– 2020 FLORIDA CHILD WELL-BEING INDEX –
What Would it Take for Each Florida County to be Ranked Number One

HEALTH WELL-BEING

	Low-Birthweight Babies #1 county in this category: Franklin (highest % at healthy birthweight)			Uninsured Children #1 county in this category: Escambia (highest % with health insurance)			Overweight and Obese 1st, 3rd, and 6th Grade Students #1 county in this category: Saint Johns (highest % at healthy weight)			High School Teens who Used Alcohol or any Illicit Drug in the Past 30 Days #1 county in this category: Gadsden (highest % reporting drug/alcholol free)		
	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	19,271	8.7	11,067	331,182	7.6	79,514	211,743	35.1	81,804	9,187	29.5	3,021
Alachua	319	11.7	218	3,160	6.2	243	2,260	33.4	802	159	29.5	52
Baker	41	12.1	28	453	6.5	51	453	37.1	190	176	38.9	87
Bay	177	8.1	96	3,080	7.5	723	1,074	33.6	387	175	31.0	63
Bradford	30	10.2	19	398	7.1	77	270	37.9	117	59	34.8	26
Brevard	423	8.0	226	7,280	6.4	732	4,334	29.6	1,183	71	23.7	12
Broward	2,113	9.6	1,301	36,250	8.4	11,593	21,915	35.0	8,423	154	27.2	42
Calhoun	*	*	*	219	7.3	46	160	36.0	64	62	30.9	22
Charlotte	96	9.2	57	1,846	8.0	521	856	30.1	244	147	32.9	58
Citrus	82	8.0	44	1,720	7.6	424	1,259	36.7	520	118	33.5	48
Clay	177	8.1	96	4,057	7.7	1,014	2,615	33.2	922	200	32.3	78
Collier	238	7.4	120	7,884	11.7	4,011	4,187	41.1	1,994	165	26.6	42
Columbia	84	10.3	54	1,008	6.4	104	987	42.5	488	74	26.1	18
DeSoto	28	7.1	13	687	9.8	285	409	35.0	158	48	30.9	17
Dixie	16	10.7	10	241	7.8	64	228	88.0	172	67	40.4	34
Duval	1,369	10.6	889	15,096	6.9	2,467	9,392	33.6	3,383	166	29.2	54
Escambia	344	9.2	206	3,882	5.7	0	2,908	32.8	1,001	171	32.2	66
Flagler	71	8.8	41	1,674	8.5	542	1,001	36.3	408	184	36.1	83
Franklin	*	*	*	172	9.0	62	137	42.2	67	21	*	*
Gadsden	53	10.7	35	720	7.1	137	610	47.6	334	41	19.8	0
Gilchrist	12	6.7	5	321	8.4	102	228	38.8	101	75	32.3	29
Glades	*	*	*	296	13.8	173	170	35.3	66	22	*	*
Gulf	*	*	*	181	7.0	31	157	36.8	65	82	39.5	41
Hamilton	19	11.2	13	178	6.6	23	155	35.8	62	37	30.7	13
Hardee	25	7.4	12	577	8.1	165	535	46.2	286	108	29.5	35
Hendry	44	7.6	22	1,172	10.6	534	733	45.5	386	115	22.0	12
Hernando	127	7.9	67	2,699	7.5	618	1,583	34.4	593	150	30.3	52
Highlands	94	11.3	63	1,495	8.2	446	953	34.6	359	109	27.5	30
Hillsborough	1,549	9.0	915	22,108	6.6	2,805	16,082	31.3	5,012	176	30.4	61
Holmes	*	*	*	341	8.6	113	299	40.8	141	62	27.5	17
Indian River	97	7.5	49	2,520	9.7	1,026	1,365	36.6	562	142	29.0	45
Jackson	50	9.9	31	715	7.9	197	528	37.5	225	84	27.0	22
Jefferson	14	12.6	10	218	8.7	74	87	44.8	45	13	*	*
Lafayette	*	*	*	192	10.6	88	104	39.8	48	46	40.5	23
Lake	288	8.5	163	5,819	8.2	1,756	3,270	33.9	1,195	136	26.8	35
Lee	535	7.9	283	13,510	9.8	5,619	7,359	34.8	2,802	163	32.2	63

	Low-Birthweight Babies #1 county in this category: Franklin (highest % at healthy birthweight)			Uninsured Children #1 county in this category: Escambia (highest % with health insurance)			Overweight and Obese 1st, 3rd, and 6th Grade Students #1 county in this category: Saint Johns (highest % at healthy weight)			High School Teens who Used Alcohol or any Illicit Drug in the Past 30 Days #1 county in this category: Gadsden (highest % reporting drug/alcholol free)		
	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
Leon	293	10.1	185	3,348	5.9	78	2,319	32.9	804	100	30.0	34
Levy	31	7.3	15	689	8.5	224	572	39.4	260	119	35.9	53
Liberty	*	*	*	111	7.4	25	105	41.8	51	31	25.4	7
Madison	25	13.6	18	233	6.9	39	253	37.9	109	39	26.4	10
Manatee	254	7.4	126	7,049	9.5	2,767	3,898	34.9	1,496	210	31.7	79
Marion	312	9.0	183	5,577	8.2	1,654	3,600	38.0	1,558	140	28.9	44
Martin	95	7.6	49	2,464	8.9	866	1,378	36.4	562	181	37.4	85
Miami-Dade	2,567	8.3	1,418	42,095	7.3	9,004	26,751	40.8	12,650	142	31.1	52
Monroe	52	7.2	25	1,177	9.9	495	592	28.0	137	131	35.9	59
Nassau	75	8.9	44	1,135	6.4	108	1,129	31.7	363	59	29.4	19
Okaloosa	231	8.5	130	3,382	7.1	648	2,045	27.0	418	321	28.1	95
Okeechobee	30	5.4	9	950	10.9	449	535	41.4	257	147	32.5	58
Orange	1,455	8.6	829	22,843	7.2	4,694	15,298	33.8	5,546	160	24.8	32
Osceola	368	8.3	204	6,602	7.2	1,316	5,817	38.7	2,586	105	23.9	18
Palm Beach	1,297	8.6	739	24,230	8.2	7,273	15,196	38.6	6,723	191	31.4	70
Pasco	399	7.8	211	7,331	6.4	753	5,719	35.1	2,209	193	31.6	72
Pinellas	646	8.0	345	11,354	6.9	1,899	7,838	35.6	3,103	189	30.5	66
Polk	704	9.0	413	10,484	6.6	1,289	7,687	34.6	2,912	158	32.0	60
Putnam	76	9.3	46	1,123	7.1	209	747	34.8	285	107	30.3	37
Saint Johns	154	6.9	71	3,632	6.2	244	1,887	21.5	0	237	33.4	97
Saint Lucie	290	9.3	174	6,219	9.5	2,464	3,451	40.8	1,630	109	26.4	27
Santa Rosa	151	7.7	79	2,518	6.1	147	1,630	26.2	291	153	27.0	41
Sarasota	217	7.5	110	6,623	10.4	2,952	3,363	34.6	1,269	112	36.9	52
Seminole	344	7.4	171	6,489	6.3	528	4,032	30.5	1,187	176	30.9	63
Sumter	46	9.6	28	689	7.3	146	713	34.6	270	135	32.3	52
Suwannee	34	7.2	16	841	8.8	293	541	37.6	231	92	27.8	27
Taylor	23	9.5	14	316	7.1	60	256	41.8	124	23	32.7	9
Union	18	10.4	12	232	7.9	63	257	49.1	144	65	35.0	28
Volusia	411	8.5	231	6,885	6.9	1,130	4,072	31.7	1,306	165	32.0	63
Wakulla	36	10.7	23	479	6.6	61	370	37.9	160	140	42.1	74
Walton	55	7.1	26	1,538	10.3	684	789	33.8	286	96	41.0	50
Washington	23	9.2	14	375	7.4	85	240	30.4	70	80	28.9	25

www.floridakidscount.org
/floridakidscount   @FLKidsCount   @flkidscount
Florida KIDS COUNT
UNIVERSITY of SOUTH FLORIDA

Terminology and Sources — Health 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.

Health

Low birthweight babies – Infants born to resident mothers who weighed less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs. 8.2 oz.) at birth.

Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, Florida

Uninsured children - Children under age 19 with no health insurance coverage.

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program produces timely, single-year estimates for all counties and states by detailed demographic and income groups. SAHIE are model-based enhancements of the American Community Survey (ACS) estimates created by integrating additional information from administrative records, postcensal population estimates, and decennial census data. SAHIE methodology employs statistical modeling techniques to combine this supplemental information with survey data to produce estimates that are

more reliable. SAHIE are broadly consistent with the direct ACS survey estimates, but with the help from other data sources, SAHIE estimates are more precise than the ACS 1-year and 5-year survey estimates for most counties. Detailed information about SAHIE methodology and data input can be found at https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sahie.html

Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC

Overweight and obese 1st, 3rd, and 6th grade students - 1st, 3rd, and 6th grade students with a body mass index greater than or equal to the 85th percentile. Florida schools are required to do Body Mass Index (BMI) screenings for students in 1st, 3rd, and 6th grade to identify children who are at risk for obesity which may lead to other health problems. The screening uses the child's age, height, and weight to determine body density. It does not take into account muscle mass or bone structure. BMI is a number calculated from a person's weight and height. BMI provides a reliable indicator of body fatness for most people and is used to screen for weight categories that may lead to health problems.

Healthy weight – 5th through the 84th percentile
Underweight – less than the 5th percentile
Overweight – 85th through the 94th percentile
Obese – greater than or equal to 95th percentile

State of Florida 2018-2019 Summary of School Health Services, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, Florida

High school teens who used alcohol/drugs (past 30 days) – Surveyed high school youth who indicated use of alcohol or any illicit drug in the past 30 days.

The Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS) is a collaborative effort between the Florida Departments of Health, Education, Children and Families, Juvenile Justice, and the Governor's Office of Drug Control. It is based on the "Communities That Care" survey, assessing risk and protective factors for substance abuse, in addition to substance abuse prevalence.

Each year there are minor adjustments made to the FYSAS instrument (i.e. in 2011 two items measuring the use of synthetic marijuana were added), therefore caution should be used when comparing measures from one year to another. Detailed information about the survey and methodology can be found at https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/

Note: County data are only provided every two years, therefore, data presented here for this indicator are the same data used in the 2019 Florida Child Well-Being Index.

Note: 2012 data were used for the baseline year for Hardee County due to no students being reported as participating in the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey in 2014.

Note: 2016 data were used for the current year for Hardee and Taylor counties due to no students being reported as participating in the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey in 2018.

2018 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program Office, Florida Department of Children and Families, Tallahassee, Florida