Indian River County Children's Assessment 2014

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Executive Summary

The 2014 Children's Assessment (the "Assessment") provides data and information on the status and wellbeing of children in the community. The Assessment provides information, which will aid in identifying unmet health and human service needs of the youth population and serve as a basis for planning activities. The Indian River County Children's Advisory Committee engaged the Health Council of Southeast Florida to conduct the 2014 Assessment.

The Assessment includes secondary data from national, state and local databases and when appropriate and possible, comparative information is presented. Additionally, the Assessment also includes primary data from focus groups and key informant interviews. This results in a comprehensive assessment of both quantitative and qualitative data that will serve well to inform various community stakeholders

The Assessment includes information and data in the following areas:

1. Demographics and Socioeconomics
2. Health and Behavior
3. Education
4. Child Welfare

Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile

This section provides information on a number of key demographic, social and economic indicators such as population, population growth, race and ethnicity and poverty.

Key findings include:

- In 2013, there were 141,994 individuals living in Indian River County, representing .73% of the state's population.
- In 2013, there were 28,574 individuals 0-19 years of age in Indian River; 20.1% of the county's population;
- The youth population 0-18 in Indian River's increased by 18.9% from 2000 – 2013;
- In 2012, 78.2% of the child population from 0 to 18 years of age were white, 16.5% were black and 21.1 % were Hispanic;
- In 2013, 18.9% of families in Indian River with children under 18 were living in poverty; of these, 38.9% had female head of household with no husband present.
- In 2013, 21.3% of children under 18 years were living below the poverty level

Health and Behavior Profile

This section provides information on health insurance, maternal child health, morbidity, immunizations mental health and substance abuse and other indicators including juvenile delinquency and bullying.

- In 2012, 12.4% of youth 0-18 in Indian River were uninsured;
- In 2013, 6.4% of children under 19 years in Indian River were enrolled in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP);
- In 2013, there were 1,217 live resident births in Indian River;
- In 2013, 15.9% of the live births were to mothers with less than a high school education;
- In 2013, 28.2 per 1,000 women were to teens 15 – 19 years of age;
- Indian River had an infant mortality rate of 6.6 per 1,000 live births in 2013;
- In 2012, 24.1% of low income persons in Indian River had access to dental care;
- In 2012, 11.2% of middle school students and 14.2% of high school students in Indian River were obese;
- In 2014 8.6% of high school students reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days;
- In 2014, 7.9% of middle school students and 31.8% of high school students reported using alcohol in the past 30 days;
- In 2014, 5.4% of middle school students and 19.8% of high school students reported using marijuana / hashish in the past 30 days.

Education

This section provides information on school attendance, absenteeism, graduation rates, dropout rates, FCAT scores, scholarships and extracurricular activities.

- There are 28,420 children enrolled in school in Indian River;
- In 2014, 56% of 3rd graders scored 3 and above of FCAT reading and 49% scored 3 and above on FCAT math modules in Indian River County;
- In 2014, 58% of 8th graders scored 3 and above on FCAT reading and 18% scored 3 and above on FCAT math modules in Indian River County;
- In 2013-14 school year, the high school graduation rate in Indian River was 79.1%;
- In the 2013-14 school year, 56.62% of students in Indian River were eligible for free/reduced-price lunch.

Child Welfare

This section provides information on child abuse, foster care, marriage dissolutions with minor children and domestic violence.

- In 2012, 10.4 per 1,000 children ages 5-11 experienced child abuse;
- In 2012, 14.7 per 1,000 infants in Indian River were in foster care;
- In 2012, 498.3 per 100,000 children ages 5-11 and 319.2 per 100,000 children ages 12-17 were in foster care;
- In 2012, there were 219 marriage dissolutions, with minor children, in Indian River.

Methodology

At the request of the Indian River County Children's Advisory Committee, the Health Council of Southeast Florida, (HCSEF) gathered and compiled county and state-level data for the Children's Assessment. The Assessment includes both quantitative and qualitative data.

The quantitative data are from secondary sources and include (list not exhaustive):

- U.S. Census Bureau
- Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)
- Florida Department of Health (DOH)
- Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Florida's Bureau of Vital Statistics
- Florida Department of Juvenile Justice
- Florida Department of Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS)

The qualitative data are a result of primary data collection efforts through focus groups and key informant interviews.

Data was collected, analyzed, and compiled for this Assessment to enable and guide funders, service providers, educators, planners, and community leaders in identifying indicators within the community that are areas of concern, gaps in services, and opportunities for improvement related to the well-being of children in the community.

Introduction

The Indian River County Children's Assessment was developed at the request of the Indian River County Health Department to provide insight and to help assess the health and wellbeing of children in the county and to provide a guide for planning efforts. The data that comprise this report consist of demographic, socioeconomic, education, health, behavioral and child welfare data. For the purposes of this report, the population of those aged 0-18 were considered as the child population, however for certain data, the ages shown may vary and this is reflected in the narrative.

Demographic & Socioeconomic Profile

Indian River County is located in the Treasure Coast region of eastern Florida. Established in 1925, it is named for the Indian River Lagoon, which runs through the eastern part of the county. Indian River County's total area is 616.92 square miles, of which 81.57% (503.23 square miles) is land and 18.43% (113.69 square miles) is water. It is bordered by Brevard County on the north, St. Lucie County on the south, Okeechobee County on the southwest and Osceola County on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east.[1] In 2010, the density of the county was 274.5 persons per square mile.[2]

Source: www.eflorida.com

The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the residents of Indian River County, specifically children, are highlighted in this section. These characteristics are important as they provide context for the health care needs of a community and are strong indicators for health care utilization patterns and health care outcomes. Finally, knowledge about the demographic and socioeconomic profile of a community provides information important to identify specific barriers to accessing health care services.

Data in this needs assessment are presented for Indian River County and in some cases, the state of Florida.

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[1] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_River_County,_Florida
[2] quickfacts.census.gov/gfd/states/12/12061.html

Total Population

Table 1 shows the total population in Indian River County and Florida in 2013 (estimates). Indian River County's population of 141,994 accounted for just below three-quarters of a percent of Florida's population.

Table 1: Total Population, Indian River and Florida, 2013

Indian River		Florida
Population	% of Florida's Population	Population
141,994	0.73%	19,552,860

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Population Growth

Table 2 shows population growth in Indian River and Florida from 2000 to 2013. The population growth in Indian River County during this time period was 25.7% and the change in the State was 22.3%.

Table 2: Population Growth, Indian River County, Florida, 2000 to 2013

	Population 2000	Population 2013 (estimates)	Percent Change
Florida	15,982,378	19,552,860	22.3%
Indian River	112,947	141,994	25.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Child Population

Table 3 shows the child population in 2013 by age and sex. There were 28,574 individuals 0-19 years of age in Indian River who accounted for 20.1% of the county's population. In comparison to the state, Indian River has a smaller percentage of child residents. Just over half of these (51.5%) are male.

Table 3: Child Population by Age and Sex Indian River County, 2013

	Florida	Indian River			
	Percent	Count	Percent	Percent Male	Percent Female
Total population	100.0%	141,994	100.0%	68,164	73,830
Total child population	23.0%	28,574	20.1%	51.5%	48.5%
Under 5 years	5.5%	6,368	4.5%	4.7%	4.3%
5 to 9 years	5.7%	6,990	4.9%	5.2%	4.7%
10 to 14 years	5.8%	7,287	5.1%	5.5%	4.8%
15 to 19 years	6.0%	7,929	5.6%	6.3%	4.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, Released June 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Race/Ethnicity

Table 4 shows race and ethnicity for the 2012 child population from 0 to 18 years of age. In comparison to Florida, a higher percentage of the child population in Indian River County was white (78.2% vs. 70.8%) and a lower percentage of the population was black (16.5% vs. 22.2%). 21.1% of the Indian River child population was Hispanic, compared to 28.6% in Florida.

Table 4: Child Population by Race and Ethnicity, Indian River and Florida, 2012

	Indian River				Florida			
	Female	Male	Total	% Total Child Pop.	Female	Male	Total	% Total Child Pop.
White	10,380	10,860	21,240	78.2%	1,474,112	1,546,895	3,021,007	70.8%
Black	2,117	2,355	4,472	16.5%	465,780	480,088	945,868	22.2%
Other	767	697	1,464	5.4%	147,993	150,435	298,428	7.0%
Hispanic	2,814	2,927	5,741	21.1%	594,337	626,907	1,221,284	28.6%
Non-Hispanic	10,450	10,985	21,435	58.6%	1,493,508	1,550,512	3,044,020	71.4%

Source: Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics and Assessment in consultation with the Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR), 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Population Growth

Table 5 shows that Indian River's child population, 0 to 18 years of age, increased more than the state's population for the same age group between 2000 and 2013. Florida's child population increased by 11% between 2000 and 2013 and Indian River's increased by 18.9%.

Table 5: Child Population Growth, Ages 0-18, Indian River County and Florida, 2000 and 2013

	Population 2000	Population 2013	Percent Growth
Florida	4,048,632	4,495,006	11.0%
Indian River	24,031	28,574	18.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, Released June 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Population by Household

Table 6 shows households by household type in Indian River and in Florida in 2013. In 2013, there were 57,435 households in Indian River, of which, 21.6% were households with one or more children under 18 years of age. Just over 10,000 (19.7%) were family households with children under 18 and 12.6% were married-couple households with children under 18.

Table 6: Households by Household Type, Indian River and Florida, 2013

	Florida	Indian River	
	Percent	Count	Percent
Total households		57,435	
Family households (families) with own children under 18 years	24.3%	11,297	19.7%
Married-couple family with own children under 18 years	15.4%	7,257	12.6%
Male householder, no wife present, family with own children under 18 years	2.0%	1,152	2.0%
Female householder, no husband present, family with own children under 18 years	6.9%	2,888	5.0%
Nonfamily households	35.8%	20,171	35.1%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	27.7%	12,427	21.6%
Average household size	(X)	2.44	(X)
Average family size	(X)	3.00	(X)

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Children and Families Living in Poverty

Children and families living in poverty is defined as those families with children whose income is below the federal poverty level. The federal poverty can change from year to year, and are calculated based on family size and composition. Table 7 below shows the 2013 poverty thresholds. So, a family consisting of two adults and two children was considered to be living in poverty if their annual income was below $23,624.

Table 7: Poverty Thresholds for 2013 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years, Indian River

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	11,888									
Under 65 years	12,119	12,119								
65 years and over	11,173	11,173								
Two people	15,142									
Householder under 65 years	15,679	15,600	16,057							
Householder 65 years and over	14,095	14,081	15,996							
Three people	18,552	18,222	18,751	18,769						
Four people	23,834	24,028	24,421	23,624	23,707					
Five people	28,265	28,977	29,398	28,498	27,801	27,376				
Six people	31,925	33,329	33,461	32,771	32,110	31,128	30,545			
Seven people	36,384	38,349	38,588	37,763	37,187	36,115	34,865	33,493		
Eight people	40,484	42,890	43,269	42,490	41,807	40,839	39,610	38,331	38,006	
Nine people or more	48,065	51,594	51,844	51,154	50,575	49,625	48,317	47,134	46,842	45,037

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014
Compiled: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 8 shows families with related children less than 18 years of age living in poverty in 2013. The highest percentage of families with children living in poverty was in families with a female head of household and no husband present. In Indian River, 38.9% of families in this category had income below the poverty level in the past 12 months.

Table 8: Families With Children Whose Income in the Past 12 Months is Below the Poverty Level, Indian River and Florida, 2013

	Indian River	Florida
Families with related children under 18 years		
All families	18.9%	20.3%
Married-couple families	10.0%	10.4%
Families with female householder, no husband present	38.9%	38.7%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 9 shows children under 18 years living below the poverty level in Indian River and Florida in 2013. The percentage for Indian River, 21.3% is lower than Florida's, 24.5%.

Table 9: Children Living Below the Poverty Level, Indian River and Florida, 2013

	Indian River	Florida
Children under 18 years Living Below the Poverty Level	21.3%	24.5%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Earnings

Table 10 shows the earning for the population 16 years of age and older in Indian River and Florida in 2013. Florida had median earning dollars of $26,873, which exceeded Indian River's median earning dollars by $3,297. Just over a third of the population 16 years and over had earnings greater than $50,000 in both Indian River County and Florida in this category.

Table 10: Earning in the Past 12 Months in Indian River, 2013

	Florida	Indian River
Population 16 years and over with earnings	9,432,527	62,672
Median earnings (dollars)	$26, 873	$23,576
Full-time, year-round workers with earnings	5,941,840	35,775
$1 to $9,999 or loss	2.1%	3.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	5.3%	7.0%
$15,000 to $24,999	18.5%	18.8%
$25,000 to $34,999	19.5%	19.0%
$35,000 to $49,999	20.7%	18.3%
$50,000 to $64,999	12.8%	13.1%
$65,000 to $74,999	5.0%	4.4%
$75,000 to $99,999	7.1%	8.1%
$100,000 or more	9.0%	8.3%
Mean earnings (dollars)	$51,266	$48,792

Note: Earnings consist of money wages or salary income and are the total income people receive for work performed as an employee during the income year. This category includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions are made for items such as taxes, bonds, pensions, and union dues.
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year Estimates, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Family Income

Table 11 shows the number and percentage of families by income bracket in Indian River and Florida in 2013. The median family income in Indian River was $51,490 and the mean (average) family income was $78,788.

Table 11: Family Income, Indian River and Florida, 2013

	Florida		Indian River	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				
Families	4,626,388	100%	37,264	100%
Less than $10,000	246,127	5.3%	1,352	3.6%
$10,000 to $14,999	167,967	3.6%	813	2.2%
$15,000 to $24,999	435,804	9.4%	4,194	11.3%
$25,000 to $34,999	502,220	10.9%	5,071	13.6%
$35,000 to $49,999	703,490	15.2%	6,655	17.9%
$50,000 to $74,999	824,118	20.0%	6,699	18.0%
$75,000 to $99,999	596,477	12.9%	4,276	11.5%
$100,000 to $149,999	601,788	13.0%	4,772	12.8%
$150,000 to $199,999	211,421	4.6%	699	1.9%
$200,000 or more	236,976	5.1%	2,733	7.3%
Median family income (dollars)	$ 55,774	(X)	$ 51,490	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	$ 76,713	(X)	$ 78,788	(X)

Note: Family income consist of earnings and wages and may include other sources of income, such as Social Security payments, pensions, child support, public assistance, annuities, money derived from rental properties, interest and dividends.
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Cost of Living

Table 12 shows the index values for categories of expenses comparing the Vero Beach – Indian River area to the national average. The index values allow for comparison of costs of goods and services within categories. The index value of groceries, utilities and health in the Vero Beach – Indian River area were above the national average. Housing costs are considerably less than the national average.

Table 12: Cost of Living Index Values, Indian River area and National, 2014

Category (Percent Weight)	FL Vero Beach-Indian River	National Average
Composite (100%)	100.3	100
Grocery (13.56%)	107.1	100
Housing (27.02%)	88.3	100
Utilities (10.30%)	119.0	100
Transportation (12.35%)	97.8	100
Health (4.60%)	96.9	100
Miscellaneous (32.17%)	102.9	100

Source: http://www.coli.org; Cost of Living Index Calculator; subscribed to by Indian River Chamber of Commerce, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 13 shows the average prices of consumer goods and services, from the ACCRA cost of living survey, in the Vero Beach, Indian River area compared to the national average. The Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER) produces the ACCRA Cost of Living Index report to provide a useful and reasonably accurate measure of living cost differences among areas. The Indian River County Chamber of Commerce has participated in ACCRA since 1996.

Table 13: Average Prices on Household Goods and Services, Indian River area and National, 2014

Item	FL Vero Beach-Indian River	National Average
Food and Grocery Costs		
T-Bone Steak	$10.51	$10.36
Ground Beef	$3.60	$3.70
Sausage	$4.57	$4.15
Frying Chicken	$1.38	$1.35
Chunk Light Tuna	$1.09	$1.07
Whole Milk	$2.81	$2.38
Eggs	$2.11	$1.94
Margarine	$1.01	$1.08
Parmesan Cheese	$3.85	$3.99
Potatoes	$3.88	$3.15
Bananas	$0.69	$0.59
Lettuce	$1.80	$1.41
White bread	$1.78	$1.52
Fresh Orange Juice	$3.55	$3.47
Coffee	$3.56	$4.26

Sugar	$2.22	$2.38
Corn Flakes	$3.76	$3.52
Sweet Peas	$1.45	$1.16
Peaches	$2.43	$2.43
Shortening	$3.53	$3.27
Frozen Meal	$2.77	$2.60
Frozen Corn	$1.61	$1.40
Potato Chips	$4.00	$3.60
Soft Drink	$1.85	$1.59
Hamburger	$3.78	$3.81
Pizza	$8.13	$9.12
Fried Chicken	$3.99	$3.74
Housing and Utility Costs		
Apartment Rent	$723	$916
Home Price	$274,938	$303,409
Total Energy	$209.40	$167.84
Phone	$30.88	$27.92
Transportation-related Costs		
Tire Balance	$10.72	$11.68
Gasoline	$3.48	$3.48
Healthcare- related Costs		
Optometrist Visit	$112.50	$97.27
Doctor Visit	$76.32	$102.46
Dentist Visit	$92.67	$87.29
Clothing and Related Costs		
Detergent	$5.19	$5.29
Dry Cleaning	$14.43	$11.45
Man Dress Shirt	$25.66	$26.46
Boy Jeans	$24.16	$21.37
Women Slacks	$29.94	$28.31
Miscellaneous Costs		
Washer Repair	$72.50	$68.22
Haircut	$14.42	$18.64
Beauty Salon	$43.21	$34.21
Newspaper	$26.41	$18.64
Movie	$9.13	$9.66
Bowling	$4.50	$4.36
Tennis Balls	$2.49	$2.48
Veterinary Services	$47.01	$47.44

Source: http://www.coli.org; Cost of Living Index Calculator; subscribed to by Indian River Chamber of Commerce

Data Notes: Index and average prices are based on data gathered between Second Quarter 2013 and First Quarter 2014.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Figures 1 and 2 show the monthly averages in the number of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits and clients in Indian River and Florida for years 2009-2012. In Indian River from 2009 to 2012, the monthly average amount of TANF benefits decreased 16.7% and TANF clients decreased 23.2%. In Florida, during the same time period, TANF benefits decreased 7.3% and TANF clients decreased 8.8%. While TANF benefits and clients continuously decreased between 2009 and 2012 in Indian River, Florida experienced a slight increase in both in 2010, before decreasing again.

Figure 1: Monthly Averages for Years 2009-2012, TANF Benefits and Clients, Indian River County

Monthly Averages for Years 2009-2012, TANF Benefits and Clients, Indian River County
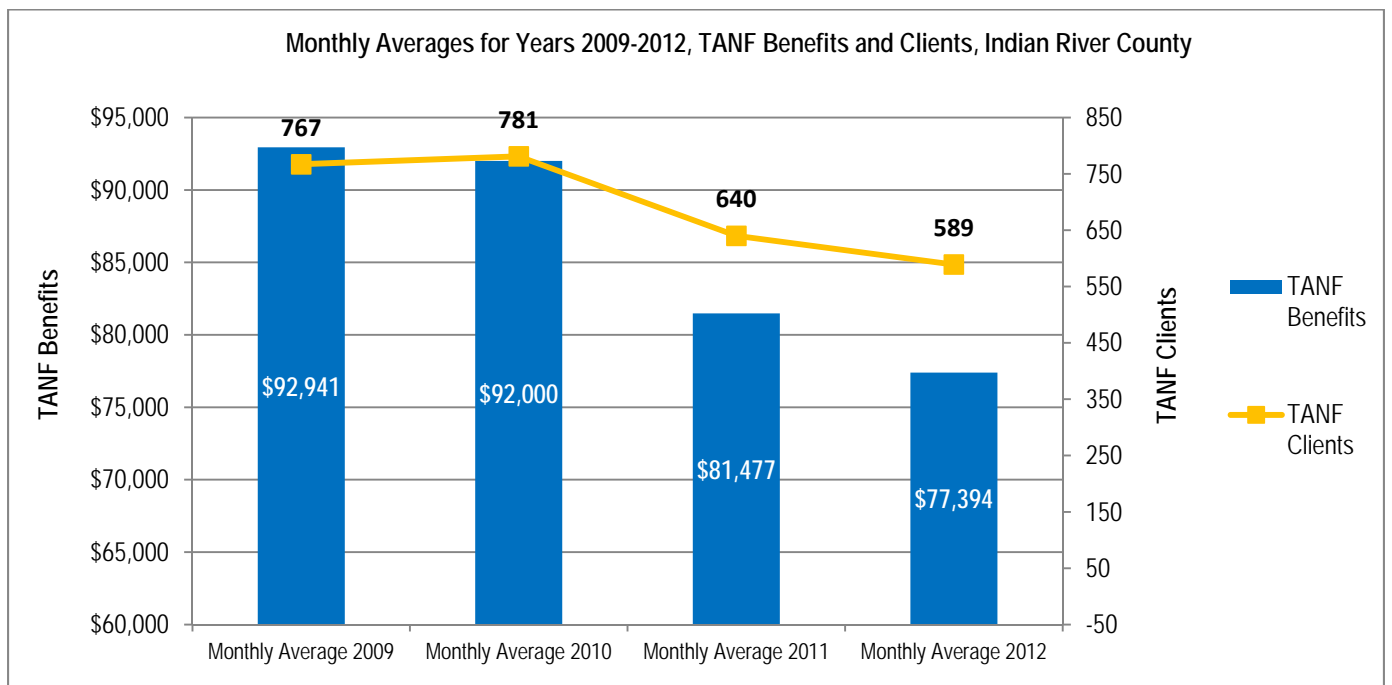
Monthly Averages for Years 2009-2012, TANF Benefits and Clients, Florida
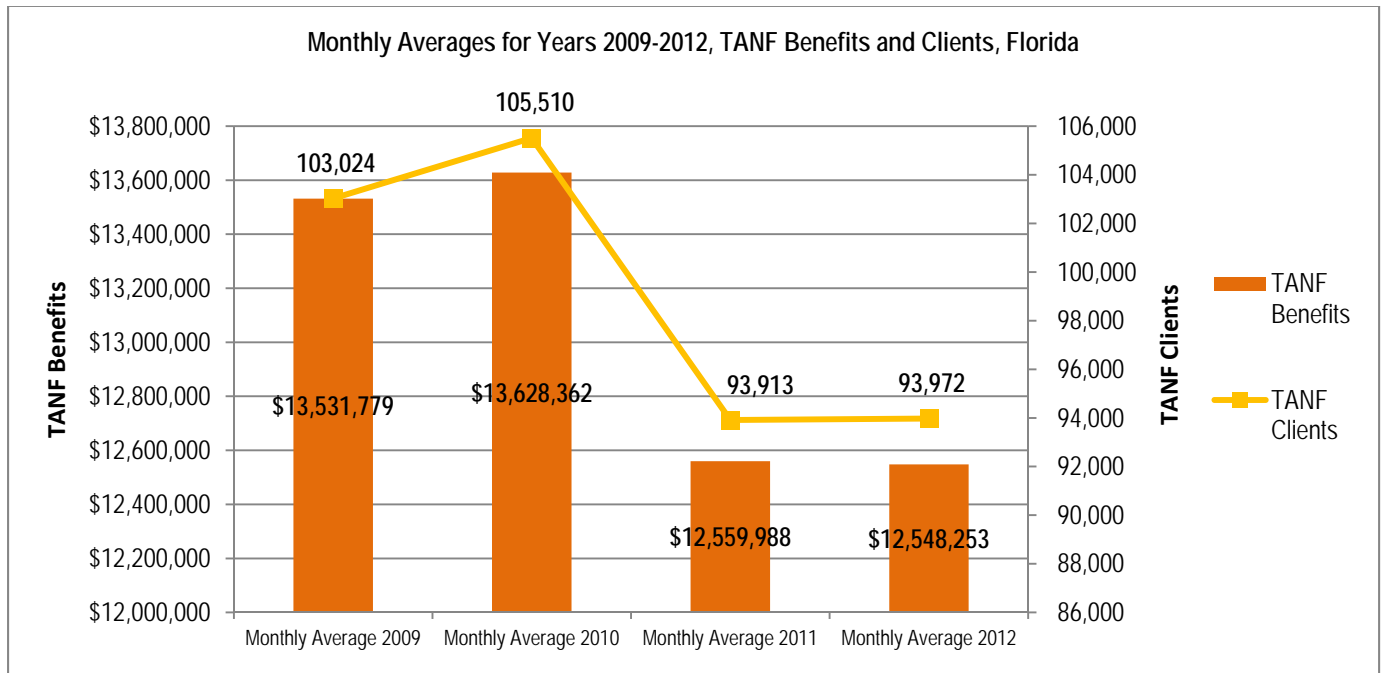
Homelessness

Table 14 shows the number of homeless individuals in Indian River and Florida in 2009 – 2013. There was nearly a 17% increase in the number of homeless individuals in Indian River between 2009 and 2013. Please see the glossary at the end of this report for the definition of homelessness used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Table 14: Homeless People in Indian River and Florida, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Florida	57,687	57,643	56,771	54,972	43,455
Indian River	662	648	606	774	837

Source: Department of Children and Families, Council on Homelessness 2014 Report
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Homeless Students

Table 15 shows the number of homeless students in Indian River and Florida from school year 2008-09 through school year 2012-13. While the number of homeless students in Florida has been on the rise since the 2008-09 school year the numbers have decreased in Indian River over the past 2 school years. Due to federal law, public schools in Florida use an expanded definition of homelessness in order to include children and youth who do not have a regular nighttime residence. Please see the glossary for the definition of homelessness used by the public schools system in Florida.

Table 15: Homeless Students in Indian River and Florida, 2008-09 – 2012-13

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-2013
Florida	41,286	49,112	56,680	63,685	70,215
Indian River	349	347	311	273	278

Source: Department of Children and Families, Council on Homelessness, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Homeless Youth

Table 16 shows homeless youth by age as of January 2014 in Indian River County. The number of homeless youth was little variation among the age groups categorized in the table below. However, the largest number exists among those 0-5 years of age at that time.

Table 16: Homeless Youth by Age in Indian River, January 2014

Age	Number
0-5	117
6-12	99
13-17	101
TOTAL	317

Source: The Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc., annual point in time homeless count
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Figure 3 and Table 17 displays the percentage and number of homeless youths by race as of January 2014 in Indian River. A total of 317 homeless youths resided in the county at the time indicated in the (table and figure below). Data suggest that 50% of homeless youth in the county were white and 43% were Black.

Table 17: Homeless Youth by Race in Indian River, January 2014

	Number
White	158
Black	136
Asian	2
Multi-racial	21
TOTAL	317

Source: The Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc., annual point in time homeless count
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Figure 3: Homeless Youth by race in Indian River, January 2014
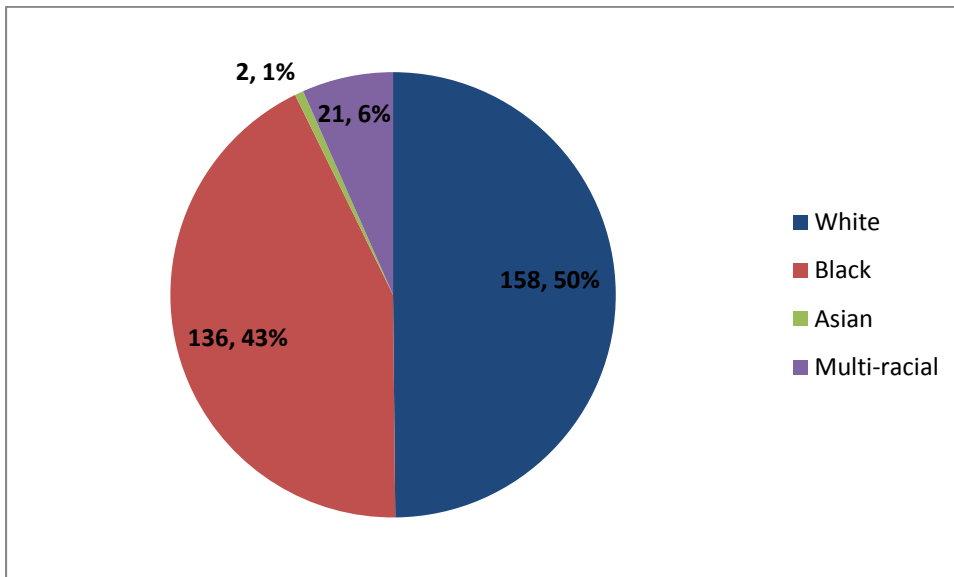
Source: The Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc., annual point in time homeless count
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Health and Behavior Profile

Health Insurance

Uninsured

Table 16 shows Small Area Health Insurance Estimates in 2012, for people under 19 years of age in Indian River County and Florida, including rates of insured and uninsured persons. In 2012, 12.4% of individuals in Indian River were uninsured, a higher rate than in Florida as a whole (11.4%).

Table 18: Health Insurance Estimates Individuals Under 19 Years of Age, Indian River, Florida, 2012

County	Uninsured		Insured	
	Number	Percent of Total Demographic Group	Number	Percent of Total Demographic Group
Florida	475,048	11.4%	3,680,251	88.6%
Indian River	3,294	12.4%	23,256	87.6%

Source: SAHIE/ State and County by Demographic and Income Characteristics, 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Figure 4 shows health insurance coverage for individuals in Indian River under 19 years of age in 2012.

Figure 4: Health Insurance Coverage, Individuals Under 19 Years of Age, 2012
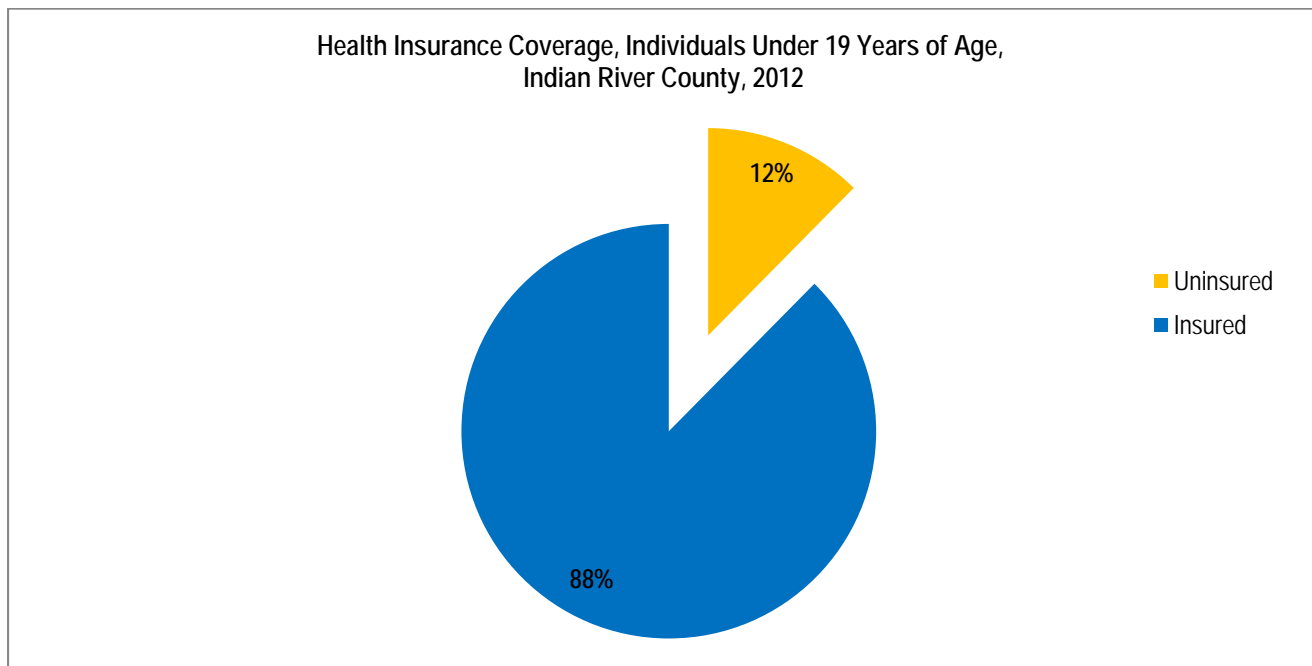
Health Insurance Coverage, Individuals Under 19 Years of Age, Indian River County, 2012

Source: SAHIE/ State and County by Demographic and Income Characteristics, 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and Medicaid Enrollment

Florida KidCare is the state's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) offered by the state of Florida for individuals up to 19 years of age, regardless of parental employment status. Tables 19 and 20 show 2010-2013 enrollment numbers for Title XXI-Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and Title XIX-Medicaid.

The CHIP enrollment increased in both Indian River and Florida, between 2010 and 2012, but decreased in both in 2013. In 2013, 6.4% of children under 19 years in Indian River were enrolled in CHIP, a higher rate than Florida (5.7%).

Table 19: Title XXI - Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Indian River, Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Florida	255,169	6.0%	251,450	5.9%	256,551	6.0%	246,273	5.7%
Indian River	1,681	6.2%	1,729	6.4%	1,830	6.7%	1,726	6.4%

Source: Florida Department of Health from the Agency for Health Care Administration's Florida KidCare Monthly Enrollment Reports, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 20 shows an increase in Title XIX Medicaid enrollment in both Indian River and the state between 2010 and 2013, with an increase of 14.7% in Indian River and an increase of 10.4% in Florida.

Table 20: Title XIX – Medicaid, Indian River, Florida, 2010-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Florida	1,633,622	1,704,876	1,780,749	1,804,351
Indian River	9,886	10,618	11,228	11,340

Source: Florida Department of Health from the Agency for Health Care Administration's Florida KidCare Monthly Enrollment Reports, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2013

Table 21 shows the number and percentage of children less than 5 years of age covered by KidCare in Indian River and Florida from 2010 to 2012. The number of children less than 5 years old covered by KidCare was consistently higher in Florida than Indian River during the three years reviewed in the table below.

Table 21: Children <5 covered by KidCare (MediKids Medicaid) Indian River and Florida, 2010- 2012

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	161	2.5%	33,495	3.2%
2011	187	2.9%	35,019	3.3%
2012	173	2.6%	34,045	3.2%

Source: Florida CHARTS, 2014
Compiled by Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Maternal and Child Health Indicators

Total Births

Table 22 shows the number of resident live births in Indian River County and Florida for 2013. The rate per 1,000 individuals was considerably lower in Indian River (8.6 per 1,000) than in Florida (11.2 per 1,000).

Table 22: Total Resident Live Births, Indian River and Florida, 2013 Counts and Rates

Indian River		Florida	
Births	Rate per 1,000 Total Pop.	Births	Rate per 1,000 Total Pop.
1,217	8.6	215,194	11.2

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Births by Mother's Education

Table 23 shows the number and percentage of births to mothers with less than a high school education in Florida and Indian River County in 2011, 2012, and 2013. The percentage of births to mothers who had less than a high school education decreased in both Indian River and Florida, between 2011 and 2013; however, the percentage in Indian River (15.9%) still remains higher than the state's (14.3%).

Table 23: Births to Mothers with Less than High School Education, Indian River, Florida, 2011, 2012, 2013

	Number of Births			Number of Total Births			Percent of Total Births		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Florida	34,088	32,409	30,766	213,237	212,954	215,194	16.0%	15.2%	14.3%
Indian River	254	227	193	1,277	1,247	1,217	19.9%	18.2%	15.9%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Births by Mother's Race

Table 24 shows the number and percentage of births to mothers by race and ethnicity in Indian River County in 2013. The total number of births that year was 1,217, of which 60.8% were born to White women. Just over 20% of the births were to Hispanic women.

Table 24: Births by Race and Ethnicity of Mother in Indian River, 2013

		Indian River	
		Counts	Percentage of Total
Race	White	740	60.8%
	Black & Other	263	21.6%
	Unknown Race	214	17.6%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	251	20.6%
	Non-Hispanic	966	79.4%

Source: Florida CHARTS, 2014
Complied by Health Council of southeast Florida, 2015

Table 25 shows the number and percentage of births to unwed mothers in Indian River County and Florida over a ten year period from 2003 to 2013. During this period, there have been fluctuations, but is notable that as compared to the year before, there was a 4.6% decrease in 2013 in Indian River County, with 570 births to unwed mothers.

Table 25: Births to Unwed Mothers, Indian River and Florida, 2003-2013

Births to Unwed Mothers, Single Year Rates				
	Indian River		Florida	
Year	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2003	475	39.2%	84,733	39.9%
2004	533	43.2%	89,976	41.3%
2005	561	41.3%	96,895	42.8%
2006	649	46.0%	105,770	44.6%
2007	642	45.1%	110,160	46.1%
2008	665	48.4%	108,484	46.9%
2009	605	47.3%	105,654	47.7%
2010	613	47.0%	101,810	47.5%
2011	612	47.9%	101,466	47.6%
2012	641	51.4%	102,135	48.0%
2013	570	46.8%	103,303	48.0%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Teen Pregnancy

Table 26 shows the number of births and the birth rate per 1,000 individuals to mothers ages 10-14 in Florida and Indian River County from 2010 through 2013. Due to the small number of births in this age group in Indian River County, even small changes in the number of occurrences will influence the rate considerably.

Table 26: Births to Mothers Ages 10-14, Florida, Indian River, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

	Number of Births to Mothers 10-14				Rate Per 1,000 Female Population			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Florida	250	194	192	164	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Indian River	3	1	2	1	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Figure 5 shows counts and rates per 1,000 births to mothers 10-14 in Indian River and Florida River from 2001-2013. The bar graph illustrates the number of births in Indian River and corresponds to the numbers on the left, vertical axis. The rates for Indian River and Florida are shown as line graphs and correspond to the right, vertical axis. The number of births to mothers in this age group in Indian River has fluctuated over the time period shown. Even small changes in the number of occurrences will influence rates considerably.

Figure 5 Births to Mothers Ages 10-14, Rates and Counts, Indian River and Florida, 2001-2013
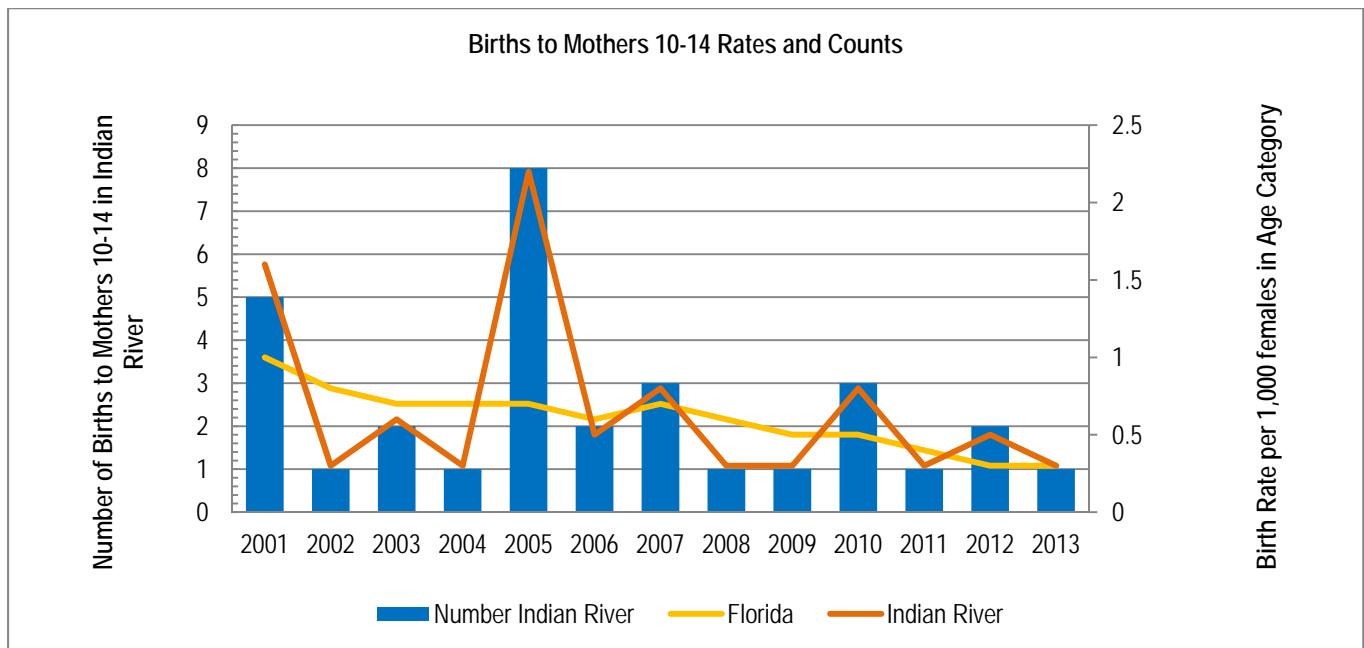
Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 27 shows the number of births and the birth rate per 1,000 to mothers ages 15-19 in Florida and Indian River County in 2010 through 2013. The number of births to teenage mothers (ages 15-19) in Indian River has been on a downward trend, decreasing from 116 in 2010 to 101 in 2013, and demonstrating nearly a 13% decrease in the number of teenage births. Although the rate in Indian River decreased, in 2013 it was still higher, 28.2 per 1,000 females, than the rate in Florida, 23.8 per 1,000 females.

Table 27: Births to Mothers Ages 15-19, Florida, Indian River, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

	Number of Births to Mothers 15-19				Rate Per 1,000 Female Population			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Florida	19,142	17,126	15,950	13,956	32.4	29.1	27.2	23.8
Indian River	116	119	120	101	32.1	33.0	33.4	28.2

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Figure 6 shows counts and rates per 1,000 births to mothers 15-19 in Indian River and Florida from 2001-2013. The bar graph illustrates the number of births in Indian River and corresponds to the numbers on the left, vertical axis. The rates are shown as line graphs and correspond to the right, vertical axis. The rates in Indian River and Florida have followed a similar downward trend, though Floridas's rate has been consistently lower.

Figure 6: Births to Mothers Ages 15-19, Counts and Rates, Indian River and Florida, 2001-2013
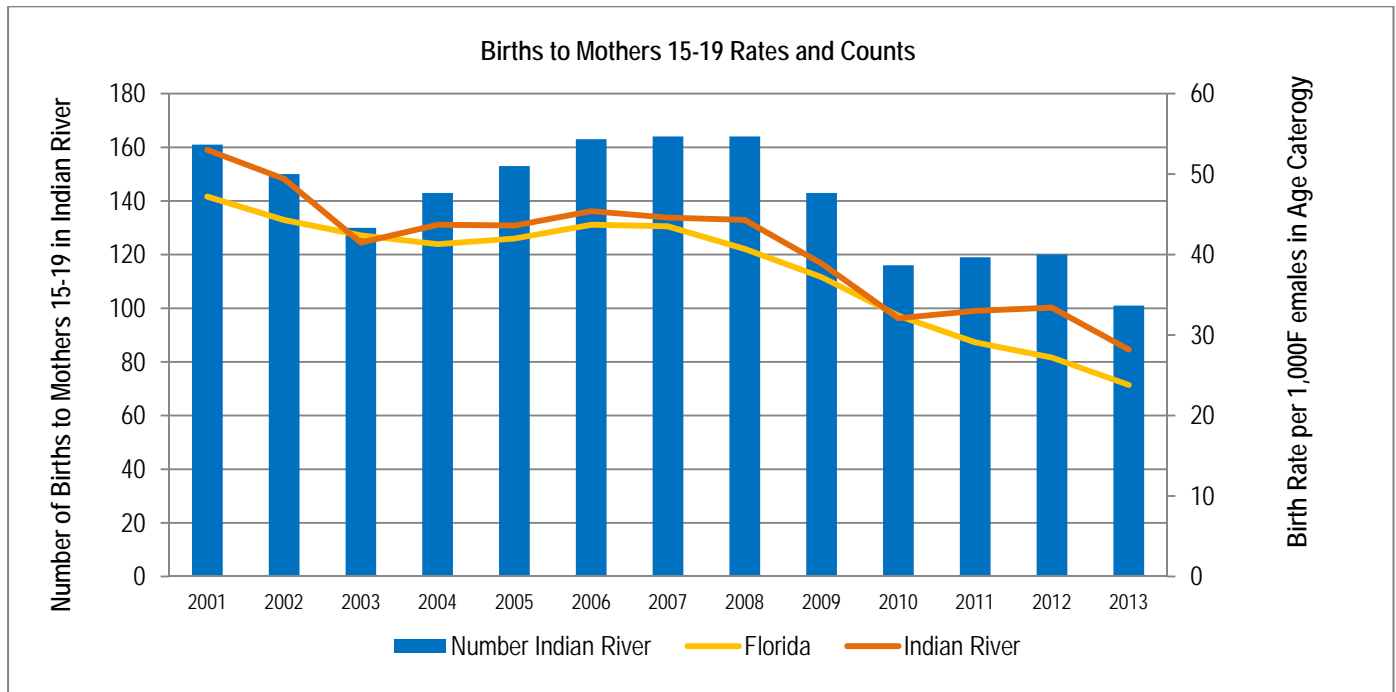
Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Prenatal Care

Table 28 shows the prenatal care status of births in Indian River and Florida for the years 2011, 2012, and 2013. Using the Kotelchuck Index to determine adequate care, the percentage of births in Indian River when the mother had adequate prenatal care (calculated using only births with known prenatal care status) was 74.1% in 2013, a decrease from 78.6% in 2011. Indian River had a greater percentage of births to mothers receiving adequate prenatal care as compared to the state of Florida, for the year 2013.

Table 28: Prenatal Care, Indian River, Florida, 2011, 2012, 2013

	Indian River						Florida		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
	Count			Percentage of births			Percentage of births		
Births to Mothers With 3rd Trimester or No Prenatal Care	50	74	92	4.2%	6.3%	7.8%	4.4%	4.8%	4.9%
Births with adequate prenatal care (Kotelchuck index)	941	930	902	78.6%	78.9%	74.1%	70.3%	70.6%	64.6%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2013

Notes: Percentage of births with adequate prenatal care is calculated by using the number of births with known PNC status as the denominator. *Adequate care is determined by the Kotelchuck Index (Indicates that prenatal care began by at least the 4th month and at least 80% of recommended prenatal visits were received.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 29 shows the number of births by the trimester in which prenatal care was initiated by zip code in Indian River in 2013. There was a total of 1,217 births in Indian River in 2013. With relatively low numbers of births in some areas, even a few occurrences will significantly influence the percentages.

Table 29: Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Started by Zip Code in Indian River, 2013

		1st trimester		2nd trimester		3rd trimester		No prenatal care		Unknown status		Total
		#	Percent	#	Percentage	#	Percentage	#	Percentage	#	Percentage	
32948	Fellsmere	56	64.4%	17	19.5%	12	13.8%	1	1.1%	1	1.1%	87
32957	Roseland	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
32958	Sebastian	121	74.2%	29	17.8%	9	5.5%	0	0.0%	4	2.5%	163
32960	Vero Beach	135	66.8%	46	22.8%	16	7.9%	3	1.5%	2	1.0%	202
32962	Vero Beach	181	71.5%	44	17.4%	13	5.1%	0	0.0%	15	5.9%	253
32963	Vero Beach	21	80.8%	3	11.5%	1	3.8%	0	0.0%	1	3.8%	26
32966	Vero Beach	68	67.3%	21	20.8%	7	6.9%	1	1.0%	4	4.0%	101
32967	Vero Beach	170	66.4%	53	20.7%	12	4.7%	4	1.6%	17	6.6%	256
32968	Vero Beach	95	80.5%	12	10.2%	9	7.6%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%	118
32970	Wabasso	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4
32976	Sebastian	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3
99999	Unknown	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3
Total		854		226		82		10		45		1,217

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health. Bureau of Vital Statistic, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 30 shows the number of births by race by the trimester in which prenatal care began in Indian River in 2013. The majority of women are accessing prenatal care in the first trimester. White women had the highest rate at 74% of accessing care in the first trimester.

Table 30: Births by Race by Trimester Prenatal Care began in Indian River, 2013

	White		Black & Other		Unknown		Total
	Count	% of White Births	Count	% of Black Births	Count	% of Unknown Births	Total
1st trimester	548	74%	167	63%	139	65%	854
2nd trimester	117	16%	62	24%	47	22%	226
3rd trimester	41	6%	19	7%	22	10%	82
No prenatal care	5	1%	4	2%	1	0%	10
Unknown prenatal care status	29	4%	11	4%	5	2%	45
Total	740		263		214		1,217

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 31 shows the number of women who had less than adequate prenatal care by race, ethnicity by zip code in Indian River in 2013 using the Kotelchuck index.

Table 31: Less than Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index) by Ethnicity by Zip Code in Indian River, 2013

		Hispanic	Non-Hispanic or Haitian	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic or Haitian	Total	Hispanic	Total	Total
Indian River	32948	1	4	5	0	3	3	15	15	23
	32957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	32958	0	26	26	0	5	5	1	1	32
	32960	0	34	34	1	7	8	16	16	58
	32962	0	24	24	0	17	17	5	5	46
	32963	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	4
	32966	2	14	16	0	4	4	4	4	24
	32967	0	18	18	0	33	33	8	8	59
	32968	0	11	11	0	2	2	4	4	17
	32970	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
	32976	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	99999	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	3	137	140	1	74	75	53	53	268

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Notes: Percentage of births with adequate prenatal care is calculated by using the number of births with known PNC status as the denominator
*Adequate care is determined by the Kotelchuck Index (Indicates that prenatal care began by at least the 4th month and at least 80% of recommended prenatal visits were received.
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Birth Weight

Proper prenatal care is important during pregnancy and can reduce the risk of having a low birth weight baby. Table 32 shows the counts and percentages of live births classified as being "low birth weight," or weighing less than 2500 grams for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. During this time, the rate of low birth weight births in Florida remained relatively stable, while the rate in Indian River decreased from 7.9% in 2010 to 7.0% in 2013.

Table 32: Live Births under 2500 grams in Indian River and Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

	Number of LBW Births				Number of Total Births				Rate (%)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Florida	18,719	18,558	18,291	18,371	214,519	213,237	212,954	215,194	8.7%	8.7%	8.6%	8.5%
Indian River	103	122	110	85	1,305	1,277	1,247	1,217	7.9%	9.6%	8.8%	7.0%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 33 shows the count and percent of live births classified as "very low birth weight," or weighing less than 1500 grams. The rate in Florida declined slightly in 2013, while the rate in Indian River fluctuating a bit during the same time period. The rate in 2013 (1.2%) is lower than the state's rate in 2013 (1.5%). Due to the relatively small number of occurrences, the rate may be considerably affected by even small changes in the number of very low birth weight births.

Table 33: Live Births Under 1500 Grams, Indian River, Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

	Number of VLBW Births				Number of Total Births				Rate (%)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Florida	3,522	3,433	3,415	3,311	214,519	213,237	212,954	215,194	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Indian River	15	23	16	15	1,305	1,277	1,247	1,217	1.1%	1.8%	1.3%	1.2%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is the death of an infant 0-364 days old. Infant mortality in Indian River County fluctuated significantly between 2010 and 2013. The highest rate, 12.5 per 1,000 live births, was in 2011 and the lowest rate, 6.6 per 1,000 live births was in 2013. The infant mortality rate in Indian River was consistently higher than Florida during this time. Due to the relatively small number of infant deaths and infant births, small changes in the number of occurrences can greatly affect the rate. Table 34 shows the total infant mortality in Indian River and Florida.

Table 34: Total Infant Mortality (0-364 days) in Indian River and Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

	Number of Infant Deaths				Number of Total Live Births				Rate Per 1,000			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Florida	1,400	1,372	1,285	1,318	214,519	213,237	212,954	215,194	6.5	6.4	6.0	6.1
Indian River	11	16	12	8	1,305	1,277	1,247	1,217	8.4	12.5	9.6	6.6

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Figure 7 shows infant mortality rates in Florida counties in 2013. Indian River, with a rate of 6.57 per 1,000 live births, is in one of the top tiers of counties with the highest infant mortality rates. Florida's rate during this same time was 6.1 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 7: Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, Florida by County, 2013
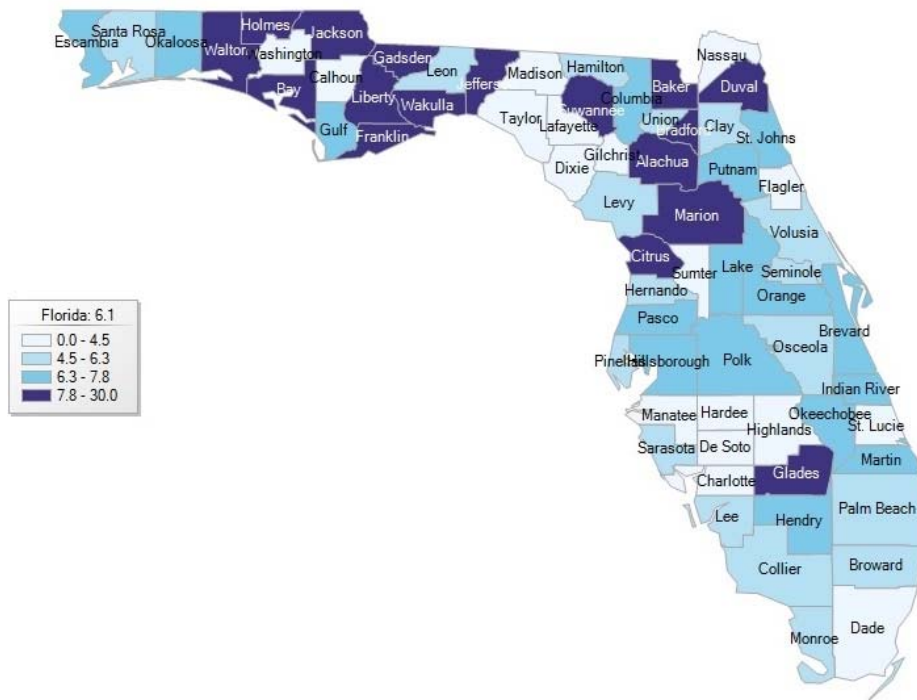
Data source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Table 35 shows infant death per 1,000 live births by race in Indian River County and Florida from 2009 to 2013. Infant death rate was highest among nonwhites in both in Indian River County and Florida. There was a significant increase among Black and other races in the county in 2012 and then the rate decreased significantly in 2013. The infant mortality rate in Indian River was consistently higher than Florida during the past several years. Due to the relatively small number of infant deaths and infant births, small changes in the number of occurrences will significantly affect the rate.

Table 35: Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births by Race in Indian River and Florida, 2009- 2013

Year	Indian River						Florida		
	White		Black & Other		TOTAL		White	Black & Other	TOTAL
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2009	4	3.9	2	8	6	4.7	4.9	12.1	6.9
2010	4	4.6	7	24.2	11	8.4	4.9	10.8	6.5
2011	8	10.3	8	28	16	12.5	4.6	11.1	6.4
2012	3	3.9	9	33.5	12	9.6	4.6	9.7	6.0
2013	2	2.7	6	22.8	8	6.6	4.6	10	6.1

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2014

Table 36 shows fetal deaths in Indian River and Florida from 2009 to 2013. Florida consistently had higher fetal death rates than Indian River from 2009 through 2012. However, Indian River, with a rate of 8.1 per 1,000 deliveries, exceeded Florida's rate of 7.1 in 2013.

Table 36: Fetal Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, Florida by County, 2013

	Number of Fetal Deaths					Rate per 1,000 Deliveries				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Indian River	6	5	4	7	10	4.7	3.8	3.1	5.6	8.1
Florida	1,569	1,551	1,558	1,530	1,533	7	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.1

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Childhood Mortality

Table 37 shows the number and crude rate of childhood deaths, for children 0 to 17 years old, in Indian River County and Florida from 2009 through 2013. During the period shown, the rates fluctuated in Florida and Indian River. In 2013, the childhood death rate in Indian River increased to 66.3 per 100,000 individuals in the age group, up from 62.4 in 2012. Due to the relatively small number of occurrences, a small change in the number of occurrences will influence the rates.

Table 37: Childhood Deaths, Indian River, Florida, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

	Number of Childhood (0 -17) Deaths					Crude Death Rate Per 100,000				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Florida	2,412	2,210	2,191	2,046	2,105	57.9	55.3	54.8	50.8	51.8
Indian River	11	14	18	16	17	43.0	54.6	70.3	62.4	66.3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 38 shows the leading rankable causes of childhood deaths, for children 0 to 17 years old, per 100,000 individuals, in Indian River in the year 2013, compared to deaths of the same cause in Florida. The leading cause of death in Indian River was perinatal period conditions with a total number of 6 cases per 100,000 individuals.

Table 38: Leading Rankable Causes of Childhood Deaths, Indian River and Florida, 2013

Cause of Death	Indian River	Florida
	Deaths	Deaths
Unintentional Injury	6	679
Perinatal Period Conditions (P00-P96)	5	79
Anemias (D50-D64)	1	380
Congenital Malformations	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)	1	281
Medical & Surgical Care Complications (Y40-Y84,Y88)	1	14

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Table 39 shows the sexually transmitted disease (STD) rate in Florida and Indian River County for those 15-19 from 2010 through 2013. The bacterial STDs include: Chancroid, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Granuloma inguinale, Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) and Syphilis. Though the state's rate per 1,000 has been on a consistent downward trend during this period, the rates in Indian River County have fluctuated a bit, but have decreased over the past couple of years and have also been lower than Florida's rates during this same time. In 2013, Indian River had a rate of 19.6 per 1,000 while Florida had a rate of 21.0 per 1,000.

Table 39: Bacterial STDs in Ages 15-19, Indian River, Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

County	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Counts	Rate per 1,000	Counts	Rate per 1,000	Counts	Rate per 1,000	Counts	Rate per 1,000
Florida	30,248	24.8	28,918	23.9	27,052	22.5	25,250	21.0
Indian River	191	24.1	200	25.7	159	20.8	147	19.6

Note: Includes Chancroid, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Granuloma inguinale, LGV, Syphilis
Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of STD Prevention & Control, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Vaccine Preventable Diseases

According to the CDC, vaccine-targeted age groups include children who are less 5 years old, adults over the age of 65, pregnant women and women 2 weeks postpartum. Table 40 shows the numbers and rates of vaccine preventable diseases for vaccine-targeted age groups in Indian River County and Florida from 2009 through 2012. Due to the relatively small number of occurrences, an even small change in the number of occurrences will influence the rate.

Table 40: Vaccine Preventable Diseases Rate for Vaccine-targeted Age Groups, Indian River, Florida, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

Year	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Counts	Rates per 100,000	Counts	Rates per 100,000	Counts	Rates per 100,000	Counts	Rates per 100,000
Florida	258	1.4	197	1.0	198	1.0	297	1.6
Indian River	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	0	0

Note: Data include Diphtheria, HiB < 5, Hepatitis B < 19, Measles < 19, Mumps, Rubella, Polio, Tetanus and Pertussis < 7.

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Immunizations

Table 41 shows the counts and rates of children in kindergarten immunized between 2009 and 2013, in Indian River County and Florida. During this time, Indian River's rate of immunized kindergarteners ranged from the lowest (89.4%) in 2010 to the highest (95.1%) in 2012. Florida's rate ranged from the lowest (91.3%) in 2009 to the highest (93.2%) in 2013.

Table 41: Immunization Levels in Kindergarteners, Indian River, Florida, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
Florida	199,638	91.3%	200,264	91.3%	208,766	92.6%	216,027	92.1%	217,945	93.2%
Indian River	1,297	92.2%	1,282	89.4%	1,323	91.1%	1,333	95.1%	1,299	93.0%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Immunization, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Figure 8 shows the trends of immunization counts and rates in Indian River in 2008 – 2013.

Figure 8: Immunization Levels, Counts and Rates, In Kindergarteners, Indian River County, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013
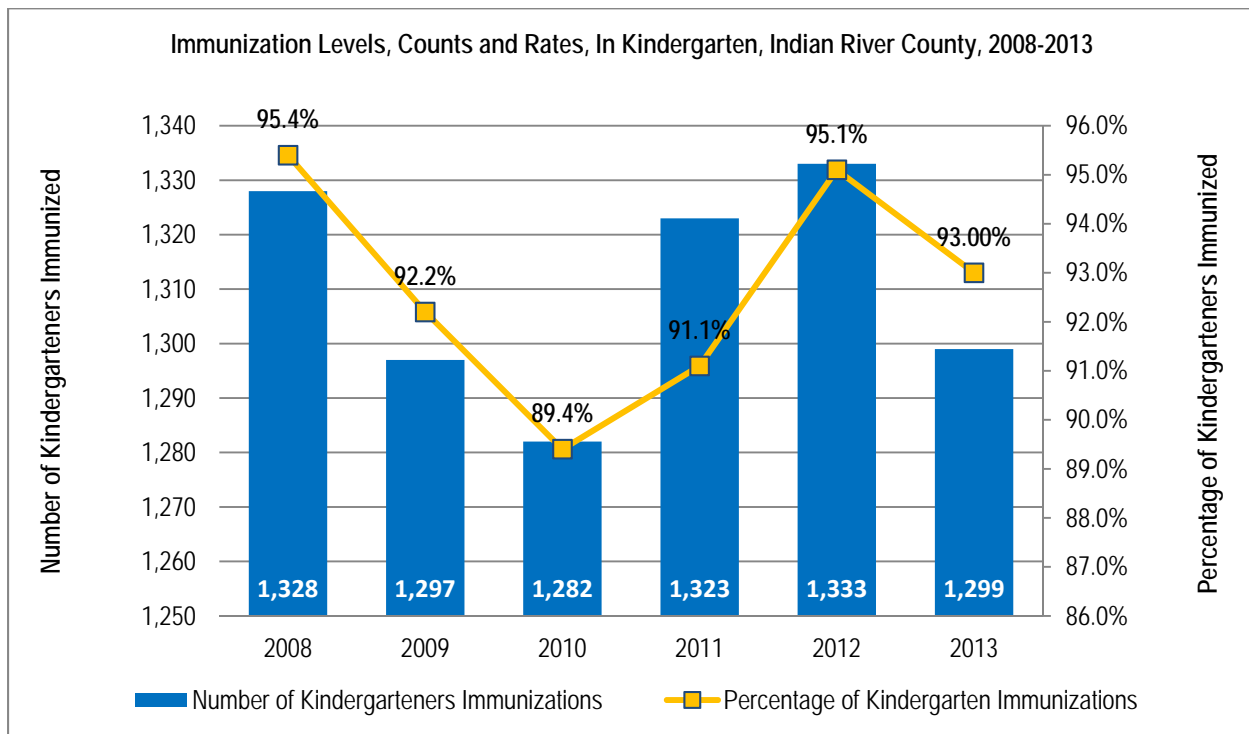
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Immunization, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Enteric Disease

Table 42 shows enteric disease cases and rates in children less than 6 years of age from 2010 to 2012 in Indian River and Florida. Enteric diseases include probable and confirmed cases of Campylobacteriosis, Giardiasis, Hepatitis A, Salmonellosis, and Shigellosis. The rate decreased in Indian River during 2010 and 2011, but more than doubled in 2012.

Table 42: Enteric Disease Cases in Children under 6, Indian River, Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012

	2010		2011		2012	
	Counts	Rate per 100,000	Counts	Rate per 100,000	Counts	Rate per 100,000
Florida	4,145	325.2	4,405	344.7	4,465	344.3
Indian River	32	408.2	29	369.4	95	1197.2

Note: Data include probable and confirmed cases of Campylobacteriosis, Giardiasis, Hepatitis A, Salmonellosis, and Shigellosis.
Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 43 shows enteric disease cases in day care centers in Indian River and Florida from 2010 to 2012. The rates in both the county and the state fluctuated considerably during this time, but Indian River increased substantially to a rate of 756.1 in 2012. This rate is several times higher than the state's rate.

Table 43: Enteric Disease Cases in Day Care Centers, Indian River, Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012

	2010		2011		2012	
	Counts	Rate per 100,000	Counts	Rate per 100,000	Counts	Rate per 100,000
Florida	1,165	91.4	1,414	110.7	1,414	109.0
Indian River	14	178.6	11	140.1	60	756.1

Note: Data include probable and confirmed cases of Campylobacteriosis, Giardiasis, Hepatitis A, Salmonellosis, and Shigellosis.
Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Access to Dental Care

Table 44 shows access to dental care by low-income persons living in Indian River County and Florida in 2010, 2011, and 2012. In 2010, it is noteworthy that 60.2% of low-income persons reported having access to dental care in Indian River, compared to 36.4% in Florida. The rates in Indian River and Florida were comparable in 2011 and 2012.

Table 44: Access to Dental Care by Low Income Persons, All Ages, Indian River, Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012

	2010		2011		2012	
	Counts	Rate (%)	Counts	Rate (%)	Counts	Rate (%)
Florida	855,659	36.4%	742,484	23.4%	808,489	24.9%
Indian River	7,953	60.2%	4,678	24.6%	5,397	24.1%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Public Health Dental Program, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

WIC Participation

WIC is a special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC) that provides supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, as well as infants and children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk.[3]

Table 45 shows the number of individuals eligible for WIC benefits who were served in 2009 through 2012. During the time period shown, the rate of WIC eligible individuals served fluctuated in Indian River and Florida however, Florida consistently had higher rates than Indian River. In 2012, Indian River had a rate of 78.7 per 100,000 individuals, compared to 82.9 per 100,000 in Florida.

Table 45: WIC Eligibles Served, Indian River, Florida, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Participants	Rate per 100,000	Participants	Rate per 100,000	Participants	Rate per 100,000	Participants	Rate per 100,000
Florida	496,969	83.9	502,959	86.6	502,959	86.6	481,110	82.9
Indian River	3,129	80.5	3,208	83.8	3,208	83.8	3,036	78.7

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, WIC & Nutrition Services' WIC Potentially Eligible Population, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

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[3] http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic

Overweight and Obesity

Overweight and obesity have become an epidemic in the United States. Children who are overweight or obese are at risk for chronic diseases in childhood, including diabetes, high cholesterol, and high blood pressure. According to the CDC, children whose BMI is at or above the 95th percentile are considered obese.[4]

Table 46 shows children older than 1 year of age in the WIC program who were overweight or obese in 2010 – 2012.

Table 46: WIC children > 1 Who are Overweight or Obese, Indian River and Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012

	2010	2011	2012
Florida	29.5%	28.8%	28.30%
Indian River	30.9%	32.3%	27.9%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 47 shows the percentage of obese middle school students for the years 2008, 2010, and 2012 in Indian River and Florida. During the time period shown, the rate in Indian River increased. In 2012, 11.2% of middle school students in Indian River were obese, an increase from 8.3% in 2008.

Table 47: Middle School Students Who Are Obese, Indian River, Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012

	2008	2010	2012
Florida	11.3%	11.7%	11.1%
Indian River	8.3%	9.5%	11.2%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

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[4] http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/basics.html

Table 48 shows the percentage of obese High school students for the years 2008, 2010, and 2012 in Indian River and Florida. The rates of obese high school students in both Florida and Indian River increased in the time period shown. In 2012, the rates were similar in Florida (14.3%) and Indian River (14.2%).

Table 48: High School Students Who Are Obese, Indian River, Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012

	2008	2010	2012
Florida	11.0%	11.5%	14.3%
Indian River	11.4%	10.6%	14.2%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Tables 49 and 50 show the percentage of middle school students without sufficient vigorous physical activity in Indian River and Florida in 2008, 2010 and 2012 Sufficient vigorous physical activity is defined as participating in physical activity that makes you sweat or breathe hard for 20 minutes or more on three or more of the 7 days. In 2012, 26.9% of middle school students and 36.4%% of high school students in Indian River did not get sufficient vigorous physical activity.

Table 49: Middle School Students Without Sufficient Vigorous Physical Activity, Indian River and Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012

	Indian River	Florida
2008	29.0%	31.6%
2010	27.8%	30.7%
2012	26.9%	29.9%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 50: High School Students Without Sufficient Vigorous Physical Activity, Indian River and Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012

	Indian River	Florida
2008	38.0%	40.6%
2010	33.5%	39.1%
2012	36.4%	37.3%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Tobacco Use

Table 51 shows the percentage of middle school students in Indian River and Florida who reported 'current cigarette use' from 2002 through 2014. Current cigarette use is defined as having smoked one or more cigarettes during the past 30 days. While the rate in Florida has been on a steady downward trend, the rate in Indian River has fluctuated, with a sharp increase between 2008 and 2009. In 2014, 3.0% of Indian River County middle school students reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days.

Table 51: Middle School Students Who Report Smoking Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days, Indian River, Florida, 2002-2014

	2002	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Florida	9.2%	6.6%	5.0%	4.9%	3.3%	2.0%
Indian River	7.4%	4.4%	5.2%	7.9%	3.4%	3.0%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Youth Risk Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 52 shows the percentage of high school students in Indian River and Florida who reported 'current cigarette use' from 2006 through 2014. Current cigarette use is defined as having smoked one or more cigarettes during the past 30 days. In both the county and the state, the rate of middle school student smokers decreased considerably between 2006 and 2014, with a 8.4 percentage point decrease in Florida and a 9.7 percentage point decrease in Indian River. Indian River's rate of high school students who reported smoking, 8.6%, was greater than the state's, 7.1%, in 2014.

Table 52: High School Students Who Report Smoking Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days, Indian River, Florida, 2006-2014

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Florida	15.5%	14.5%	13.1%	10.1%	7.1%
Indian River	18.3%	15.5%	14.0%	13.9%	8.6%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Youth Risk Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Alcohol Use

Alcohol is the most widely used and abused drug among U.S. youth, even more so than tobacco and illicit drugs. Alcohol is responsible for over 4,700 underage youth deaths every year. In 2010, emergency room visits by persons under 21 years of age accounted for about 189,000 visits due to injuries and other conditions related to alcohol.[5]

Table 53 shows the percentage of middle students in Indian River and Florida, from 2004 – 2014 who reported consuming alcohol in the past 30 days. The percentages decreased in Florida during this time, but have fluctuated considerably in Indian River. In fact, in 2010, 21.2% of the middle school students reported having used alcohol in the past 30 days in the county. From that point, there has been a considerable decrease in Indian River, with a low of 7.9% in 2014, which is considerably less than Florida's (10.1%).

Table 53: Middle School Students Who Report Having Used Alcohol in the Past 30 days, Indian River, Florida, 2004-2014

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Florida	20.3%	19.0%	17.3%	16.8%	12.3%	10.1%
Indian River	19.3%	19.8%	17.8%	21.2%	12.8%	7.9%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Youth Risk Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 54 shows the percentage of middle school students in Indian River and Florida in 2004 – 2014, who reported binge drinking. Binge drinking is defined as having 5 or more drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks. The percentages in both Indian River and Florida have decreased from 2004 to 2014. Indian River's percentage, 3.3% is a bit lower than the state's 3.9%.

Table 54: Middle School Students Reporting Binge Drinking, Indian River, Florida, 2004-2014

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Florida	8.5%	8.4%	6.2%	6.9%	4.7%	3.9%
Indian River	7.7%	9.2%	7.6%	9.2%	3.8%	3.3%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Youth Risk Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

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[5] http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.htm

Table 55 shows the percentage of high school students in Indian River and Florida in 2004 – 2014, who reported alcohol use. Similar to middle school students, the rate of high school students in Indian River and Florida who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days decreased from 2004 to 2014. In 2014, the rate in Florida (28.4%) was slightly lower than Indian River (31.8%). Indian River had a decrease of 9.2 percentage points while Florida had a decrease of 15.4 percentage points the time period shown.

Table 55: High School Students Who Report Having Used Alcohol in the Past 30 days, 2004-2014

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Florida	42.0%	41.8%	39.5%	38.0%	33.9%	28.4%
Indian River	47.2%	46.4%	48.3%	41.3%	35.7%	31.8%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Youth Risk Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 56 shows the percentage of high school students in Indian River and Florida who reported binge drinking in Indian River County and Florida from 2004 through 2014. This percentage represents the number of students reporting having 5 or more drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks. Both the county and state rates decreased in the time period shown, however, Indian River had a greater percentage point decrease, 10.2, versus 8.3 in Florida. However, in 2014 the rate in Indian River (14.9%) was still higher than in Florida (13.7%).

Table 56: High School Students Reporting Binge Drinking, 2004-2014

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Florida	22.0%	23.0%	21.5%	19.6%	16.4%	13.7%
Indian River	25.1%	27.5%	28.7%	20.6%	16.9%	14.9%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Youth Risk Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Substance Use

Table 57 shows the percentage of middle school students who reported using marijuana/hashish in the previous 30 days. In 2014, 5.4% of middle school students in Indian River and 4.2% of students in Florida reported marijuana/hashish use in the past 30 days. While Florida's rate of use decreased from 5.2% in 2006 to 4.2% in 2014, Indian River's rate increased during this time from 5.0% in 2006 to 5.4% in 2014.

Table 57: Middle School Students Who Report Using Marijuana/Hashish in the Past 30 Days, 2004-2014

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Florida	No data	5.2%	4.4%	5.7%	4.2%	4.2%
Indian River	No data	5.0%	5.4%	7.6%	5.0%	5.4%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Youth Risk Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 58 shows the percentage of high school students who reported using marijuana/hashish in the previous 30 days. In 2014, 19.8% of high school students in Indian River and 18.6% of students in Florida reported marijuana/hashish use in the past 30 days. Both the state and county rates have fluctuated over this time.

Table 58: High School Students Who Report Using Marijuana/Hashish in the Past 30 Days, 2004-2014

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Florida	16.4%	16.0%	16.2%	18.6%	18.5%	18.6%
Indian River	13.0%	19.4%	17.4%	20.6%	19.5%	19.8%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Youth Risk Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 59 shows the percentages of Indian River and Florida students, by gender and age group, who reported using various drugs in their lifetimes. In Indian River, 55.0% of females and 43.0% of males reported using alcohol or any illicit drug. These percentages are considerably higher than Florida's. inhalants. In both the county and state, younger adolescents, ages 10-14, reported using inhalants at a higher rate than older adolescents, ages 15-17.

Table 59: Students Who Reported Having Used Various drugs in Their Lifetimes, Indian River and Florida 2014

	Indian River					Florida				
	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
Alcohol	49.6%	37.0%	25.2%	57.0%	43.0%	44.3%	40.9%	26.6%	56.5%	42.6%
Cigarettes	19.1%	17.6%	10.8%	23.0%	18.4%	17.2%	18.0%	10.1%	23.5%	17.6%
Marijuana or Hashish	24.4%	23.3%	8.8%	35.8%	23.3%	22.1%	23.0%	9.2%	34.1%	22.6%
Synthetic Marijuana	8.5%	9.3%	- -	9.1%	9.1%	7.7%	10.0%	- -	8.9%	8.8%
Inhalants	6.5%	4.0%	6.5%	3.7%	5.2%	7.2%	5.8%	8.3%	5.0%	6.5%
Club Drugs	2.8%	3.4%	1.2%	5.2%	3.2%	2.8%	3.2%	1.2%	4.2%	3.0%
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	2.7%	5.7%	1.5%	5.9%	4.2%	2.8%	4.3%	1.4%	5.3%	3.6%
Methamphetamine	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	1.4%	2.3%	0.9%	2.4%	1.9%	1.6%	2.1%	0.9%	2.4%	1.9%
Heroin	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Depressants	5.9%	3.1%	2.1%	6.4%	4.5%	5.1%	3.6%	2.1%	6.3%	4.3%
Prescription Pain Killers	5.9%	5.2%	1.8%	8.1%	5.8%	5.9%	5.1%	3.3%	7.4%	5.5%
Prescription Amphetamines	3.5%	4.9%	1.4%	5.8%	4.2%	3.5%	3.2%	1.2%	5.0%	3.3%
Steroids (without a doctor's order)	0.0%	1.3%	0.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Over-the-Counter Drugs	5.0%	3.8%	1.9%	6.1%	4.5%	5.1%	4.8%	3.5%	6.2%	5.0%
Any illicit drug	31.9%	26.3%	15.9%	40.0%	29.2%	30.7%	29.4%	18.7%	39.9%	30.0%
Any illicit drug other than	19.2%	15.7%	11.4%	20.5%	17.5%	17.9%	16.4%	13.9%	19.9%	17.1%
Alcohol only	23.7%	16.3%	15.6%	23.1%	19.7%	19.5%	17.8%	14.8%	22.0%	18.6%
Alcohol or any illicit drug	55.0%	43.0%	31.2%	63.2%	48.8%	50.1%	47.0%	33.3%	61.9%	48.5%
Any illicit drug, but not alcohol	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%	6.7%	6.2%	5.9%	6.3%	6.9%	5.5%	6.1%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
The symbol "- -" indicates that data are not available.
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Education

School Enrollment

Table 60 shows school enrollment in 2013 in Indian River and Florida. Of the 28,420 individuals enrolled in school in Indian River, 8.16%, (2,319) were in nursery or preschool, 3.59% (1,020) were in kindergarten, 42.93% (12,201) were in elementary school and 25.46% (7,236) were in high school.

Table 60: School Enrollment, Indian River and Florida, 2013

	Florida	Indian River	
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	4,643,948	28,420	28,420
Nursery school, preschool	6.2%	2,319	8.16%
Kindergarten	4.9%	1,020	3.59%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	39.0%	12,201	42.93%
High school (grades 9-12)	20.6%	7,236	25.46%
College or graduate school	29.3%	5,644	19.86%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Attendance

Table 61 shows student school attendance by average daily attendance and the average daily membership from the 2012-2013 school year. The Average Daily Attendance (ADA) is the average number of students present each day school is in session. The Average Daily Membership (ADM) is the average number of students on the current school roll each day school is in session. For the time period shown, Florida and Indian River had similar percentages of students present, 94.3% and 94.1%, respectively.

Table 61: Student Average Daily Attendance (ADA) / Average Daily Membership (ADM), 2012-2013 School Year

	Days Present	Days Absent	Total Student Days	Percent Present	ADA	ADM
Indian River	3,158,705	199,682	3,358,387	94.1%	17,548	18,658
Florida	455,048,769	27,587,404	482,636,173	94.3%	- -	- -

Note: The symbol - - means data are not available
Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS), 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 62 shows the number and percentage of students absent 21 or more days during the 2012-13 school year, in Indian River and Florida. In Indian River, 11.1% of students were absent 21 or more days, compared to 9.6% in Florida.

Table 62: Students Absent 21+ Days, 2012-13 School Year

	Total All-Year Membership	# Absent 21+ Days	% Absent 21+ Days
Indian River	21,648	2,402	11.1%
Florida	3,099,832	298,043	9.6%

Note: Total All-Year Membership refers to the total number of students on the current rolls of all schools in Indian River County
Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information & Accountability Services, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Graduation rates

Table 63 shows graduation rates by race and ethnicity from 2012 to 2013 in Indian River and Florida. Indian River achieved higher graduation rate the Florida among White, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino and Asians.

Table 63: Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Indian River, Florida, 2012-13

	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	American Indian or Alaska Native	Two or More Races	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Total
Florida	80.5%	64.6%	74.9%	88.4%	76.8%	79.7%	88.2%	75.6%
Indian River	84.4%	66.7%	77.1%	78.3%	--	76.0%	--	80.1%

Note: The symbol - - means data are not available
Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS), 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Kindergarten Readiness

Table 64 shows the Florida Kindergarten Readiness Screener (FLKRS) results in Indian River and Florida for the 2012-2013 school year. To obtain FLKRS results, elements from the Early Childhood Observation System (ECHOS®) and the Florida Assessments for Instruction in Reading (FAIR) are used in combination. See the glossary for a more complete description. In the 2012-13 school year, Indian River students fared better on both ECHOS® and FAIR readiness screeners compared to students in Florida as a whole. 92.0% of Indian River students were deemed ECHOS® ready and 78.0% were deemed FAIR ready, as compared to Florida's 91% and 72% respectively.

Table 64: Florida Kindergarten Readiness Screener Results, 2012-13

County/School Name	ECHOS Ready #	ECHOS Not Ready #	ECHOS Total #	FAIR Ready #	FAIR Not Ready #	FAIR Total #	% ECHOS Ready	% ECHOS Not Ready	% FAIR Ready	% FAIR Not Ready
Indian River	1,122	94	1,216	931	264	1,195	92%	8%	78%	22%
Rosewood Magnet School	66	4	70	80	8	88	94%	6%	91%	9%
Osceola Magnet School	88	1	89	82	7	89	99%	1%	92%	8%
Beachland Elementary School	77	*	77	58	17	75	100%	*	77%	23%
Fellsmere Elementary School	71	15	86	47	33	80	83%	17%	59%	41%
Pelican Island Elementary School	67	1	68	57	9	66	99%	1%	86%	14%
Citrus Elementary School	84	10	94	54	30	84	89%	11%	64%	36%
Dodgertown Elementary School	62	5	67	48	13	61	93%	7%	79%	21%
Vero Beach Elementary School	87	15	102	62	40	102	85%	15%	61%	39%
Sebastian Elementary School	58	4	62	44	9	53	94%	6%	83%	17%
Glendale Elementary School	79	4	83	59	25	84	95%	5%	70%	30%
Highlands Elementary School	62	13	75	46	30	76	83%	17%	61%	39%
Liberty Magnet School	69	9	78	65	6	71	88%	12%	92%	8%
Treasure Coast Elementary	81	10	91	62	28	90	89%	11%	69%	31%
St Peter's Academy	40	*	40	40	0	40	100%	*	100%	0%
North County Charter School	38	*	38	35	3	38	100%	*	92%	8%
Imagine Schools at South Vero	93	3	96	92	6	98	97%	3%	94%	6%
Saint Helen School	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Florida	172,437	16,740	189,177	140,262	54,170	194,432	91%	9%	72%	28%

Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS), 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014
* Indicates population fewer than 10

Table 65 shows the calculated district readiness rates by school site for Pre-K program in 2012-2013 based on Fall 2013. The table below illustrates the distinction between charter schools and the other school within the Indian River school district. Data shows Florida Kindergarten Readiness rates were higher in charter schools which averaged 87%, 19 percentage points greater than the average non-magnet schools in the county's school district. Two magnet schools (Osceola and Rosewood) achieved scores that were comparable to charter schools and even exceeded north charter and Imagine charter school scores.

Table 65: Calculated District Readiness Rates by School Site for Pre-K Program in Indian River Year 2012-2013 Based on Fall 2013.

Site	Score (% of Students "Ready")
Beachland	74%
Citrus	72%
Dodgertown	63%
Fellsmere	44%
Glendale	65%
Highlands	49%
Liberty Magnet	75%
Osceola Magnet	95%
Pelican Island	78%
Rosewood Magnet	89%
Sebastian	70%
Treasure Coast	60%
Vero Beach	53%
School District of Indian River County Average	68%
Charter Schools	
North County Charter	81%
Imagine	87%
St. Peter's	100%
Charter School Average	87%
All Average	71%

Source: School District of Indian River County, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT)

The Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test started in 1998 as the state's plan to increase student achievement by way of implementing higher standards in the areas of mathematics, reading, writing, and science. During the 2010-11 school year, Florida began transitioning from FCAT to FCAT 2.0 and the Florida End-of-Course (EOC) Assessments, changing some of the logistics of testing, but still including the same areas of study. Please see the glossary at the end of this report for a description of FCAT scoring. Table 66 shows the percentage of students in Indian River County and Florida, grades 3 – 10, scoring 3 and above on the FCAT 2.0, in 2013 and 2014.

Table 66: Students Scoring 3 and Above on FCAT, Indian River, Florida, 2013 and 2014

Grade Level	Indian River				Florida			
	2013		2014		2013		2014	
	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math
3	58%	49%	56%	49%	57%	58%	57%	58%
4	61%	55%	59%	52%	60%	61%	61%	63%
5	60%	51%	63%	52%	60%	55%	61%	56%
6	58%	49%	58%	45%	59%	52%	60%	53%
7	58%	49%	54%	44%	57%	55%	57%	56%
8	56%	12%	58%	18%	56%	51%	57%	47%
9	57%	NA	50%	NA	53%	NA	53%	NA
10	60%	NA	61%	NA	54%	NA	55%	NA

Source: Florida Department of Education, Florida 2.0 Comprehensive Assessment Test, 2013 & 2014
Note: NA indicates the test was not given for that year or is not administered for the selected grade level
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 67 shows FCAT math percentage rates for achievement level three and above for Indian River schools grades 3 to 8 in 2013. Asian, Non-Hispanic had the highest percentage from 3 through 7 grade, with the exception of the 5th grade at which White non-Hispanic students excelled greatest. Black or African American Non-Hispanic students ranked lowest at all grade levels.

Table 67: FCAT Math, Indian River Schools, Percent Greater than or Equal to Level 3 in 2013

Grade	White, Non-Hispanic	Black or African American, Non-Hispanic	Asian, Non-Hispanic	Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Total Students
3	59%	27%	75%	51%	42%	49%
4	63%	26%	6%	52%	51%	55%
5	63%	20%	56%	40%	48%	51%
6	60%	21%	60%	52%	41%	49%
7	58%	22%	64%	50%	45%	48%
8	17%	4%	0%	0%	14%	12%

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2014

Table 68 shows FCAT reading percentage for achievement level three and above in Indian River schools grades 3 to 8 in 2013. White non-Hispanic students had the highest percentage passes in FCAT reading scores in 5 of the 8 grade levels listed in the table below. Asian, Non-Hispanic achieved the highest in 5th, 9th and 10th grade. Black or African American Non-Hispanic students ranked lowest at all grade levels for FCAT reading scores.

Table 68: FCAT Reading, Indian River Schools, Percent Greater than or Equal to Level in 2013

Grade	White, Non-Hispanic	Black or African American, Non-	Asian, Non-Hispanic	Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Total Students
3	72%	32%	68%	63%	45%	58%
4	71%	40%	64%	50%	52%	61%
5	72%	38%	78%	51%	47%	60%
6	70%	31%	56%	52%	50%	58%
7	71%	31%	68%	53%	45%	58%
8	66%	34%	38%	53%	44%	56%
9	67%	30%	75%	54%	42%	57%
10	68%	34%	71%	68%	48%	60%

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2014

Students Not Promoted

Table 69 shows the number and percentage of elementary and middle school students in Indian River and Florida not promoted in 2010 – 2012. In Indian River, the number of elementary school students not promoted ranged from 149 to 224 (1.9% - 2.7%) and the number of middle school students not promoted ranged from 54 to 145 (1.3% - 3.5%).

Table 69: Elementary and High School Students Not Promoted, Indian River and Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012

	Indian River				Florida	
	Elementary		Middle School		Elementary	Middle School
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
2010	149	1.9%	54	1.3%	3.3%	2.2%
2011	226	2.8%	98	2.4%	3.6%	2.3%
2012	224	2.7%	145	3.5%	3.7%	2.2%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS), 2013
Data Notes: Data is for school year (September - June)
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Graduation Rates

Table 70 shows high school graduation rates in Indian River and in Florida for the 2009-10 school year through the 2013-14 school year. The graduation rate in Indian River in the 2013-14 school year was 79.1% a slight decrease from the previous school year and a bit higher than Florida's rate of 76.1% during the same year. Please see the glossary at the end of the report for a description of the federal graduation rate.

Table 70: Federal High School Graduation Rates, Indian River and Florida, 2009-10 - 2013-14

County	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12	2012-2013	2013-2014
Florida	69.0%	70.6%	74.5%	75.6%	76.1%
Indian River	67.2%	71.7%	80.9%	80.1%	79.1%

Notes: The federal uniform graduation rate replaces the National Governors Association (NGA) rate, which is no longer calculated.
Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS), 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Dropout Rate

A student who withdraws from school and does not transfer to another school or other education program is counted as a dropout. The dropout rate is the percentage of 9th through 12th students who dropout compared to the total, yearlong student membership of 9th through 12th graders.

Table 71 shows the 9th through 12th grade single-year dropout rates for Indian River County and Florida from 2009-10 to 2013-14. Indian River had consistently lower dropout rates than Florida during the time period shown. During the 2013-14 school year, 0.4% of students in Indian River drooped out of high school as compared to Florida's dropout rate of 4.3% during the same year.

Table 71: Single-Year, 9th -12th Grade Dropout Rates, Indian River, Florida, 2009-10 -- 2013-14

	2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	2013 - 2014
Florida	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	4.3%
Indian River	1.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%

Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS) Data Report, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Stability Rate

Table 72 shows the stability rates in Indian River and Florida for the 2012-2013 school year. The stability rate is the percentage of students from the October membership survey who remain enrolled in the second semester survey (February). Membership refers to the total student population. The stability rates in Indian River and Florida were similar in the 2012-13 school year, 95.5% and 95.2%, respectively.

Table 72: Stability Rates, Indian River and Florida, 2012 - 2013

	October 2012 Membership	February 2013 Membership	Stability Rate
Florida	2,685,794	2,556,838	95.2%
Indian River	17,796	17,003	95.5%

Source: Florida Department of Education, Data Report 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Suspension

Table 73 shows the counts and rates of total suspensions, including in- and out-of-school suspensions, in Indian River County and Florida during the 2012-13 school year. The rate of suspensions, both out-of-school and in-school for the county was higher than the state's.

Table 73: Total Suspensions, Counts and Rates, Indian River and Florida, 2012-13

Indian River				Florida			
Out-of-School		In-School		Out-of-School		In-School	
Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
1,558	8.6%	1,488	8.5%	177,736	6.6%	211,179	7.9%

Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS), Data Report, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 74 shows the total suspension counts and rates for the 2011/12 and 2012/13 school years in Indian River and Florida. Indian River had considerably higher rates for out-of-school compared to Florida during this period, though there was a decrease of both out-of-school and in-school suspensions in Indian River and Florida in 2012-2013 from the previous year.

Table 74: Total Suspensions, Counts and Rates, Indian River and Florida, 2011-2013

	Indian River				Florida			
	Out-of-School		In-School		Out-of-School		In-School	
	Count	Rate per 1,000 students	Count	Rate per 1,000 students	Count	Rate per 1,000 students	Count	Rate per 1,000 students
2011/12	1,654	92.1	1,494	83.2	197,488	74.0	228,198	85.5
2012/13	1,558	86.5	1,488	82.6	177,736	66.1	211,179	78.6

Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS), Data Report, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Free and Reduced Lunch

Table 75 shows school lunch program eligibility in Indian River County and Florida from the 2008-09 school year through the 2013-14 school year. Federal Income Eligibility Guidelines (IEGs) are used to determine each student's eligibility for free and reduced price meals. Over the past several years, the number of students eligible for free/reduced-price lunch had steadily increased in Indian River until this last school year when there was a slight decrease. During the 2013-14 school year, more than half, 56.62%, of pre-kindergarten (PK) through 12th grade students in Indian River County were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch.

Table 75: PK-12 Students Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Lunch, Indian River, Florida, 2008-09 - 2013-14

	Florida			Indian River		
	Total Number of Students	Total Eligible Students	% of Eligible Students	Total Number of Students	Total Eligible Students	% of Eligible Students
2008/09	2,631,629	1,304,861	49.58%	17,606	8,048	45.71%
2009/10	2,635,115	1,408,976	53.47%	17,750	8,936	50.34%
2010/11	2,643,826	1,480,760	56.01%	17,740	9,527	53.70%
2011/12	2,667,830	1,536,044	57.58%	17,964	9,979	55.55%
2012/13	2,692,162	1,576,720	58.57%	18,011	10,196	56.61%
2013/14	2,720,797	1,475,961	54.25%	18,078	10,237	56.62%

Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS), Data Report, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 76 shows children in school-readiness programs eligible for free/reduced lunch in Indian River and Florida in 2008, 2009 and 2010. There was a trending decline in the number of children in the school-readiness program in both Florida and Indian River from 2008 to 2010.

Table 76: Children in school-readiness programs eligible for free/reduced lunch, Indian River and Florida, 2008, 2009 and 2010

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2008	719	54.4%	146,655	59.3%
2009	936	57.4%	129,486	53.8%
2010	665	41.7%	131,033	55.5%

Note: Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 77 shows the lunch status by school in Indian River from 2013 to 2014. There was a total of 18,078 member recorded in the school district of which, 51.4% received free lunches and 5.2% benefited from reduced priced lunches.

Table 77: Lunch Status by School, Indian River County, School Year 2013-2014

School Name	Total Members	#Free	#Reduced Priced
DISTRICT	18,078	9,293	944
VERO BEACH HIGH SCHOOL	2,790	1,178	131
ALTERNATIVE CTR FOR EDUCATION	51	39	*
ROSEWOOD MAGNET SCHOOL	550	198	22
OSCEOLA MAGNET SCHOOL	536	179	30
BEACHLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	599	241	*
GIFFORD MIDDLE SCHOOL	872	464	28
FELLSMERE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	681	629	27
PELICAN ISLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	481	336	54
WABASSO SCHOOL	121	73	*
CITRUS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	676	511	33
DODGERTOWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	448	359	15
VERO BEACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	687	553	17
SEBASTIAN RIVER MIDDLE SCHOOL	854	525	69
SEBASTIAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	531	327	35
GLENDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	491	353	23
HIGHLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	464	386	24
OSLO MIDDLE SCHOOL	920	586	74
SEBASTIAN RIVER HIGH SCHOOL	1,880	929	156
LIBERTY MAGNET SCHOOL	550	200	41
TREASURE COAST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	647	410	35
STORM GROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL	914	429	70
INDIAN RIVER CHARTER HIGH SCHL	673	50	*
ST. PETER'S ACADEMY	130	95	*
NORTH COUNTY CHARTER SCHOOL	256	*	
SEBASTIAN CHART JR HIGH SCHOOL	203	105	20
IMAGINE AT SOUTH VERO	899	38	*
EXCEPTIONAL STUDENT EDUCATION	174	96	*

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2014

Data Note: An asterisk (*) replaces data when the cohort is fewer than ten students. A blank cell indicates no students in the cohort.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 78 shows percentage of elementary school students eligible for free/reduced lunch in Indian River and Florida for 2011, 2012 and 2013. There was no variation between the percentage of eligible students in the county and the state, the rate was consistently the same during this time.

Table 78: Table Percent of elementary school students eligible for free/reduced lunch, Indian River and Florida, 2011-2013

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2011	5,101	62.6%	755,168	62.3%
2012	5,125	62.8%	768,447	62.8%
2013	5,369	65.2%	810,556	65.2%

Data Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS)
Complied by Health Council of southeast Florida, 2014

Table 79 shows percentage of middle school students eligible for free/reduced lunch in Indian River and Florida for 2011, 2012, and 2013. Noted during this time was consistent upward trend of eligible middle school students in both the county and the state.

Table 79: Percent of middle school students eligible for free/reduced lunch in Indian River and Florida, 2011-2013

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2011	2,335	56.9%	356,954	58.6%
2012	2,400	58.7%	366,989	59.8%
2013	2,410	58.9%	376,328	61.3%

Data Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS)
Data Note(s): The number of elementary school students eligible for free/reduced school lunches divided by the total number of middle school students
Complied by Health Council of southeast Florida, 2014

Gifted Program

Table 80 shows the number of students in the Gifted Program, by race/ethnicity, in Indian River and Florida in 2012. Of the 766 students in the Gifted Program in Indian River, 80.0% were white, 4.3% were black or African American, 10.7% were Hispanic or Latino, 1.4% were Asian and 3.3% were two or more races.

Table 80: Membership in Gifted Program, Fall 2012

	White	Black or African American	Hispanic / Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Two or More Races	Total
Florida	84,117	14,308	43,059	9,389	143	392	5,312	**156,720**
Indian River	613	33	82	11	*	*	26	**766**

Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS), 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014
Notes: An asterisk indicates that there are no students in the cohort

Emotionally Handicapped Students

Table 81 shows the percentage of students in Indian River County and Florida, grades K-12, who were emotionally handicapped, in 2011, 2012, and 2013. This indicator includes children who are emotionally handicapped (EH) and severely emotionally disturbed (SED). In 2013, 0.5% of the student population in Indian River was considered emotionally handicapped compared to 0.7% in Florida. The percent in Indian River has remained stable during the time period shown.

Table 81: Children in School Grades K-12 who are Emotionally Handicapped, Indian River, Florida, 2013

	2011		2012		2013	
	Number of Students	Percent	Number of Students	Percent	Number of Students	Percent
Florida	20,717	0.8%	18,968	0.7%	17,869	0.7%
Indian River	84	0.5%	84	0.5%	92	0.5%

Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS), 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Post-graduation Follow-up

Table 82 shows a follow-up of prior year high school graduates in Indian River and Florida in 2010-11. The below data shows the percentage of students who were either: employed full time or part time, continuing their education or both continuing their education and employed. In Indian River, 45% were employed either full or part time, 67% were continuing their education, and of those continuing their education, 33% were employed.

Table 82: Follow-Up of Prior Year Graduates, 2011-2012

	Employed Full Time or Part time	Employed Full Time	Continuing Education	Of Cont. Ed. % Employed
Florida	45%	*	64%	47%
Indian River	44%	10%	61%	47%

Note: Asterisk (*) indicates no data available
Source: Florida Department of Education, Florida Education & Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP), 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Expenditures per Student

Table 83 shows the current expenditures per unweighted, full time equivalent (FTE) student in grades K-12, for the 2012-13 school year. In Indian River, there was $7,894 in expenditures per unweighted FTE; the average amount in Florida was $8,253 per student.

Table 83: Current Expenditures per K-12 Unweighted Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Student, 2012-2013

	Unweighted FTE	Current Expenditures	Expenditures per UFTE
Florida	2,656,449.95	$21,923,117,067	$8,253
Indian River	17,755.96	$140,162,463	$7,894

Source: Florida Department of Education, School of Business Services, Office of Funding and Financial Reporting, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Scholarships

The Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program is Florida's largest merit-based scholarship and provides scholarships based on high school academic achievement.

Table 84 shows Bright Futures Scholarship disbursements between 1997 and 2014 in Indian River County and Florida. Additionally, the table shows the percentage of total scholarship disbursements that Indian River students received. In the 2013-14 school year, Indian River students received 0.67% of the total Bright Futures Scholarship money disbursed in the state of Florida.

Table 84: Bright Futures Scholarship Disbursements 1997-98 – 2013-14

	Florida	Indian River	
	Disbursements	Disbursements	% of Total Disbursements
1997-98	$69,263,553	$345,522	0.50%
1998-99	$93,906,554	$533,284	0.57%
1999-00	$131,849,245	$769,577	0.58%
2000-01	$164,845,459	$1,046,731	0.63%
2001-02	$174,914,916	$1,130,015	0.65%
2002-03	$202,204,806	$1,342,848	0.66%
2003-04	$235,188,754	$1,578,816	0.67%
2004-05	$268,896,952	$1,771,528	0.66%
2005-06	$306,335,218	$1,991,514	0.65%
2006-07	$347,014,439	$2,183,299	0.63%
2007-08	$379,874,911	$2,444,108	0.64%
2008-09	$429,012,109	$2,732,731	0.64%
2009-10	$423,532,775	$2,666,752	0.63%
2010-11	$421,471,950	$2,828,751	0.67%
2011-12	$333,832,499	$2,179,014	0.65%
2012-13	$312,150,590	$2,024,015	0.65%
2013-14	$303,419,763	$2,027,087	0.67%

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Figure 9 shows the amount of Bright Futures Scholarship disbursements in Indian River County between 1997 and 2012 (shown on the left vertical axis) and the percentage of total statewide scholarship disbursements that Indian River students received (shown on the right vertical axis).

Figure 9: Bright Futures Scholarship Disbursements, Indian River, Florida 1997-98 – 2013-14
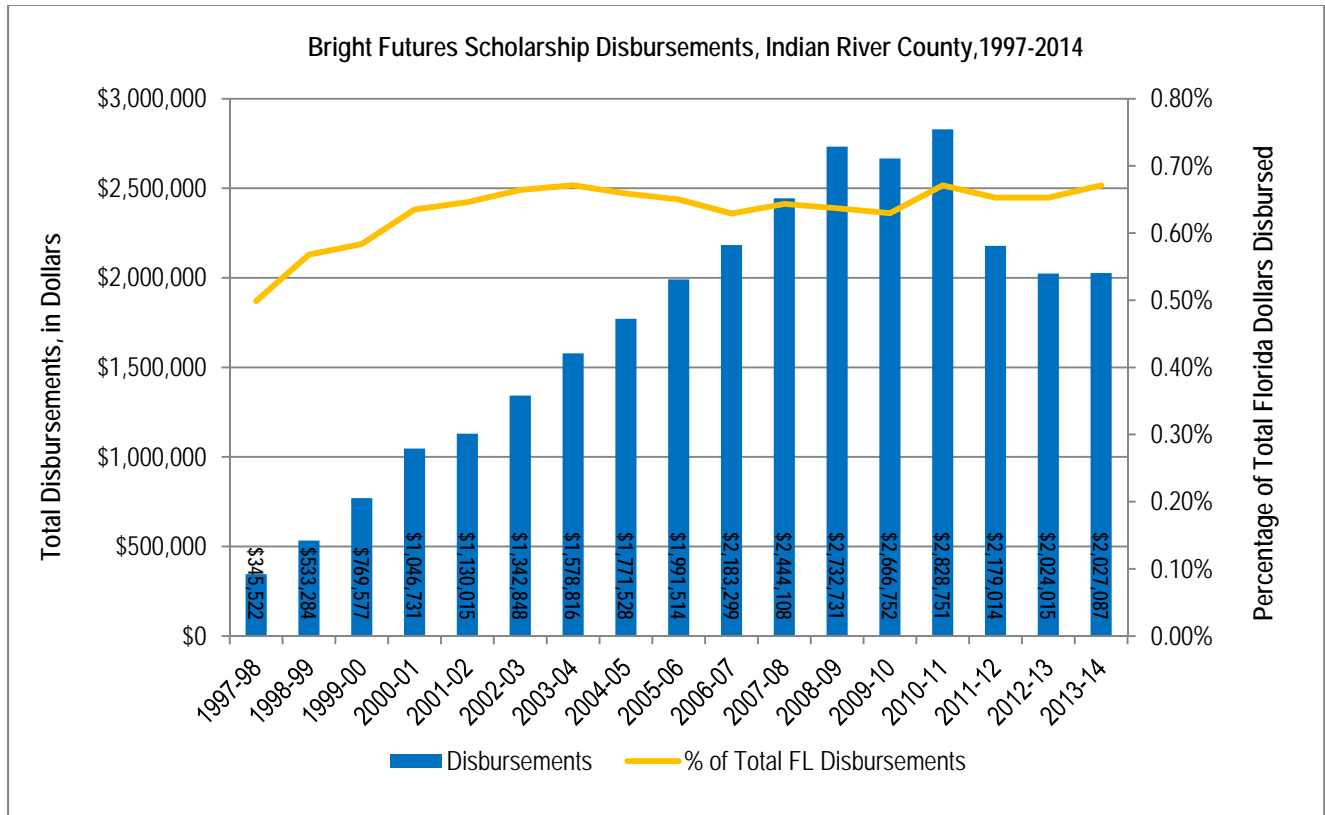
Bright Futures Scholarship Disbursements, Indian River County,1997-2014

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Extracurricular Activities

Table 85 shows participation in extracurricular activities in Indian River and Florida, by age group, in 2014.

Table 85: Youth who Reported Participation in Extracurricular Activities, Indian River, Florida, 2014

	Indian River		Florida	
	Ages 10 - 14	Ages 15 - 17	Ages 10 - 14	Ages 15 - 17
School Sports	39.0%	40.6%	35.7%	40.7%
Organized Sports Outside of School	45.6%	24.3%	43.8%	26.7%
School Band	18.1%	15.9%	14.4%	7.1%
School Club(s)	19.3%	27.8%	22.2%	31.1%
Community Club(s)	12.8%	15.0%	9.8%	13.6%

Source: Youth Risk Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Child Welfare

Abuse and Neglect

Table 86 shows the number and rate of children ages 5-11 who experienced child abuse in Indian River County and Florida between 2010 and 2012. During this time, the child abuse rate decreased from 12.2 to 10.4 per 1,000 individuals in the age group in Indian River, and from 17.8 to 12.2 per 1,000 in Florida.

Table 86: Children Experiencing Child Abuse Ages 5-11, Indian River, Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012

	2010		2011		2012	
	Counts	Rate per 1,000	Counts	Rate per 1,000	Counts	Rate per 1,000
Florida	17,942	17.8	19,154	12.5	18,817	12.2
Indian River	121	12.2	101	10.1	104	10.4

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 87 shows number and rate of verified child abuse cases in Indian River County and Florida for fiscal year 2012-13. Verified cases of child abuse include an unduplicated number of children who were considered alleged victims of child maltreatment and upon investigation, the determination was made that they did indeed endure some type of maltreatment. In 2012-13 in Indian River, 1.12% of children were victims of verified child abuse.

Table 87: Verified Child Abuse Rate, Indian River, Florida, Fiscal Year 2012-13

	Number of Verified Cases 2012-13	Child Population Ages 0-17	Rate (%)
Florida	49,289	4,016,465	1.23%
Indian River	288	25,787	1.12%

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, 2013
Notes: .The fiscal year begins July 1, 2012 and ends June 30, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Reunifications

Table 88 shows the percentage of children who were discharged to reunification with their parent(s) or caretaker in Indian River County and Florida between 2010 and 2012. The rate of discharges to reunification decreased by 3 percentage points in Florida between 2010 and 2012 and increased by 10.7 percentage points in Indian River.

Table 88: Children Discharged to Reunification with Parent(s) / Caretaker, Indian River, Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012

	2010	2011	2012
Florida	48.6%	46.2%	45.6%
Indian River	36.7%	51.9%	47.4%

Note: Percentages were determined with the number of total discharges as the denominator
Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Foster Care

Table 89 shows the number and rate of infants who were in foster care in Indian River and Florida in 2008 through 2012. The rate decreased substantially in Indian River from 33.5 per 1,000 individuals in 2008 to 14.7 per 1,000 individuals in 2012. Even though the rate decreased in Indian River, in 2012 it was still higher than the rate in Florida (11.7 per 1,000 individuals). Due to the relatively small number of occurrences, a small change in the number of events will influence the rate.

Table 89: Infants in Foster Care, Indian River, Florida 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Count	Rate per 1,000	Count	Rate per 1,000	Count	Rate per 1,000	Count	Rate per 1,000	Count	Rate per 1,000
Florida	5,188	22.5	4,680	21.3	4,732	21.1	4,822	21.6	2,450	11.7
Indian River	44	33.5	16	12.8	30	25.3	28	26.3	15	14.7

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Figure 10 shows the rates of infants in foster in Indian River and Florida, from 2008 through 2012.

Figure 10: Infants in Foster Care, Indian River, Florida 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

Table 90 shows children, ages 5-11, who were in foster care in Indian River and Florida in 2008 through 2012. During the time period shown, the rate of children in foster care in Indian River fluctuated ranging from 297.9 to 539 per 100,000. Due to the relatively small number of occurrences, a small change in the number of events will influence the rate.

Table 90: Children in Foster Care, Ages 5-11, Indian River, Florida 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Count	Rate per 100,000	Count	Rate per 100,000	Count	Rate per 100,000	Count	Rate per 100,000	Count	Rate per 100,000
Florida	6,598	410.4	5,353	333.9	5,158	337.8	5,349	348.1	5,451	352.3
Indian River	53	539.0	29	297.9	30	301.7	36	360.8	50	498.3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Figure 11 shows the rates of children, ages 5-11, in foster in Indian River and Florida, from 2008 through 2012.

Figure 11: Children in Foster Care, Ages 5-11, Indian River, Florida 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

Children in Foster Care, Ages 5-11, Indian River, Florida 2008-2012
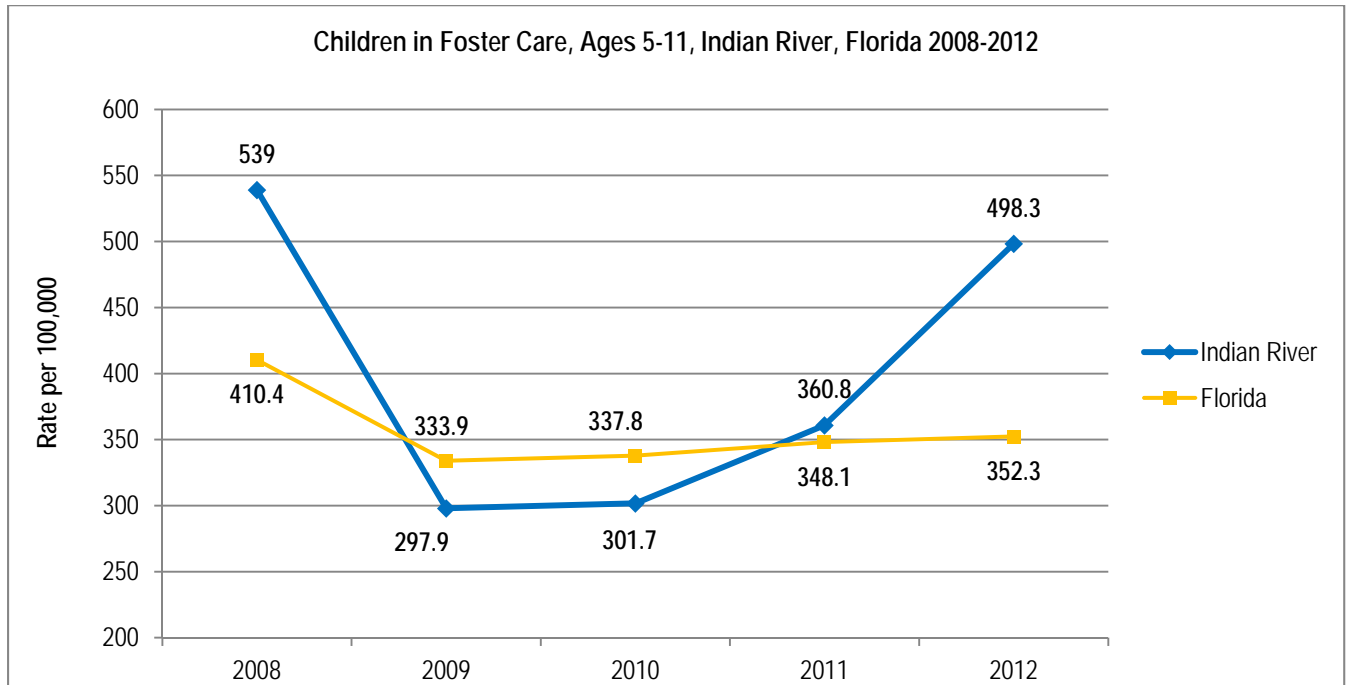
Figure 12 shows the rates of children, ages 12-17, in foster in Indian River and Florida, from 2008 through 2012.

Figure 12: Children in Foster Care, Ages 12-17, Indian River, Florida 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

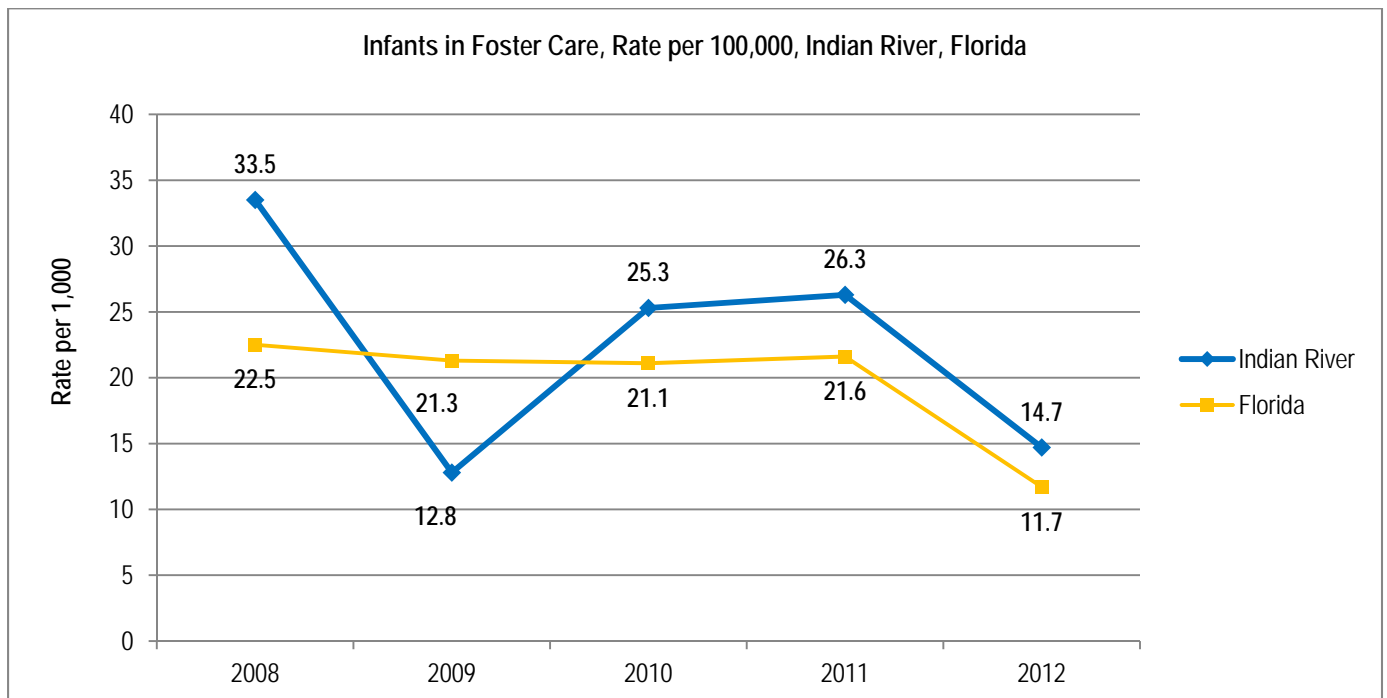Children in Foster Care, Ages 12-17, Indian River, Florida 2008-2012
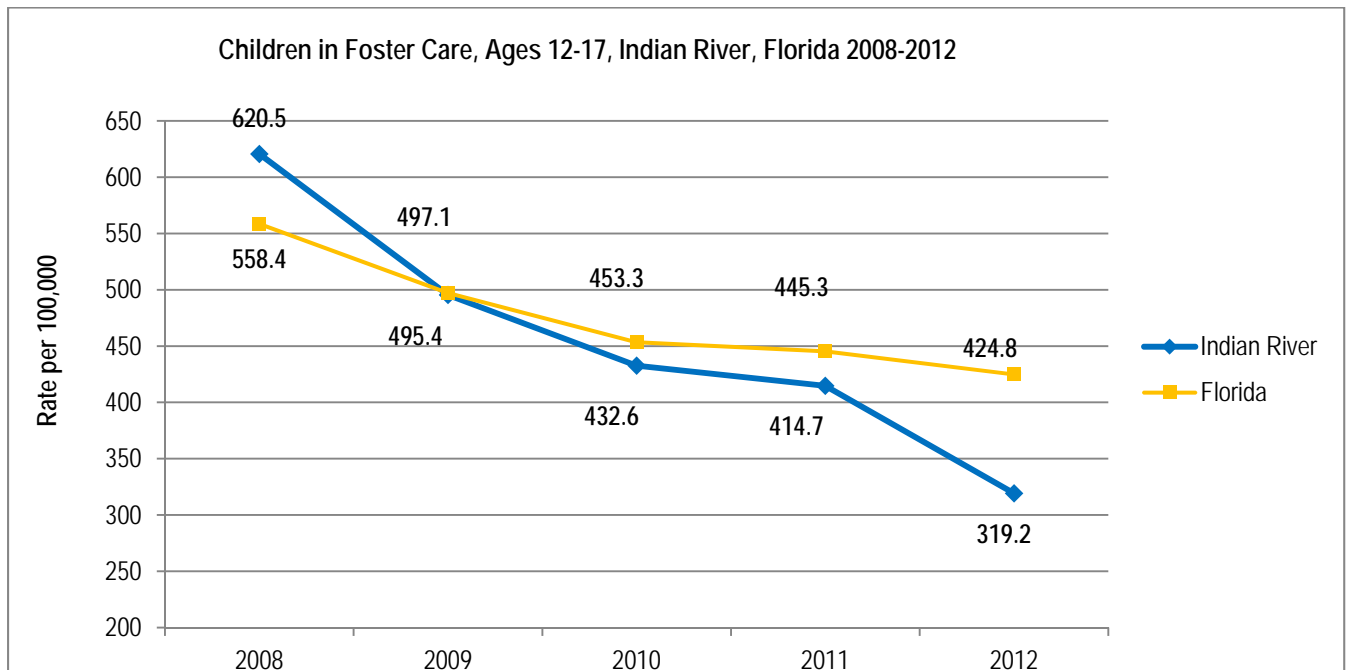
Table 91 shows children, ages 12-17, who were in foster care in Indian River and Florida in 2008 through 2012. During the time period shown, the rate in both the county and state decreased. In 2012, the rate of children in foster care for this age group in Indian River was 319.2 per 100,000 individuals, in comparison to Florida's 424.8 per 100,000.

Table 91: Children in Foster Care, Ages 12-17, Indian River, Florida 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Count	Rate per 100,000	Count	Rate per 100,000	Count	Rate per 100,000	Count	Rate per 100,000	Count	Rate per 100,000
Florida	7,978	558.4	7,062	497.1	6,378	453.3	6,244	445.3	5,945	424.8
Indian River	57	620.5	45	495.4	40	432.6	38	414.7	29	319.2

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Grandparents

Table 92 shows grandparents who live with or care for grandchildren in Indian River and Florida from 2008 to 2012. More than 71.8% of grandparents who were responsible for the care of their grandchildren in Indian River were women. The portion of grandparents who were responsible for the care of their grandchildren was approximately the same in Indian River and Florida during this 5 year period. In Indian River 12.1% and in Florida 13.7% of grandparents had been responsible for their grandchildren over 5 years.

Table 92: Grandparents Living with or Caring for Grandchildren, Indian River, Florida (5 year estimate 2008-2012)

	Florida		Indian River	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
GRANDPARENTS				
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	443,585		2,174	
Responsible for grandchildren	163,866	36.9%	805	37.0%
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	38,121	8.6%	275	12.6%
1 or 2 years	38,781	8.7%	209	9.6%
3 or 4 years	26,303	5.9%	58	2.7%
5 or more years	60,661	13.7%	263	12.1%
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 yrs	163,866		805	
Who are female	103,684	63.3%	578	71.8%
Who are married	113,685	69.4%	537	66.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Other Child Well-Being

Bullying

Table 93 shows involvement with bullying behavior in Indian River and Florida's middle and high school students. In 2014, 42.5% of Indians River's middle school students reported that bullying caused worry and well over a third reported being taunted or teased within the past 30 days. 4.4% of females in Indian River reported being a victim of cyber bullying the past 30 days compared to 4% of males; these rates are higher than the state's.

Table 93: Youth who Reported Involvement in Bullying Behavior, Indian River and Florida, 2014

	Indian River				Florida			
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Middle School	High School	Female	Male
Bullying Caused Worry	42.5%	28.2%	44.7%	24.0%	42.3%	27.5%	44.1%	24.2%
Skipped School Because of Bullying	8.1%	7.9%	10.3%	5.3%	5.6%	6.2%	8.7%	3.3%
Was Kicked or Shoved in the Past 30 Days	18.9%	9.9%	12.4%	15.5%	18.1%	7.5%	10.7%	13.3%
Was Taunted or Teased in the Past 30 Days	38.4%	23.3%	35.2%	24.1%	36.1%	22.1%	30.8%	25.4%
Was Victim of Cyber Bullying in Past 30 Days	10.0%	10.6%	14.5%	6.4%	7.3%	7.5%	10.6%	4.3%
Physically Bullied Others in the Past 30 Days	5.9%	3.5%	3.8%	5.1%	7.5%	4.8%	4.6%	7.2%
Verbally Bullied Others in the Past 30 Days	15.7%	8.6%	12.4%	10.5%	14.2%	10.2%	11.2%	12.7%
Cyber Bullied Others in the Past 30 Days	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	4.0%	3.1%	3.9%	4.0%	3.2%

Source: Florida Youth Risk Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

School Safety and Violent Acts

Table 94 shows the percentage of middle and high school students in Indian River and Florida who reported feeling safe at school. The percentages of students in both middle and high school in Indian River who reported feeling safe were greater than in Florida in the time period shown.

Table 94: Middle School and High School Students Who Reported Feeling Safe at School, Indian River, Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School
2008	73.5%	83.4%	72.7%	71.1%
2010	76.9%	84.8%	76.3%	76.7%
2012	81.8%	85.8%	79.1%	79.8%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 95 shows the number of violent acts per 1,000 students (K-12) in school activities in Indian River and Florida. Violent acts include sexual battery, battery, weapons possession and fighting. The rate in Indian River ranged from a low of 4.5per 1,000 in 2012 to a high of 6.5 per 1,000 students in 2011.

Table 95: Violent acts per 1,000 students in school activities grades K-12, Indian River and Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012

	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate per 1,000	Count	Rate per 1,000
2010	94	5.3	40,219	15.2
2011	117	6.5	37,303	14
2012	81	4.5	31,268	11.6

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Education, Office of Safe Schools
Data Notes: Includes Sexual Battery, Battery, Weapons Possession, and Fighting. Data are for school years (September-June). Due to a reclassification of some violent acts in 2008, the total number of violent acts dropped substantially
Compiled by Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 96 shows the percent of high school students in Indian River and Florida who reported seeing delinquent behavior among gang members at school. The rate who reported seeing fighting, vandalism and carrying of a weapon was higher in Indian River than in the state as a whole.

Table 96: High School Students Who Reported Having Seen Delinquent Behavior among Gang Members at School this Year, Indian River, Florida, 2012

	Fighting	Stealing or Robbing	Vandalism (including Graffiti)	Selling Drugs	Carrying Weapons
Indian River	40.0%	21.8%	28.7%	30.0%	17.9%
Florida	36.7%	23.3%	24.8%	30.5%	15.8%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Table 97 shows the percentage of high school students who reported gang membership in 2014. The rates for Indian River are considerably higher than the rates for Florida.

Table 97: Middle and High School Students who Reported Gang Membership, by Gender in Indian River and Florida, 2014

	Indian River				Florida			
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Middle School	High School	Female	Male
Have you ever belonged to a gang?	4.8	4.5	2	7.1	3.6	3.7	2.5	4.8
Did that gang have a name?	38.4	21.1	13.9	35	26.6	16.8	16.2	23.3
Are you a gang member now?	--	2.4	0.7	4	--	2.1	1.5	2.6

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Juvenile Delinquency

Table 98 shows the number of youths referred to Juvenile Justice in Indian River County in Florida from 2011-12 to 2013-14. Although the total population in the county and state increased during the time shown, the number of youths referred decreased. In the 2013-14, Indian River had 507 youths referred to juvenile justice, 6 individuals less than in 2012-13.

Table 98: Youths Referred to Juvenile Justice (Total Offenses), Indian River, Florida, 2011-12, 2013-14

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Florida	97,234	85,601	78,447
Indian River	648	513	507

Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 99 shows the number of youths referred to juvenile just by race and gender in Indian River and Florida from 2011-12 to 2013-14. In Indian River, during the time period shown, the greatest number of referrals was black males. In Florida, black males also had the greatest number of referrals. In 2013-14, in Indian River, there were 2.8 times more male than female referrals, which is comparable to Florida's referral patterns.

Table 99: Youths Referred to Juvenile Justice by Race and Gender, Indian River, Florida, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14

	Indian River			Florida		
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Total Offenses	648	513	507	97,234	85,601	78,447
Male						
Black	174	169	187	33,706	30,671	29,745
Hispanic	58	40	33	11,138	9,542	8,880
Other	1	1	0	362	314	217
White	230	148	156	25,755	22,879	20,143
Total Male	463	358	376	71,961	63,406	58,985
Female						
Black	88	60	57	11,258	10,287	9,177
Hispanic	21	14	8	3,209	2,835	2,472
Other	1	1	2	165	159	138
White	75	80	64	10,641	8,917	7,675
Total Female	185	155	131	25,273	22,195	19,462

Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 100 shows the number of youths referred for delinquency for a felony offense in Indian River and Florida from 2011-12 to 2013-14. The number of referrals in Indian River fluctuated during this time, with 143 in 2013-14.

Table 100: Youths Referred for Delinquency for a Felony Offense, Indian River, Florida, 2011-12 - 2013-14

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Florida	29,322	26,467	25,773
Indian River	178	138	143

Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 101 shows youths referred for delinquency for a misdemeanor offense in Indian River County and Florida from 2011-12 to 2013-14. Felony referrals in both the county and state decreased. In Indian River ranged from 339 to 269.

Table 101: Youths Referred for Delinquency for a Misdemeanor Offense, Indian River, Florida, 2011-12 - 2013-14

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Florida	45,255	39,322	34,832
Indian River	339	289	269

Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 102 shows the number youths referred for delinquency for other offenses in Indian River and Florida from 2011-12 through 2013-14. Other offenses include: violation of probation, previously deferred, transferred for disposition, contempt, interstate compact, violation of aftercare, local ordinance, traffic (non-felony), and infraction. During the time period shown, the number of referrals in Indian River fluctuated, with 131 in 2011-12 to the lowest number, 85, in 2012-13. Florida's numbers during this same time steadily decreased.

Table 102: Youths Referred for Delinquency for Other Offenses, Indian River Florida, 2011-12 - 2013-14

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Florida	22,657	19,812	17,842
Indian River	131	86	95

Note: "Other Offenses" include: violation of probation, previously deferred, transferred for disposition, contempt, interstate compact, violation of aftercare, local ordinance, traffic (non-felony), and infraction.
Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Figure 13 shows referrals for felonies, misdemeanors, and other offenses in Indian River and Florida from 2009-10 to 2013-14.

Youths Referred to Juvenile Justice by Delinquency Type, Indian River, 2009-2014
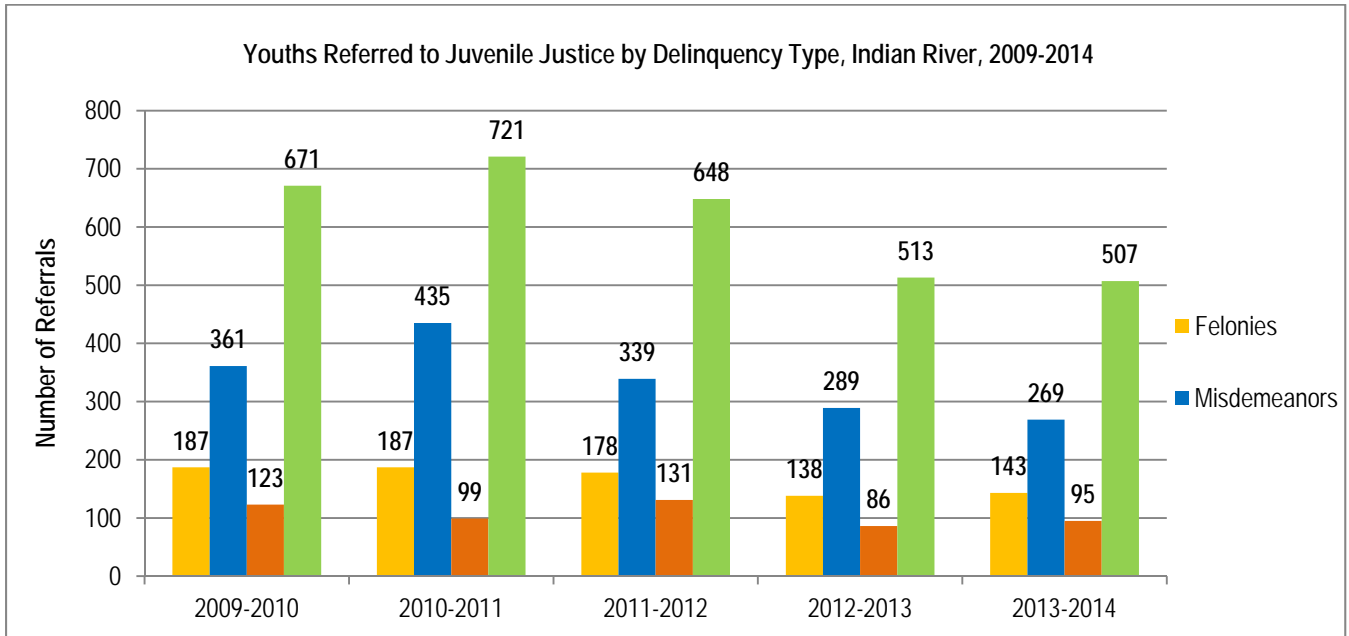
Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 103 shows the relative rate (RR) index compared with White Juveniles in Indian River County in Florida from July 2012 to June 2013. Relative risk (RR) is the ratio of the probability an event occurring (for example, developing a disease, being injured) in an exposed group to the probability of the event occurring in a comparison, non-exposed group. Black or African American youths had the highest RR for juvenile arrest (4.67), therefore, Black or African American youth were nearly 5 times more likely to be arrested than their white counterpart.

Table 103: Relative Rate Index compared with White Juveniles, Indian River, July 2012 – June 2013

	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Juvenile Arrests	4.67	0.99	*	*	*	**	2.55
Refer to Juvenile Court	0.99	1.01	*	*	*	**	1.00
Cases Diverted	0.50	0.41	*	*	*	**	0.50
Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.15	1.41	*	*	*	**	1.20
Cases Petitioned	0.91	0.58	*	*	*	**	0.86
Cases Involving Secure Detention	0.84	**	*	*	*	**	1.01
Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.56	1.53	*	*	*	**	1.53
Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional	3.08	**	*	*	*	**	2.35
Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	*	*	*	**	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	

Source: Juvenile Justice Planning Committee
Key:
Statistically significant results: **Bold font**
Results that are not statistically significant   Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population   *
Insufficient number of cases for analysis   **
Missing data for some element of calculation   ---
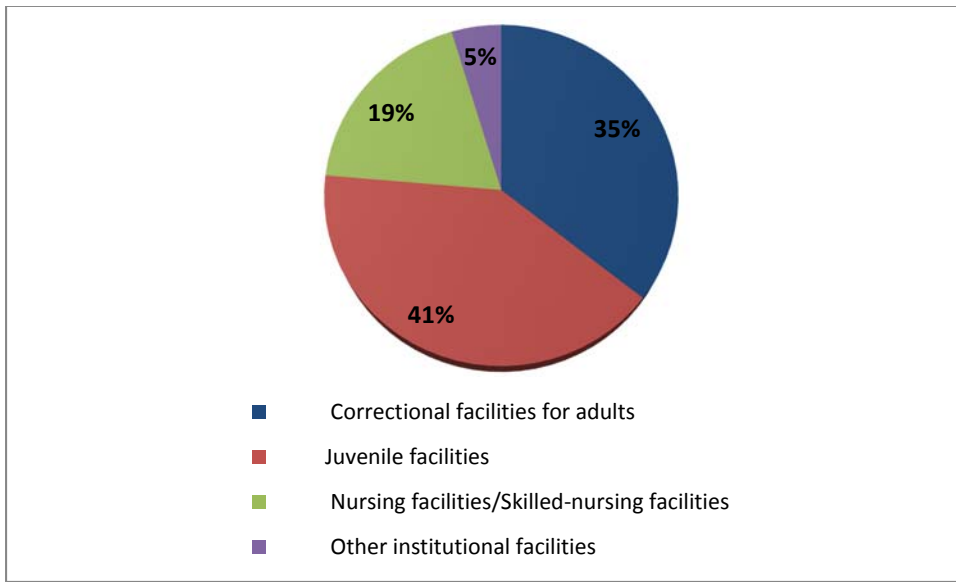Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Group Quarters

Table 104 shows the population who resides in group quarters by, sex, age and the type of group quarters in Indian River in 2010. The under 18 years population accounted for 16.7% of the total (1,794) individuals living in group quarters, additional this age group also accounted for 17% of the total institutionalized population (1,346) in the county. However, the largest Institutionalized group quarters in Indian River at that time were Juvenile facilities (41%) and correctional facilities (35%). Figure 10 shows each Institutionalized group quarter category and the portion for which they account.

Table 104: Group Quarters Population by Sex, Age and Type of Group Quarters in Indian River, 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
AGE		
Group quarters population	1,794	100%
Under 18 years	299	16.7%
Institutionalized population	1,346	100%
Under 18 years	229	17.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	448	100%
Under 18 years	70	15.6%
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS		
Group quarters population	1,794	100%
Institutionalized population	1,346	75.1%
Correctional facilities for adults	480	26.8%
Juvenile facilities	548	30.5%
Nursing facilities/Skilled-nursing facilities	255	14.2%
Other institutional facilities	63	3.5%
Noninstitutionalized population	448	25.0%
College/University student housing	89	5.0%
Military quarters	0	0.0%
Other noninstitutional facilities	359	20.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010
Complied by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2014

Figure 14: Institutionalized populations by group quarters in Indian River, 2010

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Marriage Dissolutions

Table 105 shows the numbers and rates of marriage dissolutions with minor children in Indian River County and Florida between 2008 and 2012. Marriage dissolutions include divorces and annulments. In 2012, the marriage dissolution rate involving minor children was 1.57 per 1,000 individuals in Indian River County, a slight increase from the rate in 2011, 1.43 per 1,000.

Table 105: Dissolutions of Marriage With Minor Children, Indian River, Florida, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Florida	29,647	1.58	31,602	1.68	32,470	1.71	30,702	1.61
Indian River	239	1.74	258	1.87	198	1.43	219	1.57

Source: Florida Vital Statistics Annual Report, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Figure 15 shows a comparison of marriage dissolutions with minor children in Indian River and Florida from 2008-2012, in graph form.

Figure 15: Dissolutions of Marriage With Minor Children, Indian River, Florida, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012
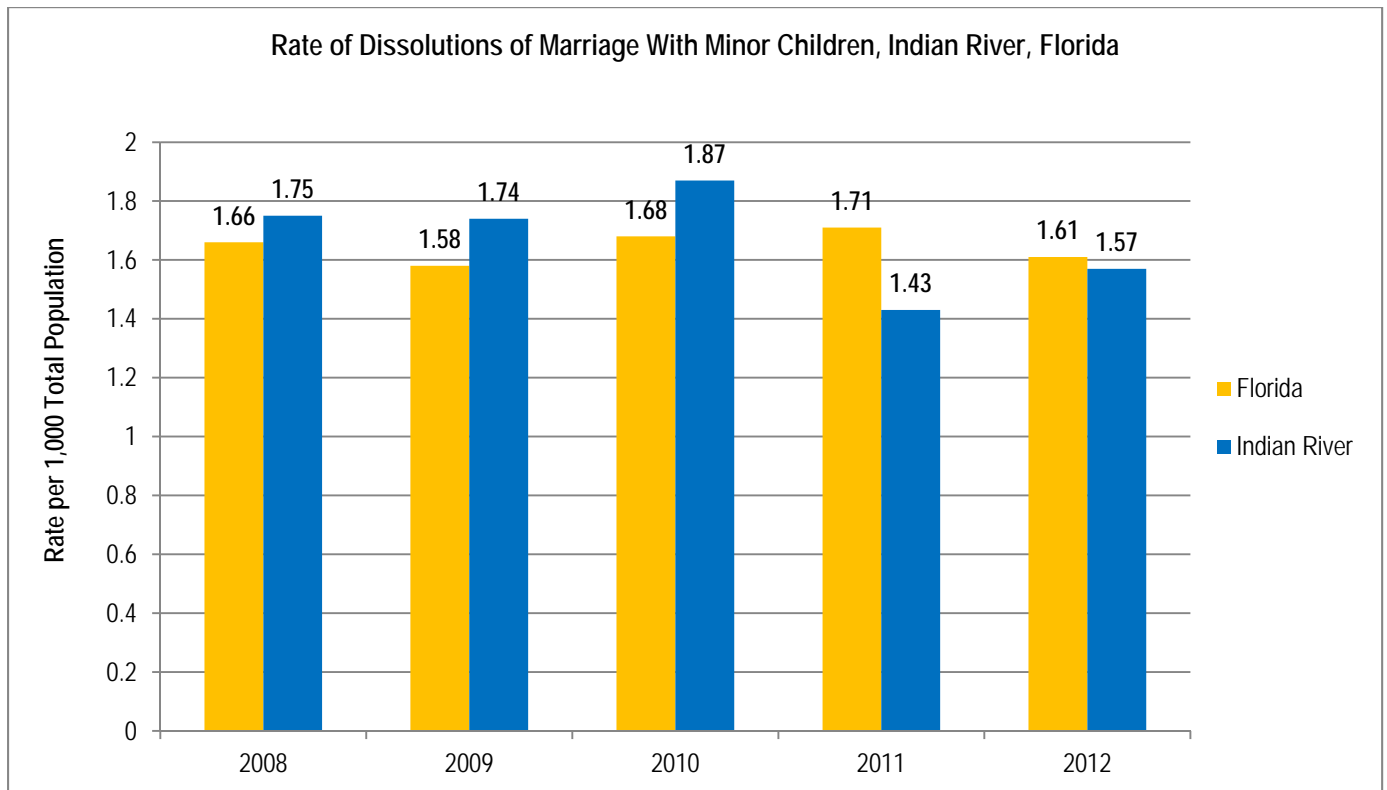
Domestic Violence

Table 106 shows the rate and number of domestic violence offenses in Indian River County and Florida from 2010 through 2013. During this time period, the rate in both the county and state decreased. In 2013, Indian River had a rate of 4.1 per 1,000 individuals, and Florida had a rate of 5.6 per 1,000 individuals. The number of offenses in Indian River ranged from 691 to 581 in the time period shown.

Table 106: Domestic Violence Offenses, Indian River, Florida, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Offenses	Rate per 1,000	Offenses	Rate per 1,000	Offenses	Rate per 1,000	Offenses	Rate per 1,000
Florida	113,378	6.0	111,681	5.9	108,046	5.7	108,030	5.6
Indian River	691	5.0	620	4.5	582	4.2	581	4.1

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2014

Community Perspective

Overview

The second phase of Indian River Children's Needs Assessment consisted of the collection and synthesis of information for the Community Perspective. The data contained herein is qualitative, primary data – it was obtained directly from the source and has not been previously published. This information was collected through: focus groups with members of the community and key informant interviews.

The target populations and stakeholders for the key informant interviews were identified and engaged by the Health Council of Southeast Florida (HCSEF) under the advisement of an Advisory Group.

Key Informant Interviews - Methodology

Eleven (11) in-depth key informant interviews were conducted with community stakeholders, representative from a broad range of sectors, including: law enforcement, faith institutions, community members/parents, school administration, juvenile justice, child care, judicial and county government.

The purpose of the informant interviews was to collect information from a wide range of individuals with first-hand knowledge about the community, available services and resources. Their particular knowledge and understanding provided insight on the nature of problems and made recommendations for solutions.

Each key informant interview was led by a skilled facilitator and lasted approximately 20-30 minutes and were conducted from August through September 2014. Interviews were conducted in English via telephone. The facilitator provided an overview of the process at the beginning of the interview and informants were assured that responses would only be presented in the aggregate. Interview discussion points used to guide interview, included the following (See Appendix A for tool):

- What do you perceive are the key issues related to children's well-being?
- What do you think are the biggest problems related to children's well-being in the Indian River community?
- What services, programs, and resources do you believe are lacking in the community (example Age groups, geographies, race and ethnicity)?
- What services, programs, and resources in the community are strong and/or beneficial (what's going well)?
- Please offer suggestions for how to improve services and programs for children.

Key Informant Interviews – Results & Common Themes

The following information was generated from the responses of the community stakeholders in Indian River. We have identified the primary opinions and thoughts of the group, their input and specific points. The unordered list of responses to each open-ended question is listed to address each query.

What do you perceive are the key issues related to children's well-being?

- Family stability; good home life
- Quality child care and education
- Meeting basic needs for food, shelter and clothing
- Safe environment where people care about them
- Ability to grow and develop
- Access to services to help them grow and thrive
- Physical, dental and mental health

What do you think are the biggest problems related to children's well-being in the Indian River community?

Poverty:
- The biggest issue is poverty and economic-based issues
- Creates challenges with health and juvenile justice
- Disparity between very wealthy and very poor
- Pockets of poverty (Wabasso, Gifford, South Oslo)
- Lower middle class affected the most
- Homelessness
- Not a lot of industry

Parental Involvement/Parenting Skills/Family:
- Family stability is key
- Family is the most important institution
- Lack of parenting / parental support
- Parents need to reinforce values; help foster good choices
- Children don't get proper framework
- Challenges with single parent families
- Lack of quality time with parents (parents working)
- Lack of communication between parent and child
- The 'broken family'
- Parents' lack of education creates challenges navigating the system

Substance Abuse
- Substance abuse and domestic violence at the core of a lot of issues
- Parental substance abuse and youth substance abuse
- Synthetic drug use
- Two fold impact:
  - Behavior of parents
  - Access by the children

Domestic Violence/ Abuse / Neglect
- Lots of children being charged with sex-related crimes
  - More than other counties in the circuit
  - Some have been victims of crime
- Highest number of cases of abuse and neglect
- Domestic violence, both children and parents
- Parents reporting bullying as an issue

What services, programs, and resources do you believe are lacking in the community? (Informants were asked to note any specific sub-populations, e.g. age groups, geographies, race and ethnicity).

Extracurricular Activities/ After-school Activities
- Lack of activities and social outlets
- Areas of community are in need of more activities
- Pay to play sports
- Lack of youth sports organization
- Not many activities for youth (12 -21 years)

Transportation
- Transportation is a major problem
- Transportation to certain areas in community
  - Central Vero
  - Gifford and Fellsmere
- Transportation within the schools; no late bus

Unaware of Services
- Need more awareness of services
- Lack of effectives ways to communicate with families parents and children about programs and services
- Good programs, people may not know about them

Childcare / Daycare
- Quality child care and education is at the core of well-being
- Access and availability of child care of 0-2 populations
- Out of school care for working parents
- Long wait lists (largely due to funding)
- Not enough foster families

Mental Health
- Lack of access
- Areas within the county for help, but very difficult to get an appointment
- No early intervention or prevention services when problems are identified early
- Children with anger, behavioral, social and emotional problems

What services, programs, and resources in the community are strong and/or beneficial, i.e. what's going well?

Things that are going well – Positive(s)
- Strong community support, "everyone wants to help!"
- Boys and Girls Club
- Gifford Youth Activity Center
    - Black Male Mentoring Program at Gifford Youth Activity Center
- Youth Guidance Program
    - Good base of mentors
- Florida Institute of Technology partnership
- Police Explorer program
- St. Vincent de Paul- food bank
- Elementary afterschool program
- Free and reduced lunch program
- Early Learning Coalition
- Life for Youth Ranch
    - Summer program
- Operation Hope
- Americorp
- Big Brothers, Big Sisters
- Substance Abuse Council
- Civil citation
    - Alternative for law enforcement for first offenses and minor offenders
- Roundtable
    - Community leaders concerned about youth
- Child care
    - High quality providers; ongoing professional development
- Restoration rehab on homes
    - Promotes community pride (Gifford)
- Dental services
    - Connection between dental and general health
- Physical screenings
    - Immunizations
- Bridges out of Poverty
- Cub Scout
- Fellsmere Exchange Club
    - Program supporting youth growth and development

Please offer suggestions for how to improve services and programs for children.

<u>Suggestions</u>
- Address transportation problems
- Develop more effective ways increase awareness of programs and services
- Low cost/ no cost programs/services are needed
- Fund the existing programs; make them available to more kids
- School district should collaborate with other organizations to bring programs to kids as an extension of their day
- Focus more on the family unit and help parents
  - Improve parenting skills
- Programs to help parents
  - Learn to read and with parenting skills
- Better day care for single moms
- Offer trauma-informed care/therapy
- Have resources dispersed across the county so people don't have to travel so far
- Introduce children to more 'social' things; provide opportunities to interact
- Develop a way to find/connect with the kids earlier so they bridge into the schools easier and we can develop relationships and trust over time

<u>Considerations</u>
- When things work well, leave them alone
- The quality of services is as important as the number of services
- There are a lot of services, but there isn't a lot of collaboration

Focus Groups - Methodology

Seven (7) focus groups with members of the community were conducted from August through October 2014. The dates, locations, times are in Table 105. The purpose of the focus groups was to glean insight from specific populations and sub-populations in the community who are considered underserved or otherwise vulnerable. These target populations included: certain geographic sectors within the county, parents, Spanish-speaking individuals, females, and underserved individuals and represented households/families. HCSEF enlisted the assistance of several agencies and individuals within the community to assist in recruiting focus group participants.

Each focus group was led by a skilled facilitator, accompanied by a note-taker. Not including the introduction and overview, each group lasted approximately 60 minutes. Six (6) focus groups were conducted in English and one (1) was conducted in Spanish. A total of 98 individuals participated in the group, with between 9 – 17 individuals per group. Refreshments were provided at each session and participants were incentivized to participate with $25 Walmart gift cards, which were distributed at the end of the session. Each participant completed a demographic questionnaire prior at the start of the focus group and an aggregation of this information is provided in Tables 106-113, below. The participants were asked a series of 9 pre-determined, open-ended questions. These questions can be referenced in Appendix B. The questions sought to gain insight, not only on individual's interaction and perception of the community's services related to children, but also on possible suggestions and ideas to enhance and improve what is currently available. All participants were informed at the beginning of the session that the session was being audiotaped. Participants were assured that names would not be attributed to the responses given, but rather the information would be presented in the aggregate through the identification of common themes and threads.

Methodology Notes:
- The geographical area known as the Gifford community was oversampled due to pre-existing knowledge that this community has a significant underserved population.
- Participants in a number of the focus groups faced challenges filling out the demographic forms, which is believed to be due the their literacy level. HCSEF facilitators assisted participants, when it was recognized that help was needed, in completing the forms, often by reading the questions and recording the answer on the sheet based on the response.
- The 'no answer' categories are a catch all for those who preferred not to answer as well as those who left the field blank. It is hypothesized that many of the 'no answers' are a result of challenges with literacy.

Table 107: Focus Group Locations, Dates, Times, and Number of Participants

Location	Date	Time	Number of Participants
Gifford Youth Activity Center	8/21/14	5:30pm	14
RCMA (facilitated in Spanish)	8/27/14	5:30pm	17
Treasure Coast Community Health Center	9/17/14	5:30pm	9
The Preserve at Oslo Apartments	10/23/14	5:30pm	12
Gifford Youth Activity Center	10/24/14	10:00am	14
Fellsmere Community Prayer & Worship	10/27/14	6:00pm	15
20th Street, Vero Beach (Crossover Mission)	10/28/14	6:30pm	17

Focus Groups - Participant Information

Table 108: Focus Groups - Zip Codes

Zip Code	# of Participants	% of Participants
32946	1	1.0%
32948	27	27.6%
32958	4	4.1%
32960	9	9.2%
32962	19	19.4%
32963	1	1.0%
32966	3	3.1%
32967	30	30.6%
32968	1	1.0%
34946	1	1.0%
34950	1	1.0%
34996	1	1.0%

Table 109: Focus Groups - Gender

Gender	# of Participants
Female	69
Male	29

Table 110: Focus Groups - Age

Age	# of Participants
0-19	3
20-44	52
45-64	32
65-84	11
85+	0

Table 111: Focus Groups - Race

Race	# of Participants
White	22
Black or African American	62
Asian	0
Alaskan Native/American Indian	0
Some other race	7
Two or more races	0

Table 112: Focus Groups - Ethnicity

Ethnicity	# of Participants
Hispanic or Latino	27
Not Hispanic or Latino	60

Table 113: Focus Groups - Employment

Do you work now?	# of Participants
Work 35 or more hours per week	37
Work less than 35 hours per week	14
Unemployed	14
Homemaker	3
Retired	6
Disabled	10
Other	5

What is your primary language?	# of Participants
English	82
Spanish	16
Creole	0
Other	0

Table 115: Focus Groups - Educational Attainment

What is the highest grade or year in school you have completed?	# of Participants
Less than high school	13
High school / GED	31
Some college, no degree	23
Associate or Bachelor degree	18
Graduate degree	15
Other	2

Focus Group - Results & Common Themes

To facilitate the discussion within of the focus groups, participants were asked a series of nine primary questions about their perception of child well-being, their experiences and degree of satisfaction with the public system in the community related to children's services. In addition, some of the primary questions included sub-questions (See tool in Appendix B). Listed below are the primary themes, categorized, that emerged during of the seven focus groups.

"What does children's well-being mean to you?"

- "Whole" child
- Basic needs
  - Food, shelter health and clothing
- Education
- Safe and nurturing environment
  - Safety in the community
  - Area that has emergency preparedness plan
- Well taken care of
  - Healthy and clean
- Health care
  - Immunizations, vision, and hearing
  - Prenatal care

- Health insurance
- Physical activity
- Socialization
- Positive self-image / self-esteem
- Receive proper education
- Parental Support and Involvement
  - Proper emotional and physical support
  - Parents acknowledge responsibility
  - Children to know they are loved
  - Help children be successful in the environment they are in
  - Helping set goals
- Spiritual well-being
- Morals, values and respect

"What services/programs/resources are most important in the community for the overall well-being of children?"

- Education
- Health care
- Child care/daycare center
- Familial and parental involvement
- Support and guidance
- Transportation
- Out-of-school programs

"What aspects of a community are most harmful to the well-being of children (in general)?"

- Poor education
- Dangerous/harmful environments
- Poverty
- Lack of awareness and linkage to services
- Lack of transportation
- Lack of accessible child care and daycare centers
- Lack of out-of-school programs

"What do you think are the biggest problems related to children's well-being in the Indian River community?"

- Poverty
- Lack of transportation
- Lack of accessible child care and daycare centers
- Lack of out-of-school programs
- Lack of awareness and linkage to services

"What are the barriers to accessing services for children you've experienced or know of others experiencing?"

- Cultural/racial and language barriers
  - *"We went to black schools and had black teachers…they cared about us as students"*
  - *"Many of our students don't see anyone who looks like them; they don't have anyone they can relate to"*
  - *Accessing local services and only see "white faces"*
  - *"People feel they are not good enough because they are in the black community"*
- Lack of transportation
- Lack of accessible child care and daycare centers
- Lack of out-of-school programs
- Lack of income
- Lack of awareness and linkage to services
- Travel to and from sports activities
  - *"I know of a family with 3 young children who could not get help that they needed for them. Because the resources that they needed were so far and with no transportation, and heavy rain almost every day, they could not get where they needed to go."*

"What services/programs/resources do you believe are lacking in the community?"

After-school Programming
- There are not enough activities for the children
  - *"Children need a place to gather instead of wandering the streets"*
  - *"When children don't have enough to do, they are going wild"*
  - *"Kids have too much spare time and get into trouble"*
- Need more, affordable and better before and afterschool programming
  - Need more recreational programs to keep kids busy
  - Need programs for young kids and teens that don't require a fee
  - Not enough structured or sports programs in the community
  - Need programming during school breaks and summer
- Programming primarily offered in Sebastian or Vero Beach
- Lack of programming in south County
- Individuals may not want to go to programs on church grounds

Education / Schools
- Some children have to go to school far away from their communities because local schools have closed
- There are waiting lists (especially for 3 year olds)
- Pre-kindergarten lottery
- Students don't "see anyone who looks like them"
- Focus is on athletics and not on education

Health Care
- Health insurance too expensive
  - Employer insurance often high contributions and co-pays
- Have to travel to (West) Palm Beach for speech therapy or specialty care
- Long wait times with some providers

- Need to focus on prenatal care (include young men too)
- Lack of programs to assist with pregnancy prevention
- Need mental health services
- Mental health stigma prevents some people from accessing services

<u>Other</u>
- Poverty
  - o Seasonal employment
  - o Lack of financial security
  - o No middle class; residents either very wealthy and poor
- Crime
- Bullying in schools; children threatened
- Gun violence and gangs in the park and in the community
- Need collaboration amongst service providers
- Need people to work together more
- Lack of awareness and linkage to services

Participants were asked about the strong/beneficial services/programs/resources in the community and explain positive experiences related to services and programs for children.

<u>Specific Organizations, Programs & Services</u>
- Gifford Youth Activity Center
- Boys & Girls Club
- Feed the Lambs Enrichment Program
- Feed the Lambs Electrical Training Program
- Indian River Tae Kwon Do
- Head Start
- Early Steps
- Daisy Hope Center
- Harvest Food Bank
- Community church on 25th
- RCMA
- Housing Authority
- Food banks / food pantries
- Treasure Coast Community Health
- Habitat for Humanity
- Faith-based Community & Churches
  - o Grace Baptist Church
  - o St. Helen's Church
- Indian River County Health Department
- 2-1-1 pamphlet/resources sheet
- Sororities and fraternities
- Mentorship and scholarship
- Behavioral Clinic
- Cross-over mission
- Career Source

Participants also provided additional feedback and suggestions on how to improve and enhance the current system of care for children in Indian River County.

Suggestions:
- Transportation to and from programs
- More programs to teach trades to teens
- After-school programming and low or no cost sports
- Pre-school focused programs like Head Start and Reading Readiness
- Utilize social media to communicate with youth
- Tutoring programs
- Time extensions for day care and preschool (morning and evening)
- More spots available for day care
- More appreciation for teachers
- Classes for mothers and fathers on parenting
- Mentoring programs for parents
- Mentoring programs for men
- Literacy programs
- Help navigating 'the system
- Opportunities to expose children to experiences outside the community

Prioritization of Needs

The Health Council of Southeast Florida worked with the Indian River Children's Services Advisory County to identify individuals to serve on a cross-sectional team for the purposes of conducting this assessment. These individuals comprised the Indian River Children's Services Advisory Group (See Appendix C). The group had thirty-six (36) members.

The Advisory Group was initially convened in June 2014, with the intent of having topical experts and key community stakeholders that would review and vet all of the quantitative and qualitative data contained in this assessment for the purpose of identifying the key issues or priorities as related to children's needs in Indian River County. These priorities would also serve as the foundation to the development of a comprehensive plan.

The Indian River Children's Advisory Group met six times between June 2014 and December 2014. These meetings consisted of review and discussion related to the quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data consisted of demographic and socioeconomic indicators, including: child population, race/ethnicity, cost of living, homelessness, maternal and child health, oral health, mental health, substance abuse, education, graduation rates, child welfare, morbidity and mortality as well as data related to health resource availability and access including: health insurance coverage and the safety net in the community.

After all data was presented and vetted, HCSEF staff presented a 'Trigger Report', which essentially recapped and highlighted pertinent points. At that point, participants provided their thoughts, ideas, and suggestions on the issues, needs, challenges, and barriers affecting children in Indian River County. The following list (in no ranked order) is the result of that sessions:

- Marketing availability of services available to the community
- Social media and other methods of promotion
- Recreational and after school activities (free or affordable)
- Mentoring and tutoring programs
- Transportation (proximity to services)
- Activities for the teen population
- Pre-school and early childhood programs and school readiness
- Mental health and early identification and supportive services for children ages 8-12 years old
- Specific mentoring programs for males in need
- Early age literacy focusing on 3rd grade students
- Parental enrichment, spiritual and social classes
- Community building (playgrounds)
- Peer-to-peer support
- Childcare Services
- Substance abuse programs

During the last session, attendees further discussed the issues as identified above and then participated in a multi-voting exercise through which they ranked (and ultimately prioritized) the list.

The following six (6) focus areas were identified as the priorities (in ranked order):

1. Early childhood development
2. Build parent capacity and family stability
3. Out of school enrichment activity programs
4. Middle and high school programs that address risky behaviors
5. Mental health
6. Marketing of availability of services

Important to note are the additional areas that were discussed considerably:
- parent education
- transportation
- homelessness of children
- basic needs
- dental care
- health
- women's health
- advocacy
- poverty
- family/parent income
- job placement

Conclusion

Communities face the challenge of balancing the desire to provide access to quality health and human services with decreasing resources and increasing demand. This Children's Assessment will enhance the community's and stakeholder's understand of the characteristics, health status and the needs of the children in Indian River County. This will serve the community well in planning for services and in resource allocation towards improving the wellbeing of the county's children.

Glossary

ECHOS® is an ongoing observational assessment system that takes place inside the classroom. Conducted by the teacher, students are observed during their ongoing daily activities, such as working, building, problem solving, and interacting with peers. This measure is based on national standards in seven domains: Language and Literacy, Mathematics, Social and Personal Skills, Science, Social Studies, Physical Development and Fitness, and Creative Arts. ECHOS® readiness is ranked in three different ways: Not Yet Demonstrating (ND), Emerging/Progressing (EP), and Demonstrating (D). To be considered ECHOS® ready, a student must be either EP or D.[6]

FAIR is a system of assessments designed to measure a student's progress, diagnose learning needs, set instructional goals, and monitor instructional progress. The FAIR-Kindergarten (FAIR-K) administered to all public and private kindergarten children, consists of a Broad Screen/Progress Monitoring Tool, which includes letter naming and phonemic awareness; and Broad Diagnostic Inventory, which includes a listening comprehension and a vocabulary task. The outcome of these two tasks helps determine a child's reading success. In order for a student to be considered FAIR ready, they must have a probability of reading success score of 67% or higher.[7]

FCAT Scoring: Reading and math FCAT scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 meaning that the student demonstrates an inadequate level of success with the challenging content of *Next Generation Sunshine State Standards* and 5 meaning that the student demonstrates mastery of the most challenging content on the *Next Generation Sunshine State Standards*.[8] Students in 3rd grade must score a Reading score of 2 or higher in order to continue on to grade 4. Students in 10th grade must score a 3 or higher in order to be eligible for graduation. A score of 3 indicates a satisfactory performance on the test.

FLKRS is a screening tool that uses the aforementioned subset of ECHOS® and the first two aforementioned measures of the FAIR-K. To be deemed ready, a student must score a proficient score on both ECHOS® and FAIR.[9]

Graduation Rate: Federal regulations require each state to calculate a four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, which includes standard diplomas but excludes GEDs, both regular and adult, and special diplomas. The US Department of Education (USED) adopted this calculation method in an effort to develop uniform, accurate, and comparable graduation rates across all states. The USED required states to begin calculating the new graduation rate in 2010-11. This graduation rate is currently used in Florida's school accountability system in the high school grades calculation. This version replaces the National Governors Association (NGA) rate, which is no longer calculated, for high school grades accountability.

Homelessness:

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recognizes homelessness as:

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[6] http://www.fcrr.org/pmrn/flkrs/flkrs_1213_administration_manual.pdf; http://www.fldoe.org/earlylearning/pdf/ogfo.pdf
[7] http://www.fcrr.org/pmrn/flkrs/flkrs_1213_administration_manual.pdf; http://www.fldoe.org/earlylearning/pdf/ogfo.pdf
[8] http://fcat.fldoe.org/mediapacket/2013/pdf/2013UFR.pdf
[9] http://www.palmbeach.k12.fl.us/agenda/Wednesday,%20September%2019,%202012%20School%20Board%20Meeting%209-19-12/B9E13A6E-A2AA-44DA-B2C2-EC84A3C0860F.pdf

- People living in a publicly or privately operated shelter that provides temporary living arrangements;
- Those persons whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place that's not intended to be used as an accommodation for human beings. These may include: a car, parks, buildings that have been abandoned, train stations, or camping grounds;
- A person who is exiting from an institution, where he or she lived for 90 days or less, but was homeless before entering the institution
- A person who is fleeing due to issues with domestic violence;
- A person who will lose their primary nighttime residence within 14 days, and has not found another residence, and the person lacks the resources to obtain permanent housing.10
- The State of Florida reports the number of students who are identified as homeless to the Florida Department of Education. Due to federal law, public schools in Florida use an expanded definition of homelessness in order to include children and youth who do not have a regular nighttime residence. This broader definition includes children who are:
- Sharing the housing of other people due to loss of housing, economic issues, or the like;
- Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, and camping grounds, due to limited options of other housing;
- Living in emergency transitional shelters;
- Left in hospitals or are waiting to be placed in foster care;
- Living in a public or private place that's not intended for use as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- Living in cars, parks, abandoned buildings, bus or train stations or who are living in substandard housing or the like; and
- Migratory children living any of the aforementioned circumstances.[11]

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[10] http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/homelessness/docs/2013CouncilReport.pdf

[11] http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/homelessness/docs/2013CouncilReport.pdf

Appendices

Appendix A

Indian River Children's Assessment - Key Informant Interviews

Name: _____ Organization: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

What do you perceive are the key issues related to children's well-being?

What do you think are the biggest problems related to children's well-being in the Indian River community?

What services/programs/resources do you believe are lacking in the community? (Age groups, geographies, race/ethnicity)

What services/programs/resources in the community are strong/beneficial (what's going well)?

Please offer suggestions for how to improve services and programs for children.
Other Comments:

**Indian River Children's Assessment
Community Focus Group Questions**

1. What does children's well-being mean to you?

2. What services/programs/resources are most important in the community for the overall well-being of children?

3. What aspects of a community are most harmful to the well-being of children (in general)?

4. What do you think are the biggest problems related to children's well-being in the Indian River community?

5. What are barriers to accessing services for children you've experienced or know of others experiencing?

6. What services/programs/resources do you believe are lacking in the community?
   Age groups
   Geographies
   Race / Ethnicities

7. What services/programs/resources in the community are strong/beneficial?

8. Please explain positive experiences related to services and programs for children.

9. Please offer suggestions for how to improve services and programs for children

Appendix C

Indian River Advisory Group

Name	Organization
Maide Jesus Bautista	Redlands Christian Migrant Association (RCMA)
Bradley Bernauer	Indian River County
Tony Brown	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Dr. Robert Brugnoli	Mental Health Association in Indian River County
Kathie Cain	Indian River County Healthy Start
Ryan Capone	Department of Children and Families
Barbara Coulter	Consultant to Kindergarten Readiness Collaborative
Judith A. Cruz	Treasure Coast Food Bank
Leonard Edwards	Economic Opportunities Council of Indian River County
Amelia Graves	Vero Beach City Council
Nydia Guzman	Redlands Christian Migrant Association (RCMA)
Barbara Hammond	Learning Alliance
Miranda Hawker	Florida Health Indian River County
Christina Hayes	School District of Indian River County
Louise Hubbard	Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council
Jacki Jackson	Early Learning Coalition of Indian River, Martin and Okeechobee Counties
Kip Jacoby	Morgan, Jacoby, Thurn, Boyle, & Associates, P.A.
Michael Kint	United Way of Indian River County
Deryl Loar	Sheriff's Office of Indian River County
Karen Malits	School District of Indian River County
Kim McCorrison	School District of Indian River County
Althea Mckenzie	Parents Involved in Education
Robert McPartlan	Department of Children and Families
Michelle Morris	Sebastian Police Department
John Morrissey	Our Lady of Guadalupe
Peter O'Bryan	Board of County Commissioners Indian River County
Julie Risedorf	Needs Assessment Advisory Committee
Bob Schlitt Jr.	Needs Assessment Advisory Committee
Cheri Sheffer	Devereux Community Based Care of Okeechobee and the Treasure Coast
Vickie Soule	Treasure Coast Community Health
Elizabeth Swann	Kindergarten Readiness Collaborative
Keith M. Touchberry	Fellsmere Police Department
Dr. Jacqueline Warrior	Indian River County Juvenile Justice Council
Hope Woodhouse	Needs Assessment Advisory Committee
Freddie Woolfork	Gifford Youth Activity Center
Ladell Young	Sheriff's Office of Indian River County

For More Information

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