*Improving Community Health through Planning and Partnerships*

Fluvanna Community Health Assessment Council

Fluvanna County Department of Social Services

8880 James Madison Hwy, Carysbrook Complex, Fork Union, VA 23055

 February 4, 2016

Minutes

**Introductions/Attendees:**

Bertha Armstrong (*MACAA*)

Elizabeth Beasley (*Health Dept.)*

Mozell H. Booker (*Community/BOS*)

Tracey Brookman (*UVA Public Health Sciences*)

Stephanie Brown (*Region Ten CSB*)

Susan Daly (*Fluvanna Co. Schools*)

Brittany Dudley (*JAUNT*)

Karen Hebert (*Fluvanna DSS*)

Teri Lamb (*JA CHiP*)

Mary Ott (*Adult Education*)

Jillian Regan (*Health Dept.)*

I. **Section I Data Follow Up & Discussion** – *Elizabeth Beasley*

* See attached presentation slides and for details

II. **Section II Community Strengths and Risks** – *Jillian Regan*

* See attached presentation slides and data handout for details
* **Community Resources** 🡪
* **Transportation**: Brittany (JAUNT) checking on FY15 data for JAUNT riders; Would be helpful to include Louisa Co. in trends as a benchmark comparison
* **Recreation**: Concern over lack of access to parks and recreational opportunities; Parks & Recreation wrote a grant to increase access to recreational opportunities; could consider shared use agreements with schools and churches
* **Food Environment**: The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment.
* **Access**: Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store.
	+ Living close to a grocery store is defined differently in rural and non-rural areas; in rural areas, it means living less than 10 miles from a grocery store whereas in non-rural areas, it means less than 1 mile.
	+ Low income is defined as having an annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold for the family size.
	+ Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year.
	+ A 2-stage fixed effect model was created using information from the Community Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and American Community Survey.
* **Housing**: Fluvanna HUD – Assisting Housing Units – Fluvanna rate lower than TJHD average; 100% of HUD assisted housing units are housing choice vouchers
* People have to relocate to other areas because there aren’t enough affordable rental spaces, which impacts children because they move and have to change schools, make new friends, etc.
* **Homelessness**: has a huge impact on child’s well-being, long-term; decrease in homelessness number in TJHD 2004-2015; hard to define which locality because Fluvanna doesn’t have a shelter, should check data to see if there are other factors of homelessness (length of time, type)
	+ Presented data for TJHD as a whole for % homeless for 1, 2, or 2 or more years and where they reported sleeping (61% said in an emergency shelter)
		- But don’t have data specific for Fluvanna
* **Community Safety** 🡪
* Homicide rate increased in Fluvanna
* Adult abuse and neglect rate in Fluvanna Co. higher than Virginia (financial exploitation, neglect)
* Would like to see difference in physical abuse vs. neglect – will try to get breakdown
* Frank Leech has collected additional data in the schools – Susan will contact to get him to share
* **Environmental Health Indicators** 🡪
* Number of water quality violations in water systems (both community and non-community) in Fluvanna 2015 = 2 (Camp Friendship and Pine Grove Mobile Park (located off of 676) and both were having a higher amount of coliform bacteria in the water than the EPA’s standard amount
	+ In 2007, there was a spike with 30 water quality violations in 1 year
		- It may be related to there being a drought that year
* Water system fluoridation - <https://nccd.cdc.gov/DOH_MWF/Default/Default.aspx>, search by state and then by county, then look for name of water system
* For drinking water violations by water system visit EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Information System (visit: <http://www3.epa.gov/enviro/facts/sdwis/search.html>)
* **Discussion** 🡪 Any areas standout to you?
* Helpful to include Louisa County data for benchmark comparisons
* Suspect that Lake Monticello population may skew outcomes and access data (i.e. food access) due to it being a more affluent community with more resources (food stores/restaurants/resources in Lake Monticello area, etc.) than the average in the rest of Fluvanna County

III. **Fluvanna CHA Representation on MAPP Leadership Council** – *Elizabeth*

* Ms. Booker and Ms. Armstrong will represent the Fluvanna Health Assessment Council on MAPP Leadership Council

Next Meeting: March 3, 2016, 11 a.m. to 12 p.m.