DATA TO ACTION: HELPING OUR COMMUNITY MAKE SMART DECISIONS ABOUT CHILDREN

Family Data Center
The Family Data Center at the University of Florida is developing a Community Information System for Alachua County’s Children to serve as a publicly available Community Action Resource Atlas (CARA).

The main goal of this project is to improve understanding of social determinants of health and to reduce health disparities among Alachua County’s children, with a special focus on reducing the number of children entering foster care.

CARA will:
- provide open access to protected data and information
- integrate protected data and information with other community data
- provide a platform for measuring indicators at a neighborhood level
- provide a platform for tracking change over time

Partners contributing data are: Housing and Urban Development federal agency (HUD), State Department of Children and Families, Partnership for Strong Families, Child Abuse Prevention Project, Early Learning Coalition, Meridian Behavioral Healthcare, School Board of Alachua County, Alachua County Sheriff’s Office, City of Alachua, City of High Springs, City of Gainesville, and GeoPlan Center at the University of Florida.

For ideas on how to benefit or to contribute to this project please contact us at: 352.334.1360 or at: familydata@health.ufl.edu.
CITY OF GAINESVILLE BIRTH DENSITY AND COUNT BY CENSUS BLOCKGROUP (2003-2005)

Narrative

Displayed are birth densities for the years 2003-2005. Darker colors indicate a higher concentration of births for that geographic area. Numbers in the block groups indicate births during that three year period. Numbers for block groups with a small 'n' are not shown to protect confidentiality.

Indicators

1. Percent of Births to Teen Mothers (10-17)
2. Percent of Teen Mothers who have a second child before reaching the age of 20
3. Rate of Infant Mortality compared to Florida and to the USA

Data Sources


Data Notes

Method used to identify and display the data
* Address of mother's residence in the birth certificate were geocoded.
* Approximately 95% of the addresses were successfully geocoded.
* The map uses kernel density to estimate concentration of births or births per unit area such as squared miles. This technique effectively masks any identifiable individual birth geographic location.

Other Notes

These maps were created for CARA, the Community Action Resource Alliance (http://www.prekuf.edu). Their intended use is to catalyze community actions on behalf of the wellbeing of all children.
CITY OF GAINESVILLE MEDICAID BIRTH DENSITY AND COUNT BY CENSUS BLOCKGROUP (2006-2008)

Narrative

Displayed are medicaid birth densities for the years 2006 to 2008. Darker colors indicate a higher concentration of births in that geographic area. Numbers in the block groups indicate births to women who qualified for Medicaid. In Florida, pregnant women qualify for Medicaid at 185% of Federal Poverty level which is $30,710 for a family of 3.

Indicators

1. Percent families with children under 18 headed by a single parent
2. Percent births covered by Medicaid (by zip code and by county compared to Florida and USA)
3. Percent low birthweight (less than 2,500g)
4. Infant mortality per 1,000 live births compared to Florida and USA
5. Child maltreatment incidence rate per 1,000 for 0-17 year olds compared to Florida and USA

Data Sources


Data Notes

Methods used to identify and to display data:
- Births with missing mother information was linked to Medicaid eligibility file to determine Medicaid eligibility status.
- Addressee of mother’s residence in the birth certificate were linked to Medicaid eligibility file.
- * Approximately 10% of the addresses were not successfully geocoded.
- Florida code known as area code for geographic concentration of births at zip code level is required with this method. This technique effectively maps are identifiable individual birth geographic location.

Other Notes

These maps were created for CARA, the Community Action Resource Atlas (http://cara.peds.ufl.edu). Their intended use is to catalyze community actions on behalf of the wellbeing of all children.
Child abuse and neglect (2005-2008)

Domestic Violence (2009)

Narrative

The top density map displays confirmed cases of child maltreatment which includes child abuse and child neglect. Child abuse may involve physical, sexual, or emotional abuse. Child neglect can be physical or emotional. Child abuse and neglect cases are frequently associated with untreated mental illness (including drug addiction) in adults and domestic violence.

The lower map shows densities of domestic violence incidents in the Gainesville area for the year 2009, based on reports and investigations from the Alachua County Sheriff's Office (ACS O) and the Gainesville Police Department (GPD). Domestic violence includes 'domestic disturbance' and 'domestic battery'. Battery can involve any dangerous weapon including a hand or a fist.

Violence at home is especially harmful to children for several reasons. First, homes where domestic violence is reported frequently are marred by child abuse and neglect. The literature demonstrates that 60-80% of cases demonstrate both problems.

If we want to improve outcomes for children, we need to make every effort to eliminate domestic violence. Second, even if children are not battered themselves, their physiologic responses to stress involving relevant brain chemistry and structure are affected by hearing and seeing violence between adults or between adults and other children.

Such stress responses may be adaptive in early childhood in that the child may learn to stay "safe" by avoiding an angry or intoxicated adult, hiding, or running from the house to be safe. But these stress responses become maladaptive when they persist into school classrooms, adolescent romantic relationships, and adulthood. Maladaptive stress responses frequently manifest themselves in chronic health conditions in adults such as hypertension, obesity, depression, addictions, and other mental illnesses. In fact, the association between early childhood trauma from domestic violence and chronic health conditions in adults is strong, and graded with the severity and persistence of exposure.

FurthereMore, adults exposed to violence in childhood may have difficulty avoiding trauma to their own children due to their lingering depression, addiction, chronic illnesses or maladaptive stress responses. And compared to women in healthy relationships, women who have controlling partners tend to have unwanted and mistimed pregnancies as well as poor birth outcomes.

In some neighborhoods, both domestic violence and child abuse and neglect occur frequently. Place-based interventions including relief nursery or parenting support may be worth considering. Clearly, violence is a lifelong cycle which must be broken to improve the status of children in our community.

Indicators
1. Domestic violence calls
2. Child abuse and neglect
3. Location and capacity of licensed childcare centers
4. Low birthweight
5. Teen birth rate
6. Sexually transmitted infections
7. Incidence of shortened birth interval
8. Incidence of unwanted or mistimed pregnancies
9. Youth behavioral risk factor surveys

Data Sources
This map was created from several geospatial databases. They were developed at the Family/Child Center of the University of Florida and include data from the following public agencies:
- Child abuse and neglect - Florida Department of Children and Families
- Domestic Violence - Gainesville Police Department (GPD), Sheriff's Office (ACS O)
- Roads and Boundaries - GeoPlan Center at the University of Florida

Data Notes
The domestic violence source data was obtained from the Alachua County Sheriff's Office (ACS O) in a geopandas format and from the Gainesville Police Department (GPD) in an excel format. The Family/Child Center generated the GPD data and merged both data sources into one database. Crosswalk tables were implemented as data definitions differed between GPD and ACS O. Child abuse and neglect data was generated based on geographic coordinates stored in the source data from the Florida Department of Children and Families.

Other Notes
These maps were created for CARA, the Community Action Resource Atlas (http://cara.pol.ut.edu). Their intent is to catalyze community actions on behalf of the well-being of all children.
Narrative

Local government budgets are funded primarily by property taxes. In addition, local governments may also levy a local sales tax of up to 1.5% (which is in addition to the 6% sales tax collected by the state).

Local government revenues come from three sources:

1. Revenue Sources authorized by the State Constitution such as 'ad valorem' taxes or 'property' taxes. These can be used for general purposes in local governments.

2. Revenue Sources allowed by Home Rule Authority such as regulatory fees and special assessments to pay for the cost of providing a facility, a service, or a regulatory activity.

3. Revenue sources authorized by the State Legislature such as state-imposed fees or taxes. These collections may be shared between state and local government or school districts. In some instances, proceeds from shared revenue sources may be used the same way as local general revenue.

Most recent Property Tax Revenue Reports submitted to the state of Florida by Alachua County local governments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pop.</th>
<th>Prop. Taxes($)</th>
<th>Per Capita($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alachua (pop.09)</td>
<td>8,826</td>
<td>5,173,394</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archer (pop.09)</td>
<td>1,214</td>
<td>342,547</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gainesville (pop.07)</td>
<td>122,671</td>
<td>42,944,740</td>
<td>350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawthorne (pop.07)</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>530,822</td>
<td>385</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Springs (pop.07)</td>
<td>4,739</td>
<td>2,059,861</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaCrosse (pop.07)</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>69,014</td>
<td>354</td>
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<tr>
<td>Micanopy (pop.07)</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>318,556</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newberry (pop.07)</td>
<td>4,787</td>
<td>1,910,456</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wakulla (pop.07)</td>
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<td>200,337</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countywide (pop.09)</td>
<td>256,232</td>
<td>149,257,524</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note on Countywide data reported above:
1. Population reported includes incorporated and unincorporated residents.
2. Property taxes are also used to support constitutional offices (sheriff, auditor, tax collector, etc.) which operate countywide.
3. Per capita figures for countywide may be higher or lower than the data, due to added expense in providing services to areas of lower population density.

Indicators

1. Number of children per Local Government
2. Per Capita Property Tax per Local Government
3. Per Child Property Tax per Local Government
4. Percent of total budget devoted to children’s health, education, and social wellbeing by Local Government

Data Sources

- Florida Local Government Financial Information Handbook

Data Notes

This map was generated from an enhanced geospatial database of the 2010 Alachua County, municipal boundaries. Data from Census 2010 and other authorized data from 2000 and before is used to map the population and other relevant data. This map is intended for general use only, and is NOT intended for regulatory purposes. Limitations and assumptions include changes within a municipal boundary, population, and related taxes. Furthermore, financial reports of revenue and expenditure are based on timely population assessments and on complex assumptions, response programs, and indicators.

Other Notes

These maps were created for CARA, the Community Action Resource Atlas (http://www.cara.gov). Their intended use is to catalog community actions on behalf of the wellbeing of all children.
Children (age 0-17)

- Municipalities
- Urban Unincorporated
- 0 child/block
- 1 - 50 child/block
- 51 - 100 child/block
- 101 - 200 child/block
- 201 - 408 child/block

**Narrative**

There are 44,285 children in Alachua County. While approximately half of the population (124,354 out of 247,336) resides within Gainesville city limits, only 37% of children reside within city limits.

Of all children:

- 1.9% reside in Archer, Hawthorne, LaCrosse, Micanopy, Waldo (874 children)
- 2.8% reside in High Springs (1,273 children)
- 2.8% reside in Newberry (1,278 children)
- 5% reside in Alachua (2,235 children)
- 36% reside in Gainesville (16,612 children)
- 50% reside in the Unincorporated Area (22,272)

**Indicators**

1. Population in Alachua County
2. Population of Children in Alachua County
3. Density Maps indicating Residence of Children in Alachua County

**Data Sources**

The data used in this map was released in April 2013 by the US Census Bureau. It was then standardized by the Center for Geographic Information at the University of Florida. The data shows the number of children aged 0-17 per Census Block as of 2010. Blocks are the smallest units of Census data. There are 7,352 blocks in Alachua County, and 8% have fewer than 200 people per block. The remaining blocks in Alachua County have up to 3,000 people per block.

**Data Notes**

The methods used to create the summary results in this map include municipal data base selections, census spatial overlays, manual visual de-selections, and statistical summaries. Although 2010 municipal boundaries were used, persistent spatial inaccuracies between census blocks 2010 and municipal boundaries were observed. This can influence the accuracy of results.

**Other Notes**

These maps were created for CARA, the Community Action Resource Atlas (http://caraports uf edu/). Their intended use is to catalogue community actions on behalf of the wellbeing of all children.
The map shows homeless school children for elementary, middle, and high schools in Alachua County. It is a snapshot of homeless schoolchildren in mid-December of 2010. The point locations correspond to:

- Prior address where the homeless child received school correspondence in past.
- Current address where the homeless child receives school correspondence now.
- Location of school bus stops designated for homeless school children.

A student is known to be homeless only if the student or parent volunteers this information to the school. Therefore, the December total of 318 homeless children is an underestimate. Neither school staff nor district personnel are allowed to ask a student/parent if they are homeless. Homeless students may come forward at any time, but usually report housing status when registering for a school. Students are assigned by the district to a school based on the primary legal residence of the parent, legal guardian, or other person with legal custody and the attendance zone of the school. Because homeless students cannot provide address verification, they may register at any school they choose and are admitted to the school upon disclosing their housing status and completing a McKinney Vento Residency Questionnaire. If a parent, legal guardian, or other person with primary legal custody provides verification that a student lives in a residence belonging to someone else, they are not identified as homeless.

Note that among 316 homeless school children, locations could be geocoded for only 149. School record of address may be incomplete and multiple children may share locations.

**Indicators**
1. Number of Homeless Children.
2. Location of Current Homeless Children.

**Data Sources**
This information was obtained by the Alachua County School Board partly in paper form and partly in an electronic format. It was then processed, restructured, and developed into a geospatial database at the Family Data Center of the University of Florida.

**Data Notes**
The geospatial database developed at the Family Data Center contains complete information for all 318 homeless school children as received from the School Board. Geographic coordinates were available for only 149. Location information did not exist for 101 records and addresses were unavailable for 66 others. All geographic coordinates are assigned by hand at the School Board with a precision of no less than a quarter of a mile.

**Other Notes**
These maps were created for CANA, the Community Action Resource Atlas (http://canapots.ufl.edu). Their intended use is to catalyze community action on behalf of the wellbeing of all children.
Students in Alachua County Public Schools fall into three Lifestyle Segmentation Profile (LSP) Groups: 1, 2, and 3. Lifestyle Segmentation is a procedure performed for marketing purposes, and can characterize a small locale (four residential blocks) in terms of household type, median age, income, employment, education, residence, race/ethnicity, leisure activity, media source for information, and vehicle. In Alachua County, it was noted that the LSP group correlated well with FCAT performance as well as other educational outcome measures. This map shows the residential location of students in Alachua County Public Schools by LSP.

Alachua County is unusual in that the proportion of public school students in the highest socioeconomic or LSP grouping, group 1, are in higher ratios than often seen in other counties. This may reflect the presence of excellent institutions of higher learning and medical facilities which account for a large proportion of the workforce and their children in the county.

Indicators:
1. FCAT scores by neighborhood.
2. Grade Point Average by neighborhood
3. Unexcused absences by neighborhood.
4. Suspensions by neighborhood.
5. Expulsions by neighborhood.
6. Students with a learning disability by neighborhood.

Data Sources
The data used in this map was released April 2011 by Alachua County Public Schools. The dataset is from the 2009-2010 School Year. The second dataset comes from ERI Community Coder. 

http://www.esri.com/catalyst/data/health/1inh

Data Notes
The data received by the school board was processed for mapping by the Family Data Center. While we attempted to map all records, 10-20% were excluded due to data limitations.

Other Notes
This map was created as an element of the research of Eric S. Thompson and Dr. Gary Daniels. The intended use of this map is to catalyze action to positively impact the wellbeing of every child. This research was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and United Way of North Central Florida.
Students in Alachua County Public Schools fall into three Lifestyle Segmentation Profile (LSP) Groups: 1, 2, and 3. Lifestyle Segmentation is a procedure performed for marketing purposes, and can characterize a small locale (four residential blocks) in terms of household type, median age, income, employment, education, residence, race/ethnicity, leisure activity, media source for information, and vehicle. In Alachua County, it was noted that the LSP group correlated well with FCAT performance as well as other educational outcome measures. This map shows the residential location of students in Alachua County Public Schools by LSP. Superimposed upon this pattern is the residential location of juvenile offenders (shown as black data).

Alachua County is unusual in that the proportion of public school students is the highest socioeconomic or LSP grouping, group 1, are in higher ratios than often seen in other counties. This may reflect the presence of excellent institutions of higher learning and medical facilities which account for a large proportion of the workforce and their children in the county.

Note that about half of the juvenile offenders could be matched to the school district data for plotting. The Juvenile Offender data is for Circuit 8 which includes other counties. Only the children registered in Alachua County schools could be expected to match the Circuit 8 data. Of note, Alachua County has the majority of juvenile offenders in this judicial district.

Indicators:
1. FCAT scores by neighborhood.
2. Grade Point Average by neighborhood.
3. Unexcused absences by neighborhood.
4. Suspensions by neighborhood.
5. Expulsions by neighborhood.
6. Students with a learning disability by neighborhood.

Data Sources:
The data used in this map was released April 2011 by Alachua County Public Schools. The dataset is from the 2009-2010 School Year. The second dataset comes from ESRI Community Coder. The final dataset the 4th district state attorney’s office 2008-2010 http://www.esri.com/codelens_data/appstore/nrci

Data Notes:
The data received by the school board was processed for mapping by the Family Data Center. While we attempted to map all records, 10-20% were discarded due to data limitations.

Other Notes:
This map was created as an element of the research of Eric S. Thompson and Dr. Harry Daniels. The intended use of this map is to catalyze action in positively impact the wellbeing of every child. This research was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and United Way of North Central Florida.
RESILIENT CHILDREN IN LIFESTYLE SEGMENTATION PROFILE GROUP 3 ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA 2009-2010

Legend
- Resilient Students-Group 3
- Major Roads
- US Roads
- Unincorporated Urban
- Municipalities

Narrative
Although the average FCAT performance for students in Lifestyle Segmentation Profile (LSP) Group 3 was lower than those for groups 1 and 2, there were hundreds of children in Group 3 who performed above the county average. Their neighborhood locations may not confer advantage upon these children, yet these children demonstrate resilience. Resilient children are worthy of our attention, because they have some support system or systems working in their favor that counterbalances the environment. What are those support systems? And can those supports be replicated for other children in LSP group 3?

Indicators
1. Unexcused absences among resilient children.
2. Location of resilient children.
3. Ratio of resilient children to non-resilient children by neighborhood.
4. Neighborhood survey where resilient children are concentrated.
5. Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16–19)
6. Percent of Teens Not in School and Not High School Graduates (ages 16–19)

Data Sources
This map uses two datasets. The first dataset represents students from the 2008-2009 school year in Alachua County, FL. The second dataset comes from Esri Community Coder. http://www.esri.com/data/cci_data/tapestry.html

Data Notes
The data received by the school board was processed for mapping by the Family Data Center. While we attempted to map all records, 15-20% of resilient students were excluded due to data limitations.

Other Notes
This map was created as an element of the research of Eric S. Thompson, and Dr. Mary Daniels. The intended use of this map is to catalyze action to positively impact the well-being of every child. This research was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and United Way of North Central Florida.