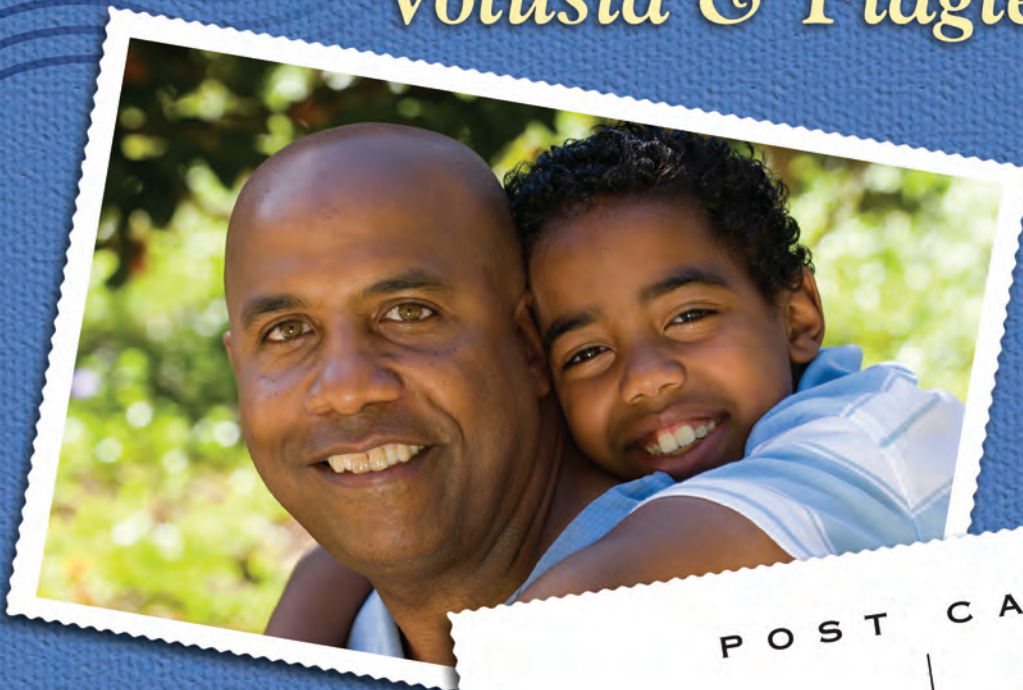


Community Agenda Snapshot

Volusia & Flagler Counties

June 2009



www.agendavf.org

Acknowledgments

June, 2009

Many special people and wide community support are responsible for making the ***Community Agenda Snapshot*** a success. One Voice for Volusia gratefully acknowledges and appreciates everyone who volunteered their time, offered expertise and/or financially supported this initiative.

This document was created for use by all residents of Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Copies of ***Community Agenda Snapshot*** are available from:

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Daytona Beach, FL 32114
386-947-8301/ 386-947-8302 (fax)
Email: office@agendavf.org
Website: www.agendavf.org

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Opening Letter

June, 2009

Dear Community Resident:

It is with sincere appreciation and enthusiasm that we release ***Community Agenda Snapshot*** to you.

This booklet contains snapshots of data that collectively offer a perspective of the quality of life in our community. When considered together, this data tells a story of our area – issues concerning children, families and neighborhoods, elderly and disabled, community disaster preparedness, and community health.

The fourth annual report continues to be the result of true community collaboration. After three years of gathering and sharing data, the Community Agenda initiative began a process of reviewing indicators to identify some of those that are critical to the community quality of life. Each year data has been updated and research has continued to locate the best indicators possible to represent local health and human service issues. Data indicators that are equally as important as those featured here and could describe progress in vital areas are still elusive. We propose that this report serve as a benchmark to monitoring progress toward improving local health and human services.

Our community continues to grow capable leaders and individuals whose daily efforts make a positive impact and the ***Community Agenda Snapshot*** is intended to be a living document to assist in that work. In addition to annual updates in print, the entire report is available online at www.agendavf.org and with more frequent updates. The ability to monitor trends can serve as a tool for planning and funding decisions. We hope that readers will use this report as they participate in groups, committees and projects that contribute to our area's overall health and well-being.

In closing, we extend sincere appreciation to the Steering Committee members and staff, the committed community volunteers and acknowledge the Jacksonville Community Council, Inc. which served as the model for the **Community Agenda** process. We also salute the community leaders who met with open hearts and minds during the indicator review process.

And, of course we thank *you* for your part and commitment to improving life in Flagler and Volusia Counties.



Samuel A. Willett
Co-Chair, Steering Committee
President (East Central Florida)
Bank of America



Patrick Johnson, RN-C
Co-Chair, Steering Committee
Administrator
Flagler County Health Department

Executive Summary

The ***Community Agenda Snapshot*** is the result of hundreds of volunteers committed to making Volusia and Flagler counties a better place to live, work and play. The motivation behind this work is to create a data-based picture of health and social trends and conditions -- to be reviewed, revised and updated every year. This is the fourth year of a ground-breaking publication that is tracking so many community issues covering the health and human services field. This initiative is still in the early stages of a long-term process shaped and driven to fulfill the goal of the initiative.

The Goal of the Initiative: To engage the community by examining data and establishing priorities to improve local health and human services.

What is an Indicator? An indicator is a measurement which reveals how we are doing in a specific area, in this case, regarding health and human services. Indicators are pieces of information and data that may shed light on the bigger picture of the system or a social issue, are intended to be clear in measuring outcomes and are reflective of general community interest and appeal.

Featured here are approximately 43 unduplicated indicators initially identified and recommended by nearly 200 community members. The initial indicators were chosen in consultation with a significantly diverse representation of residents from all sectors of Volusia and Flagler counties through the work of a Steering Committee, five community workgroups, area-wide presentations and Town Hall meetings. Annually, indicators are reviewed for relevance and may be replaced by other indicators as they become available and, often, in response to community requests.

Using This Report: This report is to be used as a tool for opening conversation about a particular issue, and helping understand the overall community outlook regarding issues concerning children, families, the elderly, the disabled, and health. Hopefully, this report will also contribute to a much better understanding of social issues and conversation. People can use this report to educate and to monitor trends specific to our area and compare ourselves from year to year. **Most importantly**, it can aid planning, policy, funding, and other decision-making by exploring ways to improve the wide range of social and health conditions in our area.

The first ***Community Agenda Snapshot*** brought to light the lack of data available for some topics. Each annual report has located additional data and continues to serve as notice that more detailed data is needed to better understand the complexity of the various health and human services systems.

In addition to the indicators and list of participants and financial supporters for this report, the process involved is described on page 8 should other communities want to implement a similar effort. This effort was modeled after a successful quality of life initiative in the Jacksonville area, led by Jacksonville Community Council, Inc.



Dear Community Member:

Our community is a great place in which to work, live and visit. Planning for the future of our community is based, in part, on information gleaned from the past. A diverse collection of data describing health and human services, such as the Community Agenda Snapshot, can play a vital role in acknowledging trends and helping to guide future efforts to ensure an enhanced quality of life.

We are pleased to partner with the many businesses and non-profit organizations that support the Community Agenda initiative either financially or through dedicated time and effort. We hope this data report will provide you with a useful tool for future planning. Please join with us as we continue to build a healthy and compassionate community for our residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Frank T. Bruno, Jr." in a cursive script.

Frank T. Bruno, Jr., Chair
Volusia County



Dear Community Member:

One Voice for Volusia is pleased to coordinate the community efforts that result in publication of the Community Agenda Snapshot report. As a coalition that connects over 100 businesses, government and non-profit organizations, we mobilize all sectors of the community by strengthening our organized capacity to meet human needs. The Community Agenda initiative has been foremost in our data-driven efforts to promote system and community improvements for the benefit of families in our area.

As a coalition, we are most appreciative of our member organizations that have provided guidance, funding and staff time to ensure the Community Agenda initiative is representative of the two-county community. In return, we hope the data provided here will assist in bringing additional support to our community through grantwriting as well as policy and practice changes that will enhance the quality of life in Volusia and Flagler Counties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "C Baird" in a cursive script.

Carrie Baird, Executive Director
One Voice for Volusia



The Community Agenda Snapshot helps us to always keep in mind the full picture of the concerns and stresses families are struggling with in order to more successfully assist the whole family in their journey.

**Lara Glaser
Executive Director**



Information from the Community Agenda Snapshot empowers us to find solutions to increase the capacity of our community to care for and serve its citizens.

**Ray Salazar
President**



Focus on Flagler Youth Coalition is proud to be a sponsor of the Community Agenda Snapshot. The Snapshot is a valuable tool that is widely used and appreciated by our members and Flagler County residents.

**Chantell A. Waters
Executive Director**



The Snapshot is an important step in our community's effort to use our resources wisely and to make the greatest possible positive impact for the most vulnerable among us.

**Sam Willett
President,
East Central Florida**

The Process

The earliest phase of the **Community Agenda** began in 2004 during the strategic planning process of One Voice for Volusia, when the Coalition identified the need to connect existing organizations in the area. A meeting was convened with key representatives from 26 area groups to explore collaborative efforts. The concept was presented at a formal meeting in February, 2005, attracting 75 community leaders. The outcome reached by consensus: to improve local health and human services through the creation of a **Community Agenda**.

In the following year, a Steering Committee of local leaders from key community sectors was formed to lead the project. Volunteers were recruited—over 150 in all—from all community sectors to begin the process of reviewing data indicators and identifying priorities. In that second year of the initiative, additional “missing” indicators were located and community groups representative of experts in their fields were consulted in an effort to identify additional relevant data indicators.

The Timeline and Other Key Dates: May, 2005 through June, 2009

May – July, 2005:	Original Ad Hoc Committee Meets; Efforts Begin to Recruit Steering Committee
Aug. – Dec., 2005:	Steering Committee Members & Workgroup Chairs Recruited, Workgroups Met Three Times
Jan. – April, 2006:	Indicators Selected & Prioritized, Community Presentations & Town Hall Meetings
May, 2006:	Publish First Annual <i>Community Agenda Snapshot</i>
June – April, 2007:	Update Indicators, Locate Additional Indicators, Update Initial <i>Community Agenda Snapshot</i>
Annually in June	Publish the Annual <i>Community Agenda Snapshot</i>

One Voice for Volusia – About the Coalition

One Voice for Volusia is a coalition that connects non-profit, governmental and community-based organizations along with local businesses to promote system and community improvements for the benefit of children and families in our area. Through research, consensus building and the coordination of resources, One Voice for Volusia takes a leadership role in:

- **Convening** for the purpose of educating and providing networking opportunities among health and human services
- **Facilitating** impartial and progressive methodologies to positively affect systemic change
- **Monitoring** community trends affecting quality of life issues
- **Encouraging** open dialogue about key community issues
- **Advocating** for the efficient and effective use of community resources
- **Fostering** diverse partnerships among all sectors of the community
- **Mobilizing** the community to support measurable outcomes and an effective evaluation of all health and human services programming
- **Engaging** leaders and citizens by developing and implementing community improvement strategies through priority-setting and consensus building
- **Collecting, analyzing, interpreting, and sharing** indicator data with the community
- **Supporting** other coalitions locally and throughout the state to further the field of work

Steering Committee

Recruiting key community leaders to provide direction and expertise to an initiative is vitally important. In this case, strategic steps were taken to attract highly regarded and committed individuals to join the Community Agenda Steering Committee. A central core of inaugural Steering Committee members has agreed to continue service to oversee all facets of the project.

Beginning with the end in mind, the composition of the Committee was intentionally designed. In order to flourish, it was determined that leadership be comprised of key representatives from systems of both counties – Flagler and Volusia school systems, health departments, and county governments. Additionally, dual-county serving agencies, specifically the Department of Children and Families, Center for Business Excellence of Flagler and Volusia Counties, Community Partnership for Children, and The United Way of Volusia/Flagler, were essential partners to developing and implementing solutions related to the areas of concern and in reaching desired outcomes.

Special populations and other sectors were also specifically recruited to ensure broad and diverse leadership. Lead representatives from the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, ElderSource, the Coalition for the Homeless and a local minister were invited to join. Finally, originators were convinced that without the support from local business leaders, real “buy-in” for the initiative and from the community would be challenging. Business and community leaders were recruited to chair each of the initial five workgroups as well as serve on the Steering Committee to effectively connect the community interaction with the leadership. Representation from the business community has continued to be an integral part of the Committee.

Samuel A. Willett,
Bank of America

Patrick Johnson, RN,
Flagler County Health Department

Thomas R. Coleman, MD, MS,
Volusia County Health Department

Ray Salazar,
United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties

Ron Zychowski,
Community Partnership for Children

Reggie Williams,
Department of Children & Families

Lynda Linke,
County of Flagler

Edward L. Jasper,
County of Volusia

Mary Bruno,
Volusia County Schools

Katrina Townsend,
Flagler County Schools

Edwin DeBardeleben,
Agency for Persons with Disabilities

Linda Levin,
ElderSource

Rick Fraser,
Center for Business Excellence

Rev. John Ferro,
DUNAMIS Community & Outreach Ministries

Bob Elkin,
Palm Coast Data

Susan Caplan,
Caplan Management Group, LLC

Alan Abramowitz
Community and Child Advocate

Dixie Morgese
Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler & Volusia Counties

Chantell Waters
Focus on Flagler Youth

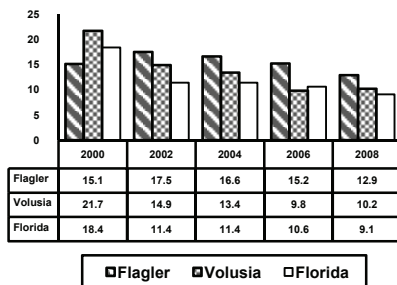
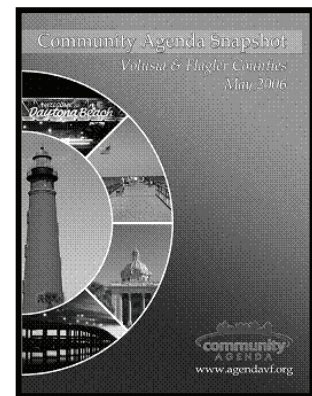
Community Agenda Committees

One of the significant elements of success for the *Community Agenda Snapshot* is that the initial effort was led by a diverse, broad and balanced group representing all sectors of the community. First year recruiting efforts were driven by inviting residents of all demographics to participate.

As the Community Agenda initiative continues, community participation remains a vital component of the success of the enterprise. As the project moved through additional years, there were three major areas of work—publishing the annual *Community Agenda Snapshot*, enhancing the data in the *Snapshot* and shining a light on the issues surrounding health and human service funding. Community members were again invited to brainstorm, create, and determine next steps for each of these areas.

Snapshot Review Committee

To assist with annual publication, an invitation to participate in reviewing the *Community Agenda Snapshot* was widely distributed. The committee was originally challenged with the task of developing a timeline for publication and review of the data and verbiage to be published. Representatives from the service provider organizations, government agencies, and private citizens shared their ideas and joined together to ensure that this document would be a meaningful and useful tool.



Data Review Committee

Now that the *Community Agenda Snapshot* is in its fourth year of publication, the initiative has started to look at establishing community priorities among all the issues represented by the data. To this end, a committee was convened to review the current data indicators and evaluate the data trends utilizing their knowledge and hands-on experience in community services. The result of this committee's work is a list of 15 critical community indicators that represent issues needing attention, advocacy or action. See page 14 for details.

Funders' Council

Discussions about the community's capacity to provide health and human services often lead to an assessment of the efficient and effective utilization of resources. The Funders' Council brings together leaders of local organizations that provide the dollars to impact the human conditions represented by the data indicators. It is an opportunity to review the current funding process and determine the feasibility of making planning and funding decisions in a cooperative and/or collaborative manner.



Selecting and Prioritizing the Indicators

Guided by the Jacksonville Community Council, Inc. model, the selection of each initial indicator was constructed carefully with great detail. It was important to state that the indicators featured in the first report would likely change and/or be completely different three to five years from then as a result of annual reviews, revisions, and anticipated planning and funding decisions derived from this process. Each year, the number of indicators or specific type of indicator may change based on the data source.

There remain some limitations in selecting the recommended data. However, the same criteria apply to all data indicators included in the *Community Agenda Snapshot*.

The data must be...

- ✓ Available **ANNUALLY**.
- ✓ **AVAILABLE** and from a **CREDIBLE** public or private source.
- ✓ **STABLE** and **RELIABLE**.
Is it consistently collected, compiled, and calculated the same way each year?
- ✓ **CLEAR** - Per-person rates vs. raw numbers.
- ✓ **UNDERSTANDABLE**.
- ✓ **USEFUL**. Does this data assess progress toward desired changes and offer direction for additional research, planning, advocacy and action toward community changes?
- ✓ **MEANINGFUL**. Does it provide valuable information that helps community members to understand important aspects of the community?
- ✓ **RELEVANT**. Does it measure an aspect of the community concerning positive change through public decision making and action?
- ✓ **REPRESENTATIVE**. Does it represent major dimensions of our Focus Area Visions for improvement?
- ✓ **IMPORTANT**. Do we agree that it is important in relation to our Focus Area Visions?

The Search for Data Indicators

There have been changes in indicators from year to year and it is important to take note of the top “missing” indicators. These were determined by the community volunteers as important and worthy of exploration for the future, but were not recommended in the first year because of limited and/or inconsistent data. In the second year, numerous community groups were engaged in new collaborative efforts and partnerships to collect additional data and identify more data sources. In spite of these efforts, some data is still unavailable. Missing indicators are listed at the front of each focus area.

Data indicators are reviewed annually by staff and volunteers. If a question arises about how the data is collected, policy changes that could affect the data or other concerns, the data source is contacted to discuss the reliability of the indicator. When necessary, a data indicator may be deleted and, hopefully, replaced with a new indicator based on suggestions from the data source and/or local professionals.

About the Data

Each indicator includes one statistical chart showcasing several years of data for Volusia and Flagler counties. State trends are also featured. The intent of this guideline is to annually compare any improvements, declines or stagnant matters for each geographic region to itself and not to one another. This report does not comment on whether the state benchmark should serve as a goal.

A determined attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy of the data contained herein. Data has been collected from a variety of reliable sources and, with few exceptions, is available from those sources in a public format. However, much of the demographic data is based on estimates and data from different sources is not always comparable. Data users should be aware of the limitations and go to the data source if more detailed information is needed.

Data is available from many sources and with a varying degree of reliability. The same data element from two or three different sources can be accurate yet slightly different. Every attempt was made to use primary source data with as low a margin of error as possible. One main source of data is the U.S. Census American Community Survey. Although this is a very reliable source, the margin of error varies considerably depending on the survey item and this margin of error should be considered before relying on a sole piece of data to define an issue.

The American Community Survey (ACS) may eliminate the need for the long form in the decennial census of 2010. Since its inception in 1996, the ACS has expanded the data collected. Data is gathered from communities with a population of 65,000 or more. Flagler County surpassed this milestone and was first included as a county geographic region in 2005. Consequently, several data elements for Flagler County prior to 2005 were not included in previous reports. Volusia County was included in the ACS since 2002.

The data in the ACS are estimates generated from a systematic sampling. Many ACS estimates are proportions which are displayed as percents. When a survey produces estimates of the entire population using only a section of the population, sampling errors may result. The sampling error is reduced as the sample size increases. The Flagler County sample size was 804 addresses with 510 actual interviews and the Volusia County sample size is 4,242 addresses with 2,828 actual interviews.

Wherever possible, the population estimates from the ACS were used to determine percentages or rates in order to maintain consistency. However, if the data source provided a pre-calculated rate, that rate was used as published by the source. If rates or percentages were calculated for data prior to 2005, Florida CHARTS population data was used to keep consistency between Flagler and Volusia counties

It may be useful to look at two or more indicators in relationship to one another while keeping the data in context with the issue that it describes. As you read the ***Community Agenda Snapshot***, seek out indicators that could be looked at together to broaden the perspective on the issue. For example, the School Readiness indicators on page 29 relate to learning to read. Look also at data the indicator on page 30 regarding 5th grade reading achievement to begin to look deeper into the issue of reading.

Reading the Data

In reviewing each indicator, pay close attention to:

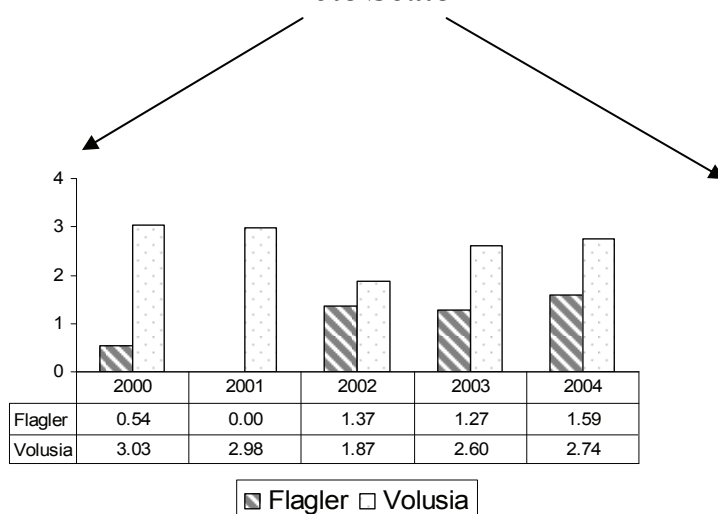
The Rate or Percentage: Where applicable, each indicator is reported as a rate per specific number of the population (i.e. 1,000 per population, 10,000 per population). A few of the **Promoting Wellness and Protecting Our Health** indicators (i.e. Infant Mortality) were reported as a three-year rolling rate. The three-year rolling rate is an average value of an indicator over three rolling 3-year time periods and were used to flatten out large fluctuations. Detailed notes specific to each indicator are included with appropriate clarifications.

Crude Rate or Age-Adjusted Rate: A **crude rate** is calculated by dividing the total number of events in a specified time period by the total number of individuals in the potentially affected population and multiplying by a constant, such as 1,000 or 100,000. A percentage is a type of crude rate – (numerator/denominator) x 100. Crude rates are helpful when determining the overall burden an issue places on the total population. As a comparative measure however, the crude rate does not account for age distribution of the two populations to be compared. Therefore, when comparing two populations with each population having a majority of persons in a different age group, the more appropriate measure would be the age-adjusted rate. The **age-adjusted rate** eliminates the effect of the underlying age distribution of the population. For example, an age-adjusted death rate is a weighted average of the age-specific death rates.

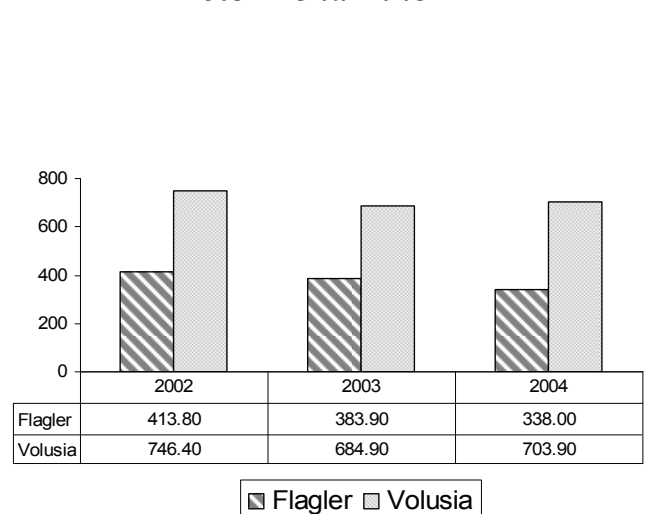
The Scale: The scale for each indicator is different. It may appear that charts on the same page are visually similar, but notice the range between tick marks on each indicator.

The Trends: Flagler County's population is relatively small--this makes the Flagler trend line "jump" from year to year for some indicators. This may not always be meaningful, so consider this when reviewing the data.

Note Scale



Note Trend Line



Critical Community Indicators

The Community Agenda goal is to engage the community by examining data and establishing priorities to improve local health and human services. After three years of examining data, the initiative moved toward establishing priorities following a model used with success in other communities. In 2008-09, only data indicators for Volusia County were considered.

The use of data to describe the human condition of a community is an imperfect process. To base planning and funding decisions solely on data indicators is not recommended. The Community Agenda Snapshot attempts to build a framework for human services for use by various sectors of service provision. However, it is only one tool in the toolbox of resources for decision makers.

Initially, the community was “engaged” through a series of work group meetings, town hall events and the creation of a steering committee. This year, the community was “engaged” through a brief but intense indicator review process that brought together 32 respected community leaders representing a diverse array of health and human service sectors, businesses and retired professionals. Although each of the Snapshot data indicators represents important issues in our community, a series of sincere and candid discussions resulted in this list of fifteen critical community indicators in need of attention, advocacy or action.

- Percent of Middle School Students Absent 21 Days or More (page 28)
- Rate of Births to Mothers, Ages 10-17 (page 28)
- Rate of Domestic Violence Offenses (page 37)
- Rate of Arrests for Drugs/Narcotics (page 38)
- Rate of Child Abuse Victims with “Some Indication” or “Verified” Findings (page 39)
- Youth Substance Abuse Percent of Reported Use of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past 30 Days (page 39)
- Rate of Applicants for Food Stamps (Replaced by Requests for Assistance, page 40)
- Rate of Unemployment (page 40)
- Homelessness (page 42)
- Rate of Verified Reports of Elderly & Disabled Abuse, Neglect or Exploitation
- Percent of Persons with Disabilities (Ages 16-64) Who Are Employed (page 49)
- Rate of Hospitalization From or With Diabetes (page 60)
- Percent of Births to Mothers with First Trimester Care (page 61)
- Rate of Total Gonorrhea, Chlamydia & Infectious Syphilis (page 61)
- Rate of Baker Act Involuntary Exam Initiations (page 62)

Critical Community Indicators

Good to Great and the Social Sectors

“To throw our hands up and say, ‘But we cannot measure performance in the social sectors the way you can in a business’ is simply lack of discipline. All indicators are flawed, whether qualitative or quantitative. Test scores are flawed, mammograms are flawed, crime data are flawed, customer service data are flawed, patient-outcome data are flawed. What matters most is not finding the perfect indicator, but settling upon a *consistent and intelligent* method of assessing your output results, then tracking your trajectory with rigor.”

— Jim Collins

It is hoped that this list will serve as a catalyst to rally efforts across the various disciplines to ensure that these issues are brought to the forefront within each of those disciplines. Increased attention could include shifting the focus of multiple efforts to include an issue, forming a work group to look deeper into the causal factors, or bringing additional resources to bear on an issue, among other options. This list could also be used to recognize and celebrate the achievements that have resulted from dedicated efforts during difficult times. Acknowledging progress does not, however, suggest the work is complete or that support should be diverted.

Although not ranked in any order, the issues represented by these data indicators surfaced as critical community health and human services issues. Some are intolerable at any level of incidence and others focus on merely one face of a multi-faceted larger issue. In some instances, there have been recognizable improvements in the data trend with the acknowledgement that the issue is deemed to still require the community’s attention, advocacy or action.

A few of these indicators measure trends rather precisely but many are utilized simply because they are the best data available at this time. As an example, Arrests for Drugs is used here to follow the trend of substance abuse in the community. It is recognized, however, that the indicator can be affected by the trends in philosophy of law enforcement, the amount of resources that might be available to dedicate to this type of activity as well as other variables. Therefore, changes in this indicator could be due to any of these variables rather than solely to substance abuse.

Each indicator is a starting point for researching the issue it represents rather than the final word on that subject. In some cases, there is a community organization that “owns” the issue and can serve as an excellent resource for additional information. There may also be a government agency dedicated to long-term solutions. Additionally, there may be a community advocate who has served as the “voice” for the issue and can rally support.

Data has limitations – “good” data is not available at the county level on a reliable basis for some of the most critical human services.

Throughout the Snapshot “missing indicators” are on the wish list of data that would better define the status of some issues. Additional data is needed to measure the living condition of the elderly and for persons with disabilities. More detailed data is needed in the fields of prevention, adult substance abuse and other behavioral health issues. Data is becoming more available to measure healthy lifestyle activities that lead to better health outcomes but there is not yet enough data collected to determine trends.

Community Agenda Snapshot

A Look at Flagler County

Flagler County was home to 88,397 individuals in 2007. There were 18% under 18 years of age and about 24% who were 65 years and older.¹ The largest city in Flagler County is Palm Coast with an estimated population of over 71,000.

Identified as *the* fastest growing county in the nation from 2004 through 2006 and second fastest in 2007, the median household income in Flagler County was \$41,830.¹ The March 2009 Florida Research and Economic Database reported that of the 32,348 identified as in the labor force, approximately 85.7% were employed.²

As expected, total school enrollment (grades preK-12) grew and reached 12,890 in Fall of 2008.³

Flagler County Cities

Palm Coast
Bunnell *
Flagler Beach
Beverly Beach
Marineland

* County Seat

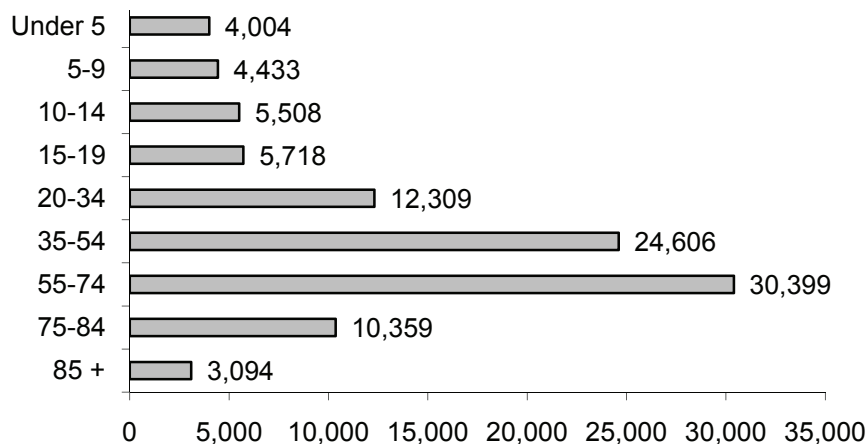
Top 5 Industries in Flagler County²

	Employees	Avg. Weekly Wage
Retail Trade	3,136	\$432
Education Services* ⁴	1,912	not available
Accommodation & Food Services.....	1,790	\$259
Health Care & Social Assistance.....	1,617	\$826
Public Administration.....	1,424	\$809

*Data is for public education PreK-12 full-time staff only.

2009 Estimated Flagler County Age Distribution

(All Races, All Sexes) Source: Florida CHARTS



The Reported Races in Flagler County are.¹

White	86.2%
Black/African-American	10.5%
American Indian & Alaska Native	.1%
Asian	2.0%
Other	1.2%
Two or more races	.8%

Reported Ethnicities are¹:

Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	92.0%
Hispanic or Latino	8.0%

Sources/Notes, pages 16-17:

1 – U.S. Census,

2007 American Community Survey

2 – Florida Research & Economic Database (3rd quarter 2008)

3 – Florida Department of Education

4 – School District Data Report

Community Agenda Snapshot

A Look at Volusia County

In 2007, Volusia County's approximate population totaled 500,413. Almost 20% of the population was under 18 years and another 20% were 65 years and older¹. Volusia County is geographically separated into east and west, and in some areas almost literally divided by wetlands. The city of Deltona, on the west, is the largest in population and Daytona Beach, on the east, ranks second.

The 2007 median household income was \$42,276.¹ As of March, 2009, Volusia County had approximately 89.6% of the 255,425 civilians in the labor force employed.²

The October, 2008 total school enrollment (PK-12) in Volusia County was 63,065.³

Volusia County Cities

Daytona Beach	New Smyrna Beach
Daytona Beach Shores	Oak Hill
DeBary	Orange City
DeLand *	Ormond Beach
Deltona	Pierson
Edgewater	Ponce Inlet
Holly Hill	Port Orange
Lake Helen	South Daytona

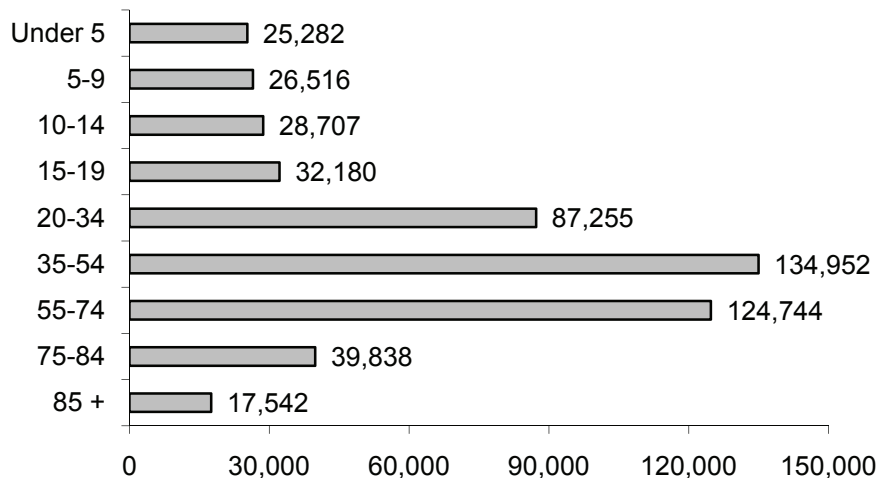
* County Seat

Top 5 Industries in Volusia County²

	Employees	Avg. Weekly Wage
Health Care & Social Assistance	26,839	\$762
Retail Trade.....	24,252	\$442
Accommodation & Food Services	18,077	\$293
Education Services.....	12,661	\$657
Construction.....	11,413	\$669

2009 Estimated Volusia County Age Distribution

(All Races, All Sexes) Source: Florida CHARTS



The Reported Races in Volusia County are.¹

White	85.6%
Black/African-American	9.9%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.5%
Asian	1.6%
Other	2.5%
Two or more races	1.4%

Reported Ethnicities are¹:

Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	89.7%
Hispanic or Latino	10.3%

Community Agenda Framework

Framework Focus Areas

A. Creating a Brighter Future for Our Children and Youth	B. Building Stronger Families and Neighborhoods	C. Creating Independence for Elderly and Creating Independence for Adults with Disabilities	D. Responding to Community Disaster	E. Promoting Wellness and Protecting Our Health
Education, PK-12 Child Care Youth Behavior Teen Pregnancy Underage Drinking Substance use/abuse Delinquency Mentors Employment preparation Peer relationships Youth with disabilities Other child and/or youth issues	After-school activities Organized sports Crime Assaults Drug Arrests Incarceration/Re-entry Poverty Bankruptcy Financial loss Unemployment Underemployment Job Placement Higher Education Employment Transportation Basic Family Needs Food Shelter Clothing Family violence Child abuse Domestic violence Foster Care Homelessness Cultural/language Other family and/or neighborhood issues	<u>Elderly</u> Elder abuse Long-term Care Elder suicide Elder poverty Financial issues Other elderly issues <u>Adults with Disabilities</u> Abuse of the disabled Residential arrangements Employment regarding disabilities Other adults with disabilities issues	Hurricanes Tornadoes Tropical Storm Wind Storm Fires Floods Pandemic flu Other community disaster issues	Physical health & wellness Mental health & wellness Behavioral health – protective Substance abuse Obesity Diet Exercise/recreation Cessation programs Behavioral health – risk Results of addiction Physical Health crises Mental Health crises Suicide Baker Act Other health and wellness issues

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Data Indicators Key: ■ Duplicated ● New

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Special Reports

There are three over-arching themes as identified by the original Community Agenda work groups. Information & Referral, Transportation, and Poverty are key challenges for residents as well as professionals assisting individuals with health and human service needs. Presented here is a collection of data available on these potential conditions of adversity.

Information & Referral

One of the greatest assets - and challenges - for any community is how its residents get information. Accurate and up-to-date information about community programs and services is not only important to our citizens, but is also crucial to the agencies that comprise our health and human service system.

The foundation of an effective information and referral system is accurate and comprehensive information that is available and utilized by all organizations in the community. In an ideal system, any individual seeking assistance or information should be able to get accurate information from any organization they contact—the agencies that are part of our health and human service system should have a “no wrong door” policy for entry into the Information and Referral system.

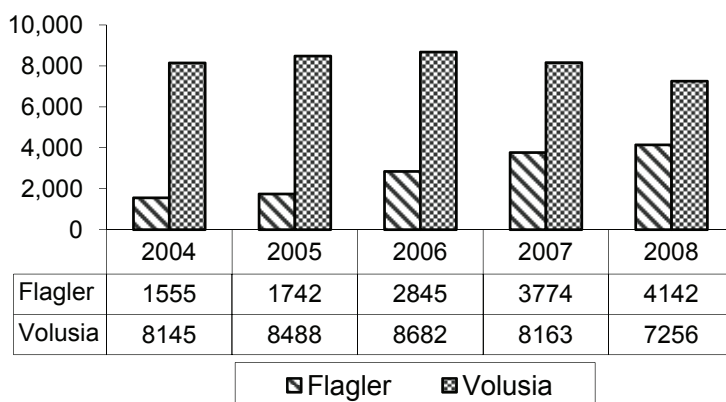
All of this considered, a truly effective system is not one particular service, but rather an organized network. There are several specialized resources for information and referral maintained by specific agencies that face an ongoing challenge of making these individual phone numbers known to the population that could use them. All citizens should have access to the 2-1-1 phone number, staffed by trained Information Specialists at United Way, which utilizes a comprehensive database and is connected to the state and national 2-1-1 movement. Calls to 2-1-1 are answered 24 hours each and every day.

Access to information should be available in a variety of formats to meet the needs of myriad users. To accompany phone access and print access (through the First Call for Help Directory), online access is available at www.211live.org. This online database of community services is interactive and searchable. Agencies can easily update their information or add new programs and services to the inventory. This online resource can be valuable to individuals seeking services as well as professionals assisting families.

Transportation

Access to transportation and mobility is essential and, sometimes, even critical. Public transportation is important to all of us and, for some, the only option available. Consequently, health and human service professionals need to be equipped to assist clients and individuals seeking transportation. Issues related to mobility cross all generations and abilities. Included here is a snapshot of transportation utilization in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Chart #1: Total Number of Passengers Served



SERVING THE TRANSPORTATION DISADVANTAGED

Public transportation for the Transportation Disadvantaged is provided by *Flagler County Public Transportation* in Flagler County and *Votran* in Volusia County. *Votran* offers Gold Service (door-to-door) for non-Medicaid individuals and all “fixed route” buses are fully accessible, with low floor and kneeling buses that are equipped for wheelchairs. *MV Transportation** provides non-emergency transportation to Volusia County Medicaid-eligible residents. **Chart #1** shows the total number of unduplicated passengers utilizing these services. Details on passenger numbers and types of trips as well as percentage of passenger trips by passenger type are below.

Table #1: Passenger Trips by Trip Purpose

2008	Medical	Employment	Education/ Training/ Adult Daycare	Nutritional	Life- Sustaining/ Other	Total
Flagler	14,183	22,426	19,392	19,790	16,966	92,757
Volusia	291,441	52,857	170,391	13,095	315,774	843,558

Table #2: Trips by Type of Passenger

2008	Elderly	Children	Low Income	Disabled	Low Income/ Disabled	Other	Total
Flagler	54,246	4,601	1,400	1,040	4,423	27,047	92,757
Volusia	366,140	271,398	--	200,356	--	5,664	843,558

**MV Transportation data was not available and is not included in these charts and tables.*

Poverty

The effects of poverty and its prevalence account for numerous issues facing our community today. Research shows that children from low-income families are at greater risk of poor and/or failing grades in school, inadequate health insurance coverage and even lack of primary health care. They are also more likely to engage in unhealthy behavior.

Volusia and Flagler are among the top 10 counties in the state for the percentage of people living in poverty according to a Daytona Beach News-Journal article on August 27, 2008. The article further states that Volusia County ranks third highest in the state for children living in poverty. During the current economic conditions, it was reported that more professionals (former teachers, former hospital employees and constructions workers) are seeking assistance.

INDICATORS OF POVERTY

Included in this section are just a few of the readily available indicators which address the significance of the household income levels in our community.

Flagler's median household income decreased approximately 5.9% from 2006 to 2007. At the same time, Volusia's median household income increased 2.3% with Florida showing an increase of 5.1%.¹

Chart #1 shows the percent of income distributed by county in four income brackets¹.

CHART #1: 2007 Percent of Household Income Distribution

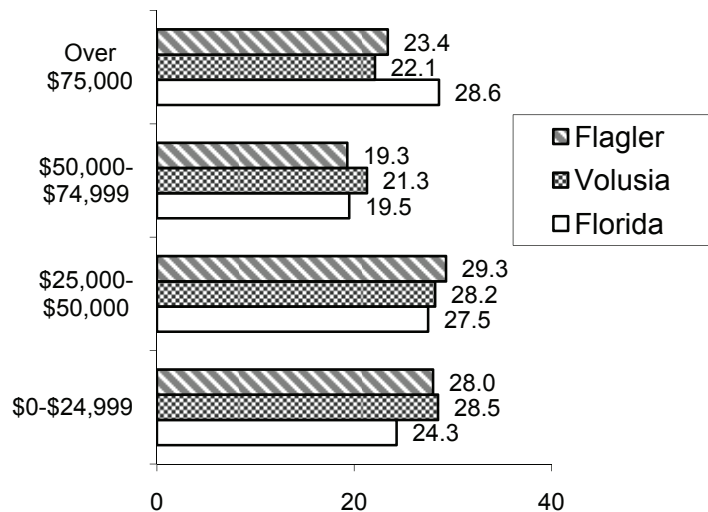
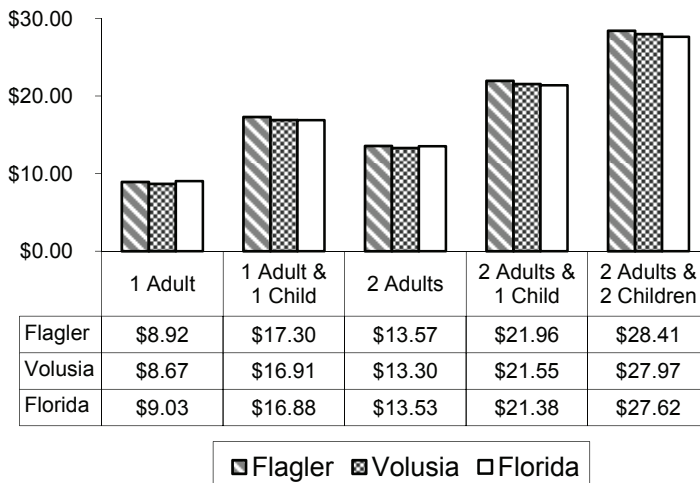


CHART #2: Living Hourly Wage-2008



As an additional reference, the living hourly wage is illustrated in **Chart #2**.²

Underemployment is also an underlying poverty-related issue. Approximately 5,500 individuals in Flagler (4.9% of the labor force) and 40,200 individuals in Volusia (15.5% of the labor force) are currently underemployed and seeking an upgraded job³ in the two-county area.

Poverty

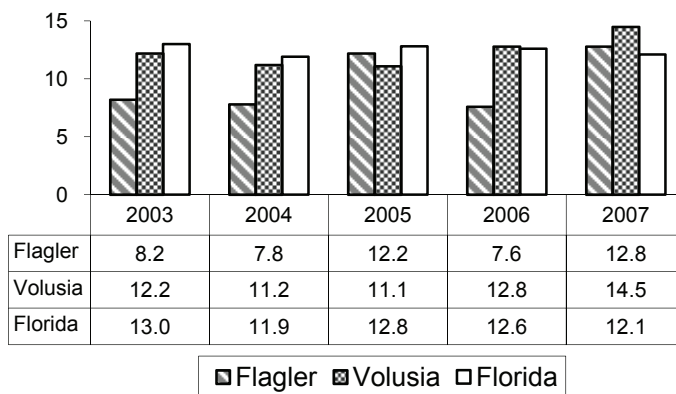
THE POVERTY LINE

Many local programs use the percentage of poverty as the measure to determine program eligibility. The poverty line is updated by the federal government each year, in order to accommodate for inflation, and varies by the size of the household with relationship to personal income. The 2009 federal poverty guidelines are to the right.

This measure determines eligibility for local programs such as the free/reduced lunch program available in the school systems.

Number in Household	Annual Income
1	\$10,830
2	\$14,570
3	\$18,310
4	\$22,050
5	\$25,790
6	\$29,530
7	\$33,270
8	\$37,010

CHART #3: Percent of All Ages Living in Poverty⁵



- The Flagler 2007 median household income was \$41,830. In 2009, \$43,019.89 is needed to maintain the same buying power.⁴

- The Volusia 2007 median household income was \$42,276. In 2009, \$43,478.57 is needed to maintain the same buying power.⁴

FORECLOSURES

The number of foreclosures has increased at a rapid pace in recent years. In Volusia, following a 91.4% increase from 2005-06 to 2006-07, foreclosures increased 101.1% the following year. In Flagler, there was an increase of 139.3% from 2006-07 to 2007-08. In the first seven months of 2008-09, Flagler has reached 63.4% and Volusia 74.5% of the total foreclosures for the previous year.

(Volusia data is home foreclosures only. Flagler data is for all foreclosures.)

1 – U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 FactFinder

2 – Poverty In America

3 – Center for Business Excellence

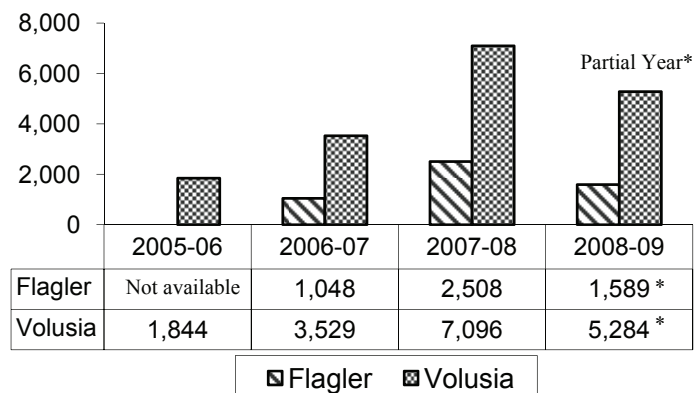
4 – U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI Inflation Calculator

5 – U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

6 – Clerk of the Circuit Court, Volusia County

7 – Flagler County Clerk of Courts

County Fiscal Year – October through September^{6,7}



*2008-09 is partial year data (October through April)

Creating a Brighter Future for Our Children and Youth

In 2005-06, the **Creating a Brighter Future for Our Children and Youth** workgroup was the largest group. Children are the future of any community and working to help and improve life for them is inspiring. The community volunteers active in this group were energized and deliberately specific in developing the vision for this area. In 2006-07, the data indicators were updated and additional “missing” indicators were located. For 2008-09 no changes have been made except to update the data.

By fulfilling the vision for **Creating a Brighter Future for Our Children and Youth**, it is expected that the following outcomes will be achieved:

Vision

Our community has children and youth who are safe and secure with a family and support network that provides for their physical, emotional and educational needs in a nurturing and stable environment.

All children and youth have opportunities to thrive, reach their potential and become contributing, responsible, productive citizens.

- Children and youth are emotionally and physically healthy.
- Children and youth are not involved in criminal activities.
- Children and youth avoid use of illegal and unhealthy substances.
- Children are prepared to enter school ready to learn.
- Youth are provided with opportunities for positive development.
- Children and youth are assisted in times of crisis.
- Youth are provided with skills for gainful employment through effective education.
- Children and youth have families and/or a support network involved in all aspects of their lives.
- Children and youth are not exposed to criminal activities within their families or their neighborhoods.
- Children have access to support services in their homes and special needs are met (including children with disabilities).
- At the earliest point possible, intervention is available (developmental, educational, therapeutic) to maximize the potential for success of children with disabilities
- Children with disabilities have access to social and recreational activities.

On the following pages, there are eleven featured indicators. There are several other issues affecting children and youth of high concern and priority for this focus area. These indicators were not included because of limited and/or unavailable consistent data.

Creating a Brighter Future for Our Children and Youth

Snapshot Indicators

Indicators included in Focus Area A:

- ❖ Percent of Middle School Students Absent 21 Days or More
- ❖ Percent of Middle School Students in Exceptional Student Education (excluding gifted and alternative education) Absent 21 Days or More
- ❖ Rate of Births to Mothers, Ages 10-17, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Youth Referred for Delinquency, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Percent of Kindergartners Who are Above Average or at Low Risk for Letter Naming Fluency
- ❖ Percent of Kindergartners who are Above Average or at Low Risk for Initial Sound Fluency
- ❖ Percent of 5th Grade Students Scoring 3 and Above in FCAT Reading
- ❖ Percent of Youth Cigarette Use, Reported Use of Cigarettes in Past 30 Days
- ❖ Percent of Youth Substance Abuse, Reported Use of Alcohol in Past 30 Days
- ❖ Rate of Motor Vehicle Crashes by Teen Drivers, Ages 16 to 18, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Number of Homeless Children and Youth Identified by the School System

Missing Indicators

Issues of interest for further exploration:

- ❖ How many infants and toddlers are receiving early intervention services?
- ❖ What is a better measure of the school drop-out rate?
- ❖ What is the number of youth with disabilities who are receiving services for the disability?

Demographics

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS CHILDREN & YOUTH UNDER AGE 18	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	88,397	100%	500,413	100%	18,251,243	100%
Population 0-17 (% of Total Population)	16,239	18.4%	99,300	19.8%	4,042,669	22.2%
Male (% of 0-17 Population)	8,058	49.6%	50,714	51.1%	2,072,879	51.3%
Female (% of 0-17 Population)	8,181	50.4%	48,586	48.9%	1,969,790	48.7%
Population under 5 (% of Total Population)	5,726	6.5%	26,370	5.3%	1,146,002	6.3%
Population 5-14 (% of Total Population)	7,778	8.8%	54,551	10.9%	2,178,719	11.9%
Population 15-17 (% of Total Population)	2,745	3.1%	18,379	3.7%	717,948	3.9%
Total Births in 2007 ¹	988		5,417		239,120	

CHARACTERISTICS OF ABILITY CHILDREN & YOUTH UNDER AGE 18)	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children with a Disability, age 5-15 (% OF TOTAL AGE 5-15)	334	3.8%	2,718	4.5%	139,374	5.7%

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS CHILDREN & YOUTH UNDER AGE 18	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households (with or without children)	37,935	100%	200,456	100%	7,088,960	100%
Families w/ Own Children (% of households)	8,458	22.3%	44,490	22.2%	1,911,874	27.0%
Married Couples (% of families)	5,824	68.9%	28,274	63.6%	1,248,936	65.3%
Single Parents, male (% of families)	387	4.6%	3,686	8.3%	154,509	8.1%
Single Parents, female (% of families)	2,247	26.6%	12,530	28.2%	508,429	26.6%

OTHER FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS CHILDREN & YOUTH UNDER AGE 18	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
With Related Children & Below Poverty Level (% of families with related children)	1,391	15.4%	9,713	20.1%	292,514	13.9%

SCHOOL POPULATION (FALL 2008)	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public School Enrollment PreK-12 ²	12,890		63,065		2,628,754	
Exceptional Student Education Public School Enrollment PreK-12 ²	2,119	16.4%	12,998	20.6%	507,661	19.3%

OTHER COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS	Flagler	Volusia	Florida
Child Care Capacity on 5/15/09 ³	3,349	25,820	Not Relevant
Teen Licensed Drivers – Ages 16 to 18 ⁴	2,481	13,696	504,046

Source: U.S. Census, 2007 American Community Survey unless otherwise noted below:

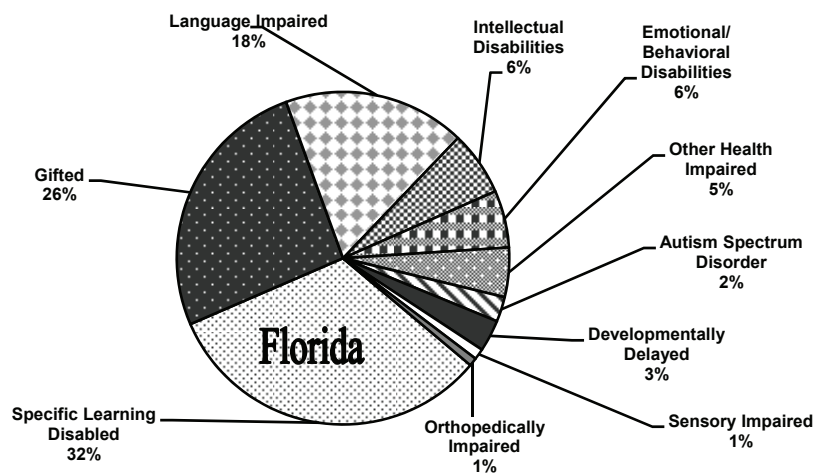
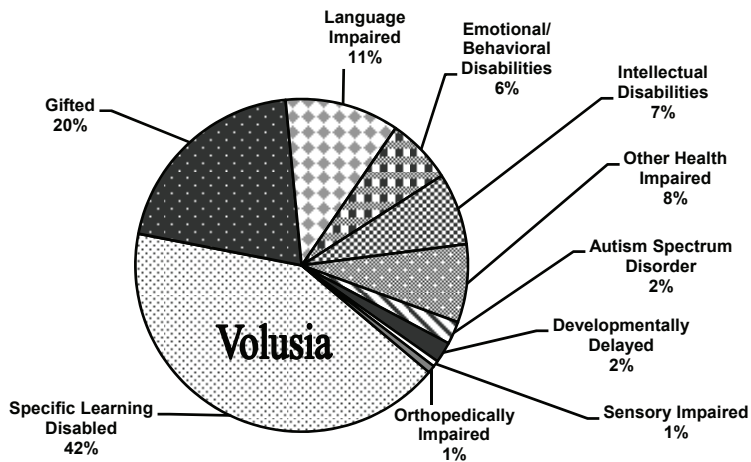
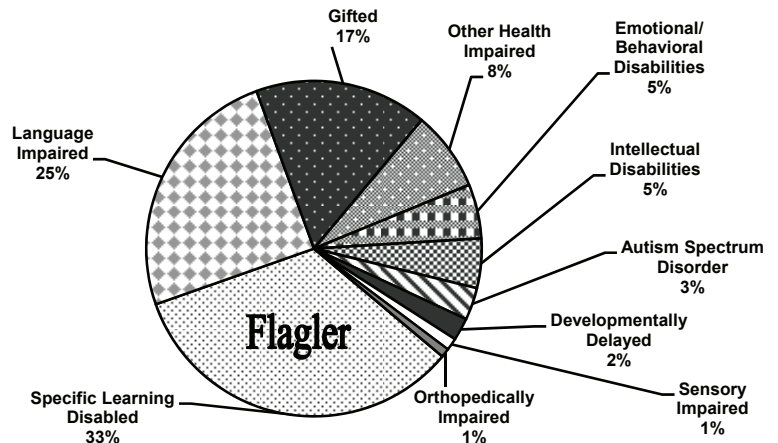
1 – Florida CHARTS

2 – Florida Department of Education, School District Data, Fall 2008

3 – Early Learning Coalition of Flagler and Volusia

4 – Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles - 2007

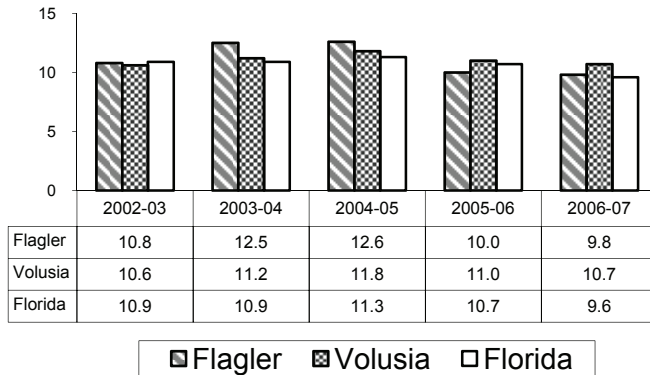
Exceptional Student Education



Source: Florida Department of Education,
School District Data, Fall 2008
Note: See glossary for details

School Absenteeism

Percent of Middle School Students Absent 21 Days or More



This Indicator Measures...the percent of students absent 21 days or more in middle school in Flagler and Volusia counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... when students miss a significant number of school days, they are not learning and it can be a complex issue that requires in depth research.

Source: Florida Department of Education, Florida School Indicators Report Note: After some fluctuation, Flagler has decreased. Volusia is at almost the same level as five years ago.

Students with Disabilities School Absenteeism

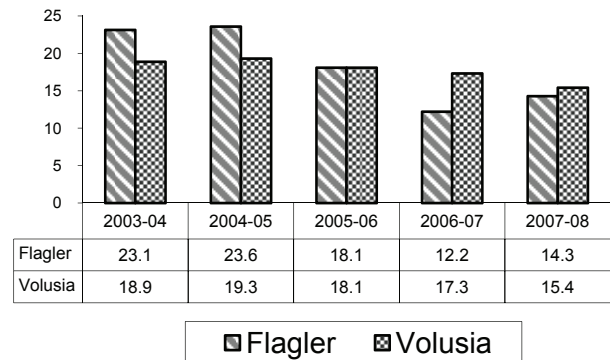
Percent of Middle School Students in Exceptional Student Education Absent 21 Days or More (excluding gifted and alternative education)

This Indicator Measures...the percent of students with disabilities absent 21 days or more in middle school in Flagler and Volusia counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

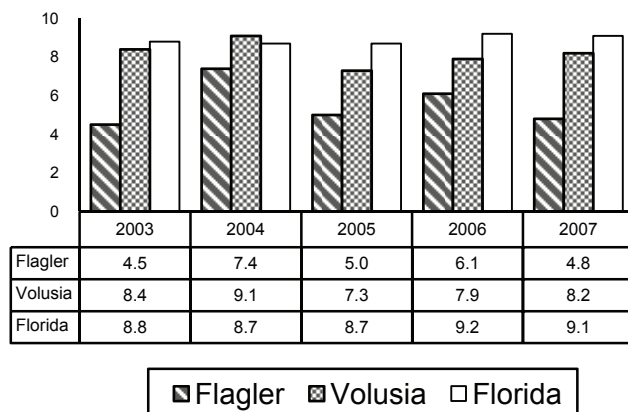
This is Important Because... when students miss a significant number of school days, they are not learning and it can be a complex issue that requires in depth research.

Source: Flagler County Schools and Volusia County Schools
Note: This is not a standard school system data element. After an increase in 2004-05, Volusia steadily decreased. Flagler had been decreasing until an increase in 2007-08.



Teenage Mothers

Rate of Births to Mothers, Ages 10-17, Per 1,000 Population



This Indicator Measures...the total rate of births to mothers, ages 10-17 per 1,000 of the population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... statistically teenage mothers are unemployed or under-employed, do not receive and/or complete their education and live in poverty.

Source: Florida CHARTS
Note: The fluctuation in Flagler may be due to small numbers or to population growth; Volusia County's rate has also fluctuated. This indicator is duplicated on page 61. Additional note: For information on repeat teen births visit Florida CHARTS listed in Data Sources.

Delinquency

Rate of Youth Referred for Delinquency, Per 1,000 Population

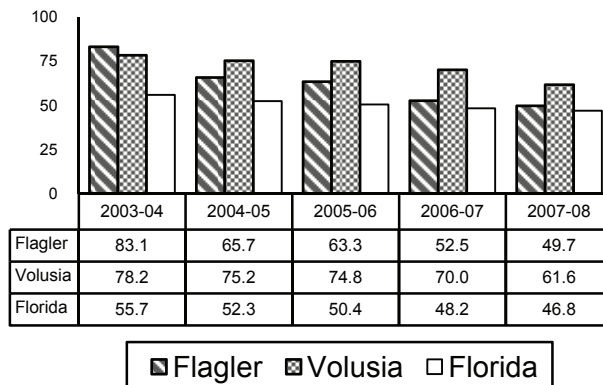
This Indicator Measures... the total rate of youth referred for delinquency per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... when the rate of youth referred for delinquency is declining, it can be an indication that fewer youth are engaging in delinquent behavior.

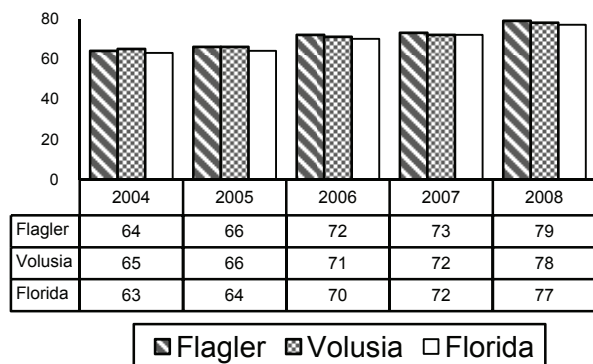
Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Note: Flagler and Volusia rates have continually decreased since 2003-04. Over this time period, Flagler County numbers of referrals increased by .5% while the population increased by 68.0%. In Volusia County the number of referrals decreased 16.6% and the population increased by 5.9%. This indicator is duplicated on page 37.



School Readiness – Letter Naming Fluency

Percent of Kindergartners Who are Above Average or at Low Risk for Letter Naming Fluency



This Indicator Measures... the percent of kindergarten students who have a status of Above Average or Low Risk for Letter Naming Fluency on the DIBELS Screening Instrument in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Upward Trend. ↑

This is Important Because... the DIBELS Screening Instrument measures specific skills that are important in learning to read.

Source: Florida Department of Education

Note: The percent increased in both Flagler and Volusia.*

School Readiness – Initial Sound Fluency

Percent of Kindergartners Who are Above Average or at Low Risk for Initial Sound Fluency

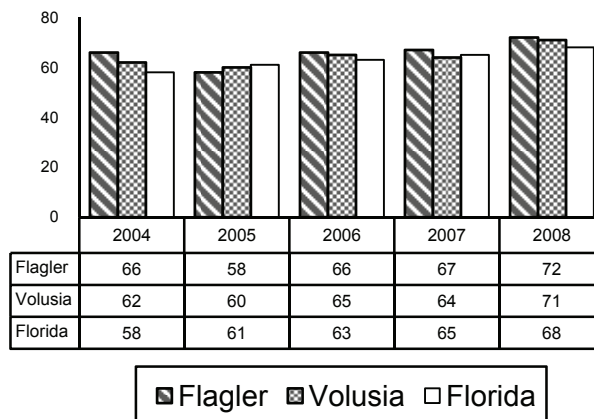
This Indicator Measures... the percent of kindergarten students who have a status of Above Average or Low Risk for Initial Sound Fluency on the DIBELS Screening Instrument in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Upward Trend. ↑

This is Important Because... the DIBELS Screening Instrument measures specific skills that are important in learning to read.

Source: Florida Department of Education

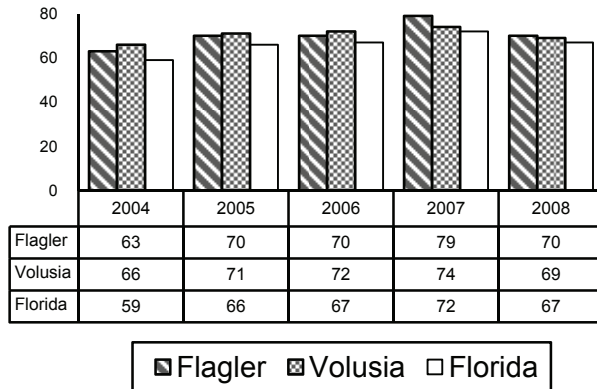
Note: The percent has increased in Flagler and Volusia Counties since 2004.*



*The status categories are: Above Average, Low Risk, Moderate Risk, and High Risk. The school systems follow the rules set by the instrument publisher regarding accommodations for children with disabilities. The DIBELS Screening Instrument has been used for five consecutive years. See the glossary for details.

Reading Achievement

Percent of 5th Grade Students Scoring 3 and Above in FCAT Reading



This Indicator Measures...the percent of 5th grade students in Flagler and Volusia Counties scoring 3 and above in the FCAT reading. Students that score in FCAT Achievement Levels 3, 4, and 5 in reading or mathematics are considered on grade level, proficient, or advanced.

Goal: Upward Trend. ⬆

This is Important Because... reading achievement scores are the academic measure of students' skills and indicators of overall school achievement.

Source: Florida Department of Education

Note: Both counties were improving 5th grade reading scores until 2008 when scores declined to 2005 levels or below.

Youth Cigarette Use

Percent of Youth Cigarette Use, Reported Use of Cigarettes in Past 30 Days

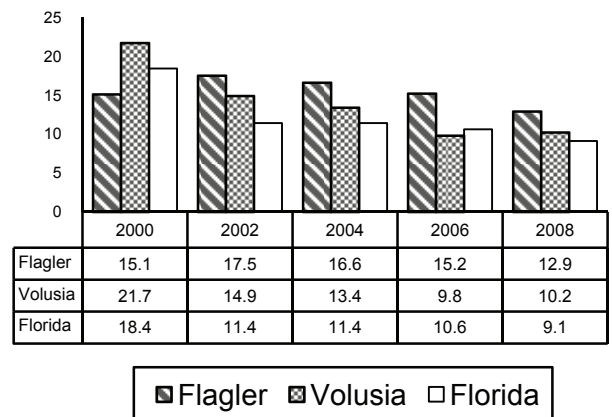
This Indicator Measures...the percent of self-reported use of cigarettes by youth in the past 30 days of the survey date in Flagler and Volusia counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ⬇

This is Important Because... this survey is administered bi-annually to randomly selected middle and high school students. Used to capture behavior, it is the only valid source of youth behavior.

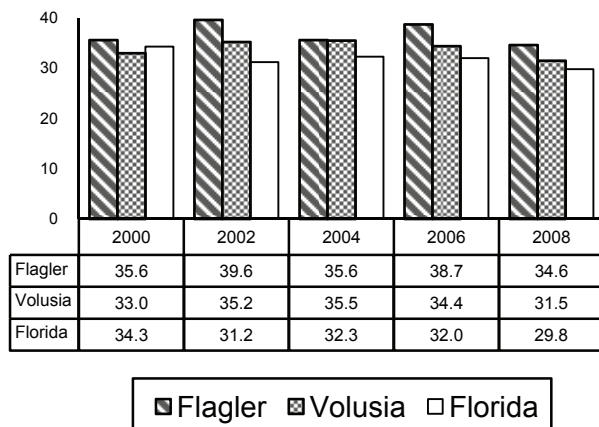
Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2000 - 2008)

Note: After a peak in 2002, this self-reported survey has shown a decrease in Flagler. Volusia has decreased overall but showed a slight increase in 2008. This indicator is duplicated on page 63.



Youth Alcohol Use

Percent of Youth Substance Abuse, Reported Use of Alcohol in Past 30 Days



This Indicator Measures...the percent of self-reported use of alcohol by youth in the past 30 days of the survey date in Flagler and Volusia counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ⬇

This is Important Because... this survey is administered bi-annually to randomly selected middle and high school students. Used to capture behavior, it is the only valid source of youth behavior.

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2000 - 2008)

Note: After showing little change since 2000, both counties showed a decrease in 2008. This indicator is duplicated on page 63.

Teen Drivers

Rate of Motor Vehicle Crashes by Teen Drivers, Ages 16 to 18, Per 1,000 Population

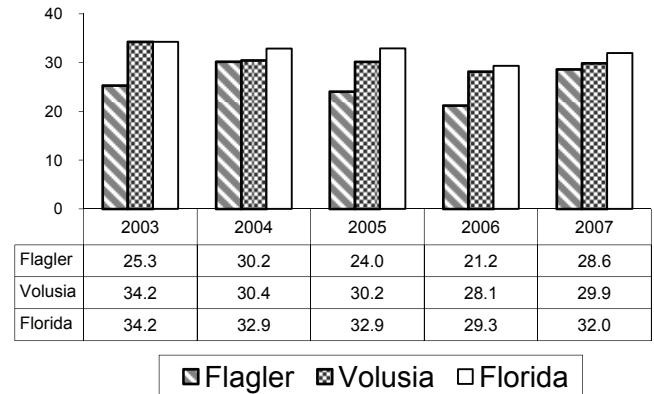
This Indicator Measures... the total rate of motor vehicle crashes by teen drivers, ages 16 to 18 per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for 15- to 20- year-olds (based on 2005 figures). National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2007.

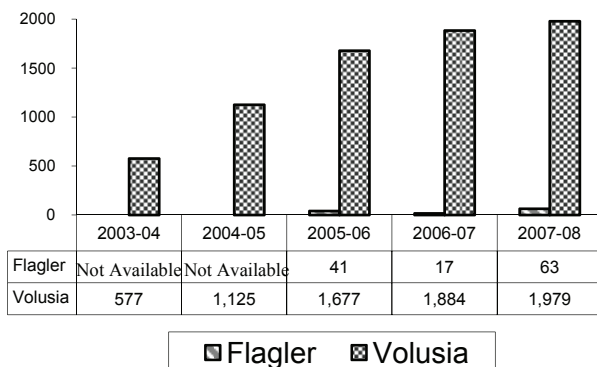
Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle

Note: In 2005, a significant increase in the 16-to-18-year-old Flagler population contributed to the decreased **rate** of crashes in 2005 and 2006. The rate in each county was decreasing until 2007 when each county saw an increase. Resident teen driver fatalities in 2007 were 0 for Flagler and 5 for Volusia none of which had been drinking alcohol.



Homeless Children and Youth

Number of Homeless Children and Youth Identified by the School System



This data is gathered locally and is unavailable in the same format at the state level.

This Indicator Measures... the total unduplicated number of homeless children and youth identified in Volusia and Flagler County schools in one school year.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... Children living in homeless situations usually perform two to three years below grade level.

Source: Flagler County Schools, Volusia County Schools

Note: The number of homeless children in Volusia continued to increase. The number in Flagler has also increased. See the glossary for Homeless Children and Youth as defined by the Department of Education.

Building Stronger Families and Neighborhoods

It all starts at home. Successful transition from childhood to adulthood has its foundation in the home environment which includes the family culture and values as well as the surrounding environs. There are significant repercussions for society when the fabric of the family structure is repeatedly stretched to the breaking point. This focus area asks “what makes a family and neighborhood strong?” The original workgroup participants agreed that to build stronger families and neighborhoods, the following outcomes are necessary:

Vision

Our community has stable family units that feel safe, secure and connected to their family, neighborhoods and the community as a whole and who take personal responsibility for themselves and their neighborhood and have easy access to appropriate resources when they need help.

- Basic needs for food, clothing and shelter are met.
- Families are stable and independent.
- Families are financially secure and not living in poverty.
- Neighbors are helpful to each other and provide an additional, yet significant – environment of community.
- Neighborhoods are safe and free from crime.

On the following pages, there are fourteen indicators under this area which address components related to family life and conditions, safety and behaviors.

Building Stronger Families and Neighborhoods

Snapshot Indicators

Indicators included in Focus Area B:

- ❖ Rate of Domestic Violence Offenses, Per 100,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Women/Children Served in Domestic Abuse Emergency Shelters, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Youth Referred for Delinquency, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Arrests for Drugs/Narcotics, Per 100,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Arrests for Aggravated Assaults, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Arrests for Simple Assaults, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Child Abuse Victims with “Some Indication” or “Verified” Findings, Per 1,000 Child Population
- ❖ Rate of Flagler and Volusia County Children in Out-of-Home Care, June 30, Per 10,000 Population
- ❖ Youth Substance Abuse, Percent of Reported Use of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past 30 Days
- ❖ Percent of Students Who Report that Their Parents Feel that It Would be Wrong or Very Wrong to Drink Alcohol Regularly
- ❖ Rate of Requests for Assistance, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Unemployment
- ❖ Percent of Children Below Poverty Level
- ❖ Results from the Survey of the Homeless Population

Missing Indicators

Issues of interest for further exploration:

- ❖ How many children are in foster care due to parents being incarcerated?
- ❖ How many children are in foster care due to parental substance abuse?
- ❖ What are the waiting lists for programs and how are the waiting lists determined/defined? i.e., child care, substance abuse treatment, and mental health waiting lists?
- ❖ What is the number of incarcerated parents?
- ❖ How many women are incarcerated for drug related offenses?
- ❖ How many people are released from prison in Volusia County each year?
- ❖ What are the adult volunteerism rates?
- ❖ What are the adult literacy rates?

Demographics

COMMUNITY POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population (2007)	88,397	100%	500,413	100%	18,251,243	100%
Under 5 years	5,726	6.5%	26,360	5.3%	1,146,002	6.3%
5 to 17 years	10,513	11.9%	72,930	14.6%	2,896,667	15.9%
18 to 20 years	2,991	3.4%	23,632	4.7%	714,239	3.9%
21 to 39 years	21,231	24.0%	112,170	22.4%	4,369,449	23.9%
40 to 54 years	16,399	18.6%	100,763	20.1%	3,923,457	21.5%
55 to 69 years	16,273	18.4%	85,815	17.2%	2,916,097	16.0%
70 to 84 years	12,127	13.7%	63,562	12.7%	1,853,482	10.2%
85 years and over	3,137	3.6%	15,171	3.0%	431,850	2.4%
Population of Veterans (% of Total)	12,508	14.2%	58,585	11.7%	1,709,427	9.4%
Speak Spanish, (% of Total) speak English less than "very well"	1,306	1.5%	16,030	3.2%	1,590,127	8.7%
Speak Other Languages, (% of Tot.) speak English less than "very well"	4,698	5.3%	5,721	1.1%	457,903	2.5%

Source: U.S. Census, 2007 American Community Survey

Flagler County Population	88,397	100%			
Beverly Beach Population	342	0.4%	Marineland Population	9	0.1%
Bunnell Population	1,948	2.2%	Palm Coast Population	71,383	80.7%
Flagler Beach Population	3,446	3.9%	Unincorporated Flagler Co.*	11,269	12.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2007 American Fact Finder

Volusia County Population	500,413	100%			
Daytona Beach Population	64,371	13.4%	Oak Hill Population	1,592	0.3%
Daytona Beach Shores Pop.	5,090	0.9%	Orange City Population	9,471	1.5%
DeBary Population	16,464	3.9%	Ormond Beach Population	38,408	8.2%
DeLand Population	26,883	4.6%	Pierson Population	2,582	0.6%
Deltona Population	85,018	17.5%	Ponce Inlet Population	3,166	0.6%
Edgewater Population	21,647	4.3%	Port Orange Population	54,901	10.7%
Holly Hill Population	13,313	2.6%	South Daytona Population	13,840	2.8%
Lake Helen Population	2,792	0.6%	Unincorporated Volusia Co.*	117,714	22.9%
New Smyrna Beach Pop.	23,161	4.6%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Fact Finder

*Calculated by subtracting total of city populations from county population

Demographics

COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Number of Households	37,935	100%	200,456	100%	7,088,960	100%
Family Households (% of Total)	25,718	67.8%	123,964	61.8%	4,626,215	65.3%
Married Couples (% of Total)	20,528	54.1%	95,065	47.4%	3,415,012	48.2%
Male Householder (% of Total)	982	2.6%	7,955	3.9%	331,314	4.6%
Female Householder (% of Total)	4,208	11.0%	20,944	10.4%	879,889	12.4%
Family Households with children (% of Total)	9,028	23.8%	48,392	24.1%	2,115,518	29.8%
Married Couples (% of Total)	5,869	15.5%	30,361	15.2%	1,338,512	18.9%
Male Householder (% Total)	425	1.1%	4,070	2.0%	183,890	2.6%
Female Householder (% Tot)	2,734	7.2%	13,961	7.0%	593,116	8.4%
Nonfamily households (% Total)	12,217	32.2%	76,492	38.1%	2,462,745	34.7%
Householder living alone (% of Total)	9,500	25.0%	64,064	31.9%	1,981,833	27.9%
Householder not living alone (% of Total)	2,717	7.1%	12,428	6.2%	480,912	6.7%
Nonfamily Households with children (% of Total)	None Reported	None Reported	846	0.4%	28,653	0.4%
Male Householder (% Total)	None Reported	None Reported	604	0.3%	22,273	0.3%
Female Householder (% of Total)	None Reported	None Reported	242	0.1%	6,380	0.1%
Children with all parents in the labor force (% Total Children)	7,465	49.5%	64,334	70.5%	2,635,600	69.6%

Source: U.S. Census, 2007 American Community Survey

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CHARACTERISTICS	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Incarcerated Offenders ¹ (6/30/08) (% of State)	220	0.2%	2,874	2.9%	98,053	100%
Community Supervision ¹ (6/30/08) (% of State)	554	0.4%	3,827	2.4%	158,079	100%
Average Daily Population of County Detention Facilities ¹ (2006) (% of State)	161	0.3%	1,520	2.5%	60,240	100%
Registered Sexual Offenders ²	78		694		Not Relevant	
Registered Sexual Predators ²	2		56		Not Relevant	

1 – Bureau of Economic and Business Research

2 – Florida Department of Law Enforcement (5/30/09)

Demographics

COMMUNITY EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS	Flagler	Volusia	Florida
High School Graduate or Higher	90.1%	87.5%	84.9%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	19.0%	19.9%	25.8%
Number of Colleges/Universities ¹	1	7	Not Relevant

1 – Enterprise Florida

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	Flagler	Volusia	Florida
Average Hourly Wage ¹	\$14.65	\$15.50	\$19.13
Median Household Income	\$41,830	\$42,276	\$47,804
Median Earnings (wage or salary income)	\$25,556	\$25,476	\$27,353
Male, full time, year-round	\$36,571	\$37,298	\$40,238
Female, full time, year-round	\$30,654	\$29,420	\$32,150
Percent of Families Below Poverty Level with Related Children Under 18 Years	15.4%	20.1%	13.9%
Female-Householder Families with Children, No Husband Present	43.6%	45.7%	31.9%
Female Householder Families with Children Under 5 Only, No Husband Present	69.9%	47.2%	37.7%
Number in Labor Force (2007) ¹	30,599	249,454	9,148,000
Number employed (2007) ¹	28,621	239,017	8,779,000

Source: U.S. Census, 2007 American Community Survey

1- Florida Research and Economic Database

Domestic Violence

Rate of Domestic Violence Offenses, Per 100,000 Population

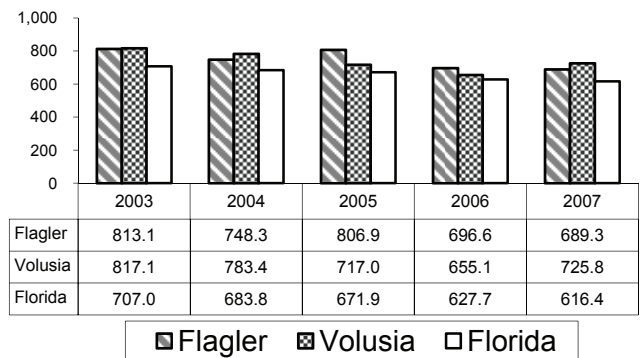
This Indicator Measures... the total rate of offenses related to domestic violence, per 100,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... this data attests to the environment within a family. Education and prevention are key methods to reduce the rate of domestic violence offenses.

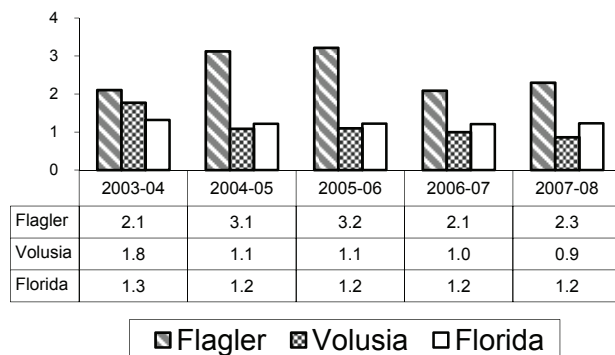
Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Note: The rate of offenses is at its lowest point in Flagler since 2003. After four years of decline, the Volusia rate increased.



Women and Children in Domestic Abuse Emergency Shelters

Rate of Women and Children Served in Domestic Abuse Emergency Shelters, Per 1,000 Population



This Indicator Measures... the total annual rate of women and children served in domestic abuse emergency shelters, per 1,000 of the women and children population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... this service may be the only option for a woman and/or her children who are being abused in their home/relationship.

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families

Note: The Flagler rate continues to fluctuate. The Volusia rate has decreased over the last five years.

Delinquency

Rate of Youth Referred for Delinquency, Per 1,000 Population

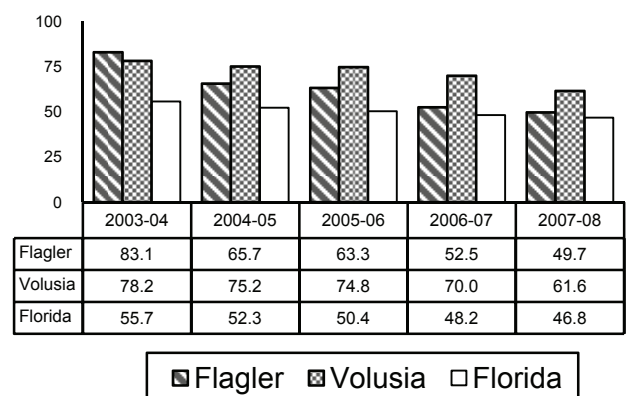
This Indicator Measures... the total rate of youth referred for delinquency per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... when the rate of youth referred for delinquency is declining, it can be an indication that fewer youth are engaging in delinquent behavior.

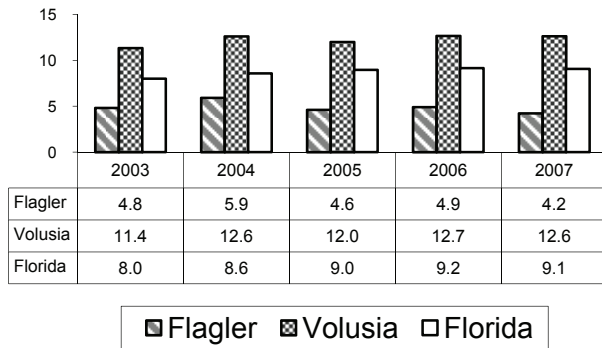
Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Note: Flagler and Volusia rates have continually decreased since 2003-04. Over this time period, Flagler County numbers of referrals increased by .5% while the population increased by 68.0%. In Volusia County the number of referrals decreased 16.6% and the population increased by 5.9%. This indicator is duplicated on page 29.



Arrests for Drugs

Rate of Arrests for Drugs/Narcotics, Per 1,000 Population



This Indicator Measures...the total rate of arrests for drugs/narcotics per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Serious Because... while drug-related arrests can mean that efforts are in place to remove the substances and its carriers, it may indicate that drugs and narcotics are more prevalent than ever before.

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Note: The rates have fluctuated slightly in both counties. Flagler has decreased and Volusia has increased since 2003.

Aggravated Assaults

Rate of Arrests for Aggravated Assaults, Per 1,000 Population

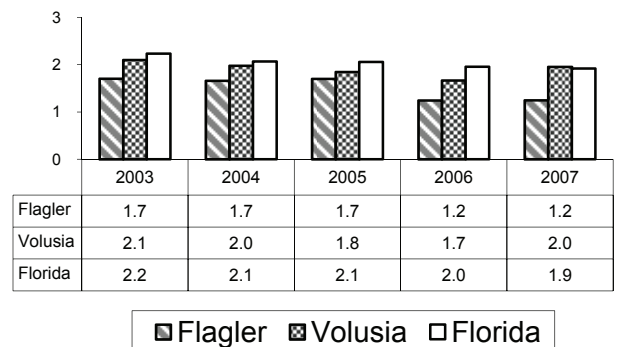
This Indicator Measures... the total rate of arrests for aggravated assaults per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Serious Because... an aggravated assault can mean that an individual used a deadly weapon and/or intended to rape, maim or murder another individual(s).

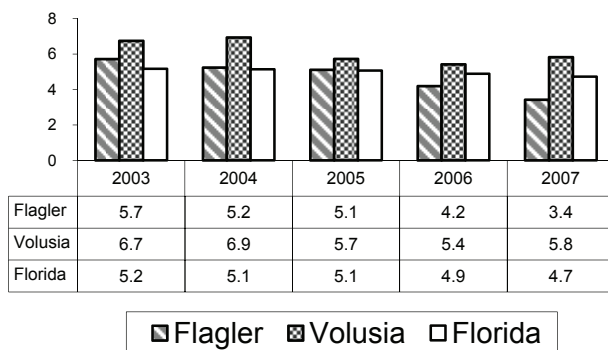
Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Note: After decreasing rates for four years, Flagler County remained the same and Volusia County is showing an increase.



Simple Assaults

Rate of Arrests for Simple Assaults, Per 1,000 Population



This Indicator Measures... the total rate of arrests for simple assaults per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... simple assaults are intentionally or recklessly causing bodily injury to another individual (i.e., fighting). Ideally, families and neighborhoods should feel safe and secure and free from fear of being assaulted.

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Note: Flagler County has decreased continually since 2003. The Volusia County rate has fluctuated with an overall decrease from 2003.

Child Abuse

Rate of Child Abuse Victims with “Some Indication” or “Verified” Findings, Per 1,000 Child Population

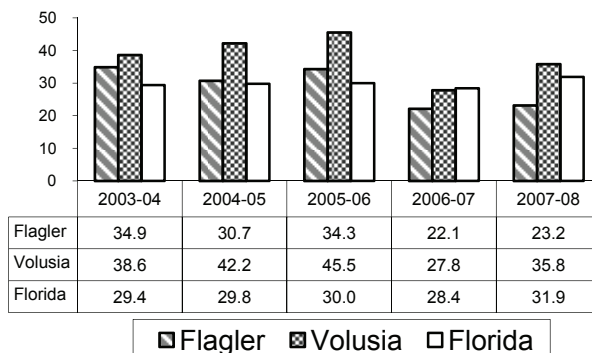
This Indicator Measures...the total rate of child abuse victims which resulted in findings with “some indication” or “verified” per 1,000 of the child population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... concerned citizens can assist professionals in identifying - and preventing –child abuse.

Actual Number of Investigations with Verified or Some Indication of Abuse

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Flagler	240	238	262	277	213
Volusia	2,122	2,602	3,041	1,795	2,197

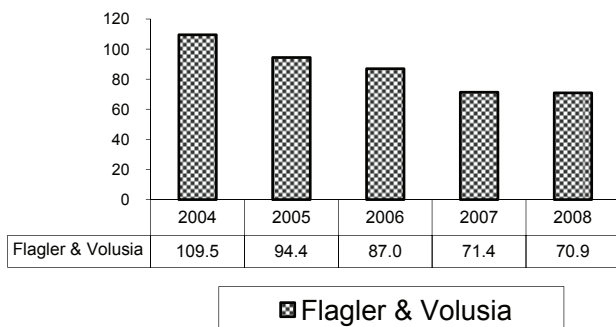


Source: Department of Children and Families

Note: Over the last five years, both counties have seen fluctuating rates with a significant reduction in 2006-07.

Children Not Living at Home

Rate of Flagler and Volusia County Children in Out-of-Home Care, June 30, Per 10,000 Population



This Indicator Measures...the rate of Flagler and Volusia County children living outside of their home* on June 30th each year (this is not annualized), per 10,000 population.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... ideally children should thrive in their own home. Removing a child from his/her home can be detrimental to the well-being of the child and family.

Source: Community Partnership for Children

Note: Data is not available by county. See the glossary for a definition of Out-of-Home Care. The rate for Flagler and Volusia has improved since 2003 showing a continual and steady decline.

Youth Use of Any Illicit Drug/Alcohol

Youth Substance Abuse, Percent of Reported Use of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past 30 Days

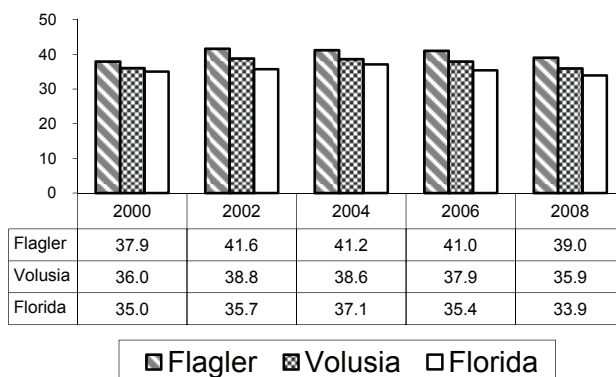
This Indicator Measures... the percent of self-reported use of any illicit drug or alcohol used by youth in the past 30 days of the survey date.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... this survey is administered bi-annually to a randomly selected group of middle and high school students. The survey is used to reflect behavior and is considered a valid data source.

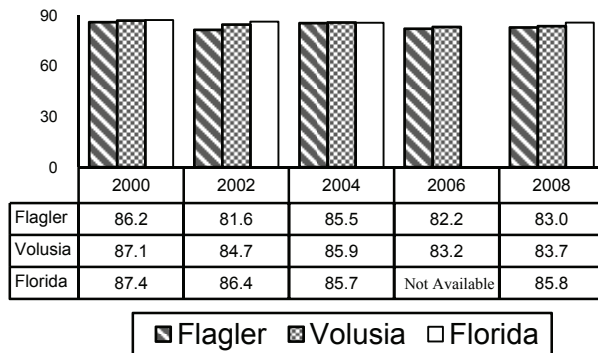
Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2000 - 2008)

Note: Youth use of any illicit drug/alcohol has remained relatively the same over the last eight years.



Youth Perception of Parents Attitude toward Alcohol

Percent of students who report that their parents feel that it would be wrong or very wrong to drink alcohol regularly



This Indicator Measures... the percent of students who self-reported their perception of their parents attitude toward their alcohol use.

Goal: Upward Trend. ↑

This is Important Because... Parental attitudes can help shape youth behavior. Youth perceptions of parental attitudes help to measure potential for youth behavior.

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2000 - 2008)

Note: Youth perception of parental attitudes has fluctuated but overall decreased over the last eight years.

Requests for Assistance

Rate of Requests for Assistance, Per 1,000 Population

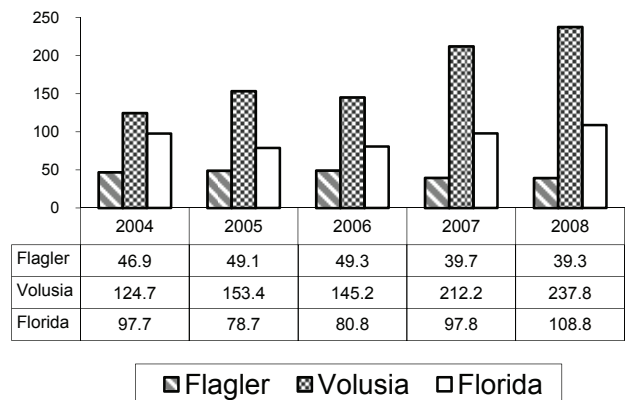
This Indicator Measures... the total annual rate of individuals applying for food stamps, temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Medicaid per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... eligibility for assistance is determined by income and provides support through cash assistance, food stamps, and/or healthcare coverage to households in need.

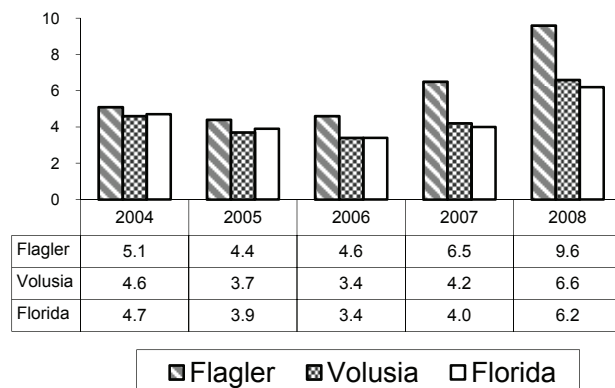
Source: Florida Department of Children and Families

Note: The Flagler rate has decreased since 2004. The Volusia rate sharply increased in 2007 and has continued to increase.



Unemployment

Rate of Unemployment



This Indicator Measures... the total annual rate of unemployment in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... this is the number of people looking for work, but who are unable to find it. This indicator represents one method of measuring the health of the economy.

Source: Florida Research and Economic Database

Note: After declining for several years, the unemployment rate has almost doubled for both counties from 2006 to 2008.

Children Below Poverty Level

Percent of Children Under Age 18 Below Poverty Level

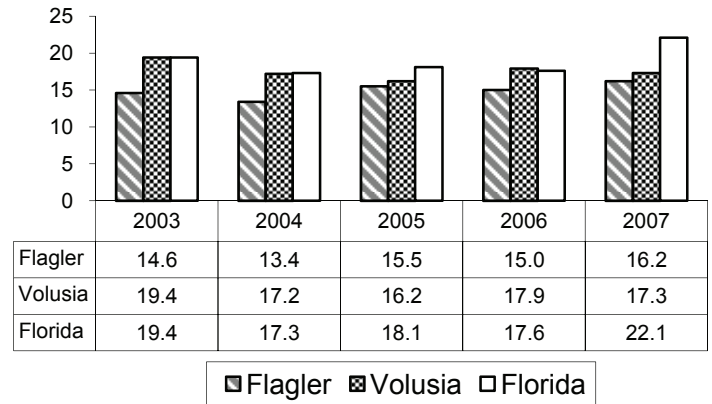
This Indicator Measures... the percent of children under age 18 years who are living at or below the poverty level in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... research documents the consequences of childhood poverty on the health and well-being of a community as profoundly negative.

Source: U.S. Census, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

Note: The percent of Flagler County children living in poverty has increased over the last five years. The percent in Volusia County has fluctuated but decreased overall since 2003.



Homeless

Question	Detail	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Daily Estimated Homeless Pop.	Flagler	Not Available	181	207	207	207
	Volusia		2,486	2,483	2483	2,849
Where did you stay last night? (Top 3 responses in 2009)	Street	21%	36%	30%	22%	31%
	Friend/Relative's Place	13%	15%	7%	12%	17%
	Transitional Housing	5%	11%	17%	17%	15%
Gender	Male	67%	64%	64%	65%	72%
	Female	33%	36%	36%	35%	28%
Age Group	Under 18	3%	19%	16%	18%	10%
	18-30	12%	13%	12%	12%	14%
	30-40	21%	21%	19%	15%	15%
	40-50	37%	32%	34%	27%	31%
	50-60	20%	13%	16%	23%	25%
	60+	7%	3%	4%	5%	5%
Military Service	Yes	22%	20%	23%	18%	22%
Education – Highest Level Completed	Less than 8 th Grade	4%	7%	12%	14%	10%
	Some High School	19%	24%	22%	20%	18%
	HS Diploma or GED	39%	39%	35%	39%	38%
	Some College	25%	19%	20%	16%	19%
	College Degree	12%	7%	7%	9%	9%
	Vocational/Trade School	1%	3%	4%	1%	6%
How many times have you been without a regular place to stay, including right now	1 time	37%	49%	49%	48%	58%
	2-3 Times	27%	27%	35%	35%	20%
	4 or more times	36%	25%	16%	17%	21%
How long have you been staying in Volusia/ Flagler Counties?	Less than 1 week	9%	2%	5%	4%	4%
	1 week – 1 month	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%
	1 – 6 months	19%	7%	5%	6%	9%
	6 months – 1 year	15%	12%	12%	8%	13%
	More than 1 year	52%	74%	74%	78%	70%
What caused you to become homeless? (May be duplicated numbers)	Unemployed/lost job	Not on survey	37%	34%	29%	43%
	Not enough income for basic needs		28%	30%	30%	19%
	No jobs		12%	10%	23%	23%
	Break-up, divorce, separation		25%	24%	53%	52%
	Alcohol/drug problems		11%	52%	61%	56%
Are you employed now (2004 & 2005, Yes + No=100%) (2006, 2007, 2008 Yes only=100%)	No	68%	65%	61%	73%	80%
	Yes, full time (not day labor)	4%	35%	43%	42%	30%
	Yes, part time (not day labor)	7%	14%	20%	23%	36%
	Yes, day labor	21%	51%	36%	35%	34%
Do you have a disabling condition?	Yes	47%	72%	70%	77%	85%

Homeless continued

Question	Detail	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Income you and everyone in your family received last month?	Less than \$1	23%	28%	28%	31%	44%
	\$1 - \$250	17%	22%	22%	16%	20%
	\$251 - \$500	19%	14%	14%	14%	11%
	\$500 - \$1000	30%	26%	24%	24%	17%
	\$1000 - \$2000	6%	9%	11%	12%	6%
	\$2001 +	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Gone to hospital emergency room for basic medical care in past year?	Yes *Halifax Clinic at Homeless Assistance Center opened in 2005	68%	37%*	30%*	22%	28%
Had Medicaid or other health insurance coverage in past year?	Yes	Not on survey	24%	16%	16%	13%
Been in jail/prison in past year?	No	32%	63%	66%	77%	72%
Been in Detox or Crisis Unit in past year?	No	69%	63%	76%	93%	81%

HOUSING FOR HOMELESS 2008	Flagler and Volusia	
	Existing Beds	Unmet Need for Beds
Emergency Shelter	101	187
Transitional Housing	507	1,357
Permanent Supportive Housing	101	289

Source: Homeless Coalition of Volusia/Flagler (full survey results are available for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 & 2009).

Note: The Homeless Survey is conducted in one 24-hour period from noon to 11:59 a.m. Below are the number collected and dates.

- 2009: 830 unduplicated written surveys, 1/28-29/08
- 2008: unduplicated written surveys, 1/30-31/08
- 2007: 721 unduplicated written surveys, 1/21-22/07
- 2006: 599 unduplicated written surveys, 1/23-24/06
- 2005: 589 unduplicated written surveys, 1/25-26/05

Creating Independence for Elderly & Creating Independence for Adults with Disabilities

The indicators described here barely touch the surface of the interest and concern from the Community Agenda participants for these populations. Detailed discussion within this work group covered issues ranging from how many grandparents are raising or caring for their grandchildren to how many adults with disabilities are gainfully employed (and many other issues). The scope of services available and utilized by the elderly and disabled adult community residents are beyond these featured indicators. Many hours of research have yet to uncover much data available in these fields. The scarcity of data collected in a meaningful manner is still striking. There are eight indicators in Focus Area C.

By fulfilling the vision, it is expected that the following outcomes will be achieved.

Vision

Our community provides an environment of security, independence, empowerment and respect for elderly and disabled citizens through access to a seamless system of support and services that assist individuals in reaching their personal potential for an enhanced quality of life.

- Elderly and Adults with Disabilities live independently, in appropriate, affordable housing.
- Elderly and Adults with Disabilities have access to support services in their homes and special needs are met (including children with disabilities).
- At the earliest point possible, intervention is available (developmental, educational, therapeutic) to maximize the independence of Adults with Disabilities.
- Elderly and Adults with Disabilities are healthy, both physically and mentally.
- Adults with Disabilities have opportunities for gainful employment.
- Elderly and Adults with Disabilities have access to social and recreation activities.

Creating Independence for Elderly & Creating Independence for Adults with Disabilities

Snapshot Indicators

Indicators included in Focus Area C:

Elderly

- ❖ Occupancy Rate of Skilled Nursing Facilities with Community Beds
- ❖ Percent of Persons Age 60+ Whose Financial Status is Below the Poverty Guidelines
- ❖ Rate of Suicide, Ages 60 and Older, Per 10,000 Population
- ❖ Percent of Adults Age 65+ with No Disabilities

Adults with Disabilities

- ❖ Percent of Persons with Disabilities (Ages 16-64) Who Are Employed
- ❖ Percent of Persons without Disabilities (Ages 16-64) Who Are Employed
- ❖ Rate of Adults (Ages 21-64) with Disabilities and Below the Poverty Level, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Adults (Ages 21-64) without Disabilities and Below the Poverty Level, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Percent of Households with At Least One Person with a Disability
- ❖ Median Earnings for Persons with Disabilities (Age 16 and over)
- ❖ Median Earnings for Persons without Disabilities (Age 16 and over)

Missing Indicators

Issues of interest for further exploration:

Elderly

- ❖ What types and how much crime is committed against the elderly?
- ❖ What is the status of physical, mental, and behavioral health for the elderly?
- ❖ What opportunities are available for education and support of healthy lifestyle choices for the elderly?
- ❖ What is the living situation of the elderly? Community capacity for care? Affordable housing?
- ❖ How many nursing home beds accept Medicaid?
- ❖ What are the alternatives to nursing homes for long-term care (home care, assisted living, etc.)?
- ❖ What are the transportation needs and/or mobility options of the elderly?

Adults with Disabilities

- ❖ What types and how much crime is committed against Adults with Disabilities?
- ❖ What is the number of Adults with Disabilities who do not have access/do not receive services?
- ❖ What is the community capacity for respite care for caregivers to Adults with Disabilities?
- ❖ What is the living situation, including Activities of Daily Living (ADL), of Adults with Disabilities?

Demographics - Elderly

2007 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS –Age 60+	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population – All Ages	88,397	100%	500,413	100%	18,251,243	100%
60+ Population (% of Total Population)	26,546	30.0%	132,578	26.5%	4,093,897	22.4%
Percent Male (% of 60+)	12,429	46.8%	59,289	44.7%	1,828,251	44.6%
Percent Female (% of 60+)	14,117	53.2%	73,289	55.3%	2,265,646	55.3%
Households with at least one person 60 years or older (% of households)	18,295	48.2%	87,168	43.4%	2,712,695	38.2%
Received Food Stamps (% of households with 60+)	489	2.7%	3,045	3.5%	157,982	5.8%
Number in Labor Force (age 60+) (% of 60+ population)	Not Available	Not Available	27,285	20.6%	909,818	22.2%
Number Employed (age 60+) (% of 60+ population)	Not Available	Not Available	26,409	18.4%	871,843	20.0%

Source: U.S. Census, 2007 American Community Survey

2008 LIVING SITUATION –Age 60+	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Living Alone	6,081	17.0%	34,179	23.8%	1,000,455	23.0%
Living with Their Grandchildren (under age 18)	1,123	3.1%	4,590	3.2%	190,847	4.4%
Responsible for Their Grandchildren (under age 18)	401	1.1%	1,674	1.2%	59,714	1.4%
Below Poverty Level	1,803	5.0%	10,815	7.5%	400,499	9.2%
Below 125 Percent of Poverty Level	2,742	7.7%	16,400	11.4%	584,763	13.4%

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs 2008

2007 ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES, 65 YEARS OR GREATER	Flagler	Volusia
With One Type of Disability	1,921	10,913
With Two or More Disabilities	1,319	10,061
With No Disability	7,799	34,432

Source: U.S. Census, 2007 American Community Survey

Demographics – Adults with Disabilities

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS Persons with Disabilities	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population 16 +	73,968	100%	413,830	100%	14,547,170	100%
Population 16 + with Any Disability (% of Total 16+)	13,574	18.4%	73,648	17.8%	2,474,030	17.0%
with One Type of Disability (% of Total 16+)	6,380	8.6%	32,606	7.9%	1,086,048	7.5%
with Two or More Types of Disabilities (% of Total 16+)	7,194	9.7%	41,042	9.9%	1,387,982	9.5%

Source: U.S. Census, American Fact Finder 2007

DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS Persons with Disabilities	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population Age 16 to 64	52,580	100%	309,208	100%	11,362,681	100%
with Any Disability (% of Total 16-64)	6,861	13.0%	36,472	11.8%	1,316,781	11.6%
with a Sensory Disability*	953	1.8%	8,390	2.7%	287,873	2.5%
with a Physical Disability*	4,616	8.8%	23,841	7.7%	816,198	7.2%
with a Mental Disability*	2,189	4.2%	15,019	4.9%	491,917	4.3%
with a Self-Care Disability*	1,581	3.0%	7,834	2.5%	238,660	2.1%
w/Go-Outside-Home Disability*	2,070	3.9%	9,950	3.2%	339,719	3.0%
w/ an Employment Disability*	3,824	7.3%	21,908	7.1%	751,182	6.6%

*An adult with “any disability” could have one or more types of disabilities so the numbers may be duplicative. The percentages are all a percentage of the Total Population Ages 16 to 64. Source: U.S. Census, 2007 American Community Survey

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS Persons with Disabilities	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households with 1 or more persons with a disability	11,133	100%	55,571	100%	1,967,081	100%
Households Receiving Food Stamps with a Person with a Disability This Year (% of total households with one or more persons with a disability)	780	7.0%	4,777	8.6%%	235,531	12.0%

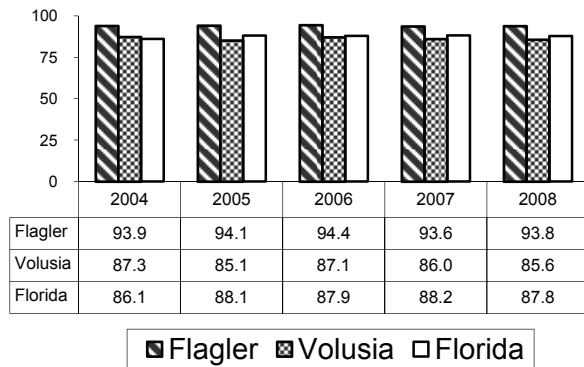
Source: U.S. Census, 2007 American Community Survey

EDUCATION ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS – Adults with Disabilities	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 18 to 34, with a Disability & Enrolled in College/Graduate School	104	8.4%	942	17.7%	29,684	13.1%
Population 18 to 34, without a Disability & Enrolled in College or Graduate School	3,523	19.4%	28,269	28.5%	825,286	23.4%

Source: U.S. Census, 2007 American Community Survey

Skilled Nursing Facility Utilization – Occupancy Rate

Occupancy Rate of Skilled Nursing Facilities with Community Beds



This Indicator Measures... the utilization of skilled nursing facilities with community beds through the occupancy rate.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because...

A high occupancy rate indicates a greater number of the elderly population requiring skilled nursing care.

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs

Note: The rate in Flagler has remained steady and the rate in Volusia has decreased slightly over the reporting period.

Elderly and Poverty

Percent of Persons Age 60+ Whose Financial Status Is Below the Poverty Guideline

This Indicator Measures... the percent of adults age 60 years and over whose financial status is below the poverty guideline for their family size.

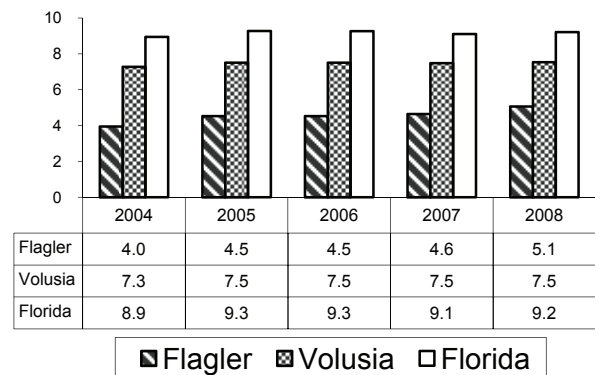
Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because...

Poverty can affect many aspects of a person's living condition including housing, health and nutrition.

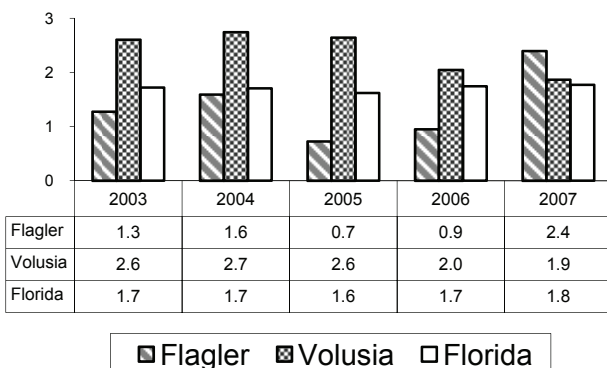
Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs

Note: The percentage in Flagler has increased over the reporting period and the percentage in Volusia has remained steady.



Elderly Suicide

Rate of Suicide, Ages 60 and Older, Per 10,000 Population



This Indicator Measures... the rate of suicide for ages 60 and older, per 10,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because...

according to the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention, suicide disproportionately impacts the elderly.

Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: The fluctuations in the Flagler rate are likely due to the relatively small number of incidences; however, there was a sharp rise in 2007. The Volusia rate has decreased from a high in 2004.

Elderly with No Disabilities

Percent of Adults Age 65+ With No Disabilities

This Indicator Measures... the percent of adults age 65 years and over with no disabilities.

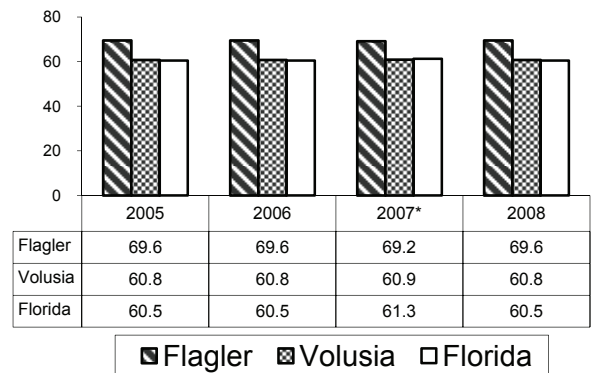
Goal: Upward Trend. ⬆

This is Important Because...

Elderly adults with no disabilities may be able to maintain their independence and require fewer health and human services.

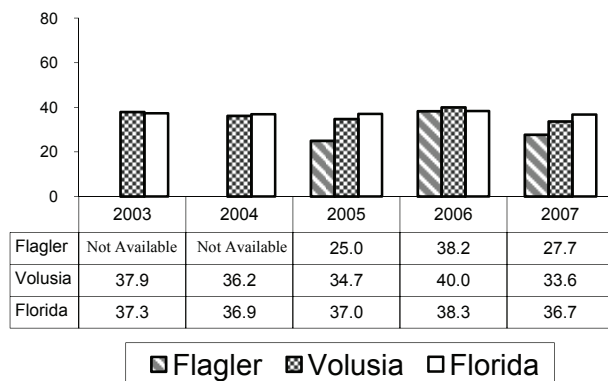
Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs

Note: The rate in Flagler and Volusia Counties has remained steady over the reporting period. (*2007 data was reported for Age 60+)



Persons with Disabilities and Employment

Percent of Persons with Disabilities (Ages 16-64) Who Are Employed



This Indicator Measures... the percent of persons with a disability ages 16 through 64 years who are employed.

Goal: Upward Trend. ⬆

This is Important Because...

persons with disabilities can contribute equally to the work force and community as well as benefit economically and socially.

Source: U.S. Census, 2006 American Community Survey

Note: The age grouping is predetermined by the American Community Survey. This data only became available in 2003 for communities with a population greater than 65,000. Flagler surpassed the required minimum in 2005. It is too early to note a Flagler trend. The Volusia percentage has fluctuated.

Persons without Disabilities and Employment

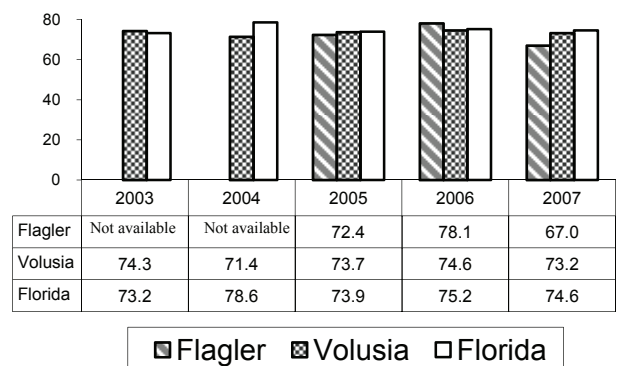
Percent of Persons without Disabilities (Ages 16-64) Who Are Employed

This Indicator Measures... the percent of persons without a disability ages 16 through 64 years who are employed.

This is included for comparison purposes for the above indicator, Persons with Disabilities and Employment.

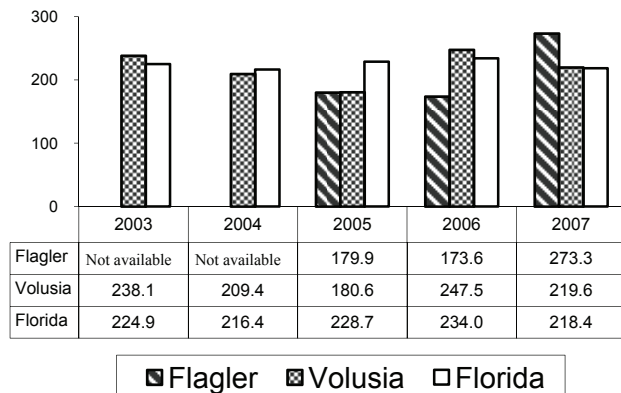
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Note: The age grouping is predetermined by the American Community Survey. This data only became available in 2003 for communities with a population greater than 65,000. Flagler surpassed the required minimum in 2005.



Persons with Disabilities and Poverty

Rate of Adults (Ages 21-64) with Disabilities and Below the Poverty Level, Per 1,000 Population



This Indicator Measures...the rate of adults (ages 21-64) with disabilities who are below the poverty level per 1,000 adults with disabilities.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because...

having special needs can sometimes contribute to economic challenges and barriers to competitive employment.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Note: The age grouping is predetermined by the American Community Survey. This data became available in 2002 for communities with a population greater than 65,000. Flagler surpassed the required minimum in 2005. Flagler and Volusia rates have fluctuated widely. Data has a large margin of error.

Persons without Disabilities and Poverty

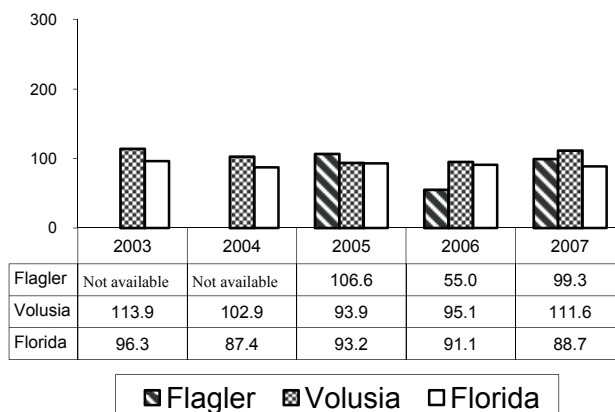
Rate of Adults (Ages 21-64) without Disabilities and Below the Poverty Level, Per 1,000 Population

This Indicator Measures...the rate of adults (ages 21-64) without disabilities who are below the poverty level per 1,000 adults without disabilities.

This is included for comparison purposes for the above indicator, Persons with Disabilities and Poverty.

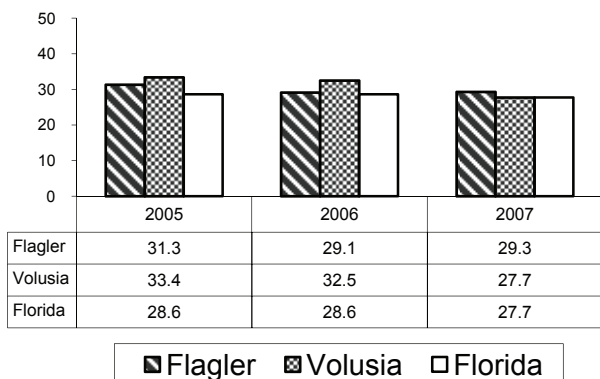
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Note: The age grouping is predetermined by the American Community Survey. This data became available in 2002 for communities with a population greater than 65,000. Flagler surpassed the required minimum in 2005.



Households with at Least One Person with a Disability

Percent of Households with At Least One Person with a Disability



This Indicator Measures... the percent of households where at least one person with at least one disability lives.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because...

To ensure adequate access to services for persons with a disability and caregivers, it is important to know the size of the population who may potentially need to access services.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Note: From 2005 to 2007, the percent in Flagler has decreased overall. The percent in Volusia has decreased each year.

Persons with Disabilities Median Earnings

Median Earnings for Persons with Disabilities (Ages 16 and over)

This Indicator Measures... the median earnings during the 12 month reporting period for those who are 16 years and over with a disability with earnings.

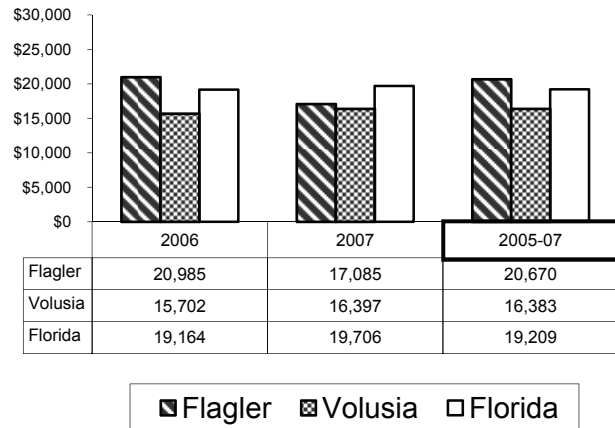
Goal: Upward Trend. ↑

This is Important Because...

persons with disabilities can contribute equally to the work force and community as well as benefit economically and socially.

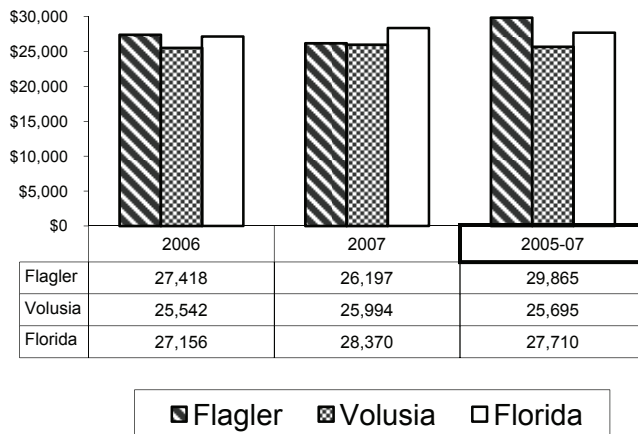
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Note: The age grouping is predetermined by the American Community Survey. This data is not available annually prior to 2006 so the three-year data for 2005-07 has been included.



Persons without Disabilities Median Earnings

Median Earnings for Persons without Disabilities (Ages 16 and over)



This Indicator Measures... the median earnings during the 12 month reporting period for those who are 16 years and over without a disability with earnings.

This is included for comparison purposes for the above indicator, Persons with Disabilities and Poverty.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

Note: The age grouping is predetermined by the American Community Survey. This data is not available annually prior to 2006 so the three-year data for 2005-07 has been included.

Responding to Community Disaster

Preparing for and effectively meeting the needs of individuals during times of community wide disaster requires planning, cooperation and timely decision making among multiple organizations. This network of private businesses, government and non-profit agencies relies on past experience, research and forward thinking to ensure the best outcome possible for circumstances often beyond anyone's control.

This Focus Area concentrates on community wide disasters including weather events, pandemic health events, terrorism and other potential mass casualty events. The Volusia and Flagler communities have experienced hurricanes, tornadoes, and fires over the years. The network of emergency management organizations recently went into action to address a pandemic flu threat. Additionally, they are always on the alert for terrorism especially during annual preparations for special events.

Data indicators for this Focus Area have been difficult to identify and locate. Indicators will continue to be added over time. By fulfilling the vision for this workgroup, it is expected that the following outcomes will be achieved:

Vision

Our community has a recognized, collaborative prevention and response system with the capacity to mobilize the appropriate resources to promptly respond to citizens' needs in the case of community disaster, providing immediate basic needs and restorative stabilization services.

- Individuals will be assured that multi-disciplinary planning occurs on an ongoing basis to provide for their safety and welfare in the event of a community disaster.
- Individuals will be made aware of what action to take to ensure their safety prior to the impact of a community disaster.
- Individuals will be kept informed of restorative stabilization progress following a community disaster.
- Individuals will be made aware of whom to contact for restorative stabilization services following a community disaster.

Responding to Community Disaster

Snapshot Indicators

Indicators included in Focus Area D:

- ❖ No indicators are currently available.

Missing Indicators

Issues of interest for further exploration:

- ❖ How many volunteers have been trained to respond to community disasters?
- ❖ What percentage of trained volunteers have responded to community disasters in recent events?
- ❖ How many private sector businesses have disaster or emergency management plans?
- ❖ How many municipal, county and health department staff are dedicated to emergency response?
- ❖ How many people in this community do not have telephones?
- ❖ Number of Severe Weather Watches and Warnings issued by the National Weather Service

Demographics

Responding to Community Disaster	Flagler	Volusia	Florida
Total Population ¹	88,397	500,413	18,251,243
Group Quarters Population ²	486	13,908	415,647

1 – U.S. Census, 2007 American Community Survey

2 – 2000 U.S. Census (Group Quarters include correctional facilities, medical facilities, college dormitories, and similar quarters)

Emergency Management Network

The network of emergency management is broad. In the Flagler and Volusia community key network members include the Flagler County Department of Emergency Services, Volusia County Emergency Management Division, American Red Cross, United Way and both the Flagler and Volusia County Health Departments. Additionally, municipalities, ambulance, and local fire and law enforcement agencies play a critical role.

To better ensure safety during a community disaster for the thousands of students in higher learning institutions in this community, the College and University Disaster Assessment and Research Center (CUDARC) network was formed. Members of CUDARC represent both county governments and county health departments as well as all the colleges and universities in Volusia and Flagler counties.

Leadership Roles

Each type of disaster has an organization that takes the lead role for coordinating efforts to combat the dire circumstances. There is a National Incident Management System (NIMS) and an Incident Command System (ICS) that sets the rules for decision making and communicating those decisions. While the county emergency management services will lead the efforts in weather-related disasters, the health department will coordinate efforts to contain pandemic flu and the American Red Cross bears leadership responsibility in meeting the public's needs during threats of terrorism, aviation disasters and train derailments. Red Cross also has a responsibility with respect to vaccine availability during a pandemic flu. Every disaster has a different scenario and the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) list helps to define the type of services that should be made ready.

Disaster Plans

The state requires each county to have a comprehensive emergency management plan. Some cities also have similar plans. Some industries, such as nursing homes, are also required to have disaster plans. Each and every business, non-profit organization and family are encouraged to have a disaster plan as well. Many of the larger businesses have plans; however, most small and medium businesses do not. Emergency management plans should cover natural disasters, accidents and intentional acts. Disaster plan training and assistance are available from Flagler and Volusia Counties as well as American Red Cross. In preparation for pandemic flu, organizations are also encouraged to consider cooperative arrangements with other businesses and agencies to offset the impact of the potential for a significantly reduced daily work force.

Preparing for Pandemic Flu

Pandemic flu has appeared in the news for several years, from the H5N1 virus referred to as “bird flu” to the 2009 H1N1 virus commonly known as “swine flu”. Both county health department web sites offer information regarding pandemic flu. County health departments state that citizens should take proper influenza prevention measures to avoid getting sick and spreading illness.

The Flagler and Volusia County Health Departments recommend these prevention tips:

- As always, people with respiratory illness should stay home from work or school to avoid spreading infections, including influenza, to others in the community.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Put your used tissue in a waste basket OR cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hands.
- Call your doctor if you develop flu-like symptoms.
- Avoid close contact with people who are coughing or otherwise appear ill.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth.
- Wash hands frequently to lessen the spread of respiratory illness.

Emergency Shelters

During disasters with the potential to destroy homes and buildings, emergency shelters may be opened. The shelter system is tiered and includes impact shelters, secondary shelters, host shelters, non-wind shelters and so-called 4496 shelters. Each county’s emergency management services decide when to open and close shelters and also how many to open. Shelters typically prepare for serving a maximum of 250 people with specific shelters designated as Special Needs Shelters to accommodate persons with disabilities or other health concerns. Special Needs Shelters can serve up to 200 people and are staffed by the county health department. In Flagler, the Flagler County Medical Reserve Corps provide additional Special Needs Sheltering staff. A few shelters also allow pets to accompany their owners.

Depending on the type of event, impact shelters may be either 4496 shelters or non-wind shelters. The requirement to withstand high winds is described in Section 4496 of the American Red Cross shelter standards giving name to these shelters that meet the standards. Hurricanes will require a 4496 shelter but temporary shelter due to fires may be possible in non-wind shelters that are not mandated to meet the high winds standards.

Volunteers

Volunteers are a vital component of any disaster response. United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties has a formal agreement with the County of Volusia for volunteer coordination during emergencies and disasters. United Way continues to build a database of trained volunteers in order to timely deploy volunteers when and where they are needed. In Volusia, the Volusia County Finance Department will coordinate all donations (financial contributions, water, blankets, etc.)

Following disasters of great magnitude, volunteers from other locales may be requested to come to our community. American Red Cross is part of a network of volunteers from across Florida and the nation and will communicate with the regional chapter as needed. United Way is also part of statewide and national networks which provide mutual aid.

Promoting Wellness and Protecting Our Health

Caring for the health of the community can mean access to affordable and quality services, treatment, prevention and support. It can also mean engaging in recreational activity, enjoying leisure activities and valuing a healthy lifestyle. As expected, a few of the fourteen indicators featured in this group are related to death from disease. Also included are other indicators that relate to healthy living and living with illness through the provision of effective treatment.

Some health indicators can be reported by crude rates or age-adjusted rates. While the type of rate used will not affect comparison from year to year for one county it may affect comparisons between the county and state. At the request of members of the health provider community, the age-adjusted rates for appropriate indicators are used.

Florida CHARTS states that “the frequency with which health events occur is almost always related to age”. Examples cited are acute respiratory infections that are more common in school-age children and chronic conditions such as arthritis that occur more frequently in older adults. Furthermore, after age 40, mortality rates tend to increase.

The process for determining age-adjusted rates is to compare the population being studied to an external population such as the U.S. population. The age-adjusted rate is a weighted average for age-specific indicators and removes differences in age composition of two populations to allow for comparisons. Florida CHARTS calculates age-adjusted rates for many of the health indicators.

By fulfilling the vision below, it is expected that the following outcomes will be achieved:

Vision

Our community provides an environment conducive to healthy living so individuals have the support and awareness necessary to reach optimal mental and physical health with access to comprehensive health care and preventive services.

- Babies are born healthy.
- Individuals know where and how to access health care.
- Illnesses are prevented and/or treated.
- Individuals are physically and mentally healthy.
- Individuals have opportunities for education and support to decrease behaviors that lead to poor health outcomes.
- Individuals have opportunities for education and support of lifestyle choices that lead to good health outcomes.
- Individuals have opportunities and access to cultural and social interaction to better ensure good health outcomes.

Promoting Wellness and Protecting Our Health

Snapshot Indicators

Indicators included in Focus Area E:

- ❖ Death Rate of Heart Disease, Per 100,000 Population
- ❖ Three-Year Rolling Rate of the Incidence of Lung Cancer, Per 100,000 Population
- ❖ Death Rate from Stroke, Per 100,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes, Per 10,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Hospitalization From or With Diabetes, Per 100,000 Population
- ❖ Infant Mortality Three-Year Rolling Rate, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Percent of Births to Mothers with First Trimester Care
- ❖ Rate of Births to Mothers, Ages 10-17, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Total Gonorrhea, Chlamydia & Infectious Syphilis, Per 100,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of New HIV Cases, Per 100,000 Population
- ❖ Three-Year Rolling Rate of Suicide, Per 100,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Baker Act Involuntary Exam Initiations, Per 10,000 Population
- ❖ Percent of Youth Substance Abuse, Reported Use of Alcohol in Past 30 Days
- ❖ Percent of Youth Cigarette Use, Reported Use of Cigarettes in Past 30 Days

Missing Indicators

Issues of interest for further exploration:

- ❖ What is the need for mental and behavioral health services?
- ❖ What is the capacity of community-based mental & behavioral health service providers?
- ❖ How many public recreation facilities are available?
- ❖ What types of public recreation facilities are available?
- ❖ What physical activity lifestyle choices are individuals making?
- ❖ How is obesity affecting our community?
- ❖ Is there a way to measure attempts at suicide?
- ❖ How many babies are born healthy? Not affected by alcohol? Not infected with HIV?
- ❖ What are the major school health issues?
- ❖ What is the quality of medical care in our community?
- ❖ What is the rate of tobacco use in our community among adults?
- ❖ What is the rate of alcohol use in our community among adults?

Demographics

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population 2007	88,397	100%	500,413	100%	18,251,243	100%
Population 0-17 (% of total)	16,239	18.4%	99,300	19.8%	4,042,669	22.2%
Population 18-64 (% of total)	50,947	57.6%	298,590	59.7%	11,111,999	60.9%
Population 65 + (% of total)	21,211	24.0%	102,523	20.5%	3,096,575	17.0%
Population of women of child-bearing age, 15-50 (% of total)	19,403	22.0%	112,802	22.5%	4,331,520	23.7%

Source: U.S. Census, 2007 American Community Survey

2007 BIRTHS	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of annual births	988		5,417		239,120	
Number of annual births Paid by Private Insurance (% of births)	439	44.4%	2,330	43.0%	105,267	44.0%
Number of annual births paid by Medicaid (% of births)	488	49.4%	2,731	50.4%	102,205	42.7%

Source: Florida CHARTS 2007

Community Health Characteristics*	Flagler	Volusia
Number of annual hospitalizations ¹	5,032	56,023
Number of annual emergency department (ED) visits (2007) ¹	23,860	202,371
Number ED visits paid by Commercial Insurance ¹	3,687	21,926
Number ED visits paid by Medicare/Medicare HMO ¹	3,992	30,352
Number ED visits paid by Medicaid/Medicaid HMO ¹	5,777	43,984
Number ED visits paid by Self Pay ¹	5,334	58,052
Number ED visits paid by KidCare ¹	Too few to report	1,401
Number ED visits paid by Other**	2,122	16,533
HMO Enrollment (excludes Medicare HMO & Medicaid HMO) ²	7,566	54,787
Healthy Kids Enrollment ³	1,187	6,477
Medicare Enrollment (includes HMO)(as of 7/1/2007) ⁵	21,922	107,837
Medicaid Enrollment (includes HMO)(as of 3/31/2009) ¹	9,637	60,584
Number of Medical Doctors and Osteopathic Physicians ⁴	144	1,393
Number of Dentists ⁴	34	303

* Hospitalizations and Emergency Department visits are for county residents only.

**Other – includes Workers' Comp., CHAMPUS, VA, Local government, charity, and other

Sources:

1 – Agency for Health Care Administration 2007

2 – Florida Office of Insurance Regulation (6/30/08, not yet audited)

3 – HealthyKids

4 – Department of Health, License Verification

5 – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

HEALTH RISK FACTORS	Flagler	Volusia	Florida
Percent of High School Students without sufficient vigorous physical activity ⁶	41.5%	38.5%	40.8%
Percent of High School Students Overweight and At Risk for Being Overweight ⁶	9.1%	9.5%	11.2%

6 – 2007 School-aged Child and Adolescent Profile, Florida CHARTS – See glossary for details

Heart Disease – Age-Adjusted Rate

Death Rate of Heart Disease, Per 100,000 Population (adjusted for age composition)

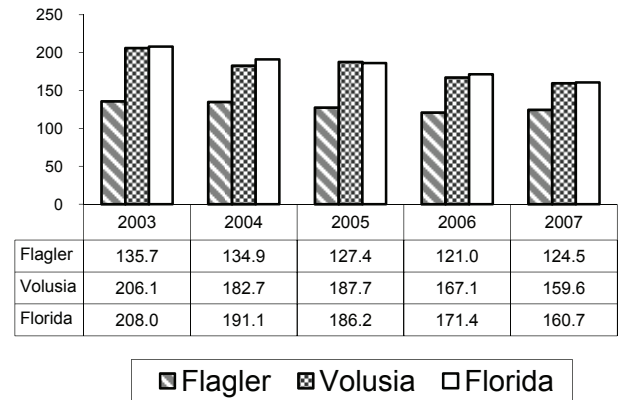
This Indicator Measures... the total annual resident deaths due to heart disease per 100,000 population taking age distribution into consideration in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... proper diet, exercise and education could improve the rate of heart disease. Heart disease affects the heart and cardiovascular system.

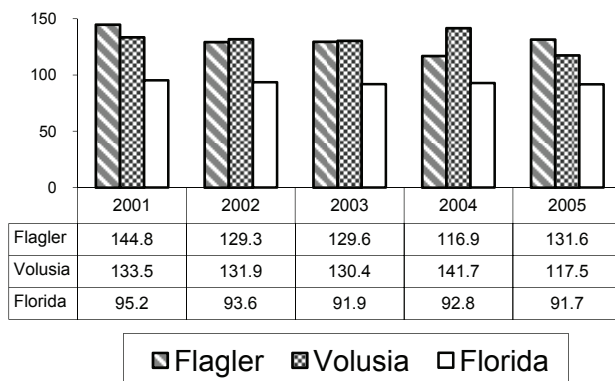
Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: The rate in both counties has decreased overall since 2003. In 2007, Heart Disease was the leading cause of death in Flagler and the second leading cause of death in Volusia.



Lung Cancer

Rate of the Incidence of Lung Cancer, Per 100,000 Population



This Indicator Measures... the total annual rate of the incidence of lung cancer, per 100,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... lung cancer is the number one cause of cancer deaths in the United States.

Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: Following four years of declining rates, Flagler County's rate increased. The Volusia rate decreased through 2003, increased in 2004, then dropped sharply in 2005. Cancer (all cancers combined) is the leading cause of death in Flagler County and the second leading cause in Volusia County.

Stroke – Age-Adjusted Rate

Death Rate from Stroke, Per 100,000 Population (adjusted for age composition)

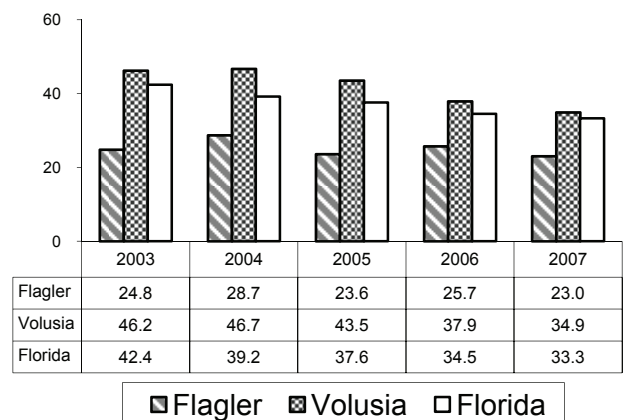
This Indicator Measures... the total annual rate of deaths due to stroke per 100,000 population taking age distribution into consideration in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... while stroke is considered a disease of the brain, it can affect the entire body.

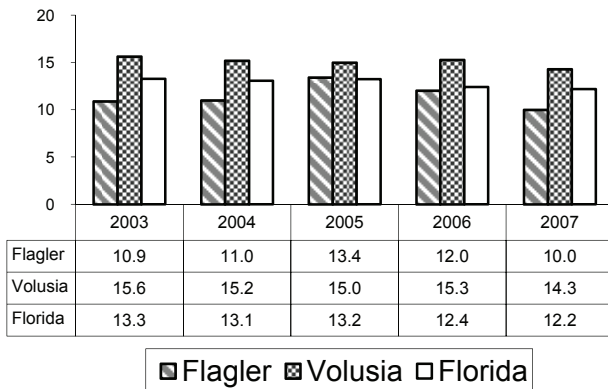
Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: Flagler's rate has fluctuated but declined overall since 2003. Volusia County's rate has also declined since 2003.



Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes

Rate of Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes Per 10,000 Population



This Indicator Measures... the total annual rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes per 10,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 41% of the total deaths in motor vehicle crashes are alcohol-related.

Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: The Flagler rate decreased to a five-year low. After remaining somewhat steady for four years, the Volusia rate decreased.

Diabetes – Age-Adjusted Rate

Rate of Hospitalization From or With Diabetes, Per 100,000 Population (adjusted for age composition)

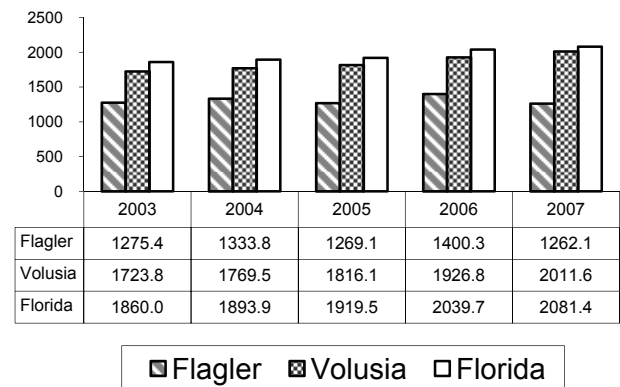
This Indicator Measures... the total annual rate of hospitalizations due to diabetes and/or persons who have diabetes per 100,000 population taking age distribution into consideration in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward trend. ↓

This is Important Because... managing diabetes effectively can help reduce and/or prevent many health problems associated with the disease.

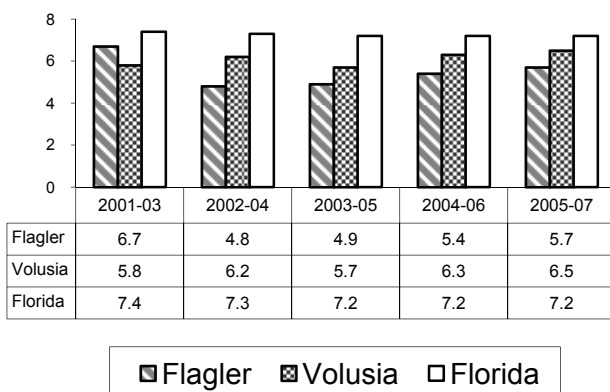
Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: After reaching a high in 2006, the Flagler rate declined in 2007 to the lowest rate in five years. The Volusia rate has increased each year since 2003.



Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality Three-Year Rolling Rate, Per 1,000 Population



This Indicator Measures... the three-year rolling rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... infant mortality is the rate at which babies less than one year old die. It is considered a significant measure of a community's health.

Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: The fluctuations in the Flagler rate are likely due to the relatively small number of incidences. The Volusia rate has increased. The three-year rolling rate is an average value of an indicator over three rolling 3-year time periods and were used here in order to flatten out large fluctuations.

First Trimester Pregnancy Care

Percent of Births to Mothers with First Trimester Care

This Indicator Measures... the percent of births to mothers with first trimester care in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

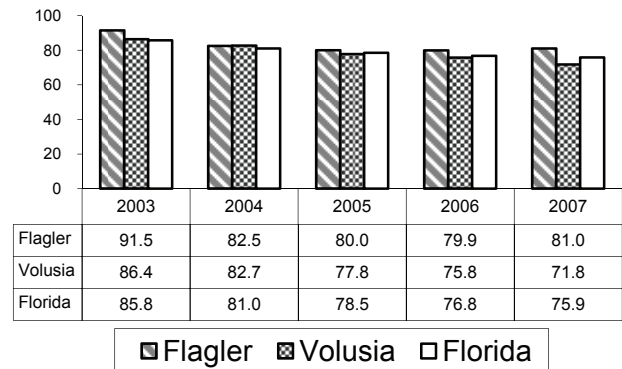
Goal: Upward Trend. ⬆

This is Important Because...

the first trimester is considered the most crucial time for the baby's development.

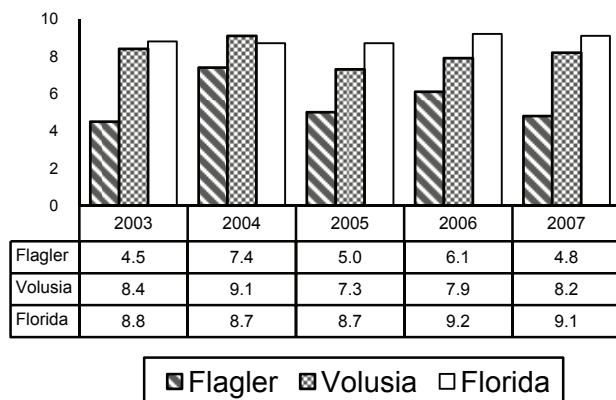
Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: The Flagler rate has fluctuated but generally declined since the high 2003. The Volusia rate continues to decline.



Teenage Mothers

Rate of Births to Mothers, Ages 10-17, Per 1,000 Population



This Indicator Measures... the total rate of births to mothers, ages 10-17 per 1,000 of the population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ⬇

This is Important Because... statistically teenage mothers are unemployed or under-employed, do not receive and/or complete their education and live in poverty.

Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: The fluctuation in Flagler may be due to small numbers or to population growth; Volusia County's rate has also fluctuated. This indicator is duplicated on page 28. Additional note: For information on repeat teen births visit Florida CHARTS listed in Data Sources.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Rate of Total Gonorrhea, Chlamydia & Infectious Syphilis, Per 100,000 Population

This Indicator Measures... the total annual rate of the incidence of Gonorrhea, Chlamydia & Infectious Syphilis per 100,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

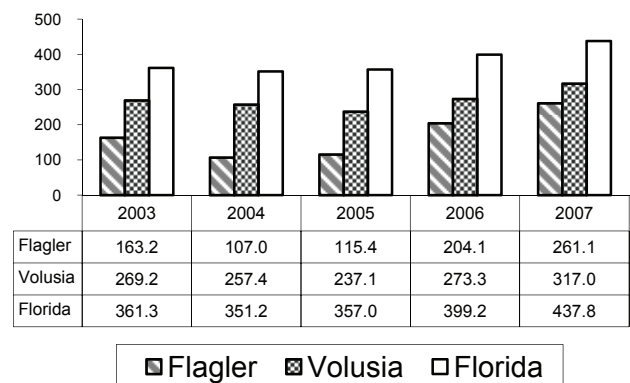
Goal: Downward Trend. ⬇

This is Important Because...

sexually transmitted diseases are preventable and affect the overall health of the affected individual as well as place others in the community at risk of infection.

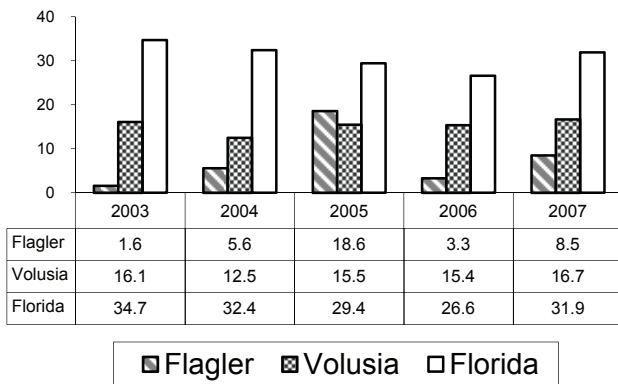
Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: Both counties have seen increasing rates for the past two years and are at their highest points in five years.



HIV Cases

Rate of New HIV Cases, Per 100,000 Population



This Indicator Measures... the total annual rate of new HIV (Human Immuno-deficiency Virus) Cases per 100,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... HIV is preventable and has a significant impact on the physical, emotional and fiscal health of the affected person as well as placing others in the community at risk of infection.

Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: The Flagler fluctuation is due to very low numbers. Flagler had a sharp increase in new cases in 2005 as well as a significant increase in population. Volusia County's rate is increasing.

Suicide – Age-Adjusted Rate

Three-Year Rolling Rate* of Suicide Per 100,000 Population (adjusted for age composition)

This Indicator Measures... the total annual rate of suicide deaths per 100,000 population taking age distribution into consideration in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

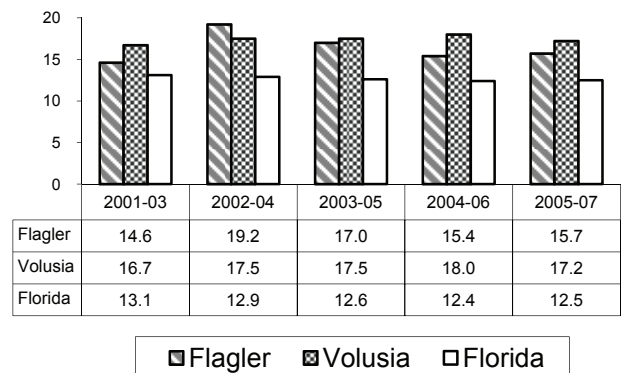
Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... it provides the mental state of a community. Someone thinking about committing suicide needs immediate attention.

Source: Florida CHARTS

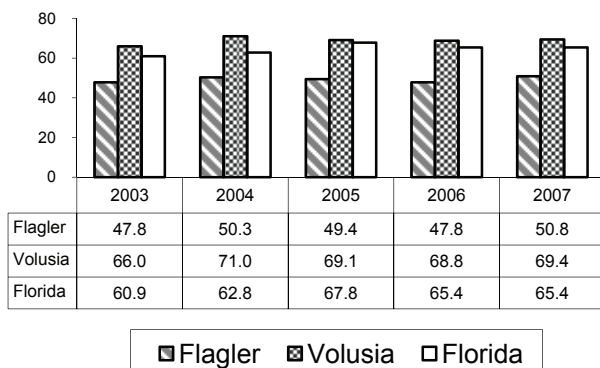
Note: The rate in Flagler has fluctuated. The Volusia rate increased through 2004-06 then dropped below the 2002-04 rate.

*The three-year rolling rate is an average value of an indicator over three rolling 3-year time periods and were used here in order to flatten out large fluctuations due to the low number of incidences.



Baker Act

Rate of Baker Act Involuntary Exam Initiations, Per 10,000 Population



This Indicator Measures... the total annual rate of Baker Act involuntary examinations by the county of residence per 10,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... the Baker Act (Florida's Mental Health Act) assists individuals in immediate danger of hurting themselves or others by providing emergency psychiatric services.

Source: University of South Florida, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute. Note: Flagler and Volusia rates have fluctuated over five years. The past year shows an increase after two years of declines.

Youth Cigarette Use

Percent of Youth Cigarette Use, Reported Use of Cigarettes in Past 30 Days

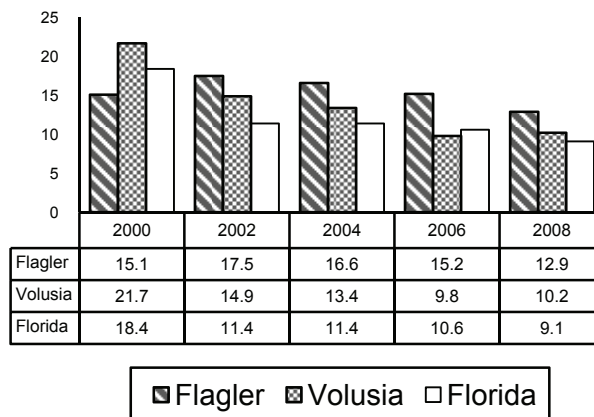
This Indicator Measures...the percent of self-reported use of cigarettes by youth in the past 30 days of the survey date in Flagler and Volusia counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... this survey is administered bi-annually to randomly selected middle and high school students. Used to capture behavior, it is the only valid source of youth behavior.

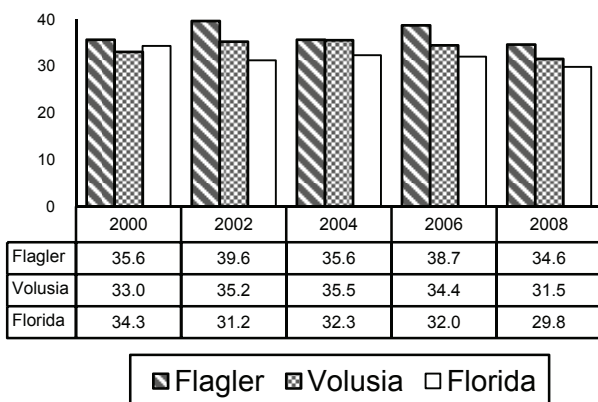
Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2000 - 2008)

Note: After a peak in 2002, this self-reported survey has shown a decrease in Flagler. Volusia has decreased overall but showed a slight increase in 2008. This indicator is duplicated on page 30.



Youth Alcohol Use

Percent of Youth Substance Abuse, Reported Use of Alcohol in Past 30 Days



This Indicator Measures...the percent of self-reported use of alcohol by youth in the past 30 days of the survey date in Flagler and Volusia counties.

Goal: Downward Trend. ↓

This is Important Because... this survey is administered bi-annually to randomly selected middle and high school students. Used to capture behavior, it is the only valid source of youth behavior.

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2000 - 2008)

Note: After showing little change since 2000, both counties showed a decrease in 2008. This indicator is duplicated on page 30.

Community Involvement

One of the success stories of the Community Agenda initiative is the many interested and helpful individuals and groups lending their commitment and attention to the ***Community Agenda Snapshot***. The list below includes those organizations and individuals who participated in a Community Agenda committee, are a member of the Steering Committee, assisted staff in research and data collection and/or were instrumental in spreading the word about the initiative through media, businesses and other contacts. Thank you to all of you.

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American Red Cross

Carrie Baird, *One Voice for Volusia*

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Heather Blanck, *Votran*

Mary Bruno, *Volusia County Schools*

Susan Caplan, *Caplan Management*

Karen Chrapek, *Neighbor to Family*

Thomas R. Coleman, MD, MS, *Volusia County Health Department*

Robert Davenport, *Votran*

Linda Davidson, *Volusia County Schools/FDLRS*

Edwin DeBardeleben, *Agency for Persons with Disabilities*

Mary Derr, *West Volusia Hospital Authority Citizen Advisory Council*

District 12 Department of Children & Families

David Dixon, *Handicapped Adults of Volusia County (HAVOC)*

Early Learning Coalition of Flagler & Volusia

Bob Elkin, *Palm Coast Data*

Anne Ferguson, *Volusia County Schools – The Chiles Academy*

Rev. John Ferro, *DUNAMIS Community & Outreach Ministries*

Flagler County Health Department

Flagler County Public Transportation

Flagler County Schools

Karin Flositz, *Community Partnership for Children*

Rick Fraser, *Center for Business Excellence*

Renee Gay, *United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties*

Rosemarie Gedney, *One Voice for Volusia*

Lara Glaser, *Early Learning Coalition of Flagler/Volusia*

Barbara Harrison, *Volusia County Health Department*

Edward L. Jasper, *County of Volusia*

Mike Jewell, *7th Circuit Court Administration*

Patrick Johnson, RN, *Flagler County Health Department*

Vicky Kress, *Stewart-Marchman Act Behavioral Healthcare, Inc.*

Lt. Bob Lambert, *Volusia County Sheriff's Office*

Linda Levin, *ElderSource*

Lynda Linke, *Flagler County Social Services*

Calvin Martin, *Guard Ad Litem*

Lois Moltane, *SED Network*

Dixie Morgese, *Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler/Volusia Counties*

Michelle Nash, *Volusia County Health Department*

One Voice for Volusia Coalition

Jose Perez, *United Way Board of Directors*

Bob Owens, *Flagler County Public Transportation*

Cher Philio, *Healthy Communities*

Barry Pollack, *UCP East Central Florida*

Dr. Howard Rodenberg, *Halifax Health*

Dan Roll, *American Red Cross*

Ray Salazar, *United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties*

Steve Sally, *The House Next Door*

Deanna Schaeffer, *Healthy Communities*

Tony Schefstad, *Volusia/Flagler County Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.*

Deborah Schlageter, *One Voice for Volusia*

William Ternent, *Retired Educator*

Katrina Townsend, *Flagler County Schools*

Volusia County Health Department

Volusia County Schools

Volusia/Flagler Community Transition Team

Votran

James A. Wells, *Community & Child Advocate*

Samuel A. Willett, *Bank of America*

Reggie Williams, *Department of Children and Families*

Debbie Yost, *The Front Porch Counseling Center*

Ron Zychowski, *Community Partnership for Children*

Financial Supporters

The *Community Agenda Snapshot* was financially supported in 2008-09 by the local agencies and businesses featured below. Sincere appreciation is extended to each of these organizations for their commitment to their community through their support of the Community Agenda initiative and for the services they provide each day to the Flagler and Volusia County community.

Sustaining Partners (please see page 6)

County of Volusia

One Voice for Volusia

Philanthropic Sponsors (\$5,000 – please see page 7)

Bank of America

Early Learning Coalition of Flagler & Volusia

Focus on Flagler Youth Coalition

United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties

Community Associates (\$1,500 - \$4,999)

Community Partnership for Children

Community Supporters (Up to \$1,499)

Council on Aging

Serenity House

The House Next Door

United Way Women's Initiative

Data Sources

Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

Website: http://ahca.myflorida.com	
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American Community Survey (see U.S. Census Bureau)

Bureau of Economic Business and Research

Website: www.bebr.ufl.edu	
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Center for Business Excellence

Website: http://www.centerforbusinessexcellence.net	
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Clerk of Circuit Court, Volusia County

Website: http://www.clerk.org	
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Community Partnership for Children

Website: www.communitypartnershipforchildren.org	
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Early Learning Coalition of Flagler & Volusia

Website: www.elcfv.org	
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Enterprise Florida

Website: www.eflorida.com	
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Flagler County Public Transportation

Website: http://www.flaglercounty.org	
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Flagler County Clerk of Courts

Website: http://www.flaglerclerk.com	
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Flagler County Schools

Website: http://www.flagler.k12.fl.us	
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Florida CHARTS

Website: www.floridacharts.com	
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Florida Department of Children and Families

Website: www.myflorida.com/cf_web/	
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Florida Department of Education

Website: www.fldoe.org	
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Florida Department of Elder Affairs

Website: http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us	
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Florida Department of Health

Website: http://www.doh.state.fl.us	
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Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles

Website: www.hsmv.state.fl.us	
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Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Website: www.fdle.state.fl.us	
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Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Website: www.djj.state.fl.us	
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Florida Department of Transportation

Website: www.dot.state.fl.us/ctd	
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Florida Office of Insurance Regulation

Website: http://www.florir.com	
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Florida Research and Economic Database

Website: http://fred.labormarketinfo.com	
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Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

Website: www.dcf.state.fl.us/mentalhealth/publications	
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Healthy Kids

Website: http://www.healthykids.org	
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Jacksonville Community Council, Inc

Website: www.jcci.org	
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Poverty in America

Website: www.livingwage.geog.psu.edu	
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Volusia County Schools

Website: http://www.volusia.k12.fl.us	
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University of South Florida, Florida Mental Health Institute

Website: http://bakeract.fmhi.usf.edu/	
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U. S. Census Bureau

Website: www.census.gov	
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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

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U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Website: http://www.bls.gov	
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Volusia/Flagler County Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.

Website: http://vfch.org/	
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Votran

Website: http://votran.org	
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Glossary

Ability to Speak English – for a respondent who speaks a language other than English at home, refers to his/her assessment of his ability to speak English, from “very well” to “not at all”. (U.S. Census)

Age-Adjusted Rate - The most common adjustment for public health data is age adjustment. The age-adjustment process removes differences in the age composition of two or more populations to allow comparisons between these populations independent of their age structure. The result is a figure that represents the theoretical risk of incidence for a population, if the population had an age distribution identical to that of a standard population.

American Community Survey (ACS) – a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the Census Bureau that will eventually provide accurate and up-to-date profiles of American communities every year. Questionnaires are mailed to a sample of addresses to obtain information about households – that is, about each person and the housing unit itself. The survey produces annual and multi-year estimates of population and housing characteristics and produces data for small areas. Questions asked are similar to those on the decennial census long form. The survey will replace the long form in 2010. The ACS releases single-year estimates for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more. See About the Data on page 12 for further details.

American FactFinder – an electronic system for access and dissemination of Census Bureau data on the internet. The system offers prepackaged data products and user-selected data tables and maps from the Census 2000 and prior years.

Autism Spectrum Disorder – effective July 1, 2007, this term was designated to represent autism and related disorders in the Exceptional Student Education categories.

Average – the number found by dividing the sum of all quantities by the total number of quantities. (U.S. Census)

Baker Act Involuntary Exam Initiations - Reports are now available by **county of residence** of the individual being examined rather than the previous category of **county of facility** performing the examination.

Child – a son or a daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. (U.S. Census)

Community Supervision – felony and misdemeanor probation, community control, pretrial intervention, control release, parole, and other supervision.

Construction Industry – This is a category of industry listed by the Florida Research and Economic Database. The category includes private businesses and state government in the construction industry data.

Glossary

Crude Rate – the total number of events in a specified time period divided by the total number of individuals in the population who are at risk for these events and multiplying by 1,000, 10,000 or 100,000, etc. Crude rates are influenced by the underlying age distribution of the population. Crude rates are helpful in determining the needs for services for a given population relative to another population, regardless of size.

DIBELS – Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills. This screening instrument is administered to children within the first 30 days of entering kindergarten. Two measures of the DIBELS are used which measure specific skills that are important in learning to read – Letter Naming Fluency and Initial Sounds Fluency. Students can score Above Average (At or above the 60th percentile), Low Risk (At grade level), Moderate Risk (Moderately below grade level and in need of additional intervention) or High Risk (Seriously below grade level and in need of substantial intervention).

Disability – a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business. (U.S. Census)

Disability – the percentage of students from the October membership count with a primary exceptionality who are classified as having mild, moderate, and/or severe disabilities. Students in exceptional student education (ESE) programs are counted, except for students in programs for the gifted. However, a student who is classified with a primary exceptionality (disability) and who is also enrolled in a program for the gifted is counted. A student may belong to more than one program, but is counted only once. District- and state-level data is calculated according to school type. Percentages are calculated by dividing the total number of students with disabilities by the school's October membership. (Florida Department of Education)

Earnings – the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. Earnings represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. (U.S. Census)

Education Services – This is a category of industry listed by the Florida Research and Economic Database. The category includes local government, state government and private education services. The data for Flagler is listed as confidential on the website; however, the Average Weekly Wage for Elementary and Secondary Schools was available. The number of public education employees was gathered from Enterprise Florida.

Glossary

Employed – includes all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work" -- those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work" -- those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces. The reference week is the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed. This week may not be the same for all respondents. (U.S. Census)

Exceptional Student Education – special education services for students who may be gifted, have physical, sensory, intellectual, behavioral or communication exceptionalities.

Exceptional Student Education Charts on page 27 – data for these charts was taken from the Florida Department of Education website in the School District Data report of Fall 2008. There are 18 categories of special needs listed on the website. In the *Snapshot* report, several categories were combined to make the chart easier to read. **Combined categories are as follows:** Language Impaired includes Speech Impaired and Language Impaired. Other Health Impaired includes Hospital/Homebound, Traumatic Brain Injured, Established Conditions and Other Health Impaired. Sensory Impaired includes Deaf/Hard of Hearing, Visually Impaired and Dual Sensory Impaired. Categories not listed here as combined were used as they were presented in the School District Data report.

Family – a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. (U.S. Census)

Family Household – a family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone. (U.S. Census)

FCAT (Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test) – part of Florida's plan to increase student achievement by implementing higher standards. The FCAT is administered in grades 3 through 11.

Glossary

Female householder, no husband present – a female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present. (U.S. Census)

Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS) – the Florida legislature’s 1999 Drug Control Summit recommended the establishment of an annual, multi-agency-directed, statewide school-based survey effort, combining several survey instruments, with specific variations in odd and even years. The FYSAS, one of these instruments, is administered to a county-level sample of students in even years, and a smaller statewide sample in odd years.

Group Quarters –the Census Bureau classifies all people not living in households as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters: institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals) and non-institutional (for example, college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, and shelters). (U.S. Census)

Group Quarters Population – includes all people not living in households. This term includes those people residing in group quarters as of the date on which a particular survey was conducted. Two general categories of people in group quarters are recognized: 1) the institutionalized population which includes people under formally authorized supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration (such as correctional institutions, nursing homes, and juvenile institutions) and 2) the noninstitutionalized population which includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions (such as college dormitories, military quarters, and group homes). The noninstitutionalized population includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions. (U.S. Census)

Homeless Children and Youth – guidelines from the U.S. Department of Education describe the following situations in which a child or youth is considered homeless: Sharing housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason; living in motels, hotels, FEMA trailers, campgrounds; emergency or transitional shelters; abandoned in hospitals; awaiting foster care placement; a primary nighttime residence that is not ordinarily used as a sleeping accommodation; living in cars, parks, public spaces, substandard housing, bus or train stations or similar settings;

Household – a household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. (U.S. Census)

Householder – the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him/her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only. (U.S. Census)

Incarcerated Offenders – offenders under the supervision of the Florida Department of Corrections

Glossary

Income – “total income” is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from own nonfarm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. (U.S. Census)

Initial Sound Fluency – a section of the DIBELS screening instrument which determines a child’s ability to recognize the beginning sound(s) in an orally presented word. Children are shown pictures of objects and asked to identify the picture that begins with the sound the examiner presents. Children are also asked to produce the beginning sound for an orally presented word that matches one of the pictures.

Institutionalized Population – people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Generally, restricted to the institution, under the care or supervision of trained staff, and classified as “patients” or “inmates”. (U.S. Census)

Labor Force – the labor force includes all people classified in the civilian labor force, plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The Civilian Labor Force consists of people classified as employed or unemployed. (U.S. Census)

Letter Naming Fluency – a section of the DIBELS screening instrument which measures a child’s proficiency in naming uppercase and lowercase letters. Children are presented with a page containing letters in random order and are asked to name as many letters as possible within one minute.

Living Wage – the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family, if they are the sole provider and are working full-time (2080 hours per year).

Male householder, no wife present – a male maintaining a household with no wife of the householder present. (U.S. Census)

Mean – this measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of numbers. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the total of all income reported by people 15 years and over in families by the total number of families. (U.S. Census)

Median – this measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. (U.S. Census)

Glossary

Median Income – the median income divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and other having incomes below the median. (U.S. Census)

Noninstitutionalized Population – includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Examples: college dormitories, rooming houses, religious group homes, communes, and halfway houses. (U.S. Census)

Nonfamily Household – see Family Household. While the U.S. Census Glossary does not define a Nonfamily Household, within the definition of Family Household is the following statement: Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Occupancy Rate – Within 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter, nursing homes report to the agency (AHCA), or the Local Health Council, the number of patient days in the quarter. The occupancy rate is calculated as the average percentage of patient days/total available bed days over the most recently available 6 month period. Patient days are the total number of days beds were occupied by residents in the facility. The occupancy rate excludes nursing home beds for children only, all nursing homes operated by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and sheltered beds in Continuing Care Retirement Communities (beds reserved for retirement community members). (Agency for Health Care Administration)

Out-of-Home Care – the living arrangement for children who are removed from their parents by the Department of Children and Families and who are placed with relatives or non-relatives, in shelters, in foster care, in residential group homes, in subsidized independent living and/or in approved adoptive homes. Out-of-home care includes: relatives or friends, shelter, foster care, residential group homes and adoption placements.

Per capita income – average obtained by dividing aggregate income by total population of an area. (U.S. Census)

Population – all people, male and female, child and adult, living in a given geographic area. (U.S. Census)

Poverty – following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Glossary

Poverty Thresholds – are the original version of the federal poverty measure. They are updated each year by the Census Bureau (although they were originally developed by Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration). The thresholds are used mainly for **statistical** purposes— for instance, preparing estimates of the number of Americans in poverty each year. (In other words, all official poverty population figures are calculated using the poverty thresholds, not the guidelines.)

Poverty Guidelines – are the other version of the federal poverty measure. They are issued each year in the *Federal Register* by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for **administrative** purposes — for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs.

Public Administration – This is a category of industry listed by the Florida Research and Economic Database. The category includes local, state and federal government administration.

Registered Sexual Offenders – There are several ways a person might qualify for registration as a sexual offender. A full description is available on the Florida Department of Law Enforcement website (see Data Sources). Briefly, one must be convicted of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit any of the crimes specified on a chart of 16 offenses such as kidnapping, computer pornography, lewd/lascivious offenses committed in the presence of an elderly person or disabled adult or a person under age 16, luring or enticing a child, etc.

Registered Sexual Predators – to be designated as a predator, the subject must have been found by the court to be a sexual predator. Florida law requires a written court finding for sexual predator status. Sexual predator designation only applies to sex offenses committed on or after October 1, 1993. In addition, the subject must have been convicted of either one first-degree felony sex crime, or two second degree felony sex crimes. In the latter situation, the second offense must occur within 10 years of the previous offense, conviction, or release from the sanction of the court, whichever is later. Additionally as of July 1, 2004, anyone civilly committed under the Florida Jimmy Ryce Sexually Violent Predator Act must also register as a sexual predator.

Related children – includes all people in a household under the age of 18, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder. Does not include householder's spouse or foster children, regardless of age. (U.S. Census)

Sample data – population and housing information collected from the census long form for a one in six sample of households in the United States and Puerto Rico, and on a continuous basis for selected areas in the American Community Survey. (U.S. Census)

School-aged and Child Adolescent Profile – This report is a county-level view of the well-being of children of school age and is available from Florida CHARTS.

Skilled Nursing Facility – an institution, or a distinct part of an institution, which is primarily engaged in providing, to inpatients, skilled nursing care and related services for patients who require medical or nursing care, or rehabilitation services for the rehabilitation of injured, disabled, or sick persons. (The 2008 Florida Statutes)

Special Needs – this term is often used interchangeably with the term “disabilities”

Transportation Disadvantaged – those persons, including children as defined in s. 411.202 F.S., who because of physical or mental disability, income status, or inability to drive due to age or disability are unable to transport themselves or to purchase transportation and have no other form of transportation available. These persons are, therefore, dependent upon others to obtain access to health care, employment, education, shopping, or medically necessary or life-sustaining activities.

Underemployment – those individuals who are currently working but would take a better job if offered by a new or existing employer and who appear to possess the skills, education, and experience to qualify them to do so.

Unemployed – all civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness. (U.S. Census)



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