



2020 HEAD START COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Rev 10.6.20



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INTRODUCTION

The Orange County Head Start Program offers Head Start services to 1,536 preschool-age children in Orange County, Florida. The program offers center-based services in 22 separate locations, operating 82 classrooms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/hs/about>

Head Start Performance Standards

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

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

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

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

(B) Children in foster care; and

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) Strengths of the community.

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

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

STATE OF THE GRANTEE

[Orange County Head Start \(OCHS\)](#) provides high quality, comprehensive early childhood development services for 1,536 preschool children from economically challenged families in Orange County, Florida. Children and families are served by OCHS by 22 sites located throughout Orange County in 82 classrooms. These Head Start sites are co-located on Orange County Public School campuses, in city municipalities, faith-based organizations and stand-alone county-operated facilities.



OCHS has served the community for over 50 years under the same grantee: Orange County Board of County Commissioners. Most recently, OCHS applied for and was awarded a five-year grant, effective October 2015. The grant period is October 1, 2015 – September 30, 2020. Orange County Head Start has submitted a non-competitive continuation application yearly from 2016 – 2019.

Orange County Head Start is currently in the fifth year of its first five-year grant cycle. The Board of County Commissioners fully embraces Head Start application activities and made several organizational changes to make the Head Start program more data-driven and program goal-focused, aligning the budget to satisfy program goals, and embracing a continuous program improvement process. The Board of County Commissioners is made up of six elected officials and a Mayor; there are no delegate agencies. The Head Start non-federal entity, Mayor Jerry L. Demings and Orange County Board of County Commissioners are fully committed to improve school readiness outcomes and assist families toward economic self-sufficiency.

Vision Statement

School-Ready Children and Self-Reliant Families

Mission Statement

Orange County Head Start provides high quality, comprehensive services to low-income children and their diverse families through collaborative partnerships.

OCHS's employees and staff are actively engaged in program governance and advocacy. Orange County Head Start currently has a staff person serving on the Region IV Head Start Association, and a parent serving on both Region IV and National Head Start Association's executive board. Orange County Head Start continues to hold a seat on both the Community Action Board (CAB), and the Early Coalition of Orange County Board of Directors. The program placed an increased focus on establishing partnerships, and currently over 40 memorandums of understanding are established with partner agencies to provide services to the children and families of Orange County Head Start.

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start
State of the Grantee

Orange County Head Start Centers

Center Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Funded Enrollment
ALOMA ELEMENTARY	2949 Scarlet Rd	Winter Park	FL	32792	37
BITHLO COMMUNITY CENTER	18501 Washington Ave	Orlando	FL	32820	34
CALLAHAN COMMUNITY CENTER	101 N Parramore Ave	Orlando	FL	32801	49
DILLARD STREET ELEMENTARY	311 N Dillard St	Winter Garden	FL	34787	34
DOVER SHORES ELEMENTARY	1200 Gaston Foster Rd	Orlando	FL	32812	35
EAST ORANGE COMMUNITY CENTER	12050 E Colonial Dr	Orlando	FL	32826	125
ENGELWOOD ELEMENTARY	5985 La Costa Dr	Orlando	FL	32807	60
EVANS COMMUNITY SCHOOL HEAD START	4949 Silver Star Rd	Orlando	FL	32808	13
FRONTLINE OUTREACH	3000 C R Smith St	Orlando	FL	32805	73
HAL P MARSTON COMMUNITY CENTER	3933 Wd Judge Dr	Orlando	FL	32808	85
HUNGERFORD ELEMENTARY	230 S College Ave	Eatonville	FL	32751	34
JOHN H BRIDGES COMMUNITY CENTER	445 W 13th St	Apopka	FL	32703	140
MCCOY ELEMENTARY	5225 S Semoran Blvd	Orlando	FL	32822	40
MT. SINAI HEAD START	5200 W South St	Orlando	FL	32811	71
PINE HILLS COMMUNITY CENTER	6408 Jennings Rd	Orlando	FL	32818	200
SOUTH ORLANDO YMCA HEAD START	810 W Oak Ridge Rd	Orlando	FL	32809	60
SOUTHWOOD COMMUNITY CENTER	6225 Brookgreen Ave	Orlando	FL	32809	120
TAFT COMMUNITY CENTER	9450 S Orange Ave	Orlando	FL	32824	120
THREE POINTS ELEMENTARY	4001 S Goldenrod Rd	Orlando	FL	32822	60
VENTURA ELEMENTARY	4400 Woodgate Blvd	Orlando	FL	32822	40
WASHINGTON SHORES EARLY LEARNING CENTER ANNEX	2500 Bruton Blvd	Orlando	FL	32805	74
WASHINGTON SHORES ELEMENTARY	944 W Lake Mann Dr	Orlando	FL	32805	32

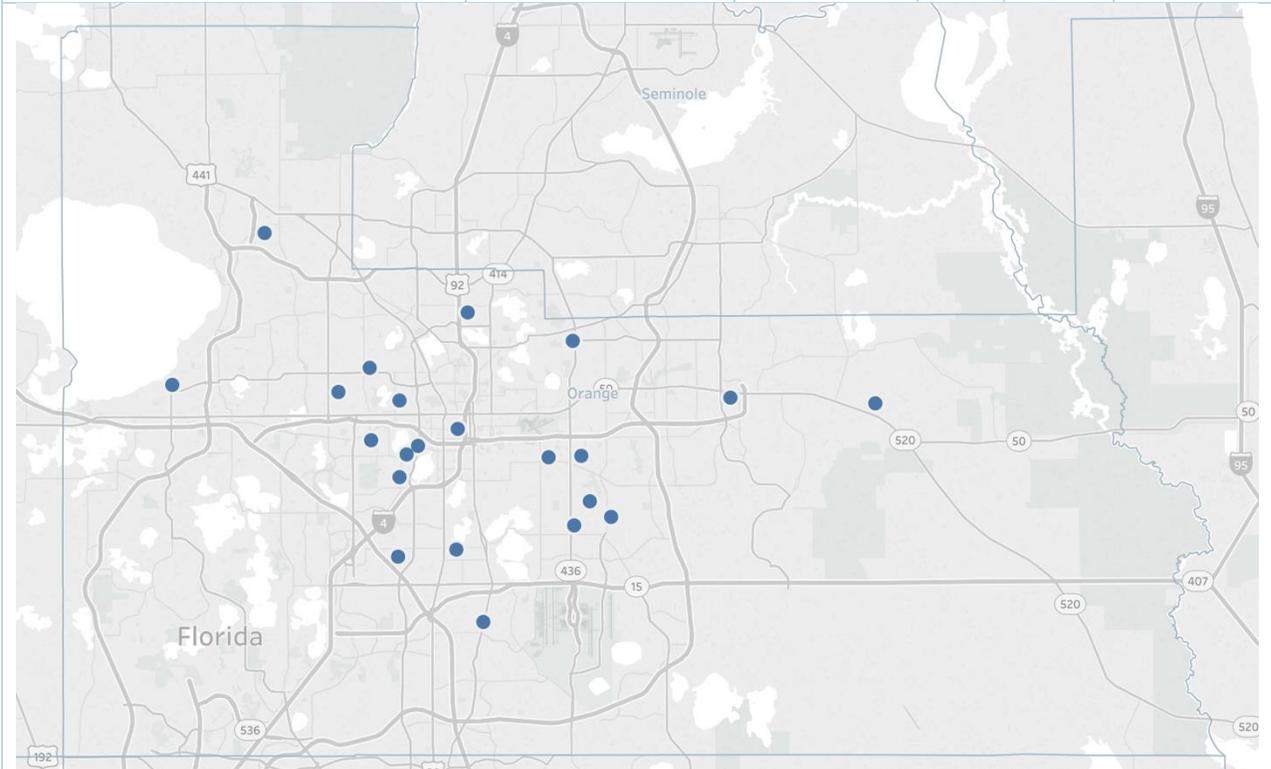
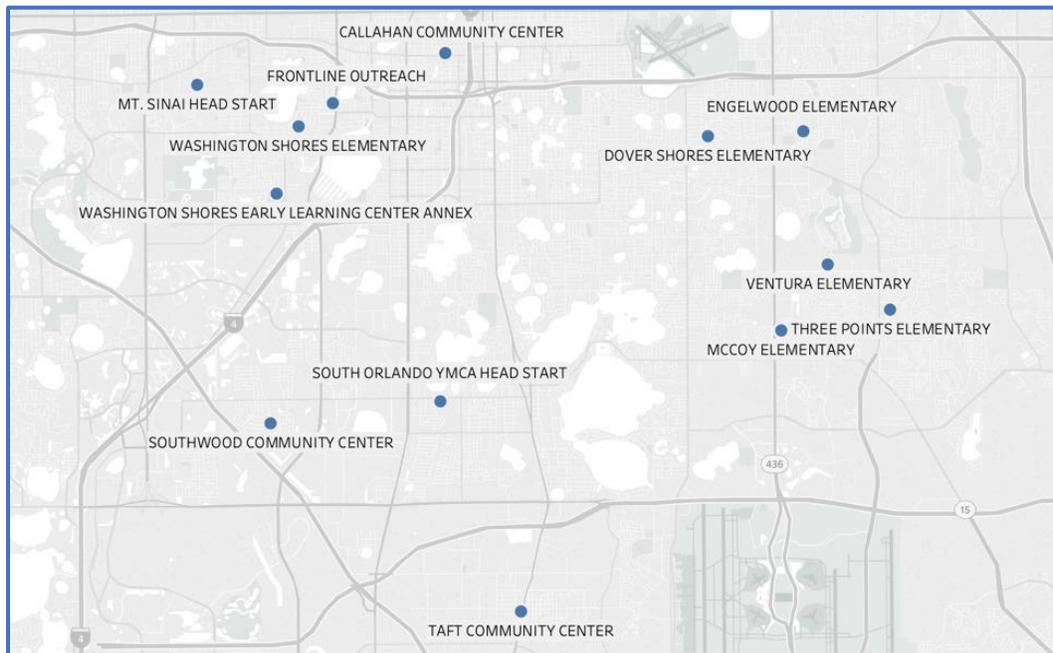
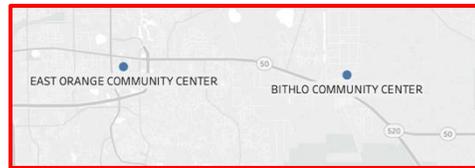
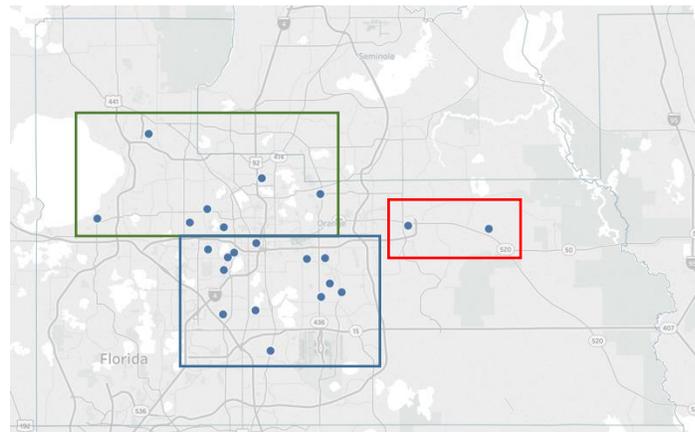
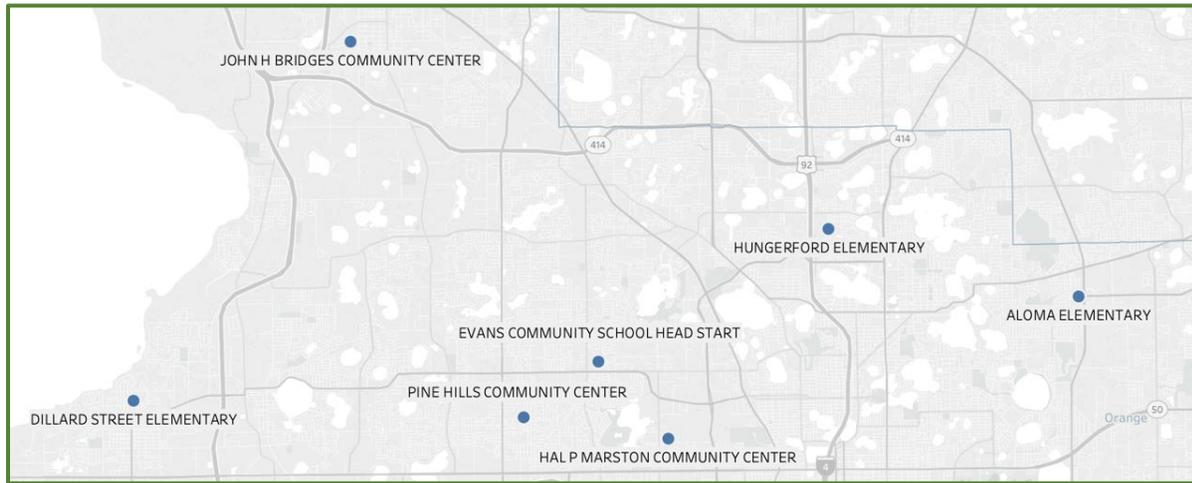


Table 1: Orange County Head Start Centers

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start State of the Grantee

Orange County Head Start Centers



METHODOLOGY: THE COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT PROCESS

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

Every five years the program conducts a comprehensive collection and analysis of key indicators to evaluate the needs and characteristics of eligible Head Start children and families. Every year after the comprehensive analysis, a follow-up assessment becomes the latest baseline to identify current community needs, design new plans, choose additional community partners, develop strategic collaborations, evaluate progress of past interventions, and make relevant decisions about program improvement changes expeditiously.

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

1. *Review of most recent secondary data on indicators that have an impact on the program and its service delivery model(s). (Below we offer a rationale and brief description for the use of Census Data: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates).*

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

2. *Development and utilization of additional assessments, to include data observed or collected directly from firsthand experience using such methods as attitude / perception surveys, key informant interviews, community forums and/or focus group interviews.*

The Head Start program staff identifies and puts into action other methods to collect data from different sources and service areas. These include family needs assessment surveys and key informant surveys. The *Parent Community Needs Survey* is administered to identify needs and strengths of eligible Head Start families in the service area (see [Appendix A: Family Needs Survey](#)). The Head Start program staff also identifies and provides names of key informants to participate in surveys that will provide additional support to secondary data analysis findings. These key informant surveys support data findings, generate important implications and connections to program needs, and serve to generate strategic discussions in relation to program improvement based on empirical data (see [Appendix B: Key Informant Questions](#)).

This year's Community Assessment enhances and updates recent program assessment efforts that collected and reached groups of selected county and community experts and organizations. An experienced consulting team, [Nolo Consulting](#), facilitated the Community Assessment process, which focused on promoting the effective participation of all Head Start staff members, as well as helping in the

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Methodology: The Community Assessment Process

identification and organization of the best data sources to comply with [Head Start Performance Standards](#). Prior to the collection and analysis of the required data, consultants and the Head Start director agreed to strategic priorities on data collection and analysis that are relevant to current issues and program priorities.

After completion of the data collection and analysis, leadership team members received a draft Community Assessment report. This provided an opportunity for staff of the Orange County Head Start program to ask questions, clarify information presented, and offer additional feedback. Finally, Policy Council members must review and approve the final version of the Community Assessment.

Census Data: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate. A predominant data source used for this report is the [U.S. Census Bureau's](#) 2018 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimate. *"The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$450 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. In order to support local governments, communities, and federal programs, data was collected on the following topics: age and sex, race and ethnicity, family and relationships, income and benefits, health insurance, education, veteran status, disabilities, where you work and how you get there, and where you live and how much you pay for some essentials."*

Table 2 is a chart describing the difference between 1-year and 5-year Estimates. Although the 5-year Estimate is the "least current" data set, it is the *most reliable*, and it allows for comparison and analysis of all counties, townships, or census tracts, which are geographic levels necessary when conducting an analysis of various populations, and/or other needs and indicators for Head Start programs.

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

Table 2: U.S. Census Data: ACS 1-year and 5-year Estimate Features

NOTE: Several reports refer to the *number or percent of women who had a birth in the past 12 months*. The ACS 5-year Estimates data set used in this Community Assessment provides an average of women who had a birth in the past 12 months from 2014 to 2018.

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Geography

SERVICE AREA DATA

Geography

Florida is in the Southeastern region of the United States, bordered by Alabama, Georgia, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico. The state has the longest coastline in the contiguous United States. Florida has a total area of 65,755 square miles, which makes it the 22nd largest state. With a population of more than 21 million, Florida is the 3rd most populous state in the country. The state is divided into 67 counties; the state capital is Tallahassee, and the largest city by population and area is Jacksonville, located 165 miles east of Tallahassee.

Geographic

- Mostly flatlands
- Mixture of wetlands, Cypress, Oak, Maple and Pine forests
- Prairies and pastures
- Lake Apopka - state's 4th largest lake, fed by a natural spring, rainfall and storm runoff

Natural Resources

- Biodiversity
- Agriculture (citrus, ornamental trees, shrubs, root vegetables, strawberries)
- Fifth most populous county in the state - large tourism industry

Weather

- Annual rainfall – 53 inches
- Annual high temperature – 82 degrees F
- Annual low temperature – 64 degrees F

County	County Seat	Area	Bordering Counties	Cities / Municipalities
Orange	Orlando	1,003 sq mi	Seminole, Volusia, Brevard, Osceola, Polk, Lake	Apopka, Bay Lake, Belle Isle, Edgewood, Lake Buena Vista, Maitland, Ocoee, Orlando, Winter Garden, Winter Park, Eatonville, Oakland, Windermere



Table 3: Orange County, FL

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Population and Demographic Data

Population and Demographic Data

Population Growth and Change

Based on the 2010 Census, the total population of Florida was 18,801,310, up 17.6 percent from 15,982,378 in 2000. Census estimates from 2018 indicate that Florida's population grew by an additional 13.3 percent (compared with 6 percent for the United States from 2010 to 2018), reaching more than 21.3 million residents. The population in Orange County grew by 20.5 percent (Table 4).

Percent Population Change (2010-18) Source: U.S. Census			
	Total Population (2010 Census)	Population Estimate (Jul 1, 2018)	Percent Change
United States	308,745,538	327,167,434	6.0%
Florida	18,801,310	21,299,325	13.3%
Orange County	1,145,956	1,380,645	20.5%

Table 4: Population Change (2010-18)

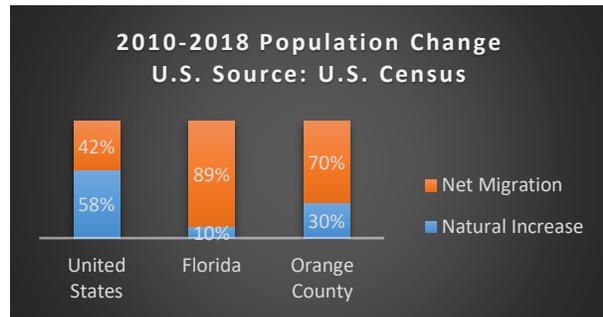


Figure 1: Natural Increase vs. Net Migration (2010-18)

The eight-year population change in the United States was mostly due to a natural increase (births minus deaths), 58 percent. The population changes in Florida and Orange County were mainly due to net migration, 89 and 70 percent, respectively (Fig 1).

NOTE: The percentages of natural increase and net migration do not add up to 100 for Florida due to data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In Orange County of the more than 163,000 individuals that moved into the county, almost 108,000 moved from a location outside of the United States, including Puerto Rico (international migration), and more than 55,000 moved from a location within the United States (domestic migration) (Table 5).

Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change (April 1, 2010 – July 1, 2018) Source: U.S. Census							
	Total Population Change	Natural Increase	Vital Events		Net Migration		
			Births	Deaths	Total	International	Domestic
United States	18,409,329	10,714,959	32,514,580	21,799,621	7,694,370	7,694,370	(X)
Florida	2,494,745	252,109	1,801,326	1,549,217	2,232,735	1,072,348	1,160,387
Orange County	234,691	70,876	132,723	61,847	163,402	107,881	55,521

Table 5: Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change (2010-18)

In demographics, the rate of **natural increase** is the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate of a population.

Net migration rate is the difference of immigrants and emigrants of an area in a period of time, divided (usually) per 1,000 inhabitants (considered on midterm population). A positive value represents more people entering the area than leaving it, while a negative value means more people leaving than entering it.

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Population Growth by Race/Ethnicity

Although the overall population increased by 6 percent in the United States from 2010 to 2018, there are significant differences in the percentage increases for different races and ethnicities. For example, in the United States from 2010 to 2018, the white population increased by only 3.4 percent, and the black/African American population increased by 8.8 percent. The Asian and bi-racial (two or more) populations increased by 27.5 and 28.1 percent, respectively (Fig 2).

In Florida and Orange County, the white population increased by 11.2 and 17 percent, and the black/African American population grew by 17 and 25.9 percent, respectively. Significant population increases were seen for all other minority races (see Fig 2); however, the overall size and proportion of Asian, American Indian Alaskan Native (AIAN) and Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander (NHPI) in Florida and Orange County is low; see following section: [Racial and Ethnic Characteristics](#).

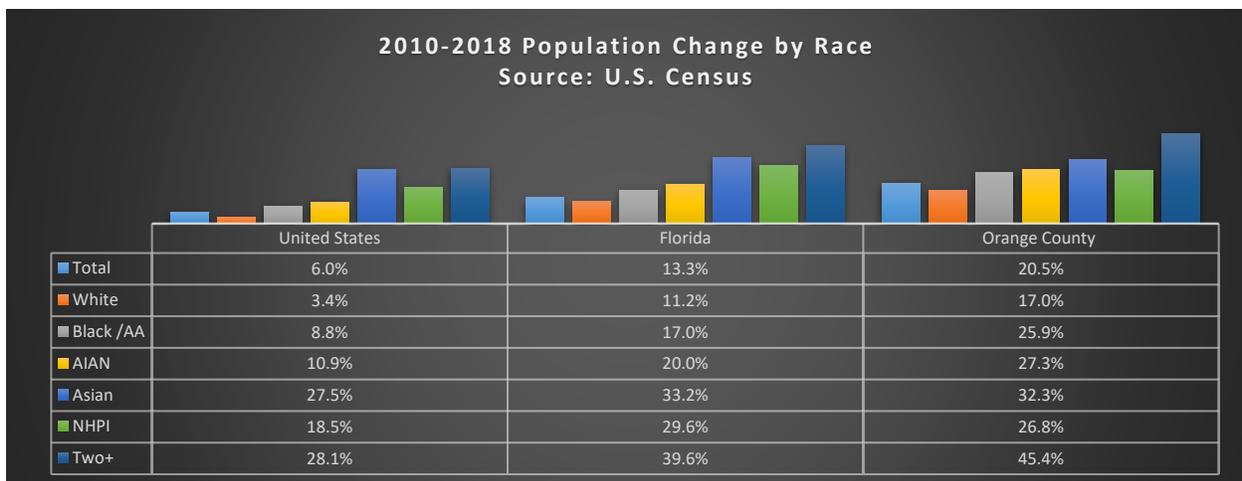


Figure 2: Percent Population Change by Race (2010-18)

In the United States, the non-Hispanic/Latino population grew by 3.5 percent over the eight-year period, and the Hispanic/Latino population increased by 18.6 percent (Fig 3). In Florida and Orange County the non-Hispanic/Latino population grew by 8 and 11.5 percent, while the Hispanic/Latino population grew by 31.7 and 44.8 percent, correspondingly.

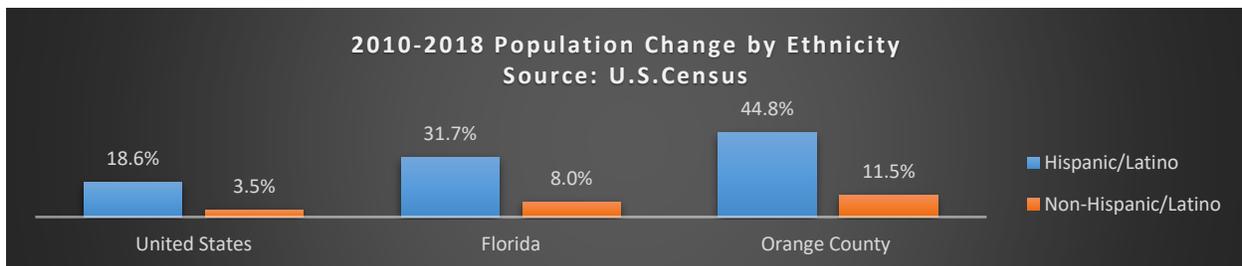


Figure 3: Percent Population Change by Ethnicity (2010-18)

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Inbound and Outbound Migration Flows

Figure 4 illustrates the domestic inbound and outbound migration flows for Orange County. Based on 2013-17 data, inbound migration to Orange County was primarily from Seminole, Osceola and Miami-Dade Counties, Florida. Outbound migration from Orange County was predominantly to Seminole, Osceola and Lake Counties, Florida. The following data source allows for deeper analysis or exploration of the migration patterns: <https://flowsmapper.geo.census.gov>.

County Statistics (2013-2017)

Orange County, Florida

Population (1 yr and over): **1,274,727**

Movers from a different state: **36,897**

Movers to a different state: **30,005**

Movers from a different county, same state: **49,794**

Movers to a different county, same state: **47,021**

Movers from abroad: **20,476**

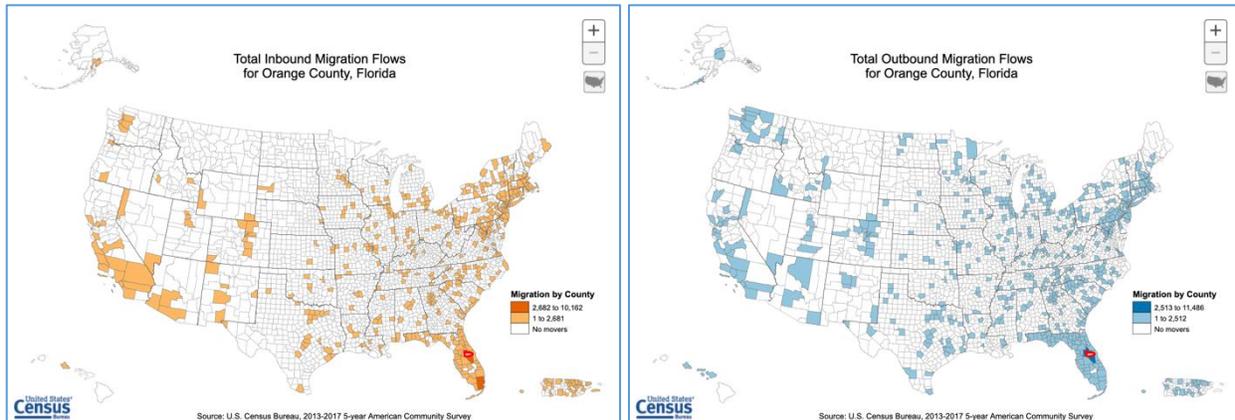


Figure 4: Inbound/Outbound Migration Flows: Orange County (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

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Racial and Ethnic Characteristics

In the United States, approximately three out of four residents are white (76.5 percent), 13.4 percent are black/African American, 5.9 percent are Asian, and 2.7 percent identify as having two or more races.

In Florida and Orange County, 77.3 and 68.1 percent of the population is white and 16.9 and 22.7 percent are black/African American, respectively.

In the United States, Florida, and Orange County, 18.3, 26.1, and 32.3 percent of the population, respectively, is Hispanic/Latino (Fig 5).

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

What is race?

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

What is ethnicity?

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

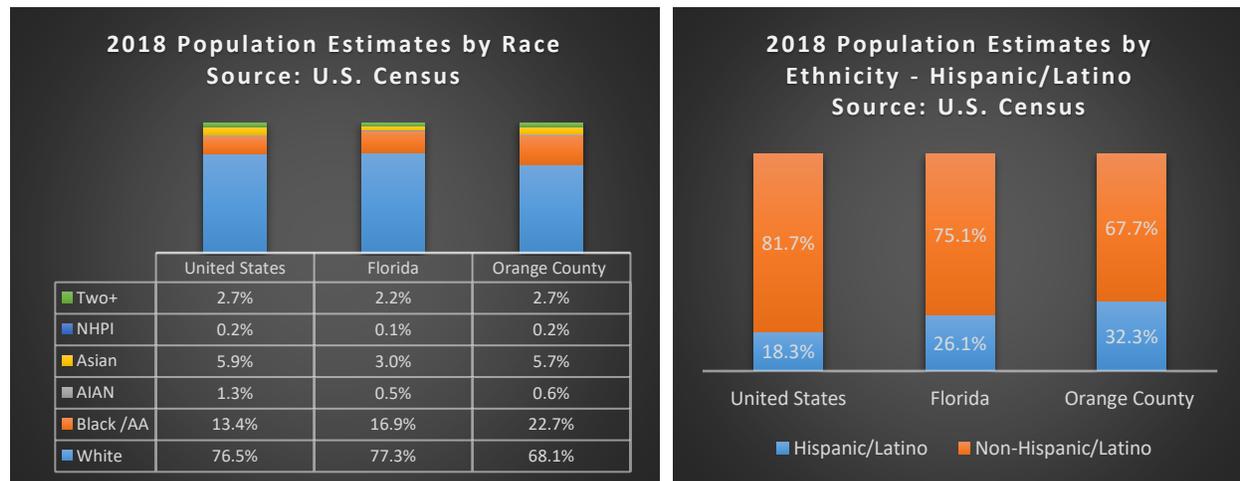


Figure 5: Population Estimates by Race and Ethnicity (2018)

“White” refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

“Black or African American” refers to a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.

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

“Asian” refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

“Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

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

“Hispanic or Latino” refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

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Diversity in Hispanic/Latino Population

As mentioned before, the Hispanic/Latino population in Florida is 26.1 percent and 32.3 percent in Orange County. Of the Hispanic/Latino population, 62.8 percent in the United States is of Mexican origin. In Florida and Orange County, the Hispanic/Latino population of Mexican origin is 13.8 and 10.3 percent, respectively.

In the United States, the Hispanic/Latino population of Cuban origin is 3.9 percent. The percentage of the Hispanic/Latino population of Cuban origin is significantly higher in Florida, at 28.7 percent. In Orange County 9 percent of the Hispanic/Latino population is of Cuban origin.

Puerto Ricans make up 21.3 percent of the Hispanic/Latino population in Florida, while in Orange County they account for 47.7 percent of the Hispanic/Latino population (Fig 6).

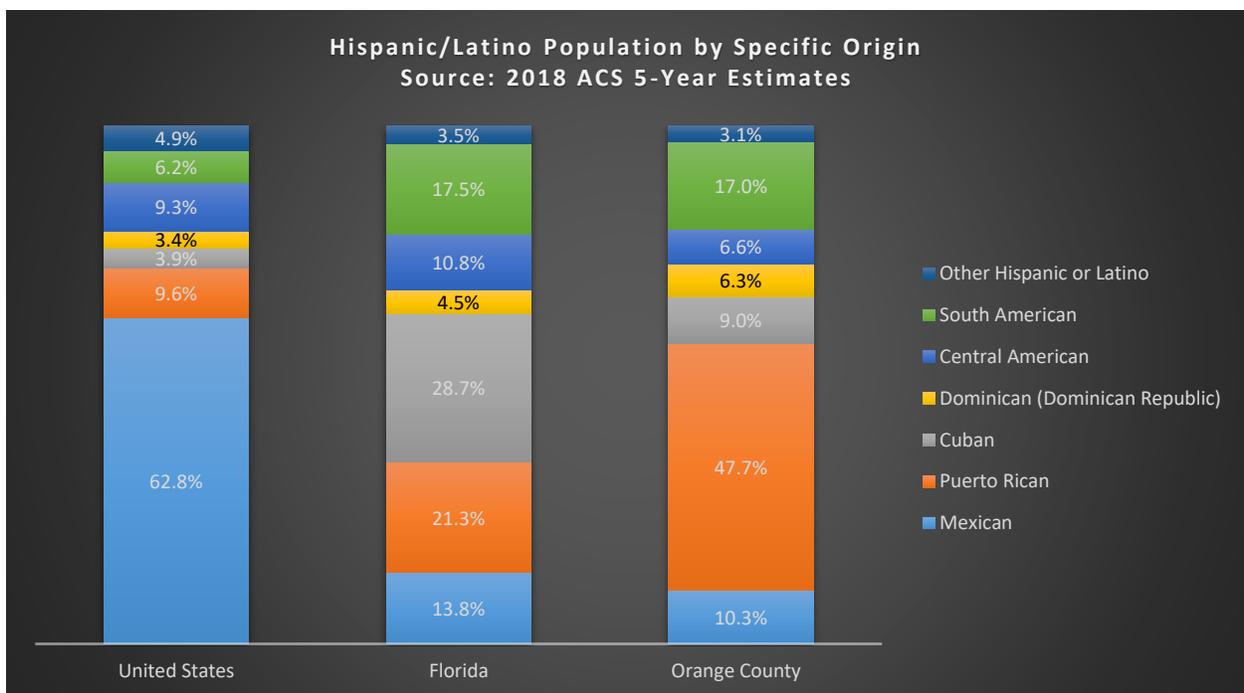


Figure 6: Hispanic/Latino Population by Origin (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

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Immigrants and Refugees

The United States plans to admit a maximum of [18,000 refugees](#) in the upcoming fiscal year, down from a cap of 30,000 this year, under a new refugee admissions ceiling set by the current administration.ⁱⁱ This would be the lowest number of refugees resettled by the U.S. in a single year since 1980, when Congress created the nation's refugee resettlement program. Even before the administration's announcement, refugee resettlement in the U.S. had dropped to historic lows, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of [State Department data](#). As a result, the U.S. is [no longer the world's top country](#) for refugee admissions. It had previously led the world on this measure for decades, admitting more refugees each year than all other countries combined. The decline in U.S. refugee admissions comes at a time when the number of refugees worldwide has reached the [highest levels](#) since World War II.



According to the [Florida Department of Children and Families](#) (DCF), Florida historically housed the largest refugee population in the nation. During the 2019 federal fiscal year (Oct 2018-Sept 2019), 15,322 individuals arrived and/or became eligible for Refugee Services in Florida, up from FY 2017-18 (8,029), still significantly lower than FY 2016-17 (33,279) and FY 2015-16 (62,223).

Of the more than 15,000 new arrivals, 2.9 percent were children, ages 0-5, a total of 444 children.ⁱⁱⁱ Orange County received 1,028 new arrivals during FY 2018-19, 6.7 percent of all refugees that entered the state.

Asylee. A person granted asylum in the United States and, if applicable, his/her derivative family member(s) that accompanied or followed-to-join. Asylees are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent resident status after one year of continuous presence in the United States.

Immigrant. The immigration and Nationality Act defines an immigrant as any alien who is not a nonimmigrant. Generally, an immigrant intends to permanently reside in the U.S. in lawful or unlawful presence.

Refugee. Any person who is outside any country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last habitually resided, and who is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of, that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. Refugees are exempt from numerical limitations (though worldwide ceilings by geographic area are set annually by the President) and are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent residence after one year of continuous presence in the United States. Refugee Services (RS) and providers sometimes use the term to refer to all RS eligible populations.

For the last three years, the U.S. Congress has struggled, unsuccessfully, to pass an immigration reform bill. The debate has put nearly every category of immigration on the table, from smaller, targeted programs such as [Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals](#) (DACA), [Temporary Protected Status](#) (TPS) and the [Diversity Immigrant Visa](#), to big pillars of the immigration system like work-related and family-based migration.

The executive branch of government has called for a shift in the American immigration system. The new policy focus favors a visa system based on employability, with a preference for those who are highly skilled, like doctors, engineers or entrepreneurs. On Feb. 24, 2020, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) implemented the "Inadmissibility on Public Charge Grounds" final rule nationwide, rejecting application or petition, keeping immigrants from settling in the U.S., or keeping them from extending their stays, if their families have used any of a broad variety of local, state, or federal social services to which they are legally entitled. This includes enrolling their U.S.-born children in Head Start or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In a nation where one in four children under age 6 has a

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foreign-born parent (and 96 percent of those children are themselves U.S. citizens), the policy has the potential to affect a significant percentage of the nearly 1 million U.S. children enrolled in Head Start.^{iv}

The new regulation, entitled “[*Inadmissibility on Public Charge Grounds*](#)” makes it possible for the government to deny visas and green cards to immigrants who have used public services that are open to everyone regardless of immigration status.^v In other words, the regulation forces them to choose between taking advantage of available social services and their family’s future ability to stay in the United States permanently. The regulation vastly expands the federal government’s power to bar an immigrant from entering the United States by labeling the immigrant a likely “public charge.”

Previously, the government could only consider the use of cash benefits, like Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, in “public charge” determinations. Under the new rule, federal officials have the power to look at the use of other benefits as well, including:

- Some “educational benefits,” including use of Head Start for children
- Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- Use of any subsidies, or purchase of subsidized insurance, under the Affordable Care Act
- Food stamps
- Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) assistance
- Housing benefits, like Section 8
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- Transit vouchers

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Language

In the United States more than one in four persons between the ages of 5 and 17, and almost one in five persons, ages 18-plus, living in poverty, speak Spanish as their primary language (26.6 and 18.7 percent, respectively). In the state of Florida, a higher proportion of the population in poverty speaks Spanish – 30.4 percent of those ages 5 to 17, and 27.6 percent of those ages 18 and older.

In Orange County the proportion of those in poverty between the ages of 5 and 17 and those age 18-plus that speak Spanish is even higher, 36 and 32.7 percent, respectively (Tables 6 & 7).

Languages Spoken by Population Ages 5-17 in Poverty							
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates							
	Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	5 to 17 years	Only English	Spanish	Indo-European languages	Asian and Pacific Island languages	Other languages
United States	40,063,981	9,923,016	66.8%	26.6%	2.6%	1.9%	2.0%
Florida	2,724,088	610,742	62.7%	30.4%	5.2%	0.9%	0.8%
Orange County	186,865	45,577	52.0%	36.0%	8.6%	1.9%	1.6%

Table 6: Languages Spoken by Population Ages 5-17 in Poverty (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Languages Spoken by Population Age 18+ in Poverty							
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates							
	Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	18 years and over:	Only English	Spanish	Indo-European languages	Asian and Pacific Island languages	Other languages
United States	40,063,981	30,140,965	72.0%	18.7%	3.7%	3.8%	1.9%
Florida	2,724,088	2,113,346	63.6%	27.6%	6.2%	1.7%	1.0%
Orange County	186,865	141,288	54.7%	32.7%	7.9%	3.2%	1.5%

Table 7: Languages Spoken by Population Age 18+ in Poverty (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Linguistic Isolation

Increased linguistic diversity contributes to the United States' global competitiveness and our ability to integrate culturally and economically. Speaking a parent's native language other than English at home can have a positive effect on children's English literacy development, and bilingual language skills can positively affect children's educational achievement. The Census Bureau's report, however, highlights a sobering statistic: millions of residents of the United States are not proficient in the English language. In fact, the [Census Bureau](#) classifies 4.5 percent of U.S. households as linguistically isolated. A linguistically isolated household is one where no one in the home above the age of 14 speaks English only, or speaks a second language and speaks English well.

Based on U.S. census data, in Florida, 6.9 percent of all households (both natives and the foreign-born) were linguistically isolated, meaning that all persons, age 14 and over, in the household were LEP (having limited English proficiency). Of Spanish-speaking households, however, 26.9 percent were linguistically isolated. Linguistic isolation is also greatest for households that speak Spanish in Orange County, 22.6 percent (Table 8).

Percent Limited English-Speaking Households					
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates					
	All households	Households speaking --			
		Spanish	Other Indo-European languages	Asian and Pacific Island languages	Other languages
United States	4.5%	22.3%	15.4%	25.7%	17.2%
Florida	6.9%	26.9%	17.6%	20.7%	14.2%
Orange County	8.0%	22.6%	15.9%	20.6%	12.0%

Table 8: Linguistic Isolation (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

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Religion

Mississippi, Alabama and other Southern states are among the most highly religious states in the nation, while New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine in New England are among the least devout, according to some of the key measures used to determine levels of religiosity in the Pew Research Center's most recent [Religious Landscape Study](#).

Worship attendance, prayer frequency, belief in God and the self-described importance of religion in one's life were the four measures of religious observance used by Pew to determine the rankings. Sixty-four percent of people in Florida say they believe in God with absolute certainty, and 56 percent say they pray daily. [Florida](#) is the 22nd most religious state overall in the nation. Regarding religions in Florida, the overwhelming majority are Christians (70 percent). Of the [religious denominations](#) in the state, Evangelical Protestants are the largest group (24 percent).

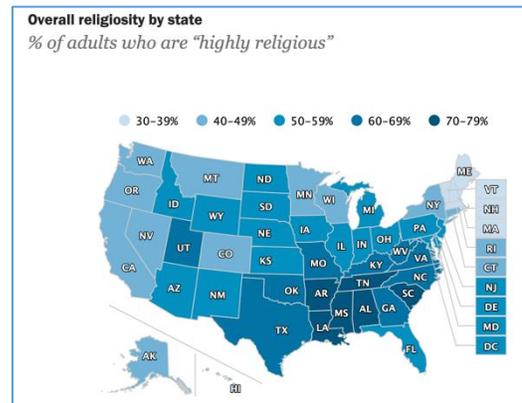


Figure 7: Overall Religiosity by State (2014)

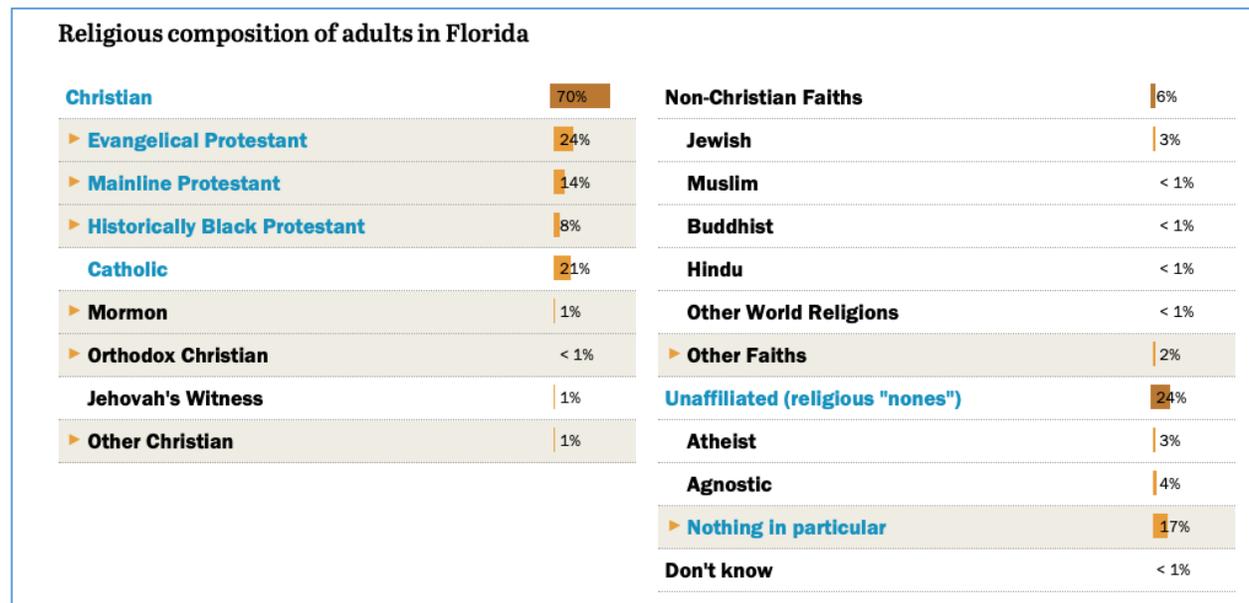


Figure 8: Religious Composition of Adults in Florida (2014)

According to the study, the U.S. public is becoming less religious in modest overall rates of belief and practice, but religiously affiliated Americans are as observant as in years past. There is a great deal of stability in the U.S. religious landscape. The recent decrease in religious beliefs and behaviors is attributable to the growing minority of Americans, particularly in the Millennial generation, who say they do not belong to any organized faith. Among the three-quarters of U.S. adults who claim a religion, there has been no discernible drop in most measures of religious commitment. Indeed, by some conventional measures, religiously affiliated Americans are more devout than they were a few years ago.

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Sex and Age

U.S. Census data indicate that approximately 49.2 percent of the United States population is male, and 50.8 percent is female; this is not significantly different for the state of Florida and Orange County (Table 9). The youngest residents, those below age 5, make up 6.3 percent of the United States population, 5.5 percent in Florida, and 6.2 percent in Orange County. The median age in Florida is higher than for the United States overall, 41.9 years, compared with 37.9 years, while the median age in Orange County is lower, at 34.9 years.

Population by Sex and Age Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates				
	Male	Female	Under 5 years	Median age (years)
United States	49.2%	50.8%	6.3%	37.9
Florida	48.9%	51.1%	5.5%	41.9
Orange County	49.1%	50.9%	6.2%	34.9

Table 9: Population by Sex and Age (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Households

On average, approximately two out of three households in the United States and Florida are family households, 65.7 and 64.5 percent, respectively. In Orange County, 65.4 percent of households are family households (Table 10). In the United States, more than 33 million family households have children under the age of 18, of which more than 1.8 million families are in Florida.

Total Households Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates						
	Total households	Family households (families)		Nonfamily households	Total Family Households with Children Under Age 18	
United States	119,730,128	78,697,103	65.7%	41,033,025	34.3%	33,435,099
Florida	7,621,760	4,917,841	64.5%	2,703,919	35.5%	1,820,936
Orange County	458,613	299,990	65.4%	158,623	34.6%	137,559

Table 10: Total Households (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Of the 7,621,760 households in Florida and 458,613 in Orange County, 15.3 and 19.2 percent, correspondingly, are married-couple families with children under the age of 18; 2.1 and 2.5 percent, respectively, are families with a male householder (no wife present) with children under age 18; and 6.4 and 8.3 percent, respectively, are families with a female householder (no husband present) with children under age 18 (Fig 9).

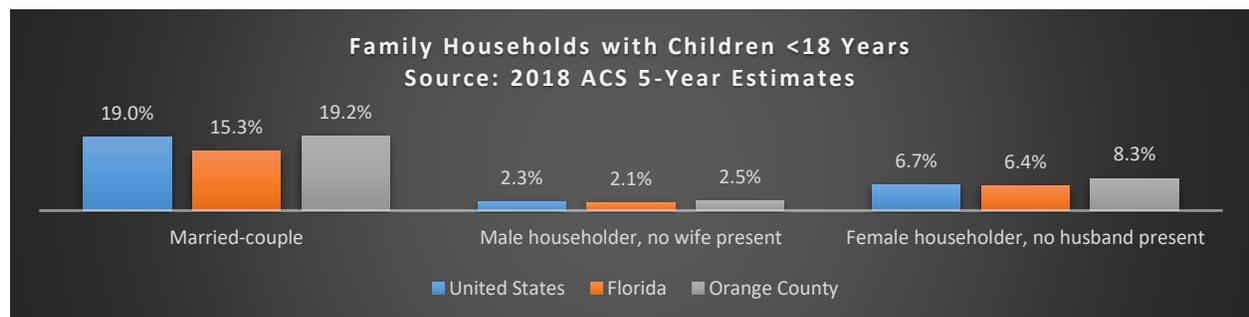


Figure 9: Households with Children Under Age 18 (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

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Grandparents and Grandchildren

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

--- American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

In Florida, more than 492,000 grandparents live with their grandchildren (under age 18), of which 30.4 percent, or more than 149,000 grandparents, are responsible for the care of their grandchildren. In Orange County more than 33,000 grandparents live with their grandchildren (under age 18), and more than 9,150 grandparents are responsible for the care of their grandchildren (Table 11).

Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren			
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates			
	Grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	Grandparents responsible for grandchildren	
United States	7,249,122	2,520,926	34.8%
Florida	492,913	149,817	30.4%
Orange County	33,297	9,153	27.5%

Table 11: Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

The number of grandchildren under the age of 18 living with a grandparent householder in Florida exceeds 366,000, accounting for 8.8 percent of all children under 18. Approximately 43.3 percent of those children are under the age of 6; 32.9 percent are between the ages of 6 and 11, and 23.8 percent are between 12 and 17 (Table 12). In Orange County, there are 305,594 children under the age of 18, of which 22,648 (7.4 percent) live with a grandparent householder. In Orange County almost half of all children living with a grandparent householder is below age 6.

Grandchildren <18 Living with a Grandparent Householder					
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates					
	Total Children < 18	Total Grandchildren Living with Grandparent Householder	Grandchildren Living with Grandparent by Age		
			< 6 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 17 years
United States	73,352,242	5,815,473 (7.9%)	2,559,623	1,878,897	1,376,953
Florida	4,227,875	366,905 (8.8%)	158,952	120,730	87,223
Orange County	305,594	22,648 (7.4%)	10,798	7,076	4,774

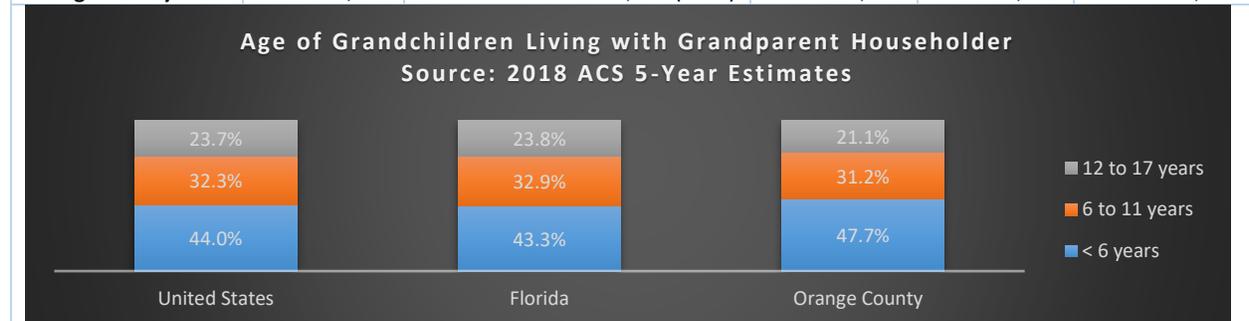


Table 12: Age of Grandchildren Living with Grandparent Householder (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Socioeconomic Status

Education

Educational Attainment (Adults)

In the United States and Florida, 87.7 and 88 percent of the adult population over age 25, respectively, is at minimum, a high school graduate; in Orange County, it is 88.5 percent (Table 13). The percentages of the adult population with a bachelor’s degree in the United States and Florida are 31.5 and 29.2 percent, correspondingly, compared with 33.8 percent in Orange County. In the United States and Orange County, the proportion of women with a bachelor’s degree or higher is greater than their male counterparts, while in Florida the proportion of men with a bachelor’s degree or higher is larger.

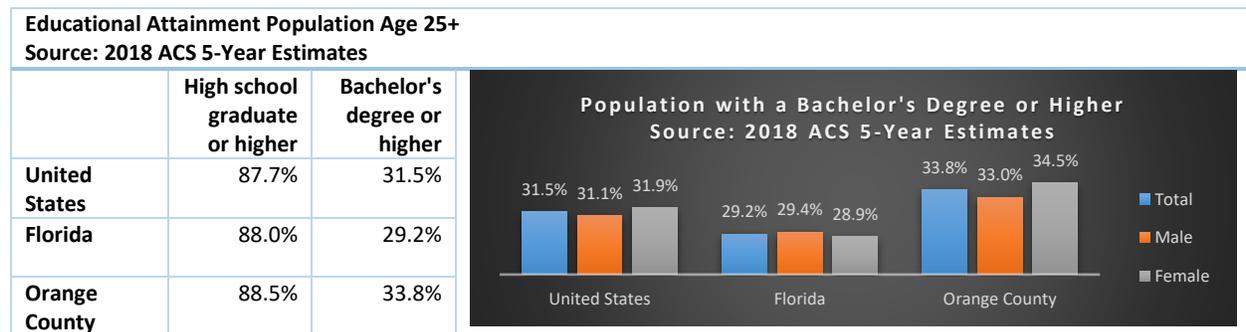


Table 13: Educational Attainment Population Age 25+ (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Educational Attainment of Mothers

Based on a study conducted using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort, a parent’s education (especially the mother’s) has a tremendous impact on the child’s future academic success.^{vi} In the United States and Florida, 12.6 and 9.8 percent of women who had a birth in the past 12 months, respectively, have a graduate or professional degree (Fig 10). In Orange County, the percentage of women with a graduate or professional degree who had a birth in the past 12 months was higher than in Florida, at 11.2 percent.

Mother’s Education Significant to Children’s Academic Success

A mother knows best—and the amount of education she attains can predict her children’s success in reading and math. In fact, that success is greater if she had her child later in life, according to a new University of Michigan study.

Sandra Tang, a U-M psychology research fellow and the study’s lead author, said children of mothers 19 and older usually enter kindergarten with higher levels of achievement. These students continue to excel in math and reading at higher levels through eighth grade than children of mothers 18 and younger.

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

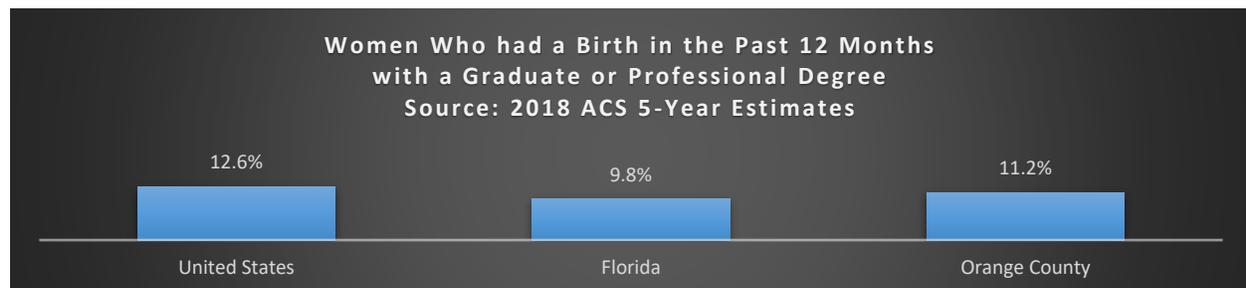


Figure 10: Educational Attainment of Women Who Had a Birth in the Past 12 Months (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

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Socioeconomic Status

Florida School System

Florida's reported total student membership in public schools during the 2019-20 program year reached more than 2.8 million students, of which 209,881 students were in Orange County schools (Table 14).^{vii} Approximately 36.9 percent of students enrolled in Florida's public schools are white, 34.5 percent are Hispanic/Latino, and 21.6 percent are black/African American.

In Orange County 25 percent of the students enrolled are white, 43.1 percent are Hispanic/Latino, and 24.4 percent are black/African American (Figure 11).

Public School Student Membership by Race/Ethnicity (2019-20)								
Source: Florida Department of Education								
	White	Black/AA	Hispanic/Latino	Two+	Asian	AIAN	NHPI	Total
Florida	1,054,650	618,792	986,891	106,463	79,522	7,769	4,862	2,858,949
Orange County	52,405	51,259	90,547	4,776	9,772	422	700	209,881

Table 14: Public School Student Membership by Race/Ethnicity (2019-20)

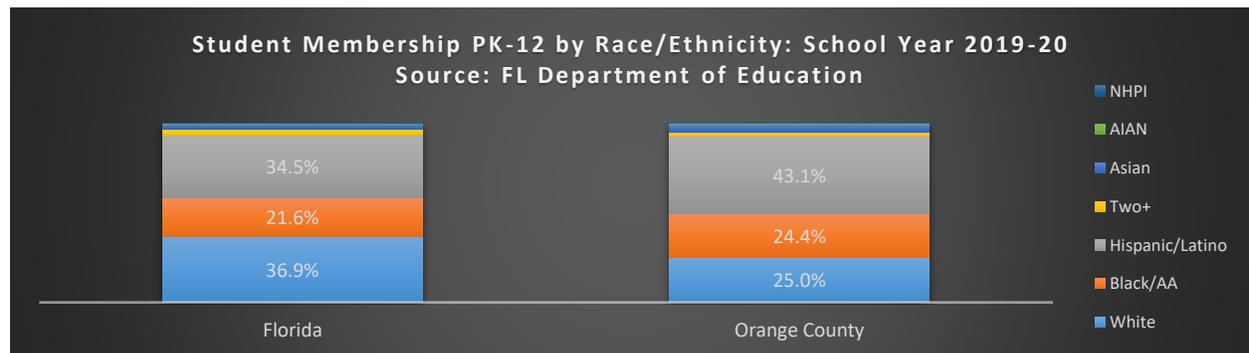


Figure 11: Public School Student Membership by Race/Ethnicity (2019-20)

English Language Learners (ELL)

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

In Florida's public schools, 288,624 students enrolled during the 2019-20 school year were English Language Learners (10.1 percent of the total student body). In Orange County, 32,617 students were English Language Learners (15.5 percent of the total student body) (Table 15).

English Language Learners (2019-20)		
Source: Florida Department of Education		
	English Language Learners	Percent of Total Student Body
Florida	288,624	10.1%
Orange County	32,617	15.5%

Table 15: Public School ELL Student Membership (2019-20)

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Socioeconomic Status

Graduation Rates

At the end of the 2018-19 school year in Florida, 86.9 percent of students who entered 9th grade graduated from high school within four years; the graduation rate for the same cohort in Orange County was 88.4 percent.^{viii} Table 16 provides student graduation rates by race/ethnicity, for English language learners, and economically disadvantaged status.

Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity 2018-19		
Source: Florida Department of Education		
	Florida	Orange County
Total	86.9%	88.4%
White	90.2%	93.6%
Hispanic / Latino	85.9%	88.5%
Black/AA	81.5%	81.2%
Two+	88.2%	92.0%
Asian	95.6%	96.7%
AIAN	77.5%	85.5%
NHPI	86.7%	86.1%
ELL	75.0%	81.9%
Economically Disadvantaged	86.9%	88.4%

Table 16: Graduation Rates (2018-19)

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Employment Status and Income

Unemployment

Per the [U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics](#), the unemployment rate in Florida (not seasonally adjusted) in November 2019 was 2.7 percent; the unemployment rate in Orange County was 2.4 percent.

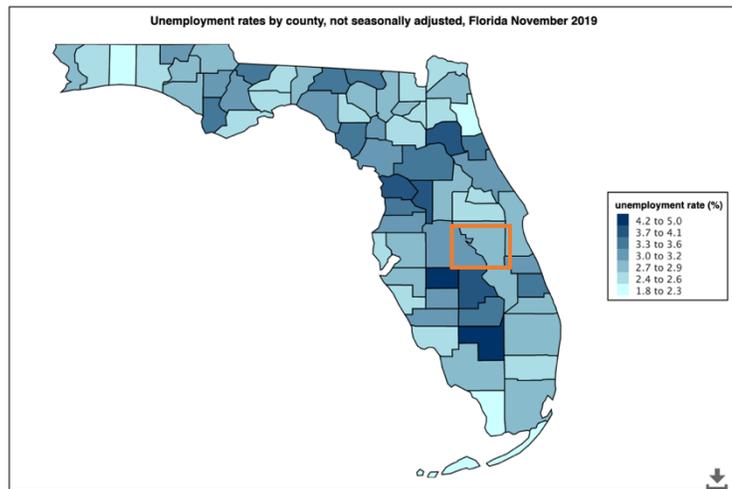


Figure 12: Unemployment Rates (November 2019)

Median Household Income

Florida's median household income of \$53,267 is lower than that of the United States, which is \$60,293; the median income for Orange County is higher than Florida, at \$54,335 (Table 17). The per capita income in the United States is more than \$32,000, while the per capita income in Florida and Orange County is \$30,197 and \$28,859, respectively.

Household Income					
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates					
	Median household income	Mean household income	Median family income	Mean family income	Per capita income
United States	\$60,293	\$84,938	\$73,965	\$99,436	\$32,621
Florida	\$53,267	\$76,652	\$64,312	\$89,399	\$30,197
Orange County	\$54,335	\$78,465	\$63,020	\$90,285	\$28,859

Table 17: Household, Family and Per Capita Income (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

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

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

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

Per capita income measures the average income earned per person in a given area (city, region, country, etc.) in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population.

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

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Average Salary by Sector

According to the [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics](#) (2018 data), the total average salary of all sectors combined in the United States is \$57,198, compared with \$49,475 in Florida. Statewide, with the exception of Leisure and Hospitality, and Education and Health Services, annual state wages for each sector are lower than the United States (Fig 13).

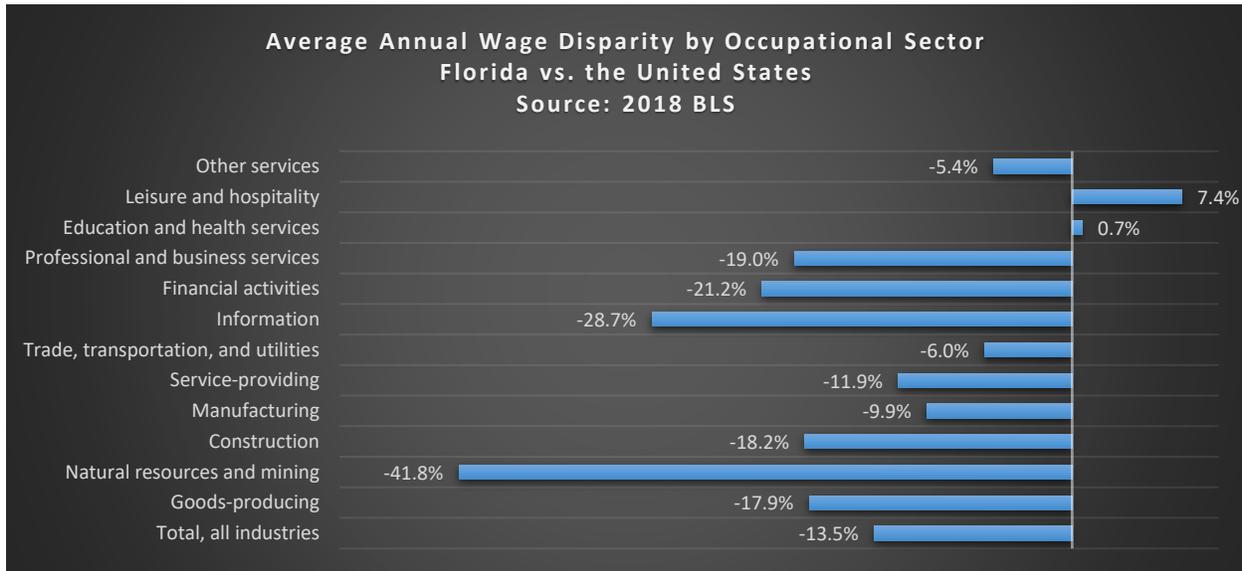


Figure 13: Average Annual Wage Disparity: FL vs U.S. (2018)

Table 18 provides the average annual wages for all private occupational sectors in the United States, Florida, and Orange County. Compared with Florida, the average annual wages in Orange County do not differ much; however, significantly higher wages in Orange County are seen for the Manufacturing and Education and Health Services sectors.

Average Annual Wages: Private Ownership Establishment (2018) Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics			
	United States	Florida	Orange County
Total, all industries	\$57,198	\$49,475	\$49,420
Goods-producing	\$65,814	\$54,007	\$63,160
Natural resources and mining	\$59,628	\$34,681	\$33,803
Construction	\$62,727	\$51,286	\$59,444
Manufacturing	\$68,525	\$61,740	\$70,558
Service-providing	\$55,369	\$48,803	\$47,840
Trade, transportation, and utilities	\$47,607	\$44,766	\$43,689
Information	\$113,781	\$81,168	\$73,901
Financial activities	\$95,561	\$75,337	\$72,794
Professional and business services	\$75,169	\$60,914	\$62,082
Education and health services	\$50,444	\$50,781	\$56,580
Leisure and hospitality	\$24,087	\$25,881	\$30,276
Other services	\$38,464	\$36,402	\$35,194

Table 18: Average Annual Wages: Private Ownership Establishments (2018)

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Living Wage

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

In Florida the hourly living wage for a single parent with two children is \$29.21; the hourly living wage for a two-parent household (where one adult is working) with two children is \$26.13. **The poverty wage for those two types of families is \$9.99 and \$12.07 per hour, respectively. The minimum wage in Florida, as of January 2020 is \$8.56/hour.** Table 19 provides information on annual expenses by state and county for needs including food, child care, medical, housing, and transportation. The required annual income of a single-parent family with two children, before taxes in Florida is \$60,757; the required annual income of a two-parent family (one working) with two children is \$53,342. The Federal Poverty Level for a family of three is \$21,720, and the Federal Poverty Level for a family of four is \$26,200.

Compared with the state average, the living wage for a single-parent family with two children is slightly lower in Orange County. The same disparity applies to a two-parent family (one adult working) and two children (Table 19).

Living Wage (2019) Source: http://livingwage.mit.edu/		
	Florida	Orange County
Hourly Wages	1 adult 2 children	
Living Wage	\$29.21	\$29.15
Poverty Wage	\$9.99	\$9.99
Minimum Wage	\$8.25*	\$8.25*
Annual Expenses		
Food	\$6,644	\$6,644
Child Care	\$10,280	\$10,280
Medical	\$8,132	\$8,132
Housing	\$13,259	\$13,259
Transportation	\$9,905	\$9,905
Other	\$5,099	\$5,099
Required annual income before taxes	\$60,757	\$55,220
Hourly Wages	2 adults (1 working) 2 children	
Living Wage	\$26.13	\$26.07
Poverty Wage	\$12.07	\$12.07
Minimum Wage	\$8.25	\$8.25
Annual Expenses		
Food	\$8,822	\$8,822
Child Care	\$0	\$0
Medical	\$8,822	\$8,214
Housing	\$13,259	\$13,152
Transportation	\$11,459	\$11,459
Other	\$5,935	\$5,935
Required annual income before taxes	\$54,342	\$54,220

*Current minimum wage in Florida, as of Jan 2020 is \$8.56

Table 19: Living Wages (2019)

The living wage for a single parent family with two children in Florida is **2.5 times** the federal poverty level for a family of three, which is \$21,720!

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

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

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Poverty

The [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services](#) issues the Federal Poverty Guidelines in the [Federal Register](#) annually. The Poverty Guidelines for a family of four in 2020 is \$26,200. Research suggests that a family of four requires at least double that amount to make ends meet.^{ix} The measurement only accounts for the family's annual income; it does not include other aspects of economic status such as housing, debt, assets, or property. The calculation used today was originally developed in the 1960s based on the amount of money spent by families on food. The poverty level was reached by multiplying that dollar amount (money spent by families on food) times three. Nowadays, families not only spend approximately one-seventh of their annual income on food, but the cost of child care, transportation, and health care have increased drastically over the past 50 years.^x

2020 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia	
Persons in Family/Household	Poverty Guidelines
1	\$12,760
2	\$17,240
3	\$21,720
4	\$26,200
5	\$30,680
6	\$35,160
7	\$39,640
8	\$44,120
<i>For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,480 for each additional</i>	

Figure 14: Poverty Guidelines (2020)

Poverty in Florida. Per the 2018 [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates \(SAIPE\)](#), 13.7 percent of the population in Florida lives in poverty (more than 2.8 million individuals), and 20 percent of children, ages 0-17, live in poverty (more than 830,000 children) (Table 20, Fig 15). More than 242,000 Head Start- and Early Head Start-eligible children, ages 0 to 4, live in poverty in Florida. In Orange County, 15.6 percent of the overall population live in poverty; of the children ages 0 to 17, 22.8 percent live in poverty.

Poverty (2018)						
Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)						
	Poverty Est, All Ages	Poverty %, All Ages	Poverty Est, Age 0-17	Poverty %, Age 0-17	Poverty Est, Age 0-4	Poverty %, Age 0-4
United States	41,852,315	13.1	12,997,532	18.0	3,758,704	19.5
Florida	2,854,438	13.7	831,420	20.0	242,357	21.8
Orange County	211,307	15.6	68,769	22.8	*	*

**The SAIPE does not estimate the number of children, ages 0-4, in poverty by county; 2018 ACS 5-year Estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau are used in subsequent sections of this report.*

Table 20: Poverty (2018)

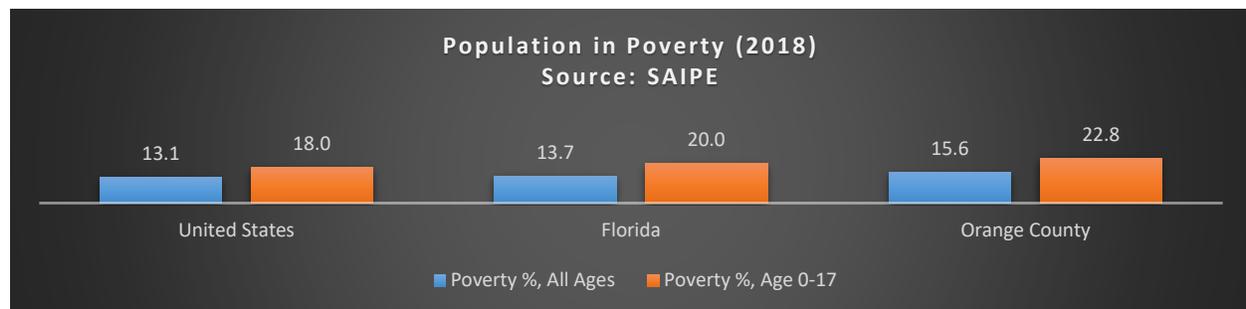


Figure 15: Poverty (2018)

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Poverty by Race/Ethnicity

Although the overall poverty rate (for all ages) in Florida is 13.7 percent, the poverty rate for blacks/African Americans, who make up 16.9 percent of the population in the state, is 23.5 percent. The poverty rate for Hispanic/Latino residents in the state, who make up 26.1 percent of the state's population, is 18.9 percent (Fig 16). In Orange County, 21.5 percent of black/African American residents live in poverty, and 20.7 percent of Hispanic/Latino residents live in poverty.

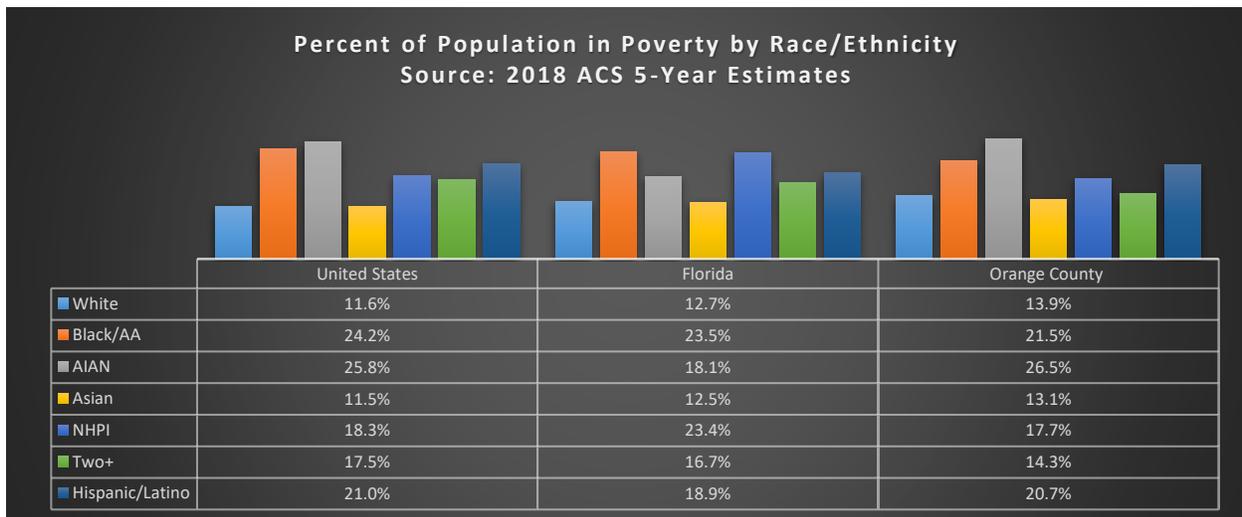


Figure 16: Poverty by Race/Ethnicity (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Poverty by Educational Attainment

Obtaining a higher level of education significantly impacts poverty rate; in Florida 26 percent of the population with less than a high school degree lives in poverty, while 5.9 percent of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher lives in poverty. In Orange County, 24.5 percent of the population with less than a high school degree lives in poverty, and 6.5 percent of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher lives in poverty (Fig 17).

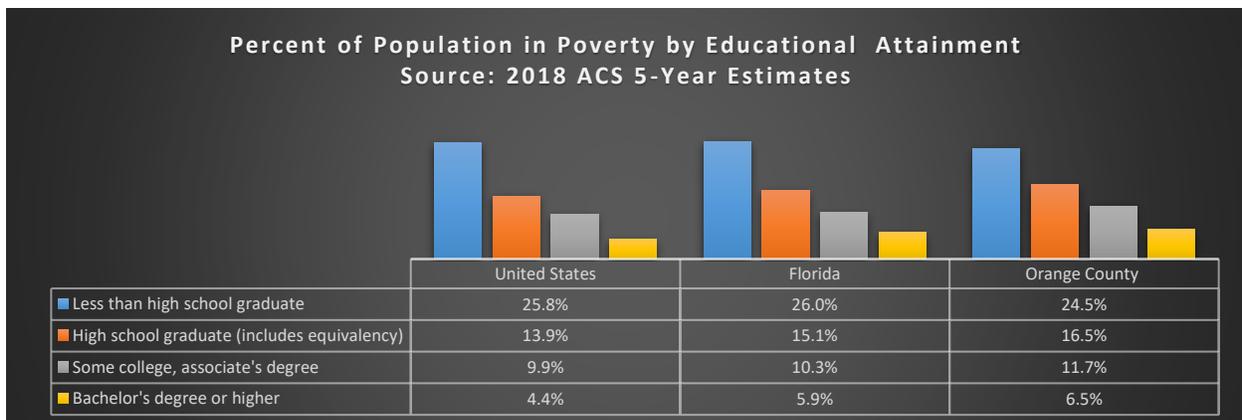


Figure 17: Poverty by Educational Attainment (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

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Poverty by Employment Status

Like educational attainment, a significant difference is seen in poverty rates between employed and unemployed individuals. Overall, employed and unemployed females live in poverty at higher rates than employed and unemployed males; in Orange County, however, the disparity between unemployed males and females is marginal, 34.9 percent versus 35.1 percent, respectively.

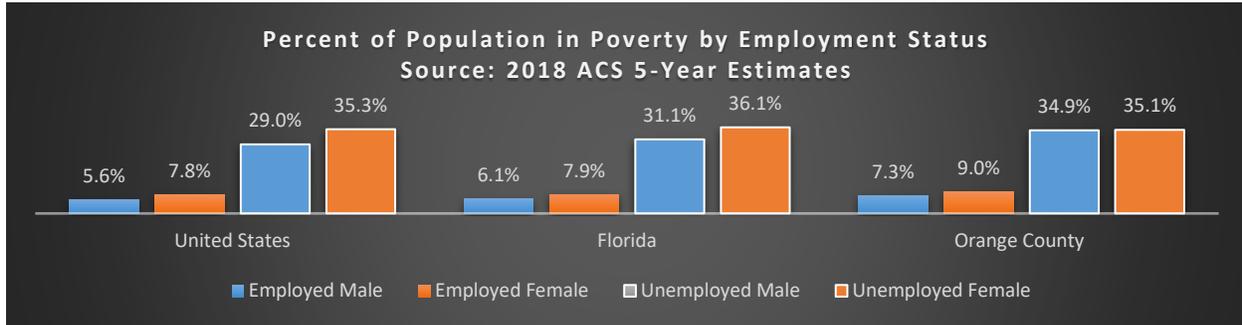


Figure 18: Population in Poverty by Employment Rates (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Births to Women in Poverty

Of the nearly 4 million women between the ages 15 and 50 who had a birth in the United States in the past 12 months (2018 5-year Estimates), nearly 1 million, or 24.1 percent, were living in poverty (Table 21). In Florida more than 57,000 women, or 26.2 percent, of all women, ages 15 to 50, who had a birth gave birth in poverty. In Orange County, 5,152 women gave birth in poverty, 29.3 percent of all women, ages 15 to 50, who gave birth.

	Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	Women who had a birth in poverty	
United States	3,983,068	961,481	24.1%
Florida	220,783	57,868	26.2%
Orange County	17,584	5,152	29.3%

Location	Percentage
United States	24.1%
Florida	26.2%
Orange County	29.3%

Table 21: Women Who Had a Birth in Poverty (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

NOTE: Census estimates report on the number of women who gave birth in the past 12 months; the 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates reports on the average of five years from 2013 to 2017.

Note: In the [Fertility/Birth Rates](#) section of this CA, U.S. Census data reflects a slightly higher number of women who gave birth in the past 12 months. The data discrepancy is due to the fact that Census data includes some women for whom poverty status was undetermined, whereas this data includes the subset of just those women for whom poverty status was determined.

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Families in Poverty

In the United States, 10.1 percent of all families live in poverty, 5 percent of married-couple families live in poverty, and 27.8 percent of families led by a single female live in poverty. In Florida and Orange County, 10.6 and 12.3 percent of all families, respectively, live in poverty; 6 and 7 percent of married-couple families, correspondingly, live in poverty; and 25.8 and 26.9 percent of single female householder families, respectively, live in poverty (Fig 19).

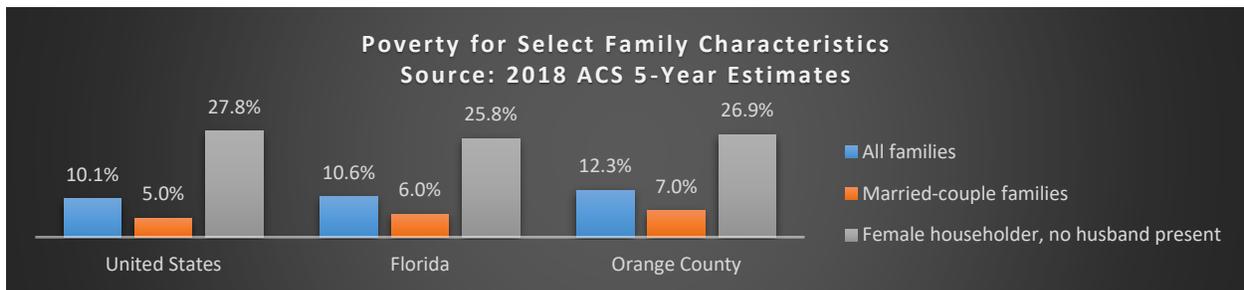


Figure 19: Poverty for Select Family Characteristics (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Families with Children Under Age 5 in Poverty

Of families with related children under the age of 5 in the United States and Florida, 15.3 and 16.1 percent live in poverty, respectively. In Orange County, 15.5 percent of families with related children under the age of 5 live in poverty. Single female householders with children under the age of 5 have the highest rates of poverty; in the United States, Florida, and Orange County, 42.2, 38.1, and 37.4 percent, in the order previously mentioned.

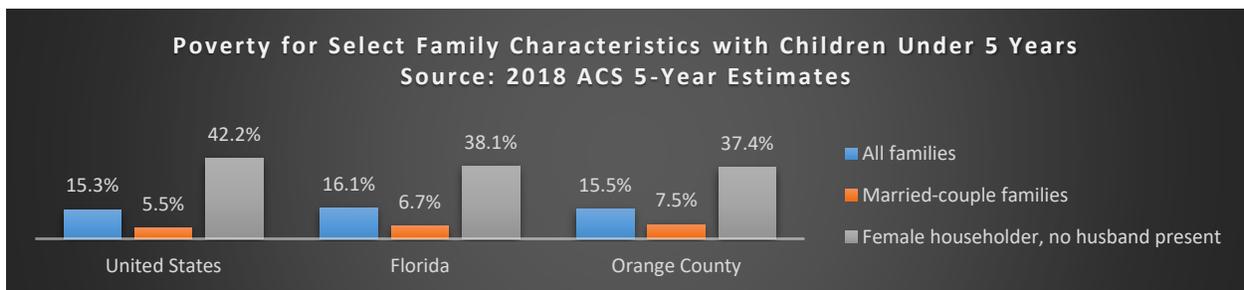


Figure 20: Poverty for Select Family Characteristics with Children Under Age 5 (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Children in Poverty

Children Ages 0-4: Percent in Poverty

As previously stated, according to 2018 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) from the U.S. Census Bureau, in Florida 21.8 percent of children, ages 0-4, live in poverty, a total of 242,357 children. SAIPE estimates for children, ages 0-4, in poverty, are not provided for individual counties, townships, or census tracts.

In order to estimate children in poverty in Orange County, poverty data from the 2018 ACS 5-year Estimates are used. These estimates use data from 2014 to 2018 and reflect a 6.5 percent higher number

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of children in poverty in Florida: 259,763 versus 242,357. The economy, job market, unemployment, cost of housing and health care all contribute to the increase in poverty statistics, causing an aggregate estimate of five years (2014-18) to be higher than the estimates for 2018 alone. Based on the 5-year Estimates, 23.3 percent of children, ages 0-4, live in poverty in Florida. In Orange County 20,260 children, ages 0-4, live in poverty, accounting for 24.7 percent of all children, ages 0-4 (Table 22).

Children Ages 0-4 in Poverty			
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates			
	Total Children Ages 0-4	Children Ages 0-4 in Poverty	
United States	19,835,607	4,193,998	21.1%
Florida	1,117,227	259,763	23.3%
Orange County	81,981	20,260	24.7%

Table 22: Children Ages 0-4 in Poverty (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Racial/Ethnic Proportion of Children Ages 0-4 In Poverty

In Florida and Orange County, 16.9 and 22.7 percent of the population, respectively, is black/African American; however, 33.8 and 35.1 percent of children in poverty, ages 0-4, correspondingly, are black/African American (Table 23).

Racial Proportion of Children Ages 0-4 in Poverty			
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates			
	United States	Florida	Orange County
Total	4,193,998	259,763	20,260
White	2,224,281	139,820	9,791
Black / AA	1,057,191	87,760	7,121
AIAN	70,441	787	143
Asian	102,722	3,058	325
NHIP	10,666	138	24
Other Race	411,000	12,389	1,959
Two+	317,697	15,811	897

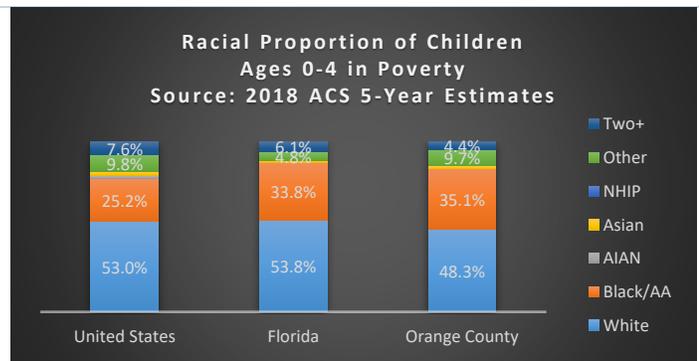


Table 23: Racial Proportion of Children Ages 0-4 in Poverty (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

In Florida and Orange County, 26.1 and 32.3 percent of the population, respectively, is Hispanic/Latino; of the total children, ages 0-4, living in poverty, 36.9 and 45.5 percent, correspondingly, are Hispanic/Latino (Table 24).

Ethnic Proportion of Children Ages 0-4 in Poverty			
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates			
	United States	Florida	Orange County
Total	4,193,998	259,763	20,260
Hispanic/Latino	1,520,861	95,830	9,213
Non-Hispanic/Latino	2,673,137	163,933	11,047

Region	Non-Hispanic/Latino	Hispanic/Latino
United States	63.7%	36.3%
Florida	63.1%	36.9%
Orange County	54.5%	45.5%

Table 24: Ethnic Proportion of Children Ages 0-4 in Poverty (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

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Federal Assistance Benefits

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

[Temporary Assistance for Needy Families \(TANF\)](#) provides temporary cash assistance and employment-related services to enable families with children to become self-supporting. In Florida to qualify for the program, one must be a resident of the state, either be pregnant or responsible for a child under 19 years of age, a U.S. national, citizen, legal alien, or permanent resident, have low or very low income, and be either underemployed (working for very low wages), unemployed, or about to become unemployed.^{xi} The Economic Self-Sufficiency program office in the Florida Department of Children and Families administers the TANF Temporary Cash Assistance program.

As of January 2020, 38,091 families in Florida received TANF benefits, of which 2,191 families were in Orange County. Florida’s total number of families receiving TANF benefits reflects a 9.4 percent reduction from the 42,036 families who received the benefit during the month of January in 2019.^{xii}

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

[Supplemental Security Income, or SSI](#), provides monthly financial payments to low-income adults who are blind, disabled, or age 65 and older. Disabled or blind children are also eligible to receive SSI benefits. Families receiving SSI are categorically eligible for Head Start services, providing the family an additional benefit and supportive resource. In 2018, 97,871 children under age 18 received SSI benefits in Florida, of which 8,412 were in Orange County (Table 25).^{xiii}

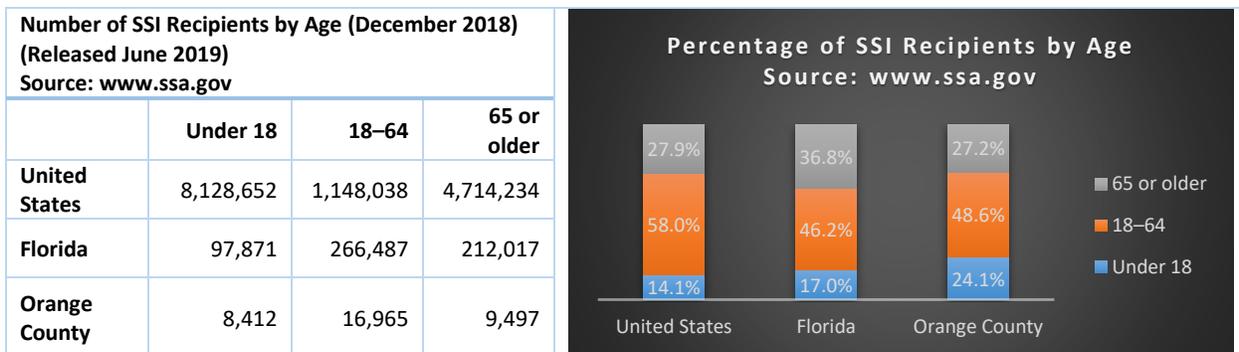


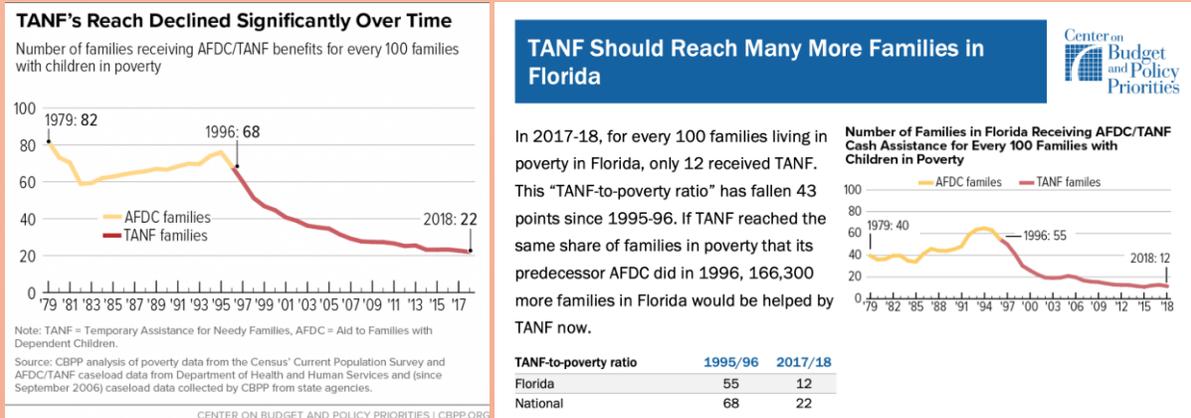
Table 25: Number of SSI Recipients by Age - December 2018 (released June 2019)

NOTE: Data regarding WIC and SNAP participation is located in the [Nutrition](#) section of this Community Assessment.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

The **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** block grant is designed to provide temporary financial assistance to poor families, primarily those with no other means to meet basic needs. But since TANF’s creation in 1996, its reach has declined dramatically. In 2018, for every 100 families in poverty, only 22 received direct financial assistance from TANF — down from 68 families in 1996. This “TANF-to-poverty ratio” (TPR) reached its lowest point in 2014 and has remained there.

States’ broad flexibility in TANF has led to wide variation among state TPRs, which range from 68 in California down to just 4 in Louisiana. In a growing number of states — now up to 16 — the ratio is 10 or less, meaning that for every 100 families living in poverty, 10 or fewer receive TANF cash assistance. In 2006, the last time TANF was reauthorized, only two states had a ratio that low; in 1996, none did.



When this ratio falls, it means TANF is less responsive to need than in previous years. The TPR can fall because: (1) the number of families receiving cash assistance from TANF falls without a corresponding drop in the number of families living in poverty; or (2) the number of poor families rises without a corresponding increase in the number of families receiving TANF benefits.

The TPR has both strengths and limitations. Its strengths include: (1) it provides a measure of access to TANF benefits that is consistent over time and across states; and (2) it uses readily available data, making it transparent and relatively current. Two key limitations are: (1) it is less reliable in small states because of sample size limitations in the Current Population Survey (CPS); and (2) the underreporting of income from public benefit programs in the CPS has worsened over time, making the official poverty estimates less accurate than they once were.

The TANF participation rate, which the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services produces, provides an explicit measure of the share of eligible families receiving TANF benefits; however, it generally lags two years behind the TPR and is not available at the state level. The TANF participation rate uses the Transfer Income Model’s (TRIM) microsimulations of the CPS data to adjust for underreporting and to identify eligible families more precisely. Though the TPR and the participation rates use different methodologies to measure access to TANF cash assistance, they produce quite similar results and they have had the same downward trajectory since before welfare reform.

<https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/tanf-reaching-few-poor-families>

Economic Features and Trends

Florida has experienced strong, broad-based economic gains for much of the last year. Based on the most recent [Wells Fargo Securities Economics Group](#) Economic Forecast, on a year-over-year basis, nonfarm employment is up by 2.5 percent in the state, which reflects a net gain of 217,400 jobs (Fig 21). However, economists predict the start of a significant slowdown in hiring, particularly at retailers and restaurants.

Florida’s economy has consistently outpaced the nation since the early years of this expansion. Nonfarm employment growth has exceeded the nation every month since 2012, except September 2017, when Hurricane Irma caused employment to pull back sharply across the state. Florida

is benefitting from increased in-migration from other states, as well as increased immigration from overseas. Inflows from other states have been bolstered by tax reform, which has made Florida’s low tax status an even greater comparative advantage. Inflows of retirees have increased, particularly from high tax states in the Northeast and Midwest, bolstering retirement communities like The Villages, Fort Myers and Naples.

Inflows of businesses and prime working-age individuals have also increased, bolstering the state’s major metropolitan areas. The **Orlando Area** has added the most jobs over the past year (+36,700), followed by Tampa (+30,800), Miami-Dade (+24,700), Jacksonville (+24,400), Fort Lauderdale (+11,200), and Fort Myers (+9,200). All 23 of Florida’s metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions have added jobs over the past year.^{xiv}

According to a recently released forecast from the University of Central Florida, [The Institute for Economic Competitiveness](#), growth is anticipated for Florida’s economy in 2020, inspired by a strong, post-recession job market recovery, salary growth and increased retail spending. Florida’s economy is expected to outperform the national forecast for four straight years, but growing pains from a lack of housing and a weak transportation network are predicted. The same forecast stated that Florida’s equivalent of gross domestic product -- the value of all goods and services -- will grow by 2.8 percent in 2020 and 2021, but growth will slow to 2.4 percent in 2022. Moreover, labor force growth in Florida will average 1.6 percent annually over the next three years and Florida’s unemployment rate is expected to drop to 3 percent this year.

In Florida, not all the residents of the state benefit equally from the economic reports cited earlier. A study from the University of Florida shows that even though household income has increased across the state, it was distributed unevenly, with the wealthiest possibly aided by a tax cut passed by Congress in 2017. Dr. Hector Sandoval, an economist at the University of Florida, argued that the top income earners

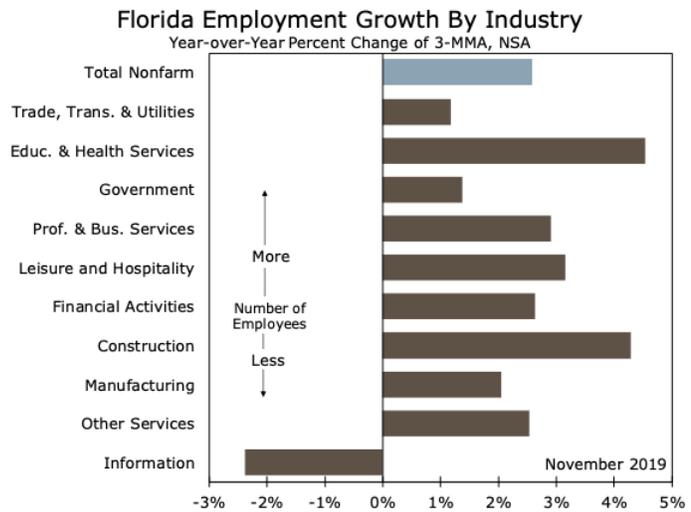


Figure 21: Florida Employment Growth by Industry (Nov 2019)

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received even larger increases in their incomes, and one of the reasons for that might well be the tax cut.^{xv} Another economic challenge for the city of Orlando is the lack of affordable housing. The *Orlando Weekly* recently ranked the Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford area second in the country for having the most severe affordable housing shortage. According to a report from the [National Low Income Housing Coalition](#), the Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford area now ranks first among the largest 50 metropolitan areas for the most severe affordable housing shortage in the country, beating out other cities like Las Vegas, Los Angeles, and Houston. The scarce affordable housing that is available in Florida is also very expensive for people on fixed incomes or those working full-time, earning Florida's minimum wage of \$8.56.^{xvi}

Based on [DataUSA](#), from 2017 to 2018, employment in Orange County, Florida, grew at a rate of 2.26 percent, from 687,000 employees to 703,000 employees. The most common job groups, by the number of people living in Orange County, are Office & Administrative Support Occupations (88,413 people), Sales & Related Occupations (86,651 people), and Management Occupations (74,086 people).

Compared with other counties, Orange County has an unusually high number of residents working in these job groups: Fire Fighting & Prevention, & Other Protective Service Workers Including Supervisors (1.35 times higher than expected), Personal Care & Service Occupations (1.22 times higher), and Sales & Related Occupations (1.22 times higher). The highest paid jobs held by residents of Orange County, by median earnings, are in these job groups: Health Diagnosing & Treating Practitioners & Other Technical Occupations (\$67,512), Computer & Mathematical Occupations (\$66,144), and Architecture & Engineering Occupations (\$64,608).



Figure 22: Orange County: People in Workforce (2018)

The following is a 2018 list of Orange County's Top 5 Employers:^{xvii}

Orlando's Top 5 Employers, Ranked by Number of Central Florida Employees (2018)			
Source: Orlando Business Journal			
Rank	Business	# Employees	Type of Business or Services
1	Walt Disney World Resort	74,200	Theme parks, lodging, dining, entertainment, retail, sports venues
2	AdventHealth	28,959	Health care
3	Universal Orlando Resort	25,000	Theme park entertainment and resort destination
4	Orange County Public Schools	24,629	Public education system, serving pre-K through 12th grade and Orange Technical College
5	University of Central Florida	9,476	Higher education

NOTE: Central Florida denotes Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties only. Not all Central Florida employers responded to this survey. Only those submitting their information for publication, appear in this list.

Table 26: Orlando's Top 5 Employers (2018)

Housing and Homelessness

Fair Market Rent

According to the [National Low-Income Housing Coalition](#) (NLIHC), in 2019, 35 percent of Florida’s households were renters. The Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom home in Florida is \$1,189/month. To be able to rent a two-bedroom home, without exceeding 30 percent of one’s income, a renter must earn \$47,542 annually. Yet, the median income for a renter in Florida is \$37,819.^{xviii} With a median income of \$37,819, a renter is able to afford \$945 for a home, \$244 dollars less than the fair market rental value of a two-bedroom home.

It is critical to point out that Head Start families do not earn wages typical of an average renter in the state. The NLIHC defines extremely low-income households as those with income at or below the Poverty Guideline or 30% of AMI (median family income for the area of residence), whichever is higher. For Florida this amount is \$19,620, which is \$1,650 less than the Poverty Guidelines level for a family of three (which is \$21,270). The rent that someone with “extremely low income” can afford is only \$491 per month, \$698 less than the fair market value of a two-bedroom home (Table 27).

In Florida, to afford the Fair Market Rent of a two-bedroom home, one must earn \$47,542. This is \$3,422 more than the Federal Poverty Level for a family of 8, which is \$44,120!

Out of Reach – Fair Market Rental Value vs. Income (2019)		
Source: National Low-Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC)		
	Florida	Orange County
% of total households that are renters (2013-2017)	35	45
Two-bedroom FMR	\$1,189	\$1,190
Income needed to afford two-bedroom FMR	\$47,542	\$47,600
Estimated median renter household income	\$37,819	\$39,428
Rent affordable at median renter household income	\$945	\$986
30% of AMI (“extremely low income”)	\$19,620	\$19,530
Rent affordable at 30% of AMI	\$491	\$488
Rent affordable with full-time job paying minimum wage	\$440	\$440
Work hrs./week at min. wage needed to afford two-bdrm. FMR	108	108

Table 27: Out of Reach – Fair Market Rental Value vs. Income (2019)

In Orange County, 45 percent of total households are renters. Rent affordable by a household classified as “extremely low income” is \$488 per month, \$702 less than the fair market value of a two-bedroom home. For those working a full-time job, earning minimum wage, affordable rent is not more than \$440, or \$750 less than the fair market rental value of a two-bedroom home (Fig 23). The high cost of home ownership and rental units continues to make it difficult for low-income families to access affordable housing. In Orange County, those earning minimum wage must work 108 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom home at fair market rental value.



Figure 23: Out of Reach – Fair Market Rental Value vs. Income (2019)

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Service Area Data

Housing and Homelessness

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

Public Housing

Based on data gathered from the [Office of Public Policy Development and Research \(PD&R\), under the Department of Housing and Urban Development \(HUD\)](#), in 2019 there were a total of 197,960 housing units available in Florida within all HUD Programs. Of those housing units, 92 percent were occupied with more than 407,135 people. Average family expenditure for rent per month was \$358, and the average HUD expenditure per month was \$777. The average household income of those living in public housing programs in Florida is \$14,181. Approximately one-third of households, or 36 percent, had a female head of household with children; 82 percent of residents were minorities, of which 52 percent were black/African American, and 30 percent were Hispanic/Latino (Table 28).^{xix}

In Orange County, there were 8,679 units available, with an occupancy rate of 97 percent. More than 17,000 residents lived in public housing, with an average monthly expenditure of \$371; the average HUD expenditure per month was \$714. The household income for public housing residents in the county was \$14,899. Similar to the state, approximately 35 percent of residents are female heads of households with children, and 89 percent of residents are minorities (Table 28).

HUD Programs (2019)			
Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development			
	Florida	Orange County	
Total Units	197,960	8,679	
% Occupied	92	97	
Total People	407,135	17,701	
Average Family Expenditure per Month	\$358	\$371	
Average HUD Expenditure per Month	\$777	\$714	
Household Income per Year	\$14,181	\$14,899	
% Female Head of Household with Children	36	35	
% Minority	82	89	
% Black (non-Hispanic)	52	44	
% Hispanic	30	43	

Table 28: HUD Programs (2019)

Note: HUD Programs reported include: Public Housing, Housing Choice Vouchers, Project Based Section 8, 202/PRAC, and 811/PRAC.

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

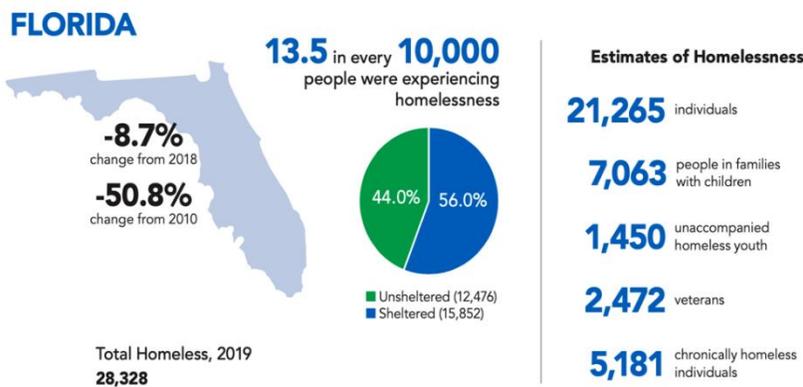
Service Area Data

Housing and Homelessness

Homelessness

Point-In-Time Count

The Point-In-Time Count, required each year by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, is done to assist federal and state governments in determining how to allocate funding for housing, substance abuse, and mental health programs for homeless individuals and families. The 2019 count reflected that in January there were 28,328 homeless persons in Florida, of which more than four out of 10 are unsheltered (44 percent). Of the homeless counted, 7,063 were people in families with children, and 1,450 were unaccompanied youth (Fig 24).



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

Figure 24: Point-in-Time Count (2019)

In 2015 HUD added a new reporting category for parenting youth: someone who is under age 25 identifying as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children, present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, and who is not in the company of someone over age 24.^{xx} In January 2019, there were 1,450 homeless unaccompanied youth under age 25 counted in the state of Florida, a decrease of 23.4 percent from 2018. That same year, 253 homeless parenting youth under the age of 25 were counted in the state of Florida, a decrease of 15.9 percent from the previous year (Table 29).

Florida Point-in-Time Count (2018-19)			
Source: Source: HUD Exchange			
	2018	2019	Percent Change
Overall Homeless Unaccompanied Youth (Under 25)	1,892	1,450	-23.4%
Overall Homeless Unaccompanied Youth Under 18	441	256	-42.0%
Overall Homeless Unaccompanied Youth Age 18-24	1,451	1,194	-17.7%
Overall Homeless Parenting Youth (Under 25)	301	253	-15.9%
Overall Homeless Parenting Youth Under 18	4	0	
Overall Homeless Parenting Youth Age 18-24	297	253	-14.8%
Overall Homeless Children of Parenting Youth	448	419	-6.5%

Table 29: Florida Homeless Point-In-Time Count (2018-19)

The HUD definition of homelessness is narrower than those used by the Departments of Education (ED), Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, Justice, and Agriculture. HUD focuses primarily on homeless people on the streets, in shelters, in vehicles, or in other places not meant for human habitation. The PIT count offers an important snapshot of homelessness on a given night at one point in the year, with a particular focus on individuals. However, it does not adequately estimate the number of individuals and family members who experience homelessness through the course of a year— especially children.

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Service Area Data

Housing and Homelessness

McKinney-Vento

McKinney-Vento is the primary piece of federal legislation dealing with the education of children and youth experiencing homelessness in U.S. public schools. It was reauthorized as Title X, Part C, of the No Child Left Behind Act in January 2002.

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

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

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

Florida Homeless Education Program

The [Institute for Children, Poverty & Homelessness \(ICPH\)](#) is a New York City-based policy research organization that focuses on family homelessness throughout the United States and provides, amongst other resources, data on the number of homeless students by state and county. According to the ICPH, during the 2016-17 school year, there were 75,106 homeless students in Florida, of which 6,130 were in Orange County schools (Table 30).^{xxii}

Homeless Students (2016-17)		
Source: Institute for Children, Poverty and Homelessness		
	Homeless Students	
	Total SY 2016-17	Change SY 2013-14 to SY 2016-17
Florida	75,106	11.4%
Orange County	6,130	-8.7%

Table 30: Homeless Students in Florida and Orange County (2016-17)

Figure 25, on the following page, is a screenshot of the [interactive map](#) providing information on the number and percentage change of homeless students by county in Florida.

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Housing and Homelessness

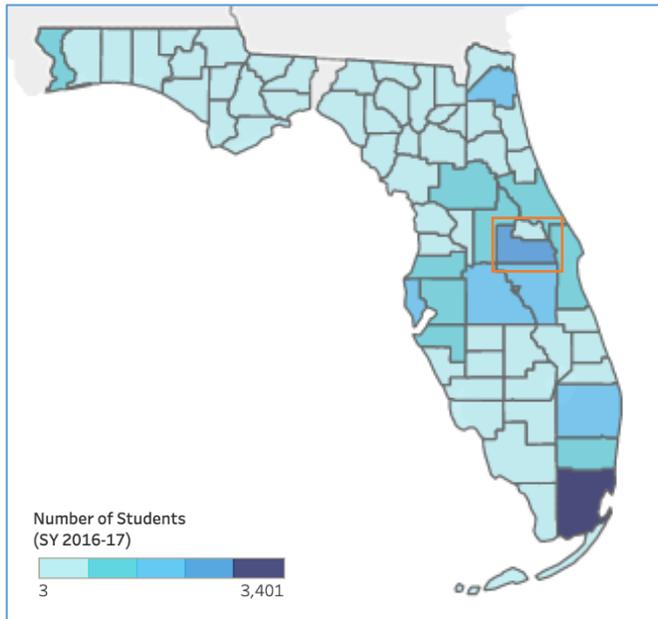


Figure 25: Number of Homeless Students by School District in Florida (2016-2017)

According to ICPH, between the 2013-14 and 2016-17 school years, the total percentage of homeless students increased in Florida by 11.4 percent; biggest increases were seen for homeless students with limited English proficiency (35.8 percent) and unsheltered homeless (32.8 percent).^{xxiii}

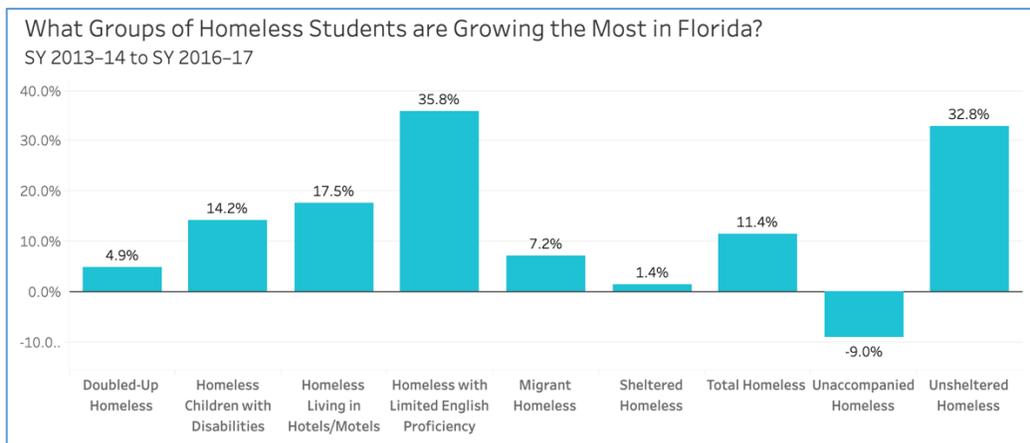


Figure 26: Growth of Homeless Students by Type of Homelessness in Florida (SY 2013-14 to SY 2016-17)



Based on the [Council of Homelessness 2019 Annual Report](#), during the 2017-18 school year, 95,960 homeless students were served in Florida schools, of which 9,692 were in Orange County schools.^{xxiv}

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

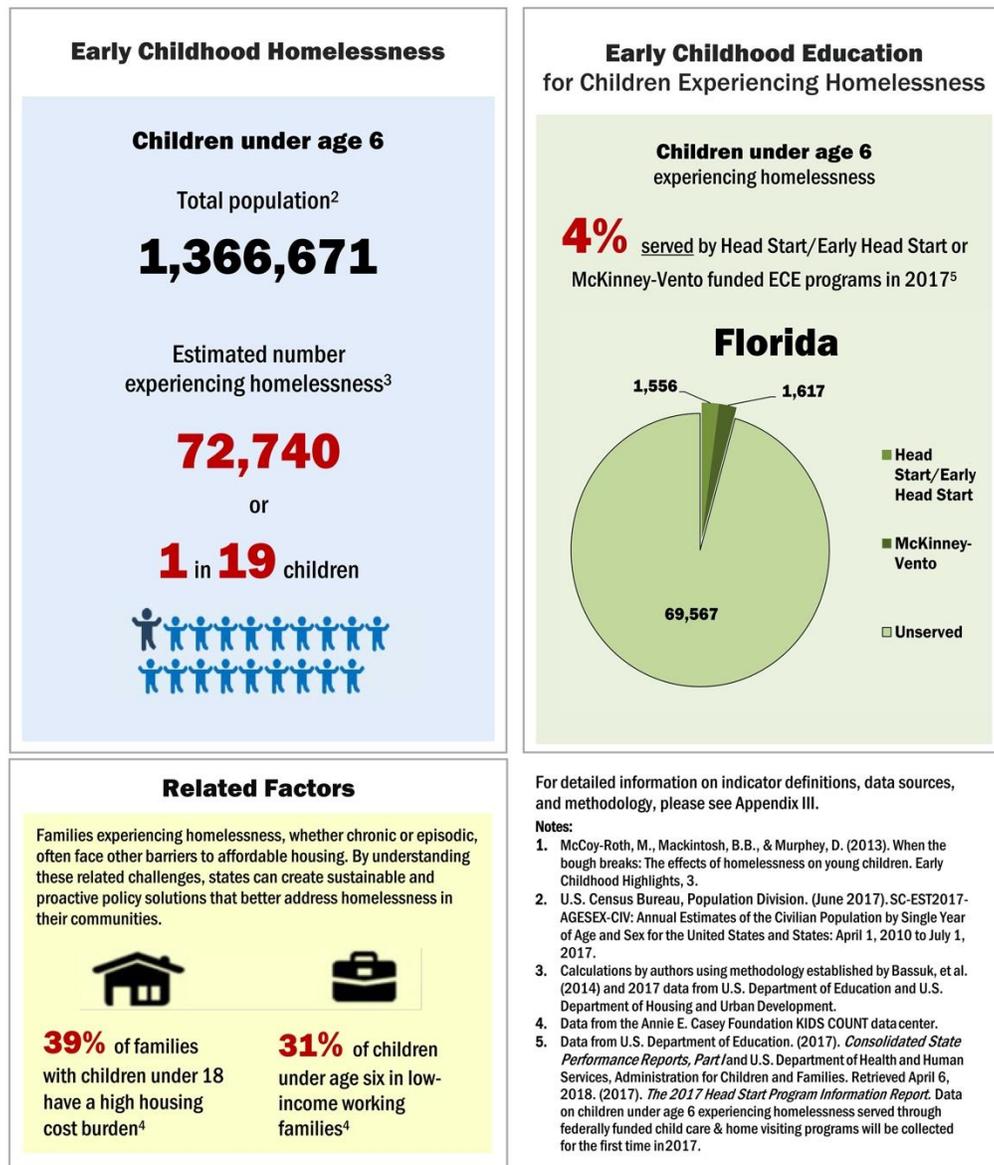
Housing and Homelessness

The figure below offers an infographic from the [Early Childhood Homelessness in the United States: 50-State Profile](#) report issued by the Administration of Children and Families in December 2019, using 2016-17 U.S. Department of Education Data. The report indicates that in Florida more than 72,000 children under the age of 6 were identified as homeless.

Early Childhood Homelessness: Florida

(2016-2017)

Early childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child's well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects.¹



Communication and Transportation

Access to Internet and Computer Devices

Broadband

Based on data collected from [Broadbandnow](#), there are 221 broadband providers in Florida; however, 5 percent of the population in Florida is underserved, without adequate access to broadband internet.

Throughout the state, 553,000 people lack access to a wired connection capable of 25mbps download speeds, and 273,000 people statewide do not have any wired internet providers available where they live.^{xxv} The access rate in Orange County is 99.7 percent.

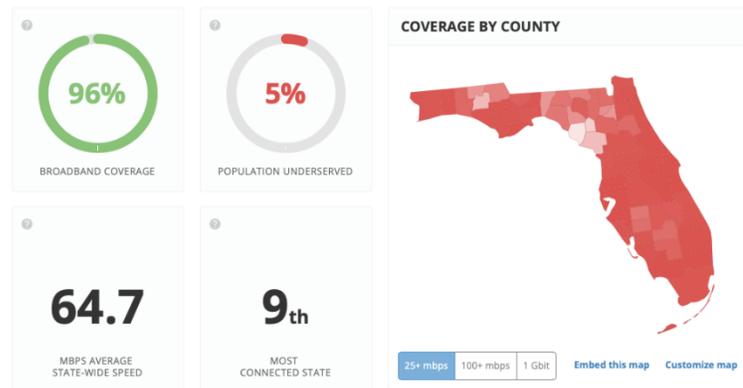
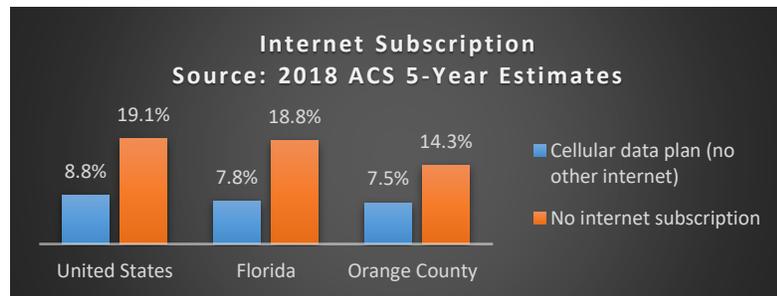


Figure 27: Broadband Coverage in Florida (2017)

Note: The darker red color on the map in Fig 27 denotes counties where a higher proportion of the population has access to 25+ mbps coverage.

Internet Subscription



According to census data, in Florida and Orange County 7.8 and 7.5 percent, respectively, of households have a cellular data plan, but no other internet access; 18.8 and 14.3 percent of all households, respectively, do not have an internet subscription (Fig 28).

Figure 28: Internet Subscription (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Computer Device Ownership

Census data indicate that in the United States, Florida, and Orange County 5.4, 5.2, and 5 percent of households, correspondingly, do not have access to a computer device (Fig 29). The proportion of the population who own a smartphone, but no other device in the United States is 5.4 percent. In Florida and Orange County, 10.2 and 6.7 percent of households, respectively, indicate owning a smartphone, but no other device.

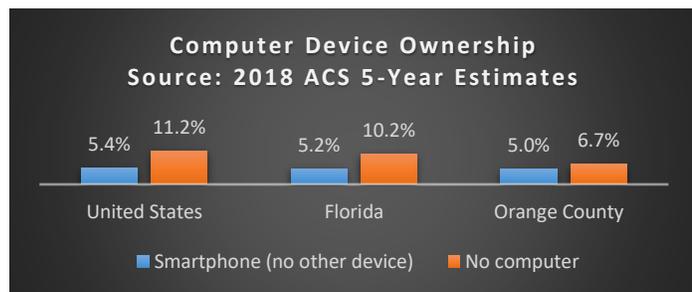


Figure 29: Computer Device Ownership (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

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Service Area Data

Communication and Transportation

Vehicle Ownership

Based on census data, of the more than 7.6 million households in occupied housing units in Florida, 463,915 or 6.5 percent, do not own a vehicle. In Orange County, 6 percent of the households in occupied housing units do not own a vehicle. Table 31 shows the number of households and vehicle availability.

Household in Occupied Housing Units: Vehicle Access Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates						
	Total	No vehicle	1 vehicle	2 vehicles	3 vehicles	4 or more vehicles
United States	119,730,128	10,424,934	39,465,263	44,675,769	17,226,039	7,938,123
Florida	7,621,760	493,915	3,063,582	2,921,330	851,072	291,861
Orange County	458,613	27,695	173,231	183,961	54,735	18,991

Households without Vehicle Ownership
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Region	Percentage
United States	8.7%
Florida	6.5%
Orange County	6.0%

Table 31: Households Vehicle Ownership (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Public Transportation

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



The search engine [US Bus Station](#) provides information about bus routes, bus stops and bus companies per state and county.



[The American Transportation Association](#) offers information on *Larger Transit Agencies, All Transit Agencies & Local Links (by County & City), Rail, Ferry, Statewide, Intercity & Regional.*



[Local bus](#) public transportation services for Orange, Seminole and Osceola counties.



[Rail service](#) operating over 49 miles with 16 stations through Volusia, Seminole, Orange and Osceola counties.

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Disabilities

Disabilities

Florida Department of Education

According to the Florida Department of Education, during the 2018-19 school year, more than 400,000 children were enrolled in Programs for Exceptional Students (excluding gifted students), of which 22,322 students were in Orange County (Table 32).^{xxvi} In both Florida and Orange County, the majority of students, 37.5 and 39.5 percent, respectively, have a specific learning disability.

Exceptional Student Data by Exceptionality School Year 2018-19					
Source: Florida Department of Education					
	Florida			Orange County	
Total Disabilities	401,213		X	22,322	X
Specific learning disability	150,568		37.5%	8,818	39.5%
Speech impaired	48,087		12.0%	1,258	5.6%
Autism spectrum disorder	43,573		10.9%	2,861	12.8%
Language impaired	42,972		10.7%	2,047	9.2%
Other health impaired	42,635		10.6%	3,305	14.8%
Intellectual disability	25,002		6.2%	1,345	6.0%
Developmentally delayed	22,757		5.7%	1,621	7.3%
Emotional/behavioral disability	14,152		3.5%	446	2.0%
Deaf or hard of hearing	4,307		1.1%	262	1.2%
Hospital/homebound	2,651		0.7%	103	0.5%
Orthopedically impaired	2,394		0.6%	188	0.8%
Visually impaired	1,329		0.3%	44	0.2%
Traumatic brain injured	500		0.1%	24	0.1%
Dual-sensory impaired	92		0.0%	0	0.0%
Established conditions	194		0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 32: Exceptional Student Data by Exceptionality (2018-19)

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

The nation's special education law is called the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or IDEA. IDEA defines the term "child with a disability" in order to make special education and related services available to children with disabilities in public schools and Head Start programs. That definition includes specific disability terms, which are also defined by IDEA.^{xxvii} Based on data collected from the [IDEA Data Center](#), more than a 15,600 infants and toddlers, ages 0 to 3, were served by early intervention programs in Florida, accounting for 2.3 percent of the birth through age 2 population. In the U.S. and outlying areas, 3.3 percent of the population, ages 0 through 2, is served under IDEA, Part C programs (Table 33).^{xxviii}

IDEA Part C: Early Intervention, Ages 0-2 (2017-18)					
Source: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)					
	Birth to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Total served birth through 2 years	Percentage of population, ¹ birth through 2 years (%)
U.S. and Outlying Areas	49,307	120,876	218,511	388,694	3.3
Florida	1,557	4,468	9,591	15,616	2.3

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

Table 33: IDEA Part C: Early Intervention, Ages 0-2 (2017-18)

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Service Area Data

Disabilities

As reported by the IDEA Data Center, during the 2017-2018 school year, more than 39,000 children, ages 3 to 5, received special education assistance in Florida. The majority of children received special education for a speech or language impairment, followed by developmental delay and autism (Table 34).

IDEA Part B: Assistance for All Children with Disabilities, Ages 3-5 (2017-18)		
Source: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)		
	U.S., Outlying Areas	Florida
All disabilities	773,595	39,862
Autism	83,307	3,737
Deaf-blindness	187	13
Developmental delay	287,486	21,100
Emotional disturbance	2,644	63
Hearing impairments	8,525	427
Intellectual disabilities	13,450	528
Multiple disabilities	7,580	-
Orthopedic impairments	5,141	208
Other health impairments	24,807	696
Specific learning disabilities	8,675	81
Speech or language impairments	328,051	12,874
Traumatic brain injury	1,114	26
Visual impairments	2,628	109

Table 34: IDEA Part B: Assistance for Children with Disabilities, Ages 3-5 (2017-18)

Lastly, of the more than 6 million children, ages 6-21, receiving special education in the United States and outlying areas, 349,764 are served in Florida's public schools (Table 35).

IDEA Part B: Assistance for All Children with Disabilities (Ages 6-21)	
Source: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	
	All disabilities
U.S., Outlying Areas, and Freely Associated States	6,130,637
Florida	349,764

Table 35: IDEA Part B: Assistance for All Children with Disabilities, Ages 6-21 (2017-18)

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

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

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

<https://sites.ed.gov/idea/about->

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Health and Wellness

Health and Wellness

Leading Causes of Death

According to data gathered from the [Department of Health: Florida Health Charts](#), Florida's death rate for all causes in 2018 was 679.4 per 100,000 residents; in Orange County, the death rate for all causes was a slightly higher, 679.8. The top two leading causes of death in Florida and Orange County were cardiovascular diseases and cancer (Table 36).^{xxix}

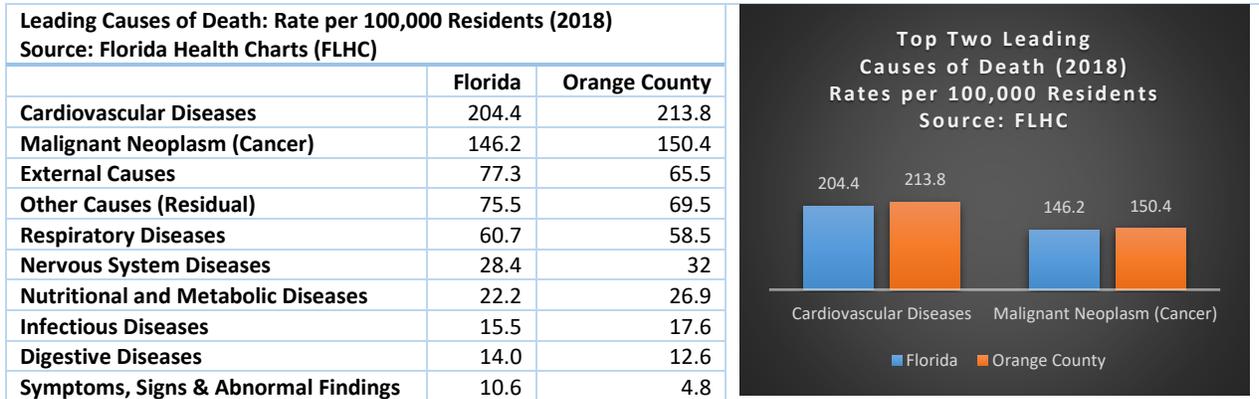


Table 36: Leading Causes of Death (2018)

Health Insurance

Based on U.S. Census data, 9.4 percent of the United States civilian noninstitutionalized population lacks health insurance. Florida and Orange County report an even higher percentage of the population that lacks health insurance, between 13.5 and 14.5 percent, respectively (Fig 30).

In Florida and Orange County, 5.6 and 6.3 percent of the children under the age of 6, respectively, and 7.6 and 8.2 percent of children under the age of 19, correspondingly, lack health insurance.

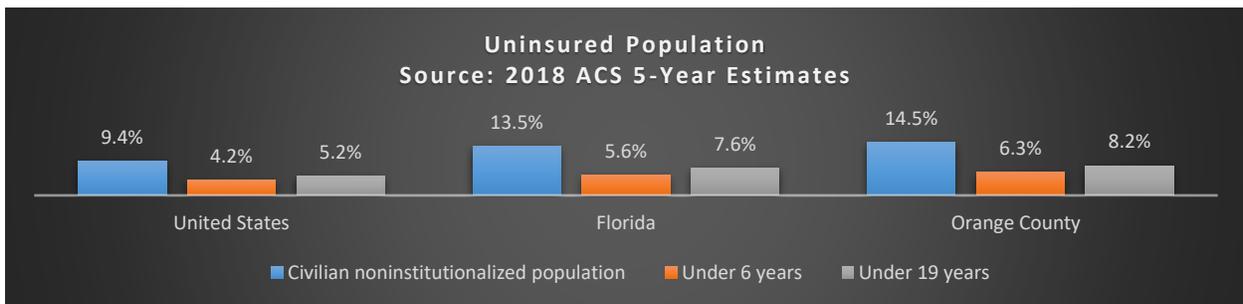


Figure 30: Health Insurance Coverage (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Health and Wellness

County Health Rankings

The County Health Rankings are based on a model that focuses on the factors, which if improved, can make communities healthier places to live. Its health outcomes measure mortality and morbidity, or the length of time people live, and the way people feel when they are alive. Health factors, which affect health outcomes, are measured on the following: health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and physical environment.^{xxx}

The [County Health Rankings](#) is a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute that measures the health of nearly all counties in the nation and ranks them within states. The Rankings are compiled using county-level measures from a variety of national and state data sources. These measures are standardized and combined using scientifically informed weights.

Florida's premature death rate (the years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 residents) is 5,400. Of the 67 counties in Florida, Orange County ranks 10th in Health Outcomes, with a premature death rate of 6,200. Table 37 provides information on select health outcomes and health factors for Orange County and Florida. Each item is hyperlinked to the original source for additional explanation and data source.

County Health Rankings (2019)		
Source: https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/		
	Florida	Orange County
Health Outcomes		10
Premature death	5,400	6,200
Poor or fair health	12%	18%
Poor physical health days	3	4.1
Poor mental health days	3.1	3.9
Low birthweight	6%	9%
Health Factors		19
Health Behaviors		13
Adult smoking	14%	15%
Adult obesity	26%	26%
Food environment index	8.7	7.5
Physical inactivity	19%	24%
Access to exercise opportunities	91%	93%
Excessive drinking	13%	21%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	13%	27%
Sexually transmitted infections	152.8	648.5
Teen births	14	22
Clinical Care		72
Uninsured	6%	15%
Primary care physicians	1,050:1	1,200:1
Dentists	1,260:1	2,070:1
Mental health providers	310:01:00	470:01:00
Preventable hospital stays	2,765	4,975
Mammography screening	49%	32%
Flu vaccinations	52%	39%
Physical Environment		49
Air pollution - particulate matter	6.1	6.9
Drinking water violations		Yes
Severe housing problems	9%	23%
Driving alone to work	72%	79%
Long commute - driving alone	15%	43%

Table 37: County Health Rankings (2019)

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Health and Wellness

Obesity

According to *The State of Obesity: Better Policies for a Healthier America 2018*, Florida has the 27th highest adult obesity rate in the nation, at 30.7 percent.^{xxxix} Highest rates of obesity were seen for those ages 45-64 (36.2 percent), particularly among black/African American residents (36.3 percent).

The report also found that in 2017, 10.9 percent of Florida's high school students were obese or overweight, which ranks Florida 37th in the nation. Per the 2019 report, in 2014, 12.7 percent of 2- to 4-year-olds from low-income families were obese, ranking the state 34th in the nation, and in 2017-18, 17.8 percent of children, ages 10 to 17, were obese, ranking Florida 8th in the nation.

A different source, the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, reports that in 2018, 27.1 percent of WIC children, age 2 and older, in Florida, are overweight or obese. In Orange County, 26.8 percent of WIC children, age 2 and older, are overweight or obese.^{xxxix}

Oral Health

Dental disease is the most common chronic illness for children in the United States. Poor oral health in children and adults can lead to many health problems ranging from tooth loss and gum disease to digestion problems and inflammation of major organs due to infection. Dental disease, decayed teeth, and/or missing teeth also affect self-esteem.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), more than one-quarter of children have tooth decay in baby teeth before entering kindergarten. By age 19, 68 percent of youth have experienced tooth decay in permanent teeth. As of 2017, 84.9 percent of children, ages 2 to 17, visited the dentist in the past year; approximately 64 percent of adults, ages 18 to 64, and 65.6 percent of adults 65 and over, visited a dentist in the past year.^{xxxix}

Childhood tooth decay disproportionately affects low-income families and racial or ethnic minorities. The rate of untreated dental caries in children from families with incomes below the poverty level is double that of nonpoor children.^{xxxix}



According to the Dental Service Profile provided by the Medicaid Data Analytics Data Science Unit of the [Agency for Health Care Administration – MyFlorida](#), during the fiscal year July 2017 through June 2018, in Florida more than 1.5 million children, ages 2 to 21, who are Florida Medicaid recipients were eligible for dental services. Of this eligible population, 110,735 were in Orange County. In Florida and Orange County, 755,818 (49 percent) and 47,010 (42 percent), respectively, received at least one dental visit (Table 38).^{xxxix}

Florida Medicaid: Data Visualization Series Program Profiles: Managed Care Dental Services (Children Ages 2 - 21) for SFY July 2017 - June 2018 Source: Agency for Health Care Administration - MyFlorida		
	Eligible Population	Population Receiving Services: Dental Visits
Florida	1,551,734	755,818 (49%)
Orange County	110,735	47,010 (42%)

Table 38: Dental Visits Received by Eligible Florida Medicaid Recipients (SFY 2017-2018)

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Service Area Data

Health and Wellness

Maternal and Infant Health Data

Fertility/Birth Rates

According to U.S. Census data, almost 4 million women, ages 15 to 50, gave birth in the United States in in the past 12 months (2018 5-year Estimates), a birth rate of 52 per 1,000 women. In Florida and Orange County, more than 220,000, and more than 17,000 women, ages 15 to 50, , respectively, gave birth in the past 12 months; birth rates of 48 and 49, respectively (Table 39).

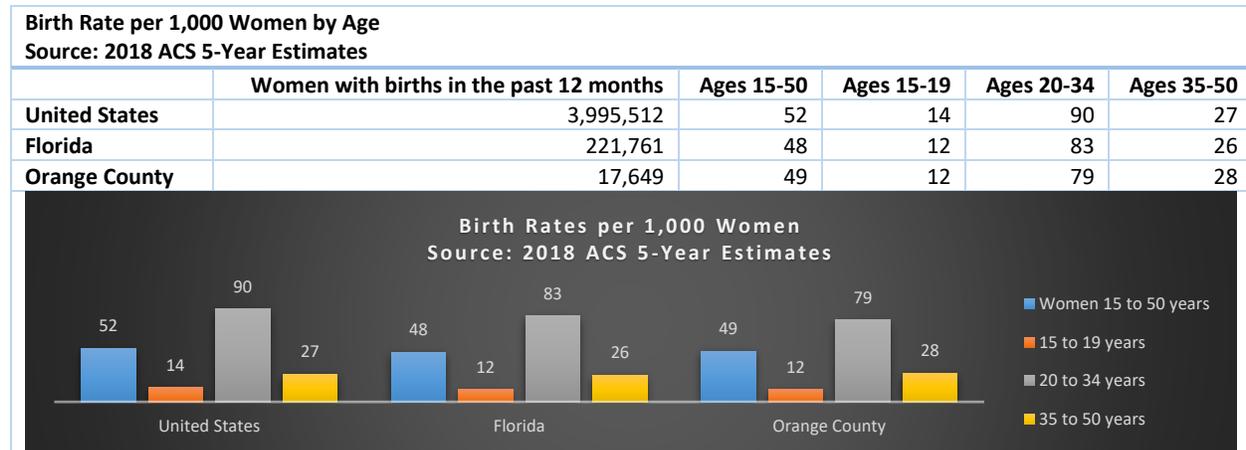


Table 39: Birth Rates per 1,000 Women (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

NOTE: Census estimates report on the number of women who gave birth in the past 12 months, while the 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates report on the average of five years from 2013 to 2017.

Teen Pregnancy

According the [Department of Health State of Florida \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), Florida's teen birth rate for girls, ages 14-19, in 2018 was 16.7 (per 1,000 teens), compared with 13.8 in Orange County, both down from higher rates in 2017 (Table 40).

Births by Mothers' Age, Ages 14-19				
Source: FLHealthCharts.com				
	2018		2017	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Florida	9,828	16.7	10,709	18.5
Orange County	630	13.8	724	16.4

Table 40: Teen Births (2017-18)

Prenatal Health Care

Based on data obtained from the [Department of Health State of Florida \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), in Florida and Orange County, 2.3 and 2.8 percent of women who gave birth in 2018, respectively, did not receive prenatal health care (Table 41).

Prenatal Health Care, 2018				
Source: FLHealthCharts.com				
	Florida		Orange County	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
None	4,492	2.3	381	2.8
Unknown	22,018	9.9	3,105	18.4
First	152,514	76.5	10,874	78.7
Second	32,800	16.4	2,036	14.7
Third	9,684	4.9	518	3.8

Table 41: Prenatal Health Care (2018)

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Health and Wellness

Low Birthweight Babies

According to data obtained from the [Department of Health State of Florida \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), of the 221,508 live births in 2018 in Florida, more than 19,000 were born with a low birthweight (8.7 percent) and more 3,500 with a very low birthweight (1.6 percent). In Orange County, 1,455 infants were born with a low birthweight, and 279 infants were born with a very low birthweight (Table 42).

Low birthweight is defined as less than 2500 grams or 5 1/2 pounds. It is also common to classify low birthweight births into **moderately low birthweight** (1500-2499 grams) and **very low birthweight** (less than 1500 grams or 3 1/3 pounds). These classifications are useful because they often correspond to clinical characteristics - increasing morbidities or illnesses with decreasing birthweight. Babies born too small are often born too soon. While the causes of low birthweight and preterm birth may be different in some cases, there is significant overlap within these populations of infants. <https://www.marchofdimes.org/peristats/Peristats.aspx>

Live Underweight Births, 2018 Source: FLHealthCharts.com					
	Total births	Low (- 2500 grams / 5.5 pounds)		Very low (- 1500 grams / 3.3 pounds)	
		Number	Rate (per 1,000 infants)	Number	Rate (per 1,000 infants)
Florida	221,508	19,271	8.7	3,537	1.6
Orange County	16,914	1,455	8.6	279	1.6

Table 42: Babies with Low Birthweight (2018)

Prenatal Substance Exposure

According to [Florida Health](#), 1,503 infants were born with neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) in 2017, a rate of 67.22 per 10,000 live births (Table 43).^{xxxvi} In Orange County, 91 infants were born with NAS, a rate of 53.89 per 10,000 live births.

Births of Infants with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (2017) Source: FloridaHealth.gov		
	Number	Rate/10,000 Live Births
Florida	1,503	67.22
Orange County	91	53.89

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS): A group of conditions caused when a baby withdraws from certain drugs he's exposed to in the womb before birth.

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) Counts and Rates, by County, 2014-2017, Florida

NAS Counts (State Count = 5,954)

- 5 - 49
- 50 - 136
- 137 - 334
- 335 - 572

NAS Rate (per 10,000 live births) (State Rate = 66.7)

- 3.6 - 44.7
- 44.8 - 80.2
- 80.3 - 132.0
- 132.1 - 310.0
- *Less than 5 cases

Table 43: Infants Born with NAS (2017)

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Health and Wellness

Infant Mortality

According to data obtained from the [Department of Health State of Florida \(Florida Health Charts\)](#), in 2018 there were 1,334 infant deaths (a rate of 6 infants per 1,000 live births), of which 892 were neonatal and 442 were post-neonatal infant deaths (Table 44). The infant mortality rate in Orange County was 6.1 per 1,000 live births, accounting for 104 infant deaths.

Infant Mortality, 2018				
Source: FLHealthCharts.com				
		Infant	Neonatal	Post Neonatal
Florida	Count	1,334	892	442
	Rate	6.0	4	2
Orange County	Count	104	71	33
	Rate	6.1	4.2	2

Table 44: Infant Mortality Count and Rate per 1,000 Live Births (2018)

Infant Mortality is the death of a live-born baby before the 1st birthday.

Neonatal Mortality is the death of a live-born baby before the 28th day of life.

Post-Neonatal Mortality is the death of a live-born baby from the 28th day of life to the 1st birthday.

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Nutrition

Nutrition

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

As of January 2020, Florida was home to nearly 1.5 million households (2.7 million individuals) that receive food stamps, of which 95,213 households (180,974 individuals), reside in Orange County (Table 45).^{xxxvii}

Food Stamp Clients (January 2020)		
Source: Florida Department of Children and Families		
	Households	Individuals
Florida	1,489,407	2,718,772
Orange County	95,213	180,974

Table 45: Food Stamp Clients (January 2020)

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)



The special supplemental nutrition program for [Women, Infants, and Children \(WIC\)](#) is a federal program providing support to low-income pregnant, nursing and non-nursing postpartum women and children, ages 0 to 5. The program is designed to provide supplemental foods, nutrition education, and referrals for health care services. As of September 2019, average monthly WIC participation in Florida reached 406,797. Approximately 51 percent of WIC recipients in Florida are children (207,163), 23 percent are women (97,321) and 25 percent are infants (102,313).^{xxxviii}

National School Lunch Program

The Florida School System's Free and Reduced Lunch program provides meals to low-income children while attending public school. During the 2019-20 school year, 64.1 percent of students in Florida and 60.5 percent of students in Orange County schools were eligible for free or reduced-price meals (Table 46).^{xxxix}

National School Lunch Program Free and Reduced-Price Lunch (2019-20)			
Source: fldoe.org			
	Total Members	#Free or Reduced- Priced with USDA Multiplier (other USDA Certification)	
Florida	2,856,876	1,832,072	64.1%
Orange County	208,893	126,277	60.5%

Table 46: National School Lunch Program (2019-20)

The [Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\)](#) is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture established in 1969. FNS works to end hunger and obesity through the administration of 15 federal nutrition assistance programs including WIC, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and school meals. The program's mission is to increase food security and reduce hunger by providing children and low-income people access to food, a healthful diet and nutrition education in a way that supports American agriculture and inspires public confidence. No American should have to go hungry.

The [Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program \(SNAP\)](#) (formerly known as the Food Stamp Program) is designed to alleviate hunger and malnutrition by increasing the purchasing power of low-income households. SNAP offers nutrition assistance to millions of eligible, low-income individuals and families and provides economic benefits to communities. SNAP is the largest program in the domestic hunger safety net. The Food and Nutrition Service works with State agencies, nutrition educators, and neighborhood and faith-based organizations to ensure that those eligible for nutrition assistance can make informed decisions about applying for the program and can access benefits. FNS also works with State partners and the retail community to improve program administration and ensure program integrity.

The special supplemental nutrition program for [Women, Infants, and Children \(WIC\)](#) is a federal program providing support to low-income pregnant, nursing and non-nursing postpartum women and children, ages 0 to 5. The program is designed to provide supplemental foods, nutrition education, and referrals for health care services.

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

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Nutrition

Food Insecurity

Food deprivation and its measure are often referred to as *Food Insecurity*. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines food insecurity as meaning “consistent access to adequate food is limited by a lack of money and other resources at times during the year.” In the U.S., almost one in five children live in a household in which they do not always know where they will find their next meal.



An estimated 12.5 million children under the age of 18 in the U.S. live in homes that are unable to consistently access enough and nutritious foods, a rate of 17 percent.^{xi} In Florida 13.4 percent of the total population lives without access to enough and nutritious foods. The food insecurity rate for children is even higher, 20.4 percent, which accounts for 854,880 children (Fig 32).



Figure 31: Food Insecurity in United States (2017)

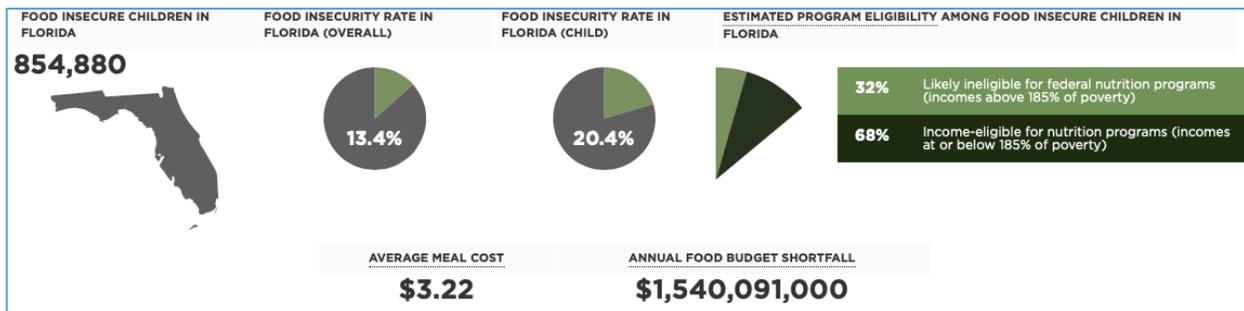


Figure 32: Food Insecurity in Florida (2017)

Overall food insecurity rate in the Orange County Head Start service area is 13.8 percent. The overall child food insecurity rate is 19.4 percent. There are 56,530 children who experience food insecurity in the Orange County HS service area (Table 47).^{xii}

AVERAGE MEAL COST:

The national average dollar amount food-secure people report spending per week on food, as estimated in the Current Population Survey (CPS), divided by 21 (assuming three meals eaten per day). This number is then adjusted by the cost-of-food index.

Food Insecurity (2017)			
Source: Feeding America			
	Food insecurity rate (full pop)	Child food insecurity rate	Estimated number of food insecure children
Florida	13.4%	20.4%	854,880
Orange County	13.8%	19.4%	56,530

Table 47: Food Insecurity in Orange County HS Service Area (2017)

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Nutrition

Food Deserts

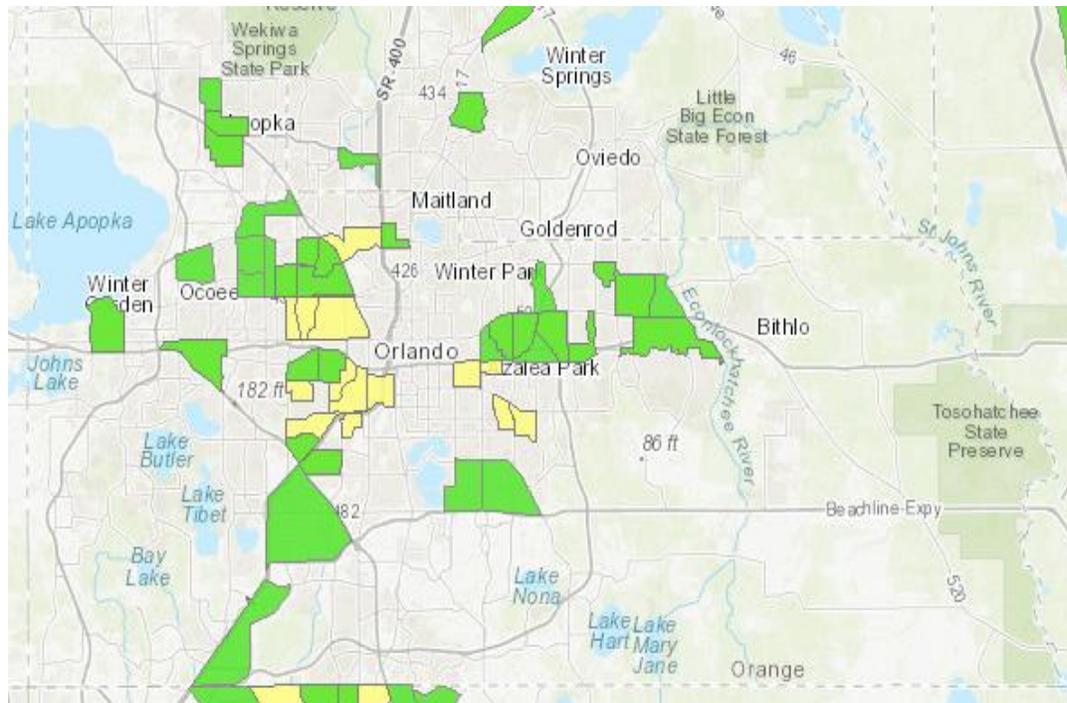
Food deserts are defined as “urban neighborhoods and rural towns without ready access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food. Instead of supermarkets and grocery stores, these communities may have no food access, or are served only by fast food restaurants and convenience stores that offer few healthy, affordable food options.” A 1-mile marker is used in densely populated urban areas, while a 10-mile marker is used in more sparsely populated rural areas. In the United States it is estimated that 23.5 million people live in food deserts, of which 13.5 million are low-income families.^{xliii}



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

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

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



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

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

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

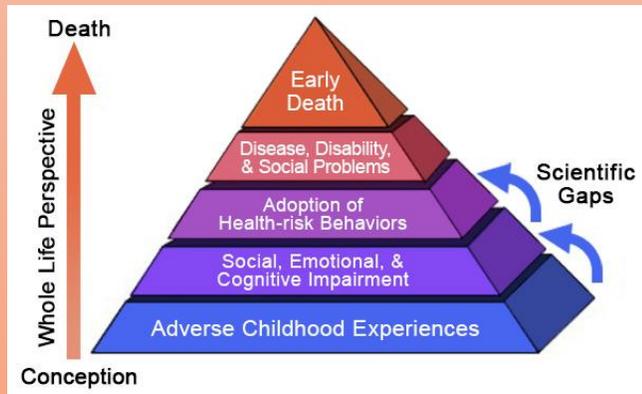
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are a significant risk factor for substance use disorders and can impact prevention efforts. Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are stressful or traumatic events, including abuse and neglect. They may also include household dysfunction such as witnessing domestic violence or growing up with family members who have [substance use disorders](#). ACEs are strongly related to the development and prevalence of a wide range of health problems throughout a person's lifespan, including those associated with substance misuse. (<https://www.samhsa.gov/>)

ACEs include:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Physical neglect
- Emotional neglect
- Intimate partner violence
- Mother treated violently
- Substance misuse within household
- Household mental illness
- Parental separation or divorce
- Incarcerated household member



Safety and Crime

According to the [Florida Department of Law Enforcement](#), in 2018 there were 567,166 crimes in Florida, of which 48,567 were in Orange County (Table 48). In Florida and Orange County, larceny was the most committed crime, followed by burglary (Fig 33).^{xliii}

Reported Crimes by Type of Crime 2018

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

	Total Index Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Florida	567,166	1,107	8,436	16,862	55,491	71,801	372,350	41,119
Orange County	48,567	94	749	1,862	5,100	6,238	31,034	3,490

Table 48: Number of Reported Crimes by Type of Crime (2018)

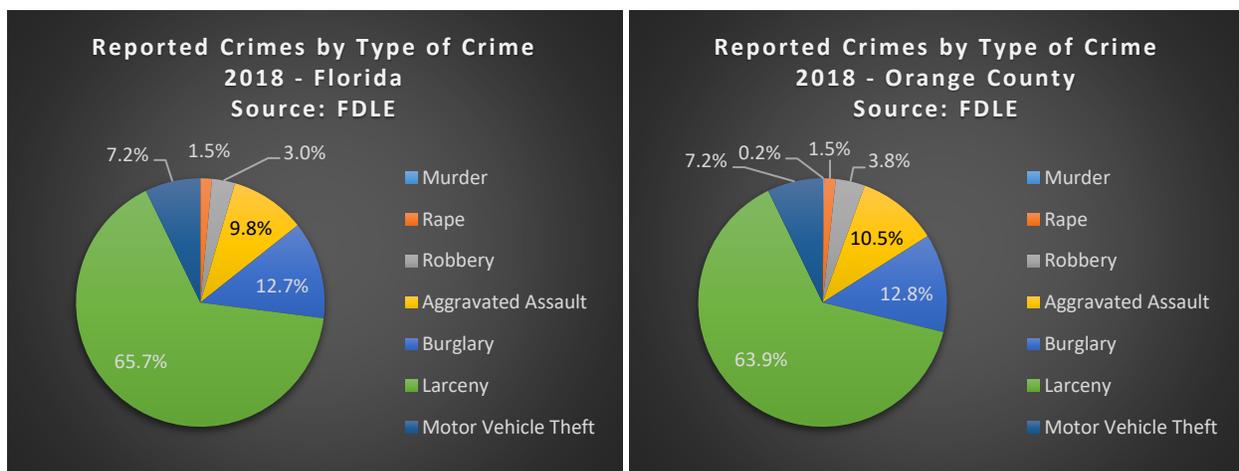


Figure 33: Percentage of Reported Crimes by Type of Crime (2018)

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Prevalence of Drug and/or Alcohol Abuse

Based on data collected from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s [CDC Wonder](#), a system for disseminating public health data and information, in 2018 there were more than 70,000 drug-induced deaths and more than 37,000 alcohol-induced deaths in the United States, with corresponding rates of 21.7 and 11.4 per 100,000 residents. In 2018 there were 4,928 drug-induced deaths in Florida (a rate of 23.1 per 100,000 residents), of which 269 were in Orange County (a rate of 19.5 per 100,000 residents) (Table 48). In Florida and Orange County, there were 2,861 and 113 alcohol-induced deaths, respectively. The rate of alcohol-induced deaths per 100,000 residents in Florida is a higher than the rate in Orange County, 13.4 versus 8.2.^{xliv}

Drug- and Alcohol-Induced Deaths (Number and Rates per 100,000 Residents) (2018)						
Source: CDC Wonder						
	United States		Florida		Orange County	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total drug-induced	71,147	21.7	4,928	23.1	269	19.5
Total alcohol-induced	37,329	11.4	2,861	13.4	113	8.2

Table 48: Drug- and alcohol-induced deaths (2018)

Opioid Epidemic

According to data gathered from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC), the retail opioid prescriptions dispensed per 100 persons in 2017 in Florida was 60.9; the rate in Orange County was much lower, 41.4 prescriptions per 100 persons (Fig 34).^{xlv}

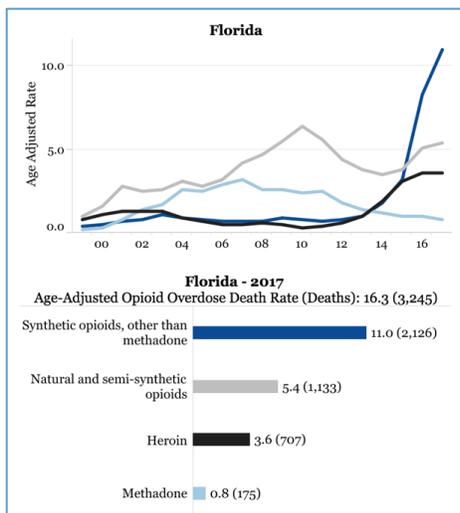


Figure 34: Opioid Overdose Death Rate (2017)

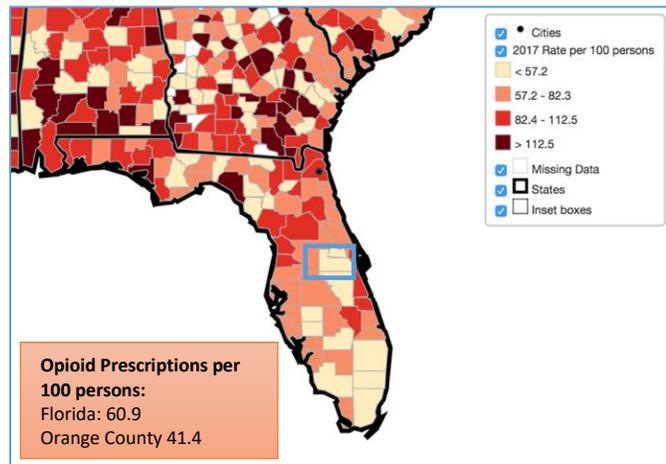


Figure 35: Opioid Prescription Rates (2017)

According to the [Florida Drug-Related Outcomes Surveillance and Tracking System](#) (FROST), the number of opioid-caused deaths in Florida in 2017 was 3,245, of which synthetic opioids, other than methadone, caused 2,126 deaths.^{xlvi} Deaths caused by synthetic opioids (other than methadone) sharply increased between 2015 and 2016 (Fig 35).

The [Florida Drug-Related Outcomes Surveillance and Tracking System](#) (FROST) is a diverse multidisciplinary group of health outcomes researchers, epidemiologists, forensic toxicologists, pharmacists, physicians, data analysts and demographers, whose goal is to advance the scientific knowledge necessary to promote population health and combat the misuse, abuse and diversion of prescription drugs in Florida.

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)



The [Washington Post](#) has gained access to the database maintained by the Drug Enforcement Administration that tracks the path of every single pain pill sold in the United States, by manufacturers and distributors to pharmacies in every town and city. Based on the data of the DEA, the *Washington Post* has created public access to the aforementioned data. According to the data retrieved from the *Washington Post* dashboard, from 2006 to 2012, more than 6.8 billion pills were supplied to residents in the state of Florida, of which more than 291 million were supplied in Orange County, enough for 37 pills per person per year. The map to the right shows the 2006-12 yearly averages of the number of pills distributed per person, per year, by county (Fig 36).

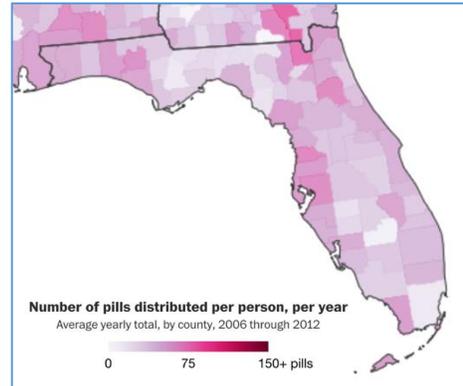


Figure 36: Number of Pills Distributed per Person (2006-12)

The largest distributor of pain pills in Florida and Orange County was Walgreen Co., and the top manufacturer of pills was Actavis Pharma, Inc. The figure below also shows the pharmacies for Florida and Orange County with the highest distribution of pain pills.

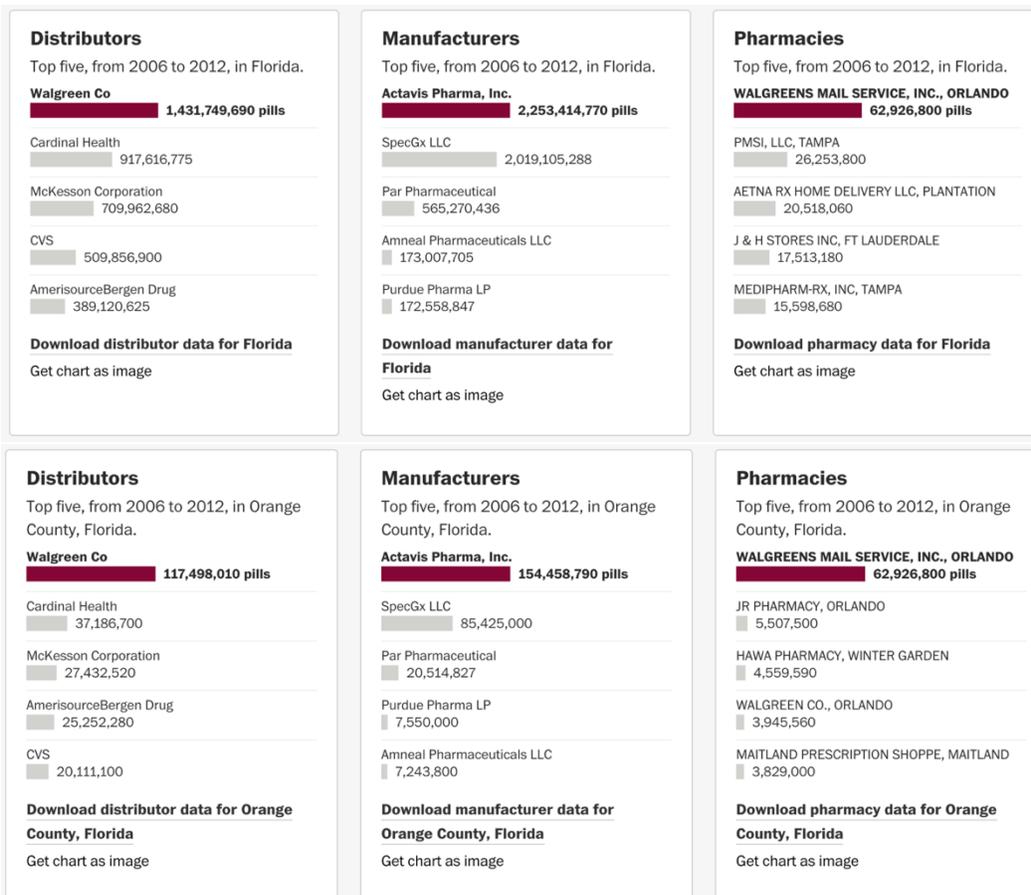


Figure 37: Florida and Orange County: Prescribed Pain Pills by Distributors, Manufacturers, and Pharmacies (2006-12)

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Child Abuse and Neglect

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

Florida is one of 11 states that make their child welfare data accessible to the general public. Data is available by judicial district, county, and child welfare region. Based on data collected, from October 2017 to September 2018, in Florida there were 314,137 children subjects of maltreatment reports, of which 75.9 percent were subjects of maltreatment investigations. During this period, more than 33,000 victim reports were documented. In Orange County, there were 21,911 children subjects of maltreatment reports, of which 73.5 percent were subjects of maltreatment investigations, resulting in 1,933 victim reports (Table 50).^{xlvii}

Children Subjects of Maltreatment Reports (duplicated) (October 2017 - September 2018)							
Source: http://fosteringcourtimprovement.org/							
	Maltreatment			Victim Reports			
	Reports	Investigations	Total	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Other Abuse
Florida	314,137	238,509 (75.9%)	33,059	17,260	2,168	2,261	11,370
Orange County	21,911	16,112 (73.5%)	1,933	871	177	174	711

Table 49: Children Subjects of Maltreatment Reports (2017-18)

Foster Care

Children in foster care are categorically eligible for Head Start services, regardless of the foster families' incomes. Between April 2018 and March 2019, a total of 40,462 children were served in Florida, of which 2,061 were in Orange County. The average daily number of children in foster care in Florida and Orange County, was 24,364 and 1,212 children, respectively (Table 51).

Children Served in Foster Care (April 2018 - March 2019)			
Source: http://fosteringcourtimprovement.org/			
	Total Children Served	Average Daily Children in Care	Rank
Florida	40,462	24,364	N/A
Orange County	2,061	1,212	58.5

Table 50: Children in Foster Care (4/2018-3/2019)

Child Removal: Victims of Maltreatment

Of the aforementioned 314,137 children who were subjects of maltreatment reports in Florida, 33,059 were classified as victims of maltreatment. Of those 33,059 victims of maltreatment, 12,291 (37.2 percent) were removed to foster care (Table 52). In Orange County, 32.7 percent of all victims of maltreatment were removed to foster care.

Victim Reports in Foster Care October 2017 - September 2018						
Source: http://fosteringcourtimprovement.org/						
	Victims Removed to Foster Care			Victims Not Removed to Foster Care		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank
Florida	12,291/33,059	37.2	n/a	20,768/33,059	62.8	n/a
Orange County	633/1,933	32.7	52	1,300/1,933	67.3	16

Table 51: Victim Reports in Foster Care (10/2017-11/2018)

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Out-of-Home Care

The [Florida Department of Children and Families](#) designed an interactive [Children and Young Adults in Out-of-Home Care Dashboard](#), providing an up-to-date count of children in out-of-home care, including data on the gender, race and placement type.

Based on this data, as of January 2020, there were 1,202 children in out-of-home care, of which 52 percent were black/African American. One in four were placed with an approved relative, and one in three was placed in a licensed foster care facility.

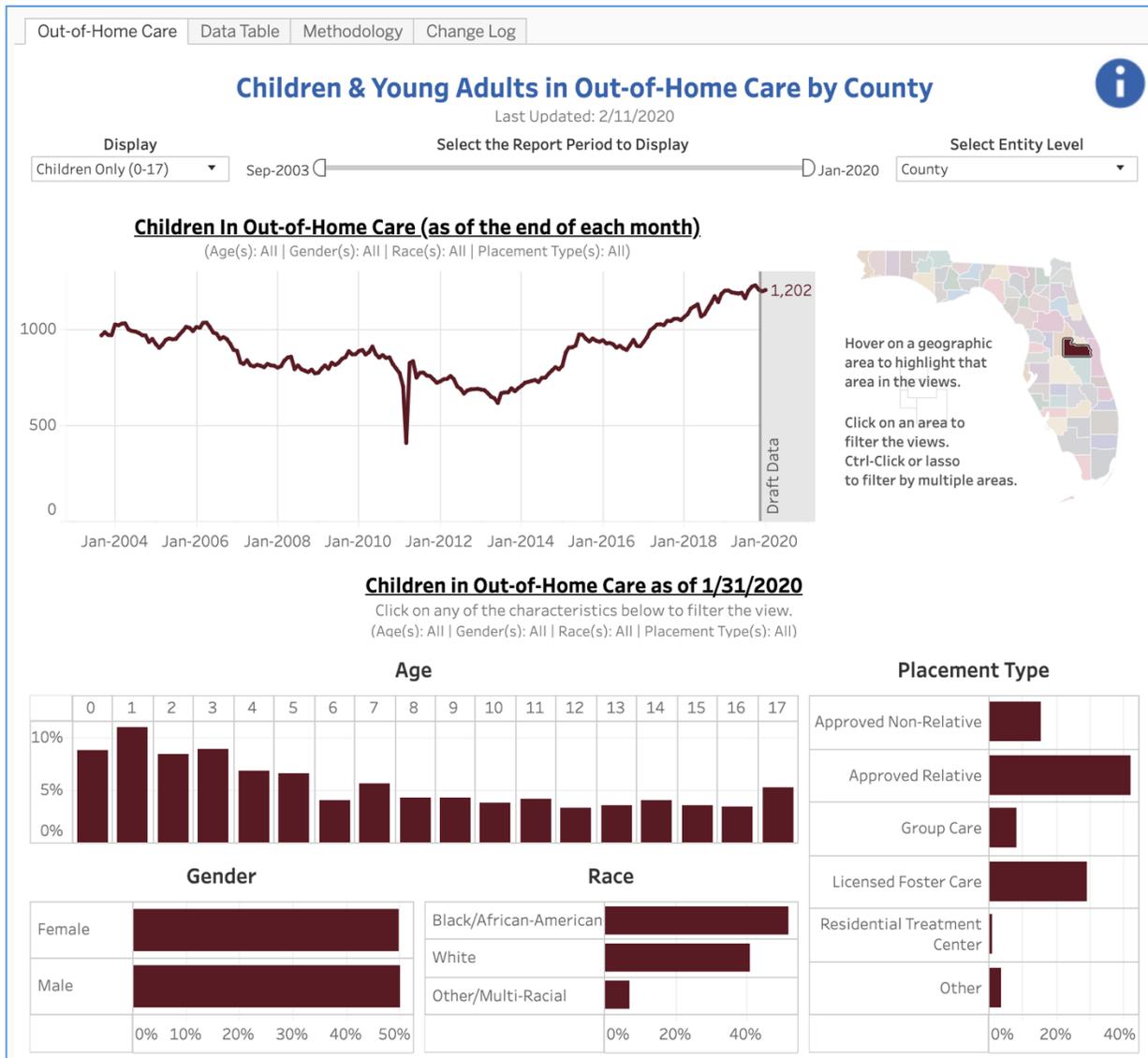


Figure 38: Children & Young Adults in Out-of-Home Care (2020)

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

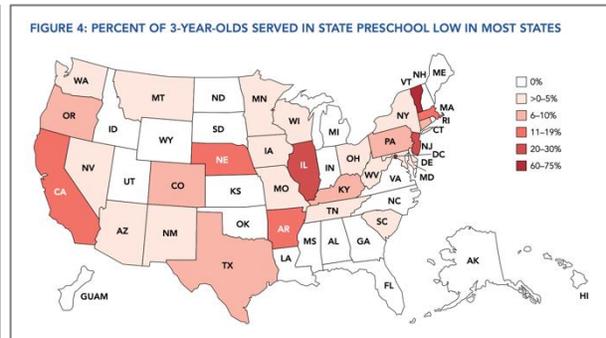
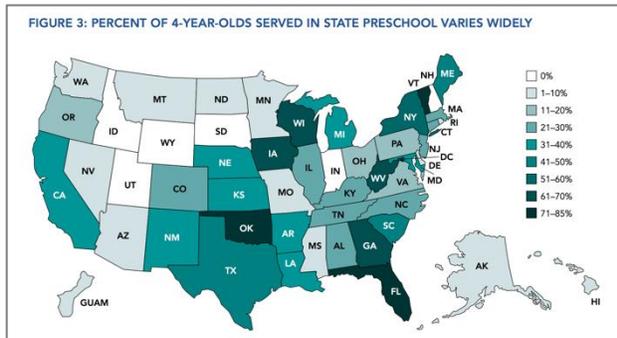
Early Childhood Education Programs

Early Childhood Education Programs

Federal and/or State Funded Preschool Programs

Based on the 2018 State of Preschool report, issued by the [National Institution for Early Education Research \(NIEER\)](#), in the United States approximately 33 percent of 4-year-olds, and 5.7 percent of 3-year-olds were served in state-funded preschool programs in 2017-18.

From the [Executive Summary](#): *The District of Columbia ranks first in access for both 3- and 4-year-olds, serving 73 percent of 3-year-olds and 85 percent of 4-year-olds. Three other states (Florida, Vermont, and Oklahoma) served more than 70 percent of 4-year-olds, and another six states served about half of all the state's 4-year-olds (Wisconsin, West Virginia, Iowa, Georgia, New York, and Texas). Conversely, 11 states enrolled less than 10 percent of 4-year-olds (Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington, Delaware, Nevada, Mississippi, Arizona, Alaska, Missouri, Montana, and Hawaii).*



From the [Executive Summary](#): *Alabama, Michigan, and Rhode Island met all 10 of NIEER's quality standards benchmarks. Six other states met nine benchmarks (Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and West Virginia). Twelve states met less than half of the quality standards benchmarks: Kansas (two programs), Pennsylvania, and Texas met four; Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin met three; and California, Florida, and North Dakota met two. The District of Columbia falls short because charter schools serving a substantial part of the population (more than 50 percent) are not required to meet the district's preschool standards.*

FIGURE 5: CURRENT AND FORMER QUALITY STANDARDS BENCHMARKS

CURRENT STANDARD	CHANGE	FORMER STANDARD
Comprehensive Early Learning and Development Standards that are horizontally and vertically aligned, supported, and culturally sensitive	Enhanced	Comprehensive Early Learning Standards
Supports for Curriculum Implementation	New	None
Lead Teacher Degree (BA)	No change	Lead Teacher Degree (BA)
Lead Teacher Specialized Training in ECE/CD	No change	Lead Teacher Specialized Training in ECE/CD
Assistant Teacher Degree (CDA)	No change	Assistant Teacher Degree (CDA)
15 hours/year of professional development, annual individualized plans professional development plans, and coaching for lead and assistant teachers	Enhanced	Teacher-in-Service (15 hours/year)
Maximum Class Size (20)	No change	Maximum Class Size (20)
Staff-Child Ratio (1:10)	No change	Staff-Child Ratio (1:10)
Screenings & Referrals	Slight Change	Screenings & Referrals & 1 Support Service
None	Discontinued	Meals (At least 1)
Continuous Quality Improvement System	Enhanced	Monitoring (Site Visits at least once every five years)

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Early Childhood Education Programs

Florida State Overview

Florida ranks 2nd for access and enrollment of 4-year-olds but does not serve any 3-year-olds. During the 2017-18 school year, programs enrolled 77 percent of all 4-year-old children. The state, however, is 41st in state spending, with per-child spending of \$2,177 and has met **only 2 of the current 10 quality standards benchmarks**. During the 2017-18 program year, 174,574 children were enrolled in pre-K programs, 21,749 in special education programs, and 32,888 in federally funded Head Start programs. Total state funding for the Florida Voluntary Prekindergarten program was \$379,969,502.

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

Florida

PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION ENROLLED

Year	3-year-olds	4-year-olds
2002	0%	0%
2005	0%	0%
2008	0%	61%
2011	0%	76%
2014	0%	80%
2017	0%	77%
2018	0%	77%

STATE SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED (2018 DOLLARS)

Year	Spending
2008	\$3,079
2011	\$2,801
2014	\$2,374
2017	\$2,361
2018	\$2,177

OVERVIEW
Florida preschool enrolled 174,574 children in 2017-2018, an increase of 322 children from the prior year. State funding totaled \$379,969,502, down \$31,389,754 (8%), adjusted for inflation, since last year. State spending per child equaled \$2,177 in 2017-2018, down \$184 from 2016-2017, adjusted for inflation. Florida met 2 of 10 quality standards benchmarks.

WHAT'S NEW
The Florida Department of Education Office of Early Learning (OEL) was awarded a Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five award in 2018 for \$8.52 million to increase the quality, coordination, alignment and efficiency of the state's programs and services to support families' needs and children's readiness and early grade success, particularly for vulnerable and underserved children.

BACKGROUND
Florida's Voluntary Prekindergarten (VPK) Education Program was launched in 2005 after voters in 2002 approved a constitutional amendment providing prekindergarten access for all 4-year-olds. Recently, state policy was changed so that, beginning in 2016-2017, parents may postpone enrollment of young 4-year-olds in the VPK program for a year, consequently making 5-year-olds eligible. The program is managed by OEL, which was established as an independent agency affiliated with the state Department of Education.

Age-eligible children are enrolled in either a 300-hour summer program, which every school district is mandated to offer, or a school-year program totaling 540 instructional hours. Teachers in the school-year program are required to have at least a Child Development Associate (CDA) degree or equivalent credential. Teachers in the summer program are required to have a bachelor's degree.

VPK is provided in a variety of settings such as public schools, accredited nonpublic schools, licensed child care centers, accredited faith-based centers, and licensed family child care homes. Most children attend VPK in nonpublic school settings. Regional early learning coalitions monitor programs for compliance and administer VPK, distributing funding based on a fixed hourly rate. Programs are required to meet the Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards for Four-Year-Olds, which were revised in 2017.

Funding is determined by state legislators after review during the annual state appropriations process. The State Board of Education is required to establish a minimum kindergarten readiness rate to assess delivery of the VPK Education Program by providers and schools. All providers are required to administer the Florida VPK assessment at the beginning and end of the school year, with results used as a pre- and post-assessment to demonstrate learning gains.

Florida's School Readiness Program is a separate initiative, started in 1999 and expanded in 2001 by incorporating two other state programs—the Prekindergarten Early Intervention Program, focusing on young children's health, and the State Migrant Prekindergarten Program, serving 3- and 4-year-olds whose parents are migratory agricultural or fishing industry laborers. The program offers financial assistance for child care to qualified parents. This report focuses solely on the VPK program.

FLORIDA VOLUNTARY PREKINDERGARTEN PROGRAM

ACCESS

- Total state pre-K enrollment 174,574
- School districts that offer state program 100% (counties)
- Income requirement No income requirement
- Minimum hours of operation Determined locally
- Operating schedule Determined locally
- Special education enrollment, ages 3 and 4 21,749
- Federally funded Head Start enrollment, ages 3 and 4 32,888
- State-funded Head Start enrollment, ages 3 and 4 0

PERCENT OF POPULATION ENROLLED IN PUBLIC ECE

Age Group	Pre-K	Head Start*	Special Ed**	Other/None
3-YEAR-OLD	91%	3%	6%	0%
4-YEAR-OLD	77%	9%	15%	0%

* Some Head Start children may also be enrolled in state pre-K.
** Estimates children in special education not also enrolled in state pre-K or Head Start.

QUALITY STANDARDS CHECKLIST

POLICY	FL PRE-K REQUIREMENT	BENCHMARK	REQUIREMENT MEETS BENCHMARK?
Early learning & development standards	Comprehensive, aligned, supported, culturally sensitive	Comprehensive, aligned, supported, culturally sensitive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Curriculum supports	Approval process	Approval process & supports	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teacher degree	BA (summer); CDA or equivalent + training (school year)	BA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teacher specialized training	ECE, CDC, Elem. Ed. (summer); CDA (school year)	Specializing in pre-K	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant teacher degree	None	CDA or equivalent	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff professional development	10 hours/year (teachers in licensed child care); PD plans (teachers on probation)	For teachers & assistants: At least 15 hours/year; individual PD plans; coaching	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maximum class size	12 (summer); 20 (school year)	20 or lower	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Staff-child ratio	1:12 (summer); 1:11 or 2:12-20 (school year)	1:10 or better	<input type="checkbox"/>
Screening & referral	Vision, hearing, health (licensed child care & public schools only)	Vision, hearing & health screenings; & referral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Continuous quality improvement system	None	Structured classroom observations; data used for program improvement	<input type="checkbox"/>

For more information about the benchmarks, see the Executive Summary and Roadmap to State Profile Pages. [2](#)

RESOURCES

- Total state pre-K spending \$379,969,502
- Local match required? No
- State Head Start spending \$0
- State spending per child enrolled \$2,177
- All reported spending per child enrolled* \$2,177

SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED

Category	Spending (\$ THOUSANDS)
PRE-K*	\$2,177
HDST**	\$8,900
K-12***	\$10,140

* Pre-K programs may receive additional funds from federal or local sources that are not included in this figure.
** Head Start per-child spending includes funding only for 3- and 4-year-olds.
*** K-12 expenditures include capital spending as well as current operating expenditures.

ACCESS RANKINGS	
4-YEAR-OLDS	3-YEAR-OLDS
2	None Served

RESOURCE RANKINGS	
STATE SPENDING	ALL REPORTED SPENDING
41	43

TOTAL BENCHMARKS MET
2

THE STATE OF PRESCHOOL 2018 - STATE PRESCHOOL YEARBOOK - NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EARLY EDUCATION RESEARCH - WWW.NIEER.ORG

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Early Childhood Education Programs

Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program (VPK)

Based on data collected from [Florida's Office of Early Learning \(OEL\)](#), as of June 2018, Florida enrolled a total of 169,206 children in its Voluntary Prekindergarten (VPK) Education Program during the 2017-18 program year (*most recent data available as of January 2020*). Of the 169,206 children enrolled, more than 13,000 children were enrolled in Orange County.^{xlviii}

VPK Eligibility and Enrollment Data - 2017-2018 Program Year as of 06/2018				
Source: Florida Office of Early Learning				
	Unpaid	Paid	Total Enrollments	Eligible Not Enrolled
Florida	130	169,067	169,206	7,262
Orange County	1	13,386	13,387	1,223

Table 52: VPK Eligibility and Enrollment Data (2017-18)

Note: The “unpaid and paid enrollment” in Table 53 refers to whether the child care provider has received payment for the services or not. The program is free to all 4-year-olds, regardless of family income.

Florida was one of the first states in the country to offer free prekindergarten for all 4-year-olds, regardless of family income. The **Voluntary Prekindergarten (VPK) Education Program** prepares early learners for success in kindergarten and beyond. Children must live in Florida and be 4 years old on or before September 1 of the current school year to be eligible. The program helps build a strong foundation for school using educational materials that are geared to various stages in a child’s development. Parents can choose from different educational settings and various program options. Private child care centers, public schools and specialized instructional services providers offer VPK.

In Florida, the majority of children served in the VPK program are served by private centers, more than 132,000 children, followed by public schools, more than 35,000 children. In Orange County, more than 11,000 VPK children were served in private centers and more than 2,200 in public schools (Table 54).

VPK Children Served by Provider Type - 2017-2018 Program Year as of 06/2018						
Source: Florida Office of Early Learning						
	Faith-Based Providers	Family Child Care Providers	Private Centers	Private Schools	Public Schools	Total Children Served
Florida	30,109	572	132,474	1,973	35,508	169,076
Orange County	3,062	29	11,123	107	2,265	13,386

Table 53: VPK Children Served by Provider Type (2017-18)

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Early Childhood Education Programs

Florida Licensed Child Care Programs

Data from 2019 State Factsheet, which reflects 2018 calendar year data.

2019 State Child Care Facts in the State of: Florida



CHILD CARE NEED¹

POPULATION	FLORIDA	UNITED STATES
Total residents	20,278,447	321,004,407
Children age birth to 4 years	1,104,729	19,839,997
Children age birth to 4 years living in poverty	267,394	4,390,252
Children age 5 to 11	1,587,467	28,709,244
Total families with children	1,814,365	33,469,709
Single parent families	657,775	10,802,250
Families in poverty	539,921	8,253,388

CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6 POTENTIALLY IN NEED OF CHILD CARE	FLORIDA	UNITED STATES
Children in two-parent families, both parents in labor force	437,223	8,708,721
Children in single-parent families, parent in the labor force	409,488	6,248,816
Total children under age 6 potentially needing child care	846,711	14,957,537

NUMBER OF WORKING MOTHERS	FLORIDA	UNITED STATES
With infants under one year	138,007	2,502,585
With children under age 6 only	301,150	5,538,989
With children age 6 to 17 only	860,968	14,854,271
With both children under age 6 AND children age 6 to 17	238,774	4,406,577
Married working mothers	808,993	15,867,548
Single working mothers	416,314	6,664,103

AVAILABILITY OF CHILD CARE²

SPACES IN CHILD CARE PROGRAMS	FLORIDA
Total spaces/slots	929,301
Percent of spaces in child care center programs*	78%
Percent of total spaces in licensed FCC homes	3%
Percent of total spaces in school-age care programs	4%
Percent of total spaces in other programs	15%
Percentage spaces/slots of licensed programs	
Percent of licensed spaces for infants	NR
Percent of licensed spaces for toddlers	NR
Percent of licensed spaces for preschool-aged children	NR
Percent of licensed spaces for school-aged children	NR

*Does not include school-aged programs

TYPES OF AVAILABLE CHILD CARE

TYPES OF CHILD CARE	FLORIDA
Number of center-based child care programs	7,382
Percent of centers nationally accredited	21%
Do faith-based programs need to be regulated?	Yes
Number of regulated faith-based programs	1,549
Number of family child care (FCC) homes	3,707
Percent of FCC homes nationally accredited	4%
Number of school-aged care programs	9,512
Percent of licensed programs with slots for school-aged children	74%
Percent of licensed programs with slots for ONLY school-aged children	4%
Number of other regulated child care centers	1,368
Number of other regulated FCC homes	1

CHILD CARE WORKFORCE

NUMBERS, INCOME, AND SUPPORT OF THE CHILD CARE WORKFORCE ³	FLORIDA	UNITED STATES
Child care workers (in centers)	30,070	564,630
Average annual income of child care workers	\$23,590	\$24,610
Total paid early childhood workforce ⁴	NA	2.2 million

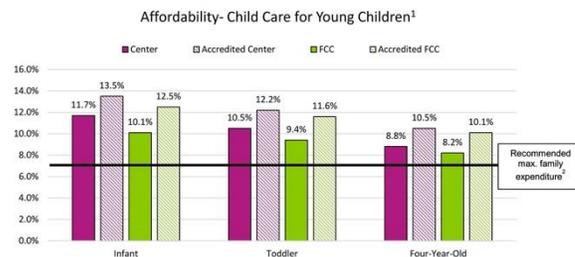
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

CCR&R CONTACTS	URL
Florida CCR&R State Network	www.floridaearlylearning.com
Child Care Aware® of America	http://usa.childcareaware.org www.childcareaware.org

NOTES

- **NA:** Not Applicable
- **NR:** Data Not Reported or Not Available

2019 Child Care Affordability in the State of: Florida



2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Early Childhood Education Programs

Children Potentially Needing Child Care

Based on U.S. Census data, in Florida there are 854,849 children under the age of 6 (66.6 percent) who live in single- or dual-parent households, where one or both parent(s) are in the labor force, indicating that this group potentially needs child care (Table 55). Of those 854,849 children, more than 63,000 reside in Orange County. Similar to the state, in Orange County, approximately two out of three (67.4 percent) of children under the age of 6 potentially need child care.

Children Under Age 6, Parent(s) in Labor Force	
Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates	
United States	14,994,766 (65.6%)
Florida	854,849 (66.6%)
Orange County	63,229 (67.4%)

Table 54: Children Under Age 6, Parent(s) in Labor Force (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Cost of Child Care

Based on [Child Care Aware® of America](#), the annual cost of infant child care in a center-based program is \$9,312 (compared with public college tuition, which is \$6,360). The cost of care for an infant and a 4-year-old is \$16,314 per year. Single parents who make Florida's standard living wage pay 34.7 percent of their income for infant center care, and married parents of two children living at the poverty line pay 65 percent of their household income for center-based child care.^{xlix}

Child Care Assistance: Florida's School Readiness Program

Florida's School Readiness Program offers financial assistance to low-income families for early childhood education. During the 2017-18 state fiscal year, there were 7,668 School Readiness providers in the state of Florida, of which 497 were in Orange County.

During the same fiscal year, a total of 201,474 children were served by School Readiness programs in the state of Florida, of which 57,143 were EHS-eligible infants, toddlers, and 2-year-olds, and 61,703 were HS-eligible preschool-age children (Table 56).¹ In Orange County, more than 4,800 infants, toddlers and 2-year-olds, and more than 5,000 3- and 4-year-olds were served in the school readiness program.

School Readiness Enrollments - 2017-2018 Fiscal Year as of 06/2018									
Source: Florida Office of Early Learning									
	Infant	Toddler	2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs.	5 Yrs.	School Age	Special Needs	Total*
Florida	8,772	20,613	27,758	31,039	30,664	21,504	60,587	504	201,474
Orange County	769	1,756	2,325	2,638	2,447	1,765	2,663	6	14,372

*The sum of county data does not equal the statewide total, as children may be served by more than one county.

Table 55: School Readiness Enrollments (2017-18)

Families with low incomes in Florida who are trying to work or get training to work may be eligible for school readiness help. The [School Readiness Program](#) offers financial assistance to low-income families for early child education and care so families can become financially self-sufficient and their young children can be successful in school in the future. Services vary based on individual need and range from extended day to extended year and school-age care in some instances. The program takes into account a child's physical, social, emotional and intellectual development; involves parents as their child's first teacher; prepares children to be ready for school; and gives parents information about child development and other topics of interest. School readiness programs provide developmental screenings for children and referrals to health and educational specialists, and work in cooperation with other programs for young children such as Head Start, Early Head Start and the VPK program.

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Early Childhood Education Programs

Child Care Facilities

Based on the Florida Department of Children and Families, there are 282 child care facilities in Orange County providing care to children, birth to school-age, which as of January 2020, have an active School Readiness Status.^{li} Table 57 lists each child care facility (excluding family daycare homes), as well as its child care capacity, and fee for care.

Provider Name	Physical Address	Capacity	Fee	Is VPK
1st Choice Kids Academy LLC	5600 Old Cheney Hwy, Orlando FL, 32807	42	42	
1st Pavilion Kids Academy, Inc	12355 S John Young Pkwy, Orlando FL 32837	77	77	Yes
4 TD Kids' Park Avenue Child Care & Learning Center	33 N Park Ave, Apopka FL 32703-4215	100	100	
4 TD KIDS' Park Avenue Child Care Pre-School Academy	262 S McGee Ave, Apopka FL 32703-4463	79	79	Yes
A Growing Place Academy, Inc.	18555 Old Cheney Hwy, Orlando FL, 32820	45	45	Yes
A to Z Bumble Bee Learning Center, LLC	1213 n pine hills road, Orlando FL, 32808	31	31	
A Wonderful World 4 Learning Inc.	1048 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	20	25	
ABC Learning Center & Child Care	2310 E Concord St, Orlando FL, 32803	131	100	
ABC Learning Tree	2778 S Westmoreland Dr, Orlando FL 32805	60	60	
Academy 2000 Inc #2	4801 Basswood Ln, Orlando FL, Orlando FL, 32808	45	45	Yes
Academy 2000 Inc. 1	4750 Silver Star Rd, Orlando FL 32808-4960	74	74	No
Achieving Starz Learning Center	4093 Columbia St, Orlando FL 32811-4624	28	28	Yes
Admired Angels Child Care Center Inc	1438 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-4408	23	25	No
Akinom Academy LLC	615 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	25	25	
All Stars Childcare Center	7307 W Colonial Dr Ste 7429, Orlando FL 32818-6746	30	30	Yes
Aloma Kids Academy	3416 Aloma Ave, Winter Park FL 32792-3904	142	100	Yes
Aloma Methodist Early Childhood Learning Center	3045 Aloma Ave, Winter Park FL 32792-3702	99	99	Yes
Alphabet Academy Preschool and Daycare	6214 Forest City Rd, Orlando FL 32810-4853	31	31	Yes
American Pre-Schools	4000 S Goldenrod Rd, Orlando FL 32822-5623	156	100	Yes
Angel Sprouts Academy Inc	7651 Valencia College Ln, Orlando FL 32807	50	50	
Angela's Walking by Faith Child Care	1012 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	22	25	
Anointed Hands Child Care	325 Ocoee Apopka Rd, Ocoee FL, 34761	24	25	
Apopka Child Academy	170 E Magnolia St, Apopka FL 32703-4381	403	100	
Apostolic Worship Center Child Development, Inc.	8001 Silver Star Rd, Orlando FL, 32818	95	95	Yes
Apple Academy	1400 Jordan Ave Ste 1, Orlando FL 32809	113	100	Yes
Apple Star Academy, Inc.	724 N Hastings St, Orlando FL 32808-7626	120	100	Yes
Apple Stem Academy	6837 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL 32818-7829	67	67	Yes
Appleseed Learning Academy, LLC	3300 Conway Rd, Orlando FL 32812-7335	17	25	
Augustina Academy Inc	1307 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-4833	68	68	Yes
Aunt Delores Childcare	1411 Melanie Dr, Orlando FL 32825-5417	64	64	Yes
Azalea Park Child Care Inc	940 S Semoran Blvd, Orlando FL 32807-3005	183	100	Yes
Bays Childcare Center	1239 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	57	57	Yes
Best Memories Academy Child Care Center	5135 Curry Ford Rd, Orlando FL 32812-8702	79	79	Yes
Bethany Learning Daycare LLC	6229 Winegard Rd, Orlando FL 32809-4968	150		Yes
Beyond Tomorrow Education	149 E Cleveland St, Apopka FL 32703-8033	22		
Big Stars Learning Center	430 W Lancaster Rd, Orlando FL 32809-4917	39	39	Yes
Bright Little Gifts Learning Academy Inc	7645 Magnolia Homes Rd, Orlando FL 32810	26	26	Yes
Brighter Futures Academy II Inc	229 W Kennedy Blvd, Eatonville, Maitland FL, 32751	37	37	
Brighter Futures Academy Inc.	221 E Kennedy Blvd, Eatonville FL 32751-5379	40	40	Yes
Bubbles Pond Day Care	3423 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-2835	52	52	
Building Blocks Academy	789 N Alafaya Trl, Orlando FL 32828-7047	121	100	
Building Kidz School	9367 Trevarthon Rd, Orlando FL, 32817	86	86	
Calvary City Christian Academy and Preschool	2500 W Oak Ridge Rd, Orlando FL 32809-3771	194	100	Yes
Challenging Minds Christian Academy	1301 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-4816	26	26	Yes
Champs Learning Center Inc.	1819 Williams Manor Ave, Orlando FL, 32811	42	42	
Charity Learning Academy	725 S Goldwyn Ave, Orlando FL, 32805	65	65	Yes
Child's Place	2301 E Michigan St, Orlando FL 32806-4946	165	100	Yes
Children's Kingdom Academy	426 W Lancaster Rd, Orlando FL 32809-4917	45	45	Yes
Children's Learning Academy	2333 E Semoran Blvd, Apopka FL 32703-5804	135	100	Yes
Children's Legacy Christian Academy	1408 W Michigan St, Orlando FL, 32805	140	100	Yes

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Early Childhood Education Programs

Provider Name	Physical Address	Capacity	Fee	Is VPK
Childtime Learning Center #308	1001 S Semoran Blvd, Winter Park FL 32792	245	100	Yes
Clarcona Preschool Inc	4300 Clarcona Ocoee Rd, Orlando FL 32810	75	75	Yes
Clayhouse Academy	3615 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	75	75	
Clayhouse Academy Lake Nona	9145 Narcoossee Rd Ste 108, Orlando FL 32827-5768	110	100	Yes
Coalition For The Homeless of Central Florida Inc.	18 N Terry Ave, Orlando FL, 32801	38	38	Yes
COLLECTIVE LEARNING PRESCHOOL	5143 Old Winter Garden Rd, Orlando FL 32811-1637	23	25	
College Park Kiddie Kampus Inc.	2208 N Rio Grande Ave, Orlando FL 32804	201	100	Yes
Conway Learning Center	3636 E Michigan St, Orlando FL 32812-5168	230		Yes
Country Day School	1 W Oakland Ave, Ocoee FL, 34761	96	96	Yes
Creative Kids Connection	8681 W Irlo Bronson Mem Hwy Kissimmee FL 34747	69	69	Yes
Creativatown Daycare Center	2000 Falcon Trace Blvd, Orlando FL, 32837	175	100	Yes
Cub Academy	8257 Narcoossee Park Dr Ste 500, Orlando FL 32822	58	58	Yes
Cuddle Time Learning Center Inc.	4513/4515/4517 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	108	100	
Daydreams Child Development Center	204 S Central Ave, Apopka FL, 32703	87	87	Yes
Discover Academy Inc.	319 S Lakewood Dr, Orlando FL 32803-6412	45	45	Yes
Discovery Port Kids Academy	10047 E Colonial Dr, Orlando FL, 32817	51	51	Yes
Discovery Zone Preschool	11333 Lake Underhill Rd, Orlando FL, 32825	78	78	Yes
Dream Big Preschool of Learning	6151 Silver Star Rd, Orlando FL 32808-4244	188	100	Yes
Drop of Love	207 W Lancaster Rd, Orlando FL 32809-4954	53	53	Yes
Early Education Station	3311 N Powers Dr, Orlando FL 32818-2242	201	100	Yes
Eastside Learning Center	131 W 17th St, Apopka FL 32703-7019	54	54	
Elite Learning Academy	1425 W Orange Blossom Trl, Apopka FL 32712-2638	35	35	
Endeavors Academy Inc.	800 Paul St, Orlando FL, 32808	35	35	
Expanding Minds Child Development Center LLC	1442 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-4408	33	33	Yes
Exploris Learning Academy	2517 Curry Ford Rd, Orlando FL 32806-2505	44	44	Yes
Faith Generation Academy	1840 N Goldenrod Rd, Orlando FL 32807-8404	70	70	Yes
Faithful Hearts Learning Academy	1320 44th St, Orlando FL, 32839	35		
Fiorella Preparatory School LLC	6965 Piazza Grande Ave Unit 101, Orlando FL, 32835	94	94	Yes
First Encounters Preschool Inc.	1308 Rose Blvd, Orlando FL 32839-3385	42	42	Yes
First Step Kids Academy	2876 S Alafaya Trl, Orlando FL 32828-7975	92	92	Yes
First Steps Academy	1199 Clay St, Winter Park FL 32789-5486	195		Yes
Frontline Outreach Child Development Center	3000 Cr Smith St, Orlando FL 32805	595	100	No
Future Leaders Child Care Development Center	1733 Mercy Dr, Orlando FL 32808-6501	76	76	No
Future Stars Academy	1101 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-7125	36	36	Yes
Future Stars Academy of Orlando Inc.	730 Sand Lake Rd Ste 176, Orlando FL, 32809	73	73	
Gma's Childcare and Learning Center	882 W Kennedy Blvd, Orlando FL, 32810	33	33	
God's Little Lambs Learning Center	1056 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-7124	9	25	
Golden Bear Academy	421 S Goldenrod Rd, Orlando FL, 32822	345	100	Yes
Good Homes Preschool 2	1501 E Silver Star Rd, Ocoee FL 34761-2553	199	100	Yes
Good Homes Preschool of Orlando	8959 W Colonial Dr, Ocoee FL 34761-6918	173	100	
Good Shepherd Early Childhood Educational Center	5902 Oleander Dr, Orlando FL 32807-3433	230	100	Yes
Greater Tomorrow Christian Academy	16 S Dollins Ave, Orlando FL 32805-2175	108	100	Yes
Green Day Early Learning Center	1010 W Oak Ridge Rd, Orlando FL 32809-4710	160	100	Yes
Green Day Early Learning Center	445 Gaston Foster Rd, Orlando FL 32807-1209	132	100	Yes
Grow In Preschool	4015 W Oak Ridge Rd, Orlando FL 32809-3602	144	100	
Growing Place Academy, Corp	6900 Pershing Ave, Orlando FL, 32822	105	100	
Growing Together Academy	843 Woodbury Rd Ste 101, Orlando FL 32828	110	100	Yes
Hand N Hand Child Enrichment Center, Inc	6225 Hazeltine National Dr, Orlando FL 32822	315	100	Yes
Hands On Academy of Orlando, LLC	3850 Winter Rose Dr, Orlando FL, 32808	133	100	
Happyland Learning Academy	1295 N Semoran Blvd, Orlando FL 32807-3502	157	100	Yes
Heritage Preparatory School	6000 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL 32808-7517	49		
Higher Learning Development Center Inc	636 N Wymore Rd, Winter Park FL 32789	66	66	Yes
Highland Christian Academy	441 S Highland Ave, Apopka FL 32703-5339	180		Yes
Horizons Childcare and Learning Center	1089 N Goldenrod Rd, Orlando FL 32807-8326	97	97	Yes
Ingenuity Preschool	2505 E Semoran Blvd, Apopka FL 32703-5808	109	100	Yes
Innovation Montessori Ocoee	1610 N Lakewood Dr, Orlando FL, Ocoee FL, 34761	156	100	Yes
International Child Services Center	4075 L B McLeod Rd Ste A, Orlando FL, 32811	40		
Ivy League Achievers Academy	4540 S Orange Blossom Trl, Orlando FL 32839-1704	42	42	
Jaylen's Christian Academy LLC	3001 N Goldenrod Rd, Winter Park FL, 32792	45	45	

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Early Childhood Education Programs

Provider Name	Physical Address	Capacity	Fee	Is VPK
Kid's Prep Child Care Inc DBA Kid's Prep School	823 S Semoran Blvd, Winter Park FL 32792	160	100	No
Kiddie Academy of Apopka	2334 E Semoran Blvd, Apopka FL, 32703	143	100	Yes
Kids & Company Chickasaw Rd	3000 S Chickasaw Trl, Orlando FL 32829-8514	101	100	Yes
Kids 1st CDC LLC	2447 Raeford Rd, Orlando FL, 32806	46	46	
Kids Avenue Learning Center	121 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32811-1650	93	93	Yes
Kids Can Be Kids Childcare Center	1041 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-7123	29	29	Yes
Kids Christian Academy	4709 Curry Ford Rd, Orlando FL 32812-2713	204	100	Yes
Kids Grow Preschool	11508 S Apopka Vineland Rd, Orlando FL 32836-7012	174	100	Yes
Kids Now Academy I	2132 Central Florida Pkwy Ste C1, Orlando FL 32837	142	100	Yes
Kids Place Preschool of Orlando, Inc.	5495 Lake Margaret Dr, Orlando FL 32812	164	100	No
Kids R Kids Avalon Park	12001 Avalon Lake Dr Ste C, Orlando FL 32828-7399	54	54	Yes
Kids R Kids Landstar	540 Pinnacle Cove Blvd, Orlando FL 32824	328	100	Yes
Kids R Kids Waterford	415 Woodbury Rd, Orlando FL, 32828	427	100	
Kids World Preschool Academy, Inc	12601 Balcombe Rd, Orlando FL 32837-6219	58	58	
Kidsconnect Childcare Center	4527 Carter St, Orlando FL 32811-4387	58	58	Yes
Kidz at Work Academy	1215 Mercy Dr, Orlando FL 32808-7365	67	67	Yes
Kidz Choice Learning Academy	4429 Cypress St, Orlando FL 32811-4518	47	47	Yes
Kidz College Inc.	6556 Old Winter Garden Rd, Orlando FL 32835-1206	75	75	Yes
Kidz Palace Early Learning Center Inc	4895 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL 32808-7701	45	45	Yes
Kidz R 4 Uz 2 Learning Center	1228 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-6231	65	65	
Kidz R 4 Uz Inc.	6700 Silver Star Rd, Orlando FL 32818-3145	84	84	Yes
Kidz Zone Learning Academy Inc	5086 North Ln, Orlando FL 32808-1256	87	87	Yes
Kidzone Learning Preschool Inc	2138 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL 32804-6948	13	25	No
Kidzville Academy	1800 W Washington St, Orlando FL 32805	62	62	Yes
Kinder Care Learning Center	6537 Vista Park Blvd, Orlando FL, 32829	151	100	Yes
Kinder Care Learning Ctr #1341	644 Dorscher Rd, Orlando FL 32818-6772	135	100	Yes
Kinder Club Academy	10249 S John Young Pkwy, Orlando FL 32837	90	90	Yes
KinderCare Education at Work LLC	7113 Wallace Rd, Orlando FL 32819-5214	258	100	Yes
KinderCare Learning Center #920	4035 N Goldenrod Rd, Winter Park FL 32792	99	99	Yes
Kindred Spirit Learning Center II	925 S Ivey Ln, Orlando FL 32811-4395	20	25	
Kingdom Kids Development Center	1102 26th St, Orlando FL, Orlando FL, 32805	97	97	
Kings Kids Daycare and Learning Center	821 S Kirkman Rd, Orlando FL 32811-2202	60		Yes
La Petite Academy #180	7303 Lake Underhill Rd, Orlando FL 32822	160	100	Yes
La Petite Academy #182	10936 S Trail Cir, Orlando FL 32837-8942	165	100	No
La Petite Academy #2502	14524 Gatorland Dr, Orlando FL 32837-6915	204	100	Yes
La Petite Academy #7495	5066 Conway Rd, Orlando FL 32812-1258	160	100	Yes
La Petite Academy #7496	2650 Pembroke Dr, Orlando FL 32810-2475	167	100	Yes
La Petite Academy #7498	401 Mark Twain Blvd, Orlando FL 32828-8985	200	100	Yes
La Petite Academy Inc	6573 Old Winter Garden Rd, Orlando FL 32835-1234	201	100	
La Petite Academy Inc.	11002 Winshire Blvd, Ocoee FL, 34761	201	100	Yes
La Petite Sunshine Christian Academy Inc	900 W Lancaster Rd Ste 12, Orlando FL, 32809	46	46	
La Shundra's Tots Child Care Center Inc.	140 S West St Ste B, Eatonville FL 32751-5465	35	35	Yes
Leaders of Excellence Academy Inc.	2608 Pioneer Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	28	28	Yes
Learning Ladder Preschool Inc	297 S Cottage Hill Rd, Orlando FL, Orlando FL, 32805	37	37	
Legacy Christian Academy and Child Care	1616 Honour Rd, Orlando FL 32839-1511	69	69	Yes
Lil' Lights Preschool	1105 N Lakewood Ave, Ocoee FL, 34761	30		
Lil' Rascals Child Care Center	4008 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-2525	94	94	Yes
Little Achievers Early Learning Academy	1531 Mercy Dr, Orlando FL 32808-6413	44		
Little Achievers Learning Center Inc.	1440 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	25	25	
Little Angels Child Care & Learning Center	5700 Silver Star Rd, Orlando FL 32808-4364	176	100	Yes
Little Angels Preschool & Child Care Development Center L.L.C.	10012 Portale Ave, Orlando FL 32825-5585	255	100	Yes
Little Anointed Ones Learning Center	609 N Powers Dr, Orlando FL, 32818	181	100	Yes
Little Citizens Child Care	1112 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-7126	29	29	Yes
Little Cubs Learning Center	6837 Lakeville Rd, Orlando FL, 32818	17	25	
Little Hands Learning Center	1001 W Plant St, Winter Garden FL, 34787	45		
Little Harvard's Daycare LLC	5020 Silver Star Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	42	42	
Little Jan Learn & Play	11189 S Orange Blossom Trl Ste 102, Orlando FL, 32837	73	73	Yes

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Early Childhood Education Programs

Provider Name	Physical Address	Capacity	Fee	Is VPK
Little Lords and Ladies Learning Academy	570 N Alafaya Trl, C101, Orlando FL 32828	80	80	Yes
Little Orange Academy, LLC	1101 S Park Ave, Winter Garden FL 34787	45	45	Yes
Little People Learning Center	1033 W Michigan St, Orlando FL 32805-5446	28	28	Yes
Little Sprouts Clubhouse	11340 S Orange Blossom Trl, Orlando FL 32837-9421	22	25	Yes
Little Sprouts Day Academy	509 S Park Ave, Apopka FL 32703-5263	80	80	Yes
Little Steps LLC	26 Willoy Dr, Orlando FL 32807-3220	75	75	Yes
Little Tots On The Move	3602 N Orange Blossom Trail, Zellwood FL 32798	34	34	
Little Wonders Learning Center	1222 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	22	25	
Living Word Academy	601 Wetherbee Rd, Orlando FL 32824-7302	91	91	Yes
Lockhart Academy and Child Care Center	6924 Forest City Rd, Orlando FL 32810-3738	100	100	No
Mai Starz Learning Academy	1109 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-7125	33	33	No
Mai Starz Learning Academy Phase II	805 Ferguson Dr, Orlando FL 32808-7907	29	29	
Mama's Pride & Joy Preschool and Childcare	933 S Ivey Ln, Orlando FL 32811-4395	55	55	
Maranatha Early Learning Academy LLC	2701 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-3535	102	100	Yes
Merriday School	2600 E Jackson St, Orlando FL 32803-6314	163	100	Yes
Mills Child Development Center	5200 W South St, Orlando FL 32811-1758	105	100	Yes
Mitchell's Learning Institute Preschool	2612 Pioneer Rd, Orlando FL 32808-3221	87	87	Yes
MLC Learning Center	1414 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	16	25	Yes
MLC Learning Center II, Inc.	1412 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-4408	29	29	
Monarch Children's Academy LLC	13825 Townsend Dr, Orlando FL 32828-7900	285	100	Yes
Mt Sinai Child Development Center	2610 Orange Center Blvd, Orlando FL, 32805	195	100	
Munchkin Land Inc.	2042 N Forsyth Rd Ste I, Orlando FL 32807	88	88	Yes
Muslim Academy of Greater Orlando	11551 Ruby Lake Rd, Orlando FL 32836-6159	70	70	Yes
My Destiny Academy	1235 W Michigan St, Orlando FL 32805-5450	40	40	No
My First Steps	6440 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL 32818-6820	63	63	Yes
My Kids Academy	113 Roberson Rd, Windermere FL, 34786	233	100	Yes
My Precious Kidz Academy LLC	2514 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL, 32804	105	100	
N2 Kidz & Company Inc.	1233 W Jackson St, Orlando FL 32805-2241	15	25	No
Neighborhood Kids Academy	222 Neighborhood Market Rd, Orlando FL 32825	75	75	Yes
Nu Generation Academy Inc	1225 25th St, Orlando FL 32805-5422	101	100	
Oak Ridge Children 's Academy & Day Care	1118 W Oak Ridge Rd, Orlando FL 32809-4712	288	100	Yes
Orlando Children's Academy LLC	1555 Americana Blvd, Orlando FL 32839-2375	46	46	Yes
Orlando Day Nursery	626 Lake Dot Cir, Orlando FL 32801-1119	181	100	Yes
Orlando Early Learning Academy	6261 Old Winter Garden Rd, Orlando FL 32835-1343	67	67	Yes
Orlando Montessori Bilingual Academy Inc.	61 S Dean Rd, Orlando FL 32825-3734	54	54	Yes
Paigee's Kidz Zone	6209 All American Blvd, Orlando FL 32810	28	28	
Park Lake Presbyterian Church Child Care Center	309 E Colonial Dr, Orlando FL 32801-1205	220	100	Yes
Pathways School	1877 W Oak Ridge Rd, Orlando FL 32809-3911	72	72	Yes
Peabo Child Care Center	815 Hills St, Orlando FL 32805-1621	26	26	
Peek-A-Boo Learning Center Inc	1304 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	40	40	
Peekaboo Play & Learn	825 Greenway Professional Ct Orlando FL, 32824	129	100	
Piaget Academy Inc.	6395 Raleigh St, Orlando FL 32835-5739	192	100	Yes
Pine Hills Christian Child Care	800 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-7210	122	100	Yes
Pine Hills Preschool and ChildCare Center	627 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-7629	217	100	Yes
Planet Learning Academy Inc.	1333 Florida Mall Ave, Orlando FL 32809-7731	80	80	Yes
Play and Learn Child Care and School	403 S Dillard St, Winter Garden FL 34787-3526	66	66	Yes
Play Laugh & Grow Learning Academy	2395 W Church St, Orlando FL 32805-2373	41	41	
Play Time Academy	4501 Goddard Avenue, Orlando FL, 32804	37	37	Yes
Potter's House Academy and Preschool Center	7051 Pershing Ave, Orlando FL 32822-5789	115	100	Yes
Precious Creations II	217 N Kirkman Rd, Orlando FL 32811-1186	44	44	Yes
Precious Creations Preschool	201 N Kirkman Rd, Orlando FL 32811-1101	39	39	
Precious Moments Daycare Center	7500 Forest City Rd, Orlando FL, 32810	37	37	
Prince of Peace Lutheran Preschool	1515 S Semoran Blvd, Orlando FL 32807-2919	192	100	Yes
Radiant Life Academy	8151 Clarcona Ocoee Rd, Orlando FL, 32818	175		
Rae of Sunshine	624 Bethune Dr, Orlando FL 32805-2912	36	36	Yes
Raising Angels Child Development Center	1720 S Rio Grande Ave, Orlando FL 32805	43	43	Yes
Regency Christian Academy	11513 S Orange Blossom Trl, Orlando FL 32837-9214	167	100	Yes
Rising Star Karate Dance & Child Care	6326 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL, 32818	165	100	Yes
Risper Child Care & Development Center	1218 Old Apopka Rd, Apopka FL 32703-7137	22	25	Yes

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start

Service Area Data

Early Childhood Education Programs

Provider Name	Physical Address	Capacity	Fee	Is VPK
RJB Christian School	6308 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL 32818-7803			
Roll With It Daycare	1434 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	24	25	
Rollins College Child Development - Hume House	315 Holt Ave, Winter Park FL, 32789	57	57	
Rosemary's Learning Center	1446 39th St, Orlando FL 32839-8920	36	36	Yes
Royal Academy Preschool	5516 S Texas Ave, Orlando FL, 32839	170	100	Yes
Sea Shells Child Care Inc	1021 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-7123	20	25	Yes
Shining Stars Academy	5607 Hansel Ave, Orlando FL 32809-4215	94	94	Yes
Simply Growing Inc	4743 Raleigh St, Orlando FL 32811-4043	47	47	
Small Blessings Child Care	1647 Peel Ave, Orlando FL 32806-3332	136	100	Yes
Small Wonders Children's Center	2856 Curry Ford Rd, Orlando FL 32806-3391	69	69	No
Smartuft's Academy LLC	824 suite A Paul street, Orlando FL, 32808	41	41	
Smarty Pants Early Learning Center Inc	5389 Conroy Rd, Orlando FL, 32811	67	67	No
Smiles R Us, LLC	8414 E Colonial Dr, Orlando FL, 32817	55	55	Yes
Sophia Kid's Learning Center	1537 S Central Ave, Apopka FL 32703-7081	45	45	No
Spellman Prep School	6844 Silver Star Rd, Orlando FL, 32818	22	25	No
St Mark Children Enrichment Center	4055 Covington St, Orlando FL 32811-5003	144	100	Yes
St. Andrew Catholic School	877 N Hastings St, Orlando FL, 32808	109		
Step By Step Learning Academy	2335 S Goldenrod Rd, Orlando FL 32822-8404	103	100	Yes
Step N 2 Learning Academy	6848 Silver Star Rd, Orlando FL 32818-3193	56	56	
Storybook School	209 W Oak Ridge Rd, Orlando FL 32809-4150	163	100	Yes
Super Kids Academy	4974 Millenia Blvd, Orlando FL 32839-6054	101	100	
Super Kids Academy Lake Nona	10743 Narcoossee Rd, Orlando FL 32832-6944	191	100	Yes
Super Kids Academy Orlando	2618 E Robinson St, Orlando FL 32803-5824	149	100	Yes
Superstar's Academy Learning Center	422 S Parramore Ave, Orlando FL 32805-2670	43	43	Yes
Supreme Child Care And Development Center.	5745 Edgewater Dr, Orlando FL 32810-5258	80	80	Yes
Sweet Dreams Child Care Inc	7230 W Colonial Dr, Orlando FL 32818-6743	111	100	Yes
Tattle Tales Learning Center Inc	1211 N Pine Hills Rd, Orlando FL 32808-6228	24	25	
Terrific Kids Child Development Center	7507 Aloma Ave Ste 2, Winter Park FL 32792	27	27	Yes
The Conrad Academy and Preschool	2008 N Goldenrod Rd, Orlando FL, 32807	79	79	Yes
The Goddard School	9618 Lake Nona Village Pl, Orlando FL, 32827	196	100	
The Growing Me Learning Center	304 E Oakland Ave, Oakland FL, 34760	94		
The King's Academy	1302 Edgeway Dr, Winter Garden FL, 34787	174	100	Yes
The Learning Center of South Park	7350 Futures Dr Ste 6, Orlando FL 32819-9082	150	100	Yes
The Learning Place Academy	1616 Conway Gardens Rd, Orlando FL 3280	166	100	Yes
The Play Palace Child Care Inc.	2817 N Powers Dr, Orlando FL 32818-3154	56	56	
The Tree House Educational Center, Inc	1851 S Goldenrod Rd, Orlando FL 32822-8075	58	58	Yes
The Village Preschool	5413 Edgewater Dr, Orlando FL 32810-5250	30	30	Yes
Today's Kids Day Care Center	2625 N Hiawassee Rd, Orlando FL, 32818	121	100	Yes
Top Kids Academy Inc.	1912 N Dean Rd, Orlando FL 32817-4210	139	100	Yes
Treasure Kids Academy	1025 S Clarke Rd, Ocoee FL 34761-6995	231	100	Yes
Treasure Kids Academy	2275 Whisper Lakes Blvd, Orlando FL 32837	197	100	Yes
Treasure of Knowledge Christian Academy	13001 Landstar Blvd, Orlando FL, 32824			
Tri-L Christian Academy	1039 W Fairbanks Ave, Orlando FL 32804	22		
Trinity Child Development Center	420 424 Ruth Ln, Orlando FL 32801	336	100	Yes
Trinity Learning Academy	1003 S Kirkman Rd, Orlando FL, 32811	89	89	Yes
True Deliverance Center Day Care	29 S Ivey Ln, Orlando FL 32811-4223	42	42	
TT's Mentoring and Development Services	5324 Silver Star Rd, Orlando FL, 32808	75		
UCF Creative School for Children	12852 Gemini Boulevard, Orlando FL 32816	254	100	Yes
UCP Of Central Florida	5800 Golf Club Pkwy, Orlando FL 32808-4800	180	100	Yes
UCP of Central Florida - Bailes	12702 Science Dr, Orlando FL 32826-3016	341	100	Yes
UCP of Central Florida - West Campus	1297 Winter Garden Vineland Rd Ste 110, Winter Garden FL 34787-6711	92	92	Yes
UCP of Central Florida-Downtown Campus	4680 Lake Underhill Road, Orlando FL, 32807	174	100	Yes
We Love Kids Learning Academy	5301 Goddard Ave, Orlando FL 32810-5437	75	75	Yes
Welbourne Avenue Nursery & Kindergarten	450 W Welbourne Ave, Winter Park FL 32789	118	100	Yes
Westgate Children's Learning & Development Center	7450 Sandlake Commons Blvd, Orlando FL 32819	138	100	Yes
Winter Park Day Nursery Inc	741 S Pennsylvania Ave, Winter Park FL 32789-5049	133	100	Yes
Wonderland Child Care Center	2095 Dundee Dr, Winter Park FL 32792-4104	75	75	Yes

Table 56: Orange County: Child Care Facilities with an Active School Readiness Status

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Based on the 2018 American Community Survey (5-year Estimates), there are approximately 260,000 children, ages 0-4, living in poverty in Florida, of which more than 20,000 are in Orange County. Of the more than 20,000 children, ages 0-4, in poverty, more than 12,000 are Early Head Start-eligible infants and toddlers, and more than 8,000 are Head Start-eligible preschool-age children. Table 58 provides the estimated number of EHS- and HS-age-eligible children living in poverty by geographic region.

Children Ages 0-4 in Poverty Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates			
	Children Ages 0-4 in Poverty	Est 0-2	Est 3-4
United States	4,193,998	2,516,399	1,677,599
Florida	259,763	155,858	103,905
Orange County	20,260	12,156	8,104

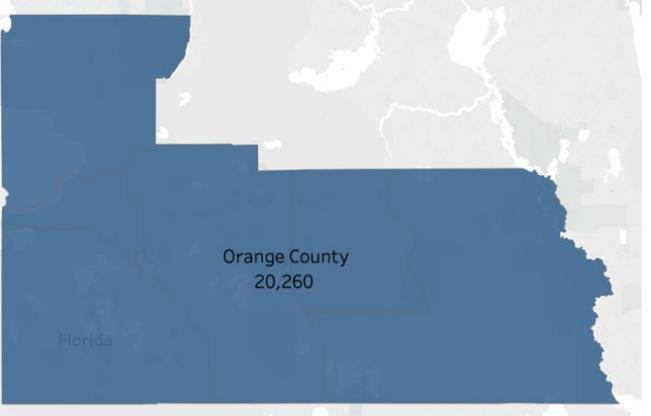


Table 57: Children Ages 0-4 in Poverty (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Census County Divisions (CCDs)

Florida is one of 20 states in which each county is divided into census county divisions (CCDs). In order to better estimate the geographic location of eligible children and families, the number of children, ages 0-4, in poverty was studied by CCDs. Orlando CCD, located in the center of the county, is home to a total of 12,733 children, ages 0-4, in poverty. Union Park CCD, located east of Orlando CCD, reportedly is home to a total of 2,678 children, ages 0-4, in poverty (Table 59).

Orange County: Children Ages 0-4 in Poverty Source: 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates	
County Subdivision	Total
Orlando CCD	12,733
Union Park CCD	2,678
Southwest Orange CCD	1,808
Winter Garden-Ocoee CCD	1,578
Apopka CCD	1,156
East Orange CCD	307

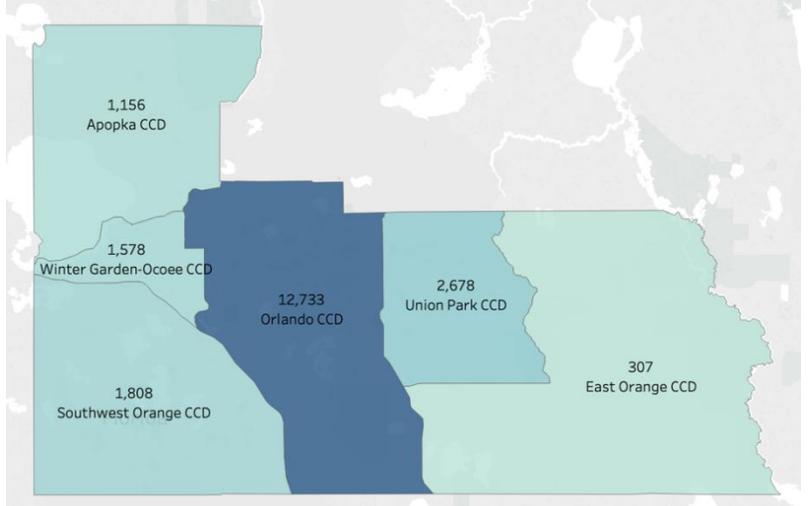


Table 58: Orange County: Children Ages 0-4 in Poverty by CCD (2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

CHARACTERISTICS OF HS/EHS FAMILIES (2019 PIR)



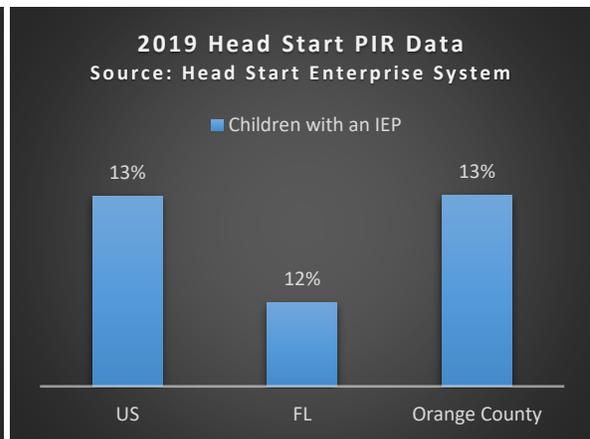
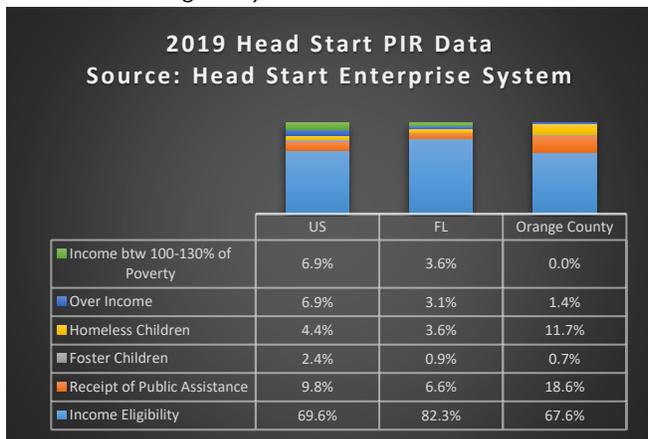
The following graphs illustrate select 2019 Program Information Report (PIR) data, comparing Orange County Head Start data with data for programs in Florida and the United States.

Note: All data was collected from the [HSES Enterprise System](#); some discrepancies are noted between the PDF reports released and the Excel Zip File Download. Data reflected in this section of the CA is collected from the 2019 excel Zip File Download.

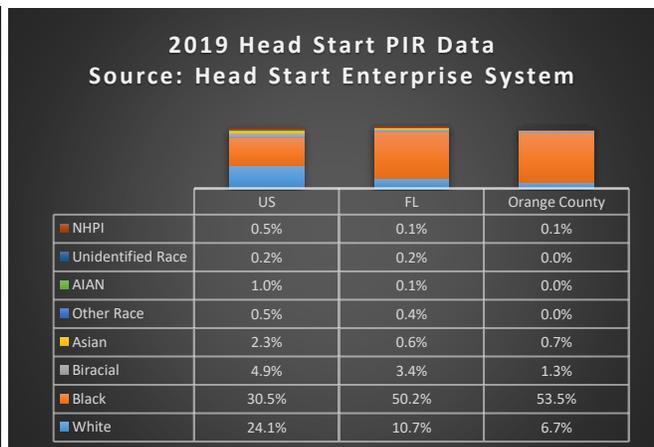
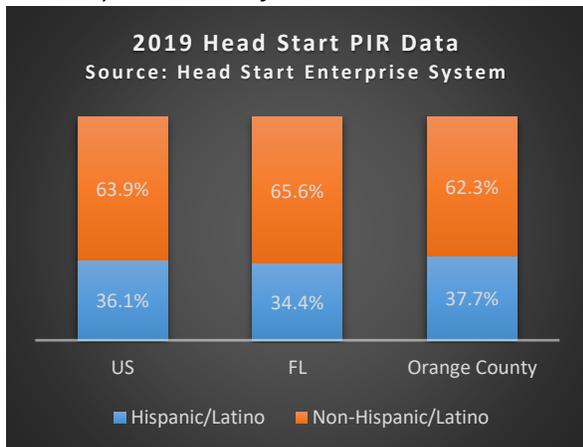
	United States	Florida	Orange County
Total ACF Funded Enrollment	652,422	31,661	1,536
Cumulative Enrollment	755,709	35,942	1,749

Table 59: Head Start Enrollment (2019)

Enrollment Eligibility and Children with Disabilities

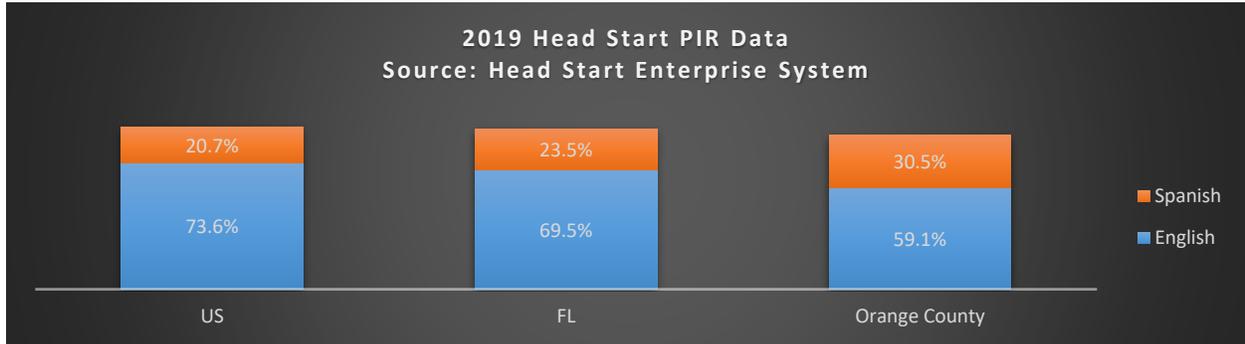


Ethnicity and Race of Children and Families

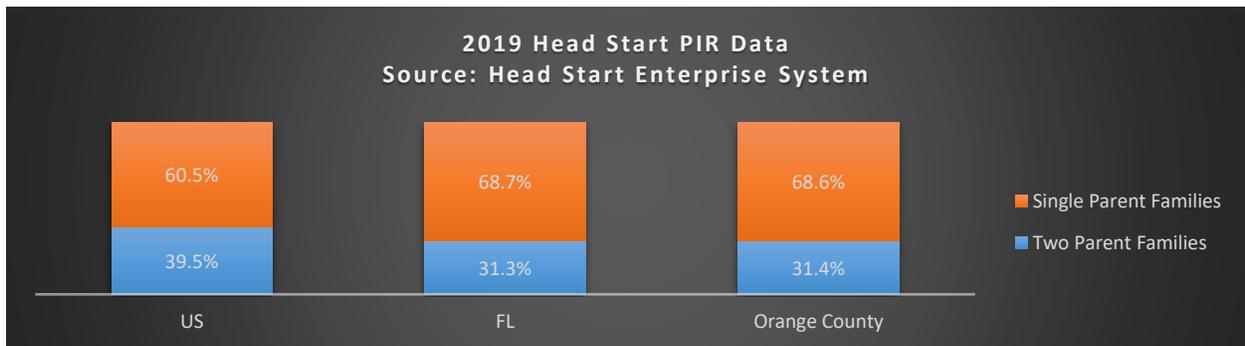


2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start
Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (2019 PIR)

Languages Spoken by Children and Families

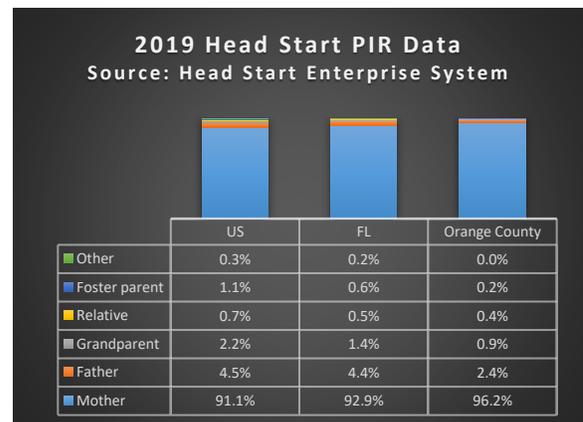
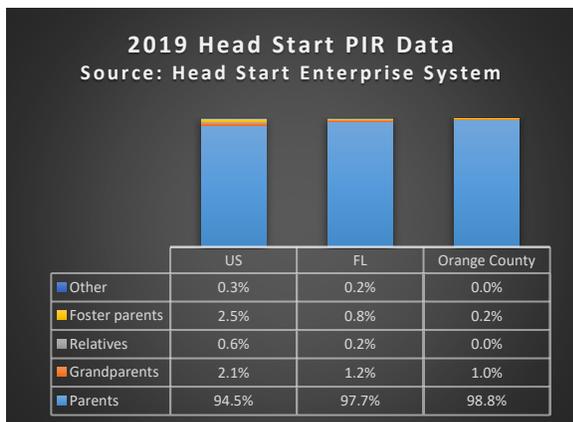


Families



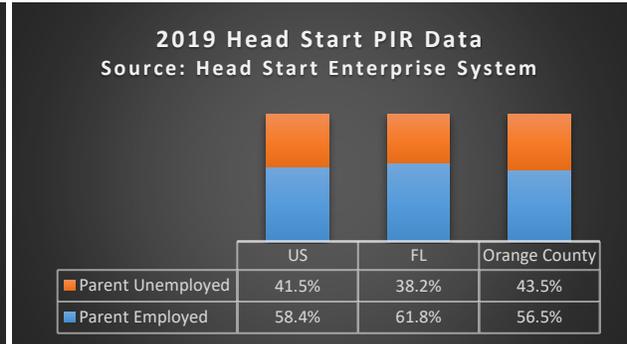
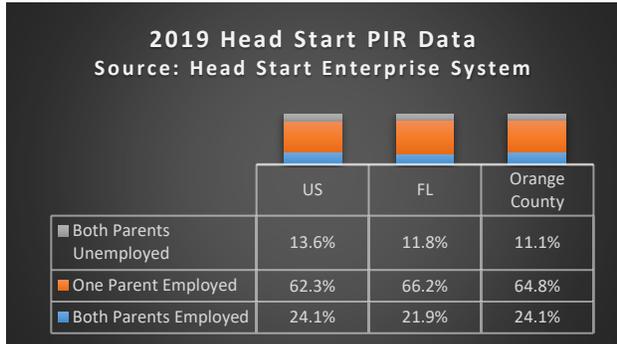
Of the number of two-parent families, the number in which the parent/guardian figures are best described as:

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

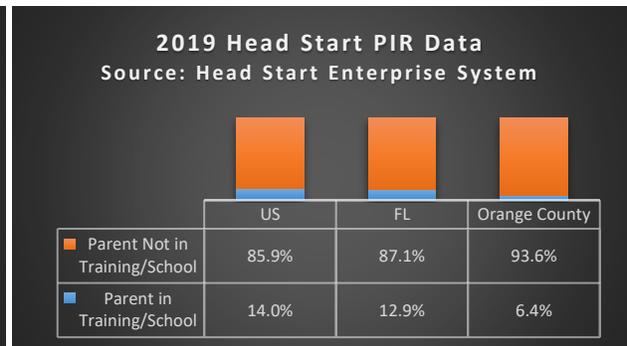
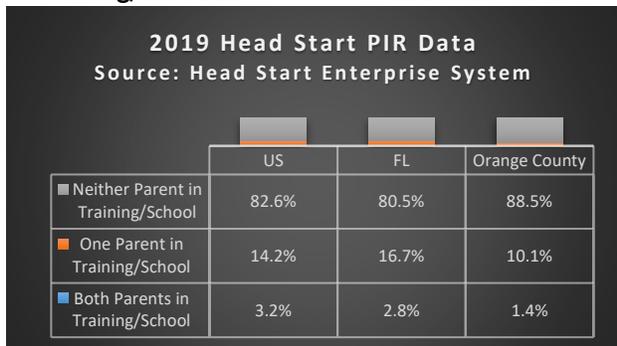


2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start
Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (2019 PIR)

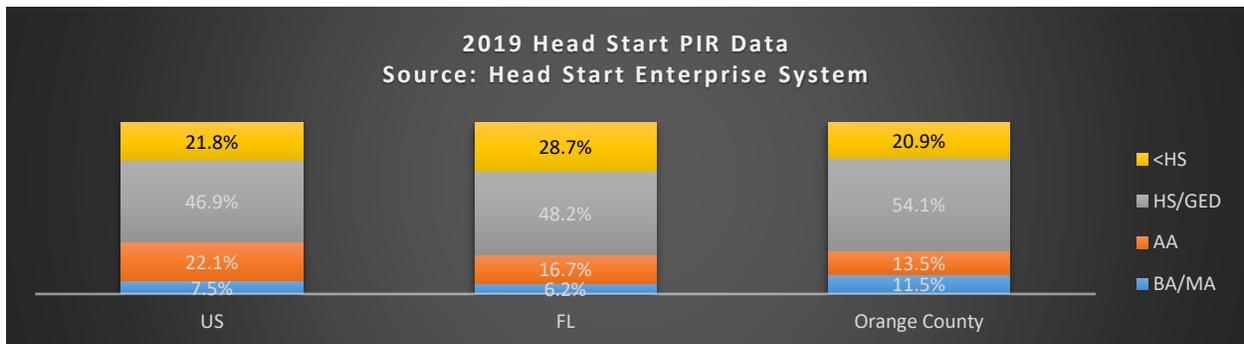
Employment



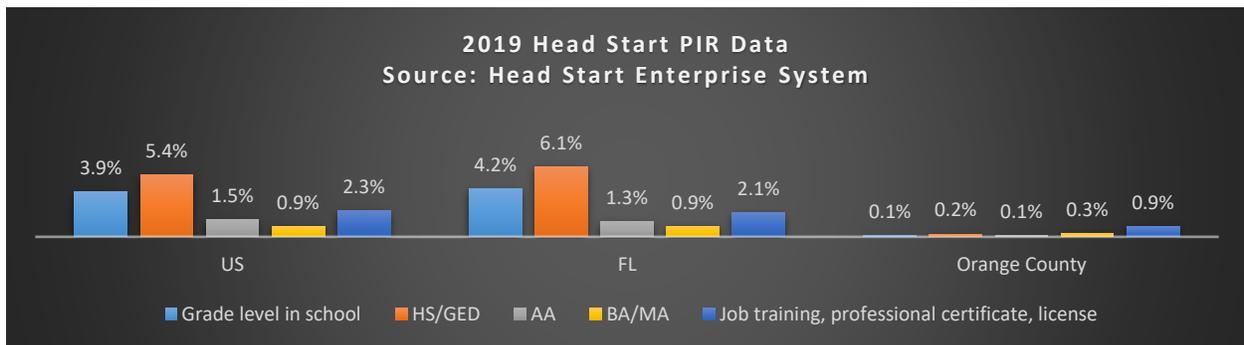
In Training/School



Educational Attainment

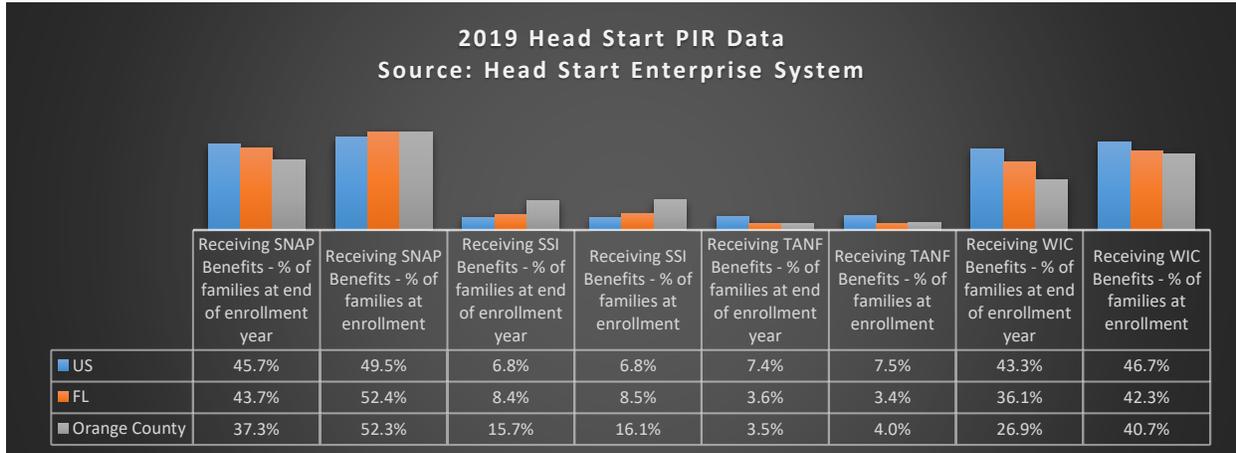


Of the total number of all families, the number in which one or more parent/guardian completed:

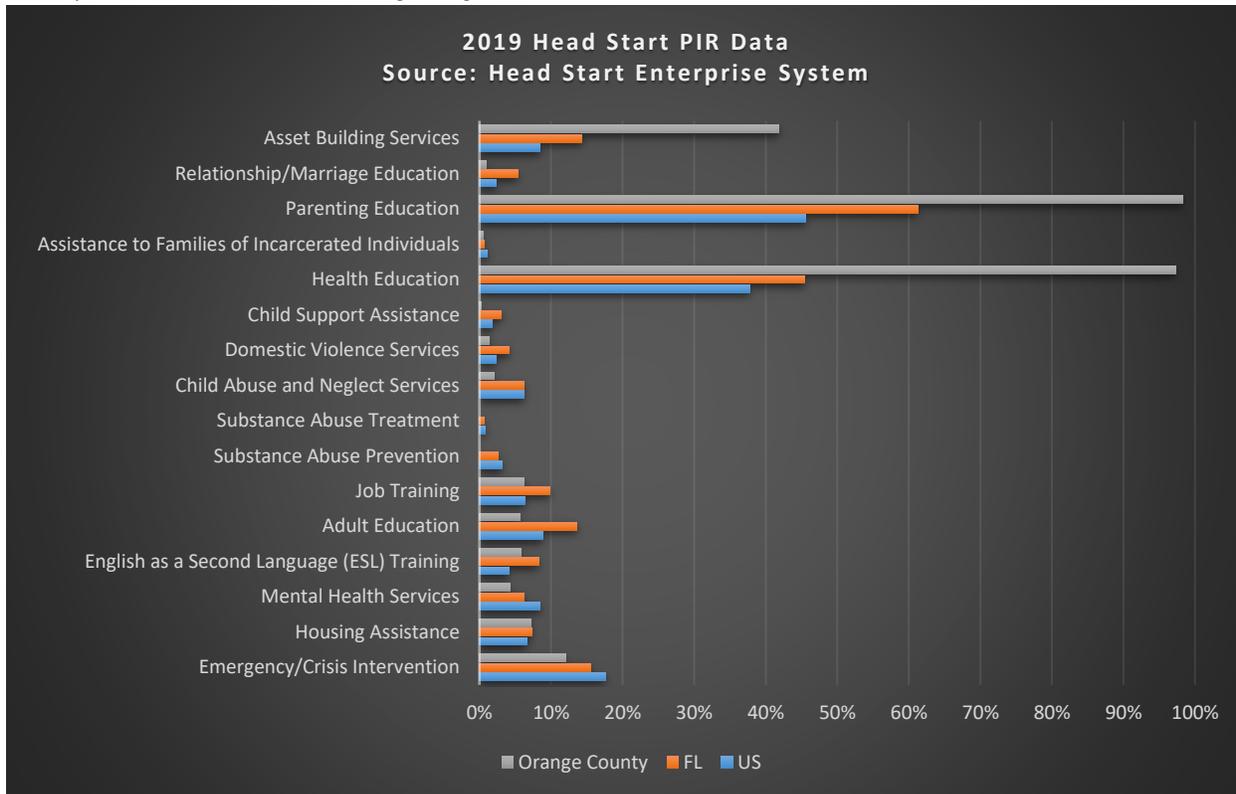


2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start
Characteristics of HS/EHS Families (2019 PIR)

Public Assistance



Family Services Received During Program Year



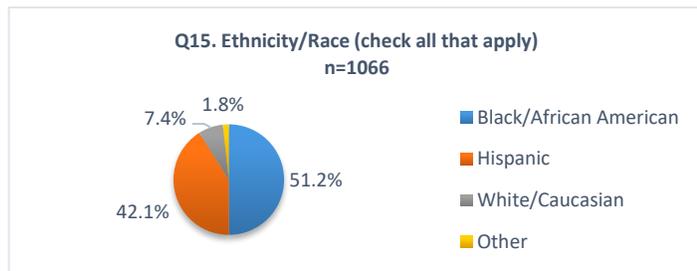
STRENGTHS AND NEEDS OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Parent Survey Responses

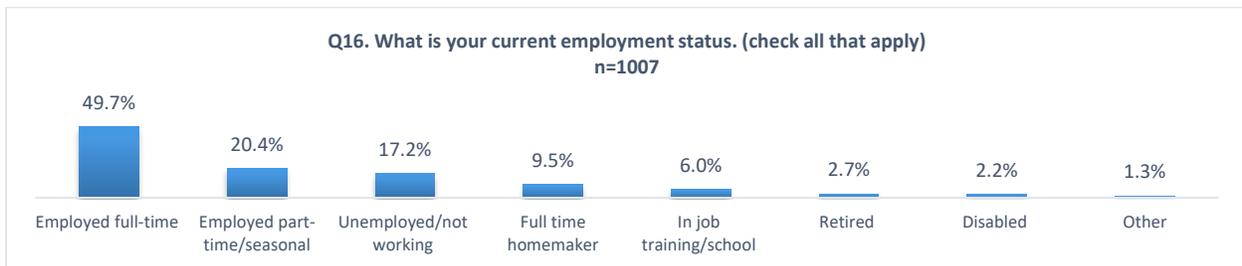
Characteristics

In order to collect primary data from Head Start and Early Head Start parents and guardians, a Family Needs Survey was distributed in English, Spanish, Creole and Arabic languages to all families enrolled at the time of the Community Assessment (see Appendix A for a copy of the survey in English). A total of 1,207 surveys were completed and returned, representing 79 percent of the program’s total funded enrollment.

Of those who responded to the survey, 51.2 percent indicated their race/ethnicity to be black/African American, 42.1 percent Hispanic, and 7.4 percent white/Caucasian. The remaining 3.1 percent was split among those selecting “other,” Asian/Pacific Islander, and Native American.

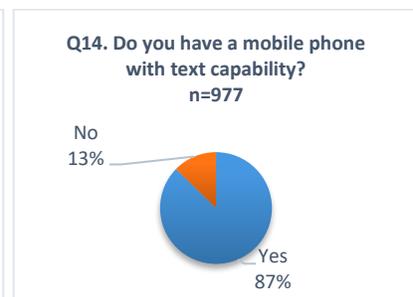
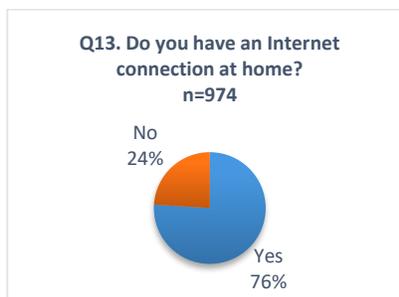
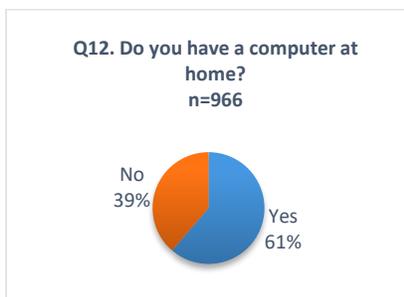


Approximately 49.7 percent of respondents were employed full-time, 20.4 percent were employed part-time/seasonal, 17.2 percent were unemployed, and 9.5 percent were full-time homemakers at the time of the survey. The remaining 12.2 percent was split among in job training/school, retired, disabled and “other.”



Although 68.7 percent of respondents indicated having a checking or savings account, one out of three parents/guardians do not have a checking or savings account, 31.3 percent.

More than one-third of respondents indicated *not* having a computer at home (39 percent), and one in four does not have an internet connection (24 percent). **However, more than eight out of 10 Head Start parents or guardians do have a mobile phone with text capability, 87 percent.**

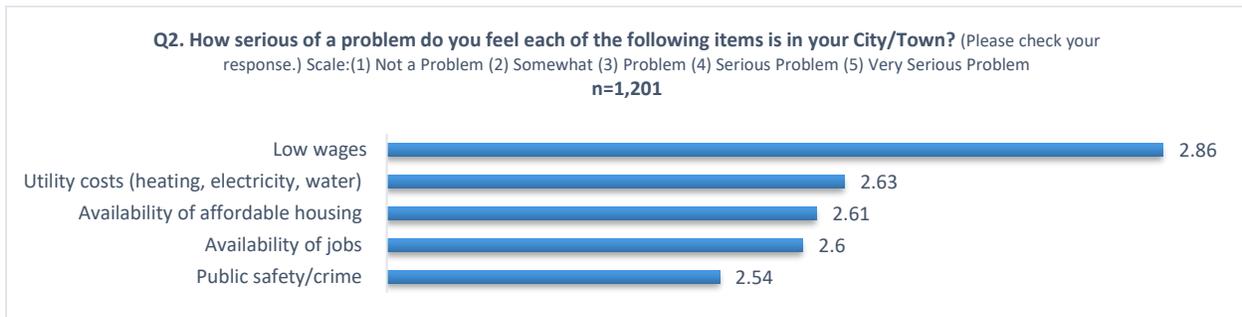


2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start
Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

Perception of Problems in the Community

Survey takers were given a list of 21 items and asked to rate each on a scale of 1 to 5 to indicate how serious of a problem they found each item to be in their city or town. The scale provided was as follows: (1) Not a Problem (2) Somewhat (3) Problem (4) Serious Problem (5) Very Serious Problem.

According to those who responded to the survey, **low wages** and **utility costs (heating, electricity, water)** were the most significant problems in their community, rating each a 2.86 and 2.63, respectively. Availability of affordable housing, availability of jobs, and public safety and crime were among the top five issues for survey respondents.



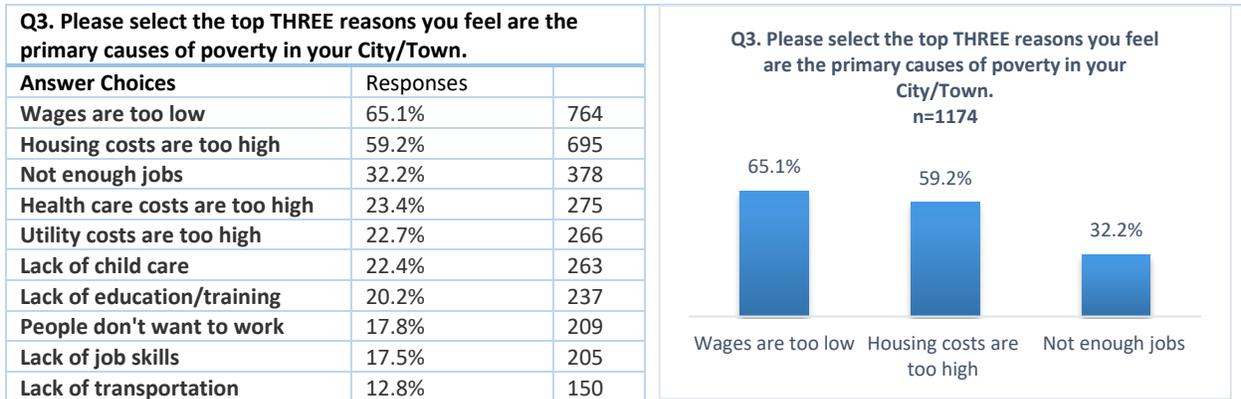
Note: Low wages and utility costs (heating, electricity, water) were rated a 5 (very serious problem) by approximately 24.1 and 16.1 percent of respondents, respectively. Availability of affordable housing was rated a 5 by 19.6 percent of respondents, availability of jobs was rated a 5 by 15 percent of respondents and public safety/crime was rated a 5 by 15.3 percent of respondents.

How serious of a problem do you feel each of the following items is in your City/Town? Scale:(1) Not a Problem (2) Somewhat (3) Problem (4) Serious Problem (5) Very Serious Problem		
	Percent Who Rated Item a 5 "Very Serious Problem"	Rating Average
Low wages	24.1%	2.86
Utility costs (heating, electricity, water)	16.1%	2.63
Availability of affordable housing	19.6%	2.61
Availability of jobs	15.0%	2.6
Public safety/crime	15.3%	2.54
Affordable child care before and after school hours	14.8%	2.48
Incidence of drug and alcohol abuse	15.0%	2.42
Gang activity	11.9%	2.27
Availability and access to public transportation	11.4%	2.26
Addiction to opioids	13.8%	2.24
Services for children with disabilities	10.5%	2.22
Child abuse and neglect	12.6%	2.22
Child health issues (obesity, exposure to lead, asthma)	9.6%	2.2
Availability of job training	8.7%	2.19
Incarceration of parents	10.2%	2.19
Domestic violence	11.0%	2.17
Availability of adult education (GED, ESL, etc.)	8.4%	2.13
Access to health care	10.3%	2.11
Access to public assistance (WIC, Food Stamps - SNAP, TANF)	8.8%	2.05
Availability of recreation for families (parks, church programs, membership organizations)	8.2%	2.03
Quality of public education in your city or town	7.8%	2

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start
Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

Perception of Poverty

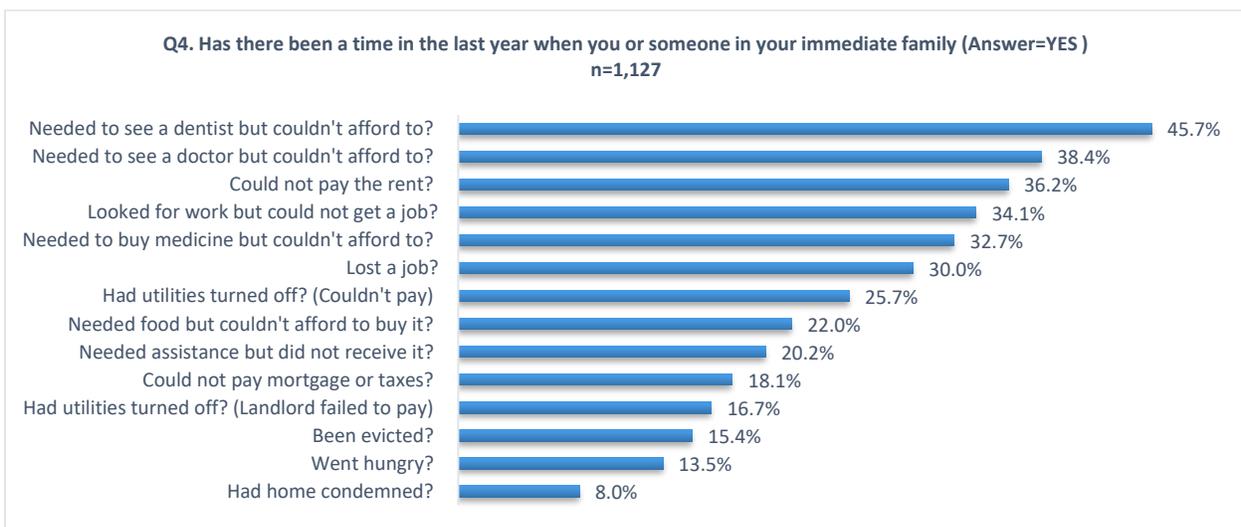
The top three reasons for poverty in the community, according to survey respondents, were: wages are too low, housing costs are too high, and not enough jobs.



Family Needs

All survey takers responded to the question asking if they or someone in their immediate family experienced a time in the past year where they needed a particular service or experienced particular situations related to inadequate income (see chart below). Forty-six percent indicated that they or someone in their family had at one point within the last year **needed to see a dentist but could not afford to**; 38.4 percent **needed to see a doctor but could not afford to**; 36.2 percent **could not pay the rent**; 34.1 percent **looked for work but could not get a job**; and 32.7 percent **needed to buy medicine but could not afford to**.

Thirty percent of respondents stated they had **lost a job**, 25.7 percent **had utilities turned off (couldn't pay)**, and 22 percent **needed food but couldn't afford to buy it**. Additionally, even though “only” 15.4 percent of survey respondents indicated that they or someone in their immediate family had been evicted in the past year, this translates to 139 people.



What are the 2 or 3 most important things that you believe will improve your household’s quality of life?

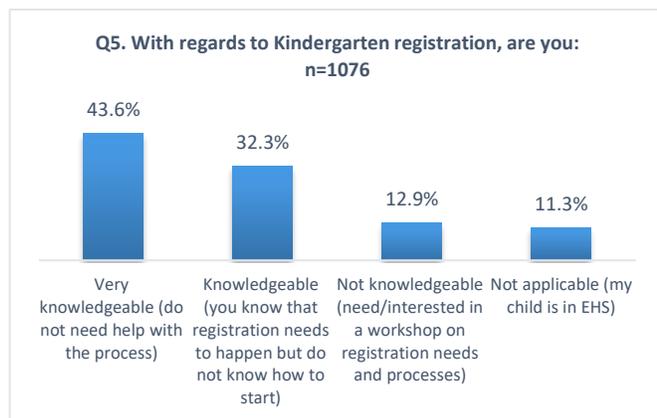
Forty-three percent of respondents answered the question “What are the 2 or 3 most important things that you believe will improve your household’s quality of life?” with 1139 individual answers. Forty percent of responses related to the desire and need for a better job and/or higher wages or income; 18 percent of related to personal/family goals, 14 percent of responses indicated a need for better housing and lower utility costs, 14 percent of responses indicated a need for affordable education or higher education in general, and 7 percent of responses were related to the need for affordable health care or better general health. The balance of answers included statements such as: affordable child care, better communication, more time with family, God, love, immigration status, respect and better transportation.

Broad Category		Selection of Respondent Answers
Employment/Income	40%	Better income Better job Career Better wages
Personal/Family Goals	18%	Family time Organization Prosper Patience
Housing/Utilities	14%	Affordable housing Better neighborhood Cost of living decrease Lower utilities
Education	14%	Child care Education GED Learn English
Health Care/Lifestyle	7%	Access to good food Family therapy Exercise Dental Service

Communication and Kindergarten Registration

The majority of respondents, 93.9 percent, indicated they are satisfied with the communication between themselves and their child’s teacher. The remaining 6.1 percent of respondents indicated they are not satisfied with the communication between themselves and their child’s teacher because their teacher does not speak their preferred language, they do not have time for communication, or their teacher does not have time for communication.

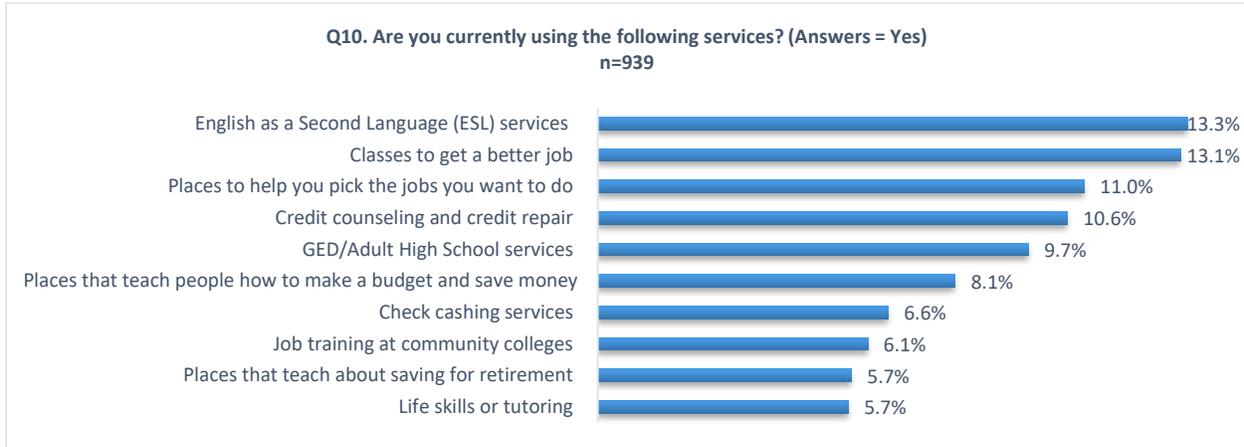
Eighty-nine percent (a total of 1076 respondents) answered the question regarding kindergarten registration. Approximately 43.6 percent feel they are very knowledgeable and do not need help with the process; 32.3 percent are knowledgeable but do not know where to start with kindergarten registration, 12.9 percent have no knowledge of the process at all, and 11.3 percent indicated “not applicable” as their child is in Early Head Start.



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Use of Services in the Community

Seventy-eight percent of parents responded to the question regarding use of services. While the majority of respondents answered “no” to using these services in the community, of those who answered “yes,” **English as a Second Language (ESL) services, classes to get a better job and places to help you pick the jobs you want to do** were in the top three.



Other Programs Used the Most. When asked which programs are used the most, survey takers indicated they use Access Florida, WIC, Medicaid and 4C the most. Additional agencies used include the library, Catholic Charities, Goodwill, Boys and Girls Club and LIHEAP.

Grandparent Caregivers

The majority of respondents, 94 percent, indicated “no” to the question regarding whether they were a grandparent caring for a grandchild or grandchildren. Only 75 of the 1207 respondents identified themselves as grandparents, with the majority, 57.7 percent, indicating “maternal grandmother.”



Of the 52 grandparents who answered the question regarding their greatest concerns raising grandchildren, 60 percent indicated finances as the greatest concern. Thirty-eight percent indicated grandchild’s physical and emotional health, followed by your emotional health (35.6 percent), emotional support for yourself (20 percent), and legal issues (8.9 percent) as their greatest concerns.

Q19. As a grandparent, what are the greatest concerns you have in raising grandchildren?

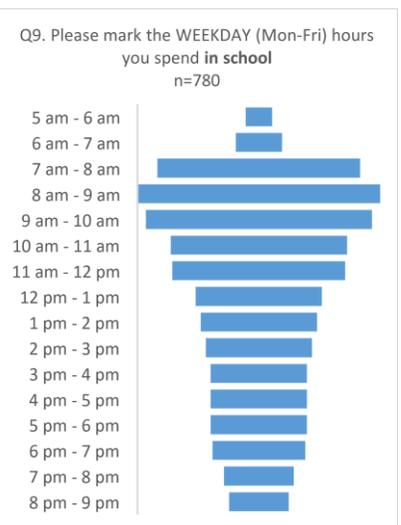
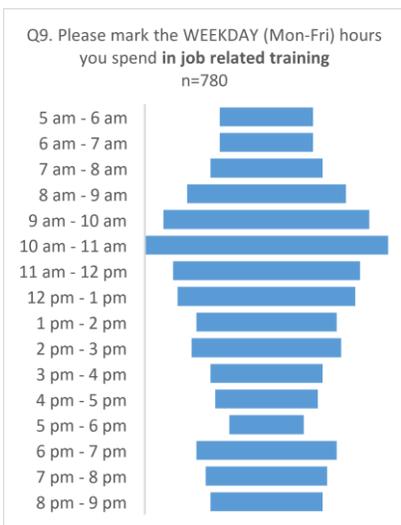
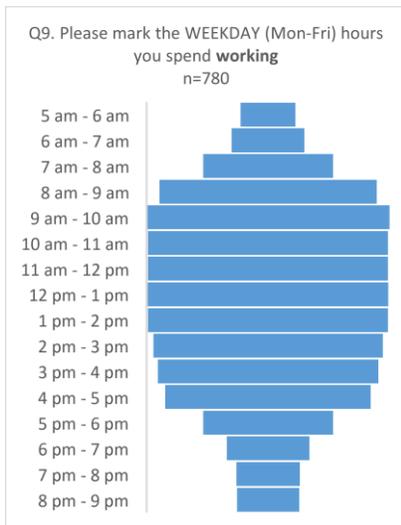
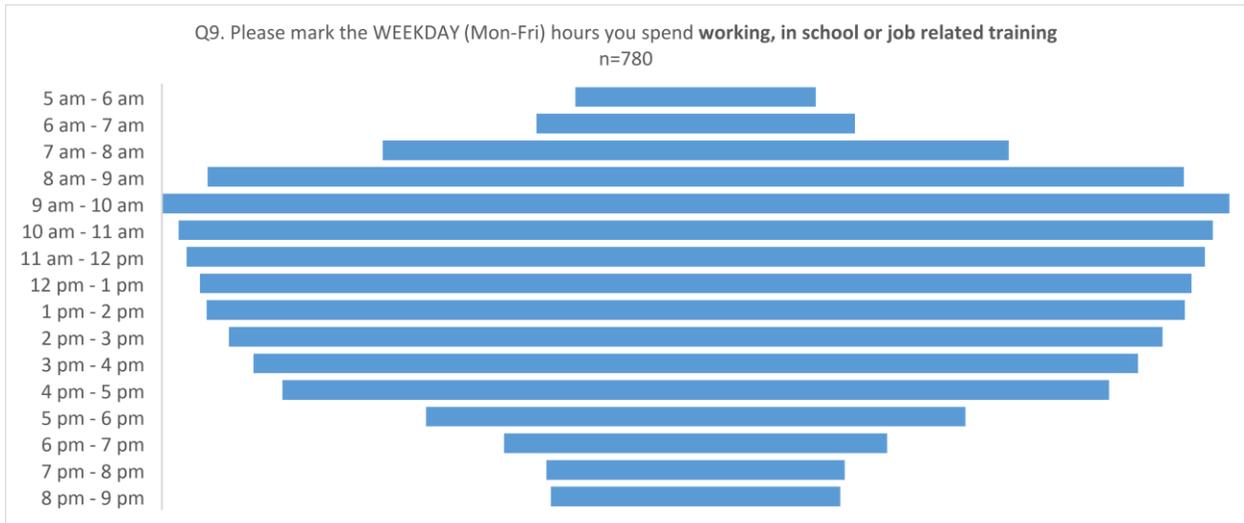
Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Finances	60.0%	27

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Q19. As a grandparent, what are the greatest concerns you have in raising grandchildren?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Grandchild's physical health	37.8%	17
Grandchild's emotional health	37.8%	17
Your physical health	35.6%	16
Emotional support for yourself	20.0%	9
Legal issues	8.9%	4
Other	0.0%	0

Typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with eligible children (HS Performance Standard: 1302.11(b)(iii))

To determine the typical work, school and training schedules of parents with HS/EHS-eligible children, parents were asked to select the hours during the week that they spend at work, school or job-related training. Sixty-five percent of respondents answered the question; results show that the majority of parents are working, in school or in job-related training between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.



2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start Strengths and Needs of Eligible Children and Families

Key Informant Responses and Analysis

As a strategic step to supplement secondary data findings, the Orange County Head Start staff identified a group of key informants and invited them to offer answers to questions that provide additional insight into the communities and families served by the agency in their service area. Among the key informants, leaders and experts who responded to the community assessment were Head Start/Early Head Start Directors, nonprofit executive directors, community partners, government agency administrators, early childhood faculty, presidents/CEOs, an early childhood administrator, a youth services manager, a clinical director, a manager of a community action division and a program manager. County and community agencies invited by the program to participate in the study included Community Coordinated Care for Children, Inc., The Gift of Swimming, University of Central Florida College of Nursing, Community Action Agency, University of Central Florida, Central Florida Urban League, Early Learning Coalition of Orange County, Orange County Public Schools, Orange County Library System, Pamela Rowe, Speech and Occupational Therapy, and Community Action Division – Orange County Government.

The questions and summary of responses collected follow:

1. What do you see as the top priority issues affecting early childhood development (0-4-year-old children) during the next four years in your city and/or county?

Key respondents identified a diverse number of priorities and themes. Access, funding, resources and maintaining quality of early childhood education standards are among those mentioned several times.

Answers provided by key informants are listed below (answers are not in any specific order):

- Access to affordable and quality child care
- Well-educated teachers in ECE
- Lower teacher-child ratios and small class sizes
- Research-based curriculum aligned to K–12 standards
- Engaged families
- Funding for high quality child care
- Providing engaging developmental activities for our youngest children
- Meeting age-appropriate growth and development needs
- Stress in the home
- Hunger
- Health disparities, lack of health care treatment
- Ensuring developmentally appropriate practices are followed in early childhood settings
- Excessive waiting list, not enough resources
- Lack of competitive wages that will make recruitment and retention of teachers even more challenging; increasing number of children with challenging behaviors without requisite supports
- The need for highly qualified early childhood educators
- Access to developmentally appropriate books and creating behaviors of reading out loud by caregivers with children from birth to beyond when they can read themselves; the impact of screen time on reduced playtime and the impact of parents' screen time reducing their interaction with their young children; screen time can reduce behaviors that we know have a positive impact like reading, singing, playing, and talking
- Increased communication disorders

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- Need for shelter
- Behavioral and mental development
- Access and affordability of quality child care
- Social-emotional interventions and support

2. What do you see as the top priority issues impacting education for adults during the next four years in your city and/or county?

Many of the priorities mentioned have to do with the need to increase access to affordable education for adults as well as dealing with barriers, (i.e. availability of child care, previous educational attainment, transportation challenges) that influence the ability of many adults to complete a career or a job training program.

Answers provided by key informants are listed below (answers are not in any specific order):

- Access to affordable college programs
- Funding to attend school or training
- Inadequate grade school and secondary education
- Financial literacy
- Job/employment training and placement
- Generational poverty - unable to meet basic needs
- Lack of education
- Access
- Obstacles impacting adults are transportation and lack of child care
- Availability of child care
- Access to technology to take advantage of on-line courses; low wages necessitating working multiple jobs
- Low-income families not having access to affordable child care
- Cost of college, including textbook affordability and student loans
- Literacy
- Need for more vocational programs and apprenticeship opportunities for trades
- Transportation infrastructure

3. What do you perceive to be the number one priority issue or concern for the city and/or county leaders during the next four years? (i.e. environmental, economic, health, social, and others).

There is plenty of consensus among the key informants that affordable housing is the priority issue for city and county leaders for the next four years. Education, living wage, and health are other priorities mentioned.

Answers provided by key informants are listed below (answers are not in any specific order):

- Affordable housing
- Living wage needed for individuals
- Access to affordable and needed health care services
- Affordable Housing
- Crime

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- Quality education
- Low wages
- Economic: keeping pace with city growth without gentrification; pushing out the long-term generations who have lived in the downtown area
- Affordable Housing & Education/Employment - lack of living wage employment; families can't afford to live; lack of education and/or higher education limits employment opportunities; earning a living wage and above
- Affordable housing
- Affordable housing, transportation, and education
- Education and affordable housing -- can't continue to grow if people can't afford to live in the area
- Not having stricter gun laws to ensure public safety
- Affordable housing and homelessness for families with children
- Access to therapy services
- Housing, transportation, environment, economic redevelopment
- The future health of our children is strongly shaped where children live, learn and play; thus, the state of our community's social, environmental, economic, housing, etc. circumstances will be critical in our city/county; prioritizing and investing resources to promote healthy early childhood development

4. *Regarding the opioid epidemic, what is the biggest impact on young children (ages 0-4) in your community?*

While opioid abuse has been on the rise throughout the United States, Florida and the other southeastern states have been hit especially hard. We asked key informants to provide feedback on this significant problem, reflecting on the consequence for children.

Answers provided by key informants are listed below (answers are not in any specific order):

- Whole family support
- Parents who have substance abuse issues to include the abuse of opioids are not able to properly care for and nurture their children; children of addicted parents often are ill prepared for proper development and life
- I do not have enough knowledge/experience with this to comment
- Parent incarceration rates and being raised by extended family (grandparents)
- Addiction and death
- Parents who are not able to take care of their children
- A large number of children are entering foster care due to opioid crisis
- Increasing number of children living with grandparents
- Being neglected or experiencing child abuse in the care of a parent abusing pain medications
- Loss of their parents
- Increased children in foster care
- Children are unsupervised, lack of social skills, behavioral challenges, exposure to substance use/abuse earlier

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- The long-term impact on neonatal abstinence syndrome is still being determined, but would anticipate impact affecting not only the physical health of these children as they age, but also their social-emotional functioning

5. In your opinion, what are the top two to three strengths of your city and/or community?

Answers provided by key informants are listed below (answers are not in any specific order):

- A well informed, strong and effective County and City government
- Stable economy
- Cultural diversity
- Community leaders who have a sincere concern for ensuring the safety of the community
- Funding and involvement of community partners, including UCF and Valencia
- Resources
- Head Start, Arts Programs (Dr. Phillips, Orlando Science Center, etc.)
- The strengths of Orlando are strong public-private partnerships between government, nonprofit and business community.
- Willingness to address tough issues
- Ability to come together when necessary
- Family-oriented (child-friendly city)
- Warm climate
- Large metropolitan area
- Great tourist attraction
- Diversity and inclusion
- Strong fiscal responsibility
- Political commitment to solve and find solutions
- Engaged citizenry
- Community connectedness
- Destination for relocation

6. What is the status (reputation) of the early childhood education and services in your city and/or community? Please explain.

The comments regarding the reputation of early childhood education and services are varied, but for the most part positive. However, based on the answers, there is little consistency on the measures or reasons for why it is positive or important. Some comments are strong regarding the high need of affordable, quality early childhood education for more children.

Answers provided by key informants are listed below (answers are not in any specific order):

- I believe it is positive, however, more access to quality and affordable early childhood education is a high need for many families.
- The ECE environment in Orange County is thriving. With the addition of new funding, quality affordable services are on the rise. However, there are not enough collaborative partnerships and funding to reach effectively impact a majority of the neediest children and their families.
- Recent news articles stating that VPK programs have not been successful at preparing children for kindergarten has not helped the reputation.

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- Good, passionate leaders and teachers.
- Head Start and Early childhood opportunities available to children across Orange County.
- Since there is such pressure from the state for "Kindergarten Readiness," the early childhood programs appear to be weak by allowing the state to determine what is developmentally appropriate. The reputation is that the city and community do not advocate for children, but instead are concerned about the optics of "successful" VPK Programs.
- It is ok.
- I believe most people are happy with their current provider of services but believe services in less resourced parts of the community to be of low quality (which is not always true). Despite all the advocacy over the years, those folks who don't have very young children are unaware of the challenges faced by the industry, and few business leaders see early education as more than babysitting. There is a continuing need to raise awareness of the critical role early education (whether at home or in organized care outside the home) plays in brain development and future success.
- Understanding the need for creating a caring community of learners in high-quality preschool programs.
- They are extremely expensive and inconsistent in quality. Child care workers are paid poorly and have low levels of education. Due to this, there is a high turnover rate among staff which is negative for children in child care centers.
- Good.
- Overwhelmed. Those families that are able to receive services are greatly benefited. But the need is so great. The other challenge is overcoming the lack of information among parents in need of the process and procedures necessary to receive services.
- Need more quality programs, especially in high-need areas; expensive; shift focus on being a profession and providing opportunities for entry-level teachers to obtain the necessary credentials and educational degree to provide quality care.

7. Please offer any additional advice regarding community partnership and involvement that could be beneficial to the Head Start Leadership in your city and/or community.

Answers provided by key informants are listed below (answers are not in any specific order):

- ECE programs must be willing to collaborate in a manner that is conducive to establishing systems designed to produce quality ECE services.
- Head Start could benefit from news articles that tout its accomplishments.
- All directors that I have worked with are 110% committed to helping students, parents and families.
- Continued collaborate to strengthen households through the parents.
- They are doing a great job of collaborating with faith leaders, nonprofits and the business community.
- The opportunity to create more collaboration opportunities to support and ease the preschool-to-kindergarten transition process for parents and children.
- Continue the great work.
- More collaboration with higher learning institutes and coalitions to generate and keep the next generation of well-trained educators in our ECE system.

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Resources, Collaborative/Formal Agreements and Partnerships

RESOURCES, COLLABORATIVE/FORMAL AGREEMENTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Partner	Address	City	State	Zip	Contact Person	Contact Person Email	Phone Number	Services Provided by Partner to Program	Website
Dental									
Health Care for Homeless	232 N. OBT	Orlando	FL	32805	Sandra McClellan	Smcclellan@HCNetwork.org	407-428-6204	Medical and Dental services for HS children	HCNetwork.org
Disabilities									
Pam Rowe Speech	2957 West St Rd 434	Longwood	FL	32779	Pamela Rowe	Proweslp@gmail.com	407-271-4911	Speech and Occupational Therapy for children	speechorlando.com
Therapy Essentials	12301 Lake Underhill Road	Orlando	FL	32828	Natasha Carby-Joseph	Natasha@tetherapy.com	407-249-3344	Physical and Occupational Therapy to children	tetherapy.com
Education									
Adult Literacy League	345 W. Michigan Street	Orlando	FL	32806	Joyce Whidden	jwhidden@adulteracyleague.org	407-422-1540	Reading and literacy instruction for HS adults	Adulteracyleague.org
Children's Home Society	482 S. Keller Road	Orlando	FL	32810	Tara Hormell	Tara.Hormell@chsfl.org	321-397-3007	Transition from Early HS to Head Start	chsfl.org
Community Coordinated Care for Children	3500 W. Colonial Drive	Orlando	FL	32808	Patricia Frank	PeFrank@4cflorida.org	407-532-4165	Early Head Start and child care subsidies	4cflorida.org
Early Learning Coalition of Orange County	1940 Traylor Blvd	Orlando	FL	32854	Karen Willis	kwillis@ELCOC.org	407-841-6607	Coordinate early learning programs	elcoc.org
Orange County Library System	101 East Central Blvd	Orlando	FL	32801	Mary Anne Hodel	Hodel.maryanne@ocls.info	407-835-7323	Library services, storytelling, literacy training	ocls.info
University of Central Florida	4000 Central Florida Blvd	Orlando	FL	32817	Angelica Rechsteiner	Anjelica@ucf.edu	407-823-2114	Nurse and Social Work students interns	ucf.edu
Volunteers for Community Impact	3545 Lake Breeze Drive	Orlando	FL	32808	Doris Sadiqq	dsiddiq@vcifl.org	407-298-4180	Grandparent volunteers in classrooms	vcifl.org
Employment/Job Training									
Goodwill Industries	7531 S. OBT	Orlando	FL	32809	Linda Rimmer	lrimmer@goodwillcfl.org	407-235-1500	Job training skills workshops for adults	goodwillcfl.org
Health									
Dr. Phillips Center for	155 E. Anderson Street	Orlando	FL	32801	Jennifer Stehle	jennifer.stehle@dr.phillipscenter.org	321-445-0263	Science and Arts Education for Project Wow	dr.phillipscenter.org

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start
Resources, Collaborative/Formal Agreements and Partnerships

Partner	Address	City	State	Zip	Contact Person	Contact Person Email	Phone Number	Services Provided by Partner to Program	Website
Performing Arts									
Nemours Foundation	13535 Nemours Parkway	Orlando	FL	32827	Kelly Rogers	Kelly.Rogers@nemours.org	407-650-7767	Vision and Hearing Screening	nemours.org
Central FL Family Health (True Health)	4030 Lake Mary Blvd	Sanford	FL	32771	Latrice Stewart	Latrice.Stewart@mytruehealth.org	407-322-8645	Medical and dental services for families	mytruehealth.org
Gift of Swimming	205 Windermere Road	Winter Garden	FL	34787	Susan Polder	giftofswimming.org	407-905-2815	Swim lesson scholarships	giftofswimming.org
Young Men's Christian Association	433 N.Mills Avenue	Orlando	FL	32803	Deanna Jones	djones@CFYMCA.org	407-896-9220	Swim lessons at S.Orlando YMCA Head Start	cfymca.org
Mental Health									
Kinder Consulting & Parents Too	2479 E. Aloma	Winter Park	FL	32792	Uschi Schueller	Uschi.schueller@kinderknonsulting.com	407-657-6692	Mental Health Services - Therapy	kinderconsulting.com
Nutrition									
Orange County Public Schools	6501 Magic Way	Orlando	FL	32809	Julia Hamilton	Julia.Hamilton@ocps.net	407-317-3700	Catered meals and snacks to HS children at school sites	ocps.net
Second Harvest Food	411 Mercy Drive	Orlando	FL	32805	Nancy Brumbaugh	nbrumbaugh@feedhopenow.org	407-514-1031	Catered meals and snacks to HS children	shfb.org
Other									
Frontline Outreach	3000 C.R. Smith Street	Orlando	FL	32805	Bishop Allen Wiggins	thehopechurch.org	407-399-7515	Provide lease space for HS children	thehopechurch.org
Mount Sinai Baptist Church	5200 W. South Street	Orlando	FL	32811	Judy Whitley	judywhitley@mtsinaiorlando.org	407-299-8820	Lease space for HS program	mtsinaimbccfl.org
City of Orlando	595 N. Primrose Drive	Orlando	FL	32803	Marcia Bowen	Marcia.Boiwen@CityofOrlando.net	407-246-4294	Facility Use for Evacuation Locations	CityofOrlando.net
Orange County Public Schools	445 W. Amelia St,	Orlando	FL	32801	Shana Rafalski	Shana.Rafalski@ocps.net	407-317-3200	ECE student interns at Orl Tech & Evans	ocps.net
Social Services / Family Support Services									
Fifth Third Bank	201 E. Kennedy Blvd	Tampa	FL	33602	Esther Marshall	Esther.Marshall@53.com	239-225-2059	Empower U- Financial Literacy	53.com
Urban League	2804 Belco Drive	Orlando	FL	32808	Glenton Cilzean	Ggilzean@cful.org	407-841-7654	financial literacy, job training, homeownership	cful.org

CONSULTANT OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on parent's feedback, key informants, and economic indicators in the Central Florida area, there are significant challenges faced by families and residents who are living in poverty. Many of these challenges are connected to ongoing financial insecurity and the inability of many families to earn a living wage to afford child care, housing, health care, education, and other basic needs. For many county residents, the most critical areas of need, based on the comprehensive community assessment, that we found to be important to mention in our conclusion include:

- Persistent financial challenges of many young parents with children needing early childhood education,
- High cost and limited access to housing and affordable rent, and,
- High percentage of single women living in poverty at proportionally higher levels than most other residents in the state.

Regarding financial challenges in the Orange County Head Start service area, three main factors affect parents the most: low wages, limited access to high paying jobs for unskilled workers and high cost of living. The minimum wage in Florida, as of January 2020 was \$8.56/hour. However, in Florida the "ideal" hourly living wage for a single parent with two children is \$29.21; the "ideal" hourly living wage for a two-parent household (where one adult is working) with two children is \$26.13 (refer to the [Living Wage](#) section of the report). The living wage for a single-parent family with two children in Florida is 2.5 times the federal poverty level for a family of three, which is \$21,720.

When asked, parents of children enrolled in Orange County Head Start identified low wages, utility costs (heating, electricity, water), availability of affordable housing, availability of jobs, and public safety and crime (in that order) as the most significant problems in their communities. The top four out of five problems are directly related to financial challenges. The majority of Orange County Head Start parents (7 percent of respondents to the Community Assessment Survey) want classes to get better jobs, referrals to places to help you pick the jobs and English as a Second Language (ESL) services.

Other financial challenges worth mentioning include limited access to affordable housing, transportation, and dental services. Even when economists forecast that Florida's economy is expected to outperform the national forecast for the next few years, the state will experience growing pains from a lack of housing and a weak transportation network. Orange County's key informants for this CA study agree that affordable housing is the priority issue for city and county leaders for the next four years. In Orange County, 45 percent of total households are renters. For those working a full-time job, earning minimum wage, affordable rent is not more than \$440, or \$750 less than the current fair market rental value of a two-bedroom home. The high cost of homeownership and rental units continues to make it difficult for low-income families to access affordable housing. In Orange County, those earning minimum wage must work 108 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom home at a fair market rental value.

This community assessment study highlights the crucial educational and social services needs of women who are living in poverty, particularly single women heads of household. In Florida, more than 57,000 women, or 26.2 percent, of all women, ages 15 to 50, who had a birth gave birth in poverty (2018, 5-year Estimates). In Orange County, one-third of the women that gave birth live in poverty. It is important to focus on the mother's education because of the direct relationship between mom's education and the

2020 Community Assessment: Orange County Head Start Consultant Observations and Conclusions

child's future academic success. In Orange County, the percentage of women with a graduate or professional degree who had a birth in the past 12 months was higher than in Florida, at 11.2 percent.

Younger families that receive Head Start services have a significant advantage over others due to the comprehensive nature of the services offered and the outstanding reputation and performance of the family services staff, teachers, program consultants, and partners. Key informants that participated in the study praised Orange County Head Start quality and contributions to early childhood education in the county, and parents are satisfied with the programs' communication and services. One key informant described the status of the early childhood programs the following way: "*The ECE environment in Orange County is thriving; with the addition of new funding, quality affordable services are on the rise. However, there are not enough collaborative partnerships, and funding to reach and effectively impact a majority of the neediest children and their families.*" Early childhood education programs are critical as the most comprehensive initial approach to helping young families adjust to a fast-changing economy, and to foster educational and economic independence. For many families in the program and agency partners, Orange County Head Start is the most powerful advocate for quality early care and education through its array of supportive services for young children and their families.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Parent Community Needs Survey

Appendix B: Key Informant Questions

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Appendices

Appendix A: Family Needs Survey

The local Head Start/Early Head Start Program is interested in your opinion about programs and services for families in the county. Your ideas and experience help us serve families better. This survey will take about 20 minutes to complete. **This survey is confidential**, all answers will be grouped together. We will use this information to understand top problems facing families serviced by the program.

(1) How serious of a problem do you feel each of the following items is in our county? (Please circle your response.) Scale: (1) Not a Problem (2) Somewhat (3) Problem (4) Serious Problem (5) Very Serious Problem

ITEM	RATING	Circle ONE				
		1	2	3	4	5
1. Access to health care		1	2	3	4	5
2. Availability of affordable housing		1	2	3	4	5
3. Affordable child care before and after school hours		1	2	3	4	5
4. Availability of recreation for families (parks, church programs, membership organizations)		1	2	3	4	5
5. Quality of public education in our county		1	2	3	4	5
6. Availability of adult education (GED, ESL, etc.)		1	2	3	4	5
7. Availability of job training		1	2	3	4	5
8. High cost of utilities (heating, electricity, water)		1	2	3	4	5
9. Services for children with disabilities		1	2	3	4	5
10. Low wages		1	2	3	4	5
11. Availability of jobs		1	2	3	4	5
12. Public safety/crime		1	2	3	4	5
13. Availability and access to public transportation		1	2	3	4	5
14. Incidence of drug and alcohol abuse		1	2	3	4	5
15. Gang activity		1	2	3	4	5
16. Child health issues (obesity, exposure to lead, asthma)		1	2	3	4	5
17. Incarceration of parents		1	2	3	4	5
18. Access to public assistance (WIC, Food Stamps, Medicaid, Work First)		1	2	3	4	5
19. Domestic violence		1	2	3	4	5
20. Child abuse and neglect		1	2	3	4	5
21. Addiction to opioids		1	2	3	4	5

(2) Please mark (X) the top **THREE** reasons you feel are the primary causes of poverty in our county.

X	Reason	X	Reason
	1. Not enough jobs		10. Low social security/SSI payments
	2. Wages are too low		11. Unemployment benefits are too low
	3. Lack of job skills		12. Housing costs are too high
	4. Lack of education/training		13. Health care costs are too high
	5. Lack of child care		14. Utility costs are too high
	6. Lack of transportation		15. Non-payment of child support
	7. People can't work (too old, ill, disabled)		16. Immigration status
	8. People don't want to work		17. Other (specify)
	9. Lack of public assistance payments		

(3) Has there been a time in the last year when you or someone in your immediate family: (Mark X to answer: Y / N)

Y	N	Y	N		
				1. Needed to see a dentist but couldn't afford to?	8. Had utilities turned off? (Landlord failed to pay)
				2. Needed to see a doctor but couldn't afford to?	9. Could not pay mortgage or taxes?
				3. Needed to buy medicine but couldn't afford to?	10. Been evicted?
				4. Needed food but couldn't afford to buy it?	11. Had home condemned?
				5. Went hungry?	12. Looked for work but could not get a job?
				6. Could not pay the rent?	13. Lost a job?
				7. Had utilities turned off? (Couldn't pay)	14. Needed assistance but did not receive it? If yes, what type of assistance: _____

(4) With regards to Kindergarten registration, are you:

	Very knowledgeable (do not need help with the process)
	Knowledgeable (you know that registration needs to happen but do not know how to start)
	Not knowledgeable (need/interested in a workshop on registration needs and processes)

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(5) Are you satisfied with the communication between you and your child's teacher?

Yes	
No (if no, why?)	
My teacher does not speak my preferred language	The teacher does not have time
I do not have time	Other reason(s) (please specify):

(6) Besides the Head Start, list the top 2 service agencies that you or your neighbors use the most?

(7) What are the 2 or 3 most important things that you believe will improve your household's quality of life?

8. During the week, what hours do you/are you in? (Mark with an X):				9. Are you currently using the following services? (Mark with an X):		YES	NO
	Work	Go to School	Job Related Training				
5 - 6 am				GED/Adult High School services			
6 - 7 am				English as a Second Language (ESL) services			
7 - 8 am				Life skills or tutoring			
8 - 9 am				Job training at community colleges			
9 - 10 am				Places to help you pick the jobs you want to do			
10 - 11 am				Classes to get a better job			
11 - 12 pm				Places that teach people how to make a budget and save money			
12 - 1 pm				Credit counseling and credit repair			
1 - 2 pm				Check cashing services			
2 - 3 pm				Places that teach about saving for retirement			
3 - 4 pm							
4 - 5 pm							
5 - 6 pm				10. Do you have a bank/credit union account (checking or savings)?			
6 - 7 pm				11. Do you have a computer at home?			
7 - 8 pm				12. Do you have an Internet connection at home?			
8 - 9 pm				13. Do you have a mobile phone with text capability			
Other:				14.			

14. Ethnicity/Race: (Check all that apply)
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black/African American
Native American
White/Caucasian
Other
Hispanic/Latino

15. What is your current employment status? (Check all that apply)		
Employed full-time	Retired	
Unemployed/not working	Full time homemaker	
Employed part-time/seasonal	In job training/school	
Disabled	Other:	

16. Are you a grandparent caring for your grandchild or grandchildren? (Please circle)	Yes / No
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17. If you are a grandparent, what is your family position as the caregiver?	
Maternal grandmother	Paternal grandmother
Maternal grandfather	Paternal grandfather
Maternal step-grandmother	Paternal step-grandmother
Maternal step-grandfather	Paternal step-grandfather
Other relative:	

18. As a grandparent, what are the greatest concerns you have in raising grandchildren?	
Finances	Grandchild's physical health
Legal Issues	Grandchild's emotional health
Your physical health	Other:
Emotional Support for Yourself	

Thank you for completing this survey!

Appendix B: Key Informant Questions

Key informants from the following areas/subject matter expertise are needed: education, health and nutrition, mental health, child care, social services, transportation, communication, housing and disability services.

Key Informant Interview Questionnaire

As a leader and expert in your county and state, we value your input and feedback to the following open-ended questions. Your answers are confidential and will be added to the answers of other key informants. Our objective is to study and use your input in order to design a more relevant plan that assist low income families. This survey will take you between 20-30 minutes to complete. Thank you for taking time to share your knowledge with us!

1. What do you see as the top priority issues affecting early childhood development (0-4 years old children) during the next four years in your city and/or community?
2. What do you see as the top priority issues impacting education for adults during the next four years in your city and/or community?
3. What do you perceive to be the number one priority issue or concern for the city and/or community leaders during the next four years? (i.e. environmental, economic, health, social, and others) Please explain.
4. Regarding the opioid epidemic, what is the biggest impact on young children (ages 0-4) in your community?
5. In your opinion, what are the top two to three strengths of your city and/or community?
6. What is the status (reputation) of early childhood education and services in your city and/or community? Please explain.
7. Please offer any additional advice regarding community partnership and involvement that could be beneficial to the Head Start Leadership in your city and/or community.
8. Please indicate your current position/title.
9. Please indicate your agency name.

END NOTES

- ⁱ U.S. Census. American Community Survey, www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
- ⁱⁱ September 2019, Pew Research Center
- ⁱⁱⁱ Florida's Refugee and Entrant Arrivals, <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/refugee-services/statistics.shtml>
- ^{iv} Frequently Requested Statistics on Immigrants and Immigration in the United States, <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/frequently-requested-statistics-immigrants-and-immigration-united-states>
- ^v Department of Homeland Security, https://cdn.vox-cdn.com/uploads/chorus_asset/file/10188201/DRAFT_NPRM_public_charge.0.pdf
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- ^{viii} Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity, <http://www.fldoe.org/>
- ^{ix} The National Center for Children in Poverty <http://nccp.org/>
- ^x Ibid
- ^{xi} Florida Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), <http://www.benefits.gov/benefits/benefit-details/1657>
- ^{xii} ACCESS Florida Food, Medical Assistance and Cash, <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/access/StandardDataReports.asp>
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- ^{xiv} Wells Fargo Securities Group
- ^{xv} PBS Report on Income Inequality, Sep 26, 2019, <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/income-inequality-grew-in-2018-census-data-shows>
- ^{xvi} Orlando Rents Are Rising Ridiculously Fast Compared To Other Major Cities, <https://www.orlandoweekly.com/Blogs/archives/2018/12/21/orlando-rents-are-rising-ridiculously-fast-compared-to-other-major-cities>
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- ^{xviii} Out of Reach 2019, <https://reports.nlihc.org/or/florida>
- ^{xix} HUD Programs datasets, <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/assths.html#2009-2018>
- ^{xx} HUD Exchange, <https://www.hudexchange.info/>
- ^{xxi} U.S. Department of Education Guidance: Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program, <https://www2.ed.gov/programs/homeless/index.html>
- ^{xxii} Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, https://www.icphusa.org/interactive_data/the-united-states-of-homelessness/
- ^{xxiii} Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, <https://www.icphusa.org/ush-florida/>
- ^{xxiv} Council on Homelessness, Annual Report, <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/homelessness/docs/2019CouncilReport.pdf>
- ^{xxv} <http://broadbandnow.com/Florida>
- ^{xxvi} Exceptional Student Data By Exceptionality School Year, <http://www.fldoe.org/>
- ^{xxvii} Center for Parent Information and Resources, <http://www.parentcenterhub.org/categories>
- ^{xxviii} IDEA Data, <https://www2.ed.gov/programs/osepidea/618-data/static-tables/index.html>
- ^{xxix} Selected Causes of Death, <http://www.flhealthcharts.com/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=ChartsProfiles.CountyHealthProfile>
- ^{xxx} County Health Rankings, <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/florida/2019/rankings/outcomes/overall>
- ^{xxxi} State of Obesity, <http://stateofobesity.org/resources/>
- ^{xxxii} WIC Children >= years who are overweight or obese, <http://www.flhealthcharts.com/charts/OtherIndicators/NonVitalIndRateOnlyDataViewer.aspx?cid=0679>
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- ^{xxxvi} Florida Health, <http://www.floridahealth.gov/index.html>
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