

# Community Agenda Snapshot

## *Volusia & Flagler Counties*

### *June 2008*



# Acknowledgments

June, 2008

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.

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# Opening Letter

June, 2008

Dear Community Resident:

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

Similar to a movie reel with individual frames following one another to create a full story, this booklet contains frames of data that combine to offer a picture of the quality of life in our community. Together these snapshots tell a story of our area – issues concerning children, families and neighborhoods, elderly and disabled, community-wide disaster, and community health.

This third annual report is again a result of true community collaboration. Building on the results of the previous reports, there were opportunities to engage all sectors of Flagler and Volusia counties in updating this **Community Agenda**. The data has been updated and research is continued in an attempt to add indicators in response to community requests. There remain other indicators that are equally important as those featured here but are not yet available. 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. It will be annually updated to monitor trends and serve as a guide or tool for planning purposes 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.

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



Alan Abramowitz  
Co-Chair, Steering Committee  
Community and Child Advocate



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

# 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 only the third year of a ground-breaking publication that is tracking so many community issues covering the health and human services field. This is truly 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, and 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. In the second report, additional indicators were located and included 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 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. The second and third annual reports located additional data and continue 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 6 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.

# 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 were asked to select exploratory or “drill down” data to further explain the “why” for some trends.

## The Timeline and Other Key Dates: May, 2005 through June, 2008

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

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Department of Children & Families

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Flagler County Health Department

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Volusia/Flagler Coalition for the Homeless



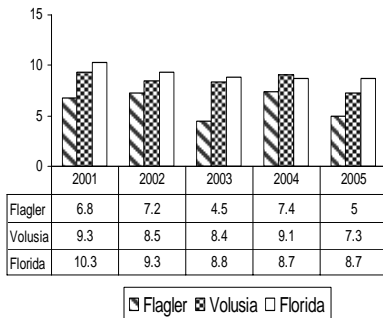
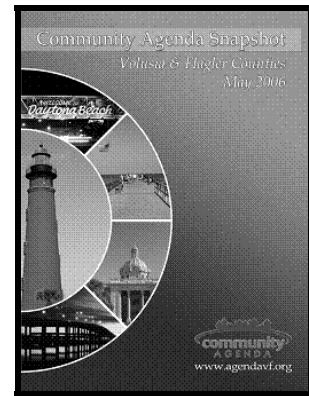
# Community Agenda Committees

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 Task Forces

While crafting the inaugural *Community Agenda Snapshot*, it became clear that significant data indicators were not available and that some data indicators were worthy of more detailed scrutiny. In order to enhance the collection and presentation of data, community groups whose members are experts in their fields have been engaged to assist in identifying, collecting, reviewing, selecting and prioritizing data. These existing community groups served in a dual role as Data Task Forces.

## 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?

## Other Suggested Indicators

Even though new indicators were included in the second report, 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 conduct deeper research. In spite of these efforts, some data is still unavailable. Each set of missing indicators is listed at the front of each focus area.

# 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 the state benchmark. This report does not comment on whether the state benchmark is a worthy achievement.

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 2006 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) will 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 are not included in this report. 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 is 743 addresses with 484 actual interviews and the Volusia County sample size is 4,272 addresses with 2,901 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. 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 5<sup>th</sup> grade reading achievement to begin to look deeper into the issue of reading.

# Reading the Data

In reviewing each indicator, pay close attention to:

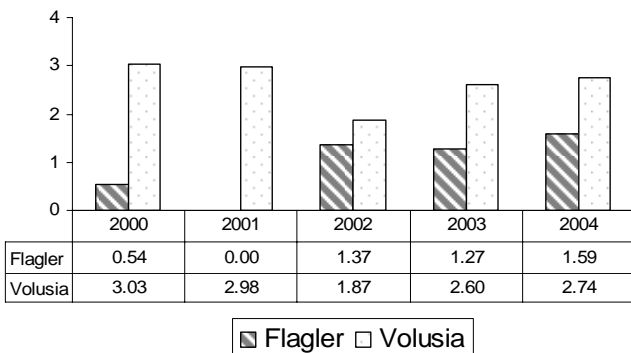
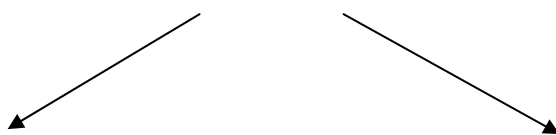
**The Rate or Percentage:** Where applicable, each indicator is reported as a rate per specific number of the population (i.e. 1,000 per population, 10,000 per population). A few of the **Promoting Wellness and Protecting Our Health** indicators (i.e. Infant Mortality) were reported as a three-year rolling 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 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.

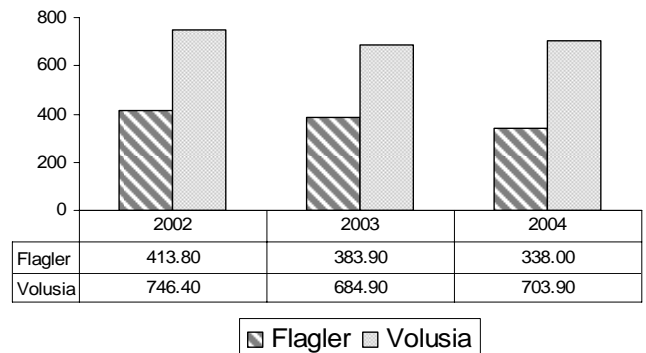
**The Scale:** The scale for each indicator is different. It may appear that two charts on the same page are visually similar, but notice the range between tick marks on each indicator.

**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*



# Community Agenda Snapshot

## A Look at Flagler County

Flagler County was home to 83,084 individuals in 2006. There were 17% under 18 years of age and about 24% who were 65 years and older.<sup>1</sup> The largest city in Flagler County is Palm Coast with an estimated population of over 68,000.

Identified as *the* fastest growing county in the nation in 2004, 2005, and 2006 the median household income in Flagler County was \$44,461.<sup>1</sup> The March 2008 Florida Research and Economic Database reported that of the 31,213 identified as in the labor force, approximately 92% are employed.<sup>2</sup>

As expected, total school enrollment (grades K-12) grew and reached 12,149 in October, 2006.<sup>3</sup>

### Flagler County Cities

- Palm Coast
- Bunnell \*
- Flagler Beach
- Beverly Beach
- Marineland

\* County Seat

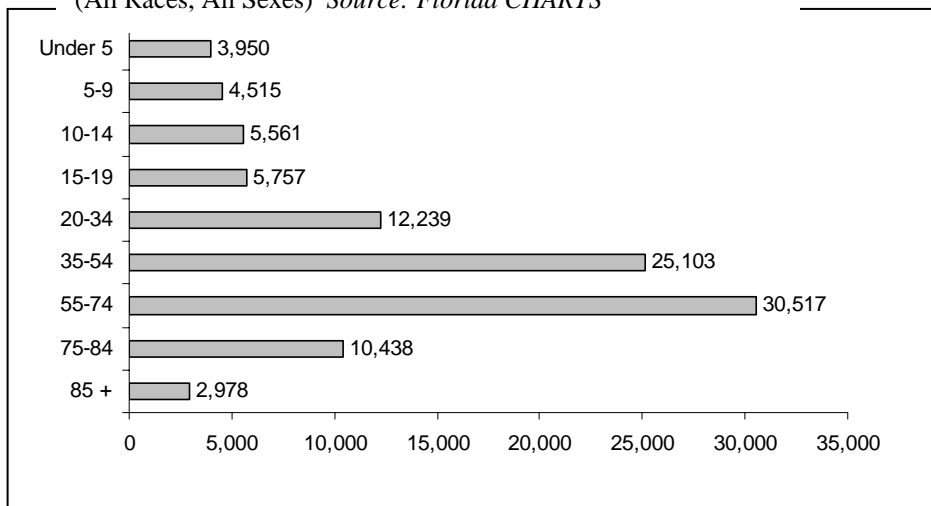
### Top 5 Industries in Flagler County<sup>2</sup>

	Employees	Avg. Weekly Wage
Accommodation & Food Services.....	2,020	\$290
Construction (#1 last year) .....	1,752	\$579
Education Services* <sup>4</sup> .....	1,800	\$597
Health Care & Social Assistance.....	1,425	\$788
Public Administration.....	1,394	\$699

\*Data is for public education only.

### 2008 Estimated Flagler County Age Distribution

(All Races, All Sexes) Source: Florida CHARTS



### The Reported Races in Flagler County are.<sup>1</sup>

Caucasian	86.7%
African-American	9.0%
American Indian & Alaska Native	1.0%
Asian	1.9%
Other	0.5%
Two or more races	1.0%

### Reported Ethnicities are<sup>1</sup>:

Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	92.7%
Hispanic or Latino	7.3%

Sources/Notes, pages 12-13:

1 – U.S. Census, 2006 American Community Survey

2 – Florida Research and Economic Database

3 – Florida Department of Education

4 – Enterprise Flagler

# Community Agenda Snapshot

## A Look at Volusia County

In 2006, Volusia County's approximate population totaled 496,575. Almost 20% of the population was under 18 years and another 20% were 65 years and older<sup>1</sup>. 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 2006 median household income was \$40,881,<sup>1</sup> somewhat lower than its neighboring Flagler County. As of March, 2008, Volusia County had approximately 94.8% of the 250,826 in the labor force employed.<sup>2</sup>

The October, 2006 total school enrollment (PK-12) in Volusia County was 65,867.<sup>3</sup>

### 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

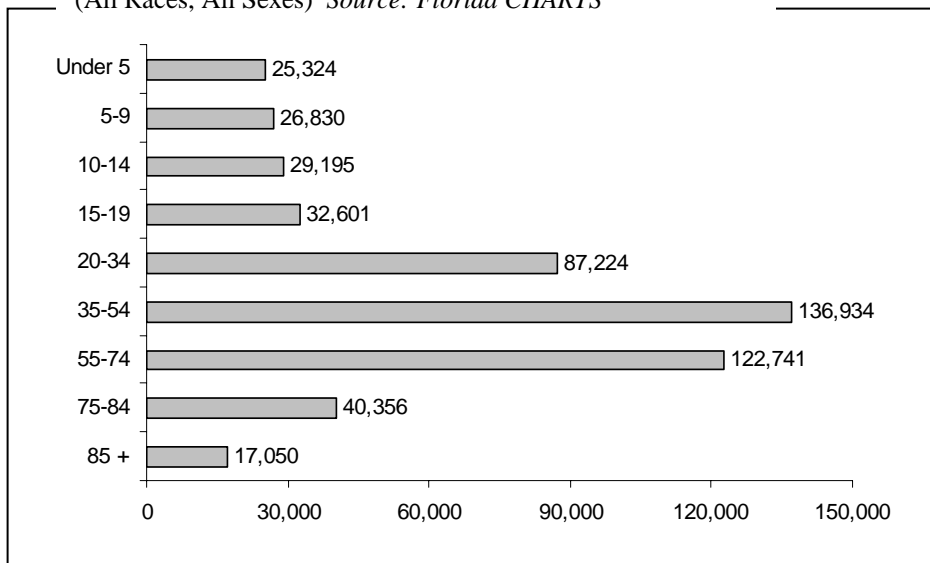
### Top 5 Industries in Volusia County<sup>2</sup>

	Employees	Avg. Weekly Wage
Health Care & Social Assistance .....	24,799	\$722
Accommodation & Food Services .....	18,198	\$277
Education Services (#4 last year) .....	17,275	\$673
Construction (#3 last year) .....	13,694	\$666
Public Administration* (#6 last year)	10,106	\$743

\*replaced Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt., Remediation from last year

### 2008 Estimated Volusia County Age Distribution

(All Races, All Sexes) Source: Florida CHARTS



### The Reported Races in Volusia County are.<sup>1</sup>

Caucasian	84.9%
African-American	9.6%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.4%
Asian	1.3%
Other	2.4%
Two or more races	1.5%

### Reported Ethnicities are<sup>1</sup>:

Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	90.2%
Hispanic or Latino	9.8%

# Community Agenda Framework

## Framework Focus Areas

<b>A. Creating a Brighter Future for Our Children and Youth</b>	<b>B. Building Stronger Families and Neighborhoods</b>	<b>C. Creating Independence for Elderly and Creating Independence for Adults with Disabilities</b>	<b>D. Responding to Community Disaster</b>	<b>E. Promoting Wellness and Protecting Our Health</b>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p><b><u>Elderly</u></b>                      Elder abuse                      Long-term Care                      Elder suicide                      Elder poverty                      Financial issues                      Other elderly issues</p> <p><b><u>Adults with Disabilities</u></b>                      Abuse of the disabled                      Residential arrangements                      Employment regarding disabilities                      Other adults with disabilities issues</p>	<p>Hurricanes                      Tornadoes                      Tropical Storm                      Wind Storm                      Fires                      Floods                      Pandemic flu                      Other community disaster issues</p>	<p>Physical health &amp; wellness                      Mental health &amp; 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</p>

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# Special Reports

Three over-arching themes were identified by all five community workgroups during the initial identification of indicators to research in 2005-06. The themes - **Information & Referral**, **Poverty**, and **Transportation** – transcended over all workgroup discussion as key challenges faced by residents as well as professionals assisting individuals with health and human service needs. Due to the varied data available, special reports to follow were warranted for the *Community Agenda Snapshot*.

While researching data during the second year of the project, it became apparent that **Affordable Housing** also had a significant impact on numerous other issues. Therefore, a subsection of the Special Report on Poverty was added to help define the housing issues facing our community.

## Special Reports Outline

### **Information & Referral**

- Effective Information and Referral Network
- 2-1-1 Online

### **Poverty**

- Indicators of Poverty
  - Household Income, Distribution by County
  - Living Hourly Wage
- Federal Poverty Guidelines

### **Poverty - Affordable Housing**

- Homeowners and Renters
- Housing Wage
- 2005 Family Economics

### **Transportation**

- Serving the Transportation Disadvantaged
- Local Public Transportation Systems
- Planning for the Future

# 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 that has the following elements:

- One comprehensive database of accurate, up-to-date information about community programs and services. This database should be updated regularly and should be available to citizens and organizations in a variety of formats including an online searchable format, downloadable electronic format and in print. Although there will likely always be specialized databases maintained by specific agencies (such as child care information at the Early Learning Coalition or the listing of private practitioners serving clients of the Agency for Persons with Disabilities) the comprehensive database should include links to these specialized information and referral services.
- A formal network of local Information and Referral providers who have developed a collaborative, non-duplicative information and referral delivery system to maximize their collective resources.
- A commitment from local health and human service agencies to openly provide access to information contained in the comprehensive database to any citizen with whom they come in contact.
- All citizens should have access to a local 2-1-1 phone number, staffed by trained Information Specialists, that utilizes the comprehensive database and is connected to the state and national 2-1-1 movement.

## A First Step: [www.211live.org](http://www.211live.org)

In response to the identified need for a “live” online database of community services, One Voice for Volusia and United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties formed a partnership to transform United Way’s First Call for Help database into an interactive, searchable, online directory. The new website, [www.211live.org](http://www.211live.org), was launched in September of 2007 and has been viewed over 200,000 times since its debut (an average of over 800 hits per day). The website allows users to search by a variety of methods and users can print or download the results of their search. Agencies can also quickly and easily update their information or add new programs and services to the inventory. The United Way and One Voice for Volusia are continuing to work on the development and improvement of the website to ensure that it continues to be a valuable asset to the community.

# 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.

These risk factors and many others, such as low hourly wages and a decline in affordable housing, contribute to the economic impact on families living in Flagler and Volusia counties.

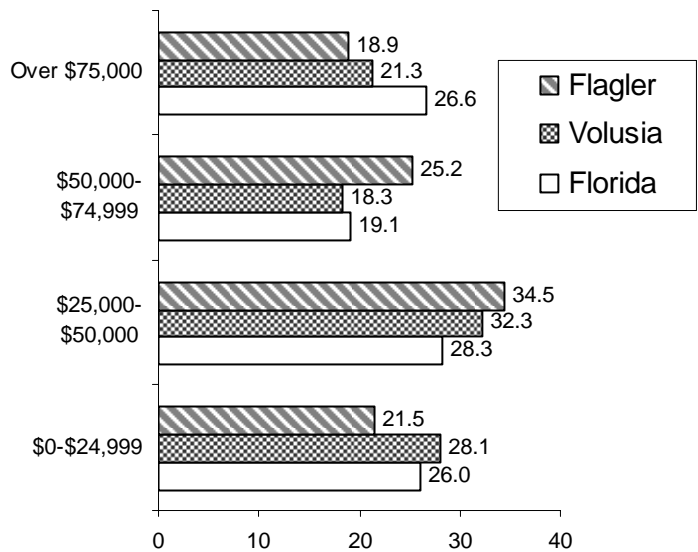
## INDICATORS OF POVERTY

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.

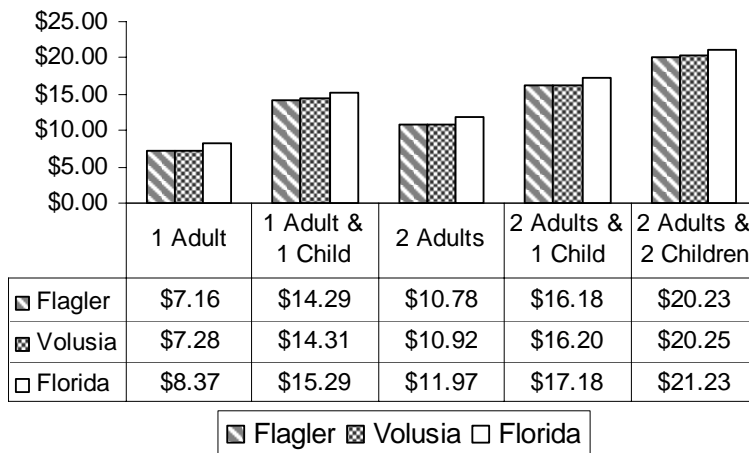
Flagler’s median household income decreased approximately 1.1% from 2005 to 2006. At the same time, Volusia’s median household income increased 5.9% with Florida showing an increase of 7.2%.<sup>1</sup>

**Chart #1** shows the percent of income distributed by county in four income brackets<sup>1</sup>.

**CHART #1: 2006 Percent of Household Income Distribution**



**CHART #2: Living Hourly Wage-2007**



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

Underemployment is also an underlying poverty-related issue since approximately 30,100 individuals (10.7% of the labor force) are currently underemployed and seeking an upgraded job<sup>3</sup> in the two-county area.

# Poverty

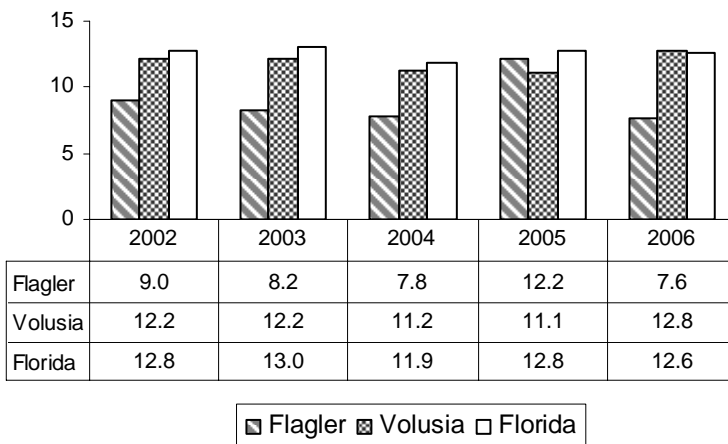
## THE POVERTY LINE

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 2008 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. The number of elementary school students enrolled in the free/reduced lunch program is found under *Building Stronger Families and Neighborhoods* (page 41).

Number in Household	Annual Income
1	\$10,400
2	\$14,000
3	\$17,600
4	\$21,200
5	\$24,800
6	\$28,400
7	\$32,000
8	\$35,600

**CHART #3: Percent of All Ages Living in Poverty<sup>5</sup>**



- The Flagler 2006 median household income was \$44,461. In 2008, \$47,091.61 is needed to maintain the same buying power.<sup>4</sup>
- The Volusia 2006 median household income was \$40,881. In 2007, \$43,299.79 is needed to maintain the same buying power.<sup>4</sup>

“...as has been documented by countless researchers, the consequences of childhood poverty on our collective economic health and well-being as a community are profoundly negative...”

*Source: Exceptional Returns: Economic, Fiscal, and Social Benefits of Investment in Early Childhood Development, 2004.*

**CHART #4<sup>1</sup>**

	Flagler	Volusia	Florida
<b>Children under age 18 in poverty (2006 Estimate)</b>	12.5%	16.3%	17.5%

1 – U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 FactFinder  
 2 – Poverty In America  
 3 – Center for Business Excellence  
 4 – U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI Inflation Calculator

# Poverty – Affordable Housing

One key factor of poverty is housing costs. Many urban planners consider lack of affordable housing to have a negative affect on a community’s overall health. A shortage of affordable housing can affect transportation needs, availability of a low-cost labor force and possibly declines in local school enrollment. Over the last year in Florida, the housing market has experienced drastic change.

According to RealtyTrac, a California-based housing research firm, Florida had the 4<sup>th</sup> highest ranked rate of foreclosure filings in the nation in April, 2008. One in every 242 households received a foreclosure filing that month which represents an increase of approximately 146 % from April, 2007.

The U.S. Census tracks data for housing units. A housing unit is a house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms or a single room occupied as a separate living quarters. The table below shows the number of housing units in our community and whether the unit is occupied by the owner or a renter.

2006 Housing Units <sup>1</sup>	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,554	100%	243,415	100%	8,531,860	100%
Total Occupied (% of Total)	38,022	81.7%	203,394	83.6%	7,106,042	83.3%
Owner Occupied (% of Tot.)	29,367	63.1%	153,472	63.1%	4,994,101	58.5%
Renter Occupied (% of Tot.)	8,655	18.6%	49,922	20.5%	2,111,941	24.8%

Exceeding 30% of a household’s gross income on housing is considered to be “unaffordable” or housing cost burdened by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Many factors can affect affordability: household income, supply and demand in the housing market, regulatory barriers, etc. In 2007, Flagler County ranks 47<sup>th</sup> and Volusia County 46<sup>th</sup> in affordability in Florida’s 67 counties (1<sup>st</sup> is most affordable).

In 2006,

- In Flagler, 6.38% of total single-family sales were affordable for the median family income, at a maximum affordable sales price of \$175,697.<sup>2</sup>
- In Volusia, 16.45% of total single-family sales were affordable for the median family income, at a maximum affordable sales price of \$154,188.<sup>2</sup>
- With a mortgage, median owner costs were 29.7% of household income in Flagler and 27.2% in Volusia<sup>1</sup>

The housing wage is defined as the full-time hourly wage needed to pay the Fair Market Rent<sup>3</sup> (FMR) without being housing cost burdened. In Flagler County, workers need to earn \$14.79/hour to rent a modest two-bedroom apartment without being burdened by housing costs<sup>4</sup>. The estimated average wage for a renter is \$10.67<sup>4</sup>. This represents a 38.6% deficit in wages to live in affordable housing.

In Volusia County, workers need to earn \$14.04/hour to rent a modest two-bedroom apartment without being burdened by housing costs<sup>4</sup>. The estimated average wage for a renter is \$9.64/hour<sup>4</sup>. This represents a 45.6% deficit in wages to live in affordable housing.

Sources:

1 – U.S. Census, 2006 American Community Survey

2 – Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

3 – Housing Act of 1983 – FMR is the Department of Housing and Urban Development rent for a typical modest apartment

4 – National Low Income Housing Coalition

# Poverty – Affordable Housing

To look at this another way, the affordable monthly rent is \$333.50<sup>4</sup> for the Florida minimum wage of \$6.40/hour. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, a Florida minimum wage earner must work 102 hours per week or a household must have 2.6 minimum wage earners working 40 hours per week to make a modest two-bedroom apartment affordable. The table below shows the affordable rent, the HUD value for a modest apartment and the average rental costs for Flagler and Volusia counties.

2006	Flagler	Volusia	Florida
HUD FMR for a 2 BR modest apartment	\$769	\$730	\$850
Median Gross Rent <sup>1</sup> (includes utilities)	\$889	\$832	\$872
% Renters unable to afford FMR (2 BR)	46%	49%	53%

In **Flagler County**, the Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) reports that the change in the number of homes sold has been declining since 2002-03 with the change down 23.6% in 2006-07 from the previous year. The change in the median sales price of homes sold peaked in 2004-05 and the change dropped from 29.5% to -9.4% in 2006-07. Housing starts also declined 54.2% since the previous year. In 2005, per capita personal income saw a change of 1.4% from the previous year.

- The 2006 average annual wage in Flagler was \$30,331<sup>5</sup>
- The 2006 per capita personal income was \$29,001<sup>5</sup>
- The 2006 poverty line for a family of four was \$20,000<sup>6</sup>
- Food Stamps were available at 130% of the poverty level (monthly gross) which was \$26,000<sup>7</sup>
- Reduced price school lunch was available with an Annual Household Income of \$37,000 or less (family of 4 in 2006)<sup>8</sup>
- At a 2006 rate of 1.59 personal bankruptcy filings per 1,000 population, Flagler ranked 15<sup>th</sup> out of the 67 Florida counties<sup>5</sup>

In **Volusia County** the EDR reports that change in the number of homes sold has been declining since 2002-03 with the change down 23.6% in 2006-07 from the previous year. The change in the median sales price of homes sold peaked in 2004-05 and the change dropped from 29.5% to -9.4% in 2006-07. Housing starts have also declined 35.2% from the previous year. In 2005, per capita personal income saw an increase of 1.4% from the previous year.

- The 2006 average annual wage in Volusia was \$31,209<sup>5</sup>
- The 2006 per capita personal income was \$29,615<sup>5</sup>
- The 2006 poverty line for a family of four was \$20,000<sup>6</sup>
- Food Stamps were available at 130% of the poverty level (monthly gross) which was \$26,000<sup>7</sup>
- Reduced price school lunch was available with an Annual Household Income of \$37,000 or less (family of 4 in 2006)<sup>8</sup>
- At a 2006 rate of 1.68 personal bankruptcy filings per 1,000 population, Volusia ranked 11<sup>th</sup> out of the 67 Florida counties<sup>5</sup>

*Sources:*

4 – National Low Income Housing Coalition

5 – Office of Economic & Demographic Research, The Florida Legislature

6 – U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

7 – Florida Department of Children and Families (not the only criteria)

8 – U.S. Department of Agriculture

# Transportation

Access to transportation and mobility is essential and, sometimes, even critical. Whether for work, recreation or medical necessity, most people use some form of transportation daily. Public transportation is important to all of us and, for some, the only option available.

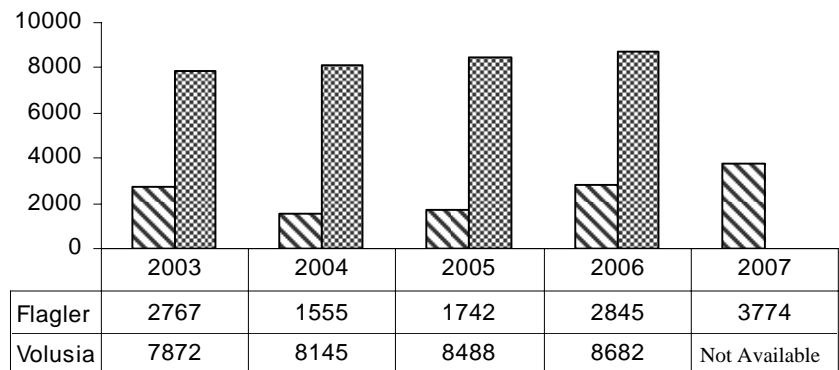
Consequently, health and human service professionals need to be equipped to assist clients and individuals seeking transportation. Issues related to mobility cross all generations and abilities. From an individual with disabilities traveling to work to an elderly person traveling in order to interact with a larger circle, providing comprehensive services and transport schedules enables the community to maintain – and enhance – the lifestyles of its residents.

## SERVING THE TRANSPORTATION DISADVANTAGED

“Public transportation – *It’s the Ticket!*” is the slogan of the Flagler County Public Transportation. Offering rides for medical appointments, errands, work and group outings, Flagler County Public Transportation prides itself on assisting individuals in need of transportation. Applications for individuals seeking transportation during emergency evacuations are also available.

Votran - the public transportation system in Volusia County - works to identify and safely meet the mobility needs of Volusia County. Its goal is to accomplish identified transportation needs through a courteous, dependable, cost effective and environmentally sound team commitment. **Chart #1** shows the total number of unduplicated passengers in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**Chart #1: Total Number of Passengers Served**



Legend: ▨ Flagler ▩ Volusia

Effective February 1, 2008, responsibility for providing non-emergency transportation to Volusia County Medicaid-eligible residents changed from Votran to MV Transportation. Votran continues to offer the Gold Service (door-to-door service) program for non-Medicaid individuals who, because of a physical or mental disability or age, are unable to use the scheduled (fixed-route) bus service. The Gold Service vans transported 323,122 people in 2007. The types of trips and respective figures are in **Table #1** below. **Table #2** features passenger trips by type.

**Table #1: Number & Types of Trips**

2007	Medical	Employment	Education/ Training/ Adult Daycare	Nutritional	Life- Sustaining/ Other	Total
<b>Flagler 2007</b>	13,958	21,923	26,875	21,347	11,414	95,517
<b>Volusia 2006</b>	413,114	52,196	122,532	16,579	179,779	784,200

# Transportation

## FUTURE PLANNING

Public transportation is also a key element to generating and managing growth in communities across the country. The Volusia County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) adopted the 2007-08 Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) on February 26, 2008. Information and the amended plan (dated September 2006) can be found at [www.volusiacountympo.com](http://www.volusiacountympo.com). The

**Table #2: Percentage of Passenger Trips by Passenger Type**

	Disabled Elderly	Elderly (Other)	Disabled Children	Children (Other)	Disabled (Other)	Other
<b>Flagler 2007</b>	1.8%	55.1%	0.1%	4.8%	1.3%	37.0%
<b>Volusia 2006</b>	22.7%	19.8%	1.0%	27.4%	21.9%	7.2%

The purpose of the TIP is to identify all federal and state funded transportation projects that have been scheduled for implementation in the Volusia County MPO planning area (which includes Flagler County) for the time period of fiscal year 2007/08 through 2011/12. For consistency, all projects in the TIP have been drawn from the 2025 Long-Range Transportation Plan.

In addition to local public transportation issues, it should be remembered that more than 34,000 Volusia County residents commute outside of the county for their work in Brevard, Orange, and Seminole counties everyday. Interstate improvement projects are scheduled for I-4 and I-95.

An alliance between Votran and the Lynx mass transit service based in Orlando provides an express service from the Saxon Boulevard park-and-ride lot in Orange City to downtown Orlando. Three morning and three evening trips are available at half-hour intervals starting at 6:00 a.m. with the last trip returning at 5:30 p.m. A guaranteed ride home service is also available to pay for transportation back to Volusia County in the event of emergency or a work schedule change. Votran reports that the I-4 Express bus service has assisted commuters to reduce personal vehicle travel by 14,400 miles annually as well as avoid parking fees.

Votran's RideShare program uses EzRide software to offer opportunities for commuters with like travel needs to connect with others who may be interested in sharing a ride. Additionally, the Van Pooling service allows groups of four to eight travelers with similar travel times and destinations to share a van and associated travel costs using Votran's assistance or by forming a pool among themselves.

Although the population in Flagler County has continued to grow at a rapid pace, the fleet of buses has not increased over the last nine years. In July, 2006, Congressman John Mica reported that federal resources had been obtained to replace and modernize Flagler's fleet of buses. Flagler is planning to replace five older buses over the next year via a Rural Capital Assistance Grant and other state funds. Unfortunately, Flagler is currently facing service reductions within Transportation, with a freeze on the client base at 4,000. Trips that were previously scheduled within days are now taking up to two weeks to schedule in advance.



# 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 2007-08 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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	83,084	100%	496,575	100%	18,089,889	100%
Population 0-17 (% of Total Population)	14,008	16.9%	97,536	19.6%	4,018,644	22.2%
Male (% of 0-17 Population)	6,718	48.0%	50,130	51.4%	2,058,354	51.2%
Female (% of 0-17 Population)	7,290	52.0%	47,406	48.6%	1,960,290	48.8%
Population under 5 (% of Total Population)	2,889	3.5%	25,558	5.3%	1,117,630	6.2%
Population 5-14 (% of Total Population)	8,552	10.3%	53,228	10.7%	2,183,138	12.1%
Population 15-17 (% of Total Population)	2,567	3.1%	18,750	3.8%	717,876	4.0%
Total Births in 2006 <sup>1</sup>	942		5,263		237,166	

OTHER CHARACTERISTICS CHILDREN & YOUTH UNDER AGE 18	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children with a Disability, age 5-15	577	6.1%	3,383	5.7%	148,230	6.1%

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS CHILDREN & YOUTH UNDER AGE 18	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households (with or without children)	38,022	100%	203,394	100%	7,106,042	100%
Families with Children (% of households)	8,916	23.5%	47,241	23.2%	1,931,018	27.2%
Married Couples (% of families)	6,730	75.5%	31,468	66.6%	1,293,023	67.0%
Single Parents, male (% of families)	129	1.5%	3,963	8.4%	142,952	7.4%
Single Parents, female (% of families)	2,057	23.1%	11,810	25.0%	495,043	25.6%

OTHER FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS CHILDREN & YOUTH UNDER AGE 18	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
With Children & Below Poverty Level	999	11.2%	6,283	13.3%	270,343	14.0%

SCHOOL POPULATION (FALL 2007)	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public School Enrollment PreK-12 <sup>2</sup>	12,774		64,570		2,653,433	
Exceptional Student Education Public School Enrollment PreK-12 <sup>2</sup>	2,120	16.6%	13,886	21.5%	512,356	19.3%

OTHER COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS	Flagler	Volusia	Florida
Child Care Capacity on 5/15/08 <sup>3</sup>	1,491	11,240	Not Relevant
Teen Licensed Drivers – Ages 16 to 18 <sup>4</sup>	2,349	14,452	518,147

Source: U.S. Census, 2006 American Community Survey unless otherwise noted below:

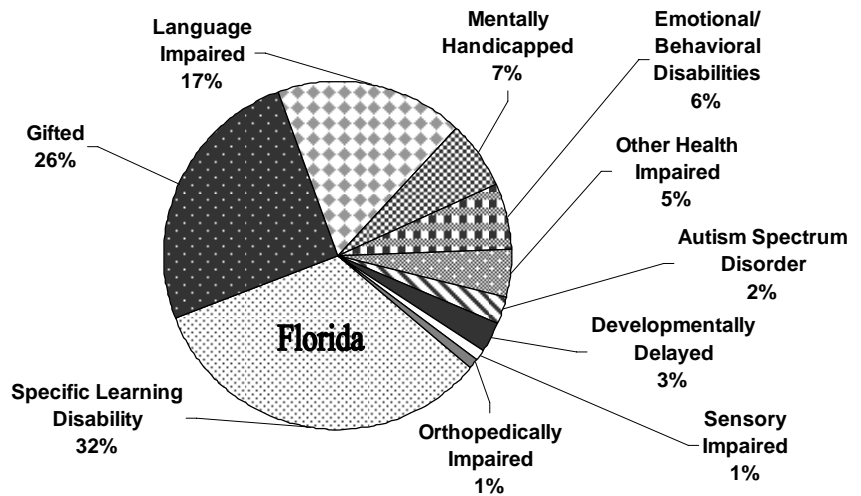
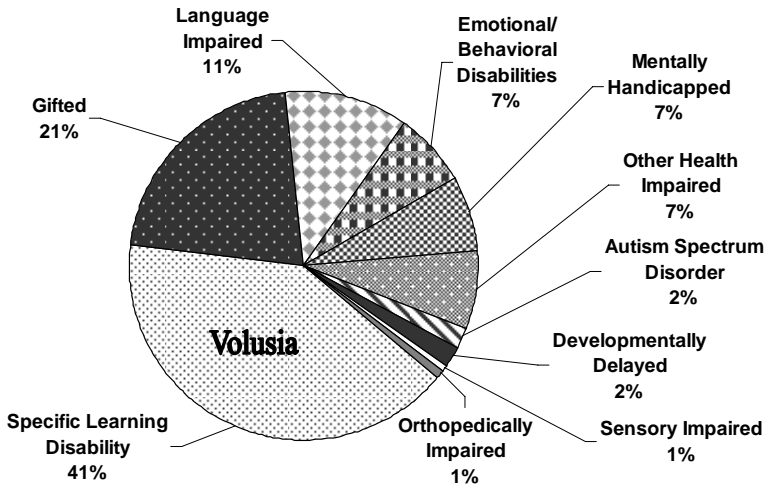
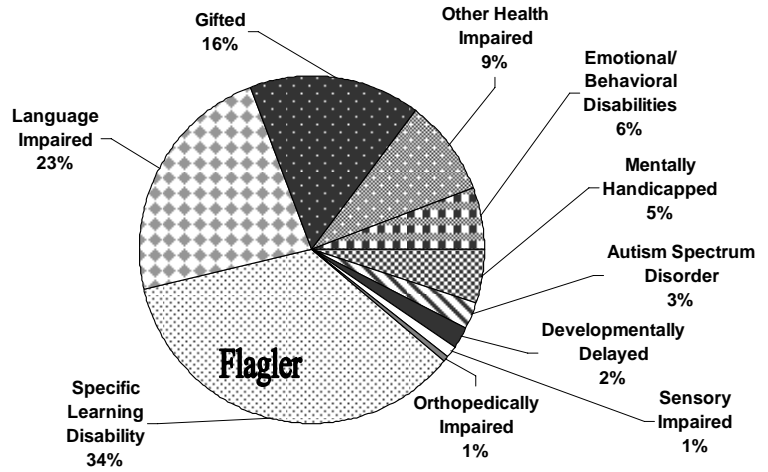
1 – Florida CHARTS

2 – Florida Department of Education, School District Data, Fall 2007

3 – Early Learning Coalition of Flagler and Volusia

4 – Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles - 2006

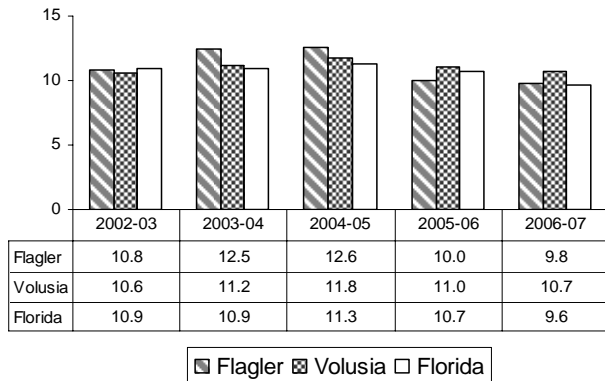
# Exceptional Student Education



Source: Florida Department of Education, School District Data, Fall 2007  
 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 several years of increasing absenteeism, both counties are showing decreases.

## Students with Disabilities School Absenteeism

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

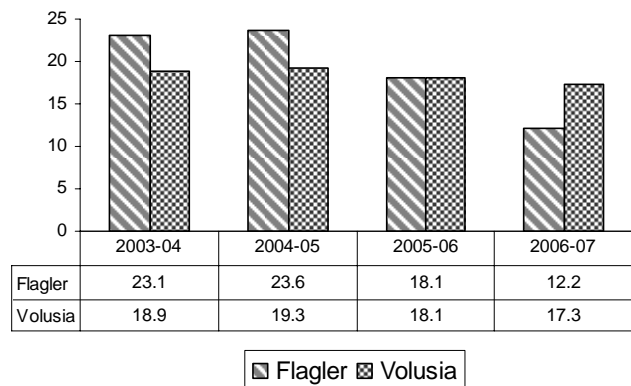
**This Indicator Measures...**the percent of students with disabilities absent 21 days or more in middle school in Flagler and Volusia counties.

**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.

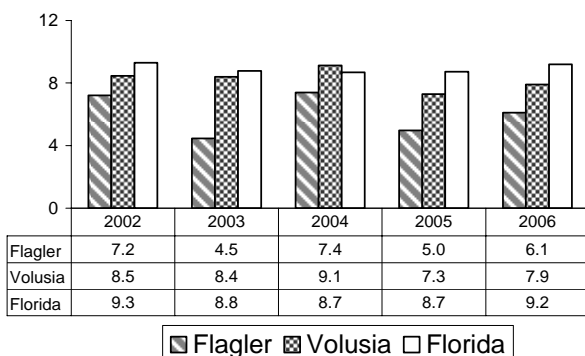
*Source: Flagler County Schools and Volusia County Schools*

Note: This is not a standard school system data element. After an increase in 2004-05, both counties are decreasing.



## 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 63. 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

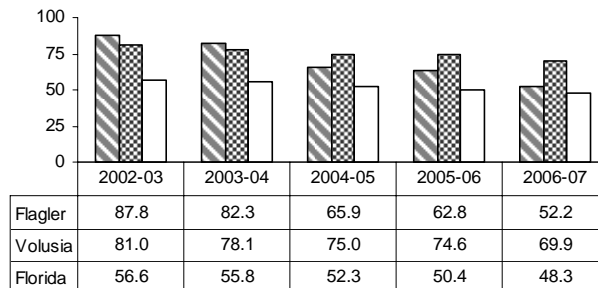
**This Indicator Measures...** the total rate of youth referred for delinquency per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**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*

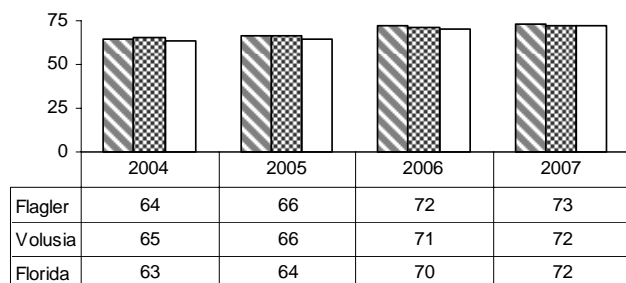
Note: Flagler and Volusia's rates have decreased since 2002-03. In Flagler County the number of referrals increased by .5% while the population increased by 69.1%. In Volusia County the number of referrals decreased 5.6% and the population increased by 9.7%. This indicator is duplicated on page 37.



■ Flagler ■ Volusia □ Florida

## School Readiness – Letter Naming Fluency

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



■ Flagler ■ Volusia □ Florida

**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 is increasing 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

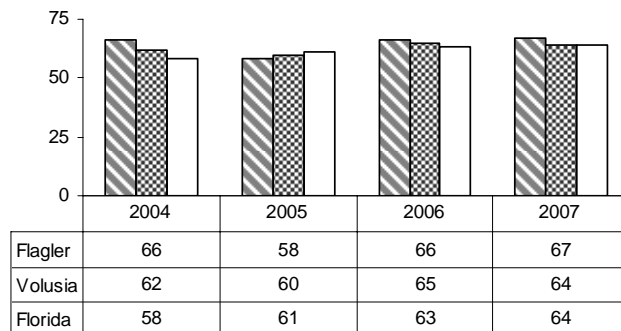
**This Indicator Measures...**the percent of kindergarten students who have a status of Above Average or Low Risk for Initial Sound Fluency on the DIBELS Screening Instrument in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**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.\*

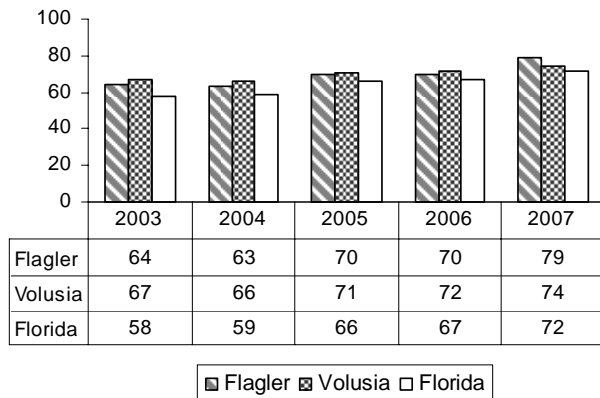


■ Flagler ■ Volusia □ Florida

\*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 four consecutive years. See the glossary for details.

## Reading Achievement

### Percent of 5<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Scoring 3 and Above in FCAT Reading



**This Indicator Measures...**the percent of 5<sup>th</sup> 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 are improving in the 5<sup>th</sup> grade reading scores.

## 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.

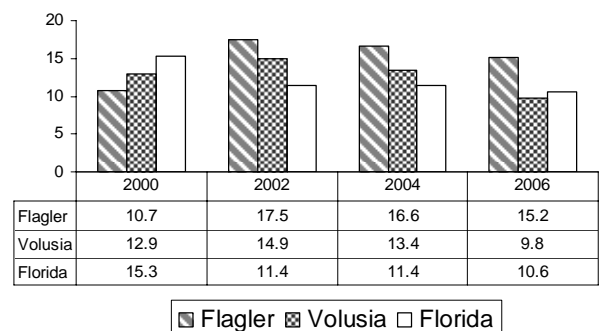
**Goal:** Downward Trend. ↓

**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 - 2006)

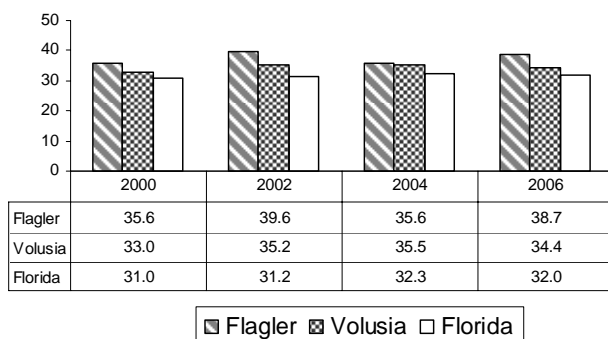
Note: This self-reported survey peaked in 2002 and has been declining since 2002.

This indicator is duplicated on page 65.



## 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 - 2006)

Note: This self-reported survey has remained level since 2000. This indicator is duplicated on page 65.

## Teen Drivers

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

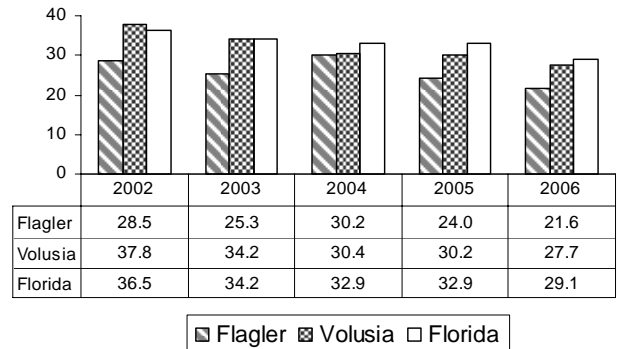
**This Indicator Measures...** the total rate of motor vehicle crashes by teen drivers, ages 16 to 18 per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia counties.

**Goal:** Downward Trend. ↓

**This is Important Because...** Mile for mile teenagers are involved in 3 times as many fatal crashes as all other drivers, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2006.

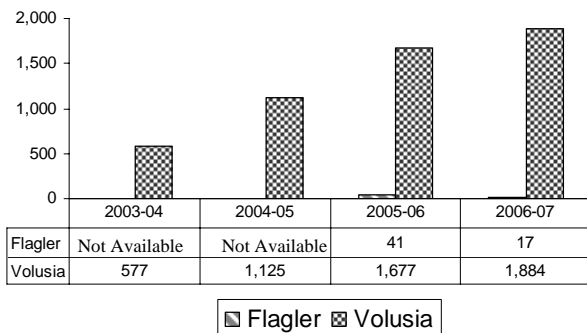
*Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle*

Note: A significant increase in the 16-to-18-year-old population in Flagler in 2005 contributed to the decreased **rate** of crashes in 2005 and 2006. Volusia teen driver crashes have declined over the past five years. Resident teen driver fatalities in 2006 were 1 for Flagler and 2 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 is significantly increasing while Flagler decreased. 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 sixteen 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 Applicants for Food Stamps, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Applicants for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Per 10,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Unemployment
- ❖ Rate of New Unemployment Benefit Claims, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Percent of Elementary School Students Receiving Free/Reduced Lunches
- ❖ 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
<b>Total Population (2006)</b>	<b>83,084</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>496,575</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18,089,889</b>	<b>100%</b>
Under 5 years	2,889	3.5%	25,558	5.1%	1,117,630	6.2%
5 to 17 years	11,119	13.4%	71,978	14.5%	2,901,014	16.0%
18 to 20 years	3,474	4.2%	21,260	4.3%	691,808	3.8%
21 to 39 years	17,120	20.6%	112,157	22.6%	4,383,806	24.3%
40 to 54 years	17,951	21.6%	103,752	20.9%	3,919,676	21.6%
55 to 69 years	16,341	19.6%	86,841	17.5%	2,826,261	15.6%
70 to 84 years	11,736	14.1%	61,271	12.3%	1,839,306	10.2%
85 years and over	2,454	3.0%	13,758	2.8%	410,388	2.3%
Population of Veterans (% of Total)	11,016	13.3%	60,389	12.2%	1,747,213	9.6%
Speak Spanish, (% of Total) speak English less than "very well"	1,476	1.6%	13,201	2.5%	1,506,320	8.2%
Speak Other Languages, (% of Tot.) speak English less than "very well"	1,855	2.2%	6,821	1.4%	461,830	2.4%

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

<b>Flagler County Population</b>	<b>83,084</b>	<b>100%</b>			
Beverly Beach Population	307	0.4%	Marineland Population	8	0.0%
Bunnell Population	1,706	2.0%	Palm Coast Population	68,013	81.9%
Flagler Beach Population	3,059	3.7%	Unincorporated Flagler Co.*	9,991	12.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006

<b>Volusia County Population</b>	<b>496,575</b>	<b>100%</b>			
Daytona Beach Population	64,183	12.9%	Oak Hill Population	1,575	0.3%
Daytona Beach Shores Pop.	4,964	1.0%	Orange City Population	9,267	1.9%
DeBary Population	16,427	3.3%	Ormond Beach Population	38,504	7.7%
DeLand Population	25,873	5.2%	Pierson Population	2,589	0.5%
Deltona Population	84,273	17.0%	Ponce Inlet Population	3,192	0.6%
Edgewater Population	21,486	4.3%	Port Orange Population	54,851	11.1%
Holly Hill Population	13,325	2.8%	South Daytona Population	13,541	2.7%
Lake Helen Population	2,790	0.6%	Unincorporated Volusia Co.*	117,003	23.6%
New Smyrna Beach Pop.	22,732	4.6%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006

\*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	38,022	100%	203,394	100%	7,106,042	100%
Family Households (% of Total)	27,837	73.2%	124,571	61.2%	4,632,974	65.2%
Married Couples (% of Total)	24,074	63.3%	96,326	47.3%	3,452,127	48.6%
Male Householder (% of Total)	756	1.2%	7,486	3.7%	319,610	4.5%
Female Householder (% of Total)	3,007	7.9%	20,759	10.2%	861,237	12.1%
Family Households with children (% of Total)	N/A	N/A	124,571	61.2%	4,632,974	65.2%
Married Couples (% of Total)	N/A	N/A	31,468	15.5%	1,293,023	18.2%
Male Householder (% Total)	N/A	N/A	3,963	1.9%	142,952	2.0%
Female Householder (% Tot)	N/A	N/A	11,810	5.8%	495,043	6.9%
Nonfamily households (% Total)	10,185	26.8%	78,823	38.8%	2,473,068	34.8%
Householder living alone (% of Total)	8,113	21.3%	61,672	30.3%	1,991,903	28.0%
Householder not living alone (% of Total)	2,072	5.4%	17,151	8.4%	481,165	6.8%
Nonfamily Households with children (% of Total)	None Reported	None Reported	1,037	0.5%	28,239	0.4%
Male Householder (% Total)	None Reported	None Reported	832	0.4%	22,936	0.3%
Female Householder (% of Total)	None Reported	None Reported	205	0.1%	5,303	0.1%
Children with all parents in the labor force (% Total Children)	N/A	N/A	40,260	19.8%	1,506,642	21.2%

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

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CHARACTERISTICS	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Incarcerated Offenders <sup>1</sup> (6/30/07) (% of State)	179	0.2%	2,811	3.0%	92,838	100%
Community Supervision <sup>1</sup> (6/30/07) (% of State)	559	0.4%	4,157	2.7%	153,692	100%
Average Daily Population of County Detention Facilities <sup>1</sup> (2005) (% of State)	156	0.3%	1,548	2.8%	55,946	100%
Registered Sexual Offenders <sup>2</sup>	88		664		Not Relevant	
Registered Sexual Predators <sup>2</sup>	1		39		Not Relevant	

1 – Bureau of Economic and Business Research

2 – Florida Department of Law Enforcement (5/29/08)

## Demographics

COMMUNITY EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS	Flagler	Volusia	Florida
High School Graduate or Higher	88.8%	86.2%	84.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	18.3%	18.5%	23.3%
Number of Colleges/Universities <sup>1</sup>	1	6	Not Relevant

1 – Enterprise Florida

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	Flagler	Volusia	Florida
Average Hourly Wage	\$14.57	\$15.00	\$18.50
Median Household Income	\$44,461	\$40,881	\$45,495
Median Earnings (wage or salary income)	\$26,639	\$24,713	\$26,498
Male, full time, year-round	\$32,630	\$35,181	\$38,005
Female, full time, year-round	\$30,839	\$27,876	\$30,896
Percent of Families Below Poverty Level with Related Children Under 18 Years	11.2%	13.3%	14.0%
Female-Householder Families with Children, No Husband Present	31.5%	34.3%	33.0%
Female Householder Families with Children Under 5 Only, No Husband Present	Not Available	49.6%	40.6%
Number in Labor Force (2007) <sup>1</sup>	34,792	254,388	9,290,000
Number employed (2007) <sup>1</sup>	32,722	243,134	8,896,000

Source: U.S. Census, 2006 American Community Survey (unless otherwise noted)

1- Florida Research and Economic Database

## Domestic Violence

### Rate of Domestic Violence Offenses, Per 100,000 Population

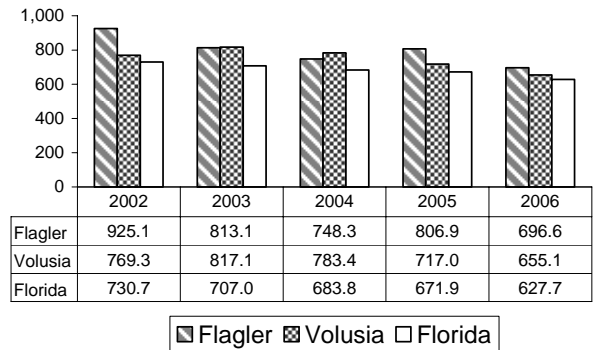
**This Indicator Measures...** the total rate of offenses related to domestic violence, per 100,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**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.

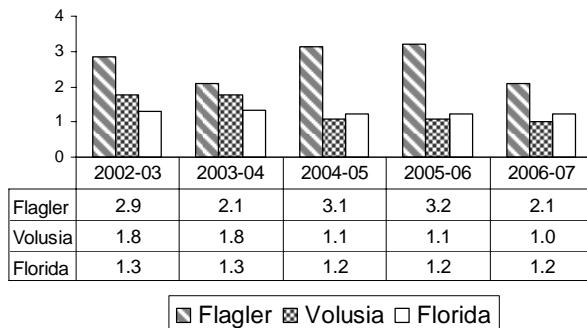
*Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement*

Note: The rate of domestic violence offenses has decreased in both counties since 2002.



## 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: Both counties' rate has fluctuated but is decreasing overall.

## Delinquency

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

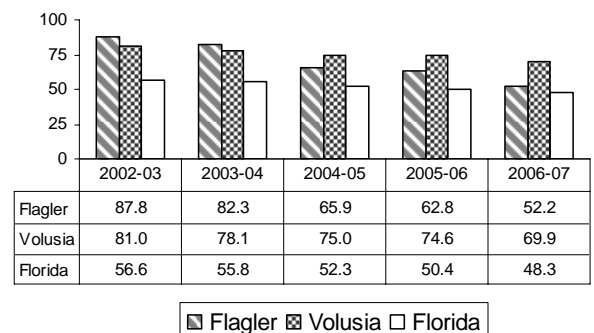
**This Indicator Measures...** the total rate of youth referred for delinquency per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**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.

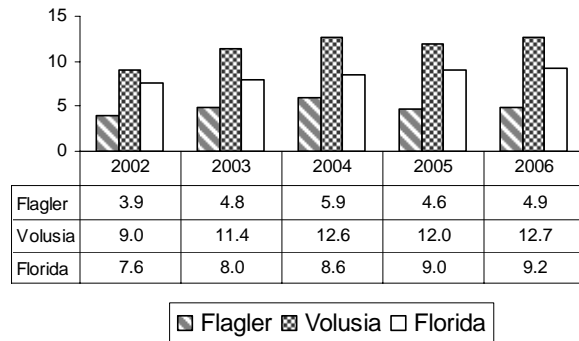
*Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice*

Note: Flagler and Volusia's rate has decreased since 2002-03. The Flagler County number of referrals increased by .5% while the population increased by 69.1%. In Volusia County the number of referrals decreased 5.6% and the population increased by 9.7%. 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 rate of arrests for drugs/narcotics is going up in both counties.

## Aggravated Assaults

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

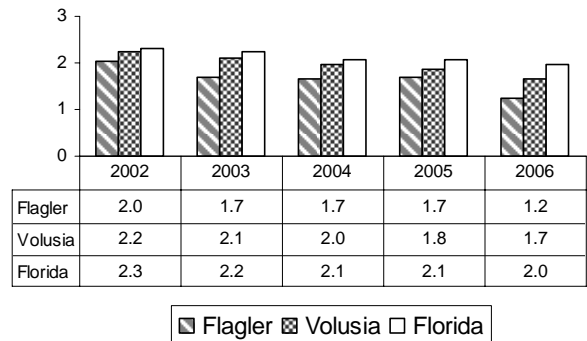
**This Indicator Measures...** the total rate of arrests for aggravated assaults per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**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).

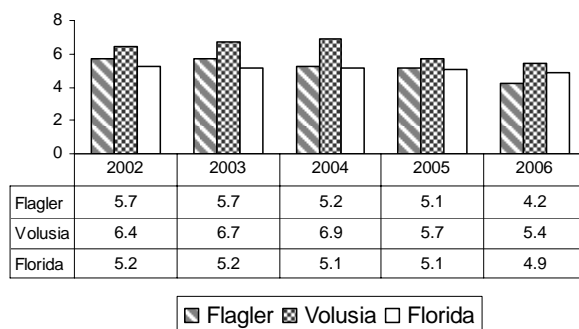
*Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement*

Note: Flagler and Volusia Counties are showing a decrease.



## 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: Both counties' rates have decreased overall since 2002.

## Child Abuse

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

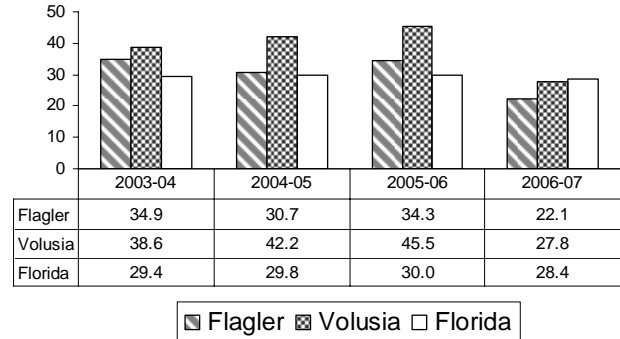
**This Indicator Measures...**the total rate of child abuse victims which resulted in findings with “some indication” or “verified” per 1,000 of the child population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**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

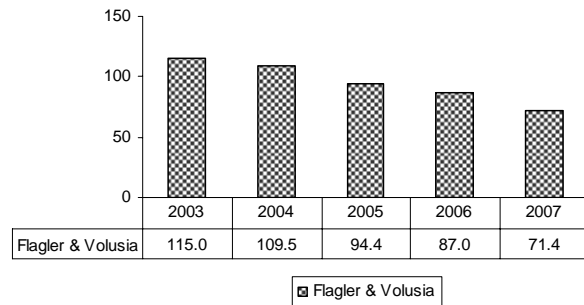
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Flagler	293	240	238	262	277
Volusia	2,495	2,122	2,602	3,041	1,795



*Source: Department of Children and Families*  
 Note: Over the last four years, both counties have seen fluctuating rates with a significant decline in the last year.

## 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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

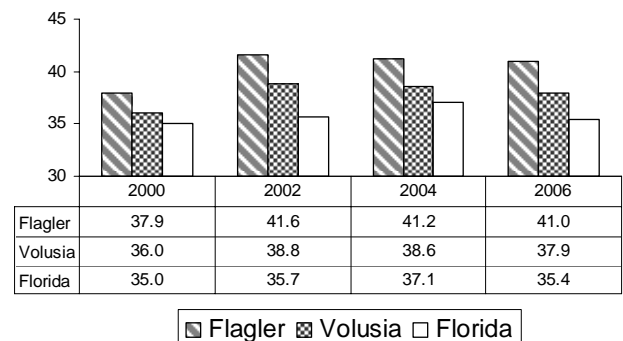
### Youth Substance Abuse, Percent of Reported Use of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past 30 Days

**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.

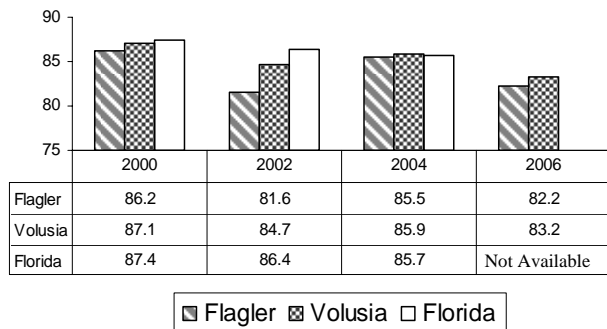
*Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2000 - 2006)*  
 Note: Youth use of any illicit drug/alcohol has remained relatively the same over the last four years.





## 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 - 2006)*

Note: Youth perception of parental attitudes has remained relatively the same over the last six years.

## Community Assistance (1)

Rate of Applicants for Food Stamps, Per 1,000 Population

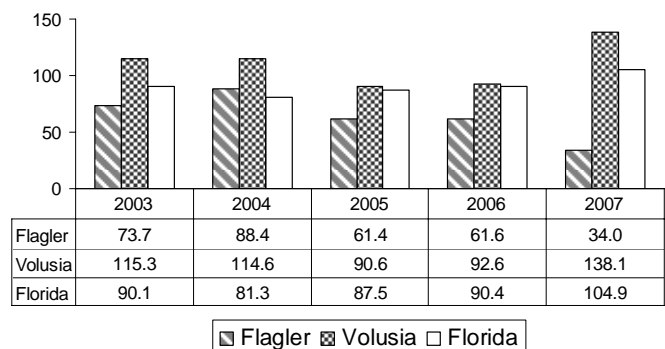
**This Indicator Measures...** the total annual rate of individuals applying for food stamps per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**Goal:** Downward Trend. ↓

**This is Important Because...** eligibility for food stamps is determined by income and provides support to households in need.

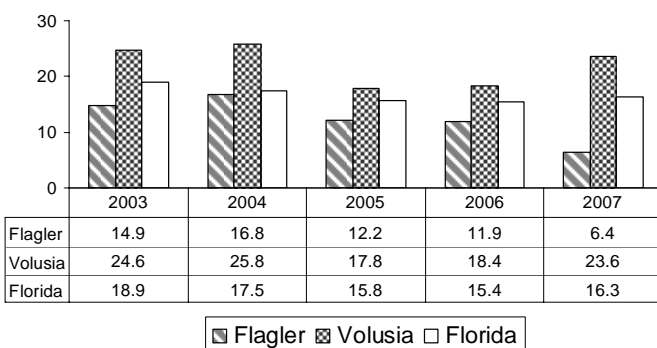
*Source: Florida Department of Children and Families*

Note: The Flagler rate has decreased since 2004. The Volusia rate sharply increased in 2007 after several years of declining rates.



## Community Assistance (2)

Rate of Applicants for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Per 1,000 Population



**This Indicator Measures...** the total annual rate of individuals applying for TANF per 1,000 population in Flagler and Volusia counties.

**Goal:** Downward Trend. ↓

**This is Important Because...** this program provides cash assistance to families in need as well as opportunities for employment.

*Source: Florida Department of Children and Families*

Note: The rate has been declining in Flagler since 2004. Volusia's rate rose sharply in 2007 after three years of declining rates.

## Unemployment Rate of Unemployment

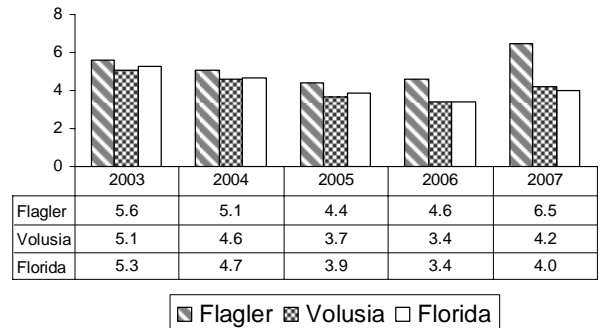
**This Indicator Measures...** the total annual rate of unemployment in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**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.

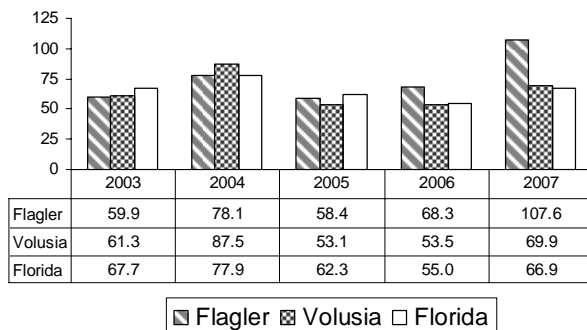
*Source: Florida Research and Economic Database*

Note: After declining for four years, the unemployment rate has increased for both Flagler and Volusia from 2006 to 2007.



## Rate of New Unemployment Benefit Claims, Per 1,000 Population

**This Indicator Measures...** the total annual rate of new unemployment benefit claims per 1,000 population in the civilian labor force in Flagler and Volusia Counties.



**Goal:** Downward Trend. ↓

**This is Important Because...** the number of new unemployment benefit claims are the individuals who are losing their jobs and facing an uncertain future.

*Source: Florida Research and Economic Database*

Note: Both counties have fluctuated since 2003. After two years of decreasing, Volusia had an increase in 2007. Flagler has been increasing since 2005 and showed a significant increase in 2007.

## Free/Reduced Lunch

Percent of Elementary School Students Receiving Free/Reduced Lunches

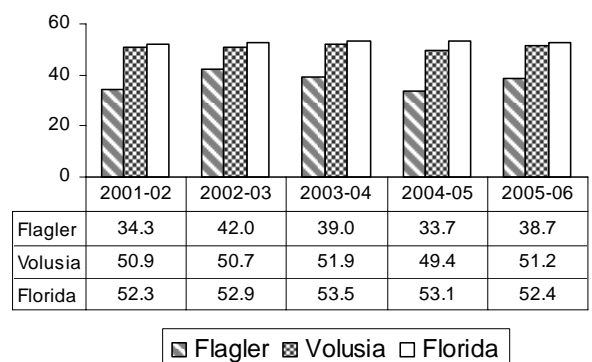
**This Indicator Measures...** the percent of students receiving free and/or reduced school lunches in elementary school in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**Goal:** Downward Trend. ↓

**This is Important Because...** eligibility to receive free and/or reduced school lunches is determined by the gross household income and attests to poverty issues in the community.

*Source: Florida Department of Education, Florida School Indicators Report*

Note: The percent of Flagler County students who have received free/reduced lunches over the last five years has fluctuated while the percent in Volusia County has remained generally the same.



## Homeless

Question	Detail	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Daily Estimated Homeless Pop.</b>	Flagler	Not Available	Not Available	181	207	207
	Volusia			2,486	2,483	2483
<b>Where did you stay last night?</b> (Top 3 responses in 2008)	Street	18%	21%	36%	30%	22%
	Treatment Facility	17%	5%	15%	20%	20%
	Transitional Housing	8%	5%	11%	17%	17%
<b>Gender</b>	Male	65%	67%	64%	64%	65%
	Female	35%	33%	36%	36%	35%
<b>Age Group</b>	Under 18	4%	3%	19%	16%	18%
	18-30	15%	12%	13%	12%	12%
	30-40	26%	21%	21%	19%	15%
	40-50	34%	37%	32%	34%	27%
	50-60	16%	20%	13%	16%	23%
	60+	4%	7%	3%	4%	5%
<b>Military Service</b>	Yes	18%	22%	20%	23%	18%
<b>Education – Highest Level Completed</b>	Less than 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11%	4%	7%	12%	14%
	Some High School	21%	19%	24%	22%	20%
	HS Diploma or GED	35%	39%	39%	35%	39%
	Some College	6%	25%	19%	20%	16%
	College Degree	6%	12%	7%	7%	9%
	Vocational/Trade School	6%	1%	3%	4%	1%
<b>How many times have you been without a regular place to stay, including right now</b>	1 time	38%	37%	49%	49%	48%
	2-3 Times	29%	27%	27%	35%	35%
	4 or more times	32%	36%	25%	16%	17%
<b>How long have you been staying in Volusia/ Flagler Counties?</b>	Less than 1 week	3%	9%	2%	5%	4%
	1 week – 1 month	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%
	1 – 6 months	18%	19%	7%	5%	6%
	6 months – 1 year	14%	15%	12%	12%	8%
	More than 1 year	57%	52%	74%	74%	78%
<b>What caused you to become homeless?</b> (May be duplicated numbers)	Unemployed/lost job	28%	Not on survey	37%	34%	29%
	Not enough income for basic needs	26%		28%	30%	30%
	No jobs	8%		12%	10%	23%
	Break-up, divorce, separation	16%		25%	24%	53%
	Alcohol/drug problems	23%		11%	52%	61%
<b>Are you employed now</b> (2004 & 2005, Yes + No=100%) (2006, 2007, 2008 Yes only=100%)	No	59%	68%	65%	61%	73%
	Yes, full time (not day labor)	12%	4%	35%	43%	42%
	Yes, part time (not day labor)	5%	7%	14%	20%	23%
	Yes, day labor	23%	21%	51%	36%	35%
<b>Do you have a disabling condition?</b>	Yes	45%	47%	72%	70%	77%

## Homeless continued

Question	Detail	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Total Income you and everyone in your family received last month?</b>	Less than \$1	24%	23%	28%	28%	31%
	\$1 - \$250	26%	17%	22%	22%	16%
	\$251 - \$500	20%	19%	14%	14%	14%
	\$500 - \$1000	16%	30%	26%	24%	24%
	\$1000 - \$2000	11%	6%	9%	11%	12%
	\$2001 +	2%	5%	2%	2%	2%
<b>Gone to hospital emergency room for basic medical care in past year?</b>	Yes *Halifax Clinic at Homeless Assistance Center opened in 2005	60%	68%	37%*	30%*	22%
<b>Had Medicaid or other health insurance coverage in past year?</b>	Yes	32%	Not on survey	24%	16%	16%
<b>Been in jail/prison in past year?</b>	No	53%	32%	63%	66%	77%
<b>Been in Detox or Crisis Unit in past year?</b>	No	68%	69%	63%	76%	93%

<b>HOUSING FOR HOMELESS 2008</b>	<b>Flagler and Volusia</b>	
	<b>Existing Beds</b>	<b>Unmet Need for Beds</b>
Emergency Shelter	101	187
Transitional Housing	410	1,357
Permanent Supportive Housing	90	289

Source: Homeless Coalition of Volusia/Flagler (full survey results are available for 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 & 2008).

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.

- 2008: unduplicated written surveys, 1/31/08
- 2007: 721 unduplicated written surveys, 1/22/07
- 2006: 599 unduplicated written surveys, 1/24/06
- 2005: 589 unduplicated written surveys, 1/26/05
- 2004: 825 unduplicated written surveys

# 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 six indicators in Focus Area C.

## **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.

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

- 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**

- ❖ Rate of Verified Reports of Elderly & Disabled Abuse, Neglect or Exploitation, Per 1,000 Population
- ❖ Rate of Suicide, Ages 60 and Older, Per 10,000 Population

#### **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

## **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

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS –Age 60+	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population – All Ages	95,093	100%	513,880	100%	18,755,406	100%
60+ Population (% of Total Population)	33,450	35.2%	140,395	27.3%	4,240,506	22.6%
Percent Male (% of 60+)	15,280	45.7%	62,444	44.5%	1,885,393	44.5%
Percent Female (% of 60+)	18,170	54.3%	77,951	55.5%	2,355,113	55.5%

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS –Age 60+	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Below Poverty Level	1,555	4.7%	10,515	7.5%	386,376	9.1%
Below 125 Percent of Poverty Level	2,381	7.1%	15,907	11.3%	564,508	13.3%
Households with at least one person 60 years or older (% of households) <sup>1</sup>	16,654	43.8%	87,270	42.9%	2,654,874	37.4%
Received Food Stamps <sup>1</sup> (% of households with 60+)	50	0.3%	3,458	4.0%	179,511	6.8%
Number Employed <sup>1</sup> (age 65+) (% of total population)	Not Available	Not Available	10,985	10.8%	374,176	12.3%

LIVING SITUATION –Age 60+	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Living Alone	5,995	17.9%	34,114	24.3%	999,755	23.6%
Living with Their Grandchildren (under age 18)	1,014	3.0%	4,484	3.2%	186,411	4.4%
Responsible for Their Grandchildren (under age 18)	357	1.1%	1,635	1.2%	57,994	1.4%

Sources: Florida Department of Elder Affairs 2007 unless otherwise noted below:

1 – U.S. Census, 2006 American Community Survey

ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES, 65 YEARS OR GREATER	Flagler	Volusia
With One Type of Disability	8,273	45,230
With Two or More Disabilities	2,025	9,626
With No Disability	23,152	85,539

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs 2007

## Demographics – Adults with Disabilities

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS Persons with Disabilities	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population 16 +	68,803	100%	399,039	100%	14,071,245	100%
Population 16 + with Any Disability (% of Total 16+)	11,309	16.4%	83,412	20.9%	2,529,399	18.0%
with One Type of Disability (% of Total 16+)	4,880	7.1%	36,235	9.1%	1,109,502	7.9%
with Two or More Types of Disabilities (% of Total 16+)	6,429	9.3%	47,275	11.8%	1,422,336	10.1%

Source: U.S. Census, American Fact Finder 2006

DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS Persons with Disabilities	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population Age 16 to 64	49,020	100%	297,739	100%	11,037,128	100%
with Any Disability (% of Total 16-64)	6,191	12.6%	48,279	16.2%	1,497,371	13.6%
with a Sensory Disability*	795	1.6%	9,154	3.1%	295,996	2.7%
with a Physical Disability*	4,696	9.6%	29,936	10.1%	834,593	7.6%
with a Mental Disability*	2,111	4.3%	18,957	6.4%	485,659	4.4%
with a Self-Care Disability*	1,366	2.8%	8,582	2.9%	257,737	2.3%
w/Go-Outside-Home Disability*	1,278	2.6%	13,179	4.4%	361,315	3.2%
w/ an Employment Disability*	2,786	5.7%	26,484	8.9%	790,902	7.2%

\*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, 2006 American Community Survey

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS Persons with Disabilities	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population Age 16 to 64	49,020	100%	297,739	100%	11,037,128	100%
Households with a Person with a Disability Receiving Food Stamps This Year (% of total households)	1,026	2.7%	5,818	2.8%	276,695	3.9%

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

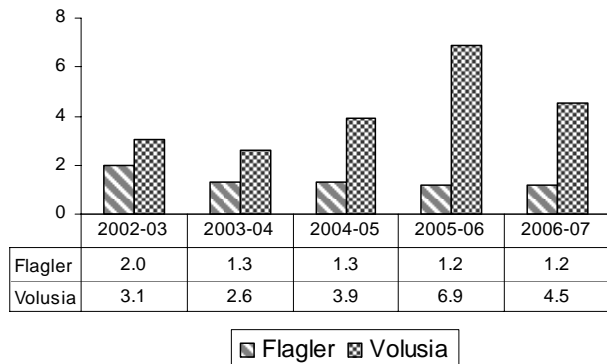
EDUCATION ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS – Adults with Disabilities	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 18 to 34, with a Disability & Enrolled in College/Graduate School	Not Available	Not Available	1,604	17.7%	36,039	14.4%
Population 18 to 34, without a Disability & Enrolled in College or Graduate School	Not Available	Not Available	25,110	26.6%	778,056	22.3%

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



## Elderly & Disabled Abuse

### Rate of Verified Reports of Elderly & Disabled Abuse, Neglect or Exploitation, Per 1,000 Population



**This Indicator Measures...** the rate of verified reports of elderly and disabled abuse per 1,000 of the population in Flagler and Volusia counties.

**Goal:** Downward Trend. ↓

**This is Important Because...**

abuse and neglect to the elderly and/or disabled may often go unreported.

*Source: Florida Department of Children and Families*

Note: Flagler's rate has decreased during the reported period.

Volusia's rate has fluctuated but increased during the reported period.

## 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.

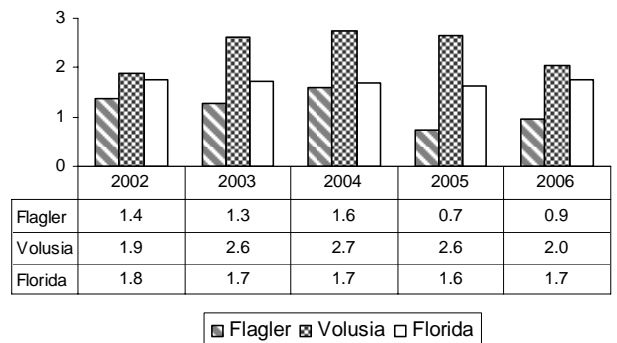
**Goal:** Downward Trend. ↓

**This is Important Because...**

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

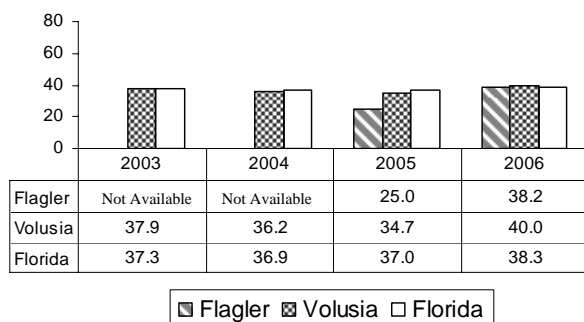
*Source: Florida CHARTS*

Note: The fluctuations in the Flagler rate are likely due to the relatively small number of incidences, while Volusia does not show a significant change.



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

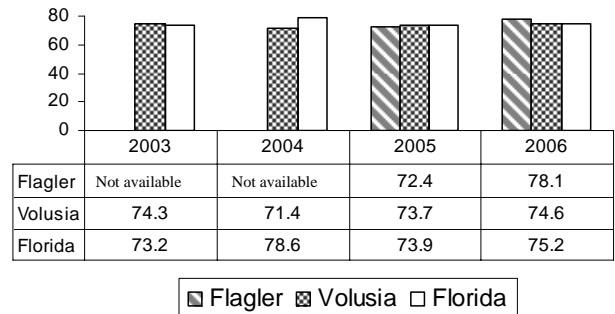
## Persons without Disabilities and Employment Percent of Persons without Disabilities (Ages 16-64) Who Are Employed

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

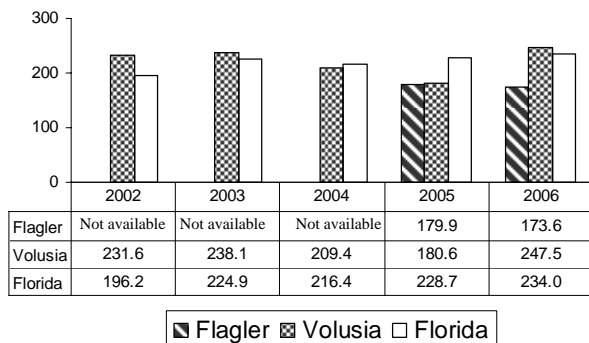
**This is included for comparison purposes for the above indicator, Persons with Disabilities and Employment.**

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

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



## 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: This data became available in 2002 for communities with a population greater than 65,000. Flagler's population surpassed the required minimum in 2005. The age grouping is predetermined by the American Community Survey. After declining since 2003, Volusia's rate increased significantly.

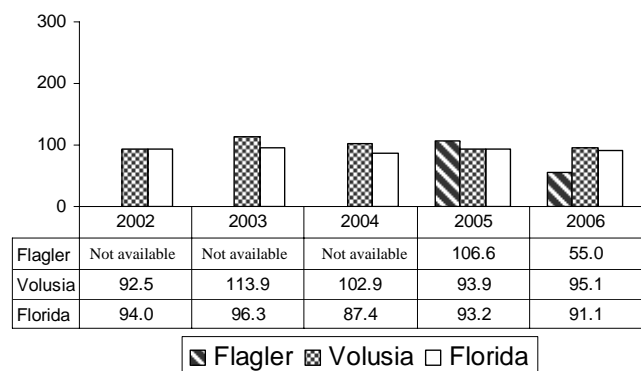
## Persons without Disabilities and Poverty Rate of Adults (Ages 21-64) without Disabilities and Below the Poverty Level, Per 1,000 Population

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



# 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 in recent years. The network of emergency management organizations are preparing for a potential pandemic flu outbreak and 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

<b>Responding to Community Disaster</b>	<b>Flagler</b>	<b>Volusia</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Total Population <sup>1</sup>	83,084	496,575	18,089,889
Group Quarters Population <sup>2</sup>	462	14,737	388,945

1 – U.S. Census, 2006 American Community Survey

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

## Emergency Management Network

The members of a network of emergency management range from FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) to the family who crafts their hurricane evacuation plan. In the Flagler and Volusia community, some of the key network members are 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.

Both counties have an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and key personnel from many sectors of the community designated to stay at the EOC during times of disaster. The EOC is the center of communications to ensure effective collaborative efforts as well as keep the community informed. Flagler County has a new EOC which is currently the most highly technological facility of its type in the state.

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.

## **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. In both Flagler and Volusia counties, the county emergency management services make the determination to open and close shelters and also how many shelters 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. 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 wind standards.

Special Needs Shelters are opened to accommodate persons with significant health issues and can serve up to 200 people. Special Needs Shelters are opened by the county and staffed by the county health department. People who plan to use these shelters are requested to contact the Special Needs Registry in advance so that the shelters will be better prepared to meet their needs. It has been reported that approximately 15 to 30% of those registered actually use the shelter in any given disaster.

## **Training for Disaster**

County, city, health department, fire and law enforcement and similar governmental staff receive ongoing training in order to be prepared for emergencies and disasters. Both counties and the American Red Cross offer disaster plan training for businesses and non-profit organizations. Both counties and the American Red Cross have community awareness materials for planning for evacuation, preparing one's home for weather events and seeking assistance following a disaster.

## **Special Events**

Each year the Volusia and Flagler community hosts special events that can be equal to an annual Super Bowl. Each of these events serves as a mini-mobilization event for disaster preparedness teams. Members of the network of emergency management go into action and perform duties that are often similar to those required during a community wide disaster. The tremendous influx of people during these special events could also have a significant impact on the community's ability to respond to disaster should one occur at that time. Below are a few factoids on the potential effects of tourism in the Daytona Beach/Halifax area:

- There are approximately 8,300,000 Annual Visitors to Volusia County<sup>1</sup>
- There are approximately 12,435 hotel/motel rooms in the Daytona Beach area<sup>2</sup>
- There are over 20,000 rooms for short-term rental<sup>3</sup>
- Approximately 2,500 people may seek shelter during a category 1,2 hurricane<sup>4</sup>
- Approximately 6,500 people may seek shelter during a category 3 hurricane<sup>4</sup>
- Approximately 15,000 people may seek shelter during a category 4,5 hurricane<sup>4</sup>

## **Volunteers**

Volunteers are a vital component of any disaster response. In 2008, the United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties signed a formal agreement with the County of Volusia for volunteer coordination during emergencies and disasters. United Way is also home for the 2-1-1 Call Center, The Volunteer Center, and the Volusia County Citizen Corps whose members include first responders, CERT\*, COPS\*, VIPS\* and Neighborhood Watch organizations.

Although a good number of community volunteers are trained in advance of a disaster, it does not necessarily follow that most trained volunteers will be ready, willing and able to respond to a particular disaster. Often times, the volunteers themselves must evacuate due to the threat of fires, floods or high winds. In a pandemic flu situation, many of the volunteers may also be stricken with the flu. Even with the best intentions of helping during a disaster, some volunteers are unable to remain in the area or are unable to answer the call to serve.

\*CERT (Community Emergency Response Team), COPS (Citizen on Patrol), VIPS (Volunteers in Police Service)

1 – Mid Florida Marketing and Research, Inc.

2 – Halifax Area Taxing District database

3 – Reported by the County of Volusia (includes hotel, motel, condo, timeshare, campgrounds and short-term residential sites)

4 – Volusia County Emergency Management Division

## **Volunteers (continued)**

United Way is building a database of trained volunteers in order to timely deploy volunteers when and where they are needed. They encourage anyone who thinks they might be interested in volunteering during or following a disaster to attend training sessions before a disaster occurs. United Way will stand ready to accept calls for assistance through the 2-1-1 call center and then search the volunteer database in order to cross-reference the needs with the volunteers. In Volusia, the Volusia County Finance Department will coordinate all donations (financial contributions, water, blankets, etc.).

Volunteer training is available from many local organizations as well as online from FEMA at <http://www.training.fema.gov/IS/> at no cost. United Way lists key points to remember regarding volunteerism as:

- Be personally prepared – be able to maintain oneself and family for at least 72 hours
- Register in advance if interested in volunteering
- Get advance training in the area of interest
- WAIT to be called into action so skills are best utilized when and where they are needed
- Stay tuned to local EAS (Emergency Alert System) broadcasts
- Be prepared to address disaster over the long term – recovery can take years
- Remember to be a good neighbor and take care of others in one's own neighborhood

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. During a disaster, the local Red Cross chapter (Coast to Coast Chapter) stays in communication with the regional chapter to keep the channel open to request volunteers and supplies if needed. United Way is also part of statewide and national networks which provide mutual aid. Affiliations include United Way of Florida and United Way of America, The Florida Association of Volunteer Centers (FAVC), Florida Alliance of Information and Referral Services (FLAIRS) and Alliance of Information and Referral Systems (AIRS).



# 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 are reported by several methods including crude rate and age-adjusted rates. To date, this document has reported only crude rates. While this 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 certain appropriate indicators have been added this year. Because this is a new way of looking at the data, both methods are included this year as a point of comparison and to provide clarity on how the type of reported rate can affect perspective on an indicator.

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 2006	83,084	100%	496,575	100%	18,089,889	100%
Population 0-17 (% of total)	14,008	16.9%	97,536	19.6%	4,018,644	22.2%
Population 18-64 (% of total)	49,020	59.0%	297,739	59.9%	11,037,128	61.0%
Population 65 + (% of total)	20,056	24.1%	101,300	20.4%	3,034,117	16.7%
Population of women of child-bearing age, 15-50 (% of total)	20,317	24.4%	125,588	25.3%	4,812,039	26.6%

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

2006 BIRTHS	Flagler		Volusia		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of annual births	942		5,263		237,166	
Number of annual births Paid by Private Insurance (% of births)	430	45.6%	2,218	42.1%	105,205	44.3%
Number of annual births paid by Medicaid (% of births)	437	46.4%	2,743	52.1%	103,323	43.6%

Source: Florida CHARTS 2006

Community Health Characteristics*	Flagler	Volusia
Number of annual hospitalizations <sup>1</sup>	5,310	57,829
Number of annual emergency department (ED) visits (2006) <sup>1</sup>	32,980	264,318
Number ED visits paid by Commercial Insurance <sup>1</sup>	10,098	80,155
Number ED visits paid by Medicare/Medicare HMO <sup>1</sup>	6,530	52,229
Number ED visits paid by Medicaid/Medicaid HMO <sup>1</sup>	6,801	45,970
Number ED visits paid by Self Pay <sup>1</sup>	7,621	64,285
Number ED visits paid by KidCare <sup>1</sup>	39	1,638
Number ED visits paid by Other**	1,891	20,041
HMO Enrollment (excludes Medicare HMO & Medicaid HMO) <sup>2</sup>	7,816	61,431
Healthy Kids Enrollment <sup>3</sup>	1,190	6,489
Medicare Enrollment (includes HMO)(as of 7/1/2007) <sup>5</sup>	21,922	107,837
Medicaid Enrollment (includes HMO)(as of 4/30/2008) <sup>5</sup>	8,797	56,087
Number of Medical Doctors and Osteopathic Physicians <sup>4</sup>	115	1,057
Number of Dentists <sup>4</sup>	31	230

\* 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 2006

2 – Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, on 6/30/06

3 – HealthyKids

4 – Department of Health, floridashealth.com

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

HEALTH RISK FACTORS	Flagler	Volusia
Percent of High School Students without sufficient vigorous physical activity <sup>6</sup>	41.5%	38.5%
Percent of High School Students Overweight and At Risk for Being Overweight <sup>6</sup>	9.1%	9.5%

6 – 2007 BRFSS Report, Florida CHARTS – See glossary for details

## Demographics

<b>FLAGLER BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS</b>	<b>Flagler 2007</b>	<b>Florida 2007</b>
Percent of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking	18.4	16.2
Percent of adults who have asthma	4.5	6.2
Adult men with asthma	1.9	4.9
Adult women with asthma	6.8	7.4
Percent of women (18 years+) with a PAP* test in the past year	67.7	64.8
Percent of men (50 years+) with a PSA** test in the past 2 years	64.5	60.2
Percent of adults (50 years+) with colonoscopy in the past 5 years	56.9	53.7
Percent of adults who had their cholesterol checked in the past 5 years	84.4	78.5
Percent of adults who have diagnosed high blood cholesterol	43.1	37.1
Percent of adults with diabetes who self-monitor blood sugar once daily on average	63.7	65.7
Percent of adults with diabetes who had an annual eye exam	81.7	77.4
Percent of adults with diabetes who ever had diabetes self-management education	75.5	51.4
Percent of adults who always/usually receive the social/emotional support needed	81.1	77.9
Percent of adults (<65 years) who have ever been tested for HIV	49.4	49.1
Percent of adults with diagnosed hypertension (high blood pressure)	35.3	28.2
Percent of adults with hypertension who use blood pressure control measures	96.0	96.4
Percent of adults who are overweight or obese	61.8	62.1
Percent of adults who consume 5 servings of fruits/vegetables daily	24.8	26.2
Percent of adults who meet moderate physical activity recommendations	43.6	34.6
Percent of adults who are current smokers	23.9	19.3
Percent of adult current smokers who tried to quit in the past year	54.8	53.2
<b>VOLUSIA BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS</b>	<b>Volusia 2007</b>	<b>Florida 2007</b>
Percent of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking	17.5	16.2
Percent of adults who have asthma	8.6	6.2
Adult men with asthma	5.3	4.9
Adult women with asthma	11.6	7.4
Percent of women (18 years+) with a PAP* test in the past year	53.6	64.8
Percent of men (50 years+) with a PSA** test in the past 2 years	71.1	60.2
Percent of adults (50 years+) with colonoscopy in the past 5 years	56.4	53.7
Percent of adults who had their cholesterol checked in the past 5 years	80.1	78.5
Percent of adults who have diagnosed high blood cholesterol	38.3	37.1
Percent of adults with diabetes who self-monitor blood sugar once daily on average	57.9	65.7
Percent of adults with diabetes who had an annual eye exam	75.6	77.4
Percent of adults with diabetes who ever had diabetes self-management education	56.8	51.4
Percent of adults who always/usually receive the social/emotional support needed	79.4	77.9
Percent of adults (<65 years) who have ever been tested for HIV	49.9	49.1
Percent of adults with diagnosed hypertension (high blood pressure)	30.1	28.2
Percent of adults with hypertension who use blood pressure control measures	96.8	96.4
Percent of adults who are overweight/obese	63.4	62.1
Percent of adults who consume 5 servings of fruits/vegetables daily	27.9	26.2
Percent of adults who meet moderate physical activity recommendations	38.1	34.6
Percent of adults who are current smokers	21.9	19.3
Percent of adult current smokers who tried to quit in the past year	50.9	53.2

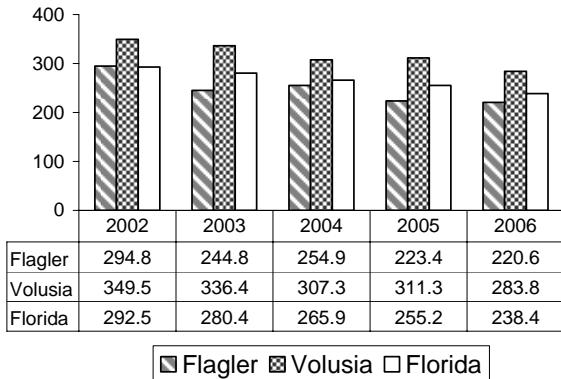
Source: 2007 BRFSS Report – See glossary for details

\*PAP – cervical cancer test

\*\* PSA – prostate cancer test

## Heart Disease – Crude Rate

### Death Rate of Heart Disease, Per 100,000 Population



**This Indicator Measures...** the total annual resident deaths due to heart disease per 100,000 population 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: Deaths from heart disease are decreasing overall for both Flagler and Volusia Counties.

## Heart Disease – Age-Adjusted Rate

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

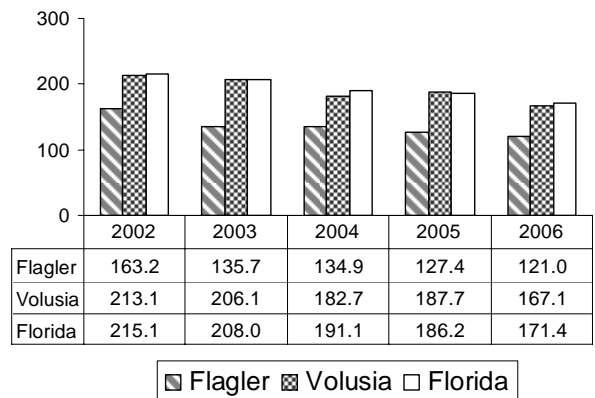
**This Indicator Measures...** the total annual resident deaths due to heart disease per 100,000 population taking age distribution into consideration in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**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.

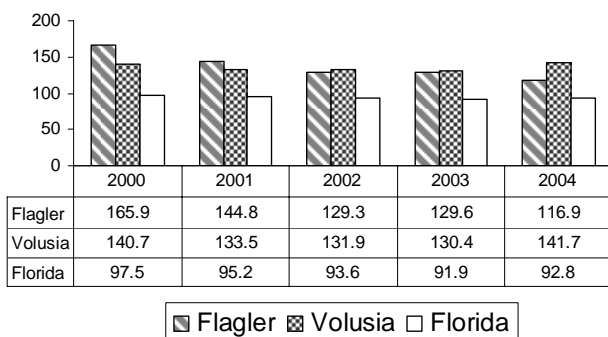
Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: Heart Disease was the second leading cause of death in both Volusia and Flagler (3-year age-adjusted rate, 2004-06). The leading cause in both counties was cancer (all cancers combined).



## 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: Flagler County's rate has greatly improved while Volusia County's rate increased in 2004 after a four year decline.

## Stroke – Crude Rate

### Death Rate from Stroke, Per 100,000 Population

**This Indicator Measures...** the total annual rate of deaths due to stroke per 100,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

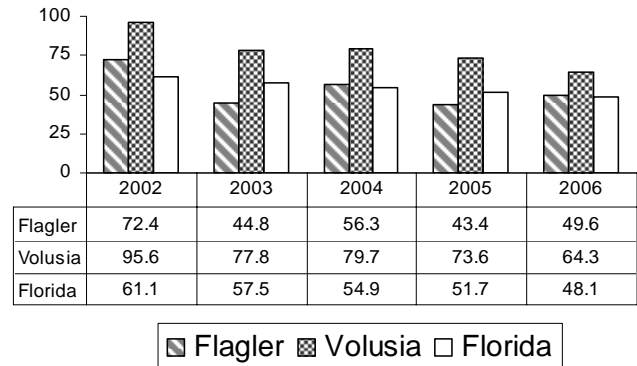
**Goal:** Downward Trend. ↓

**This is Important Because...**

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

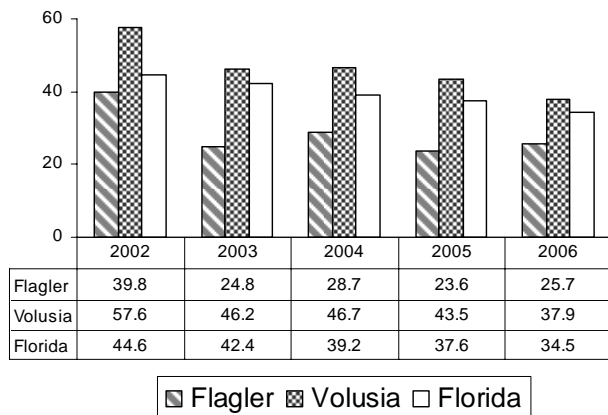
Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: After decreasing for four years Flagler's rate increased slightly. Volusia County's rate has continually declined.



## 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 2002. Volusia County's rate has also declined since 2002.

## 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.

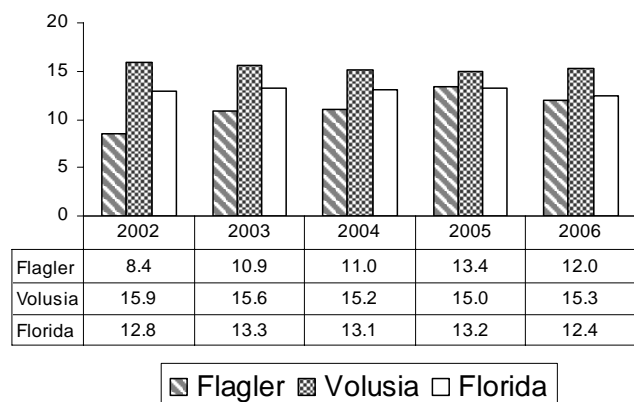
**Goal:** Downward Trend. ↓

**This is Important Because...**

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

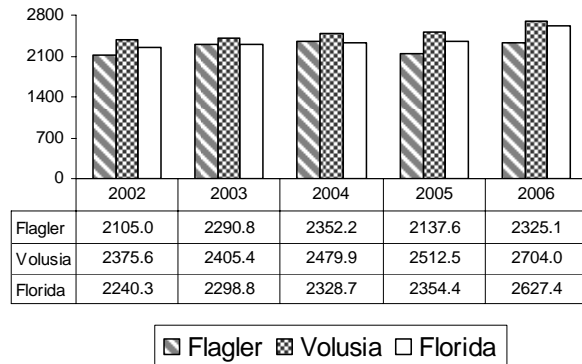
Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: Flagler saw a decrease after four years of increase. Volusia's rate remains essentially the same.



## Diabetes – Crude Rate

### Rate of Hospitalization From or With Diabetes, Per 100,000 Population



**This Indicator Measures...** the total annual rate of hospitalizations due to diabetes and/or persons who have diabetes per 100,000 population 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: The rate has been increasing in both counties. Flagler County continues to have an increase in the number of hospitalizations but the population has increased faster causing the rate to decrease.

## Diabetes – Age-Adjusted Rate

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

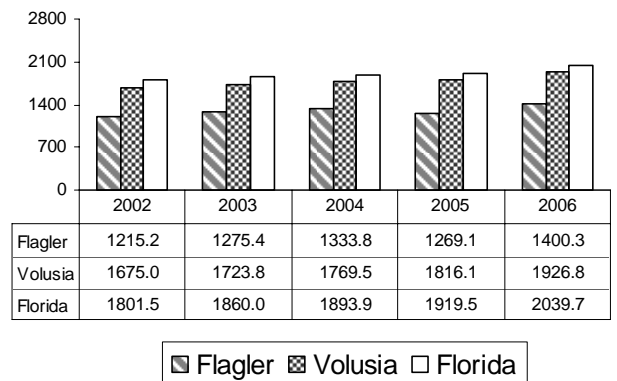
**This Indicator Measures...** the total annual rate of hospitalizations due to diabetes and/or persons who have diabetes per 100,000 population taking age distribution into consideration in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**Goal:** Downward trend. ↓

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

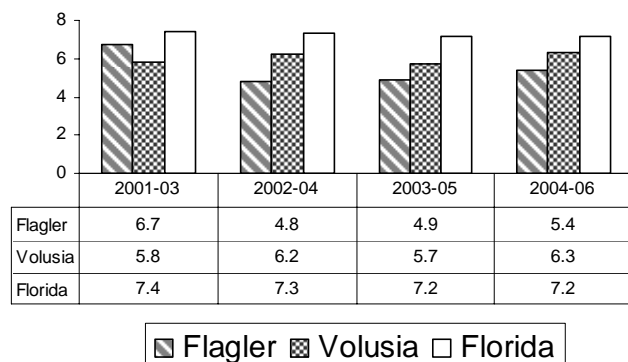
*Source: Florida CHARTS*

Note: The rate has been increasing in both counties. Flagler County continues to have an increase in the number of hospitalizations but the population has increased faster causing the rate to decrease.



## 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. Volusia has remained generally the same. 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

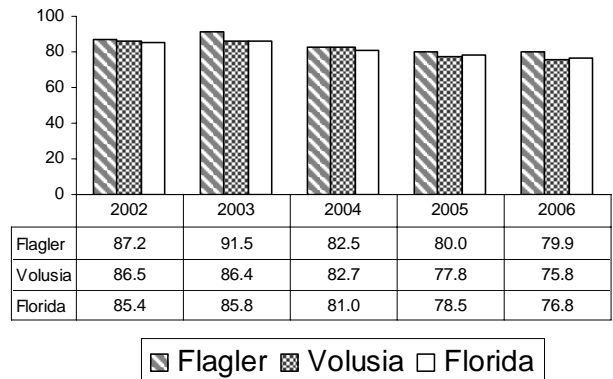
**This Indicator Measures...** the percent of births to mothers with first trimester care in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**Goal:** Upward Trend. ↑

**This is Important Because...** the first trimester is considered the most crucial time for the baby's development.

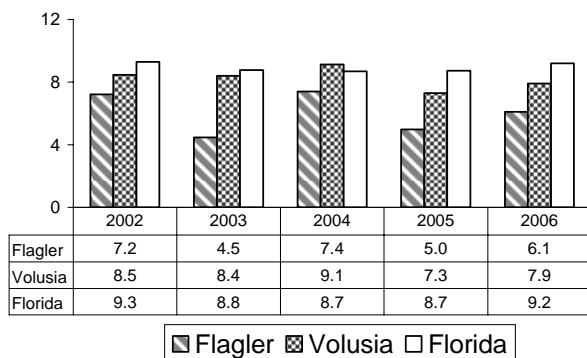
Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: Except for Flagler's favorable increase (good) in 2003, both counties' are generally declining.



## 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...** teenage mothers statistically 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

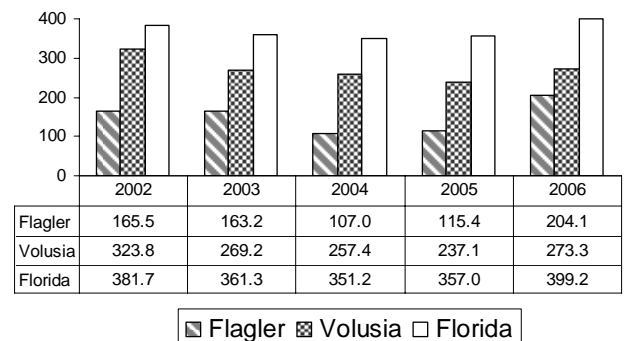
**This Indicator Measures...** the total annual rate of the incidence of Gonorrhea, Chlamydia & Infectious Syphilis per 100,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**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

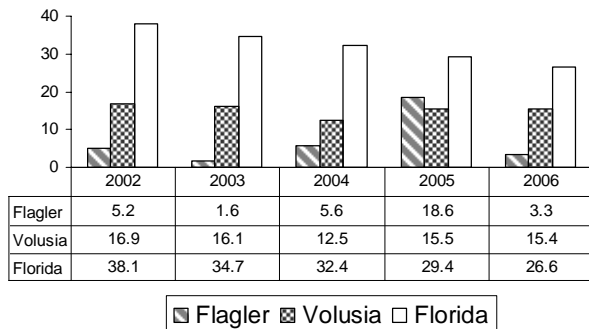
Note: After declining for multiple years, both Flagler's and Volusia's rates are increasing.





## 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 fluctuation in Flagler 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 was declining; however the trend since 2004 merits attention.

## Suicide – Crude Rate

### Three-Year Rolling Rate\* of Suicide Per 100,000 Population

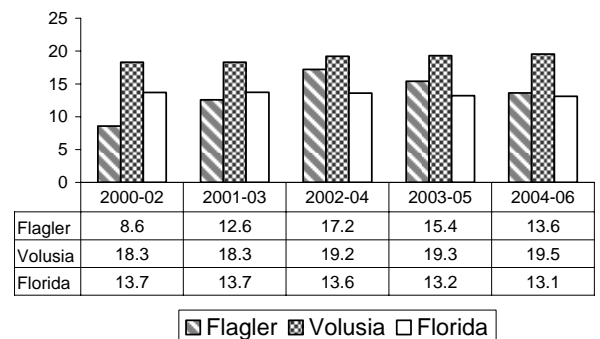
**This Indicator Measures...** the total annual rate of suicide deaths per 100,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**Goal:** Downward Trend. ↓

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

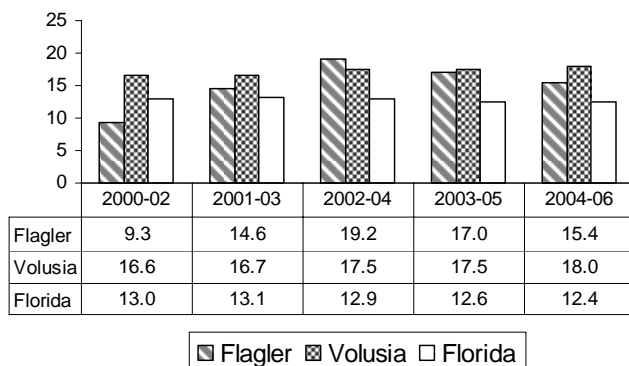
Source: Florida CHARTS

Note: The rate in Flagler has fluctuated. Volusia's rate has increased slightly.



## 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. Volusia's rate has increased steadily.

\*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

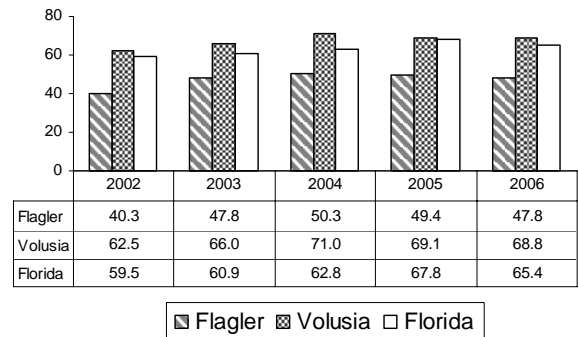
**This Indicator Measures...** the total annual rate of Baker Act involuntary examinations by the county of residence per 10,000 population in Flagler and Volusia Counties.

**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.

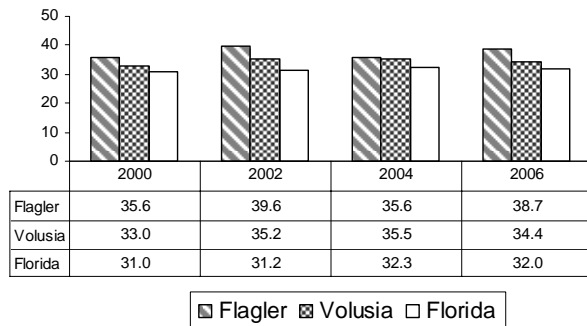
*Source: University of South Florida, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute*

Note: After increasing for several years, both Flagler and Volusia's rate has decreased for the last two years.



## 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 - 2006)*

Note: This self-reported survey has remained level since 2000. This indicator is duplicated on page 30.

## Youth Cigarette Use

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

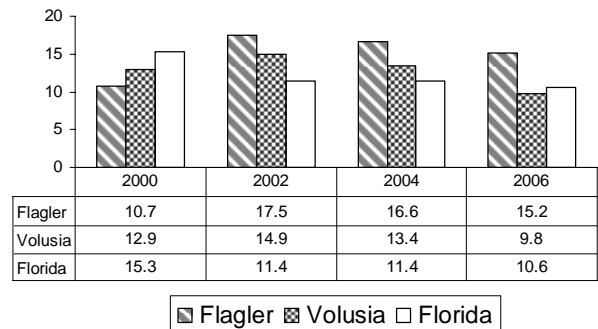
**This Indicator Measures...** the percent of self-reported use of cigarettes by youth in the past 30 days of the survey date in Flagler and Volusia counties.

**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, 2002, 2004, 2006)*

Note: This self-reported survey peaked in 2002 and has been declining since 2002. 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*. Without the assistance of these groups, growth of the Community Agenda data would progress at a noticeably slower pace. Appreciation is extended to all community groups and their individual members who supported the process by asking questions, suggesting data sources, and educating staff on the issues in their area of interest or expertise. It is extremely important to recognize all of them for their contribution to this process and our intent is that all individuals and organizations who have been involved are included below.

This list includes those data task forces as well as 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.

**Alan Abramowitz**, *Community & Child Advocate*  
**Carrie Baird**, *One Voice for Volusia*  
**Robin Bass**, *Children's Medical Services*  
**Mary Bruno**, *Volusia County Schools*  
**Susan Caplan**, *Caplan Management*  
**Karen Chrapek**, *Neighbor to Family*  
**Thomas R. Coleman, MD, MS**, *Volusia County Health Department*  
**Edwin DeBardeleben**, *Agency for Persons with Disabilities*  
**Mary Derr**, *West Volusia Hospital Authority Citizen Advisory Council*  
**Bob Elkin**, *Palm Coast Data*  
**Rev. John Ferro**, *DUNAMIS Community & Outreach Ministries*  
**Rick Fraser**, *Center for Business Excellence*  
**Renee Gay**, *United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties*  
**Barbara Harrison**, *Volusia County Health Department*  
**Edward L. Jasper**, *County of Volusia*  
**Patrick Johnson, RN**, *Flagler County Health Department*  
**David Kerr**, *Community and Child Advocate*  
**Vicky Kress**, *Stewart-Marchman Center*  
**Linda Levin**, *ElderSource*  
**Lynda Linke**, *Flagler County Community Services*  
**Calvin Martin**, *Guard Ad Litem*  
**Raelyn Means**, *United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties*  
**Jeff Miller**, *Flagler County Schools*  
**Lois Moltane**, *SED Network*  
**Dixie Morgese**, *Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler/Volusia Counties*  
**Andre Ourso**, *Volusia County Health Department*  
**Jose Perez**, *United Way Board of Directors*  
**Cher Philio**, *Healthy Communities*  
**Lindsay Roberts**, *Volusia/Flagler County Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.*  
**Dan Roll**, *American Red Cross*  
**Judy Ryan**, *Children's Medical Services*  
**Ray Salazar**, *United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties*  
**Deborah Schlageter**, *One Voice for Volusia*  
**Tim Sylvia**, *United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties*  
**William Ternent**, *Retired Educator*  
**Heather Blanck**, *Votran*  
**James A. Wells**, *Community & Child Advocate*  
**Samuel A. Willett**, *Bank of America*  
**Reggie Williams**, *Department of Children and Families*  
**Heidi Petito**, *Flagler County Public Transportation*  
**Pam Woods**, *Volusia County Schools*  
**Ron Zychowski**, *Community Partnership for Children*

## Data Task Forces

**College and University Disaster & Research Coalition**  
**Committee for Positive Parenting**  
**Council of Agency Executive Directors for the**  
**United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties**  
**Early Learning Coalition**  
**Flagler Domestic Violence Task Force**  
**Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler and Volusia Counties**  
**One Voice for Volusia Coalition**  
**Uniting Families Coalition**  
**Volusia/Flagler Coalition for the Homeless**  
**Volusia/Flagler Community Transition Team**  
**Volusia/Flagler Disabilities Coalition**  
**Volusia/Flagler Senior Associations Coalition**

## Data Sources for In-depth Research

**American Red Cross**  
**Center for Business Excellence**  
**Children's Medical Services**  
**Daytona Beach Convention & Visitors Bureau**  
**District 12 Department of Children & Families**  
**Early Learning Coalition**  
**ElderSource**  
**Flagler County Department of Emergency Services**  
**Flagler County Health Department**  
**Flagler County Public Transportation**  
**Flagler County Schools**  
**Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida**  
**United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties**  
**Volusia County Emergency Management Division**  
**Volusia County Health Department**  
**Volusia County Schools**  
**Volusia/Flagler Coalition for the Homeless**  
**Votran**

# Financial Supporters

The *Community Agenda Snapshot* is financially supported by many local agencies and businesses featured below. This tremendous financial investment supported the **Community Agenda** process of implementation (marketing and printing, supplies for workgroup meetings, and related staff expenses).

Efficient planning has secured a seamless transition each year. Fundraising efforts are ongoing and additional grant opportunities will continue to be pursued to complement efforts to build the **Community Agenda**.

## **Community Partners (\$5,000 or greater)**

Community Partnership for Children  
County of Flagler  
County of Volusia  
Department of Children & Families  
Greater Daytona Beach YMCA  
One Voice for Volusia  
United Way of Volusia-Flagler Counties  
Volusia County Schools

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

Bank of America  
Boys and Girls Clubs of Volusia/Flagler Counties  
Children's Home Society  
Council on Aging of Volusia County  
ElderSource  
Healthy Start of Flagler and Volusia Counties  
Neighbor To Family  
Stewart-Marchman Center

## **Community Supporters (Up to \$1,499)**

Act Corporation  
Alan and Jodi Abramowitz  
Children's Advocacy Center of Volusia & Flagler Counties  
Constituency for Children, Youth and Families  
Domestic Abuse Council  
Family Renew Community  
Mental Health Association  
Outreach Community Care Network  
PACE Center for Girls  
Serenity House of Volusia  
The House Next Door  
United Cerebral Palsy  
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](http://www.bebr.ufl.edu)  
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### Center for Business Excellence

Website: <http://www.centerforbusinessexcellence.net>  
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### Community Partnership for Children

Website: [www.communitypartnershipforchildren.org](http://www.communitypartnershipforchildren.org)  
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### Early Learning Coalition

Website: [www.elcfv.org](http://www.elcfv.org)  
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### Enterprise Flagler

Website: [www.enterpriseflagler.org](http://www.enterpriseflagler.org)  
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### Enterprise Florida

Website: [www.effl.com](http://www.effl.com)  
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### Flagler County Public Transportation

Website: <http://www.flaglercounty.org>  
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### Flagler Department of Emergency Services

Website: [www.flagleremergency.com](http://www.flagleremergency.com)

### Florida CHARTS

Website: [www.floridacharts.com](http://www.floridacharts.com)  
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### Florida Department of Children and Families

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### Florida Department of Education

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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](http://www.hsmv.state.fl.us)  
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### Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Website: [www.fdle.state.fl.us](http://www.fdle.state.fl.us)  
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### Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Website: [www.djj.state.fl.us](http://www.djj.state.fl.us)  
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### Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

Website: <http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu>  
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## Florida Research and Economic Database

Website: <http://fred.labormarketinfo.com>

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## Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

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## Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida

Website: <http://www.hpcnef.org>

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## Healthy Kids

Website: <http://www.healthykids.org>

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## Homeless Coalition of Volusia/Flagler

Website: [www.homelessindaytona.org](http://www.homelessindaytona.org)

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## Jacksonville Community Council, Inc

Website: [www.jcci.org](http://www.jcci.org)

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## Mid Florida Marketing & Research, Inc.

Website: <http://www.fineresearchandmarketing.com>

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## National Low Income Housing Coalition

Website: <http://www.nlihc.org>

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## National Strategy for Suicide Prevention

Website: [www.mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/suicideprevention](http://www.mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/suicideprevention)

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## Office of Economic & Demographic Research

(The Florida Legislature)  
Website: <http://edr.state.fl.us>

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## Poverty in America

Website: [www.livingwage.geog.psu.edu](http://www.livingwage.geog.psu.edu)

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## Schools, Flagler County and Volusia County

Website: <http://www.flagler.k12.fl.us>

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## Univ. of South Florida, Florida Mental Health Institute

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## U. S. Census Bureau

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## U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

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## U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

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## Volusia Emergency Management

Website: [www.volusia.org/emergency/](http://www.volusia.org/emergency/)

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## Votran

Website: <http://votran.org>

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Number & Types of Trips.....	22
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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)

**Affordable Housing** – when the cost of housing does not exceed 30% of a household’s gross income.

**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 10 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.

**BRFSS Report** – The Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data Report is a rich data source that estimates the prevalence of personal health behaviors that contribute to morbidity and mortality among adults in Florida. The 2007 report is the first county-level effort since the initial report in 2002. The target sample size in each county is approximately 500 randomly selected respondents. The full report is available on Florida CHARTS.

**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

**Contract Rent** – the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked (for the rental unit) at the time of interview. (U.S. Census)

**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.

**Data Task Force** – community organizations, with a specific interest or expertise in a topic, that were consulted for comments and/or data for the *Snapshot* report.

**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 60<sup>th</sup> 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.

**Emotionally Behaviorally Disordered** – effective July 1, 2007, this term represents the combined Exceptional Student Education categories of Emotionally Handicapped and Severely Emotionally Disturbed (SED). In this *Snapshot* report, data for both of these categories are included under this term.



# 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 2007. 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. Mentally Handicapped includes Educable Mentally Handicapped, Trainable Mentally Handicapped and Profoundly Mentally Handicapped. Sensory Impaired includes Deaf/Hard of Hearing, Visually Impaired and Dual Sensory Impaired. Categories not listed here were used as they were presented in the School District Data report.

**Fair Market Rent (FMR)** – in general, the FMR for an area is the amount that would be needed to pay the gross rent (shelter rent plus utilities) of privately owned, decent, and safe rental housing of a modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities. The FMR is determined by HUD at least annually. FMR estimates are calculated for two-bedroom units (the most common type).

**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.

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

# Glossary

**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.

**FMR** – see Fair Market Rent

**Free/Reduced Lunch** – students in public schools may receive free or reduced price lunch if the household meets the income eligibility requirements. Foster children may receive free/reduced lunch regardless of the household income.

**Gross Rent** –the amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. (U.S. Census)

**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)

# Glossary

**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 are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only. (U.S. Census)

**Housing Cost Burdened** – when housing costs exceed 30% of the household's gross income. Also referred to as unaffordable housing.

**Housing Wage** – the full-time hourly wage needed to pay the Fair Market Rent (FMR) without being housing cost burdened.

**HUD** – Department of Housing and Urban Development

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

**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).

# Glossary

**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)

**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)

**Mortgage Status** – "mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt, including deeds of trust, trust deed, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages, and home equity loans. (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)

**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."

**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.)

# Glossary

**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)

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

**Unaffordable Housing** – when housing costs exceed 30% of the households’ gross income. Also called housing cost burdened.

**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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