



# Monroe County School District Head Start Program

## COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT



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#### Helpful Hints

In this document, a green box provides a definition or context for a term. Sources are provided as applicable.

In this document, an orange box provides detailed information that expounds on the data to give context. Sources are provided as applicable.

In this document, a gray box includes pertinent information and notes from the writers of this Community Assessment.

In this document, a blue box provides additional analysis from the writers of this Community Assessment.

In this document, a yellow box provides additional community resources. Links are provided as applicable.

## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 1: What is a Community Assessment (CA)? How is it completed?

#### Introduction

## MODULE 1: WHAT IS A COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT (CA)? HOW IS IT COMPLETED?

### Introduction

A Community Assessment is a tool to make informed program decisions, to determine the types of services most needed by families and children, and to help set long- and short-term program objectives. Head Start leadership staff studies the most important changes in the communities and counties they serve on a regular basis. However, the Community Assessment is the formal and far-reaching process performed every five years and updated annually.

**“Head Start promotes the school readiness of young children from low-income families** through agencies in their local community. The Head Start program is authorized by the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007. Head Start and Early Head Start programs support the mental, social, and emotional development of children from birth to age 5. In addition to education services, programs provide children and their families with health, nutrition, social, and other services. Head Start services are responsive to each child and family's ethnic, cultural, and linguistic heritage.

**Head Start encourages the role of parents as their child's first and most important teachers.** Programs build relationships with families that support positive parent-child relationships, family well-being, and connections to peers and community. Head Start began as a program for preschoolers. Three- and 4-year-olds made up over 80 percent of the children served by Head Start last year.

**Early Head Start serves pregnant women, infants, and toddlers.** Early Head Start programs are available to the family until the child turns 3 years old and is ready to transition into Head Start or another pre-K program. Early Head Start helps families care for their infants and toddlers, providing early, continuous, intensive, and comprehensive services.

**Local services are delivered by about 1,700 public and private nonprofit and for-profit agencies.** These agencies receive grants from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Head Start agencies design services for children and families that meet the needs of their local community and the Head Start Program Performance Standards. Some cities, states, and federal programs offer funding to expand Head Start and Early Head Start to include more children within their communities.

**Both Head Start and Early Head Start programs offer a variety of service models, depending on the needs of the local community. Programs may be based in centers, schools, or family child care homes.** Early Head Start services are provided for at least six hours per day, whereas Head Start preschool services may be half-day (four hours) or full-day. Another program option is home-based services, in which a staff person visits children once a week in their own home and works with the parent as the child's primary teacher. Children and families who receive home-based services meet twice monthly with other enrolled families for a group learning experience facilitated by Head Start staff.

**Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Collaboration Office.** The Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Collaboration Office (MSHSCO) promotes high quality, direct service delivery through collaboration, coordination, and alignment of high quality services for all MSHS grantees and delegate agencies. The MSHSCO serves a vital role in facilitating opportunities and fostering new partnerships to build a sustainable, comprehensive early learning system for MSHS children, families, and communities.

MSHS children and their families are represented in key policies in all 38 states where MSHS programs are located, including at national, state, and local levels. Policy areas include school transitions; child care and early learning systems; professional development; and Regional Office priorities. Regional priorities include but are not limited to family and community partnerships; health, mental health, and oral health; and disabilities.”

Head Start ECLKC, Office of Head Start (OHS). <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/hs/about>

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### Monroe County School District Head Start Program

#### MODULE 1: What is a Community Assessment (CA)? How is it completed?

##### Introduction

Head Start Performance Standards

[1302.11 Determining community strengths, needs, and resources.](#)

**(b) Community-wide strategic planning and needs assessment (community assessment).** (1) To design a program that meets community needs, and builds on strengths and resources, a program must conduct a community assessment at least once over the five-year grant period. The community assessment must use data that describes community strengths, needs, and resources and include, at a minimum:

(i) The number of eligible infants, toddlers, preschool-age children, and expectant mothers, including their geographic location, race, ethnicity, and languages they speak, including:

(A) Children experiencing homelessness in collaboration with, to the extent possible, McKinney-Vento Local Education Agency Liaisons (42 U.S.C. 11432 (6)(A));

(B) Children in foster care; and

(C) Children with disabilities, including types of disabilities and relevant services and resources provided to these children by community agencies;

(ii) The education, health, nutrition and social service needs of eligible children and their families, including prevalent social or economic factors that impact their well-being;

(iii) Typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with eligible children;

(iv) Other child development, child care centers, and family child care programs that serve eligible children, including home visiting, publicly funded state and local preschools, and the approximate number of eligible children served;

(v) Resources that are available in the community to address the needs of eligible children and their families; and,

(vi) Strengths of the community.

(2) A program must annually review and update the community assessment to reflect any significant changes, including increased availability of publicly funded pre-kindergarten (including an assessment of how the pre-kindergarten available in the community meets the needs of the parents and children served by the program, and whether it is offered for a full school day), rates of family and child homelessness, and significant shifts in community demographics and resources.

(3) A program must consider whether the characteristics of the community allow it to include children from diverse economic backgrounds that would be supported by other funding sources, including private pay, in addition to the program's eligible funded enrollment. A program must not enroll children from diverse economic backgrounds if it would result in a program serving less than its eligible funded enrollment.

Head Start Early Learning and Knowledge Center, <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov>

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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 1: What is a Community Assessment (CA)? How is it completed?**

*Methodology: The Community Assessment Process*

Methodology: The Community Assessment Process



This Community Assessment offers detailed information about numerous topics, as well as an examination of the Head Start/Early Head Start service area's strengths and barriers relative to early childhood development. This is a comprehensive collection and analysis of key indicators to evaluate the needs and characteristics of eligible Head Start/Early Head Start children and families. This report not only fulfills the federal requirement, but it becomes an integral part of the program's planning, implementation, and evaluation process.

Every comprehensive community analysis and related findings become the latest baseline to:

- Identify current community needs.
- Design new plans.
- Choose additional community partners.
- Develop strategic collaborations.
- Evaluate the progress of past interventions.
- Make relevant decisions about program improvement changes expeditiously.

[mano-Y-ola](#) facilitated this Community Assessment process, which focused on promoting the effective participation of agency staff members and helping identify and organize the best data sources to comply with the [Head Start Performance Standards](#). Before collecting and analyzing the required data, the consultants and the Head Start Director agreed to strategic priorities on data collection and analysis that are relevant to current issues and program priorities.

The Community Assessment methodology focuses on different levels of analysis. The following components of the Community Assessment represent key methods for completing this report:

- Review of most recent secondary data on indicators that have an impact on the program and its service delivery model(s). (On the following page we offer a rationale and brief description for the use of census data: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).
- Development and utilization of additional assessments, to include data observed or collected directly from firsthand experience.

The Community Assessment includes all the necessary and required topics established by the [Office of Head Start](#). Data collection and analysis may include, but is not limited to, the Program Information Report (PIR) data, family partnership agreements, child/family application data, child screening and outcomes data, census data, local and state planning department reports, state department data, local interagency committee reports, data from local school districts, child care resource and referral agencies, agencies serving children with disabilities, health care providers, and social service providers.

The Head Start program staff identifies and uses other methods to collect data from different sources and service areas. These include family needs assessment surveys and key informant surveys. The *Family Needs Survey* is administered to identify needs and strengths of eligible Head Start families in the service area (see [Appendix A: Family Needs Survey](#)). The Head Start program staff also identifies and provides names of key informants to participate in a survey that will provide added support for secondary data analysis findings. Key Informant Survey results generate important implications and connections to

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## **Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

### **MODULE 1: What is a Community Assessment (CA)? How is it completed?**

*Methodology: The Community Assessment Process*

program needs and serve to generate strategic discussions in relation to program improvement based on empirical data (see [Appendix B: Key Informant Questions](#)).

This year’s Community Assessment enhances the agency’s existing efforts by collecting, analyzing, illustrating, and narrating secondary data from reliable sources and primary data from clients and community experts in a reader-friendly format. This assessment is intended for digital use as a living document with live links to the most recent and relevant data available at the time of the study. The data contained herein enable agency leadership to effectively develop strategic plans and priorities based on the actual needs of the community members they serve.

**Census Data: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate.** A predominant data source used for this report is the [U.S. Census Bureau’s](#) 2020 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimate.

“The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$675 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. Through the ACS, we know more about jobs and occupations, educational attainment, veterans, whether people own or rent their homes, and other topics. Public officials, planners, and entrepreneurs use this information to assess the past and plan the future. When you respond to the ACS, you are doing your part to help your community plan for hospitals and schools, support school lunch programs, improve emergency services, build bridges, and inform businesses looking to add jobs and expand to new markets, and more.”<sup>i</sup>

Table 1 is a chart describing the difference between 1-Year and 5-Year Estimates. Although the 5-Year Estimate is the “least current” data set, it is the *most reliable*, and it allows for comparison and analysis of all counties, townships, or census tracts, which are geographic levels necessary when conducting an analysis of various populations, and/or other needs and indicators for Head Start programs.

<b>1-Year Estimates</b>	<b>5-Year Estimates</b>
12 months of collected data	60 months of collected data
Data for areas with populations of 65,000+	Data for all areas
Smallest sample size	Largest sample size
Less reliable than 3-year or 5-year	Most reliable
Most current data	Least current data
Annually released: 2005-present	Annually released: 2009-present
Best used when currency is more important than precision; Analyzing large populations	Best used when precision is more important than currency; Analyzing very small populations; Examining tracts and other smaller geographies because 1-Year Estimates are not available

**Table 1: U.S. Census Data: ACS 1-Year and 5-Year Estimate Features**

**NOTE:** Several reports refer to the number or percent of women who had a birth in the past 12 months. The ACS 5-Year Estimates data set used in this Community Assessment provides an average of women who had a birth in the past 12 months from 2016 to 2020.

## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to, and which community(ies) do they serve? *State of the Grantee*

#### MODULE 2: WHO DOES THIS CA BELONG TO, AND WHICH COMMUNITY(IES) DO THEY SERVE?

##### State of the Grantee

*The State of the Grantee is a brief narrative written by the agency, about the agency and the community in which it operates; the remainder of the Community Assessment is written by mano-Y-ola LLC.*

##### History of the Grantee



The [Monroe County School District](#) (MCSD) has been a Head Start grantee since 1992. The United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start division awards, monitors, and regulates the grant. We are currently in year 4 of a 5-year continuation cycle ending in 2024.

“Head Start was designed to help break the cycle of poverty, providing preschool children of low-income families with a comprehensive program to meet their emotional, social, health, nutritional and psychological needs” (Source: Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center). The Act of 2007 reauthorized the law to focus on quality in the classroom and Head Start Early Learning Outcomes Framework domains to be delivered through research-based instruction. Furthermore, we understand the need for an inquiry-based, exploratory, and fun/playful learning environment. While our classrooms have some technology, the heart of learning is through inquiry.

Our staff comprises nine instructional teams, 5 Family Advocates, 1 ERSEA (Eligibility, Recruitment, Selection, Enrollment, and Attendance) / School Social Worker, 1 nurse / safety manager, 1 Education Manager, 1 disabilities / school counselor, 1 fiscal manager, and an Early Childhood Coordinator / Supervisor. In addition, we contract with a dentist. Teachers conduct two home-visits a year and two parent conferences. The family advocates and social worker assist families with a myriad of services. The education manager supervises the teachers and facilitates professional development. CLASS (Classroom Assessment Scoring System) coaching ensures high quality instruction through observing teacher/student interactions and providing feedback. Other managers and the supervisors create/monitor the goals, compliance, and outcomes of the program.

##### Governing Structure & Stakeholder Engagement

MCSD Head Start is a public, nonprofit organization whose board consists of local elected officials. One Head Start parent is chosen from each school/center to be a member of the Policy Council, as well as other community members.

As a program, we ensure transparency in reporting to the Monroe County School Board (MCSB) and the Policy Council. We train members as necessary on everything from governance roles to how to read reports, as needed and/or required. There is a process outlined below, which shows how program information is received and how the shared decision-making process is ensured. MCSD is the grantee, therefore there are no delegate-level committees, but there are parent committees at the center level.

Since our board comprises elected officials, we are exempt from 64(C)(D)2 of the Act. The MCSD Head Start program, in conjunction with the MCSB Finance Department, Monroe County School Board

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to, and which community(ies) do they serve? *State of the Grantee*

Members, Superintendent, and the Executive Director of Teaching and Learning, has the responsibility for administering and overseeing the Head Start program, including the safeguarding of Federal funds.

The Head Start program has the responsibility to involve the following members of the organization: The MCSD Head Start, The MCSB Executive Leadership and Head Start Management, to select the service areas for the schools. The Governing Body (MCSB Members) and Policy Council establish procedures and criteria for recruitment, selection, and enrollment of children. The Governing Body, (MCSB Members and Policy Council) review all applications for funding and amendments to applications for funding. The Monroe County School Board Members and Policy Council receive governance training when there is a new member.

Furthermore, staff, parents, and community member stakeholders are involved as well. There are monthly staff meetings to ensure communication. Parents receive information from the Policy Council at monthly parent center meetings. Community members are involved as members of the Policy Council and are involved when staff attend regularly scheduled inter-agency meetings.

The geographic nature of the Keys makes meeting in person challenging, and this challenge has been overcome with technology. As a grantee, we utilize virtual meetings to close the geographical distance.

#### Vision Statement

Monroe County School District prekindergarten programs' (VPK, Head Start, and ESE) vision is to continually improve and ignite innovation in 'school readiness' for all Pre-K students by educating all stakeholders, and engaging families and community members, which will facilitate lifelong learning, health, and wellness.

#### Mission

Our mission is excellence in Prekindergarten; to provide a high-quality program in which ALL children and families can develop to their maximum potential.

**Motto:** "Excellence in Education"

**Core Values:** Educate, Support, Collaborate, Engage

#### Program Goals

1. **Wellness & Safety** – In our program, we will foster wellness (physically, mentally, and environmentally) and grow as an organization by promoting staff wellness, family well-being, and safe environments.
2. **Governance/Engagement** – As a program, we will ensure positive relationships with teachers, staff, and stakeholders to improve climate and culture through internal and external communication.
3. **Fiscal** – The program will responsibly manage funds and continually ensure fiscal transparency, while supporting effective programming.

4. **Professional Growth/Education** – As a program we will adopt research-based, appropriate practices as related to “school readiness” in: classrooms, workshops, trainings, professional development, and other areas.

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to, and which community(ies) do they serve? *State of the Grantee*

#### School Readiness

The program’s goals and objectives assist us with our overarching focus, which is “school readiness.” In addition to our broad program goals, there are several school readiness goals, which align with the Head Start Early Learning Outcomes Framework: Ages Birth to Five (HSELOF). We have one goal for each research-based domain of development from HSELOF, followed by measurable objectives. Teachers use instructional strategies from research-based curriculums to deliver instruction, and student outcomes are progress-monitored and used for targeted instruction.

#### Parent, Family, & Community Engagement (PFCE)

As a program, we realize parents are a child’s first teacher and making that home/school connection and truly engaging the students and families is the goal of our PFCE work. We continually build relationships and help empower all families. There is an on-going focus to support “school readiness,” by engaging families, staff, and community partners. We continually facilitate strong parent-child relationships, ongoing learning, and nurture children/parents alike. Helping to empower all families to reach their own potential is a focus that is embedded in the program. We have a range of direct services to help support this goal.

#### Program Location

The grantee serves only one county and operates under the auspices of the public school system. Monroe County School District is the grantee. Monroe County is made up of 822 islands, although only about 30 of them are inhabited. The Keys are connected by U.S. Highway 1, locally known as the Overseas Highway, and are divided into three main regions of Upper, Middle, and Lower Keys. Each region has its own special flavor, historic places, regional cuisine, uncommon flora and fauna, distinct diving and fishing locations and local idiosyncrasies.

We have nine Head Start classrooms housed within four of the elementary schools in the Florida Keys. There are no delegate agencies. Horace O’Bryant, one of our centers located in Key West near mile marker 0, is a pre-K through eighth grade school. Just outside of the island is Gerald Adams Elementary School, located by mile marker 5, in Stock Island. In the Middle Keys at mile marker 48 is Stanley Switlik Elementary in Marathon. Key Largo School is also a pre-K through eighth grade school, which is in the Upper Keys closest to the mainland at mile maker 105.

The grant is funded for 180 slots/students and is a part-time, center-based program. The higher concentration of the population is served in the Lower Keys. The following is the current capacity for enrollment at each school:

Center Name	Address	Capacity for Enrollment	Number of Head Start Classrooms
Key Largo	104801 Overseas Hwy Key Largo, FL 33037	40	2
Stanley Switlik	3400 Overseas Hwy Marathon, FL 33050	40	2

<b>Gerald Adams</b>	5855 College Rd Key West, FL 33040	60	3
<b>Horace O'Bryant</b>	1105 Leon St Key West, FL 33040	40	2

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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to, and which community(ies) do they serve? State of the Grantee**



**Table 2: Monroe County School District Head Start Centers**

**Range of Direct Services/Community Involvement**

Head Start children and families receive many services from MCS D at no cost to the grant such as transportation, psychologists, therapists, counselors, special education, instructional technology, cafeteria, facility, nurses, administrative, curriculum specialists, and many more.

In addition, Head Start programs support a wide variety of social and educational programs to facilitate children’s growth and development in a safe learning environment, which include but are not limited to:

- **Early Learning:** School readiness is achieved through a myriad of learning experiences, which include positive relationships with adults and children. Teaching practices are aligned with the Head Start Early Learning Outcomes Framework (ELOF).
- **Dual Language Learners (DLL):** Native speakers are required for dual-language learners when 11 or more of the students in a class of 20 speak another language. Individualized developmental and learning supports are provided for all students to succeed.
- **Health:** All Head Start students (both 3 and 4 years of age) receive health and developmental screenings, nutritious meals, oral health, and mental health support.

- **Social Services:** The program connects families with medical, dental, and mental health services to ensure that children are receiving the services they need.
- **Family Well-Being:** Unique to Head Start, parents and families are supported in achieving their own goals, such as housing stability, continued education, and financial security. Programs support and strengthen parent-child relationships and engage families around children’s learning and development.

## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to, and which community(ies) do they serve? *State of the Grantee*

- **Parent Curriculum:** Parents also receive education about child rearing, as well as job training. Each family is different, so depending on individual needs, parents and other family members may also be referred to medical, social welfare, or employment specialists for services.
- **Adult Education:** Many parents who enroll their children in Head Start are offered educational services themselves. We facilitate many of our parents in obtaining their GEDs and/or English as a Second Language class, which are offered by the school district’s adult education program.

#### Accreditation

The MCSDHS program is a part of a Florida “A,”-rated school district/organization by the Florida Department of Education. The school district is AdvancEd accredited, which is part of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools™ Council on Accreditation and School Improvement (SACS CASI) accreditation system. The district used a set of rigorous research-based standards and evidence-based criteria to be accredited.

#### Reviews/Audits

The State of Florida Auditor General's Office audits the school district and Federal Programs annually. For several years, there have been no material weaknesses or findings for Federal Programs. A Focus Area One (FA1) monitoring review in March of 2020 indicated we are progressing with no “Opportunity for Continuous Improvement” (OCI), Area of Concern (AOC), or Area of Noncompliance (ANC), or Deficiency.

#### School District

Being a part of a thriving school district allows for a high-quality program that continually improves. We receive a myriad of in-kind services from the school district. The Non-Federal share report indicates that we have transportation, maintenance, building inspectors, instructional technology, psychologist, staffing specialist, and other services that are used as allowable grant matching funds. However, there is much more that is not documented as part of matching funds, such as: real-estate/facilities, therapist services, administrative services, food service, and more.

#### Commitment to High Standards

Monroe County Schools are committed to high standards. A few of the highlights describe our rigor, facilities, and well-being of our families.

All Head Start classrooms benefited from new construction and district renovations. Our schools are state-of-the-art and located in brand new buildings.

There are district-wide behavior expectations for all students in Monroe County School District. An “iBelieve,” campaign continues to proliferate in our schools, along with using social/emotional

curriculums from pre-K to high school.

The school district collaborates with Keys Area Health Education Center to provide a School Medical Clinic at our four Head Start sites. AHEC offers basic primary care services that include: school and sport physicals, management of chronic illness, and prescriptions. All of these services are provided to children enrolled in Monroe County Public Schools at no cost. There are no fees or co-pays; however, Keys AHEC may bill insurance companies, where applicable. Additionally, Keys AHEC Health Centers provides no cost medical and dental care for medically vulnerable and underserved children throughout Monroe County.

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to, and which community(ies) do they serve? *State of the Grantee*

AHEC has school clinics at each of our sites and is staffed with a nurse practitioner or physician's assistant who can provide primary care, diagnose conditions, and write prescriptions.

The Florida Heiken Children's Vision Program provides no cost comprehensive eye exams and glasses to Florida public school students who qualify to participate. This year we had the Heiken mobile bus visit all of our schools and provided free comprehensive eye exams to those who signed up for the program.

The AHEC mobile dental bus began serving Monroe County School students in the beginning of 2022 providing dental care needs such as exams, cleanings, x-rays, and treatment. The initial cost is \$10. They are able to bill insurance as applicable.

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to, and which community(ies) do they serve? *Geography*

#### Geography

Florida is in the Southeastern region of the United States, bordered by Alabama, Georgia, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico. The state has the longest coastline in the contiguous United States. Florida has a total area of 65,755 square miles, which makes it the 22<sup>nd</sup> largest state. The state is divided into 67 counties, the state capital is Tallahassee, and the largest city by population and area is Jacksonville, located 165 miles east of Tallahassee (Table 3).

#### Monroe County Service Area

##### Geographic Characteristics •

Nearly 75 percent water. • Largest county in Florida by total area; most of the mainland is part of the Everglades and

uninhabited.

• Over 99 percent of the population lives on the Florida Keys.

##### Natural Resources/Economy

• Everglades National Park is the

largest tropical wilderness of any kind east of the Mississippi River; largest mangrove ecosystem in the Western Hemisphere.

• Big Cypress National Preserve is on the Atlantic coastal plain, tropical



savannah climate, highly biologically diverse, dominated by wet cypress forest.

**Weather**

- Annual rainfall – 40 in.
- Annual

high

temperature – 82° F  
 • Annual low temperature – 73° F

- Tourism is a major economic

Monroe County	
<b>County Seat</b>	Key West
<b>Area</b>	3,738 sq. mi.
<b>Bordering Counties</b>	Collier, Miami-Dade
<b>Cities / Municipalities</b>	Key West, Marathon, Key Colony Beach, Layton




Table 3: Monroe County

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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to, and which community(ies) do they serve?** *Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (PIR)*

Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (PIR)



The following graphs illustrate select 2021 Program Information Report (PIR) data, comparing the Monroe County School District Head Start program data with data for programs in Florida and the United States.

Note: All data was collected from the [HSES Enterprise System](#); some discrepancies are noted between the PDF reports released and the Excel Zip File Download. Data reflected in this section of the CA is collected from the 2021 Excel Zip File Download.

Head Start Program Information			
	United States	Florida	MCS D
<b>Total ACF Funded Enrollment</b>	612,806	30,528	180
<b>Cumulative Enrollment</b>	505,876	28,882	193

## Enrollment Eligibility and Children with Disabilities

### 2021 Head Start PIR Data

Source: Head Start Enterprise System

US FL MCSD

Income btw 100-130% of FPG 8.3% 4.4% 8.8% Over Income 6.6% 3.1% 10.4% Homeless  
Children 5.2% 3.8% 5.2% Foster Children 2.6% 1.2% 0.5% Receipt of Public Assistance  
8.5% 6.3% 0.0% Income Eligibility 68.8% 81.1% 75.1%

### 2021 Head Start PIR Data

Source: Head Start Enterprise System

16.6%  
13.3%  
10.4%

US FL MCSD

Children with an IEP

## Ethnicity and Race of Children and Families

### 2021 Head Start PIR Data

Source: Head Start Enterprise System

64.1% 63.9% 45.6%

35.9% 36.1% 54.4%

US FL MCSD

Hispanic/Latino Non-Hispanic/Latino

### 2021 Head Start PIR Data

Source: Head Start Enterprise System

US FL MCSD

NHPI 0.6% 0.1% 0.0% Unidentified Race 0.3% 0.2% 0.0% AIAN 0.9% 0.1% 0.0% Other Race  
0.5% 1.0% 0.0% Asian 2.4% 0.5% 0.0% Biracial 4.9% 3.5% 2.6% Black 28.8% 47.6% 30.1%  
White 25.5% 10.8% 13.0%

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to, and which community(ies) do they serve? Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (PIR)

## Languages Spoken by Children and Families and Dual Language Learners

### 2021 Head Start PIR Data

Source: Head Start Enterprise System

20.6% 24.6% 33.7% 73.0%

67.3% 41.5% US FL MCSD

Spanish English

### 2021 Head Start PIR Data

Source: Head Start Enterprise System

60.6%  
38.2% 35.6%

US FL MCSD Dual Language Learners

	United States	Florida	MCSD
English	369,077	19,441	80
Spanish	104,324	7,093	65
C/S Am and Mex	871	37	0
Caribbean	2,952	1,848	43

Mid-Eastern / S Asian	8,510	212	3
E Asian	5,681	31	0
Native N Am / Alaska Native	151	1	0
Pac Island	1,703	1	0
European / Slavic	4,884	119	1
African	4,966	34	0
Unspecified	164	15	0
Other	687	4	0

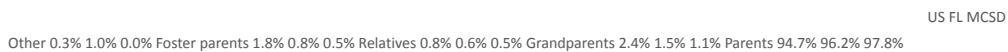
**Families**

2021 Head Start PIR Data  
Source: Head Start Enterprise System



Of the total families, the number in which the parent/guardian figures are best described as:

2021 Head Start PIR Data  
Source: Head Start Enterprise System



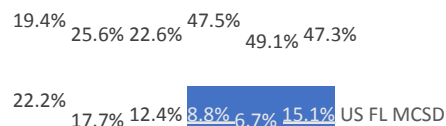
<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands	18
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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**  
**MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to, and which community(ies) do they serve? Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (PIR)**

**Educational Attainment**

Of the total number of families, the highest level of education obtained by the child’s parent(s) / guardians(s) at enrollment:

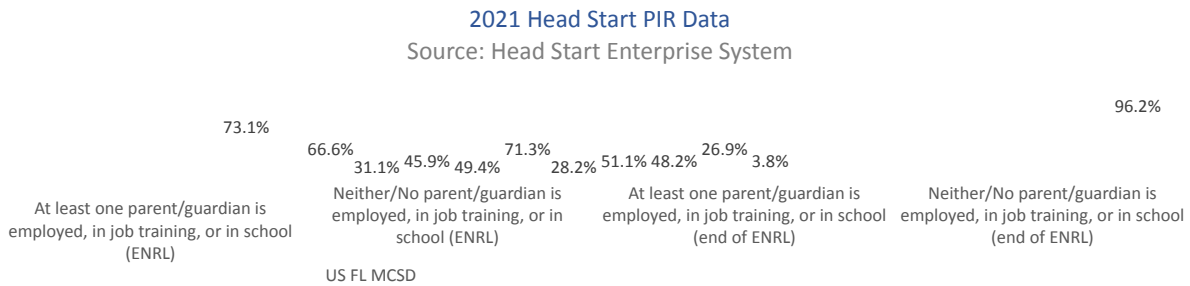
2021 Head Start PIR Data  
Source: Head Start Enterprise System



**Employment, in Training, or in School**

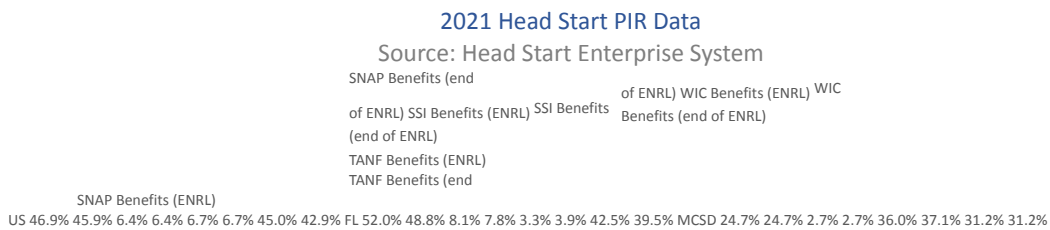
<HS

The following figures illustrate the number of families that have at least one, or neither, parent/guardian employed, in job training, or in school at enrollment (ENRL), as well as at the end of enrollment (end of ENRL).



**Public Assistance**

The following figures illustrate the number of families that receive federal assistance at enrollment (ENRL), as well as at the end of enrollment (end of ENRL).



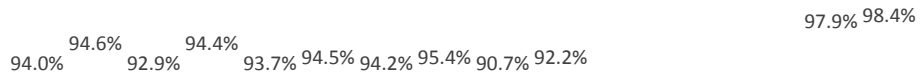
<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands	19
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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**  
**MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to, and which community(ies) do they serve?** *Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (PIR)*

**Health**

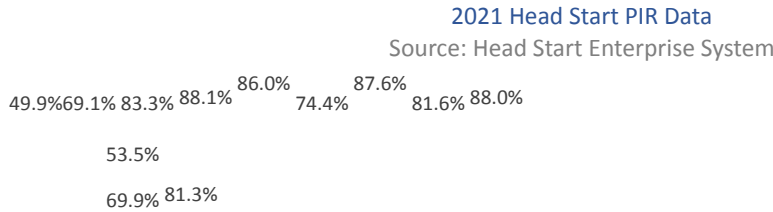
The following figures illustrate the number of children that have health insurance and access to health care at enrollment (ENRL), as well as at the end of enrollment (end of ENRL).

**2021 Head Start PIR Data**  
Source: Head Start Enterprise System



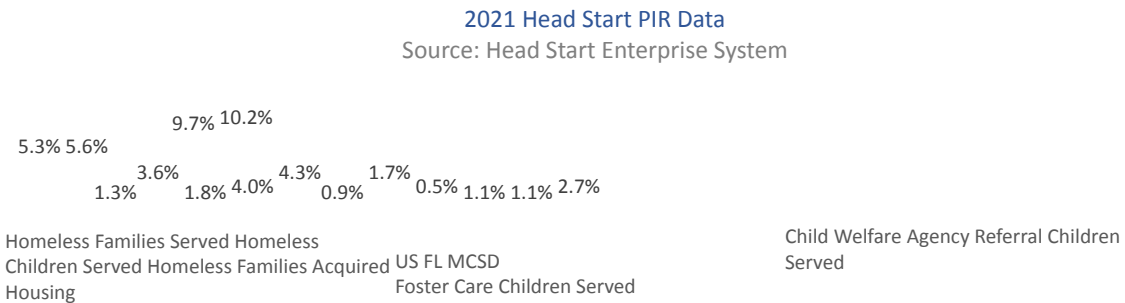
Health Insurance (ENRL) Health Insurance (end of ENRL) Access to Health Care (ENRL) Access to Health Care (end of ENRL)  
US FL MCSD

The following figures illustrate the number of children that are up to date on their Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment (EPSDT) and those who have access to dental care enrollment (ENRL), as well as at the end of enrollment (end of ENRL).



Up-to-Date EPSDT (ENRL) Up-to-Date EPSDT (end of ENRL) Access to Dental Care (ENRL) Access to Dental Care (end of ENRL)  
US FL MCSD

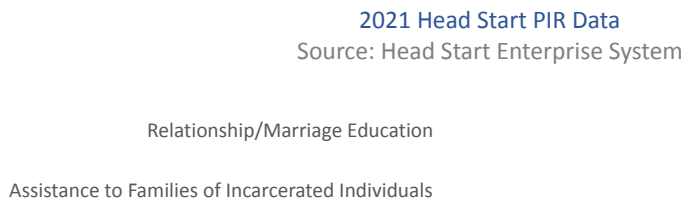
### Homelessness, Foster Care, and Child Welfare Referrals



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### Monroe County School District Head Start Program MODULE 2: Who does this CA belong to, and which community(ies) do they serve? Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (PIR)

#### Family Services Received During Program Year



- Education on postpartum care (e.g. breastfeeding support)
- Education on nutrition
- Education on health and developmental consequences of tobacco product use
- Education on preventive medical and oral health
- Supporting transitions between programs (i.e. EHS to HS, HS to kindergarten)
- Involvement in discussing their child's screening and assessment results and their child's progress
- Research-based parenting curriculum
- Assistance in enrolling into an education or job training program
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Substance Abuse Prevention
- English as a Second Language (ESL) Training
- Mental Health Services
- Asset Building Services
- Housing Assistance
- Emergency/Crisis Intervention

0.0% 10.0% 20.0% 30.0% 40.0% 50.0% 60.0%

MCSO FL US

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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**  
**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?** *Population and Demographic Data*

**MODULE 3: WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY(IES) SERVED?**

**Population and Demographic Data**

**Population Growth and Change**

Based on the 2010 Census, the total population of Florida was 18,801,310, up 17.6 percent from 15,982,378 in 2000. Census estimates from 2020 indicate that Florida's population grew by an additional 14.6 percent (compared with 7.4

**Percent Population Change (2010-20)**

Source: U.S. Census

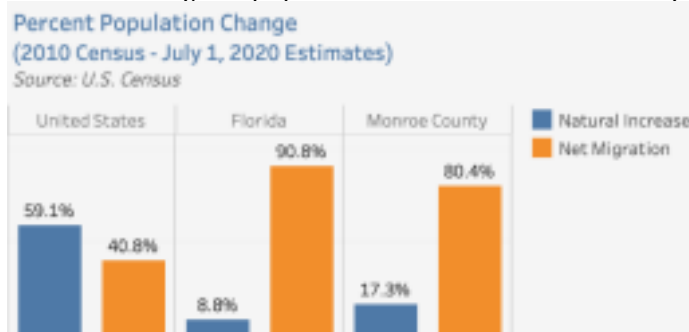
	Total Population (2010 Census)	Total (2020)	Percent Population Change 2010-20
United States	308,745,538	331,449,281	7.4%
Florida	18,801,310	21,538,187	14.6%
Monroe County	73,090	82,874	13.4%

percent for the United States) from 2010 to 2020, reaching more than 21 million residents.

The population of Monroe County increased 13.4 percent, from 73,090 million residents in 2010 to 82,874 residents in 2020 (Table 4).  
**Table 4: Population Change (2010-20)**

To measure the components of population change over the 10-year period, data from the 2010 Census and July 1, 2020 Estimates are used. Currently, only these July Estimates include details of the population change regarding natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (both domestic and international migration).

The 10-year population change in the United States was predominantly due to a natural increase, 59.1 percent (Figure 1). In Florida, the population increased by more than 2.9 million residents from 2010 to 2020, of which more than 2.6 million were due to net migration, 90.8 percent (Figure 1 and Table 5). In Monroe County, the population increase was also mainly due to net migration, 80.4 percent.



**Natural increase** of a population is calculated by subtracting the number of deaths from the number of births in a specific time period.

**Net migration** is calculated by adding net domestic migration (in- and out-migration within the United States) and net international migration (in- and out migration from a country outside of the United States, including Puerto Rico).

**Figure 1: United States Population Change (2010-20)**

**Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change (2010 Census - July 1, 2020 Estimates)**  
 Source: U.S. Census

	Population Change	Natural Increase	Total Births	Total Deaths	Net Migration	Domestic	International Migration
United States	20,738,585	12,257,668	40,009,421	27,751,753	8,468,350	0	8,468,350
Florida	2,932,002	259,456	2,244,645	1,985,189	2,661,420	1,462,321	1,199,099
Monroe County	810	140	7,368	7,228	651	-2,886	3,537

**Table 5: Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change (2010-20)**

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Population and Demographic Data

#### Inbound and Outbound Migration Flows

The following figure shows the inbound and outbound flows of Monroe County. The following data source allows for deeper analysis or exploration of the migration patterns:

<https://flowsmapper.geo.census.gov>.

Based on 2015-19 data, net inbound migration to Orange County was primarily from the following three counties in Florida: Miami-Dade County (469), Broward County (313), and Alachua County (275). Net

outbound migration was predominantly to the following three counties in Florida: Pinellas County (382), Miami-Dade County (379), and Leon County (283).

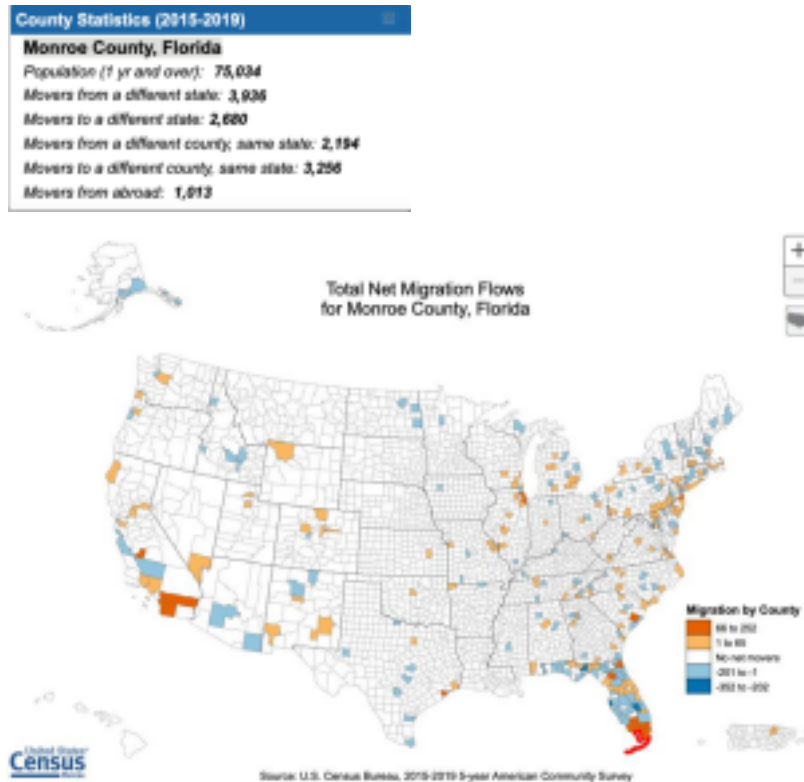


Figure 2: Net Migration Flows: Monroe

County (2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

“Migration and Geographic Mobility both refer to the movement of people from one location to another. Migration typically refers to moves that cross a boundary, such as a county or state line (including Puerto Rico) and is either domestic migration (movement within the U.S.) or international migration (movement between the U.S. and other countries). Mobility includes both short- and long-distance moves.”

U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov>

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Population and Demographic Data

#### Population Change by Race/Ethnicity

Census data on race and ethnicity have been included as far back as the first census of 1790. “How these topics are measured, and statistics on them are collected and coded, has changed nearly every decade throughout the history of the census, reflecting social, political and economic factors.”<sup>iii</sup> Similar to the 2010 census, for the 2020 Census, participants were asked to self-identify their race and ethnicity, using two separate questions. Improvements to the way the questions were asked, as well as updates to data processing and coding has “enabled a more thorough and accurate depiction of how people self-identify, yielding a more accurate portrait of how people report their Hispanic origin and race within the context of a two-question format.”<sup>iv</sup>

The U.S. Census Bureau considers race and ethnicity to be two separate and distinct concepts.

**What is race?** “The Census Bureau defines race as a person’s self-identification with one or more social groups. An individual can report as White, Black, or African American, Asian, American Indian, and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, or some other race. Survey respondents may report multiple races.”

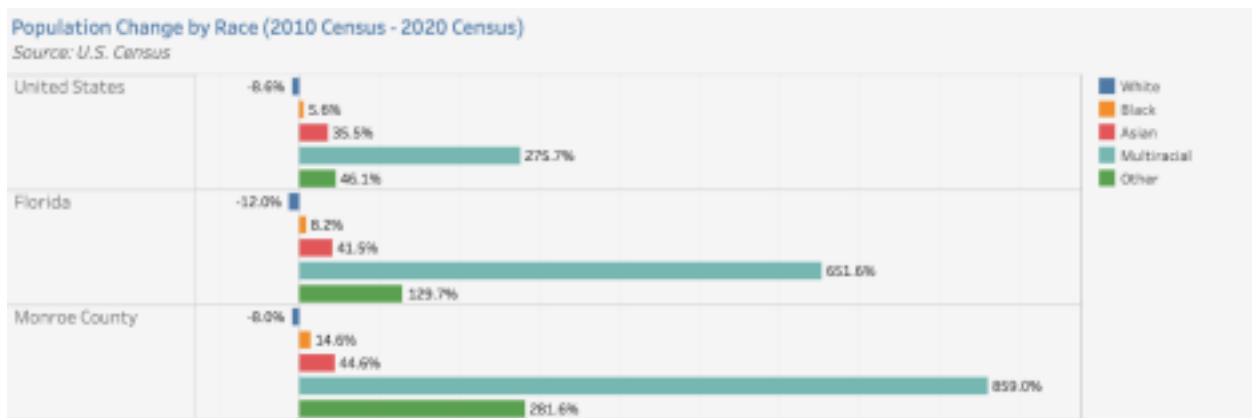


**What is ethnicity?** "Ethnicity determines whether a person is of Hispanic origin or not. For this reason, ethnicity is broken out in two categories, Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. Hispanics may report as any race."

U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov>

Although the overall population increased by 7.4 percent in the United States from 2010 to 2020, there are significant differences in the percentage increases for different races and ethnicities. For example, in the United States from 2010 to 2020, the White-only population (not combined with any other race) decreased by 8.6 percent, and the Black-only population increased by 5.6 percent. The Asian-only and multiracial (two or more) populations increased by 35.5 and 275.7 percent, respectively (Figure 3).

As previously stated, in Florida and Monroe County, the overall population grew by 14.6 and 13.4 percent, respectively. The White population in Florida and Monroe County showed corresponding decreases of 12 and 8 percent. The Black population increased by 8.2 percent in Florida and 14.6 percent in Monroe County. The multiracial population increased by 651.6 and 859 percent in Florida and Monroe County, respectively.



**Figure 3: Population Change by Race (2010-20)**

NOTE: Although the Asian population appears to have increased significantly in Florida and Monroe County, the proportion of the population is small (see section: Racial and Ethnic Characteristics). The growth of the American Indian Alaskan Native (AIAN) and Native Hawaiian Pacific Island (NHPI) populations are not depicted, due to the small population size in the geographic location studied.

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### Monroe County School District Head Start Program

#### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

##### Population and Demographic Data

In the United States, the Hispanic/Latino population increased by 23 percent over the 10-year period, and the non-Hispanic/Latino population grew by 4.3 percent (Figure 4). In Florida and Monroe County, the Hispanic/Latino population grew by 34.9 and 28.9 percent, respectively, compared with the non-Hispanic/Latino population's corresponding increases of 8.7 and 9.3 percent.

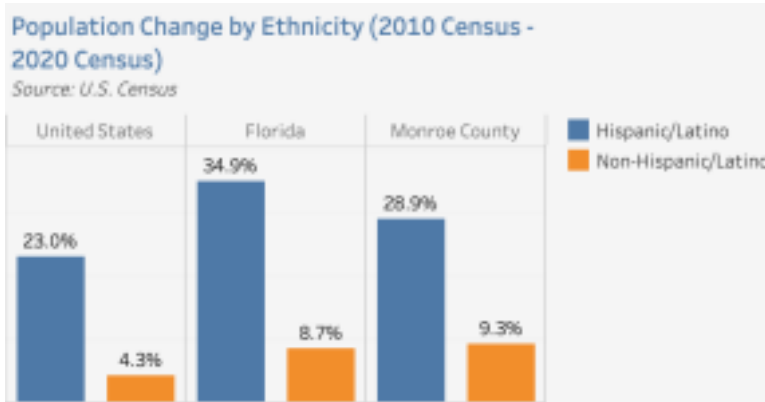


Figure 4: Population Change by Ethnicity (2010-20)

**Race and Ethnicity Definitions**

“**White** refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. **Black or African American** refers to a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.

**American Indian or Alaska Native** refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

**Asian** refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. **Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander** refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

**Some Other Race** includes all other responses not included in the White, Black, or African American, American Indian, or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race categories described above. Respondents reporting entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic or Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Spanish) in response to the race question are included in this category.

**Multiracial** includes people identifying themselves with two or more races.

**Hispanic or Latino** refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.” U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/>

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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

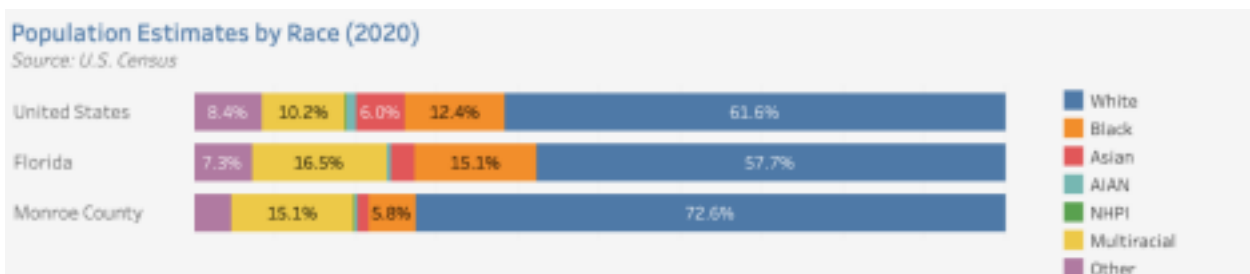
**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

*Population and Demographic Data*

**Racial and Ethnic Characteristics**

**Race**

In the United States, approximately 61.6 percent of the population identifies themselves as White only, 12.4 percent as Black only, 6 percent as Asian only, 10.2 percent as multiracial, and 8.4 percent identify as another race (Figure 5 and Table 6). In Florida and Monroe County, 57.7 and 72.6 percent of the population, respectively, identify as White only; 15.1 and 5.8 percent correspondingly, identify as Black only, and 16.5 and 15.1 percent, respectively, as multiracial.



**Figure 5: Population Estimates by Race (2020)**

**Population Estimates by Race (2020)**

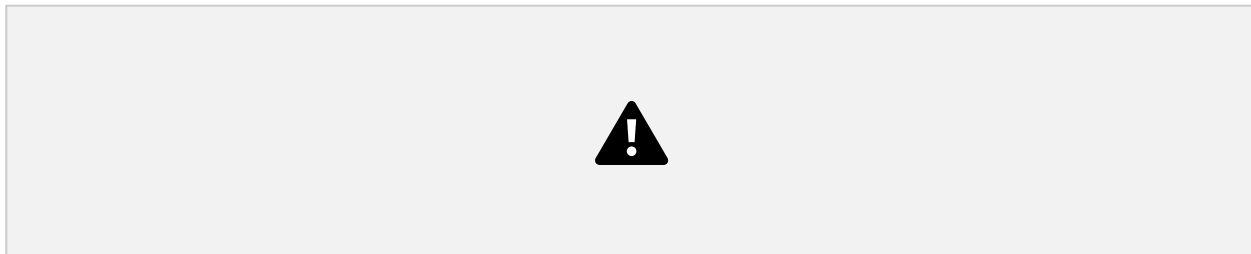
Source: U.S. Census

	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NHPI	Multiracial	Other
United States	61.6%	12.4%	6.0%	1.1%	0.2%	10.2%	8.4%
Florida	57.7%	15.1%	3.0%	0.4%	0.1%	16.5%	7.3%
Monroe County	72.6%	5.8%	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	15.1%	4.7%

**Table 6: Population Estimates by Race (2020)**

**Ethnicity**

In the United States, 18.7 percent of the population is Hispanic/Latino; the Hispanic/Latino population in Florida and Monroe County is higher, 26.5 and 23.4 percent, respectively (Figure 6).



**Figure 6: Population Estimates by Ethnicity (2020)**

**Diversity in Hispanic/Latino Population**

The majority of the Hispanic/Latino population in the United States is of Mexican origin (61.6 percent), followed by Puerto Rican (9.6 percent) and Central American (9.3 percent) (Figure 7). In Florida the largest proportion of the Hispanic/Latino population is Cuban (28 percent), followed by Puerto Rican (21.1

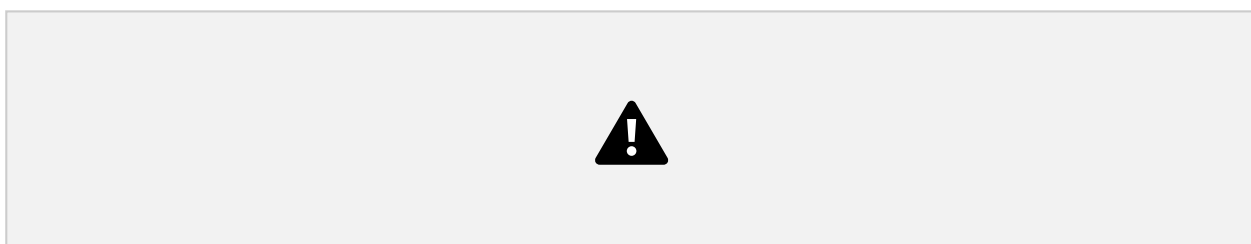
<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> <i>With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands</i>	<b>26</b>
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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

*Population and Demographic Data*

percent). In Monroe County over half of the Hispanic/Latino population is also Cuban (53.4 percent), followed by Mexican (13 percent).



**Figure 7: Hispanic/Latino Population by Origin (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

**Immigrants and Refugees**

Through the end of June 2022 (FY), the United States has admitted 15,100 refugees for resettlement (under a ceiling of 125,000).<sup>v</sup> The rate of refugee acceptance has grown in 2022 when compared to the

United States admitting 11,411 refugees (under a ceiling of 62,500) in 2021 and admitting 11,814 refugees (under a ceiling of 18,000) in 2020.<sup>vi</sup> Of note, according to the [Migration Policy Institute](#), “the original ceiling set for FY 2021 was 15,000, the lowest level on record, but was increased to 62,500 on May 3, 2021,” showing the impact changing Presidential administrations and policies have on immigration as refugee ceilings are established by “the President in consultation with Congress.”<sup>vii</sup>

There are still uncertain changes to reform the U.S. immigration system based on different party leaders’ ideologies and political priorities. The following link offers a general description and plans by the Biden administration published in a [White House Fact Sheet](#) in early 2021.<sup>viii</sup> In June 2022, the Supreme Court ruled that the White House could terminate “Remain in Mexico,” or Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP), a 2018 policy which had potential asylees wait in Mexico, not inside the United States, until the time of their hearings.<sup>ix</sup> Still, how President Biden will continue his immigration reform agenda remains to be seen as his plan to end Title 42, a 1944 Public Health Services Law used by the Trump administration to prevent refugees from entering the United States from fear of increasing the spread of COVID-19, remains contested.<sup>x</sup>

Immigrants make up a vital part of Florida’s labor force in a range of industries. In 2019, 14,500 people, or 19.1 percent of residents, were born abroad, compared with 20.1 percent in Florida and 13.7 percent nationwide. Monroe County has a higher rate of foreign-born residents than the United States, though slightly less than Florida’s average. From October 2020 - September 2021, 193 total immigrants came to Monroe County, 106 from Haiti, 83 from Cuba, one from Mexico, one from Venezuela, and two from unspecified countries.<sup>xi</sup>

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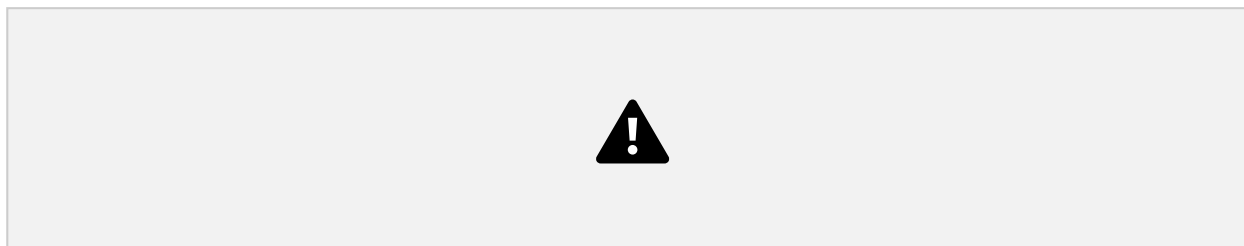
## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### *Population and Demographic Data*

#### Language

In the United States, more than one in four persons between the ages of 5 and 17, and one in five persons, ages 18-plus, living in poverty, speak Spanish as their primary language (25.2 and 17.6 percent, respectively). In the state of Florida and Monroe County, a higher proportion of the population in poverty (as compared to the United States) speaks Spanish – 28.7 and 55.2 percent of those ages 5 to 17, correspondingly, and 26.9 and 24.5 percent of those ages 18 and older, respectively (Tables 7 & 8).



**Table 7: Languages Spoken by Population Ages 5-17 in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**



**Table 8: Languages Spoken by Population Age 18+ in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

*Linguistic Isolation*

Based on U.S. census data, in Florida and Monroe County, 6.9 and 5.4 percent of all households (both natives and foreign-born), respectively, were linguistically isolated, meaning that all persons in the household, age 14 and over, had limited English proficiency (LEP). Of Spanish-speaking households in Florida and Monroe County, 25.7 and 27.3 percent, correspondingly, were linguistically isolated (Table 9).

**Table 9: Linguistic Isolation (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

“Increased linguistic diversity contributes to the United States’ global competitiveness and our ability to integrate culturally and economically. Speaking a parent’s native language other than English at home can have a positive effect on children’s English literacy development, and bilingual language skills can positively affect children’s educational achievement. The Census Bureau’s report, however, highlights a sobering statistic: millions of residents of the United States are not proficient in the English language. A linguistically isolated household is one where no one in the home above the age of 14 speaks English only or speaks a second language and speaks English well.”

National Center for Children in Poverty,  
<https://www.nccp.org/>



**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?** *Population and Demographic Data*

**Religion**

[PRRI \(Public Religion Research Institute\)](#) “is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to conducting independent research at the intersection of religion, culture, and public policy.”

According to the report [The American Religious Landscape in 2020](#) “seven in 10 Americans [70 percent] identify as Christian, including more than four in 10 who identify as white Christian and more than one-quarter who identify as



Christian of color. Nearly one in four Americans [23 percent] are religiously unaffiliated, and [five

**Figure 8: The American Religious Landscape (2020)**

percent] identify with non-Christian religions” (Figure 8).<sup>xii</sup>

“The term ‘White’ signifies respondents who identify as White or Caucasian and do not identify as Hispanic or Latino. ‘Christian of color’ includes Christians who identify as Black, Hispanic, Asian, or Pacific Islander American, Native American, multiracial, or any other non-White race or ethnicity. ‘Religiously unaffiliated’ includes those who claim no religion in particular, atheists, agnostics, and spiritual but not religious Americans. ‘Non-Christian religious’ includes Jews, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, Unitarian Universalists, and adherents of any other world religion.”

Public Religion Research Institute, <https://www.prrri.org>

The [American Values Atlas \(AVA\)](#) created by the PRRI is an interactive map that allows users to retrieve religious traditions by state. According to AVA, 25 percent of the respondents in Florida are unaffiliated, followed by 15 percent who identify as White mainline Protestant (Table 10).

<b>Religious Traditions of Florida (2020)</b>					
<i>Source: Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI)</i>					
Religious Tradition	Percent	Religious Tradition	Percent	Religious Tradition	Percent
Unaffiliated	25	Other non-White Protestant	3	Mormon	< 0.5
White Mainline Protestant	15	Other non-White Catholic	2	Muslim	< 0.5
White Evangelical Protestant	13	Jewish	2	Hindu	< 0.5
White Catholic	13	Jehovah's Witness	1	Unitarian / Universalist	< 0.5
Hispanic Catholic	10	Orthodox Christian	1	New Age Religions	< 0.5
Black Protestant	6	Buddhist	1		
Hispanic Protestant	5	Other religion	1		

**Table 10: Religious Traditions of Florida (2020)**

The PRRI has combined data from the American Community Survey of more than 3,000 counties with data from nearly 460,000 interviews on religiosity: resulting in county-level maps of major religious groups. For more information on various religious identities by county, please refer to: [Concentrations of Major Religious Groups in the U.S.](#)

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Population and Demographic Data

#### Sex and Age

Census data indicate that approximately 49.2 percent of the United States population is male, and 50.8 percent is female; this is not significantly different for the state of Florida; in Monroe County 52.3 percent of the population is male (Table 11). The youngest residents, those below age 5, make up 6 percent of the United States population. In Florida and Monroe County, 5.3 and 4.6 percent of the

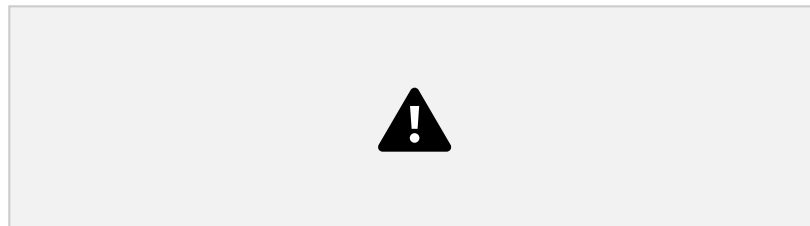
population, correspondingly, is under the age of 5. The median age in Florida and Monroe County is higher than the United States, 42.2 and 47.9 years, respectively, versus 38.2 years.



**Table 11: Population by Sex and Age (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

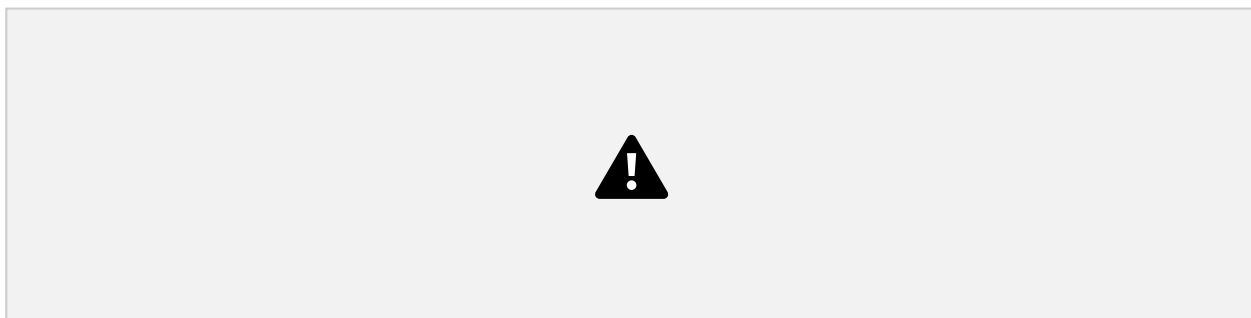
### Households

In the United States more than 33 million households have children under the age of 18, 27.3 percent of total households (Table 12). In Florida there are more than 1.8 million households with children under the age of 18, of which 6,185 are in Monroe County.



**Table 12: Total Households (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

Of the households in Florida and Monroe County, 15.3 and 12.7 percent, correspondingly, are married couple families with children under the age of 18. Cohabiting couples make up 2.1 and 1.8 percent of total households with children under 18, respectively; 5 percent and 3 percent, correspondingly, are single female householders, and 1.1 and 1.4 percent, correspondingly, are single male householders (Figure 9).



**Figure 9: Percent of Households with Children < Age 18 (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Population and Demographic Data

### Grandparents and Grandchildren

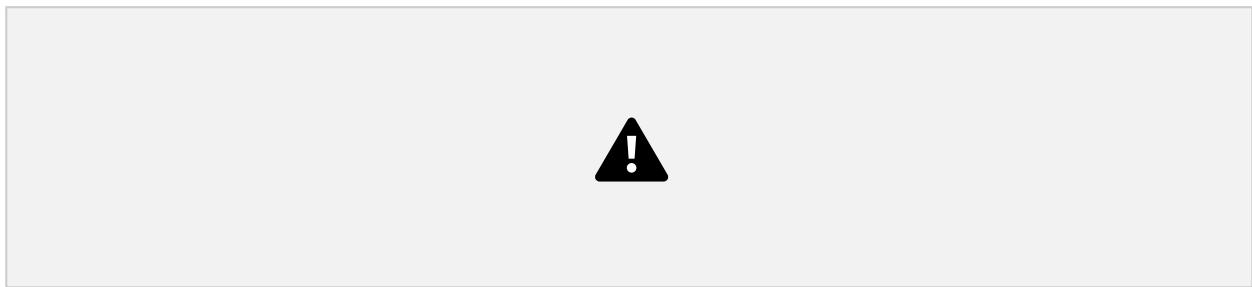
“An increasing number of children in the United States live in households headed by a grandparent. This trend is due to increasing numbers of single parent families, the high rate of divorce, teenage pregnancies, incarceration of parents, substance abuse by parents, illness,

disability or death of parents, parental abuse, or neglect. In many of these homes, neither of the child's biological parents is present. In most cases, children taken care of by grandparents move in with them as infants or preschoolers and remain with them for five years or more. These grandparents are a diverse group ranging in age from their 30s to their 70s. Many grandparents are ready to simplify their lives and slow down. Giving that up and taking over the responsibilities of being a primary caregiver again can stir up many feelings including grief, anger, loss, resentment and possibly guilt. The transition can be very stressful, and the emotional and financial burdens can be significant. Culture shock at having to deal with children and adolescents of a different generation can be great. Grandparent-headed households have a significantly higher poverty rate than other kinds of family units.”

American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, <https://www.aacap.org/>

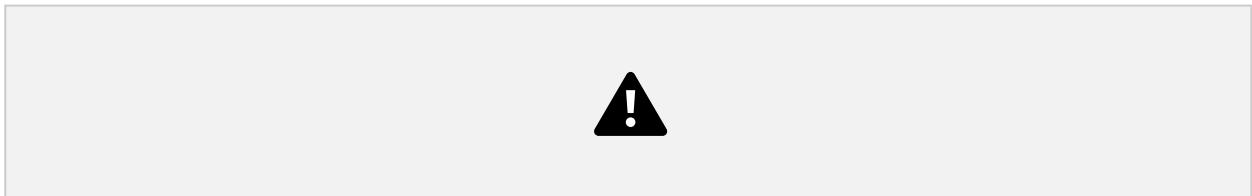
In Florida, nearly 384,000 grandchildren under the age of 18 live with a grandparent householder (9.1 percent of total children under age 18), of which nearly 175,000 live with a grandparent who is responsible for them (Table 13). More than one-third of grandchildren who live with a grandparent householder do not have a parent present in the home, 35.9 percent.

In Monroe County, 460 children under age 18 live with a grandparent householder, 4 percent of total children under age 18. In Monroe County 9.5 percent of grandchildren living with a grandparent householder do not have a parent present in the home.



**Table 13: Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

Of the nearly 384,000 grandchildren under age 18 living with a grandparent householder in Florida, 41.5 percent are children under the age of 6. In Monroe County, 48 percent of grandchildren under age 18 living with a grandparent householder are under the age of 6.



**Figure 10: Grandchildren Living with Grandparent Householder (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

*Socioeconomic Status*

Socioeconomic Status

Education

In the United States and Florida more than 88 percent of the adult population over age 25 is, at minimum, a high school graduate; in Monroe County 91.9 percent is at minimum a high school graduate (Table 14). The percentages of the adult population with a bachelor’s degree in the United States,



Florida, and Monroe County are 32.9, 30.5, and 35.3 percent, respectively.



Table 14: Educational Attainment (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

In the United States and Florida, the proportion of women with a bachelor’s degree is slightly greater than their male counterparts; in Monroe County the proportion of men with a bachelor’s degree is slightly greater (Figure 11).

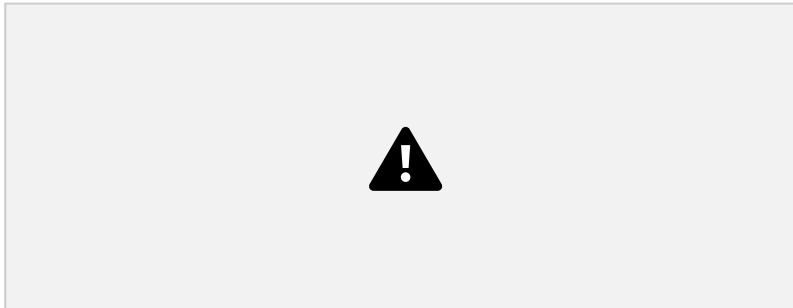


Figure 11: Population with a BA Degree or Higher (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

### *Educational Attainment of Mothers*

Based on a study conducted using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort, a parent’s education (especially the mother’s) has a notable impact on the child’s future academic success.<sup>xiii</sup>

In the United States, 13.5 percent of women who had a birth in the past 12 months have a graduate or professional degree. In Florida and Monroe County, 10.9 and 13.2 percent of women who had a birth in the past 12 months have a graduate or professional degree, respectively.<sup>xiv</sup>

#### **“Mother’s Education Significant to Children’s Academic Success**

A mother knows best—and the amount of education she attains can predict her children’s success in reading and math. In fact, that success is greater if she had her child later in life, according to a new University of Michigan study. Sandra Tang, a U-M psychology research fellow and the study’s lead author, said children of mothers 19 and older usually enter kindergarten with higher levels of achievement. These students continue to excel in math and reading at higher levels through eighth grade than children of mothers 18 and younger.”

University of Michigan,  
<https://news.umich.edu/mothers-education-significant-to-children-s-academic-success/>

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## **Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

### **MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

#### *Socioeconomic Status*

#### *Florida Department of Education*

According to the [Florida Department of Education](#), during the 2021-22 school year, there were a total of 2,833,179 students enrolled in Florida’s public schools, of which 8,851 students were enrolled in Monroe County schools (Table 15).<sup>xv</sup>

Approximately 36.1 percent of students enrolled in Florida’s public schools are White, 21.3 percent are Black, and 35.5 percent are Hispanic/Latino. In Monroe County schools, 43.6 percent of the students enrolled are White, 11.6 percent are Black, and 39.9 percent are Hispanic/Latino.

Student Membership by Race/Ethnicity (2021-22)								
Source: Florida Department of Education								
	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NHPI	Multiracial	Hispanic / Latino	Total
Florida	1,021,740	602,424	79,142	7,016	4,950	113,466	1,004,441	2,833,179
Monroe County	3,857	1,025	94	**	11	328	3,528	8,851

Student Membership by Race/Ethnicity (2021-22)	
Source: Florida Department of Education	
Florida	36.1%
Monroe County	43.6%
Florida	21.3%
Monroe County	11.6%
Florida	35.5%
Monroe County	39.9%
Florida	2.8%
Monroe County	0.2%
Florida	0.2%
Monroe County	1.1%
Florida	0.1%
Monroe County	4.0%
Florida	3.7%
Monroe County	

\*\* Suppressed data.

**Table 15: Student Membership by Race/Ethnicity (2021-22)**

### English Language Learners

In Florida’s public schools 277,473 students enrolled during the 2021-22 school year were

English Language Learners (9.8 percent of the total student body), of which approximately 1,022 students were enrolled in Monroe County (11.5 percent of the total student body)<sup>xvi</sup> (Table 16).

**Table 16: English Language Learners (2021-22)**

Florida Statutes define an **English Language Learner (ELL)** as "an individual who was not born in the United States and whose native language is a language other than English; an individual who comes from a home environment where a language other than English is spoken in the home; or an individual who is an American Indian or Alaskan Native and who comes from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on his or her level of English language proficiency; and who, by reason thereof, has sufficient difficulty speaking, reading, writing, or listening to the English language to deny such individual the opportunity to learn successfully in classrooms where the language of instruction is English" (section 1003.56(2)).

English Language Learners (2021-22)		
Source: Florida Department of Education		
	Number of Students	Percent of Total Student Body
Florida	277,473	9.8%
Monroe County	1,022	11.5%

<sup>xvi</sup>Florida Department of Education, <https://www.fldoe.org>

**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**  
**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**  
*Socioeconomic Status*

**Graduation Rates**

At the end of the 2020-21 school year in Florida, 90.1 percent of students entering as ninth graders graduated from high school within four years; the graduation rate for the same cohort in Monroe County was 91.5 percent.<sup>xvii</sup> Table 17 provides graduation rates for students by race and ethnicity.

<b>Graduation Rates (2020-21)</b> <i>Source: Florida Department of Education</i>								
	<b>Total</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>AIAN</b>	<b>NHPI</b>	<b>Multiracial</b>	<b>Hispanic / Latino</b>
<b>Florida</b>	90.1%	91.8%	87.1%	97.5%	89.0%	89.5%	89.9%	89.4%
<b>Monroe County</b>	91.5%	93.2%	93.3%	*	Not reported	*	88.9%	88.7%
<i>*To protect the privacy of individual students, data are not reported when the total number of students in a group is fewer than 10.</i>								

**Table 17: State and District Graduation Rates (2020-21)**

**Dropout Rates**

Based on the [Florida Department of Education](#), during the 2019-20 school year in Florida and Monroe County, 3.1 and 2.7 percent of students, correspondingly, dropped out of school within four years of their first enrollment in ninth grade.<sup>xviii</sup>

classified as graduates, dropouts, or nongraduates. A dropout is defined as a student who withdraws from school for any of several reasons without transferring to another school, home education program or adult education program.”

“The **cohort-based dropout rate** is the percentage of students who drop out of school within four years of their first enrollment in ninth grade. Subsequent to their enrollment in ninth grade, students who transfer out and deceased students are removed from the calculation. Entering transfer students are included in the rate for the class with which they are scheduled to graduate, based on their date of enrollment. In a cohort, at the end of four years students can be

Florida Department of Education, <https://www.fldoe.org>

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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**  
**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**  
*Socioeconomic Status*

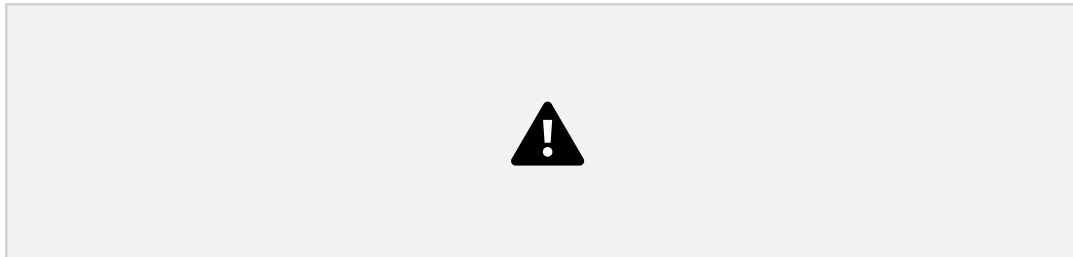
**Employment Status, Financial Assets, and Income**

**Unemployment**

Per the [U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics](#), the unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) in Florida and Monroe County in April 2022 were 2.4 and 1.5 percent, respectively.

### Median Household Income

Florida’s median household income of \$57,703 is lower than that of the United States, which is \$64,994; the median household income for Monroe County is \$72,012 (Table 18). The per capita income in the United States is more than \$35,000; the per capita incomes in Florida and Monroe County are \$32,848 and \$47,382, respectively.



**Table 18: Household Income (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

Median and mean household incomes are included to ensure that comparisons are not misleading. Using the mean household income alone, for example, will ignore extreme values if the data is not symmetrically distributed. It is a fact that more people earn low salaries than high ones because a fairly large proportion of the population works part-time, so the data will not be symmetrically distributed. Therefore, the mean is not the best “average” to use in this case when comparing income across the state.

For more information and to see a list of U.S. states by median household income visit the following: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/states/median-household-income-by-state/>.

The **mean** is the average (when one adds all of the values and then divides by the number of values).

The **median** is the middle value in a list of numbers (found after the list of numbers is sorted in order).

“**Per capita income** is a measure of the amount of money earned per person in a nation or geographic region. Per capita income can be used to determine the average per-person income for an area and to evaluate the standard of living and quality of life of the population. Per capita income for a nation is calculated by dividing the country's national income by its population.”

Investopedia, <https://www.investopedia.com>

### Unbanked and Underbanked

Based on data reported by the [Prosperity Now Scorecard](#), in the United States, Florida, and Monroe County, 6.5, 6, and 5 percent of households, respectively are unbanked, which indicates that no one in the household has a checking or savings account.

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### Monroe County School District Head Start Program

#### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

##### *Socioeconomic Status*

Households that are considered underbanked have access to a checking and/or saving account; however, in the past 12 months they have made use of “non-bank money orders, non-bank check-cashing services, non-bank remittances, payday loans, rent-to-own services, pawn shops or refund anticipation loans

(RALs).” The underbanked rates for households in the United States, Florida, and Monroe County are 18.7, 18.3, and 16.3 percent, respectively.

<b>Financial Assets and Income</b> <i>Source: Prosperity Now Scorecard</i>			
	<b>United States</b>	<b>Florida</b>	<b>Monroe County</b>
<b>Unbanked Rate (%)</b> <i>Percentage of households with neither a checking nor savings account.</i>	6.5	6.0	5.0
<i>Data year: 2018. Source: Prosperity Now Estimates Using FDIC and ACS.</i>			
<b>Underbanked Rate (%)</b> <i>Percentage of households that have a checking and/or a savings account and have used non-bank money orders, non-bank check-cashing services, non-bank remittances, payday loans, rent-to-own services, pawn shops or refund anticipation loans (RALs) in the past 12 months.</i>	18.7	18.3	16.3
<i>Data year: 2018. Source: Prosperity Now Estimates Using FDIC and ACS.</i>			

**Table 19: Unbanked and Underbanked (2018)**

**What is the Scorecard?**

“The Prosperity Now Scorecard is a comprehensive resource featuring data on family financial health and policy recommendations to help put all U.S. households on a path to prosperity. The Scorecard equips advocates, policymakers, and practitioners with national, state, and local data to jump-start a conversation about solutions and policies that put households on stronger financial footing across five issue areas: Financial Assets & Income; Businesses & Jobs; Homeownership & Housing; Health Care and Education.

The Scorecard assesses all states on their relative ability to provide opportunities for residents to build and retain financial stability and wealth. The state outcome rankings are a measure of financial prosperity and how that prosperity is shared and safeguarded. The Scorecard also ranks the states on racial disparities—the gaps in 26 outcome measures between White residents and residents of color—and factors this into a state’s overall performance. Prosperity Now is increasing its focus on racial economic inequality because, as the data illustrates, structural inequality in the United States means that race and ethnicity have an outsized impact on economic well-being. Black, Latino, Native American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander people fare worse across all Scorecard outcomes and issues.

The Scorecard also separately assesses states on the strength of 29 policies to expand economic opportunity. Taken together, these 29 policies provide a comprehensive view of what states can do to help residents build and protect wealth in the issue areas described above. Unlike the outcome measures, the strength of states’ policies are assessed on fixed criteria arrived at through consultation with issue experts and Prosperity Now’s own knowledge of policies that are promising, proven or effective in helping families build and protect financial stability and wealth.

The Scorecard also offers information at the local level—city, county, congressional district, tribal area, and metro areas—on up to 33 measures.”

Prosperity Now Scorecard, <https://scorecard.prosperitynow.org/>

<p><a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a></p> <p><i>With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands</i></p>	<p><b>36</b></p>
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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

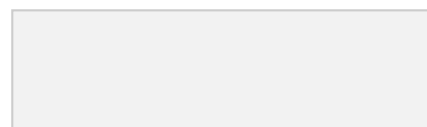
**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

*Socioeconomic Status*

Poverty

*Federal Poverty Guidelines*

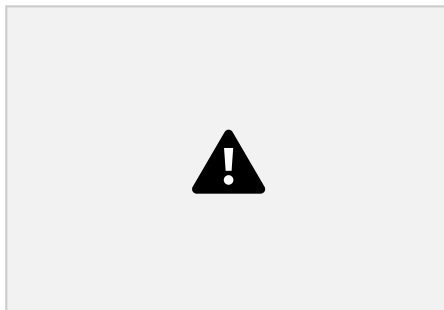
The [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services](https://www.hhs.gov/ohr/) issues the



Federal Poverty Guidelines in the [Federal Register](#) annually. The Poverty Guidelines for a family of four in 2022 is \$27,750. Research suggests that a family of four requires at least double that amount to make ends meet.<sup>xix</sup> The measurement only accounts for the family's annual income; it does not include other aspects of economic status such as housing, debt, assets, or property. The calculation used today was originally developed in the 1960s based on the amount of money spent by families on food. The poverty level was reached by multiplying that dollar amount (money spent by families on food) times three. Nowadays, families not only spend approximately one-seventh of their annual income on food, but the cost of child care, transportation, and health care have increased drastically over the past 60 years.<sup>xx</sup>

Learn more about how poverty is measured by watching this [YouTube video](#) from the Institute for Research on Poverty.

### *ALICE: Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed Households*



**Figure 12: ALICE in the United States (2018)**  
guidelines, and 29 percent of households were

[United for ALICE](#) is an organization that studies the financial hardships of households and families on a national level and has partnerships with select states to conduct similar research and work on a state and local level. ALICE is an acronym that stands for: **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed. Based on the 2020 National Overview report, using 2018 data, 42 percent of households in the United States were below the ALICE threshold, of which 13 percent were living under the federal poverty households were below the ALICE

ALICE (Figure 12). In Florida, 46 percent of

threshold, of which 13 percent were living under the federal poverty guidelines, and 33 percent of households were ALICE. “These households earned above the FPL, but not enough to afford basic household necessities.”<sup>xxi</sup> In Monroe County, 37 percent lived below the ALICE threshold, of which 8 percent were living under the federal poverty guidelines, and 29 percent were ALICE.

“ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, is a new way of defining and understanding the struggles of households that earn above the federal poverty level, but not enough to afford a bare-bones household budget.

“For far too many families, the cost of living outpaces what they earn. These households struggle to manage even their most basic needs - housing, food, transportation, child care, health care, and necessary technology. When funds run short, cash-strapped households are forced to make impossible choices, such as deciding between quality child care or paying the rent, filling a prescription, or fixing the car. These short term decisions have long-term consequences not only for ALICE families, but for all of us.”

United for ALICE, <https://www.unitedforalice.org/>

[www.mano-y-ola.com](http://www.mano-y-ola.com)

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## **Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

### **MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

#### *Socioeconomic Status*

## Living Wage

Dr. Amy K. Glasmeier from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) developed the [Living Wage Calculator](#) to determine an individual's ability to live within a certain standard of living. The Living Wage Calculator methodology considers real cost expenses, income, and payroll taxes to determine the minimum employment earnings necessary to meet basic family needs and maintain self-sufficiency. Based on this methodology and factors considered, families earning minimum wage in the service area are not able to survive without a safety net and government assistance.

In Florida the hourly living wage for a single parent with two children is \$42.01; the hourly living wage for a two-parent household (where one adult is working) with two children is \$37.25. The poverty wages for those two types of families are \$10.56 and \$12.74 per hour, respectively; the minimum wage in Florida is \$10.00 per hour.

The living wage for a single-parent family with two children in Florida is \$87,374, **more than 3.8 times the federal poverty level** for a family of three, which is \$23,030!

Table 20 provides information on annual expenses by state and county for needs including food, child care, medical, housing, and transportation. The required annual income of a single-parent family with two children, before taxes in Florida is \$87,374; the required annual income of a two-parent family (one working) with two children is \$77,475. The Federal Poverty Level for a family of three is \$23,030; the Federal Poverty Level for a family of four is \$27,750. Compared with the state average, the living wage for a single-parent family and a two-parent family with two children in Monroe County is higher than Florida (Table 20).

		Poverty Wage	\$12.74	
<b>Living Wage (2022)</b> <i>Source: Living Wage Calculator</i>		Minimum Wage	\$10.00	
	<b>Florida</b>	Annual Expenses		
<b>Hourly Wages</b>	<b>1 Adult</b>	Food	\$9,856	
Living Wage	\$42.01	Child Care	\$0	
Poverty Wage	\$10.56	Medical	\$9,758	
Minimum Wage	\$10.00	Housing	\$16,487	
Annual Expenses		Transportation	\$15,012	
Food	\$7,417	Other	\$8,948	
Child Care	\$17,886	Required annual income before taxes	<b>\$77,475</b>	
Medical	\$9,449			
Housing	\$16,487			
Transportation	\$12,709			
Other	\$6,150			
Required annual income before taxes	<b>\$87,374</b>			
Hourly Wages	<b>2 Adults (1</b>			
Living Wage	\$37.25			

**Table 20: Living Wages (2022)**

"The living wage model is an alternative measure of basic needs. It is a market-based approach that draws upon geographically specific expenditure data related to a family's likely minimum food, child care, health insurance, housing, transportation, and other basic necessities (e.g., clothing, personal care items, etc.) costs. The living wage draws on these cost elements and the rough effects of income and payroll taxes to determine the minimum employment earnings necessary to meet a family's basic needs while also maintaining self-sufficiency."

MIT, <http://livingwage.mit.edu/>

### Monroe County School District Head Start Program

#### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

##### Socioeconomic Status

##### Extreme Poverty

Extreme poverty is defined by the World Bank as an individual living on \$1.90 or less per day.<sup>xxii</sup> The extent to which extreme poverty exists in the United States is heavily debated. In 2018 Dr. Bruce D. Meyer, Professor at the McCormick Foundation University of Chicago, found that extreme poverty is very rare to non-existent in the United States, as existing studies and reports “fail to account for important benefits such as in-kind transfers, public assistance, and unreported earnings.”<sup>xxiii</sup>

Although the median family income in Florida is \$57,703, 3.7 percent of families statewide have an income of less than \$10,000 per year. In Monroe County, 2.7 percent of families have an income of less than \$10,000 per year. The federal poverty level for a family of four in the United States is \$27,750, approximately \$19 per day, per person. A family of four, living on an income of less than \$10,000, must make ends meet with approximately \$6.80 per day, per person.

##### Poverty in Florida

Per the 2020 [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates \(SAIPE\)](#), in Florida 12.4 percent of the population in lives in poverty (more than 2.6 million individuals), and 17.2 percent of children, ages 0-17, live in poverty (more than 700,000 children) (Table 21 & Figure 13). In Monroe County 10.2 percent of the overall population lives in poverty; of the children between the ages of 0 and 17, 15.3 percent live in poverty.

Table 21: Poverty (2020)

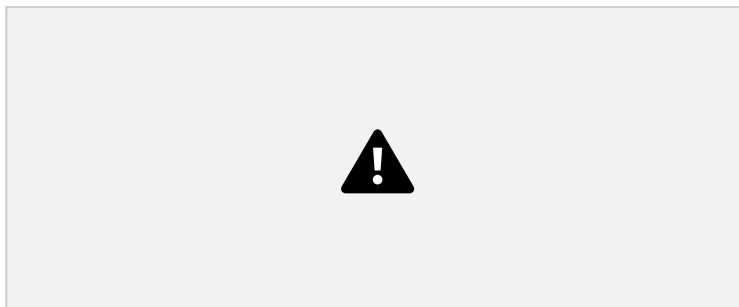
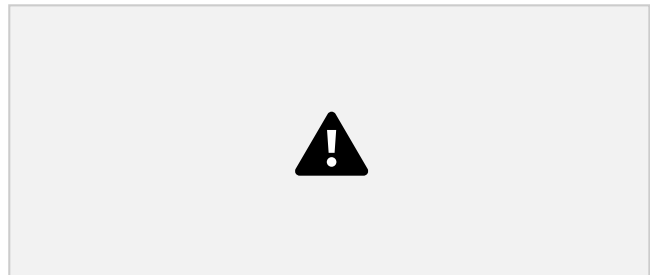


Figure 13: Poverty (2020)

##### Poverty by Race/Ethnicity

Although the overall poverty rate (for all ages) in Florida is 12.4 percent, the poverty rate for Black residents, who make up 15.1 percent of the population in the state, is 20.7 percent. The poverty rate for those who identify as multiracial, who make up 16.5 percent of the population, is 13.9 percent. Of the Hispanic/Latino residents in the state, who make up 26.5 percent of the population, 16.4 percent live in



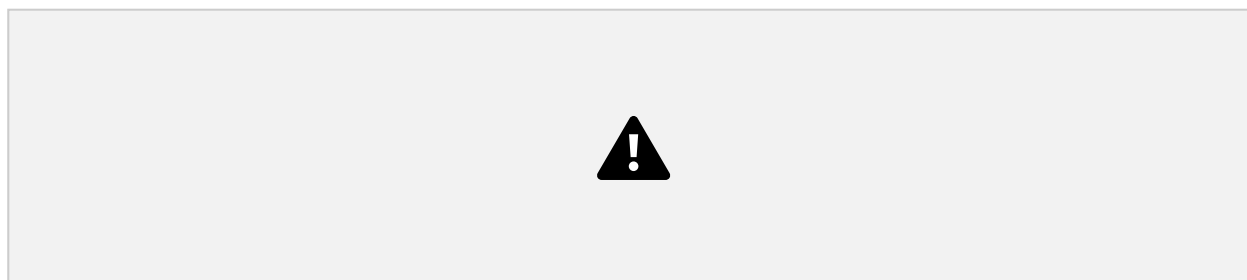
poverty (Figure 14). In Monroe County, the poverty rate for the Black population is 23.6 percent, 10.5 percent for the multiracial population, and 13.5 percent for the Hispanic/Latino population.

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### *Socioeconomic Status*

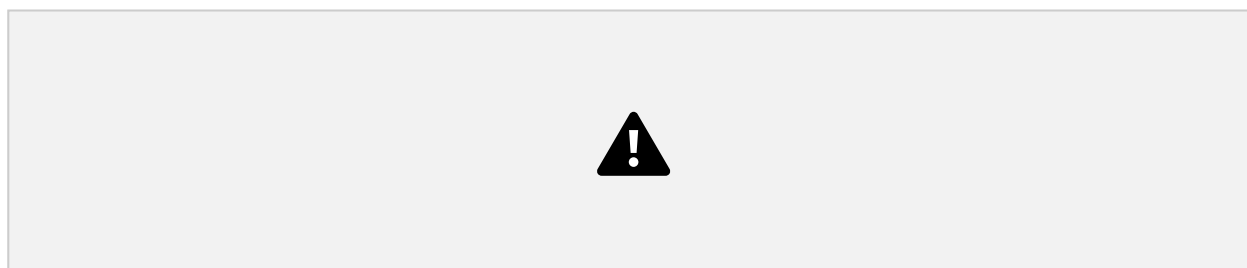


**Figure 14: Poverty by Race/Ethnicity (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

Note: Although the poverty rate for American Indian Alaskan Native (AIAN) residents appears to be very high, the total population is small, only 0.4 percent.

#### Poverty by Educational Attainment

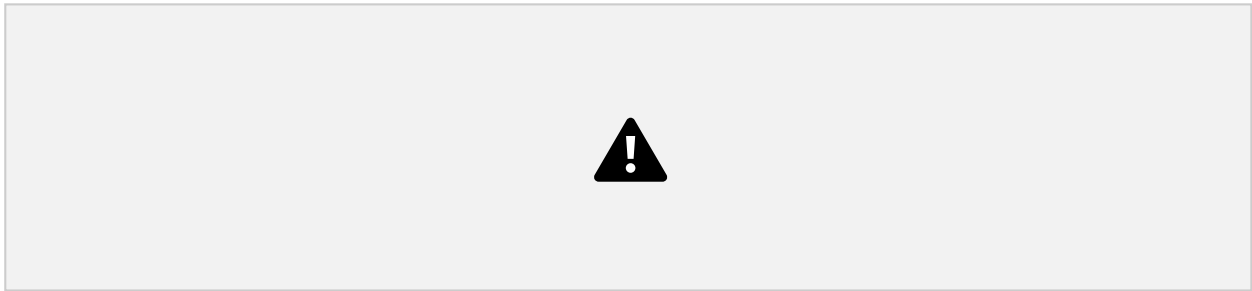
Obtaining a higher level of education significantly impacts the poverty rate. In Florida, 24.2 percent of the population with less than a high school degree lives in poverty, while 5.6 percent of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher, lives in poverty (Figure 15). In Monroe County, 23.3 percent of the population with less than a high school degree lives in poverty; of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher, 5.4 percent lives in poverty.



**Figure 15: Poverty by Educational Attainment (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

#### Poverty by Employment Status

Like educational attainment, a significant difference is seen in poverty rates between employed and unemployed individuals. Additionally, in the United States and Florida, employed and unemployed females live in poverty at higher rates than employed and unemployed males (Figure 16). In Monroe County 25.1 percent of unemployed males live in poverty, versus 5.8 percent of unemployed females.



**Figure 16: Population in Poverty by Employment Status (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### *Socioeconomic Status*

#### Births to Women in Poverty

Of the nearly 4 million women between the ages 15 and 50 who had a birth in the United States in the past 12 months (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates), more than 850,000, or 21.7 percent, were living in poverty (Table 22). In Florida, more than 52,000, or 23.3 percent, of all women who had a birth gave birth in poverty. In Monroe County, 135 women between the ages of 15 and 50 gave birth in poverty, 19.1 percent of all women ages 15 to 50.

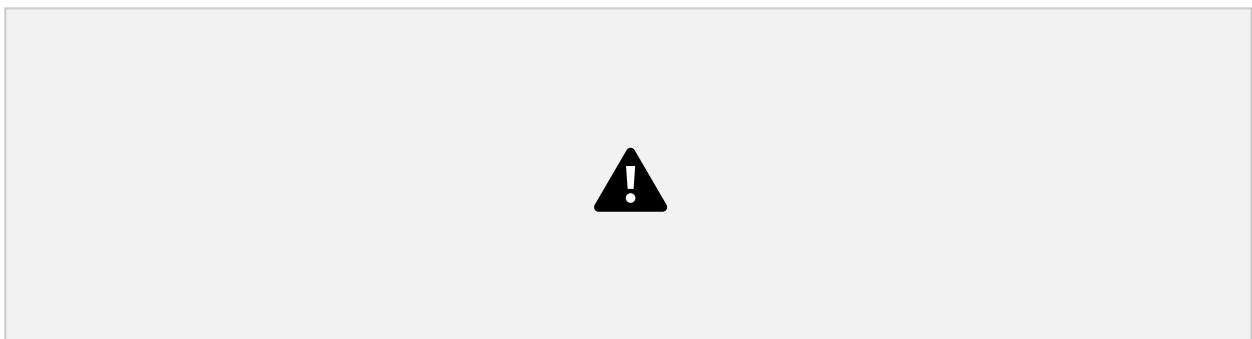


NOTE: Census estimates report on the number of women who gave birth in the past 12 months; the 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates report on the average of five years from 2016 to 2020.

**Table 22: Women Who Had a Birth in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

#### Families in Poverty

In the United States, 9.1 percent of all families live in poverty, 4.6 percent of married-couple families live in poverty, and 25.1 percent of families led by a single female live in poverty. In Florida and Monroe County, 9.4 and 6.5 percent of all families, respectively, live in poverty, 5.5 and 4.6 percent of married couple families, correspondingly, live in poverty, and 22.7 and 17.3 percent of single female householder families, respectively, live in poverty (Figure 17).



**Figure 17: Poverty for Select Family Characteristics (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

*Families with Children under Age 5 in Poverty*

Of families with related children under the age of 5 in the United States and Florida, 13.5 and 13.8 percent, respectively, live in poverty. In Monroe County, the rate of families with children under 5 years living in poverty is 9 percent (Figure 18). The poverty rate for married-couple families with children under the age of 5 in the United States is 4.8 percent; the poverty rates for this group in Florida and Monroe County are 5.7 and 7.4 percent, correspondingly.

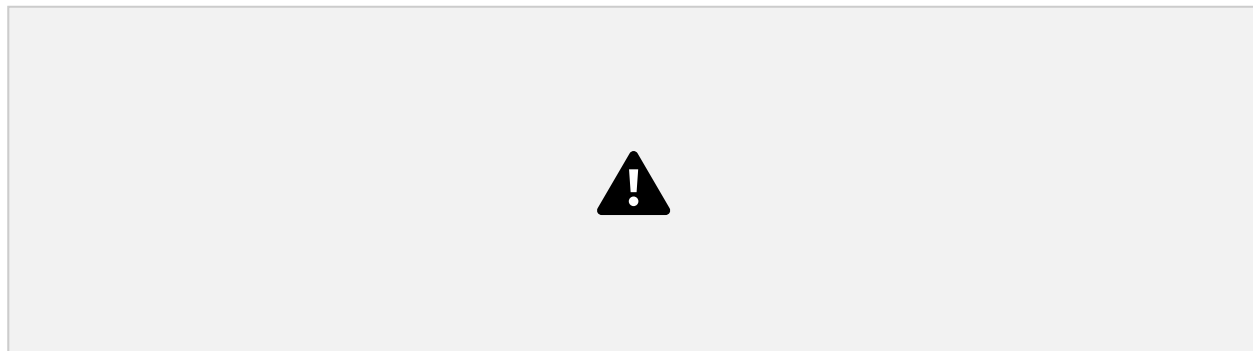
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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

*Socioeconomic Status*

In the United States, of the families with only a female householder, no husband (or partner) present with children under the age of 5, 38.8 percent live in poverty; in Florida and Monroe County, 34.2 and 16.3 percent of single, female-parent households with children under age 5, respectively, live in poverty.



**Figure 18: Poverty for Select Family Characteristics with Children under Age 5 (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

Children in Poverty

*Children Ages 0-5: Percent in Poverty*

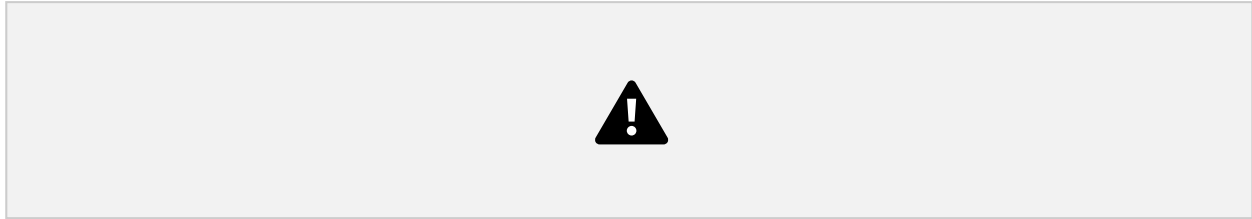
In the United States, there are more than 23.5 million children ages 0-5, of which more than 4.3 million, or 18.6 percent, live in poverty. In Florida and Monroe County, 19.8 and 13.4 percent of children, ages 0-5, live in poverty, a total of 267,104 and 535 children, respectively (Table 23).

<b>Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty</b>			
<i>Source: 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates</i>			
	<b>Total Children Ages 0-5</b>	<b>Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty</b>	
<b>United States</b>	23,508,802	4,375,879	18.6%
<b>Florida</b>	1,350,837	267,104	19.8%
<b>Monroe County</b>	4,007	535	13.4%

**Table 23: Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

### Racial Proportion of Children Ages 0-5 In Poverty

As previously stated, in Florida, 15.1 percent of the population is Black; of the total children, ages 0-5, living in poverty, however, 33.8 percent, or more than 90,000 children, are Black (Tables 24 & 25, Figure 19). In Monroe County, 5.8 percent of the population is Black, yet 65.2 percent of children, ages 0-5, living in poverty, are Black.



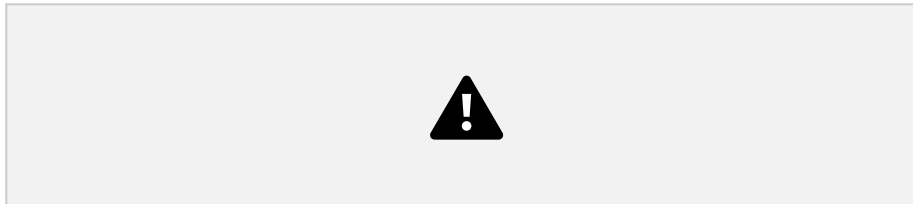
**Table 24: Number of Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty by Race (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

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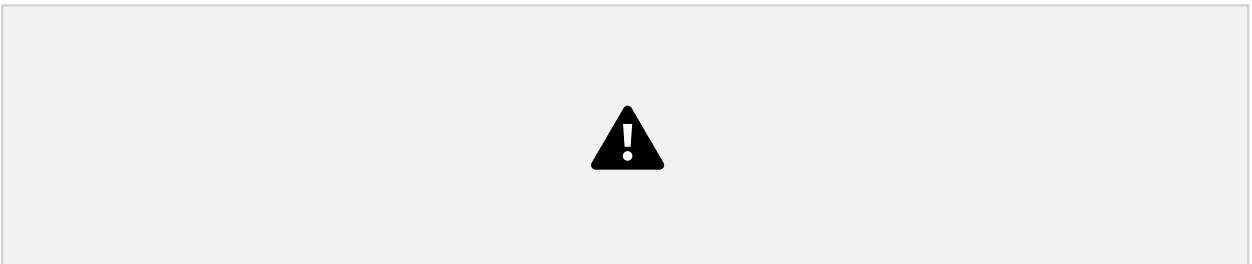
### Monroe County School District Head Start Program

#### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

##### *Socioeconomic Status*



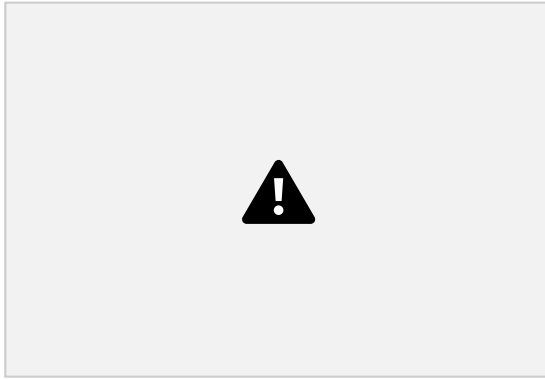
**Table 25: Racial Proportion Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**



**Figure 19: Racial Proportion Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

### Ethnic Proportion of Children Ages 0-5 In Poverty

In Florida, as previously stated, 26.5 percent of the population is Hispanic/Latino. Of the children, ages 0 to 5, who live in poverty, 35 percent is Hispanic/Latino (Figure 20). In Monroe County, 23.4 percent of the population is Hispanic/Latino, and 21.9 percent of children, ages 0-5, in poverty is Hispanic/Latino.



**Figure 20: Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty by Ethnicity (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Socioeconomic Status

#### Federal Assistance Benefits

##### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

[Temporary Assistance for Needy Families \(TANF\)](#) provides temporary cash assistance and employment related services to enable families with children to become self-supporting. In Florida to qualify for the program, one must be a resident of the state, either be pregnant or responsible for a child under 19 years of age, a be U.S. national, citizen, legal alien, or permanent resident, have low or very low income, and be either underemployed (working for very low wages), unemployed, or about to become unemployed.<sup>xxiv</sup>

The Economic Self-Sufficiency Program office in the Florida Department of Children and Families administers the TANF Temporary Cash Assistance program.

As of May 2022, 25,274 families in Florida received TANF benefits, of which 26 families were in Monroe County. Florida’s total number of families receiving TANF benefits in 2022 is lower than the 37,825 families who received the benefit during the month of May 2021. In Monroe County the decrease in 2022 was also significant, with 44 families receiving TANF benefits during the month of April 2021.<sup>xxv</sup>

##### Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

[Supplemental Security Income, or SSI](#), provides monthly financial payments to low-income adults who are blind, disabled, or age 65 and older. Children who are disabled or blind are also eligible to receive SSI benefits. Families receiving SSI are categorically eligible for Head Start services, providing the family an additional benefit and supportive resource. In 2020, 96,919 children under age 18 received SSI benefits in Florida, of which 104 children were in Monroe County (Table 26).<sup>xxvi</sup>

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Recipients by Age (December 2020) <i>Source: Social Security Administration (SSA)</i>				SSI Recipients by Age 2020 <i>Source: SSA</i>			
	Total	Age			28.8%	37.7%	47.5%
		< 18	18–64	65+			
					57.2%	45.4%	44.2%

<b>United States</b>	7,959,766	1,108,612	4,556,131	2,295,023	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>United States Florida Monroe County &lt; 18 18–64</p> <p>65+</p> </div>
<b>Florida</b>	575,272	96,919	261,435	216,918	
<b>Monroe County</b>	1,247	104	551	592	

**Table 26: SSI Recipients by Age (2020)**

NOTE: Data regarding WIC and SNAP participation is located in the Nutrition section of this Community Assessment.

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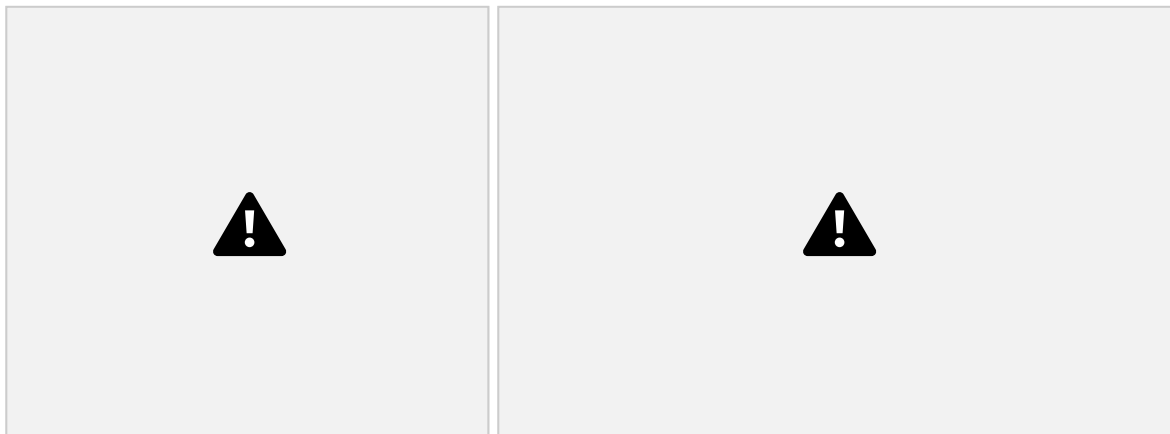
## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Socioeconomic Status

#### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

“Families experiencing poverty need access to cash assistance to help them afford their basic needs and maintain stability, particularly during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Families use assistance provided by the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program to pay rent, for utilities, diapers, food, transportation, and other necessities. Yet too few families struggling to make ends meet can access the program, and TANF’s history of racism means that it fails to reach many families in states where Black children are likelier to live. If TANF had the same reach in 2020 as its predecessor, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), did in 1996, 2.38 million more families nationwide would have received cash assistance. Instead, in 2020, for every 100 families in poverty nationwide, only 21 received TANF cash assistance — down from 68 families in 1996. At an economically precarious time for families, this “TANF-to-poverty ratio” (TPR) is the lowest in the program’s history.”



“Access to TANF largely depends on where a family lives. There are no federal minimum eligibility standards and states have the power to erect barriers or create pathways to TANF cash assistance. This has led to wide variation among state TPRs, which range from 71 in California and Vermont to just four in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.”

“These geographic disparities reflect racial inequities in TANF: compared to white children, Latinx children are somewhat more likely, and Black children even more likely, to live in states with the lowest TPRs. The history of racism in cash assistance programs in the United States lives on in policies that impact access to TANF today, from strict work requirements and time limits to invasive behavioral requirements, exacerbating the barriers Black and Latinx families still face to economic stability.

“More income during early childhood can improve children’s futures, research continues to find. But TANF’s limited reach

means that when families hit hard times because they have lost a job, are fleeing domestic violence, or are facing a health or mental health crisis, they may have no access to cash assistance. Blocking families from assistance to meet their basic needs often puts them on a downward spiral, making it even harder to get back on their feet, and may have long-term negative consequences for children.

“State and federal policymakers can change these trends. States should remove barriers to assistance and ease policies that cut off families who are still struggling. At the federal level, policymakers should hold states accountable for serving families experiencing poverty and provide the resources to help them do so.”

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/tanf-reaching-few-poor-families>

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Economic Features and Trends

#### Economic Features and Trends

COVID-19 is responsible for global economic challenges, and the U.S. and all other countries in the world will continue to experience economic recessions. However, according to [JP Morgan](#), COVID-19’s “impact on the economy has lessened as business and workers have adapted to operating in a pandemic environment,” and though 2022 should see a decrease in COVID-19-related federal aid, the economy should be strong enough to withstand the reduction.<sup>xxvii</sup> Wells Fargo’s 2022 Annual Outlook expected more than 5 percent consumer price inflation in 2022 across the United States.<sup>xxviii</sup> However, this projection was given before the Ukraine-Russia war threatened price increases from supply-chain difficulties. On June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022, *Florida Keys News* reported on the U.S. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen’s admission that one year ago, she had incorrectly anticipated the extent of the rise of inflation and the impact it would have on the U.S. economy.<sup>xxix</sup>

#### Florida

In 2021, Florida’s Legislative Budget Commission projected a Long-Range Financial Outlook (FY 2022-2025), which notes that though the pandemic has taken its toll on the state’s economy, it is now almost on par with the U.S. as a whole, with the Accommodation and Food Services industry a notable omission.<sup>xxx</sup> The economic outlook is generally positive, though a pressing challenge presents in the aging of the prevalent Baby Boomer population.<sup>xxxi</sup> The Leisure and Hospitality sector was directly impacted by the pandemic, with tourism dropping by 69 percent but reascending to “68 percent of the last full pre-COVID quarter by the first quarter of 2021,” largely thanks to tourists traveling by car, and surprising growth in real estate and construction during the pandemic.<sup>xxxii</sup> In 2022, employment in Leisure and Hospitality is expected to grow, yet is predicted to diminish in Retail Trade.<sup>xxxiii</sup>

According to Florida Tax Watch, “for Florida’s economic outlook in 2022, projections are that employment will rise by 4.3 percent, or by about 379,500 additional jobs, and the state unemployment rate will decline to 3.5 percent.”<sup>xxxiv</sup> The Long-Range Financial Outlook predicts tax collections will surpass pre-pandemic levels and increase 4 percent over three years, with “significant surpluses” expected each year, though unforeseen occurrences such as national disasters and new projects are not included in the state fund projections.<sup>xxxv</sup> Of note, while “Florida continues to be a relatively low tax state,” its “local governments account for 52.6 percent of Florida’s total state and local revenue, the 2nd highest percentage in the nation.”<sup>xxxvi</sup>

U.S. News placed Florida’s ranking in the list of 50 states as a solid 10 overall, with Economy as #8, Education #3, and Fiscal Stability #8; however, Health Care came in at #25, Opportunity #33, and Crimes and Corrections #26 out of 50.<sup>xxxvii</sup> In Florida’s 2021-2022 Fiscal Year Budget, the state invested “\$1.9 billion in funding for early childhood education, including more than \$408 million for Voluntary Pre Kindergarten (VPK),” with other financial investments in “job growth, workforce training, affordable housing, roads, and other infrastructure, tourism marketing, and rural economic development.”<sup>xxxviii</sup>

## Monroe County

Monroe County comprises the Key West Micropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and includes the Florida Keys islands. In 2019, HUD earmarked \$90 million for the Florida Keys as part of Rebuild Florida after Hurricane

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### *Economic Features and Trends*

Irma. Those eligible for Rebuild Florida services include “residents with low- and moderate-income levels who own their homes and also to owners who rent to residents with low and moderate incomes.”<sup>xxxix</sup>

According to [DataUSA](https://datausa.io), Monroe County’s median household income was \$70,033 in 2019, a 4.49 percent increase from 2018’s \$67,023, yet both were higher than the national average of \$65,712. Monroe County’s largest industries are “Accommodation & Food Services (7,968 people); Retail Trade (3,979 people); and Construction (3,586 people)” and its best paying industries are “Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction (\$248,125); Management of Companies & Enterprises (\$76,932); and Utilities (\$63,365).”<sup>xl</sup> It’s “most specialized” areas are “Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Occupations; Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations; and Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Occupations.” The table below notes Monroe County’s top employers by public and private sectors.<sup>xli</sup>

<b>Monroe County Top Employers (October 2021)</b>			
<i>Source: Key West Chamber of Commerce</i>			
<b>Public Sector</b>	<b># Employees</b>	<b>Private Sector</b>	<b># Employees</b>
U.S. Armed Services (Incl. Civilians Supports & Contractors)	2,190	Ocean Reef Club	850
Monroe County Schools	1701	Publix Stores	730
Monroe County Government	540	Ocean Properties	550
Monroe County Sheriff’s Office	518	Lower Keys Medical Center, Key West	500
City of Key West (incl. police, fire & EMS)	470	Spottswood Properties	360
Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority	283	Casa Marina/Reach Resort	356
Keys Energy Service	128	Hawk’s Cay Resort	350
Florida Keys Electric Cooperative	120	Fogarty’s/Red Fish Blue Fish/Caroline’s/Jack	280



Association		Flats/Waterfront Brewery	
College of the Florida Keys	141	Cheeca Lodge	268
		Southernmost Beach Resorts	238
		Winn Dixie Key West & Big Pine	220

Table 27: Top Employers in Monroe County, Florida (2021)

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands	47
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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**  
**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?** *Housing and Homelessness*

Housing and Homelessness

Housing Ownership

In the United States and Florida, approximately two thirds of all occupied housing units are owner occupied, 64.4 and 66.2 percent, respectively (Table 28 and Figure 21). In Monroe County, of the more than 32,000 occupied housing units, approximately 40.9 percent are renter-occupied, and 59.1 percent are owner-occupied.

5-Year  
Estimates)

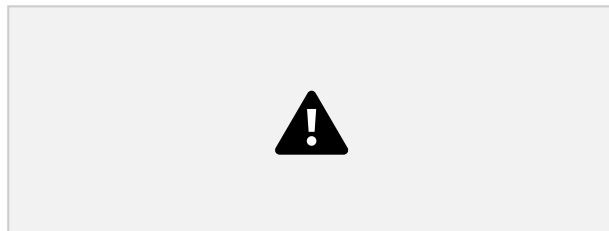


Table 28: Occupied Housing Characteristics (2020 ACS

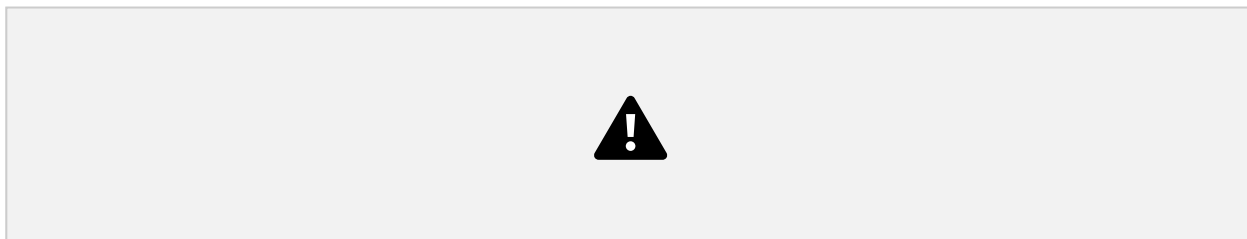


Figure 21: Occupied Housing Characteristics (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Affordable Housing and Housing Shortage

Based on the [National Low-Income Housing Coalition](#) (NLIHC) April 2022 [The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes](#) report (using 2020 data), there is no single state in the United States that has an adequate supply of affordable rental homes for the lowest income renters. Nationwide, only 36 affordable and available rental homes exist for every 100 extremely low-income renter households.<sup>xii</sup> The lack of affordable housing creates a cost burden for both renters and homeowners. “Cost-burdened” is defined as spending more than 30 percent of income on housing, and “severely cost-burdened” is spending more than 50 percent of one’s income on housing.

In Florida, 90 percent of renter households with



extremely low income (30 percent of the area median income, or AMI) are cost-burdened, and 80 percent are severely cost-burdened.<sup>xliii</sup>

Statewide there are only 26 affordable and available homes per 100 households at or below extremely low income; for those at or below 100 percent of the area median income, there are 95 affordable and available homes per 100 households (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Affordable Homes - Florida (2020)

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### *Housing and Homelessness*

#### *Cost-Burdened Households*

Based on U.S. Census data (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates), in Florida and Monroe County, 22.5 and 29.7 percent of owner-occupied households (with or without a mortgage), correspondingly, are cost burdened, indicating 30 percent or more of household income is spent on housing. For renter-occupied households in Florida and Monroe County, the estimate is higher; 52.6 and 56 percent are determined to be cost-burdened, respectively (Figure 23).



“Housing expenditures that exceed 30 percent of household income have historically been viewed as an indicator of a housing affordability problem. The conventional 30 percent of household income that a household can devote to housing costs before the household is said to be “burdened” evolved from the United States National Housing Act of 1937. The 30-percent rule was considered a rule of thumb for the amount of income that a family could spend and still have enough left over for other non-discretionary spending; it made its way to owner-occupied housing too.”

U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/>

Figure 23: Cost-Burdened Households (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Of owner-occupied households earning less than \$10,000 per year in the United States, Florida, and Monroe County, 62.2, 60.5, and 74.9 percent, correspondingly, are severely cost-burdened, meaning more than 50 percent of household income is spent on housing. In the United States, Florida, and Monroe County, 59.6, 58.7, and 48.9 percent of renter-occupied households earning less than \$10,000 per year, respectively, are severely cost-burdened (Figures 24 and 25).



**Figure 24: Owner-Occupied Households: Severely Cost-Burdened Households (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**



**Figure 25: Renter-Occupied Households: Severely Cost-Burdened by Income (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

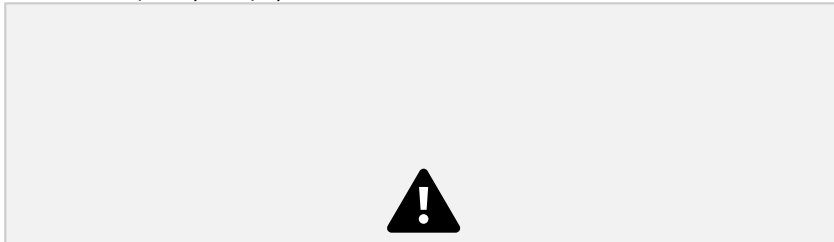
#### Housing and Homelessness

#### Fair Market Rent

According to the 2021 [National Low-Income Housing Coalition](#) (NLIHC) report, 34.6 percent of Florida’s households were renters; the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom home in Florida is \$1,290 per month. To be able to rent a two-bedroom home without exceeding 30 percent of a person’s gross income as a recommended rule, a renter must earn \$51,619 annually; yet the median income for a renter in Florida is \$41,337.<sup>xiv</sup> With a median income of \$41,337, a renter is able to afford \$1,033 for a home, \$257 dollars less than the fair market rental value of a two-bedroom home.

It is critical to point out that Head Start families do not earn wages typical of an average renter in the state. The NLIHC defines extremely low-income households as those with income at or below the Poverty Guidelines, or 30 percent of AMI (median family income for the area of residence), whichever is higher. For Florida this amount is \$21,285, which is \$675 less than the Poverty Guidelines level for a family of three (which is \$21,960). The rent that someone with “extremely low income” can afford is only \$532 per month, \$758 less than the fair market value of a two-bedroom home (Table 29).

In Monroe County, 40.5 percent of total households are renters. Rent affordable by a household classified as “extremely low income” is \$633 per month, \$1,111 less than the fair market value of a two-bedroom home. For those working a full-time job, earning minimum wage, affordable rent is not more than \$450, or \$1,294 less than the fair market rental value of a two-bedroom home.



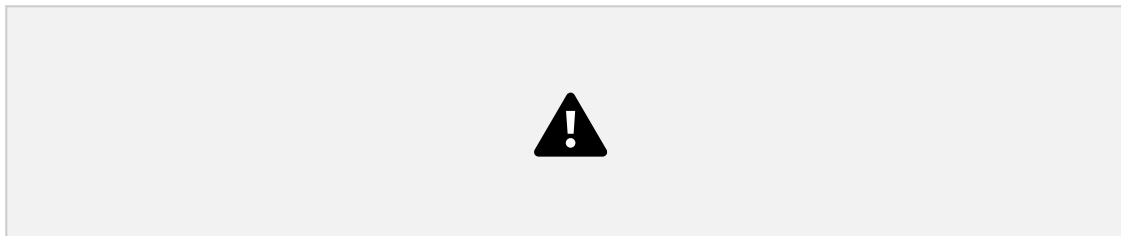
In Florida, to afford the Fair Market Rent of a two-bedroom home, one must earn \$51,619. This is \$6,959 more than the

Federal Poverty Level for a family of eight, which is \$44,660!

This means if a family of eight is able to afford the rent of a two bedroom home, they are considered over-income for Head Start and Early Head Start.

**Table 29: Fair Market Rental Value vs. Income (2021)**

Rents affordable to those at median and extremely low-income levels are compared with the FMR of a two-bedroom home in Figure 26. The high cost of homeownership and rental units continue to make it difficult for low-income families to access affordable housing. **In Monroe County, those earning minimum wage must work 155 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom home at the fair market rental value.**



**Figure 26: FMR of Two-Bedroom Home vs. Income (2021)**

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> <i>With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands</i>	<b>50</b>
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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### *Housing and Homelessness*

“Housing expenditures that exceed 30 percent of household income have historically been viewed as an indicator of a housing affordability problem. The conventional 30 percent of household income that a household can devote to housing costs before the household is said to be “burdened” evolved from the United States National Housing Act of 1937. The 30-percent rule was considered a rule of thumb for the amount of income that a family could spend and still have enough left over for other non-discretionary spending; it made its way to owner-occupied housing too.”

U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/>

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### *Housing and Homelessness*

## Public Housing

### Public Housing

“Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single-family houses to high-rise apartments for elderly families. There are approximately 1.2 million households living in public housing units, managed by some 3,300 Housing Agencies (HAs). The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers Federal aid to local HAs that manage housing for low-income residents at rents they can afford. HUD furnishes technical and professional assistance in planning, developing and managing these housing units.

“Public housing is limited to low-income families and individuals. An HA determines your eligibility based on 1) annual gross income; 2) whether you qualify as elderly, a person with a disability, or as a family; and 3) U.S. citizenship or eligible immigration status. If you are eligible, the HA will check your references to make sure you and your family will be good tenants. HAs will deny admission to any applicant whose habits and practices may be expected to have a detrimental effect on other tenants or on the project’s environment.

#### Housing Choice Vouchers

“The housing choice voucher program is the federal government’s major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Since housing assistance is provided on behalf of the family or individual, participants are able to find their own housing, including single-family homes, townhouses and apartments.

“Eligibility for a housing voucher is determined by the HA based on the total annual gross income and family size, is limited to U.S. citizens and specified categories of non-citizens who have eligible immigration status. In general, the family’s income may not exceed 50 percent of the median income for the county or metropolitan area in which the family chooses to live. By law, an HA must provide 75 percent of its vouchers to applicants whose incomes do not exceed 30 percent of the area median income.”

#### Moderate Rehabilitation

The moderate rehabilitation program provides project-based rental assistance for low income families. The program was repealed in 1991 and no new projects are authorized for development. Assistance is limited to properties previously rehabilitated pursuant to a housing assistance payments (HAP) contract between an owner and a Public Housing Agency (PHA).

#### Project-Based Section 8

“Project-Based Section 8 housing is a government-funded program that provides rental housing to low-income households in privately owned and managed rental units. The subsidy stays with the building; when someone moves out, they no longer have the rental assistance. Most units’ rental cost will be 30 percent of household adjusted gross income. There may be a variety of housing types available through this program, including single-family homes, townhomes, or apartments.

“To qualify, tenants must fall within the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s required income limits for the program. Example of rent at 30 percent of income: a household with one full-time worker at \$7.25/hour might pay \$348 per month.”

#### Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program

“HUD provides capital advances to finance the construction, rehabilitation or acquisition with or without rehabilitation of structures that will serve as supportive housing for very low-income elderly persons, including the frail elderly, and provides rent subsidies for the projects to help make them affordable.”

#### Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities Program

“Through the Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities program, HUD provides funding to develop and subsidize rental housing with the availability of supportive services for very low- and extremely low-income adults with disabilities.”

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, <https://www.hud.gov>

[www.mano-y-ola.com](http://www.mano-y-ola.com)

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## **Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

### **MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

#### *Housing and Homelessness*

Based on data gathered from the [Office of Public Policy Development and Research \(PD&R\), under the Department of Housing and Urban Development \(HUD\)](#), in 2020 there were a total of 198,481 housing units available in Florida within all HUD Programs. Of those housing units, 92 percent were occupied with more than 409,143 people. Average family expenditure for rent per month was \$352, and the average HUD expenditure per month was \$861. The average household income of those living in public housing programs in Florida is \$13,979. Approximately one-third, or 36 percent of householders were female heads of household with children, and 82 percent of residents were minorities.<sup>xlv</sup>

Table 30 provides detailed information on the number of units available in all public housing programs in Florida and Monroe County. Additionally, it reports on the percentage of units that are occupied, the total number of residents, average expenditures per month (by the family and HUD), household income and the proportion of residents that are female heads of household and minorities.

**Public Housing Programs (2020)**

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

	Subsidized Units Available	Percent Occupied <sup>d</sup>	People: Total Number of	Expenditure per Average Family Month	Expenditure per Average HUD Month <sup>h</sup>	Income per Year <sup>r</sup> Household	Percent Female Head <sup>d</sup>
<b>Florida</b>							
<b>Summary of All HUD Programs</b>	198,481	92	409,143	\$352	\$861	\$13,979	79
<b>Public Housing</b>	27,527	89	55,357	\$328	\$718	\$14,336	79
<b>Housing Choice Vouchers</b>	116,459	90	266,071	\$395	\$954	\$14,977	82
<b>Mod Rehab</b>	2,671	102	4,327	\$247	\$772	\$10,224	62
<b>Project-Based Section 8</b>	42,335	95	72,757	\$270	\$807	\$11,654	75
<b>202/PRAC</b>	7,619	99	8,402	\$282	\$409	\$12,043	69
<b>811/PRAC</b>	1,513	95	1,675	\$275	\$502	\$11,616	53
<b>Monroe County</b>							
<b>Summary of All HUD Programs</b>	1,378	97	2,554	\$548	\$677	\$22,809	67
<b>Public Housing</b>	638	98	1,156	\$558	\$52	\$24,831	65
<b>Housing Choice Vouchers</b>	470	97	827	\$581	\$1,159	\$22,102	67
<b>Project-Based Section 8</b>	251	95	549	\$480	\$1,379	\$19,661	77

Table excludes data for the following housing program: S236/BMIR

**Table 30: HUD Programs (2020)**

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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

*Housing and Homelessness*

Homelessness

*Point-in-Time Count*

The Point-in-Time Count, required each year by the [U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development](https://www.hud.gov), is conducted to assist federal and state governments in determining how to allocate funding for housing, substance abuse, and mental health programs. The 2020 count reflected that in January there were 27,487 homeless persons in Florida, of which 12,672 were unsheltered (46.1 percent). Of the homeless counted, 7,143 were people in families with children and 1,331 were

unaccompanied homeless youth.<sup>xlvi</sup>

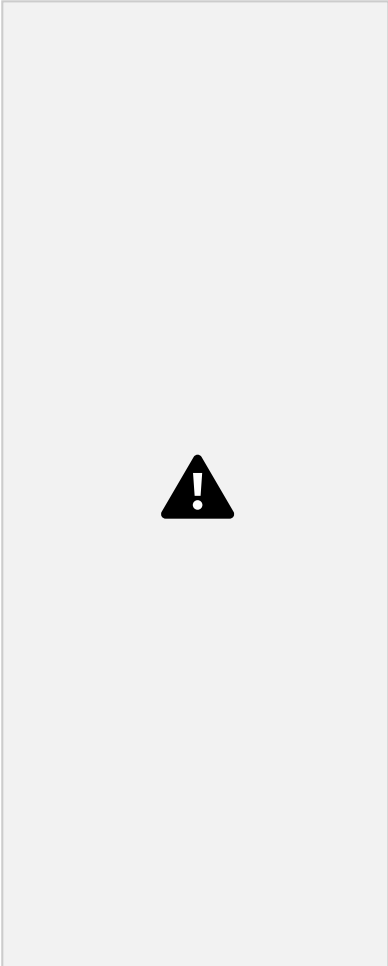
“The [Point-in-Time \(PIT\)](#) Count is a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a [single night in January](#). HUD requires that [Continuums of Care](#) conduct an annual count of homeless persons who are sheltered in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and Safe Havens on a single night. Continuums of Care also must conduct a count of unsheltered homeless persons every other year (odd-numbered years). Each count is planned, coordinated, and carried out locally. The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is a point-in-time inventory of provider programs within a Continuum of Care that provide beds and units dedicated to serve persons who are homeless, categorized by five Program Types: Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing; Rapid Re-housing; Safe Haven; and Permanent Supportive Housing.”

HUD Exchange, <https://www.hudexchange.info/>

### Homeless Youth

Of the 1,331 homeless unaccompanied youth under age 25 in Florida in 2020, 281 were parenting youth with a total of 378 children. Although the total number of children of parenting youth decreased by 9.8 percent from 2019 to 2020, the number of parenting youth increased by 11.1 percent.<sup>xlvii</sup>

Florida Point-in-Time Count – Homeless Youth (2019-20)			
Source: HUD Exchange			
	2019	2020	Percent Change
Unaccompanied Youth (Under 25)	1,450	1,331	-8.2%
Parenting Youth (Under 25)	253	281	11.1%
Children of Parenting Youth	419	378	-9.8%



**Table 31: Florida Homeless Youth (2019-20)**

### Eligibility/Qualification for HUD Assistance

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, “The chart to the right summarizes HUD’s categories of homelessness. Category 3 is the only one that specifically mentions youth; however, youth are eligible and much more likely to qualify for assistance under the other categories.”<sup>xlviii</sup>

NOTE: At the time of this study, the Point-in-Time Count for 2021 has been released; however, due to COVID-19 and limitations on abilities to count the unsheltered, data only includes the sheltered homeless population. Therefore, we used 2020 data to give a more complete snapshot of the homeless population, both sheltered and unsheltered.

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands	54
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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Housing and Homelessness

“The **McKinney-Vento** program is designed to address the problems that homeless children and youth have faced in enrolling, attending, and succeeding in school. Under this program, State Educational Agencies (SEAs) must ensure that each homeless child and youth has equal access to the same free, appropriate public education, including a public preschool education, as other children, and youth. [...] In addition, homeless students may not be separated from the mainstream school environment.”

“The McKinney-Vento Act defines ‘homeless children and youth’ as individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. The term includes –

- Children and youth who are:
  - sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason (sometimes referred to as *doubled-up*);
  - living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations; ○ living in emergency or transitional shelters;
  - abandoned in hospitals; or
  - awaiting foster care placement;
- Children and youth who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- Migratory children who qualify as homeless because they are living in circumstances described above.”

National Center for Homeless Education, <https://nche.ed.gov/legislation/mckinney-vento/>

### Florida Homeless Education Program

The Florida Department of Education reports that 40,217 homeless students were served in Local Education Agencies (LEAs) during the 2021-22 school year, of which approximately 179 students were served in Monroe County Schools (Table 32).<sup>xlix</sup> Of the 179 homeless students in Monroe County, the largest single group are kindergarten students (8.9 percent).

<b>Homeless Students by Grade (2021-22)</b>				
<i>Source: Florida Department of Education</i>				
	<b>Florida</b>		<b>Monroe County</b>	
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Pre-K</b>	767	2.0%	*	-
<b>KG</b>	3,843	9.9%	16	8.9%
<b>First</b>	3,210	8.3%	11	6.1%
<b>Second</b>	3,273	8.5%	13	7.3%
<b>Third</b>	3,458	8.9%	14	7.8%
<b>Fourth</b>	3,061	7.9%	*	-
<b>Fifth</b>	3,358	8.7%	12	6.7%
<b>Sixth</b>	3,114	8.0%	*	-
<b>Seventh</b>	2,976	7.7%	*	-
<b>Eighth</b>	2,873	7.4%	10	5.6%
<b>Ninth</b>	2,805	7.2%	*	-
<b>Tenth</b>	2,240	5.8%	*	-
<b>Eleventh</b>	1,884	4.9%	*	-
<b>Twelfth</b>	1,864	4.8%	*	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,217*</b>		<b>179*</b>	



*\* For privacy reasons, counties do not report less than 10 (homeless) students per grade, therefore the reported total number of homeless students is higher.*

**Table 32: Homeless Students (2021-22)**

<p style="text-align: center;"><a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> <i>With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands</i></p>	<b>55</b>
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## **Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

### **MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

#### *Housing and Homelessness*

The figure below offers an infographic from the [Early Childhood Homelessness in the United States: 50-State Profile](#) report issued by the Administration of Children and Families in May 2021, using 2018-19 U.S. Department of Education data. The report indicates that in Florida nearly 86,000 children under age 6 were identified as homeless.



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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

*Communication and Transportation*

Communication and Transportation

## Access to Internet and Computer Devices

### Access to Broadband Internet

According to [Broadbandnow](#), 92.4 percent of the population in Florida has access to a terrestrial broadband connection capable of 25mbps download speeds; however, only 59.8 percent of residents have access to wired low-price plans, defined as a plan that costs \$60 or less per month.

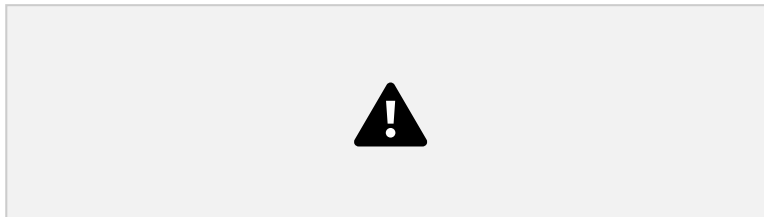
Although more than nine out of 10 residents in Florida have access to broadband coverage, a digital divide continues to exist, as 464,000 people lack access to a wired connection capable of 25mbps download speeds, and more than 250,000 people statewide do not have any wired internet providers available where they live.<sup>1</sup>In Monroe County the access rate was 98.1 percent.

### Internet Access and Computer Device Ownership

**Digital Divide:** the economic, educational, and social inequalities between those who have computers and online access and those who do not.

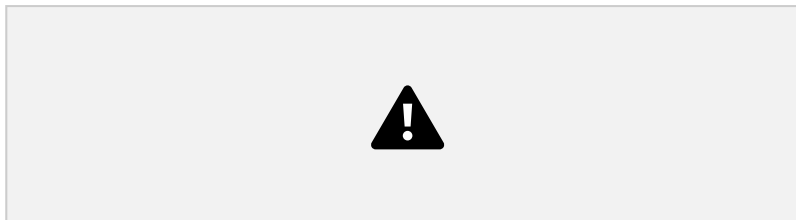
Merriam-Webster Dictionary

In the United States there are more than 122 million households in occupied housing units, of which 14.5 percent own a computer device but do not have an internet subscription, and 8.1 percent do not have a computer at all (Table 33). In Florida and Monroe County, of the households in occupied housing units, 14.3 percent own a computer without an internet subscription; 6.9 and 5.8 percent of households, correspondingly, do not own a computer device at all.



**Table 33: Households without Internet or Computer (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

There are more than 73 million children under the age of 18 in the United States, of which 5.8 percent have access to a computer device but no internet subscription, and 2.3 percent do not have access to a computer device at all (Table 34). In Florida and Monroe County, the percentages of children under age 18 with access to a computer device but without internet are 6.9 and 8.1 percent, respectively; the percentages of children without a computer device are 2.2 and 1.1 percent, correspondingly.



**Table 34: Children Under 18 without Internet or Computer (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands	<b>57</b>
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## Community Library Connection

Head Start and Early Head Start programs may find that developing partnerships with local libraries can greatly benefit the children and families they serve. Libraries provide services to clients across the spectrum of age, income, and service needs; they may offer access to computers and the internet, assistance with resumes, computer classes, and child/youth storytime, among other services. According to [Gallup](#), visiting the library was the most common activity of the American public in 2019. The data collected by Gallup also shows that adults in lower income households visit libraries at higher frequencies, as libraries are “free and offer a variety of services, including Wi-Fi.”<sup>i</sup>

Gregory Gilpin with the Brookings Institute stated that one in five Americans utilized public libraries for high-speed Wi-Fi access and, subsequently, in March 2020, when 99 percent of public libraries had to close due to COVID-19, access to those services was lost.<sup>iii</sup>

The [American Library Association](#) (ALA) publishes the [State of America’s Libraries](#) annually. This report examines libraries in the public, academic, and school sectors. In the State of America’s Libraries Report 2020, the ALA’s focus for public libraries was on wellness, health, and economic opportunity. According to the ALA:

“Libraries provide a diverse array of health literacy and awareness services for their communities. Public library collections offer materials on healthy lifestyles, cookbooks that address medical dietary needs, multimedia for physical exercise instruction, and self-help mental health materials. Some libraries take healthy lifestyle services even further by offering walking, hiking, bicycling, or running programs that take place outside the library building...hundreds of public libraries are encouraging community members to secure health insurance coverage through information dissemination, education, and partnerships.”<sup>liii</sup>

Since the COVID-19 vaccine became widely available and many libraries have re-opened, some libraries are hiring social workers to help provide social services to customers who may be homeless or need assistance applying for jobs or social service benefits. The ALA also envisions libraries as community partners for economic development. Per the State of America’s Libraries Report:

“Public libraries drive economic opportunity for their community members through skill development and small business support. Nearly 90 percent of public libraries offer digital literacy training programs, through which community members can learn résumé development and job searching and gain new skills to aid in career advancement.”<sup>liv</sup>

The Institute of Museum and Library Services is an organization that supports museums and libraries through grants, research, and policy development. Through data collection, it maintains a Library Search and Compare function that allows the public to search for libraries by state, city, rural area, suburb, or town. This search also allows users to research programs provided by individual libraries, populations served and number of visitors to individual libraries.

Institute of Museum and Library Services, <https://www.ims.gov/search-compare/>

Local public library access and services vary per state and county. The [Florida Division of Library and Information Services](#) offers a [Public Library Directory](#) that makes it possible to search for all local public libraries across the state.<sup>lv</sup> The directory contains contact information, hours of operation, and a list of services provided by each library.

[www.mano-y-ola.com](http://www.mano-y-ola.com)

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## MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

### Communication and Transportation

Local Library Locations and Services (2021)		
Source: Monroe County Public Libraries		
Name	Location	Services
Big Pine Key	213 Key Deer Blvd Big Pine Key, FL 33043	Genealogy research, online language and ESL courses, Adult Education and GED resources, computer and free Wi-Fi access, access to printers and copiers.
Islamorada	81830 Overseas Highway Islamorada, FL 33036	
Key Largo	101485 Overseas Highway Key Largo, FL 33037	
Key West	700 Fleming Street Key West, FL 33040	
Marathon	3490 Overseas Highway Marathon, FL 33050	

Table 35: Libraries (2021)

### Vehicle Ownership

Based on census data, of the more than 122 million households in occupied housing units in the United States, approximately 10.3 million, or 8.5 percent, do not own a vehicle (Table 36). In Florida and Monroe County, 6.1 and 7.4 percent of households in occupied housing do not own a vehicle, respectively.

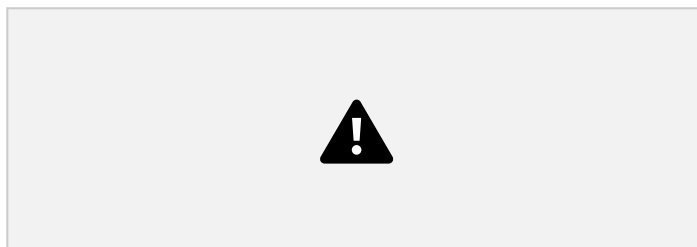


Table 36: Vehicle Ownership (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

### Public Transportation

The following is a list of public transportation resources in the United States and Monroe County:

- The search engine [US Bus Station](#) provides information about bus routes, bus stops, and bus companies per state and county.
- [The American Transportation Association](#) offers information on: Larger Transit Agencies, All Transit Agencies & Local Links (by County & City), Rail, Ferry, Statewide, Intercity & Regional. • Transportation is available to the public, but predominantly to seniors and individuals with special needs for medical appointments. The Florida [Senior Safety Resource Center](#) offers information about different types of available transportation for the public and others.
- [Monroe County Transportation](#) operates a network of transportation within the county for the elderly, disabled and transportation-disadvantaged citizens.
- [Local Key West](#) Transportation.

**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

*Disabilities*

Disabilities

Florida Department of Education

According to the [Florida Department of Education](#), during the 2021-22 school year, nearly 416,000 children were enrolled in Programs for Exceptional Students (excluding gifted students), of which 1,666 were enrolled in Monroe County schools (Table 37). In Florida and Monroe County, the largest groups of children were diagnosed with a specific learning disability.<sup>vi</sup>

<b>Enrollment of Students in Exceptional Programs (2021-22)</b>		
<i>Source: Florida Department of Education</i>		
	<b>Florida</b>	<b>Monroe County</b>
<b>Specific Learning Disabilities</b>	158,637	920
<b>Autism Spectrum Disorder</b>	51,448	134
<b>Other Health Impaired</b>	50,739	146
<b>Speech Impaired</b>	46,764	*
<b>Language Impaired</b>	40,878	125
<b>Intellectual Disability</b>	23,496	88
<b>Developmentally Delayed</b>	21,608	114
<b>Emotional or Behavioral Disabilities</b>	11,859	69
<b>Deaf or Hard of Hearing</b>	4,169	16
<b>Hospital/Homebound</b>	2,373	*
<b>Orthopedically Impaired</b>	2,063	*
<b>Visually Impaired</b>	1,285	*
<b>Traumatic Brain Injured</b>	398	*
<b>Established Conditions</b>	91	-
<b>Dual-Sensory Impaired</b>	108	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>415,980</b>	<b>1,666</b>
*Less than 10 students		

Table 37: Special Education (2021-22)

## Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

The nation’s special education law is called the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or IDEA. IDEA defines the term “child with a disability” in order to make special education and related services available to children with disabilities in public schools and Head Start programs. That definition includes specific disability terms, which are also defined by IDEA.<sup>lvii</sup> Based on data collected from the [IDEA Data Center](#), more than 15,000 infants and toddlers, ages 0 through 2, were served by early intervention programs in Florida, accounting for 2.4 percent of the birth through age 2 population. In the United States, 3.2 percent of the population, ages 0 through 2, is served under IDEA, Part C programs (Table 38).<sup>lviii</sup>

<b>IDEA Part C: Early Intervention, Ages 0-2 (2020-21)</b> <i>Source: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)</i>					
	<b>Birth to 1 Year</b>	<b>1 to 2 Years</b>	<b>2 to 3 Years</b>	<b>Total Served Birth through 2 Years</b>	<b>Percentage of Population,<sup>1</sup> Birth through 2 Years</b>
<b>U.S. and Outlying Areas</b>	42,569	114,967	205,851	363,387	3.2
<b>Florida</b>	1,480	4,835	9,397	15,712	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Percentage of population = Number of infants and toddlers, birth through age 2, served under IDEA, Part C, divided by the estimated U.S. resident population, birth through age 2, multiplied by 100.

**Table 38: IDEA Part C: Early Intervention, Ages 0-2 (2020-21)**

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> <i>With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands</i>	<b>60</b>
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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Disabilities

As reported by the IDEA Data Center, during the 2020-21 school year, more than 20,600 children, ages 3 to 5, received special education assistance in Florida. The largest group of children received special education for developmental delay, followed by speech or language impairments (Table 39).

<b>IDEA Part B: Assistance for All Children with Disabilities, Ages 3-5 (2020-21)</b> <i>Source: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act</i>			
	<b>U.S., Outlying Areas</b>		
<b>All Disabilities</b>	<b>502,391</b>	<b>Hearing Impairments</b>	5,682
<b>Developmental Delay</b>	224,671	<b>Multiple Disabilities</b>	3,966
<b>Speech or Language Impairments</b>	178,375	<b>Orthopedic Impairments</b>	2,775
<b>Autism</b>	60,966	<b>Visual Impairments</b>	1,508
<b>Other Health Impairments</b>	12,485	<b>Traumatic Brain Injury</b>	674
<b>Intellectual Disabilities</b>	6,077	<b>Specific Learning Disabilities</b>	474
		<b>Emotional Disturbance</b>	286
		<b>Deaf-Blindness</b>	167
		- Data Not Available	

**Table 39: IDEA Part B: Child Count, Ages 3-5 (2020-21)**

“The **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)** is a law that makes a free and appropriate public education available to eligible children with disabilities throughout the nation and ensures special education and related services to those children.

“IDEA governs how states and public agencies provide early intervention, special education, and related services to more than 6.5 million eligible infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities.

“Infants and toddlers, birth through age 2, with disabilities and their families receive early intervention services under **IDEA Part C**. Children and youth, ages 3 through 21, receive special education and related services under **IDEA Part B**.”

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, <https://sites.ed.gov/idea/about-idea/>

[www.mano-y-ola.com](http://www.mano-y-ola.com)

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Health and Wellness

## Health and Wellness

### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

“**Many factors combined affect the health of individuals and communities.** Whether a person is healthy or unhealthy is determined by his/her circumstances and environment. To a large extent, factors such as where we live, the state of our environment, genetics, our income and education level, and our relationships with friends and family all have considerable impact on health, whereas the more commonly considered factors such as access and use of health care services often have less of an impact.

#### The determinants of health include:

- the social and economic environment,
- the physical environment, and
- the person’s individual characteristics and behaviors.

The context of people’s lives determines their health, and so blaming individuals for having poor health or crediting them for good health is inappropriate. Individuals are unlikely to be able to directly control many of the determinants of health. These determinants—or things that make people healthy or not—include the above factors, and many others:

**Income and social status** - higher income and social status are linked to better health. The greater the gap between the richest and poorest people, the greater the differences in health.

**Education** – low education levels are linked with poor health, more stress and lower self-confidence.

**Physical environment** – safe water and clean air, healthy workplaces, safe houses, communities, and roads all contribute to good health.

**Employment and working conditions** – people in employment are healthier, particularly those who have more control over their working conditions.

**Social support networks** – greater support from families, friends and communities is linked to better health.

**Culture** - customs and traditions, and the beliefs of the family and community all affect health.

**Genetics** - inheritance plays a part in determining lifespan, healthiness, and the likelihood of developing certain illnesses.

**Personal behavior and coping skills** – balanced eating, keeping active, smoking, drinking, and how we deal with life’s stresses and challenges all affect health.

**Health services** - access and use of services that prevent and treat disease influence health.

**Gender** - men and women suffer from different types of diseases at different ages.”

World Health Organization, <https://www.who.int/>

## Environmental Factors

Safe water and clean air are critical environmental factors that contribute to the health and well-being of a community. The [United States Environmental Protection Agency’s](https://www.epa.gov/) (EPA) mission is to protect health and the environment. EPA provides information and data on a wide range of environmental subjects, such as air and water quality. Through [MyEnvironment](https://www.epa.gov/myenvironment/) information can be found on numerous environmental subjects per location.



## Drinking Water Quality

The [Safe Drinking Water Act](#) requires states to report drinking water information periodically to the [United States Environmental Protection Agency](#) (EPA). Data on public water systems by state, city, town, county, or water system can be found through the [Safe Drinking Water](#)

### Drinking Water Violations Include:

- “Failed to follow established monitoring and reporting schedules
- Failed to comply with mandated treatment techniques
- Violated any Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
- Failed to communicate required information to their customers”

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, [Epa.gov](#)

## Information System (SDWIS) Federal Reporting Systems.

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands	62
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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

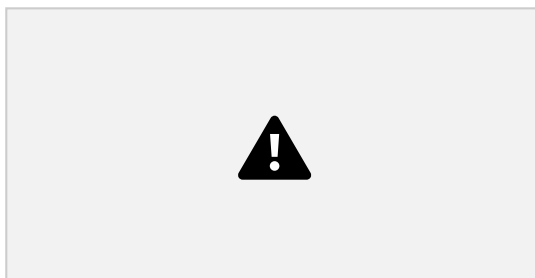
#### Health and Wellness

According to data retrieved from SDWIS, in Florida there are more than 20,000 public water facilities, of which eight serve the population in the Monroe County. As of the first quarter in 2022, the eight public water facilities in Monroe County received 42 site visits which recorded 25 violations (Table 40).<sup>lix</sup>

Public Water Systems (2021)								
Source: Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS)								
	Population Served Count		Number and Percent of State Total					
			Facilities		Site Visits		Violations	
Florida	21,458,822	X	20,342	X	132,328	X	56,746	X
Monroe County	75	0.0%	8	0.0%	42	0.0%	25	0.0%

Table 40: Public Water Systems (2021)

## Air Quality



In November of 2021 [ProPublica](#) conducted an analysis of how much toxic air pollution is emitted from industrial sites posing an increased risk of cancer for surrounding areas. The analysis identified 1,000 hotspots where an increased risk of cancer for communities is unacceptable to the EPA. An [interactive map](#) presents the identified hotspots.

quality in

Air agencies provide additional information about the air

### Air Quality Index (AQI) Values

an area using a uniform reporting Quality Index system and Air (AQI).

Numerical Value

AQI Levels of Health Concern Meaning

poses little or no risk.

“The AQI focuses on health effects

Air quality is acceptable; however, for some

0-50 Good Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution

that may be experienced within the health hours or days after exposure to polluted air. It uses a normalized scale from 0 to 500: the higher the AQI value, the greater the level of pollution and the greater concern.”<sup>ix</sup>

51-100 Moderate

101-150 Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups

151-200 Unhealthy

pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution. Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected. Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.

According to the annual summary data of 2021 by the EPA, there was no data for Monroe County.

301-500 Hazardous Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.

201-300 Very Unhealthy Health alert: everyone may experience some serious health effects.

United States Environmental Protection Agency, <https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/air-data-basic-information>

[www.mano-y-ola.com](http://www.mano-y-ola.com)

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served? *Health and Wellness*

#### Health Insurance

Based on census data, 8.7 percent of the United States civilian noninstitutional population lacks health insurance. Florida and Monroe County report even higher percentages of the population that lack health insurance, 12.7 and 17.1 percent, respectively (Figure 27).

“Civilian noninstitutional population: Persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, who are not inmates of institutions (e.g., penal, and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.”

U.S. Department of Labor, <https://www.dol.gov/>

In Florida and Monroe County, 8 and 11.2 percent of children, ages 6 to 18, respectively, and 5.3 and 5.5 percent of children under the age of, correspondingly, lack health insurance.

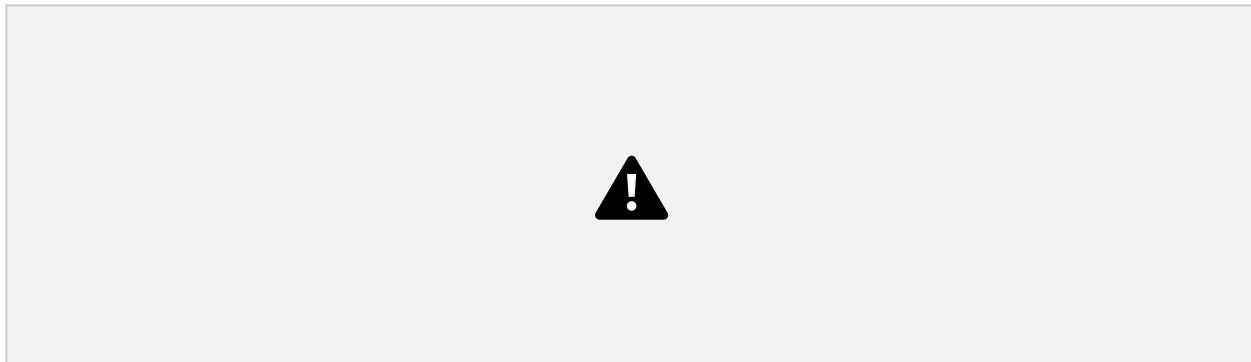


Figure 27: Health Insurance Coverage (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

#### Immunizations

“Vaccination is an important part of keeping children healthy and protected from potentially serious diseases like measles and whooping

cough. CDC's recommended immunization schedule helps protect children from 14 serious diseases by the time they reach 2 years old.

"Local, state, and federal health departments use surveys and other data sources such as immunization information systems (IISs) to estimate vaccination coverage (the proportion of children receiving vaccinations) and identify where additional efforts are needed to increase vaccination coverage."

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), <https://www.cdc.gov/>

[ChildVaxView](#), created by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), provides national, regional, state, and selected local area vaccination coverage estimates for 2-year-old and 3-year-old children by birth year using interactive maps, trend lines, bar charts, and data tables.<sup>lxi</sup> According to the Childhood Vaccination Coverage Trend Report, in Florida 74.9 percent of 2-year-olds born in 2018 completed the Combined 7 series vaccination coverage compared to 71.3 percent of the United States. For 3-year-olds, the percentages were slightly higher for Florida and the United States, at 78.6 and 75.4 percent, respectively. (*Data was not available for Monroe County*). For more information on specific vaccinations administered by age, visit: [ChildVaxView Interactive!](#)

Based on data retrieved from the [Florida Department of Health \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), more than 207,000 children were enrolled in kindergarten in Florida schools, of which 616 were enrolled in Monroe County service area. Of the children enrolled in kindergarten in Florida, 93.3 percent of children received their necessary immunizations for the 2020-2021 school year; in Monroe County the percentage was also 93.3.<sup>lxii</sup>

[www.mano-y-ola.com](http://www.mano-y-ola.com)

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Health and Wellness

#### Health Professional Shortage Areas

The [Health Resources and Services Administration](#) (HRSA) provides data on health care programs that provide health care to people who are geographically isolated and economically or medically vulnerable. One of the datasets reports on Health Professional Shortage Areas, or HPSAs. The three categories measured within HPSAs are primary care, dental health care, and mental health care. To be considered a primary care HPSA, the population-to-provider ratio must be 3,500:1, a dental care HPSA has a population to-provider ratio of 5,000:1, and a mental health care HPSA must have a population-to-psychiatrist ratio of 30,000:1. HPSA designations can be determined as follows:<sup>lxiii</sup>

- A **geographic location** (a county or service area) with a shortage of providers for the entire population in that area,
- A **population group** within a geographic area (for example: low-income population, Medicaid-eligible population, migrant population, homeless population) with a shortage of providers, • Or a **facility** (for example: comprehensive health center, correctional facility, federally qualified health center or other public facility) with a shortage of providers.

Monroe County reports six HPSAs: one primary care HPSA, two dental health HPSAs, and three mental health HPSAs (Table 41).<sup>lxiv</sup> Of the six HPSAs, three were low-income HPSAs; this designation indicates that the population earning less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level is underserved. The Rural Health Network of Monroe County Florida, Inc. reports a shortage of primary care providers, dentists, and mental health providers and accounts for three of the six HPSAs.

#### Health Professional Shortage Areas (2020-21)

Source: Health Resources Service Administration

HPSA Name	Discipline	HPSA Type	Last Update Date
Rural Health Network of Monroe County Florida, Inc.	Primary Care	Facility	04/26/2021
LI - Monroe County	Dental Health	Population Group	09/10/2021
Rural Health Network of Monroe County Florida, Inc.	Dental Health	Facility	04/26/2021
LI - Lower Keys	Mental Health	Population Group	09/10/2021
LI - Upper Keys	Mental Health	Population Group	09/10/2021
Rural Health Network of Monroe County Florida, Inc.	Mental Health	Facility	04/26/2021
<i>LI = Low Income</i>			

**Table 41: Health Professional Shortage Areas (2020-21)**

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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Health and Wellness

#### Health Literacy

The ability to read, comprehend and communicate health-related information is essential; during a global health crisis, the impact of illiteracy can be devastating. According to the CDC, “people’s reading, writing and numbers skills are only a part of health literacy. People do need strong literacy and numeracy skills to make it easier to understand and use health information and services. But research shows that many health and health care activities are unfamiliar, complicated, and technical to most people.”<sup>lxv</sup>“Even people who read well and are comfortable using numbers can face health literacy issues when:

- They aren’t familiar with medical terms or how their bodies work.
- They have to interpret statistics and evaluate risks and benefits that affect their health and safety.
- They are diagnosed with a serious illness and are scared and confused.
- They have health conditions that require complicated self-care.
- They are voting on an issue affecting the community’s health and relying on unfamiliar technical information.”<sup>lxvi</sup>

The Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) has created a [U.S. Skills Map: State and County Indicators of Adult Literacy and Numeracy](#) that allows users to obtain data on literacy and numeracy skills levels. When it comes to health literacy, there are three levels of comprehension; the green box to the right describes each level. In the United States 22 percent of adults

reportedly scored at or below Level 1 for health literacy, meaning they are considered to be “at risk for difficulties using or comprehending print material.” In Florida and Monroe County, 24 percent of adults scored at or below Level 1 for health literacy (Table 42).

<b>Health Literacy (2012 and 2017)</b> <i>Source: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)</i>			
	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>
<b>United States</b>	22%	32%	46%
<b>Florida</b>	24%	34%	42%
<b>Monroe County</b>	24%	32%	44%

**Table 42: Health Literacy (2012 and 2017)**

**Health Literacy Levels**

**Level 1:** “Adults at this level can be considered **at risk for difficulties using or comprehending print material**. Adults at the

upper end of this level can read short texts, in print or online, and understand the meaning well enough to perform simple tasks, such as filling out a short form, but **drawing inferences or combining multiple sources of text may be too difficult**. Adults who are below level 1 may only be able to understand very basic vocabulary or find very specific information on a familiar topic. Some adults below level 1 may struggle to do this and **may be functionally illiterate**.”

**Level 2:** “Adults at this level can be considered nearing proficiency but still struggling to perform tasks with text-based information. Such adults may be able to read print and digital texts, relate multiple pieces of information within or across a couple of documents, compare and contrast, and draw simple inferences. They can navigate in a digital environment to access key information, such as finding two main benefits of one product over another. However, **more complex inferencing and evaluation may be too difficult**.”

**Level 3:** “Adults at this level can be considered proficient at working with information and ideas in texts. They have a range of higher literacy skills from the ability to understand, interpret, and synthesize information across multiple, complex texts to the ability to evaluate the reliability of sources and infer sophisticated meanings and complex ideas from written sources.”

National Center for Education Statistics,  
<https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/piaac/skillsmap/>

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a>	<b>66</b>
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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

*Health and Wellness*

**Prevalent Health Problems**

*Asthma*

According to data gathered from the [Florida Department of Health \(Florida Health Charts\)](#) there were 2,634 children between the ages of 1 and 5 hospitalized due to asthma, a rate of 223.2 per 100,000 children. Monroe County reported a rate of 118.4 (Table 43).<sup>lxvii</sup>

<b>Asthma Hospitalization Ages 1-5 per 100,000 Children (2020)</b> <i>Source: FLHealthCHARTS</i>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>
<b>Florida</b>	2,634	223.2
<b>Monroe County</b>	*	118.4
*No data reported		

**Table 43: Asthma Hospitalization, Ages 1-5 (2020)**

According to the [Florida Environmental Public Health](#), “Data on asthma are compiled and used by the Florida Asthma Program to assess the burden of asthma in Florida, and to monitor and evaluate the

impact and effectiveness of efforts over time.”<sup>lxviii</sup> Table 44 contains information on the rate of hospitalizations and emergency department (ED) visits for children between the ages of 0 and 14 during the year 2019 in Monroe County. Compared with Florida, hospitalization rates were lower but ED visits are higher.

<b>Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations &amp; ED Visits: Age-Adjusted Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations per 10,000 from 0-14 years old (2019)</b>		
<i>Source: Florida Tracking Environmental Public Health</i>		
	<b>Hospitalizations Rate</b>	<b>ED Rate</b>
<b>Florida</b>	1.76	18.72
<b>Monroe County</b>	1.09	<b>29.88</b>

**Table 44: Asthma Hospitalization & ED Visit Rates (2019)**

### *Obesity*

According to [The State of Obesity: Better Policies for a Healthier America 2021](#), Florida has the 42<sup>nd</sup> highest adult obesity rate in the nation, 28.4 percent.<sup>lix</sup> Highest rates of obesity were seen for those ages 45-64 (32.9 percent) and among Black residents (35.7 percent). The above report also includes data from 2018 among WIC participants, ages 2-4, which indicated that 13.3 percent of participants were identified as obese.

### Diabetes and Hypertension

Among the most common obesity-related diseases reported are diabetes and hypertension. In Florida 11.8 percent of the adult population had diabetes (2020) and 33.5 percent had hypertension (2019), ranking Florida 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> in the nation, respectively.

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> <i>With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands</i>	<b>67</b>
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## **Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

### **MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

#### *Health and Wellness*

### *Oral Health*

Cavities (also known as caries or tooth decay) are one of the most common chronic diseases of childhood in the United States. Untreated cavities can cause pain and infections that may lead to problems with eating, speaking, playing, and learning. Children who have poor oral health often miss more school and receive lower grades than children who do not.<sup>lxx</sup>

The National Survey of Children’s Health from the [Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health](#) provides national and state data on a variety of health-related subjects of children and families. According to the 2019-20 survey, in the United States 78.3 percent of parents or guardians indicated the condition of their children’s teeth was “excellent or “very good,” 16.1 percent rated the condition as “good,” and 5.6 percent rated the condition as “fair or poor” (Table 45). Florida had similar percentages on all ratings.

The survey also released respondents’ data on children’s oral health (toothaches, bleeding gums,

decayed teeth, or cavities); 14.3 and 15.5 percent of the respondents in the United States and Florida, correspondingly, indicated their children had one or more oral health problems.

<b>National Survey of Children's Health (2019-20)</b> <i>Source: Data Resource Center for Child &amp; Adolescent Health</i>		
<b>How would you describe the condition of this child's teeth, age 1-17 years?</b>	<b>United States</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Excellent or very good	78.3	78.3
Good	16.1	16.0
Fair or poor	5.6	5.7
<b>During the past 12 months, has this child had oral health problems such as toothaches, bleeding gums or decayed teeth or cavities, age 1-17 years?</b>	<b>United States</b>	<b>Florida</b>
One or more oral health problems	14.3	15.5
No oral health problems	85.7	84.5

**Table 45: National Survey on Children's Health (2019-20)**

#### Dentist-to-Population Ratio

As per the [2022 County Health Rankings](#) (utilizing 2020 data), in Florida there were 13,322 dentists, of which 49 were in Monroe County. The ratio of dentists per residents in Florida and was 1-to-1,630, and in Monroe County the ratio of dentists per residents was 1-to-1,510 residents.

#### Find a Dentist

[InsureKidsNow.gov](https://insurekidsnow.gov) provides information on free or low-cost health and dental coverage for children and teenagers through Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. To find a pediatric dentist who accepts Medicaid and CHIP, please use the [Dentist Locator](#).

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> <i>With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands</i>	<b>68</b>
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### Monroe County School District Head Start Program

#### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

##### Health and Wellness

#### Leading Causes of Death

According to data gathered from [CDC Wonder](#), the top two leading causes of death in Florida and Monroe County were cardiovascular diseases and malignant neoplasms (cancer). Table 46 illustrates the top 10 leading causes of death (sorted by state rank), as well as the death rates per 100,000 residents.

<b>Leading Causes of Death Rates per 100,000 Residents (2020)</b> <i>Source: CDC Wonder</i>			<b>Top Two Leading Causes of Death Rates per 100,000 Residents (2020)</b> <i>Source: CDC Wonder</i>	
	<b>Florida</b>	<b>Monroe County</b>		
<b>Diseases of the Heart</b>	226.8	200.3	219.5	212.2
<b>Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)</b>	210.7	234.1	181.9	225.0

COVID-19	88.5	54.1	Diseases of the Heart Malignant Neoplasm Florida Monroe County
Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)	74.2	74.4	
Cerebrovascular Diseases	70.7	46.1	
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	54.3	44.7	
Diabetes Mellitus	34.6	32.5	
Alzheimer Disease	33.5	Unreliable	
Chronic Liver Disease Cirrhosis	17.2	28.5	
Influenza and Pneumonia	14.7	Not reported	

Table 46: Leading Causes of Death (2020)

## Maternal and Infant Health

### Fertility/Birth Rates

According to U.S. Census data, there was a birth rate of 52 per 1,000 women in the United States for women between the ages of 15 to 50 years in the past 12 months (Figure 28). In Florida and Monroe County, 48 women per 1,000, ages 15 to 50, respectively, gave birth in the past 12 months.

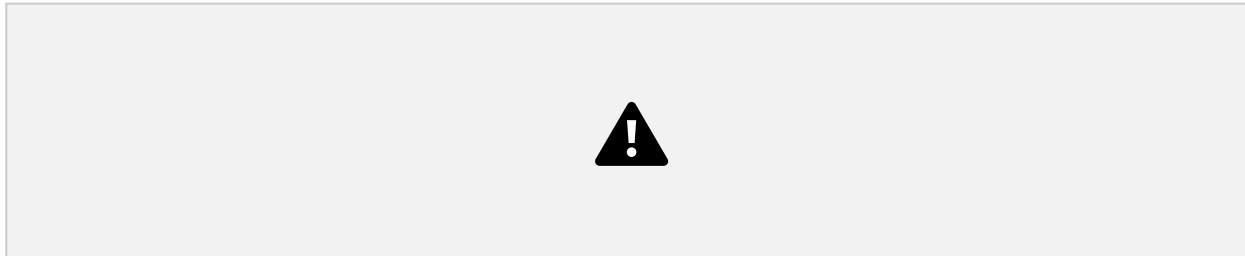


Figure 28: Birth Rates per 1,000 Women (2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

NOTE: Census estimates report on the number of women who gave birth in the past 12 months; the 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates reports on the average of five years from 2016 to 2020.

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands	69
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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served? Health and Wellness

#### Teen Pregnancy

According to the [Florida Department of Health \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), the birth rate for mothers, ages 15-19, in Florida in 2020 was 15 (per 1,000 total population), down from 16.2 in 2019. In Monroe County, the rate per 1,000 was 12.4 in 2020, down from 12.3 per 1,000 in 2019 (Table

47).<sup>lxxi</sup>

#### Prenatal Health Care

Births by Mothers' Age, Ages 15-19
------------------------------------



(2019-20) Source: FLHealthCHARTS				
	2020		2019	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Florida	8,918	15.0	9,541	16.2

Monroe County	18	12.4	17	12.3
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Table 47: Teen Births (2018-19)

Based on data retrieved from the [Florida Department of Health \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), in Florida 2.4 percent of women who gave birth in 2020 did not receive prenatal health care, a total of 4,755 women. In Monroe County the rate of women who did not receive prenatal care was 1.8 percent, a total of 12 women. In Florida and Monroe County, 6.8 and 2.2 percent of women who gave birth in 2020 had an unknown prenatal care status (Table 48).<sup>lxxii</sup>

Prenatal Health Care (2020) Source: FLHealthCHARTS						
		None	Unknown	First	Second	Third
Florida	Count	4,755	14,187	148,794	32,696	9,213
	Percentage	2.4	6.8	76.1	16.7	4.7
Monroe County	Count	12	15	486	138	26
	Percentage	1.8	2.2	73.4	20.8	3.9

Table 48: Prenatal Health Care (2020)

### Low Birthweight Babies

“**Low birthweight** is defined as less than 2500 grams, or 5 ½ pounds. It is also common to classify low birthweight births into **moderately low birthweight** (1500-2499 grams) and **very low birthweight** (less than 1500 grams, or 3 1/3 pounds). These classifications are useful because they often correspond to clinical characteristics – increasing morbidities or illnesses with decreasing birthweight. Babies born too small are often born too soon. While the causes of low birthweight and preterm birth may be different in some cases, there is significant overlap within these populations of infants.”

March of Dimes, <https://www.marchofdimes.org/peristats/Peristats.aspx>

As reported by [Florida Department of Health \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), of the 209,645 live births in 2020 in Florida, more than 18,000 were born with a low birthweight (8.7 per 1,000 infants), and more than 3,100 were born with a very low birthweight (1.5 per 1,000). In Monroe County, the rate of infants who were born with low birth weight was 5.3 per 1,000, and the rate of infants who were born with very low birth weight was lower, at 1.2 per 1,000. (Table 49).<sup>lxxiii</sup>

Babies with Low Birthweight, 2020 (Number and Rate per 1,000 Infants) Source: FLHealthCHARTS					
	Total births	Low (- 2500 grams / 5.5 pounds)		Very low (- 1500 grams / 3.3 pounds)	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Florida	209,645	18,256	8.7	3,191	1.5
Monroe County	677	36	5.3	8	1.2

**Table 49: Babies with Low Birthweight (2020)**

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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

*Health and Wellness*

*Infant Mortality*

- Fetal death:** spontaneous intrauterine death of a fetus at any time during pregnancy.
- Perinatal death:** death of an infant between 20 weeks gestation through 27 days after birth.
- Neonatal death:** death of an infant less than 28 days old.
- Postneonatal death:** death of a newborn between 28 days and 1 year of age expressed per 1,000 live births.
- Infant death:** death of an infant under age 1.

Centers for Disease Control, <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/births.htm>

Data obtained from [Florida Department of Health \(Florida Health Charts\)](#) reports that in 2020 there were 1,213 infant deaths (a rate of 5.8 infants per 1,000 live births), of which 800 were neonatal and 413 were postneonatal infant deaths.<sup>lxxiv</sup> At 3.0, Monroe County had a lower infant death rate than Florida.

Infant Mortality, 2020						
Source: FLHealthCHARTS						
	Infant		Neonatal		Postneonatal	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
<b>Florida</b>	1,213	5.8	800	3.8	413	2.0
<b>Monroe County</b>	2	3.0	0	0.0	2	3.0
*Per, 1,000 live births.						

**Table 50: Infant Mortality (2020)**

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands	71
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**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

*Nutrition*

**Nutrition**

The **Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)** is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture established in 1969. FNS “works to end hunger and obesity through the administration of 15 federal nutrition assistance programs including WIC, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and school meals.” The program’s mission is to “increase food security and reduce hunger by providing children and low income people access to food, a healthful diet and nutrition education in a way that supports American agriculture and

inspires public confidence. No American should have to go hungry.”

USDA Food and Nutrition Service, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/about-fns>

“SNAP provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy food and move towards self-sufficiency.”

USDA Food and Nutrition Service, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program>

“The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for **Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)** provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age 5 who are found to be at nutritional risk.”

USDA Food and Nutrition Service, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic>

“The **National School Lunch Program (NSLP)** is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. The program was established under the National School Lunch Act, signed by President Harry Truman in 1946.”

USDA Food and Nutrition Service, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/nslp>

### Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

As of April 2022, Florida was home to more than 1.5 million households (more than 2.8 million individuals) that received food stamps (Table 51).<sup>lxxv</sup> In Monroe County there were 363,143 households with 562,948 individuals who received food stamps.

Food Stamp Clients (April 2022)		
<i>Source: Florida Department of Children and Families</i>		
	Households	Individuals
Florida	1,561,133	2,820,459
Monroe County	363,143	562,948

### Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

Table 51: Food Stamp Clients (2022)

The special supplemental nutrition program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is a federal program providing support to low-income pregnant, nursing, and non-nursing postpartum women and children, ages 0 to 5. The program is designed to provide supplemental foods, nutrition education, and referrals for health care services. As of March of 2022, average monthly WIC participation in Florida reached 401,219. Approximately 53 percent of WIC recipients in Florida are children (212,217), 23 percent are women (92,714) and 24 percent are infants (96,288).<sup>lxxvi</sup>

### National School Lunch Program

The Florida School System’s Free and Reduced Lunch program provides meals to low-income children while attending public school. During the 2021-22 school year, 62.1 and 60.9 percent of students in Florida and Monroe County schools, correspondingly, were eligible for free or reduced-price meals (Table 52).<sup>lxxvii</sup>

	Total Members
Florida	2,833,179
Monroe County	203,224

National : (2021-22) Table 52: National School Lunch Program (2021-22)

## MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

### Nutrition

#### Food Insecurity

Food deprivation and its measure are often referred to as *Food Insecurity*.

Food insecurity happens when a healthy lifestyle for all members of a household is not sustainable due to inconsistent food access. Whether short- or long-term, food insecurity indicates when people cannot purchase food due to monetary restrictions.

In 2019 in the United States, more than 35 million residents lived in a household in which they did not always know where they would find their next meal. An estimated 10.7 million children under the age of 18 in the United States lived in homes that were unable to consistently access enough and nutritious foods, a rate of 14.6 percent.<sup>lxxviii</sup>

In Florida 12 percent of the total population lived without access to enough and nutritious foods. The food insecurity rate for children was even higher, 17.1 percent, which accounted for 723,540 children (Figure 30).

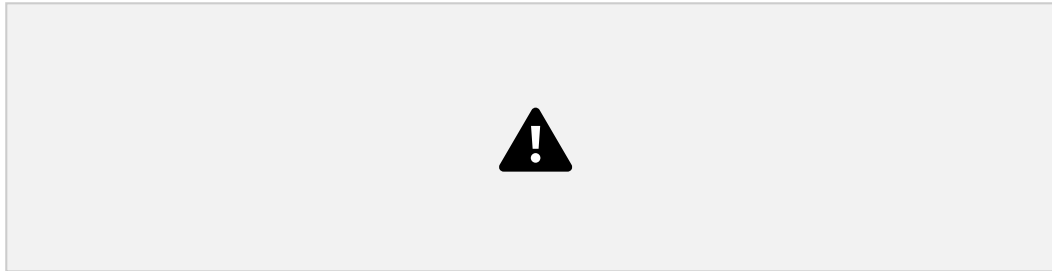


Figure 29: Food Insecurity in United States (2019)

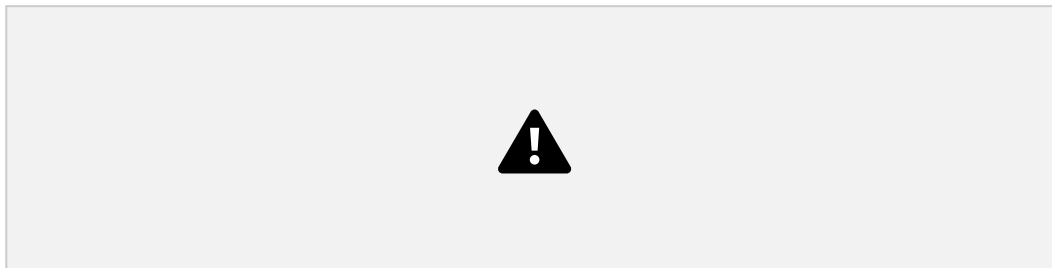


Figure 30: Food Insecurity in Florida (2019)

The overall food insecurity rate in the Monroe County was 10.7 percent. The overall child food insecurity rate was 13.4 percent. There were 1,530 children who experienced food insecurity in Monroe County (Table 53).<sup>lxxix</sup>

		Monroe County	10.7%	13.4%
<b>Food Insecurity (2019)</b> Source: Feeding America				
	<b>Food insecurity rate (full pop)</b>	<b>Child food insecurity rate</b>	<b>Table 53: Food Insecurity (2019)</b> <a href="#">CLICK HERE to find your local food bank.</a>	
<b>Florida</b>	12.0%	17.1%		

## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

#### Nutrition

#### Food Deserts

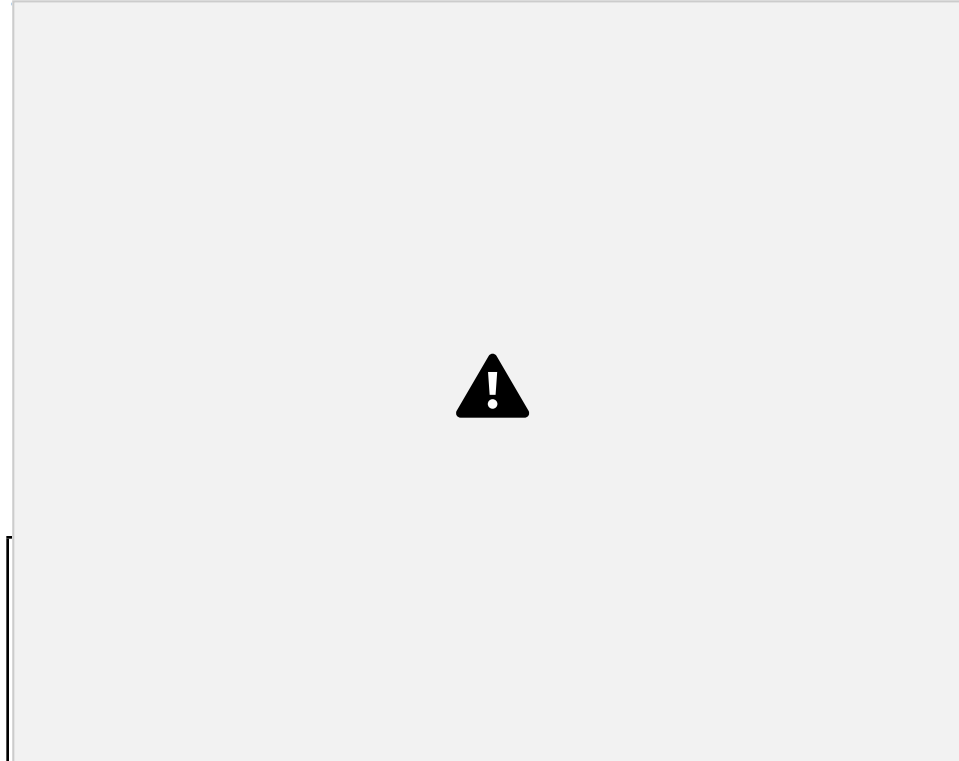
Food deserts are areas where it is difficult to access healthy food, either from cost restrictions or lack of availability. In these areas, whether urban or rural, there may be no food available for purchase, or, if they do have convenience stores or fast food, grocery stores with nutritious choices are absent.

A 1-mile marker is used in densely populated urban areas, while a 10-mile marker is used in more sparsely populated rural areas. In the United States it is estimated that 23.5 million people live in food deserts, of which 13.5 million are low-income families.<sup>xxxx</sup>

The USDA, Treasury, and Health and Human Services have defined a food desert as a census tract with a substantial share of residents who live in low-income areas that have low levels of access to a grocery store or healthy, affordable food retail outlet. Census tracts qualify as food deserts if they meet low income and low-access thresholds:

1. They qualify as "**low-income communities**" based on having: a) a poverty rate of 20 percent or greater, OR b) a median family income at or below 80 percent of the area median family income; AND
2. They qualify as "**low-access communities**" based on the determination that at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the census tract's population live more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store (10 miles, in the case of non-metropolitan census tracts).

[FOOD ACCESS RESEARCH ATLAS](#) (click on title for interactive map)



Areas shaded in **green** are low-income census tracts where a significant number or share of residents is more than **1 mile (urban) and 10 miles (rural)** from the nearest supermarket.

Areas shaded in **yellow** are low-income census tracts where a significant number of households have **low vehicle access** or a significant number or share of residents are **more than 20 miles from** the nearest supermarket.

[www.mano-y-ola.com](http://www.mano-y-ola.com)

*With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands*

## Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

“Adverse childhood experiences, or ACEs, are preventable, potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood (0-17 years) such as neglect, experiencing or witnessing violence, and having a family member attempt or die by suicide. Also included are aspects of a child’s environment that can undermine their sense of safety, stability, and bonding, such as growing up in a household with substance use; mental health problems; or instability due to parental separation or incarceration of a parent, sibling or other member of the household.” (Figure taken from the FY2021-24 Adverse Childhood Experience Prevention Strategy, developed by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control.)

Centers for Disease Control, <https://www.cdc.gov/>



## Safety and Crime

According to data published by the [FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting \(UCR\) Program](#), in 2019, there were more than 542,000 offenses reported for Florida, of which 867 offenses were reported for Monroe County.<sup>lxxxix</sup> The most reported offenses were property crimes (larceny-theft) followed by violent crimes (aggravated assault) (Table 54).

Number of offenses reported by the sheriff’s office/county police department.

**Number of Reported Offenses by Type of Crime (2019)**  
Source: FBI

	Florida
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>81,270</b>
<b>Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter</b>	1,122
<b>Rape</b>	8,456
<b>Robbery</b>	16,217
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	55,475
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>460,846</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	63,396
<b>Larceny-theft</b>	358,402
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	39,048
<b>Total</b>	<b>542,116</b>

Table 54: Number of Reported Crimes by Type of Crime (2019)

## Prevalence of Drug and/or Alcohol Abuse

“Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes are defined in the UCR Program as those offenses that involve force or threat of force.”

“Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. The property crime category includes arson because the offense involves the destruction of property; however, arson victims may be subjected to force.”

FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program, <https://www.fbi.gov/>

Based on data collected from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s [CDC Wonder](#), a system for disseminating public health data and information, in 2020 there were more than 96,000 drug-induced deaths and more than 49,000 alcohol-induced deaths in the United States, with corresponding rates of 29.2 and 14.9 per 100,000 residents (Table 55).

Florida reported 7,480 drug-induced deaths (a rate of 34.4 per 100,000 residents), of which 25 were in Monroe County. Statewide there were 3,419 alcohol-induced deaths (a rate of 15.7 per 100,000 residents), of which 25 were in Monroe County.<sup>lxxxii</sup>

**Monroe County School District Head Start Program**

**MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?**

*Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)*

<b>Drug- and Alcohol-Induced Deaths (Number and Rates per 100,000 Residents) (2020)</b>						
<i>Source: CDC Wonder</i>						
	United States		Florida		Monroe County	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<b>Total drug-induced</b>	96,096	29.2	7,480	34.4	25	33.8
<b>Total alcohol-induced</b>	49,061	14.9	3,419	15.7	25	33.8

**Table 55: Drug- and Alcohol-Induced Deaths (2020)**

*Prenatal Substance Exposure*

According to the [Florida Department of Health](#), there were a total of 1,238 live births with neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) in 2019, of which five were in Monroe County.<sup>lxxxiii</sup> Table 56 shows the number of live births with NAS by quarter, total number, and rate for 2019.

<b>NAS Case Counts and Rates per 10,000 Live Births (2019)</b>				
<i>Source: Florida Department of Health</i>				
	Quarter 2019			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
<b>Florida</b>	296	303	336	303
<b>Monroe County</b>	*	*	*	*

\*Counts and rates suppressed for counties with fewer than 5

**Table 56: NAS Counts and Rates (2019)**

*Opioid Epidemic*

*Opioid Prescriptions*

“Neonatal abstinence syndrome (also called NAS) is a group of conditions caused when a baby withdraws from certain drugs he’s exposed to in the womb before birth.”

March of Dimes, <https://www.marchofdimes.org/>

According to data gathered from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC), 43.3 and 34.3 retail opioid prescriptions were dispensed per 100 persons in 2020 in Florida and Monroe County, respectively.

**Opioid Prescriptions Key Highlights**

- “The overall national opioid dispensing rate declined from 2012 to 2020, and in 2020, the dispensing rate had fallen to the lowest in the 15 years, for which we have data at 43.3 prescriptions per 100 persons (total of more than 142 million opioid prescriptions).”

However, in 2020, dispensing rates continued to remain very high in certain areas across the country.

- In 3.6 percent of U.S. counties, enough opioid prescriptions were dispensed for every person to have one. • While the overall opioid dispensing rate in 2020 was 43.3 prescriptions per 100 people, some counties had rates that were nine times higher than that.”

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), <https://www.cdc.gov/>

### Pill Distribution

The [Washington Post](#) gained access to the “database maintained by the Drug Enforcement Administration that tracks the path of every single pain pill sold in the United States, by manufacturers and distributors to pharmacies in every town and city.”<sup>lxxxiv</sup>

According to the data retrieved from the *Washington Post* dashboard, from 2006 to 2014, more than 6.8 billion prescription pain pills were supplied in Florida, of which 348,999,464 were prescribed in Monroe

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands	76
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### Monroe County School District Head Start Program

#### MODULE 3: What are the characteristics of the community(ies) served?

##### Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

County. The largest distributor of pain pills in Florida and Monroe County was Walgreen Co., as detailed in Table 57.

<b>Pain Pill Distributors, Manufacturers, and Pharmacies (2006-14)</b>						
<i>Source: The Washington Post</i>						
	Pills	# of Pills Per person, per year	Distributors		Manufacturers	Pharmacies – Most Received Pills
			Name	# of Pills Dispensed		
<b>Florida</b>	6,844,470,981	N/A	Walgreen Co	1,611,858,280	Actavis Pharma, Inc.	Walgreens Mail Service, Inc., Orlando
<b>Monroe County</b>	348,999,464	34	Walgreen Co	128,049,910	Actavis Pharma, Inc.	Walgreens Mail Service, Inc., Orlando

**Table 57: Pain Pill Distributors, Manufacturers, and Pharmacies (2006-14)**

### Child Abuse and Neglect

[Fostering Court Improvement](#) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the philosophy that "anything worth doing is worth measuring." The organization works with existing data from the [Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System \(AFCARS\)](#) and the [National Child Abuse and Neglect Data Systems \(NCANDS\)](#) to create reports covering child maltreatment and foster care to facilitate discussions among local decision makers and organizations.

Florida is one of 11 states that makes their child welfare data accessible to the public. Data is available by judicial district, county, and child welfare region. Based on data collected, from October 2018 to September 2019, in Florida there were 302,393 reports of child maltreatment, of which 74.8 percent were subjects of maltreatment investigations. During this period, more than 29,000 victim reports were



documented. In Monroe County there were 21,221 child maltreatment reports, of which 15,543 were maltreatment investigations, resulting in 1,732 victim reports (Table 58).<sup>lxxxv</sup>

<b>Children Subject of Maltreatment Reports (duplicated) (October 2018 - September 2019)</b>							
<i>Source: Fostering Court Improvement</i>							
	<b>Maltreatment</b>		<b>Victim Reports</b>				
	<b>Reports</b>	<b>Investigations</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Neglect</b>	<b>Physical Abuse</b>	<b>Sexual Abuse</b>	<b>Other Abuse</b>
<b>Florida</b>	302,393	226,148 (74.8%)	29,487	15,270	1,965	2,315	9,937
<b>Monroe County</b>	21,221	15,543 (73.2%)	1,732	752	133	182	665

**Table 58: Children Subjects of Maltreatment Reports (2018-19)**

### Foster Care

Children in foster care are categorically eligible for Head Start services, regardless of the foster families' incomes. Between October 2019 and September 2020, a total of 37,819 children were served in Florida, of which 1,986 were in Monroe County. The average daily numbers of children in foster care in Florida and Monroe County were 23,766 and 1,270, respectively (Table 59).<sup>lxxxvi</sup>

<b>Children Served in Foster Care (October 2019 - September 2020)</b>			
<i>Source: Fostering Court Improvement</i>			
	<b>Total Children Served</b>	<b>Average Daily Children in Care</b>	<b>Rank</b>
<b>Florida</b>	37,819	23,766	N/A
<b>Monroe County</b>	1,986	1,270	59

**Table 59: Children Served in Foster Care (2019-20)**

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands	<b>77</b>
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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

### MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

*Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs*

#### MODULE 4: WHAT OTHER ORGANIZATIONS SERVE THESE COMMUNITY(IES)?

##### Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs

Based on the 2021 State of Preschool report, issued by the [National Institution for Early Education Research \(NIEER\)](#), in the United States approximately 29 percent of 4-year-olds, and 5 percent of 3-year olds were served in state-funded preschool programs in 2020-21.

From the [Executive Summary](#):

“The pandemic has highlighted and intensified longstanding problems in early childhood education (ECE). The pandemic wiped out a decade of progress increasing enrollment in state funded preschool programs. Large enrollment losses also afflicted preschool special education

and Head Start (down by one-third). Yet, even after the nation recovers from the pandemic, most children will lack access to publicly-funded preschool programs, and access to adequately funded programs that meet basic quality standards will remain even less common. Without major changes in public policies, there is no prospect for access to high-quality preschool to meaningfully improve in most of the nation any time soon.”

Nationwide there are 63 pre-K programs in 44 states and Washington, D.C.; enrollment in state-funded pre-K programs declined in almost all states (Figure 31). During the 2020-21 school year, approximately 1.36 million children were served in pre-K programs, down from 1.64 million the year before. Of the 1.36 million children served, 1.15 million were 4-year-olds and 187,000 were 3-year-olds. Total state pre-K spending during the 2020-21 school year was more than \$9.4 billion, with average state spending of \$7,011 per child.

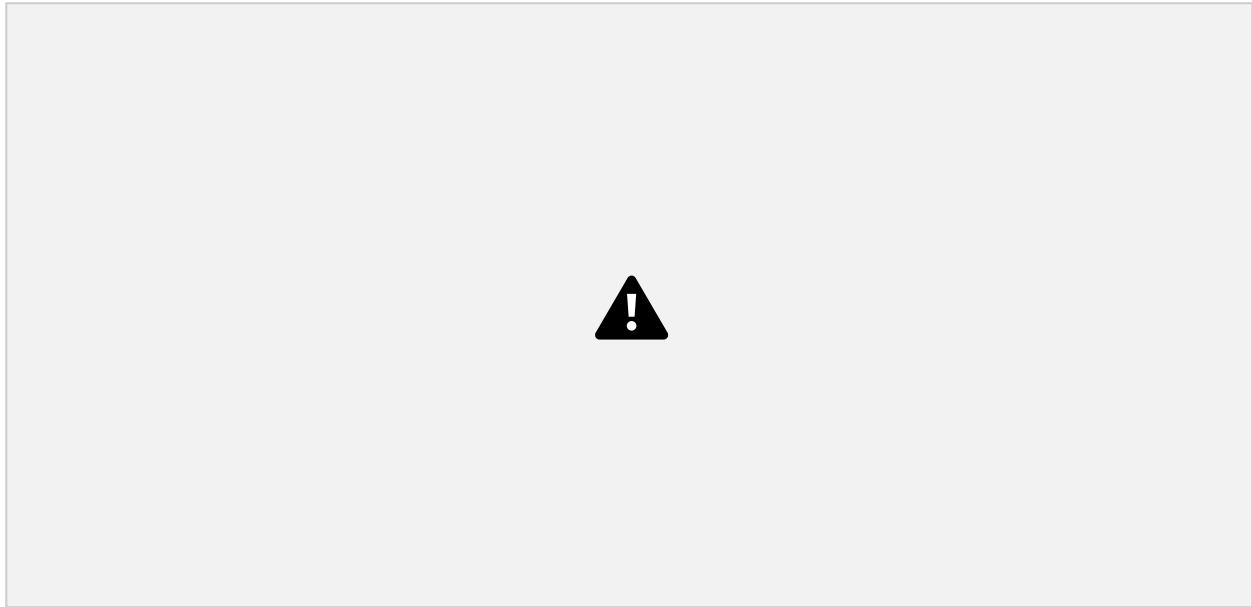


Figure 31: Pre-K Enrollment Change (2019-20 to 2020-21)

<a href="http://www.mano-y-ola.com">www.mano-y-ola.com</a> <i>With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands</i>	<b>78</b>
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## Monroe County School District Head Start Program

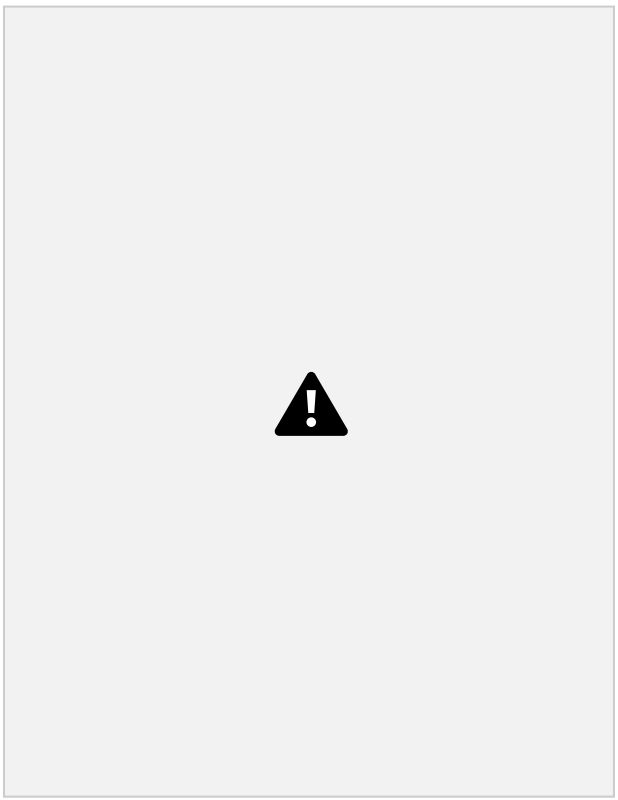
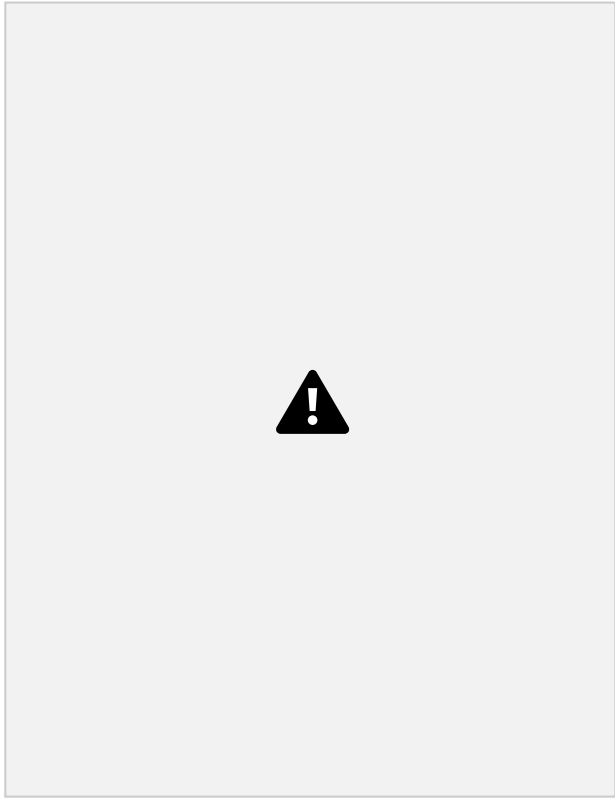
### MODULE 4: What other organizations serve these community(ies)?

*Federal- and/or State-Funded Preschool Programs*

#### *Florida Overview*

Florida ranks 4<sup>th</sup> for access and enrollment of 4-year-olds but does not serve any 3-year-olds. During the 2020-21 school year, programs enrolled 58 percent of all 4-year-old children. The state is 41<sup>st</sup> in state spending, with per-child spending of only \$2,222 and has met **only 2 of the current 10 quality standards benchmarks**. During the 2020-21 program year, 136,142 children were enrolled in pre-K programs, 18,487 in special education programs, and 32,255 in federally funded Head Start programs. Total state funding for the Florida Voluntary Prekindergarten program was \$302,505,878.

Click for full size: [Florida State Profile](#).



[www.mano-y-ola.com](http://www.mano-y-ola.com)

*With team members in North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands*