



Florida's Economic Well-Being

Domain Rank **44**

Children in Poverty in Florida	Children whose Parents Lack Secure Employment	Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden	Teens (16-19) Not In School and Not Working
24% or 948,465 children	32% or 1,283,395 children	41% or 1,672,215 children	8% or 78,242 children
79,726 Florida children need to be lifted out of poverty to equal the US rate of 22%.	81,081 more Florida children need parents with secure employment to equal the US rate of 30%.	243,242 more Florida children need to live in affordable housing to equal the US rate of 35%.	9,600 more Florida teens need to be in school or working to be on par with the US rate of 7%.
To equal the #1 rate of 13%, We must reduce the number of this category's children by 430,419.	To equal the #1 rate of 20%, We must reduce the number of this category's children by 472,407.	To equal the #1 rate of 17%, We must reduce the number of this category's children by 983,075.	To equal the #1 rate of 4%, We must reduce the number of teens in this category by 39,751.

2014 data.

Rounding may effect event totals.

A Call To Action

If our children are to grow to be successful, productive adults, we have to support their parents and ensure young and emerging adults get the education and job skills they need. To do this:

- 1. Provide parents different ways to achieve financial stability** such as increasing access to reliable, quality early child education for their children while in school and or at work. Enact policies that afford opportunities to pursue post-secondary education that will lead to higher paying jobs. Increase awareness about existing programs, benefits and tax credits to support their families.
- 2. Promote housing policies** that use innovative funding strategies to expand affordable housing options, integrate housing with other sectors like education, and help families with affordable housing remain in their homes.
- 3. Enact policies that ensure that individual students are engaged** academically and vocationally, support positive classroom interactions and learning as well as contribute to a positive school wide climate.

Children in poverty is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as issued each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. In calendar year 2014, a family of two adults and two children fell in the "poverty" category if their annual income fell below \$24,008. Poverty status is not determined for people living in group quarters (such as military barracks, prisons and other institutional quarters) or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children). The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey.*

Children whose parents lack secure employment is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time, year-round employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means that the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means that neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. Children living with neither parent are also listed as not having secure parental employment because those children are likely to be economically vulnerable. The 2014 estimate for this measure should not be compared with estimates prior to 2008 because of substantial changes made to the 2008 American Community Survey questions on labor force participation and number of weeks worked.*

Children living in households with a high housing cost burden is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where more than 30 percent of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing-related expenses, including rent, mortgage payments, taxes and insurance.*

Teens not in school and not working is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part time) and not employed (full or part time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "opportunity" or "disconnected" youth. The 2014 estimate for this measure should not be compared with estimates prior to 2008 because of substantial changes made to the 2008 American Community Survey questions on labor force participation and number of weeks worked.*

*SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.



The Annie E. Casey Foundation provides funding and technical assistance for a national network of KIDS COUNT projects in every state, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.