



ECONOMIC
WELL-BEING

– 2020 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –

What Would it Take for Each Florida County to be Ranked Number One



	Children in Poverty #1 county in this category: Saint Johns (highest % not in poverty)			Unemployment Rate #1 county in this category: Monroe (highest employment rate)			High Housing Cost Burden #1 county in this category: Dixie (highest % households without cost burden)			Teens Not in School and Not Working #1 county in this category: Lafayette (highest % teens in school and/or working)		
	Number	Percent	Reduction Needed to Equal #1	Number	Percent	Reduction Needed to Equal #1	Number	Percent	Reduction Needed to Equal #1	Number	Percent	Reduction Needed to Equal #1
Florida	831,420	20.0	526,568	320,689	3.1	107,786	2,705,684	35.5	1,456,043	70,558	7.3	70,558
Alachua	10,092	21.1	6,585	4,105	2.9	1,238	33,520	34.5	17,608	1,106	5.4	1,106
Baker	1,432	21.7	949	368	3.1	124	1,637	19.0	223	160	13.4	160
Bay	8,000	20.5	5,146	3,255	3.9	1,520	22,364	31.9	10,854	580	6.9	580
Bradford	1,384	26.0	994	347	3.1	119	2,371	26.4	897	122	10.4	122
Brevard	17,698	16.5	9,856	9,062	3.2	3,211	68,755	30.0	31,227	1,464	5.8	1,464
Broward	70,489	17.3	40,580	31,706	3.0	10,275	294,312	43.1	182,479	5,456	6.1	5,456
Calhoun	846	29.3	634	197	4.1	98	1,075	23.6	328	15	2.8	15
Charlotte	4,323	20.0	2,737	2,626	3.7	1,146	22,962	30.2	10,477	386	7.3	386
Citrus	5,257	24.5	3,687	2,281	4.8	1,305	16,540	26.4	6,250	505	9.8	505
Clay	5,973	12.1	2,349	3,251	3.0	1,032	19,827	27.0	7,793	732	6.5	732
Collier	11,752	18.5	7,091	5,586	3.1	1,866	47,071	33.4	23,963	1,038	7.1	1,038
Columbia	3,973	26.4	2,872	966	3.2	352	6,497	26.0	2,401	993	28.4	993
DeSoto	2,311	34.5	1,821	499	3.5	207	3,739	31.2	1,772	265	13.2	265
Dixie	935	31.1	715	222	3.8	102	1,069	16.4	0	68	9.1	68
Duval	46,040	21.8	30,544	16,056	3.3	5,924	121,937	34.4	63,833	3,823	8.8	3,823
Escambia	15,792	24.4	11,057	4,666	3.2	1,661	36,060	30.4	16,592	1,029	5.6	1,029
Flagler	3,423	18.4	2,064	1,795	3.8	826	12,706	31.3	6,045	336	7.0	336
Franklin	681	36.6	545	164	3.5	68	1,111	25.9	406	63	16.4	63
Gadsden	3,822	38.2	3,090	772	4.1	384	3,989	23.4	1,189	186	10.9	186
Gilchrist	861	23.8	596	245	3.4	98	1,223	18.8	155	293	24.1	293
Glades	566	27.6	416	211	3.9	100	1,216	27.4	489	117	19.9	117
Gulf	642	26.3	463	277	4.8	158	1,266	23.6	387	74	11.5	74
Hamilton	938	35.9	747	178	4.1	89	1,350	30.1	615	161	24.0	161
Hardee	2,679	38.2	2,166	428	5.0	253	1,791	23.0	517	167	12.0	167
Hendry	3,611	33.5	2,822	907	5.8	586	3,424	28.5	1,452	383	15.6	383
Hernando	6,635	19.3	4,120	3,017	4.2	1,536	20,287	27.6	8,229	519	6.8	519
Highlands	6,801	38.5	5,509	1,642	4.5	899	10,456	25.5	3,729	436	12.2	436
Hillsborough	63,884	20.1	40,569	23,152	3.1	7,699	178,453	34.6	93,773	4,619	6.5	4,619
Holmes	1,172	30.6	891	246	3.5	103	1,865	26.6	715	100	12.4	100
Indian River	4,414	17.9	2,610	2,508	3.8	1,160	17,001	29.6	7,589	286	5.1	286
Jackson	2,915	33.5	2,279	623	3.6	270	4,222	25.0	1,452	257	10.5	257
Jefferson	685	28.6	510	187	3.3	71	1,453	25.2	507	10	2.5	10
Lafayette	456	26.1	328	86	3.0	27	407	19.4	64	0	0.0	0
Lake	13,120	19.5	8,201	5,108	3.2	1,833	38,848	29.8	17,502	1,319	9.6	1,319
Lee	23,935	18.4	14,388	10,911	3.1	3,743	88,112	32.4	43,538	2,258	7.7	2,258
Leon	10,788	20.1	6,853	4,780	3.1	1,577	41,456	36.7	22,942	1,155	5.0	1,155



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	Number	Percent	Reduction Needed to Equal #1	Number	Percent	Reduction Needed to Equal #1	Number	Percent	Reduction Needed to Equal #1	Number	Percent	Reduction Needed to Equal #1
Levy	2,059	26.3	1,487	621	3.7	277	4,071	24.8	1,377	164	10.0	164
Liberty	392	27.1	286	94	3.6	40	411	17.3	21	53	11.1	53
Madison	1,077	32.5	834	281	3.8	127	1,874	28.0	778	242	25.2	242
Manatee	12,197	17.3	7,042	5,611	3.1	1,904	45,316	31.5	21,763	1,179	7.7	1,179
Marion	16,997	25.9	12,195	5,289	3.8	2,454	36,308	26.6	13,926	1,513	10.7	1,513
Martin	4,275	16.4	2,369	2,333	3.1	806	19,925	31.2	9,454	306	5.0	306
Miami-Dade	124,301	22.6	84,014	33,065	2.4	4,559	417,090	47.9	274,439	9,905	7.8	9,905
Monroe	2,146	19.2	1,326	963	2.1	0	13,488	43.5	8,408	189	6.3	189
Nassau	2,282	13.7	1,059	1,210	2.9	361	8,157	26.1	3,035	235	6.5	235
Okaloosa	8,202	18.1	4,889	2,598	2.7	601	23,686	30.6	10,995	505	5.8	505
Okeechobee	2,900	34.4	2,282	617	3.5	250	3,510	25.5	1,254	405	18.4	405
Orange	68,769	22.8	46,653	22,173	2.9	6,463	178,566	38.9	103,373	4,605	6.5	4,605
Osceola	17,933	20.2	11,446	6,046	3.3	2,249	39,101	39.4	22,843	1,998	10.3	1,998
Palm Beach	51,636	18.5	31,145	23,969	3.3	8,858	212,206	38.7	122,322	3,877	6.0	3,877
Pasco	18,748	17.4	10,860	8,310	3.5	3,409	59,368	29.8	26,703	2,477	10.6	2,477
Pinellas	25,092	16.2	13,766	14,713	3.0	4,534	141,176	34.6	74,327	2,563	7.1	2,563
Polk	36,944	24.0	25,693	11,280	3.7	4,983	69,049	29.9	31,132	3,307	10.1	3,307
Putnam	5,172	33.3	4,036	1,150	4.3	603	7,568	26.8	2,934	336	11.3	336
Saint Johns	3,990	7.3	0	3,494	2.6	766	23,789	27.6	9,645	523	4.3	523
Saint Lucie	11,538	18.5	6,972	5,722	3.9	2,733	40,670	36.0	22,164	804	5.7	804
Santa Rosa	4,711	12.2	1,872	2,455	3.0	747	15,840	25.8	5,782	625	7.3	625
Sarasota	9,962	16.7	5,597	5,849	3.1	1,953	57,402	31.8	27,799	618	4.3	618
Seminole	12,986	13.4	5,870	7,444	2.9	2,181	54,186	32.4	26,755	961	4.4	961
Sumter	2,378	26.6	1,724	1,502	4.6	830	12,444	22.8	3,486	375	16.5	375
Suwannee	2,602	28.2	1,927	619	3.4	247	3,461	22.9	988	50	2.8	50
Taylor	1,273	29.8	961	295	3.6	126	1,384	18.8	178	13	1.5	13
Union	595	21.0	388	137	3.0	41	859	22.1	221	82	13.2	82
Volusia	16,634	17.5	9,681	8,767	3.4	3,529	72,286	33.9	37,366	1,577	6.6	1,577
Wakulla	1,110	16.2	609	434	2.9	127	2,316	20.9	501	155	12.1	155
Walton	2,631	18.6	1,593	892	2.8	242	7,765	29.4	3,431	271	10.2	271
Washington	1,563	32.0	1,205	330	3.4	131	2,040	24.0	649	164	13.9	164



Terminology and Sources — Economic Index

All rates are per 100 (percentages) unless otherwise noted.

An asterisk (*) represents data that are suppressed due to confidentiality. This is when there are less than 10 when reporting a number or when the denominator is less than 100 when reporting a percentage.

An increase or decrease of at least 1% constitutes change.

Index Rank

Rankings are based on a scale containing 16 indicators of child well-being. Indicators in each category are:

Economic - children in poverty, unemployment rate, high housing cost burden, teens not in school and not working

Education - 3 and 4 year old children not enrolled in school, fourth-grade students not proficient in English Language Arts, eighth-grade students not proficient in math, high school students not graduating on time

Health - low-birthweight babies, uninsured children, overweight and obese 1st, 3rd, and 6th-grade students, high school teens who used alcohol/drugs in the past 30 days.

Family and Community - children in single parent families, children living in high poverty areas, children with verified maltreatment, and youth contacts with the Juvenile Justice System.

Given the nature of our data, we were able to convert all data to ratios by county. Working with ratios by county gave us the advantage to compare all counties fairly, regardless of the county's population size. All of our indicators were selected to follow the same direction, in our case, lower numbers are best. That way when we summed all ratios, high values in one indicator did not mask low values in another or vice versa. Scores for each indicator were summed to produce a score for each of the four categories by county. Then, the scores for the four categories were summed to produce an overall county score. The counties were ranked from 1 (best) to 67 (worst) for each category and as an overall rank for the state.

Economic

Children in poverty – Children under age 18 who are living below the federal poverty level as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program.

In 2018, the poverty threshold for two adults and two children under age 18 was \$25,465.

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program provides annual estimates of income and poverty statistics for all school districts, counties, and states. The main objective of this program is to provide estimates of income and poverty for the administration of federal programs and the allocation of federal funds to local jurisdictions. In addition to these federal programs, state and local programs use the

income and poverty estimates for distributing funds and managing programs. The estimates are not direct counts from enumerations or administrative records, nor direct estimates from sample surveys. Instead, for counties and states, they model income and poverty estimates by combining survey data with population estimates and administrative records. For school districts, they use the model-based county estimates and inputs from federal tax information and multi-year survey data to produce estimates of poverty. Detailed information about SAIPE methodology and data input can be found at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC

Unemployment rate – The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

Unemployed - All persons who had no employment during the reference week (identified in the survey), were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Employed - All persons who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs

Labor force - comprises all persons age 16 and older classified as employed or unemployed.

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program is a federal-state cooperative effort in which monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment are prepared for approximately 7,500 areas. These estimates are key indicators of local economic conditions. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor is responsible for the concepts, definitions, technical procedures, validation, and publication of the estimates that state workforce agencies prepare under agreement with BLS. The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the source of the national unemployment rate. State monthly model-based estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly employment and unemployment estimates from the CPS. These models combine current and historical data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES)



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survey, and state unemployment insurance (UI) systems. Estimates for counties are produced through a building-block approach known as the “Handbook method.” This procedure also uses data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES program, state UI systems, and the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS), to create estimates that are adjusted to the statewide measures of employment and unemployment. Detailed information about unemployment statistics can be found at <https://www.bls.gov/lau/>

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

High housing cost burden - Occupied households (both owner and renter occupied) that spent more than 30 percent of their monthly income for housing costs (rent, mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and/or related expenses).

American Community Survey 2014-2018 5 year estimates, table B25106, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC

Teens not in school and not working - Teens age 16-19 who were not enrolled in school, were unemployed, and were not in the labor force.

Not enrolled in school - All teens age 16-19 not enrolled in school either part-time or full-time.

Unemployed - All civilians age 16-19 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 start 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.

Not in the labor force - All people age 16-19 who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers interviewed in an off season that were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

American Community Survey 2014-2018 5 year estimates, table B14005, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC