and 34.64% said they were unable to afford gas.

CAP currently offers transportation assistance through their Supportive Services program.

Safe and Affordable Housing

Housing Conditions

According to the US Census Bureau, there were 32,456 housing units in Madison County in 2019, up 2.13% or 676 units since 2010. Homeowners occupied 62.01% of these units, down from 74.96% in 2000. Renters occupied the other 37.99% of units. Despite an increase in units' feedback from all three community needs assessment surveys and all three focus group sessions heavily focused on the need for housing repairs and more affordable housing units - making safe, affordable housing unanimously identified as one of the greatest needs in the community.

According to ACS 2015-19 estimates, Madison County has an aging housing stock, with 47.6% of the houses built before 1960. Before 1970, aluminum wiring and lead paint were used in homes, posing serious safety and health risks to residents. Due to high energy costs, such stock is likely to be substandard and less affordable. They are typically expensive to maintain, but homes built before 1970 are also more likely to pose health and safety risks for residents, such as lead poisoning in children due to deteriorating, substandard conditions.

The aging housing stock has led homeowner and renter community members to report a need for significant home repairs (roofs, for example), with 26.67% of those surveyed highlighting they cannot afford the needed repairs. Seniors reported finding reliable help for home and maintenance repairs has been difficult in

an OFA 2019 Senior Needs Assessment.

Surveyed community members (46.75%) reported a need for home repairs more than any other top 5 household needs. 74.29% of the Board, staff, and volunteers cited safe, affordable housing as the top greatest need in the community. And community members said safe and affordable housing is a top 5 pressing needs in the community.

The community member focus group discussions centered around housing affordability with renters struggling to afford home repairs landlords are failing to address, leaving them to report the responsibility and cost associated; while emphasizing greater risk and burden for low-income renters. Homeowners report an inability to afford home repair costs (i.e., roofs) and are at a loss for programs that support their current needs.

The board focus group discussions identified more CAP capacity, expertise, and impact opportunities in focusing on increasing affordable housing units and identifying housing and housing updates as a priority if the organization had unlimited funds.

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year built	Built After 2000	Built 1980 - 1999	Built 1960 - 1979	Built Before 1960
Madison County, NY	32,278	1963	3,250	7,284	6,354	15,390
New York	8,322,722	1957	744,490	1,142,785	1,865,483	4,569,964
United States	137,428,986	1978	26,276,812	37,527,914	35,404,384	38,219,876

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Housing Constructed Before 1960, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Housing Affordability

Since the adoption of the Urban and Rural Recovery Act of 1983, the 30% Rule has been the Federal standard for determining housing affordability. Housing is generally considered affordable if no more than 30% of a household's monthly income is spent on housing-related expenses. Housing-related expenses include rent and utilities paid by the tenant, such as heat, electricity, water, and sewer charges. Additional typical costs such as Wi-Fi, telephone, and cable television are not included.

The National Low Income Housing Coalition reports yearly on the amount of money a household must earn to afford a rental unit based on Fair Market Rents in the area and the accepted limit of 30% of income for housing costs.

Based on the Madison County 2022 Fair Market Rent rates shown below, an earner in Madison County will need to make a minimum of 9.3% more in hourly wages (based on the National Low Income Housing Coalition wage rates) in 2022 to stay within the 30% Rule in determining affordable housing.

When asked about housing challenges faced in the last 12 months, 20.74% of community members cited bad credit, with 9.63% of community members divulging they cannot afford to house.

Report Area	Average Renter Hourly Wage	HourlyWage 0 Bedrooms	HourlyWage 1 Bedrooms	HourlyWage 2 Bedrooms	HourlyWage 3 Bedrooms	HourlyWage 4 Bedrooms
Madison County, NY	\$11.08	\$12.46	\$14.02	\$17.33	\$21.62	\$25.06
New York	\$26.67	\$27.93	\$29.31	\$34.03	\$43.11	\$46.70

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average. Data Source: [National Low Income Housing Coalition](#). 2021. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Housing, 1-Bedroom (at FMR) by County, NLIHC 2021



Fair Market Rent

Fair market monthly rent for 2022 (0-4 bedrooms) is shown below.

Report Area	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 0 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 1 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 2 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 3 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 4 Bedrooms
Madison County, NY	\$694	\$781	\$966	\$1,198	\$1,390
New York	\$894.19	\$967.81	\$1,173.16	\$1,492.10	\$1,644.16

Data Source: [National Low Income Housing Coalition](#). 2022. Source geography: County

Vacancy Rates

According to the US Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates (2015-19), Madison County has 572 vacant rental housing units, units for rent, and rented units, but not occupied. The County has a 2.91% non-rental vacancy rate, exceeding the 1.39% national rate. The non-vacancy rate reflects 940 units and includes those for sale only and sold but not occupied. The County's other housing vacancy rate is 15.15%, exceeding the national rate of 8.7% and reflecting 4,889 units, including seasonal, recreational, or occasional use and units used for migrant workers.

Energy Efficiency

33.77% of Community Member Needs Assessment Survey respondents reported heating and utility assistance as one of the top five household needs in the community. 19.26% of individuals disclosed that they cannot afford their heat bill, and 16.3% admitted they cannot afford their electric bill. There continues to be limited resources to assist with utility emergencies, with assistance provided through the Madison County HEAP program. One of the primary avenues for households to gain assistance with energy affordability is through receiving energy efficiency measures in their

residence. Energy efficiency services can significantly reduce the energy burden on a household, reducing the cost of their heating and utility services.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

In January of 2022, The New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance reported that a total of 342 persons living in Madison County were receiving TANF benefits at the cost of \$126,534, or \$369.98 per recipient. Children received 62% of the benefits compared to 38% of adults.

Report Area	Recipients Total	Recipients Children	Recipients Adults	Cases	Expenditures Total	Expenditures Per Case	Expenditures Per Person
Madison County, NY	342	212	130	220	\$126,534	\$575.15	\$369.98
New York	490,402	215,585	274,817	270,922	\$166,611,333	\$614.98	\$339.74

Through CAP's Supportive Services program, clients work with a TANF or Housing Facilitator; to set goals to manage better and overcome the structural barriers that significantly impact their ability to gain and retain employment and safe, affordable housing. The program helps income-eligible individuals and families in crisis or struggling to make ends meet, alleviating fundamental causes and conditions of poverty through various programs;

- Utility assistance
- Heat assistance
- Rental assistance
- Budgeting and financial assistance
- Transportation assistance
- Employment assistance
- Resume assistance
- Referral to community and government services
- Temporary or permanent housing for homeless families

Health and Nutrition

An individual's social and economic situation significantly affects their overall physical and emotional well-being. Indicators of poverty and physical health of children and families include but are not limited to the following markers: participation in the free/reduced-price lunch program; the number of households receiving SNAP benefits; levels of chronic disease; levels of prenatal care; teen pregnancy; infant and child mortality; access to medical health care; engagement in physical activity and proper nutrition. Although "62% of Madison County adults reported a routine medical check-up in the past year compared to nearly 71% of NYS adults (Madison County Health Department, 2019)" the County faces significant barriers to mental health and dental care based on a healthcare provider to population ratio deficit and demonstrates a higher suicide mortality rate than New York State.

Free and Reduced Lunch Program

In January 2020, 41.73% of Madison County students were eligible for free or reduced lunches, compared to a statewide rate of 74.75%. Across the County, 3,490 (37.2%) children were eligible for free lunch, and 425 (4.5%)

were eligible for reduced lunch. The smallest school district in the County, Deruyter Central School District, showed the most significant percentage (80.1%) of students eligible for free lunch, with 0% receiving a reduced lunch. More than 30% of students in eight of the nine school districts received a free or reduced lunch, with more than 50% of students in the Morrisville-Eaton and Stockbridge Valley central school districts demonstrating the need.

Report Area	Total Student Enrollment (January 2019)	Students Eligible	Percent of Students Eligible
Madison County, NY	9,381	3,915	41.73%
New York	3,058,426	2,286,046	74.75%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average. Data Source: [New York State Education Department](#). Source geography: County

Child Poverty Indicator - Free and Reduced Lunch Program by School



County Name	School Food Authority	Enrollment	Free Eligible	Free Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Free and <u>Reduced</u>
Madison County	Canastota CSD	1,338	567	42.4%	56	4.2%	46.6%
Madison County	Cazenovia CSD	1,386	273	19.7%	29	2.1%	21.8%
Madison County	Chittenango CSD	1,951	597	30.6%	102	5.2%	35.8%
Madison County	Deruyter CSD	377	302	80.1%	0	0%	80.1%
Madison County	Hamilton CSD	589	157	26.7%	20	3.4%	30.1%
Madison County	Madison CSD	469	205	43.7%	25	5.3%	49%
Madison County	Morrisville-Eaton CSD	652	291	44.6%	53	8.1%	52.8%
Madison County	Oneida City SD	2,146	885	41.2%	108	5%	46.3%
Madison County	Stockbridge Valley CSD	473	213	45%	32	6.8%	51.8%
Madison County	Madison County Total	9,381	3,490	37.2%	425	4.5%	41.7%
New York State	Total	3,058,426	2,239,847	73.2%	46,199	1.5%	74.7%

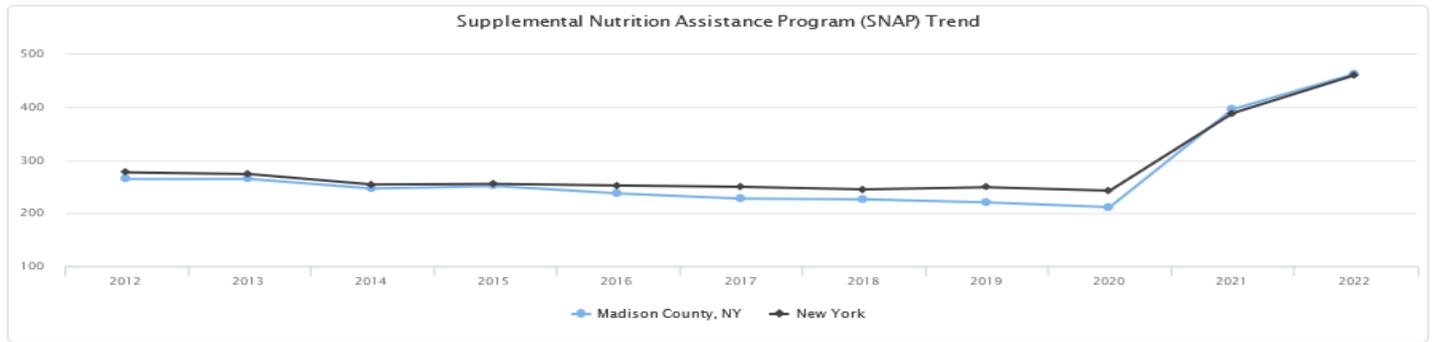
Data Source: [New York State Education Department](#). Source geography: County

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly Food Stamp Program)

In January of 2022, The New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance reported that 3,525 households in Madison County received SNAP benefits totaling \$1,631,503, or \$462.84 per household; demonstrating a need for 6,344 persons in total. Over 74% of benefiting households received Non-Temp benefits totaling 81% of the money coming into the homes, while 29% of the households received a temporary benefit. The SNAP benefit per household demonstrates an increasing trend from \$264.66 to \$462.84 over the last ten years.

Report Area	Household Receiving Benefits Total	Household Receiving Benefits Temp	Household Receiving Benefits Non-Temp	Persons Receiving Benefits Total	Persons Receiving Benefits Temp	Persons Receiving Benefits Non-Temp	Benefits Issued Total	Benefits Issued Temp	Benefits Issued Non-Temp	Benefits Per Household
Madison County, NY	3,525	900	2,625	6,344	1,048	5,296	\$1,631,503	\$308,844	\$1,322,659	\$462.84
New York	1,626,534	628,932	997,602	2,808,646	900,291	1,908,355	\$749,239,287	\$258,451,503	\$490,787,784	\$460.64

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Trend



WIC Program

CAP's Tri-County Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program provides nutrition services to 7,500 Oneida, Herkimer & Madison County residents on an annual basis. WIC offers nutrition education, breastfeeding support, referrals, and a variety of nutritious foods to low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, or postpartum women, infants, and children up to age five. WIC has been shown to improve the health of pregnant women, new mothers and their infants, and children. The foods provided through WIC are good sources of essential nutrients that are often missing from the diets of low-income women and young children. WIC participants have longer, healthier pregnancies and fewer premature births.

Health Insurance

According to the Madison County Community Health Assessment (CHA) for 2019-2021 (Madison County Health Department), 3% of children and 7% of adults in the County were uninsured.

In 2022 15.5% of unemployed county residents and 5.4% of employed workers were uninsured (New York State Community Action Association).

About 10% of the County's children ages 0-17 participated in Child Health Plus in 2021 (New York State Department of Health).

According to the US Department of Health and Human Services, approximately 26% of the County's disabled population and 100% of those over 65 had Medicare insurance in 2019.

In 2014 the New York State Department of Health indicated 4200 or about 30% of the total child population ages 0-17; 3,892.5 or 9% of the total adult population; and 435 or 4% of the elderly population received Medicaid insurance.

As individuals and families transition to using the New York State Health Database, the low-income population continues to need assistance with enrollment, re-enrollment, and ongoing system navigation support.

Healthcare – Dental and Mental Health

Access to dental care and mental health services were amongst the top 5 household needs reported in the Community Needs Assessment Customer Survey. 39.61% of survey completers reported barriers to access dental

care, and 33.77% reported barriers to accessing mental health care services. Both were also reported as a service needed but NOT received in the last twelve months by 20.78% and 25.96%, respectively, with 32.5% of individuals saying they could not get dental care needed and 18.6% of individuals reporting they were unable to get mental health care needed.

The CAP client focus group led a discussion heavily focused on negative experiences and significant challenges in meeting their family's and personal dental and mental health care needs. Participants articulated a lack of adult and child dental providers within a reasonable distance from Madison County. Reporting subpar and, at times, questionable dental care from referred providers. With transportation barriers, the nearest adult dental providers are 30-60 minutes away in Syracuse or Rochester, where they are often referred for specialized care. Specific to mental health care barriers, clients cited provider turnover and distrust, less than positive provider reputations, and difficulty securing appointments as deterrents to care, with a strong emphasis on and desire to better support their children's mental health needs.

When asked why they or a family member did not receive a healthcare service in the last twelve months, 18.6% of community members reported healthcare costs are too much, 16.28% indicated providers did not accept their insurance, and 13.18% said the doctor was not accepting new patients. Related, in the 2019 OFA Senior Needs Assessment, seniors reported a need for dental care, hearing aids, and eyeglasses that Medicare does not cover.

According to the Madison County Community Health Status Assessment for 2019 – 2021, "The overall NYS ratios for primary care, dental, and mental health providers are significantly better than those in Madison County. Madison County has a ratio of 1,780 residents for primary care for every provider. The ratio for dentistry is 2,960 residents to one provider, and mental health is 560 residents for every provider (Madison County Health Department)." The Assessment also pointed out, "In addition to resource availability, there is a financial barrier to receiving healthcare in Madison County. In a recent BRFSS, 10.9% of Madison County residents did not seek care due to financial barriers. This percent is slightly less than the New York State residents (13.6%)."

	Madison County	New York State	#1 NYS County
Primary Care Physicians	1,780:1	1,200:1	700:1 (Nassau)
Dentists	2,960:1	1,230:1	570:1 (New York)
Mental Health Providers	560:1	370:1	130:1 (New York)

Table 5. The ratio of patients to healthcare providers in Madison County, New York State, and county with the most optimal ratio, categorized by primary care, dentistry, and mental health specialties. Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (2019).⁶

Community member surveys indicate that 37-50% of those reporting have felt anxious, edgy, worried, depressed, hopeless, and experienced little pleasure in doing things in the last twelve months. According to the Madison County Community Health Status Assessment for 2019-2021, "Poor mental health can lead to suicide and self-harm ideations. The suicide mortality rate for Madison County was 14 per 100,000 in 2016. Among young people, the rate is 9.5 per 100,000 for 10-19-year-olds and 16.9 per 100,000 for 20-24-year-olds. All three rates are significantly higher than NYS rates (Madison County Health Department)."

	Madison County	New York State
Suicide Mortality Rate	14.0 per 100,000	8.5 per 100,000
Suicide Mortality Rate by Age Group		
10-19 years	9.5 per 100,000	3.2 per 100,000
20-24 years	16.9 per 100,000	8.8 per 100,000
25-34 years	22.1 per 100,000	8.6 per 100,000
35-44 years	8.8 per 100,000	10.1 per 100,000
45-54 years	22.2 per 100,000	12.9 per 100,000
55-64 years	15.6 per 100,000	12.0 per 100,000
65-74 years	9.7 per 100,000	9.9 per 100,000
75-84 years	9.6 per 100,000	9.7 per 100,000
85+ years	23.1 per 100,000	9.4 per 100,000
Self- Harm Hospitalization Rate		
10-19 years	112.3 per 100,000	63.8 per 100,000
20-24 years	66.5 per 100,000	87.4 per 100,000
25-34 years	79.4 per 100,000	64.7 per 100,000
35-44 years	132.0 per 100,000	55.7 per 100,000
45-54 years	96.9 per 100,000	58.2 per 100,000
55-64 years	37.1 per 100,000	37.2 per 100,000
65-74 years	14.1 per 100,000	20.0 per 100,000
75-84 years	-	19.8 per 100,000
85+ years	-	21.0 per 100,000
Age-Adjusted ER Rate for Mental Health		
Children	37.2 per 10,000	90.6 per 10,000
Adults	67.5 per 10,000	108.9 per 10,000
Psychiatric Admissions*		
Children	31.7 per 100,000	32.2 per 100,000
Adults	14.0 per 100,000	40.5 per 100,000

Table 14. The rate of mental health indicators by age group in Madison County compared with New York State.

*Psychiatric admissions refers to the number of Madison County residents using inpatient services per day.

Source: OMH County Capacity and Utilization Data Book; NYS Health Connector⁵

CAP is committed to supporting community members to receive the physical, dental, emotional, and mental health care they need. CAP screens and refers children and adults to health providers for preventative services and identified needs through Early Head Start and supportive service programs. CAP currently collaborates with school districts, the Madison County Department of Health, and the Madison County Alcohol and Substance Abuse Council, referring participants and promoting health care services offered throughout the county.

Over the last few years, CAP has increased staff understanding of Trauma-Informed Care. CAP remains committed to infusing trauma-informed care practices into service delivery and across agency systems despite a discontinuing trauma-informed grant.

Pregnancy and Prenatal Care

The maternal and child health indicators in Madison County are significantly better when compared to New York State with the exclusion of New York City (Madison County Health Department, 2019). Conversely, the child mortality rate in Madison County is 15.5%, significantly higher than the New York State child mortality rate of 4.5% (Madison County Health Department, 2019).

In 2017 there were 672 reported births in Madison County; 96% of those births indicated prenatal care. Most (79%) of pregnant mothers initiated prenatal care in the first trimester; 15% started care in the second, 3% began care in the third, and less than 1% received no prenatal care. Women without prenatal care have babies three times more likely to have low birth weights and five times more likely to die than are babies of women who receive care. In 2019 the percentage of preterm births was 10.8%, and 7.1% of babies were born at low birth weights. The neonatal mortality rate was 4.6%, with a postnatal mortality rate of 3.1% (Madison County Health Department, 2019).

CAP's Healthy Families NY program is funded to serve 160 families. They provide free home-visiting services for expectant and new parents, supporting healthy pregnancies and healthy babies. The program focuses on parent-child interaction and offers parenting help for mom and dad; information on prenatal care, well-baby visits, and immunizations; breastfeeding support; child development guidance; and serves as a resource and referral agent for families enrolled.

Teen Births

Problems associated with adolescent pregnancy are well-documented. Teenage pregnancy often leads to dropping out of school, marriage ending in divorce, poverty and dependence on public assistance; a greater risk of infant mortality; poor health, and lower cognitive development in children born to teenage mothers. In 2019, 28, or 4.47% of all births were to women under 20 in Madison County, indicating a higher teen birth rate than the State (3.02%).

Report Area	Age Under 15	Age 15 to 17	Age 18 to 19	Total Live Births	Births to Teens	Births to Teens
Madison County, NY	0	3	25	626	28	4.47%
New York	58	1,582	5,012	220,536	6,652	3.02%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average. Data Source: [New York State Department of Health](#). Source geography: County

Substance Abuse

Community Partner surveys reflect substance abuse assistance as one of the top 5 pressing needs in the community. According to the Madison County Health Department, in 2019, more than a third of motor vehicle crashes in Madison County are related to alcohol consumption, while 25% of residents report binge drinking exceeding the New York State reported rate of 18%. The adult smoking rate was 22.5% compared to the New York rate of 14.5% from 2014 to 2016, and 15.25% of pregnant women smoked in 2015. Madison County youth reflect a slightly lower than the state average (27%) regarding alcohol use, with 24.7% reporting alcohol consumption in the last 30 days. Youth substance use in Madison County is consistently lower than that in the State, and nationally yet they demonstrate a significantly higher than state vaping use (14.5%) average of 24.6% in the last thirty days.

Early Childhood and Youth Services

Early Head Start and Head Start

According to the Census Bureau's ACS 2015-2019 5-year estimates, there are 1,509 children under the age of 18 living below the poverty level in Madison County, and an estimated 499 of those children are less than five years of age. ACS estimates of child poverty are based on a three-year sampling of the county population. Given the fact that CAP's Early Head Start home-based program had the capacity to serve a total of 65 children in the 2021-2022 school year, there could be as many as 434 Madison County children under the age of 5 who are eligible for a Head Start or Early Head Start program but are not receiving those services.

Childcare

Safe, affordable childcare has historically been cited as the main barrier to employment for many individuals and families, especially for low-income individuals and families. The Madison County community needs assessment customer surveys indicate that 29.87% of completers identify child care as one of their top five household needs, revealing that 13.89% of unemployed completers do not work to care for children. Of the board members, staff, and volunteers completing a survey, 54.29% identified child care as one of the top five greatest needs in the community.

During customer focus group discussions, participants reported long waiting periods to secure a childcare slot. One mother indicated her family waited three years to get her child into a program. Other participants supported the claim, stating there is a shortage of childcare providers and childcare slots available in the County. A participating daycare

executive director attributed a lack of providers to a lower subsidy reimbursement rate, making it difficult for providers to afford a childcare business. Families surveyed reported child care is too expensive to afford; 41.94% report relying on parents, family, friends, and neighbors to meet their childcare needs. Another 25.81% report children are old enough to be left alone, and 100% of respondents report not receiving a childcare subsidy.

According to Child Care Aware of America in a 2015 Report (*Parents and the High Cost of Child Care*), many communities face shortages of licensed quality child care; these areas are considered childcare deserts. The report indicates that low-income and rural communities and neighborhoods are most likely to lack high-quality childcare options, with the cost of childcare out of reach for many families, comprising a significant portion of a family's income. The report stated child care is an increasingly difficult financial burden for working families to bear and particularly difficult for families living at and below the poverty level. Further reinforcing CAP customer survey feedback reporting childcare and health insurance cost put people over the affordable living edge.

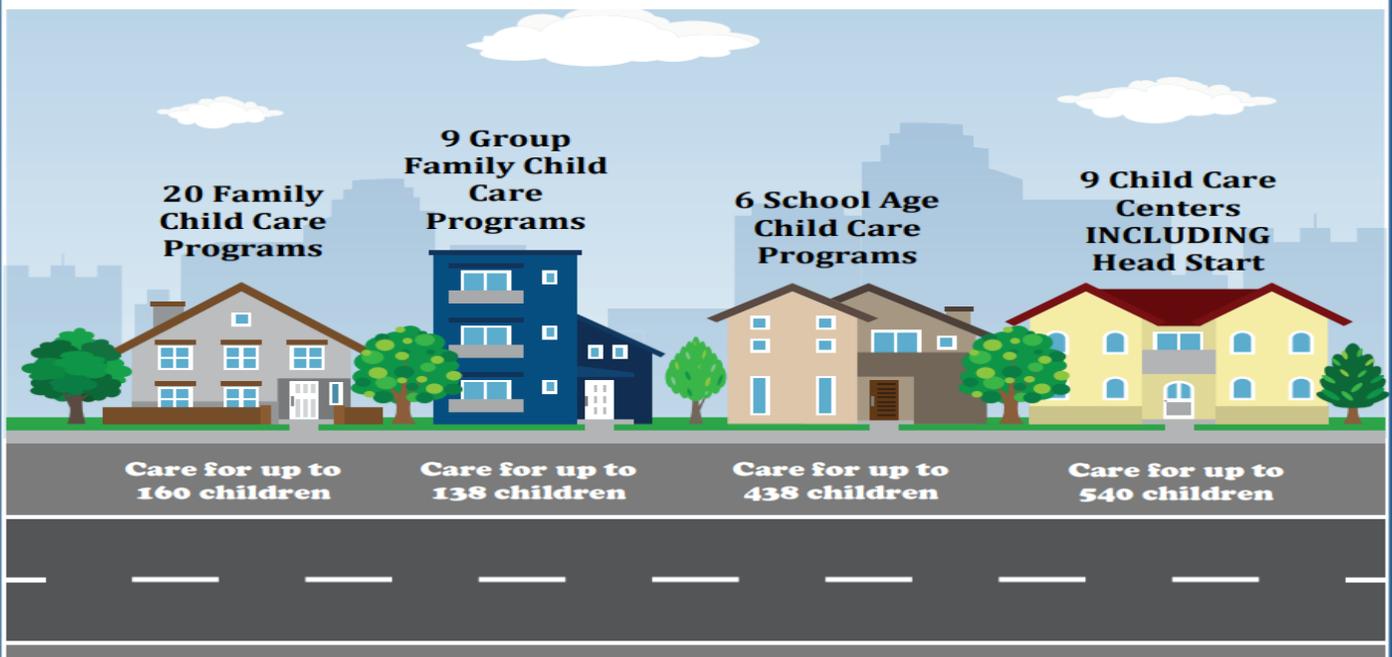
In the report, New York was identified as one of the top ten least affordable states for center-based infant care in 2014. The report indicates that the cost of infant center-based care equates to 54.5% of a single parent's income and 15.2% of a married couple's income, based on the state median income. New York was also in the top ten least affordable states for center-based care for four-year-olds, costing 45.1% of a single parent's income and 12.6% of a married couple's income, based on the state median income.

Madison County and Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, and Oswego represent a Central New York (CNY) Child Care Desert per the Central New York Regional Economic Development Council (REDC) child care priorities. The region's current childcare maximum capacity in 614 licensed childcare programs meets the childcare needs for 15% of the children residing in the region. The maximum capacity for infants is 2,074 representing a mere 10% of the region's total capacity, confirming a consistent need for high-quality infant care. The REDC reports the region also has a significant need for home-based Family or Group Family child care in rural areas 15 miles or more outside the city centers.

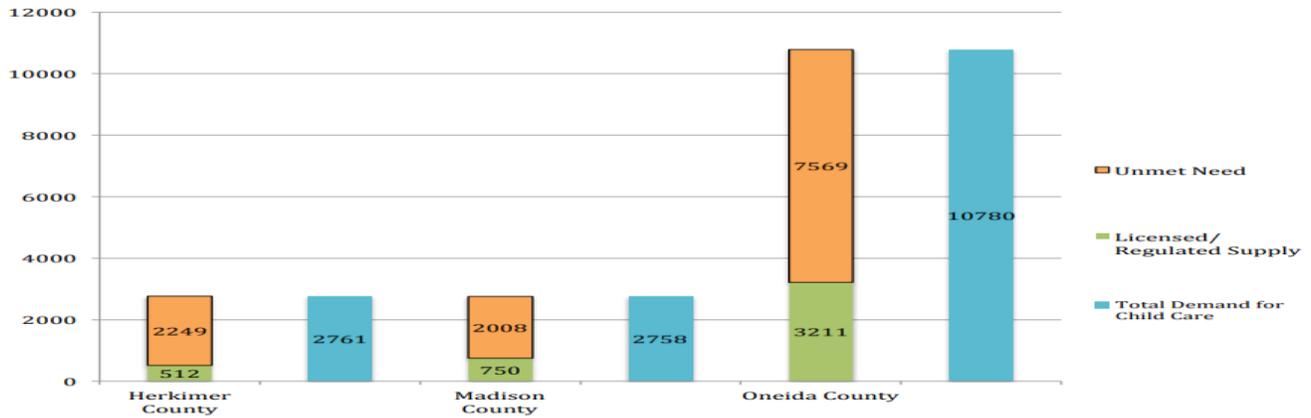
In 2017 Madison County had the capacity to serve up to 1,276 children with 438 slots designated for school-age care; programs were offered only during traditional day hours and through before and after school programming and included CAP's home-based Early Head Start. There was a lack of non-traditional program options and a potential need for parents who work non-traditional hours.

The Demand for Childcare chart below indicates the current estimated potential childcare supply for children under 6 (green) is 750, and the total demand for childcare (blue) is 2,758, marking an unmet childcare need (orange) for 2,008 children in the County. The information for demand is calculated by using the 2016 American Community Survey Estimates of children under 6.

Madison County Child Care Program Supply and Capacity



Demand for Child Care



After School Programming

Summer recreation was cited by approximately 25% of CAP community member survey respondents as a top-five household need, with community partner surveys revealing youth programs and summer recreation as a pressing need in the community.

New York was identified in the Top 10 Least Affordable States for Center-Based Before/ After School Care for a school-age child in the 2014 *Parents and the High Cost of Child Care Report*. In the report, the cost of after-school care was estimated at 32.2% of a single parent's income and 9% of a married couple's income based on a percentage of the State's median income.

As highlighted above, there were six school-age programs licensed in Madison County in 2017 with the capacity to serve up to 438 children compared to the 9,381 children ages 5-17 enrolled in school throughout the County. 11.29% of CAP community survey respondents rely on after-school programming to meet childcare needs.

Mentoring

CAP offers two mentoring programs designed to strengthen and connect youth residing in the community by increasing their opportunities for positive interactions with adults. The **Intensive Mentoring Program** targets youth residing in Madison County, ages 9-18, who may have challenges related to interpersonal relationships, communication and socialization, academic performance and attendance, self-esteem or negative peer relationships. The youth may also have additional risk factors related to family composition, mental health concerns, bullying, poverty, or social disconnect. The youth are partnered with CAP staff for up to 26-months on a reduced frequency schedule. The program is individualized based on the youth's schedule, specific needs, talents and interests and geographic location or residence. Youth are taken on outings individually or part of group activities to learn about their community and the county as a whole, to engage in local events, participate in civic or volunteer ventures and to explore options for post-graduation. A total of 43 youth were served in the prior program year.

Child Protective Services

Child abuse and maltreatment, as defined by the NYS Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC), represents an impairment or imminent danger of impairment of a child's physical, mental, or emotional condition due to the failure of a parent, guardian, or another person legally responsible for the child to exercise a minimum degree of care toward the child. This involves the failure to provide a minimum degree of care regarding a child's basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or proper supervision or guardianship.

KWIC reported that Madison County had 213 indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment affecting 342 children ages 0-17 in 2015 compared to 189 indicated reports in 2020, affecting 346 children. The rates for indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment are lower in Madison County than they are across New York State. However, the percentage of children impacted in Madison County in 2020 was 25.7 per 1,000 children, significantly higher than the New York State rate of children affected at 14.6 per 1,000, showing an increase from 22.8 per 1,000 in 2015.

Foster Care

Foster care is often provided as a solution for children whose parents are temporarily unable to care for them due to either serious family illness, financial or marital issues, the conviction of a crime, or child abuse and maltreatment. The foster parent assumes day-to-day care for the child, while the birth parents maintain legal guardianship. Data show that children in foster care are more apt to be from lower-income families and that a large percentage of children in foster care are placed there by Child Protective Services because the child has been abused or neglected. Studies show children in foster care have more chronic illnesses and behavioral, emotional, and developmental problems than children cared for in a stable family setting. In 2014, 53 or 2.1 per 1,000 Madison County children ages 0-21 lived in foster care. By 2020 that number decreased to 33 or 1.7 per 1,000. The KWIC reports a lower foster care admission rate than New York State at .09 per 1,000 (17 children) in 2020, down from 1.2 per 1,000 (21.1 children) in 2015.

CAP continues to offer the Family Action program which served 30 families in the 2021 program year. Of these 30 families, there were a total of 79 children enrolled and 40 adults. Family Action is a voluntary home visiting program that partners with families to increase the safety and permanency of children in their homes and to eliminate out-of-home placement to foster care. This is completed through a trusting partnership between the family and the Case Planner over the course of 18 months while services are provided within their home and identified community locations. Families are encouraged to identify their own needs and challenges, and the Case Planner helps to problem solve, link to resources, and monitor any progress or needs along the way.

Kinship Care

CAP offers a kinship care program supporting grandparents, aunts, uncles, adult siblings, or other relatives, providing full-time care to a child or a non-related adult who has full responsibility for a child. The program supports caregivers with goal setting, linkages to necessary needed supports, secure referrals to community partners; and benefit from advocacy support at DSS, mental health, court, school, and other child-related appointments. The program serves twenty-five annually. The CAP community survey revealed 62 persons responding to question 42; Are you a grandparent or relative raising children other than your own? 6.45% reported yes.

Seniors

As highlighted throughout this report, a 2019 OFA Senior Needs Assessment indicates Madison County seniors reported 5 top needs - with three mirroring needs identified in this community assessment and two more specific to challenges related to aging;

- dental care, hearing aids, and eyeglasses, not covered by Medicare;
- reliable help for home and maintenance repairs;
- access to transportation for medical appointments;
- ability to do household chores;
- remaining independent & taking care of myself;

With a higher than the state average, 65+ population in the county, CAP remains vested in identifying senior needs, closing gaps in aging services, and engaging in collaborative community activities to maximize resources and address senior needs.

Community Engagement and Consumer Input and Involvement

Surveys

CAP provided community members with a link to a Community Member Survey. The link was also distributed to individuals and families receiving CAP services and posted on the agency's Facebook page. Two hundred forty (240) community member surveys were submitted through February and March of 2022. A bulk of community members completed and submitted surveys through Facebook. The survey asked 50 questions and inquired about: what CAP customers saw as their top five household needs in the last twelve months (reflected below), what services were needed but not received in the past twelve months (home repairs, mental health, and substance abuse assistance, dental care, heating & utility assistance, financial assistance), why, and what issues they have faced over the previous twelve months, among other questions.

CAP distributed a Community Partner survey link to organizations across Madison County in February of 2022. Forty-two (42) surveys were submitted through February and March. The survey consisted of fourteen questions and asked community partners what they viewed as the top five pressing needs in the community (reflected below) and what they viewed as the top five services that did not meet the demand in the community. Community partners highlighted service gaps concerning dental care, family counseling, summer recreation, safe, affordable housing, and transportation. More than half of the community partners responding (55.56%) expressed an interest in collaborating with CAP.

CAP electronically distributed a Board, Staff, and Volunteer survey link to CAP board members, staff, and volunteers. Fifty-three (53) surveys were submitted through February and March. The survey consisted of eleven questions and asked what the Board, staff, and volunteers view as the: community's top five greatest needs (reflected below); the five most challenging community issues in the next three years; and future growth opportunities, among other questions.

Top 5 GREATEST Needs Board, Staff, & Volunteers	TOP 5 HOUSEHOLD Needs Community Members	TOP 5 PRESSING Needs Community Partners
Safe Affordable Housing – 74.29%	Home Repairs – 46.75%	Domestic Violence Assistance
Transportation – 57.14%	Dental Care – 39.61%	Safety/Crime prevention
Child Care – 54.29%	Mental Health – 33.77%	Substance Abuse Assistance
Food Assistance – 40%	Health Care – 33.77%	Food Assistance
Health Care & Job Skills/Employment Training – 34.29%	Heating/Utility Assistance – 33.77%	Safe/Affordable Housing
	Child Care – 29.87%	Youth Programs
	Youth, Veterans, Weatherization, Summer recreation – Hover @ 25%	Summer Recreation

The Board, staff, and volunteers also developed an unlimited funds priority list in order by precedence;

- Central hub to connect people to services and develop community partners;
- Transportation;
- Housing/Housing Updates;
- Affordable Childcare, ECS, Youth Services;
- Senior Services;
- Education, Parenting, Trauma-Informed Care, Substance Abuse facilities.

Focus Groups

NYSCAA staff facilitated three one-hour virtual focus groups, engaging CAP staff and CAP consumer community members in April 2022 and CAP board members in May 2022. NYSCAA staff shared a PowerPoint presentation informing groups of the completer demographics and key survey findings during the focus groups, followed by facilitated dialogue amongst participants regarding the survey results. Participants perceived and experienced causes and conditions of poverty within Madison County, and their views on gaps in services and future opportunities were discussed and documented.

Community members, partners, and board members’ insights, perspectives, and disclosures are apparent throughout this community needs assessment report and will be further employed to support the agency strategic plan in moving forward.

Customer Satisfaction

CAP periodically collects customer satisfaction data with surveys uniquely designed for active program participants.

An Early Head Start Parent Self-Assessment Survey was distributed for the 2021-2022 school year. 39 of 48 respondents (82%) returned a survey, and 77% reported being very satisfied with the overall program. 90% of respondents were very satisfied with home visits and family engagement; 36% were very satisfied with playgroups.

In 2021 and 2022, Family Action Client Satisfaction Surveys were collected. On a great, fair, poor scale, 8 of 9 (89%) of 2021 respondents reported great, while 3 of 4 of 2022 respondents also reported great.

In 2021 and 2022, Midpoint Client Satisfaction Surveys were collected. In 2021 100% of respondents (7) rated their satisfaction as Great. In 2022 100% of respondents (2) rated their satisfaction as Great. During both years, respondents reported the least improvement in the employment and housing life areas.

In September 2021, 57 WIC Client Satisfaction Surveys were collected. 94.74% of respondents reported being very satisfied, while 3.51% reported being somewhat satisfied. 91% would recommend WIC to a neighbor or family member.

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